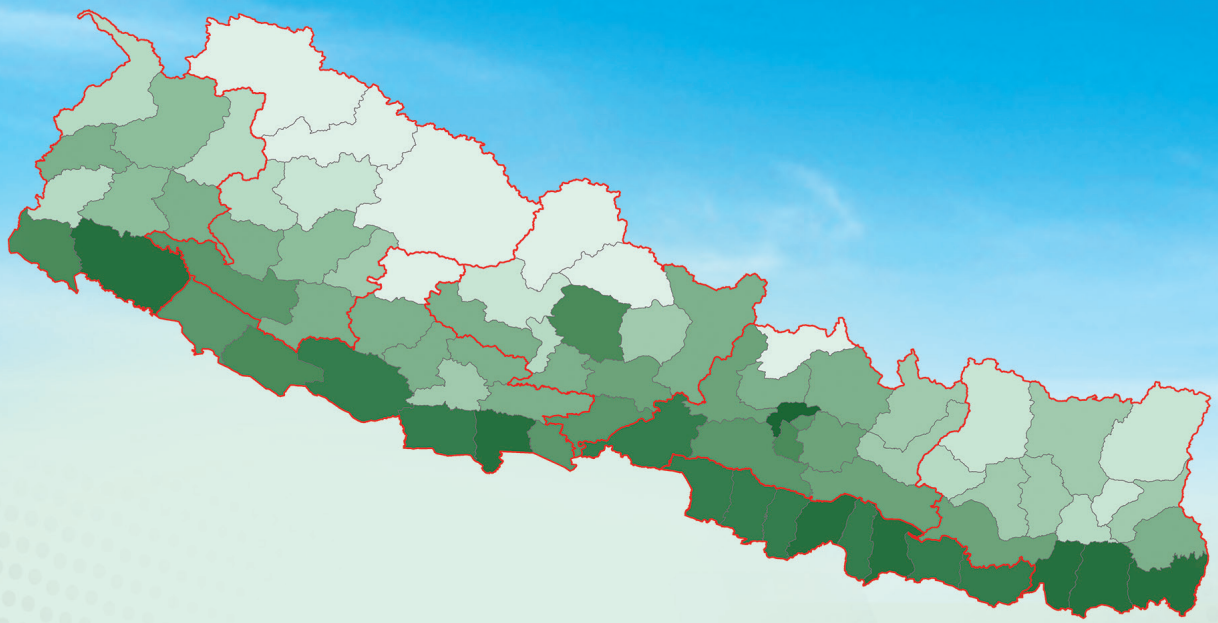
Thematic Report-II

National Population and Housing Census 2021

Housing and Household Dynamics in Nepal



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office
Thapathali, Kathmandu

MY CENSUS
MY PARTICIPATION
NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS 2021

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PREFACE

I am pleased to seize this auspicious opportunity on behalf of the National Statistics Office (NSO) to present the thematic report titled "Housing and Household Dynamics in Nepal." This report is primarily derived from the latest National Population and Housing Census 2021 (NPHC 2021), conducted in November 2021 by the NSO. Departing from the tradition of creating population monographs, the NSO, inheriting the legacies of the Central Bureau of Statistics, has adopted a new approach, producing detailed theme-based reports on census outcomes.

The NPHC 2021 was a historic milestone, encompassing the enumeration of all building structures in the country, documenting their primary use, and continuing the collection of information from inhabited housing units, consistent with previous censuses.
Through meticulous analysis, the report compares current findings with those of past censuses, emphasizing significant trends in housing, household amenities, and asset ownership. Additionally, the report introduces innovative measures such as wealth quintile, housing quality, and adequacy indexes, ranking households across these crucial dimensions.

The success of this undertaking is a tribute to the tireless efforts of numerous individuals and organizations. I extend sincere gratitude to the expert authors from Tribhuwan University's Central Department of Population Studies, data analysts, and diligent technical reviewers and editors. Furthermore, I deeply appreciate the support of government agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and all stakeholders who contributed to ensuring the accuracy and relevance of the census findings.

Last but certainly not least, heartfelt acknowledgment goes to the dedicated NSO census team and the accomplished members of the census thematic committee. Their adept supervision and skillful management were instrumental in shaping this report.
This report endeavors to be an invaluable resource for policymakers, researchers, civil society organizations, and all those devoted to the well-being and prosperity of Nepal. We encourage readers to delve into the report's insightful findings and to join us in leveraging the power of data to shape a brighter future for our nation.

Toyam Raya
Chief Statistician

February 2024

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ABBREVIATIONS

CDPS	Central Department of Population Studies
COVID-19	coronavirus 2019
DRRM	disaster risk reduction and management
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	household
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MPI	Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NSO	National Statistics Office
RCC	reinforced cement concrete
RCC	reinforced cement concrete
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
vs	versus

GLOSSARY

Terms used in NPHC 2021	Definition
Accommodation status of housing units	is the ownership status of a housing unit occupied by a household. The NPHC does not count this ownership as the legal status but for identifying the terms and conditions of using the housing unit. The types of accommodation of housing units in the 1991 and 2001 censuses were categorized as owned, rented, rent-free, institutional, and others; but the rent-free category was removed in the 2011 and 2021 censuses. For the sake of comparison the rent-free and others category was merged for census results prior to 2011.
***Ardha pakki* (semi-permanent) housing units**	have either their walls or roofs mainly constructed with durable materials. See *construction materials.*
Building/House, housing unit and household	**A building/house** is any independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls that extend from the foundations to the roof. The NPHC 2021 in its listing form has enumerated all the buildings of Nepal according to their main use such as residential, business, government, educational, health, industrial, bank, institutional, hotel/lodge, shade/storage, empty and other. According to NPHC 2021, the total number of buildings is 7,552,066. **A census house** is the inhabited house which may contain more than one housing units. According to NPHC 2021, the total number of census houses is 54,21,333. **A housing unit** is a physical structure which is enclosed or surrounded by walls or curtains and is used for habitation. A housing unit may contain any number of rooms but must have a separate entrance. A housing unit can house only one household. **A household** is a single person or a group of persons, who may or may not be in family relation, who usually live in a particular housing unit and share a kitchen with the same income and expenses. This definition also includes resident domestic servants as household members. A household may occupy more than one housing unit. The NPHC has defined a household to be Institutional and non-institutional. The institutional households are those where a group of persons live in collective formal arrangements for example, barracks, hostels, prisons, old age homes, child homes and so on.

Terms used in NPHC 2021	Definition
	Similarly, the non-institutional households are those existed as individual or private households. According to NPHC 2021, the total number of households is 6666937 of which 6,096 are institutional and 6,660,841 are non-institutional.
Construction materials	are the items used for building housing units. These materials obtained from NPHC 2021 data are categorised as durable and non-durable. The durable materials are termed as *Pakki* materials which are made of mud bonded brick/stone, cement bonded brick/stone and prefab for wall and galvanised iron (*Jasta*), reinforced concrete cement (RCC) and stone/slate for roofs. The non-durable materials are defined as *Kachchi* materials which are made of wood/planks, bamboo, unbaked brick and jasta/tin for walls and thatch/straw, *Tile/Khapada/Jhigati*, wood/planks and mud for roofs.
Cooking fuels	are the sources of energy used mainly for cooking in a household. The main types of cooking fuel in Nepal are firewood, kerosene, LP gas, biogas, and cow dung. Other sources include leaves, straw, and thatch. Firewood, cow dung, leaves, straw, and thatch are considered as solid fuels.
Dug well	If the source of drinking water is either from a well or *Kuwa*, whether covered or not, then the source is considered as a dug well.
Household head	is the household member who mainly manages daily household activities and takes decisions and has the main responsibility in household matters. NPHC has defined a household head to be of ten years by age or over and can be of any gender.
Household size	is the average number of people usually residing in a household. It is the ratio of the population to the total number of households. The NPHC 2021 has calculated household size for both institutional and non-institutional households. Accordingly, the average household size is 4.37 for both types of households (6,666,937) and 4.34 for non-institutional households (6,660,841).
Housing quality index	is the combined index of the quality of household structure and services available in housing units. It is calculated based on the materials used for foundations, walls, roofs and floors and the level of access to drinking water, toilets, types of cooking fuel and sources of lighting.
Improved/Safe source of drinking water	is the water brought from taps or pipelines (within and outside household premises), tubewells, protected wells and

Terms used in NPHC 2021	Definition
	jars/bottles. It is difficult to classify water sources as safe or unsafe without laboratory tests. Drinking water can be contaminated at source, at collection points, in water collection jars, and at storage locations in households. Rather than classifying water sources as safe or unsafe, it is more practicable to classify water sources as improved or unimproved.
Information and communication assets	include personal computers and the availability of the internet at home and electronic communication devices including televisions, radios, and mobile and landline phones.
***Kachchi* (temporary) housing units**	have their walls and roofs both made of non-durable materials like wooden planks/shingles, bamboo, straw, thatch, mud and unbaked bricks.
Kuwa	is an artificial well on the surface. In Nepalese tradition, the spring water is stored by making a well-shaped water pond around the spring water for the drinking purpose or for any use in the kitchen or planting vegetables or crops.
Means of transport	were counted by NPHC 2021 as functioning cars, jeeps, vans, motorcycles, scooters and bicycles.
Number of storeys of building/house	is the number of floors that are mainly above ground level and have habitable rooms or office spaces or other spaces of a building/house.
***Pakki* (permanent) housing units**	have their walls and roofs both made of the durable *construction materials* of cement, bonded brick, concrete, stone, slate, tile, and galvanized sheets.
Period of construction of building/house	refers to the age of a building/house. The date is counted from when the construction of its main part took place. This information was collected from the owner of the building/house in case the household did not know about this information.
Piped water	is the water that is collected from piped lines up to the building/house premises or in nearby public places and usually is made up of metal or polythene which is generally supplied by government, non-government or private authorities.
Source of drinking water	refers to the places from which households draw water for drinking and cooking food for household members which may differ by season. The census collected information on the main source of water used for the purposes mentioned above.
Source of lighting	is the mostly used type of energy or fuel for lighting in the household.

Terms used in NPHC 2021	Definition
Spout water	This refers to the natural water source from stone taps known also as *pandheros* in Nepali tradition.
Tubewells	Tubewells are sources of water for drinking and cooking where groundwater is drawn to the surface using tubewells, boreholes or jet pumps.
Types of housing units	Nepal's recent censuses have categorised the types of housing units by the type of construction materials used in their outer walls and roofs. The 1991 and 2001 censuses collected information on the main materials used in walls and roofs. They used this information to categorise housing units into the four categories of i) pakki (walls and roofs made of durable construction materials like cement, brick, stone, slate, tile, and galvanized sheets); ii) ardha pakki (either walls or roofs made with durable materials; iii) kachchi (made by non-durable materials like wood, bamboo, straw, thatch, mud, and raw bricks; and iv) other (very temporary type of residence made with non-durable materials like plastic sheets, bamboo, and straw) housing units. The 2011 census also collected information on materials used for foundations while the 2021 census added information on the main flooring materials of housing units. In spite of this the same four categories of pakki, ardha pakki, kachchi and other were used in the 2011 and 2021 censuses to enable comparison with the results of the 1991 and 2001 censuses.

संक्षिप्त विश्लेषण

१. पृष्ठभूमि

घर अथवा आवास मानवको आधारभूत आवश्यकताहरूमध्ये एक हो र मानव सभ्यताको महत्वपूर्ण सूचक पनि हो। संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघले कम्तीमा एक वा एकभन्दा बढी कोठा भई छानाले ढाकिएको र सामान्यतया बाहिरी पर्खालहरू वा विभाजन पर्खालहरूले घेरिएको, जगदेखि छतसम्म फैलिएको भवन वा यस्तै संरचनालाई घर भनी परिभाषित गरेको छ। जनसङ्ख्या वृद्धिसँगै घर वा आवासको आवश्यकता बढ्दै जान्छ। आधुनिक सभ्यता र विकासको मानकको रूपमा सुविधासम्पन्न र सुरक्षित आवासलाई लिइन्छ र देशको विकासको पहिचान पनि यसैबाट गर्न सकिन्छ।

मानवअधिकारको विश्वव्यापी घोषणापत्र (UDHR) को धारा २५ द्वारा पर्याप्त आवासलाई पहिलो मान्यता दिइएको थियो। नेपाल संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघीय आर्थिक, सामाजिक र सांस्कृतिक अधिकारसम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय अनुबन्ध (ICESCR) सन् १९६६ को अनुमोदन गर्ने राज्य पक्ष हो। नेपालमा आवास तथा घरायसी सेवा सुविधासम्बन्धी तथ्याङ्क सङ्कलन गर्ने चलन लामो भएता पनि देशले यससम्बन्धी ऐन कानुन र नीति नियम तर्जुमा गर्न निकै ढिलो गरेको देखिन्छ। देशको संघीय गणतान्त्रिक संविधानको धारा ३७ "आवाससम्बन्धी अधिकार" ले घर तथा आवासको हकलाई मौलिक हकको रूपमा लिंदै भनेको छ (१) प्रत्येक नागरिकलाई उपयुक्त आवासको हक हुनेछ र (२) कुनै पनि नागरिकलाई निजको स्वामित्वमा रहेको बसोबासबाट निष्कासन गरिने छैन वा निजको आवासको हनन गरिने छैन।

संविधानको यही प्रावधानमा टेकेर, आवास अधिकारको सम्मान, संरक्षण र परिपूर्ति गर्ने प्रावधान सहित "आवास अधिकार ऐन २०७५" जारी भएको छ। उक्त ऐनको उपधारा ३ ले आवासको अधिकारलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्दछ जसमा प्रत्येक नागरिकलाई उपयुक्त आवासको अधिकार हुनेछ र अन्य प्रचलित कानुनहरूबमोजिम त्यस्तो अधिकारको सम्मान, संरक्षण र परिपूर्ति गरिनेछ भनी उल्लेख गरेको छ।

प्राकृतिक प्रकोपका घटना र जलवायु परिवर्तनका नकारात्मक प्रभावले नेपाली परिवारमा बारम्बार आवासको समस्या निम्त्याई रहेको हुन्छ। यसै सन्दर्भमा २०७२ सालको विनासकारी गोर्खा भूकम्प र त्यसपछि गएका पराकम्पनका कारण देशका धेरै मध्यपहाडी र केही पूर्वी तथा हिमाली क्षेत्रका अधिकांश घरहरू बस्न नमिल्ने गरी भत्किएका वा चर्किएको भन्ने तथ्य राष्ट्रिय पुनर्निर्माण प्राधिकरणले

सन् २०१५/१६ मा सञ्चालन गरेको सर्वेक्षणले उजागर गरेको थियो। उक्त सर्वेक्षणमा समेटिएका कुल १०,३७,२९१ घरहरूमध्ये करिब ८४ प्रतिशत अथवा ८,६६,२०७ घरहरू पूर्णतः भत्किएका भनेर वर्गीकरण गरिएका थिए। ती मध्ये विसं. २०७८ सम्ममा ६,५३,४६७ अथवा ७५ प्रतिशत घरको पुनर्निमाण प्राधिकरणको सहयोगमा पुनर्निमाण भएको प्राधिकरणले जनाएको छ।

भूकम्पले पूर्णरूपमा भत्काएका कूल ७,५५३ सामुदायिक विद्यालयका भवन निर्माण गर्ने लक्ष्य राखिएको थियो जसमध्ये ६,०८५ ओटाको निर्माण सम्पन्न भएका छन्। निर्माण गरिने लक्ष्य राखिएका ४९,६८१ सामुदायिक विद्यालयका कक्षाकोठामध्ये विसं. २०७८ सम्ममा ३१,१९५ निर्माण सम्पन्न भएका छन्। त्यसैगरी ५४४ स्वास्थ्य संस्थाका भवन निर्माण र पुनर्निमाण गर्ने भनेर राखिएको लक्ष्य मध्ये हालसम्म ३२६ ओटाको मात्र निर्माण सम्पन्न भएको देखिन्छ।

नेपाल बाढी र पहिरोको उत्तिकै जोखिममा छ। विसं. २०७४ मा तराईका जिल्लामा आएको भीषण बाढी र पहाडी जिल्लाका विभिन्न ठाँउमा गएको पहिरोले ४३,४०० घरहरू पूर्ण रूपमा र १,९१,७०० घर आंशिक रूपमा ध्वस्त भएका थिए। त्यसैगरी विसं. २०७५ चैतमा आएको हावाहुरीले बारा र पर्सा जिल्लामा २,४०० सयभन्दा बढी घरमा क्षति पुऱ्याएको थियो।

राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ मा देशभित्र अक्सर बसोबास गर्ने व्यक्ति तथा परिवारहरूको व्यक्तिगत तथा पारिवारिक विवरणहरू संकलन गरिएको थियो। गणना प्रयोजनका लागि घर भन्नाले सामान्यतया चारैतिर गारो/टाटी लगाई छानो हालेर बसोबास वा अन्य प्रयोगका लागि बनाइएको एक वा एकभन्दा बढी कोठा वा तला भएको संरचनालाई बुझाउँछ। परिवारको परिभाषाभित्र सामान्यतया एउटै आम्दानी खर्चले घर व्यवहार चलाई एउटै भान्सामा खाना खाने, एकआपसमा नाता पर्ने वा नपर्ने व्यक्ति तथा व्यक्तिहरूको समूहलाई लिइएको थियो।

राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ मा विवरण सङ्कलनका लागि घर तथा घरपरिवार सूचीकरण फाराम, मुख्य प्रश्नावली र सामुदायिक प्रश्नावली गरी तीन प्रकारका प्रश्नावली फाराम प्रयोग भएका थिए। यस प्रतिवेदनमा जनगणना २०७८ मा घर तथा घरपरिवार सूचीकरण फारामअन्तर्गत संकलित विवरणहरू मध्ये घरको मुख्य प्रयोग, घरको तला, घरको आयु, सरकारी अनुदान प्राप्त गरी आवासीय घर निर्माण गरेका परिवार, बैक तथा वित्तीय संस्थामा खाता भएका परिवार, प्राविधिक तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा वा तालिम लिएका परिवार र बैंक, सहकारी संस्था वा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट ऋण सुविधा लिएका परिवारसम्बन्धी विवरणहरूको विश्लेषण गरिएको छ। त्यसैगरी मुख्य प्रश्नावलीअन्तर्गत देशभित्र अक्सर

बसोबास गर्ने व्यक्ति तथा परिवारहरूको पारिवारिक विवरणहरू जस्तै घरको स्वामित्व र बनौट (जग, बाहिरी गारो, छाना, भुइँ) खानेपानीको स्रोत, खाना पकाउने इन्धनको प्रयोग, बत्ती बाल्न प्रयोग गरेको इन्धन, चर्पीको प्रयोग, परिवारले प्रयोग गरेका सुविधा तथा साधनहरू, महिलाको नाममा रहेको घर र जग्गाको स्वामित्व, परिवारले चलाएको घरेलु व्यवसाय र सञ्चालक, परिवारमा अनुपस्थित (विदेश वा स्वदेश मै अन्यत्र बस्ने व्यक्ति) भएको परिवारसम्बन्धी विवरणहरूको विश्लेषण गरिएको छ ।

यस विषयगत प्रतिवेदनमा राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ (सन् २०२१) बाट प्राप्त तथ्याङ्कका आधारमा परिवारले प्रयोग गर्दै आएका आवासीय घर र घरायसी सुविधाको अवस्थाका बारेमा विश्लेषण गरिएको छ।

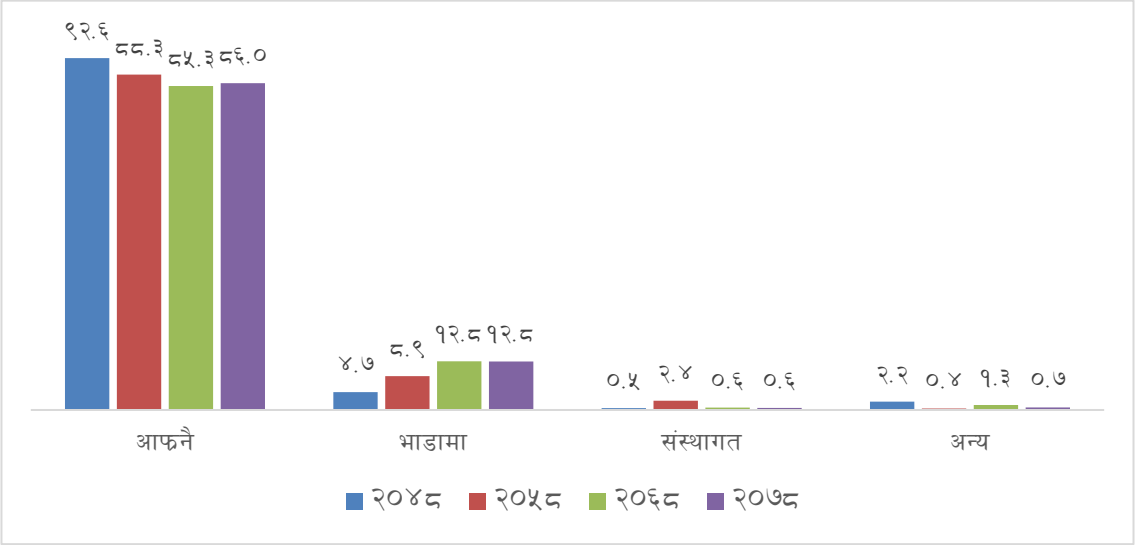
२. आवासीय एकाइको स्वामित्व र बनोट

२.१ आवासीय एकाइको स्वामित्व

राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ मा पारिवारिक विवरणहरू संस्थागत रूपमा बस्ने बाहेकका परिवारलाई मात्र लिइएको थियो। यसैले यो खण्डमा आवासीय एकाइमा बसोबास गरेका जम्मा ६६,६०,८४१ परिवारहरूको विवरण प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

आवासीय एकाइको स्वामित्वअनुसार राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ मा ८६ प्रतिशत परिवारहरू आफ्नै स्वामित्व भएको आवासीय एकाइमा बसोबास गरिरहेका देखिन्छन् भने १२.८ प्रतिशत परिवारहरू भाडामा लिइएको आवासीय एकाइमा बसोबास गर्ने गरेका छन्। करिब एक प्रतिशत परिवारको बसोबास भने सरकारी वा संस्थागत कार्यालय र अन्य प्रकारको आवासीय एकाइमा रहेको देखिन्छ। परिवारको आफ्नै स्वामित्वको आवासीय एकाइ र भाडामा लिइएको आवासीय एकाइमा बस्ने परिवारको संख्यामा विसं. २०६८ र २०७८ का जनगणनाका बिच समानता देखिएता पनि विसं. २०५८ र २०७८ का जनगणनाको २० वर्षको अन्तरालमा भने क्रमशः तीन र चार प्रतिशतका दरले घटबढ हुन आएको देखिन्छ। आफ्नै स्वामित्वको आवासीय एकाइमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारको संख्या विगत ३० वर्षको अन्तरालमा (विसं. २०४८ र २०७८) ९२.६ प्रतिशतबाट करिब ६ प्रतिशतले घटेर ८६ प्रतिशत भएको देखिन्छ।

चित्र १: आवासीय घरको स्वामित्वअनुसार परिवार संख्या, २०४८—२०७८



नगरपालिका क्षेत्रका करिब ८१ प्रतिशत परिवार आफ्नै स्वामित्वका घरमा बसोबास गरिरहेको देखिन्छ भने करिब १८ प्रतिशत परिवारहरू भाडाका घरमा बसोबास गरिरहेको देखिन्छन्। गाउँपालिका क्षेत्रमा भने लगभग ९७ प्रतिशत परिवार आफ्नै स्वामित्वका घरमा बसोबास गर्ने गरेको देखिन्छ। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रअनुसार भाडाको घरमा बस्ने परिवार पहाडी क्षेत्रमा २० प्रतिशत छन् भने हिमालमा ५ प्रतिशत छन्। आफ्नै स्वामित्वका घरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारहरू हिमाली र तराई क्षेत्रमा क्रमशः ९४ र ९१ प्रतिशत हुँदा पहाडमा ८० प्रतिशत भन्दा कम छ। प्रदेशअनुसार मधेस र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशका ९५ प्रतिशत वा सोभन्दा बढी परिवार आफ्नै स्वामित्वका घरमा बसोबास गर्छन् भने बागमती प्रदेशमा सबैभन्दा कम ६९ प्रतिशत परिवार आफ्नै स्वामित्वका घरमा बसोबास गरिरहेका देखिन्छन्। भाडामा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारको संख्या सबैभन्दा बढी बागमती प्रदेशमा ३० प्रतिशत छ भने सबैभन्दा कम मधेस प्रदेशमा २.३ प्रतिशत रहेका छन्। जिल्लाअनुसार आवासीय एकाइको स्वामित्वअनुसार काठमाडौंमा सबैभन्दा कम ४३ प्रतिशत परिवार आफ्नै स्वामित्वका घरमा बसोबास गर्ने गरेको पाइएको छ भने त्यसपछि गण्डकी प्रदेशमा रहेका कास्की (६२%), मुस्ताङ (६५.१%) र मनाङ (६७.६%) मा पनि आफ्नै स्वामित्वका घरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारहरूको संख्या कमै देखिएको छ। नगर तथा विकसित क्षेत्रमाभन्दा कम विकसित तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा आफ्नै स्वामित्वमा घर हुने परिवार बढी हुने र भाडामा बस्ने परिवारको संख्या तुलनात्मक रूपमा कम भएको देखिन्छ।

२.२ ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्र अनुसार परिवारको बसोबासको अवस्था

बसोबासको स्थानको आधारमा, कुल परिवारमध्ये, शहरी परिवारहरूको ठुलो बहुमत (८९.५%) पक्की आवास एकाइहरूमा बसोबास गर्ने रहेको छ। त्यसपछि झण्डै ८ प्रतिशत अर्धपक्की घरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारमा रहेको थियो। पक्की आवास एकाइहरूमा बस्ने परिवारहरू शहरोन्मुख क्षेत्रहरू (६२.९%) भन्दा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा बढी (७९.८%) रहेको छ। शहरी क्षेत्रमा पक्की आवास एकाइहरूमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारहरूको सबैभन्दा धेरै अनुपात (९८.२%) गण्डकी प्रदेशमा (९८.२%) र सबैभन्दा कम (६४.३%) मधेस प्रदेशमा रहेको छ।

२.३ प्रयोगका आधारमा घरहरूको वर्गीकरण

प्रयोगका आधारमा घरहरूको वर्गीकरण गर्दा ७१.७ प्रतिशत घर आवासीय प्रयोजन अर्थात् पारिवारिक बसोबासमा प्रयोग भएका छन् भने १०.१ प्रतिशत गोठ र धनसार/मतानको रूपमा प्रयोगमा रहेका छन्। त्यस्तै ६.३ प्रतिशत घरहरू खाली रहेका देखिन्छन्। जनगणनाको सन्दर्भमा मुख्य प्रयोगअनुसार घरहरूलाई विभिन्न बाह्र प्रकारमा वर्गीकरण गरेर तथ्याङ्क संकलन गरिएको थियो। विभिन्न प्रयोगका लागि बनाइएका घर हाल खाली तर प्रयोगमा आउन सक्ने रहेका छन् , त्यस्ता घरहरू ७.३ प्रतिशत रहेका छन् ।

२.४ घर तला

तलाअनुसार घरको बनोटलाई विश्लेषण गर्दा सबैभन्दा बढी करिब ६० प्रतिशत घरहरू एकतले, २९ प्रतिशत घरहरू दुईतले, ९ प्रतिशत तीनतले र २ प्रतिशत चार वा सोभन्दा बढी तला भएको पाइएको छ। प्रदेशअनुसार मधेस प्रदेशका ८४ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी घरहरू एकतले मात्रै छन् भने यो संख्या कोशी र लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा क्रमशः ६४ र ६३ प्रतिशत छ। एकतले मात्र घरको अनुपात कर्णाली प्रदेशमा सबैभन्दा कम २९ प्रतिशत भएको देखिन्छ भने यो प्रदेशका झण्डै आधाजसो घरहरू (४८.७ %) दुई तले र २२ प्रतिशत घरहरू तीनतले छन्। कर्णालीपछि दुईतले र तीनतले घरको अनुपात बढी भएका प्रदेशमा क्रमशः गण्डकी (करिब ४५%) र बागमती (१४ %) देखिएका छन्। यो सूचकले निर्माण सामग्रीमा लाग्ने लागतलगायतका सूचनाहरू प्राप्त गर्न मद्दत पुग्नेछ।

२.५ घरको आयु

यो सूचकलाई विपद् जोखिमको मूल्याङ्कन गर्न र घर निर्माणमा लागत अनुमान गर्न महत्वपूर्ण सूचकको रूपमा लिइन्छ। घर निर्माण भएको समयावधिको आधारमा घरहरूलाई वर्गीकरण गर्दा नेपालका कुल घरमध्ये करिब ४२ प्रतिशत घरहरू विसं. २०७२ को भूकम्पपछि बनेका पाइएको छ भने २१.६ प्रतिशत घरहरू विगत ८ देखि १४ वर्षका बिचमा र १८ प्रतिशत घरहरू विगत १५ देखि २४ वर्ष पहिला बनेका देखिन्छन्। प्रदेशअनुसार मधेस प्रदेशमा ५७ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी घरहरू विगत ७ वर्ष भित्र बनेका देखिन्छन् भने बागमती प्रदेशमा यो अनुपात ३७ प्रतिशत छ। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रका आधारमा हिमालमा करिब ५५ प्रतिशत र तराईमा ४४ प्रतिशत घरहरू विगत सात वर्षभित्र अर्थात् भूकम्पपश्चात् बनेका पाइएको छ।

२.६ अनुदान प्राप्त गरी निर्माण गरिएका आवसीय घर

राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ मा आवासीय घर निर्माणको लागि अनुदान पाए नपाएको तथ्याङ्क हेर्दा १२ प्रतिशत परिवारले आंशिक वा पूर्ण रूपमा सरकारी निकायबाट अनुदान पाएको देखिएको छ। हिमाली क्षेत्रका करिब एक तिहाइ (३२.२%) परिवारमा घर बनाउन सरकारी निकायबाट अनुदान उपलब्ध भएको देखिन्छ। यो संख्या तराईमा करिब ४ प्रतिशत मात्रै देखिएको छ। प्रदेशअनुसार बागमती र गण्डकी प्रदेशका क्रमशः ३६ प्रतिशत र १७ प्रतिशत परिवारले आफ्नो आवासीय घर निर्माणमा सरकारी अनुदान पाएको देखिन्छ।

२.७ औसत परिवारको सङ्ख्या र आकार

औसत परिवार संख्या र परिवारको आकारअनुसार एउटा घरमा सरदर १.२ परिवारले बसोबास गर्ने गरेको र एउटा परिवारको आकार औसतमा ४.४ जनाको भएको तथ्याङ्कले देखाएको छ। एउटा घरको छानामुनि सरदरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारको सङ्ख्या बागमती प्रदेशमा सबैभन्दा बढी (१.४ परिवार) देखिएको छ भने ती प्रत्येक परिवारमा ३.९ जना सदस्य बस्ने गरेको पाइएको छ। परिवारको आकारका आधारमा सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश र तराई क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारहरू ठुला आकारका (४.७ सदस्य प्रति परिवार) छन्। सरदरमा नेपालका नगरपालिकामा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारको आकार (४.३ जना प्रति परिवार) गाउँपालिकामा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारको आकार (४.५ जना प्रति परिवार) भन्दा केही सानो देखिएको छ। जनगणना वर्षअनुसार घरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारको आकार विश्लेषण गर्दा

एकपछि अर्को जनगणना वर्षमा सानो परिवार (चार जना सम्मको) को अनुपात क्रमशः बढ्दै गरेको र ठुलो परिवार (पाँच जना वा बढी) को अनुपात घट्दै गएको देखिन्छ।

२.८ घर/आवासीय एकाइको बनोट र सामग्री

घर/आवासीय एकाइको बनोटअनुसार घर बनाउन प्रयोग गरिएका सामग्री र घरको भुईंको किसिमलाई बहुआयामिक गरिबी मापनमा जीवनस्तर मापनको महत्वपूर्ण सूचकमा राखिएको छ। यसैलाई मध्यनजर गरी जनगणना २०७८ मा परिवारले प्रयोग गरिरहेको घर वा आवासीय एकाइको भौतिक संरचनाको जग, बाहिरी गारो, छाना र भुईंको बनावटको बारेमा विवरण सङ्कलन गरिएको थियो।

घरको जगको बनोटअनुसार एक तिहाइ (३३.०%) परिवारले बसोबास गरिरहेका घरको जग माटोले जडान गरिएको इँटा/ढुङ्गा प्रयोग गरेर बनेका, २९.८ प्रतिशत सिमेन्टजडित इँटा/ढुङ्गा प्रयोग गरेर बनेका र करिब २२ प्रतिशत घरको जग ढलान पिलरसहितको छन्। देशमा विसं. २०६८ र २०७८ जनगणनाको १० वर्ष बिचको अवधिमा पिलर र आरसिसी (RCC) ढलान गरेर बनेका घरको सङ्ख्यामा उल्लेख्य रूपमा वृद्धि भएको देखिएको छ। जनगणना २०६८ अनुसार करिब १८ प्रतिशत घरको जग सिमेन्ट जडान भएको इँटा/ढुङ्गाले बनेको थियो भने २०७८ को जनगणनामा ३० प्रतिशतमा पुगेको छ।

घरको बाहिरी गारोको बनोटअनुसार परिवारले बसोबासका लागि प्रयोग गरिरहेका घरको गारो मध्ये सबैभन्दा बढी ५२.२ प्रतिशत परिवारले प्रयोग गरिरहेको घरको गारो सिमेन्ट जडित इँटा/ढुङ्गाबाट बनेको छ भने करिब ३१ प्रतिशत सिमेन्टजडित इँटा/ढुङ्गाबाट बनेको र ११.७ प्रतिशतको बाँसजन्य सामग्रीबाट बनेको छ। जनगणना २०६८ र २०७८ को दशवर्षको अवधिमा सिमेन्टजडित इँटा/ढुङ्गाको गारो भएका घरका बस्ने परिवारको संख्यामा उल्लेख्य वृद्धि भएको देखिन्छ।

घरको छानोको बनोटअनुसार राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ मा नेपालका करिब ८० प्रतिशत परिवारले प्रयोग गरिरहेका घरको छाना ग्याल्भनाइज्ड जस्तापाताले छाएका अथवा आरसिसी ढलान गरी बनाइएका देखिन्छन्। जनगणना वर्ष २०६८ र २०७८ को दशवर्षको अवधिमा जस्तापाताको छाना भएका र आरसिसी ढलान भएका घरको सङ्ख्यामा धेरै नै वृद्धि भएको छ। जनगणना २०६८ अनुसार जस्तापाताको छानो भएका र आरसिसी ढलान भएका घरको संख्या क्रमशः २८.८ र २२.५ प्रतिशतबाट बढेर २०७८ को जनगणनामा ४१.९ र ३७.८ प्रतिशत पुगेको छ।

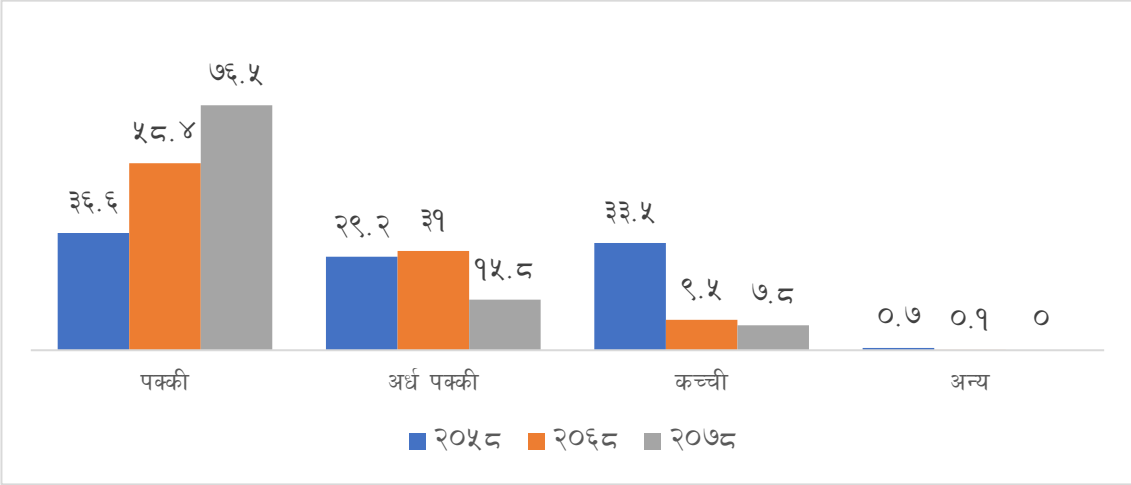
घरको भुईंको बनोटअनुसार राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ मा नेपालका कुल परिवार संख्याको लगभग आधाजसो (४७.३%) परिवारले प्रयोग गरिरहेका घरको भुईं सिमेन्टले ढलान र प्लास्टर गरेर बनेका छन् भने अर्को ४६.२ प्रतिशत घरको माटोका छन्।

करिब ३ प्रतिशत घरका भुईंमा सेरामिक टाइल्स प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ। सिमेन्ट र सिमेन्टजन्य सामग्री प्रयोग गरी भुईं बनेका घरको अनुपात प्रदेशअनुसार सबैभन्दा बढी बागमती प्रदेश (७१.६%) मा र सबैभन्दा कम कर्णाली प्रदेश (१४% मात्रै) मा देखिन्छ। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रअनुसार तराईका लगभग आधाजसो घरको भुईं सिमेन्ट र सिमेन्टजन्य सामग्रीले बनेका छन् भने पहाडी क्षेत्रका घरहरूमा यो संख्या २६ प्रतिशत मात्रै देखिन्छ। नगरपालिका क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने करिब ५७ प्रतिशत परिवारले प्रयोग गरिरहेको घरको भुईं सिमेन्टले बनेको देखिन्छ भने गाउँपालिका क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने ६८ प्रतिशत परिवारले प्रयोग गरिरहेको घरको भुईं माटोले बनेको देखिन्छ।

२.९ आवासीय घरको स्तरअनुसार वर्गीकरण

घरको छाना र बाहिरी पर्खाल/गारोमा प्रयोग भएको निर्माण सामग्रीको प्रकृतिका आधारमा घरहरूलाई पक्की (पर्खाल र छाना दुबै स्थायी निर्माण सामग्री जस्तैः सिमेन्ट, इँटा, ढुङ्गा, स्लेट, टाइल र ग्याल्भेनाइज्ड जस्तापाताले बनेका), अर्धपक्की (घरको पर्खाल वा छाना मध्ये एक स्थायी र अर्को अस्थायी सामग्री जस्तैः दाउरा, बाँस, पराल/खर, माटो, काँचो इँटाबाट बनेका), र कच्ची (घरको पर्खाल र छत दुवैमा दाउरा, बाँस, पराल/खर, माटो, काँचो इँटा आदि जस्ता अस्थायी प्रकारका निर्माण सामग्रीबाट बनेका) र अन्य प्रकारमा (टिकाउ नहुने सामग्रीहरू जस्तै प्लास्टिकले बनेका) गरी चार समूहमा विभाजन गरेर तथ्याङ्क विश्लेषण गरिएको छ। यस तथ्याङ्कलाई विश्लेषण गर्दा एकपछि अर्को जनगणना वर्षमा पक्की घरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारको सङ्ख्या उल्लेख्य मात्रामा बढ्दै गएको र अर्धपक्की र कच्ची घरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारको सङ्ख्या घट्दै गएको देखिन्छ। नेपालका ग्रामीण भेगमा पनि सडक संजाल विस्तार भएसँगै आधुनिक निर्माण सामग्रीको पहुँच बढेको छ। त्यसैले पछिल्लो समय गाउँघरमा पनि सिमेन्ट तथा रड प्रयोग गरेर घरहरू बनाउन थालिएको छ। यस तथ्यलाई विसं. २०५८ र २०७८ का जनगणनाका बिचको २० वर्षको अवधिमा पक्की घरको सङ्ख्यामा भएको वृद्धिलाई रेखाचित्र २ ले स्पस्ट गरेको छ।

चित्र २: आवासीय घरको प्रकारअनुसार परिवार संख्या, २०५८—२०७८ (प्रतिशतमा)



विसं. २०५८ को जनगणनाअनुसार देशमा ३७ प्रतिशत परिवारको बसोबास पक्की घरमा थियो भने यो अनुपात २०७८ को जनगणनामा बढेर करिब तीन चौथाइ (७६.५%) पुगेको देखिन्छ। पक्की घरको अनुपातमा देखिएको ठुलो वृद्धिले अर्धपक्की र कच्ची घरको सङ्ख्या र अनुपातलाई स्वाभाविक रूपमा घटाउछ। तसर्थ विसं. २०५८ र २०७८ का बिचमा अर्धपक्की र कच्ची घरको अनुपातमा क्रमशः १४ र ६३ प्रतिशतले घटेको देखिन्छ। प्रदेशअनुसार गण्डकी र बागमती प्रदेशमा सबैभन्दा बढी क्रमशः ९६ र ९३ प्रतिशत परिवार पक्की घरमा बसेका छन् भने यो अनुपात कर्णालीमा ७८.२ प्रतिशत देखिन्छ।

जिल्लाअनुसार हेर्दा सबैभन्दा बढी पक्की घरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवार भएका तीन जिल्लामा कास्की (९८%), पर्वत (९७.८%) र नुवाकोट (९७.४%० देखिएका छन् भने हुम्ला (२१.२%), मुस्ताङ (२६.५%) र डोल्पा (२७.२ %) तीन जिल्ला सबैभन्दा कम पक्की घरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवार भएका जिल्लाको रूपमा देखिएका छन्। मधेस प्रदेशका जिल्ला मध्ये पक्की घरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारको संख्या न्यून भएका दुई जिल्लामा सर्लाही (३०.१%) र रौतहट (३६.५%) देखिएका छन्।

घरको स्वामित्वअनुसार पक्की, अर्धपक्की र कच्ची वर्गीकरणका आधारमा विश्लेषण गर्दा, करिब तीन चौथाइ (७४%) परिवार आफ्नै स्वामित्वका पक्की घरमा, १७ प्रतिशत अर्धपक्की घरमा र ९ प्रतिशत परिवार आफ्नै स्वामित्वका कच्ची घरका बसिरहेका देखिन्छन्। भाडाको घरमा बस्ने परिवारमा भने यो वितरणको स्वरूप अलग्गै देखिन्छ। भाडाको घरमा बस्ने कुल परिवारमध्ये ९३ प्रतिशत परिवारको बसोबास पक्की घरमा छ भने करिब नौ प्रतिशत परिवारमात्र भाडाको अर्धपक्की घरमा बसिरहेका छन्।

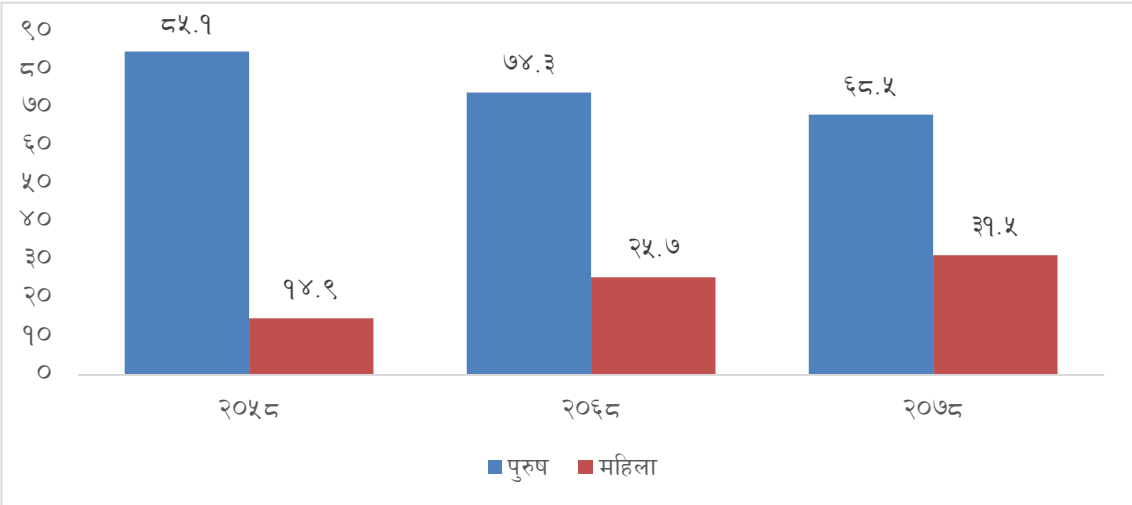
३. पारिवारिक विवरण र विशेषता

यस अन्तर्गत परिवारमुलीको लैङ्गिक बनोट, घर र घरायसी सम्पत्तिमा महिलाको स्वामित्व, परिवारको सञ्चालन र स्वामित्वमा लघु तथा घरेलु व्यवसायको अवस्था, परिवारका सदस्यको बैङ्क तथा वित्तीय संस्थामा पहुँच, प्राविधिक तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा र तालिम पाउने परिवारका सदस्यको विवरण र घरबाट स्वदेशभित्रै अन्यत्र र विदेशमा भएका परिवारका सदस्यको विवरण तथ्याङ्क विश्लेषणबाट प्राप्त नतिजाको सारसङ्क्षेप प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

३.१ परिवारमुलीको उमेर र लैङ्गिक बनोट

विगतका तीन जनगणना (विसं. २०५८, २०६८ र २०७८) का तथ्याङ्क विश्लेषण गर्दा एकपछि अर्को जनगणना वर्षमा महिला परिवारमुली भएका परिवारको सङ्ख्या र अनुपात उल्लेख्य रूपले बढ्दै गएको देखिन्छ।

चित्र ३: परिवारमुलीको लैङ्गिक बनोटअनुसार परिवारको संख्या (प्रतिशतमा), २०५८— २०७८



विसं. २०५८ को जनगणनाअनुसार करिब १५ प्रतिशत परिवारको मुली महिला थिए भने यो अनुपात पछिल्ला दुई जनगणनामा क्रमशः बढ्दै गएर २०६८ मा एक चौथाइभन्दा माथि (२५.७%) र २०७८ सालमा करिब एक तिहाइ (३१.५%) भएको देखिन्छ। परिवारमुलीको जिम्मवारीमा भएका महिलाको उमेरगत संरचना हेर्दा जनगणना २०७८ मा सबैभन्दा बढी (२९%) परिवारमुली ३० देखि ३९ वर्ष उमेर समूहका देखिन्छन् भने पुरूषमा सबैभन्दा बढी (२३.७%) परिवारमुली ४० देखि ४९ वर्ष उमेर समूहकाहरू देखिन्छन्।

तालिका १: उमेर समूह र लिङ्गअनुसार परिवारमुली भएका परिवार (प्रतिशतमा), २०५८—२०७८

उमेर समूह	२०५८			२०६८			२०७८		
	जम्मा	पुरूष	महिला	जम्मा	पुरूष	महिला	जम्मा	पुरूष	महिला
१०-१४	०.०	०.०	०.१	०.१	०.१	०.२	०.१	०.१	०.२
१५-१९	१.१	१.०	१.५	१.२	१.०	१.९	१.०	०.८	१.५
२०-२९	१४.३	१३.८	१७.३	१४.३	११.४	२२.९	१२.३	९.६	१८.२
३०-३९	२५.६	२५.८	२४.७	२३.७	२२.१	२८.३	२३.३	२०.७	२८.९
४०-४९	२३.८	२४.४	२०.२	२३.१	२४.७	१८.४	२२.७	२३.७	२०.६
५०-५९	१७.८	१८.२	१५.६	१७.९	२०.०	११.८	१९.२	२१.८	१३.६
६०-६९	११.४	११.१	१३.२	१२.८	१३.६	१०.५	१३.३	१४.८	९.९
७० +	५.९	५.७	७.४	६.८	७.१	६.०	८.१	८.६	७.१
जम्मा संख्या	४१,७४,३७४	३५,५३,३९०	६,२०,९८४	५४,२७,३०२	४०,३०,६१०	१३,९६,६९२	६६,६६,९३७	४५,६३,६५९	२१,०३,२७८
प्रतिशत	१००	८५.१	१४.९	१००	७४.३	२५.७	१००	६८.५	३१.५

प्रदेशअनुसार गण्डकी (४१%), लुम्बिनी (३५.५%) र सुदूरपश्चिम (३५%) प्रदेशहरूमा सबैभन्दा बढी महिला परिवारमुली भएका परिवार देखिएका छन् भने मधेस प्रदेशमा महिला परिवारमुलीको संख्या सबैभन्दा कम (२१.७%) देखिएको छ। घरको संरचना र बनोटका तुलनात्मक हिसाबले राष्ट्रिय औसतभन्दा बढी पक्की घरमा बस्ने एक तिहाइ परिवारमा महिला परिवारमुली भएको देखिन्छ भने कच्ची घरमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारमा महिला परिवारमुलीको संख्या (२३.७%) पक्की र अर्धपक्की घरमा बस्ने परिवारहरूमा भन्दा कम देखिन्छ।

३.२ महिलाको घर र जग्गा जमिनमा स्वामित्व

महिलाको घर र जग्गा जमिनमा स्वामित्वसम्बन्धी विगत २० वर्षमा सञ्चालित तीनओटा जनगणनाबाट सङ्कलित विवरणअनुसार घर र जग्गाजमिनमा महिलाको पहुँच अझै पनि न्यून भए तापनि एकपछि अर्को जनगणना वर्षमा उल्लेख्य रूपले वृद्धि हुँदै गएको पाइएको छ। विसं. २०५८ को जनगणनामा आफ्नो नाममा घरको स्वामित्व भएका महिलाको संख्या ०.९ प्रतिशत मात्र भएकोमा यो संख्या २० वर्षको अवधिमा बढेर जनगणना २०७८ मा २.३ प्रतिशत पुगेको छ। सोही अनुपातमा जग्गामा स्वामित्व भएका महिलाको सङ्ख्या र अनुपात पनि वृद्धि भएको देखिन्छ। तथापि, अझै करिब तीन चौथाइ (७४.६%) परिवारमा महिलाको घर र जग्गा दुवैमा स्वामित्व नभएको तथ्य जनगणना २०७८ को नतिजाले देखाएको छ।

तालिका २: परिवारमा महिलाको नामको घर र जग्गाको स्वामित्व भएको परिवार, २०५८-२०७८

परिवारमा महिलाको नाममा घर र जग्गाको स्वामित्व स्थिति	जनगणना वर्ष		
	२०५८	२०६८	२०७८
घर मात्र भएको	०.९	-	२.३
जग्गा मात्र भएको	६.२	९.००	९.७
घर र जग्गा दुवै भएको	४.७	१०.७१	११.८
केही नभएको	८८.९	७९.५	७४.६
भन्न नचाहेको	-	०.८	१.६
जम्मा परिवार	४१,४७,३७४	५४,२३,२९७	६६,६०,८४१

जिल्लाअनुसार महिलाको घर र जग्गाको स्वामित्वमा पहुँचसम्बन्धी जनगणना २०७८ बाट उपलब्ध नतिजा केलाउँदा तुलनात्मकरूपले राम्रो अवस्था भएका तीन जिल्लामा क्रमशः मोरङ (१८.७%), नवलपरासी पूर्व (१८.२%) र झापा (१७.६%) देखिएका छन् भने घर र जग्गामा महिलाको स्वामित्व र पहुँच अति न्यून भएका तीन जिल्लामा क्रमशः कालिकोट (१.९%), बाजुरा (२.२%) र हुम्ला (२.२%) देखिएका छन्।

३.३ कृषिबाहेकका साना घरेलु व्यवसाय संचालन गर्ने परिवार

कृषिबाहेकका साना घरेलु व्यवसाय संचालन गर्ने परिवार जनगणना २०७८ अनुसार कुनै पनि सरकारी निकायमा दर्ता नगरेका र कुनै पनि तलबी कामदार नराखेका ९.४ प्रतिशत परिवारले कृषिबाहेकका साना घरेलु व्यापार व्यवसाय पारिवारिक तहमा सञ्चालन गरेको देखिएको छ। यस्ता साना घरेलु व्यापार व्यवसाय मध्ये ५५.० प्रतिशत व्यवसाय मुख्य रूपमा पुरूषले र ४५.० प्रतिशत महिलाले सञ्चालन गरेका देखिएको छ। प्रदेशअनुसार साना घरेलु व्यवसाय सञ्चालन गर्ने परिवारको संख्या सबै प्रदेशमा करिब ८ देखि १० प्रतिशतभित्र मात्रै रहेको देखिन्छ। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रअनुसार हिमाली क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारमध्ये ११ प्रतिशत परिवारले यस्ता घरेलु व्यवसाय सञ्चालन गरेको देखिन्छ भने यो संख्या पहाडी क्षेत्र र गाउँपालिकाहरूमा समान ८.७ प्रतिशत मात्रै छ। प्रदेशअनुसार साना घरेलु व्यवसाय सञ्चालकमा महिलाको संख्या केलाउँदा सबैभन्दा बढी गण्डकी प्रदेशमा (५४.८%) र सबैभन्दा कम मधेस प्रदेशमा (३१%) पाइएको छ।

३.४ बैङ्क तथा वित्तीय निकायमा परिवार र परिवार सदस्यको पहुँच

बैङ्क तथा वित्तीय निकायमा परिवार र परिवार सदस्यको पहुँचसम्बन्धी जनगणना २०७८ मा सङ्कलन गरिएको विवरणअनुसार नेपालका कुल परिवार (संस्थागत परिवार बाहेक) संख्या मध्ये ६१.४ प्रतिशत परिवारमा कम्तीमा एकजना सदस्यको नाममा बैङ्क वा वित्तीय संस्थामा खाता रहेको देखिन्छ भने बाँकी करिब ३९ प्रतिशत परिवारमा कुनै पनि सदस्यको नाममा बैङ्क वा वित्तीय संस्थामा खाता नभएको वा ती परिवार बैङ्क वा वित्तीय सेवाको पहुँचमा नरहेको देखिन्छ। यसैगरी कुल जनसंख्या (२,९१,६४,५७८) मध्ये २५.६ प्रतिशत जनसंख्याको कुनै न कुनै बैङ्क वा वित्तीय संस्थामा खाता रहेको देखिन्छ। त्यस्तै कुल पुरूषको संख्या मध्ये २६.४ प्रतिशत र कुल महिलाको संख्यामध्ये २४.७ प्रतिशतको बैङ्क वा वित्तीय संस्थामा खाता रहेको देखिन्छ। बैङ्क वा वित्तीय संस्थामा परिवारका सदस्यको नाममा खाता भएको आधारमा बागमती र गण्डकी प्रदेशका करिब ७२ प्रतिशत परिवार बैङ्क वा वित्तीय सेवा र कारोबारको पहुँचमा भएको देखिन्छ भने यो संख्या लुम्बिनीमा ६२ प्रतिशत तथा कोशी र कर्णाली प्रदेशमा समान ५५ प्रतिशत रहेको देखिन्छ।

जनगणना २०७८ का अनुसार एक चौथाइ भन्दा केही बढी (२५.६%) परिवारले बैङ्क, सहकारी संस्था वा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट ऋण लिएको देखिएको छ। प्रदेशअनुसार ऋण लिने परिवारको सङ्ख्या सबैभन्दा बढी मधेस प्रदेशमा (२८.९%), त्यसपछि लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा (२७.०%) र सबैभन्दा कम कर्णाली प्रदेशमा (२२.२%) देखिएको छ। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रका आधारमा पनि बैङ्क वा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट ऋण लिने परिवारको संख्या तराई क्षेत्रमा सबै भन्दा बढी (३०.०%), पहाडी क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने करिब एक चौथाइ परिवार (२१.५%) र सबै भन्दा कम हिमाली क्षेत्रमा (१९.२%) बसोबास गर्ने परिवारले बैङ्क, सहकारी संस्था वा वित्तीय संस्थाबाट ऋण लिएको देखिन्छ। वित्तीय निकाय वा संस्थाबाट ऋण लिने परिवारहरू गाउँपालिका (२३.९%) को तुलनामा नगरपालिका (२६.४%) मा बढी देखिएका छन्।

३.५ प्राविधिक शिक्षा वा व्यावसायिक तालिम

करिब १३ प्रतिशत परिवारमा कम्तीमा एक सदस्यले कुनै न कुनै किसिमको प्राविधिक शिक्षा वा व्यावसायिक तालिम लिएको देखिएको छ। परिवारमा कम्तीमा एक व्यक्तिले प्राविधिक शिक्षा अथवा व्यावसायिक तालिम लिने परिवारको संख्या सातै प्रदेशमा लगभग समान अर्थात् ११ र १३ प्रतिशतको बिचमा भएको देखिन्छ। नगरपालिकामा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारहरूमध्ये १३.४ प्रतिशत परिवारका कम्तीमा एक व्यक्तिले यस्तो तालिम लिएको देखिएको छ भने गाउँपालिकामा यो संख्या १०.८

प्रतिशत रहेको देखिन्छ। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रअनुसार हिमाल, पहाड र तराईमा समान १२ प्रतिशत परिवारका कम्तीमा एक सदस्यले कुनै न कुनै एक प्रकारको प्राविधिक र व्यावसायिक तालिम लिएको देखिन्छ।

३.६ परिवारमा अनुपस्थित भई देशभित्र अन्यत्र र विदेशमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवार

देशमा कुल ६,६६०,८४१ परिवारमध्ये १३.४ प्रतिशत परिवारका कम्तीमा एक सदस्य हाललाई परिवारमा अनुपस्थित भई देशभित्रै अन्य कुनै ठाँउमा अक्सर बसोबास गरेको देखिएको छ जसलाई देशभित्रै अनुपस्थित जनसङ्ख्या भनिन्छ। अर्कातिर २३.४ प्रतिशत परिवारबाट कम्तीमा एक सदस्य अनुपस्थित रही विदेशमा गएर अक्सर बसोबास गरेको पाइएको छ। परिवार सदस्य देशभित्रै अनुपस्थित हुने परिवारको अनुपात सबैभन्दा कम मधेस प्रदेशमा (६.६%) पाइएको छ भने विदेशमा अनुपस्थित हुने परिवारको अनुपात सबैभन्दा कम कर्णाली (१७.१%) प्रदेशमा पाइएको छ। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रअनुसार परिवार सदस्यको देशभित्र अनुपस्थित हुने परिवारको अनुपात तराईमा सबैभन्दा कम (८.७%) छ भने देशबाहिर अनुपस्थित हुनेको आधारमा भने यो क्षेत्रका सबैभन्दा बढी २४ प्रतिशत परिवारका सदस्य घरभन्दा बाहिर विदेशमा अनुपस्थित भएको देखिन्छ। देशभित्रै अनुपस्थित हुने परिवार सदस्य भएका परिवार नगरपालिका क्षेत्रमा (११.३%) भन्दा गाउँपालिका क्षेत्रमा बढी (१७.५%) देखिएको छ।

४. परिवारमा कृषिजग्गा, पशुधन तथा घरायसी साधन र सम्पत्तिको अवस्था

परिवारको स्वामित्व र भोगचलनमा कृषि/खेतीयोग्य जमिन, पशुधन, रेडियो, टेलिफोन, टेलिभिजन, यातायातका साधन, विद्युतीय घरायसी साधन जस्तै बिजुली पङ्खा, फ्रिज/रेफ्रिजरेटर, वासिङ् मेशिन र एयरकण्डिसन (AC) का बारेमा जनगणना २०७८ ले सङ्कलन गरेका विवरणको विश्लेषणबाट आएका नतिजाको निचोड समेटिएको छ।

४.१ कृषि प्रयोजनको जग्गा तथा पशुधन

राष्ट्रिय जनगणनाको तथ्याङ्कअनुसार देशमा हाल बसोबास गर्ने करिब आधा परिवार (४९%) सँग थोरै मात्रामा भए पनि खेतीयोग्य जमिन र पशुधन (गाईवस्तु, बाख्रा र भेडा, सुँगुर र बँङ्गुर, कुखुरा-हाँस) दुवै भएको, ९.७ प्रतिशत परिवारमा कृषि/खेतीयोग्य जमिन मात्र भएको तर पशुधन नभएको र ९.३ प्रतिशत परिवारमा पशुधन मात्र भएको तर खेतीयोग्य जमिन नभएको देखिएको छ। त्यसैगरी करिब एकतिहाइ (३२%) परिवारको स्वामित्व वा भोगचलनमा खेतीयोग्य जमिन र पशुधन दुवै नभएको पाइएको छ। प्रदेशअनुसार यस्ता जायजेथा र सम्पत्ति (खेतीयोग्य जमिन र पशुधन) हुने परिवारको

अनुपात कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा सबैभन्दा बढी ७० प्रतिशत र सबैभन्दा कम बागमती प्रदेशमा ३३.१ प्रतिशत रहेको देखिन्छ। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रअनुसार तराईमा ४४ प्रतिशत, पहाडमा ५०.६ प्रतिशत र हिमालमा तीन चौथाइभन्दा बढी (७६.५%) परिवारसँग कृषि/खेतीयोग्य जमिन र पशुधन दुवै भएको देखिएको छ। राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ मा कृषिसम्बन्धी विवरण संकलन गर्दा परिवारसँग जतिसुकै क्षेत्रफलमा खेतीयोग्य जग्गा वा पशुपन्छी भए पनि खेतीपाती वा पशुपन्छी भएको परिवारको रूपमा गणना गरिएको छ।

एफएओ (FAO) को Programme of the World Census of Agriculture 2020 प्रतिबेदनमा उल्लिखित सुझावअनुसार राष्ट्रिय कृषिगणनाको लागि नमुना छनोट खाका तयार गर्न राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ मा कृषिचलन गरेका कृषक परिवारसम्बन्धी विवरणहरू (कृषि चलनको जग्गाको क्षेत्रफल र पशुपन्छीसम्बन्धी विवरणहरू) संकलन गरिएको थियो।

राष्ट्रिय कृषि गणनामा प्रयोग भएको परिभाषाअनुसार कृषि चलन (कृषक परिवार) हुनका लागि निम्नमध्ये कुनै एक अवस्था पूरा भएको हुनुपर्दछ :

- पहाड वा हिमाली क्षेत्रमा कम्तीमा ४ आना वा तराई क्षेत्रमा कम्तीमा ८ धुर जग्गामा बाली लगाएको वा
- कम्तीमा एउटा ठुला चौपाया (गाई-भैंसी/गोरु-राँगा) भएको वा
- कम्तीमा पाँचओटा साना चौपाया (भेडा-बाख्रा/सुँगुर-बङ्गुर) भएको वा
- कम्तीमा २० ओटा चराचुरुङ्गी (कुखुर/हाँस) भएको हुनुपर्ने ।

यस परिभाषाअनुसार देशमा हाल बसोबास गर्ने कुल परिवारमध्ये करिब दुइ तिहाई (६२%) कृषक परिवार रहेका छन्, जसमध्ये ९६.८ प्रतिशत कृषक परिवार खेतीपाती मात्र भएका र ३.२ प्रतिशत कृषक परिवार पशुपन्छी मात्र भएका छन्।

४.२ सञ्चार र मनोरञ्जनको साधन

सञ्चार र मनोरञ्जनको साधन रेडियो र टेलिभिजन भएका र प्रयोगमा ल्याउने परिवारको अनुपातमा विसं. २०६८ र २०७८ का जनगणनाका बिच विपरीत सम्बन्ध देखिएको छ। विगत १० वर्षको अन्तरालमा रेडियो भएका र प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारको संख्या २०६८ को ५१.७ प्रतिशतबाट घटेर २०७८ मा ३४.२ प्रतिशतमा झरेको देखिन्छ भने टेलिभिजन भएका र प्रयोगमा ल्याउने परिवार ३७ प्रतिशतबाट बढेर ४९.४ प्रतिशत भएको देखिन्छ। जनगणना २०७८ ले सङ्कलन गरेको विवरणअनुसार ल्याण्डलाइन टेलिफोनलाई मोबाइल फोनले विस्थापित गर्न थालेको देखिएको छ। विगत १० वर्षको

अवधिमा ल्याण्डलाइन टेलिफोन प्रयोगकर्ता घरपरिवारको अनुपात झण्डै एक चौथाइ (२४.५%) ले घटेको देखिन्छ भने मोबाइल फोन प्रयोगकर्ताको अनुपात बढेको (२०६८ मा ६५.८ % बाट २०७८ मा ७३.२) देखिन्छ। त्यस्तै कम्प्युटर/ल्यापटप र इन्टरनेट प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारको संख्यामा विगत १० वर्षमा उल्लेख्य वृद्धि भएको देखिएको छ।

४.३ आधुनिक यातायातका साधन

जनगणना २०६८ र २०७८ बिच १० वर्षको अन्तरालमा आधुनिक यातायातका साधन जस्तै कार/जिप/भ्यान, मोटरसाइकल, स्कुटर आदिको स्वामित्व भएका र प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारको सङ्ख्यामा उल्लेख्य वृद्धि भएको देखिएको छ। यो अवधिमा मोटरसाइकल/स्कुटर भएका परिवारको सङ्ख्या ५,१९,५७० (कुल जनसंख्याको ९.८ प्रतिशत) बाट बढेर १८,१६,१२१ (२७.३ प्रतिशत) पुगेको देखिन्छ। यसैगरी साइकल भएका र प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारको अनुपातमा यो १० वर्षको अवधिमा ३४ प्रतिशतले मात्र वृद्धि भएको देखिन्छ। निजी यातायातका साधनको स्वामित्व र प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारहरू बागमती प्रदेशमा बढी देखिएको छन् भने यो अनुपात पहाडी, हिमाली र ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा निकै न्यून देखिन्छ। बागमती प्रदेशमा निजी कार/जीप/भ्यान भएका परिवार ६.४ प्रतिशत र मोटरसाइकल/स्कुटर भएका र प्रयोग गर्ने परिवार करिब ३६ प्रतिशत देखिएको छ। यो अनुपात हिमाली भेगका परिवारमा एक प्रतिशतभन्दा कम र गाउँपालिकामा २ प्रतिशतभन्दा कम छ। मधेस प्रदेशका दुई तिहाइभन्दा बढी (६७%) परिवारले साइकल प्रयोग गर्ने गरेको देखिन्छ भने हिमाली भेगका करिब एक प्रतिशत मात्र परिवारसँग साइकल भएको देखिन्छ।

४.४ विद्युतीय साधन

जनगणना २०७८ ले विद्युतीय साधनहरू बिजुली पङ्खा, फ्रिज/रेफ्रिजरेटर, वासिङ् मेशिन र एयरकण्डिसन (AC) जस्ता साधन परिवारमा छन् छैनन् र भोगचलन गरेको छ छैन भन्ने विवरण सङ्कलन गरेको थियो। प्राप्त विवरणअनुसार नेपालका आधाभन्दा बढी (५३.१%) परिवारमा बिजुली पङ्खा, झण्डै एक चौथाइ (२३.७%) परिवारसँग रेफ्रिजरेटर, चार प्रतिशत परिवारमा वासिङ मेसिन र एक प्रतिशतभन्दा कम परिवारमा एयरकण्डिसन भएको र भोगचलन गरेको देखिएको छ। प्रदेशअनुसार सबैभन्दा बढी विद्युतीय पङ्खा प्रयोग गर्ने परिवार मधेस प्रदेशमा र सबैभन्दा बढी फ्रिज (३६.७%) र वाशिङ मेसिन (१०.९%) प्रयोग गर्ने बागमती प्रदेशमा भएको देखिएको छ।

५. घरायसी सुविधाको अवस्था

जनगणना २०७८ मा सङ्कलन गरिएका घरायसी जीवनस्तर र सुविधा मापन गर्न प्रयोग हुने विवरणहरू जस्तैः पिउन प्रयोग हुने पानीको स्रोत, चर्पी वा शौचालयको अवस्था, विद्युतको पहुँच, खाना पकाउन प्रयोग गरिने इन्धनको प्रकार, परिवार बसिरहेको घरमा उपलब्ध सुविधाको पर्याप्तता, पारिवारिक सम्पन्नताको अवस्था र परिवारका सदस्यमा अपाङ्गता जस्ता तथ्याङ्कको विश्लेषण गरिएको छ।

५.१ खानेपानीको पहुँच र उपलब्धता

नेपालका परिवारमा खानेपानीको पहुँच र उपलब्धताअनुसार ५७.० प्रतिशत परिवारमा धारा/पाइपबाट वितरण हुने पानीको पहुँच देखिन्छ, करिब ३० प्रतिशत परिवारले हातेकल/ट्युबवेल/बोरहोलको पानी प्रयोग गर्छन् भने सयमा करिब पाँच (४.६%) परिवार पिउनको लागि जार/बोतलको पानीमा निर्भर हुने गरेको देखिन्छ।

प्रदेशअनुसार हेर्दा खानेपानीको मुख्य स्रोतका रूपमा धारा/पाइप (घर परिवारभित्र र बाहिर दुवै भएको) को प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारको संख्या गण्डकी प्रदेशमा सबैभन्दा बढी ८५.१ प्रतिशत र त्यसपछि कर्णाली प्रदेशमा ८०.१ प्रतिशत रहेको छ भने लुम्बिनी प्रदेशका करिब ५८ प्रतिशत परिवार यो सुविधाको पहुँचमा छन्। धारा/पाइप प्रणालीबाट वितरण गरिने पानीको पहुँच मधेस प्रदेशमा सबैभन्दा कम २२.६ प्रतिशत परिवारमा मात्र देखिन्छ। बागमती प्रदेशका १७ प्रतिशत परिवारले खानेपानीको मुख्य स्रोतको रूपमा जार, बोतल प्रयोग गर्ने गरेको पाइएको छ।

परिवार बसोबास गर्ने घर बनोटको प्रकारका आधारमा धारा/पाइपबाट वितरण हुने पानी र अन्य स्रोतको पानीको पहुँचमा भिन्नता देखिन्छ। उदाहरणका लागि पक्की घरमा बस्ने ६४ प्रतिशत परिवारको घरको कम्पाउण्डभित्र वा घर भित्रै जोडिएको धारा/पाइपको पानीमा पहुँच देखिन्छ भने अर्धपक्की र कच्ची घरमा बस्ने परिवारको पानीको मुख्य स्रोतमा हातेकल/ट्युवेल देखिएको छ। जनगणना २०७८ काअनुसार अर्धपक्की र कच्ची घरमा बस्ने परिवारमध्ये क्रमशः ४९ र ६८ प्रतिशत परिवारको पानीको मुख्य स्रोत हातेकल/ट्युवेल देखिएको छ।

तालिका ३: खानेपानीको मुख्य स्रोतअनुसार घरका प्रकारहरूको संख्या (प्रतिशतमा), २०७८

घरको प्रकार	*खानेपानीको मुख्य स्रोतहरू*									
	धारा/पाइप (घर परिसरभित्र)	धारा/पाइप (घर परिसर बाहिर)	टयुबवेल /हाते पम्प	ढाकिएको इनार, कुवा	खुला इनार, कुवा	मुल धारा	नदी/ खोला	जार/ बोतल	अन्य	जम्मा परिवार संख्या
पक्की	४०.०	२४.०	२१.९	१.६	१.८	४.१	०.३	५.८	०.५	५०,९२,३७५
अर्धपक्की	१९.३	२०.३	४९.४	१.४	२.७	४.४	०.५	१.२	०.७	१०,४९,४५५
कच्ची	१२.३	११.२	६७.५	१.१	३.७	१.९	०.४	०.२	१.८	५,१७,००४
अन्य	१२.८	१९.२	३०.६	०.८	२.५	४.५	३.७	२.२	२३.६	२,००७

स्रोतः राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालय (२०२३)

जिल्लाअनुसार सुधारिएको खानेपानीको पहुँच भएका परिवार संख्या हेर्दा उदयपुर, बाँके र झापाका ९८ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी परिवारमा सुधारिएको खानेपानीको सुविधा उपलब्ध भएको देखिन्छ भने यो सुविधाको पहुँच न्यून भएका जिल्लामा डोल्पा (६३%), जुम्ला (७५%) र चितवन (७८%) देखिएका छन्। सुधारिएको खानेपानीको पहुँचको अवस्थामा चितवन जिल्ला न्यून तीन जिल्लामा पर्नुले सो जिल्लामा पानीको पहुँच वृद्धि गर्न गरिएको स्रोत र साधनको लगानी, वितरण प्रणालीका लागि बनेका संरचना आदिका बाबजुद पानी वितरण प्रणालीको व्यवस्थापन पक्षको कमजोरीलाई देखाउँछ।

५.२ शौचालयको पहुँच

विसं. २०५८ र २०७८ बिचको २० वर्षको अन्तरालमा देशमा चर्पी वा शौचालयको पहुँच भएका परिवारको अनुपातमा बढोत्तरी भएको तथ्य जनगणना २०७८ ले देखाएको छ। तथापि, सार्वजनिक ढल निकासमा जोडिएका फ्लस शौचालय भएका परिवारको अनुपात २०७८ सालसम्म आइपुग्दा १० प्रतिशतमा मात्र सीमित छ। सार्वजनिक ढलनिकासमा जोडिए नजोडिएको पक्ष विश्लेषणअनुसार फ्लस शौचालय भएका र प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारको अनुपात विसं. २०५८ मा रहेको २३ प्रतिशतबाट वृद्धि भएर २०७८ मा करिब दुईतिहाइ (६५%) को हाराहारीमा पुगेको देखिन्छ। शौचालय भएका परिवारको सङ्ख्यामा आएको उल्लेख्य वृद्धिसँगै २०५८ को जनगणनाअनुसार शौचालयको पहुँच नभएका आधाभन्दा बढी (५२%) परिवारको अनुपात घटेर २०७८ मा ४.५ प्रतिशत भएको छ। नेपालमा ४.५ प्रतिशत परिवारमा अझै पनि शौचालयको पहुँच नभएको तथ्याङ्क जनगणनाको नतिजाले देखाएको छ।

हालको अवस्थामा फ्लस शौचालय प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारको अनुपात राम्रो (९०% को सेरोफेरो र सोभन्दा बढी) भएका जिल्लामा क्रमशः मनाङ (९६%), भक्तपुर (९२%), कास्की (९१%), काठमाडौं (९०%), र ललितपुर (८९%) देखिएका छन्। परिवारको तहमा फ्लस शौचालयको उपलब्धता र प्रयोग न्यून देखिएका (४०% प्रतिशतभन्दा कम) पाँच जिल्लामा हुम्ला (१५%), मुगु (२५%), सप्तरी (२८%), महोत्तरी (३२%) र बारा (३८%) छन्। आधुनिक शौचालयको उपलब्धता र प्रयोगको अवस्था अर्धपक्की र कच्ची घरमा बस्ने परिवारको तुलनामा पक्की घरमा बस्नेको निकै राम्रो देखिएको छ। पक्की घरमा बस्ने परिवारमध्ये ७२ प्रतिशतमा फ्लस शौचालयको पहुँच (१२% सार्वजनिक ढलनिकासमा र ६१% सेप्टिक टैङ्कमा जोडिएका) भएको देखिन्छ भने अर्धपक्की र कच्ची घरमा बस्ने परिवारमध्ये क्रमशः ४३ र २० प्रतिशत परिवारमा कुनै पनि शौचालयको सुविधा नभएको देखिन्छ।

५.३ खाना पकाउने मुख्य इन्धनको प्रयोग

नेपालमा ऊर्जा वा इन्धनको वैकल्पिक स्रोतको रूपमा प्रयोग गर्न मिल्ने गरी जलविद्युतको उत्पादन र पहुँचमा उल्लेख्य प्रगति देखिएको भए तापनि अझै देशका ५१.० प्रतिशत परिवारले खाना पकाउने मुख्य इन्धनको रूपमा दाउरा नै प्रयोग गरेका छन्। दाउरालाई परम्परागत र मानव स्वास्थ्यलाई असर गर्ने धुवाँ उत्पादन गर्ने ऊर्जाको रूपमा लिइन्छ, जसले घरभित्रको वायु प्रदूषणलाई बढाउँछ र विशेषतः महिला र बालबालिकाको स्वास्थ्यमा जीवनपर्यन्त रहिरहने नकारात्मक असर पार्छ। जनगणना २०७८ अनुसार दाउरा पछि ४४.३ प्रतिशत परिवारले खाना पकाउन मुख्य इन्धन वा ऊर्जाको स्रोतमा सिलिण्डर ग्यास (एलपीजी) प्रयोग गर्ने गरेको देखिएको छ। प्रदेशअनुसार कर्णालीका ८२.२ प्रतिशत परिवारले खाना पकाउन परम्परागत इन्धन दाउराको प्रयोग गरेको देखिन्छ भने यो अनुपात सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा ७०.३ र मधेस प्रदेशमा ५८.६ प्रतिशत भएको देखिन्छ। मधेस प्रदेशका १० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी परिवारमा अझै गाई भैंसीको गोबरबाट बनाएको गुईठा खाना पकाउने इन्धनको मुख्य स्रोतको रूपमा प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ।

५.४ बत्ती बाल्ने मुख्य स्रोतको प्रयोग

राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ अनुसार नेपालमा ९२ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी परिवारले घरमा बत्ती बाल्ने मुख्य स्रोतका रूपमा बिजुली बत्तीको प्रयोग गर्ने गरेको देखिन्छ। बिजुलीको प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारको सङ्ख्या जनगणना २०५८ र २०७८ बिचको २० वर्षको अन्तरालमा ४० प्रतिशतबाट बढेर ९२ प्रतिशतमा पुगेको देखिन्छ। यहीक्रमले बिजुली बत्ती प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारमा वृद्धि हुँदै गएमा निकट भविष्यमा नै यसको पहुँच देशका सबै परिवारमा पुग्नसक्ने देखिन्छ। परिवारमा बत्ती बाल्न बिजुलीको प्रयोगमा

आएको उल्लेख्य वृद्धिसँगै २०५८ मा मट्टितेल प्रयोग गर्ने ५८ प्रतिशत परिवारको अनुपात घटेर २०७८ मा ०.६ प्रतिशतमा झरेको देखिन्छ।

प्रदेशअनुसार हेर्दा परिवारमा बत्ती बाल्नका लागि प्रयोग गरिने इन्धनको स्रोतमा उल्लेख्य अन्तर भएको देखिन्छ। कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश बाहेकका पाँच प्रदेशमा बत्ती बाल्नका लागि बिजुलीको प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारहरू राष्ट्रिय औसत ९२ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी छन् भने कर्णालीमा दुईमा करिब एक घरमा मात्र (५०%) र सुदूरपश्चिममा पाँचमध्ये चारभन्दा केही बढी घरमा बत्तीका लागि बिजुलीको प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ। अझै पनि कर्णाली प्रदेशका ४८ प्रतिशत परिवारले उज्यालोका लागि सोलर/सौर्यऊर्जामा भर पर्नु परेको देखिन्छ। यसैगरी हिमाली क्षेत्रका ७८ प्रतिशत र पहाडका ८९ प्रतिशत घरहरूमा बत्ती बाल्नका लागि बिजुलीको प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ भने यहाँका क्रमशः २० र १० प्रतिशत परिवारले अझै उज्यालोका लागि सोलर/सौर्यऊर्जामा भर परेको देखिन्छ।

५.५ परिवारमा उपलब्ध सुविधाहरूको पर्याप्तताको अवस्था

परिवारले बसोबास गरेका घरको आकार, बनोट र संरचना, उपलब्ध सेवा सुविधा जस्तै सुधारिएको पिउने पानी, आधुनिक शौचालय र सुधारिएको ऊर्जा आदिका हिसावले परिवारको न्यूनतम जीवनस्तर कायम गर्न उक्त घर र त्यसमा उपलब्ध सुविधाहरू पर्याप्त भए नभएको अवस्थाको जनगणना २०७८ मा सङ्कलन गरिएका विवरणका आधारमा मापन गर्दा झण्डै २८ प्रतिशत परिवार पर्याप्त सेवा सुविधा भएको घर/आवासीय एकाइमा बसोबास गर्ने गरेको देखिन्छ। अर्को एक तिहाइभन्दा केही बढी (३४%) परिवार घरायसी सेवा सुविधाका हिसाबले मध्यमस्तरका घरमा बस्ने गरेका छन्। एक चौथाइ भन्दा केही बढी (२५.६%) सामान्य अवस्थाका र ११ प्रतिशत यस्ता सेवा सुविधा अपर्याप्त भएका घरमा बस्ने गरेको पाइएको छ। यस्तै एक प्रतिशतभन्दा कम परिवारहरू अति न्यून सेवासुविधा भएका घरमा बस्ने गर्ने गरेको देखिन्छ।

घरायसी सेवा सुविधा पर्याप्त भएका परिवारको संख्या तुलनात्मक रूपले राम्रो भएका प्रदेशमा बागमती (५३.८%), गण्डकी (३६.३%) र लुम्बिनी (२५%) देखिन्छन् भने कर्णाली (८%), मधेस (१३%) र सुदूरपश्चिम (१४%) कमजोर अवस्था भएका प्रदेशको रूपमा देखिएका छन्। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रअनुसार पहाडका ३५ प्रतिशत, तराईका एकचौथाइ र हिमालका सयमा करिब ६ परिवार घरायसी सुविधा पर्याप्त भएका घरमा बस्ने गरेको देखिन्छ। यसबाट के देखिन्छ भने घरायसी सुविधाको पर्याप्तता कर्णाली प्रदेश, हिमाली र ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा अति न्यून छ। घरायसी सेवा सुविधाको पर्याप्तताको मापनका

आधारमा काठमाडौं उपत्यकाका तीन जिल्ला काठमाडौं (८४%), भक्तपुर (७३%) र ललितपुर (७०%) तुलनात्मक रूपमा राम्रो अवस्थामा देखिएका छन् भने अति कमजोर अवस्था भएका जिल्लामा हुम्ला, डोल्पा, रूकुमपूर्व र भोजपुर देखिएका छन्। ती जिल्लामा घरायसी सुविधाको पर्याप्तताको अवस्था ०.१ देखि १.४ प्रतिशत मात्र मापन गरिएको छ।

५.६ परिवार सम्पन्नताको पञ्चम वर्गीकरण

जनगणना २०७८ ले सङ्कलन गरेका घरको संरचना बनोट (जग, पर्खाल, छानो, भूई), खानेपानीको मुख्य स्रोत, खाना पकाउन र बत्ती बाल्न प्रयोग हुने इन्धन, शौचालयको सुविधा र अन्य घरायसी चल अचल सम्पत्तिको स्वामित्व र भोगचलनका आधारमा हाल देशका बसोबास गर्ने परिवारको सम्पन्नताको पञ्चम वर्गीकरण (Wealth quintile) निर्धारण गरिएको छ। यसरी समस्त परिवारलाई सम्पन्नताको तहअनुसार समान पाँच वर्गमा विभाजन गरिएको छ। पाँचमा पहिलो वर्गमा परेका परिवार अति उच्च, दोस्रोमा पर्ने उच्च, तेस्रोमा पर्ने मध्यम, चौथोमा पर्ने न्यून र पाँचौ वर्गमा पर्ने परिवारलाई अति न्यून वर्ग भनेर परिभाषित गरिएको छ।

सम्पन्नताको पञ्चम वर्गीकरणले देशका सबै परिवारलाई समान २० प्रतिशतमा विभाजन गर्ने हुनाले सबै तल्लोदेखि माथिल्लो वर्गसम्मका पाँचै वर्गमा २० प्रतिशत नै परिवार भएको देखिन्छ। तथापि अति न्यून र न्यून वर्गका बिचमा भने केही फरक परेको देखिन्छ। भौगोलिक क्षेत्रअनुसार हिमाली भेगमा क्रमशः ४२ र २८ प्रतिशत परिवार अति न्यून र न्यून वर्गमा भएको देखिन्छ भने सो क्षेत्रका तीन प्रतिशतभन्दा कम परिवार मात्र अति उच्च वर्गमा परेका छन्। पहाडी भेगमा भने झण्डै २१ र २४ प्रतिशत परिवार क्रमशः अति न्यून र अति उच्च वर्गमा भएको देखिन्छ। तराईमा बसोबास गर्ने परिवारमध्ये समान २३ प्रतिशतभन्दा केही बढी मध्यम र उच्च वर्गमा भएको देखिन्छ। प्रदेशअनुसार बागमती र गण्डकीका क्रमशः ३८ र २६ प्रतिशत परिवार अति उच्च वर्गमा रहेका छन् भने यो अनुपात कर्णाली, सुदूरपश्चिम र मधेस प्रदेशमा क्रमशः ४.२, ८.४ र ८.६ प्रतिशत छ। अर्कातिर ती तीनै प्रदेशमा अति न्यून वर्गका परिवारको अनुपात अन्य चार प्रदेशको भन्दा निकै बढी अर्थात् क्रमशः ५१.३, ३३.९ र २५.९ प्रतिशत देखिन्छ। परिवारको सम्पन्नताको अवस्थालाई नगरपालिका र गाउँपालिका क्षेत्रमा बसोबासका आधारमा हेर्दा गाउँपालिकाका करिब एक तिहाइ परिवार अति विपन्न वर्गमा छन् भने पाँच प्रतिशतभन्दा कम मात्र अति सम्पन्नताको वर्गका छन्। नगरपालिकामा भने २७ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी परिवार अति सम्पन्न र १४ प्रतिशत अति विपन्न वर्गमा भएको देखिन्छ।

तालिका ४: पञ्चम सम्पन्नता सूचकअनुसार परिवारको विवरण (प्रतिशतमा), २०२१

क्षेत्रहरू	परिवारको पञ्चम सम्पन्नता सूचक (Wealth quintile)					*जम्मा परिवार संख्या*
	अति न्यून	न्यून	मध्यम	उच्च	अति उच्च	
नेपाल	२०.३	१९.७	२०.०	२०.०	२०.०	६६,६०,८४१
प्रदेशहरू						
कोशी	२०.७	२२.१	१९.९	१९.७	१७.६	११,९०,७५५
मधेस	२५.९	२१.४	२५.८	१८.४	८.६	११,५६,३८३
बागमती	८.५	१०.६	१६.९	२६.१	३८.०	१५,६७,९१७
गण्डकी	१३.१	१९.६	१९.९	२१.९	२५.६	६,६१,६३२
लुम्बिनी	१७.७	२२.३	२२.८	२०.२	१७.०	११,४१,३४५
कर्णाली	५१.३	२७.९	९.९	६.७	४.२	३,६६,०३७
सुदूर पश्चिम	३३.९	२५.८	१८.३	१३.६	८.४	५,७६,७७२
भौगोलिक क्षेत्र						
हिमाल	४१.६	२८.१	२०.२	७.५	२.७	४,०९,२६०
पहाड	२०.७	२१.१	१६.३	१८.२	२३.७	२९,४५,०३०
तराई	१७.३	१७.४	२३.३	२३.२	१८.८	३३,०६,५५१
गाउँ/नगर पालिका						
गाउँपालिका	३२.८	२९.१	२२.१	११.२	४.८	२१,८६,१४२
नगरपालिका	१४.१	१५.१	१९.०	२४.३	२७.४	४४,७४,६९९

स्रोतः राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालय (२०२३)।

परिवारमुलीको लैङ्गिकता र पारिवारिक सम्पन्नताको अवस्थाअनुसार कोशी, बागमती, गण्डकी र लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा महिला परिवारमुली भएका अति विपन्न र अतिसम्पन्न परिवारका बिचको अनुपातमा खासै भिन्नता देखिँदैन तर मधेस प्रदेशमा भने महिला परिवारमुली र पारिवारिक सम्पन्नताका बिच स्पस्ट सम्बन्ध भएको देखिन्छ। यहाँ अति सम्पन्न परिवारमध्ये महिला परिवारमुली भएका परिवार १५ प्रतिशत देखिन्छ भने अति विपन्न परिवारमा २३ प्रतिशत भएको देखिन्छ। यसले मधेस प्रदेशमा महिला र गरिबीका बिचको अन्तर्सम्बन्ध अन्यत्रभन्दा बढी छ कि भन्ने तथ्यलाई देखाएको छ।

५.७ परिवारमा अपाङ्गताको अवस्था

जनगणना २०७८ ले अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको अधिकारसम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्मेलन सन् २००६ र अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको अधिकारसम्बन्धी राष्ट्रिय ऐन २०७४ ले वर्गीकरण गरेअनुसारका परिवारका सदस्यको अपाङ्गतासम्बन्धी विवरण सङ्कलन गरेको थियो। यसअनुसार देशमा हाल अक्सर बसोबास गर्ने परिवारमध्ये ३.१ प्रतिशत अथवा २,०५,५५५ परिवारमा कम्तीमा एक सदस्यमा कुनै एक वा एकभन्दा बढी अपाङ्गताका लक्षण भएको पाइएको छ। परिवारका सदस्यमा अपाङ्गताको लक्षण भएका परिवारको अनुपात राष्ट्रिय औसतभन्दा बढी भएका प्रदेशमा क्रमशः कर्णाली (४.६%), सुदूरपश्चिम (४.०%), गण्डकी (३.८%) र लुम्बिनी (३.३%), भौगोलिक क्षेत्रमा हिमाली (४.३%) र पहाडी (३.४%) र गाउँपालिका क्षेत्र (३.९%) देखिएका छन्। कम्तीमा एकजना परिवार सदस्यमा अपाङ्गता भएका परिवारको अनुपात तुलनात्मक रूपले कम भएका प्रदेशमा मधेस (२.२%), भौगोलिक क्षेत्रमा तराई र शहरी क्षेत्रका परिवार (समान २.७%) देखिएका छन्।

५.८ जातजातिको समूदाय अनुसार बसोबासको अवस्था

पहाडी जातजातिहरू सबैभन्दा बढी (८८.९%) पक्की आवास एकाइहरूमा बसोबास गर्ने पाइएको छ भने हिमाली र पहाडी जनजाति (८३.२%) र पहाडी दलितहरू (८१%) छन्। पक्की आवास एकाइहरूमा बस्ने परिवारहरूको अनुपात मधेस/तराई दलितहरूमध्ये सबैभन्दा कम (३६.१%) पाइयो।

६. निष्कर्ष

नेपाली समाज र परिवारले बासस्थान र अन्य विविध प्रयोगकालागि बनाएका घर अथवा आवासीय संरचनाहरू, गाउँपालिका र नगरपालिका, भौगोलिक क्षेत्र, प्रदेश र परिवारको सामाजिक र आर्थिक अवस्थाअनुसार फरक छन्। परिवारलाई आश्रय दिने, घरायसी सम्पत्ति र पशुधन सुरक्षित राख्ने वा थन्क्याउन मिल्ने सबै खाले घरका संरचनालाई जनगणनामा बासस्थान वा आवासीय एकाइ मानिएको छ। एउटा घरमा एकभन्दा बढी परिवार हुन सक्छन्। त्यसैगरी, परिवारको दैनिक गतिविधि हेर्ने, आवश्यक निर्णय लिने र आम्दानी र खर्चको व्यवस्थापन हेर्ने व्यक्तिलाई परिवारमुली मानिएको छ।

घर अथवा आवासलाई सन् २०३० दिगो विकासका १७ लक्ष्य मध्येको लक्ष्य नं. ११ (शहर र मानव बस्ती समावेशी, सुरक्षित र दिगो बनाउने) को उपलक्ष्य ११.१ ले सबैका लागि आर्थिक रूपले

धान्न सक्ने, बनोट, आकार र आधारभूत सेवासुविधाका हिसावले उपयुक्त घर र आवासको प्रत्याभूत हुनुपर्ने भनेको छ। यही तथ्यलाई ध्यान दिँदै, घर र आवाससम्बन्धी दिगो विकास लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न देशले तय गरेका लक्ष्यको प्रगति निर्धारण गर्न जनगणना २०७८ ले यससम्बन्धी आवश्यक तथ्याङ्क सङ्कलन गरेको छ। तथ्याङ्कको विश्लेषणले देखाएअनुसार विगत २० वर्षमा देशमा घर तथा आवासीय संरचनामा उल्लेख्य सुधार आएको छ। परम्परागत खर, ढुङ्गा, टायल, खपडा, काठ, फल्याक र माटोका छानो भएका घरहरू जस्तापाता, सिमेन्ट र कंक्रिट ढलान आदिले प्रतिस्थापन गर्दै गएको देखिन्छ। त्यसैगरी घर बनोटको जग, भूईं , गारो र पर्खाल आदिको बनोटमा पनि सुधार हुँदै गएको देखिन्छ। परिवारमा टेलिभिजन र मोवाइल फोनको प्रयोगमा उल्लेख्य वृद्धि भएको छ। खानेपानीको स्रोतमा धारा/पाइपको पानी, आधुनिक शौचालय, खाना पकाउने इन्धनमा क्रमशः सफा र आधुनिक स्रोतको प्रयोग, उज्यालोका लागि प्रयोग हुने बत्ती स्रोतको रूपमा बिजुलीको पहुँचमा उल्लेख्य वृद्धिले आवासीय सेवा सुविधामा सुधार आएको अवस्था देखिएको छ। तथापि, ४९% परिवार सेवा सुविधाका आधारमा अपर्याप्त सुविधा भएको घरमा बस्ने गरेको तथ्याङ्कले परिवारको प्रयोगमा रहेको आवासीय एकाइको पर्याप्तताको अवस्थाअनुसार यो पक्षमा अझै परिवार, समुदाय, राज्य र निजी क्षेत्रले धेरै पहल गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ।

नेपालमा परिवारको स्वामित्वमा उतारचढाव आएको देखिए तापनि विगत २० वर्षको अन्तरालमा (२०५८ देखि २०७८ सम्म) परिवारको सङ्ख्यामा झण्डै ६० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि भएको छ। नयाँ घर बनाउने क्रम बढेसँगै यसका लागि सरकारी वा अन्य निकायबाट अनुदान वा सहयोगको खोजी गर्ने क्रम पनि विशेषतः बागमती र गण्डकी प्रदेशमा उल्लेख्य रूपमा बढेको देखिन्छ। नयाँ घर निर्माणमा अनुदान र सहयोगको अवस्था हिमाली र तराई (४% मात्र) क्षेत्रमा तुलनात्मक रूपमा कम देखिन्छ।

घरको बनोटको प्रकृति र उपलब्ध सेवा सुविधा (खानेपानी, शौचालय, खाना पकाउन र बत्ती बाल्न प्रयोग गर्ने इन्धन) आदिका आधारमा आवासको पर्याप्तताको अवस्था मापन गर्दा ३४ प्रतिशत परिवार बसिरहेका घर मध्यम स्तरका र २८ प्रतिशतका घर आवासीय हिसावले पर्याप्तको समूहमा परेका छन्। दुवै पर्याप्तता र सम्पन्नता सूचकका आधारमा कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा बस्ने परिवार उच्च जोखिममा छन्। कर्णाली प्रदेशका आधाभन्दा बढी (५१.३%) परिवार अति विपन्नताको अवस्थाका छन् भने यो अनुपात हिमाली भेगमा ४२ प्रतिशत छ। महिला परिवारमुली र परिवारको सम्पन्नताका बिच कतै अन्तरसम्बन्ध त छैन भन्ने प्रश्न पनि तथ्याङ्कको विश्लेषणले उठाएको छ।

७. नीतिगत सुधारका पक्ष

१. पारिवारिक तहमा सम्पन्नताको स्तर उत्साहजनक नरहेको र बसोबासको अवस्था जोखिमपूर्ण रहेको देखिन्छ। यसले आवासको अधिकार ऐन, २०७५ लगायत अन्य गरिबी निवारणसम्बन्धी नीति नियम र कानुनको कार्यान्वयन गर्न सजिलो हुने छ। यो कार्यमा तीनै तहका सरकार, सामुदायिक संघ संस्था र निजी औद्योगिक र व्यवसायी क्षेत्रको समान सहभागिता आवश्यक देखिन्छ। यस्तो अवस्था सूचकहरूको नियमित मापन गर्ने र आवासीय जोखिम न्यूनीकरण गर्न बहुआयामिक विस्तृत तथ्याङ्क सङ्कलन प्रणालीको स्थानीय तहमै विकास गनुपर्ने देखिन्छ।

२. नेपालमा खाना पकाउने मुख्य इन्धनको रूपमा एलपी ग्यास प्रयोग गर्ने घरहरूको सङ्ख्या बढ्दो (४४.३%) क्रममा रहेको तथ्यलाई ध्यानमा राखी, सौर्य र वातावरणमैत्री इन्धनको स्रोतमा नेपालको सम्भावनालाई उजागर गर्दै, दीगो विकास लक्ष्यले परिकल्पना गरेबमोजिमको स्वच्छ ऊर्जाको अभियान नै शहरी क्षेत्रमा एलपीजी र ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा दाउरा प्रयोगको बढ्दो मात्रालाई कम गर्ने उत्तम विकल्प हुनसक्छ। साथै, गुणस्तरीय, भरपर्दो र पहुँचयोग्य रूपमा सबै परिवारको विद्युत सेवामा पहुँच विस्तार गरी विद्युत खपत र ऊर्जा दक्षता वृद्धि गर्ने नीतिहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्न आवश्यक छ।

३. देशमा बसोबास गर्ने कुल परिवारमध्ये १० प्रतिशतले मात्रै सार्वजनिक ढलनिकासमा जोडिएका फ्लस शौचालय प्रयोग गर्छन्। यो अनुपातमा समुचित सुधार गर्न सरोकारवाला निकायबिच तलदेखि माथिसम्म र अन्तरनिकाय सम्बन्ध स्थापित गरेर ढलनिकासका आवश्यक संरचना बनाउन संयुक्त लगानी र प्रयास गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ। यो प्रयासले परिवारबाट निस्कने ठोस फोहोरमैलाको सङ्कलन र व्यवस्थापनमा प्रभावकारिता आउनुको साथै पारिवारिक र सामुदायिक सरसफाइमा दिगोपन आउनेछ।

४. देशका हिमाली र पहाडी क्षेत्रका केही भेगमा अधिकांश जनघनत्व ज्यादै न्यून रहेको छ अर्थात् उक्त क्षेत्रमा घरहरू छरपस्ट बनेका छन्। ती घरहरू प्राकृतिक प्रकोप विशेषतः बाढी पहिरो र भूकम्पको उच्च जोखिममा पनि छन्। सरकारले त्यसरी छरिएर बसोबास गरेका परिवारलाई भौगोलिक हिसाबले सुरक्षित ठाउँमा घरायसी सुविधासहित एकीकृत बस्ती विकास गरी स्थानान्तरण गरेको खण्डमा घरायसी सेवा सुविधाका प्रारम्भिक संरचना

(खानेपानी, बिजुली, बाटो) बनाउन आर्थिक प्रभावकारिता/मितव्ययिता हुने र घरको बनोट संरचना र सेवा सुविधाका हिसाबले घरायसी सुविधाको पर्याप्तता बढाउन सकिने देखिन्छ। यसो गर्दा स्थानान्तरण गरिएका परिवारको प्राकृतिक बासस्थानसँगको सम्बन्धलाई निरन्तरता दिन ध्यान दिनुपर्ने हुन्छ।

५. करिब एक तिहाइ परिवार खेतीपाती र पशुपालनको कार्यभन्दा पर छन्। देशमा अझै ठुलो श्रम शक्ति कृषि पेशामा संलग्न भए पनि ठुलो सङ्ख्याका परिवार कृषि कार्यभन्दा बाहिर छन्। यो ठुलो आकारको श्रम शक्ति र परिवारलाई व्यावसायिक कृषिमा जोड्न नीतिगत सुधार गरी अव्यवस्थित शहरीकरणको प्रकृयालाई दुरूत्साहन गर्ने र त्यस्तो जमिन कृषिमा संलग्न हुन चाहने यूवा समूहमा हस्तान्तरण गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ। कृषक परिवार हुन तोकिएको मापदण्डभन्दा कम खेतीपाती गर्ने जग्गा भएका वा पशुपन्छी भएका परिवारलाई समेत लक्षित गरी कृषि कार्यमा संलग्न हुन उत्प्रेरित गराउनुपर्ने देखिएको छ।

६. गत १० वर्षमा यातायातका साधनमा परिवारको स्वामित्व र प्रयोग उल्लेख्य मात्रामा बढेको छ। यस अवधिमा निजी कार/जिप/भ्यान र मोटरसाइकल/स्कुटर प्रयोग गर्ने परिवारको अनुपातमा उल्लेख्य वृद्धि भएको छ। यसले के देखाउँछ भने परिवारको आयआर्जन र जीवनस्तरमा सुधार आएसँगै सार्वजनिक यातायात प्रयोग गर्ने परिवार र व्यक्ति निजी सवारी साधनको प्रयोगतिर जान्छन् र त्यस्ता साधनको बजार माग उल्लेख्य रूपले बढ्छ। यसले किफायती र भरपर्दा सवारी साधन उत्पादन र वितरण गर्ने उद्योग व्यवसायीलाई सो क्षेत्रमा प्रोत्साहन गर्छ र राज्यमा राजस्व सङ्कलनका आन्तरिक स्रोत सबल हुँदै जाने देखिन्छ।

७. व्यवस्थित शहरीकरणको विकासका लागि एकीकृत योजना तर्जुमा र कार्यान्वयन गर्नु आवश्यक देखिन्छ। यसले एकीकृत तरिकाले शहरी विकासका संरचना जस्तो यातायात, शहरी सडक, खानेपानी वितरण प्रणाली, ढलनिकास, आवास विकास, उद्यान, पार्क, र खुला चौर, बजार क्षेत्र र बस पार्कको निर्माण गरी पहुँचयुक्त, सुरक्षित, लचिलो र एकीकृत आवास र बस्ती विकास गर्नु पर्ने देखिन्छ।

८. देशको संवैधानिक व्यवस्था, ऐन, कानुन र यस अध्ययनले देखाएका सरोकार र चासोहरूको आवश्यक सम्बोधनका लागि निम्नानुसारका अध्ययन अनुसन्धान गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छः

क. अति विपन्न परिवार, दलित, मुस्लिम, लोपोन्मुख र सीमान्तकृत आदिवासी समुदाय र प्राकृतिक विपद्को उच्च जोखिममा भएका समुदायका लागि सुरक्षित, आर्थिक रूपले धान्न सकिने र वातावरणमैत्री घर र आवास सम्बन्धमा।

ख. स्थानीय तहमा पाइने रैथाने प्रविधि र निर्माण सामग्रीबाट कम लागतमा घर बनाउन वैकल्पिक प्रविधि विकास गर्न निजी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र साझेदारी सम्बन्धमा।

ग. स्थानीय, प्रादेशिक र संघीय तीनै तहमा लागु हुने राष्ट्रिय भवन निर्माण संहिताको निर्माण र कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धमा।

घ. नयाँ निर्माण प्रविधि र निर्माण सामग्रीको विकास गर्न अनुसन्धान र विकास केन्द्रको स्थापना सम्बन्धमा।

ङ. पुरातात्विक महत्वका भवन निर्माण गर्ने प्रविधिको प्रोत्साहन सम्बन्धमा।

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nepal's 2021 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) was conducted by the Government of Nepal's National Statistics Office (NSO) in November 2021. This thematic report presents the census's findings on the situation housing, households and household assets in Nepal. The analysis presented in this report was derived from processing micro-data jointly by experts in the NSO and Tribhuvan University's Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS).

The main results are as follows with the related policy recommendations given at the end.

1. Characteristics of housing units

Type of accommodation: The 2021 census found that the proportion of housing units owned by households had decreased from 92 percent in the 1991 census to 86 percent in 2021 although there was an about 60 percent increase in the number of households living in their own housing units between 2001 and 2021. In 2021, a further 12 percent households were living in rented housing units, which is more than the 4 percent point(?) in the 1991 census. The highest level of owned accommodation of housing units or ownership across the seven provinces was in Madhesh (96.6%) followed by Sudurpaschim (94.8%), with the lowest level in Bagmati (69.2%). By ecological zone, the Mountain zone had the highest ownership (94%) compared to 78.8 percent in the Hill zone. A lower proportion of households in the three types of urban municipalities (metropolitan cities, sub-metropolitan cities and urban municipalities) reported owning their housing units (80.9%) compared to 97 percent in the case of rural municipalities. Amongst Nepal's 77 districts Kathmandu had the lowest level of housing unit ownership (43.1%) followed by Lalitpur (59%) and Bhaktapur (61%). Similarly, Kaski (62.3%), Mustang (65.1%) and Manang (67.6%) also had less than 70 percent ownership of the housing units.

Types of housing in urban-rural areas: By place of residence, out of the total households, an overwhelming majority (89.5%) of the urban households were living in Pakki housing units followed by nearly 8 percent in Ardha Pakki households. Households living in Pakki housing units were found more (79.8%) in rural areas than in peri-urban areas (62.9%). The highest proportion (98.2%) of households living in urban Pakki housing units was identified in Gandaki Province (98.2%) and the lowest (64.3%) was identified in Madhesh Province.

Building grants: About 12 percent of the households had received earthquake reconstruction and other grants for building or rebuilding their house. Nearly 36 percent of these households were in Bagmati followed by 16.9 percent in Gandaki. And a third of recipient households (32.2%) were from the Mountain zone and only 4 percent from the Tarai.

Number of Storeys of building: More than a half of the housing units (59.8%) were located in one storey house followed by 28.8 percent in two storeys and 9 percent in three storeys and very few in four or more storeys (2.2%). Madhesh Province had the highest percentage of housing units in only one storey (84.4%) house followed by Koshi (63.7%) and Lumbini (63.2%). Only 29 percent of the Karnali housing units were in only one storey house while 48.7% in two storeys, while 45 percent of the Gandaki housing units were in two storeys house. The highest proportion of housing units located in three storeys were in Karnali (21.7%) followed by 14 percent in Bagmati.

Year of building/house construction: A little more than two-fifths of the buildings (41.9%) had been built after the April/May 2015 earthquakes followed by 21.6% between 7 and 14 years previously (2014 to 2008), and 18 percent between 15 and 24 years previously (2007 to 1998). More than a half (57.4%) of the buildings in Madhesh and 37% of them in Bagmati had been built within the past seven years (i.e. since 2014). More of the buildings in the Mountain zone (54.7%) had been built within the past seven years than that in the Tarai (44%).

Main use of buildings/house: More than two-third of the buildings (71.7%) used their most part for residential purposes while 10 percent used for 'other' purposes.

Materials used for foundations: One-third (33%) of all the housing units' foundations were all or mainly made of mud-bonded brick or stone while about 30 percent were made of cement-bonded brick or stone and a further 22.4 percent were made of reinforced cement concrete (RCC). The use of RCC pillar foundations has been growing, mostly in the urban areas of the country.

Outer walls: Cement bonded bricks/stone and mud-bonded bricks/ were the most used materials in the outer walls of housing units. The materials used in the outer walls of housing units shifted from mud bonded bricks/stone in 2011 (41.4%) to cement-bonded brick/stone in 2021 (52.2%).

Roofing materials: Galvanized iron and RCC were the most used main materials of housing unit roofs. Almost four-fifths of the households (79.7%) lived in housing units with roofs made of the durable materials of galvanized iron and RCC, which increases from 29 and 23 percent in 2011 to 42 and 38 percent respectively in the 2021 census.

Flooring materials: Nearly a half (47.3%) of the housing units' floors were mainly made of cement followed by mud (46.2%) and ceramic tiles (2.7%). Bagmati had the highest proportion of housing units with cement floors (71.6%) while only 14 percent of units had cement floors in Karnali. Half of the housing units in the Tarai had cement floors compared to only 26 percent in the Mountain zone while nearly three-fifths of the units (57.1%) in the urban municipalities had cement floors.

Type of housing unit: The proportion of *pakki* (permanent) housing units increased from 37 percent in 2001 to 76.5 percent in 2021. This increase has led to the decrease in the number of *ardha pakki* (semi-permanent) *and kachchi* (temporary) housing units from 29.2 and 33.5 percent in 2001 to 15.8 and 7.8 percent in 2021. In 2021, Gandaki was the province with the highest proportion of pakki housing units (96%) followed by Bagmati (93%) and Karnali (78.2%). About three-quarters of the households who were living in units they owned lived in pakki housing units while 17 percent of owner residents lived in ardha pakki and the other 9 percent in kachchi units. Kaski district had the highest proportion of households living in pakki housing units (98%) followed by Parbat (97.8%) and Nuwakot (97.4%). Humla was the district with the lowest proportion of households living in pakki housing units (21.4%) followed by Mustang (26.5%) and Dolpa (27.2%). The Tarai districts of Sarlahi (30.1%) and Rautahat (36.5%) also had a low proportion of households in pakki housing units.

2. Household composition, access to finance and income generation

Average number of households per census house and average household size: The average number of households per census house was 1.2 while the average household size was 4.4 in the 2021 census. The highest number of households per census house was 1.4 in Bagmati, with an average household size of 3.9 persons. Then comes Madhesh where the number of households per census house was 1.3 as well as the highest average household size (5.3). On the other hand Sudurpaschim and Tarai regions had the second highest average household size of 4.7 persons each while the rural municipalities had more average number of persons per household (4.5) than that in the urban municipalities (4.3).

Female-headed households: The proportion of female-headed households has increased in Nepal from only 15 percent in 2001, to 25.7% in 2011 and 31.5% in 2021. Lumbini province had the highest proportion of female-headed households (35.5%) followed by Gandaki (41%) and Sudurpaschim (35%). The 2021 census found that the age group with the highest proportion of female household heads were 30−39 year olds (29% of all of them) and 40-49 year olds for males (23.7% of them). And the proportion of female-headed households was above the average in households with pakki housing units (33.0%) and below the average in households with kachchi housing units (23.7%).

Women owning housing units: The proportion of women owning housing units has increased to 2.4 percent over the past two decades. The ownership of land, and land and housing units by women has also increased. However, the 2021 census found that almost three-quarters (74.6%) of women did not have housing units or land registered in their names. In 2021, the districts of Morang (18.7%), Nawalparasi East (18.2%) and Jhapa (17.6%) had the highest proportion of households with land and housing units under female ownership while Kalikot (1.9%), Bajura (2.2%) and Humla (2.2%) had the lowest proportions.

Non-agricultural small-scale enterprises: About 11 percent of households reported having non-agricultural small small-scale enterprises. Eleven percent of Mountain and nine percent of Hill and rural municipality households had such enterprises. A gender gap is evident in the ownership of these small-scale enterprises with only 44 percent owned by females compared to 53 percent by males. Female ownership was highest in Koshi (52.5%) and lowest in Sudurpaschim (40%).

Banking Accounts: At least one member of three-fifths (61.4%) of the households had an account in a financial institution including banks. Among them, only one member had an account in just over a half of these households (33% overall), while two members had accounts in 18.8 percent overall while three or more members had an account in the other 11 percent (overall). Thus no members of about two-fifths (38.6%) of all households had accounts in a financial institution excluding cooperatives. Almost 72 percent of households had at least one member with bank account in Bagmati and Gandaki provinces followed by 62 percent in Lumbini and 55 percent in Koshi and Karnali provinces.

Receipt of loans: More than a quarter (25.6%) of the households said they had received a loan/currently had a loan from a financial institution including cooperatives. There were more of these households in Madhesh (28.9%) followed by Sudurpashchim (22.0%) and Koshi (27.2%). The Tarai zone had the higher number of households with loans (30.0%) followed by the Hill (21.5%) and Mountain (19.2%) zones. More urban municipality than rural municipality households had loans (26.4% vs 23.9%).

Technical and vocational training: Almost 13 percent of all households said that at least one member had received at least one technical or vocational training course. Among them, 10 percent said that one member had received such training, while 3 percent said that two members had and 0.4 percent said three or more members had. Between 11 and 13 percent of the households in all provinces and the two types of municipalities had received at least one technical and vocational training, while 12 percent of households said they had received this training in all three ecological zones.

Absentee members: Thirteen percent of the 6,660,841 households identified by the 2021 census had at least one member absent within the country and 23 percent at least one member absent abroad. The households with the least within country absentee members were in Madhesh (total 6.6%) while those with the least absentees abroad were in Karnali (total 17.1%). The Tarai region had the least number of in-country absentee households (8.7%) and the most absentee abroad households (24.1%). More urban that rural municipality households had in-country absentee members (17.5% vs 11.3%).

Disability: A total of 205,555 households reported that at least one of their members had a disability – 3.1 percent of all households, with the proportion varying by urban-rural municipality, ecological zone and provinces. Karnali had the highest proportion of such households (4.6%) while Madhesh had the lowest (2.2%). More Mountain than Tarai households had at least one person with a disability (4.3% vs 2.7%).

Caste-ethnic groups: The 2021 census recorded 142 caste and ethnic groups. These caste and ethnic groups are classified into eight broader social groups. According to the broader classification of caste and ethnicity, highest proportion of all eight groups are living in Pakki house. Among them, hill caste groups were found highest (88.9%) living in Pakki housing units closely followed by the Mountain/Hill Janajati (83.2%) and Hill Dalit (81%). The proportion of households living in Pakki housing units was found lowest among the Madhesh/Tarai Dalits (36.1%) and then Tarai Janajati (54.6%).

Possession of agricultural land and livestock: According to the NPHC 2021 data, about half (49%) of the households currently living in the country have even a small amount of both arable land and livestock (cattle, goats, and sheep, pigs, chickens, and ducks). Around one household in every ten have agriculture/arable land only but not livestock followed by almost equal (9.3%) households have only livestock but no arable land. It was further found that about one third (32%) of the households have neither arable land and livestock. By province, the proportion of households having such assets (cultivable land and livestock) is the highest in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces at 70 percent and the lowest in Bagmati province at 33.1 percent. According to the geographical area, 44 percent in the Tarai, 50.6 percent in the hills and more than three quarters (76.5%) in the mountains have both agricultural/cultivable land and livestock.

The details related to agricultural land holding/households (land area of agricultural holding/households and details of livestock) were collected in NPHC 2021 according to the recommendations mentioned in the World programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 report of FAO and the main purpose was to prepare the sample selection framework for the national agricultural census 2021. While collecting details on agricultural land and livestock in the NPHC 2021, the number of farmed land or livestock reared by each household was counted, irrespective of the quantity.

According to the definition used in the National Agricultural Census, one of the following conditions must be fulfilled to be an agricultural holding/households:

- Having area under crops greater than or equal to 4 annas in hill or mountain districts, or greater than or equal to 8 dhurs in the tarai; or
- Keeping on or more head of cattle or buffloes; or
- Keeping five or more head of sheep or goats; or
- Keeping 20 or more poultry.

According to this definition, about two-thirds (62%) of the total households currently residing in the country are agricultural households, of which 96.8 percent are agricultural households with agricultural land only, and 3.2 percent are agricultural households with livestock only."

Radios, TVs, computers: The proportion of households using radios decreased by 17 percent between 2011 and 2021 while the proportion using television sets increased by two-thirds (66.5%). The proportion using a landline phone decreased by almost a quarter (24.5%) while the proportion using a mobile phone increased by nearly two-fifths (39.1%); and the proportion using computers and the internet increased by 153 percent each.

Ownership of means of transport: The ownership of the main types of personal means of transport increased from less than 2 percent of households in 2001 to more than 3 percent in 2021. The highest proportion of households with a car, jeep, van, and a motorcycle or scooter was in Bagmati (6.4% and 35.8%, respectively). The most households with bicycles were in Madhesh (67.4%) and the least in Karnali (1.8%).

Electrical appliances: Over a half of all households (53.1%) had access to electric fans, almost a quarter (23.7%) to refrigerators and 4 percent to washing machines. Less than 1 percent of households had access to/used air conditioners. By province, the most households that used electric fans were in Madhesh (78.8 %) while the highest proportion with refrigerators and washing machines were in Bagmati − 36.7% and 10.9% respectively.

4. Household assets and facilities

Access to drinking water: 57 percent of all households had access to water supplied from a tap or pipe followed by 29.8% to water from a tubewell or borehole and 4.6% from jars or bottles (4.6%). By province, the Gandaki households had the most access to tap or piped water (85.1%) followed by the Karnali (80.1%) and Lumbini (57.5%) households while the least access was by Madhesh households (22.6%). Tap/piped water (within and outside compounds) was the major source of drinking water in 64% of households in pakki housing units while tubewells were the main source in households in ardha pakki housing unit households (49.4%) and hand pumps in kachchi housing unit households (67.5%). The households in the districts of Udayapur (98.6%), Banke (98.5%) and Jhapa (98.4%) had the most access to improved sources of drinking water while the household in Dolpa (62.6%), Jumla (74.5%) and Chitwan (77.8%) had the least access. This is a surprising result for Chitwan, which otherwise has quite well developed infrastructure.

Toilet facilities: The 2001, 2011 and 2021 censuses have recorded a large increase in access to toilet facilities. However, only 23 percent of households had access to flush toilets in 2021. Households with flush toilet increased from 23 percent in 2001 to almost two-thirds (64.9%) in 2021. This progress has led to a large decrease in the number of households relying on squat/ordinary/pit toilets − decreasing from 53 percent of households in 2001 to only around

30 percent in 2021. The districts of Manang (95.9%), Bhaktapur (91.7%), Kaski (91.3%), Kathmandu (90.2%) and Lalitpur (88.8%) had the highest proportion of households with flush toilets, while Humla (14.7%), Mugu (25.3%), Saptari (28.1%), Mahottari (31.6%) and Bara (37.8%) had the lowest proportions of households with flush toilets. As expected, a higher proportion of households in pakki housing units had flush toilets (72%). About 20 percent of households living in kachchi housing units and 43% in other types of housing units did not have toilets/access to toilets.

Cooking fuel: The 2021 census found that firewood remained the most widely used cooking fuel. It causes indoor air pollution that has detrimental effects on health. Almost 50 percent of households used solid fuel (mostly firewood) as their main type of cooking while about 45 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The majority of households in Karnali (82%) used firewood cooking fuel followed by Sudurpaschim (70.3%) and Madhesh (58.6%). Cow dung was used for cooking by over 10 percent of Madhesh households.

Energy of lighting: The use of electricity as the major source of lighting has increased from only 39.8 percent of households in 2001 to 92 percent of them in 2021. Electricity has largely replaced kerosene with the use of kerosene decreasing from being the main source in 58 percent of households in 2001 to only 0.6 percent in 2021. The two provinces with the least access to electricity for lighting in 2021 were Sudurpaschim (81.3%) and Karnali (49.6%).

5. Housing adequacy and quality

Household adequacy: The analysis in this report measures and categorises household adequacy from 'most adequate' through 'adequate', 'moderate' and 'less adequate' to 'least adequate' according to the materials used for housing units; households' access to drinking water; their main types of cooking fuel and lighting energy; and toilet facilities. The highest proportion of households were scored as having moderate household adequacy (34.3%) while 28.3% were most adequate and a further 25.6 percent adequate, 11 percent less adequate and only 0.5 percent least adequate. The highest proportion of most adequate households were in Bagmati (53.8%), Gandaki (36.3%) and Lumbini (25%). Almost one-third of Tarai households (31.8%), 19 percent of Hill and 23 percent of Mountain households were adequate while 28% of Madhesh households and 20% of Karnali households were less adequate. The majority of households in Kathmandu (84.4%), Bhaktapur (73.2%), and Lalitpur (69.7%) districts ranked as adequate while very few ranked as adequate in Humla (0.1%), Dolpa (0.2%), Rukum-East (1.3%) and Bhojpur (1.4%).

Wealth quintiles: The 2021 census categorised households into five wealth quintiles (lowest, low, middle, higher and highest quintiles). More than a half of the households in Karnali (51.3%) were in the lowest quintile but only 4 percent in the highest quintile. Similarly, 33.9% of

Sudurpaschim households were in the lowest quintile and only 8 percent in the highest one. In contrast 38% of households in Bagmati were in the highest quintile, while only 9 percent in Madhesh were in the highest category. Over two-fifths of Mountain zone households (41.6%) were in the lowest quintile against only 3 percent in the highest. By wealth quintile distribution, the female-headed households was almost similar between lowest and highest in Koshi, Bagmati, Gandaki and Lumbini provinces. However, only 15 percent of female-headed households in Madhesh were in the highest quintile against 23 percent in the lowest ones of the same province.

6. Policy implications

1. **Addressing household poverty:** The 2021 census located 40 percent of households in the lowest and low wealth quintile. To make progress on targeting these households, a comprehensive up-to-date database of poor and vulnerable households needs compiling at the local government level to enable the effective implementation of laws, policies and programs such as the Right to Housing Act, 2018.
2. **Promotion of clean energy:** Nepal has great potential to produce clean energy through hydropower, solar and other sources. However the 2021 census found an increasing use of LPG for cooking food – in 44.3% of households. The promotion of clean energy sources is the best option to reduce the growing use of LPG in urban areas and the continued use of firewood in rural areas. Furthermore, policies to increase electricity consumption and energy efficiency need to be implemented.
3. **Sanitation and sewerage system:** Only 10 percent of households had access to flush toilets that were connected to the public sewerage system. The proportion can be increased through the vertical integration and horizontal relation approach for developing sewage outlets, solid waste collection and management at the household level, and sanitation and cleanliness. The vertical approach should involve the three levels of government while the horizontal approach should involve stakeholders across the same level of governance.
4. **Policies to encourage household agricultural land and livestock:** The 2021 census found that about two-thirds (62%) of the total families currently residing in the country are farming families, of which 96.8 percent are farming families and 3.2 percent are livestock farming families. In order to promote for the agricultural crops, milk and meat products for the country, national policies related to the agriculture, land and livestock sectors need revisiting to promote the commercialisation of agriculture and livestock farming and discourage haphazard agriculture and unplanned urbanization. This initiative should promote the share of essential goods especially in Tarai (agricultural yields, livestock, and food items) in total imports. For this the existing agricultural development strategy needs

emphasizing commercialization, mechanization, and the diversification of agricultural and livestock products to make the sector competitive.

5. **Policies to promote means of transport: The proportion of households with personal means of transport** has increased in the past 10 years. Holistic policy measures are needed to manage this sustainably including looking into the efficiency of smaller vs larger vehicles, improving roads, air pollution for improving the existing mobility/transportation sector. The development and expansion of transport services and infrastructure need to be taken forward in a planned manner to meet the long-term needs of the transport sector, that is, meeting the standards of infrastructure, connectivity and sustainability . Socio-economically sustainable transport infrastructure needs to be created following international standards. Strategically important roads, including the Kathmandu-Tarai Fast Track, the East-West highway, and North-South highways need to be built and expanded from four lanes to eight lanes following Asian Highway Standards, and brought into operation. Transport infrastructure including trains, water, and air transport, cable cars, and ropeways need to be given high priority.
6. **The sustainability of small-scale enterprises:** The 2021 census found that 10 percent of households had small cottage industries/businesses with less female than male ownership. This should be promoted by giving priority to protect and promote the sector giving special attention to females. Promoting these businesses will create employment and should help alleviate poverty.
7. **Accessible, safe, resilient, and integrated housing and settlements:** The 2021 census found that the majority of Nepal's housing units were of either adequate (49.9%) or moderate standard (34.3%), while the other 12 percent were of inadequate standard and six percent of all units were empty. An integrated housing and settlement policy needs to be prioritised. For this, a coordinated plan needs to be formulated and implemented for developing infrastructures related to transport, drinking water supply, sewerage, housing, parks, open green areas, market areas, and bus parks. Sustainable and resilient housing needs to be promoted and provided through the development of planned settlements. For this, it is necessary to build or upgrade safe, environment-friendly, accessible, and resilient housing appropriate for all income groups by developing integrated settlements in coordination and collaboration among federal, provincial, and local levels.
8. **Separate parodic household survey to address the policy issues raised by this study**

The data provided by the 2021 census does not relate to some of the crucial policy issues that are discussed in Chapter 1 of this report. It is therefore recommended that a separate survey is conducted that focuses on policy issues related to the following:

- The construction of joint and mixed housing units to meet the growing demand for housing especially in urban areas.
- Special social housing for people living with physical disabilities, senior citizens, and people at high risk from natural disasters.
- Safe, affordable, and environment-friendly housing for the poor, Dalits, Muslims, endangered and marginalized ethnic communities, and communities at high risk from natural disasters.
- The construction of low-cost housing units using low-cost, locally available, indigenous technologies and local construction materials by identifying alternative sources of investment including public-private partnerships.
- The improved implementation of national building codes at the federal, provincial and local levels.
- The establishment of research and development centres on new construction technologies and construction materials.
- Buildings with archaeological importance need to be preserved following traditional construction technologies and architecture.

9. Relocating scattered housing units and households

Nepal has many scattered housing units and settlements in its extensive rural areas. This is an area for further research to enable the government to uphold the right of its citizens to safe housing. Such a research needs focusing on linking social security with policy and legal arrangements. In particular, scattered households, especially in remote areas and areas at high risk from natural disasters, need to be relocated to integrated settlements in nearby safe places also ensuring that they are financially viable. This task should involve mobilizing the support of communities and residents and enabling them to participate in the development of the needed infrastructure. Promoting housing in the sparsely distributed areas need to be prioritized by identifying land mapping in terms of durability of settlements and by classifying areas for housing units, agriculture and other uses. Stakeholder participation may vary from urban-to-urban area, and in villages. Incentives for retaining households in the mountains and hills need to be enhanced to discourage mismanaged migration. The government's continuous effort for planning, management and redistribution of land is further sought by coordination and cooperation among the three levels of government and by promoting the participation of experts and stakeholders in the planning, maintenance, and development of housing.

KEY INDICATORS ON HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS IN NEPAL

Key indicators	Nepal	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur paschim
Households and population								
Total non-institutional households	6,660,84	1,190,755	1,156,383	1,567,91	661,63	1,141,34	366,037	576,772
Total institutional households	6096	801	332	3010	848	557	128	330
Total households (both non-institutional and institutional)	6,666,937	1,191,556	1,156,715	1,570,927	662,480	1,141,902	366,255	577,102
Total population (both non-institutional and institutional)	29,164,578	4,961,412	6,114,600	6,116,866	2,466,427	5,122,078	1,688,412	2,694,783
Characteristics of housing units								
Ownership of housing units								
Owned (%)	86.0	89.6	96.6	69.2	80.5	90.8	94.0	94.8
Rented (%)	12.8	8.7	2.3	29.6	17.6	8.3	5.3	4.4
Received grants for building housing units	11.8	4.8	4.1	35.8	16.9	3.2	3.3	3.1
Types of housing units:								
Pakki	76.5	66.6	44.4	92.8	95.9	85.5	78.2	75.3
Ardha pakki	15.8	30.7	23.6	6.1	3.8	10.6	20.9	15.9
Kachchi	7.8	2.6	31.9	1.1	0.3	3.8	0.9	8.8
Characteristics of households								
Average household size	4.4	4.2	5.3	3.9	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.7
Female-headed households (%)	31.5	30.9	21.7	31.1	41	35.5	32.1	34.9
Female ownership (land, houses and both) (%)	23.8	28.6	25.3	24.9	28.3	23.4	12.6	11.8
Households with small-scale enterprises except agriculture (%)	9.8	10.0	10.7	19.9	9.9	8.7	9.2	9.1
Households with absent members (%) with absent members:								
in country (%)	13.4	12.9	6.6	15.0	20.7	12.7	14.2	15.8
abroad (%)	23.4	22.7	21.8	18.1	31.4	27.0	17.1	29.8
Households with at least one member with a disability	3.1	3	2.2	2.6	3.8	3.3	4.6	4.0
Household assets and facilities								
Radios (%)	34.2	37.2	22.2	34.4	36.7	33.8	45.9	42.6
Televisions (%)	49.4	54.6	43.6	62.0	59.6	47.0	17.6	29.5
Smart mobile phones (%)	73.0	74.2	66.9	80.0	77.8	75.5	58.4	62.7
Computers/laptops (%)	15.0	11.8	7.8	30.3	16.2	11.1	5.6	6.6
Internet at home (%)	38.1	38.1	21.5	55.2	47.9	36.0	20.3	25.2
Cars, jeeps, vans (%)	3.1	2.2	1.4	6.4	3.6	2.5	0.8	1.1
Motorcycles, scooters (%)	27.3	24.8	34.1	35.8	24.2	25.5	6.7	15.6
Bicycles (%)	35.2	40.8	67.4	15.5	13.6	46.1	1.8	37.7

Key indicators	Nepal	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur paschim
Electric fans (%)	53.1	55.9	78.8	41.8	44.6	59.9	12.4	48.4
Refrigerators (%)	23.7	25.8	10.9	36.4	31.6	24.4	4.7	12.2
Washing machines (%)	4.2	2.5	1.3	10.8	4.6	2.7	0.3	0.5
Air conditioning (%)	0.8	7.5	6.3	7.2	9.2	6.5	5.1	6.6
Households using improved drinking water (%)	93.0	95.64	95.33	91.95	90.92	94.15	82.72	91.2
Households using flush toilets (%)	64.9	63.25	38.5	82.27	78.64	62.61	62.39	64.15
Households using improved fuel for cooking (LPG, electricity, biogas) (%)	44.8	43	30.2	71	52.7	44.1	17.4	29.6
Improved source of lighting (electricity, solar, biogas) (%)	98.8	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.2	98	98.8
Housing Adequacy and Quality								
Household quality ranking								
Most adequate	28.3	21.7	12.7	53.8	36.3	25.0	8.0	14.0
Adequate	25.6	25.8	29.7	25.6	26.4	28.1	10.7	20.7
Moderate	34.3	40.1	28.5	18.3	34.6	38.9	60.6	50.9
Less adequate	11.3	12.1	28.0	2.1	2.6	7.2	20.1	13.9
Least adequate	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.5
Wealth quintile ranking								
Highst	20.0	17.6	8.6	38.0	25.6	17.0	4.2	8.4
Higher	20.0	19.7	18.4	26.1	21.9	20.2	6.7	13.6
Middle	20.0	19.9	25.8	16.9	19.9	22.8	9.9	18.3
Lowest	19.7	22.1	21.4	10.6	19.6	22.3	27.9	25.8
Lowest	20.3	20.7	25.9	8.5	13.1	17.7	51.3	33.9

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Housing unit and household: context and meaning

This thematic report presents the state of Nepali housing and household situation using the Nepal Population and Housing Census (NPHC) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), Government of Nepal. It mainly contains analytical information on the characteristics of the Nepali housing units, characteristics of household, household assets, facilities, and housing adequacy and quality.

Three units of enumeration, namely, households, living quarters and buildings are usually used in population and housing censuses. Living quarters are housing units and collective living quarters. Several households may live together in one set of living quarters and one household may occupy more than one set of living quarters. Similarly, several sets of living quarters may occupy one building while one set of living quarters may occupy more than one building (United Nations, 2017). In the context of Nepal's population and housing census, building/house, census house, housing unit and households are the main terms used for analysing the data related to housing and household assets. The NPHC 2021 in its listing form has enumerated all the buildings of Nepal according to their main use such as residential, business, government, educational, health, industrial, bank, institutional, hotel/lodge, shade/storage, empty and other. Similarly, a census house is the inhabited house which may contain more than one housing units whereas a housing unit is a physical structure which is enclosed or surrounded by walls or curtains and is used for habitation. Finally, a household is a single person or a group of persons, who may or may not be in family relation, who usually live in a particular housing unit and share a kitchen with the same income and expenses. The NPHC defines two types of households that are institutional and non-institutional. The institutional households are those where a group of persons live in collective formal arrangements and non-institutional households are those existed in individual or private setting (CBS, 2012 and NSO, 2023).

A housing unit is also one of the basic needs of human beings (Pokharel, 2014) and a powerful indicator of human civilisation (Kunwar, 2014). The type of housing in Nepal varies by geography, caste and ethnicity, and culture, and economic conditions (CBS, 2014a). Nepal owns different kinds of housing structures which have historical implication that vary by ecological regions as well as from east to west. In the high mountain and rural hilly areas, housing structures are mostly made of stones. In urban areas, concrete structures are becoming common. But there still exists huts made of straw and bamboos in rural areas of the Tarai and many households living in slums in Kathmandu and other districts have housing units with bamboo and plastic sheet roofs. All these kinds of structures that provide shelter to the household were considered as housing unit in the census.

For the NPHC 2021, the form for listing building/house and household mainly contained information related to its main use, number of storeys, year of construction and number of housing units/households residing in the building/house. Similarly, the main questionnaire obtained information related to household characteristics, amenities and facilities used in the household and personal information from non-institutional households, whereas the institutional households were asked of only personal information. The NPHC 2021 has generated country's fundamental information related to building structures, household and individual personal characteristics up to the lowest administrative level, that is, *ward* level.

1.2 Policies and programmes related to housing unit and households in Nepal

Housing is also an indicator of well-being and so many users, including the National Planning Commission, at the time of the questionnaire design, had suggested to include details about housing and the essence behind this was that housing is also a poverty indicator (CBS, 2012).

The right to adequate housing is recognized by Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Nepal as a UN Member State is obliged to abide by this declaration. Nepal is also a state party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966. Article 11.1 of this covenant recognizes the right to adequate housing or some elements of it, such as the protection of one's home and privacy (OHCHR, 2021). Even though Nepal's population and housing censuses started collecting housing and household data from the very first census in 1911, Nepal long lacked an appropriate housing policy. The *Janata Awas Karyakram* (People's Housing Program) was initiated in Nepal in 2009. Its coverage was limited as only 27 districts were covered with most beneficiaries being Dalits and Muslims, poor persons, and endangered indigenous communities (Amnesty International, 2019).

Housing is a prime agenda of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Household related information is mentioned in various sustainable development goals (SDGs). SDG 11 deals with sustainable cities and communities which is possible only when the number of households living in safe houses increases. Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable is the major goal related to housing. Target 11.1 covers access to affordable housing and basic services. Major targets and indicators mentioned in the SDGs related to households are also associated with the Human Development Index (HDI), the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and households having their own houses. Target 1.4 in Goal 1 covers access to services by poor and vulnerable households. SDG 6 deals with the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all which is related to the quality of housing unit and households. Target 6.1 aims for universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. Target 10.5 deals with financial markets and institutions.

The Constitution of Nepal guarantees the right to housing as a fundamental right. Article 37 states the following rights relating to housing:

- Every citizen shall have the right to appropriate housing.

- No citizen shall be evicted from the residence owned by him or her nor shall his or her residence be infringed except in accordance with the law.

Article 16 of the Constitution, which guarantees the fundamental right to live with dignity, is closely associated with the right to housing. Similarly, Clause 3 of Article 18 indicates special measures to enable different groups of people including women, Dalits, Madhesi, Indigenous peoples including Tharu and small farmers, to live a life with dignity and equality (Nepal Law Commission, 2015).

The Nepalese Parliament endorsed an Act on the Right to Housing on 18 September 2018 (Nepal Law Commission, 2018). The Preamble to this Act states that it aims "to make necessary provisions on providing the homeless citizens with appropriate and safe housing facility". The Act deals with Respect, Protection and Fulfilment of Right to Housing. The Act also highlights the right to housing which mentions that every citizen shall have the right to appropriate housing, and such rights shall be respected, protected and fulfilled pursuant to this Act and other prevailing laws. It defines the right to housing as every citizen having safe, appropriate and suitable housing according to his or her capacity, subject to the standards determined by the prevailing law. The Act further states that it is the responsibility of all three levels of governments (federal, provincial and local) to respect, promote, protect, fulfil and implement the law. The Act also ensures that no citizen shall be made deprived of, or discriminated from, the facility of housing on the ground of origin, religion, class, caste, ethnicity, gender, physical condition, disability, health condition, marital status, pregnancy, economic condition, language or region, ideology or any other such grounds.

The 15th Periodic Plan of Nepal mentions nine drivers of economic transformation set within the 25 years vision document targeting modern, sustainable and systematic urbanization focusing on housing and settlement development. The vision paper aimed for all households with access to electricity and 99 percent with access to motor transport within 30 minutes of travel (NPC, 2020b). With regards to housing unit and household, this Plan aimed at:

- Encouraging the construction of joint and mixed housing units to meet the growing demand for housing especially in urban areas.
- Special social housing for people living with physical disabilities, senior citizens, and people at high risk of disasters.
- Necessary arrangements for safe, affordable, and environment-friendly housing for the poor, Dalits, Muslims, endangered and marginalized ethnic communities, and communities at high risk of disasters.
- Low-cost housing units using low-cost locally available indigenous technologies and local construction materials by identifying alternative sources of investment including under public private partnerships.
- National Building Codes to be revised and effectively implemented at all local levels at federal, provincial, and local levels.

- Establishment of research and development centres on new construction technologies and construction materials need to be established. Buildings with archaeological importance following traditional construction technologies and architecture.
- Removing thatched roofs of Nepal (NPC, 2020b).

Nepal is very prone to the natural disasters of earthquakes, landslides and floods. Policy frameworks have tried to address these problems from time to time. The concept of disaster risk reduction by addressing issues in the pre, during and post phases is articulated in the Constitution. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act was promulgated in 2017. The Constitution highlights disaster risk reduction and management as a responsibility of local governments with back up support from provincial and federal governments. However, this intention is not well reflected in the DRRM Act and there have been demands for revisiting all legal frameworks to have clarity on roles, responsibilities and accountability between the three levels of government. At the federal level, there is provision for a DRRM National Council, Executive Committee, and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA). The First Amendment of the DRRM Act 2074 in 2075 (2019 AD) also includes provision for a Province Disaster Management Council (Chapter 6, Clause 13Ka) and further specifies the structure and functions of Provincial Disaster Management Executive Committees. The Act also stipulates a structure (a Disaster Management Committee) and DRRM functions for each local government. Local governments are also guided by the Local Government Operationalization (LGO) Act 2074 (2017 AD), which calls for establishing disaster management structures and functions for each local government and their ward units.

The occurrence of natural disasters and the impacts of climate change are exacerbating Nepal's housing problem. The devastating earthquakes of 2015 significantly worsened the housing situation as 866,207 buildings were found qualified for housing grants out of 1,037,291 surveyed by the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). Until 2021, 653,467 buildings were reported as having been reconstructed (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Housing situation of earthquake hit areas in Nepal, 2021

	Number
Total households surveyed	1,037,291
Households surveyed in 14 highly affected districts	866,060
Households surveyed in 18 least affected districts	171,231
Households eligible for housing grants	866,207
Retrofitting beneficiaries identified	47,745
Agreements signed with beneficiaries	827,340
First tranche of grant received	827,478
Second tranche of grant received	741031
Third tranche of grant received	694,565

	Number
Private housing reconstruction	
Housing units constructed	653,467
Housing units under construction	775,982
Grievances management	
Grievances registered	634,973
Grievances reviewed	634,973
Grievances redressed	634,973
Reconstruction beneficiaries from grievances	106,465
Retrofitting beneficiaries from grievances	67,681
Non beneficiaries from grievances	264,267
Human resource	
Mason, carpenter, plumber, etc. training	70,127

Source: NRA (2021)

A total of 7,553 public school buildings were destroyed by the 2015 earthquakes. They were targeted for rebuilding and out of which 6,085 were completed by 2021. A total of 31,195 of the 49,681 public school classrooms targeted to be rebuilt and 326 of the targeted 544 health centre buildings had been rebuilt by 2021. (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Status of public building reconstruction destroyed by 2015 earthquakes

Domain	Targeted			Completed			Under-Reconstruction			Reconstruction to be started		
	Recons-truction	Retro-fitting	Total	Reconstruction	Retro fitting	Total	Recons-truction	Retro-fitting	Total	Reconst-ruction	Retro-fitting	Total
Public school buildings	7553	0	7553	6085	0	6085	1329	0	1329	139	0	139
Public school classrooms	49681	0	49681	31195	0	31195	14307	0	14307	4179	0	4179
Health Centre buildings	544	653	1197	326	372	698	90	53	143	128	228	356
Archaeological heritage	920	0	920	465	0	465	78	53	131	377	0	377
Government buildings	162	253	415	127	246	373	49	11	60	7	2	9
Security buildings	216	0	216	216	0	216	22	0	22	167	0	167

Source: NRA (2021)

Nepal is equally vulnerable to floods and landslides. In 2017, massive floods in Nepal's Tarai districts and landslides in hill districts left 43,400 housing units destroyed and 191,700 damaged (Relief Web, 2017). The heavy rainstorms of March 2019 damaged more than 2,400 housing units in Bara and Parsa districts.

1.3 Methods and process

A household contains various assets for the people to use while carrying out their daily chores. These assets are dependent on the households' carrying capacity which is connected to the well-

being determinants. Most of these determinants relate to the basic needs such as access to improved sources of drinking water, sanitation and sources of cooking and lighting fuels, etc.

Nepal's Population and Housing Censuses (NPHC) are the primary sources of data for formulating, implementing, and monitoring the effectiveness of government policies and programmes for the inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development. The data used for preparing this thematic report are based mainly on the NPHC 2021 micro data which were analysed by the experts from NSO and CDPS. The census used house and household listing form in the first phase and the main questionnaire in the second. The supervisors listed all the buildings/houses and households in the assigned area in the first phase while the enumerators collected detail household and personal information using the main questionnaire in the second phase. The house and household listing form contained the following five sections:

- Introductory information: province, district, municipalities, ward, enumeration area number.
- Household related information: house serial no., storey of the house, no. of households staying in the house, household serial no.
- Household related information: census house no., census household no., name of the household head, no. of people usually residing in household by male, female, other gender and total.
- Agriculture and livestock related information.
- Other information: residential house built with financial support from government, bank account, educational and vocational trainings obtained by household members, loans obtained from any banking or financial institutions.

The main questionnaire also used the same introductory section used in the household listing form. This questionnaire contained two main sections: household section and individual section. The household section contained the main questions related to :

- House: ownership, materials used for building the base of the house, outer wall, roof and floor.
- Household assets: radio, telephone, computer, internet, vehicle, refrigerator, washing machine, air conditioner, land, house (in other places), land, house in female's name
- Household facilities: main source of drinking water, fuel used for cooking food, source of lighting, type of toilet,
- Other: small scale enterprise, its ownership, death related information.

Many of these indicators are depended on the financial situation of the households which are known as consumer durable goods, such as radios, internet, mobile phones, etc. Possession and access to these household amenities are positively related to the development of related infrastructure in localities or settlements. The government's role is to develop these infrastructures and work as facilitators for its citizens to make them in a household. The prime

objectives of Nepal's periodic development plans are to provide these basic household amenities and services for a household.

The data related to the above were calculated by experts from the NSO and other academic and research sectors. Furthermore, to maintain the government's data policy, some level of analysis was done solely from the raw data by NSO officials. Once the draft was prepared by the report writing team (the authors and data analysts), it was presented among the steering committee formed by the Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS), of Tribhuvan University, which is coordinating the preparation of the thematic reports on the 2021 census. Taking feedback and incorporating them in the report, the revised draft was presented in a workshop organized by CDPS. Getting further feedback and suggestions from the workshop participants, the report was finalized for publication.

1.4 Organization of the report

This report has six chapters. Chapter 1 is an overview of the thematic report which includes the census background, overview and meaning of housing, household and household assets, housing policies and programmes in Nepal. Chapter 2 presents the overall characteristics of the houses in Nepal in terms of floors, year or period of construction, construction materials, house classification and type by use and number of families residing in them and ownership status. Chapter 3 gives an account of the characteristics of households by age and sex, households having absentees, households having persons with disabilities and households having small-scale enterprises. Chapter 4 sketches household assets and facilities such as water supply and sanitation, sources of energy for cooking and lighting. Chapter 5 covers information on housing adequacy and quality. Finally, the policy implications and recommendations are discussed in Chapter 6.

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNITS

This chapter presents the characteristics of housing units based on NPHC 2021 data. The information related to housing units collected from the NPHC 2011 and 2021 were accommodation status, structures, amenities and facilities used by the households. But these information were not collected from the institutional households. Therefore, household related analysis is based on 6,660,841 which is the total number of non-institutional households. Whereas for the analysis of building characteristics, the figure 7,552,067 is used which is the total number of buildings in the country. The information analysed in this chapter related to building are: number of storeys, year of construction, its use and related to housing unit and household are: type of construction materials used, type of accommodation of the households, types and grants for building housing units, etc.

2.1 Type of accommodation

The 2011 and 2021 censuses recognised four types of accommodation, that is, ownership of housing units, namely, owned, rented, institutional, and other. The 1991 and 2001 censuses also employed the category 'rent-free', which was dropped thereafter. The 2021 census recorded 5.7 million households (86% of households) as mostly living in their own housing units and 850,562 households living in rented units (Table 1.1). The proportion of households living in their own housing units followed a similar pattern in the 2001 and 2011 censuses while in 1991 more than 90 percent of households lived in their own housing units. The proportion of households living in their own housing units slightly increased from 2011 although the proportion was less than in 1991 and 2001 (Figure 2.1). Generally, people migrate to urban areas from rural areas for better opportunities where many of them live in rented housing units.

There has been an increase of about 60 percent – from 4,174,374 in 2001 to 6,660,841 in 2021, in the total number of households in the country. However, it is to be noted that there were marginal differences in the proportion of households living in their own housing units in the 2001, 2011, and 2021 censuses (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

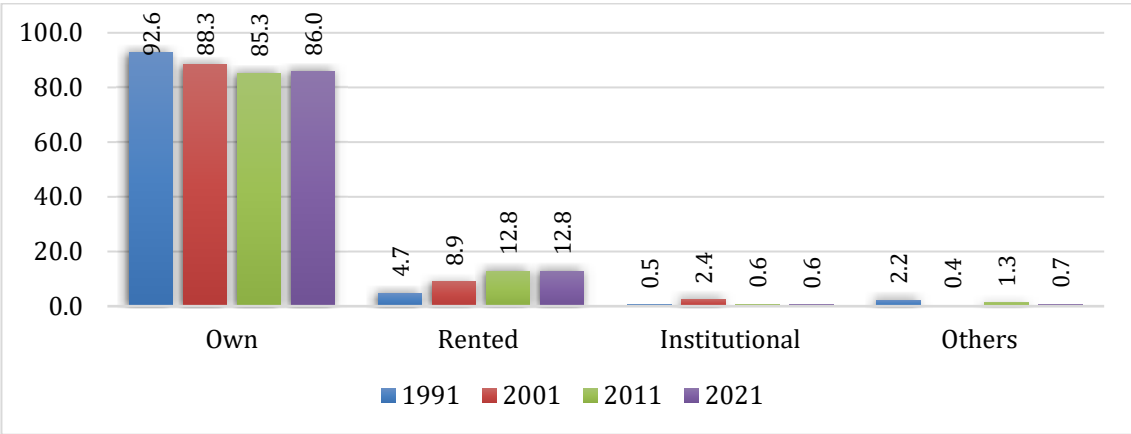
Table 2.1: Distribution of households by type of accommodation, 1991–2021 Nepal censuses

Type of accommodation	1991	2001	2011	2021
Owned	3,082,396	3,684,227	4,623,653	5,728,586
Rented	156,449	371,886	694,701	850,562
Institutional	16,644	101,385	34,313	36,809
Rent-free	53,259	9,770	-	-

Type of accommodation	1991	2001	2011	2021
Other	16,644	7,106	70,630	44,884
Total	**3,328,721**	**4,174,374**	**5,423,297**	**6,660,841**

Source: NSO (2023) Table 1; CBS (2012) Table 1; CBS (2002) Population Census 2001, National Report, Table 4; CBS (1993). Population Census 1991, Household Characteristics, Table 2.

Figure 2.1: Percent distribution of households by accommodation, 1991–2021 Nepal censuses



Source: Table 2.1

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of the types of accommodation or the ownership status of the housing units resided by the households by national and sub-national levels in the 2011 and 2021 censuses. This shows that the large majority of households were living in their own housing units in all provinces in both censuses. In the 2021 census, the highest proportion of households living in the own units were in Madhesh (96.6%) and Sudurpaschim (94.8%) with the least in Bagmati (69.2%) and Gandaki (80.5%) (Map 2.1). Bagmati and Gandaki were the provinces with the highest percentage of households living in rented housing units in 2011 and 2021 –mainly due to the growing population flow in the urban areas of the Kathmandu Valley and Pokhara Valley.

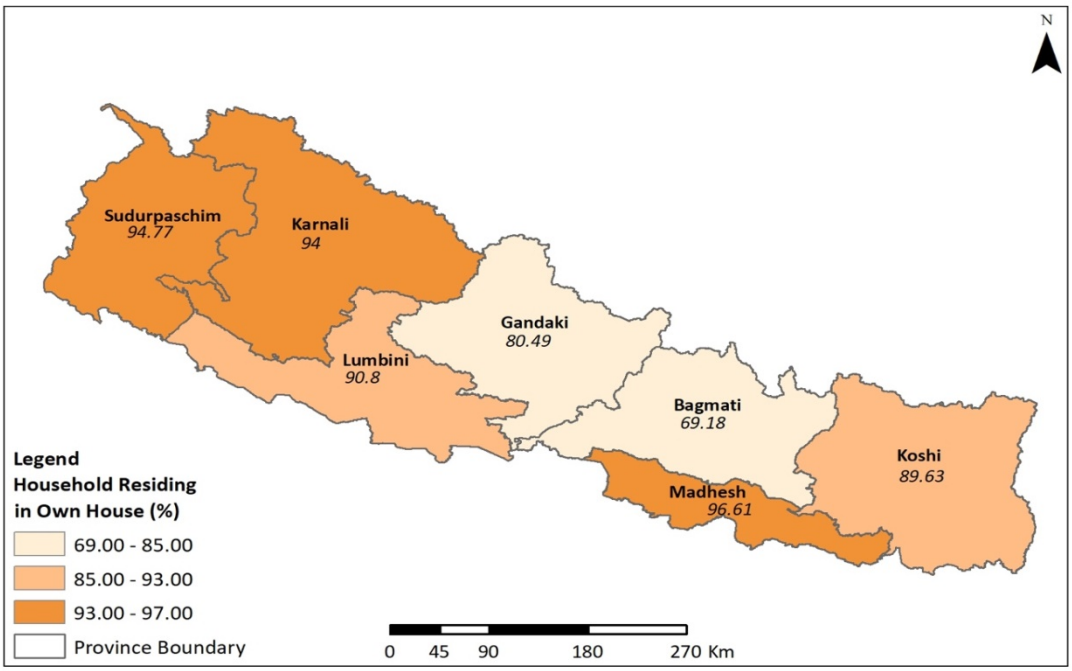
By ecological zone, more Mountain households lived in their own housing unit than in Hill households (94% vs 78.8%) with by far the highest proportion of households living in rented accommodation in the Hill zone. Bagmati and Gandaki were the provinces with by far the highest proportion of households living in rented housing units as they contain the urban areas of Kathmandu, Pokhara, and other growing cities. Fewer households lived in their own housing units in urban than rural municipalities (96.5% vs 80.9%).

Table 2.2: Percent distribution of households by type of accommodation by province, ecological zone and rural-urban municipalities, 2011 and 2021 Nepal censuses

Areas	Owned		Rented		Institutional		Other		Total	
	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
Nepal	**85.3**	**86.0**	**12.8**	**12.8**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**1.3**	**0.7**	**5,423,297**	**6,660,841**
Provinces										
Koshi	87.3	89.6	9.7	8.7	0.9	0.7	2.1	1.0	991,750	1,190,755
Madhesh	96.2	96.6	2.8	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	932,087	1,156,383
Bagmati	67.8	69.2	29.8	29.6	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.5	1,269,144	1,567,917
Gandaki	81.7	80.5	15.8	17.6	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.1	577,682	661,632
Lumbini	90.7	90.8	8.0	8.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	884,757	1,141,345
Karnali	94.4	94.0	4.6	5.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	298,174	366,037
Sudurpaschim	94.7	94.8	3.9	4.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	469,703	576,772
Ecological zones										
Mountain	92.3	93.9	5.6	5.1	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.5	363,698	409,260
Hill	78.8	78.8	19.3	20.0	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.6	2,532,041	2,945,030
Tarai	90.7	91.5	7.3	7.3	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.7	2527558	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities										
Rural municipalities		96.5		2.6		0.3		0.6	na	2,186,142
Urban municipalities		80.9		17.8		0.7		0.7	na	4,474,699

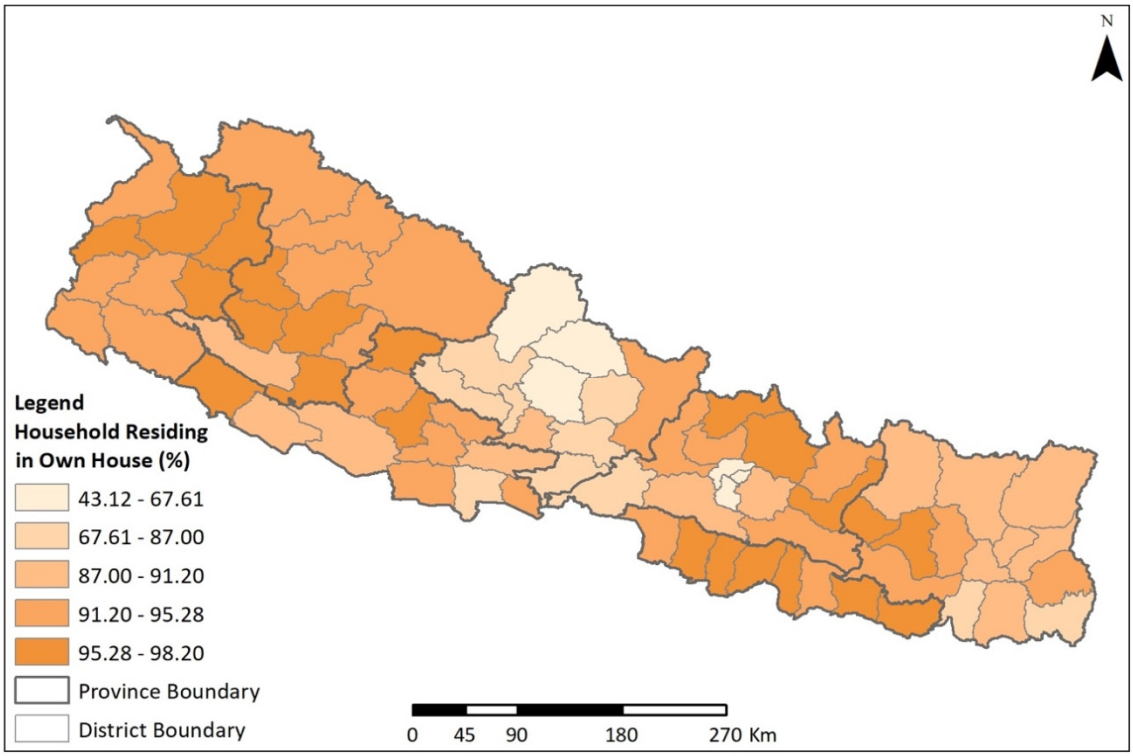
Source: CBS (2014a); NSO (2023) Table 1

Map 2.1: Percentage of households residing in own housing units by province, NPHC 2021



The types of accommodation of households by Nepal's 77 districts is presented in Map 2.2, Annex 1 and Annex 2. The 2021 census found that the households in Kathmandu had the least house ownership status (43.1%) followed by Lalitpur (59%) and Bhaktapur (61%) mainly because of the presence of many migrants. Kaski (62.3%), Mustang (65.1%) and Manang (67.6%) also had less than 70 percent ownership of the housing units that households lived in in 2021. The detail findings on this subject are presented in Annex 1 and 2.

Map 2.2: Percentage of households residing in own housing unit by district, NPHC 2021



2.2 Grants for building housing units

The 2021 census collected information on which households had received grants or funding (hereafter referred to as 'grants') to build or rebuild their housing units from:

- the 2015 earthquakes reconstruction program;
- the People's Housing Program (Janata Awas program); and/or
- other full or partial support programmes of the federal, provincial or local government.

The 2021 census found that 12 percent of all households had received the above types of grants for building or rebuilding their housing units. The highest proportion of recipients by province were in Bagmati (35.8%) and Gandaki (16.9%), which were the most earthquake-affected provinces. Almost a third of Mountain households (32.2%) but only 3.5 percent of Tarai

households had received these grants. And twice the proportion of households in rural municipalities (17.5%) had received these grants compared to the urban municipalities households (8.6%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Receipt of house building grants by province, ecological zone and urban-rural municipality, NPHC 2021

Areas	Yes (%)	No (%)	Not applicable* (%)	Total (N)
Nepal	**11.8**	**88.0**	**0.3**	**6,660,841**
Provinces				
Koshi	4.8	95.0	0.2	1,190,755
Madhesh	4.1	95.7	0.1	1,156,383
Bagmati	35.8	63.5	0.7	1,567,917
Gandaki	16.9	82.8	0.4	661,632
Lumbini	3.2	96.6	0.2	1,141,345
Karnali	3.3	96.6	0.2	366,037
Sudurpaschim	3.1	96.7	0.2	576,772
Ecological zones				
Mountain	32.2	67.6	0.2	409,260
Hill	18.5	81.1	0.5	2,945,030
Tarai	3.5	96.4	0.2	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities				
Rural municipalities	17.5	82.3	0.2	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	8.6	91.1	0.4	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023)

* Those living in institutional households, households living as immigrants, and refugees living outside camps are not applicable for receiving these types of grants.

2.3 Storeys of building/house

Table 2.4 presents the results on the number of storeys of the building/house that households were living in at the time of the 2021 census. The majority of the households were living in one storey building (59.8%), followed by 28.8% in two storey, 9.2% in three storey and 2.2% in four or more storey buildings.

The Madhesh households had the highest proportion of households living in one story buildings (84.4%) followed by Koshi (63.7%) and Lumbini (63.2%), while only 29 percent of Karnali households were living in one storey buildings. Almost a half of Karnali households were living in two storey buildings (48.7%) followed by 44.8 percent in Gandaki. Karnali also had the highest proportion of households living in three storey buildings (21.7%) followed by 14 percent in Bagmati. Bagmati had the highest proportion of households living in buildings with four or more storeys (7.4%).

By ecological zones, 80.6 percent of Tarai households lived in one storey buildings and only 2.3 percent in three storey buildings. Highest percentage (41.1%) of households were found living in housing units located in two storey buildings in the Hills. As expected, there were more households living in housing units located at three or more storeys buildings in the urban municipalities (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Percent distribution of households by number of storeys of building where the housing units are located according to province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Areas	One	Two	Three	Four+	Total (N)
Nepal	**59.8**	**28.8**	**9.2**	**2.2**	**6,660,841**
Provinces					
Koshi	63.7	26.6	9.1	0.7	1,190,755
Madhesh	84.4	13.7	1.0	0.9	1,156,383
Bagmati	50.5	27.9	14.3	7.4	1,567,917
Gandaki	45.7	44.8	7.8	1.6	661,632
Lumbini	63.2	28.2	7.9	0.8	1,141,345
Karnali	28.7	48.7	21.8	0.9	366,037
Sudurpaschim	56.9	33.7	8.9	0.6	576,772
Ecological zones					
Mountain	39.5	40.4	19.0	1.1	409,260
Hill	39.4	41.1	15.4	4.1	2,945,030
Tarai	80.6	16.3	2.3	0.8	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities					
Rural municipalities	57.0	34.2	8.2	0.6	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	61.5	25.5	9.7	3.2	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023)

2.4 Year of construction of building/house

The 2021 census collected information on when the buildings/houses were built. Respondents were asked to give the date of when construction was completed. The 2021 census found that more than two-fifths (41.9%) of all buildings had been built after the earthquakes of April and May 2015 followed by 21.6 percent between 7 and 14 years previously (2014–2008) and 17.9 percent between 15 and 24 years previously (2007–1998). More than a half (57.4%) of the buildings in Madhesh and two-fifths (37%) in Bagmati Province were said to have been built within the past seven years (since 2014). More buildings (54.7%) had been built within the past seven years in the Mountains and this was 44 percent in the Tarai (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Percent distribution of total number of building/house by construction period according to province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

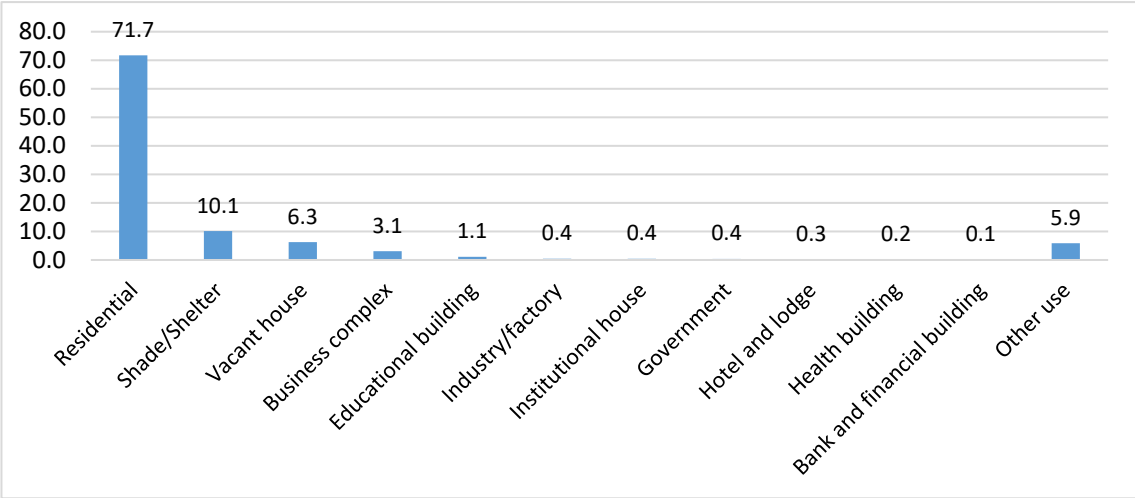
Area	<7 yrs (after the 2015 earthquakes)	7-14 yrs 2014–2008	15-24 yrs 2007–1998	25-50 yrs 1997–1971	51+ yrs Before 1971	Total (N)
Nepal	**41.9**	**21.6**	**17.9**	**14.3**	**2.7**	**7,552,067**
Province						
Koshi	40.7	25.2	20.0	10.8	1.4	1,454,965
Madhesh	57.4	14.2	12.5	9.7	1.5	1,283,338
Bagmati	37.0	16.6	18.0	21.4	5.0	1,575,825
Gandaki	38.2	21.8	19.5	15.8	2.7	776,686
Lumbini	36.3	24.3	21.5	14.5	2.0	1,292,676
Karnali	39.9	24.3	18.4	12.8	3.1	429,717
Sudurpaschim	41.9	21.6	17.9	14.3	2.7	728,860
Ecological zone						
Mountain	54.7	15.2	13.5	11.3	3.2	513,703
Hill	41.1	17.1	17.3	17.7	3.7	3,299,957
Tarai	43.7	24.5	18.6	10.3	1.2	3,738,407
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	42.7	21.6	18.0	12.8	2.0	2,833,509
Urban municipalities	44.3	18.9	17.1	14.9	3.2	4,718,558

Source: NSO (2023)

2.5 Use of building/house

The 2021 census collected information on the use of buildings/house. All the country's buildings were enumerated for the first time by the 2021 census, classified into 12 different types according to their main use in terms of what the most part of the structure was used for. The 2021 census found that 71.7 percent of the buildings were used for residential purposes, followed by 10.1 percent for shade/storage (10.1%), which comprise a separate housing structure of the same household that is used for specific purposes such as storage unit. A further 6.3 percent were empty. The reason for the high number of empty buildings is an area of future investigation. The other category (5.9%) mostly comprised separate buildings used as kitchens. In Nepalese tradition, kitchens are placed as separate housing units in some of the geographic regions or households. A further 3 percent of buildings were used for business purposes and one percent for educational purposes (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2 Percent distribution of buildings by their main use, NPHC 2021



Source: NSO (2023)

The pattern of the use of buildings at the sub-national level followed a similar pattern to the national pattern. By province, the highest proportion of buildings in Lumbini (75%) and the lowest proportion of buildings in Sudurpaschim (68%) were mainly used for residential purposes. The most empty buildings were in Bagmati (9.1%) and the least in Koshi (4.0%) while a high proportion of buildings were empty in the Mountain zone (12%) (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Types of main use of buildings by province, ecological zone and municipalities, NPHC 2021

Areas	Main Use of building												
	Residential	Business	Government	Educational	Health	Industrial	Bank	Institutional	Hotel/ ledge	Shade/ storage	Other	Vacant/ Empty	Total
Nepal	71.7	3.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	10.1	5.9	6.3	**7,552,066**
Provinces													
Koshi	71.9	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	9.7	8.6	4.5	1,454,965
Madhesh	73.2	3.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	11.8	6.0	4.0	1,283,338
Bagmati	70.1	3.7	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	8.3	5.2	9.1	1,575,824
Gandaki	69.9	2.9	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.7	11.0	4.8	7.8	776,686
Lumbini	75.0	2.9	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	10.2	4.0	5.2	1,292,676
Karnali	72.7	2.5	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	9.6	3.1	8.5	439,717
Sudurpaschim	68.0	3.8	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	11.1	7.5	6.4	728,860
Ecological zones													
Mountain	70.2	2.3	0.5	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	7.5	4.2	11.7	513,703
Hill	69.3	3.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	10.9	5.3	7.9	3,299,956
Tarai	74.0	3.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	9.8	6.6	4.1	3,738,407
Rural–urban municipalities													
Rural municipalities	68.9	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	12.0	6.8	7.7	2,833,509
Urban municipalities	73.4	3.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	9.0	5.3	5.4	4,718,557

Source: NSO (2023)

2.6 Housing unit construction materials

The 2021 census enumerated the construction materials used for the foundations, outer walls, roofs and floor of the 6.7 million households' housing units.

2.6.1 Foundation of housing units

The materials used in the foundation of housing units are mainly characterized by the availability of materials and the economic status of households. Mud, bamboo, brick, stones, straw and iron are the common raw materials for building the housing units in Nepal. Almost half (44%) of the country is covered with forests and so timber is widely used in these housing units. Brick and clay mortar is also used in them. The use of reinforced cement concrete (RCC) pillar foundations has been now growing in the construction of modern housing units mostly in the urban areas of the country.

Table 2.7 shows the construction materials used in the foundations of housing units in the 2011 and 2021 censuses. The most common materials used in 2011 were mud bonded brick/stone (44.2%) followed by wood/bamboo pillars (24.9%). The use of RCC pillar foundations more than doubled from 9.9 percent of housing units in 2011 to 22.4% of them in 2021 showing the major shift from stone- and mud-based masonry to cement-based construction.

The construction materials used for housing unit foundations varies across the country. In 2021, a third (33%) of all housing units' foundations were made of mud bonded brick/stone, about 30 percent from cement bonded brick/stone and 22.4 percent were RCC pillar foundations (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Number and percent distribution of households by construction materials used in foundations of their housing units, 2011 and 2021 Nepal censuses

Materials used in housing unit foundations	2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mud bonded brick/stone	2,397,441	44.2	2,200,886	33.0
Wood/bamboo pillars	1,350,151	24.9	944,148	14.2
Cement bonded brick/stone	952,702	17.6	1,984,029	29.8
RCC pillars	539,004	9.9	1,492,693	22.4
Other	126,281	2.3	39,085	0.6
Not stated	57,718	1.1	-	-
Total	**5,423,297**	**100.0**	**6,660,841**	**100.0**

Source: CBS (2014a) Table 2; NSO (2023) Table 2

The 2021 census found that the materials used in housing foundations differed by province:

- In Madhesh only 11.1 percent of housing unit foundations were made of mud bonded brick/stone while 38.2 percent were made of wood/bamboo pillars.
- In Karnali the majority of housing unit foundations were made of mud bonded brick/stone (83.1%) and only 2.5 percent from wood/bamboo pillars.
- In Bagmati, cement-bonded brick/stone or RCC pillars were used in the majority of housing units which shows that this province had more durable housing units than the other six provinces.

By ecological zone, almost three quarters (74.1%) of housing unit foundations were of mud-bonded brick/stone in the Mountain zone compared to only 15.8 percent in Tarai housing units (Table 2.11). More than a half of the housing units in the Tarai had foundations made of the more durable materials of cement bonded brick/stone and RCC pillars. And as expected more of the housing units in the urban municipalities had cement bonded brick/stone and RCC pillar foundation housing units compared to in the rural municipalities.

Table 2.8: The construction materials used in the foundations of housing units by province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Area	Construction materials used in housing units foundations					Total housing units
	Mud bonded brick/stone	Cement bonded brick/stone	RCC pillar	Wood/bamboo pillar	Others	
Nepal	**33.0**	**29.8**	**22.4**	**14.2**	**0.6**	**6,660,841**
Province						
Koshi	32.1	25.1	21.0	21.0	0.8	1,190,755
Madhesh	11.1	32.6	17.6	38.2	0.5	1,156,383
Bagmati	21.9	36.5	36.8	4.2	0.6	1,567,917
Gandaki	43.8	31.8	22.8	1.4	0.2	661,632
Lumbini	41.0	30.5	21.3	6.4	0.8	1,141,345
Karnali	83.1	8.0	6.3	2.5	0.1	366,037
Sudurpaschim	49.3	25.7	7.8	16.5	0.7	576,772
Ecological zones						
Mountain	74.1	17.2	5.7	2.8	0.3	409,260
Hill	47.5	24.3	23.6	4.2	0.4	2,945,030
Tarai	15.1	36.2	23.4	24.4	0.8	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	53.7	21.4	9.1	15.2	0.6	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	22.9	33.9	28.9	13.7	0.6	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) Table 2

At the District level, in Humla almost all of housing unit foundations were made of mud bonded brick/stone (99.1%). In Bhaktapur RCC pillars were used in the majority (64%) of the households followed by Kathmandu (54.1%). In Mahottari higher proportion of the housing unit (43%) foundations were made of wood/bamboo pillars. The detail results for all Districts are presented in Annex 3.1.

2.6.2 Outer wall materials

Mud-bonded brick/stone, cement-bonded bricks/stone, bamboo, unbaked brick and wood/planks are the main materials used in the outer walls of housing units in Nepal. The materials used in the outer walls of housing units shifted from mud bonded brick/stone in 2011 (41.4%) to cement-bonded brick/stone in 2021 (52.2%) (Table 2.9). The overall trend shows a reduction in the use of all types of materials for outer walls across the ten years except for cement bonded brick/stone (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Materials used in the outer wall of housing units, 2011 and 2021 Nepal censuses

Materials used	2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mud bonded brick/stone	2,244,112	41.4	2,042,978	30.7
Cement bonded brick/stone	1,558,823	28.7	3,474,957	52.2
Bamboo	1,096,988	20.2	779,922	11.7
Wood/planks	287,859	5.3	210,694	3.2
Unbaked brick	61,317	1.1	28,141	0.4
Galvanized sheet	-	-	80,989	1.2
Prefabricated	-	-	2,064	0.0
Other	112,694	2.1	41,096	0.6
Not stated	61,504	1.1	-	-
Total	**5,423,297**	**100.0**	**6,660,841**	**100.0**

Source: CBS (2014a) Table 2; NSO (2023) Table 3

The 2021 census found that cement bonded brick/stone and mud-bonded brick/ were the most used materials in the outer walls of housing units (Table 2.10). By province, almost three-quarters of housing units in Bagmati used cement bonded brick/stone for their outer walls while in Karnali 80.3% of housing units outer walls were made of mud-bonded brick/stone.

Mud bonded brick/stone were the most common materials used in outer walls in the Mountain zone (70.3%) while in the Hill and Tarai zones cement bonded brick/stone was most common (49.3%). The outer walls of housing units in urban municipalities were mostly made of cement bonded brick/stone (62.7%) while mud bonded brick/stone was most common in the rural municipalities (51.0%) (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Construction materials used in outer walls of housing unit, 2011 and 2021 Nepal censuses

Area	Mud bonded brick/stone	Cement bonded brick/stone	Wood/planks	Bamboo	Unbaked brick	Galvanized sheet	Prefab	Others	Total housing units
Nepal	**30.7**	**52.2**	**3.2**	**11.7**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**6,660,841**
Province									
Koshi	29.0	42.4	5.1	20.0	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.4	1,190,755
Madhesh	9.8	47.8	3.6	37.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	1,156,383
Bagmati	20.2	74.3	1.6	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.3	1,567,917
Gandaki	40.9	56.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	661,632
Lumbini	38.0	53.3	1.6	4.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	1,141,345
Karnali	80.3	17.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	366,037
Sudurpaschim	46.8	35.5	9.2	5.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.6	576,772
Ecological zone									
Mountain	70.3	24.6	1.4	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	409,260
Hill	44.9	49.3	1.8	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.2	2,945,030
Tarai	13.1	58.2	4.6	21.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.0	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities									
Rural municipalities	51.0	30.7	3.2	13.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	20.7	62.7	3.1	11.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.6	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) Table 3

By district, majority districts of the Karnali province used mud bonded brick/stone by more than 90 percent of housing units for their outer walls while in Kathmandu district, over 92 percent of the housing units' outer walls were made of cement-bonded brick/stone. See Annex 3.2 for the details.

2.6.3 Roof materials

Galvanized iron (Nepali: *jasta*) was the main roofing material used on the housing units of both the 2011 and 2021 census households (Table 2.11). The proportion of households with galvanized iron roofs increased from 28.3 percent of the 2011 households to 41.9 percent of the 2021 households. In 2021 four-fifths of the households (79.7%) lived in housing units with roofs made of the durable materials of galvanized iron or RCC. The proportion of households having galvanized iron or RCC roofs increased from 28.8 percent and 22.5 percent in 2011 to 41.9 percent and 37.8 percent respectively in the 2021 census.

Table 2.11: Construction materials used on roofs of housing unit, 2011 and 2021 Nepal censuses

Construction materials used in roofs of housing unit	2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	percent
Galvanized iron	1,532,804	28.3	2,793,342	41.9
K*hapada/Jhigati (*tiles */shingles)*	1,446,998	26.7	613,912	9.2
Reinforced concrete cement (RCC)	1,219,060	22.5	2,515,093	37.8
Thatch/straw	1,032,282	19.0	260,006	3.9
Mud	59,029	1.1	47,642	0.3
Wood/planks	44,069	0.8	18,190	0.3
Others	22,703	0.4	6,885	0.1
Not stated	66,352	1.2	-	-
Stone/slate	-	-	405,771	6.1
Total (N)	5,423,297	100.0	6,660,841	100.0

Source: CBS (2014a) Table 4; NSO (2023) Table 4

The 2021 census found galvanized iron and RCC to be the most common roofing materials nationally (Table 2.12). Among the provinces, most of the housing units in Koshi (69.8%) used galvanized iron while most Bagmati housing units had RCC roofs (%). In Madhesh, 37.8 percent of housing units used K*hapada/Jhigati (*tiles */shingles)* for their roofs which reflects the influence and availability of natural materials for this purpose.

By province, RCC roofs were most common in Bagmati (57.6%) and Lumbini (45.4%), which reflects that the better economic condition of people in these provinces than other provinces. Very few of the Karnali housing units had RCC roofs. Galvanized iron was the most common roofing material in the Mountain and Hill zones while RCC was the most common (by a small margin) in the Tarai.

Table 2.12: Main roofing materials of housing units, by province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Area	Construction materials used in roof of housing unit								Total no. of housing unit
	Galvanised iron	RCC	Thatch/ straw	K*hapada/ Jhigati (*tiles */shingles)*	Stone /slate	Wood/ planks	Mud	Others	
Nepal	**41.9**	**37.8**	**3.9**	**9.2**	**6.1**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.1**	6,660,841
Province									
Koshi	69.8	22.2	5.6	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	1,190,755

Area	Construction materials used in roof of housing unit								Total no. of housing unit
	Galvanised iron	RCC	Thatch/ straw	*Khapada/ Jhigati (*tiles */shingles)*	Stone /slate	Wood/ planks	Mud	Others	
Madhesh	19.2	35.2	7.2	37.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	1,156,383
Bagmati	38.7	57.6	0.6	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,567,917
Gandaki	52.8	34.1	1.1	0.4	10.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	661,632
Lumbini	40.2	45.4	4.3	4.8	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	1,141,345
Karnali	44.3	12.0	6.5	1.7	23.5	1.0	11.0	0.1	366,037
Sudurpaschim	28.2	26.6	3.5	11.6	29.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	576,772
Ecological zones									
Mountain	54.3	12.3	4.7	0.4	16.7	1.2	10.1	0.2	409,260
Hill	45.7	37.8	3.3	1.9	11.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	2,945,030
Tarai	37.0	40.9	4.4	16.9	0.4	023	0.00	0.1	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities									
Rural municipalities	54.3	18.6	6.2	7.5	11.2	0.4	1.7	0.1	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	35.9	47.1	2.8	10.1	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) Table 4

By district, RCC roofs were most common in Kathmandu (86.8%) followed by Bhaktapur (80.4%) and Lalitpur (77.9%). These were found the lowest in Humla (0.5%), Dolpa (0.8%) and Solukhumbu (1.6%). Galvanized iron was the mostly used roofing material (90.3%) in Ilam (Annex 3.3).

2.6.4 Floor materials

The 2021 census found cement (47.3%) and mud (46.2%) as the most common materials that made up the floors of housing units (Table 2.13). Bagmati province had the highest proportion (71.6%) of cement floors while Karnali had the lowest (14.4%). Half of the Tarai housing units had floors mainly made of cement while only 26 percent of Mountain zone housing units mainly had cemented floors. And twice as many urban than rural municipality areas had cemented floors (57.1% vs 27.2%).

Table 2.13: Main flooring materials used in housing units, by province, ecological zone and rural urban municipalities, NPHC 2021

Area	Cemented	Mud	Wooden planks/bamboo	Brick/stone	Ceramic Tile	Others	Total housing units
Nepal	**47.3**	**46.2**	**2.0**	**1.4**	**2.7**	**0.4**	**6,660,841**
Province							
Koshi	45.2	48.3	2.8	1.4	2.0	0.4	1,190,755

Area	Cemented	Mud	Wooden planks/bamboo	Brick/stone	Ceramic Tile	Others	Total housing units
Madhesh	35.5	58.4	1.7	2.4	1.7	0.3	1,156,383
Bagmati	71.6	20.3	1.7	1.3	4.6	0.5	1,567,917
Gandaki	56.0	36.5	1.9	0.8	4.2	0.6	661,632
Lumbini	42.3	51.8	2.0	1.1	2.5	0.4	1,141,345
Karnali	14.4	81.0	3.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	366,037
Sudurpaschim	30.2	65.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.4	576,772
Ecological zone							
Mountain	26.0	67.5	4.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	409,260
Hill	47.4	45.9	2.0	1.0	3.2	0.5	2,945,030
Tarai	49.9	43.7	1.7	1.8	2.6	0.4	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities							
Rural municipalities	27.2	68.0	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	57.1	35.5	1.8	1.5	3.7	0.4	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) Table 5

Among 77 districts of Nepal, Kathmandu had the highest proportion (84.9%) of cement floors while Humla and Jumla had the lowest (0.3% each). Similarly Kalikot had the highest proportion of mud floor while slightly over 4 percent of Kathmandu had mud floors. The detail results for all districts are presented in Annex 3.4.

2.7 Types of housing units

The type of housing units can be categorised in a number of different ways in a housing study. Those used are mainly: materials used in construction (foundation, outer wall and roof); location (rural, urban, semi urban); ownership; number of floors; number of rooms; and occupancy status. In the context of Nepal, only the basis of materials used in construction of housing units (in walls and roofs only) was collected to gather information on the type of housing unit in the 2001 census.

2.7.1 Housing unit classification

Nepal's recent censuses have categorised the types of housing units by the construction materials used in their outer walls and roofs. The 1991 and 2001 censuses collected information on the main materials used in walls and roofs. They used this information to categorise housing units into the four categories of:

- *Pakki* (permanent) housing units had both walls and roofs made of the durable construction materials of cement, brick, stone, slate, tiles and/or galvanised sheets.
- *Ardha pakki* (semi-permanent) housing units had either their walls or roofs mainly made of durable materials, with the other structure made with temporary materials.
- *Kachchi* (temporary) housing units had their walls and roofs mainly made of the non-durable materials of wood, bamboo, straw/thatch, mud, and/or raw bricks.
- The 'other' category refers to very temporary housing units made with the non-durable materials of plastic sheets, bamboo, and/or straw/thatch.

The 2011 census also collected information on materials used for foundations while the 2021 census added information on the main flooring materials of housing units. In spite of this the same four categories of pakki, ardha pakki, kachchi and other were used in the 2011 and 2021 censuses to enable comparison with the results of the 1991 and 2001 censuses.

Table 2.14 shows the classification of materials used for the outer walls, roofs of housing units and types of housing units in the 1991–2021 censuses.

Table 2.14: Classification of materials used in construction of housing unit, NPHC 2021

Parts	Types of materials	Classification of housing units
Outer walls		
	1. Mud bonded brick/stone	Pakki materials (1,2, 7) Kachchi materials (3,4,5,6) Other (8)
	2. Cement bonded brick/stone	
	3. Wood/planks	
	4. Bamboo	
	5. Unbaked brick	
	6. Jasta/tin	
	7. Prefab	
	8. Others	
Roofs		
	1. Galvanized iron	Pakki materials (1, 2, 5) Kachchi materials (3,4,6,7) Other (8)
	2. RCC	
	3. Thatch/straw	
	4. Khapada/Jhigati (tiles /shingles)	
	5. Stone/slate	
	6. Wood/planks	
	7. Mud	
	8. Others	

2.7.2 Types of housing units

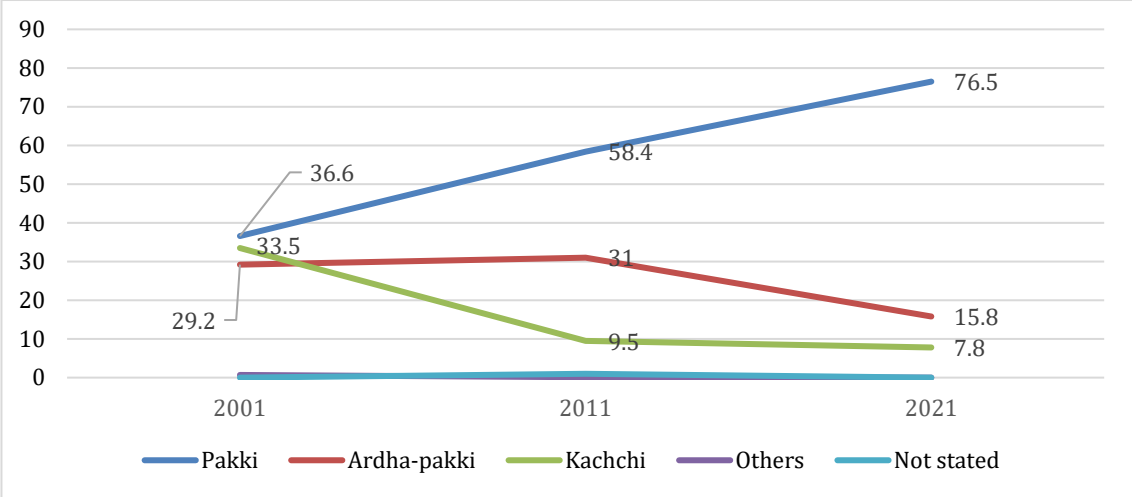
The proportion of Nepal's housing units that are pakki has more than doubled from only 36.6 percent of them in 2001 to 76.5 percent in 2021; while there has been a parallel large decrease in the number of ardha pakki, kachchi and other housing units (Table 2.15 and Figure 2.3).

Table 2.15: Number and percent distribution of housing unit by types, 2001–2021 Nepal censuses

Types of houses	2001		2011		2021*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pakki	1,528,037	36.6	3,167,591	58.4	5,092,375	76.5
Ardha pakki	1,218,238	29.2	1,681,222	31.0	1,049,455	15.8
Kachchi	1,396,807	33.5	515,213	9.5	517,004	7.8
Others	31,292	0.7	5,423	0.1	2,007	0.0
Not stated	-	-	54,233	1.0	-	-
Total	**4,174,374**	**100.0**	**5,423,297**	**100.0**	**6,660,841**	**100.0**

Source: CBS (2002) Table 3. CBS (2014b); Monograph Vol III, Table 9.6: *NSO (2023) calculated by authors

Figure 2.3: Proportion of housing unit types in 2001–2021 Nepal censuses



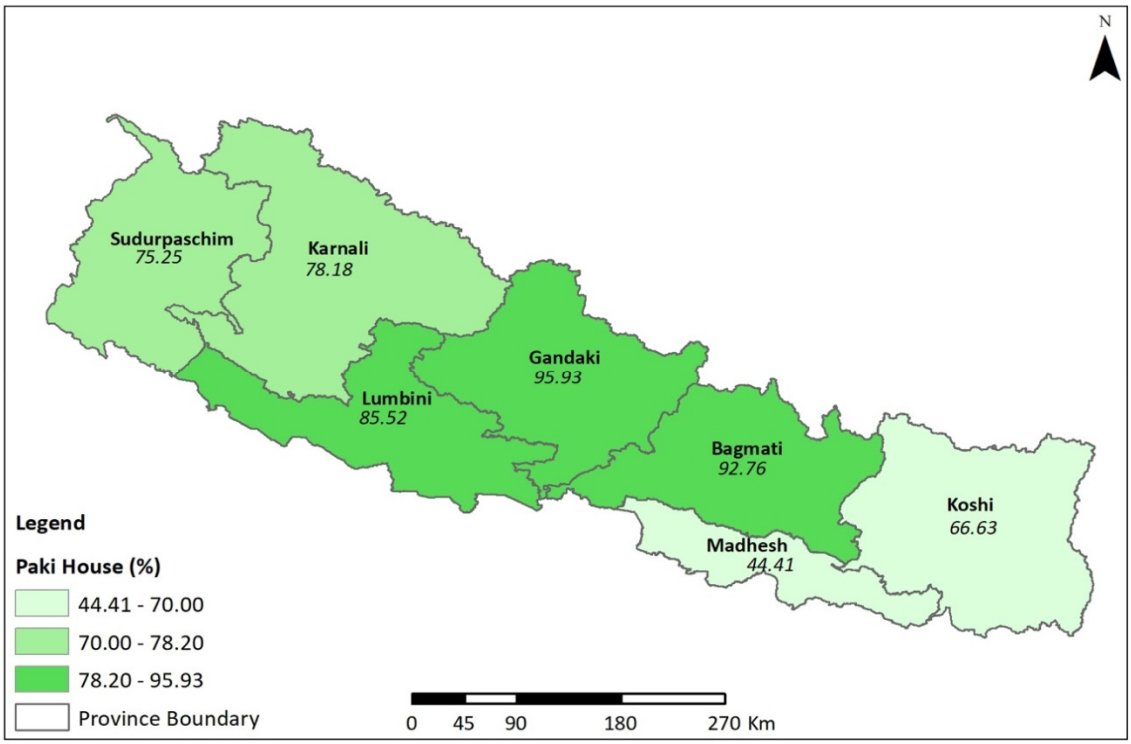
Across the provinces, 96 percent of Gandaki households were living in pakki housing units in 2021 followed by 93 percent of Bagmati households and 78.2 percent of Karnali households. The high proportion of pakki housing units in Karnali is due to houses with walls and roofs made of stone using indigenous technology being categorized as pakki housing units. Madhesh had the lowest proportion of pakki housing units (44%) with 8.8 percent of housing units there being made of kachchi materials (Table 2.16).

Table 2.16: Types of housing units, in provinces, zones and municipalities, NPHC 2021

Area	Type of housing unit(%)				Total housing units
	Pakki	Ardha pakki	Kachchi	Others	
Nepal	76.5	15.8	7.8	0.0	6,660,841
Provinces					
Koshi	66.6	30.7	2.6	0.0	1,190,755
Madhesh	44.4	23.6	31.9	0.1	1,156,383
Bagmati	92.8	6.1	1.1	0.0	1,567,917
Gandaki	95.9	3.8	0.3	0.0	661,632
Lumbini	85.5	10.6	3.8	0.0	1,141,345
Karnali	78.2	20.9	0.9	0.0	366,037
Sudurpaschim	75.3	15.9	8.8	0.0	576,772
Ecological zones					
Mountain	79.6	19.2	1.2	0.0	409,260
Hill	89.8	9.0	1.2	0.0	2,945,030
Tarai	64.1	21.4	14.4	0.0	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities					
Rural municipalities	73.4	19.0	7.5	0.0	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	77.9	14.2	7.9	0.0	4,474,699

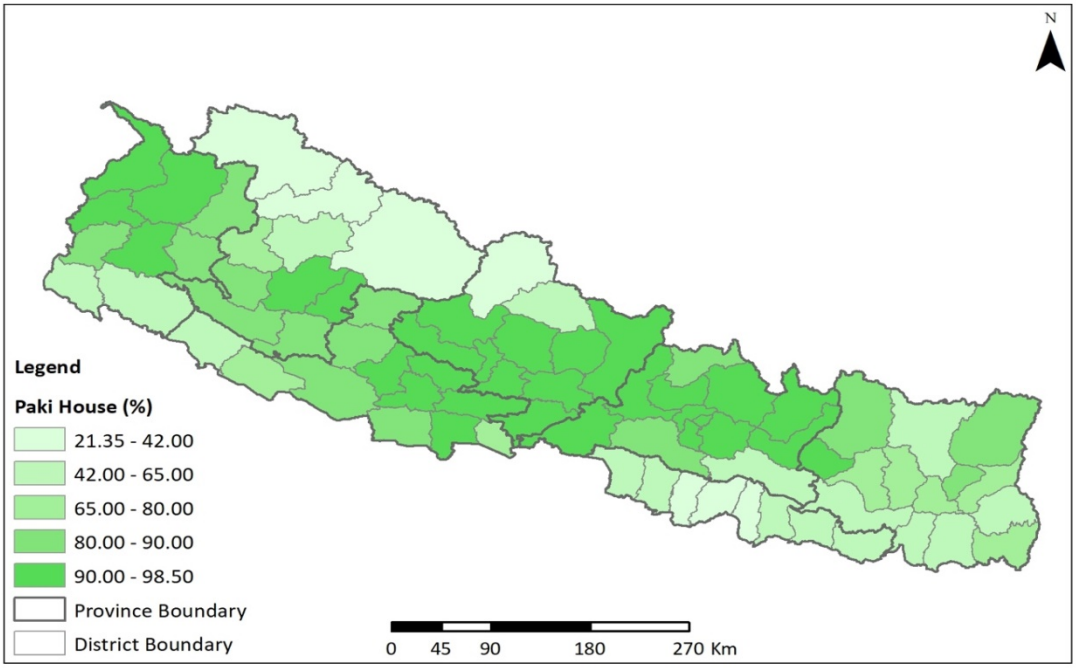
Source: NSO (2023), calculated by authors

Map 2.3: Proportion of households residing in pakki housing units, by province, NPHC 2021



Among Nepal's 77 districts, Kaski (98%), Parbat (97.8%) and Nuwakot (97.4%) had the highest proportion of households living in pakki housing units while Humla (21.4%), Mustang (26.5%) and Dolpa (27.2%), Sarlahi (30.1%) and Rautahat (36.5%) had the least (Map 2.3). The proportions by district are given in Annex 1 and 4.

Map 2.4: Proportion of households residing in pakki housing units, by district, NPHC 2021



2.7.3 Type of housing units by urban-rural areas and ecological zone

Type of housing units has been analysed according to place of residence by disaggregating further into ecological zones and provinces. Place of residence represents three categories – rural, peri-urban, and urban areas – classified by Degree of Urbanization (DEGURBA) based on population density in wards (NSO, 2024)[1]. They are as follows:

Urban Areas are characterized by population density minimum 3 up to over 15 ppHa and population over 5,000, with 4-point contiguity.

Peri-Urban Areas are characterized by density between 3 - 15 ppHa and no minimum population threshold, with 8-point contiguity.

Rural Clusters are characterized by density 3 ppHa or below and population no more than 5,000 with 8-point contiguity.

The 2021 census found that more than 3/4th of the total households has Pakki house in Nepal (76.5%) (Table 2.17, which indicates an encouraging fact that most of the households have safer house in Nepal. This observation is overwhelming in urban areas of the country (89.5%). However, a contradictory result is found while looking at rural and peri-urban areas. About 80 percent of the households in rural areas have Pakki houses, whereas it is unexpectedly considerably low in peri-urban areas, that is only about 63 percent. It is mainly because the peri-urban areas have a significant proportion of households that have Ardha Pakki (22.2%) and Kachchi houses (14.9%), which is much higher than in rural and urban areas.

Looking at ecological zone, mountain zone does not have any peri-urban area. The proportion of households with Pakki house is highest in the hill zone (89.8%) and lowest in Tarai (64.1%). The variation in type of housing units between rural and peri-urban areas is clear in Hills but not significantly distinct in Tarai. On the other hand, the proportion of households in peri-urban areas is considerably high in Tarai (65.2%) and low in Hill (9.4%) compared to urban and rural areas. This may have an effect on considerably low proportion of households with Pakki housing units in peri-urban areas compared to that in rural areas in Nepal.

Table 2.17: Type of housing units by accommodation status of households according to urban-rural areas and ecological zone, NPHC 2021

Ecological zone	Place of residence	Pakki	Ardha pakki	Kachchi	Others	Total households
Nepal	**Total**	**76.5**	**15.8**	**7.8**	**0.0**	**6,660,841**
	Urban	89.5	7.5	2.9	0.0	1,939,001
	Peri-Urban	62.9	22.2	14.9	0.0	2,432,079
	Rural	79.8	15.9	4.3	0.0	2,289,761
Mountain	**Total**	**79.6**	**19.2**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**409,260**
	Urban	89.4	10.2	0.4	0.0	51,462
	Rural	78.2	20.5	1.3	0.0	357,798
Hill	**Total**	**89.8**	**9.0**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**2,945,030**
	Urban	95.2	4.5	0.3	0.0	1,109,159
	Peri-Urban	92.1	7.3	0.6	0.0	276,612
	Rural	85.7	12.4	1.9	0.0	1,559,259
Terai	**Total**	**64.1**	**21.4**	**14.4**	**0.0**	**3,306,551**
	Urban	81.4	11.7	6.9	0.0	778,380
	Peri-Urban	59.1	24.1	16.7	0.0	2,155,467
	Rural	56.9	26.0	17.0	0.1	372,704

According to province, proportion of households with Pakki house is highest in all provinces, except Karnali. Karnali province has 95.3 percent of households having Pakki house, which is about 5 percent higher than in urban areas (90.6%) (Table: 2.17). By Province, Gandaki province has the highest proportion of Pakki housing units (95.9%), followed by Bagmati (92.8%) and

Lumbini (85.5%), whereas it is lowest in Madhesh (44.4%) and then Koshi (66.6%). Looking at urban-rural variation, Koshi, Lumbini and Sudurpaschim are provinces where more households belong are living in Pakki houses in Peri-urban than in rural areas. On the other hand, Ardha Kachchi and Kachchi housing units are significantly high in Madhesh province (31.9%) and in its rural, Peri-urban and urban areas. Moreover, rural Madhesh has the highest proportion of households with Kachchi housing units (38.8%).

Table 2.18: Type of housing units by accommodation status of households according to place of residence and province, NPHC 2021

Province	Place of residence	Pakki	Ardha pakkii	Kachchi	Others	Total households
Koshi	**Total**	**66.6**	**30.7**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**1,190,755**
	Urban	83.1	15.9	1.0	0.0	276,653
	Peri-Urban	57.6	40.2	2.3	0.0	478,709
	Rural	66.1	29.8	4.1	0.0	435,393
Madhesh	**Total**	**44.4**	**23.6**	**31.9**	**0.1**	**1,156,383**
	Urban	64.3	15.4	20.2	0.1	232,493
	Peri-Urban	40.0	25.5	34.5	0.1	846,336
	Rural	32.8	28.4	38.8	0.0	77,554
Bagmati	**Total**	**92.8**	**6.1**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**1,567,917**
	Urban	95.3	4.5	0.3	0.0	900,589
	Peri-Urban	92.2	7.2	0.6	0.0	212,285
	Rural	88.1	8.9	3.0	0.0	455,043
Gandaki	**Total**	**95.9**	**3.8**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**661,632**
	Urban	98.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	176,572
	Peri-Urban	96.5	3.1	0.4	0.0	148,476
	Rural	94.5	5.2	0.3	0.0	336,584
Lumbini	**Total**	**85.5**	**10.6**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**1,141,345**
	Urban	95.4	3.7	0.8	0.0	208,602
	Peri-Urban	82.0	12.9	5.1	0.1	549,382
	Rural	85.2	11.1	3.6	0.0	383,361
Karnali	**Total**	**78.2**	**20.9**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**366,037**
	Urban	90.6	9.2	0.2	0.0	62,162
	Peri-Urban	95.3	4.4	0.3	0.0	17,950
	Rural	74.4	24.5	1.1	0.0	285,925
Sudurpaschim	**Total**	**75.3**	**15.9**	**8.8**	**0.0**	**576,772**
	Urban	84.5	12.3	3.2	0.0	81,930
	Peri-Urban	61.0	22.2	16.8	0.0	178,941
	Rural	81.0	13.3	5.7	0.0	315,901

2.7.4 Type of housing units by caste ethnicity groups

Type of housing units has been analysed according to caste and ethnicity by disaggregating further into ecological zones and provinces. The 2021 census recorded 142 caste and ethnic groups. These caste and ethnic groups are classified into eight broader social groups (See Thematic Report on Population Composition in Nepal) (Table 3.18). According to the broader classification of caste and ethnicity, highest proportion of all eight groups are living in Pakki house. Among them, hill caste groups were found highest (88.9%) living in Pakki housing units closely followed by the Mountain/Hill Janajati (83.2%) and Hill Dalit (81%). The proportion of households living in Pakki housing units was found lowest among the Madhesh/Tarai Dalits (36.1%) and then Tarai Janajati (54.6%).

Looking at provinces, Hill Caste has consistently highest proportion of households living in Pakki housing units in all provinces, except Karnali where Religious/Linguistic groups are at highest position (see Annex 5 for detail). Mountain/Hill Janajatis are in second position in Koshi (68.1%), Lumbini (89.0%), and Sudurpaschim (64.6%) in owning the Pakki housing units. However, Madhes/Tarai caste groups are at second position in Madhesh (49.3%) and Bagmati (94%), Religious/Linguistic groups in Gandaki (95.6%) and Lumbini (86.1%) and Hill Dalits in Sudurpaschim (74.8%). On the other hand, Madhesh/Tarai Dalits are at the lowest position in terms of having Pakki housing units in Koshi (35.7%), Madhesh (27.2%), and Gandaki (82.3%), whereas it is Tarai Janajatis in Bagmati (81.1%), Lumbini (68.3%) and Sudurpaschim (39.2%), and Hill Dalits in Karnali (74.4%).

Table 2.19: Type of housing units by accommodation status of households according caste ethnicity, NPHC 2021

Caste, ethnicity	Pakki	Ardha pakki	Kachchi	Others	Total Households
Nepal					
All	**76.5**	**15.8**	**7.8**	**0.0**	**6,660,841**
Hill Caste	88.9	9.4	1.7	0.0	2,175,388
Madhesh/Tarai Caste	58.6	20.4	21.0	0.0	877,913
Mountain/Hill Janajati	83.2	13.7	3.0	0.0	1,891,940
Tarai Janajati	54.6	30.8	14.6	0.0	572,919
Hill Dalit	81.0	15.4	3.5	0.0	592,275
Madhesh/Tarai Dalit	36.1	30.2	33.6	0.1	277,875
Religious/Linguistic groups	62.2	20.8	17.0	0.1	239,244
Others, Foreigners & Not Stated	82.8	12.8	4.3	0.1	33,287

2.7.5 Type of housing units and accommodation status of households

Just under three-quarters of the 5.7 million housing units that were reported as being owned by the household at the time of the 2021 census were classified as pakki while 17 percent were ardha pakki and 8.8 percent kachchi or other (Table 2.20). Higher proportions of rented housing units (93.1%) and those in institutional linkage (84%) were pakki while less than one percent of rented housing units were kachchi or other category.

Table 2.20: Type of housing units by accommodation status of households, NPHC 2021

Accommodation status	Type of housing unit			Total
	Pakki	Ardha pakki	Kachchi and other	
Owned	74.0	17.1	8.8	5,728,586
Rented	93.1	6.3	0.6	850,562
Institutional	84.0	11.9	4.1	36,809
Other	61.0	25.5	13.5	44,884
Total	76.5	15.8	7.7	6,660,841

Source: NSO (2023) calculated by authors

3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, ACCESS TO FINANCE AND INCOME GENERATION

This Chapter presents information on households' composition, their access to finance and status of income generation. The Chapter starts with household size, household headship, involvement of households in small scale enterprises, access of these households in the financial institutions, households with absentee members and disability. Most of these information are analysed including institutional households except household headship by housing units, female ownership of housing unit and land, households with access to finance and income generation.

3.1 Number of housing units/households

The 2021 census enumerated 29.2 million persons living in 6.7 million households in 5.4 million census house – an average of 1.2 housing units/households per census house. The average number of housing units/households per census house at the sub-national level ranged from 1.4 in Bagmati to 1.1 in Koshi, Karnali, the Mountain zone and rural municipalities (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Distribution of census house and housing unit/household for provinces, ecological zones and rural-urban municipalities, NPHC 2021

	Number of census house	Number of housing units/households			Population	Average no. housing unit/ households per census house (B/A)
		Non-institutional	Institutional	Both (B+C)		
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Nepal	**5,421,333**	**6,660,841**	**6096**	**6,666,937**	**29,164,578**	**1.2**
Provinces						
Koshi	1,042,763	1,190,755	801	1,191,556	4,961,412	1.1
Madhesh	917,617	1,156,383	332	1,156,715	6,114,600	1.3
Bagmati	1,127,857	1,567,917	3010	1,570,927	6,116,866	1.4
Gandaki	549,855	661,632	848	662,480	2,466,427	1.2
Lumbini	970,070	1,141,345	557	1,141,902	5,122,078	1.2
Karnali	320,518	366,037	128	366,255	1,688,412	1.1
Sudurpaschim	492,653	576,772	330	577,102	2,694,783	1.2
Ecological zones						
Mountain	365,298	409,260	539	409,799	1,772,948	1.1
Hill	2,314,935	2,945,030	4026	2,949,056	11,757,624	1.3
Tarai	2,741,100	3,306,551	1531	3,308,082	15,634,006	1.2

	Number of census house	Number of housing units/households			Population	Average no. housing unit/ households per census house (B/A)
		Non-institutional	Institutional	Both (B+C)		
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	1,935,167	2,186,142	1133	2,187,275	9,867,790	1.1
Urban municipalities	3,486,166	4,474,699	4963	4,479,662	19,296,788	1.3

Source: NSO (2023) Table 15

3.2 Household size

The average size of households in Nepal has decreased from 5.4 at the 2001 census to 4.9 at the 2011 census and 4.4 at the 2021 census (Table 3.2) showing a decreasing size of households. Accordingly, the trend shows a decreasing proportion of households with five or more persons over the 20 years and an increase in the proportion of households with four or fewer members

Table 3.2: Average size of households in 2001, 2011 and 2021 censuses

Household size	Percent of households		
	2001	2011	2021
1 person	4.0	4.7	5.4
2 persons	7.5	10.5	13.3
3 persons	10.9	14.8	18.5
4 persons	16.6	19.9	22.8
5 persons	18.2	17.8	16.6
6 persons	15.1	13.5	10.4
7 persons	11.4	7.2	5.6
8 persons	5.9	4.4	3.3
9 & more persons	10.5	7.1	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total households	**4,174,374**	**5,427,302**	**6,666,937**
Average household size	**5.4**	**4.9**	**4.4**

Source: NSO (2023) Table 16

The 2021 census found that the size of households varied across the provinces, ecological zones, and rural-urban municipalities. Among the seven provinces, Gandaki had the highest proportion

of one person households (8.1%) and two and three-person households (Table 3.3). The highest proportion of four person households was in Bagmati and Koshi while the highest proportion of five member and above households was in Madhesh.

Table 3.3: Percent distribution of households by the number of persons in the household (household size) according to province, ecological zone, and rural-urban municipality, NPHC 2021

Areas	Number of persons per household										Total households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 & more persons	Average Household size	
Nepal	5.4	13.3	18.5	22.8	16.6	10.4	5.6	3.3	4.1	**4.4**	6,666,937
Provinces											
Koshi	5.0	13.4	20.6	24.6	16.9	9.9	4.8	2.5	2.4	4.2	1,191,556
Madhesh	2.6	8.4	11.5	19.5	19.9	14.5	9.0	5.8	8.8	5.3	1,156,715
Bagmati	7.3	16.4	22.0	24.7	14.2	7.8	3.5	1.9	2.1	3.9	1,570,927
Gandaki	8.1	19.0	22.5	22.9	13.8	7.3	3.2	1.7	1.5	3.7	662,480
Lumbini	4.7	12.9	18.9	22.8	16.4	10.3	5.6	3.4	5.0	4.5	1,141,902
Karnali	4.5	10.6	15.5	22.1	18.7	13.0	7.5	4.5	3.6	4.6	366,255
Sudurpaschim	5.0	10.3	15.6	21.3	18.2	12.7	7.4	4.6	4.8	4.7	577,102
Ecological zones											
Mountain	7.7	14.1	15.9	20.4	16.9	11.3	6.5	3.9	3.3	4.3	409,799
Hill	7.1	15.9	20.9	23.5	15.1	8.8	4.3	2.4	2.2	4.0	2,949,056
Tarai	3.6	10.9	16.8	22.6	17.9	11.8	6.6	4.0	5.9	4.7	3,308,082
Rural–urban municipalities											
Rural	5.5	13.1	16.2	21.0	17.4	11.7	6.6	4.0	4.6	4.5	2,187,275
Urban	5.3	13.4	19.7	23.7	16.2	9.8	5.1	3.0	3.8	4.3	4,479,662

Source: NSO (2023)

By district, the most one-person households were in Manang (17.7%), Mustang (16.4%), Dolakha (12.5), while the least were in Bara (2.1%), Rautahat and Parsa (2.4% each). The most two-person households were in Gorkha (23.8%) and Dolakha, Mustang, and Manang (22.3% each) and the least in Kalikot, Rautahat, and Mugu. The highest percentage of three persons households were in Kathmandu (24.8%), Lalitpur (24.0%), Tanahu and Bhaktapur (23.9% each) while Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Jhapa, and Kathmandu had the highest proportion of four member households (28.4%, 27.0%, 26.2 and 26.1% respectively). The most households with nine or more, members were in Rautahat (13.5%), Kapilbastu (13.0%), Bara (12.9%), and Parsa (12.8%) and the least in Lamjung (0.8%), Gorkha and Dolakha (0.9% each). The district-wise data is given in Annex 6.

3.3 Household headship

The compact functional unit of patriarchal families, which is characteristic of all Nepal's ethnic groups in Nepal, is the primary factor for explaining that most of Nepal's households are headed by men. Demographic and socio-economic data collected at the household level is a useful

source of information for policymakers and planners for strategic planning because changes at this level may have an impact on the country's overall development. For example, when women are not recognised as household heads, they are likely to be left behind by policies and programs.

Information on the heads of households is important to provide information about the living conditions of households including their characteristics. This section focuses on the characteristics of the heads of both institutional and non-institutional households. It starts by reviewing the distribution of household heads by age, sex, age and area of residence and presents a profile of household heads at national and sub-national level. Particular attention is given to female-headed households, especially as they are more likely to be vulnerable than male-headed households.

3.3.1 Household headship by age and sex

The proportion of female-headed households has more than doubled over the last three censuses – from 15 percent in 2001 to 25.7 percent in 2011 and 31.5 percent in 2021 (Table 3.4). The 2021 census found that the age group with the highest proportion of female household heads was 30−39 years old (28.9%) followed by 40−49-year-olds (20.6%) while there were about the same percentage of 30–39-year-old, 40−49-year-old and 50−59-year-old male household heads (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Household head by age group and sex, 2001−2021 Nepal censuses

Age group	2001			2011			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
15-19	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.5
20-29	14.3	13.8	17.3	14.3	11.4	22.9	12.3	9.6	18.2
30-39	25.6	25.8	24.7	23.7	22.1	28.3	23.3	20.7	28.9
40-49	23.8	24.4	20.2	23.1	24.7	18.4	22.7	23.7	20.6
50-59	17.8	18.2	15.6	17.9	20.0	11.8	19.2	21.8	13.6
60-69	11.4	11.1	13.2	12.8	13.6	10.5	13.3	14.8	9.9
70 +	5.9	5.7	7.4	6.8	7.1	6.0	8.1	8.6	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	4,174,374	3,553,390	620,984	5,427,302	40,30,610	1,396,692	6,666,937	4,563,659	2,103,278
%	100.0	85.1	14.9	100.0	74.3	25.7	100.0	68.5	31.5

Source: CBS (2003); CBS (2014a); NSO (2023) Table 19

By province, in 2021 Gandaki had the highest proportion of female-headed household heads (41.0%) followed by Lumbini (35.5%) and Sudurpaschim (35%) while Madhesh had only 21.7 percent female-headed households. And there were more female headed household heads in the Hill zone (34.6%) and urban municipalities (32.8%) (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Household head by sex, according to province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Area	Sex of the household head		
	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**68.5**	**31.5**	**6,666,937**
Provinces			
Koshi	69.1	30.9	1,190,755
Madhesh	78.3	21.7	1,156,383
Bagmati	68.9	31.1	1,567,917
Gandaki	59.0	41.0	661,632
Lumbini	64.5	35.5	1,141,345
Karnali	67.9	32.1	366,037
Sudurpaschim	65.1	34.9	576,772
Ecological zones			
Mountain	72.7	27.3	409,799
Hill	65.4	34.6	2,949,056
Tarai	70.6	29.4	3,308,082
Rural–urban municipalities			
Rural municipalities	71.1	28.9	2,187,275
Urban municipalities	67.2	32.8	4,479,662

Source: NSO (2023) Table 19

3.3.2 Sex of household heads by type of housing units

Nepalese censuses do not include the institutional houses for counting certain parameters such as type or structure of housing unit. Therefore, only non-institutional households are counted here for analysing data on type of housing unit. The 2021 census found more female household heads of households who lived in pakki housing units (33%) while there were fewer in households that lived in kachchi housing units (23.7%) (Figure 3.1). Among both the male headed and female headed households, the Pakki housing units were identified having more than above three quarters (74.9% for male and 79.9% for female) (Table 3.6).

Figure 3.1: Sex of heads of households by type of housing unit, NPHC 2021 (row%)

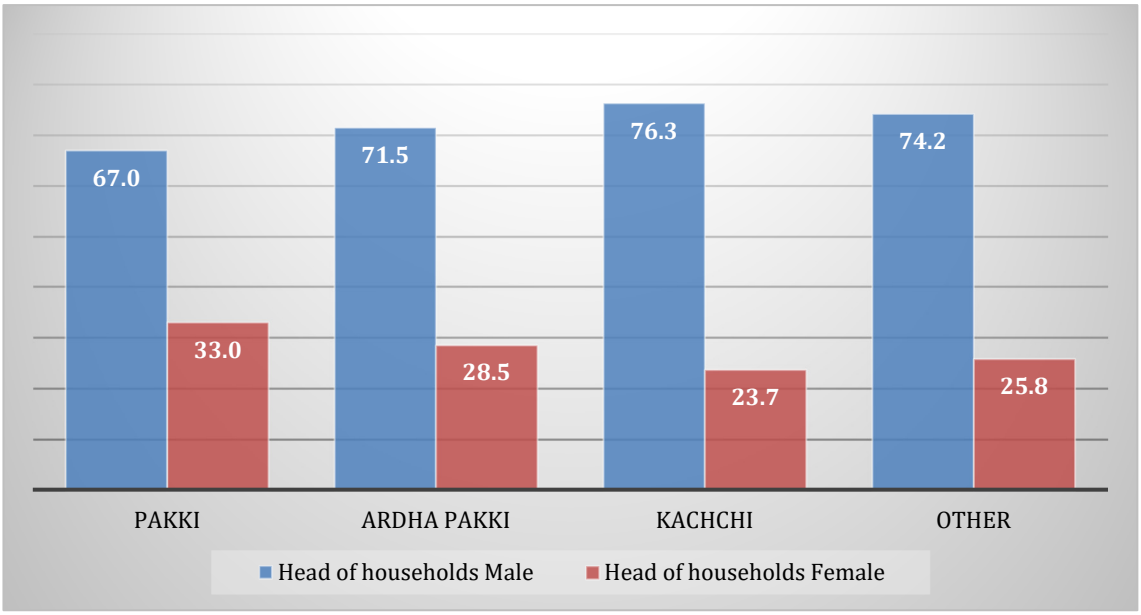


Table 3.6: Sex of heads of households by type of housing unit, NPHC 2021 (column %)

Type of housing unit		Head of households		Total
		Male	Female	
Pakki		74.9	79.9	76.5
Ardha pakki		16.5	14.2	15.8
Kachchi		8.7	5.8	7.8
Other		0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**No.**	**4,558,761**	**2,102,080**	**6,660,841**
	%	**68.4**	**31.6**	

Source: NSO (2023) calculated by authors

3.4 Female ownership of housing units and land

The right to own property, including houses and land, is fundamental to women's empowerment. There have been substantial advances in women's property rights in recent years. In 2015 the Government of Nepal introduced a 25-50% discount for registering land in women's names (Landlinks, 2018). The new civil code of 2018 entitles daughters to keep their share of their parent's property after getting married. And women who divorce are entitled to their husband's share of the property if the divorce is the husband's fault.

Nepal's 2001, 2011 and 2021 census collected information on women's ownership of households' land and housing units in terms of owning land, houses or land and houses. The

proportion of female ownership of land, houses or land and houses has doubled from 11.8 percent of households in 2001 to 23.8 percent of households in 2021 (Table 3.7). Between 2001 and 2021 the female ownership of houses only has increased from in 0.9 percent to in 2.3 percent of households, the ownership of land from in 6.2 percent to in 9.7 percent of households and the ownership of both houses and land from in 4.7 percent to in 11.8 percent of households. But in 2021 three quarters of households (74.6%) did not have any female ownership of land or housing units.

Table 3.7: Proportion of female ownership of land and/or housing units in households, NPHC 2021

Female owned housing unit and land	Census years		
	2001	2011	2021
Housing unit only	0.9	NA	2.3
Land only	6.2	9.00	9.7
Both	4.7	10.71	11.8
Not at all	88.9	79.5	74.6
Not stated	-	0.8	1.6
Total (N)	**4,147,374**	**5,423,297**	**6,660,841**

Source: CBS (2002) Table 6; CBS (2014a) Table 12; NSO (2023) Table 11

The ownership of land, housing unit or both in the name of the female household members varied by province, ecological zone and urban–rural municipalities Table 3.8). By province, the highest proportion of female ownership across the three categories was in Gandaki – in 23.8% of households, while the lowest was in Sudurpaschim at 11.8 percent (Table 3.9). The Mountain zone (12.8%) and urban municipalities (27.0%) had the highest levels of female ownership by ecological zone and type of municipality. Female ownership in the land and houses category (only) was the highest in Koshi (14.2%) and the lowest in Karnali (6.2%) (Map 3.1)

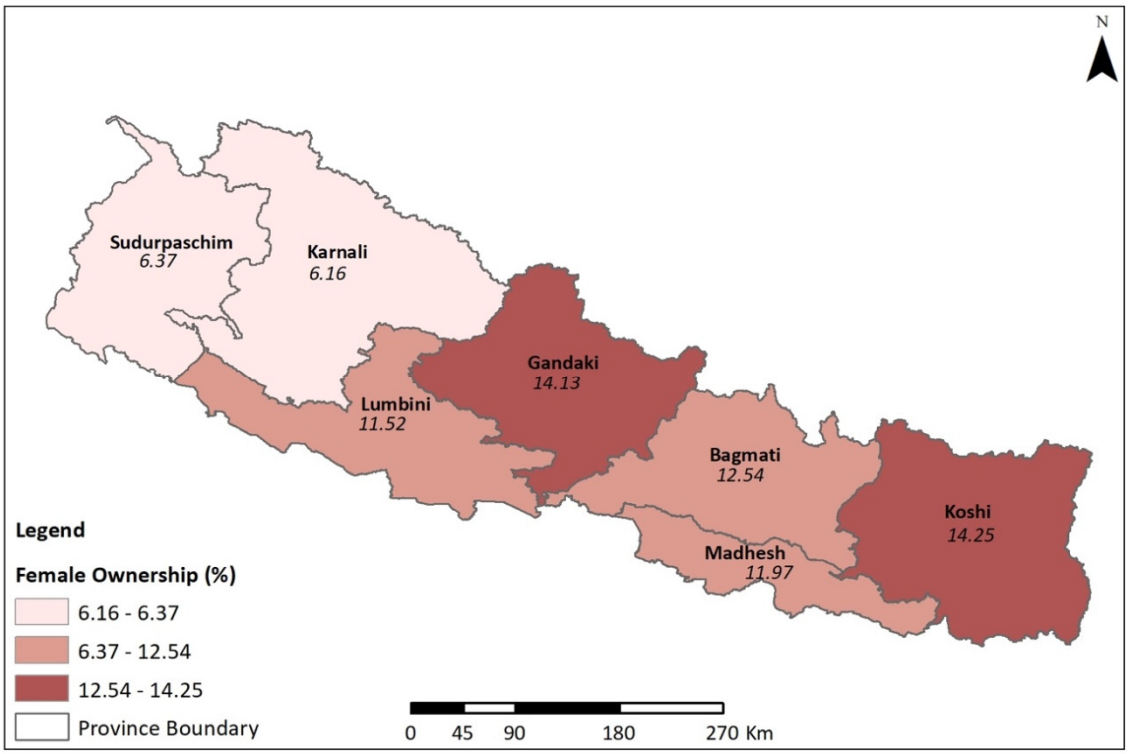
Table 3.8: Proportion of female ownership of land and/or housing units in households, by province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Areas	Female ownership				None	Total households
	Land only	Houses only	Both (land & houses)	Not stated		
Nepal	2.3	9.7	11.8	1.6	74.6	6,660,841
Provinces						
Koshi	1.6	12.6	14.3	0.9	70.7	1,190,755
Madhesh	2.7	10.6	12.0	1.6	73.2	1,156,383
Bagmati	3.0	9.4	12.5	0.9	74.2	1,567,917
Gandaki	3.4	10.8	14.1	3.2	68.5	661,632

Areas	Female ownership				None	Total households
	Land only	Houses only	Both (land & houses)	Not stated		
Lumbini	2.6	9.3	11.5	1.8	74.8	1,141,345
Karnali	0.9	5.5	6.2	2.7	84.7	366,037
Sudurpaschim	0.7	4.7	6.4	1.8	86.4	576,772
Ecological zones						
Mountain	1.0	5.6	6.2	2.0	85.2	409,260
Hill	2.5	8.7	10.7	1.6	76.5	2,945,030
Tarai	2.4	11.1	13.5	1.5	71.6	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	1.3	7.9	8.3	1.8	80.8	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	2.9	10.5	13.6	1.5	71.5	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023), Table 11

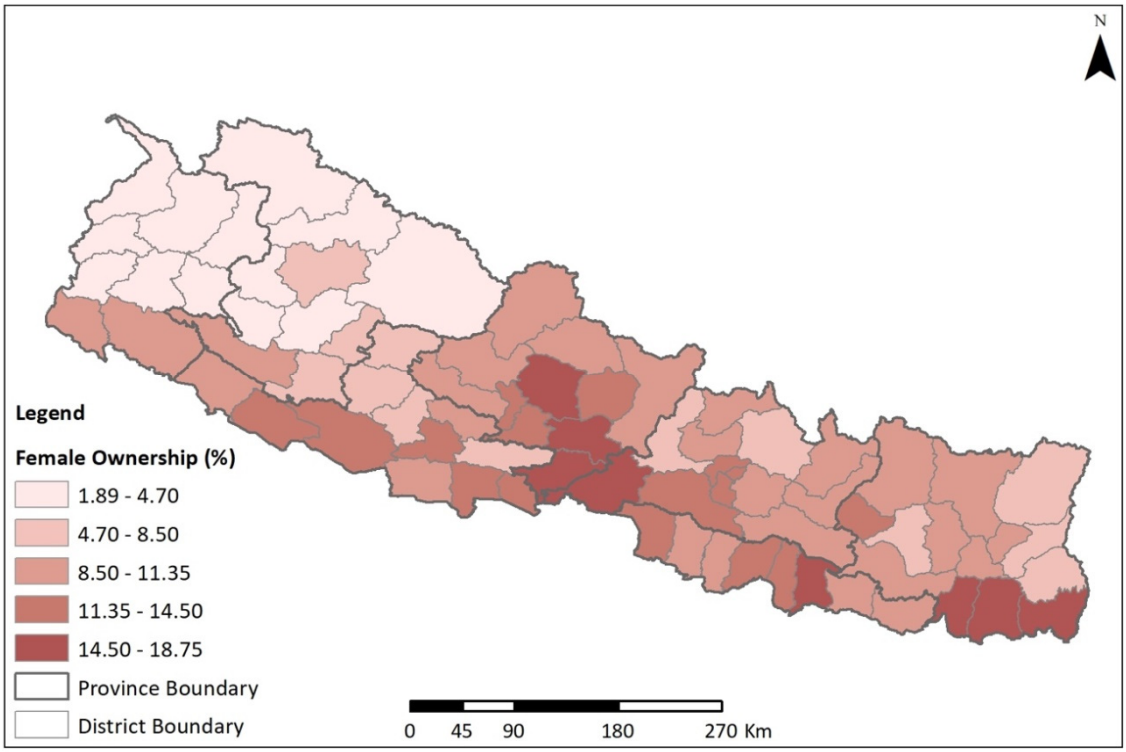
Map 3.1: Households with female ownership of land and housing unit by province, NPHC 2021



Across Nepal's 77 districts, the highest level of female ownership in households of the land and houses category (only) was in Morang (18.7%), Nawalparasi East (18.2%) and Jhapa (17.6%)

while the least was in Kalikot (1.9%), Bajura (2.2%) and Humla (2.2%) (See Map 3.2 and Annex 1 and 7).

Map 3.2: Households with female ownership of land and housing units by district, NPHC 2021



3.5 Households with non-agricultural small-scale enterprises

NPHC 2021 questionnaire in its listing form included information on non-agricultural small-scale enterprises in order to growing demand that NPHC 2021 needs to collect information related to these issues. Information like non-agricultural small-scale enterprises are important from the point of view of measuring empowering of women or alternative source of income generation by the households.

About 10 percent of the 6.7 million households reported having small scale enterprises in sectors other than agriculture ranging from 19.9 percent of Bagmati households to 8.7 percent of Lumbini households (Table 3.9). The Mountain zone and urban municipalities had the highest level of ownership. And nationally more of these enterprises were male owned (53.2%) compared to 43 percent with female ownership of enterprises the highest in Koshi (52.5%) and the lowest in Sudurpaschim (39%).

Table 3.9: Households having small-scale non-agricultural enterprises and their ownership by sex, NPHC 2021

Areas	Households having Small-scale Enterprises except agriculture		Not stated	Ownership (%)		Total households
	Number	Percent		Female	Male	
Nepal	627887	9.4	21605	45.0	55.0	6,660,841
Provinces						
Koshi	116479	9.8	2135	53.5	46.5	1,190,755
Madhesh	119920	10.4	3380	31.3	68.7	1,156,383
Bagmati	153522	9.8	2310	46.7	53.3	1,567,917
Gandaki	59371	9.0	6358	54.8	45.2	661,632
Lumbini	95616	8.4	4145	44.4	55.6	1,141,345
Karnali	32463	8.9	1388	46.5	53.5	366,037
Sudurpaschim	50516	8.8	1889	40.9	59.1	576,772
Ecological zones						
Mountain	45579	11.1	1033	45.5	54.5	409,260
Hill	256798	8.7	10689	47.8	52.2	2,945,030
Tarai	325510	9.8	9883	42.6	57.4	3,306,551
Rural/Urban Municipalities						
Rural Municipalities	191141	8.7	7612	43.2	56.8	2,186,142
Urban Municipalities	436746	9.8	13993	45.7	54.3	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) Table 12

Among the 77 districts, more than 10 percent of households from 24 districts had reported having small scale non-agricultural enterprises which ranges from 27 percent in Sankhuwasabha to 11 percent households in Rasuwa districts. The detail information by district is presented in Annex 8.

3.6 Household with accounts in a financial institution

Access to finance for a household is a powerful indicator to measure the household's economic situation as well as social position in his/her society. With this view, the NPHC 2021 has collected information on this.

The NPHC 2021 found that three-fifths of all households (61.4%) had at least one member with an account with a financial institution, including banks and cooperatives (Table 3.10). Only one member had an account in a third of all households (33.3%) followed by two members in 18.8 percent of households and three or more members in 11 percent of households. No members had an account in the other 38.6 percent of households.

Bagmati and Gandaki were the provinces with the highest proportion of households with at least one account holder (72%) while Madhesh (52%), Karnali (55.1%) and Koshi (55.5%) had the lowest proportions. The Hill zone (64.2%) and urban municipalities (64.5%) had the highest proportion of at least one account holder by ecological zone and type of municipality.

Table 3.10: Households having member of bank account, NPHC 2021

Areas	No. of household members with an account					Total households
	One	Two	Three & more	At least one	None	
Nepal	**32.3**	**18.8**	**10.4**	**61.4**	**38.6**	**6,660,841**
Provinces						
Koshi	31.4	16.1	8.0	55.5	44.5	1,190,755
Madhesh	30.3	15.7	6.1	52.0	48.0	1,156,383
Bagmati	29.4	22.5	19.6	71.6	28.4	1,567,917
Gandaki	36.4	23.5	12.0	71.9	28.1	661,632
Lumbini	34.8	18.5	8.6	61.9	38.1	1,141,345
Karnali	31.5	17.4	6.2	55.1	44.9	366,037
Sudurpaschim	34.9	18.2	7.5	60.6	39.4	576,772
Ecological zones						
Mountain	33.4	19.7	9.6	62.7	37.3	409,260
Hill	32.2	19.5	12.5	64.2	35.8	2,945,030
Tarai	32.2	18.0	8.7	58.9	41.1	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	34.6	15.5	5.8	55.9	44.1	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	30.9	20.6	12.9	64.5	35.5	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023)

3.7 Households with loans

Household's debt situation is also a powerful indicator to measure the overall economic status of the household. With this view, the NPHC 2021 collected data on the households with loans status. Accordingly, it was found that in more than a quarter (25.6%) of the households at least one member had received a loan/had a loan from a financial institution, including cooperatives at the time of enumeration. Madhesh had the highest proportion of such households (28.9%) followed by Lumbini (27.0%) with Karnali (22.2%) and Sudurpaschim (22.0%) having the lowest proportions. The Tarai zone and urban municipalities had the highest proportion of households who had taken loans (Table 3.11). Note that this does not include the many households who have taken loans from other sources including local moneylenders, who usually charge higher levels of interest.

Table 3.11: Proportion of households with at least one member having received a loan from a financial institution, NPHC 2021

Areas	Loan receiving status at the time of enumeration		Total households
	Yes	No	
Nepal	**25.6**	**74.4**	**6,660,841**
Provinces			
Koshi	27.2	72.8	1,190,755
Madhesh	28.9	71.1	1,156,383
Bagmati	23.2	76.8	1,567,917
Gandaki	25.2	74.8	661,632
Lumbini	27.0	73.0	1,141,345
Karnali	22.2	77.8	366,037
Sudurpaschim	22.0	78.0	576,772
Ecological zones			
Mountain	19.2	80.8	409,260
Hill	21.5	78.5	2,945,030
Tarai	30.0	70.0	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities			
Rural municipalities	23.9	76.1	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	26.4	73.6	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023)

3.8 Receipt of technical and vocational training

Households' status of technical and vocational training is also a powerful indictor to measure the overall status of the households. The NPHC 2021 has collected information related to this issue. The2021 census defined a technical and vocational training that are completed at the time of enumeration. These are general trainings offered by any institution or those offered for specific skill such as by Centre for Technical, Educational and Vocational Training (CTEVT). The census found that at least one member had received at least one such training in 12.5 percent of all households, with only one member having received the training in most households (Table 3.12). A large majority of households (87.5%) had thus not received this type of training. There was little difference at the sub-national level with the proportion in provinces ranging from 13.5 percent in Bagmati to 11.2 in Karnali.

Table 3.12: Receipt of technical and vocational training by households, NPHC 2021

Areas	Percent of households by number of members who received training					Total households
	One	Two	Three and more	At least one	None	
Nepal	**9.6**	**2.5**	**0.4**	**12.5**	**87.5**	**6,660,841**
Provinces						
Koshi	9.2	2.9	0.3	12.4	87.6	1,190,755
Madhesh	9.1	2.3	0.5	11.8	88.2	1,156,383
Bagmati	10.6	2.4	0.6	13.5	86.5	1,567,917
Gandaki	10.7	2.5	0.4	13.4	86.6	661,632
Lumbini	9.1	2.6	0.3	12.0	88.0	1,141,345
Karnali	8.8	2.1	0.3	11.2	88.8	366,037
Sudurpaschim	9.3	2.3	0.3	11.9	88.1	576,772
Ecological zones						
Mountain	9.6	2.2	0.3	12.1	87.9	409,260
Hill	9.4	2.5	0.4	12.3	87.7	2,945,030
Tarai	9.7	2.6	0.4	12.7	87.3	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	8.4	2.2	0.3	10.8	89.2	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	10.3	2.7	0.5	13.4	86.6	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023)

3.9 Households with absent members

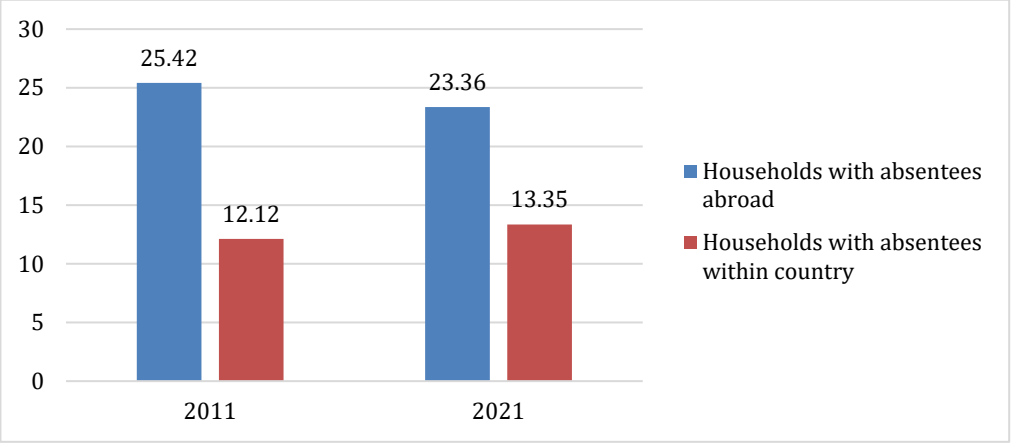
The 2021 census found that an increased proportion of households had at least one member living away from home. The proportion of households with at least one member living away from home within Nepal increased from 12.1 percent in 2011 to 13.3 percent in 2021 while the proportion with at least one member living outside Nepal decreased from 25.4 percent in 2011 to 23.4 percent in 2021. The latter decrease was probably due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on movement to other countries (Figure 3.1).

Gandaki had the highest proportions of households with at least one member absent elsewhere in Nepal (20.7%) while Madhesh had the lowest proportion (6.6%) (Table 3.14). Gandaki also had the highest proportion of households with at least one member absent abroad (31.4%) while Karnali had the lowest such proportion (17.1%). Gandaki also had the highest proportion of individuals absent within Nepal (14.7%) and abroad (11.6%).

Whereas Tarai region stood least among the absentee households within country (8.7%), the same region was found with most absentee households (24.1%) among those abroad. The absentee households within country from urban municipalities is higher (17.5%) compared to

rural ones (11.3%). However, marginal difference is observed among those absentees abroad, that is, 7.6 percent in rural and 7.3 percent in urban municipalities (Table 3.13). And the Mountain zone had three times the proportion of within Nepal absentees compared to the Tarai (22.8% vs 8.7%). Data related to absentee households and absentee population by district is presented in Annex 9.

Figure 3.2: Households with at least one member living away from home and/or abroad, 2001–2021 Nepal censuses



Source: CBS (2014a) Table 15; NSO (2023) Table 14

Table 3.13: Households with at least one member living away from home and/or abroad, NPHC 2021

Areas	No. households	Population	Households with at least one member absent living in Nepal				Households with at least one member absent living abroad			
			Households	%	Total members absent	%	No. households	%	Absent population	%
Nepal	6,660,841	29,164,578	889,522	13.4	2,267,236	7.8	1,555,961	23.4	2,190,592	7.5
Provinces										
Koshi	1,190,755	4,961,412	153,603	12.9	347,361	7.0	269,892	22.7	343,034	6.9
Madhesh	1,156,383	6,114,600	76,680	6.6	188,548	3.1	252,015	21.8	304,286	5.0
Bagmati	1,567,917	6,116,866	235,374	15.0	713,688	11.7	283,228	18.1	397,930	6.5
Gandaki	661,632	2,466,427	136,668	20.7	362,874	14.7	207,910	31.4	286,593	11.6
Lumbini	1,141,345	5,122,078	144,402	12.7	323,011	6.3	308,073	27.0	420,906	8.2
Karnali	366,037	1,688,412	51,905	14.2	121,647	7.2	62,728	17.1	94,320	5.6
Sudurpaschim	576,772	2,694,783	90,890	15.8	210,107	7.8	172,115	29.8	343,523	12.7
Ecological zones										
Mountain	409260	1,772,948	93,357	22.8	266,719	15.0	66,981	16.4	116,060	6.5
Hill	2945030	11,757,624	508,447	17.3	1,399,384	11.9	691,979	23.5	990,723	8.4
Tarai	3306551	15,634,006	287,718	8.7	601,133	3.8	797,001	24.1	1,083,809	6.9
Rural-urban municipalities										
Rural municipalities	2,186,142	9,867,790	382,489	17.5	1,084,034	11.0	511,395	23.4	722,075	7.3
Urban municipalities	4,474699	19,296,788	507,033	11.3	1,183,202	6.1	1,044,566	23.3	1,468,517	7.6

Source: NSO (2023) Table 14

3.10 Households with members with a disability

The 2021 census defined disabilities as a person who has long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory disability or functional impairments or existing barriers that may hinder his or her full and effective participation in social life with others on an equal basis. The census collected information of persons with disabilities in 11 categories: physical disability, low vision, blind deaf, hard of hearing, deaf and blind, speech impairment, psycho-social disability, Intellectual disabilities, haemophilia, autism and multiple disability.

Overall, 205,555 or 3.1 percent of all the 6.7 million households reported having at least one member with disability (Table 3.14). The proportion of such households varied from 4.6 percent of Karnali to 2.2 percent of Madhesh households, from 4.3 percent of Mountain to 2.7 percent of Tarai households and 3.9 percent of urban and 2.7 percent of rural municipality households (Table 3.14). District wise detail information of households with members having at least one member with disability is presented in Annex 10.

Table 3.14: Distribution of households with at least one person with disability, NPHC 2021

Area	Households with at least one person with disability		Total Households
	Number	Percent	
Nepal	**205,555**	**3.1**	**6,666,937**
Provinces			
Koshi	36,311	3.0	1,191,556
Madhesh	25,620	2.2	1,156,715
Bagmati	41,217	2.6	1,570,927
Gandaki	25,239	3.8	662,480
Lumbini	37,419	3.3	1,141,902
Karnali	16,886	4.6	366,255
Sudurpaschim	22,863	4.0	577,102
Ecological zones			
Mountain	17,625	4.3	409,799
Hill	98,862	3.4	2,949,056
Tarai	89,068	2.7	3,308,082
Rural–urban municipalities			
Rural municipality	84,465	3.9	2,187,275
Urban municipality	121,090	2.7	4,479,662

Source: NSO (2023)

4 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND FACILITIES

Modern better-off households have a variety of consumer durable goods such as radios, televisions, vehicles, washing machines, internet and mobile phones. The type and quality of assets owned reflects the living standards and wealth status of households. This Chapter deals with the household assets and facilities based on the data collected from NPHC 2021. They include possession of agricultural land and livestock, information and communication facilities, means of transport, other modern amenities and facilities, source of drinking water, toilet facilities, cooking fuel, and energy for lightening. All these information are based on the non-institutional households.

4.1 Possession of agricultural land and livestock

According to the NPHC 2021 data, about half (49%) of the households currently living in the country have even a small amount of both arable land and livestock (cattle, goats, and sheep, pigs, chickens, and ducks). Around one household in every ten have agriculture/arable land only but not livestock followed by almost equal (9.3%) households have only livestock but no arable land. It was further found that about one third (32%) of the households have neither arable land and livestock. By province, the proportion of households having such assets (cultivable land and livestock) is the highest in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces at 70 percent and the lowest in Bagmati province at 33.1 percent. According to the geographical area, 44 percent in the Tarai, 50.6 percent in the hills and more than three quarters (76.5%) in the mountains have both agricultural/cultivable land and livestock.

The details related to agricultural land holding/households (land area of agricultural holding/households and details of livestock) were collected in NPHC 2021 according to the recommendations mentioned in the World programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 report of FAO and the main purpose was to prepare the sample selection framework for the national agricultural census 2021. While collecting details on agricultural land and livestock in the NPHC 2021, the number of farmed land or livestock reared by each household was counted, irrespective of the quantity.

According to the definition used in the National Agricultural Census, one of the following conditions must be fulfilled to be an agricultural holding/households:

- Having area under crops greater than or equal to 4 annas in hill or mountain districts, or greater than or equal to 8 dhurs in the tarai; or
- Keeping on or more head of cattle or buffloes; or

- Keeping five or more head of sheep or goats; or
- Keeping 20 or more poultry.

According to this definition, about two-thirds (62%) of the total households currently residing in the country are agricultural households, of which 96.8 percent are agricultural households with agricultural land only, and 3.2 percent are agricultural households with livestock only.

Table 4.1: Households' possession of agricultural land and livestock for agricultural purposes, NPHC 2021

Areas	Had agric. land and livestock/ poultry	Had agric. land but not livestock/ poultry	Had no agric. land but livestock/ poultry	Had neither agric. land nor livestock/poultry	Total households
Nepal	**49.0**	**9.7**	**9.3**	**32.0**	**6,660,841**
Province					
Koshi	54.1	5.3	14.1	26.5	1,190,755
Madhesh	43.1	12.8	16.9	27.1	1,156,383
Bagmati	33.1	9.0	3.7	54.2	1,567,917
Gandaki	50.1	8.2	8.6	33.1	661,632
Lumbini	54.0	13.6	7.0	25.5	1,141,345
Karnali	70.1	8.5	6.7	14.7	366,037
Sudurpaschim	69.5	9.1	6.4	15.1	576,772
Ecological zones					
Mountain	76.5	7.8	4.3	11.5	409,260
Hill	50.6	7.5	4.9	37.1	2,945,030
Tarai	44.2	11.9	13.9	30.0	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities					
Rural municipalities	70.9	9.5	8.1	11.6	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	38.5	9.8	9.9	41.8	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023)

4.2 Information and communication facilities

Recent years have seen the decreased use of radios and increased use of televisions. Just over a half of households had access to a radio (51.7%) in 2011 compared to only 34.2 percent in 2021 (a 17 percentage points decrease); while access to televisions increased from 37.1 percent of households in 2011 to 49.4 percent of them in 2021 (a 12.3 percentage points increase) (Table 4.2).

The proportion of households using landline phones decreased by almost a quarter (24.5%), while those using mobile phone users increased by nearly two-fifths (39.1%). There was a doubling of the proportion of households using computers (including laptops) and a more than

ten-fold increase in the proportion with access to the internet via routers, cables and mobile data on a regular basis.

Table 4.2: Households' access to information and communication facilities, 2011–2021 Nepal censuses

Facilities	2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Radios	2,756,325	51.7	2,280,123	34.2
Televisions	1,976,603	37.1	3,291,185	49.4
Landline phones	399,699	7.3	301,604	4.5
Mobile phones (ordinary)*	3,504,929	65.8	4,876,561	73.2
Mobile phone (smart phones)	-	-	4,862,885	73.0
Computers	395,034	7.4	998,478	15.0
Internet at home	180,746	3.4	2,514,510	37.8

Source: CBS (2014a) Table 11; NSO (2023) Table 10

* The mobile phones enumerated in the 2011 included ordinary and smart phones.

The smallest proportion of radio listeners were in Madhesh (22.2%), while the least television use was in Karnali (17.6%) (Table 4.3). The highest landline usage was in Bagmati (10.1%) while the use of ordinary mobile phones was highest in Karnali (82.2%) and of smart phones was highest in Bagmati (80%). The highest proportion of computer users (30.3%) and internet users (55.2%) were in Bagmati. Only 5.6 percent of Karnali households, 4.8 percent of Mountain and 4.9 percent of rural municipality households were computer users.

Table 4.3: Percent distribution of households with access to selected facilities, NPHC 2021

Areas	Facilities							Total households
	Radios	Televisions	Landline phones	Ordinary mobiles	Smart mobiles	Computers/laptops	Internet at home	
Nepal	**34.2**	**49.4**	**4.5**	**73.2**	**73.0**	**15.0**	**37.8**	**6,660,841**
Provinces								
Koshi	37.2	54.6	3.1	72.6	74.2	11.8	38.1	1,190,755
Madhesh	22.2	43.6	1.6	74.8	66.9	7.8	21.5	1,156,383
Bagmati	34.4	62.0	10.1	68.2	80.0	30.3	55.2	1,567,917
Gandaki	36.7	59.6	5.2	71.1	77.8	16.2	47.9	661,632
Lumbini	33.8	47.0	3.0	74.6	75.5	11.1	36.0	1,141,345
Karnali	45.9	17.6	1.9	82.2	58.4	5.6	20.3	366,037
Sudurpaschim	42.6	29.5	2.2	79.1	62.7	6.6	25.2	576,772
Ecological zones								
Mountain	51.4	28.6	2.2	82.0	53.6	4.8	17.0	409,260
Hill	39.3	50.1	6.8	73.3	74.0	19.8	43.4	2,945,030
Tarai	27.6	51.4	2.8	72.1	74.5	11.9	35.3	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities								
Rural municipalities	36.8	35.3	1.2	78.9	62.2	4.9	21.5	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	33.0	56.3	6.2	70.5	78.3	19.9	45.7	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) Table 10

4.3 Means of transport

The proportion of households with all three types of enumerated means of transport has increased in the past 10 years. The percentage of households with a car, jeep or vans almost doubled between 2001 and 2021 while the ownership of motorbikes and scooters almost tripled (Table 4.4). There was only a small increase in the proportion of households with cycles that are used for transport purposes. Note that only functioning means of transport were counted by the census.

Table 4.4: Proportion of households with the three main types of transport, 2011 and 2021 Nepal censuses

Mobility/transportation amenities	2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cars, jeeps, vans	85,135	1.6	204,990	3.1
Motorcycles, scooters	519,570	9.8	1,816,121	27.3
Bicycle	1,756,243	33.0	2,347,433	35.2

Source: CBS (2014a) Table 11; NSO (2023) Table 10

The highest level of car-jeep-van and motorcycle-scooter usage/ was in Bagmati (6.4% and 35.8%, respectively). Only 1.1 percent of Mountain and rural municipality households used cars, jeeps, and/or vans. The highest proportion of bicycle user households were in the mostly flatlands of Madhesh (67%) and the Tarai (64.3%) compared to only 1.8 percent in Karnali Province and the Mountain zone (1.0%) with their steep hills (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Proportion of households with access to the main three types of means of transport, by province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Areas	Selected mobility/transportation amenities			Total households
	Cars/jeeps/ vans	Motorcycles/ scooters	Bicycles	
Nepal	**3.1**	**27.3**	**35.2**	**6,660,841**
Provinces				
Koshi	2.2	24.8	40.8	1,190,755
Madhesh	1.4	34.1	67.4	1,156,383
Bagmati	6.4	35.8	15.5	1,567,917
Gandaki	3.6	24.2	13.6	661,632
Lumbini	2.5	25.5	46.1	1,141,345
Karnali	0.8	6.7	1.8	366,037
Sudurpaschim	1.1	15.6	37.7	576,772
Ecological zones				
Mountain	0.9	5.5	1.0	409,260
Hill	4.2	23.8	7.4	2,945,030
Tarai	2.3	33.0	64.3	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities				
Rural municipalities	1.1	16.2	28.7	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	4.1	32.7	38.4	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) Table 10

4.4 Other modern amenities and facilities

The 2021 census found that more than a half of Nepal's households (53.1%) had access to electric fans, while nearly a quarter (23.7%) had refrigerators and only 4 percent washing machines (Table 4.6). Less than 1 percent population had access to air conditioning. The highest proportion of households with electric fans was in Madhesh (78.8%), and of refrigerators and washing machines in Bagmati (36.7% and 10.9%, respectively). The district-wise findings on the number of households that owned or had access to types of modern amenities are presented in Annex 11.1.

Table 4.6: Proportion of households with access to selected modern amenities and facilities, NPHC 2021

Areas	Electric fans	Refrigerators	Washing machines	Air conditioning	At least one*	Total households
Nepal	**53.1**	**23.7**	**4.2**	**0.8**	**96.1**	**6,660,841**
Provinces						
Koshi	55.9	25.8	2.5	0.8	96.3	1,190,755
Madhesh	78.8	10.9	1.3	0.5	95.6	1,156,383
Bagmati	41.8	36.4	10.8	1.4	96.9	1,567,917
Gandaki	44.6	31.6	4.6	0.5	96.9	661,632
Lumbini	59.9	24.4	2.7	1.2	96.9	1,141,345
Karnali	12.4	4.7	0.3	0.1	92.8	366,037
Sudurpaschim	48.4	12.2	0.5	0.3	94.5	576,772
Ecological zones						
Mountain	4.4	3.7	0.3	1.0	91.9	409,260
Hill	29.5	23.6	6.1	0.7	95.9	2,945,030
Tarai	80.1	26.2	3.0	1.1	96.8	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	34.9	8.5	0.5	0.2	97.2	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	62.0	31.1	6.0	1.2	94.0	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) Table 10

* That is from the list of 14 appliances (radio, television, landline phone, mobile phone, smart mobile, computer/laptop, internet at home, car/jeep/van, motorcycle/scooter, bicycle, electric fan, refrigerator, washing machine, air conditioning mentioned in Tables 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6).

4.5 Main source of drinking water

Access to improved sources of drinking water is crucial for public health and economic development and is a fundamental right in Nepal's Constitution. Nepal's Fifteen Five Year Plan has the goal of achieving universal access to basic drinking water (defined in Table 4.7) by 2023/24.

Categories – To facilitate national and subnational monitoring and for the achievement of national goals, policies and international goals (especially the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development), the analysis of access to drinking water in this report is based on the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) ladder of access to household drinking water services (WHO & UNICEF, 2017) as depicted in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: The new JMP ladder for household drinking water services, 2017

Service level	Definition	Sources
Safely managed	Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal and priority chemical contamination	**These improved sources** are those that are potentially capable of delivering safe water by nature of their design and construction. These include piped water, boreholes, tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, bottled water and tanker truck water.
Basic	Drinking water from an improved source provided that collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing	
Limited	Drinking water from an improved source where collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip to collect it, including queuing	
Unimproved	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring	**Unimproved sources** include unprotected dug wells and unprotected springs, rivers, streams and spouts
No service	Drinking water collected directly from rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals and irrigation channels	

Source: WHO & UNICEF, 2017

The categories of improved drinking water sources used by the 2021 census were slightly different to those in Table 4.7 as the no service category in Table 4.7 was counted as an 'unimproved' source in the 2021 census.

Many households collect water from different sources for drinking and cooking purposes while the sources may vary by season. The 2001, 2011 and 2021 censuses thus asked respondents about their household's main usual sources of water for drinking and cooking purposes.

Overall results – The censuses counted jar/bottle, tap/piped, tubewell and covered wells as improved sources of water as they have a low probability of contamination and are usually safer to consume. The proportion of households that used the improved source of tap/piped water decreased from 53.4 percent of households in 2011 to 47.8 percent of households in 2011 and

then increased to 57 percent of households in 2021 (Table 4.8). The percentage using the improved source of tubewells or boreholes increased from 28.6 percent in 2001 to 35.1 percent in 2011 but decreased to 29.8 percent in 2021. A further 4.6 percent used jars/bottles in 2021. The three censuses positively also show a decreasing use of the unsafe sources of uncovered wells, spouts, and rivers/streams. This indicates that almost 93 percent of households have access to improved source of drinking water.

Table 4.8: Main sources of drinking water, 2001–2021 Nepal censuses

Sources of drinking water	2001		2011		2021	
1. Tap/piped	2,229,160	53.4	2,591,379	47.8	3,794,861	57.0
2. Tubewell/borehole	1,193,895	28.6	1,904,965	35.1	1,982,180	29.8
3. Wells (both)	379,875	9.1	388,528	7.2	244,092	3.7
3.1. Covered wells		-	132,870	2.4	102,235	1.5
3.2. Uncovered wells/Kuwas		-	255,658	4.7	141,857	2.1
4. Spout	271,340	6.5	311,394	5.7	262,044	3.9
5. River/stream	62,617	1.5	60,580	1.1	23,827	0.4
6. Jar/bottle	-	-		-	308,388	4.6
7. Other	37,570	0.9	132,551	2.4	45,449	0.7
8. Not stated	-		33900	0.6	-	-
Total	4,174,457	100.0	5,423,297	100.0	6,660,841	100.0

Source: CBS (2003); CBS (2014) Table 7; NSO (2023) Table 6

Results by type of housing unit – The census investigated if the main source of drinking water varied by type of housing unit. The four types of housing unit are explained in section 2.7 above. The 2021 census found that the main source of drinking water of households living in pakki housing units was tap/piped water (64%), while it was tubewells/hand pumps for ardha pakki and kachchi housing units (49.4% and 67.5% respectively). About 6 percent of households living in pakki housing units used jars/bottles as their main source of drinking water.

Table 4.9: Main sources of drinking water by types of housing units, NPHC 2021

Types of housing units	Tap/ piped (in compounds)	Tap/piped (outside compounds)	Tubewells/ hand pumps	Covered wells/ kuwas	Uncovered wells/kuwas	Waters pouts	Rivers/ stream	Jars/ bottles	Other	Total
Pakki	40.0	24.0	21.9	1.6	1.8	4.1	0.3	5.8	0.5	5,092,375
Ardha pakki	19.3	20.3	49.4	1.4	2.7	4.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	1,049,455
Kachchi	12.3	11.2	67.5	1.1	3.7	1.9	0.4	0.2	1.8	517,004
Other	12.8	19.2	30.6	0.8	2.5	4.5	3.7	2.2	23.6	2,007

Source: NSO (2023) calculated by authors

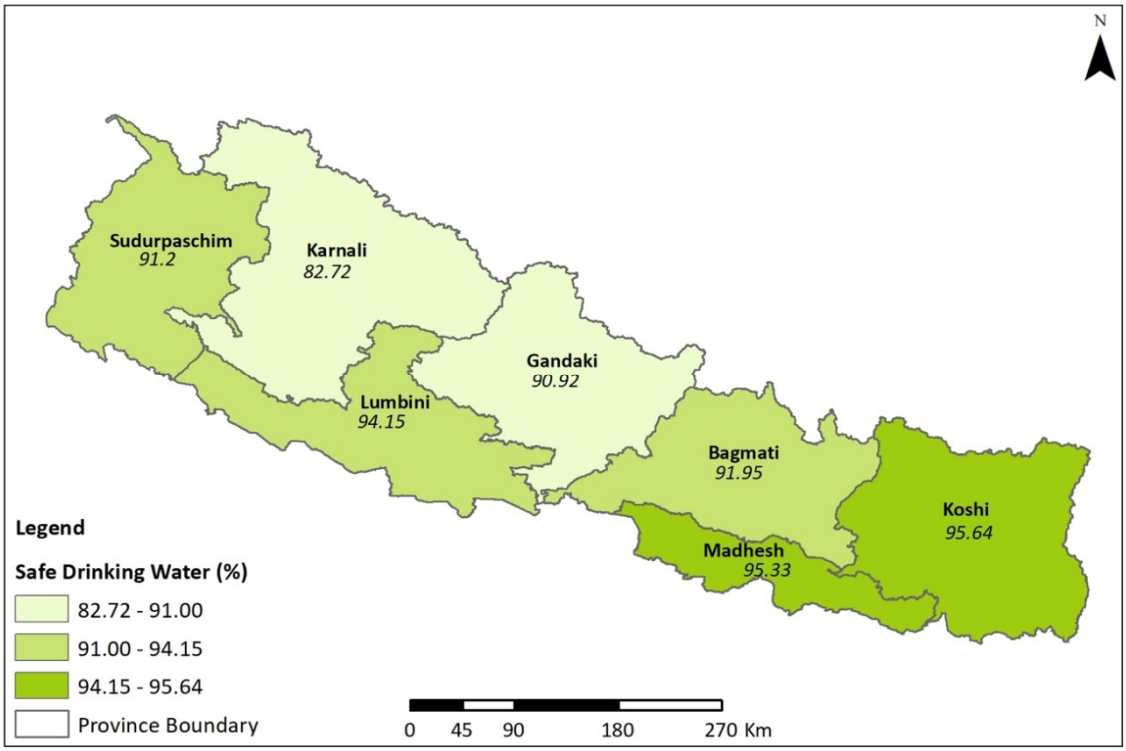
Sub-national patterns – The 2021 census found considerable variations at the sub-national levels for the main source of drinking water. The highest proportion of Madhesh households had access to improved sources of drinking water (Map 4.1). The Gandaki province households had the highest access to tap/piped water (85.1%) followed by Karnali (80.1%) while the Madhesh households (22.6%) had the least (Table 4.10). By ecological zone, the Mountain zone had the highest level of access to tap/piped water (87%) compared to only 36 percent of Tarai households. More than half of households (54.3 %) in urban municipalities use tap/piped water as the main source of drinking water. More rural than urban municipality households (62.6% vs 54.3%) had access to tap/piped water as their main source of drinking water.

Table 4.10: Main sources of drinking water by province, ecological zone and municipalities, NPHC 2021

Areas	Tap/ piped	Tube wells	Covered wells	Uncovered wells	Spouts	Rivers/ streams	Jars/ bottles	Others	Households
Nepal	**57.0**	**29.8**	**1.5**	**2.1**	**3.9**	**0.4**	**4.6**	**0.7**	**6,660,841**
Provinces									
Koshi	54.4	40.0	0.8	1.7	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1,190,755
Madhesh	22.6	71.8	0.7	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	1,156,383
Bagmati	68.0	4.8	2.3	2.7	4.0	0.2	16.9	1.1	1,567,917
Gandaki	85.1	1.6	1.2	1.6	6.9	0.4	3.1	0.3	661,632
Lumbini	57.5	32.8	2.6	2.3	2.6	0.4	1.3	0.6	1,141,345
Karnali	80.1	0.5	2.1	2.5	13.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	366,037
Sudurpaschim	53.3	37.1	0.6	1.4	6.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	576,772
Ecological zones									
Mountain	87.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	10.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	409,260
Hill	76.5	2.1	1.8	2.7	6.0	0.5	9.7	0.7	2,945,030
Tarai	35.9	58.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities									
Rural municipalities	62.6	28.7	0.8	2.0	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	54.3	30.3	1.9	2.2	3.5	0.3	6.8	0.8	4,474,699

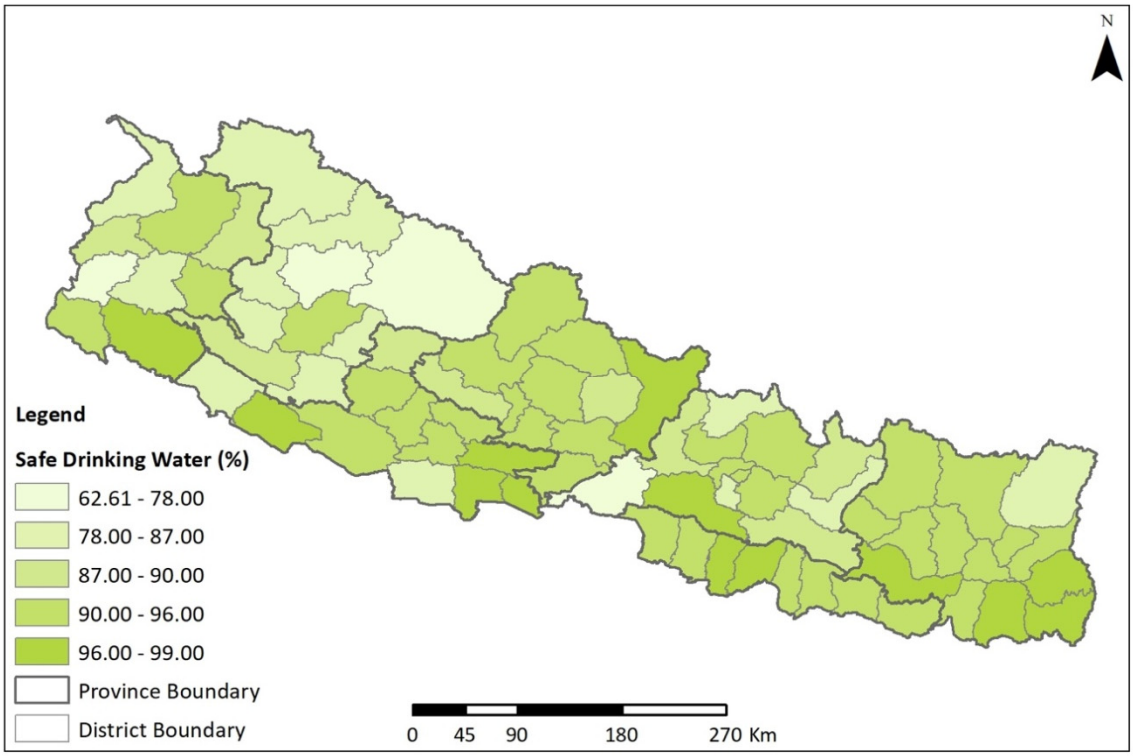
Source: NSO (2023) Table 6

Map 4.1: Households having access to improved drinking water by province, NPHC 2021



District patterns – Among Nepal's 77 districts the 2021 census found that households in Saptari (98.6%), Bardiya (98.5%) and Morang (98.4%) had the highest level of access to improved drinking water, while those in Mugu (62.6%), Kalikot (74.5%) and Gorkha (77.8%) had the least access (Annex 11.2).

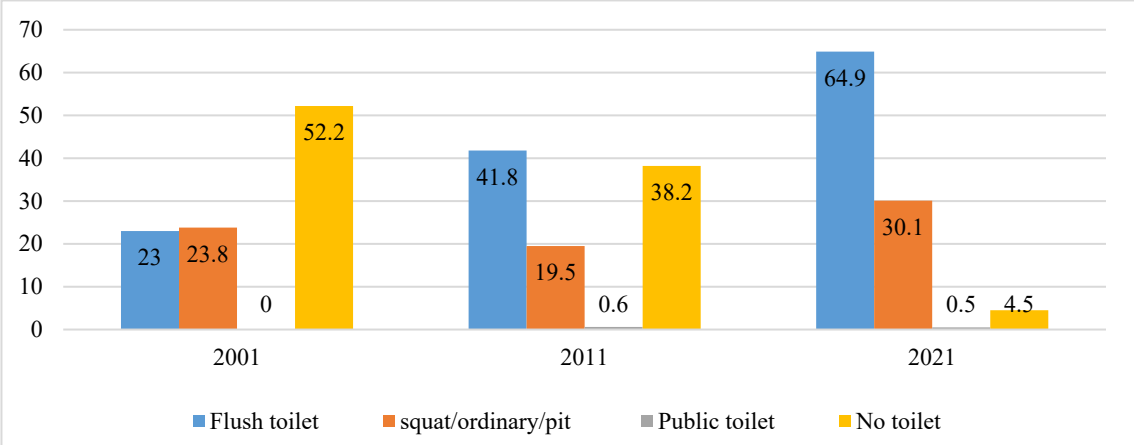
Map 4.2: Households access to improved drinking water by district, NPHC 2021



4.6 Toilet facilities

There has been a large increase in access to toilets in households across Nepal in the last 20 years. The proportion of households with a toilet has doubled from only 47.8 percent of them in 2001 to 95.5 percent in 2021 (Figure 4.1). But the 2021 census found that only 10 percent of households had access to flush toilets connected with a public sewerage system while a further 55.1 percent had flush toilets connected to septic tanks. Thirty percent of households had squat/ordinary/pit toilets while public toilets were used by a further 0.5 percent of households which is a small decrease from 2011.

Figure 4.1: Types of toilets in housing units, 2001–2021 Nepal censuses



Source: CBS (2003); CBS (2014a); NSO (2023)

The proportion of households with flush toilets increased from 23 percent in 2001 to 64.9% in 2021 (Table 4.11). Those households having flush toilets can have other types of toilets too which is not counted in the census. This progress has led to a very large decrease in the number of households without no toilets – from more than a half of all households in 2001 (52.2%) to only 4.5 percent of them in 2021. The small proportion of households using public toilets was about the same in 2011 and 2021 (Figure 4.1).

Table 4.11: Types of household toilet facilities, 2001–2021 Nepal censuses

Toilets	2001	2011	2021
Flush toilets	960,125	2,262,652	4,321,490
Flush to public sewerage		448,359	653,710
Flush to septic tank		1,814,293	3,667,780
Squat/ordinary/pit toilets	993,521	1,055,862	2,005,480
Public toilets	-	34,971	32,381
No toilet	2,220,812	2,069,812	301,490
Total	**4,174,458**	**5,423,297**	**6,660,841**

Source: CBS (2003); CBS (2014a) Table 10; NSO (2023) Table 9

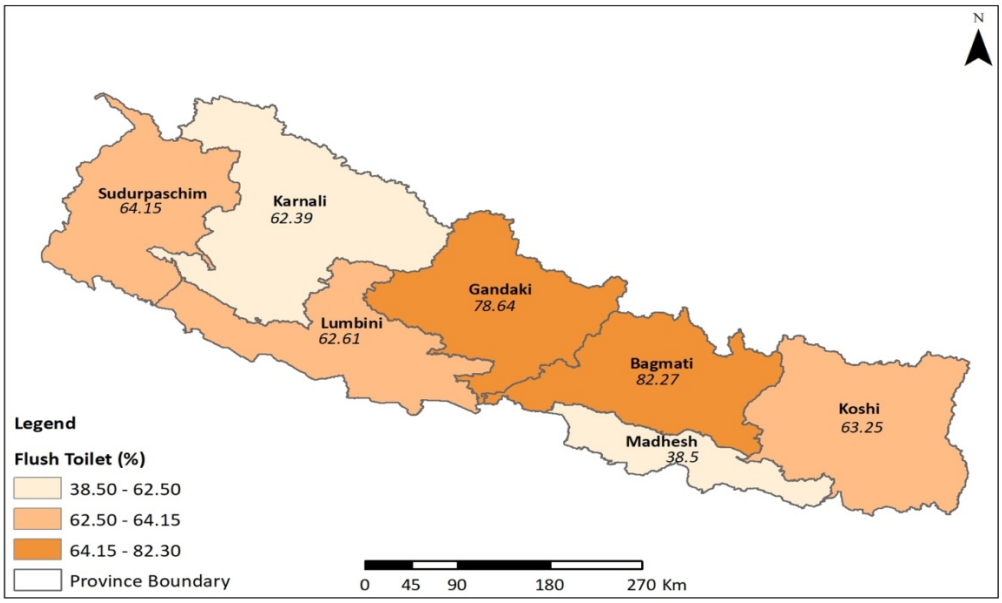
Toilet facilities at sub-national levels – The 2021 census data found that only 38.5 percent of households in Madhesh had access to a flush toilet in their housing units, which was much less than in all six other provinces (Table 4.12 and Map 4.3). Only in Bagmati did a substantial proportion of households have flush toilets connected to a public sewage system (32.7%) compared to only 2–4 percent of households in all other provinces.

Table 4.12: Types of household toilet facilities by province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Areas	Toilet facilities						Number of households
	Flush toilets	Flush to public sewerage	Flush to septic tanks	Squat /ordinary/pit toilets	Public toilets	No toilets	
Nepal	**64.9**	**9.8**	**55.1**	**30.1**	**0.49**	**4.5**	**6,660,841**
Provinces							
Koshi	63.3	2.2	61.0	33.2	0.5	3.2	1,190,755
Madhesh	38.5	2.7	35.8	48.6	0.9	12.0	1,156,383
Bagmati	82.3	32.7	49.6	16.2	0.3	1.2	1,567,917
Gandaki	78.6	2.8	75.9	20.1	0.3	1.0	661,632
Lumbini	62.6	4.0	58.6	31.4	0.4	5.6	1,141,345
Karnali	62.4	2.2	60.2	34.6	0.4	2.6	366,037
Sudurpaschim	64.2	2.0	62.2	30.9	0.6	4.4	576,772
Ecological zones							
Mountain	70.2	1.0	69.2	27.5	0.3	2.0	409,260
Hill	78.5	19.2	59.3	19.8	0.3	1.5	2,945,030
Tarai	52.1	2.6	49.5	39.7	0.7	7.6	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities							
Rural municipalities	58.8	2.8	56.0	34.7	0.5	6.0	4,474,699
Urban municipalities	67.9	13.3	54.6	27.9	0.5	3.8	2,186,142

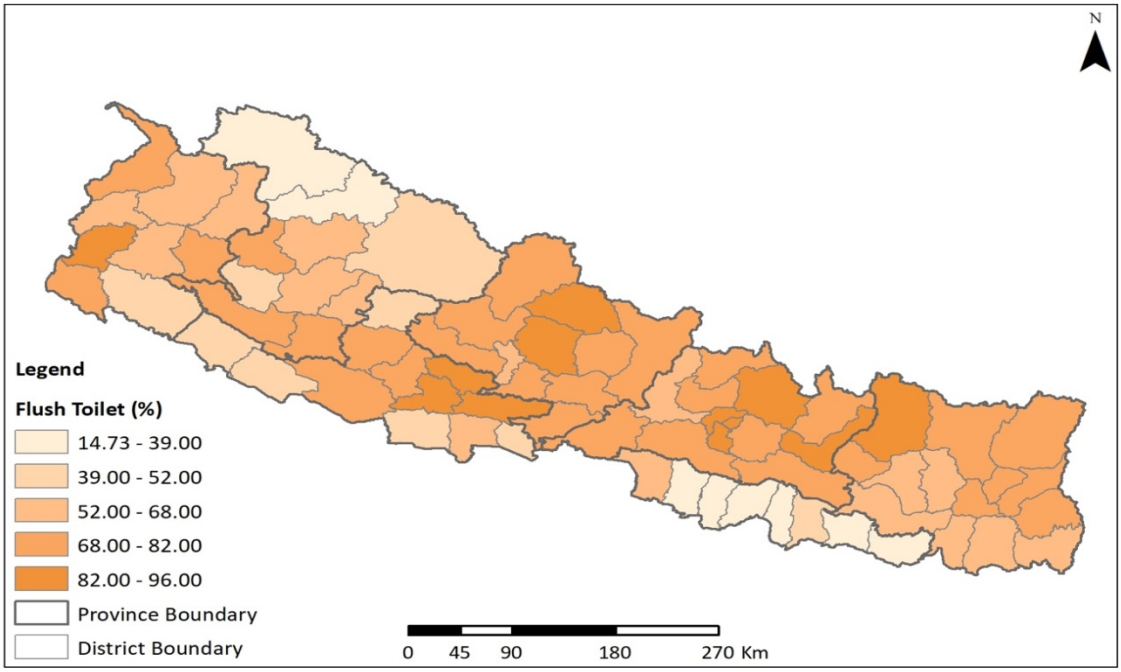
Source: NSO (2023) Table 9

Map 4.3: Households with flush toilets by province, NPHC 2021



Among Nepal's 77 districts, households in Manang (95.9%), Bhaktapur (91.7%), Kaski (91.3%), Kathmandu (90.2%) and Lalitpur (88.8%) had the highest proportion of households with flush toilets while households in Humla (14.7%), Mugu (25.3%), Saptari (28.1%), Mahottari (31.6%) and Bara (37.8%) had the lowest level of access (Map 4.4 and Annex 11.3).

Map 4.4: Households with flush toilet by districts, NPHC 2021



Toilet facilities by type of housing unit – As expected, more of the households living in pakki housing units used flush toilets (72.2%), while around a half of the households living in ardha pakki and kachchi housing units used squat/ordinary/pit toilets. A total of 19.8 percent of the households in kachchi and 43.0 percent in the other type of housing units had no toilets indicating that they practised open defecation.

Table 4.13: Type of toilet facility used by type of housing unit, NPHC 2021

Type of housing units	Types of toilets used					Total
	Flush toilets (public sewerage)	Flush toilets (septic tanks)	Ordinary	Public	No toilets	
Pakki	12.0	61.2	24.5	0.3	2.0	5,092,375
Ardha pakki	2.9	39.3	47.6	0.9	9.2	1,049,455
Kachchi	2.0	26.9	50.3	1.1	19.8	517,004
Other	6.2	18.6	29.2	2.9	43.0	2,007
Total	**9.8**	**55.1**	**30.1**	**0.5**	**4.5**	**6,660,841**

Source: NSO (2023)

4.7 Cooking fuel

While there has been good progress in access to electricity by Nepal's households, firewood remains the most widely used cooking fuel. The 2021 census found that more than a half of all households (51%) used firewood as their main type of cooking fuel with a further 2.9 percent using the other solid fuel of cow dung (Table 4.14). These fuel sources cause indoor air pollution that has detrimental health effects. The harvesting of firewood can contribute to deforestation. The second most common fuel was liquified petroleum gas (LPG) which was the main cooking fuel for 44 percent of households.

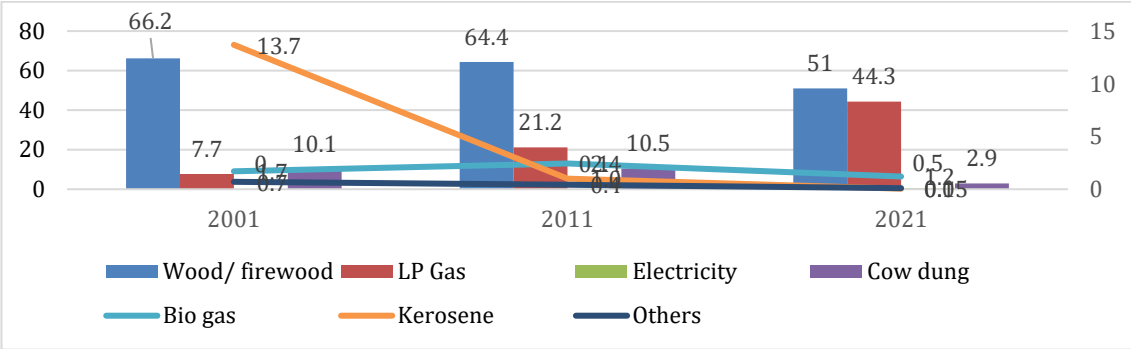
The proportion of households with firewood as their main cooking fuel has decreased from 66.2 percent in 2001 to 64.4 percent in 2011 (64.4%) and 51 percent in 2021 (Table 4.14 and Figure 4.2). This is reflected in the six-fold increase in the proportion of households using of LPG – from only 7.7 percent of households in 2001 to 44.3 percent in 2021. The proportion of households with cow dung as their main cooking fuel remained around 10 percent in 2001 and 2011, and then sharply declined to 2.9 percent in 2021. The use of kerosene as the main cooking fuel has declined from 13.7 percent of households in 2001 to almost none in 2021.

Table 4.14: Main type of cooking fuel used by Nepal's households, 2001–2021 Nepal censuses

Cooking fuel	2001		2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Firewood	2,763,491	66.2	3,470,224	64.0	3,398,316	51.0
LP gas	321,433	7.7	1,140,662	21.0	2,949,995	44.3
Cow dung	421,620	10.1	563,126	10.4	191,531	2.9
Biogas	70,966	1.7	131,596	2.4	78,406	1.2
Electricity		-	4,523	0.1	32,574	0.5
Kerosene	567,726	13.7	55,610	1.0	3,297	0.0
Other	29,221	0.7	22,583	0.4	6,722	0.1
Not stated	-	-	34,973	0.64	-	-
Total	**4,174,458**	**100.0**	**5,423,297**	**100.0**	**6,660,841**	**100.0**

Source: CBS (2003); CBS (2014a) Table 8; NSO (2023) Table 7

Figure 4.2: Main types of cooking fuel used by households, 2001–2021 Nepal censuses



Source: Table 4.14

The 2021 census found that the large majority of households in Karnali (82.2%) and Sudurpaschim (70.3%) relied on firewood as their main cooking fuel (Table 4.15). The households in Bagmati relied the most on LPG gas (69.8%) and the least on firewood (29%). Cow-dung was the main source of cooking fuel for over 10 percent of Madhesh households. District-wise distribution of households by usual source of fuel used for cooking is shown in annex 11.4.

Table 4.15: Percent distribution of households by usual source of fuel used for cooking, NPHC 2021

Areas	Source of fuel used for cooking							Total households
	Firewood	LP Gas	Electricity	Cow dung	Biogas	Kerosene	Other	
Nepal	51.0	44.3	0.5	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	**6,660,841**
Provinces								
Koshi	53.4	41.2	0.5	3.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1,190,755
Madhesh	58.6	28.7	0.8	10.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	1,156,383
Bagmati	29.0	69.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1,567,917
Gandaki	47.1	51.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	661,632
Lumbini	53.7	42.2	0.4	2.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	1,141,345
Karnali	82.2	16.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	366,037
Sudurpaschim	70.3	25.9	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.1	576,772
Ecological zones								
Mountain	85.5	13.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	409,260
Hill	51.9	47.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	2,945,030
Tarai	46.0	45.6	0.6	5.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities								
Rural municipalities	39.32	56.7	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	74.97	18.9	0.4	4.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) Table 7

4.8 Energy for lighting

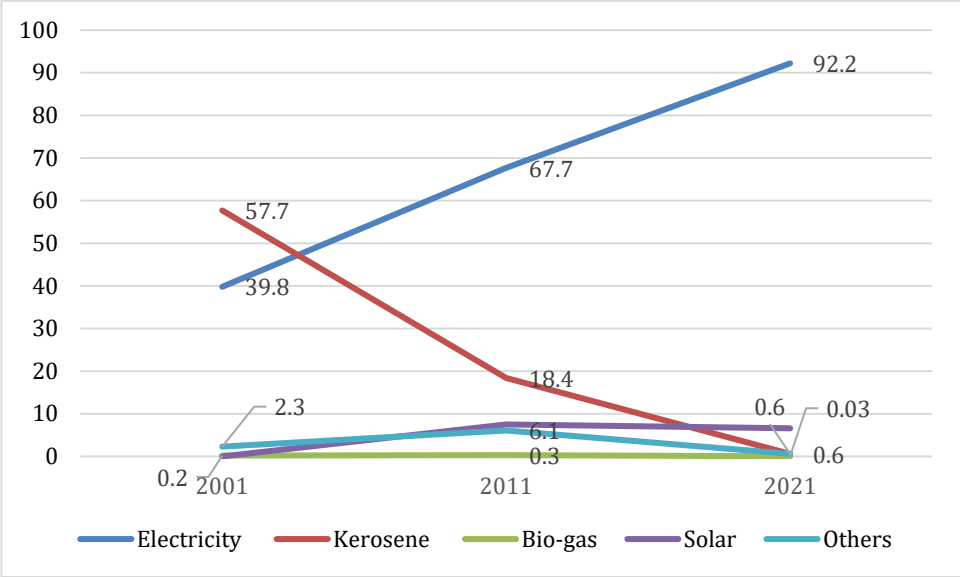
The proportion of households using electricity as their main source of energy for lighting has increased from only 39.8 percent in 2001 to 92.2 percent in 2021 – a 278 percent increase in 20 years (Table 4.16 and Figure 4.3). This increase has happened in parallel with the large decline in the use of kerosene as the main source of lighting from in 57.7 percent of households in 2001 to only 0.6 percent of households in 2021.

Table 4.16: Main source of lighting in Nepal's households, 2001–2021 Nepal censuses

Sources of lighting	2001		2011		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Electricity	1,623,864	39.8	3,647,746	67.3	6,139,141	92.2
Solar	-	-	15,264	7.4	2,032	6.6
Kerosene	2,408,662	57.7	403,504	18.3	439,282	0.6
Biogas	8,349	0.2	991,510	0.3	38,907	0.0
Other	96,013	2.3	330,170	6.1	41,479	0.6
Not stated	-	-	35,103	0.6	-	-
Total	4,174,458	100.0	5,423,297	100.0	6,660,841	100.0

Source: CBS (2003); CBS (2014a) Table 9; NSO (2023) Table 8

Figure 4.3: Proportion of households by main source of lighting, 2001–2021 Nepal censuses



Source: Table 4.16

The 2021 census recorded more than 93 percent of households in Koshi, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki and Lumbini as having electricity as their main source of lighting, while only a half of

Karnali households had electricity as their main source of lightning (Table 4.17). Most of the other Karnali households relied on solar lighting. More households had electricity as their main source of lighting in the Hill zone and urban municipalities. Households' usual source of lighting by districts is presented in annex 11.5.

Table 4.17: Households' usual source of lighting, by province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Areas	Usual source of lighting					Total households
	Electricity	Solar	Biogas	Kerosene	Others	
Nepal	92.2	6.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	**6,660,841**
Provinces						
Koshi	93.7	5.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1,190,755
Madhesh	97.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	1,156,383
Bagmati	97.3	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	1,567,917
Gandaki	97.6	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	661,632
Lumbini	93.7	4.5	1.0	0.1	0.8	1,141,345
Karnali	49.6	47.9	0.5	0.0	1.9	366,037
Sudurpaschim	81.3	16.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	576,772
Ecological zones						
Mountain	78.4	19.9	0.4	0.0	1.2	409,260
Hill	88.9	10.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	2,945,030
Tarai	96.8	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.4	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	85.0	13.1	0.8	0.0	1.0	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	95.7	3.44	0.5	0.0	0.4	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) Table 8

5 HOUSING ADEQUACY AND QUALITY

The quality of housing is measured by the extent to which it meets recognized housing standards and household needs (Conley and McCray, 1997, p5 cited in Department of Population, 2015). The quality of housing is determined by the type of construction materials used, the amount of space it provides, the available services, the condition of facilities within and outside dwellings, function, and aesthetics (Jiboye, 2010 p79 as cited in Department of Population, 2015). As modelled by Jiboye (2010), census data can be used to construct housing quality indexes (Department of Population, 2015). This chapter presents information on housing quality and adequacy based on NPHC 2021 data by developing composite index. All these information are based on non-institutional households.

5.1 Housing quality

The authors of this report have produced a housing quality index for the 2021 Nepal census data based on some of the census findings that are reported in Chapters 2 and 4 of this report. The index comprises:

- the four structural adequacy variables of the types of foundations, walls, roofs and floors; and
- the four service adequacy variables of access to drinking water, main source of cooking fuel, main source of lighting and type of toilets (see Table 5.1).

The categorical codes assigned to housing units in the census for these variables were recoded (rescored) to reflect the assumed quality of housing, for example the code 3 for RCC pillar in the foundation materials is rescored as 1 which is supposed to represent the highest quality while computing housing quality index and the code 5 for other foundation materials is rescored as 5 to represent the lowest quality for this variable. The responses to the census questions on the eight variables (shown in Table 5.1) were recoded on the same assumption and total scores consolidated for every housing unit/household. Since there are eight housing quality variables as shown in Table5.1, the best consolidated score (representing the minimum score of 1 for each item and the highest quality) would be 8 (that is, 1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1) per household, while the maximum possible score representing the lowest quality would be 46 per household (5+7+7+5+7+6+4+5). These scale values are strictly ordinal and do not imply any implicit values.

Table 5.1: Variables used to measure consolidated housing quality index based on structural and service adequacy, NPHC 2021

Quality order	Structural adequacy				Service adequacy			
	Foundation materials	Wall materials	Roof materials	Floor materials	Drinking water	Cooking fuel	Source of lighting	Types of toilets
1	RCC pillar (3=1)	Cement bonded brick/stone (2=1)	RCC (2=1)	Ceramic tiles (4=1)	Jars/bottles (8=1)	Electricity (3=1)	Electricity (1=1)	Flush to public sewerage (1 =1)
2	Cement bonded brick/stone (2=2)	Prefabricated (7=2)	Galvanized iron (1=2)	Cemented (5=2)	Tap water with or outside housing units (1, 2=2)	LP gas (2=2)	Solar (2=2)	Flush to septic tanks (2=2)
3	Mud bonded brick/stone (1=3)	Mud bonded brick/stone (1=3)	Tile/khapada / jhigati (4=3)	Brick/stone (3=3)	Tubewells/hand-pumps (3 =3)	Biogas (5=3)	Biogas (4=3)	Public toilets (4=3)
4	Wood/bamboo pillar (4=4)	Wood/planks/ (3=4)	Stone/slate (5=4)	Wooden planks/bamboo (2=4)	Covered wells/kuwas (4 =4)	Kerosene 6=4	Kerosene Other (3, 5=4)	Squat/ordinary/pit toilets (3=4)
5	Other (5=5)	Bamboo (4=5)	Wood/planks (6=5)	Mud Others (1, 6=5)	Uncovered wells/kuwas (5=5)	Firewood (1=5)		No toilet (5=5)
6		Unbaked brick (5=6)	Mud (7=6)		Spouts (6=6)	Cow dung Other 4 (7=6)		
7		Jasta/tin Other (6, 8=7)	Thatch/straw other (3, 8=7)		Rivers/streams/other (7, 9=7)			

Note: The value in parentheses in this table should be read as census category value for the left side from "=" and quality score for the right side of the "=".

Based on the above exercise, the consolidated scores were aggregated and ranked as below in the Table 5.2. Housing units that scored between 7 and 14 were ranked as the most adequate housing units while housing units that scored between 36 and 47 were ranked as the least adequate housing units (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Consolidated rank score for housing unit quality, NPHC 2021

Ranking	Consolidated scores	Housing unit quality
1	7-14	Most adequate
2	15-21	Adequate
3	22-28	Moderate
4	29-35	Less adequate
5	36-47	Least adequate

This housing index was applied to all 6.7 million housing units using the 2021 census data for the eight variables. This shows that 28.3 percent of the housing units scored as most adequate ranging to 0.5 percent scoring as least adequate (Table 5.3). The highest proportion of housing units scored as moderate (2.3 million, 34.3%).

Table 5.3: Percent distribution of housing units by combined housing quality ranking, NPHC 2021

Consolidated housing quality ranking	No. of households	Percent
Most adequate	1,883,954	28.3
Adequate	1,706,009	25.6
Moderate	2,282,714	34.3
Less adequate	753,345	11.3
Least adequate	34,819	0.5
Total	**6,660,841**	**100.0**

Source: NSO (2023) calculated by authors

By far the highest proportion of most adequate households were in Bagmati Province (53.8%) followed by Gandaki (36.3%) and Lumbini (25%) (Table 5.4). The highest level of less adequate and least adequate housing units were in Madhesh (29.2%) and Karnali (20.8%) (Table 5.4). Whereas nearly one-third (31.8%) households in Tarai zone were found adequate, they were only 19 percent in Hill and 23 percent in Mountain.

Table 5.4: Percent distribution of households by quality ranking according to according to province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Areas	Household quality ranking					Total households
	Most adequate	Adequate	Moderate	Less adequate	Least adequate	
Nepal	28.3	25.6	34.3	11.3	0.5	6,660,841
Provinces						
Koshi	21.7	25.8	40.1	12.1	0.4	1,190,755
Madhesh	12.7	29.7	28.5	28.0	1.2	1,156,383
Bagmati	53.8	25.6	18.3	2.1	0.1	1,567,917
Gandaki	36.3	26.4	34.6	2.6	0.1	661,632
Lumbini	25.0	28.1	38.9	7.2	0.8	1,141,345
Karnali	8.0	10.7	60.6	20.1	0.7	366,037
Sudurpaschim	14.0	20.7	50.9	13.9	0.5	576,772
Ecological zones						
Mountain	6.3	22.7	56.4	14.2	0.4	409,260
Hill	34.8	19.1	40.0	5.9	0.2	2,945,030
Tarai	25.2	31.8	26.4	15.8	0.8	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	7.8	23.9	52.3	15.3	0.7	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	38.3	26.5	25.4	9.4	0.4	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023) calculated by authors

The districts of Kathmandu (84.4%), Bhaktapur (73.2%), and Lalitpur (69.7%) were identified as the households with the highest level of 'most adequate' households whereas Humla (0.1%) Dolpa (0.2%), Rukum East (1.3%) and Bhojpur (1.4%) had the highest proportion of 'least adequate' housing units (see Annex 12).

5.2 Household adequacy and household size

The quality of the living situation of households, as determined by the physical qualities of their living premises, can also be affected by the number of people sharing housing facilities. It would be expected that, all other things being equal, a higher number of household members would result in lower quality living environments. This report therefore also evaluates housing quality related to the number of household members.

The data shows a mixed picture with a clear pattern only in the proportion of households in the highest quality housing against the number of households members. The data shows more 'most adequate' housing units with one to four member households than larger households, but the highest proportion of 'adequate' households are the largest households (9 or more members) (Table 5.5). There are also slightly more 'less adequate households with five or more members.

Table 5.5: Percent of housing units/household by household size and housing unit quality ranking, NPHC 2021

Household size (number of persons)	Most adequate	Adequate	Moderate	Less adequate	Least adequate	Total households
1	34.0	20.9	33.8	10.3	1.0	356,521
2	32.0	23.9	33.8	9.6	0.6	886,073
3	35.1	25.1	30.8	8.7	0.4	1,235,609
4	31.6	26.0	31.9	10.1	0.4	1,521,715
5	24.0	26.3	36.3	12.9	0.5	1,107,005
6	20.7	26.3	38.3	14.1	0.6	695,235
7	17.7	26.4	39.8	15.5	0.6	371,719
8	17.2	26.6	39.8	15.7	0.6	219,789
9 or more	19.0	31.6	34.9	14.0	0.5	267,175
Total	28.3	25.6	34.3	11.3	0.5	**6,660,841**

Source: NSO (2023)

5.3 Wealth quintile ranking of households

Wealth indices are composite measures of economic status that are useful for showing levels of poverty and economic inequality in populations. Wealth indices can help policymakers identify

needy households to target to facilitate the attainment of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the goals of the Fifteenth National Periodic Development Plan.

Seventeen variables from the census questionnaire were selected for inclusion in the wealth quintile that is presented in this report comprising four related to housing conditions, four to the availability of services, and nine to household assets.

The first eight variables were categorical variables which were transformed into dichotomous variables to make them compatible with the remaining binary ones. These eight variables were related to the foundations, walls roofs and floors of housing unit; the main sources of drinking water, cooking fuel, and lighting energy; type of toilet facilities and ownership of assets. The rest nine variables were divided by the sum of television, landline phone, smart mobile, computer/laptop, internet at home, car/jeep/van, motorcycle/scooter, refrigerator, and washing machine. All these selected variables were classified for principal component analysis into the five wealth quintiles as highest, higher, middle, low and lowest. More detail on this procedure are given the methodology section of the population composition report.

The notable findings of this exercise were as follows:

- More than a half of the households in Karnali (51.3%) were in lowest quintile compared to only four percent in the highest.
- One-third of Sudurpaschim households (33.9%) were in the lowest quintile compared to only 8.4 percent in the highest one.
- Two-fifths (38%) households were in the highest quintile in Bagmati while only nine percent were in the highest category in Madhesh.
- Two-fifths (41.6%) of Mountain households were in the lowest quintile and only 2.7 percent in the highest (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Proportion of households by wealth quintile, by province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Areas	Wealth quintiles					Total households
	Lowest	Low	Middle	Higher	Highest	
Nepal	20.3	19.7	20.0	20.0	20.0	6,660,841
Provinces						
Koshi	20.7	22.1	19.9	19.7	17.6	1,190,755
Madhesh	25.9	21.4	25.8	18.4	8.6	1,156,383
Bagmati	8.5	10.6	16.9	26.1	38.0	1,567,917
Gandaki	13.1	19.6	19.9	21.9	25.6	661,632
Lumbini	17.7	22.3	22.8	20.2	17.0	1,141,345
Karnali	51.3	27.9	9.9	6.7	4.2	366,037
Sudurpaschim	33.9	25.8	18.3	13.6	8.4	576,772
Ecological zones						
Mountain	41.6	28.1	20.2	7.5	2.7	409,260
Hill	20.7	21.1	16.3	18.2	23.7	2,945,030
Tarai	17.3	17.4	23.3	23.2	18.8	3,306,551
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	32.8	29.1	22.1	11.2	4.8	2,186,142
Urban municipalities	14.1	15.1	19.0	24.3	27.4	4,474,699

Source: NSO (2023)

5.3.1 Female headed households by wealth quintile

The 2021 census found the highest proportion of female-headed households in second wealth quintile (higher) households (36.6%), although the percentages were not so different between the five quintiles. Gandaki was the province with the highest proportion of female headed households in any quintile at almost a half (48.4%) in the higher quintile. The least was the only 14.8% in the highest quintile in Madhesh reflecting that this province had by far the lowest proportion of female headed households and had the lowest proportion of female-headed households in all wealth quintiles (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Proportion of female-headed households by wealth quintile by province, ecological zone and municipality, NPHC 2021

Areas	Wealth quintiles					Total % of female headed households
	Lowest	Low	Middle	Higher	Highest	
Nepal	30.2	30.6	31.0	36.6	29.4	31.6
Provinces						
Koshi	28.1	27.4	31.0	37.7	30.8	30.9
Madhesh	22.6	22.8	23.0	20.7	14.8	21.7
Bagmati	28.0	28.6	31.4	37.5	27.9	31.1
Gandaki	39.8	38.1	39.3	48.4	38.9	41.0
Lumbini	34.9	37.2	33.1	39.6	32.5	35.5
Karnali	29.4	32.4	37.0	44.8	30.6	32.1
Sudurpaschim	37.7	32.1	35.4	38.2	25.8	34.9
Ecological zones						
Mountain	26.1	26.0	30.0	33.0	24.0	27.3
Hill	35.0	34.3	34.1	40.7	30.0	34.6
Tarai	26.3	27.4	29.1	33.9	28.8	29.4
Rural–urban municipalities						
Rural municipalities	29.3	29.6	28.1	29.4	24.5	28.9
Urban municipalities	31.2	31.5	32.6	38.2	29.8	32.8

Source: NSO (2023) calculated by authors

5.4 Housing and household situation related to the SDGs and the Fifteenth Plan

The Government of Nepal is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is focussing on this in its Fifteenth Development Plan (2019–2024). A number of the indicators in SDGs 5, 6, 7, and 11 are related to housing units and household status including the overarching issue of gender equality.

Tables 5.7 to 5.10 show the targets and the progress to 2019 towards the SDG gender equality, access to water and sanitation, access to clean energy and safe cities indicators and the related 2021 census results, while Table 5.11 shows the corresponding targets and progress on the Fifteenth Plan indicators.

Gender equality – The 2021 census found that only 11.8 percent of households had both land and housing units registered in women members' names. This data is, however, not comparable with SDG indicator 5.a.2, which is calculated for individual women and not households and aims for 40% of women to own land and housing units (Table 5.7).

Table 5.8: The SDG 5 (gender equality) targets and progress, and related NPHC 2021 results

Targets and Indicators		Baseline 2015	Target 2019	Progress 2019	Target 2030	NPHC 2021 result
SDG 5 - Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities						
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources						
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure					
5.a.2	Women's ownership of property (land and housing unit) %	26.0	29.7	33.93	40.0	23.8 (households)

Access to water and sanitation – The 2021 census found that 57% of households had piped water supplies, which is an increase from the 50 percent in 2019 (Table 5.8) but a long way from the SDG target of 90 percent of households having access by 2030. The 2021 census results indicate that the SDG target of 95 percent of households having sanitation facilities has already been achieved while the target for the proportion of the population using latrines (98%) has almost been achieved at 95.5 percent of households.

Table 5.9: The SDG 6 (access to water and sanitation) targets and progress, and related NPHC 2021 results

Targets and indicators		Baseline 2015	Target 2019	Progress 2019	Target 2030	NPHC 2021 results
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all						
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all						
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services					
1	Population using improved drinking water (%)	15	35	25	90	
2	Households with access to piped water supply (%)	49.5	60.3	49.6	90	57.0
Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all						
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water					
1	Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (%)	60	69.3	62	95	95.0
2	Proportion of population using latrines (%)	67.6	75.7	85	98	95.5

Source: NPC (2021); NSO (2023)

Access to electricity – The 2021 census found that 92% of Nepal's households had access to electricity, which is more than the 88 percent in 2019 and represents good progress towards reaching the SDG target of 99% of households with access by 2030 (Table 5.9). The census results (41%) show that the target for the use of LPG gas as the main type of cooking and heating fuel (39%) has already achieved. However, the census results for the use of solid fuel for cooking (53.9%) indicate that it will be very challenging for Nepal to achieve this SDG target.

Table 5.10: The SDG 7 (access to clean energy) targets and progress, and related NPHC 2021 results

Targets and indicators		Baseline 2015	Target 2019	Progress 2019	Target 2030	NPHC 2021 results
SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy						
Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services						
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	74	80.7	88	99	91.71
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology					
1	Households using solid fuel as primary source of energy for cooking (%)	74.7	65	68.6	30	53.9
2	People using liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and heating (%)	18	23.6	26.6	39	41.04

Source: NPC (2021); NSO (2023)

Safe cities – The 2021 census results show that only 3.9 percent of Nepal's households still had thatched/straw roofs indicating that the related SDG target has been achieved with other materials now being used in most households. But only slow progress has been made on the target of 20 percent or less households having five or more members by 2030 with the 2021 census reporting that 40 percent of households had five or more members.

Table 5.11: The SDG 11 (safe cities) targets and progress, and related NPHC 2021 results

Targets and indicators		Baseline 2015	Target 2019	Progress 2019	Target 2030	NPHC 2021 results
SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums						
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing					
2	Household units roofed with thatched/straw roof (%)	19	15.3	9.1	5	3.9

Targets and indicators		Baseline 2015	Target 2019	Progress 2019	Target 2030	NPHC 2021 results
3	Households living in safe housing units (%)	29.8	37.8	40	60	
Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization						
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically					
	Households residing with five and more persons (%)	46.7	39.6	43.6	20	40.0

Source: NPC (2021); NSO (2023)

Fifteenth Plan targets – The 2021 census found the following in relation to progress against three of the Fifteenth Plan targets:

- The census found 92 percent of households with access to electricity indicating that it will be very challenging to achieve the Fifteenth Plan's target of all households having access.
- The census found that only 37.3 percent of households had access to the internet, which is well below the 80 percent targeted for 2023/24
- The census found 86 percent of households living in self-owned housing which is close to the targeted 89 percent in 2023/24.

Table 5.12: The Fifteenth Plan targets and progress, and related NPHC 2021 results

	National goals, targets, and indicators	Status FY 2018/19	15th Plan targets for FY 2023/24	NPHC 2021 results
3.2.2	Families with access to electricity	88	100	92.2
3.2.3	Population with access to internet	65.9	80	37.3 (households)
5.2	**Safe and comfortable housing**			
5.2.1	Population living in safe housing	40	60	
5.2.2	Population with access to basic drinking water facility	89	99	
5.2.3	Population with access to improved drinking water facility	21	40	
5.3.1	Families living in self-owned housing	85.3	89	86.0

Source: NPC (2019); NSO (2023)

6 CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The National Population and Housing Census is one of the major sources of information on housing, households and household assets in Nepal. Analysis of census data on housing characteristics began from 2001 census which used to be published as a Chapter of Population Monographs published respectively in 2003 and 2014. This time, it has been published as a separate thematic report presenting Nepali housing and household situation using the NPHC 2021 data.

6.1 Characteristics of housing units

The proportion of households living in their own housing units has been found decreased from 93 percent in 2001 to 86 percent in 2021. This finding has the positive relation with the trend of rented households in Nepal which increased from less than 5 percent in 2001 to nearly 13 percent in 2021. Urban area like Kathmandu valley records the lowest housing unit ownership status followed by Gandaki Province mainly in Kaski, Mustang and Manang. Whereas Pokhara valley in Kaski is also the area of attraction for the outsiders, in districts like Manang and Mustang people from outside areas are not allowed to build housing unit and thus the data is shown comparatively less in these districts too. Households receiving grants for building housing units was found advantageous mainly for Bagmati and Gandaki Provinces. Nepal's Mountain and Tarai regions were comparatively less advantaged by these supports from the different levels of governments.

More than half of the housing units in Nepal are located in one storey building/house which is found as major pattern in Madhesh Province where over 84 percent housing units were found with one storey. Housing units with two storeys was identified among nearly half of the housing units in Karnali Province which was also found having domination on having three storeys. Bagmati Province was found in domination of building housing units with four and more storeys which is also a similar characteristics of urban areas.

The 2015 devastating earthquake was found to play a major shift in Nepal for building new buildings/houses. Over two-fifths of the buildings were found constructed after the earthquake. Among them, more than half of the housing units were built in Madhesh within the past seven years whereas which is nearly two-fifths in Bagmati Province, the hard-hit area of devastating earthquake.

Most of the buildings in Nepal have been found being used for residential purposes. Nepali tradition is typical to have a separate 'small' housing structure for the kitchen purpose, for example. This statement is justified by the identification of 10% buildings being used as

shade/storage in this census. Buildings are being vacant in Nepal which as close connection with the out-migration especially from the rural areas of Nepal. This fact is justified by the findings that around 12 percent of the buildings were found empty in Mountain Zone.

Till 2011 census a higher percent of the housing units had foundations of mud bonded brick/stone and followed by wood/bamboo pillars. The use of RCC pillar housing units has increased by over 12 percent during the ten-year period between these two censuses. There has been a major shift in housing typologies in Nepal from stone- and mud-based masonry to cement-based construction, a scenario observed aftermath the devastating earthquake. However, in Madhesh province a higher percent (38.2%) of the housing units; foundation was found made by wood/bamboo pillars whereas over 80 percent housing units' foundation in Karnali province were found with mud bonded brick/stone. Cement-bonded brick/stone and RCC pillars were used in majority of the housing units in Bagmati province. This finding suggests Bagmati Province with better awareness on resilient housing unit building.

The Mountain region of Nepal was found with main tradition of using mud bonded brick/stone for the outer wall of the housing units whereas the Hills and Tarai used cement bonded brick/stone. Almost two- thirds of outer walls of housing units in urban municipalities were made using cement bonded brick/stone which reflects the urban characteristics of the housing unit in urban localities. The cement-bonded brick/stone (62.7%) and mud-bonded brick/stone (51%) were materials mainly used in outer walls in urban and rural areas respectively. This census further showed galvanized iron and RCC being used as roof of the housing unit as reported by nearly 80 percent of the households which is an increment by 29 percent from that of 2011 census. This census has also showed increment on the number of *Pakki* housing units from around 37 percent in 2001 to 77 percent in 2021. This finding has a contrast to the percentage share of other types of housing units which has been found decreased over the time period.

6.2 Household characteristics

Progress has been seen on female headed households of Nepal which increased from around 26 percent in 2001 to almost 32 percent in 2021. Some relation has been identified between the female-headed households and type of housing unit. In Pakki type of households, the percentage of female-headed households at the sub national level is comparatively more (33.0%) than the national level. Compared to Pakki and Ardha Pakki, there are less (23.7%) female-headed households in Kachchi types of households.

Within 20 years, the percentage of women with ownership of housing unit and land has increased however the total number of females with this ownership is less. Nearly three quarters (74.6%) of the women do not have their housing unit and land in their name as indicated by 2021 census. Ownership of land, housing unit or both in the name of the female member of the

household vary among provinces, ecological zones and urban rural municipalities. The proportion of female headed households by quintile distribution is almost similar between the lowest and highest in Koshi, Bagmati, Gandaki and Lumbini provinces. But this varied widely in Madhesh where only 15 percent female headed households are in highest quintile compared to 23 percent lowest ones.

6.3 Housing adequacy and quality

The average households per housing unit was found to be 1.2 with a household size of 4.4 persons. This finding has a close connection with the finding that 14 percent households stay in rented housing units in Nepal. Among them the highest number of households was found in Bagmati (1.4) with a household size of 3.9 persons. Whereas households having four persons were highest in the 2011 and 2021 censuses, five person's households were highest in the 2001 census. This finding suggests that household sizes having up to four persons are increasing and households having five and more members are decreasing in Nepal. Whereas one-person households are more in hilly and mountainous districts like Manang, Mustang and Dolakha, it is quite low in Bara, Rautahat and Parsa where big household size having nine and more person is found with significant number.

Nearly two-fifths (34.3%) of all households were found moderate against over one quarter (28.3%) being the most adequate. Many of these households were found in the Tarai.

More than half (51.3%) of the households in Karnali were in lowest against only four percent in highest quintile. Only nine percent were found in highest category in Madhesh. The Mountain zone had over two-fifths (41.6%) in lowest against hardly three percent as highest quintile.

6.4 Policy implications

In the view that the Constitution of Nepal guarantees the right to housing as a fundamental right which includes right to appropriate housing, right to live with dignity, and special measures to enable different groups of people including women, Dalits, Madhesi, Indigenous peoples including Tharu and small farmers, to live a life with dignity and equality (Nepal Law Commission, 2015), the following policy implications are furnished here:

i. Addressing the situation of poor quintile households in relation to wealth ranking

The 2021 census data found the highest proportion of female-headed households in second wealth quintile although the percentages were not so different between the five quintiles. Gandaki was the province with the highest proportion of female headed households in any quintile at almost a half (48.4%) in the higher quintile. The least was the only 14.8% in the highest quintile in Madhesh reflecting that this province had by far the lowest proportion of female headed households and had the lowest proportion of female-headed households in all wealth quintiles.

A comprehensive updated database of poor and vulnerable households needs to be established at local levels to inform the targeting of these households alongside the proper implementation of laws, policies and programmes such as the Right to Housing Act, 2018. This should be done in conjunction with the formulation of the Sixteenth Periodic Plan policies of providing safe citizen housing and the People's Housing Programme for the ultra-poor and endangered and marginalized ethnic groups. Additionally, public awareness and technical capacity needs increasing especially on the equality between male and female in line with lessons learned from the construction of safe housing after the 2015 earthquakes. There is also a need to increase private sector investment in planned housing and land development.

ii. Campaign for clean energy housing units in Nepal

Although, there has been good progress in increasing access to electricity, firewood remains the most widely used source of cooking fuel, causing indoor air pollution that has detrimental effects especially on the health of women and children and can lead to deforestation and causes carbon emissions. There is also growing use of LP gas for cooking food in Nepal, which is detrimental as it increases reliance on imports and is a high carbon emission fuel source.

Increasing the generation and use of hydropower, solar energy and other environment-friendly sources is the best option to reduce the growing use of LPG and firewood for cooking and heating. Also, policies need introducing and associated action plans implemented to increase electricity consumption and the more efficient use of energy by expanding access to electricity services for all households and productive sectors. For example, measure to reach electric stoves to every household can be the good campaign for the government to promote solar energy. Energy efficiency standards need to be prepared and implemented for all electronic devices.

iii. Sanitation and sewerage systems

Although the Fifteenth Plan states that 99 percent of households in Nepal have access to basic sanitation, the 2021 census found that only 10 percent of households had access to flush toilet facilities connected to public sewage systems. There is a pressing need for the collaboration among the government agencies for the joint development of sewage outlets, solid waste collection and management at the household level. And regulatory standards and norms need to be formulated and implemented on the management of household, industrial, and agricultural sewage.

iv. Policies to encourage household agricultural land and livestock

about two-thirds (62%) of the total families currently residing in the country are farming families, of which 96.8 percent are farming families and 3.2 percent are livestock farming families. In order to promote for the agricultural crops, milk and meat products for the country, national policies related to the agriculture, land and livestock sectors need revisiting to promote the

commercialisation of agriculture and livestock farming and discourage haphazard agriculture and unplanned urbanization. This initiative should promote the share of essential goods especially in Tarai (agricultural yield, livestock, and food items) in total imports. For this the existing agricultural development strategy needs emphasizing commercialization, mechanization, and the diversification of agricultural and livestock products to make the sector competitive.

v. Policies to promote means of transport

The proportion of households with personal means of transport has increased in the past 10 years. Holistic policy measures are needed to manage this sustainably including looking into the efficiency of smaller vs larger vehicles, improving roads, air pollution for improving the existing mobility/transportation sector. The development and expansion of transport services and infrastructure need to be taken forward in a planned manner to meet the long-term needs of the transport sector, that is, meeting the standards of infrastructure, connectivity and sustainability. Socio-economically sustainable transport infrastructure needs to be created following international standards. Strategically important roads, including the Kathmandu-Tarai Fast Track, the East-West highway, and North-South highways need to be built and expanded from four lanes to eight lanes following Asian Highway Standards, and brought into operation. Transport infrastructure including trains, water, and air transport, cable cars, and ropeways need to be given high priority.

vi. Accessible, safe, resilient, and integrated housing and settlements

The 2021 census found that the majority of Nepal's housing units were of either adequate (49.9%) or moderate standard (34.3%), while the other 12 percent were of inadequate standard and six percent of all units were empty. An integrated housing and settlement policy needs to be prioritised. For this, a coordinated plan needs to be formulated and implemented for developing infrastructures related to transport, drinking water supply, sewerage, housing, parks, open green areas, market areas, and bus parks. Sustainable and resilient housing needs to be promoted and provided through the development of planned settlements. For this, it is necessary to build or upgrade safe, environment-friendly, accessible, and resilient housing appropriate for all income groups by developing integrated settlements in coordination and collaboration among federal, provincial, and local levels.

vii. Separate periodic household survey to address the policy issues raised by this study

The data provided by the 2021 census does not relate to some of the crucial policy issues that are discussed in Chapter 1 of this report. It is therefore recommended that a separate survey is conducted that focuses on policy issues related to the following:

- The construction of joint and mixed housing units to meet the growing demand for housing especially in urban areas.
- Special social housing for people living with physical disabilities, senior citizens, and people at high risk from natural disasters.
- Safe, affordable, and environment-friendly housing for the poor, Dalits, Muslims, endangered and marginalized ethnic communities, and communities at high risk from natural disasters.
- The construction of low-cost housing units using low-cost, locally available, indigenous technologies and local construction materials by identifying alternative sources of investment including public-private partnerships.
- The improved implementation of national building codes at the federal, provincial and local levels.
- The establishment of research and development centres on new construction technologies and construction materials.
- Buildings with archaeological importance need to be preserved following traditional construction technologies and architecture.

viii. Relocating scattered housing units and households

Nepal has many scattered housing units and settlements in its extensive rural areas. This is an area for further research to enable the government to uphold the right of its citizens to safe housing. Such a research needs focusing on linking social security with policy and legal arrangements. In particular, scattered households, especially in remote areas and areas at high risk from natural disasters, need to be relocated to integrated settlements in nearby safe places also ensuring that they are financially viable. This task should involve mobilizing the support of communities and residents and enabling them to participate in the development of the needed infrastructure. Promoting housing in the sparsely distributed areas need to be prioritized by identifying land mapping in terms of durability of settlements and by classifying areas for housing units, agriculture and other uses. Stakeholder participation may vary from urban-to-urban area, and in villages. Incentives for retaining households in the mountains and hills need to be enhanced to discourage mismanaged migration. The government's continuous effort for planning, management and redistribution of land is further sought by coordination and cooperation among the three levels of government and by promoting the participation of experts and stakeholders in the planning, maintenance, and development of housing.

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ANNEX

Annex 1: Household-related data by provinces and districts, percentages, NPHC 2021

	Areas	No. household	Households residing in own housing units (%)	Households with improved drinking water (%)	Flush toilet using households (%)	Households residing in pakki housing units (%)	Female ownership of housing units and land (%)
Provinces							
1	Koshi	1,191,556	89.63	95.64	63.25	66.63	14.25
2	Madhesh	1,156,715	96.61	95.33	38.50	44.41	11.97
3	Bagmati	1,570,927	69.18	91.95	82.27	92.76	12.54
4	Gandaki	662,480	80.49	90.92	78.64	95.93	14.13
5	Lumbini	1,141,902	90.8	94.15	62.61	85.52	11.52
6	Karnali	366,255	94.0	82.72	62.39	78.18	6.16
7	Sudurpaschim	577,102	94.77	91.20	64.15	75.25	6.37
Districts							
Koshi							
1	Taplejung	27,798	89.04	96.71	73.56	80.8	8.2
2	Sankhuwasabha	39,173	91.2	80.88	71.85	64.73	10.08
3	Solukhumbu	26,319	89.89	95.31	85.49	88.29	9.89
4	Okhaldhunga	34,294	98.12	92.24	78.67	90.48	12.61
5	Khotang	41,750	95.72	90.33	64.73	68.2	7.72
6	Bhojpur	38,631	94.21	90.08	61.86	67.53	8.91
7	Dhankuta	37,648	90.2	93.38	73.44	78.04	10.56
8	Tehrathum	21,857	89.46	93.84	79.9	80.82	9.97
9	Panchthar	42,495	90.47	94.97	78.76	78.46	6.01
10	Ilam	70,532	94.32	92.65	76	63.9	7.04
11	Jhapa	245,142	85.93	98.13	61.31	70.66	17.63

	Areas	No. household	Households residing in own housing units (%)	Households with improved drinking water (%)	Flush toilet using households (%)	Households residing in pakki housing units (%)	Female ownership of housing units and land (%)
12	Morang	272,283	89.96	98.43	56.77	60.91	18.74
13	Sunsari	212,545	86.08	98.04	58.9	63.16	15.93
14	Udayapur	81,089	94.68	90.54	52.29	47.54	10.11
	Madhesh						
15	Saptari	146,854	97.83	98.56	28.05	49.03	9.95
16	Siraha	148,571	97.19	95.59	38.19	52.02	11.02
17	Dhanusa	177,143	95.11	92.31	44.7	50.79	14.96
18	Mahottari	137,902	97.29	94.28	31.58	36.94	12.23
19	Sarlahi	164,893	97.76	94.51	38.91	30.05	12.72
20	Rautahat	137,032	97.73	96.69	37.83	36.54	11.32
21	Bara	131,240	96.63	96.18	37.81	48.85	10.44
22	Parsa	113,080	92.73	95.34	52.2	52.89	12.3
	Bagmati						
23	Dolakha	49,538	94.74	93.2	75.1	96.07	10.96
24	Sindhupalchok	71,773	96.87	88.73	84.06	95.95	6.55
25	Rasuwa	11,140	96.6	93.84	68.45	88.32	8.53
26	Dhading	83,642	92.88	86.57	65.34	96.38	8.4
27	Nuwakot	68,679	95.18	89.2	76.13	97.44	9.28
28	Kathmandu	544,867	43.12	94.93	90.16	95.76	14.49
29	Bhaktapur	108,503	61.55	92.99	91.71	93.47	11.58
30	Lalitpur	140,367	59.44	90.99	88.76	93.22	12.84
31	Kavrepalanchok	91,428	88.87	86.46	80.31	94.81	10.6
32	Ramechhap	46,489	96.31	92.02	82.48	94.86	10.21
33	Sindhuli	69,364	94.42	78.82	74.76	60.37	10.52
34	Makwanpur	105,792	90.22	89.61	68.93	85.75	11.89
35	Chitwan	179,345	80.28	96.63	71.65	92.56	15.99
	Gandaki						
36	Gorkha	71,826	92.55	77.77	76.82	96.46	10.94

	Areas	No. household	Households residing in own housing units (%)	Households with improved drinking water (%)	Flush toilet using households (%)	Households residing in pakki housing units (%)	Female ownership of housing units and land (%)
37	Manang	1,572	67.61	98.19	95.93	50.68	9.24
38	Mustang	3,674	65.11	90.85	74.79	26.48	9.54
39	Myagdi	28,830	84.26	90.9	79.37	97.4	9.88
40	Kaski	160,651	62.27	93.66	91.31	98.36	17.01
41	Lamjung	44,170	85.94	92.06	79.33	96.53	13.49
42	Tanahu	88,583	82.99	89.34	74.02	96.19	15.04
43	Nawalparasi East	93,925	84.93	94.74	74.36	92.11	18.2
44	Syangja	68,959	88.32	90.59	76.81	97.41	12.15
45	Parbat	36,137	85.69	94.21	53.68	97.78	12.44
46	Baglung	64,153	86.99	92.91	76.64	95.81	9.07
	Lumbini						
47	Rukum East	12,886	96.43	88.15	51.32	83.29	5.65
48	Rolpa	52,221	94.59	89.46	77.98	85.8	6.17
49	Pyuthan	56,203	96.1	91.42	80.21	93.52	8.4
50	Gulmi	66,125	92.3	95.68	88.46	96.53	8.77
51	Arghakhanchi	48,465	93.2	92.63	88.75	94.29	12.65
52	Palpa	65,049	87.41	91.85	88.39	97.05	7.49
53	Nawalparasi West	82,738	93.72	96.64	39.12	79.67	13.16
54	Rupandehi	238,320	83.51	98.42	64.89	94.24	14.23
55	Kapilbastu	121,946	95.21	97.39	44.26	86.6	10.81
56	Dang	162,316	89.8	84.56	70.2	84.54	13.25
57	Banke	129,307	89.91	94.73	44.67	79.07	12.78
58	Bardiya	106,326	97.07	98.49	47.8	56.61	9.47
	Karnali						
59	Dolpa	9,398	93.45	79.33	47.11	27.23	2.97
60	Mugu	12,439	93.25	62.61	25.28	38.33	2.47
61	Humla	11,228	95.22	83.76	14.73	21.35	2.21
62	Jumla	24,438	93.81	82.84	52.96	42.75	4.71

	Areas	No. household	Households residing in own housing units (%)	Households with improved drinking water (%)	Flush toilet using households (%)	Households residing in pakki housing units (%)	Female ownership of housing units and land (%)
63	Kalikot	26,779	96.63	74.46	81.40	77.12	1.89
64	Dailekh	54,610	96.46	80.66	47.53	89.08	4.39
65	Jajarkot	37,466	96.04	84.24	58.60	92.76	3.8
66	Rukum West	37,303	94.26	91.63	60.41	92.69	7.43
67	Salyan	54,701	96.35	85.57	73.65	89.31	6.6
68	Surkhet	97,893	89.78	83.28	75.39	80.35	10.07
	Sudurpaschim						
69	Bajura	28,065	95.75	89.50	67.60	82.64	2.18
70	Bajhang	38,048	96.78	87.36	65.00	92.90	3.04
71	Darchula	28,417	93.59	94.14	68.55	97.03	3.17
72	Baitadi	49,428	98.02	84.73	59.23	97.06	2.3
73	Dadeldhura	31,193	93.76	88.24	82.73	88.91	4.12
74	Doti	45,182	95.08	77.84	62.87	92.56	3.07
75	Achham	49,595	96.62	79.49	75.02	88.82	2.61
76	Kailali	195,957	92.91	95.87	51.08	58.45	8.87
77	Kanchanpur	111,217	95.28	98.30	77.54	64.81	10.45

Annex 2: Number of households by type of accommodation according to districts, NPHC 2021

Districts	Owned		Rented		Institutional*		Other		Total households
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koshi									
Taplejung	24,732	89.0	2,541	9.1	118	0.4	385	1.6	27,776
Sankhuwasabha	35,677	91.2	2,796	7.1	185	0.5	460	1.3	39,118
Solukhumbu	23,586	89.9	2,341	8.9	133	0.5	179	0.8	26,239
Okhaldhunga	33,643	98.1	522	1.5	28	0.1	93	0.3	34,286
Khotang	39,933	95.7	1,474	3.5	84	0.2	229	0.6	41,720
Bhojpur	36,348	94.2	1,543	4.0	201	0.5	488	1.3	38,580
Dhankuta	33,930	90.2	2,985	7.9	443	1.2	258	0.8	37,616
Tehrathum	19,543	89.5	1,742	8.0	149	0.7	411	2.1	21,845
Panchthar	38,392	90.5	3,415	8.0	192	0.5	438	1.1	42,437
Ilam	66,500	94.3	3,305	4.7	326	0.5	370	0.6	70,501
Jhapa	210,536	85.9	29,546	12.1	1,982	0.8	2,955	1.4	245,019
Morang	244,835	90.0	23,004	8.5	1,633	0.6	2,688	1.1	272,160
Sunsari	182,847	86.1	24,883	11.7	2,363	1.1	2,314	1.3	212,407
Udayapur	76,738	94.7	3,489	4.3	421	0.5	403	0.5	81,051
Madhesh									
Saptari	143,628	97.8	1,245	0.8	612	0.4	1,331	0.9	146,816
Siraha	144,376	97.2	1,904	1.3	702	0.5	1,567	1.1	148,549
Dhanusha	168,439	95.1	6,809	3.8	1,050	0.6	793	0.5	177,091
Mahottari	134,153	97.3	2,164	1.6	361	0.3	1,208	0.9	137,886
Sarlahi	161,135	97.8	2,306	1.4	430	0.3	953	0.6	164,824
Rautahat	133,911	97.7	1,870	1.4	469	0.3	775	0.6	137,025
Bara	126,752	96.6	3,344	2.5	332	0.3	751	0.6	131,179
Parsa	104,794	92.7	6,991	6.2	797	0.7	431	0.4	113,013
Bagmati									
Dolakha	46,889	94.7	2,287	4.6	215	0.4	102	0.2	49,493
Sindhupalchok	69,450	96.9	1,839	2.6	259	0.4	149	0.2	71,697
Rasuwa	10,752	96.6	243	2.2	90	0.8	46	0.4	11,131
Dhading	77,670	92.9	5,353	6.4	306	0.4	293	0.4	83,622

Districts	Owned		Rented		Institutional*		Other		Total households
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koshi									
Nuwakot	65,338	95.2	2,624	3.8	275	0.4	409	0.6	68,646
Kathmandu	234,084	43.1	301,509	55.5	4,134	0.8	3,165	1.4	542,892
Bhaktapur	66,722	61.5	40,336	37.2	717	0.7	631	0.9	108,406
Lalitpur	83,289	59.4	54,279	38.7	1,412	1.0	1,150	1.4	140,130
Kavrepalanchok	81,163	88.9	9,418	10.3	430	0.5	319	0.4	91,330
Ramechhap	44,750	96.3	1,509	3.2	107	0.2	100	0.2	46,466
Sindhuli	65,447	94.4	3,470	5.0	179	0.3	221	0.3	69,317
Makwanpur	95,290	90.2	9,317	8.8	582	0.6	431	0.5	105,620
Chitwan	143,828	80.3	32,328	18.0	1,725	1.0	1,286	0.9	179,167
Gandaki									
Gorkha	66,384	92.5	4,821	6.7	228	0.3	296	0.4	71,729
Manang	1,046	67.6	319	20.6	113	7.3	69	6.6	1,547
Mustang	2,348	65.1	948	26.3	217	6.0	93	4.0	3,606
Myagdi	24,237	84.3	3,633	12.6	298	1.0	598	2.5	28,766
Kaski	99,885	62.3	56,334	35.1	1,879	1.2	2,318	2.3	160,416
Lamjung	37,877	85.9	5,499	12.5	215	0.5	483	1.3	44,074
Tanahu	73,459	83.0	13,509	15.3	645	0.7	900	1.2	88,513
Nawalparasi (East)	79,710	84.9	12,465	13.3	835	0.9	840	1.1	93,850
Syangja	60,874	88.3	7,169	10.4	295	0.4	585	1.0	68,923
Parbat	30,944	85.7	4,556	12.6	226	0.6	386	1.2	36,112
Baglung	55,754	87.0	7,468	11.7	265	0.4	609	1.1	64,096
Lumbini									
Rukum (East)	12,418	96.4	365	2.8	20	0.2	75	0.6	12,878
Rolpa	49,381	94.6	2,558	4.9	127	0.2	140	0.3	52,206
Pyuthan	54,002	96.1	1,817	3.2	162	0.3	214	0.4	56,195
Gulmi	61,012	92.3	4,410	6.7	246	0.4	432	0.7	66,100
Arghakhanchi	45,154	93.2	2,873	5.9	136	0.3	286	0.6	48,449
Palpa	56,810	87.4	7,436	11.4	362	0.6	383	0.7	64,991
Nawalparasi (West)	77,518	93.7	4,256	5.1	260	0.3	675	0.9	82,709
Rupandehi	198,905	83.5	36,707	15.4	1,246	0.5	1,313	0.7	238,171

Districts	Owned		Rented		Institutional*		Other		Total households
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koshi									
Kapilbastu	116,028	95.2	4,905	4.0	364	0.3	564	0.5	121,861
Dang	145,720	89.8	15,244	9.4	602	0.4	700	0.5	162,266
Banke	116,189	89.9	11,707	9.1	709	0.5	629	0.5	129,234
Bardiya	103,174	97.1	2,058	1.9	224	0.2	829	0.8	106,285
Karnali									
Dolpa	8,766	93.5	503	5.4	74	0.8	37	0.4	9,380
Mugu	11,591	93.3	727	5.8	63	0.5	49	0.4	12,430
Humla	10,669	95.2	442	3.9	67	0.6	26	0.2	11,204
Jumla	22,911	93.8	1,300	5.3	109	0.4	102	0.4	24,422
Kalikot	25,867	96.6	757	2.8	74	0.3	72	0.3	26,770
Dailekh	52,663	96.5	1,624	3.0	114	0.2	193	0.4	54,594
Jajarkot	35,968	96.0	1,310	3.5	106	0.3	69	0.2	37,453
Rukum (West)	35,149	94.3	1,967	5.3	97	0.3	77	0.2	37,290
Salyan	52,675	96.3	1,736	3.2	122	0.2	139	0.3	54,672
Surkhet	87,820	89.8	9,027	9.2	468	0.5	507	0.6	97,822
Sudurpaschim									
Bajura	26,849	95.7	1,065	3.8	90	0.3	37	0.1	28,041
Bajhang	36,801	96.8	1,060	2.8	95	0.2	69	0.2	38,025
Darchula	26,561	93.6	1,624	5.7	115	0.4	81	0.3	28,381
Baitadi	48,428	98.0	760	1.5	115	0.2	104	0.2	49,407
Dadeldhura	29,226	93.8	1,544	5.0	249	0.8	153	0.5	31,172
Doti	42,919	95.1	1,550	3.4	428	0.9	243	0.6	45,140
Achham	47,891	96.6	1,344	2.7	235	0.5	97	0.2	49,567
Kailali	181,981	92.9	12,218	6.2	622	0.3	1,051	0.6	195,872
Kanchanpur	105,922	95.3	4,216	3.8	450	0.4	579	0.5	111,167

Annex 3: Housing unit construction materials

Annex 3.1: Number of households by main type of foundation of housing units, by districts, NPHC 2021

Districts	Mud bonded bricks/stone		Cement bonded brick/stone		RCC pillars		Wooden pillars		Other		Total households
Koshi	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Taplejung	24,684	88.9	1,690	6.1	416	1.5	937	3.4	49	0.2	27,776
Sankhuwasabha	30,614	78.3	1,616	4.1	1,096	2.8	5,528	14.1	264	0.7	39,118
Solukhumbu	23,757	90.5	1,462	5.6	256	1.0	674	2.6	90	0.3	26,239
Okhaldhunga	31,238	91.1	1,821	5.3	642	1.9	494	1.4	91	0.3	34,286
Khotang	38,336	91.9	1,449	3.5	422	1.0	1,413	3.4	100	0.2	41,720
Bhojpur	35,606	92.3	917	2.4	247	0.6	1,719	4.5	91	0.2	38,580
Dhankuta	27,230	72.4	4,459	11.9	2,259	6.0	3,467	9.2	201	0.5	37,616
Tehrathum	19,748	90.4	827	3.8	550	2.5	687	3.1	33	0.2	21,845
Panchthar	35,617	83.9	2,843	6.7	1,720	4.1	2,165	5.1	92	0.2	42,437
Ilam	37,543	53.3	11,569	16.4	6,284	8.9	14,728	20.9	377	0.5	70,501
Jhapa	11,148	4.5	89,634	36.6	90,142	36.8	52,622	21.5	1,473	0.6	245,019
Morang	23,986	8.8	90,915	33.4	72,486	26.6	82,152	30.2	2,621	1.0	272,160
Sunsari	19,401	9.1	69,607	32.8	63,611	29.9	56,400	26.6	3,388	1.6	212,407
Udayapur	23,147	28.6	20,459	25.2	9,762	12.0	27,371	33.8	312	0.4	81,051
Madhesh											
Saptari	17,488	11.9	40,690	27.7	24,999	17.0	62,729	42.7	910	0.6	146,816
Siraha	14,572	9.8	49,593	33.4	26,688	18.0	56,731	38.2	965	0.6	148,549
Dhanusha	16,258	9.2	59,041	33.3	40,692	23.0	60,179	34.0	921	0.5	177,091
Mahottari	11,488	8.3	43,246	31.4	23,354	16.9	59,282	43.0	516	0.4	137,886
Sarlahi	19,632	11.9	54,168	32.9	23,251	14.1	66,565	40.4	1,208	0.7	164,824
Rautahat	22,963	16.8	44,250	32.3	17,000	12.4	52,184	38.1	628	0.5	137,025
Bara	18,600	14.2	47,950	36.6	22,899	17.5	41,175	31.4	555	0.4	131,179
Parsa	7,354	6.5	37,908	33.5	24,773	21.9	42,533	37.6	445	0.4	113,013
Bagmati											
Dolakha	25,673	51.9	17,393	35.1	5294	10.7	962	1.9	171	0.3	49,493
Sindhupalchowk	28,851	40.2	30,170	42.1	10,814	15.1	1,506	2.1	356	0.5	71,697

Districts	Mud bonded bricks/stone		Cement bonded brick/stone		RCC pillars		Wooden pillars		Other		Total households
Rasuwa	4,442	39.9	4,444	39.9	1,777	16.0	421	3.8	47	0.4	11,131
Dhading	35,163	42.0	33,943	40.6	12,696	15.2	1,551	1.9	269	0.3	83,622
Nuwakot	26,075	38.0	30,103	43.9	11,389	16.6	828	1.2	251	0.4	68,646
Kathmandu	26,643	4.9	207,894	38.3	293,725	54.1	11,274	2.1	3,356	0.6	542,892
Bhaktapur	10,518	9.7	23,992	22.1	69,351	64.0	3,207	3.0	1,338	1.2	108,406
Lalitpur	17,466	12.5	49,616	35.4	66,645	47.6	5,135	3.7	1,268	0.9	140,130
Kavrepalanchok	41,830	45.8	25,584	28.0	21,461	23.5	1,779	1.9	676	0.7	91,330
Ramechhap	36,365	78.3	7,352	15.8	2,259	4.9	413	0.9	77	0.2	46,466
Sindhuli	24,898	35.9	16,506	23.8	7,863	11.3	19,768	28.5	282	0.4	69,317
Makwanpur	38,556	36.5	42,167	39.9	13,997	13.3	10,208	9.7	692	0.7	105,620
Chitwan	27,337	15.3	82,968	46.3	59,670	33.3	8,520	4.8	672	0.4	179,167
Gandaki											
Gorkha	30,527	42.6	29,446	41.1	10,655	14.9	977	1.4	124	0.2	71,729
Manang	1,265	81.8	129	8.3	18	1.2	127	8.2	8	0.5	1,547
Mustang	3,125	86.7	343	9.5	109	3.0	21	0.6	8	0.2	3,606
Myagdi	23,065	80.2	2,753	9.6	2,814	9.8	101	0.4	33	0.1	28,766
Kaski	27,570	17.2	68,125	42.5	64,012	39.9	370	0.2	339	0.2	160,416
Lamjung	24,309	55.2	11,900	27.0	7,266	16.5	525	1.2	74	0.2	44,074
Tanahu	38,184	43.1	26,419	29.8	22,785	25.7	991	1.1	134	0.2	88,513
Nawalparasi (East)	18,173	19.4	46,669	49.7	23,245	24.8	5,447	5.8	316	0.3	93,850
Syangja	44,360	64.4	14,417	20.9	9,814	14.2	308	0.4	24	0.0	68,923
Parbat	26,809	74.2	4,502	12.5	4,571	12.7	181	0.5	49	0.1	36,112
Baglung	52,393	81.7	5,786	9.0	5,536	8.6	350	0.5	31	0.0	64,096
Lumbini											
Rukum (East)	12,308	95.6	307	2.4	145	1.1	60	0.5	58	0.5	12,878
Rolpa	48,716	93.3	2,326	4.5	657	1.3	435	0.8	72	0.1	52,206
Pyuthan	49,051	87.3	3,990	7.1	2,564	4.6	557	1.0	33	0.1	56,195
Gulmi	55,438	83.9	6,164	9.3	3,992	6.0	466	0.7	40	0.1	66,100
Arghakhanchi	40,921	84.5	3,870	8.0	2,715	5.6	908	1.9	35	0.1	48,449
Palpa	43,234	66.5	11,645	17.9	9,205	14.2	840	1.3	67	0.1	64,991
Nawalparasi (West)	8,492	10.3	35,065	42.4	26,807	32.4	11,826	14.3	519	0.6	82,709

Districts	Mud bonded bricks/stone		Cement bonded brick/stone		RCC pillars		Wooden pillars		Other		Total households
Rupandehi	24,953	10.5	107,251	45.0	99,098	41.6	5,701	2.4	1,168	0.5	238,171
Kapilbastu	33,637	27.6	56,216	46.1	21,048	17.3	9,687	7.9	1,273	1.0	121,861
Dang	82,118	50.6	36,833	22.7	34,434	21.2	8,617	5.3	264	0.2	162,266
Banke	35,969	27.8	50,311	38.9	29,702	23.0	9,676	7.5	3,576	2.8	129,234
Bardiya	33,353	31.4	33,632	31.6	13,023	12.3	24,632	23.2	1,645	1.5	106,285
Karnali											
Dolpa	9,063	96.6	225	2.4	8	0.1	76	0.8	8	0.1	9,380
Mugu	11,662	93.8	422	3.4	146	1.2	185	1.5	15	0.1	12,430
Humla	11,100	99.1	69	0.6	14	0.1	18	0.2	3	0.0	11,204
Jumla	22,828	93.5	970	4.0	494	2.0	111	0.5	19	0.1	24,422
Kalikot	25,455	95.1	907	3.4	333	1.2	54	0.2	21	0.1	26,770
Dailekh	50,938	93.3	2,026	3.7	1,474	2.7	144	0.3	12	0.0	54,594
Jajarkot	35,818	95.6	969	2.6	505	1.3	133	0.4	28	0.1	37,453
Rukum (West)	33,886	90.9	1,939	5.2	1,380	3.7	59	0.2	26	0.1	37,290
Salyan	49,617	90.8	2,816	5.2	2,006	3.7	211	0.4	22	0.0	54,672
Surkhet	53,729	54.9	19,043	19.5	16,691	17.1	8,132	8.3	227	0.2	97,822
Sudurpaschim											
Bajura	26,069	93.0	1,183	4.2	355	1.3	355	1.3	79	0.3	28,041
Bajhang	33,145	87.2	3,793	10.0	750	2.0	315	0.8	22	0.1	38,025
Darchula	21,325	75.1	5,358	18.9	1,651	5.8	33	0.1	14	0.0	28,381
Baitadi	43,078	87.2	5,555	11.2	714	1.4	51	0.1	9	0.0	49,407
Dadeldhura	22,746	73.0	4,701	15.1	2,040	6.5	1,596	5.1	89	0.3	31,172
Doti	39,703	88.0	3,854	8.5	636	1.4	831	1.8	116	0.3	45,140
Achham	46,812	94.4	1,380	2.8	1,009	2.0	301	0.6	65	0.1	49,567
Kailali	36,542	18.7	68,084	34.8	26,186	13.4	62,024	31.7	3,036	1.5	195,872
Kanchanpur	15,173	13.6	54,390	48.9	11,596	10.4	29,409	26.5	599	0.5	111,167

Annex 3.2: Number of households by main type of materials used for outer walls of housing units, by districts, NPHC 2021

Districts	Mud bonded bricks/stone		Cement bonded bricks/stone		Wood/ planks		Bamboo		Unbaked bricks		Galvanized sheets		Pre-fabricated sheets		Other		Total households
Koshi	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Taplejung	23,344	84.0	2,068	7.4	1,052	3.8	831	3.0	12	0.0	443	1.6	3	0.0	23	0.1	27,776
Sankhuwasabha	28,114	71.9	2,812	7.2	1,230	3.1	5,410	13.8	40	0.1	1,385	3.5	1	0.0	126	0.3	39,118
Solukhumbu	22,868	87.2	1,741	6.6	563	2.1	295	1.1	16	0.1	722	2.8	5	0.0	29	0.1	26,239
Okhaldhunga	30,833	89.9	2,490	7.3	140	0.4	278	0.8	84	0.2	446	1.3	3	0.0	12	0.0	34,286
Khotang	37,758	90.5	1,786	4.3	465	1.1	1,226	2.9	10	0.0	451	1.1	3	0.0	21	0.1	41,720
Bhojpur	34,557	89.6	1,119	2.9	471	1.2	1,886	4.9	88	0.2	416	1.1	8	0.0	35	0.1	38,580
Dhankuta	25,425	67.6	6,732	17.9	882	2.3	2,542	6.8	157	0.4	1,823	4.8	2	0.0	53	0.1	37,616
Tehrathum	19,341	88.5	1,296	5.9	209	1.0	571	2.6	9	0.0	410	1.9	0	0.0	9	0.0	21,845
Panchthar	32,921	77.6	4,210	9.9	1,424	3.4	2,207	5.2	30	0.1	1,612	3.8	2	0.0	31	0.1	42,437
Ilam	30,072	42.7	15,359	21.8	10,171	14.4	7,701	10.9	154	0.2	6,881	9.8	8	0.0	155	0.2	70,501
Jhapa	8,711	3.6	165,147	67.4	11,367	4.6	50,772	20.7	433	0.2	7,320	3.0	40	0.0	1229	0.5	245,019
Morang	17,631	6.5	150,084	55.1	16,561	6.1	80,773	29.7	461	0.2	5,452	2.0	42	0.0	1156	0.4	272,160
Sunsari	13,480	6.3	121,784	57.3	7,015	3.3	62,772	29.6	437	0.2	5,726	2.7	81	0.0	1112	0.5	212,407
Udayapur	20,555	25.4	28,826	35.6	9,166	11.3	20,717	25.6	121	0.1	1,263	1.6	8	0.0	395	0.5	81,051
Madhesh																	
Saptari	13,556	9.2	60,733	41.4	3,737	2.5	66,790	45.5	257	0.2	658	0.4	97	0.1	988	0.7	146,816
Siraha	13,624	9.2	73,005	49.1	4,891	3.3	55,403	37.3	187	0.1	302	0.2	9	0.0	1128	0.8	148,549
Dhanusha	15,279	8.6	96,835	54.7	5,164	2.9	57,920	32.7	190	0.1	179	0.1	9	0.0	1515	0.9	177,091
Mahottari	10,523	7.6	62,811	45.6	4,988	3.6	58,181	42.2	184	0.1	111	0.1	14	0.0	1074	0.8	137,886
Sarlahi	16,040	9.7	70,249	42.6	7,286	4.4	69,883	42.4	174	0.1	129	0.1	14	0.0	1049	0.6	164,824
Rautahat	20,764	15.2	58,614	42.8	6,037	4.4	50,181	36.6	347	0.3	135	0.1	15	0.0	932	0.7	137,025
Bara	16,709	12.7	68,278	52.0	5,997	4.6	38,461	29.3	557	0.4	346	0.3	16	0.0	815	0.6	131,179
Parsa	7,266	6.4	61,704	54.6	3,302	2.9	39,556	35.0	330	0.3	205	0.2	3	0.0	647	0.6	113,013
Bagmati																	
Dolakha	24,184	48.9	23,478	47.4	693	1.4	54	0.1	22	0.0	998	2.0	18	0.0	46	0.1	49,493
Sindhupalchok	27,446	38.3	41,521	57.9	588	0.8	109	0.2	76	0.1	1,795	2.5	31	0.0	131	0.2	71,697
Rasuwa	4,063	36.5	5,846	52.5	611	5.5	28	0.3	15	0.1	541	4.9	8	0.1	19	0.2	11,131

Districts	Mud bonded bricks/stone		Cement bonded bricks/stone		Wood/ planks		Bamboo		Unbaked bricks		Galvanized sheets		Pre-fabricated sheets		Other		Total households
Dhading	34,108	40.8	46,736	55.9	543	0.6	220	0.3	83	0.1	1,570	1.9	45	0.1	317	0.4	83,622
Nuwakot	24,273	35.4	42,755	62.3	209	0.3	84	0.1	46	0.1	1,101	1.6	28	0.0	150	0.2	68,646
Kathmandu	21,779	4.0	500,003	92.1	1,288	0.2	2,008	0.4	748	0.1	15,317	2.8	492	0.1	1257	0.2	542,892
Bhaktapur	9,433	8.7	92,998	85.8	419	0.4	350	0.3	203	0.2	4,630	4.3	118	0.1	255	0.2	108,406
Lalitpur	15,227	10.9	116,377	83.0	675	0.5	768	0.5	193	0.1	6,393	4.6	118	0.1	379	0.3	140,130
Kavrepalanchok	41,427	45.4	46,596	51.0	375	0.4	193	0.2	250	0.3	2,148	2.4	55	0.1	286	0.3	91,330
Ramechhap	36,858	79.3	8,925	19.2	241	0.5	143	0.3	29	0.1	233	0.5	10	0.0	27	0.1	46,466
Sindhuli	27,212	39.3	27,943	40.3	5,938	8.6	7,463	10.8	84	0.1	263	0.4	8	0.0	406	0.6	69,317
Makwanpur	30,017	28.4	64,023	60.6	8,360	7.9	845	0.8	195	0.2	1,329	1.3	45	0.0	806	0.8	105,620
Chitwan	20,117	11.2	147,838	82.5	4,585	2.6	4,091	2.3	499	0.3	727	0.4	77	0.0	1,233	0.7	179,167
Gandaki																	
Gorkha	27,810	38.8	41,861	58.4	747	1.0	154	0.2	89	0.1	957	1.3	13	0.0	98	0.1	71,729
Manang	1,019	65.9	266	17.2	244	15.8	2	0.1	1	0.1	7	0.5	3	0.2	5	0.3	1,547
Mustang	2,958	82.0	602	16.7	19	0.5	7	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.2	6	0.2	3,606
Myagdi	22,507	78.2	5,888	20.5	173	0.6	25	0.1	76	0.3	57	0.2	1	0.0	39	0.1	28,766
Kaski	24,611	15.3	134,022	83.5	339	0.2	108	0.1	185	0.1	524	0.3	27	0.0	600	0.4	160,416
Lamjung	22,012	49.9	20,822	47.2	309	0.7	213	0.5	46	0.1	587	1.3	9	0.0	76	0.2	44,074
Tanahu	35,146	39.7	51,459	58.1	954	1.1	380	0.4	88	0.1	217	0.2	30	0.0	239	0.3	88,513
Nawalparasi (East)	16,356	17.4	71,691	76.4	2,575	2.7	2,007	2.1	473	0.5	211	0.2	86	0.1	451	0.5	93,850
Syangja	41,159	59.7	27,174	39.4	109	0.2	213	0.3	33	0.0	53	0.1	4	0.0	178	0.3	68,923
Parbat	25,849	71.6	9,803	27.1	119	0.3	93	0.3	110	0.3	69	0.2	3	0.0	66	0.2	36,112
Lumbini																	
Baglung	51,248	80.0	12,179	19.0	268	0.4	133	0.2	118	0.2	99	0.2	9	0.0	42	0.1	64,096
Rukum (East)	12,027	93.4	670	5.2	24	0.2	11	0.1	23	0.2	63	0.5	2	0.0	58	0.5	12,878
Rolpa	47,856	91.7	3,525	6.8	274	0.5	236	0.5	144	0.3	140	0.3	4	0.0	27	0.1	52,206
Pyuthan	47,245	84.1	7,939	14.1	441	0.8	436	0.8	71	0.1	49	0.1	1	0.0	13	0.0	56,195
Gulmi	52,256	79.1	12,718	19.2	352	0.5	437	0.7	239	0.4	83	0.1	1	0.0	14	0.0	66,100
Arghakhanchi	39,412	81.3	7,951	16.4	626	1.3	329	0.7	76	0.2	31	0.1	2	0.0	22	0.0	48,449
Palpa	41,223	63.4	22,534	34.7	365	0.6	591	0.9	159	0.2	72	0.1	6	0.0	41	0.1	64,991

Districts	Mud bonded bricks/stone		Cement bonded bricks/stone		Wood/ planks		Bamboo		Unbaked bricks		Galvanized sheets		Pre-fabricated sheets		Other		Total households
Nawalparasi (West)	8,298	10.0	61,547	74.4	1,552	1.9	9,749	11.8	342	0.4	157	0.2	38	0.0	1,026	1.2	82,709
Rupandehi	21,709	9.1	208,579	87.6	1,829	0.8	2,835	1.2	948	0.4	505	0.2	87	0.0	1,679	0.7	238,171
Kapilbastu	30,153	24.7	80,064	65.7	3,175	2.6	5,989	4.9	640	0.5	376	0.3	9	0.0	1,455	1.2	121,861
Dang	71,802	44.2	74,398	45.8	4,279	2.6	4,734	2.9	6734	4.1	133	0.1	32	0.0	154	0.1	162,266
Banke	31,920	24.7	81,561	63.1	3,906	3.0	5,198	4.0	2577	2.0	255	0.2	15	0.0	3,802	2.9	129,234
Bardiya	29,273	27.5	47,067	44.3	2,001	1.9	20,609	19.4	3610	3.4	68	0.1	8	0.0	3,649	3.4	106,285
Karnali																	
Dolpa	8,839	94.2	371	4.0	118	1.3	3	0.0	1	0.0	24	0.3	14	0.1	10	0.1	9,380
Mugu	11,406	91.8	718	5.8	155	1.2	2	0.0	3	0.0	102	0.8	34	0.3	10	0.1	12,430
Humla	11,041	98.5	92	0.8	26	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.0	19	0.2	22	0.2	2	0.0	11,204
Jumla	22,357	91.5	1,821	7.5	79	0.3	2	0.0	2	0.0	98	0.4	47	0.2	16	0.1	24,422
Kalikot	24,828	92.7	1,713	6.4	59	0.2	6	0.0	33	0.1	108	0.4	9	0.0	14	0.1	26,770
Dailekh	50,138	91.8	4,018	7.4	126	0.2	52	0.1	181	0.3	59	0.1	12	0.0	8	0.0	54,594
Jajarkot	34,854	93.1	2,196	5.9	93	0.2	50	0.1	167	0.4	72	0.2	4	0.0	17	0.0	37,453
Rukum (West)	31,963	85.7	5,138	13.8	47	0.1	15	0.0	54	0.1	62	0.2	2	0.0	9	0.0	37,290
Salyan	48,315	88.4	5,992	11.0	190	0.3	33	0.1	28	0.1	26	0.0	7	0.0	81	0.1	54,672
Surkhet	50,043	51.2	40,897	41.8	5,656	5.8	644	0.7	202	0.2	188	0.2	7	0.0	185	0.2	97,822
Sudurpaschim																	
Bajura	25,617	91.4	1,802	6.4	65	0.2	30	0.1	51	0.2	461	1.6	9	0.0	6	0.0	28,041
Bajhang	30,747	80.9	6,688	17.6	102	0.3	29	0.1	96	0.3	328	0.9	1	0.0	34	0.1	38,025
Darchula	19,078	67.2	9,035	31.8	29	0.1	11	0.0	123	0.4	43	0.2	3	0.0	59	0.2	28,381
Baitadi	39,248	79.4	9,813	19.9	35	0.1	17	0.0	239	0.5	31	0.1	0	0.0	24	0.0	49,407
Dadeldhura	21,000	67.4	8,301	26.6	1,505	4.8	51	0.2	87	0.3	139	0.4	3	0.0	86	0.3	31,172
Doti	38,330	84.9	5,574	12.3	450	1.0	66	0.1	152	0.3	514	1.1	6	0.0	48	0.1	45,140
Achham	46,318	93.4	2,663	5.4	134	0.3	46	0.1	114	0.2	246	0.5	4	0.0	42	0.1	49,567
Kailali	34,470	17.6	95,359	48.7	33,566	17.1	22,715	11.6	2728	1.4	210	0.1	39	0.0	6,785	3.5	195,872
Kanchanpur	15,022	13.5	65,724	59.1	16,936	15.2	10,947	9.8	375	0.3	82	0.1	7	0.0	2,074	1.9	111,167

Annex 3.3: Number of households by main type of materials used in the roof of housing unit, by district, NPHC 2021

Districts	Total households	Galvanized sheet		Reinforced cement concrete		Thatch/straw		Tiles		Stone/ slate		Wood/ planks		Mud		Other	
Koshi																	
Taplejung	27,776	23,100	83.2	1,016	3.7	3,294	11.9	100	0.4	42	0.2	119	0.4	0	0	105	0.4
Sankhuwasabha	39,118	28,347	72.5	1,653	4.2	8,253	21.1	313	0.8	38	0.1	223	0.6	0	0	291	0.7
Solukhumbu	26,239	23,002	87.7	427	1.6	1,134	4.3	71	0.3	931	3.5	541	2.1	0	0	133	0.5
Okhaldhunga	34,286	28,252	82.4	1,212	3.5	2,298	6.7	66	0.2	2,355	6.9	67	0.2	0	0	36	0.1
Khotang	41,720	28,472	68.2	1,027	2.5	10,305	24.7	1,529	3.7	184	0.4	73	0.2	0	0	130	0.3
Bhojpur	38,580	27,144	70.4	642	1.7	9,971	25.8	629	1.6	36	0.1	89	0.2	0	0	69	0.2
Dhankuta	37,616	30,408	80.8	3,538	9.4	3,445	9.2	75	0.2	43	0.1	54	0.1	0	0	53	0.1
Tehrathum	21,845	17,788	81.4	803	3.7	3,069	14.0	124	0.6	14	0.1	15	0.1	0	0	32	0.1
Panchthar	42,437	35,414	83.5	2,397	5.6	4,230	10.0	125	0.3	38	0.1	108	0.3	0	0	125	0.3
Ilam	70,501	63,658	90.3	5,511	7.8	567	0.8	147	0.2	244	0.3	263	0.4	0	0	111	0.2
Jhapa	245,019	161,251	65.8	80,580	32.9	1,477	0.6	545	0.2	661	0.3	411	0.2	0	0	94	0.0
Morang	272,160	184,213	67.7	78,201	28.7	6,202	2.3	2,454	0.9	579	0.2	360	0.1	0	0	151	0.1
Sunsari	212,407	131,487	61.9	74,863	35.2	3,332	1.6	1,270	0.6	964	0.5	363	0.2	0	0	128	0.1
Udayapur	81,051	48,220	59.5	12,197	15.0	9,204	11.4	10,880	13.4	376	0.5	103	0.1	0	0	71	0.1
Madhesh																	
Saptari	146,816	89,989	61.3	39,768	27.1	9,525	6.5	6,258	4.3	426	0.3	388	0.3	0	0	462	0.3
Siraha	148,549	56,494	38.0	51,683	34.8	12,315	8.3	26,703	18.0	400	0.3	562	0.4	0	0	392	0.3
Dhanusa	177,091	21,619	12.2	78,832	44.5	6,441	3.6	68,587	38.7	599	0.3	718	0.4	0	0	295	0.2
Mahottari	137,886	7,577	5.5	46,616	33.8	6,685	4.8	75,202	54.5	450	0.3	1,192	0.9	0	0	164	0.1
Sarlahi	164,824	10,103	6.1	42,571	25.8	13,077	7.9	97,677	59.3	427	0.3	655	0.4	0	0	314	0.2
Rautahat	137,025	10,168	7.4	42,585	31.1	13,233	9.7	69,516	50.7	757	0.6	536	0.4	0	0	230	0.2
Bara	131,179	15,389	11.7	52,535	40.0	11,289	8.6	50,476	38.5	905	0.7	448	0.3	0	0	137	0.1
Parsa	113,013	11,001	9.7	52,576	46.5	10,434	9.2	37,692	33.4	841	0.7	368	0.3	0	0	101	0.1
Bagmati																	
Dolakha	49,493	40,731	82.3	8,089	16.3	60	0.1	60	0.1	480	1.0	54	0.1	0	0	19	0.0
Sindhupalchok	71,697	49,867	69.6	20,979	29.3	145	0.2	59	0.1	526	0.7	76	0.1	0	0	45	0.1
Rasuwa	11,131	8,111	72.9	2,805	25.2	30	0.3	16	0.1	38	0.3	121	1.1	0	0	10	0.1

Districts	Total households	Galvanized sheet		Reinforced cement concrete		Thatch/straw		Tiles		Stone/ slate		Wood/ planks		Mud		Other	
Dhading	83,622	56,884	68.0	23,092	27.6	271	0.3	76	0.1	3,171	3.8	74	0.1	0	0	54	0.1
Nuwakot	68,646	48,979	71.4	18,806	27.4	93	0.1	72	0.1	657	1.0	28	0.0	0	0	11	0.0
Kathmandu	542,892	67,537	12.4	471,125	86.8	613	0.1	1,391	0.3	1,093	0.2	759	0.1	0	0	374	0.1
Bhaktapur	108,406	19,291	17.8	87,201	80.4	248	0.2	886	0.8	510	0.5	157	0.1	0	0	113	0.1
Lalitpur	140,130	28,938	20.7	109,113	77.9	348	0.2	626	0.4	737	0.5	267	0.2	0	0	101	0.1
Kavrepalanchok	91,330	52,159	57.1	37,058	40.6	230	0.3	1,277	1.4	502	0.5	66	0.1	0	0	38	0.0
Ramechhap	46,466	38,317	82.5	4,407	9.5	399	0.9	1,313	2.8	1,946	4.2	62	0.1	0	0	22	0.0
Sindhuli	69,317	32,818	47.3	11,931	17.2	2,124	3.1	21,482	31.0	855	1.2	59	0.1	0	0	48	0.1
Makwanpur	105,620	67,511	63.9	30,780	29.1	2,520	2.4	3,753	3.6	883	0.8	129	0.1	0	0	44	0.0
Chitwan	179,167	95,781	53.5	77,065	43.0	2,883	1.6	1,600	0.9	1,529	0.9	192	0.1	0	0	117	0.1
Gandaki																	
Gorkha	71,729	51,135	71.3	17,909	25.0	228	0.3	128	0.2	2,069	2.9	233	0.3	0	0	27	0.0
Manang	1,547	924	59.7	68	4.4	4	0.3	1	0.1	28	1.8	55	3.6	460	30	7	0.5
Mustang	3,606	616	17.1	307	8.5	7	0.2	2	0.1	59	1.6	50	1.4	2,553	71	12	0.3
Myagdi	28,766	7,463	25.9	3,711	12.9	324	1.1	80	0.3	17,161	59.7	18	0.1	0	0	9	0.0
Kaski	160,416	64,191	40.0	90,926	56.7	520	0.3	340	0.2	4,271	2.7	107	0.1	0	0	61	0.0
Lamjung	44,074	31,065	70.5	11,567	26.2	225	0.5	79	0.2	1,098	2.5	25	0.1	0	0	15	0.0
Tanahu	88,513	48,138	54.4	32,703	36.9	1,508	1.7	150	0.2	5,939	6.7	46	0.1	0	0	29	0.0
Nawalparasi (East)	93,850	56,733	60.5	34,004	36.2	1,236	1.3	1,323	1.4	404	0.4	98	0.1	0	0	52	0.1
Syangja	68,923	46,616	67.6	19,836	28.8	1,076	1.6	92	0.1	1,212	1.8	83	0.1	0	0	8	0.0
Parbat	36,112	22,898	63.4	6,009	16.6	309	0.9	43	0.1	6,840	18.9	6	0.0	0	0	7	0.0
Baglung	64,096	19,800	30.9	8,818	13.8	1,582	2.5	255	0.4	33,355	52.0	267	0.4	0	0	19	0.0
Lumbini																	
Rukum (East)	12,878	5,804	45.1	410	3.2	363	2.8	24	0.2	4,676	36.3	139	1.1	1,452	11.3	10	0.1
Rolpa	52,206	24,216	46.4	2,561	4.9	5,801	11.1	80	0.2	18,601	35.6	911	1.7	0	0	36	0.1
Pyuthan	56,195	40,103	71.4	5,512	9.8	2,083	3.7	655	1.2	7,800	13.9	27	0.0	0	0	15	0.0
Gulmi	66,100	42,894	64.9	8,055	12.2	948	1.4	228	0.3	13,900	21.0	61	0.1	0	0	14	0.0
Arghakhanchi	48,449	36,043	74.4	5,538	11.4	1,802	3.7	154	0.3	4,878	10.1	19	0.0	0	0	15	0.0
Palpa	64,991	46,328	71.3	17,394	26.8	731	1.1	66	0.1	439	0.7	21	0.0	0	0	12	0.0

Districts	Total households	Galvanized sheet		Reinforced cement concrete		Thatch/straw		Tiles		Stone/ slate		Wood/ planks		Mud		Other	
Nawalparasi (West)	82,709	23,461	28.4	48,524	58.7	1,899	2.3	8,039	9.7	392	0.5	258	0.3	0	0	136	0.2
Rupandehi	238,171	40,808	17.1	186,516	78.3	4,787	2.0	4,747	2.0	854	0.4	233	0.1	0	0	226	0.1
Kapilbastu	121,861	17,717	14.5	91,113	74.8	9,049	7.4	2,673	2.2	682	0.6	409	0.3	0	0	218	0.2
Dang	162,266	86,926	53.6	59,134	36.4	11,340	7.0	3,809	2.3	954	0.6	66	0.0	0	0	37	0.0
Banke	129,234	39,845	30.8	69,259	53.6	6,502	5.0	12,683	9.8	417	0.3	322	0.2	0	0	206	0.2
Bardiya	106,285	54,939	51.7	24,420	23.0	4,341	4.1	22,080	20.8	383	0.4	54	0.1	0	0	68	0.1
Karnali																	
Dolpa	9,380	2,564	27.3	74	0.8	50	0.5	10	0.1	23	0.2	501	5.3	6,090	64.9	68	0.7
Mugu	12,430	4,393	35.3	378	3.0	187	1.5	20	0.2	236	1.9	1,078	8.7	6,128	49.3	10	0.1
Humla	11,204	2,371	21.2	59	0.5	115	1.0	9	0.1	1	0.0	321	2.9	8,324	74.3	4	0.0
Jumla	24,422	9,747	39.9	811	3.3	16	0.1	28	0.1	55	0.2	539	2.2	13,212	54.1	14	0.1
Kalikot	26,770	11,035	41.2	1,074	4.0	1,911	7.1	59	0.2	8,730	32.6	935	3.5	2,975	11.1	51	0.2
Dailekh	54,594	22,661	41.5	3,384	6.2	2,521	4.6	604	1.1	22,968	42.1	121	0.2	2,296	4.2	39	0.1
Jajarkot	37,453	6,422	17.1	1,191	3.2	1,935	5.2	58	0.2	27,462	73.3	74	0.2	273	0.7	38	0.1
Rukum (West)	37,290	16,027	43.0	2,704	7.3	2,433	6.5	50	0.1	15,989	42.9	18	0.0	49	0.1	20	0.1
Salyan	54,672	36,069	66.0	3,768	6.9	4,514	8.3	278	0.5	9,166	16.8	49	0.1	758	1.4	70	0.1
Surkhet	97,822	50,700	51.8	30,314	31.0	10,001	10.2	5,028	5.1	1,548	1.6	51	0.1	124	0.1	56	0.1
Sudurpaschim																	
Bajura	28,041	7,719	27.5	1,385	4.9	1,845	6.6	472	1.7	14,648	52.2	189	0.7	1,743	6.2	40	0.1
Bajhang	38,025	6,877	18.1	4,249	11.2	1,909	5.0	137	0.4	24,752	65.1	38	0.1	19	0.0	44	0.1
Darchula	28,381	2,988	10.5	6,921	24.4	222	0.8	278	1.0	17,873	63.0	58	0.2	25	0.1	16	0.1
Baitadi	49,407	3,148	6.4	5,799	11.7	272	0.6	374	0.8	39,323	79.6	160	0.3	295	0.6	36	0.1
Dadeldhura	31,172	9,166	29.4	6,142	19.7	644	2.1	935	3.0	13,876	44.5	63	0.2	311	1.0	35	0.1
Doti	45,140	10,700	23.7	4,517	10.0	1,785	4.0	364	0.8	27,540	61.0	120	0.3	80	0.2	34	0.1
Achham	49,567	13,119	26.5	2,141	4.3	4,329	8.7	179	0.4	29,236	59.0	49	0.1	475	1.0	39	0.1
Kailali	195,872	85,578	43.7	66,481	33.9	5,993	3.1	35,771	18.3	1,325	0.7	455	0.2	0	0.0	269	0.1
Kanchanpur	111,167	23,375	21.0	55,723	50.1	2,915	2.6	28,477	25.6	371	0.3	163	0.1	0	0.0	143	0.1

Annex 3.4: Number of households by main type of floors in their housing units, by districts, NPHC 2021

Districts	Total Household	Mud		Wooden plank/ bamboo		Bricks/stone		Ceramic tile		Cemented		Other	
Koshi													
Taplejung	27,776	23,162	83.4	1,098	4.0	256	0.9	73	0.3	3,092	11.1	95	0.3
Sankhuwasabha	39,118	31,500	80.5	1,879	4.8	258	0.7	198	0.5	5,100	13.0	183	0.5
Solukhumbu	26,239	19,741	75.2	2,972	11.3	216	0.8	66	0.3	3,125	11.9	119	0.5
Okhaldhunga	34,286	28,554	83.3	1,049	3.1	155	0.5	97	0.3	4,323	12.6	108	0.3
Khotang	41,720	37,258	89.3	921	2.2	425	1.0	190	0.5	2,748	6.6	178	0.4
Bhojpur	38,580	35,184	91.2	568	1.5	393	1.0	145	0.4	2,209	5.7	81	0.2
Dhankuta	37,616	26,957	71.7	565	1.5	268	0.7	149	0.4	9,526	25.3	151	0.4
Tehrathum	21,845	19,315	88.4	287	1.3	133	0.6	60	0.3	1,975	9.0	75	0.3
Panchthar	42,437	35,273	83.1	1,285	3.0	205	0.5	168	0.4	5,330	12.6	176	0.4
Ilam	70,501	44,791	63.5	5,180	7.3	338	0.5	404	0.6	19,413	27.5	375	0.5
Jhapa	245,019	53,275	21.7	7,843	3.2	3,053	1.2	9178	3.7	170,538	69.6	1,132	0.5
Morang	272,160	99,026	36.4	4,998	1.8	5,083	1.9	6988	2.6	155,111	57.0	954	0.4
Sunsari	212,407	77,442	36.5	3,118	1.5	4,076	1.9	5120	2.4	121,882	57.4	769	0.4
Udayapur	81,051	43,313	53.4	1,429	1.8	1,288	1.6	808	1.0	33,926	41.9	287	0.4
Madesh													
Saptari	146,816	92,474	63.0	1,914	1.3	2,950	2.0	1632	1.1	47,408	32.3	438	0.3
Siraha	148,549	89,125	60.0	2,236	1.5	3,199	2.2	2036	1.4	51,457	34.6	496	0.3
Dhanusha	177,091	89,550	50.6	2,692	1.5	3,856	2.2	3332	1.9	77,225	43.6	436	0.2
Mahottari	137,886	84,524	61.3	2,201	1.6	2,734	2.0	2087	1.5	45,929	33.3	411	0.3
Sarlahi	164,824	107,277	65.1	2,667	1.6	3,671	2.2	2579	1.6	48,096	29.2	534	0.3
Rautahat	137,025	91,822	67.0	2,655	1.9	4,012	2.9	2571	1.9	35,593	26.0	372	0.3
Bara	131,179	66,458	50.7	2,794	2.1	4,695	3.6	2494	1.9	54,323	41.4	415	0.3
Parsa	113,013	53,989	47.8	2,047	1.8	2,867	2.5	3401	3.0	50,399	44.6	310	0.3
Bagmati													
Dolakha	49,493	17,827	36.0	986	2.0	526	1.1	142	0.3	29,714	60.0	298	0.6
Sindhupalchok	71,697	23,197	32.4	2,034	2.8	648	0.9	352	0.5	44,851	62.6	615	0.9
Rasuwa	11,131	3,476	31.2	1,253	11.3	114	1.0	50	0.4	6,179	55.5	59	0.5

Districts	Total Household	Mud		Wooden plank/ bamboo		Bricks/stone		Ceramic tile		Cemented		Other	
Dhading	83,622	26,018	31.1	2,253	2.7	1,004	1.2	552	0.7	53,254	63.7	541	0.6
Nuwakot	68,646	22,134	32.2	1,174	1.7	818	1.2	456	0.7	43,698	63.7	366	0.5
Kathmandu	542,892	25,111	4.6	4,399	0.8	8,969	1.7	41562	7.7	460,978	84.9	1,873	0.3
Bhaktapur	108,406	13,018	12.0	3,248	3.0	1,284	1.2	6585	6.1	83,397	76.9	874	0.8
Lalitpur	140,130	19,147	13.7	3,132	2.2	2,522	1.8	9979	7.1	104,216	74.4	1,134	0.8
Kavrepalanchok	91,330	41,315	45.2	2,160	2.4	408	0.4	1296	1.4	45,476	49.8	675	0.7
Ramechhap	46,466	29,963	64.5	1,126	2.4	228	0.5	204	0.4	14,703	31.6	242	0.5
Sindhuli	69,317	36,727	53.0	1,067	1.5	349	0.5	752	1.1	30,164	43.5	258	0.4
Makwanpur	105,620	37,143	35.2	2,235	2.1	960	0.9	1324	1.3	63,549	60.2	409	0.4
Chitwan	179,167	22,925	12.8	2,230	1.2	2,388	1.3	8480	4.7	142,264	79.4	880	0.5
Gandaki													
Gorkha	71,729	20,679	28.8	2,792	3.9	470	0.7	416	0.6	46,755	65.2	617	0.9
Manang	1,547	135	8.7	1,214	78.5	8	0.5	2	0.1	179	11.6	9	0.6
Mustang	3,606	1,920	53.2	1,115	30.9	15	0.4	12	0.3	518	14.4	26	0.7
Myagdi	28,766	20,371	70.8	745	2.6	138	0.5	241	0.8	7,126	24.8	145	0.5
Kaski	160,416	19,667	12.3	1,887	1.2	1,898	1.2	18847	11.7	116,927	72.9	1,190	0.7
Lamjung	44,074	19,500	44.2	655	1.5	290	0.7	901	2.0	22,514	51.1	214	0.5
Tanahu	88,513	30,713	34.7	935	1.1	647	0.7	2745	3.1	53,016	59.9	457	0.5
Nawalparasi (East)	93,850	19,483	20.8	808	0.9	965	1.0	3196	3.4	69,024	73.5	374	0.4
Syangja	68,923	38,368	55.7	1,108	1.6	376	0.5	627	0.9	28,130	40.8	314	0.5
Parbat	36,112	23,275	64.5	468	1.3	209	0.6	327	0.9	11,643	32.2	190	0.5
Baglung	64,096	47,467	74.1	990	1.5	318	0.5	714	1.1	14,367	22.4	240	0.4
Lumbini													
Rukum (East)	12,878	11,822	91.8	400	3.1	55	0.4	33	0.3	521	4.0	47	0.4
Rolpa	52,206	46,325	88.7	1,693	3.2	317	0.6	85	0.2	3,617	6.9	169	0.3
Pyuthan	56,195	47,873	85.2	1,306	2.3	223	0.4	240	0.4	6,400	11.4	153	0.3
Gulmi	66,100	51,792	78.4	1,574	2.4	222	0.3	241	0.4	11,946	18.1	325	0.5
Arghakhanchi	48,449	39,882	82.3	770	1.6	180	0.4	545	1.1	6,951	14.3	121	0.2

Districts	Total Household	Mud		Wooden plank/ bamboo		Bricks/stone		Ceramic tile		Cemented		Other	
Palpa	64,991	40,580	62.4	2,772	4.3	289	0.4	525	0.8	20,473	31.5	352	0.5
Nawalparasi (West)	82,709	29,126	35.2	1,497	1.8	944	1.1	1,365	1.7	49,497	59.8	280	0.3
Rupandehi	238,171	54,476	22.9	3,272	1.4	2,312	1.0	17,455	7.3	159,748	67.1	908	0.4
Kapilbastu	121,861	59,988	49.2	2,652	2.2	1,955	1.6	1,374	1.1	55,498	45.5	394	0.3
Dang	162,266	84,996	52.4	2,950	1.8	1,456	0.9	2,453	1.5	69,895	43.1	516	0.3
Banke	129,234	56,811	44.0	2,443	1.9	2,382	1.8	3,005	2.3	63,936	49.5	657	0.5
Bardiya	106,285	67,068	63.1	1,510	1.4	1,961	1.8	1,039	1.0	34,500	32.5	207	0.2
Karnali													
Dolpa	9,380	8,309	88.6	792	8.4	37	0.4	18	0.2	162	1.7	62	0.7
Mugu	12,430	10,181	81.9	1,774	14.3	38	0.3	31	0.2	300	2.4	106	0.9
Humla	11,204	10,202	91.1	876	7.8	52	0.5	15	0.1	34	0.3	25	0.2
Jumla	24,422	21,421	87.7	1,577	6.5	78	0.3	65	0.3	1,205	4.9	76	0.3
Kalikot	26,770	24,885	93.0	505	1.9	109	0.4	40	0.1	1,116	4.2	115	0.4
Dailekh	54,594	48,650	89.1	1,265	2.3	330	0.6	197	0.4	3,841	7.0	311	0.6
Jajarkot	37,453	34,341	91.7	805	2.1	205	0.5	74	0.2	1,906	5.1	122	0.3
Rukum (West)	37,290	33,261	89.2	746	2.0	185	0.5	95	0.3	2,910	7.8	93	0.2
Salyan	54,672	48,697	89.1	916	1.7	230	0.4	130	0.2	4,533	8.3	166	0.3
Surkhet	97,822	56,490	57.7	1,916	2.0	767	0.8	1,739	1.8	36,539	37.4	371	0.4
Sudurpaschim													
Bajura	28,041	25,538	91.1	614	2.2	168	0.6	82	0.3	1,565	5.6	74	0.3
Bajhang	38,025	33,452	88.0	589	1.5	190	0.5	113	0.3	3,598	9.5	83	0.2
Darchula	28,381	21,502	75.8	557	2.0	248	0.9	218	0.8	5,727	20.2	129	0.5
Baitadi	49,407	43,364	87.8	864	1.7	916	1.9	188	0.4	3,887	7.9	188	0.4
Dadeldhura	31,172	23,813	76.4	574	1.8	230	0.7	124	0.4	6,308	20.2	123	0.4
Doti	45,140	38,764	85.9	860	1.9	338	0.7	139	0.3	4,777	10.6	262	0.6
Achham	49,567	45,692	92.2	806	1.6	234	0.5	124	0.3	2,541	5.1	170	0.3
Kailali	195,872	99,844	51.0	2,648	1.4	3,344	1.7	3,621	1.8	85,568	43.7	847	0.4
Kanchanpur	111,167	45,776	41.2	1,568	1.4	1,558	1.4	1,692	1.5	60,271	54.2	302	0.3

Annex 4: Proportion of households in the types of housing units, by district, NPHC 2021

Districts	Pakki	Ardha pakki	Kachchi	Other	Total
Koshi					
Taplejung	80.8	16.9	2.3	0.0	27,776
Sankhuwasabha	64.7	26.4	8.8	0.1	39,118
Solukhumbu	88.3	10.1	1.6	0.0	26,239
Okhaldhunga	90.5	9.0	0.5	0.0	34,286
Khotang	68.2	29.5	2.2	0.0	41,720
Bhojpur	67.5	29.6	2.9	0.0	38,580
Dhankuta	78.0	19.8	2.2	0.0	37,616
Tehrathum	80.8	18.0	1.2	0.0	21,845
Panchthar	78.5	19.8	1.8	0.0	42,437
Ilam	63.9	35.1	1.0	0.0	70,501
Jhapa	70.7	28.6	0.7	0.0	245,019
Morang	60.9	36.4	2.6	0.0	272,160
Sunsari	63.2	35.0	1.8	0.0	212,407
Udayapur	47.5	40.9	11.6	0.0	81,051
Madhesh					
Saptari	49.0	41.3	9.6	0.1	146,816
Siraha	52.0	27.4	20.5	0.1	148,549
Dhanusa	50.8	18.8	30.4	0.0	177,091
Mahottari	36.9	19.0	44.1	0.1	137,886
Sarlahi	30.1	24.5	45.4	0.1	164,824
Rautahat	36.5	23.9	39.5	0.1	137,025
Bara	48.9	19.6	31.6	0.0	131,179
Parsa	52.9	12.3	34.8	0.0	113,013
Bagmati					
Dolakha	96.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	49,493
Sindhupalchok	96.0	3.9	0.2	0.0	71,697
Rasuwa	88.3	10.9	0.8	0.0	11,131
Dhading	96.4	3.4	0.2	0.0	83,622

Districts	Pakki	Ardha pakki	Kachchi	Other	Total
Nuwakot	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	68,646
Kathmandu	95.8	4.1	0.1	0.0	542,892
Bhaktapur	93.5	6.4	0.2	0.0	108,406
Lalitpur	93.2	6.6	0.2	0.0	140,130
Kavrepalanchok	94.8	5.1	0.1	0.0	91,330
Ramechhap	94.9	5.0	0.2	0.0	46,466
Sindhuli	60.4	24.6	15.0	0.0	69,317
Makwanpur	85.7	11.5	2.8	0.0	105,620
Chitwan	92.6	6.0	1.4	0.0	179,167
Gandaki					
Gorkha	96.5	3.4	0.1	0.0	71,729
Manang	50.7	47.8	1.2	0.3	1,547
Mustang	26.5	73.2	0.2	0.1	3,606
Myagdi	97.4	2.4	0.2	0.0	28,766
Kaski	98.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	160,416
Lamjung	96.5	3.4	0.1	0.0	44,074
Tanahu	96.2	3.5	0.3	0.0	88,513
Nawalparasi (East)	92.1	6.8	1.1	0.0	93,850
Syangja	97.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	68,923
Parbat	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	36,112
Baglung	95.8	4.0	0.1	0.0	64,096
Lumbini					
Rukum (East)	83.3	16.6	0.1	0.0	12,878
Rolpa	85.8	13.7	0.4	0.0	52,206
Pyuthan	93.5	6.2	0.3	0.0	56,195
Gulmi	96.5	3.3	0.1	0.0	66,100
Arghakhanchi	94.3	5.1	0.6	0.0	48,449
Palpa	97.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	64,991
Nawalparasi (West)	79.7	12.7	7.6	0.1	82,709
Rupandehi	94.2	4.0	1.7	0.0	238,171
Kapilbastu	86.6	7.1	6.2	0.1	121,861

Districts	Pakki	Ardha pakki	Kachchi	Other	Total
Dang	84.5	11.6	3.8	0.0	162,266
Banke	79.1	14.4	6.4	0.1	129,234
Bardiya	56.6	33.6	9.7	0.0	106,285
Karnali					
Dolpa	27.2	72.2	0.5	0.0	9,380
Mugu	38.3	61.4	0.2	0.0	12,430
Humla	21.3	78.6	0.1	0.0	11,204
Jumla	42.8	57.1	0.1	0.0	24,422
Kalikot	77.1	22.8	0.1	0.0	26,770
Dailekh	89.1	10.8	0.1	0.0	54,594
Jajarkot	92.8	7.1	0.1	0.0	37,453
Rukum (West)	92.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	37,290
Salyan	89.3	10.4	0.2	0.1	54,672
Surkhet	80.3	16.7	3.0	0.0	97,822
Sudurpaschim					
Bajura	82.6	17.2	0.1	0.0	28,041
Bajhang	92.9	7.0	0.1	0.0	38,025
Darchula	97.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	28,381
Baitadi	97.1	2.9	0.1	0.0	49,407
Dadeldhura	88.9	9.8	1.3	0.0	31,172
Doti	92.6	6.9	0.5	0.0	45,140
Achham	88.8	10.9	0.2	0.0	49,567
Kailali	58.4	27.7	13.7	0.1	195,872
Kanchanpur	64.8	14.5	20.6	0.0	111,167
Total	76.5	15.8	7.8	0.0	6,660,841

Annex 5: Type of housing units by accommodation status of households according to caste ethnicity by province, NPHC 2021

	Caste, ethnicity	Pakki	Ardha pakki	Kachchi	Others	Total Households
Koshi	**All**	**66.6**	**30.7**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**1,190,755**
	Hill Caste	79.1	19.7	1.1	0.0	338,193
	Madhesh/Tarai Caste	60.3	37.6	2.1	0.0	86,291
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	68.1	29.0	2.9	0.0	463,331
	Tarai Janajati	49.7	46.2	4.0	0.0	146,198
	Hill Dalit	63.1	33.5	3.4	0.0	74,953
	Madhesh/Tarai Dalit	35.7	56.5	7.8	0.1	37,799
	Religious/Linguistic groups	54.1	43.7	2.1	0.0	38,722
	Others, Foreigners & Not Stated	71.2	26.3	2.3	0.1	5,268
Madhesh	**All Caste**	**44.4**	**23.6**	**31.9**	**0.1**	**1,156,383**
	Hill Caste	53.8	25.4	20.7	0.1	48,218
	Madhesh/Tarai Caste	49.3	21.9	28.8	0.0	595,323
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	36.1	26.1	37.8	0.0	64,948
	Tarai Janajati	41.3	24.9	33.8	0.0	111,637
	Hill Dalit	35.2	29.2	35.5	0.1	9,994
	Madhesh/Tarai Dalit	27.2	28.7	44.0	0.1	191,980
	Religious/Linguistic groups	50.9	21.0	28.0	0.1	129,512
	Others, Foreigners & Not Stated	62.3	18.6	19.0	0.1	4,771
Bagmati	**All Caste**	**92.8**	**6.1**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**1,567,917**
	Hill Caste	96.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	596,069
	Madhesh/Tarai Caste	94.0	5.3	0.6	0.0	32,806
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	91.3	7.4	1.3	0.0	788,723
	Tarai Janajati	81.1	12.4	6.5	0.0	37,632

	Caste, ethnicity	Pakki	Ardha pakki	Kachchi	Others	Total Households
	Hill Dalit	88.9	9.2	1.9	0.0	88,610
	Madhesh/Tarai Dalit	81.4	13.5	5.0	0.0	2,553
	Religious/Linguistic groups	92.2	7.3	0.4	0.1	7,402
	Others, Foreigners & Not Stated	91.7	7.9	0.4	0.0	14,122
Gandaki	**All Caste**	**95.9**	**3.8**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**661,632**
	Hill Caste	98.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	244,070
	Madhesh/Tarai Caste	95.0	4.2	0.8	0.0	4,423
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	94.8	4.9	0.3	0.0	275,648
	Tarai Janajati	86.5	11.7	1.8	0.1	12,288
	Hill Dalit	95.5	4.3	0.3	0.0	117,039
	Madhesh/Tarai Dalit	82.3	8.4	9.3	0.0	451
	Religious/Linguistic groups	95.6	3.6	0.6	0.1	4,156
	Others, Foreigners & Not Stated	92.3	7.2	0.4	0.1	3,557
Lumbini	**All Caste**	**85.5**	**10.6**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**1,141,345**
	Hill Caste	92.9	5.9	1.1	0.0	366,842
	Madhesh/Tarai Caste	84.6	8.8	6.5	0.1	153,343
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	89.0	8.9	2.1	0.0	229,059
	Tarai Janajati	68.3	24.4	7.4	0.0	164,018
	Hill Dalit	85.8	11.3	2.8	0.0	121,284
	Madhesh/Tarai Dalit	71.4	15.7	12.8	0.1	44,884
	Religious/Linguistic groups	86.1	8.1	5.7	0.1	58,039
	Others, Foreigners & Not Stated	85.3	9.5	4.6	0.5	3,876
Karnali	**All Caste**	**78.2**	**20.9**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**366,037**
	Hill Caste	80.2	19.3	0.5	0.0	227,259
	Madhesh/Tarai Caste	77.0	22.6	0.4	0.0	786

	Caste, ethnicity	Pakki	Ardha pakki	Kachchi	Others	Total Households
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	74.8	23.6	1.4	0.1	51,832
	Tarai Janajati	90.8	8.2	0.9	0.0	2,053
	Hill Dalit	74.4	24.1	1.5	0.0	83,161
	Madhesh/Tarai Dalit	79.7	18.8	1.6	0.0	64
	Religious/Linguistic groups	94.4	5.2	0.4	0.0	694
	Others, Foreigners & Not Stated	90.4	9.0	0.5	0.0	188
Sudurpaschim	**All Caste**	**75.3**	**15.9**	**8.8**	**0.0**	**576,772**
	Hill Caste	86.2	9.7	4.1	0.0	354,737
	Madhesh/Tarai Caste	63.8	19.5	16.7	0.0	4,941
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	64.6	23.8	11.4	0.3	18,399
	Tarai Janajati	39.2	35.4	25.4	0.0	99,093
	Hill Dalit	74.8	17.0	8.1	0.0	97,234
	Madhesh/Tarai Dalit	48.6	38.9	11.8	0.7	144
	Religious/Linguistic groups	66.9	20.4	12.4	0.3	719
	Others, Foreigners & Not Stated	74.6	15.9	9.4	0.1	1,505

Annex 6: Proportion of households by number of household members (household size) according to district, NPHC 2021

District	Number of persons in households									Number of households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more persons	
Koshi										
Taplejung	6.3	12.0	17.6	22.3	18.0	11.3	6.2	3.6	2.8	27,798
Sankhuwasabha	7.4	15.0	19.9	23.3	16.3	9.5	4.7	2.3	1.6	39,173
Solukhumbu	8.3	15.0	19.7	22.8	16.3	9.2	4.7	2.3	1.6	26,319
Okhaldhunga	7.8	16.5	17.7	21.2	16.3	10.2	5.0	2.9	2.4	34,294
Khotang	7.5	14.7	17.4	20.5	16.6	11.1	6.2	3.4	2.5	41,750
Bhojpur	7.8	14.2	18.6	21.8	16.8	10.7	5.5	2.7	1.9	38,631
Dhankuta	7.0	15.2	20.9	23.3	15.6	9.5	4.6	2.3	1.7	37,648
Tehrathum	6.2	14.5	19.9	23.5	16.5	10.5	4.8	2.4	1.6	21,857
Panchthar	6.3	14.3	20.7	23.3	16.4	9.8	4.9	2.5	1.8	42,495
Ilam	5.0	14.3	23.5	25.1	15.9	8.8	4.0	2.0	1.4	70,532
Jhapa	4.1	13.4	22.5	26.2	16.5	9.3	4.1	2.0	1.9	245,142
Morang	4.1	12.9	20.4	25.4	17.5	10.0	4.7	2.5	2.6	272,283
Sunsari	4.0	12.0	19.8	24.8	17.2	10.3	5.2	2.9	3.6	212,545
Udayapur	4.5	13.6	20.0	24.0	17.2	10.2	5.3	2.8	2.4	81,089
Madhesh										
Saptari	2.9	10.0	13.7	23.1	20.0	13.2	7.4	4.3	5.4	146,854
Siraha	2.6	8.8	13.4	21.9	20.4	13.6	7.8	4.9	6.6	148,571
Dhanusha	3.1	9.8	13.8	21.6	20.3	13.2	7.5	4.5	6.4	177,143
Mahottari	2.9	9.1	12.1	19.5	20.2	14.5	8.7	5.5	7.5	137,902

District	Number of persons in households									Number of households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more persons	
Sarlahi	2.7	8.7	11.1	18.8	20.2	15.3	9.4	5.9	7.9	164,893
Rautahat	2.1	6.4	8.3	15.1	18.8	16.2	11.5	8.1	13.5	137,032
Bara	2.1	6.6	9.1	17.1	19.4	15.4	10.3	7.1	12.8	131,240
Parsa	2.4	7.2	8.9	17.3	19.5	15.1	9.9	6.8	12.9	113,080
Bagmati										
Dolakha	12.5	22.3	18.8	20.9	13.2	6.8	3.0	1.5	0.9	49,538
Sindhupalchok	10.7	20.8	18.9	20.8	14.2	7.9	3.7	1.8	1.2	71,773
Rasuwa	8.0	15.8	16.2	21.1	16.9	10.9	5.9	2.9	2.2	11,140
Dhading	7.6	18.1	19.2	22.4	15.5	9.1	4.3	2.2	1.6	83,642
Nuwakot	8.7	19.3	18.7	21.8	14.9	8.9	4.1	2.1	1.6	68,679
Kathmandu	8.1	16.6	24.8	26.1	12.6	6.1	2.5	1.4	1.9	544,867
Bhaktapur	5.1	13.3	23.9	28.4	14.6	7.5	3.1	1.7	2.3	108,503
Lalitpur	6.1	14.4	24.0	27.0	14.2	7.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	140,367
Kavrepalanchok	7.3	17.4	19.5	22.9	15.2	9.2	4.2	2.3	2.2	91,428
Ramechhap	10.7	22.0	18.4	19.9	13.7	8.0	3.8	2.0	1.5	46,489
Sindhuli	5.6	14.3	17.4	22.0	17.0	11.1	6.2	3.4	3.2	69,364
Makwanpur	4.8	12.5	18.4	23.6	17.0	11.0	5.7	3.4	3.6	105,792
Chitwan	5.2	15.0	22.5	25.3	15.4	8.7	3.9	2.0	2.1	179,345
Gandaki										
Gorkha	10.2	23.8	21.1	20.2	12.7	6.8	3.0	1.4	0.9	71,826
Manang	17.7	22.3	20.9	18.8	9.4	4.6	2.7	1.5	2.3	1,572
Mustang	16.4	22.3	22.8	18.5	10.8	4.4	2.2	0.8	1.8	3,674

District	Number of persons in households									Number of households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more persons	
Myagdi	10.7	19.1	20.2	21.5	13.8	7.9	3.6	1.8	1.3	28,830
Kaski	7.7	17.3	23.8	25.4	13.5	6.7	2.7	1.4	1.4	160,651
Lamjung	9.5	21.4	23.1	21.4	13.1	6.6	2.7	1.4	0.8	44,170
Tanahu	7.8	21.0	23.9	22.1	12.7	6.8	3.0	1.5	1.2	88,583
Nawalparasi (East)	4.6	15.0	23.0	24.8	15.6	8.7	3.8	2.2	2.3	93,925
Syangja	8.9	20.1	21.7	21.5	13.8	7.3	3.3	1.7	1.6	68,959
Parbat	9.5	20.3	21.3	22.0	14.0	7.1	3.0	1.5	1.2	36,137
Baglung	7.9	17.1	20.6	22.3	15.1	8.8	4.3	2.2	1.7	64,153
Lumbini										
Rukum (East)	5.9	12.4	15.9	21.0	18.3	12.3	7.1	4.3	2.9	12,886
Rolpa	5.3	10.9	16.9	22.0	18.1	12.1	6.9	4.3	3.4	52,221
Pyuthan	6.0	14.4	20.8	22.4	16.0	9.9	5.1	3.0	2.3	56,203
Gulmi	8.4	19.1	21.8	21.5	14.4	7.8	3.6	1.8	1.5	66,125
Arghakhanchi	8.2	20.2	22.3	21.8	14.2	7.4	3.1	1.6	1.1	48,465
Palpa	8.3	19.1	22.4	21.9	13.6	7.5	3.4	1.9	1.9	65,049
Nawalparasi (West)	3.1	10.5	17.2	24.1	18.3	11.4	6.3	3.6	5.3	82,738
Rupandehi	3.7	11.3	18.3	23.7	16.5	10.4	5.8	3.7	6.6	238,320
Kapilbastu	3.1	8.9	13.1	17.9	16.4	12.8	8.6	6.2	13.0	121,946
Dang	4.2	13.5	21.6	25.6	16.4	9.5	4.5	2.4	2.4	162,316
Banke	4.1	11.4	17.8	22.5	17.2	11.0	6.4	4.1	5.6	129,307
Bardiya	4.0	13.1	20.1	23.9	16.8	10.2	5.2	3.0	3.6	106,326

District	Number of persons in households									Number of households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more persons	
Karnali										
Dolpa	6.7	9.7	13.9	21.6	20.1	13.3	7.5	4.4	2.7	9,398
Mugu	4.4	6.4	10.1	18.4	20.8	16.8	10.4	6.7	5.9	12,439
Humla	5.4	9.4	12.9	18.3	19.3	14.9	9.5	5.6	4.6	11,228
Jumla	4.5	8.1	12.6	23.0	20.0	13.9	8.1	5.1	4.7	24,438
Kalikot	3.4	6.1	9.7	16.6	19.4	16.8	11.9	8.1	8.1	26,779
Dailekh	5.0	11.0	14.9	20.5	18.6	13.3	7.8	5.1	3.8	54,610
Jajarkot	3.7	8.1	11.7	18.7	19.9	16.0	10.1	6.4	5.4	37,466
Rukum (West)	4.4	11.0	16.0	23.7	19.3	12.5	6.6	3.8	2.6	37,303
Salyan	4.4	12.0	17.4	24.0	18.7	11.5	6.2	3.4	2.4	54,701
Surkhet	4.5	13.0	19.6	24.7	17.3	10.5	5.4	2.8	2.2	97,893
Sudurpaschim										
Bajura	5.3	8.8	12.0	18.2	19.1	15.7	9.6	6.1	5.2	28,065
Bajhang	6.3	9.4	11.9	17.3	18.0	14.2	9.8	6.4	6.7	38,048
Darchula	5.7	10.8	14.2	19.4	18.7	13.4	8.3	5.0	4.5	28,417
Baitadi	5.2	9.0	12.5	18.5	19.5	15.1	9.0	5.9	5.3	49,428
Dadeldhura	7.1	11.6	15.4	20.5	17.9	12.5	7.0	4.3	3.7	31,193
Doti	7.5	10.9	14.9	19.8	18.3	13.3	7.4	4.6	3.3	45,182
Achham	7.2	10.6	14.0	18.4	18.3	13.8	8.8	5.0	3.9	49,595
Kailali	4.0	10.4	17.4	23.6	17.8	11.6	6.3	4.0	4.9	195,957
Kanchanpur	3.7	10.3	17.6	23.6	18.2	11.6	6.3	3.8	4.9	111,217

Annex 7: Number of households by female ownership of housing unit and land, by district, NPHC 2021

Area	Total households	Female ownership of:									
		Housing units only		Land only		Both (housing units & land)		Neither housing units nor land		Not stated	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Koshi											
Taplejung	27,776	240	0.9	2,411	8.7	2,277	8.2	22,369	80.5	479	1.7
Sankhuwasabha	39,118	663	1.7	4,493	11.5	3,944	10.1	29,628	75.7	390	1.0
Solukhumbu	26,239	257	1.0	2,533	9.7	2,596	9.9	20,611	78.6	242	0.9
Okhaldhunga	34,286	404	1.2	3,680	10.7	4,325	12.6	25,506	74.4	371	1.1
Khotang	41,720	382	0.9	3,984	9.5	3,219	7.7	33,669	80.7	466	1.1
Bhojpur	38,580	396	1.0	3,269	8.5	3,438	8.9	31,102	80.6	375	1.0
Dhankuta	37,616	430	1.1	4,837	12.9	3,972	10.6	28,178	74.9	199	0.5
Tehrathum	21,845	309	1.4	2,792	12.8	2,178	10.0	16,382	75.0	184	0.8
Panchthar	42,437	289	0.7	4,074	9.6	2,550	6.0	35,083	82.7	441	1.0
Ilam	70,501	627	0.9	6,990	9.9	4,966	7.0	57,289	81.3	629	0.9
Jhapa	245,019	3,715	1.5	33,754	13.8	43,196	17.6	162,365	66.3	1,989	0.8
Morang	272,160	5,096	1.9	39,198	14.4	51,010	18.7	174,325	64.1	2,531	0.9
Sunsari	212,407	4,934	2.3	29,481	13.9	33,838	15.9	142,139	66.9	2,015	0.9
Udayapur	81,051	976	1.2	8,207	10.1	8,198	10.1	62,918	77.6	752	0.9
Madhesh											
Saptari	146,816	3,653	2.5	19,303	13.1	14,609	10.0	107,122	73.0	2,129	1.5
Siraha	148,549	3,196	2.2	18,165	12.2	16,375	11.0	107,985	72.7	2,828	1.9
Dhanusha	177,091	4,842	2.7	21,021	11.9	26,496	15.0	122,225	69.0	2,507	1.4
Mahottari	137,886	2,937	2.1	15,177	11.0	16,858	12.2	100,635	73.0	2,279	1.7
Sarlahi	164,824	3,517	2.1	16,027	9.7	20,958	12.7	121,937	74.0	2,385	1.4
Rautahat	137,025	3,721	2.7	12,545	9.2	15,505	11.3	103,191	75.3	2,063	1.5
Bara	131,179	4,393	3.3	10,916	8.3	13,690	10.4	99,914	76.2	2,266	1.7
Parsa	113,013	4,429	3.9	9,156	8.1	13,903	12.3	83,629	74.0	1,896	1.7
Bagmati											
Dolakha	49,493	822	1.7	4,271	8.6	5,426	11.0	38,257	77.3	717	1.4

Area	Total households	Female ownership of:									
		Housing units only		Land only		Both (housing units & land)		Neither housing units nor land		Not stated	
Sindhupalchok	71,697	800	1.1	3,890	5.4	4,694	6.5	61,619	85.9	694	1.0
Rasuwa	11,131	188	1.7	638	5.7	950	8.5	9,186	82.5	169	1.5
Dhading	83,622	1,194	1.4	6,011	7.2	7,026	8.4	68,105	81.4	1,286	1.5
Nuwakot	68,646	882	1.3	4,984	7.3	6,369	9.3	55,476	80.8	935	1.4
Kathmandu	542,892	23,483	4.3	58,356	10.7	78,642	14.5	380,278	70.0	2,133	0.4
Bhaktapur	108,406	5,581	5.1	10,180	9.4	12,552	11.6	79,376	73.2	717	0.7
Lalitpur	140,130	6,275	4.5	11,960	8.5	17,987	12.8	102,130	72.9	1,778	1.3
Kavrepalanchok	91,330	2,081	2.3	7,086	7.8	9,677	10.6	71,470	78.3	1,016	1.1
Ramechhap	46,466	606	1.3	3,762	8.1	4,743	10.2	36,350	78.2	1,005	2.2
Sindhuli	69,317	865	1.2	6,774	9.8	7,292	10.5	53,795	77.6	591	0.9
Makwanpur	105,620	1,240	1.2	8,733	8.3	12,563	11.9	81,950	77.6	1,134	1.1
Chitwan	179,167	3,478	1.9	20,236	11.3	28,647	16.0	124,885	69.7	1,921	1.1
Gandaki											
Gorkha	71,729	1,135	1.6	6,022	8.4	7,844	10.9	54,470	75.9	2,258	3.1
Manang	1,547	68	4.4	236	15.3	143	9.2	1,068	69.0	32	2.1
Mustang	3,606	129	3.6	283	7.8	344	9.5	2,632	73.0	218	6.0
Myagdi	28,766	478	1.7	2,087	7.3	2,842	9.9	22,262	77.4	1,097	3.8
Kaski	160,416	9,254	5.8	17,960	11.2	27,281	17.0	100,380	62.6	5,541	3.5
Lamjung	44,074	1,163	2.6	4,687	10.6	5,944	13.5	30,623	69.5	1,657	3.8
Tanahu	88,513	3,354	3.8	11,157	12.6	13,310	15.0	57,975	65.5	2,717	3.1
Nawalparasi (East)	93,850	2,574	2.7	12,389	13.2	17,079	18.2	59,791	63.7	2,017	2.1
Syangja	68,923	2,095	3.0	7,163	10.4	8,373	12.1	48,915	71.0	2,377	3.4
Parbat	36,112	935	2.6	3,898	10.8	4,494	12.4	25,682	71.1	1,103	3.1
Baglung	64,096	1,335	2.1	5,281	8.2	5,811	9.1	49,642	77.4	2,027	3.2
Lumbini											
Rukum (East)	12,878	64	0.5	341	2.6	727	5.6	11,524	89.5	222	1.7
Rolpa	52,206	300	0.6	2,189	4.2	3,223	6.2	45,645	87.4	849	1.6
Pyuthan	56,195	483	0.9	3,342	5.9	4,721	8.4	46,530	82.8	1,119	2.0
Gulmi	66,100	813	1.2	4,192	6.3	5,796	8.8	54,285	82.1	1,014	1.5

Area	Total households	Female ownership of:									
		Housing units only		Land only		Both (housing units & land)		Neither housing units nor land		Not stated	
Arghakhanchi	48,449	810	1.7	4,141	8.5	6,131	12.7	36,370	75.1	997	2.1
Palpa	64,991	1,132	1.7	5,359	8.2	4,865	7.5	52,660	81.0	975	1.5
Nawalparasi (West)	82,709	3,393	4.1	9,418	11.4	10,885	13.2	57,900	70.0	1,113	1.3
Rupandehi	238,171	11,282	4.7	24,827	10.4	33,884	14.2	164,157	68.9	4,021	1.7
Kapilbastu	121,861	4,013	3.3	12,961	10.6	13,174	10.8	89,319	73.3	2,394	2.0
Dang	162,266	3,304	2.0	18,968	11.7	21,495	13.2	115,548	71.2	2,951	1.8
Banke	129,234	3,205	2.5	11,460	8.9	16,520	12.8	94,634	73.2	3,415	2.6
Bardiya	106,285	842	0.8	9,302	8.8	10,065	9.5	84,823	79.8	1,253	1.2
Karnali											
Dolpa	9,380	83	0.9	198	2.1	279	3.0	8,602	91.7	218	2.3
Mugu	12,430	75	0.6	216	1.7	307	2.5	11,272	90.7	560	4.5
Humla	11,204	77	0.7	178	1.6	248	2.2	10,219	91.2	482	4.3
Jumla	24,422	195	0.8	1,048	4.3	1,151	4.7	21,092	86.4	936	3.8
Kalikot	26,770	133	0.5	494	1.8	505	1.9	25,023	93.5	615	2.3
Dailekh	54,594	384	0.7	1,761	3.2	2,398	4.4	48,539	88.9	1,512	2.8
Jajarkot	37,453	183	0.5	868	2.3	1,424	3.8	33,927	90.6	1,051	2.8
Rukum (West)	37,290	408	1.1	2,407	6.5	2,772	7.4	30,673	82.3	1,030	2.8
Salyan	54,672	514	0.9	4,518	8.3	3,611	6.6	44,843	82.0	1,186	2.2
Surkhet	97,822	1,331	1.4	8,317	8.5	9,849	10.1	75,914	77.6	2,411	2.5
Sudurpaschim											
Bajura	28,041	109	0.4	448	1.6	612	2.2	26,283	93.7	589	2.1
Bajhang	38,025	191	0.5	912	2.4	1,156	3.0	34,975	92.0	791	2.1
Darchula	28,381	139	0.5	534	1.9	901	3.2	25,838	91.0	969	3.4
Baitadi	49,407	137	0.3	784	1.6	1,137	2.3	46,159	93.4	1,190	2.4
Dadeldhura	31,172	152	0.5	895	2.9	1,283	4.1	28,248	90.6	594	1.9
Doti	45,140	199	0.4	1,051	2.3	1,388	3.1	41,615	92.2	887	2.0
Achham	49,567	193	0.4	1,345	2.7	1,295	2.6	45,988	92.8	746	1.5
Kailali	195,872	2,060	1.1	13,928	7.1	17,367	8.9	159,405	81.4	3,112	1.6
Kanchanpur	111,167	751	0.7	7,216	6.5	11,614	10.4	90,019	81.0	1,567	1.4

Annex 8: Number of households with small-scale non-agricultural enterprises, NPHC 2021

Area	Total households	Number of households without any such small-scale enterprise		Types of small-scale non-agricultural enterprises											
				Cottage industry		Trade/ business		Transportation		Service		Other		Not stated	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Koshi															
Taplejung	27,776	25,302	91.1	807	2.9	1,098	4.0	94	0.3	225	0.8	191	0.7	59	0.2
Sankhuwasabha	39,118	28,585	73.1	5,205	13.3	2,463	6.3	180	0.5	825	2.1	1,831	4.7	29	0.1
Solukhumbu	26,239	22,767	86.8	1,326	5.1	922	3.5	125	0.5	541	2.1	510	1.9	48	0.2
Okhaldhunga	34,286	31,687	92.4	731	2.1	1,035	3.0	104	0.3	292	0.9	375	1.1	62	0.2
Khotang	41,720	39,288	94.2	472	1.1	1,257	3.0	80	0.2	420	1.0	161	0.4	42	0.1
Bhojpur	38,580	36,405	94.4	705	1.8	976	2.5	77	0.2	229	0.6	122	0.3	66	0.2
Dhankuta	37,616	34,785	92.5	687	1.8	1,261	3.4	194	0.5	438	1.2	221	0.6	30	0.1
Tehrathum	21,845	20,140	92.2	693	3.2	644	2.9	45	0.2	194	0.9	89	0.4	40	0.2
Panchthar	42,437	38,733	91.3	960	2.3	1,809	4.3	124	0.3	448	1.1	269	0.6	94	0.2
Ilam	70,501	64,477	91.5	1,276	1.8	3,022	4.3	421	0.6	598	0.8	452	0.6	255	0.4
Jhapa	245,019	218,332	89.1	6,073	2.5	13,905	5.7	2,037	0.8	2,545	1.0	1,757	0.7	370	0.2
Morang	272,160	245,710	90.3	5,403	2.0	13,689	5.0	1,910	0.7	2,536	0.9	2,443	0.9	469	0.2
Sunsari	212,407	190,742	89.8	3,327	1.6	11,881	5.6	1,597	0.8	1,724	0.8	2,660	1.3	476	0.2
Udayapur	81,051	75,188	92.8	882	1.1	3,330	4.1	415	0.5	644	0.8	497	0.6	95	0.1
Madhesh															
Saptari	146,816	129,920	88.5	3,424	2.3	6,852	4.7	867	0.6	1,639	1.1	3,736	2.5	378	0.3
Siraha	148,549	131,530	88.5	4,687	3.2	7,029	4.7	985	0.7	1,279	0.9	2,185	1.5	854	0.6
Dhanusa	177,091	156,351	88.3	4,587	2.6	9,911	5.6	1,276	0.7	2,348	1.3	2,154	1.2	464	0.3
Mahottari	137,886	123,726	89.7	3,423	2.5	6,585	4.8	757	0.5	1,303	0.9	1,782	1.3	310	0.2
Sarlahi	164,824	146,975	89.2	3,616	2.2	7,977	4.8	1,109	0.7	1,379	0.8	3,479	2.1	289	0.2
Rautahat	137,025	121,663	88.8	3,320	2.4	6,784	5.0	857	0.6	1,700	1.2	2,421	1.8	280	0.2

Area	Total households	Number of households without any such small-scale enterprise		Types of small-scale non-agricultural enterprises											
				Cottage industry		Trade/ business		Transportation		Service		Other		Not stated	
Bara	131,179	119,072	90.8	1,961	1.5	6,157	4.7	770	0.6	943	0.7	1,829	1.4	447	0.3
Parsa	113,013	103,846	91.9	1,730	1.5	4,042	3.6	644	0.6	989	0.9	1,404	1.2	358	0.3
Bagmati															
Dolakha	49,493	44,778	90.5	1,305	2.6	2,041	4.1	225	0.5	585	1.2	508	1.0	51	0.1
Sindhupalchok	71,697	65,691	91.6	1,622	2.3	2,824	3.9	259	0.4	595	0.8	594	0.8	112	0.2
Rasuwa	11,131	10,007	89.9	613	5.5	270	2.4	27	0.2	87	0.8	110	1.0	17	0.2
Dhading	83,622	75,634	90.4	2,997	3.6	3,102	3.7	430	0.5	594	0.7	721	0.9	144	0.2
Nuwakot	68,646	62,890	91.6	1,517	2.2	2,501	3.6	230	0.3	715	1.0	673	1.0	120	0.2
Kathmandu	542,892	476,820	87.8	9,101	1.7	34,754	6.4	2,204	0.4	10,215	1.9	9,467	1.7	331	0.1
Bhaktapur	108,406	99,094	91.4	2,922	2.7	4,575	4.2	394	0.4	747	0.7	601	0.6	73	0.1
Lalitpur	140,130	127,381	90.9	3,027	2.2	6,489	4.6	445	0.3	956	0.7	1,317	0.9	515	0.4
Kavrepalanchok	91,330	83,982	92.0	2,148	2.4	3,559	3.9	392	0.4	611	0.7	532	0.6	106	0.1
Ramechhap	46,466	42,874	92.3	1,252	2.7	1,552	3.3	160	0.3	253	0.5	238	0.5	137	0.3
Sindhuli	69,317	63,331	91.4	1,389	2.0	2,893	4.2	342	0.5	810	1.2	494	0.7	58	0.1
Makwanpur	105,620	95,824	90.7	1,624	1.5	5,090	4.8	767	0.7	748	0.7	1,236	1.2	331	0.3
Chitwan	179,167	163,779	91.4	1,940	1.1	8,913	5.0	1,091	0.6	1,551	0.9	1,578	0.9	315	0.2
Gandaki															
Gorkha	71,729	65,425	91.2	1,557	2.2	2,695	3.8	250	0.3	354	0.5	658	0.9	790	1.1
Manang	1,547	1,197	77.4	83	5.4	85	5.5	10	0.6	163	10.5	5	0.3	4	0.3
Mustang	3,606	3,227	89.5	66	1.8	161	4.5	12	0.3	68	1.9	32	0.9	40	1.1
Myagdi	28,766	26,467	92.0	721	2.5	897	3.1	90	0.3	233	0.8	145	0.5	213	0.7
Kaski	160,416	145,703	90.8	2,822	1.8	6,845	4.3	515	0.3	1,374	0.9	1,165	0.7	1,992	1.2
Lamjung	44,074	39,105	88.7	1,119	2.5	2,195	5.0	215	0.5	528	1.2	347	0.8	565	1.3
Tanahu	88,513	80,007	90.4	1,894	2.1	4,204	4.7	295	0.3	799	0.9	719	0.8	595	0.7

Area	Total households	Number of households without any such small-scale enterprise		Types of small-scale non-agricultural enterprises											
				Cottage industry		Trade/ business		Transportation		Service		Other		Not stated	
Nawalparasi (East)	93,850	82,375	87.8	2,014	2.1	5,970	6.4	678	0.7	1,114	1.2	1,064	1.1	635	0.7
Syangja	68,923	61,699	89.5	1,267	1.8	3,528	5.1	340	0.5	739	1.1	523	0.8	827	1.2
Parbat	36,112	32,997	91.4	711	2.0	1,508	4.2	120	0.3	292	0.8	185	0.5	299	0.8
Baglung	64,096	57,701	90.0	1,894	3.0	2,536	4.0	198	0.3	947	1.5	422	0.7	398	0.6
Lumbini															
Rukum (East)	12,878	11,327	88.0	779	6.0	363	2.8	24	0.2	62	0.5	291	2.3	32	0.2
Rolpa	52,206	49,047	93.9	913	1.7	1,221	2.3	148	0.3	451	0.9	247	0.5	179	0.3
Pyuthan	56,195	52,523	93.5	859	1.5	1,801	3.2	129	0.2	243	0.4	485	0.9	155	0.3
Gulmi	66,100	62,450	94.5	991	1.5	1,662	2.5	161	0.2	461	0.7	223	0.3	152	0.2
Arghakhanchi	48,449	44,427	91.7	1,192	2.5	1,711	3.5	201	0.4	520	1.1	214	0.4	184	0.4
Palpa	64,991	61,572	94.7	975	1.5	1,505	2.3	159	0.2	368	0.6	235	0.4	177	0.3
Nawalparasi (West)	82,709	75,132	90.8	1,310	1.6	3,542	4.3	446	0.5	1,049	1.3	869	1.1	361	0.4
Rupandehi	238,171	216,546	90.9	4,383	1.8	10,705	4.5	1,346	0.6	2,471	1.0	2,012	0.8	708	0.3
Kapilbastu	121,861	110,098	90.3	2,846	2.3	5,316	4.4	729	0.6	1,239	1.0	1,209	1.0	424	0.3
Dang	162,266	148,400	91.5	2,380	1.5	6,908	4.3	1,156	0.7	1,277	0.8	1,573	1.0	572	0.4
Banke	129,234	113,588	87.9	1,630	1.3	7,795	6.0	1,236	1.0	1,421	1.1	2,570	2.0	994	0.8
Bardiya	106,285	96,474	90.8	1,608	1.5	4,620	4.3	559	0.5	1,593	1.5	1,224	1.2	207	0.2
Karnali															
Dolpa	9,380	8,410	89.7	120	1.3	404	4.3	10	0.1	79	0.8	324	3.5	33	0.4
Mugu	12,430	11,119	89.5	296	2.4	666	5.4	28	0.2	153	1.2	140	1.1	28	0.2
Humla	11,204	10,155	90.6	254	2.3	373	3.3	58	0.5	131	1.2	170	1.5	63	0.6
Jumla	24,422	20,741	84.9	1,014	4.2	1,522	6.2	73	0.3	362	1.5	641	2.6	69	0.3
Kalikot	26,770	25,033	93.5	223	0.8	1,163	4.3	37	0.1	176	0.7	84	0.3	54	0.2

Area	Total households	Number of households without any such small-scale enterprise		Types of small-scale non-agricultural enterprises											
				Cottage industry		Trade/ business		Transportation		Service		Other		Not stated	
Dailekh	54,594	49,986	91.6	967	1.8	2,036	3.7	203	0.4	355	0.7	726	1.3	321	0.6
Jajarkot	37,453	34,532	92.2	660	1.8	1,369	3.7	62	0.2	299	0.8	405	1.1	126	0.3
Rukum (West)	37,290	34,635	92.9	393	1.1	1,484	4.0	80	0.2	423	1.1	183	0.5	92	0.2
Salyan	54,672	49,826	91.1	1,105	2.0	1,949	3.6	132	0.2	879	1.6	630	1.2	151	0.3
Surkhet	97,822	87,749	89.7	1,884	1.9	5,202	5.3	569	0.6	1,039	1.1	928	0.9	451	0.5
Sudurpaschim															
Bajura	28,041	25,442	90.7	745	2.7	1,144	4.1	96	0.3	190	0.7	347	1.2	77	0.3
Bajhang	38,025	34,405	90.5	1,042	2.7	1,460	3.8	102	0.3	476	1.3	417	1.1	123	0.3
Darchula	28,381	25,789	90.9	340	1.2	897	3.2	136	0.5	356	1.3	637	2.2	226	0.8
Baitadi	49,407	45,480	92.1	1,413	2.9	1,438	2.9	106	0.2	357	0.7	391	0.8	222	0.4
Dadeldhura	31,172	28,929	92.8	384	1.2	1,259	4.0	115	0.4	233	0.7	196	0.6	56	0.2
Doti	45,140	42,123	93.3	613	1.4	1,504	3.3	96	0.2	377	0.8	292	0.6	135	0.3
Achham	49,567	45,300	91.4	1,169	2.4	1,771	3.6	85	0.2	339	0.7	825	1.7	78	0.2
Kailali	195,872	176,124	89.9	2,635	1.3	10,783	5.5	1,339	0.7	2,087	1.1	2,251	1.1	653	0.3
Kanchanpur	111,167	100,775	90.7	1,621	1.5	5,462	4.9	678	0.6	1,394	1.3	918	0.8	319	0.3

Annex 9: Number of households and usually residing populations, households with absentees and absent population living within the country, households with absentees abroad and absent population living abroad, by sex, NPHC 2021

Area	Households and usually residing population				Households with members absent living in the country				Households with members absent living abroad			
	Households	Population			Households	Population			Households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Nepal	6,666,937	29,164,578	14,253,551	14,911,027	889,522	2,267,236	1,294,935	972,301	1,555,961	2,190,592	1,799,675	390,917
Urban/Rural												
Urban municipalities	4,479,662	19,296,788	9,454,545	9,842,243	507,033	1,183,202	691,644	491,558	1,044,566	1,468,517	1,186,980	281,537
Rural municipalities	2,187,275	9,867,790	4,799,006	5,068,784	382,489	1,084,034	603,291	480,743	511,395	722,075	612,695	109,,380
Ecological zones												
Mountain	409,799	1,772,948	874,260	898,688	93,357	266,719	148,488	118,231	66,981	116,060	81,811	34,249
Hill	2,949,056	11,757,624	5,717,247	6,040,377	508,447	1,399,384	771,607	627,777	691,979	990,723	787,722	203,001
Tarai	3,308,082	15,634,006	7,662,044	7,971,962	287,718	601,133	374,840	226,293	797,001	1,083,809	930,142	153,667
Provinces												
Koshi	1,191,556	4,961,412	2,417,328	2,544,084	153,603	347,361	193,634	153,727	269,892	343,034	286,631	56,403
Madhesh	1,156,715	6,114,600	3,065,751	3,048,849	76,680	188,548	120,693	67,855	252,015	304,286	292,427	11,859
Bagmati	1,570,927	6,116,866	3,048,684	3,068,182	235,374	713,688	389,907	323,781	283,228	397,930	280,120	117,810
Gandaki	662,480	2,466,427	1,170,833	1,295,594	136,668	362,874	195,458	167,416	207,910	286,593	239,788	46,805
Lumbini	1,141,902	5,122,078	2,454,408	2,667,670	144,402	323,011	192,729	130,282	308,073	420,906	367,670	53,236
Karnali	366,255	1,688,412	823,761	864,651	51,905	121,647	72,052	49,595	62,728	94,320	77,278	17,042
Sudurpaschim	577,102	2,694,783	1,272,786	1,421,997	90,890	210,107	130,462	79,645	172,115	343,523	255,761	87,762
Districts												
Koshi												
Taplejung	27,798	120,590	60,773	59,817	3,645	8,607	4,526	4,081	4,847	6,237	5,374	863
Sankhuwasabha	39,173	158,041	79,579	78,462	8,418	19,139	10,368	8,771	6,369	7,904	6,858	1,046
Solukhumbu	26,319	104,851	52,747	52,104	6,206	16,109	8,448	7,661	3,740	4,948	3,593	1,355
Okhaldhunga	34,294	139,552	68,080	71,472	8,668	32,316	17,365	14,951	5,453	7,449	6,258	1,191
Khotang	41,750	175,298	86,637	88,661	11,177	31,222	16,489	14,733	8,855	11,207	10,090	1,117

Area	Households and usually residing population				Households with members absent living in the country				Households with members absent living abroad			
	Households	Population			Households	Population			Households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Bhojpur	38,631	157,923	78,211	79,712	8,997	23,871	12,683	11,188	7,216	9,109	8,065	1,044
Dhankuta	37,648	150,599	73,824	76,775	7,764	18,942	9,852	9,090	7,979	9,592	8,461	1,131
Tehrathum	21,857	88,731	43,581	45,150	3,855	9,015	4,863	4,152	4,680	5,772	5,221	551
Panchthar	42,495	172,400	85,683	86,717	7,731	16,995	8,889	8,106	9,455	11,701	10,326	1,375
Ilam	70,532	279,534	139,431	140,103	9,783	19,255	10,118	9,137	14,795	18,845	14,949	3,896
Jhapa	245,142	998,054	478,509	519,545	21,322	38,551	22,460	16,091	69,824	91,314	73,025	18,289
Morang	272,283	1,148,156	557,512	590,644	22,797	43,507	25,482	18,025	60,757	75,868	63,847	12,021
Sunsari	212,545	926,962	449,023	477,939	15,784	28,520	17,800	10,720	48,412	62,071	52,049	10,022
Udayapur	81,089	340,721	163,738	176,983	17,456	41,312	24,291	17,021	17,510	21,017	18,515	2,502
Madhesh												
Saptari	146,854	706,255	351,368	354,887	9,934	23,548	15,435	8,113	28,783	33,510	32,338	1,172
Siraha	148,571	739,953	363,724	376,229	6,594	15,275	9,884	5,391	47,935	56,491	55,530	961
Dhanusha	177,143	867,747	429,893	437,854	9,326	23,090	14,332	8,758	61,000	73,688	71,920	1,768
Mahottari	137,902	706,994	349,159	357,835	7,854	20,354	12,809	7,545	42,436	52,674	51,070	1,604
Sarlahi	164,893	862,470	435,131	427,339	12,862	31,844	19,977	11,867	29,054	35,084	32,669	2,415
Rautahat	137,032	813,573	408,403	405,170	10,267	25,045	16,589	8,456	18,995	23,892	22,645	1,247
Bara	131,240	763,137	389,787	373,350	10,771	25,210	16,426	8,784	14,472	17,357	15,824	1,533
Parsa	113,080	654471	338,286	316,185	9,072	24,182	15,241	8,941	9,340	11,590	10,431	1,159
Bagmati												
Dolakha	49,538	172,767	83,720	89,047	14,273	47,497	25,879	21,618	6,708	9,100	6,797	2,303
Sindhupalchok	71,773	262,624	129,205	133,419	22,854	73,855	39,905	33,950	12,759	17,532	11,154	6,378
Rasuwa	11,140	46,689	24,035	22,654	1,863	4,836	2,532	2,304	1,810	2,302	1,329	973
Dhading	83,642	325,710	159,048	166,662	22,760	68,085	36,786	31,299	14,930	19,063	15,859	3,204
Nuwakot	68,679	263,391	128,998	134,393	20,815	65,446	35,532	29,914	11,996	15,608	12,162	3,446
Kathmandu	544,867	2,041,587	1,035,726	1,005,861	36,229	90,819	48,488	42,331	97,099	144,884	92,944	51,940
Bhaktapur	108,503	432,132	218,418	213,714	6,639	14,663	8,256	6,407	17,293	24,039	15,972	8,067
Lalitpur	140,367	551,667	277,131	274,536	8,016	22,012	11,720	10,292	24,149	36,874	23,294	13,580
Kavrepalanchok	91,428	364,039	178,909	185,130	26,583	95,624	52,038	43,586	15,096	19,858	14,812	5,046

Area	Households and usually residing population				Households with members absent living in the country				Households with members absent living abroad			
	Households	Population			Households	Population			Households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Ramechhap	46,489	170,302	80,824	89,478	20,265	84,008	45,417	38,591	7,353	9,853	7,875	1,978
Sindhuli	69,364	300,026	147,065	152,961	18,572	56,666	31,558	25,108	11,280	13,733	12,013	1,720
Makwanpur	105,792	466,073	233,816	232,257	17,362	50,281	28,063	22,218	15,894	20,020	15,254	4,766
Chitwan	179,345	719,859	351,789	368,070	19,143	39,896	23,733	16,163	46,861	65,064	50,655	14,409
Gandaki												
Gorkha	71,826	251,027	118,155	132,872	26,760	79,772	42,937	36,835	17,384	23,068	19,325	3,743
Manang	1,572	5,658	3,192	2,466	470	951	444	507	211	319	205	114
Mustang	3,674	14,452	7,934	6,518	1,261	2,623	1,307	1,316	757	1,207	747	460
Myagdi	28,830	107,033	52,153	54,880	6,142	14,777	7,305	7,472	8,320	10,766	8,961	1,805
Kaski	160,651	600,051	292,791	307,260	14,384	34,194	18,541	15,653	45,499	66,327	50,594	15,733
Lamjung	44,170	155,852	74,077	81,775	12,500	31,656	16,792	14,864	13,044	16,871	14,762	2,109
Tanahu	88,583	321,153	150,094	171,059	20,893	53,977	29,298	24,679	29,026	37,372	33,339	4,033
Nawalparasi (East)	93,925	378,079	177,887	200,192	11,945	25,436	14,549	10,887	33,454	44,771	38,152	6,619
Syangja	68,959	253,024	116,678	136,346	19,310	57,309	30,828	26,481	25,518	35,289	31,292	3,997
Parbat	36,137	130,887	61,678	69,209	10,155	30,792	16,759	14,033	11,772	16,446	14,114	2,332
Baglung	64,153	249,211	116,194	133,017	12,848	31,387	16,698	14,689	22,925	34,157	28,297	5,860
Lumbini												
Rukum (East)	12,886	56,786	27,516	29,270	1,306	3,300	1,764	1,536	2,532	3,108	2,864	244
Rolpa	52,221	234,793	109,871	124,922	7,535	18,064	9,992	8,072	15,028	20,024	17,812	2,212
Pyuthan	56,203	232,019	104,132	127,887	9,590	19,840	11,994	7,846	23,197	31,720	29,015	2,705
Gulmi	66,125	246,494	112,025	134,469	18,889	51,841	28,913	22,928	27,183	41,550	35,479	6,071
Arghakhanchi	48,465	177,086	80,672	96,414	13,227	37,063	20,956	16,107	20,364	29,934	26,270	3,664
Palpa	65,049	245,027	112,761	132,266	16,961	46,182	25,313	20,869	22,955	30,698	27,786	2,912
Nawalparasi (West)	82,738	386,868	188,182	198,686	5,408	10,137	6,262	3,875	21,924	27,942	24,570	3,372
Rupandehi	238,320	1,121,957	550,478	571,479	13,696	27,216	16,313	10,903	58,935	79,818	67,233	12,585
Kapilbastu	121,946	682,961	334,687	348,274	7,091	14,791	9,209	5,582	31,072	43,881	39,273	4,608
Dang	162,316	674,993	320,573	354,420	17,024	33,802	20,763	13,039	41,798	53,394	47,199	6,195
Banke	129,307	603,194	296,745	306,449	11,774	20,828	13,989	6,839	22,492	29,594	25,697	3,897

Area	Households and usually residing population				Households with members absent living in the country				Households with members absent living abroad			
	Households	Population			Households	Population			Households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Bardiya	106,326	459,900	216,766	243,134	21,901	39,947	27,261	12,686	20,593	29,243	24,472	4,771
Karnali												
Dolpa	9,398	42,774	21,371	21,403	1,031	2,139	1,180	959	324	430	327	103
Mugu	12,439	64,549	32,381	32,168	2,194	5,795	3,450	2,345	730	1,116	870	246
Humla	11,228	55,394	27,886	27,508	3,843	10,529	5,938	4,591	525	796	514	282
Jumla	24,438	118,349	59,228	59,121	3,695	9,548	5,556	3,992	1,592	2,703	1,987	716
Kalikot	26,779	145,292	72,245	73,047	3,991	12,373	7,090	5,283	2,746	5,586	3,923	1,663
Dailekh	54,610	252,313	120,774	131,539	8,030	21,179	12,386	8,793	12,249	19,343	16,235	3,108
Jajarkot	37,466	189,360	94,063	95,297	3,887	8,999	5,340	3,659	3,791	6,136	4,724	1,412
Rukum (West)	37,303	166,740	81,091	85,649	4,887	10,579	6,150	4,429	7,231	10,193	8,518	1,675
Salyan	54,701	238,515	114,982	123,533	5,948	13,224	7,683	5,541	12,800	17,024	14,745	2,279
Surkhet	97,893	415,126	199,740	215,386	14,399	27,282	17,279	10,003	20,740	30,993	25,435	5,558
Sudurpaschim												
Bajura	28,065	138,523	67,070	71,453	5,383	14,898	8,812	6,086	6,182	14,339	9,621	4,718
Bajhang	38,048	189,085	88,470	100,615	7,068	19,402	11,909	7,493	12,593	34,093	22,170	11,923
Darchula	28,417	133,310	64,424	68,886	7,162	18,418	11,144	7,274	5,088	7,448	6,342	1,106
Baitadi	49,428	242,157	113,864	128,293	8,189	20,048	12,932	7,116	13,117	22,821	18,581	4,240
Dadeldhura	31,193	139,602	65,893	73,709	5,658	13,528	8,412	5,116	9,233	15,518	12,689	2,829
Doti	45,182	204,831	93,604	111,227	6,084	13,890	8,625	5,265	17,629	28,574	23,759	4,815
Achham	49,595	228,852	105,319	123,533	8,193	19,969	12,302	7,667	19,409	44,167	31,056	13,111
Kailali	195,957	904,666	433,456	471,210	25,584	57,569	34,722	22,847	52,807	110,328	79,947	30,381
Kanchanpur	111,217	513,757	240,686	273,071	17,569	32,385	21,604	10,781	36,057	66,235	51,596	14,639

Annex 10: The number and proportion of households with at least one member having a disability, by district, NPHC 2021

Area	Households with at least one person with disabilities		Total households
	Number	Percent	
Koshi			
Taplejung	996	3.6	27,798
Sankhuwasabha	1,744	4.5	39,173
Solukhumbu	1,109	4.2	26,319
Okhaldhunga	1,582	4.6	34,294
Khotang	1,628	3.9	41,750
Bhojpur	2,056	5.3	38,631
Dhankuta	1,753	4.7	37,648
Tehrathum	822	3.8	21,857
Panchthar	1,489	3.5	42,495
Ilam	1,973	2.8	70,532
Jhapa	6,950	2.8	245,142
Morang	6,593	2.4	272,283
Sunsari	4,626	2.2	212,545
Udayapur	2,990	3.7	81,089
Madhesh			
Saptari	3,372	2.3	146,854
Siraha	3,403	2.3	148,571
Dhanusa	3,887	2.2	177,143
Mahottari	3,342	2.4	137,902
Sarlahi	3,969	2.4	164,893
Rautahat	2,530	1.8	137,032
Bara	2,596	2.0	131,240
Parsa	2,521	2.2	113,080
Bagmati			
Dolakha	2,438	4.9	49,538
Sindhupalchok	3,204	4.5	71,773
Rasuwa	516	4.6	11,140

Area	Households with at least one person with disabilities		Total households
	Number	Percent	
Dhading	3,198	3.8	83,642
Nuwakot	2,524	3.7	68,679
Kathmandu	9,839	1.8	544,867
Bhaktapur	1,677	1.5	108,503
Lalitpur	2,342	1.7	140,367
Kavrepalanchok	2,944	3.2	91,428
Ramechhap	2,132	4.6	46,489
Sindhuli	2,310	3.3	69,364
Makwanpur	2,911	2.8	105,792
Chitwan	5,182	2.9	179,345
Gandaki			
Gorkha	3,536	4.9	71,826
Manang	103	6.6	1,572
Mustang	156	4.2	3,674
Myagdi	1,739	6.0	28,830
Kaski	4,198	2.6	160,651
Lamjung	2,015	4.6	44,170
Tanahu	2,855	3.2	88,583
Nawalparasi East	3,987	4.2	93,925
Syangja	2,411	3.5	68,959
Parbat	1,674	4.6	36,137
Baglung	2,565	4.0	64,153
Lumbini			
Rukum East	741	5.8	12,886
Rolpa	2,779	5.3	52,221
Pyuthan	2,091	3.7	56,203
Gulmi	2,495	3.8	66,125
Arghakhanchi	2,274	4.7	48,465
Palpa	2,351	3.6	65,049
Nawalparasi West	2,569	3.1	82,738
Rupandehi	5,534	2.3	238,320

Area	Households with at least one person with disabilities		Total households
	Number	Percent	
Kapilbastu	3,623	3.0	121,946
Dang	4,125	2.5	162,316
Banke	4,067	3.1	129,307
Bardiya	4,770	4.5	106,326
Karnali			
Dolpa	413	4.4	9,398
Mugu	533	4.3	12,439
Humla	579	5.2	11,228
Jumla	768	3.1	24,438
Kalikot	1,191	4.4	26,779
Dailekh	2,748	5.0	54,610
Jajarkot	2,938	7.8	37,466
Rukum West	1,384	3.7	37,303
Salyan	2,430	4.4	54,701
Surkhet	3,902	4.0	97,893
Sudurpaschim			
Bajura	1,506	5.4	28,065
Bajhang	1,532	4.0	38,048
Darchula	837	2.9	28,417
Baitadi	2,106	4.3	49,428
Dadeldhura	1,416	4.5	31,193
Doti	1,779	3.9	45,182
Achham	2,265	4.6	49,595
Kailali	6,923	3.5	195,957
Kanchanpur	4,499	4.0	111,217

Annex 11 : Household assets and facilities

Annex 11.1: Number of households owning modern household amenities and assets, by districts, NPHC, 2021

		No amenities /assets		At least one amenity/ asset		Radios	Televisions	Land line telephones	Mobile phones (ordinary)	Mobile phones (smart)	Computer/Laptop	Internet	Cars/jeeps/vans	Motorcycles/ scooters	Bicycles	Electric fans	Refrigerators	Washing machines	Air conditioners
Districts	**Total households**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**														
Koshi																			
Taplejung	27,776	1,781	6.4	25,995	93.6	15,593	8,775	992	23,697	16,728	1,641	5,121	253	1,320	256	312	340	129	84
Sankhuwasabha	39,,118	2,584	6.6	36,534	93.4	20,862	14,137	1,280	31,383	25,009	2,438	12,585	350	3,111	606	3,263	2,332	83	31
Solukhumbu	26,239	1,843	7.0	24,396	93.0	14,680	8,915	1,148	20,983	15,273	1,476	5,773	258	1,502	248	163	1,054	230	17
Okhaldhunga	34,286	2,799	8.2	31,487	91.8	16,457	9,389	639	28,316	18,638	1,297	4,306	219	1,798	203	464	550	31	16
Khotang	41,720	3,486	8.4	38,234	91.6	16,309	10,676	707	34,469	23,461	1,828	6,341	249	2,828	552	495	783	119	37
Bhojpur	38,580	2,887	7.5	35,693	92.5	21,932	9,487	651	32,211	22,061	1,530	10,042	210	1,754	220	456	584	39	20
Dhankuta	37,616	1,146	3.0	36,470	97.0	21,689	20,481	1,409	31,045	28,835	3,319	20,487	610	4,828	543	2,814	2,585	318	36
Tehrathum	21,845	863	4.0	20,982	96.0	11,767	10,514	530	18,695	14,715	1,406	4,316	117	1,637	143	194	435	62	28
Panchthar	42,437	2,300	5.4	40,137	94.6	20,897	16,141	867	35,639	28,382	2,341	12,307	386	4,542	365	1,446	1,022	136	34
Ilam	70,501	2,447	3.5	68,054	96.5	39,909	38,274	1,931	59,070	51,383	5,949	23,960	1,628	11,741	5,013	9,627	4,680	555	84
Jhapa	245,019	4,602	1.9	240,417	98.1	96,182	166,266	9,664	162,107	203,416	36,478	133,663	7,815	84,867	149,254	207,104	99,664	10,431	3,017
Morang	272,160	7,686	2.8	264,474	97.2	65,444	175,193	7,317	180,139	210,996	39,556	105,463	6,740	87,937	185,758	223,669	94,369	10,019	3,985
Sunsari	212,407	5,433	2.6	206,974	97.4	65,226	128,932	8,181	144,170	169,454	34,086	92,343	5,725	73,061	120,662	175,491	82,634	6,692	1,927
Udayapur	81,051	4,494	5.5	76,557	94.5	16,067	32,414	1,316	62,183	55,372	7,235	17,151	1,400	13,971	22,126	39,615	15,822	345	133
Madhesh																			
Saptari	146,816	9,081	6.2	137,735	93.8	24,970	59,964	1,997	107,963	86,016	9,548	18,061	1,538	40,001	102,558	113,798	14,359	1,436	444
Siraha	148,549	6,820	4.6	141,729	95.4	37,354	68,166	2,334	101,902	104,538	12,726	37,605	2,169	50,263	97,498	118,248	15,786	1,362	646
Dhanusha	177,091	5,804	3.3	171,287	96.7	35,519	92,184	2,867	118,893	133,904	17,414	52,582	2,456	63,464	113,823	149,688	21,298	2,676	1131
Mahottari	137,886	7,024	5.1	130,862	94.9	22,095	60,824	1,316	94,154	95,954	9,105	31,952	1,534	41,650	85,419	112,418	11,804	1,072	369
Sarlahi	164,824	9,069	5.5	155,755	94.5	28,258	63,514	2,076	128,625	102,988	9,760	24,031	2,379	52,722	104,641	121,769	15,854	1,501	602
Rautahat	137,025	5,663	4.1	131,362	95.9	31,929	39,891	2,436	112,860	85,786	9,477	25,989	2,267	48,071	98,169	105,170	12,105	1,043	397
Bara	131,179	4,295	3.3	126,884	96.7	32,662	61,896	2,225	108,874	87,508	11,243	29,063	2,101	50,689	97,704	101,201	16,753	1,707	609
Parsa	113,013	3,413	3.0	109,600	97.0	43,662	57,918	3,681	91,429	76,390	11,446	28,733	2,250	47,736	79,654	89,503	17,694	4,418	2,060
Bagmati																			
Dolakha	49,493	2,899	5.9	46,594	94.1	31,136	24,380	771	40,393	25,855	3,063	10,251	681	3,759	517	1,225	2,315	226	49
Sindhupalchok	71,697	6,436	9.0	65,261	91.0	31,463	30,984	1,181	56,002	39,065	4,060	11,410	886	7,120	1,441	7,468	5,846	248	58
Rasuwa	11,131	1,075	9.7	10,056	90.3	3,631	4,224	412	8,879	7,203	900	2,462	271	1,511	324	961	1,030	148	77
Dhading	83,622	5,562	6.7	78,060	93.3	27,386	41,559	1,645	66,110	50,041	5,044	20,531	1,309	11,550	2,895	22,508	11,549	784	164
Nuwakot	68,646	4,400	6.4	64,246	93.6	28,814	33,905	1,062	54,254	42,874	4,636	19,733	1,088	11,701	2,691	18,319	9,689	587	171
Kathmandu	542,892	3,532	0.7	539,360	99.3	148,075	389,552	96,356	324,892	506,161	263,447	421,331	55,271	263,069	62,494	237,640	265,828	100,835	11,565

		No amenities /assets		At least one amenity/ asset		Radios	Televisions	Land line telephones	Mobile phones (ordinary)	Mobile phones (smart)	Computer/Laptop	Internet	Cars/jeeps/vans	Motorcycles/ scooters	Bicycles	Electric fans	Refrigerators	Washing machines	Air conditioners
Bhaktapur	108,406	911	0.8	107,495	99.2	34,698	75,056	14,007	65,349	100,538	49438	83,221	8643	54869	17675	54154	50992	15431	1528
Lalitpur	140,130	2,172	1.5	137,958	98.5	55,118	103,719	24,093	82,336	127,096	66,526	101,497	15,520	72,923	25,216	66,305	67,006	2,5647	3,312
Kavrepalanchok	91,330	3,854	4.2	87,476	95.8	28,433	52,586	3,576	72,885	63,781	12,928	34,792	3,085	20,457	3,796	20,714	16,435	2,535	263
Ramechhap	46,466	4,015	8.6	42,451	91.4	19,060	17,836	769	38,678	20,901	2,129	3,446	302	3,696	836	4,470	2,272	103	50
Sindhuli	69,317	4,995	7.2	64,322	92.8	24,005	24,100	952	55,198	40,328	3,863	12,056	809	8,240	3,809	21,361	7,971	346	83
Makwanpur	105,620	4,782	4.5	100,838	95.5	39,286	58,620	3,169	81,135	76,458	14,575	37,852	3,053	26,028	13,036	51,760	31,320	4,515	698
Chitwan	179,167	3,792	2.1	175,375	97.9	67,562	115,453	10,793	122,557	154,408	43,843	106,331	8,936	75,813	107,652	147,896	97,957	18,672	4,166
Gandaki																			
Gorkha	71,729	4,713	6.6	67,016	93.4	24,071	37,542	1,892	55,417	41,203	4,366	18,367	1,508	6,132	1,385	17,614	11,261	535	112
Manang	1,547	74	4.8	1,473	95.2	290	914	75	1,064	1,178	195	584	37	260	22	13	300	42	1
Mustang	3,606	123	3.4	3,483	96.6	880	1,980	313	2,532	2,782	338	1,730	152	721	56	8	616	146	4
Myagdi	28,766	1,967	6.8	26,799	93.2	7,319	11,740	757	20,123	21,427	2,418	13,040	556	2,300	667	3,201	2,991	289	24
Kaski	160,416	2,552	1.6	157,864	98.4	58,300	116,923	18,726	99,810	141,684	48,353	105,747	11,726	71,489	24,815	99,295	82,366	1,7964	1,357
Lamjung	44,074	1,715	3.9	42,359	96.1	21,859	24,843	1,228	34,389	32,133	4,776	17,472	814	5,400	1,547	13,783	10,832	636	99
Tanahu	88,513	2,519	2.8	85,994	97.2	29,352	51,191	3,102	61,207	69,069	12,258	41,491	2,582	19,734	5,908	49,152	30,734	2,401	333
Nawalparasi (East)	93,850	1,770	1.9	92,080	98.1	39,964	55,569	3,022	63,236	79,143	16,099	57,070	3,092	31,615	50,121	75,460	42,993	5,728	1,106
Syangja	68,923	1,507	2.2	67,416	97.8	23,002	43,734	1,792	55,096	52,278	8,065	25,100	1,624	13,181	2,565	23,064	16,859	1,246	96
Parbat	36,112	1,157	3.2	34,955	96.8	14,775	21,306	1,383	29,706	26,516	4,168	12,291	734	4,075	1,206	7,132	4,731	456	56
Baglung	64,096	2,625	4.1	61,471	95.9	22,884	28,820	1,898	47,979	47277	6,098	24,115	1252	5190	1,389	6,172	5,466	777	86
Lumbini																			
Rukum (East)	12,878	1,422	11.0	11,456	89.0	6,602	1,905	320	9,470	7670	663	1,009	151	305	112	122	77	4	6
Rolpa	52,206	3,328	6.4	48,878	93.6	28,348	8,358	1,021	42,328	34446	2,425	6,960	680	1,606	304	858	383	31	20
Pyuthan	56,195	2,945	5.2	53,250	94.8	20,026	18,718	658	44,504	38728	2,227	9,739	470	3,715	1,681	9,273	2,994	137	43
Gulmi	66,100	1,436	2.2	64,664	97.8	39,985	30,744	1,992	55,218	50040	5,514	27,398	1,075	8,057	3,403	6,288	4,657	392	101
Arghakhanchi	48,449	1,333	2.8	47,116	97.2	27,565	25,765	760	38,895	34226	2,979	14,956	816	5,707	1,481	5,681	3,236	314	93
Palpa	64,991	1,605	2.5	63,386	97.5	39,362	33,276	3,437	50,411	51547	9,449	31,492	2,870	10,864	2,469	14,719	9,989	795	116
Nawalparasi (West)	82,709	1,991	2.4	80,718	97.6	14,195	49,369	1,871	57,833	64655	10,429	30,363	2,638	32,367	62,907	69,497	30,290	2,218	876
Rupandehi	238,171	3,693	1.6	234,478	98.4	60,579	145,440	12,291	161,081	200236	43,621	126,326	10,131	102,183	152,187	211,362	114,788	18,057	7,939
Kapilbastu	121,861	4,391	3.6	117,470	96.4	21,781	46,924	1,834	90,821	85649	9,573	31,044	2,395	40,040	95,081	96,429	28,575	3,524	1,255
Dang	162,266	5,356	3.3	156,910	96.7	64,693	79,757	4,282	126,243	124738	19,678	55,458	3,428	31,785	43,220	85,751	28,751	2,316	547
Banke	129,234	5,888	4.6	123,346	95.4	31,335	58,307	3,830	87,662	90598	14,159	43,909	2,713	35,395	81,346	97,564	34,654	2,858	1,927
Bardiya	106,285	2,202	2.1	104,083	97.9	31,061	37,441	1,500	86,936	78963	6,389	32,381	1,457	19,391	82,017	86,683	19,563	561	379
Karnali																			
Dolpa	9,380	1,466	15.6	7,914	84.4	1,868	2,506	288	7,108	3805	321	643	16	224	5	78	6	0	2
Mugu	12,430	1,096	8.8	11,334	91.2	5,235	867	213	10,756	5667	577	491	42	84	9	14	13	2	1
Humla	11,204	1,276	11.4	9,928	88.6	4,352	1,235	196	9,275	4467	445	397	22	31	1	24	1	2	0
Jumla	24,422	2,115	8.7	22,307	91.3	9,566	5,020	519	20,549	13611	951	2065	131	1127	189	80	43	15	7

		No amenities /assets		At least one amenity/ asset		Radios	Televisions	Land line telephones	Mobile phones (ordinary)	Mobile phones (smart)	Computer/Laptop	Internet	Cars/jeeps/vans	Motorcycles/ scooters	Bicycles	Electric fans	Refrigerators	Washing machines	Air conditioners
Kalikot	26,770	2,280	8.5	24,490	91.5	14,036	1,140	230	23,265	12357	509	3182	64	309	47	77	43	7	1
Dailekh	54,594	5,326	9.8	49,268	90.2	30,114	3,874	654	44,417	27,998	1,552	6,458	285	1,454	169	952	659	12	7
Jajarkot	37,453	3,390	9.1	34,063	90.9	20,119	2,481	459	31,151	19,008	1,125	4,443	297	799	147	676	339	7	7
Rukum (West)	37,290	3,055	8.2	34,235	91.8	17,785	5,850	483	31,420	18,240	1,799	4,447	137	1,684	270	1055	431	22	17
Salyan	54,672	2,378	4.3	52,294	95.7	28,652	9,365	793	47,189	36,638	2,286	15,603	403	3,064	482	2010	893	55	21
Surkhet	97,822	4,131	4.2	93,691	95.8	36,354	32,220	3,057	75,880	71,958	10,905	36,505	1,642	15,697	5,285	40311	14,711	900	245
Sudurpaschim																			
Bajura	28,041	3,424	12.2	24,617	87.8	13,469	2,799	413	22,740	11,660	725	2,716	152	383	88	269	122	6	3
Bajhang	38,025	3,169	8.3	34,856	91.7	25,252	3,453	422	32,861	18,571	991	6,255	185	550	125	535	206	4	4
Darchula	28,381	1,533	5.4	26,848	94.6	17,886	5,679	469	24,045	16,173	962	4,060	118	327	126	3542	722	79	25
Baitadi	49,407	3,585	7.3	45,822	92.7	28,862	7,621	751	42,466	22,670	1,286	6,407	285	889	175	1596	322	19	16
Dadeldhura	31,172	1,962	6.3	29,210	93.7	15,520	6,629	524	25,862	18,546	1,522	8,347	402	2,026	547	4131	696	38	16
Doti	45,140	5,598	12.4	39,542	87.6	21,004	5,850	564	34,377	21,721	1,136	6,511	272	1,557	776	5870	1,050	30	8
Achham	49,567	6,182	12.5	43,385	87.5	25,439	3,039	389	37,989	23,951	1,259	6,584	220	1,631	177	2479	489	23	12
Kailali	195,872	4,291	2.2	191,581	97.8	58,383	78,975	5,032	151,587	145,160	19,866	58,117	3,705	49,119	133,133	162,773	36,151	1,610	1,219
Kanchanpur	111,167	2,026	1.8	109,141	98.2	39,869	56,091	3,814	84,188	82,982	10,270	46,450	1,203	33,425	81,996	98,056	30,475	898	523

Annex 11.2: Number of households by their main source of drinking water, by district, NPHC 2021

Districts	Total households	Tap/piped water (in premises)		Tap/piped water (outside premises)		Tubewell/handpump		Covered well/kuwa		Uncovered well/kuwa		Spout water		River/stream		Jar/bottle		Other	
Koshi																			
Taplejung	27,776	14,138	50.9	12,663	45.6	0	0.0	37	0.1	220	0.8	537	1.9	75	0.3	24	0.1	82	0.3
Sankhuwasabha	39,118	15,073	38.5	15,736	40.2	0	0.0	792	2.0	906	2.3	6,182	15.8	329	0.8	36	0.1	64	0.2
Solukhumbu	26,239	15,233	58.1	9,660	36.8	0	0.0	105	0.4	208	0.8	927	3.5	60	0.2	10	0.0	36	0.1
Okhaldhunga	34,286	12,212	35.6	19,143	55.8	0	0.0	237	0.7	604	1.8	1,692	4.9	333	1.0	32	0.1	33	0.1
Khotang	41,720	18,625	44.6	18,442	44.2	0	0.0	506	1.2	1,471	3.5	2,324	5.6	178	0.4	113	0.3	61	0.1
Bhojpur	38,580	20,370	52.8	13,895	36.0	0	0.0	479	1.2	901	2.3	2,784	7.2	110	0.3	7	0.0	34	0.1
Dhankuta	37,616	19,960	53.1	14,751	39.2	0	0.0	391	1.0	1,060	2.8	1,252	3.3	128	0.3	24	0.1	50	0.1
Tehrathum	21,845	13,659	62.5	6,701	30.7	0	0.0	137	0.6	300	1.4	994	4.6	30	0.1	2	0.0	22	0.1
Panchthar	42,437	18,104	42.7	21,934	51.7	22	0.1	223	0.5	816	1.9	1,032	2.4	213	0.5	19	0.0	74	0.2
Ilam	70,501	31,044	44.0	29,387	41.7	4,211	6.0	554	0.8	2,528	3.6	1,893	2.7	509	0.7	126	0.2	249	0.4
Jhapa	245,019	76,423	31.2	21,762	8.9	139,206	56.8	2,725	1.1	2,893	1.2	1,070	0.4	84	0.0	333	0.1	523	0.2
Morang	272,160	55,617	20.4	17,467	6.4	190,524	70.0	716	0.3	1,172	0.4	1,730	0.6	125	0.0	3,567	1.3	1,242	0.5
Sunsari	212,407	72,378	34.1	17,371	8.2	117,348	55.2	750	0.4	1,226	0.6	2,160	1.0	224	0.1	398	0.2	552	0.3
Udayapur	81,051	24,809	30.6	20,774	25.6	25,347	31.3	2,327	2.9	5,308	6.5	1,843	2.3	327	0.4	125	0.2	191	0.2
Madhesh																			
Saptari	146,816	4,645	3.2	2,090	1.4	137,164	93.4	588	0.4	1,084	0.7	207	0.1	63	0.0	212	0.1	763	0.5
Siraha	148,549	15,059	10.1	8,262	5.6	116,759	78.6	1,535	1.0	4,074	2.7	689	0.5	285	0.2	378	0.3	1,508	1.0
Dhanusa	177,091	20,645	11.7	6,999	4.0	133,378	75.3	1,913	1.1	10,412	5.9	1,529	0.9	114	0.1	542	0.3	1,559	0.9
Mahottari	137,886	27,631	20.0	14,070	10.2	87,192	63.2	1,015	0.7	2,137	1.5	2,231	1.6	47	0.0	94	0.1	3,469	2.5
Sarlahi	164,824	29,231	17.7	13,100	7.9	111,407	67.6	1,625	1.0	5,747	3.5	1,289	0.8	85	0.1	406	0.2	1,934	1.2
Rautahat	137,025	26,285	19.2	10,463	7.6	94,793	69.2	714	0.5	778	0.6	1,899	1.4	87	0.1	229	0.2	1,777	1.3
Bara	131,179	30,070	22.9	16,069	12.2	79,496	60.6	456	0.3	1,006	0.8	2,622	2.0	21	0.0	78	0.1	1,361	1.0
Parsa	113,013	23,590	20.9	13,600	12.0	70,030	62.0	216	0.2	728	0.6	3,391	3.0	27	0.0	313	0.3	1,118	1.0
Bagmati																			
Dolakha	49,493	20,397	41.2	25,560	51.6	0	0.0	160	0.3	741	1.5	2,433	4.9	121	0.2	11	0.0	70	0.1
Sindhupalchok	71,697	23,090	32.2	40,283	56.2	20	0.0	183	0.3	1,252	1.7	6,498	9.1	205	0.3	38	0.1	128	0.2
Rasuwa	11,131	4,135	37.1	6,300	56.6	0	0.0	10	0.1	78	0.7	537	4.8	46	0.4	0	0.0	25	0.2
Dhading	83,622	32,324	38.7	39,111	46.8	269	0.3	515	0.6	1,751	2.1	8,884	10.6	485	0.6	172	0.2	111	0.1

Districts	Total households	Tap/piped water (in premises)		Tap/piped water (outside premises)		Tubewell/handpump		Covered well/kuwa		Uncovered well/kuwa		Spout water		River/stream		Jar/bottle		Other	
Nuwakot	68,646	24,099	35.1	36,161	52.7	0	0.0	865	1.3	1,498	2.2	5,568	8.1	267	0.4	106	0.2	82	0.1
Kathmandu	542,892	248,235	45.7	50,171	9.2	14,185	2.6	12,116	2.2	6,243	1.1	12,384	2.3	0	0.0	190,687	35.1	8,871	1.6
Bhaktapur	108,406	54,391	50.2	12,255	11.3	2,194	2.0	5,971	5.5	2,872	2.6	2,965	2.7	0	0.0	25,999	24.0	1,759	1.6
Lalitpur	140,130	62,021	44.3	16,884	12.0	868	0.6	3,491	2.5	3,340	2.4	3,875	2.8	0	0.0	44,242	31.6	5,409	3.9
Kavrepalanchok	91,330	39,766	43.5	33,115	36.3	301	0.3	4,173	4.6	4,082	4.5	7,420	8.1	579	0.6	1,605	1.8	289	0.3
Ramechhap	46,466	20,131	43.3	22,210	47.8	0	0.0	410	0.9	1,324	2.8	1,787	3.8	547	1.2	8	0.0	49	0.1
Sindhuli	69,317	21,845	31.5	25,356	36.6	3,173	4.6	3,717	5.4	10,107	14.6	4,003	5.8	480	0.7	547	0.8	89	0.1
Makwanpur	105,620	46,807	44.3	40,252	38.1	5,869	5.6	1,621	1.5	6,283	5.9	3,859	3.7	628	0.6	93	0.1	208	0.2
Chitwan	179,167	90,866	50.7	30,826	17.2	48,326	27.0	2,415	1.3	3,111	1.7	2,178	1.2	420	0.2	696	0.4	329	0.2
Gandaki																			
Gorkha	71,729	28,626	39.9	26,327	36.7	0	0.0	757	1.1	1,423	2.0	14,143	19.7	275	0.4	77	0.1	101	0.1
Manang	1,547	974	63.0	545	35.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	24	1.6	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Mustang	3,606	2,035	56.4	1,217	33.7	0	0.0	23	0.6	9	0.2	198	5.5	116	3.2	1	0.0	7	0.2
Myagdi	28,766	10,375	36.1	15,731	54.7	0	0.0	23	0.1	128	0.4	2,346	8.2	111	0.4	18	0.1	34	0.1
Kaski	160,416	105,363	65.7	25,311	15.8	247	0.2	734	0.5	1,113	0.7	7,961	5.0	412	0.3	18,587	11.6	688	0.4
Lamjung	44,074	29,189	66.2	11,213	25.4	0	0.0	88	0.2	446	1.0	2,649	6.0	332	0.8	86	0.2	71	0.2
Tanahu	88,513	45,855	51.8	30,495	34.5	0	0.0	2,060	2.3	3,221	3.6	5,627	6.4	407	0.5	669	0.8	179	0.2
Nawalparasi (East)	93,850	56,729	60.4	18,316	19.5	10,233	10.9	3,533	3.8	2,132	2.3	2,182	2.3	269	0.3	103	0.1	353	0.4
Syangja	68,923	29,237	42.4	32,455	47.1	254	0.4	465	0.7	956	1.4	5,170	7.5	206	0.3	24	0.0	156	0.2
Parbat	36,112	18,994	52.6	14,982	41.5	0	0.0	39	0.1	337	0.9	1,668	4.6	30	0.1	7	0.0	55	0.2
Baglung	64,096	19,884	31.0	38,876	60.7	42	0.1	86	0.1	531	0.8	3,599	5.6	316	0.5	662	1.0	100	0.2
Lumbini																			
Rukum (East)	12,878	58,30	45.3	5,511	42.8	0	0.0	11	0.1	88	0.7	1,371	10.6	61	0.5	0	0.0	6	0.0
Rolpa	52,206	247,61	47.4	21,809	41.8	0	0.0	125	0.2	1,270	2.4	3,747	7.2	283	0.5	6	0.0	205	0.4
Pyuthan	56,195	227,64	40.5	27,333	48.6	390	0.7	856	1.5	1,152	2.1	3,389	6.0	244	0.4	28	0.0	39	0.1
Gulmi	66,100	366,12	55.4	26,345	39.9	0	0.0	276	0.4	738	1.1	1,746	2.6	300	0.5	12	0.0	71	0.1
Arghakhanchi	48,449	234,43	48.4	19,765	40.8	660	1.4	590	1.2	1,065	2.2	1,947	4.0	532	1.1	421	0.9	26	0.1
Palpa	64,991	355,54	54.7	22,383	34.4	1,047	1.6	674	1.0	1,648	2.5	3,452	5.3	136	0.2	34	0.1	63	0.1
Nawalparasi (West)	82,709	254,27	30.7	9,843	11.9	42,599	51.5	281	0.3	632	0.8	1,617	2.0	140	0.2	1,781	2.2	389	0.5

Districts	Total households	Tap/piped water (in premises)		Tap/piped water (outside premises)		Tubewell/handpump		Covered well/kuwa		Uncovered well/kuwa		Spout water		River/stream		Jar/bottle		Other	
Rupandehi	238,171	112,775	47.4	29,755	12.5	90,440	38.0	187	0.1	658	0.3	2,033	0.9	19	0.0	1,259	0.5	1,045	0.4
Kapilbastu	121,861	25,777	21.2	12,086	9.9	79,582	65.3	240	0.2	559	0.5	894	0.7	78	0.1	992	0.8	1,653	1.4
Dang	162,266	65,480	40.4	25,618	15.8	19,681	12.1	25,926	16.0	16,610	10.2	4,671	2.9	2,566	1.6	504	0.3	1,210	0.7
Banke	129,234	33,133	25.6	13,694	10.6	65,745	50.9	450	0.3	1,211	0.9	4,185	3.2	33	0.0	9,396	7.3	1,387	1.1
Bardiya	106,285	20,086	18.9	9,922	9.3	73,812	69.4	168	0.2	541	0.5	556	0.5	41	0.0	695	0.7	464	0.4
Karnali																			
Dolpa	9,380	3,171	33.8	4,252	45.3	0	0.0	18	0.2	152	1.6	1,413	15.1	363	3.9	0	0.0	11	0.1
Mugu	12,430	2,104	16.9	5,675	45.7	0	0.0	3	0.0	43	0.3	4,243	34.1	350	2.8	1	0.0	11	0.1
Humla	11,204	2,223	19.8	7,157	63.9	2	0.0	3	0.0	20	0.2	1,555	13.9	85	0.8	0	0.0	159	1.4
Jumla	24,422	9,886	40.5	10,329	42.3	0	0.0	15	0.1	44	0.2	3,874	15.9	214	0.9	0	0.0	60	0.2
Kalikot	26,770	6,293	23.5	13,595	50.8	1	0.0	42	0.2	237	0.9	6,360	23.8	225	0.8	1	0.0	16	0.1
Dailekh	54,594	18,679	34.2	24,803	45.4	0	0.0	531	1.0	1,254	2.3	8,931	16.4	300	0.5	21	0.0	75	0.1
Jajarkot	37,453	13,154	35.1	18,312	48.9	0	0.0	64	0.2	382	1.0	5,044	13.5	353	0.9	21	0.1	123	0.3
Rukum (West)	37,290	15,157	40.6	18,986	50.9	0	0.0	19	0.1	299	0.8	2,608	7.0	195	0.5	8	0.0	18	0.0
Salyan	54,672	20,028	36.6	26,050	47.6	0	0.0	698	1.3	1,697	3.1	5,388	9.9	723	1.3	6	0.0	82	0.1
Surkhet	97,822	39,770	40.7	33,460	34.2	1,632	1.7	6,180	6.3	5,082	5.2	9,283	9.5	1,468	1.5	422	0.4	525	0.5
Sudurpaschim																			
Bajura	28,041	5,350	19.1	19,701	70.3	0	0.0	39	0.1	98	0.3	2,627	9.4	172	0.6	7	0.0	47	0.2
Bajhang	38,025	9,432	24.8	23,376	61.5	0	0.0	412	1.1	513	1.3	3,858	10.1	349	0.9	0	0.0	85	0.2
Darchula	28,381	13,977	49.2	12,606	44.4	0	0.0	130	0.5	269	0.9	1,155	4.1	194	0.7	5	0.0	45	0.2
Baitadi	49,407	10,675	21.6	30,622	62.0	0	0.0	542	1.1	1,884	3.8	4,791	9.7	824	1.7	22	0.0	47	0.1
Dadeldhura	31,172	14,219	45.6	12,292	39.4	225	0.7	748	2.4	762	2.4	2,300	7.4	553	1.8	21	0.1	52	0.2
Doti	45,140	11,474	25.4	23,119	51.2	0	0.0	500	1.1	1,747	3.9	6,353	14.1	1,840	4.1	43	0.1	64	0.1
Achham	49,567	7,521	15.2	31,125	62.8	307	0.6	403	0.8	980	2.0	8,519	17.2	602	1.2	44	0.1	66	0.1
Kailali	195,872	35,023	17.9	25,489	13.0	125,842	64.2	430	0.2	1,305	0.7	4,895	2.5	807	0.4	996	0.5	1,085	0.6
Kanchanpur	111,167	14,068	12.7	7,542	6.8	87,357	78.6	178	0.2	358	0.3	1,004	0.9	70	0.1	136	0.1	454	0.4

Annex 11.3: Number of households by type of toilet facilities, by districts, NPHC 2021

Districts	Total households	Type of toilets used								No toilet facilities	
		Flush toilets (public sewerage)		Flush toilet (septic tanks)		Pit toilets		Public toilets			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Koshi											
Taplejung	27,776	265	1.0	20,166	72.6	6,781	24.4	72	0.3	492	1.8
Sankhuwasabha	39,118	231	0.6	27,874	71.3	10,298	26.3	141	0.4	574	1.5
Solukhumbu	26,239	536	2.0	21,897	83.5	3,190	12.2	155	0.6	461	1.8
Okhaldhunga	34,286	1,426	4.2	25,548	74.5	6,649	19.4	212	0.6	451	1.3
Khotang	41,720	1,291	3.1	25,715	61.6	13,556	32.5	153	0.4	1,005	2.4
Bhojpur	38,580	1,060	2.7	22,806	59.1	13,861	35.9	110	0.3	743	1.9
Dhankuta	37,616	806	2.1	26,821	71.3	9,396	25.0	83	0.2	510	1.4
Tehrathum	21,845	587	2.7	16,867	77.2	3,987	18.3	37	0.2	367	1.7
Panchthar	42,437	1,486	3.5	31,937	75.3	8,436	19.9	98	0.2	480	1.1
Ilam	70,501	2,007	2.8	51,571	73.1	15,548	22.1	206	0.3	1,169	1.7
Jhapa	245,019	2,531	1.0	147,698	60.3	87,257	35.6	1,042	0.4	6,491	2.6
Morang	272,160	6,782	2.5	147,716	54.3	102,574	37.7	1,440	0.5	13,648	5.0
Sunsari	212,407	5,826	2.7	119,287	56.2	77,470	36.5	1,219	0.6	8,605	4.1
Udayapur	81,051	1,708	2.1	40,674	50.2	35,695	44.0	394	0.5	2,580	3.2
Madhesh											
Saptari	146,816	3,390	2.3	37,798	25.7	84,826	57.8	1,983	1.4	18,819	12.8
Siraha	148,549	3,697	2.5	53,035	35.7	76,709	51.6	1,419	1.0	13,689	9.2
Dhanusha	177,091	4,196	2.4	74,968	42.3	74,249	41.9	1,357	0.8	22,321	12.6
Mahottari	137,886	3,310	2.4	40,230	29.2	72,151	52.3	947	0.7	21,248	15.4
Sarlahi	164,824	3,774	2.3	60,360	36.6	84,182	51.1	1,509	0.9	14,999	9.1
Rautahat	137,025	3,697	2.7	48,141	35.1	65,402	47.7	1,238	0.9	18,547	13.5
Bara	131,179	4,272	3.3	45,326	34.6	68,654	52.3	960	0.7	11,967	9.1
Parsa	113,013	4,823	4.3	54,174	47.9	35,487	31.4	909	0.8	17,620	15.6
Bagmati											
Dolakha	49,493	150	0.3	37,021	74.8	11,893	24.0	70	0.1	359	0.7
Sindhupalchok	71,697	864	1.2	59,405	82.9	10,602	14.8	212	0.3	614	0.9
Rasuwa	11,131	134	1.2	7,485	67.2	3,168	28.5	59	0.5	285	2.6
Dhading	83,622	1,497	1.8	53,142	63.6	26,287	31.4	420	0.5	2,276	2.7
Nuwakot	68,646	2,131	3.1	50,129	73.0	15,036	21.9	278	0.4	1,072	1.6
Kathmandu	542,892	362,609	66.8	126,861	23.4	51,543	9.5	1,305	0.2	574	0.1

Districts	Total households	Type of toilets used								No toilet facilities	
		Flush toilets (public sewerage)		Flush toilet (septic tanks)		Pit toilets		Public toilets			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bhaktapur	108,406	58,789	54.2	40,633	37.5	8,590	7.9	178	0.2	216	0.2
Lalitpur	140,130	63,634	45.4	60,740	43.3	15,222	10.9	247	0.2	287	0.2
Kavrepalanchok	91,330	12,875	14.1	60,474	66.2	15,749	17.2	337	0.4	1,895	2.1
Ramechhap	46,466	1,544	3.3	36,783	79.2	7,278	15.7	85	0.2	776	1.7
Sindhuli	69,317	806	1.2	51,015	73.6	14,964	21.6	274	0.4	2,258	3.3
Makwanpur	105,620	3,225	3.1	69,575	65.9	25,979	24.6	618	0.6	6,223	5.9
Chitwan	179,167	3,768	2.1	124,611	69.6	47,204	26.3	948	0.5	2,636	1.5
Gandaki											
Gorkha	71,729	3,244	4.5	51,858	72.3	15,171	21.2	504	0.7	952	1.3
Manang	1,547	31	2.0	1,453	93.9	27	1.7	8	0.5	28	1.8
Mustang	3,606	40	1.1	2,657	73.7	656	18.2	40	1.1	213	5.9
Myagdi	28,766	777	2.7	22,055	76.7	5,381	18.7	96	0.3	457	1.6
Kaski	160,416	2,635	1.6	143,848	89.7	13,110	8.2	369	0.2	454	0.3
Lamjung	44,074	1,532	3.5	33,432	75.9	8,678	19.7	130	0.3	302	0.7
Tanahu	88,513	2,041	2.3	63,477	71.7	21,848	24.7	260	0.3	887	1.0
Nawalparasi (East)	93,850	2,532	2.7	67,252	71.7	22,673	24.2	239	0.3	1,154	1.2
Syangja	68,923	2,611	3.8	50,330	73.0	15,118	21.9	200	0.3	664	1.0
Parbat	36,112	1,155	3.2	18,229	50.5	16,294	45.1	118	0.3	316	0.9
Baglung	64,096	1,858	2.9	47,264	73.7	13,942	21.8	167	0.3	865	1.3
Lumbini											
Rukum (East)	12,878	654	5.1	5,955	46.2	5,502	42.7	22	0.2	745	5.8
Rolpa	52,206	3,359	6.4	37,352	71.5	10,323	19.8	99	0.2	1,073	2.1
Pyuthan	56,195	2,739	4.9	42,334	75.3	10,047	17.9	143	0.3	932	1.7
Gulmi	66,100	2,427	3.7	56,043	84.8	6,819	10.3	110	0.2	701	1.1
Arghakhanchi	48,449	2,432	5.0	40,566	83.7	4,846	10.0	76	0.2	529	1.1
Palpa	64,991	7,323	11.3	50,125	77.1	6,938	10.7	131	0.2	474	0.7
Nawalparasi (West)	82,709	2,932	3.5	29,427	35.6	46,188	55.8	524	0.6	3,638	4.4
Rupandehi	238,171	7,043	3.0	147,514	61.9	73,879	31.0	878	0.4	8,857	3.7
Kapilbastu	121,861	4,277	3.5	49,653	40.7	40,380	33.1	718	0.6	26,833	22.0
Dang	162,266	4,923	3.0	10,8992	67.2	43,438	26.8	678	0.4	4,235	2.6
Banke	129,234	3,714	2.9	5,4009	41.8	58,398	45.2	825	0.6	12,288	9.5
Bardiya	106,285	4,044	3.8	4,6760	44.0	51,197	48.2	559	0.5	3,725	3.5

Districts	Total households	Type of toilets used								No toilet facilities	
		Flush toilets (public sewerage)		Flush toilet (septic tanks)		Pit toilets		Public toilets			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Karnali											
Dolpa	9,380	185	2.0	4,234	45.1	4,132	44.1	78	0.8	751	8.0
Mugu	12,430	25	0.2	3,117	25.1	8,511	68.5	92	0.7	685	5.5
Humla	11,204	58	0.5	1,592	14.2	8,899	79.4	54	0.5	601	5.4
Jumla	24,422	332	1.4	12,603	51.6	10,744	44.0	94	0.4	649	2.7
Kalikot	26,770	159	0.6	21,632	80.8	3,959	14.8	92	0.3	928	3.5
Dailekh	54,594	1,894	3.5	24,056	44.1	27,323	50.0	201	0.4	1,120	2.1
Jajarkot	37,453	1,320	3.5	20,626	55.1	14,337	38.3	104	0.3	1,066	2.8
Rukum (West)	37,290	1,036	2.8	21,492	57.6	14,079	37.8	143	0.4	540	1.4
Salyan	54,672	1,436	2.6	38,832	71.0	13,238	24.2	83	0.2	1,083	2.0
Surkhet	97,822	1,704	1.7	72,042	73.6	21,557	22.0	346	0.4	2,173	2.2
Sudurpaschim											
Bajura	28,041	426	1.5	18,529	66.1	8,539	30.5	89	0.3	458	1.6
Bajhang	38,025	126	0.3	24,590	64.7	12,409	32.6	95	0.2	805	2.1
Darchula	28,381	351	1.2	19,104	67.3	8,554	30.1	43	0.2	329	1.2
Baitadi	49,407	931	1.9	28,335	57.4	19,266	39.0	245	0.5	630	1.3
Dadeldhura	31,172	1,167	3.7	24,622	79.0	4,785	15.4	82	0.3	516	1.7
Doti	45,140	1,744	3.9	26,636	59.0	15,033	33.3	205	0.5	1,522	3.4
Achham	49,567	882	1.8	36,304	73.2	10,343	20.9	172	0.3	1,866	3.8
Kailali	195,872	4,235	2.2	95,818	48.9	79,875	40.8	1,934	1.0	14,010	7.2
Kanchanpur	111,167	1,649	1.5	84,548	76.1	19,171	17.2	620	0.6	5,179	4.7

Annex 11.4: Number of households by usual source of cooking fuel, by district, NPHC 2021

Districts	Total households	Firewood		Liquefied petroleum gas		Electricity		Cow dung		Biogas		Kerosene		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Koshi															
Taplejung	27,776	24,630	88.7	3,006	10.8	32	0.1	5	0.0	51	0.2	21	0.1	31	0.1
Sankhuwasabha	39,118	32,922	84.2	5,907	15.1	61	0.2	3	0.0	171	0.4	41	0.1	13	0.0
Solukhumbu	26,239	21,785	83.0	3,945	15.0	400	1.5	1	0.0	56	0.2	51	0.2	1	0.0
Okhaldhunga	34,286	31,285	91.2	2,724	7.9	21	0.1	3	0.0	216	0.6	23	0.1	14	0.0
Khotang	41,720	38,030	91.2	3,351	8.0	43	0.1	4	0.0	241	0.6	42	0.1	9	0.0
Bhojpur	38,580	35,608	92.3	2,836	7.4	36	0.1	3	0.0	30	0.1	48	0.1	19	0.0
Dhankuta	37,616	27,610	73.4	9,790	26.0	34	0.1	1	0.0	146	0.4	12	0.0	23	0.1
Tehrathum	21,845	18,708	85.6	3,016	13.8	7	0.0	0	0.0	82	0.4	24	0.1	8	0.0
Panchthar	42,437	36,454	85.9	5,683	13.4	36	0.1	4	0.0	190	0.4	25	0.1	45	0.1
Ilam	70,501	55,179	78.3	14,225	20.2	144	0.2	8	0.0	883	1.3	21	0.0	41	0.1
Jhapa	245,019	79,554	32.5	153,521	62.7	1,202	0.5	3,319	1.4	7,124	2.9	21	0.0	278	0.1
Morang	272,160	103,055	37.9	145,362	53.4	1,648	0.6	15,928	5.9	4,681	1.7	47	0.0	1439	0.5
Sunsari	212,407	74,287	35.0	113,767	53.6	1,758	0.8	20,907	9.8	1,343	0.6	44	0.0	301	0.1
Udayapur	81,051	56,565	69.8	23,164	28.6	755	0.9	21	0.0	468	0.6	48	0.1	30	0.0
Madhesh															
Saptari	146,816	80,995	55.2	19,082	13.0	1,077	0.7	44,715	30.5	672	0.5	24	0.0	251	0.2
Siraha	148,549	86,870	58.5	33,186	22.3	1,113	0.7	26,535	17.9	711	0.5	19	0.0	115	0.1
Dhanusa	177,091	87,599	49.5	66,313	37.4	1,150	0.6	20,768	11.7	579	0.3	28	0.0	654	0.4
Mahottari	137,886	88,223	64.0	37,219	27.0	717	0.5	10,058	7.3	1,275	0.9	42	0.0	352	0.3
Sarlahi	164,824	109,720	66.6	44,889	27.2	1,264	0.8	6,788	4.1	1,758	1.1	24	0.0	381	0.2
Rautahat	137,025	85,569	62.4	35,869	26.2	1,687	1.2	11,640	8.5	1,748	1.3	61	0.0	451	0.3
Bara	131,179	78,615	59.9	45,038	34.3	1,607	1.2	4,667	3.6	1,066	0.8	55	0.0	131	0.1
Parsa	113,013	60,141	53.2	50,396	44.6	853	0.8	1,102	1.0	443	0.4	50	0.0	28	0.0
Bagmati															
Dolakha	49,493	41,310	83.5	7,802	15.8	24	0.0	0	0.0	337	0.7	10	0.0	10	0.0
Sindhupalchok	71,697	57,582	80.3	13,653	19.0	65	0.1	6	0.0	284	0.4	96	0.1	11	0.0
Rasuwa	11,131	7,565	68.0	3,517	31.6	17	0.2	0	0.0	25	0.2	3	0.0	4	0.0

Districts	Total households	Firewood		Liquefied petroleum gas		Electricity		Cow dung		Biogas		Kerosene		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Dhading	83,622	51,745	61.9	30,302	36.2	163	0.2	9	0.0	1,246	1.5	122	0.1	35	0.0
Nuwakot	68,646	45,752	66.6	22,365	32.6	79	0.1	24	0.0	395	0.6	19	0.0	12	0.0
Kathmandu	542,892	10,275	1.9	526,931	97.1	4,694	0.9	12	0.0	561	0.1	157	0.0	262	0.0
Bhaktapur	108,406	7,969	7.4	99,180	91.5	844	0.8	12	0.0	303	0.3	46	0.0	52	0.0
Lalitpur	140,130	13,643	9.7	124,188	88.6	1,296	0.9	18	0.0	901	0.6	41	0.0	43	0.0
Kavrepalanchok	91,330	45,299	49.6	44,829	49.1	173	0.2	9	0.0	895	1.0	102	0.1	23	0.0
Ramechhap	46,466	40,650	87.5	5,555	12.0	40	0.1	3	0.0	171	0.4	37	0.1	10	0.0
Sindhuli	69,317	49,839	71.9	18,782	27.1	100	0.1	13	0.0	531	0.8	31	0.0	21	0.0
Makwanpur	105,620	49,544	46.9	55,042	52.1	300	0.3	9	0.0	639	0.6	63	0.1	23	0.0
Chitwan	179,167	32,814	18.3	142,049	79.3	1,092	0.6	70	0.0	3,054	1.7	28	0.0	60	0.0
Gandaki															
Gorkha	71,729	45,813	63.9	24,460	34.1	126	0.2	31	0.0	1,137	1.6	133	0.2	29	0.0
Manang	1,547	1,058	68.4	454	29.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	30	1.9	1	0.1	3	0.2
Mustang	3,606	1,209	33.5	1,951	54.1	4	0.1	113	3.1	325	9.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Myagdi	28,766	21,135	73.5	7,385	25.7	42	0.1	0	0.0	165	0.6	28	0.1	11	0.0
Kaski	160,416	25,782	16.1	133,540	83.2	389	0.2	4	0.0	619	0.4	34	0.0	48	0.0
Lamjung	44,074	22,963	52.1	20,199	45.8	126	0.3	1	0.0	756	1.7	11	0.0	18	0.0
Tanahu	88,513	39,478	44.6	47,647	53.8	208	0.2	22	0.0	1,098	1.2	25	0.0	35	0.0
Nawalparasi (East)	93,850	33,118	35.3	58,965	62.8	252	0.3	45	0.0	1,427	1.5	13	0.0	30	0.0
Syangja	68,923	45,293	65.7	22,643	32.9	106	0.2	5	0.0	843	1.2	21	0.0	12	0.0
Parbat	36,112	26,029	72.1	9,943	27.5	50	0.1	2	0.0	70	0.2	10	0.0	8	0.0
Baglung	64,096	50,047	78.1	13,830	21.6	86	0.1	2	0.0	78	0.1	37	0.1	16	0.0
Lumbini															
Rukum (East)	12,878	11,966	92.9	830	6.4	14	0.1	0	0.0	44	0.3	23	0.2	1	0.0
Rolpa	52,206	47,442	90.9	4,254	8.1	91	0.2	9	0.0	318	0.6	65	0.1	27	0.1
Pyuthan	56,195	49,844	88.7	6,102	10.9	68	0.1	8	0.0	126	0.2	33	0.1	14	0.0
Gulmi	66,100	57,020	86.3	8,695	13.2	47	0.1	7	0.0	280	0.4	38	0.1	13	0.0
Arghakhanchi	48,449	42,782	88.3	5,563	11.5	36	0.1	3	0.0	37	0.1	12	0.0	16	0.0

Districts	Total households	Firewood		Liquefied petroleum gas		Electricity		Cow dung		Biogas		Kerosene		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Palpa	64,991	42,743	65.8	21,402	32.9	123	0.2	29	0.0	586	0.9	88	0.1	20	0.0
Nawalparasi (West)	82,709	34,168	41.3	46,563	56.3	513	0.6	387	0.5	939	1.1	36	0.0	103	0.1
Rupandehi	238,171	52,722	22.1	170,714	71.7	871	0.4	11,644	4.9	2,068	0.9	34	0.0	118	0.0
Kapilbastu	121,861	62,556	51.3	46,122	37.8	865	0.7	10,062	8.3	2,034	1.7	30	0.0	192	0.2
Dang	162,266	85,870	52.9	70,703	43.6	531	0.3	1,199	0.7	3,706	2.3	131	0.1	126	0.1
Banke	129,234	58,059	44.9	68,269	52.8	587	0.5	231	0.2	1,965	1.5	62	0.0	61	0.0
Bardiya	106,285	67,526	63.5	32,531	30.6	946	0.9	107	0.1	5,127	4.8	22	0.0	26	0.0
Karnali															
Dolpa	9,380	8,078	86.1	557	5.9	1	0.0	429	4.6	234	2.5	12	0.1	69	0.7
Mugu	12,430	11,132	89.6	1,132	9.1	14	0.1	0	0.0	83	0.7	65	0.5	4	0.0
Humla	11,204	11,035	98.5	133	1.2	8	0.1	0	0.0	14	0.1	8	0.1	6	0.1
Jumla	24,422	22,024	90.2	2,308	9.5	13	0.1	0	0.0	23	0.1	44	0.2	10	0.0
Kalikot	26,770	24,487	91.5	2,050	7.7	10	0.0	1	0.0	120	0.4	91	0.3	11	0.0
Dailekh	54,594	48,891	89.6	5,215	9.6	89	0.2	20	0.0	185	0.3	175	0.3	19	0.0
Jajarkot	37,453	33,970	90.7	3,231	8.6	65	0.2	28	0.1	51	0.1	83	0.2	25	0.1
Rukum (West)	37,290	33,031	88.6	4,077	10.9	27	0.1	3	0.0	120	0.3	26	0.1	6	0.0
Salyan	54,672	49,045	89.7	5,424	9.9	17	0.0	2	0.0	104	0.2	63	0.1	17	0.0
Surkhet	97,822	59,269	60.6	37,600	38.4	109	0.1	27	0.0	689	0.7	81	0.1	47	0.0
Sudurpaschim															
Bajura	28,041	25,751	91.8	2,000	7.1	18	0.1	0	0.0	241	0.9	18	0.1	13	0.0
Bajhang	38,025	35,321	92.9	2,553	6.7	20	0.1	0	0.0	102	0.3	23	0.1	6	0.0
Darchula	28,381	23,857	84.1	4,443	15.7	21	0.1	0	0.0	45	0.2	11	0.0	4	0.0
Baitadi	49,407	47,018	95.2	2,281	4.6	26	0.1	2	0.0	65	0.1	10	0.0	5	0.0
Dadeldhura	31,172	27,350	87.7	3,688	11.8	27	0.1	3	0.0	80	0.3	14	0.0	10	0.0
Doti	45,140	40,584	89.9	4,313	9.6	30	0.1	2	0.0	126	0.3	44	0.1	41	0.1
Achham	49,567	46,350	93.5	2,928	5.9	34	0.1	1	0.0	140	0.3	76	0.2	38	0.1
Kailali	195,872	101,657	51.9	80,777	41.2	999	0.5	281	0.1	11,902	6.1	26	0.0	230	0.1
Kanchanpur	111,167	57,452	51.7	46,036	41.4	432	0.4	156	0.1	7,028	6.3	12	0.0	51	0.0

Annex 11.5: Number of households by main source of lighting, by district, NPHC 2021

Districts	Total households	Electricity		Solar		Kerosene		Biogas		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Koshi											
Taplejung	27,776	24,059	86.6	3,135	11.3	311	1.1	9	0.0	262	0.9
Sankhuwasabha	39,118	34,055	87.1	4,225	10.8	356	0.9	18	0.0	464	1.2
Solukhumbu	26,239	24,922	95.0	951	3.6	111	0.4	7	0.0	248	0.9
Okhaldhunga	34,286	26,023	75.9	7,817	22.8	167	0.5	5	0.0	274	0.8
Khotang	41,720	34,876	83.6	5,891	14.1	376	0.9	22	0.1	555	1.3
Bhojpur	38,580	27,088	70.2	10,368	26.9	343	0.9	10	0.0	771	2.0
Dhankuta	37,616	36,596	97.3	594	1.6	274	0.7	7	0.0	145	0.4
Tehrathum	21,845	20,911	95.7	709	3.2	157	0.7	3	0.0	65	0.3
Panchthar	42,437	36,735	86.6	5,022	11.8	449	1.1	15	0.0	216	0.5
Ilam	70,501	66,360	94.1	3,118	4.4	667	0.9	20	0.0	336	0.5
Jhapa	245,019	241,340	98.5	1,779	0.7	1,568	0.6	26	0.0	306	0.1
Morang	272,160	265,453	97.5	3,098	1.1	3,087	1.1	72	0.0	450	0.2
Sunsari	212,407	209,048	98.4	1,608	0.8	1,392	0.7	64	0.0	295	0.1
Udayapur	81,051	68,220	84.2	11,549	14.2	507	0.6	17	0.0	758	0.9
Madhesh											
Saptari	146,816	144,201	98.2	675	0.5	1,496	1.0	74	0.1	370	0.3
Siraha	148,549	146,345	98.5	939	0.6	883	0.6	75	0.1	307	0.2
Dhanusa	177,091	175,354	99.0	576	0.3	859	0.5	48	0.0	254	0.1
Mahottari	137,886	135,673	98.4	506	0.4	1,194	0.9	61	0.0	452	0.3
Sarlahi	164,824	159,544	96.8	2,312	1.4	2,035	1.2	115	0.1	818	0.5
Rautahat	137,025	133,394	97.4	1,135	0.8	1,696	1.2	116	0.1	684	0.5
Bara	131,179	127,198	97.0	2,190	1.7	1,306	1.0	73	0.1	412	0.3
Parsa	113,013	110,369	97.7	1,178	1.0	1,176	1.0	51	0.0	239	0.2
Bagmati											
Dolakha	49,493	48,743	98.5	607	1.2	64	0.1	5	0.0	74	0.1
Sindhupalchok	71,697	69,983	97.6	1,488	2.1	143	0.2	6	0.0	77	0.1
Rasuwa	11,131	10,835	97.3	186	1.7	50	0.4	4	0.0	56	0.5

Districts	Total households	Electricity		Solar		Kerosene		Biogas		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Dhading	83,622	80,063	95.7	2,899	3.5	259	0.3	14	0.0	387	0.5
Nuwakot	68,646	67,605	98.5	722	1.1	211	0.3	8	0.0	100	0.1
Kathmandu	542,892	541,499	99.7	1,144	0.2	86	0.0	13	0.0	150	0.0
Bhaktapur	108,406	107,361	99.0	974	0.9	43	0.0	1	0.0	27	0.0
Lalitpur	140,130	138,640	98.9	1,372	1.0	54	0.0	12	0.0	52	0.0
Kavrepalanchok	91,330	87,981	96.3	3,146	3.4	101	0.1	7	0.0	95	0.1
Ramechhap	46,466	45,714	98.4	542	1.2	97	0.2	6	0.0	107	0.2
Sindhuli	69,317	56,585	81.6	11,920	17.2	271	0.4	13	0.0	528	0.8
Makwanpur	105,620	98,606	93.4	5,982	5.7	500	0.5	12	0.0	520	0.5
Chitwan	179,167	172,420	96.2	5,555	3.1	324	0.2	14	0.0	854	0.5
Gandaki											
Gorkha	71,729	69,370	96.7	1,935	2.7	187	0.3	16	0.0	221	0.3
Manang	1,547	1,336	86.4	208	13.4	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mustang	3,606	2,782	77.1	807	22.4	6	0.2	1	0.0	10	0.3
Myagdi	28,766	27,348	95.1	992	3.4	151	0.5	12	0.0	263	0.9
Kaski	160,416	159,406	99.4	746	0.5	150	0.1	11	0.0	103	0.1
Lamjung	44,074	43,567	98.8	319	0.7	99	0.2	8	0.0	81	0.2
Tanahu	88,513	86,061	97.2	1,941	2.2	288	0.3	24	0.0	199	0.2
Nawalparasi (East)	93,850	89,634	95.5	3,788	4.0	218	0.2	5	0.0	205	0.2
Syangja	68,923	68,289	99.1	457	0.7	122	0.2	6	0.0	49	0.1
Parbat	36,112	35,759	99.0	220	0.6	67	0.2	11	0.0	55	0.2
Baglung	64,096	62,228	97.1	1,220	1.9	214	0.3	11	0.0	423	0.7
Lumbini											
Rukum (East)	12,878	11,364	88.2	1,326	10.3	24	0.2	4	0.0	160	1.2
Rolpa	52,206	38,056	72.9	13,055	25.0	245	0.5	11	0.0	839	1.6
Pyuthan	56,195	53,047	94.4	2,269	4.0	170	0.3	8	0.0	701	1.2
Gulmi	66,100	64,491	97.6	1,180	1.8	230	0.3	10	0.0	189	0.3
Arghakhanchi	48,449	46,343	95.7	1,680	3.5	186	0.4	7	0.0	233	0.5
Palpa	64,991	59,927	92.2	4,751	7.3	175	0.3	26	0.0	112	0.2

Districts	Total households	Electricity		Solar		Kerosene		Biogas		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nawalparasi (West)	82,709	80,023	96.8	1,566	1.9	835	1.0	17	0.0	268	0.3
Rupandehi	238,171	233,619	98.1	1,243	0.5	2,452	1.0	115	0.0	742	0.3
Kapilbastu	121,861	115,743	95.0	1,479	1.2	2,856	2.3	136	0.1	1,647	1.4
Dang	162,266	149,500	92.1	10,243	6.3	1,011	0.6	61	0.0	1,451	0.9
Banke	129,234	115,289	89.2	10,617	8.2	1,850	1.4	125	0.1	1,353	1.0
Bardiya	106,285	101,679	95.7	2,016	1.9	1,334	1.3	29	0.0	1,227	1.2
Karnali											
Dolpa	9,380	5,502	58.7	3,789	40.4	45	0.5	3	0.0	41	0.4
Mugu	12,430	4,293	34.5	7,817	62.9	101	0.8	3	0.0	216	1.7
Humla	11,204	6,342	56.6	4,368	39.0	23	0.2	83	0.7	388	3.5
Jumla	24,422	16,693	68.4	7,525	30.8	31	0.1	6	0.0	167	0.7
Kalikot	26,770	6,494	24.3	19,694	73.6	53	0.2	2	0.0	527	2.0
Dailekh	54,594	16,427	30.1	36,398	66.7	537	1.0	16	0.0	1,216	2.2
Jajarkot	37,453	9,471	25.3	26,070	69.6	293	0.8	8	0.0	1,611	4.3
Rukum (West)	37,290	24,583	65.9	12,034	32.3	130	0.3	4	0.0	539	1.4
Salyan	54,672	24,775	45.3	28,706	52.5	352	0.6	9	0.0	830	1.5
Surkhet	97,822	67,096	68.6	28,905	29.5	210	0.2	11	0.0	1,600	1.6
Sudurpaschim											
Bajura	28,041	22,921	81.7	4,342	15.5	67	0.2	7	0.0	704	2.5
Bajhang	38,025	22,074	58.1	14,733	38.7	81	0.2	23	0.1	1,114	2.9
Darchula	28,381	20,024	70.6	7,526	26.5	127	0.4	9	0.0	695	2.4
Baitadi	49,407	24,636	49.9	23,708	48.0	198	0.4	21	0.0	844	1.7
Dadeldhura	31,172	24,996	80.2	5,090	16.3	55	0.2	15	0.0	1,016	3.3
Doti	45,140	32,760	72.6	10,395	23.0	220	0.5	21	0.0	1,744	3.9
Achham	49,567	26,435	53.3	19,283	38.9	131	0.3	42	0.1	3,676	7.4
Kailali	195,872	185,995	95.0	8,090	4.1	390	0.2	40	0.0	1,357	0.7
Kanchanpur	111,167	108,964	98.0	839	0.8	377	0.3	32	0.0	955	0.9

Annex 12: Proportion of households by housing quality ranking by districts, NPHC 2021

District	Households' quality ranking					Total households
	Most adequate	Adequate	Moderate	Less adequate	Least adequate	
Koshi						
Taplejung	4.2	10.1	77.0	8.2	0.4	27,776
Sankhuwasabha	2.6	12.9	62.7	20.0	1.6	39,118
Solukhumbu	1.8	19.2	75.0	3.8	0.3	26,239
Okhaldhunga	2.1	12.8	78.8	6.0	0.2	34,286
Khotang	1.6	8.7	70.7	18.3	0.7	41,720
Bhojpur	1.4	7.5	67.9	22.3	0.9	38,580
Dhankuta	10.7	19.5	61.5	8.0	0.4	37,616
Tehrathum	3.9	12.0	74.9	8.9	0.3	21,845
Panchthar	6.2	10.2	74.8	8.6	0.2	42,437
Ilam	8.2	21.5	62.9	7.2	0.2	70,501
Jhapa	36.6	34.9	19.4	9.0	0.1	245,019
Morang	26.7	32.0	27.8	13.1	0.4	272,160
Sunsari	32.1	28.0	26.9	12.7	0.3	212,407
Udayapur	11.9	26.6	41.0	19.6	1.0	81,051
Madhesh						
Saptari	5.8	29.6	29.1	34.2	1.3	146,816
Siraha	10.3	31.8	28.8	27.9	1.3	148,549
Dhanusa	17.7	32.9	23.8	24.8	0.8	177,091
Mahottari	10.9	28.8	25.6	33.5	1.2	137,886
Sarlahi	9.6	26.1	34.2	28.9	1.3	164,824
Rautahat	8.5	27.3	35.9	26.8	1.5	137,025
Bara	15.0	33.7	27.2	23.0	1.0	131,179
Parsa	25.7	26.7	22.3	24.3	1.1	113,013
Bagmati						
Dolakha	10.6	48.5	39.7	1.1	0.0	49,493
Sindhupalchok	13.3	51.6	33.1	2.0	0.0	71,697
Rasuwa	18.3	40.3	37.8	3.5	0.1	11,131

District	Households' quality ranking					Total households
	Most adequate	Adequate	Moderate	Less adequate	Least adequate	
Dhading	21.9	40.6	33.7	3.7	0.1	83,622
Nuwakot	21.1	45.6	31.6	1.6	0.0	68,646
Kathmandu	84.4	11.5	3.5	0.6	0.0	542,892
Bhaktapur	73.2	19.3	6.7	0.8	0.0	108,406
Lalitpur	69.7	19.0	10.2	1.0	0.0	140,130
Kavrepalanchok	28.9	29.3	39.6	2.2	0.0	91,330
Ramechhap	6.6	26.1	65.6	1.6	0.0	46,466
Sindhuli	12.6	27.9	47.3	11.7	0.6	69,317
Makwanpur	30.8	33.1	30.2	5.4	0.5	105,620
Chitwan	49.4	37.9	10.2	2.3	0.3	179,167
Gandaki						
Gorkha	16.5	48.8	32.5	2.1	0.1	71,729
Manang	2.7	31.4	63.6	2.1	0.2	1,547
Mustang	7.9	15.6	59.5	16.5	0.4	3,606
Myagdi	13.8	12.2	66.9	7.0	0.1	28,766
Kaski	68.1	20.5	10.8	0.5	0.0	160,416
Lamjung	28.6	29.6	40.0	1.8	0.0	44,074
Tanahu	37.7	26.9	32.1	3.3	0.1	88,513
Nawalparasi (East)	43.6	35.5	18.2	2.6	0.1	93,850
Syangja	20.4	27.8	49.3	2.4	0.0	68,923
Parbat	16.7	16.2	63.7	3.3	0.0	36,112
Baglung	12.2	10.9	71.7	5.1	0.1	64,096
Lumbini						
Rukum (East)	1.3	6.3	77.0	15.2	0.2	12,878
Rolpa	2.7	8.0	76.2	12.7	0.3	52,206
Pyuthan	6.0	10.5	78.5	5.0	0.1	56,195
Gulmi	8.4	15.3	74.3	1.9	0.0	66,100
Arghakhanchi	8.4	10.9	76.5	3.9	0.3	48,449
Palpa	20.5	23.0	54.9	1.5	0.1	64,991
Nawalparasi (West)	27.2	43.7	20.0	8.8	0.4	82,709

District	Households' quality ranking					Total households
	Most adequate	Adequate	Moderate	Less adequate	Least adequate	
Rupandehi	50.7	34.4	12.1	2.4	0.4	238,171
Kapilbastu	19.8	39.0	31.0	8.0	2.2	121,861
Dang	25.1	24.7	40.1	8.9	1.1	162,266
Banke	28.8	31.7	27.7	10.5	1.3	129,234
Bardiya	11.1	31.3	41.3	15.6	0.7	106,285
Karnali						
Dolpa	0.2	5.4	47.9	44.0	2.4	9,380
Mugu	1.4	5.8	33.3	58.4	1.0	12,430
Humla	0.1	0.8	29.9	68.1	1.2	11,204
Jumla	2.1	7.5	56.1	34.1	0.1	24,422
Kalikot	1.6	6.0	69.0	23.1	0.4	26,770
Dailekh	3.4	5.8	70.6	19.9	0.4	54,594
Jajarkot	1.5	4.4	75.7	17.9	0.6	37,453
Rukum (West)	4.8	8.4	75.7	11.0	0.2	37,290
Salyan	4.1	8.6	74.5	12.2	0.6	54,672
Surkhet	22.1	22.2	42.8	11.9	1.1	97,822
Sudurpaschim						
Bajura	1.7	6.0	80.0	12.2	0.2	28,041
Bajhang	2.9	8.8	74.2	14.0	0.2	38,025
Darchula	10.8	13.6	70.0	5.5	0.1	28,381
Baitadi	1.6	9.1	76.0	13.2	0.1	49,407
Dadeldhura	8.3	15.7	66.4	9.2	0.4	31,172
Doti	3.9	8.1	66.8	20.8	0.4	45,140
Achham	2.3	4.1	71.3	21.7	0.7	49,567
Kailali	20.2	29.4	34.8	14.9	0.8	195,872
Kanchanpur	27.5	33.9	27.8	10.2	0.6	111,167

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