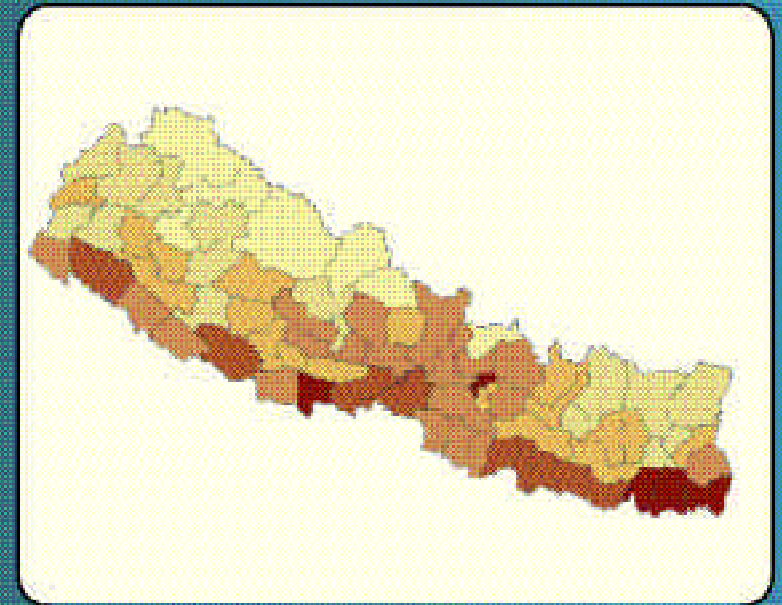


C. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Distribution of Residential Units
2. Average Households per Residential Unit in Urban Areas
3. Households Living in Different Types of House
4. Households Living in Residential Units with Different Types of Tenure
5. Lighting Facilities in Households



DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS, 2001

Shelter is an essential component of development; the number of residential or housing units is a crude indicator of basic residential housing patterns across the country. The 2001 population census defined a residential or housing unit as a structurally separate and independent place of residence which is intended for habitation by one or more households (see Introduction). Similarly it defined a household as a socioeconomic unit consisting of an individual or individuals who live together (and share their principal meals).

A total of 3,598,212 (enumerated) housing units in the country accommodated 4,174,374 households. District-wise the number of units ranged from 1,528 (Kalikot, 0.04% of the total) to 145,099 (Morang, 4.03% of the total). Other districts with notably low numbers included Manang (1,555) and Mustang (2,871), and with notably high numbers Kathmandu (122,795), and Jhapa (113,979).

Table C.1

District	Number of Housing Units	District	Number of Housing Units	District	Number of Housing Units	District	Number of Housing Units	District	Number of Housing Units
Achham	32085	Darchula	18224	Kalikot*	1528	Myagdi	22258	Salyan*	10503
Arghakhanchi	39239	Dhading	59483	Kanchanpur	56335	Nawalparasi	90472	Sankhuwasabha	29324
Baglung	50385	Dhankuta	29857	Kapilbastu	66102	Nuwakot	50810	Saptari	86747
Baitadi	32148	Dhanusa	96769	Kaski	64707	Okhaldhunga	29425	Sarlahi	91810
Bajhang	22145	Dolakha*	32733	Kathmandu	122795	Palpa	46104	Sindhuli*	45768
Bajura*	12489	Dolpa*	3771	Kabhrepalanchok	65611	Panchthar	34646	Sindhupalchok*	53030
Banke	55842	Doti	27193	Khotang	42010	Parbat	29674	Siraha*	84531
Bara	72567	Gorkha	55467	Lalitpur	48258	Parsa	61878	Solukhumbu	20786
Bardiya	55607	Gulmi	55945	Lamjung	34400	Pyuthan	38094	Sunsari	100695
Bhaktapur	31352	Humla	6731	Mahottari	77615	Ramechhap	38860	Surkhet*	46012
Bhojpur	38193	Ilam	51379	Makawanpur	63766	Rasuwa	8091	Syangja	58601
Chitwan	81789	Jajarkot	22545	Manang	1555	Rautahat	72882	Tanahu	57077
Dadeldhura	17577	Jhapa*	113979	Morang	145099	Rolpa	37396	Taplejung	23229
Dailekh	36887	Jumla*	11090	Mugu*	5409	Rukum	32184	Terhathum	19745
Dang	76307	Kailali	88839	Mustang	2871	Rupandehi	101931	Udayapur	48971

Source: National Population Census 2001 (unpublished), Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Distribution of Residential Units

Distribution of total number of residential units by district, 2001

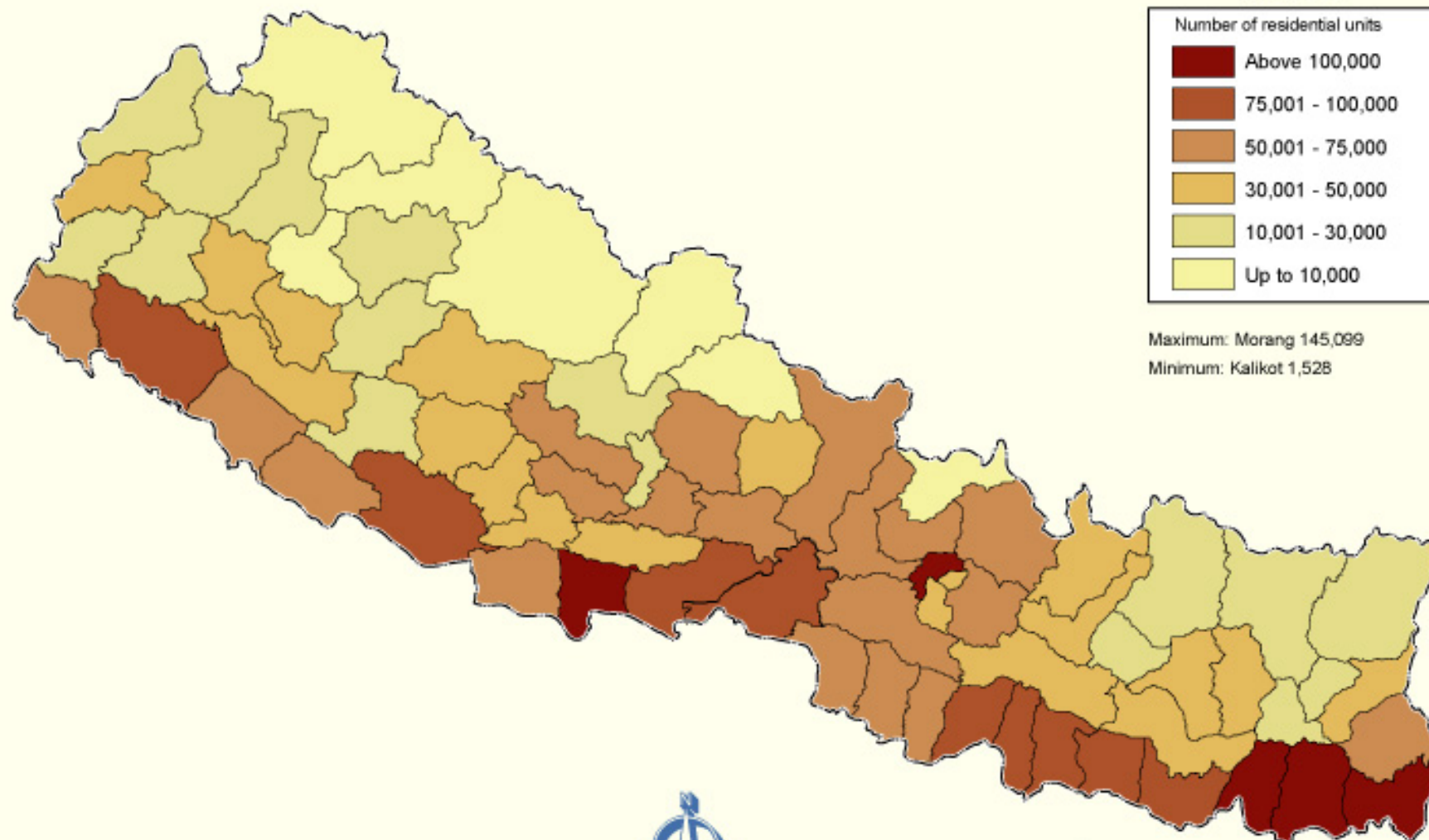
LEGEND

Number of residential units

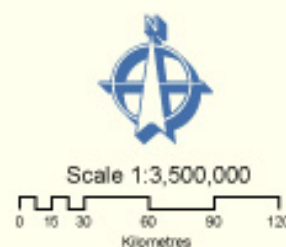
- Above 100,000
- 75,001 - 100,000
- 50,001 - 75,000
- 30,001 - 50,000
- 10,001 - 30,000
- Up to 10,000

Maximum: Morang 145,099

Minimum: Kalikot 1,528



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS PER RESIDENTIAL UNIT IN URBAN AREAS, 2001

The availability of adequate shelter contributes to safer, more equitable, more productive, and healthier settlements. Excessive population densities, inadequate planning and financial resources, and unemployment, all influence living conditions and these problems are especially acute in urban areas. The average number of households per house is the mean number of households residing per unit of residential dwelling and provides an indicator of crowding in urban areas. A high value of this indicator may suggest overcrowding and an increase reflects trends in migration patterns to urban areas.

A total of 664,507 (enumerated) households were recorded for 436,513 houses in urban areas; a national average of 1.52 households per urban residential unit (i.e. 152 households live in 100 residential units in urban areas). In the 43 districts with urban areas, the number of households per house varied from 1.09 (Nuwakot) to 2.23 (Kathmandu). Thirty-seven districts had fewer households per house than the national figure and five had more.

Table C.2

District	Urban Households per Housing Unit	District	Urban Households per Housing Unit	District	Urban Households per Housing Unit	District	Urban Households per Housing Unit
Baglung	1.32	Dhanusa	1.40	Kabhrpalanchok	1.24	Sankhuwasabha	1.13
Baitadi	1.22	Dolakha*	1.19	Lalitpur	1.77	Saptari	1.26
Banke	1.46	Doti	1.44	Mahottari	1.30	Sarlahi	1.29
Bara	1.25	Gorkha	1.23	Makawanpur	1.45	Sindhuli*	1.12
Bardiya	1.23	Ilam	1.55	Morang	1.52	Siraha*	1.29
Bhaktapur	1.46	Jhapa*	1.27	Nawalparasi	1.22	Sunsari	1.48
Chitwan	1.34	Kailali	1.17	Nuwakot	1.09	Surkhet*	1.35
Dadeldhura	1.34	Kanchanpur	1.15	Palpa	1.50	Syangja	1.20
Dailekh	1.19	Kapilbastu	1.14	Parsa	1.68	Tanahu	1.31
Dang	1.27	Kaski	1.60	Rautahat	1.19	Udayapur	1.14
Dhankuta	1.46	Kathmandu	2.23	Rupandehi	1.42		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Average Households per Residential Unit in Urban Areas

Average number of households residing per residential unit in urban areas, 2001

LEGEND

Number of households per residential unit

Above 1.50

1.31 - 1.50

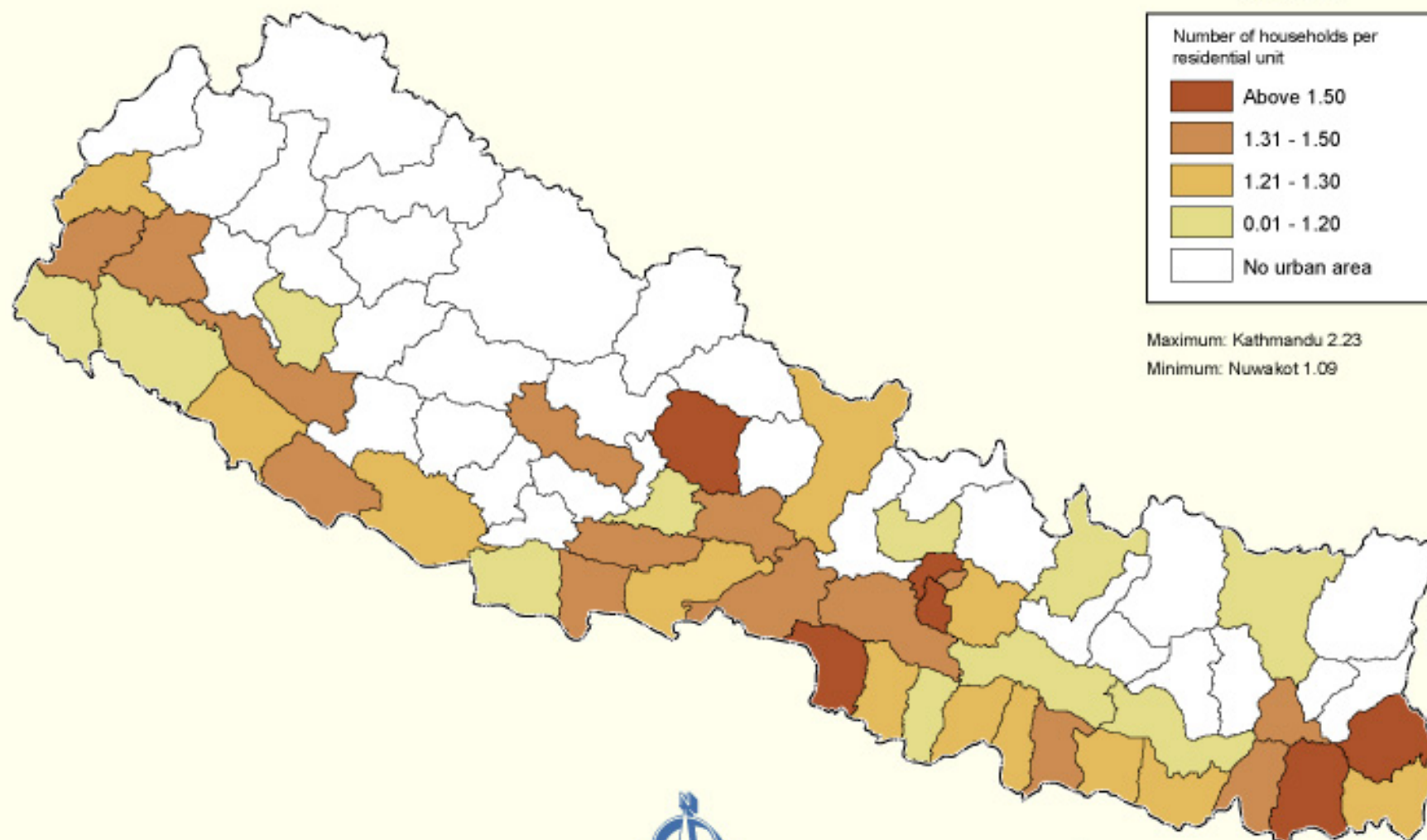
1.21 - 1.30

0.01 - 1.20

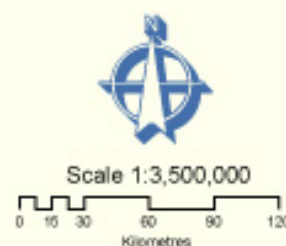
No urban area

Maximum: Kathmandu 2.23

Minimum: Nuwakot 1.09



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSE, 2001

The types of houses found in a country give important clues to the general socioeconomic conditions of the population. The questionnaire in the census grouped house structures into four categories: permanent type (pakki), semi-permanent type (ardha pakki), impermanent type (kachhi), and other. A house was defined as a structure with four walls and a roof and intended for human habitation. A house with external walls and a roof made up of permanent materials was defined as permanent; when either only the walls or the roof consisted of permanent materials the house was defined as semi-permanent; and when both the walls and the roof consisted of temporary materials the house was defined as impermanent house. Houses not belonging to any of the three aforementioned categories were categorised as 'other'; these included, for example, houses made of plastic, straw, bamboo strips, and tents. The proportion of households living in different types of house was calculated as a percentage of the total number of households.

Overall 36.61% of households (4,174,374) lived in permanent houses, 29.18% in semi-permanent house, and 33.46% in impermanent houses. Only 0.75% of households lived in 'other' houses. Table C.3 (a) shows the districts with highest and lowest proportion of households living in different types of house. Table C.3 (b) gives the percentage distribution district-wise of households living in different kinds of house.

Table C.3 (a)

Type of House	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Permanent (pakki)	Humla (0.93)	Baitadi (96.72)
Semi-permanent (ardha pakki)	Baitadi (2.69)	Humla (98.43)
Impermanent (kachhi)	Baitadi (0.43)	Saptari (82.31)
Other	Dolpa (0.05)	Dhankuta (2.44)

Table C.3 (b)

District	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Impermanent	Others	District	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Impermanent	Others
Achham	68.73	26.81	4.24	0.21	Dolakha*	64.31	26.72	8.26	0.71
Arghakhanchi	50.29	24.04	25.13	0.54	Dolpa*	1.88	95.11	2.97	0.05
Baglung	66.30	22.85	10.47	0.38	Doti	79.02	15.29	5.38	0.31
Baitadi	96.72	2.69	0.43	0.16	Gorkha	52.01	34.83	12.34	0.82
Bajhang	66.77	25.04	8.01	0.17	Gulmi	52.07	31.98	15.55	0.40
Bajura*	63.23	31.25	5.19	0.33	Humla	0.93	98.43	0.49	0.14
Banke	29.79	25.50	42.90	1.81	Ilam	28.76	33.68	36.85	0.71
Bara	18.09	38.17	42.52	1.22	Jajarkot	68.36	26.13	5.27	0.24
Bardiya	12.69	25.22	61.42	0.66	Jhapa*	17.04	29.09	52.38	1.49
Bhaktapur	69.56	16.73	13.45	0.26	Jumla*	3.14	95.89	0.86	0.10
Bhojpur	3.77	60.26	35.04	0.93	Kailali	15.24	34.20	49.67	0.89
Chitwan	42.74	21.29	35.36	0.61	Kalikot*	32.08	57.26	10.66	0.00
Dadeldhura	72.94	14.81	11.98	0.26	Kanchanpur	21.73	30.56	46.50	1.21
Dailekh	52.50	40.73	6.55	0.22	Kapilbastu	45.92	15.88	35.88	2.32
Dang	13.99	27.28	58.25	0.49	Kaski	73.88	17.56	8.28	0.28
Darchula	92.78	6.22	0.81	0.19	Kathmandu	80.98	12.96	5.70	0.37
Dhading	60.14	28.66	10.99	0.21	Kabhrepalanchok	50.33	36.47	12.86	0.34
Dhankuta	10.61	32.33	54.62	2.44	Khotang	10.79	77.51	11.22	0.48
Dhanusa	14.02	24.20	60.71	1.07	Lalitpur	77.90	12.89	8.86	0.34

Table C.3 (b) cont

District	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Impermanent	Others	District	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Impermanent	Others
Lamjung	51.41	29.97	17.90	0.71	Rolpa	38.18	51.31	10.17	0.33
Mahottari	9.01	36.34	54.10	0.55	Rukum	33.41	49.66	16.61	0.32
Makawanpur	34.13	30.26	35.27	0.34	Rupandehi	52.18	16.43	30.49	0.90
Manang	13.68	83.11	3.04	0.17	Salyan*	23.68	51.89	23.98	0.46
Morang	16.45	26.43	56.04	1.08	Sankhuwasabha	6.94	47.41	44.49	1.17
Mugu*	1.42	84.98	13.50	0.10	Saptari	8.57	8.63	82.31	0.48
Mustang	2.90	48.20	48.54	0.37	Sarlahi	9.03	34.48	54.82	1.67
Myagdi	80.61	13.19	5.82	0.38	Sindhuli*	10.54	43.72	45.03	0.71
Nawalparasi	31.25	29.95	38.52	0.28	Sindhupalchok*	69.51	21.91	8.10	0.48
Nuwakot	66.58	22.69	10.45	0.28	Siraha*	9.80	15.29	74.42	0.49
Okhaldhunga	28.38	61.99	8.88	0.75	Solukhumbu	16.68	71.33	10.58	1.41
Palpa	45.41	36.12	18.19	0.28	Sunsari	18.73	23.56	56.83	0.89
Panchthar	10.86	51.52	35.99	1.63	Surkhet*	19.74	32.36	47.39	0.50
Parbat	57.60	29.65	12.30	0.45	Syangja	50.47	37.49	11.86	0.18
Parsa	29.08	26.40	44.00	0.52	Tanahu	51.23	28.88	19.46	0.43
Pyuthan	31.20	47.51	21.03	0.27	Taplejung	12.81	62.21	24.40	0.58
Ramechhap	32.37	54.97	12.14	0.52	Terhathum	18.58	65.16	15.57	0.69
Rasuwa	34.56	50.83	12.93	1.69	Udayapur	4.53	26.79	66.66	2.02
Rautahat	8.73	28.05	61.23	1.99					

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

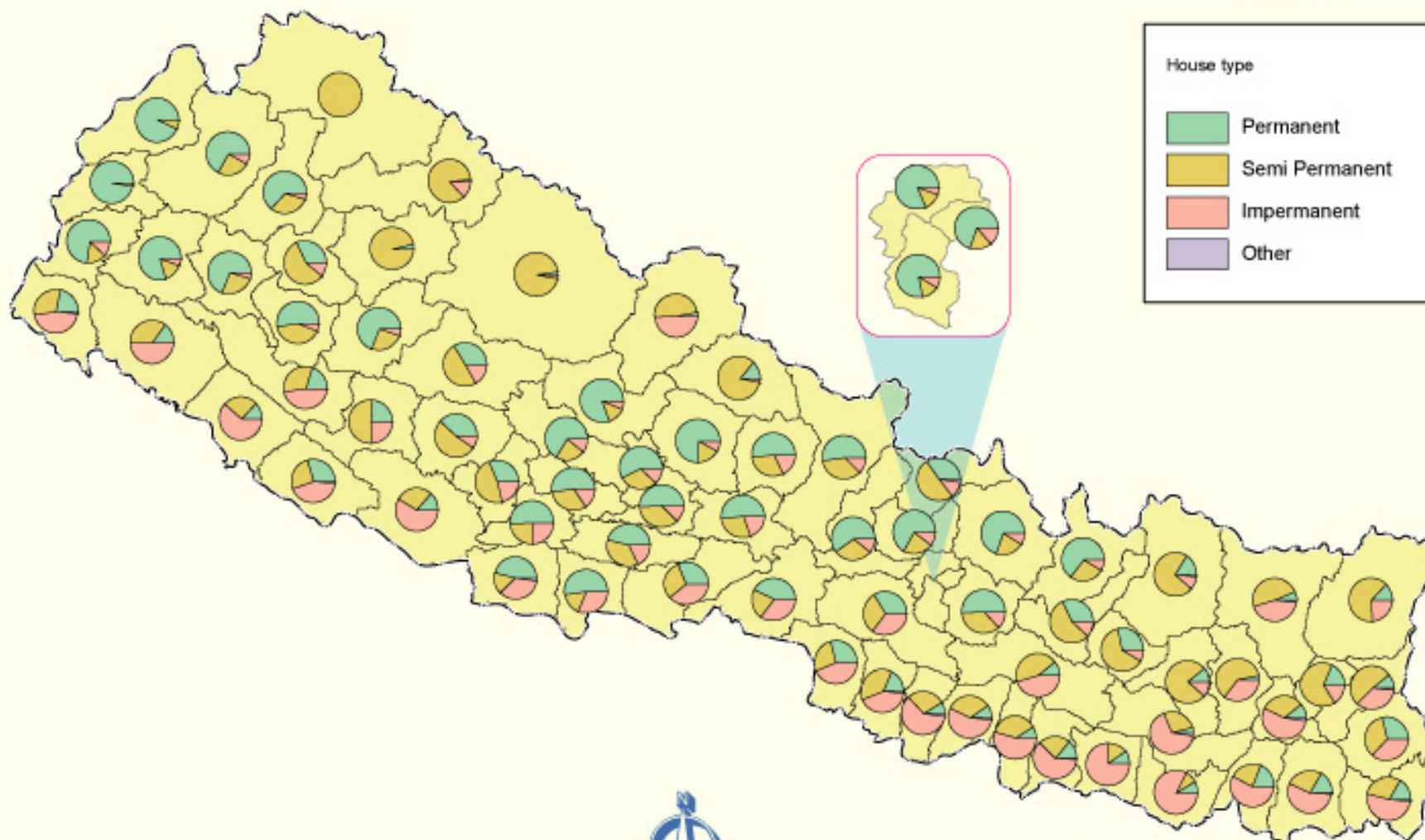
Households Living in Different Types of House

Proportion of households living in a specific house type to total households in percent, 2001

LEGEND

House type

- Permanent
- Semi Permanent
- Impermanent
- Other



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001

Scale 1:3,500,000
0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN RESIDENTIAL UNITS WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF TENURE, 2001

The question on home ownership status gave five options: owned housing, rented housing, institutional housing, rent-free housing, and other. A house that is legally owned by the household was defined as an owned house. A house to which a household had no legal rights but for which it is paying a fee (either in cash or in kind) for rent was defined as a rented house. A house owned by the government or some other institution was defined as an institutional house. A rent-free house was defined as one occupied by households living without paying rent either in cash or in kind but with the consent of the owner. The 'other' category included households that did not belong to any of the tenure statuses stated above and also those of 'unidentified' tenure status. The proportion of households living in a specific tenure status was expressed as a percentage of households in all tenure statuses.

In the country as a whole most households (88.26%) lived in owned houses, 8.91% in rented houses, and 2.43% in institutional houses. Only 0.23% of all households lived in rent-free housing and 0.17% in housing designated as having 'other' kinds of ownership. Table C.4 (a) summarises the districts with the highest and lowest proportion of households living with a different type of tenure. Table C.4 (b) gives the district-wise percentage distribution of households living in houses with a different kind of tenure.

Table C.4 (a)

Tenure Status of House	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Owned	Kathmandu (48.40)	Jajarkot (98.21)
Rented	Jajarkot (0.75)	Kathmandu (48.44)
Institutional	Jajarkot (0.96)	Mustang (10.11)
Rent-free	Syangja (0.03)	Manang (8.73)
Other	Parbat (0.01)	Bardiya (1.05)

Table C. 4 (b)

District	Owned	Rented	Institutional	Rent free	Other	District	Owned	Rented	Institutional	Rent free	Other
Achham	96.89	1.76	1.27	0.04	0.04	Dolakha*	93.19	3.60	2.32	0.07	0.82
Arghakhanchi	95.90	2.28	1.69	0.09	0.04	Dolpa*	90.51	4.78	4.44	0.11	0.16
Baglung	93.03	4.86	1.87	0.21	0.04	Doti	94.53	1.91	2.68	0.69	0.18
Baitadi	97.43	1.05	1.24	0.25	0.03	Gorkha	93.61	3.86	2.40	0.07	0.06
Bajhang	97.21	1.09	1.57	0.10	0.03	Gulmi	92.67	5.05	1.84	0.38	0.05
Bajura*	95.54	2.41	1.56	0.08	0.41	Humla	96.98	1.27	1.48	0.22	0.06
Banke	88.46	8.10	3.25	0.13	0.06	Ilam	89.98	7.34	2.36	0.23	0.10
Bara	93.23	3.17	3.43	0.09	0.08	Jajarkot	98.21	0.75	0.96	0.06	0.02
Bardiya	92.11	2.65	3.45	0.74	1.05	Jhapa*	84.62	10.44	4.29	0.43	0.22
Bhaktapur	80.06	18.33	1.36	0.16	0.09	Jumla*	94.60	3.39	1.92	0.05	0.04
Bhojpur	93.07	4.04	2.39	0.22	0.28	Kailali	91.60	5.00	3.16	0.15	0.08
Chitawan	84.60	11.96	2.66	0.42	0.37	Kalikot*	81.15	15.70	3.16	0.00	0.00
Dadeldhura	94.71	2.39	2.59	0.27	0.04	Kanchanpur	93.53	3.38	2.89	0.17	0.03
Dailekh	95.69	2.38	1.81	0.07	0.05	Kapilbastu	95.14	2.61	2.04	0.10	0.10
Dang	90.56	7.06	2.02	0.20	0.17	Kaski	69.84	25.23	3.71	0.77	0.46
Darchula	95.49	2.33	1.89	0.23	0.06	Kathmandu	48.40	48.44	2.64	0.35	0.17
Dhading	94.84	3.66	1.33	0.10	0.07	Kabhrepalanchok	93.74	4.37	1.55	0.24	0.10
Dhankuta	87.62	8.66	3.52	0.11	0.09	Khotang	95.53	2.01	1.85	0.23	0.38
Dhanusa	93.52	4.67	1.67	0.05	0.08	Lalitpur	69.13	28.78	1.70	0.27	0.13

Table C. 4 (b) cont

District	Owned	Rented	Institutional	Rent free	Other	District	Owned	Rented	Institutional	Rent free	Other
Lamjung	89.69	6.87	3.15	0.14	0.15	Rolpa	95.22	2.89	1.73	0.10	0.06
Mahottari	96.34	2.10	1.47	0.06	0.02	Rukum	96.93	1.44	1.50	0.10	0.04
Makawanpur	87.89	8.82	2.92	0.20	0.17	Rupandehi	86.74	10.81	2.24	0.08	0.13
Manang	72.07	13.46	4.79	8.73	0.96	Salyan*	93.47	4.09	2.34	0.10	0.00
Morang	84.60	11.51	3.28	0.44	0.17	Sankhuwasabha	90.43	4.97	4.04	0.23	0.33
Mugu*	91.39	4.04	3.95	0.31	0.31	Saptari	93.75	3.74	2.21	0.11	0.19
Mustang	69.66	16.87	10.11	2.31	1.05	Sarlahi	95.06	3.16	1.59	0.10	0.09
Myagdi	88.96	6.51	3.38	0.82	0.32	Sindhuli*	95.36	2.80	1.66	0.11	0.08
Nawalparasi	92.54	5.30	1.95	0.13	0.09	Sindhupalchok*	94.83	3.18	1.69	0.27	0.03
Nuwakot	94.98	2.03	2.63	0.28	0.08	Siraha*	93.92	3.24	2.46	0.17	0.22
Okhaldhunga	95.44	2.41	2.05	0.07	0.03	Solukhumbu	90.77	6.12	2.69	0.18	0.24
Palpa	91.09	6.44	2.22	0.13	0.12	Sunsari	82.66	13.27	3.50	0.25	0.33
Panchthar	90.28	6.42	2.75	0.28	0.26	Surkhet*	91.29	5.50	2.88	0.19	0.14
Parbat	89.48	6.67	3.79	0.05	0.01	Syangja	90.41	7.42	2.00	0.03	0.14
Parsa	86.90	10.42	2.29	0.15	0.24	Tanahu	89.69	7.45	2.58	0.14	0.14
Pyuthan	96.11	2.30	1.47	0.06	0.06	Taplejung	87.37	6.17	4.01	1.48	0.97
Ramechhap	95.87	2.33	1.37	0.23	0.20	Terhathum	89.48	6.93	3.14	0.13	0.32
Rasuwa	88.94	6.72	3.65	0.63	0.07	Udayapur	93.50	3.74	2.04	0.51	0.21
Rautahat	96.36	1.89	1.51	0.10	0.14						

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).






Households Living in Residential Units with Different Types of Tenure

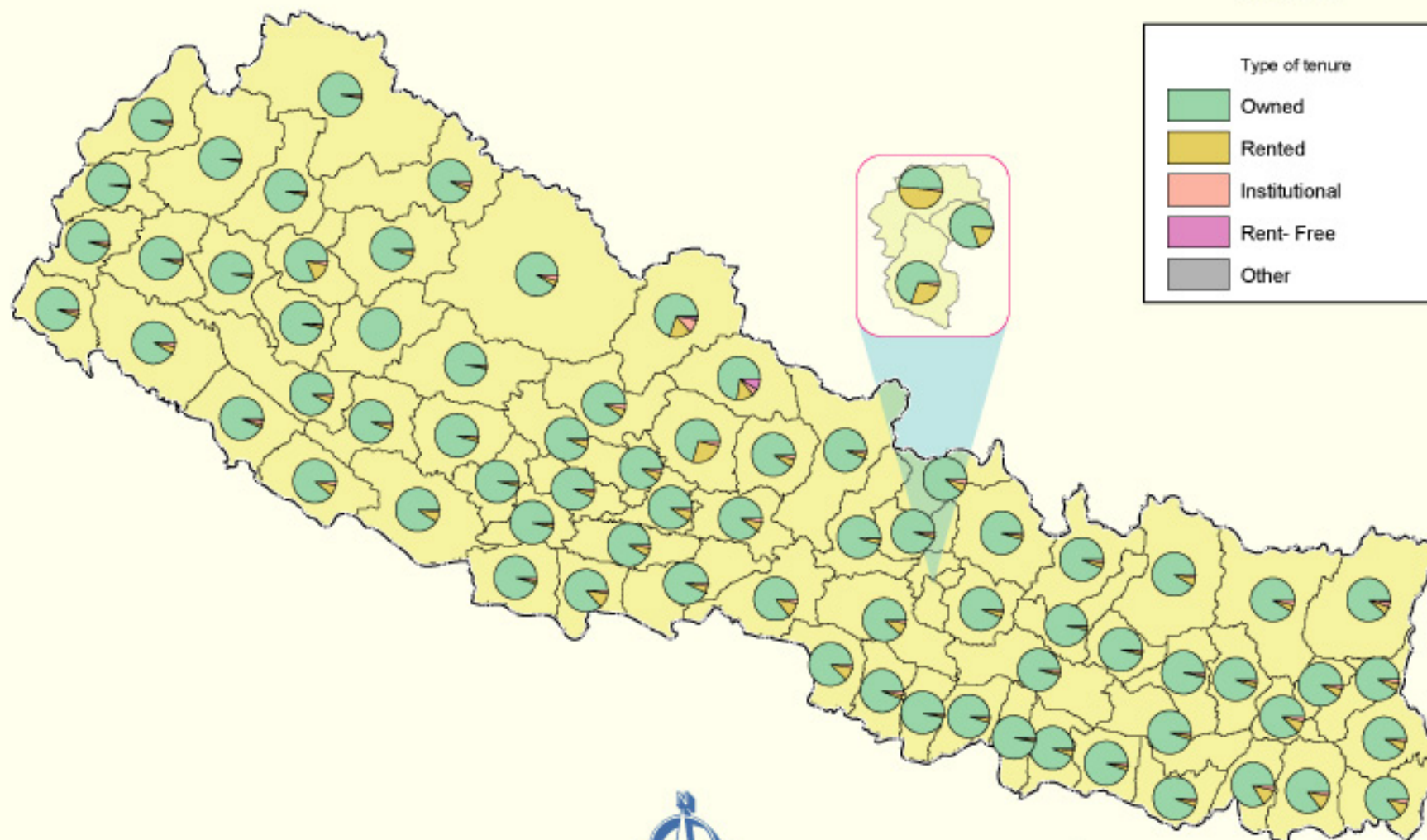
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Proportion of households living in a specific tenure type

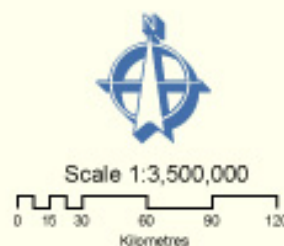
LEGEND

Type of tenure

-  Owned
-  Rented
-  Institutional
-  Rent- Free
-  Other



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



LIGHTING FACILITIES IN HOUSEHOLDS, 2001^Å

The different sources of energy used for lighting in households indicate residential energy consumption patterns. The 2001 census was the first ever to query respondents on lighting facilities. Sample households were questioned on the lighting they mostly used and were given one of four options: electricity, kerosene, biogas, and other. The 'other' category included wood (diyalo), petro-max generated from LP Gas, candles, and any other mode of lighting not previously mentioned. The results are summarised as the percentage of households using a particular energy source.

Most households (57.16%) used kerosene as their major energy source for lighting, 39.39% used electricity, 0.19% used biogas, and 3.25% used other sources. Table C.5 (a) shows the districts with the highest and lowest percentages of households using the different energy sources for lighting. Table C.5 (b) gives district-wise information on the different sources of energy used for residential lighting.

Table C.5 (a)

Lighting Energy Source	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Electricity	Dolpa (0.59)	Bhaktapur (97.38)
Kerosene	Bhaktapur (1.46)	Khotang (92.94)
Biogas	Sankhuwasabha (0.05)*	Terhathum (0.57)
Other	Manang (0.45)	Mugu (89.25)

* No households used biogas in 23 districts

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Table C.5 (b)

District	Electricity	Kerosene	Biogas	Other	District	Electricity	Kerosene	Biogas	Other
Achham	5.64	81.00	0.00	13.35	Dolakha*	45.59	53.59	0.13	0.70
Arghakhanchi	9.47	87.67	0.28	2.58	Dolpa*	0.59	47.87	0.23	51.31
Baglung	39.68	58.27	0.12	1.93	Doti	29.87	61.22	0.17	8.73
Baitadi	22.04	71.89	0.14	5.93	Gorkha	42.35	55.11	0.22	2.32
Bajhang	5.11	71.90	0.00	22.98	Gulmi	14.99	82.40	0.44	2.18
Bajura*	5.25	75.78	0.00	18.97	Humla	12.17	5.31	0.16	82.37
Banke	48.03	49.49	0.18	2.30	Ilam	42.98	56.04	0.14	0.84
Bara	43.57	54.62	0.22	1.59	Jajarkot	0.67	51.99	0.00	47.34
Bardiya	22.36	75.98	0.24	1.43	Jhapa*	32.56	66.24	0.21	1.00
Bhaktapur	97.38	1.46	0.07	1.08	Jumla*	19.47	10.55	0.00	69.98
Bhojpur	5.39	92.19	0.24	2.18	Kailali	31.30	65.23	0.31	3.16
Chitwan	67.89	30.49	0.16	1.46	Kalikot*	4.94	77.30	0.00	17.77
Dadeldhura	20.83	64.13	0.00	15.05	Kanchanpur	37.56	60.13	0.32	1.99
Dailekh	16.93	71.06	0.00	12.00	Kapilbastu	27.89	69.31	0.42	2.37
Dang	33.18	64.94	0.24	1.64	Kaski	68.14	31.05	0.12	0.70
Darchula	8.32	82.77	0.00	8.91	Kathmandu	96.94	2.14	0.14	0.78
Dhading	13.99	84.53	0.46	1.01	Kabhrepalanchok	63.45	35.10	0.21	1.25
Dhankuta	46.00	52.85	0.21	0.94	Khotang	3.94	92.94	0.00	3.12
Dhanusa	43.82	53.60	0.22	2.36	Lalitpur	87.28	11.53	0.19	1.01

Table C.5 (b) cont.....

District	Electricity	Kerosene	Biogas	Other	District	Electricity	Kerosene	Biogas	Other
Lamjung	31.18	67.14	0.00	1.67	Rolpa	3.84	86.06	0.00	10.09
Mahottari	25.07	73.53	0.20	1.20	Rukum	7.61	74.82	0.00	17.58
Makawanpur	60.72	37.46	0.24	1.58	Rupandehi	61.35	37.30	0.28	1.07
Manang	80.24	19.31	0.00	0.45	Salyan*	15.82	81.62	0.00	2.55
Morang	35.56	63.64	0.15	0.65	Sankhuwasabha	29.99	68.11	0.05	1.85
Mugu*	5.68	4.74	0.33	89.25	Saptari	40.72	57.53	0.26	1.49
Mustang	53.04	42.83	0.00	4.13	Sarlahi	28.49	69.76	0.36	1.39
Myagdi	25.70	70.37	0.00	3.92	Sindhuli*	28.51	69.55	0.26	1.68
Nawalparasi	40.87	58.14	0.23	0.76	Sindhupalchok*	27.22	71.68	0.00	1.10
Nuwakot	51.19	46.86	0.12	1.84	Siraha*	31.74	66.70	0.24	1.32
Okhaldhunga	5.67	92.49	0.00	1.84	Solukhumbu	13.30	84.30	0.00	2.40
Palpa	51.85	46.05	0.28	1.82	Sunsari	42.37	56.61	0.22	0.79
Panchthar	5.10	91.55	0.32	3.02	Surkhet*	47.83	45.25	0.17	6.75
Parbat	25.33	73.37	0.00	1.30	Syangja	53.33	45.64	0.20	0.83
Parsa	45.41	53.02	0.25	1.33	Tanahu	43.02	55.17	0.20	1.61
Pyuthan	16.59	78.63	0.34	4.44	Taplejung	8.10	89.59	0.00	2.31
Ramechhap	6.92	90.80	0.26	2.03	Terhathum	12.54	83.30	0.57	3.59
Rasuwa	32.57	65.04	0.00	2.39	Udayapur	31.97	66.48	0.22	1.33
Rautahat	25.89	72.69	0.15	1.27					

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

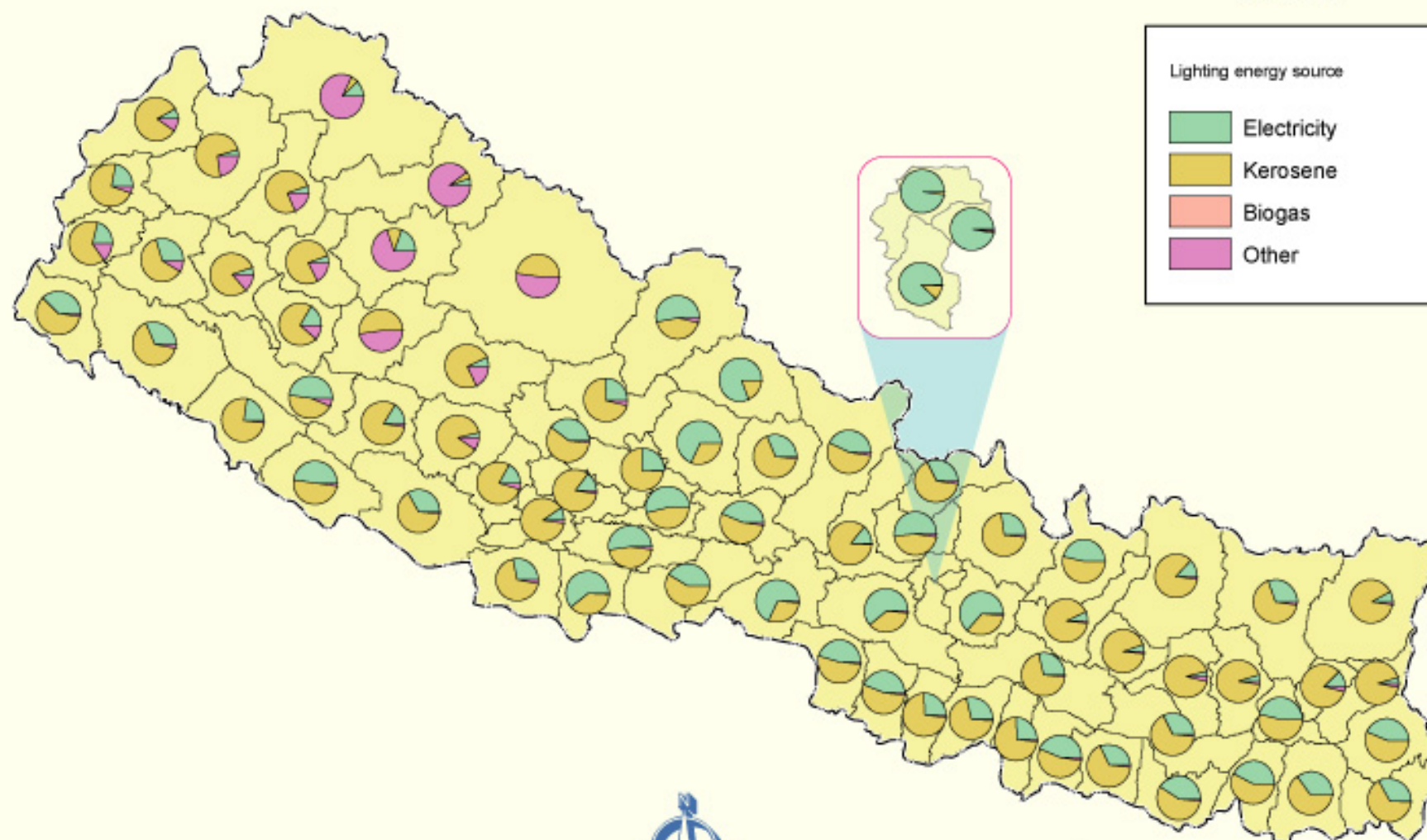
Lighting Facilities in Households

Ratio of households using a particular energy source for lighting to total households in percent, 2001

LEGEND

Lighting energy source

- Electricity
- Kerosene
- Biogas
- Other



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001

