

CHAPTER 15

CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDERS AND AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

At the national level 91.9 percent of the holdings had male holders and 8.1 percent had female holders in 2001/02. The female holders increased from 6.4 percent in 1991/92 to 8.1 percent in 2001/02 and relatively the male holders decreased to 91.9 percent during the same period.

There seems to be marked difference between the size of holding operated by male and female holder. The average size of holdings operated by female holders in 2001/02 was 0.53 hectares per holding while that of the male holders had much higher average of 0.81 hectares per holdings.

The average sizes of holding in 2001/02 was lower than that in 1991/92. The female holders in 2001/02 had an average size of 0.66 hectare and male had an average of 0.98 hectares per holdings. For both the sex, the average size of holding was 0.96 in 1991/92.

At the national level, 78.2 percent of the total holdings reported that their agricultural

produce was used only for household consumption while 21.6 percent of the holdings used for both purposes- consumption and sale.

In 2001/02 about 39.8 percent of the total holdings reported that their agricultural produce was sufficient to feed the household throughout the agricultural year while some 60.2 percent of the total holdings reported that their produce was insufficient to feed the household for the whole year.

The information obtained on the area of soil type in 2001/02 agricultural census is: the loam comprised of 884.7 thousand hectares, sandy soil comprised of 589.5 thousand hectares and clay soil comprised of 532.5 thousand hectares which accounts for 33.3 percent, 22.2 percent and 20.1 percent respectively of total land. The silt and clay loam type of soil are not much prevalent as they cover only 6.3 percent and 5.5 percent of the total land.

Table 15.0 Summary Statistics

Description	1991/92	2001/02
A. Percentage of Male Agricultural holders	93.6	91.9
Percentage of Female Agricultural holders	6.4	8.1
B. Average size of Male holdings	0.98	0.81
Average size of Male holdings	0.66	0.53
C. Use of produce of the holdings (%)		
a. Home consumption	-	78.2
b. Home consumption and sale both	-	21.8
D. Sufficiency / Insufficiency of agricultural produce (%)		
a. Sufficient to feed household	-	39.8
b. Insufficient to feed household	-	60.2
E. Area of holding by soil type (%)		
a. Sand	-	22.2
b. Loam	-	33.3
c. Silt	-	6.3
d. Clay	-	20.1
e. Clay Loam	-	5.5

15.1 Characteristics of agricultural holders

This chapter presents some characteristics of agricultural holders in Nepal and additional information about agricultural holdings that were not discussed in the previous chapters of this report. For the first time in the history of agriculture census taking in Nepal, additional information were collected on the main use of produce of holding, sufficiency and insufficiency of agricultural produce to gauge food security including coping mechanism if agricultural produce was insufficient, headship of household, holding with hired manager, soil type and color, land made uncultivable due to flood or soil erosion and ethnicity of the agricultural holders. The analyses of the additional information gathered are included in this chapter.

An agricultural holder for the purpose of the census is the person in the agricultural holding who makes major decisions regarding the use of resources and has technical and economic responsibility for the holding. He/she exercises management controls over the operations of the holding and may undertake directly or delegate the day-to-day supervision of the operations of the holding.

In Nepal, the agricultural holder is usually the same person as the household head. The agricultural holder was identified on the basis of the person acknowledged by household members as the primary decision-maker on matters relating to the operations of the holding.

On the other hand, an agricultural holding, for the purpose of the census, is defined as

an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock and poultry kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes. A holding was considered to be an agricultural unit of production if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- having an area under crops of at least a quarter of ropani (or four annas) or one matomuri in Hill or Mountain districts (0.01272 hectares) or at least eight dhur (0.01355 hectares) in Tarai; or,
- keeping at least two heads of cattle or buffaloes; or,
- keeping at least five heads of sheep or goats; or,
- keeping at least 20 heads of poultry; or,
- keeping any combination of livestock and poultry equivalent to 2 animal units.

The above definitions of an agricultural holder and agricultural holding may serve as a backgrounder in understanding the census results that are presented.

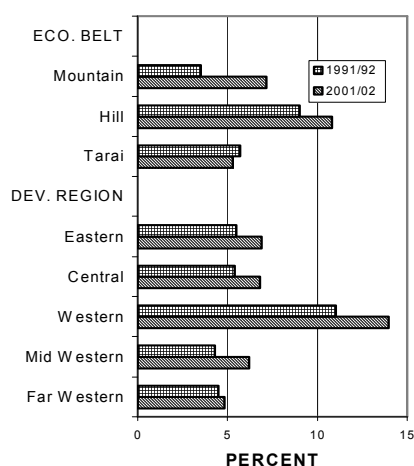
15.2 Sex of holder

Of the 3.36 million agricultural holders in 2001/02, there were 271,500 female holders representing 8.1% of the total. This is 1.7 percentage points higher than the proportion of female holders in 1991/91, which was 6.4% of the total holdings, see TABLE 15.1.

In terms of number, there was an increase of holdings operated by females from 175,600 in 1991/92 to 271,500 holdings, an increase in the number of female holders by 54.6% in a span of ten years.

Hill belt reported the highest percentage of female holders in 2001/02, which was 10.8% of the total holdings followed by Mountain belt with 7.2%. Tarai belt reported the lowest percentage of 5.3% but the number of female holders is much more than those in Mountain belt, which was only 21,400 female holders compared with 78,300 in Tarai, see TABLE 15.3

FIGURE 15.1: FEMALE HOLDERS, 1991/92 AND 2001/02

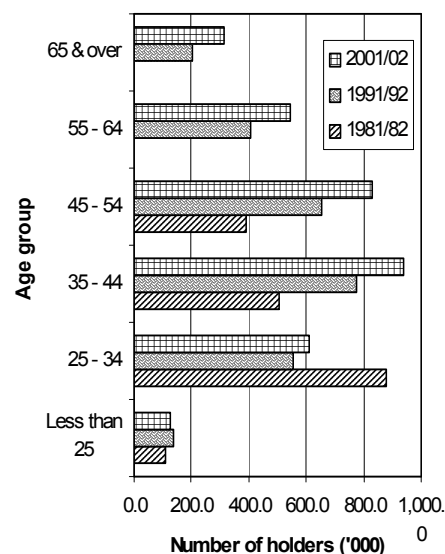


Western region reported the highest proportion of female holders among development regions at 14% and also the highest number of 100,000 female holders followed by Eastern region with 6.9% and Central region with 6.8%. Mid-Western region reported a bit lower at 6.2% and Far-Western region reported the least proportion of 4.8%, see TABLE 15.5.

15.3 Age of holder

The modal age of the holders is on the rise. In 1981/82 the modal age was in the age group 25-34 where 40% of the holders belong. The median age during this period was 35.12 years. In 1991/92, the modal age shifted to age group 35 – 44 where

FIGURE 15.2 HOLDERS BY AGE, NEPAL, 1981-2001



28.3% of the holders belong and those above 45 consisted of 46.3%. The median age was 43.57 years, which is 24% higher than ten years ago.

In 2001/02, the modal age falls in the same age group as in 1991/92 but the percentage of holders belonging to this group was only 28%, which was a little bit lower than in 1991/92 but those in the age group above 45 was higher (50.1%). The median age was also a little bit higher at 44.92 years, an increase of only 3.1% over that of 1991/92.

The modal age for both the male and female holders is the same, 35 – 44 age group. However, the median age of the female holders is higher, which was 54.5 years compared with only 44.88 years for the male holders, a difference of almost 10 years. This suggests that women have to be elderly to become a holder.

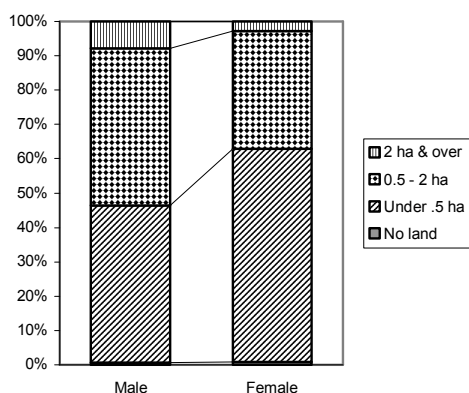
The three belts exhibited the same modal age group of 35-44 years, see TABLE 15.4. The same holds true for the five development regions where the modal age

group was also 35-44 years, see TABLE 15.6.

15.4 Size of holding per holder

The average size of holdings operated by females in 2001/02 was 0.53 hectare per holding while that of the male holders reported a much higher average of 0.82 hectare per holding. The overall average of the holdings for both sexes was 0.79 hectare, see TABLE 15.1. These average sizes were lower than those in 1991/92 where the female holders then had an average size of 0.66 hectare while the male holder had an average size of 0.98 hectare per holding. For both sexes, the average size of the holding was 0.96 hectare.

FIGURE 15.3: MALE AND FEMALE HOLDERS BY SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 2001/02

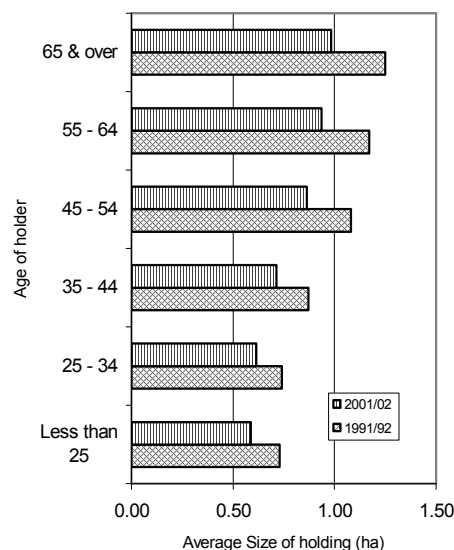


Among the three broad groups of holding sizes, holdings with less than 0.5 hectare (small holdings) reported the highest proportion of female holders at 10.7%. Large holdings of at least 2 hectares reported the lowest proportion of female holders, which were only 3.1% of the total.

Among female holders, 62% had a holding area of less than 0.5 hectare while only 2.9% had large holdings. There were 2,500 holders or 0.9% that did not have any land.

Among male holders, large holdings (at least 2 hectares) comprised 8% while holdings without land consisted of 0.8%. Holders of small holdings with an area of less than 0.5 hectare and holdings with an area of 0.5 hectare to less than two hectares

FIGURE 15.4: AGE OF HOLDER BY AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 1991-2001



(medium size) had an equal share of 45.6% each. The holders of large holdings reported a higher modal age group of 45-54 than the small and medium-sized holdings whose modal age group was 35-44. The highest median age of 50.5 years was also reported by the holders of large holdings compared with 42.6 years for holders of small holdings. The medium-sized holdings had a median age of 46.7 years. Based on this trend we can say that there is a positive relationship between the age of the holder and the size of the holding, i.e. as the size of the holding increases, the median age of the holder also increases.

15.5 Headship of household

The holder of an agricultural holding is most likely the head of the household. This

is borne by the fact that 97.5% of the holders were the head of their households. There was a slight difference in the headship of households in holdings with land and without land where 98% of the holders without land holdings were household heads compared with 97.5% holders with land holdings were household heads. Only 2.5% of the households reported “other” person than the holder as the head of the household see TABLE 15.9. The female holders reported a lower proportion of being a household head (94.3%) than the male holders of whom 97.7% were reported as household head. Holdings without land reported a higher proportion of the holders being household head (98.4%), see TABLE 15.9.

The percentage of male holders being household head decreases as the size of their holding increases. The reverse was observed among female holders, i.e. as the area of the holding increases, the percentage of female holders as household head also increases

Among ecological belt, Mountain belt holders reported the highest incidence of being household head (98.7%) compared with Hill belt and Tarai belt holders with 97.4% and 97.3%, respectively.

For development regions, only Mid-Western region holders reported more than 98% as head of the household. Far-Western region holders reported headship of the household above the national average (97.6%) while the other three regions had proportion of holders being head lower than the national average, see TABLE 15.10.

15.6 Hired manager

A hired manager is a person who takes technical and administrative responsibilities in the management of a holding on the holder's behalf. He/she supervises the day to day operations of the holding including the decisions made attendant to such operations including managing and supervising the work of hire labour. He/she may be paid in cash or in kind for his/her compensation.

There were only 7,837 holdings, equivalent to only 0.23% of the total, with a hired manager in 2001/02. Of this number, 104 holdings or 1.33% were without land and 7,733 holdings or 98.67% were with land.

By size of holding, 2,615 belonged to less than 0.5 hectare land holdings which is 33.8% of the total; 2,108 belonged to the large holdings which is about 27.3% and the rest, 3,010 holdings belonged to the medium-sized land holdings. Furthermore, the large holdings reported the highest percentage with hired manager relative to the total, which was 0.83% and the small holdings reported the lowest with 0.17% of the total.

The proportion of the female holders with hired managers was higher than the proportion of male holders to the total, (0.32% vs. 0.23%).

Tarai belt holdings reported the highest percentage of hired managers which was 66.7% of the total hired managers, followed by Hill belt with 2,136 hired

managers or 27.3% of the total hired managers. Proportionally, relative to the region's total, Mountain belt reported a higher percentage of 0.16% compared with 0.13% for Hill belt.

Eastern region reported the highest proportion of holdings with hired manager (30.7%) followed by Central region with 24.2%.

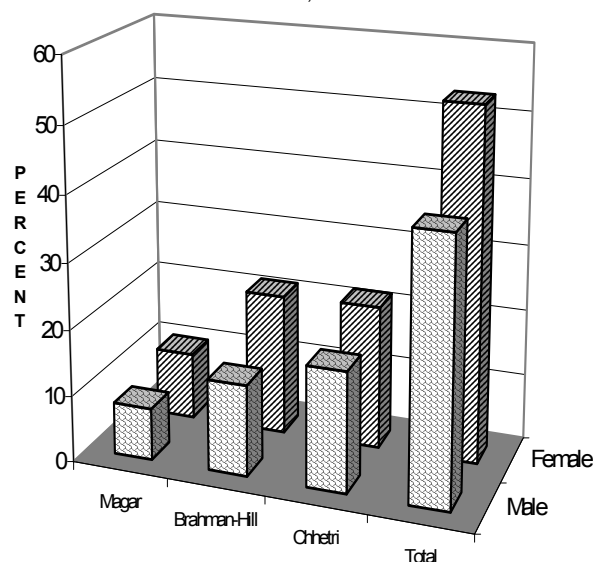
15.7 Ethnicity

The census of agriculture was able to record more than 85 different ethnic groups with sizeable responses from the holders found in the different geographic belts and regions of Nepal. The top three ethnic groups that were common to both the male and female holders in 2001/02 are: Chhetri, Brahman-Hill and Magar.

The female holders reported a higher proportion belonging to Chhetri ethnic group, which was 21.7% of the total female holders compared with 18.0% for the male holders. The second most popular ethnic group reported by the female holders is Brahman-Hill with 21.3% compared with 13.7% for the male. The third ranking ethnic group is Magar with the female holders reporting a higher percentage of 10.16% compared with 7.83% reported by the male holders. For these three ethnic groups, the female holders accounted for a total of 53.1% while that of the male holders, only 39.6%.

The fourth ranking ethnic group among female holders is Kami with 6.2% while that of the male holders is Tamang-Murmi with 6.34%. This ethnic group is the fifth most popular reported by female holders with 5.8% while the fifth ranking ethnic

FIGURE 15.5: TOP THREE ETHNIC GROUPS OF NEPAL BY SEX OF HOLDER, 2001/02



group among male holders is Tharu with 6.0%.

As a whole, 65.1% of the total female holders belong to only 5 major ethnic groups of the more than 85 ethnic groups of Nepal while majority (52%) of the male holders belong to the 5 top-ranking ethnic groups recorded. For other ethnic groups, see TABLE 15.11.

15.8 Ethnicity in ecological belt

The top 5 ethnic groups reported by holders in the three ecological belts consisted more than half of the total male and female holders except in Tarai belt where the top 5 ethnic groups reported by the males consisted only of 49.8% of the total.

The top 4 ethnic group reported in Mountain belt both for male and female holders consisted of more than 50% of the holders belonging to the following ethnic group: Chhetri, Tamang/Murmi, Brahman-Hill, and Kami. The fifth ranking group among male holders is Thakuri with 5.1%

and the fifth group reported by the females is Gurung with 5.8%.

For the Hill belt holders, the four ethnic groups reported both by the male and female holders were: Chhetri, Brahman-Hill, Magar, and Kami. The fifth most popular among the male holders was Tamang/Muri and for the female holders, Newar ethnic group.

In Tarai belt the ethnic groups reported by the male holders differ in importance as compared with the report of the female holders. In fact, the Tarai belt ethnic group ranking is not similar with the other belts. The male holders reported the following ethnic group according to popularity: Tharu (13%); Brahman-Hill (11.3%); Yadav, Ahir, Gwala (10.1%); Chhetri (9.4%); and Musalman, Muslim (6.0). For the female holder, the ethnic groups according to the order of popularity were: Brahman-Hill (22.7%); Chhetri (15.4%); Magar (6.9%); Tharu (5.2%); Yadav, Ahir, Gwala (5.0%).

15.9 Ethnicity in development region

Male and female holders in Western region belong to the same top five ethnic groups, namely: Brahman-Hill, Magar, Chhetri, Kami and Gurung. In contrast, male and female holders in Far-Western region reported very different ethnic grouping for the top five. The male holders belong to a different ethnic group not only from the female holders within the region but also with other development regions. These ethnic groups are: Teli (44.7%); Sikh/Panjavi (13.8%); Dhanuk (13.1%); Gaine/Gandharbha (10.9%); and Thakali (4.8%). The female holders reported the following ethnic groups which are similar

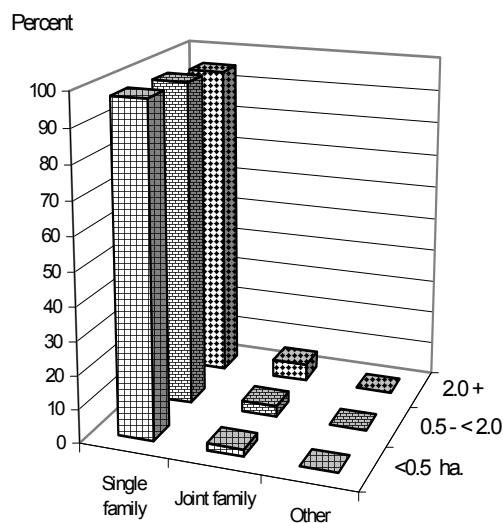
to the other regions except one: Chhetri (45.3%); Brahman-Hill (16.2%); Kami ((14.1%); Thakuri (6.1%) and Damai/Dholi (3.4%). The total holders belonging to the top five ethnic groups in Far-Western region consisted of 85% for the female holders and 87.3% for the male holders.

For the other three development regions, four out of the top five ethnic groups are the same for the male and female holders, see TABLE 15.13.

15.10 Legal status of holding/holder

The term legal status is not necessarily confined to the legal characteristics of the holder but concerns broader aspects of identifying specific types of holdings. In Nepal, the holding is operated as a family enterprise where the household members

FIGURE 15.6: LEGAL STATUS OF HOLDING BY SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 2001/02



assist in carrying out the agricultural operations. This is supported by the fact that 97.2% of the total holdings were a single family-operated enterprise. Only 2.8% of the holdings were operated jointly

with other families while less than 0.1% (0.04%) under other arrangements.

For holdings without land, the proportion of single family status of operation was lower at 96.4% compared with 97.2% for the holdings with land. By size of holding, the large holdings registered a lower percentage of single family type of legal status. Correspondingly, the proportion of large holdings being managed jointly with other families is higher (5.1%). The same trend is observed on the legal status of holdings operated both by females and males where the proportion of single family operating the holding tends to decrease as the size of the holding increases.

Among the three belts, Mountain belt holders reported the highest proportion of single family legal status of 98.9%. Tarai belt reported the lowest proportion of 96.8%. Correspondingly, it reported the highest proportion of joint family status of 3.1%. 'Other' legal status is negligible in the three belts.

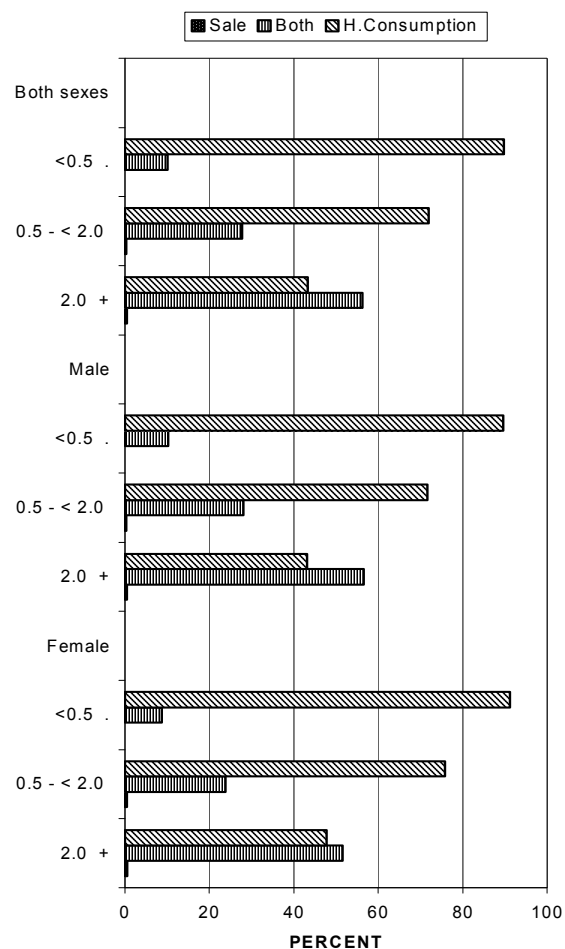
Among the development regions, Far-Western region reported the lowest percentage of single family legal status at 95.3% and the highest percentage of holdings with joint family status at 4.7%. Western region reported the highest proportion of holdings under single family status at 98.1% followed by Central region at 97.8%. Eastern and Mid-Western regions had the same proportion of holders under single family status in the operation of the holding.

15.11 Main use of produce of holding

A question was asked on the purpose of production of the holding whether it is mainly for sale or for home consumption.

Mainly means more than half of the agricultural production of the holding is for

FIGURE 15.7: MAIN USE OF PRODUCE BY SEX OF HOLDER AND SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 2001/02



sale or for home consumption. If the purpose is equal in usage of the agricultural produce the response is 'Both'.

At the national level, 78.2% of the holdings responded that their agricultural production was mainly for home consumption. These are the holdings that are engaged in subsistence farming. Only 0.2% or 8,091 holdings of the total reported their produce to be mainly for sale while 21.6% of the holdings was both for sale and for home consumption.

Most small holdings produce for home consumption. It may be noted, however, that a greater portion of the agricultural produces of large farms (2 hectares and over in size) were for sale and home consumption with the following proportion: large male holdings, 56.5% and large female holdings, 51.6%.

It is also observed that the proportion of holdings without land in terms of home consumption is lower for the female holders ((74.3%) than the male holders (82.1%). This trend is also true for holdings that are both selling and using their produce for home consumption where the proportion among female holders was higher (24.6%) than the male holders of holdings without land (15.9%), see TABLE 15.16.

Tarai belt reported the greatest number of holdings that the agricultural produce is mainly for sale. Out of the 8,091 holdings that reported their produce mainly for sale, 4,727 holdings or 58.4% were from Tarai belt. Of this number, only 261 holdings or 5.5% of those in Tarai belt were operated by females. It may be significant to note, however, that among female holders, the hill belt reported the highest number of female holders who dispose of their produce mainly for sale. In 2001/02 there were 457 female holders who disposed of their agricultural produce mainly for sale. This is 63.1% of the total female holders who dispose of their total holdings in Nepal whose main use was for sale, see TABLE 5.17.

Among development regions, majority of the holdings that disposed of their agricultural produce mainly for sale were in Central and Eastern regions although

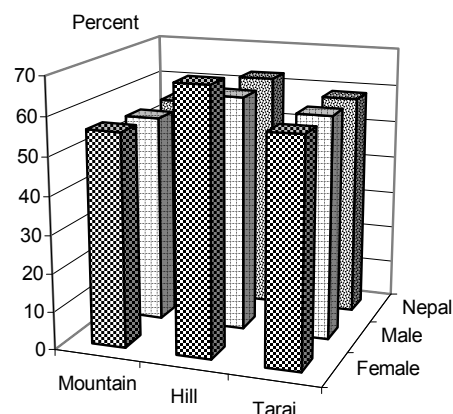
proportionally, Mid-Western region reported the highest proportion of 0.4% to the total number of holdings in this region.

15.12 Sufficiency of agricultural produce

The data that are presented here were based on responses of holdings to the questions asked relative to the sufficiency of agricultural produce for the consumption of the households. If the response to the question was not sufficient, additional questions were asked on the duration of insufficiency and the manner of coping with insufficiency.

In 2001/02, six out of 10 holdings reported that their agricultural produce was not sufficient to feed their household until the next harvest. The situation among female holders is worse since 65.1% of the total female holders reported the insufficiency of agricultural produce from their holdings during the year.

FIGURE 15.8: HOLDINGS WITH INSUFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE BY SEX OF HOLDER, NEPAL, 2001/02



By ecological belt, the holders in the Hill belt reported the highest proportion of food

insufficiency from their holdings, which was about 62% compared with 56% in Mountain belt and 59% in Tarai.

Among female holders, the proportion of insufficiency of agricultural produce was even higher at 69% in Hill belt compared with 62% among the male holders. The insufficiency of produce in Tarai for the male and female holders was at the same level of about 59%. In the Mountain belt, a one percentage point difference was noted in favor of the male, i.e. the male holders reported a lower figure of insufficiency compared with the female holders, see TABLE 15.18.

Among the development regions, Mid-Western region reported the lowest percentage with insufficiency of agricultural produce to feed their family, which is 52.1% and second to the lowest, Far Western region with 53.7%. Western region reported the highest incidence of insufficiency of produce at 66.1%. The insufficiency is even much higher for female holders at 70.8%.

15.13 Number of months insufficient

Of the 2 million holdings with insufficient agricultural produce to feed their families, 43.3% said their insufficiency lasted for 4-6 months while 17.6% stated that the duration of insufficiency was from 10 to 12 months. By sex of holders, the female holders reported a higher percentage of those who had insufficiency of produce from the holding at 19.6% compared with 17.5% for the males. For the rest of the holders, the duration of insufficiency is similar for the 1-3 months, 4-6 months and 7 to 9 months, see TABLE 15.18.

By ecological belt, Tarai belt holders reported the highest percentage of holdings with 10 to 12 months' duration of insufficiency (26.6%). A higher percentage among the female holders (31.5%) was observed having insufficiency of produce from the holding in Tarai belt compared with only 10.8% in Mountain belt and 15.9% in Hill belt area.

Female holdings in Eastern development region reported the highest proportion of holdings with the longest duration of insufficiency of 10 to 12 months at 23.2%, which is higher than the nationwide average of 17.6% and among all female holders with insufficiency average of 19.6%. It may be significant to note that the proportion of male holders with duration 9 to 12 months of insufficiency of produce was 0.2 percentage point higher than that of the female holders in Eastern region.

15.14 Manner of coping with insufficiency

Income within the district was reported by more than two-thirds of the holders with insufficiency of agricultural produce from the holding. The second mechanism to cope with insufficiency of produce to feed the family is earning income outside of Nepal with 13.1% responses.

By sex of holder, the female holders reported a higher percentage of getting income from outside Nepal with 21.1% compared with only 12.4% for the male holders. Other coping mechanism resorted to by holders both the males and females was borrowing with more than 10%; income within Nepal but outside the district

with 8.6% of the total holdings with insufficiency.

Among female holders, those in Hill Belt reported the highest percentage of coping with the insufficiency of produce through income outside Nepal 24.7% compared with only 7.5% among those in the Mountain belt area and 15.4% in Tarai belt. However, Mountain belt female holders reported the highest proportion of resorting to income from district to augment the deficit with 72.5% compared with 68.1% in Hill belt and 70.8% in Tarai.

15.15 Soil type and color

Another important information that was gathered in the Census of Agriculture for the first time is the type of soil and color of the soil. These soil characteristics along with other information such as climate, rainfall and water availability form an important basis for agricultural planning. The soil type indicates the texture of the soil. Depending upon their mixture in the soil, the soil type can be divided into five or more groups, namely: sand, loam, silt, clay and clay-loam. In agriculture, the texture of the soil determines to a large extent what kind of crops can best be planted to give the best yield. Usually the texture of the soil determines its water holding capacity.

The information on the color of the soil to a certain extent can assist in assessing the origin of the topsoil.

The number of holdings reporting the type and color of soil may exceed the total number of holdings because within a holding, some parcels may have different types of soil.

The most popular soil type in Nepal is loam with almost 60% or 2 million holdings reporting. The second and third most commonly reported soil types were sand and clay with 43.3% and 39.1%, respectively

In terms of area, loam comprised of 884,697 hectares of land or 33.3% followed by sandy soil with 589,455 hectares or 22.2% of the total and clay soil with 532,488 hectares or 20.1% of the total land holding area.

The types of soil found in the three belts are similar even in terms of popularity although there is some slight differences in the percentages reported. The trend in the area by type of soil is also similar.

The prevailing color is brown where 62.2% reported followed by black with 55.9%. Red soil type is not significant in number Tarai belt where only 7.3% of the holding reported with an area of 3.1% of the total compared with 38.6% of red soil type in Hill belt with an area of 19.6% of the total area in this belt, see TABLE 15.20.

The three dominant soil types in the 5 development regions are the same, they only differ in the number of holdings reporting and the area of coverage of these three soil types. The three dominant soil types for the 5 regions in the order of reporting holders are: Eastern, Central, Mid-Western and Far Western regions- loam, sand and clay; and Western region – loam, clay and sand. The area of coverage is also in the same order of importance as in the soil type in the 5 regions, see TABLE 15.22.

15.16 Uncultivable area due to flood/soil erosion

The last characteristic of the holding that was gathered in the Census of Agriculture is the area made uncultivable due to flood or soil erosion. Take note that this information is closely related to the information on soil type and the terrain of the land holdings.

In agricultural year 2001, there were only 156,883 holdings that were seriously affected by floods or soil erosion. This number is 4.66% of the total holdings in Nepal. Holdings with insignificant area of land had also been subjected to these natural calamities and there were 215 holdings or less than 1% of the total. Of the holdings with land, there were 156,668 holdings affected that comprised 4.69% of the total land holdings.

By size of holdings, the large holdings reported the highest proportion of being victims of these natural calamities but the area affected was highest proportionally among the small land holdings, see TABLE 15.23.

By ecological belt, Tarai belt reported the highest proportion of the number of holdings affected by these natural calamities.

Furthermore, the total area made uncultivable was also reported the highest in Tarai, see TABLE 15.24.

By development regions, Eastern, Central and Western regions reported a little more than 5% of the total land holdings as the affected holdings with uncultivable area due to floods and soil erosion.

TABLE 15.1: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDERS BY SEX AND BY AGE, NEPAL, 1981/82, 1991/92 AND 2001/02

Sex and Age	No. of holders ('000)			Percentage distribution			Ave. holding size (ha)	
	1981/82	1991/92	2001/02	1981/82	1991/92	2001/02	1991/92	2001/02
SEX OF HOLDER								
Male	2,055.1	2,560.5	3,092.6	93.7	93.6	91.9	0.98	0.81
Female	138.8	175.6	271.5	6.3	6.4	8.1	0.66	0.53
Total holders	2,194.0	2,736.1	3,364.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.96	0.79
AGE OF HOLDER								
Less than 25	108.2	139.6	128.1	4.9	5.1	3.8	0.73	0.59
25 – 34	877.4	556.6	612.0	40.0	20.3	18.2	0.74	0.62
35 – 44	505.3	774.6	940.6	23.0	28.3	28.0	0.87	0.71
45 – 54	390.5	656.1	827.1	17.8	24.0	24.6	1.08	0.86
55 – 64	312.5	406.8	541.5	14.2	14.9	16.1	1.17	0.94
65 and over	131.2	202.4	314.9	6.0	7.4	9.4	1.25	0.98
Total holders	2,194.0	2,736.1	3,364.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.96	0.79

TABLE 15.2: NUMBER OF HOLDERS BY AGE AND SEX, NEPAL, 2001/02

Age of holder	Sex of holder						Sex Ratio (Male per 100 female)
	Males		Females		Both sexes		
	Number (‘000)	%	Number (‘000)	%	Number (‘000)	%	
Less than 25	116.6	3.8	11.6	4.3	128.1	3.8	1007
25 – 34	562.5	18.2	49.4	18.2	612.0	18.2	1138
35 – 44	869.0	28.1	71.6	26.4	940.6	28.0	1213
45 – 54	763.7	24.7	63.4	23.3	827.1	24.6	1205
55 – 64	494.9	16.0	46.6	17.2	541.5	16.1	1063
65 and over	286.0	9.2	28.9	10.7	314.9	9.4	989
Total holders	3,092.6	100.0	271.5	100.0	3,364.1	100.0	1139

TABLE 15.3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDERS BY SEX AND ECOLOGICAL BELT, NEPAL, 2001/02

Sex of holder	Ecological belt			Nepal
	Mountain	Hill	Tarai	
Number of holders ('000)				
Male	276.9	1,414.6	1,401.2	3,092.6
Female	21.4	171.8	78.3	271.5
Total holders	298.2	1,586.4	1,479.5	3,364.1
Percent				
Male	92.8	89.2	94.7	91.9
Female	7.2	10.8	5.3	8.1
Total holders	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 15.4: NUMBER OF HOLDERS BY AGE AND ECOLOGICAL BELT, 2001/02

Age of holder	Ecological belt			Nepal
	Mountain	Hill	Tarai	
Number of holders ('000)				
Less than 25	11.8	59.2	57.1	128.1
25 - 34	52.9	288.1	271.0	612.0
35 - 44	84.9	428.9	426.7	940.6
45 - 54	77.9	381.0	368.1	827.1
55 - 64	48.3	264.7	228.5	541.5
65 and over	22.5	164.4	128.0	314.9
Total holders	298.2	1,586.4	1,479.5	3,364.1
Percent				
Less than 25	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8
25 – 34	17.7	18.2	18.3	18.2
35 – 44	28.5	27.0	28.8	28.0
45 – 54	26.1	24.0	24.9	24.6
55 – 64	16.2	16.7	15.4	16.1
65 and over	7.5	10.4	8.7	9.4
Total holders	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 15.5 NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDERS BY SEX AND DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

Sex of holder	Development region					NEPAL
	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid Western	Far Western	
Number of holders ('000)						
Male	754.1	965.4	615.8	440.5	316.9	3,092.6
Female	56.0	70.4	100.0	29.1	16.1	271.5
Total holders	810.0	1,035.8	715.8	469.5	333.0	3,364.1
Percent						
Male	93.1	93.2	86.0	93.8	95.2	91.9
Female	6.9	6.8	14.0	6.2	4.8	8.1
Total holders	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 15.6: NUMBER OF HOLDERS BY AGE AND BY DEVELOPMENT REGION,
NEPAL, 2001/02

Age of holder	Development region					Nepal
	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid Western	Far Western	
Number of holders ('000)						
Less than 25	29.5	35.4	21.6	24.1	17.5	128.1
25 – 34	146.6	186.7	107.6	102.4	68.8	612.0
35 – 44	226.8	292.9	188.0	138.1	94.7	940.6
45 – 54	202.3	253.6	177.6	112.0	81.5	827.1
55 – 64	129.5	167.0	129.0	66.3	49.7	541.5
65 and over	75.4	100.2	92.0	26.7	20.7	314.9
Total holders	810.0	1,035.8	715.8	469.5	333.0	3,364.1
Percent						
Less than 25	3.6	3.4	3.0	5.1	5.3	3.8
25 – 34	18.1	18.0	15.0	21.8	20.7	18.2
35 – 44	28.0	28.3	26.3	29.4	28.4	28.0
45 – 54	25.0	24.5	24.8	23.9	24.5	24.6
55 – 64	16.0	16.1	18.0	14.1	14.9	16.1
65 and over	9.3	9.7	12.9	5.7	6.2	9.4
Total holders	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 15.7 NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDERS BY SEX AND SIZE OF HOLDING,
NEPAL, 2001/02

Sex of holder	Size of holding				
	No land	Less than 0.5 ha	0.5 - 2.0 ha	2.0 ha and over	Total
Number of holders ('000)					
Male	24.2	1,410.6	1,411.5	246.4	3,092.6
Female	2.5	168.3	92.9	7.8	271.5
Total holders	26.7	1,578.9	1,504.3	254.2	3,364.1
Percent					
Male	90.6	89.3	93.8	96.9	91.9
Female	9.4	10.7	6.2	3.1	8.1
Total holders	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	0.8	45.6	45.6	8.0	100.0
Female	0.9	62.0	34.2	2.9	100.0
Total holders	0.8	46.9	44.7	7.6	100.0

TABLE 15.8: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDERS BY AGE AND SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 2001/02

Age of holder	Size of holding				
	No land	Less than 0.5 ha	0.5 - 2.0 ha	2.0 ha and over	Total
Number of holders ('000)					
Less than 25	1.2	76.4	45.6	4.9	128.1
25 - 34	5.5	350.4	228.8	27.3	612.0
35 - 44	8.7	470.7	406.9	54.2	940.6
45 - 54	6.6	349.5	398.6	72.4	827.1
55 - 64	3.7	208.1	272.3	57.4	541.5
65 and over	1.1	123.7	152.1	38.0	314.9
Total holders	26.7	1,578.9	1,504.3	254.2	3,364.1
Percent					
Less than 25	4.4	4.8	3.0	1.9	3.8
25 - 34	20.4	22.2	15.2	10.7	18.2
35 - 44	32.7	29.8	27.0	21.3	28.0
45 - 54	24.6	22.1	26.5	28.5	24.6
55 - 64	13.8	13.2	18.1	22.6	16.1
65 and over	4.1	7.8	10.1	14.9	9.4
Total holders	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 15.9: NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY SEX OF HOLDER, HEADSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD AND HOLDING WITH HIRED MANAGER BY SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 2001/02

Size of Holding and Sex of holder	Total Number of Holdings	%	Household headship				Hired Manager			
			Holder as Head of Household	% to total	Other Person as Head of Household	% to total	Holdings with Hired Manager	% to total	Holdings without Hired Manager	% to total
Both Sexes	3,364,139	100.0	3,278,625	97.5	85,514	2.5	7,837	0.23	3,356,302	99.8
Holdings without land	26,700	100.0	26,161	98.0	538	2.0	104	0.39	26,596	99.6
Holdings with land	3,337,439	100.0	3,252,464	97.5	84,976	2.5	7,733	0.23	3,329,706	99.8
Less than 0.5 ha.	1,578,919	100.0	1,537,504	97.4	41,413	2.6	2,615	0.17	1,576,303	99.8
0.5 - < 2.0 ha.	1,504,323	100.0	1,467,667	97.6	36,656	2.4	3,010	0.20	1,501,312	99.8
2.0 ha and over	254,198	100.0	247,292	97.3	6,906	2.7	2,108	0.83	252,091	99.2
Male	3,092,632	100.0	3,022,713	97.7	69,918	2.3	6,973	0.23	3,085,659	99.8
Holdings without land	24,187	100.0	23,801	98.4	387	1.6	75	0.31	24,113	99.7
Holdings with land	3,068,445	100.0	2,998,913	97.7	69,532	2.3	6,898	0.22	3,061,547	99.8
Less than 0.5 ha.	1,410,590	100.0	1,379,410	97.8	31,182	2.2	2,169	0.15	1,408,420	99.8
0.5 - < 2.0 ha.	1,411,455	100.0	1,379,661	97.7	31,794	2.3	2,718	0.19	1,408,738	99.8
2.0 ha and over	246,398	100.0	239,842	97.3	6,556	2.7	2,009	0.82	244,387	99.2
Female	271,507	100.0	255,912	94.3	15,595	5.7	864	0.32	270,643	99.7
Holdings without land	2,512	100.0	2,361	94.0	152	6.1	29	1.15	2,483	98.8
Holdings with land	268,995	100.0	253,551	94.3	15,444	5.7	835	0.31	268,160	99.7
Less than 0.5 ha.	168,327	100.0	158,096	93.9	10,232	6.1	444	0.26	167,883	99.7
0.5 - < 2.0 ha.	92,868	100.0	88,006	94.8	4,861	5.2	293	0.32	92,575	99.7
2.0 ha and over	7,800	100.0	7,450	95.5	350	4.5	98	1.26	7,702	98.7

TABLE 15.10: AGRICULTURAL HOLDERS AS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND HOLDINGS WITH HIRED MANAGER BY ECOLOGICAL BELT AND DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

Geographic area and Sex of holder	Holdings with holder as head of household	% to total	Holdings with other person as head of household	% to total	Total holdings	%	Holdings with a hired manager	% to total holdings
Nepal, Both Sexes	3,278,625	97.5	85,514	2.5	3,364,139	100.0	7,837	0.23
Ecological belt								
Mountain	294,472	98.7	3,751	1.3	298,223	100.0	475	0.16
Hill	1,544,586	97.4	41,820	2.6	1,586,406	100.0	2,136	0.13
Tarai	1,439,564	97.3	39,946	2.7	1,479,510	100.0	5,225	0.35
Development region								
Eastern	786,763	97.1	23,254	2.9	810,017	100.0	2,407	0.30
Central	1,008,660	97.4	27,167	2.6	1,035,827	100.0	1,899	0.18
Western	697,527	97.4	18,281	2.6	715,808	100.0	1,179	0.16
Mid-Western	460,583	98.1	8,944	1.9	469,527	100.0	1,236	0.26
Far -Western	325,089	97.6	7,871	2.4	332,960	100.0	1,115	0.33
Male holder	3,022,713	97.7	69,918	2.3	3,092,632	100.0	6,973	0.23
Ecological belt								
Mountain	273,741	98.9	3,110	1.1	276,851	100.0	470	0.17
Hill	1,384,207	97.9	30,398	2.1	1,414,604	100.0	1,757	0.12
Tarai	1,364,766	97.4	36,411	2.6	1,401,177	100.0	4,746	0.34
Development region								
Eastern	732,868	97.2	21,194	2.8	754,062	100.0	2,237	0.30
Central	945,088	97.9	20,328	2.1	965,416	100.0	1,777	0.18
Western	602,534	97.8	13,282	2.2	615,816	100.0	972	0.16
Mid-Western	432,633	98.2	7,832	1.8	440,465	100.0	962	0.22
Far -Western	309,590	97.7	7,282	2.3	316,872	100.0	1,025	0.32
Female holder	255,912	94.3	15,595	5.7	271,507	100.0	864	0.32
Ecological belt								
Mountain	20,733	97.0	639	3.0	21,372	100.0	6	0.03
Hill	160,380	93.4	11,422	6.6	171,802	100.0	380	0.22
Tarai	74,798	95.5	3,535	4.5	78,333	100.0	478	0.61
Development region								
Eastern	53,895	96.3	2,060	3.7	55,955	100.0	170	0.30
Central	63,573	90.3	6,837	9.7	70,411	100.0	123	0.17
Western	94,994	95.0	4,998	5.0	99,992	100.0	207	0.21
Mid-Western	27,949	96.2	1,113	3.8	29,062	100.0	274	0.94
Far -Western	15,500	96.3	588	3.7	16,088	100.0	90	0.56

TABLE 15.11: MALE AND FEMALE HOLDERS BY ETHNICITY AND BY ECOLOGICAL BELT ,
NEPAL, 2001/02

Ethnicity	Number of holders								
	Nepal			Mountain		Hill		Tarai	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	3,364,139	3,092,632	271,507	276,851	21,372	1,414,604	171,802	1,401,177	78,333
Badi	630	583	47	...	...	420	47	163	...
Bangali	134	134	...	16	...	...	...	117	...
Baniya	11,698	11,366	332	...	...	20	...	11,346	332
Bantar	3,116	3,116	...	...	...	...	...	3,116	...
Bhayu	230	192	38	32	17	76	22	84	...
Bhote	3,119	2,595	524	1,592	496	842	28	162	...
Bote	965	870	96	53	...	156	96	660	...
Brahamu	916	804	113	...	...	804	113	...	...
Brahman-Hill	482,475	424,643	57,832	28,872	2,357	237,363	37,688	158,408	17,787
Brahman-Tarai	15,927	15,532	395	12	...	43	...	15,477	395
Chamar, Harijan	33,356	32,497	859	6	...	117	...	32,375	859
Chepang	9,552	9,269	283	26	...	5,296	209	3,947	74
Chhantel	453	423	30	...	...	423	...	...	30
Chhetri	616,783	557,947	58,836	90,908	4,818	335,606	41,976	131,433	12,042
Chidimar	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	77	...
Chureto, Churaute	189	116	73	...	...	73	73	43	...
Damai/ Dholi	63,481	56,826	6,655	4,194	289	41,445	5,223	11,187	1,144
Danuwar	7,884	7,600	284	885	...	4,618	85	2,097	199
Darai	1,849	1,755	95	...	16	572	...	1,182	78
Dhanuk	23,594	23,087	507	...	...	551	55	22,536	451
Dhimai	2,096	1,969	127	17	...	20	20	1,933	107
Dhobi, Rajdhobi	11,578	11,107	471	17	31	115	35	10,975	406
Dhuniya	1,524	1,481	43	...	...	...	...	1,481	43
Dhusad/ Pasi	18,716	18,146	570	...	...	...	...	18,146	570
Dom	601	601	...	...	...	31	...	569	...
Dura	458	339	119	31	...	272	119	37	...
Gaine/ Gandarbha	871	751	120	...	17	542	66	209	37
Gangai	9,010	8,806	205	...	...	38	...	8,767	205
Gurung	80,249	68,302	11,947	7,725	1,438	49,168	8,188	11,409	2,321
Hajam (Thakur)	11,876	11,686	190	...	...	51	...	11,635	190
Halkhor, Mehattar	270	215	55	...	...	...	31	215	24
Haluwai/ Halwai	4,005	3,931	73	47	31	140	...	3,744	43
Jhagar/ Sangad	3,172	3,172	...	...	...	26	...	3,146	...
Jhangar (Orawon)	1,854	1,656	198	...	...	...	...	1,656	198
Jirel/ Sural	268	268	...	...	...	94	...	174	...
Kalwar	10,667	10,469	198	22	...	114	...	10,333	198
Kami	177,782	161,028	16,754	20,614	1,664	105,631	11,866	34,782	3,224
Kanu	9,587	9,416	171	...	...	...	...	9,416	171
Kayastha	6,601	6,161	439	85	...	296	67	5,781	372
Kewat/ Kewarath	17,733	17,353	380	...	...	265	...	17,088	380
Khatwe	14,184	13,921	263	29	...	...	...	13,892	263
Kisan	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Koch, Koche	53	53	...	...	...	22	...	31	...
Koiri	25,734	25,076	658	...	...	...	...	25,076	658
Kumal/ Kumhal	11,489	10,190	1,298	482	...	5,237	1,138	4,471	160
Kumhar (Pandit)	11,043	10,858	185	15	...	15	...	10,828	185
Kurmi	30,352	29,779	573	...	...	146	...	29,633	573

Continuation.....

TABLE 15.11: MALE AND FEMALE HOLDERS BY ETHNICITY AND BY ECOLOGICAL BELT , NEPAL,
2001/02

Ethnicity	Number of holders								
	Nepal			Mountain		Hill		Tarai	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kusunda	84	84	...	...	...	84	...	...	...
Lebcha	673	668	...	...	5	416	...	253	...
Limbu	61,553	55,840	5,712	10,780	1,234	30,733	2,769	14,328	1,710
Lohar	10,010	9,623	386	83	14	2,595	84	6,945	289
Magar	269,814	242,237	27,577	3,407	318	181,890	21,833	56,939	5,426
Majhi	9,507	8,869	638	894	92	5,855	296	2,121	250
Malhaha, Mallaha	22,080	21,571	508	...	...	70	22	21,501	486
Mali	2,127	2,001	126	...	...	...	...	2,001	126
Marwadi/ Marwari	1,145	1,105	40	...	...	34	...	1,071	40
Meche	827	827	...	...	...	81	...	747	...
Musahar	13,730	13,115	614	...	29	707	...	12,409	585
Musalman, Muslim	87,856	85,038	2,818	111	...	971	134	83,955	2,685
Newar	128,677	115,492	13,186	11,204	935	86,111	10,162	18,177	2,089
Nuniya	10,340	10,094	246	...	...	...	...	10,094	246
Pahari	1,299	1,254	45	...	2	1,193	44	61	...
Rai	106,374	96,874	9,500	13,089	1,417	65,930	5,858	17,855	2,225
Rajbansi	11,246	10,368	878	...	...	...	...	10,368	878
Rajbhar	6,328	5,956	371	...	...	211	...	5,745	371
Raji	618	579	38	...	...	...	15	579	24
Rajput	4,023	3,836	187	5	...	...	...	3,831	187
Raute	145	145	...	16	...	50	...	78	...
Sanyasi	37,529	33,633	3,896	6,352	452	18,209	2,351	9,072	1,094
Sarki	54,112	48,390	5,722	5,133	375	36,448	4,681	6,808	666
Satar/ Santhal	4,648	4,541	107	...	...	...	...	4,541	107
Sherpa/ Hyolmo	17,773	15,629	2,144	10,336	1,201	4,920	943	373	...
Sikh/ Panjavi	469	469	...	...	...	87	...	383	...
Sudhi	11,996	11,795	200	...	...	70	...	11,725	200
Sunar, sonar	4,594	4,395	199	...	...	140	...	4,255	199
Sunuwar	8,900	8,139	761	996	...	6,288	720	855	41
Tajpuriya	1,960	1,803	157	...	...	11	...	1,792	157
Tamang/ Murmi	211,680	195,954	15,725	38,542	3,087	132,088	10,138	25,325	2,500
Tatma	12,824	12,513	311	...	...	...	...	12,513	311
Teli	50,437	49,168	1,269	...	...	669	110	48,499	1,158
Thakali	1,440	1,308	132	657	68	542	64	109	...
Thakuri	54,832	50,523	4,309	14,120	630	25,781	2,372	10,622	1,308
Thami	4,051	3,823	228	3,570	202	144	26	110	...
Tharu	191,431	187,001	4,431	325	29	4,340	291	182,336	4,110
Yadav, Ahir, Gwala	147,743	143,619	4,124	80	15	1,570	161	141,970	3,947
Others	61,012	58,132	2,880	1,470	96	15,720	1,584	40,942	1,200
Percent to total									
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Badi	0.02	0.02	0.02	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.01	...
Bangali	0.00	0.00	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...
Baniya	0.35	0.37	0.12	...	...	0.00	...	0.81	0.42
Bantar	0.09	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	...
Bhayu	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	...
Bhote	0.09	0.08	0.19	0.57	2.32	0.06	0.02	0.01	...
Bote	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	...	0.01	0.06	0.05	...

Continuation.....

TABLE 15.11: MALE AND FEMALE HOLDERS BY ETHNICITY AND BY ECOLOGICAL BELT , NEPAL,
2001/02

Ethnicity	Number of holders								
	Nepal			Mountain		Hill		Tarai	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Percent to total								
Brahamu	0.03	0.03	0.04	...	...	0.06	0.07	...	...
Brahman-Hill	14.34	13.73	21.30	10.43	11.03	16.78	21.94	11.31	22.71
Brahman-Tarai	0.47	0.50	0.15	0.00	...	0.00	...	1.10	0.50
Chamar, Harijan	0.99	1.05	0.32	0.00	...	0.01	...	2.31	1.10
Chepang	0.28	0.30	0.10	0.01	...	0.37	0.12	0.28	0.09
Chhantel	0.01	0.01	0.01	...	...	0.03	...	...	0.04
Chhetri	18.33	18.04	21.67	32.84	22.54	23.72	24.43	9.38	15.37
Chidimar	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...
Chureto, Churaute	0.01	0.00	0.03	...	...	0.01	0.04	0.00	...
Damai/ Dholi	1.89	1.84	2.45	1.51	1.35	2.93	3.04	0.80	1.46
Danuwar	0.23	0.25	0.10	0.32	...	0.33	0.05	0.15	0.25
Darai	0.05	0.06	0.03	...	0.08	0.04	...	0.08	0.10
Dhanuk	0.70	0.75	0.19	...	...	0.04	0.03	1.61	0.58
Dhimai	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.01	...	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.14
Dhobi, Rajdhobi	0.34	0.36	0.17	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.02	0.78	0.52
Dhuniya	0.05	0.05	0.02	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.05
Dhusad/ Pasi	0.56	0.59	0.21	...	...	...	...	1.30	0.73
Dom	0.02	0.02	...	...	...	0.00	...	0.04	...
Dura	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	...	0.02	0.07	0.00	...
Gaine/ Gandarbha	0.03	0.02	0.04	...	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.05
Gangai	0.27	0.28	0.08	...	...	0.00	...	0.63	0.26
Gurung	2.39	2.21	4.40	2.79	6.73	3.48	4.77	0.81	2.96
Hajam (Thakur)	0.35	0.38	0.07	...	...	0.00	...	0.83	0.24
Halkhor, Mehattar	0.01	0.01	0.02	...	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.03
Haluwai/ Halwai	0.12	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.01	...	0.27	0.05
Jhagar/ Sangad	0.09	0.10	...	...	...	0.00	...	0.22	...
Jhangar (Orawon)	0.06	0.05	0.07	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.25
Jirel/ Surel	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...
Kalwar	0.32	0.34	0.07	0.01	...	0.01	...	0.74	0.25
Kami	5.28	5.21	6.17	7.45	7.78	7.47	6.91	2.48	4.12
Kanu	0.28	0.30	0.06	...	...	...	...	0.67	0.22
Kayastha	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.03	...	0.02	0.04	0.41	0.47
Kewat/ Kewarath	0.53	0.56	0.14	...	...	0.02	...	1.22	0.48
Khatwe	0.42	0.45	0.10	0.01	...	...	...	0.99	0.34
Kisan	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	...
Koch, Koche	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	0.00	...	0.00	...
Koiri	0.76	0.81	0.24	...	...	...	...	1.79	0.84
Kumal/ Kumhal	0.34	0.33	0.48	0.17	...	0.37	0.66	0.32	0.20
Kumhar (Pandit)	0.33	0.35	0.07	0.01	...	0.00	...	0.77	0.24
Kurmi	0.90	0.96	0.21	...	...	0.01	...	2.11	0.73
Kusunda	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...
Lebcha	0.02	0.02	...	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.02	...
Limbu	1.83	1.81	2.10	3.89	5.77	2.17	1.61	1.02	2.18
Lohar	0.30	0.31	0.14	0.03	0.07	0.18	0.05	0.50	0.37
Magar	8.02	7.83	10.16	1.23	1.49	12.86	12.71	4.06	6.93
Majhi	0.28	0.29	0.23	0.32	0.43	0.41	0.17	0.15	0.32
Malhaha, Mallaha	0.66	0.70	0.19	...	...	0.00	0.01	1.53	0.62
Mali	0.06	0.06	0.05	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.16
Marwadi/ Marwari	0.03	0.04	0.01	...	...	0.00	...	0.08	0.05

Continuation.....

TABLE 15.11: MALE AND FEMALE HOLDERS BY ETHNICITY AND BY ECOLOGICAL BELT , NEPAL, 2001/02

Ethnicity	Number of holders								
	NEPAL			Mountain		Hill		Tarai	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Percent to total								
Meche	0.02	0.03	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.05	...
Musahar	0.41	0.42	0.23	...	0.14	0.05	...	0.89	0.75
Musalman, Muslim	2.61	2.75	1.04	0.04	...	0.07	0.08	5.99	3.43
Newar	3.82	3.73	4.86	4.05	4.38	6.09	5.91	1.30	2.67
Nuniya	0.31	0.33	0.09	...	...	...	...	0.72	0.31
Pahari	0.04	0.04	0.02	...	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00	...
Rai	3.16	3.13	3.50	4.73	6.63	4.66	3.41	1.27	2.84
Rajbansi	0.33	0.34	0.32	...	...	...	...	0.74	1.12
Rajbhar	0.19	0.19	0.14	...	...	0.01	...	0.41	0.47
Raji	0.02	0.02	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	0.04	0.03
Rajput	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.00	...	...	...	0.27	0.24
Raute	0.00	0.00	...	0.01	...	0.00	...	0.01	...
Sanyasi	1.12	1.09	1.44	2.29	2.11	1.29	1.37	0.65	1.40
Sarki	1.61	1.56	2.11	1.85	1.76	2.58	2.72	0.49	0.85
Satar/ Santhal	0.14	0.15	0.04	...	...	...	...	0.32	0.14
Sherpa/ Hyolmo	0.53	0.51	0.79	3.73	5.62	0.35	0.55	0.03	...
Sikh/ Panjavi	0.01	0.02	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.03	...
Sudhi	0.36	0.38	0.07	...	...	0.00	...	0.84	0.26
Sunar, sonar	0.14	0.14	0.07	...	...	0.01	...	0.30	0.25
Sunuwar	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.36	...	0.44	0.42	0.06	0.05
Tajpuriya	0.06	0.06	0.06	...	...	0.00	...	0.13	0.20
Tamang/ Murmi	6.29	6.34	5.79	13.92	14.44	9.34	5.90	1.81	3.19
Tatma	0.38	0.40	0.11	...	...	...	...	0.89	0.40
Teli	1.50	1.59	0.47	...	...	0.05	0.06	3.46	1.48
Thakali	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.24	0.32	0.04	0.04	0.01	...
Thakuri	1.63	1.63	1.59	5.10	2.95	1.82	1.38	0.76	1.67
Thami	0.12	0.12	0.08	1.29	0.95	0.01	0.01	0.01	...
Tharu	5.69	6.05	1.63	0.12	0.14	0.31	0.17	13.01	5.25
Yadav, Ahir, Gwala	4.39	4.64	1.52	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.09	10.13	5.04
Others	1.81	1.88	1.06	0.53	0.45	1.11	0.92	2.92	1.53

TABLE 15.12 DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDERS BY ETHNICITY AND BY DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

(In thousand except Percent)

Ethnicity	Nepal	%	Development region									
			Eastern	%	Central	%	Western	%	Mid Western	%	Far Western	%
All Holders	3364.3	100.0	810.0	100.0	1035.5	100.0	715.8	100.0	469.5	100.0	333.0	100.0
Badi	0.6	0.0	...	...	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bangali	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baniya	11.7	0.3	3.3	0.4	4.9	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	...	...
Bantar	3.1	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhayu	0.2	0.0	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhote	3.1	0.1	2.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bote	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...
Brahamu	0.9	0.0	...	...	...	...	0.9	0.1	...	...	...	...
Brahman-Hill	482.5	14.3	101.4	12.5	125.8	12.1	166.1	23.2	45.2	9.6	44.1	13.2
Brahman-Tarai	15.9	0.5	1.4	0.2	10.4	1.0	3.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Chamar, Harijan	...	1.0	8.1	1.0	15.8	1.5	8.3	1.2	1.1	0.2	...	...
Chepang	9.6	0.3	...	...	8.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	...	...	0.1	0.0
Chhantel	0.5	0.0	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.1	...	...	...	...
Chhetri	616.9	18.3	112.7	13.9	114.0	11.0	96.4	13.5	144.9	30.9	148.8	44.7
Chidimar	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...
Chureto, Churaute	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
Danuwar	7.9	0.2	2.3	0.3	5.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
Darai	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	...	...	...	...
Dhanuk	23.6	0.7	8.7	1.1	13.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2
Dhimal	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	0.3	2.1	0.3	6.0	0.6	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Dhuniya	...	...	...	...	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...
Dom	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dura	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	...	...	...	...
Jaine/ Gandarbha		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	...	...
Gangai	9.0	0.3	8.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...
Gurung	80.3	2.4	10.9	1.3	13.7	1.3	49.6	6.9	5.5	1.2	0.5	0.1
Hajam (Thakur)	...	0.4	3.7	0.5	6.1	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	...	...
Halkhor, Mehattar	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...
Haluwai/ Halwai	...	0.1	1.2	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...
Jhagar/ Sangad	...	...	3.0	0.4	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
Jhangar (Orawon)	...	...	1.9	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jirel/ Surel	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...
Kalwar	10.7	0.3	1.4	0.2	8.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	...	...
Kami	177.8	5.3	18.6	2.3	21.1	2.0	48.9	6.8	52.4	11.2	36.9	11.1
Kanu	9.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	9.0	0.9	...	...	0.3	0.1	...	...
Kayastha	6.6	0.2	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2
Kewat/ Kewarath	...	0.5	3.6	0.4	6.9	0.7	6.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	...	...
Khatwe	14.2	0.4	8.3	1.0	4.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	...	...
Kisan	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koch, Koche	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koiri	25.7	0.8	5.7	0.7	17.0	1.6	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kumal/ Kumhal	...	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	7.0	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.1
Kumhar (Panit)	...	0.3	2.3	0.3	6.2	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	...	...
Kurmi	30.4	0.9	3.5	0.4	14.9	1.4	10.4	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Kusunda	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continuation

TABLE 15.12 DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDERS BY ETHNICITY AND BY DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

Ethnicity	Nepal	%	(In thousand except Percent)									
			Development region									
			Eastern	%	Central	%	Western	%	Mid Western	%	Far Western	%
Lebcha	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limbu	61.6	1.8	61.2	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...
Magar	269.9	8.0	31.1	3.8	38.5	3.7	124.7	17.4	71.2	15.2	4.3	1.3
Majhi	9.5	0.3	3.2	0.4	4.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Malhaha, Mallaha	...	0.7	2.7	0.3	15.7	1.5	2.3	0.3	1.3	0.3	...	...
Mali	...	...	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	...	...	...	...
Marwadi/ Marwari	...	...	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...
Meche	...	...	0.7	0.1	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...
Musahar	13.7	0.4	9.1	1.1	4.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	...	...	...	...
Musalman, Muslim	...	2.6	21.3	2.6	40.0	3.9	18.2	2.5	7.6	1.6	0.7	0.2
Newar	128.7	3.8	23.7	2.9	83.7	8.1	17.6	2.5	2.3	0.5	1.4	0.4
Nuniya	10.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	8.3	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	...	...
Pahari	...	...	...	...	1.2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rai	106.1	3.2	99.6	12.3	5.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Rajbansi	...	...	11.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	...	...	0.2	0.0	...	...
Rajbhar	6.3	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	...	...
Raji	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.1
Rajput	...	...	1.8	0.2	2.1	0.2	...	...	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Raute	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanyasi	37.5	1.1	5.6	0.7	9.8	0.9	6.2	0.9	12.0	2.5	4.0	1.2
Sarki	54.1	1.6	6.1	0.7	13.0	1.3	18.1	2.5	8.9	1.9	8.0	2.4
Satar/ Santhal	...	...	4.6	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sherpa/ Hyolmo	...	0.5	12.6	1.6	4.9	0.5	...	...	0.2	0.1	...	...
Sikh/ Panjavi	...	...	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.2	0.0	...	...
Sudhi	12.0	0.4	2.9	0.4	8.9	0.9	...	...	0.1	0.0	...	...
Sunar, sonar	4.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	...	...
Sunuwar	8.9	0.3	3.5	0.4	3.8	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tajpuriya	...	...	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamang/ Murmi	...	6.3	32.3	4.0	167.1	16.1	9.4	1.3	1.0	0.2	1.9	0.6
Tatma	12.8	0.4	2.9	0.4	9.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	...	...
Teli	50.4	1.5	18.0	2.2	28.1	2.7	3.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Thakali	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	...	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	...
Thakuri	54.8	1.6	1.9	0.2	3.1	0.3	7.9	1.1	25.8	5.5	16.1	4.8
Thami	...	...	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...
Tharu	191.5	5.7	43.0	5.3	26.9	2.6	26.0	3.6	51.2	10.9	44.4	13.3
Yadav, Ahir, Gwala	...	4.4	47.3	5.8	77.9	7.5	16.2	2.3	5.7	1.2	0.6	0.2
Others	153.2	4.6	32.0	4.0	45.4	4.4	40.8	5.7	17.7	3.8	17.3	5.2

Note: Details may not add up to total because of rounding.

TABLE 15.13: TOP FIVE ETHNIC GROUPS OF MALE AND FEMALE HOLDERS BY ECOLOGICAL BELT AND DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

Area/Rank	Sex and Top Five Ethnic Groups	No. of holders	% to total	Area/Rank	Sex and Top Five Ethnic Groups	No. of holders	% to total
NEPAL	Both sexes	3,364,139	100.0	NEPAL	Both sexes	3,364,139	100.0
	1 Chhetri	616,783	18.3		1 Chhetri	616,783	18.3
	2 Brahman-Hill	482,475	14.3		2 Brahman-Hill	482,475	14.3
	3 Magar	269,814	8.0		3 Magar	269,814	8.0
	4 Tamang/ Murmi	211,680	6.3		4 Tamang/ Murmi	211,680	6.3
	5 Tharu	191,431	5.7		5 Tharu	191,431	5.7
NEPAL	TOTAL MALE	3,092,631.9	100.0	NEPAL	TOTAL FEMALE	271,507.1	100.0
	1 Chhetri	557,947.4	18.0		1 Chhetri	58,835.5	21.7
	2 Brahman-Hill	424,643.0	13.7		2 Brahman-Hill	57,832.2	21.3
	3 Magar	242,236.6	7.8		3 Magar	27,577.3	10.2
	4 Tamang/ Murmi	195,954.4	6.3		4 Kami	16,754.1	6.2
	5 Tharu	187,000.7	6.0		5 Tamang/ Murmi	15,725.4	5.8
ECOLOGICAL BELT				ECOLOGICAL BELT			
Mountain	Total male	276,850.9	100.0	Mountain	Total Female	21,372.1	100.0
	1 Chhetri	90,908.2	32.8		1 Chhetri	4,817.7	22.5
	2 Tamang/ Murmi	38,541.9	13.9		2 Tamang/ Murmi	3,087.1	14.4
	3 Brahman-Hill	28,871.6	10.4		3 Brahman-Hill	2,357.2	11.0
	4 Kami	20,614.3	7.4		4 Kami	1,663.7	7.8
	5 Thakuri	14,120.2	5.1		5 Gurung	1,438.1	6.7
Hill	Total male	1,414,604.1	100.0	Hill	Total female	171,801.9	100.0
	1 Chhetri	335,606.0	23.7		1 Chhetri	41,976.2	24.4
	2 Brahman-Hill	237,363.0	16.8		2 Brahman-Hill	37,688.3	21.9
	3 Magar	181,890.1	12.9		3 Magar	21,833.0	12.7
	4 Tamang/ Murmi	132,088.0	9.3		4 Kami	11,866.5	6.9
	5 Kami	105,631.2	7.5		5 Newar	10,161.7	5.9
Tarai	Total male	1,401,176.9	100.0	Tarai	Total female	78,333.1	100.0
	1 Tharu	182,335.6	13.0		1 Brahman-Hill	17,786.7	22.7
	2 Brahman-Hill	158,408.4	11.3		2 Chhetri	12,041.6	15.4
	3 Yadav, Ahir, Gwala	141,969.7	10.1		3 Magar	5,426.0	6.9
	4 Chhetri	131,433.1	9.4		4 Tharu	4,110.2	5.2
	5 Musalman, Muslim	83,955.5	6.0		5 Yadav, Ahir, Gwala	3,947.1	5.0
DEVELOPMENT REGION				DEVELOPMENT REGION			
Eastern	Total male	754,062.0	100.0	Eastern	Total female	55,955.0	100.0
	1 Chhetri	104,604.2	13.9		1 Rai	9,209.2	16.5
	2 Brahman-Hill	93,823.4	12.4		2 Chhetri	8,080.7	14.4
	3 Rai	90,440.7	12.0		3 Brahman-Hill	7,564.6	13.5
	4 Limbu	55,493.5	7.4		4 Limbu	5,712.4	10.2
	5 Yadav, Ahir, Gwala	45,860.8	6.1		5 Tamang/ Murmi	2,935.7	5.2

continuation....

Area/Rank	Sex and Top Five Ethnic Groups	No. of holders	% to total	Area/Rank	Sex and Top Five Ethnic Groups	No. of holders	% to total
Central	Total male	965,416.3	100.0	Central	Total female	70,410.7	100.0
	1 Tamang/ Murmi	155,962.7	16.2		1 Chhetri	14,473.3	20.6
	2 Brahman-Hill	112,913.1	11.7		2 Brahman-Hill	12,843.9	18.2
	3 Chhetri	99,541.2	10.3		3 Tamang/ Murmi	11,163.5	15.9
	4 Yadav, Ahir, Gwala	75,941.8	7.9		4 Newar	8,364.0	11.9
	5 Newar	75,377.4	7.8		5 Magar	3,536.1	5.0
Western	Total male	615,816.2	100.0	Western	Total female	99,991.8	100.0
	1 Brahman-Hill	134,796.6	21.9		1 Brahman-Hill	31,268.4	31.3
	2 Magar	108,387.4	17.6		2 Chhetri	19,068.8	19.1
	3 Chhetri	77,352.0	12.6		3 Magar	16,279.4	16.3
	4 Kami	42,253.6	6.9		4 Gurung	7,877.5	7.9
	5 Gurung	41,764.3	6.8		5 Kami	6,598.3	6.6
Mid-Western	Total male	440,465.0	100.0	Mid-Western	Total female	29,061.9	100.0
	1 Chhetri	134,960.0	30.6		1 Chhetri	9,927.1	34.2
	2 Magar	66,017.3	15.0		2 Magar	5,224.4	18.0
	3 Tharu	50,605.1	11.5		3 Kami	3,685.3	12.7
	4 Kami	48,696.2	11.1		4 Brahman-Hill	3,545.9	12.2
	5 Brahman-Hill	41,612.6	9.4		5 Thakuri	1,409.4	4.8
Far-Western	Total male	316,872.3	100.0	Far-Western	Total female	16,087.7	100.0
	1 Teli	141,490.0	44.7		1 Chhetri	7,285.7	45.3
	2 Sikh/ Panjavi	43,870.0	13.8		2 Brahman-Hill	2,609.2	16.2
	3 Dhanuk	41,497.3	13.1		3 Kami	2,262.9	14.1
	4 Gaine/ Gandarbha	34,610.5	10.9		4 Thakuri	984.0	6.1
	5 Thakali	15,071.9	4.8		5 Damai/ Dholi	543.9	3.4

TABLE 15.14: LEGAL STATUS OF HOLDING BY SIZE OF HOLDING AND SEX OF HOLDER
NEPAL, 2001/02

Size of Holding and Sex of Holder	Total Number of Holdings	%	Legal Status of Holding					
			Single Family	% total	Joint Family	% total	Other	% total
BOTH SEXES	3,364,139	100.0	3,268,845	97.2	93,892	2.8	1,402	0.04
Holdings without land	26,700	100.0	25,751	96.4	880	3.3	68	0.25
Holdings with land	3,337,439	100.0	3,243,094	97.2	93,012	2.8	1,334	0.04
Less than 0.5 ha.	1,578,919	100.0	1,545,082	97.9	33,350	2.1	486	0.03
0.5 - < 2.0 ha.	1,504,323	100.0	1,456,915	96.8	46,779	3.1	629	0.04
2.0 ha and over	254,198	100.0	241,098	94.8	12,882	5.1	219	0.09
MALE	3,092,632	100.0	3,002,145	97.1	89,135	2.9	1,352	0.04
Holdings without land	24,187	100.0	23,349	96.5	770	3.2	68	0.28
Holdings with land	3,068,445	100.0	2,978,796	97.1	88,364	2.9	1,284	0.04
Less than 0.5 ha.	1,410,590	100.0	1,378,962	97.8	31,192	2.2	436	0.03
0.5 - < 2.0 ha.	1,411,455	100.0	1,366,282	96.8	44,544	3.2	629	0.04
2.0 ha and over	246,398	100.0	233,551	94.8	12,629	5.1	219	0.09
FEMALE	271,507	100.0	266,700	98.2	4,757	1.8	50	0.02
Holdings without land	2,512	100.0	2,402	95.6	110	4.4		
Holdings with land	268,995	100.0	264,298	98.3	4,647	1.7	50	0.02
Less than 0.5 ha.	168,327	100.0	166,121	98.7	2,158	1.3	50	0.03
0.5 - < 2.0 ha.	92,868	100.0	90,633	97.6	2,235	2.4		
2.0 ha and over	7,800	100.0	7,546	96.7	255	3.3		

TABLE 15.15: LEGAL STATUS OF HOLDINGS BY ECOLOGICAL BELT AND DEVELOPMENT REGION,
NEPAL, 2001/02

Geographic area	Legal status of holding						Total	
	Single family		Joint family		Other			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
NEPAL	3,268,845	97.2	93,892	2.8	1,402	0.0	3,364,239	100.0
ECOLOGICAL BELT								
Mountain	295,081	98.9	3,122	1.0	21	0.01	298,224	100.0
Hill	1,541,174	97.1	44,686	2.8	545	0.03	1,586,405	100.0
Tarai	1,432,593	96.8	46,084	3.1	836	0.06	1,479,513	100.0
DEVELOPMENT REGION								
Eastern	782,493	96.6	27,006	3.3	517	0.06	810,016	100.0
Central	1,013,271	97.8	22,089	2.1	468	0.05	1,035,828	100.0
Western	702,296	98.1	13,341	1.9	172	0.02	715,809	100.0
Mid Western	453,605	96.6	15,728	3.3	196	0.00	469,529	100.0
Far Western	317,183	95.3	15,728	4.7	49	0.01	332,960	100.0

TABLE 15.16: MALE AND FEMALE HOLDERS BY SIZE OF HOLDING AND USE OF PRODUCE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 2001/02

Size of holding and Sex of holder	Total Number of Holdings	%	Use of Produce from Holding					
			Household Consumption	% to total	Sale	% to total	Both household consumption and Sale	% to total
BOTH SEXES	3,364,139	100.0	2,630,789	78.2	8,091	0.2	725,259	21.6
Holdings without land	26,700	100.0	21,714	81.3	526	2.0	4,460	16.7
Holdings with land	3,337,439	100.0	2,609,075	78.2	7,565	0.2	720,799	21.6
Less than 0.5 ha.	1,578,919	100.0	1,417,334	89.8	2,565	0.2	159,018	10.1
0.5 - < 2.0 ha.	1,504,323	100.0	1,081,704	71.9	4,033	0.3	418,587	27.8
2.0 ha and over	254,198	100.0	110,037	43.3	967	0.4	143,193	56.3
MALE	3,092,632	100.0	2,401,424	77.6	7,367	0.2	683,840	22.1
Holdings without land	24,187	100.0	19,848	82.1	497	2.1	3,843	15.9
Holdings with land	3,068,445	100.0	2,381,576	77.6	6,870	0.2	679,998	22.2
Less than 0.5 ha.	1,410,590	100.0	1,263,948	89.6	2,258	0.2	144,386	10.2
0.5 - < 2.0 ha.	1,411,455	100.0	1,011,318	71.7	3,695	0.3	396,442	28.1
2.0 ha and over	246,398	100.0	106,311	43.1	917	0.4	139,171	56.5
FEMALE	271,507	100.0	229,365	84.5	724	0.3	41,418	15.3
Holdings without land	2,512	100.0	1,866	74.3	29	1.2	617	24.6
Holdings with land	268,995	100.0	227,499	84.6	695	0.3	40,801	15.2
Less than 0.5 ha.	168,327	100.0	153,386	91.1	308	0.2	14,632	8.7
0.5 - < 2.0 ha.	92,868	100.0	70,386	75.8	336	0.4	22,144	23.8
2.0 ha and over	7,800	100.0	3,726	47.8	50	0.6	4,023	51.6

TABLE 15.17: MAIN USE OF PRODUCE OF HOLDING BY SEX OF HOLDER AND BY ECOLOGICAL BELT AND DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

Sex of holder/ Geographic area	Total number of holdings	%	Main use of produce from holding					
			Household consumption	% to total	Sale	% to total	Both, household consumption and sale	% to total
NEPAL, Both Sexes	3,364,139	100.0	2,630,789	78.2	8,091	0.2	725,259	21.6
Ecological Belt								
Mountain	298,223	100.0	263,870	88.5	239	0.1	34,114	11.4
Hill	1,586,406	100.0	1,298,315	81.8	3,125	0.2	284,965	18.0
Tarai	1,479,510	100.0	1,068,604	72.2	4,727	0.3	406,179	27.5
Development Region								
Eastern	810,017	100.0	578,840	71.5	2,017	0.2	229,160	28.3
Central	1,035,827	100.0	772,168	74.5	2,706	0.3	260,953	25.2
Western	715,808	100.0	615,005	85.9	1,016	0.1	99,786	13.9
Mid Western	469,527	100.0	386,768	82.4	1,763	0.4	80,995	17.3
Far Western	332,960	100.0	278,007	83.5	589	0.2	54,364	16.3
Male	3,092,632	100.0	2,401,424	77.6	7,367	0.2	683,840	22.1
Ecological Belt								
Mountain	276,851	100.0	244,386	88.3	233	0.1	32,232	11.6
Hill	1,414,604	100.0	1,149,724	81.3	2,669	0.2	262,212	18.5
Tarai	1,401,177	100.0	1,007,314	71.9	4,466	0.3	389,397	27.8
Development Region								
Eastern	754,062	100.0	535,180	71.0	1,890	0.3	216,992	28.8
Central	965,416	100.0	715,427	74.1	2,494	0.3	247,495	25.6
Western	615,816	100.0	524,751	85.2	823	0.1	90,242	14.7
Mid Western	440,465	100.0	361,222	82.0	1,718	0.4	77,525	17.6
Far Western	316,872	100.0	264,844	83.6	442	0.1	51,586	16.3
Female	271,507	100.0	229,365	84.5	724	0.3	41,418	15.3
Ecological Belt								
Mountain	21,372	100.0	19,483	91.2	6	0.0	1,883	8.8
Hill	171,802	100.0	148,591	86.5	457	0.3	22,754	13.2
Tarai	78,333	100.0	61,290	78.2	261	0.3	16,782	21.4
Development Region								
Eastern	55,955	100.0	43,660	78.0	127	0.2	12,168	21.7
Central	70,411	100.0	56,742	80.6	211	0.3	13,458	19.1
Western	99,992	100.0	90,254	90.3	194	0.2	9,544	9.5
Mid Western	29,062	100.0	25,546	87.9	45	0.2	3,470	11.9
Far Western	16,088	100.0	13,163	81.8	147	0.9	2,778	17.3

TABLE 15.18: SUFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE TO FEED HOUSEHOLD BY SEX OF HOLDER AND BY ECOLOGICAL BELT, NEPAL, 2001/02

Sufficiency of Agricultural Produce	Nepal	%	Ecological Belt					
			Mountain	%	Hill	%	Tarai	%
All holdings	3,364,139	100.0	298,223	100.0	1,586,406	100.0	1,479,510	100.0
Sufficient to feed household	1,337,965	39.8	134,534	45.1	592,035	37.3	611,396	41.3
Insufficient to feed household	2,026,174	60.2	163,689	54.9	994,371	62.7	868,114	58.7
Male holders	3,092,632	100.0	276,851	100.0	1,414,604	100.0	1,401,177	100.0
Sufficient to feed household	1,243,170	40.2	125,098	45.2	538,903	38.1	579,169	41.3
Insufficient to feed household	1,849,462	59.8	151,753	54.8	875,701	61.9	822,008	58.7
Female holders	271,507	100.0	21,372	100.0	171,802	100.0	78,333	100.0
Sufficient to feed household	94,795	34.9	9,436	44.1	53,132	30.9	32,227	41.1
Insufficient to feed household	176,712	65.1	11,936	55.9	118,670	69.1	46,106	58.9
Number of months of insufficiency of produce								
Total holdings with insufficiency of produce	2,026,174	100.0	163,689	100.0	994,371	100.0	868,114	100.0
1 to 3 months	439,592	21.7	57,519	35.1	238,734	24.0	143,338	16.5
4 to 6 months	877,362	43.3	70,814	43.3	466,923	47.0	339,624	39.1
7 to 9 months	342,039	16.9	22,876	14.0	169,278	17.0	149,886	17.3
10 to 12 months	357,544	17.6	11,025	6.7	115,695	11.6	230,824	26.6
Male holders with insufficiency of produce	1,849,462	100.0	151,753	100.0	875,701	100.0	822,008	100.0
1 to 3 months	406,836	22.0	54,985	36.2	214,987	24.6	136,864	16.6
4 to 6 months	802,437	43.4	65,127	42.9	414,379	47.3	322,931	39.3
7 to 9 months	308,517	16.7	20,535	13.5	146,273	16.7	141,709	17.2
10 to 12 months	322,853	17.5	9,732	6.4	96,825	11.1	216,296	26.3
Female holders with insufficiency	176,712	100.0	11,936	100.0	118,670	100.0	46,106	100.0
1 to 3 months	32,756	18.5	2,534	21.2	23,747	20.0	6,475	14.0
4 to 6 months	74,925	42.4	5,687	47.6	52,544	44.3	16,694	36.2
7 to 9 months	33,522	19.0	2,340	19.6	23,005	19.4	8,177	17.7
10 to 12 months	34,690	19.6	1,293	10.8	18,869	15.9	14,528	31.5
Manner of coping with insufficiency of produce								
Total holdings with insufficiency of produce	2,026,174	100.0	163,689	100.0	994,371	100.0	868,114	100.0
Borrowing	241,975	11.9	16,331	10.0	123,546	12.4	102,098	11.8
Income within district	1,390,038	68.6	118,076	72.1	661,303	66.5	610,659	70.3
Income within Nepal but outside district	174,393	8.6	13,889	8.5	81,811	8.2	78,693	9.1
Income outside Nepal	266,421	13.1	17,356	10.6	146,392	14.7	102,673	11.8
Other	165,793	8.2	6,299	3.8	88,175	8.9	71,318	8.2
Male holders with insufficiency of produce	1,849,462	100.0	151,753	100.0	875,701	100.0	822,008	100.0
Borrowing	222,250	12.0	14,830	9.8	110,949	12.7	96,471	11.7
Income within district	1,288,367	69.7	109,955	72.5	596,444	68.1	581,968	70.8
Income within Nepal but outside district	158,117	8.5	12,544	8.3	71,016	8.1	74,557	9.1
Income outside Nepal	229,147	12.4	16,456	10.8	117,098	13.4	95,594	11.6
Other	149,201	8.1	5,439	3.6	77,616	8.9	66,146	8.0
Female holders with insufficiency of produce	176,712	100.0	11,936	100.0	118,670	100.0	46,106	100.0
Borrowing	19,725	11.2	1,501	12.6	12,597	10.6	5,627	12.2
Income within district	101,671	57.5	8,121	68.0	64,859	54.7	28,691	62.2
Income within Nepal but outside district	16,276	9.2	1,345	11.3	10,795	9.1	4,136	9.0
Income outside Nepal	37,274	21.1	901	7.5	29,294	24.7	7,080	15.4
Other	16,592	9.4	860	7.2	10,559	8.9	5,172	11.2

TABLE 15.19: SUFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, DURATION OF INSUFFICIENCY AND COPING MECHANISM BY SEX OF HOLDER AND BY DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

Sufficiency of Agricultural Produce	Nepal	%	Eastern		Central		Western		Mid Western		Far Western	
			Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total
All holdings	3,364,139	100.0	810,017	100.0	1,035,827	100.0	715,808	100.0	469,527	100.0	332,960	100.0
Sufficient to feed household	1,337,965	39.8	310,713	38.4	405,741	39.2	242,608	33.9	224,780	47.9	154,123	46.3
Insufficient to feed household	2,026,174	60.2	499,304	61.6	630,086	60.8	473,200	66.1	244,747	52.1	178,837	53.7
Male holders	3,092,632	100.0	754,062	100.0	965,416	100.0	615,816	100.0	440,465	100.0	316,872	100.0
Sufficient to feed household	1,243,170	40.2	290,327	38.5	379,892	39.4	213,444	34.7	212,398	48.2	147,110	46.4
Insufficient to feed household	1,849,462	59.8	463,735	61.5	585,524	60.6	402,372	65.3	228,067	51.8	169,763	53.6
Female holders	271,507	100.0	55,955	100.0	70,411	100.0	99,992	100.0	29,062	100.0	16,088	100.0
Sufficient to feed household	94,795	34.9	20,385	36.4	25,849	36.7	29,164	29.2	12,382	42.6	7,013	43.6
Insufficient to feed household	176,712	65.1	35,570	63.6	44,561	63.3	70,827	70.8	16,680	57.4	9,075	56.4
Number of months of insufficiency of produce												
Total holdings with insufficient produce:	2,026,174	100.0	499,304	100.0	630,086	100.0	473,200	100.0	244,747	100.0	178,837	100.0
1 to 3 months	439,592	21.7	96,553	19.3	120,183	19.1	94,329	19.9	71,658	29.3	56,869	31.8
4 to 6 months	877,362	43.3	203,279	40.7	276,466	43.9	219,515	46.4	103,867	42.4	74,235	41.5
7 to 9 months	342,039	16.9	79,060	15.8	119,755	19.0	86,655	18.3	32,937	13.5	23,632	13.2
10 to 12 months	357,544	17.6	116,625	23.4	111,110	17.6	71,766	15.2	34,739	14.2	23,304	13.0
Male holdings with insufficient produce:	1,849,462	100.0	463,735	100.0	585,524	100.0	402,372	100.0	228,067	100.0	169,763	100.0
1 to 3 months	406,836	22.0	89,870	19.4	113,365	19.4	82,155	20.4	67,227	29.5	54,219	31.9
4 to 6 months	802,437	43.4	189,306	40.8	257,127	43.9	188,444	46.8	97,094	42.6	70,466	41.5
7 to 9 months	308,517	16.7	72,764	15.7	110,447	18.9	72,379	18.0	30,629	13.4	22,298	13.1
10 to 12 months	322,853	17.5	108,366	23.4	102,173	17.4	58,624	14.6	31,652	13.9	22,038	13.0
Female holdings with insufficient produce:	176,712	100.0	35,570	100.0	44,561	100.0	70,827	100.0	16,680	100.0	9,075	100.0
1 to 3 months	32,756	18.5	6,683	18.8	6,818	15.3	12,174	17.2	4,431	26.6	2,650	29.2
4 to 6 months	74,925	42.4	13,973	39.3	19,340	43.4	31,071	43.9	6,774	40.6	3,769	41.5
7 to 9 months	33,522	19.0	6,297	17.7	9,308	20.9	14,276	20.2	2,308	13.8	1,334	14.7
10 to 12 months	34,690	19.6	8,260	23.2	8,936	20.1	13,142	18.6	3,087	18.5	1,266	13.9

Continuation.....

TABLE 15.19: SUFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, DURATION OF INSUFFICIENCY AND COPING MECHANISM BY SEX OF HOLDER AND BY DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

Sufficiency of Agricultural Produce	Nepal	%	Eastern Region		Central Region		Western Region		Mid Western Region		Far Western Region	
			Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total
Manner of coping with insufficiency of produce												
Total holdings with insufficient produce:	2,026,174	100.0	499,304	100.0	630,086	100.0	473,200	100.0	244,747	100.0	178,837	100.0
Borrowing	241,975	11.9	100,568	20.1	62,585	9.9	41,636	8.8	19,974	8.2	17,211	9.6
Income within district	1,390,038	68.6	347,733	69.6	464,975	73.8	298,497	63.1	161,104	65.8	117,729	65.8
Income within Nepal but outside the district	174,393	8.6	42,008	8.4	66,496	10.6	36,372	7.7	20,813	8.5	8,703	4.9
Income outside Nepal	266,421	13.1	32,569	6.5	53,538	8.5	90,238	19.1	45,103	18.4	44,974	25.1
Other	165,793	8.2	53,137	10.6	40,722	6.5	38,350	8.1	16,264	6.6	17,319	9.7
Male holdings with insufficient produce:	1,849,462	100.0	463,735	100.0	585,524	100.0	402,372	100.0	228,067	100.0	169,763	100.0
Borrowing	222,250	12.0	92,730	20.0	59,284	10.1	35,785	8.9	18,546	8.1	15,906	9.4
Income within district	1,288,367	69.7	325,324	70.2	431,893	73.8	266,256	66.2	151,861	66.6	113,034	66.6
Income within Nepal but outside the district	158,117	8.5	38,911	8.4	62,435	10.7	29,212	7.3	19,204	8.4	8,355	4.9
Income outside Nepal	229,147	12.4	29,073	6.3	50,946	8.7	66,101	16.4	41,117	18.0	41,909	24.7
Other	149,201	8.1	49,051	10.6	37,103	6.3	32,451	8.1	14,547	6.4	16,048	9.5
Female holdings with insufficient produce:	176,712	100.0	35,570	100.0	44,561	100.0	70,827	100.0	16,680	100.0	9,075	100.0
Borrowing	19,725	11.2	7,838	22.0	3,301	7.4	5,852	8.3	1,428	8.6	1,305	14.4
Income within district	101,671	57.5	22,409	63.0	33,082	74.2	32,241	45.5	9,244	55.4	4,695	51.7
Income within Nepal but outside the district	16,276	9.2	3,097	8.7	4,061	9.1	7,160	10.1	1,609	9.6	348	3.8
Income outside Nepal	37,274	21.1	3,495	9.8	2,592	5.8	24,136	34.1	3,986	23.9	3,064	33.8
Other	16,592	9.4	4,086	11.5	3,619	8.1	5,899	8.3	1,717	10.3	1,271	14.0

TABLE 15.20: NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS BY SOIL TYPE AND COLOR AND BY ECOLOGICAL BELT, NEPAL, 2001/02

Soil type and color	Nepal	%	Ecological Belt					
			Mountain	% to total	Hill	% to total	Tarai	% to total
Number of holdings								
Total	3,364,139	100.0	298,223	100.0	1,586,406	100.0	1,479,510	100.0
Sand	1,457,918	43.3	164,375	55.1	659,769	41.6	633,774	42.8
Loam	2,006,773	59.7	194,515	65.2	842,127	53.1	970,131	65.6
Silt	557,458	16.6	61,009	20.5	314,053	19.8	182,396	12.3
Clay	1,316,369	39.1	109,442	36.7	752,486	47.4	454,440	30.7
Clay Loam	442,173	13.1	44,541	14.9	273,569	17.2	124,063	8.4
Total	3,364,139	100.0	298,223	100.0	1,586,406	100.0	1,479,510	100.0
Black	1,879,661	55.9	209,295	70.2	892,616	56.3	777,750	52.6
Brown	2,092,953	62.2	171,837	57.6	1,001,498	63.1	919,619	62.2
Yellow	636,853	18.9	33,958	11.4	248,640	15.7	354,254	23.9
Red	824,529	24.5	103,883	34.8	612,195	38.6	108,450	7.3
Other	171,191	5.1	21,087	7.1	71,571	4.5	78,533	5.3
Area of holding (ha)								
Total	2,654,037	100.0	218,706	100.0	1,038,615	100.0	1,396,716	100.0
Sand	589,455	22.2	64,899	29.7	235,935	22.7	288,620	20.7
Loam	884,697	33.3	84,537	38.7	302,099	29.1	498,062	35.7
Silt	167,822	6.3	16,178	7.4	79,981	7.7	71,663	5.1
Clay	532,488	20.1	37,681	17.2	286,806	27.6	208,001	14.9
Clay Loam	145,777	5.5	15,223	7.0	88,928	8.6	41,626	3.0
Total	2,654,037	100.0	218,706	100.0	1,038,615	100.0	1,396,716	100.0
Black	825,307	31.1	89,926	41.1	327,235	31.5	408,146	29.2
Brown	939,299	35.4	71,826	32.8	370,656	35.7	496,818	35.6
Yellow	215,460	8.1	9,807	4.5	72,557	7.0	133,096	9.5
Red	283,687	10.7	36,417	16.7	203,584	19.6	43,686	3.1
Other	56,485	2.1	10,543	4.8	19,718	1.9	26,224	1.9

TABLE 15.21: NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY TYPE AND COLOR OF SOIL BY DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

Type and Color of Soil	Number of holdings					
	Nepal	Development Region				
		Eastern	Central	Western	Mid-Western	Far Western
Total	3,364,139	810,017	1,035,827	715,808	469,527	332,960
Sand	1,457,918	344,968	451,646	258,134	214,701	188,469
Loam	2,006,773	445,750	618,440	419,840	285,029	237,714
Silt	557,458	108,025	182,237	109,131	93,179	64,899
Clay	1,316,369	291,847	412,394	352,934	168,692	90,502
Clay Loam	442,173	87,928	100,435	144,055	70,529	39,227
Total	3,364,139	810,017	1,035,827	715,808	469,527	332,960
Black	1,879,661	422,861	543,980	415,999	282,273	214,549
Brown	2,092,953	504,801	641,559	434,420	291,965	220,208
Yellow	636,853	116,484	235,398	148,021	94,841	42,109
Red	824,529	159,689	223,890	240,229	117,353	83,368
Other	171,191	27,656	68,631	36,243	16,674	21,987
Percent to total						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sand	43.3	42.6	43.6	36.1	45.7	56.6
Loam	59.7	55.0	59.7	58.7	60.7	71.4
Silt	16.6	13.3	17.6	15.2	19.8	19.5
Clay	39.1	36.0	39.8	49.3	35.9	27.2
Clay Loam	13.1	10.9	9.7	20.1	15.0	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black	55.9	52.2	52.5	58.1	60.1	64.4
Brown	62.2	62.3	61.9	60.7	62.2	66.1
Yellow	18.9	14.4	22.7	20.7	20.2	12.6
Red	24.5	19.7	21.6	33.6	25.0	25.0
Other	5.1	3.4	6.6	5.1	3.6	6.6

TABLE 15.22: TYPE AND COLOR OF SOIL BY AREA OF HOLDING AND BY DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

Type and Color of Soil	Area of holding (ha)					
	Nepal	Development Region				
		Eastern	Central	Western	Mid-Western	Far Western
Total	2,654,037.2	795,521.4	750,212.9	512,152.2	370,701.9	225,448.8
Sand	589,454.8	198,603.7	143,884.9	85,893.0	92,982.6	68,090.7
Loam	884,697.4	273,424.2	204,719.3	174,044.6	140,687.1	91,822.2
Silt	167,822.1	53,289.2	36,093.8	28,316.2	35,414.9	14,708.0
Clay	532,488.2	171,695.6	119,527.0	144,043.3	70,175.1	27,047.2
Clay Loam	145,776.7	41,691.6	27,211.7	44,381.3	23,467.1	9,024.9
Total	2,654,037.2	795,521.4	750,212.9	512,152.2	370,701.9	225,448.8
Black	825,307.4	263,072.7	173,057.8	163,487.5	147,847.9	77,841.4
Brown	939,299.4	330,749.7	214,420.7	171,923.1	134,623.4	87,582.5
Yellow	215,460.0	57,059.3	55,618.3	53,486.9	35,727.8	13,567.7
Red	283,687.4	74,556.4	70,311.2	78,761.8	39,307.1	20,750.8
Other	56,485.1	13,266.1	18,028.8	9,019.1	5,220.5	10,950.6
Percent to total						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sand	22.2	25.0	19.2	16.8	25.1	30.2
Loam	33.3	34.4	27.3	34.0	38.0	40.7
Silt	6.3	6.7	4.8	5.5	9.6	6.5
Clay	20.1	21.6	15.9	28.1	18.9	12.0
Clay Loam	5.5	5.2	3.6	8.7	6.3	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Black	31.1	33.1	23.1	31.9	39.9	34.5
Brown	35.4	41.6	28.6	33.6	36.3	38.8
Yellow	8.1	7.2	7.4	10.4	9.6	6.0
Red	10.7	9.4	9.4	15.4	10.6	9.2
Other	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.4	4.9

TABLE 15.23: NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS MADE UNCULTIVABLE DUE TO FLOODING/ EROSION BY SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL 2001/02

Particulars	All holdings			Size of holdings with land		
	Total	without land	with land	Small	Medium	Large
Total number of holdings, Nepal	3,364,139	26,700	3,337,439	1,578,919	1,504,323	254,198
% to total number of holdings	100.0	0.8	99.2	46.9	44.7	7.6
Total area of holding (ha), Nepal	2,654,037.1	118.2	2,653,918.9	390,166.6	1,433,624.3	830,127.9
% to total area of holdings	100.0	a	100.0	14.7	54.0	31.3
Land uncultivable due to flood/erosion:						
Number of holdings affected	156,883	215	156,668	45,830	85,802	25,036
% holdings affected to total	4.66	0.81	4.69	2.90	5.70	9.85
Area in ha. affected	30,845.20	40.1	30,805	5,235.90	15,449.80	10,119.40
% area affected to total area	1.16	33.93	1.16	1.34	1.08	1.22

a/Less than 0.1%

TABLE 15.24: NUMBER AND AREA OF LAND MADE UNCULTIVABLE DUE TO FLOODING/SOIL EROSION BY ECOLOGICAL BELT AND DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001/02

Geographic area	Total				Land made uncultivable due to flooding/soil erosion			
	Number of holdings	%	Area (ha)	%	No. of holdings reporting	% to total holding	Area (ha)	% to total area
NEPAL	3,364,139	100.0	2,654,037.1	100.0	156,883	4.7	30,845.2	1.2
ECOLOGICAL BELT								
Mountain	298,223	100.0	218,706.6	100.0	10,180	3.4	1,495.0	0.7
Hill	1,586,406	100.0	1,038,614.5	100.0	57,570	3.6	6,220.3	0.6
Tarai	1,479,510	100.0	1,396,716.1	100.0	89,134	6.0	23,130.0	1.7
DEVELOPMENT REGION								
Eastern	810,017	100.0	795,521.3	100.0	42,010	5.2	9,976.3	1.3
Central	1,035,827	100.0	750,212.9	100.0	55,753	5.4	11,213.1	1.5
Western	715,808	100.0	512,152.2	100.0	39,184	5.5	6,881.2	1.3
Mid-Western	469,527	100.0	370,702.0	100.0	11,999	2.6	1,595.3	0.4
Far-Western	332,960	100.0	225,448.8	100.0	7,938	2.4	1,179.4	0.5

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