

**2022**

**VITAL STATISTICS  
REPORT  
BHUTAN**

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# FOREWORD

Vital statistics is a term refer to the collection and analysis of data related to births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. Accurate data on births, deaths and cause of death are crucial for monitoring public health policy, to keep track on population growth and health, and provide information for research.

This report is produced based on data recorded in 2021 to showcase the progress made by Bhutan in improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system and to assess how far we are toward attaining the target set under the CRVS Strategic Action Plan (SAP) elaborated in 2020.

This is the third series of Vital Statistics Report of Bhutan published by the National Statistics Bureau (NSB). The report presents the findings on the vital events such as the births and deaths including the infant's deaths for the latest available year. The data is sourced from the time series records maintained in the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS) by the Department of Civil Registration and Census (DCRC) under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA).

The main objective of producing the report is mainly to assess the completeness of vital events

mainly live births and deaths. The quality of completeness will help us generate most of the indicators up to date rather than Population and Housing Census (PHC) data. Civil registration is therefore an essential source of population data. The United Nations recognizes it to be the most reliable source of vital statistics [UN Statistics Division; 2001].

Further, this exercise initiated by the Social Statistics Division (SSD) has given us an opportunity to capitalize on the administrative data to produce official statistics, which is the ultimate aim of the NSB. We are hopeful that this report will provide crucial insights into the socio-demographic indicators and become more valid, relevant, regular, and accessible. Your comments will be useful to improve the future series of vital statistics report.

(Phub Sangay)  
Officiating Director  
National Statistics Bureau

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We would like to place on record our appreciation and sincere thanks to Thinley Wangchuk (Director) and Pema Letho (Chief Civil Registration and Census Officer) of the Department of Civil Registration and Census for giving us the access to BCRS dataset.

The report was prepared by a team of subject matter experts led by Tashi Dorjee (Chief Statistical Officer), Jigme Choden (Statistical Officer), Rinchen Tshering (Sr. Statistical Investigator) from NSB, and Karma Drugyel Zangmo (Research Officer) from MoHA.

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rates
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
BCRS	Bhutan Civil Registration System
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CSC	Community Service Centre
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CID	Citizenship Identity Card
CMC	Court Marriage Certificate
CoD	Cause of Death
CRC	Civil Registration and Census
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DCRC	Department of Civil Registration and Census
DCRCO	Dzongkhag/District Civil Registration and Census Office
DoI	Department of Immigration
G2C	Government to Citizen
G2G	Government to Government
HMIS	Health Management and Information System
HQ	Head Quarter
ICD	International Classification of Disease
IIMS	Immigration Information Monitoring System
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
PGR	Population Growth Rate
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SoP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SR	Special Residence
TAT	Turn Around Time
TCRCO	Thromde Civil Registration and Census Officer
UN	United Nations
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
VSR	Vital Statistics Report
WHO	World Health Organization

# DEFINITIONS

**Dzongkhag:** Second in administrative hierarchy in Bhutan equivalent to district

**Dungkhag:** Sub-District

**Gewog:** Block

**Thromde:** Municipality

**Gup:** Village Headman at block level

**Tshogpa:** Member of the Census Committee in the village

**Approver:** Officer at DCRC HQ

**Verifier:** Civil Registration & Census Officer at *Dzongkhag* level. Present also at *Thromde* and DCRC HQ

**Operator:** Computer Operator at Community Service Centre (CSC) level. Present also at DCRCO or *Thromde* or DCRC HQ

**Applicant:** Concerned Individual/Person

**Community Service Centre:** Registration points at block level

**Health Facility:** Any health facility operating under the purview of Ministry of Health in the Kingdom of Bhutan

**Requestor:** Parent or Guardian or Relative or Next of kin of the deceased

**Agency:** Labour Recruitment agency or travel agent who is responsible for looking after the welfare of the foreigners or non-Bhutanese while they are in the country

**Foreign National:** Person(s) other than Bhutanese residing temporarily in Bhutan

**Marriage Case:** Marriage case between Bhutanese and non-Bhutanese that occurred after 1985

**Identification:** Citizenship Card/Special Resident Card for Bhutanese Documents and SR holders, Permits issued by DCRC, MoHA, Permits for MC After 1985, Permits issued by the Department of Immigration and Passport copy for non-Bhutanese

**Immigration Card:** Stay permit issued to the foreigners married to Bhutanese after 10<sup>th</sup> June 1985 and their children.

**Special Resident Card:** Resident card issued to the foreigners married to Bhutanese before 10<sup>th</sup> June 1985 and their children.

**Annual Census:** Total count of the citizens and resident permit holders carried out in the *Dzongkhags/Thromdes/Drungkhags* by the respective Civil Registration and Census Officials (CRCO) between November and January annually.

**Region:** Statistical boundary of the country (**West:** Thimphu, Punakha, Gasa, Paro, Haa, Wangdue Phodrang, Samtse, Chhukha).

**Central:** Trongsa, Bumthang, Zhemgang, Tsirang, Dagana, Sarpang.

**East:** Trashigang, Trashy Yangtse, Monggar, Lhuentse, Samdrup Jongkhar, Pema Gatshel).

**BCRS-BR-01:** Bhutan Civil Registration System Birth Registration Form

**BCRS-BR-SG-01:** Bhutan Civil Registration System Statement of Guarantor for Birth Registration

**BCRS-DR-01:** Bhutan Civil Registration System Death Reporting Form

**BCRS-DR-SD-01:** Bhutan Civil Registration System Statement of Death

**BCRS-IB-01:** Bhutan Civil Registration System Information on Birth

**MoH-NB-01:** Bhutan Civil Registration System Notification of Birth

**BCRS-SD-01:** Bhutan Civil Registration System Statement of Death

**MoH-ND-01:** Notification of Death

**Civil Registration (CR):** The continuous, permanent, compulsory, and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population, as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements in each country.<sup>1</sup>

**Vital Statistics (VS):** A collection of statistics on vital events in a lifetime of a person as well as relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person and persons concerned.<sup>1</sup>

**Age:** The population age is calculated and shows the number of completed years based on date of birth.

**Completeness of Registration:** The proportion of vital events that are registered. It is the number of registered vital events divided by an estimate of the 'actual' number of vital events that occurred in the same population during a specific time.

**Timely Registration:** The registration of a vital event within the legally specified period (within one year).

**Delayed Registration:** The registration of a vital event after one year.

**Live Birth:** 'The complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (all live-born infants should be registered and counted as such, irrespective of gestational age or whether alive or dead at the time of registration, and if they die at any time following birth, they should also be registered and counted as deaths).'<sup>1</sup>

**Death:** The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). This definition excludes fetal deaths, which are defined separately.

**Crude Birth Rate (CBR):** The number of live births relative to the size of that population during a given period, usually one year. It is expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population (mid-year) per year.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations (2014). Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system. Revision 3. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division Statistical Papers, Series M No. 19/Rev.3, New York.

**Crude Death Rate (CDR):** The number of deaths relative to the size of that population during a given period, usually one year. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 population (mid-year) per year.

**Sex Ratio at Birth:** The number of male births for a specific area during a specified period divided by the number of female births for the same area and period. The sex ratio is an important demographic indicator of the distribution of boys and girls at birth.

**Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR):** The annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women (mid-year) in that age group.

**Age-Specific Death rate (ASDR):** A mortality rate limited to a particular age group. The numerator is the number of deaths in that age group; the denominator is the number of persons in that age group per 1,000 population (mid-year).

**Cause-of-Death:** All those diseases, morbid conditions or injuries which either resulted in

or contributed to death and the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced any such injuries. Symptoms and modes of dying, such as heart failure or respiratory failure, are not considered to be causes-of-death for statistical purposes (see 'ill-defined cause-of-death').

**Infant Deaths:** The death of a live-born child under 1 year of age.

**Rate of Natural Increase:** Rate at which a population grows (increase/decrease) during a given year, as the result of a surplus/deficit of births over deaths; expressed as a percentage of the base population.

**Low Birthweight (LBW):** The weight at birth of fewer than 2,500 grams as per World Health Organization definition.

**Place of Occurrence:** The place where the vital event took place.

**Place of Usual Residence:** The place where the person usually resides.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Statistics Bureau is committed to strengthening the use of administrative data including CRVS in Bhutan to complement official statistics from surveys and censuses. To facilitate the collection, storage and use of vital statistics data; a CRVS web-based system was initiated and started in 2012.

This report is based on the data that was collected in 2021. Only those vital events that occurred in 2021 and were registered in the same year is considered. It contains 6 chapters. The first chapter provides the introduction and background of the report; Second chapter describes the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS). Third chapter presents the analysis on data quality, timeliness of registration and registration completeness. Fourth and fifth chapter outlines the explanation on births and death statistics. Sixth chapter presents the summary tables.

## Birth Statistics:

The comparison of registered births with estimated live births showed a registration completeness rate of 87.4% in the year 2021. The number of live births was 10,755 registered births, which is an increase of 5.03% compared to 10,240 live births in 2020. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in 2021 is 13.6 per thousand population. There are more males than females. Out of the total live births in 2021, 5,452 were males and 5,303 were females giving a sex ratio of 103.

With increased accessibility to medical facilities, majority of the births that happened in 2021 took place at the health facility (99.1%) followed by births taking place at home (0.3%). Concerning the weight at birth, CRVS showed an average weight at birth equivalent to 3,188 grams. Low

birthweight was found to be 7.1 % of the total live births recorded in 2021.


Most (36.7%) of the births in 2021 were first born followed by 32.2% second order birth. The number of births reduces as the order increases. There is a total of 2 birth with birth order 9. Most of the births (34.6%) have occurred after 5 to 9 years of the previous birth followed by 10+ years (17.0%). There were births that have occurred within less than 12 months of the previous birth (1.3%).

## Death Statistics:

Vital statistics on deaths showed a total of 3,187 deaths occurred in the year 2021, which is increase of 2.5% as compared to 3,109 in 2020. The calculated CDR using the observed data from CRVS was about 4 deaths per 1000 population in 2021, hence low level of completeness in death registration (62.2%). The CDR showed no change from the year 2020, with a rate of 4.2 per thousand population. Out of the total deaths in 2021, mortality statistics showed a high number of deaths among males (1,747) compared to females (1,440).

By age group and sex, the highest proportion of death is registered in the age group 60-64 with a completeness rate of 82.5% and the lowest registration is observed in age group 0-4 years with 7.0%. The death registration completeness for age group less than 8 years is 7.2% and registration completeness is better for person aged 8 years and above with 67.9%. Overall, the death registration is better among males than females

By site of occurrence of the event, 57.9% of deaths occurred at home while only 38.3% occurred in the health facilities.



# Chapter 1

# INTRODUCTION AND

# METHODOLOGY

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Vital statistics is the collection of statistics on vital events of a person as well as the relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person and persons concerned (UN, 2014). There are ten primary vital events recognized by the United Nations for registration. However, considering the availability of the data, this report presents statistics pertaining to only two vital events namely live births and deaths.

Vital Statistics from administrative data sources provide a continuous picture of fertility and mortality trends in the country. These measures are fundamental for national planning across multiple sectors. Health planners and policy makers require them to track and monitor progress against key health indicators including evaluating the impact of key interventions targeted at improving the health and wellbeing of the population.

Moreover, vital statistics on births can also assist the education sector to estimate and plan the facilities that may be required in schools to accommodate for the country's growing/declining child population and to monitor school enrollment and school completion. Likewise, agencies dealing with infrastructure planning including transport, housing, water, and land resources also depend on accurate population

data to plan for current and future populations.

Vital statistics can be derived from periodic sources such as population censuses and household surveys as well as from administrative sources i.e., health information and civil registration systems. Administrative sources hold a critical advantage over periodic collections by providing data on a continuous basis. The United Nations specifically recognizes civil registration as the most reliable source of vital statistics, noting its critical features of continuity, permanence, compulsoriness, universality in addition to being legally backed. It is essential that these data systems are strengthened, to ensure that they attain their optimal level of performance.

## 1.2 BACKGROUND

There is evidence that Bhutan was inhabited since time immemorial, however, there is no official record of the population count that pre-dates the 18th century and very little is known about the population dynamics in Bhutan. The development of demographic calculations started only in the beginning of the 18th century. These records were maintained by different regions for taxation purposes. However, with the start of the first five-year development plans in the country, the importance of the statistics was

critically felt by the government. The systematic registration of annual births and deaths started in the late 1980s. While the vital events ideally include live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, divorces, judicial separations, adoptions, legitimations, and recognitions, but in the absence of comprehensive data on all these events, the focus of this report is restricted only to births and deaths. The data on births and deaths are maintained by the DCRC under the MoHA. Since these data have never been used to produce vital statistics the censuses and household surveys conducted by the NSB and MoH were the only sources of data for vital statistics in the country. The annual vital statistics report presents a great opportunity to learn from experience in terms of the registration of births, deaths and causes of death and evaluate the quality of the available data in the country.

### 1.3 RATIONALE

Without reliable vital statistics, it would be difficult for any government, donor agencies, and multilateral organizations to effectively monitor the plans and programs of a whole range of social and health initiatives. Vital statistics are the cornerstone of a country's health information system. If information on the number of births and deaths, and the cause of death is lacking, it would be difficult to achieve real progress towards the fundamental goal of any health system. The civil registration records are the best source of vital statistics. They generate data on a continuous basis for the whole country, both at national and local levels, thus providing invaluable information for regional planning and appropriate allocation of resources in areas such as education, health, and social security at the appropriate administrative level. The vital statistics would also help the country produce the population estimates and projections since the natural rate of increase is available from the civil registration records.

## 1.4 OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

### 1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of this report is to present the current status of vital events statistics for informed decision-making as well as to identify gaps and to track the progress toward achieving the target set under the CRVS Strategic Action Plan elaborated in 2021.

### 1.4.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives include:

- i. To assess the level of completeness in birth and death registration.
- ii. To assess the level of reliability of demographic indicators obtained from CRVS data through comparison with indicators from other sources, and
- iii. To assess the data in terms of coverage, quality, and timeliness for registration of vital event.

### 1.4.3 Scope of the Report

The United Nations recommends that countries should register and collect information on the vital events such as the: birth; death; fetal death; marriage; divorce; annulment; judicial separation; adoption; legitimation (acknowledgment); and recognition (judicial declarations of paternity) (UN, 2014). However, since Bhutan does not maintain records on most of these vital events as recommended by the UN, the scope of this report is limited to only events related to births and deaths that were registered in 2021.

### 1.4.4 Organization of the Report

The report is organized in six chapters namely (1) Introduction and background; (2) Bhutan civil registration system; (3) Data quality, timeliness, and completeness of registration (4) Birth



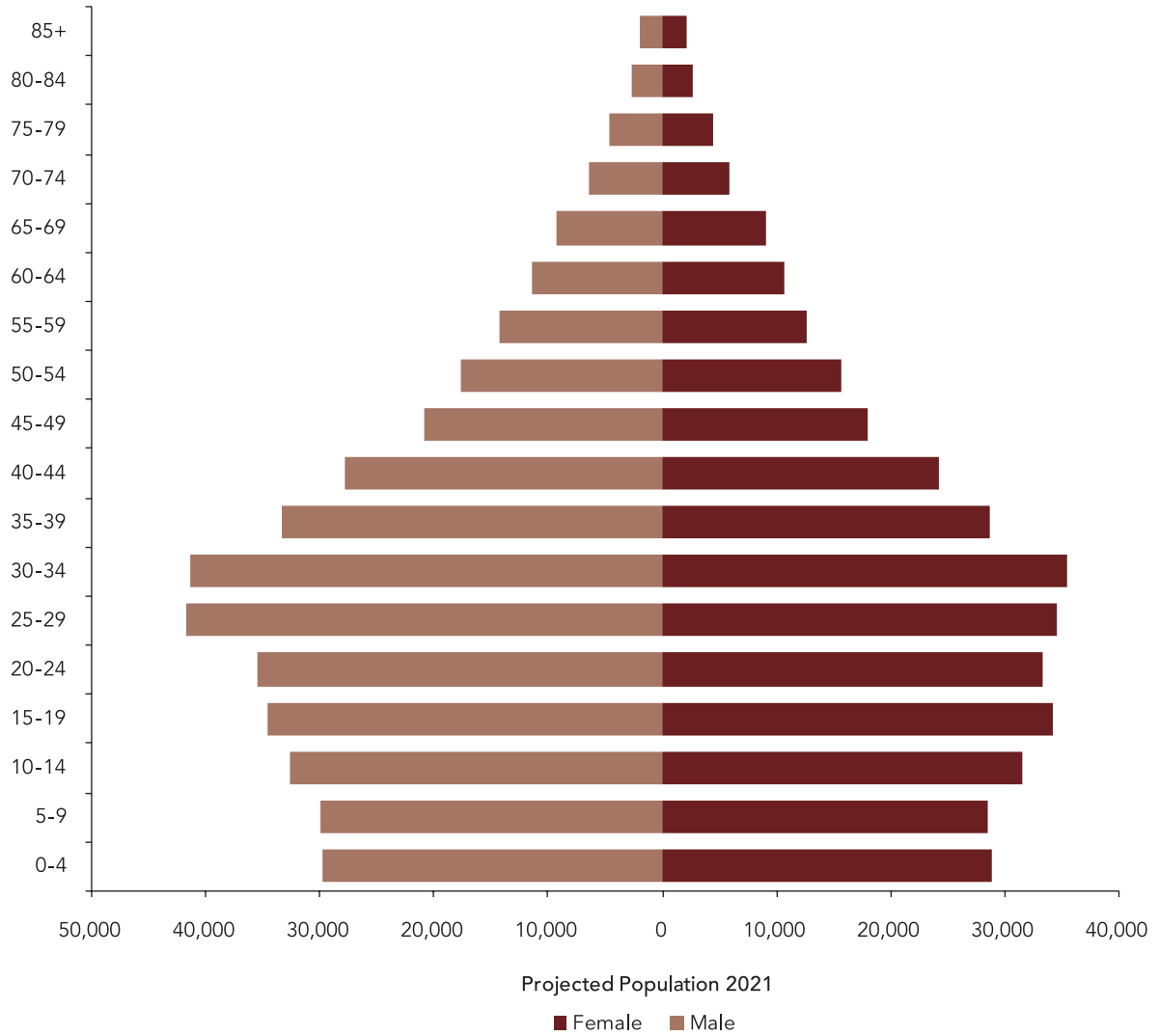
statistics (5) Death statistics, and (6) Summary statistics.

- Chapter 1 presents the introduction and the general overview of the role of vital statistics, objectives, and scope of the report.
- Chapter 2 describes the Bhutan Civil Registration System including history, legal background, administrative structure; organizational structure, registration process and the flows of information; organization of vital statistics production and dissemination plan; incentives and disincentives for civil registration.
- Chapter 3 describes the quality and completeness of civil registration data.
- Chapter 4 presents the statistics on births disaggregated by various aspects.
- Chapter 5 outlines the disaggregated statistics on deaths.
- Chapter 6 provides the summary statistics on births and deaths with explanatory narratives and finally, the annexure I presents the statistical tables, annexure II presents the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), annexure III presents the birth and death registration flow chart and annexure IV presents other forms and documents related to birth and death registration in Bhutan.

## 1.5 POPULATION STRUCTURE

The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) showed that out of the total population in Bhutan, 52 percent were males and 48 percent were females. This population was further projected to reach 756,129 persons by 2021 which is 4 percentage point increase compared to 2017.

The Population pyramid is a demographic tool used in analysing the distribution of population across different age groups. It reveals changing age structures and new demographic dynamics of a country. A narrowing base of the population pyramid indicates declining fertility rates in the country, while mortality level determines the height of the pyramid. The levels of migration by age and sex also affect the shape of the pyramid. The size of the young generations has started to decline approximately 25 years ago as a result of reduced fertility rates.



**Figure 1.1** Population Pyramid by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2021

Source: Population Projection Report, 2017-2047 (NSB)

# Chapter 2

## BHUTAN CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

The Department of Civil Registration and Census (DCRC) under the Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated to maintain the comprehensive registry of the population of Bhutan and deliver civil registration and census services through online and offline platforms. Beginning late 1980's, the DCRC has started recording all the vital events such as the births and deaths in the country. The registration system is at its infancy stage, yet the country has achieved 100 percent geographic coverage in terms of registration, while the completeness rate is steadily improving.

### 2.1 HISTORY

In Bhutan, the civil registry was maintained manually in the paper-based register known as Family Diary until 2002. This family diary was maintained with the respective administration [*Dzongkhag* (District), *Drungkhag* (Sub-district), and *Gewog* (block)]. The system of recording the births and deaths could be done only once a year.

Beginning 2003, the DCRC initiated the computerization of all records from the Family Diaries. Both births and deaths taking place in the country were directly recorded into the computer database. In the following year, a more comprehensive database called Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS) was developed.

The focus of this system was the issuance of Citizenship Card, but the system for recording births, deaths, move-in and move-out records of family members, and household details were also integrated.

In 2004, considering the importance of civil registration in the country, the MoHA bifurcated the then Department of Immigration and Census (Earlier Department of Registration) into Department of Civil Registration and Census and Department of Immigration. Accordingly, Dzongkhag Civil Registration and Census Offices (DCRCO) were established and institutionalized in all 20 *Dzongkhags* with the mandate to oversee the civil registration related activities in the *dzongkhag*. In 2009, the DCRC developed guidelines for DCRCO, and in 2016 Standard Operating Procedure to guide registration of all births and deaths in their jurisdiction. Further, the timeline, mode of record compilation and transmission of records from *Dzongkhag/Drungkhag/Thromde* to central office and vice versa were also specified in these documents.

In 2011, under the auspices of Government to Citizen (G2C) Project initiatives, the BCRS was made into a web-based system enabling birth and death registration of the citizens online. Under the G2C project, community centers were also established at gewog (block)

**Table 2.1** Document Required for Registration of Vital Events

Vital Events	Practice
Birth	<p>Must be reported to any of the Civil Registration Points within one year after delivery of the child. The birth can be registered from two service access points: -</p> <p><b>1. Registration from current place of residence</b> Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-BR-01;</li> <li>b. Notification of Birth/Birth Document for birth occurring inside health facility OR Information on Birth form. BCRS-IB-01 for birth occurring outside health facility;</li> <li>c. Parents’ Court Marriage Certificate; and</li> <li>d. Statement of Guarantor (BCRS-BR-GS-01).</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Registration from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</b> Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-BR-01;</li> <li>b. Notification of Birth/Birth Document for birth occurring inside health facility OR Information on Birth form. BCRS-IB-01 for birth occurring outside health facility; and</li> <li>c. Parents’ Court Marriage Certificate; OR Statement of Tshogpa.</li> </ul>
Death	<p>Must be reported to any of the Civil Registration Points within one year after death of the person. The death can be registered from two service access points: -</p> <p><b>1. Registration from current place of residence</b> Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-DR-01;</li> <li>b. Original CID/SR card of the deceased; and</li> <li>c. Notification of Death OR Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01) issued by a guarantor and a witness.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Registration from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</b> Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-DR-01;</li> <li>b. Original CID/SR card of the deceased; and</li> <li>c. Notification of Death; OR Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01) issued by the Tshogpa.</li> </ul>

level taking the registration points closer to the people. Subsequently, to enhance public service delivery, the Department through the Public Service Delivery Initiative has carried out revision of existing procedures for four services including birth and death registration. It was primarily aimed at reducing the administrative burden on the service users and simplifying the application forms.

In 2021, National Statistics Bureau in collaboration with MoHA had published its first Vital Statistics Report.

## 2.2 LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

### 2.2.1 Registration of Birth for Citizen

The Bhutan Citizenship Act, 1985 Clause 2 states

*“A person whose parents are both citizens of Bhutan shall be deemed to be a citizen of Bhutan by birth.”*

Under the provision of the Citizen Act, 1985, all children of Bhutanese parentage irrespective of whether born inside or outside Bhutan must be registered into the civil registration system within one year of birth. If the child is not registered in the civil registration system within the stipulated time, the child’s civil status becomes “dropout”.

Then the process to register the child becomes more cumbersome as it entails filling up an individual registration form (BCRS-BR-01) and getting it endorsed by the local government officials justifying their inability to register the births within the stipulated time. However, there is no penalty or late fees for such late registration.

The civil registration officials of the respective *Dzongkhags*, *Drungkhags*, and *Thromdes*, and Community Service Executive (CSE) in the *Gewogs* register the birth and death as and when reported as well as during the annual census program carried out between November and January each year. The annual census program is an event where the census officials update the vital events such as births, deaths, move-in & move-out, etc. The information compiled is submitted online for verification by the Civil Registration and Census officials (CRCO) at various stages. Once these documents are verified, the child gets registered into the civil registration system and a unique citizenship identity (CID) number against the child is generated by the system. This unique number is later used in issuing the CID card to the child upon reaching 15 years of age.

For the initial registration, there is a minimum requirement of vital information to be collected in addition to the CID card number of the parents.

### 2.2.2 Registration of Birth for Foreign National and Non-Bhutanese Spouse (Registration of an Immigrant Child)

The Immigration Rules and Regulations of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2015, Section 57 states

*"The parents of children born to Bhutanese and foreign spouse holding Immigration Card shall register their child with the department within one year of child's birth along with birth certificate and relevant*

*identity documents of the parents. Certificate of Registration may be issued for one year to facilitate permit and visa."*

In accordance with the provision of immigration rules and regulations 2015, the department of immigration records all births occurring to foreign nationals and non-Bhutanese spouse in Bhutan within one year.

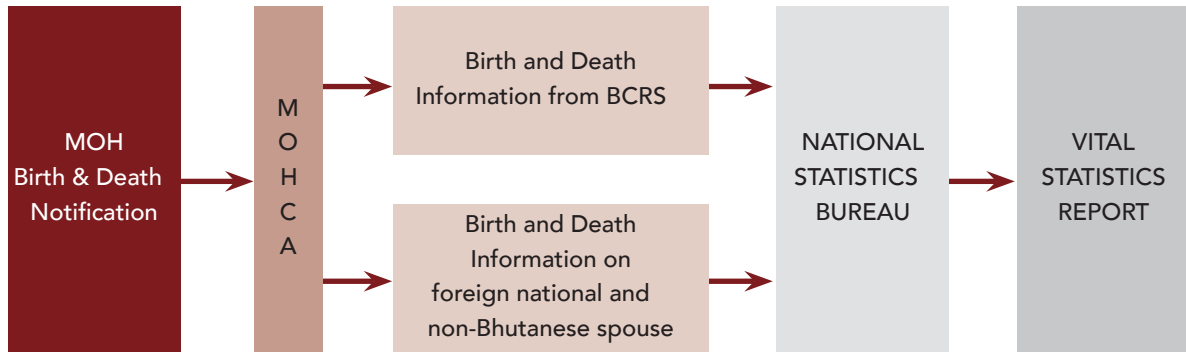
If the child is not registered within one year of birth, verification of report by the respective *dzongkhag* needs be done to carry out the registration as per the prescribed rules and regulations. However, no penalty or fine being imposed for such late reporting of births for registration.

### 2.2.3 Registration of Death for Citizens

The Citizen Act does not specify a prescribed timeline by which the death of a citizen should be registered. However, most of the family members register the death of a person (above 8 years of age) within one year after the event has occurred. This is done mainly to claim rural life insurance from the relevant agencies to facilitate the funeral rites. The deaths that remain unregistered are mostly of those deaths that occur to persons below 8 years of age. Without any incentives, these deaths remain unregistered leading to low rate of completeness in death registration. However, efforts are being made to capture and update these events during the annual census.

### 2.2.4 Registration of Death for Foreign National and Non-Bhutanese Spouse

There is no specific provision in the immigration law requiring the registration of such events occurring among the foreigners or to non-Bhutanese spouse in Bhutan. However, an attempt has been made by the Department of Immigration to maintain records of all reported deaths that occur to foreign nationals including non-Bhutanese spouse in Bhutan.



**Figure 2.2** Organizational chart presenting information flows for developing VS Report

### 2.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, REGISTRATION PROCESS AND INFORMATION FLOWS

Figure 2.1 presents the organizational structure of information flows for developing the vital statistics report. To ensure there is a continuous and timely flow of data from the provider (MoHA) to the recipient (NSB) and to enable the timely publication of annual vital statistics report, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed between the MoHA and NSB on 9 October 2020 (annexure II). The MoH and Department of Immigration also share information related to vital statistics.

#### 2.3.1 Registration Process for Births and Deaths

##### 2.3.1.1 Birth Registration Process for Citizen

To register a birth into BCRS, the doctor issues a Notification of Birth for those births occurring inside health facility. For those births occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* issues Information on Birth (BCRS-IB-01) which is submitted to hospital for obtaining the birth notification/certificate. The applicant completes birth registration forms and gets the endorsement of the local government officials of their respective *gewogs* if the parents have no Court Marriage Certificate (CMC). However, if the parents have CMC,

they can register birth from their current place of residence by submitting a Statement of Guarantor (BCRS-BR-SG-01) supported by the CMC. The completed documents are submitted to the operator located at any of the registration points.

The operator scans the documents and enters the vital information of the child including parent’s details into the computer system through online DCRC framework (Annexure III Figure 1 & 2) and submits the application online to verifier (L1) located at *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level. The verifier (L1) verifies the submitted application and further submits it to verifier level (L2) located at DCRC HQ or returns it to the operator. The verifier L2 verifies the application and submits it to the approving authority located at DCRC HQ or re-submits it to the L1 verifier. The approving authority either approves or returns the application to L2. The online resubmissions of application to the preceding levels occur when the information is wrong or incomplete. Upon approval of the application by the approving authority, the name of the child is registered into the BCRS, and a unique CID number is generated by the system.

##### 2.3.1.2 Death Registration Process for Citizen

To register a death into the BCRS, doctor issues Notification of Death for those deaths

occurring inside health facility. For those death occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* or guarantor & witness issues Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01). The applicant then completes death registration forms and gets the endorsement of the local government officials if he/she is registering death from the deceased's permanent address as per DCRC record. However, if the applicant prefers to register death from his/her current place of residence, he/she can submit the Statement of Death signed by the guarantor and witness. The completed documents are submitted to the operator located at any of the registration points.

The operator scans the documents and updates the information in the online DCRC framework (Annexure III Figure 3 & 4) and submits the application online to the verifier (L1) located at *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level. The verifier (L1) verifies the submitted application and submits it to the approval level located at DCRC HQ. The approving authority verifies the submitted application and either approves or re-submits the application. Upon approval of the application, the name of the person is marked as "Deceased" in the BCRS.

#### 2.3.1.3 Birth Registration Process for Foreign Nationals and Non-Bhutanese Spouse

To register the births into IIMS, doctors issue birth notification for births occurring inside health facility. For those births occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* issue information on birth and this information is delivered to hospital for obtaining the birth notification/certificate. The applicant then completes birth registration forms, and the completed documents are submitted to the operator located at the immigration head office.

The operator physically verifies the completed documents and then enters the birth information of the child including parent's details into the computer system through the online IIMS and submits the application online to the immigration officer. The officer verifies the submitted application online and approves if it is in order or re-submits to operator. Upon approval of the application by the officer, the name of the child is registered into the IIMS.

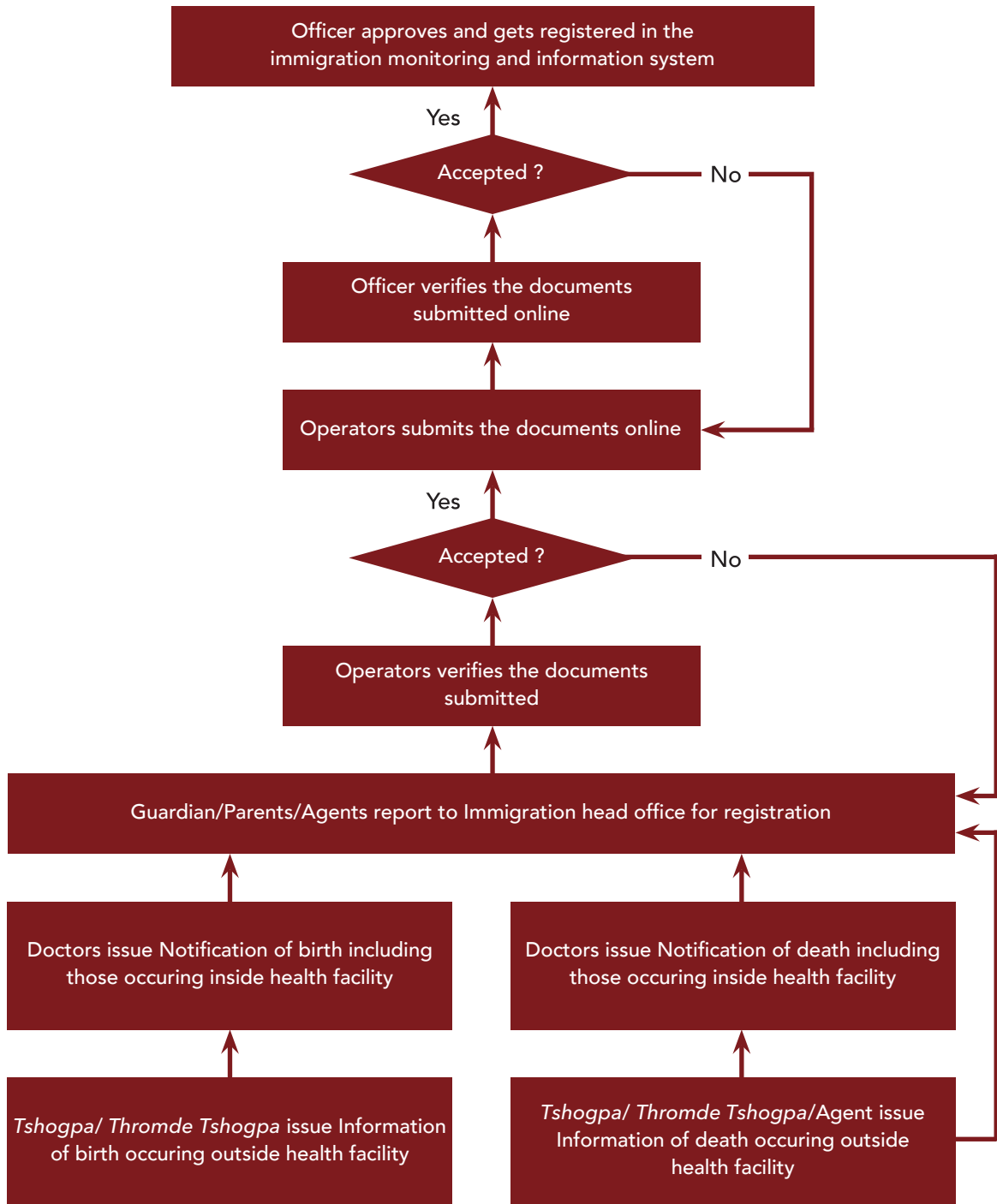
#### 2.3.1.4 Death Registration Process for Foreign Nationals and Non-Bhutanese Spouse

To register death into IIMS, doctors issue death notifications for deaths occurring inside health facility. For those deaths occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* issue statement of death. The applicant then completes death registration forms. The completed documents are submitted to the operator located at the immigration head office.

The operator verifies the documents and updates the information in the online IIMS and submits the application online to the immigration officer. The officer verifies the submitted application and either approves or re-submits the application. Upon approval of the application, the deceased is marked as "Cancelled" in the IIMS.

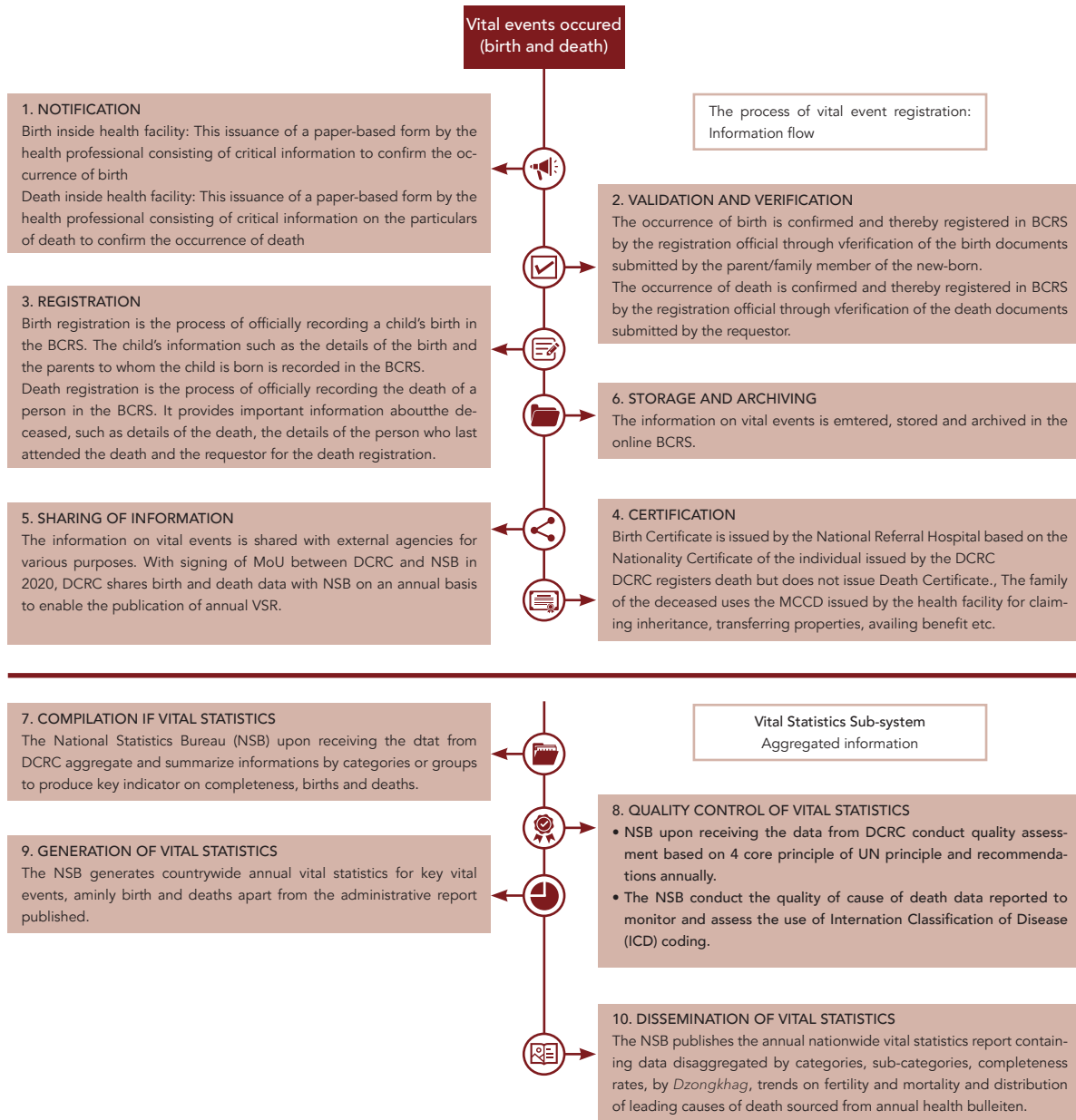
#### 2.3.1.5 Registration process and information flows

Figure 2.3 summarizes the registration process and information flow, taking into consideration the 10 milestones (refer to :<https://gh.bmj.com/content/bmjgh/3/2/e000673.full.pdf>). The 'Ten CRVS Milestones' framework is designed to help CRVS stakeholders better understand how CRVS systems function as a whole, from end-to-end, by describing the key processes that must be accomplished in any CRVS system.



**Figure 2.3** Birth and Death Registration for Foreign National and Non-Bhutanese Spouse



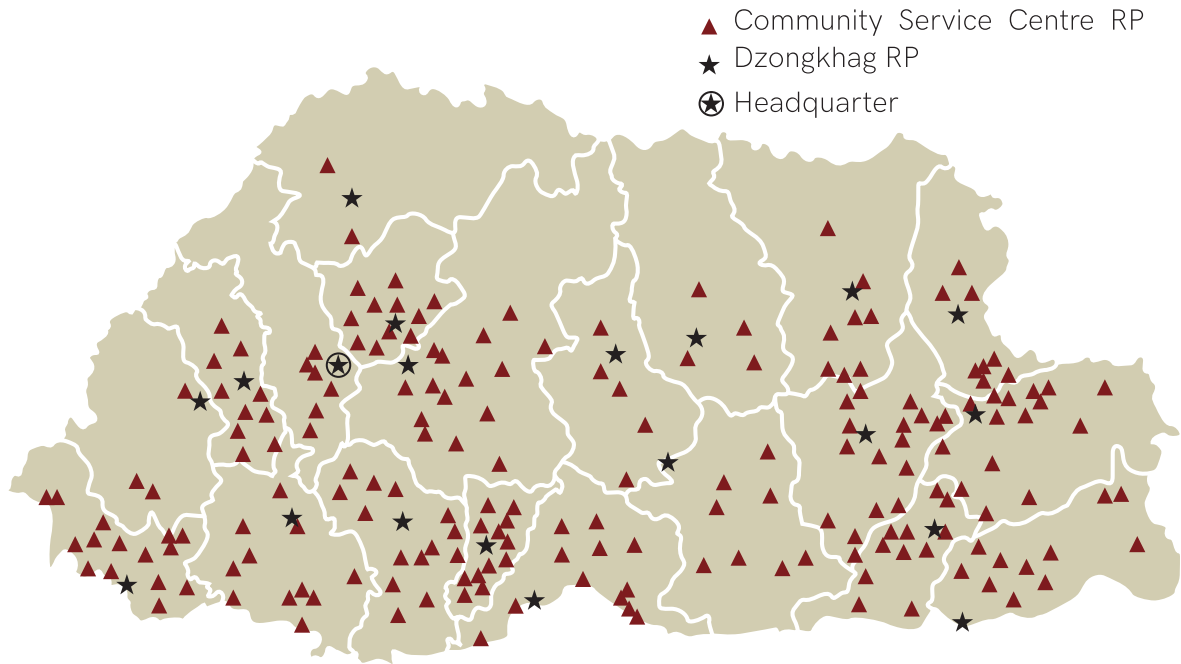


**Figure 2.4** Ten CRVS Milestones' framework with a working definition of each milestone

### 2.3.2 Registration Points

Bhutan has a total of 230 registration points (200 *Gewogs*, 4 *Dungkhags*, 4 *Thromde* offices, 20 *Dzongkhags*, and department head office for citizen's registration and immigration head office for foreign national and non-Bhutanese spouse registration). The applicant/individual can report the birth and death to any of these registration

points with the complete set of documents and duly signed birth/death registration forms for registration. Upon receipt of these documents, the officials located at these registration points issue the acknowledgement receipt, particularly for births confirming the receipt of the registration forms to initiate the process.



**Figure 2.5** Map showing the Registration Points (not geo-coded), Bhutan 2021

### 2.3.3 Time Allowed for Registration

Another subject of civil registration procedure relates to determining the time within which a vital event (births and deaths) must be registered. The SOPs allow a duration of one year to register an event.

### 2.3.4 Live Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Registration

In 2021, there were a total of 10,755 registered births out of which 507 births do not have complete information for further analysis. This report is therefore based on only 10,248 registered births. By place of occurrence, 4,012 births occurred in Thimphu, 837 births in Sarpang and 832 in Wandue Phodrang *dzongkhags*. Trashigang dzongkhag has the highest number of registered births (1,073) followed by Samtse and Monggar dzongkhags with 927 and 851 live births respectively. While Gasa Dzongkhag has registered the lowest number both in terms of

occurrence (10) as well as in registration (46) in 2021.

## 2.4 INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES FOR REGISTRATION

The following are some of the factors that influenced the registration of vital events either positively or negatively (incentives and/or disincentives):

### 2.4.1 Incentives:

#### 1. Birth

One doesn't need to have a nationality certificate or birth certificate to avail of health services. However, a nationality/birth certificate (proof of child being registered with the civil registration) is required for a child to get school admission and for processing passport and other travel-related documents.

## 2. Death

One of the main reasons for registering the death by the family members within a year of death is to claim rural life insurance against the name of the deceased. The amount claimed from insurance facilitates the family members to perform funeral rites for the deceased person.

### 2.4.2 Disincentives

#### 1. Birth

The factor that negatively affect the registration of births on time is the difficulty in collecting official documents from the local authorities.

#### 2. Death

The rural life insurance could be claimed only for those persons aged 8 years and above. Therefore, the reporting of incidence of death below 8 years of age is low.

**Table 2.2** Number of Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Registration, Bhutan 2021

Place of Occurrence	Place of Registration															Total					
	Bumthang	Chhukha	Dagana	Gasa	Haa	Lhuentse	Monggar	Paro	Pema Gatshel	Punakha	Samdrup Jongkhar	Samtse	Sarpang	Thimphu	Trashigang		Trashiyangtse	Trongsa	Tsirang	Wangdue Phodrang	Zhemgang
Bumthang	87	1	3	0	0	5	5	0	4	1	2	3	6	0	10	6	9	4	2	3	151
Chhukha	9	232	53	1	6	13	30	11	38	5	21	128	30	6	60	22	8	19	8	23	723
Dagana	0	1	80	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	95
Gasa	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Haa	0	1	4	0	26	3	3	3	2	0	4	3	2	0	3	2	0	1	1	1	58
Lhuentse	1	0	0	0	0	48	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	57
Monggar	17	5	5	0	1	99	412	3	52	5	32	9	8	0	76	30	5	3	1	7	770
Paro	5	17	17	1	10	5	12	75	7	5	19	22	10	6	25	6	5	12	9	8	276
Pema Gatshel	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0	113	0	9	1	1	0	16	1	0	2	0	5	157
Punakha	0	3	9	4	1	3	8	3	6	65	5	3	1	0	8	3	1	4	5	3	135
Samdrup Jongkhar	0	4	3	0	0	4	12	1	21	1	188	1	3	1	34	9	2	2	1	1	288
Samtse	6	18	15	1	8	8	15	3	17	5	12	424	11	3	16	7	6	16	10	9	610
Sarpang	7	16	42	0	3	5	16	6	40	4	77	26	396	2	30	9	9	71	8	70	837
Thimphu	107	224	292	22	104	124	232	353	181	214	173	261	168	321	368	131	125	204	251	157	4,012
Trashigang	3	0	3	0	0	5	35	0	62	2	72	4	6	1	356	71	2	5	2	7	636
Trashiyangtse	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	6	84	0	0	1	1	104
Trongsa	1	1	4	0	0	3	6	0	5	1	7	0	6	0	3	1	45	1	0	2	86
Tsirang	1	1	9	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	98	0	0	129
Wangdue Phodrang	12	26	83	12	8	18	39	9	30	104	33	28	17	3	40	14	40	66	241	9	832
Zhemgang	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	5	2	1	76	102
Outside Bhutan	7	6	3	0	6	14	10	23	3	10	5	10	10	33	13	3	6	8	10	0	180
Total	265	560	627	46	174	362	851	492	590	425	669	927	683	377	1,073	403	269	521	552	382	10,248

# Chapter 3

## DATA QUALITY, TIMELINESS AND COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION

### 3.1 QUALITY OF DATA

The DCRC whose main function is to maintain the comprehensive registry of the population of Bhutan is supported by a computerized system called Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS). BCRS is a highly secured system and provides up-to-date and a continuous, real-time, and dynamic flow of information on all vital events occurring in the country.

Of the 14 web-based civil registration and census services, registration of new birth and registration of death are the core services the department performs. Birth and death can be registered at any time of the year at any registration point. It can also be registered during the Annual Census Program which is carried out between November and January. The accuracy and completeness of birth information collected are verified at different stages identified as Operator Level, Level 1, Level 2, and Approval Level. The registration of death however has three phases identified as Operator Level, Level 1, and Approval Level. The information is captured online into the BCRS.

The DCRC stores and manages the citizenship database and is the sole custodian of the BCRS. However, the department also shares data stored in its system with external agencies

like G2G, G2C, and corporate agencies through area network interlinking agencies for multifold purposes. This network is known as the Application Programming Interface (API) and is managed centrally by the Department of Information Technology and Telecom (DITT) under the Ministry of Information and Communications (MoIC).

#### 3.1.1 Data Source

The dataset on live births and deaths were acquired separately from the DCRC and the data on total population figure was sourced from the population projection (2017-2047) report published by NSB. In the absence of cause of death based on ICD coding, the information on the top ten leading cause of death is sourced from the annual health bulletin published by the Ministry of Health (MoH).

#### 3.1.2 Data Quality Assessment

According to United Nations Principles and Recommendations, "The quality of vital statistics is measured according to completeness, correctness or accuracy, availability and timeliness" (UN, 2014). Therefore, quality control measures must be put in place in terms of four quality dimensions mentioned above. To ensure

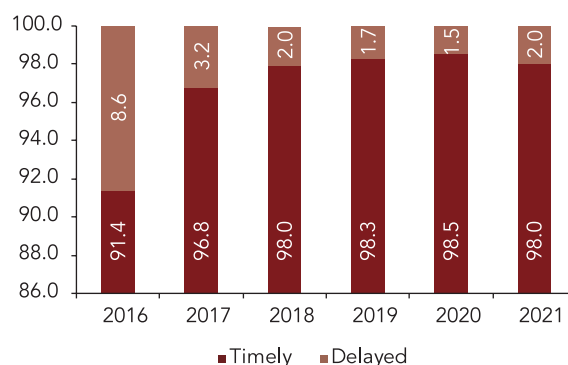
that the data acquired is error-free, each of the variables in the dataset were studied carefully and wherever required, data cleaning was performed. The main thrust of the data quality assessment was to check for data inconsistency, its duplicates, erroneous recording on date of occurrence vis-à-vis the date of registration, duration of registration, missing information, and inconsistent values. Perhaps, it is obvious to have some duplicate entries which were cleaned, while some needed queries with civil registration officials to correct it. All erroneous entries were dealt following the nature of the error.

### 3.2 TIMELINESS OF REGISTRATION

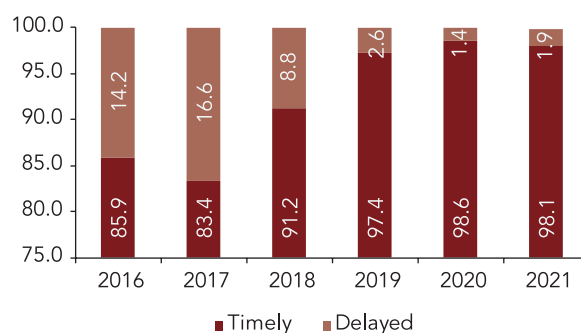
The Citizen Act requires all births in Bhutan to be registered within one year after the event has occurred. For reporting purposes, late registration is considered to be an event (birth and death) registered after one year from its occurrence. As a result of these requirements, the registration trend has been increasing over the years. Of the total (10,248) registered births that occurred in 2021, 10,044 or 98.0% were registered within one year period, while 204 or 2.0% live births were registered after one year period (delayed registration). The term registration here would mean the initiation of submitting the required forms/documents to the competent civil registry authority to register either the birth or the death and not necessarily the end product (the approval of the registration).

Similarly, 98.1% of registered deaths (3,128) that occurred in 2021 were registered within one year period (Figure 3.2). Only 59 (1.9%) deaths registered after one year of occurrence.

The mean number of days taken to register an event (live births) was 183 days in 2021, while it took more than 200 days in 2016. The mean duration taken to register an event has increased in 2021 by about 3 days compared to 2020 (180 days). This could be due to the lockdown



**Figure 3.1** Timeliness of Registration of Live Births [Bhutan, 2016-2021]



**Figure 3.2** Timeliness of Registration of Deaths, [Bhutan, 2016-2021]

**Table 3.1** Mean Duration of Registration (2016-2021)

Year	Live births	Deaths
	Mean number of days	Mean number of days
2016	201	168
2017	169	164
2018	160	105
2019	162	65
2020	180	48
2021	183	49

imposed in different regions making it difficult to contact the local authorities to get the relevant documents. In general, the events that have occurred in the past five years took about 175 days (almost 6 months) to register.

For the deaths, the mean number of days taken to register deaths was 49 days in 2021. The same event took 168 days in 2016. The pattern

**Table 3.2** Birth and Death Registration Completeness Rates, Bhutan 2021

	Births	Deaths
Registered	10,755	3,187
Estimate *	12,306	5,127
Completeness rate	87.4	62.2

\*Source: Population projection

in the past five years indicates that for the deaths registered, there is a drastic improvement in terms of duration taken to register the event.

### 3.3 COVERAGE AND REGISTRATION COMPLETENESS

In terms of geographic coverage, Bhutan has reached 100% for both birth and death registration. However, when it comes to its completeness rate, it remains comparatively low. Completeness is defined as a measure of the extent to which births and deaths that occur in the country each year are registered by the civil registration system.

The completeness of events can be used to monitor the performance of the civil registration system. It is computed by taking the registered events (births and deaths) from the BCRS as the numerator and expected events (births and deaths) estimated by NSB as the denominator.

$$\text{Completeness} = \frac{\text{Number of registered vital events within the year of occurrence}}{\text{Estimated number of vital events within the year}} \times 100$$

The table 3.2 presents the completeness rate for birth and death registration in Bhutan for the year 2021. Compared to death registration completeness, birth registration is better with 87.4% as against 62.2% for deaths in 2021.

#### 3.3.1 Matrix of the Births by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration

Generally, it is observed that most of the births that occur in a year are registered within the same year. However, there are instances where some births are registered in the following year.

Table 3.3 presents the matrix of births by year of occurrence and year of registration for the period 2016-2022. Out of the total registered births (10,755), 5,204 were registered in the same year while 5,551 were registered in the following year (2022).

**Table 3.3** Matrix of the Births by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration, 2016-2021

	Years	Year of registration								Total
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Not stated	
occurrence (Births)	2016	4,536	4,838	325	15	27	322	0	394	10,457
	2017	0	5,162	4,615	56	23	326	0	430	10,612
	2018	0	0	6,002	4,678	76	223	1	389	11,369
	2019	0	0	0	5,463	4,240	182	6	301	10,192
	2020	0	0	0	0	4,533	5,551	28	156	10,268
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	5,204	5,551	0	10,755
	Total	4,536	10,000	10,942	10,212	8,899	11,808	5,586	1,670	52,898

**Table 3.4** Matrix of the Deaths by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration, 2016-2021

Occurrence (Deaths)	Year of registration								Total
	Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
2016		2,501	663	221	125	31	10	19	3,570
2017		0	2,311	742	249	65	35	36	3,438
2018		0	0	2,509	700	155	25	70	3,459
2019		0	0	0	2,654	566	51	92	3,363
2020		0	0	0	0	2,655	454	75	3,184
2021		0	0	0	0	0	2,774	413	3,187
Total		2,501	2,974	3,472	3,728	3,472	3,349	705	20,201

**Table 3.5** Birth and Death Registration Completeness over time

Year	Registered Births	Estimated birth	Completeness (%)	Registered deaths	Estimated death	Completeness (%)
2016	10,605	12,359	85.8	3,551	5,185	68.5
2017	10,754	12,342	87.1	3,402	5,178	65.7
2018	11,519	12,390	93.0	3,389	5,095	66.5
2019	10,384	12,407	83.7	3,271	5,105	64.1
2020	10,416	12,331	84.5	3,109	5,115	60.8
2021	10,755	12,306	87.4	3,187	5,127	62.2

Source: Estimated birth and death from Population projection (2017-2047), NSB

### 3.3.2 Matrix of the Deaths by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration

Table 3.4 presents the matrix of deaths by year of occurrence and year of registration for the years 2016-2021. Out of the total registered deaths that occurred in the year 2021 (3,187), a majority (2,774) of them were registered in the same year and only 413 deaths were registered in the following year (2022).

### 3.3.3 Completeness Rates over Time

The data on number of vital events that occurred has been updated *till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022*. The completeness rate for both birth and death registration has remained steady over the years (table 3.5). However, in 2018 the completeness rate for birth registration was comparatively high (93.0%). The subpopulations that are most likely to be undercounted in vital registration are fetal and infant deaths and deaths below 8 years of age.



# Chapter 4

## LIVE BIRTHS

In 2021, there were a total of 10,755 registered births which is an increase of 5.03 % compared to 10,240 live births in 2020. Since most of the critical information is missing for 507 registered births, only 10,248 births were considered for the analysis in the following chapters. However, in the computation of completeness rate, the actual number of registered births was taken as it qualifies to be considered as registered birth. The Crude Birth Rate in 2021 is 14.2 per thousand population.

There were more males than females. Out of the total live births in 2021, 5,452 were males and 5,303 were females giving a sex ratio of 103. The sex ratio at birth is calculated as the number of males per 100 females. The number usually ranges between 103-107 males per 100 females. Numbers very different from this range

may indicate errors in registration procedures since Bhutan does not have preference for male births over female births.

The number of births that occurred and registered in 2020 (10,416) and 2021 (10,755). In the year 2021 recorded the highest number of births registered in the past six years.

In all the years, the number of registered live births for males is higher than for females.

### 4.1 COMPLETENESS OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

Completeness is defined as the proportion of actual vital events in a population that are registered, divided by the estimated number of vital events that occurred in the same year. For this report, the births registered by BCRS (numerator) were compared with the projected

**Table 4.1** Summary Statistics on Fertility by Year of Occurrence

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Registered live births (number)	10,457	10,612	11,368	10,186	10,240	10,755
Males	5,400	5,423	5,753	5,191	5,266	5,452
Females	5,057	5,189	5,615	4,995	4,974	5,303
Sex ratio at birth	107	105	102	104	106	103
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	14.4	14.6	15.5	13.7	13.7	14.2
Population*	726,596	727,145	734,374	741,672	748,931	756,129

\* National Population Projection Report 2017-2047

**Table 4.2** Birth Registration Completeness, Bhutan 2021

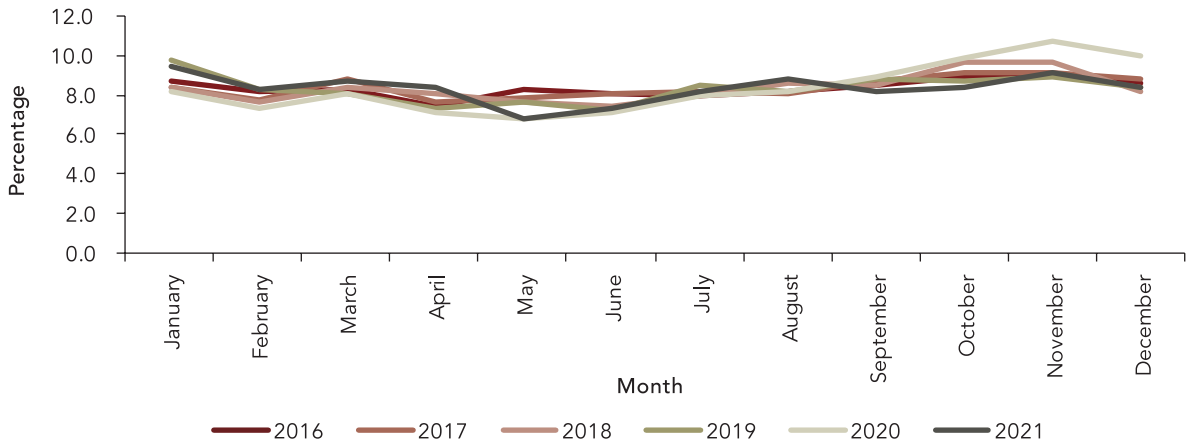
Live Births	Registered Number	Expected Number	Registration Completeness
Total	10,755	12,306	87.4
Male	5,452	6,274	86.9
Female	5,303	6,032	87.9

number of live births from the 2017 PHCB (denominator). As shown in table 4.2, birth registration completeness rate was found to be 87.4% at the national level with an insignificant

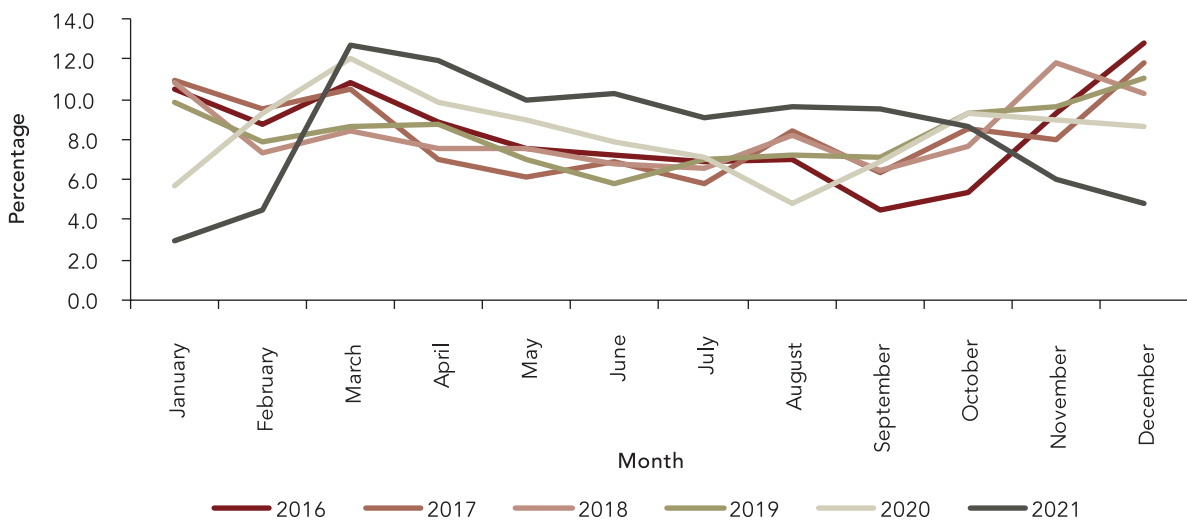
difference between males and females (86.9% and 87.9%, respectively).

#### 4.2 BIRTHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

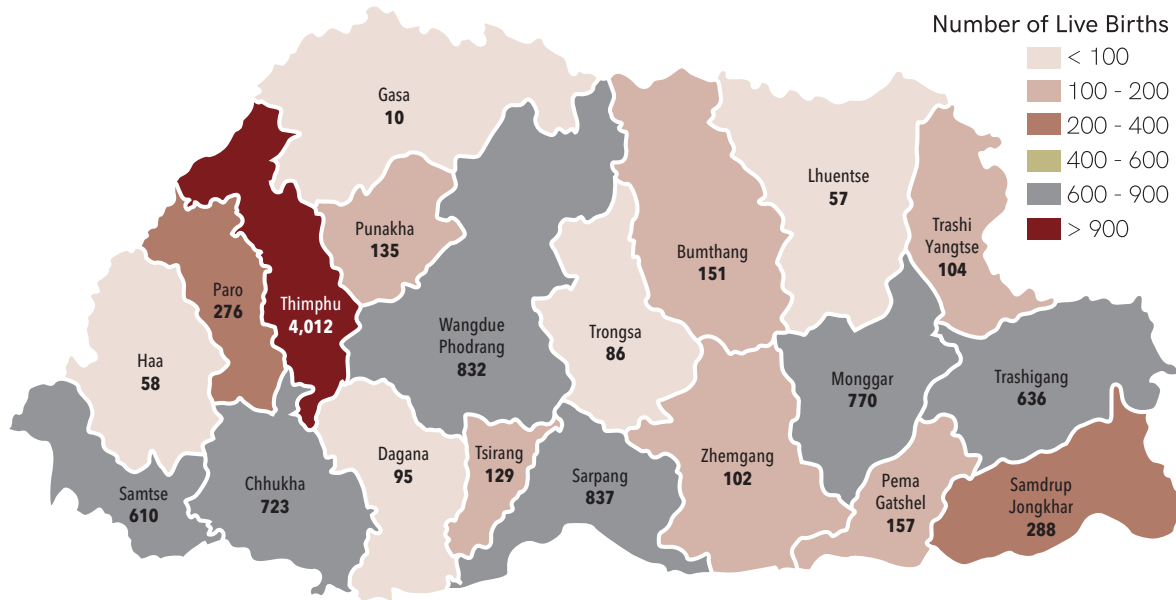
The number of births varied seasonally with a peak observed during the winter months in all the years under study. In 2021, the maximum number of births was observed in January (9.5%). The lowest rate was observed in the month of May with 6.8%.



**Figure 4.1** Percentage of Births by Month of Occurrence, Bhutan 2016-2021



**Figure 4.2** Percentage of Births by Month of Registration, Bhutan 2016-2021



**Figure 4.3** Number of Births by Place of Occurrence, Bhutan 2021

### 4.3 BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION

Of the total births (10,248) that occurred in 2021, most of them were registered in the months of March (12.7%) followed by April (12.0%), and June with 10.3%. The lowest birth registration was recorded in the months of January (2.9%) and February (4.5%).

### 4.4 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

The figure 4.3 presents the map of the distribution of live births by *dzongkhag* for 2021. It was observed that the two highest births have occurred in the *dzongkhags* where the tertiary hospitals are located: Thimphu (4,012) and Sarpang (837). A high number of births also occurred in Wangdi Phodrang (832), while Gasa (10) had the lowest number of births.

**Table 4.3** Number of Births by Place of Occurrence and Sex, Bhutan 2021

Place of Occurrence	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Bumthang	88	63	151
Chhukha	375	348	723
Dagana	40	55	95
Gasa	3	7	10
Haa	30	28	58
Lhuentse	32	25	57
Monggar	370	400	770
Paro	127	149	276
Pema Gatshel	71	86	157
Punakha	65	70	135
Samdrup Jongkhar	137	151	288
Samtse	306	304	610
Sarpang	431	406	837
Thimphu	2,051	1,961	4,012
Trashigang	324	312	636
Trashi Yangtse	54	50	104
Trongsa	37	49	86
Tsirang	74	55	129
Wangdue Phodrang	415	417	832
Zhemgang	55	47	102
Outside Bhutan	96	84	180
Bhutan	5,181	5,067	10,248

**Table 4.4** Number of Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2021

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	Sex			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
Bumthang	137	108	245	2.4
Chhukha	428	457	885	8.6
Dagana	170	178	348	3.4
Gasa	28	25	53	0.5
Haa	87	66	153	1.5
Lhuentse	99	100	199	1.9
Monggar	295	281	576	5.6
Paro	297	307	604	5.9
Pema Gatshel	147	174	321	3.1
Punakha	180	183	363	3.5
Samdrup Jongkhar	256	249	505	4.9
Samtse	371	352	723	7.1
Sarpang	278	276	554	5.4
Thimphu	1,261	1,214	2,475	24.2
Trashigang	309	296	605	5.9
Trashi Yangtse	126	129	255	2.5
Trongsa	128	133	261	2.5
Tsirang	151	125	276	2.7
Wangdue Phodrang	298	287	585	5.7
Zhemgang	116	109	225	2.2
Outside Bhutan	19	18	37	0.4
Bhutan	5,181	5,067	10,248	100.0

#### 4.5 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER

Looking at the births by place of mother’s place of usual residence, it is observed that most of the mothers who gave birth usually resides in Thimphu (24.2%) followed by in Chhukha (8.6%), Samtse (7.1%) Dzongkhags. About zero point five percent of mother reside in Gasa Dzongkhag (0.5%) and outside Bhutan (0.4%). Unlike previous years, all mothers have reported their place of usual residence.

#### 4.6 SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

Table 4.5 presents sex ratio at birth by region. In 2021, the sex ratio at birth is 102 males per 100 females. In the central region, the sex ratio at birth is 107 males per 100 females, compared to 103 males per 100 females in western region and 96 males per 100 females in the eastern region. The sex ratio for births taking place outside Bhutan

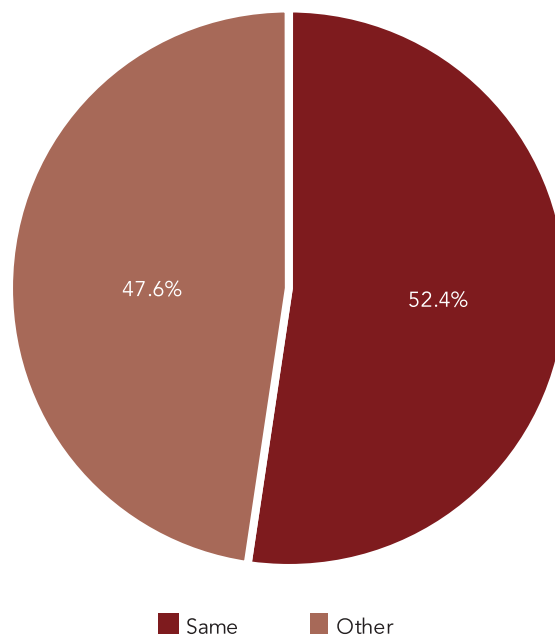
**Table 4.5** Sex Ratio at Birth, Bhutan 2021

Place of Occurrence	Sex			Sex Ratio at Birth
	Male	Female	Total Births	
West	3,372	3,284	6,656	103
Central	725	675	1,400	107
East	988	1,024	2,012	96
Outside Bhutan	96	84	180	114
Total	5,181	5,067	10,248	102

is 114. Unlike in some other countries where the sex ratio is greatly influenced by the preference of male births over female births, Bhutan does not have any such preferences and higher/lower sex ratio in any *dzongkhag* is a natural phenomenon.

#### 4.7 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER

The number of births by place of occurrence and mother’s usual place of residence is used to obtain information on whether mothers gave birth in the same place of residence where they usually resided or whether it was in another place.



**Figure 4.4** Percentage of Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2021

**Table 4.6** Number of Births by Age of Mother, Bhutan 2021

Mother's Age	Sex			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
<=19	118	91	209	2.0
20-24	835	834	1,669	16.3
25-29	1,692	1,654	3,346	32.7
30-34	1,477	1,472	2,949	28.8
35-39	784	766	1,550	15.1
40-44	246	214	460	4.5
45+	29	36	65	0.6
Total	5,181	5,067	10,248	100.0

It is observed that about 52.4% of mothers gave birth in the place where they usually reside, while almost 47.6% of mothers travelled to another place for delivery

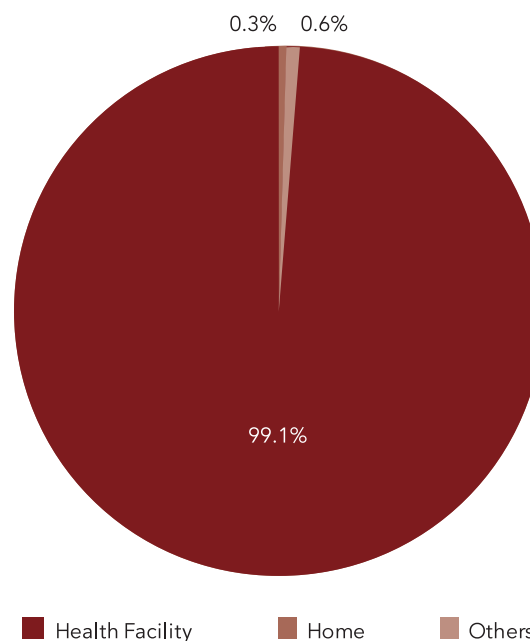
In 2021, a total of 2,130 mothers gave birth in Thimphu where it was not their usual place of residence. Likewise, Wangdue Phodrang (492), Sarpang (432) and Monggar (364) Dzongkhags also observed the similar pattern. However, there were also large number of births that occurred in the same *dzongkhag* where the mother usually resides (Table B2). There is a substantial number of births taking place outside Bhutan (158) where it is not their usual place of residence.

#### 4.8 BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER

Table 4.6 presents the distribution of registered births that occurred in 2021 by age of mother. The highest percentage (32.7%) of births have occurred among the mothers whose age ranges between 25 and 29 years, followed by 28.8% in the ages 30-34 years.

#### 4.9 BIRTHS BY SITE OF OCCURRENCE

With increased accessibility to medical facilities, the majority of the births in 2021 took place at a health facility (99.1%) followed by some births taking place at home (0.3%). Almost negligible births took place at other places, which includes

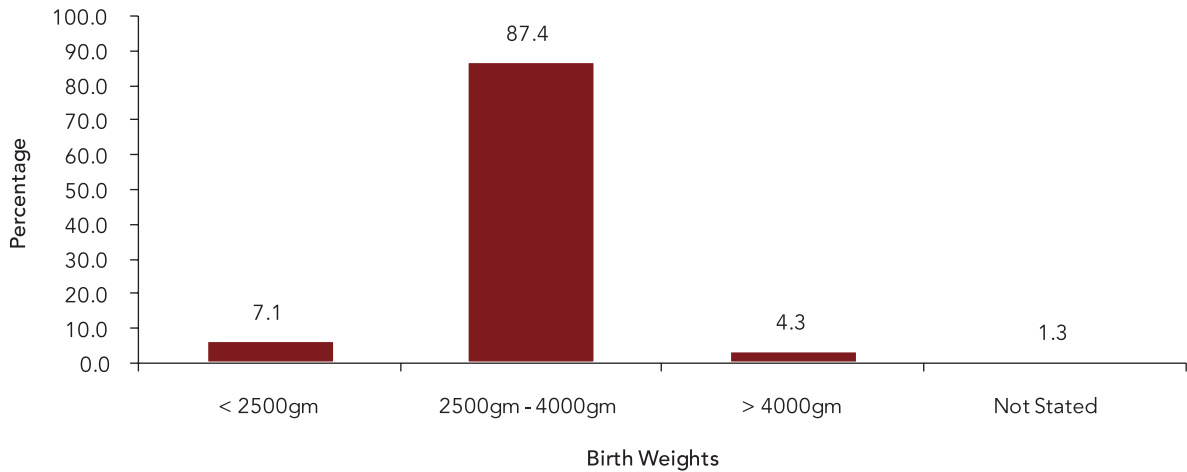
**Figure 4.5** Percentage of Births by Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2021

births on the way to health facility and elsewhere. Of the total births, 0.6% didn't state the site of birth.

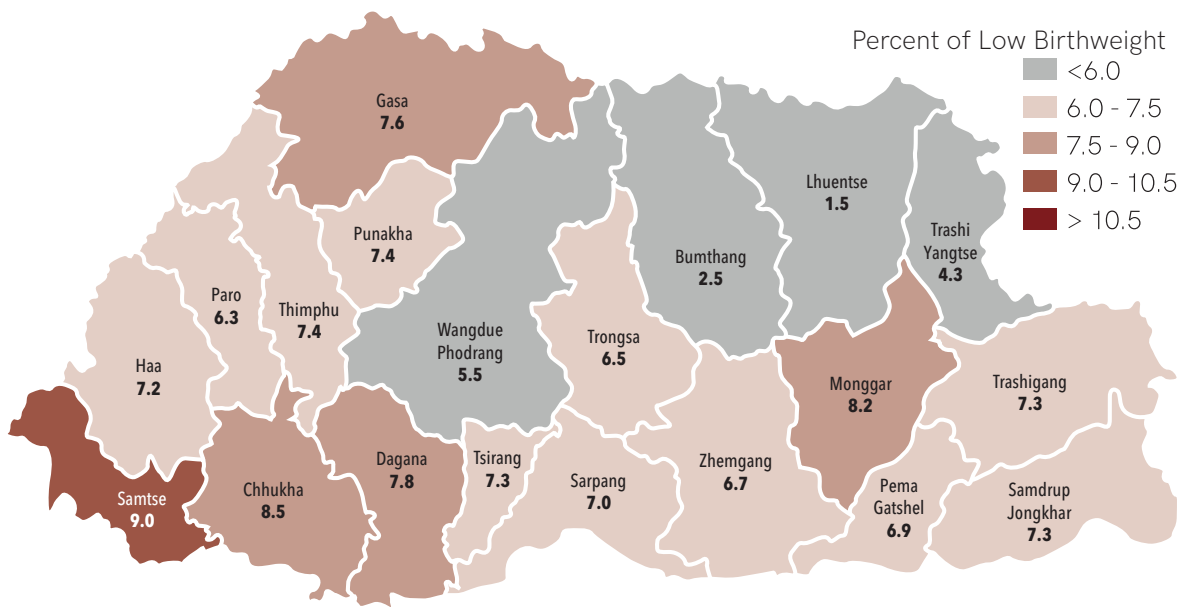
#### 4.10 BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT

As per the UN *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*, birth weight is the first weight of a fetus or newborn obtained immediately after birth, preferably within the first hour of life.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines low birthweight as the weight of a newborn lower than 2,500 grams. In 2021, of the total (10,247) births, 91.7% weighed above the low birthweight cut-off recommended by WHO, while about 7.1% of the births fall in the low birthweight category (Figure 4.6).



**Figure 4.6** Percentage Distribution of Births by Birth Weight, Bhutan 2021



**Figure 4.7** Percentage of Low Birthweight and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2021

#### 4.10.1 Birth Weight by Place of Usual Residence of Mother

Of the total births within *dzongkhags*, most of the mother who gave low birthweight birth resides in Samtse (9.0%) followed by Chhukha (8.5%) and Monggar (8.2%) Dzongkhags. On the contrary, mothers residing in Lhuentse (1.5%) Dzongkhag had the lowest percentage of low birthweight births in 2021.

#### 4.10.2 Birth Weight by Site of Occurrence

In 2021, most of the birth have occurred at a health facility (99.1%) while about 0.3% of the births have occurred at home. About 9.7% (3) of births occurring at home are low birth weight while about 7.1% (720) of birth occurring in the health facility are low birth weight.

**Table 4.7** Percentage of Births by Site of Occurrence and Birth Weight, Bhutan 2021

Site of Occurrence	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Not Stated		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Health Facility	720	7.1	8,933	88.0	436	4.3	65	0.6	10,154	100.0
Home	3	9.7	20	64.5	1	3.2	7	22.6	31	100.0
Others	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Not stated	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	59	98.3	60	100.0
Total	723	7.1	8,957	87.4	437	4.3	131	1.3	10,248	100.0

**Table 4.8** Birth Weight by Age of Mother, Bhutan 2021

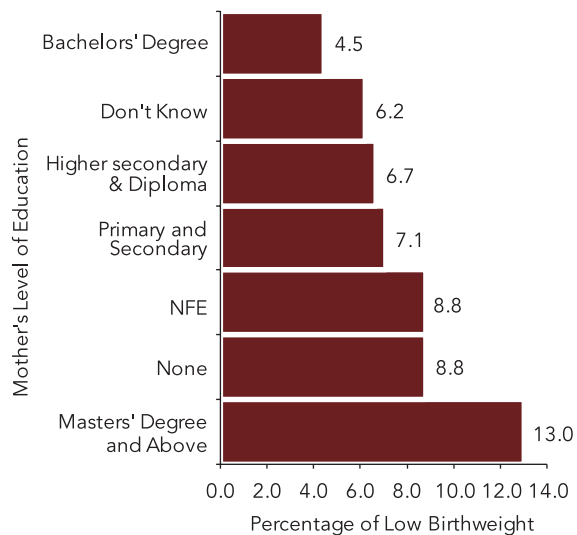
Mother's Age Group	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Not Stated		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<=19	17	8.1	187	89.5	4	1.9	1	0.5	209	100.0
20-24	132	7.9	1,465	87.8	54	3.2	18	1.1	1,669	100.0
25-29	182	5.4	2,991	89.4	132	3.9	41	1.2	3,346	100.0
30-34	195	6.6	2,573	87.2	142	4.8	39	1.3	2,949	100.0
35-39	135	8.7	1,312	84.6	84	5.4	19	1.2	1,550	100.0
40-44	52	11.3	378	82.2	18	3.9	12	2.6	460	100.0
45+	10	15.4	51	78.5	3	4.6	1	1.5	65	100.0
Total	723	7.1	8,957	87.4	437	4.3	131	1.3	10,248	100.0

### 4.10.3 Birth Weight by Age of Mother

Most (77.7%) of the mothers are between ages 20 and 34. Table 4.8 presents the age of the mother and the birth weights. Around 7.9% of the births in the 15-24 years of age of mother are low birthweight as compared to about 6.0% of births for mothers in the age group 25-34 years. Similarly, the births to mothers above 35 years of age also had a high percent (9.5%) of low weight births.

### 4.10.4 Birth Weight by Mothers Level of Education

Figure 4.8 presents the percentage of births with low birthweight and mother's level of education. Of the 63 births, a total of 9 child were born with low birth weights to mothers who have Master's Degree and above which accounts for about 13.0% of the mothers in that education category.

**Figure 4.8** Percentage of Low Birthweight by Mother's Level of Education, Bhutan 2021

### 4.11 BIRTHS BY TYPE OF BIRTH

Of the total of 10,248 births in 2021, 10,097 birth were single births, while 148 are twin births and 3 are triplets. Most of the twin births were to the mothers of age 20-39 years.

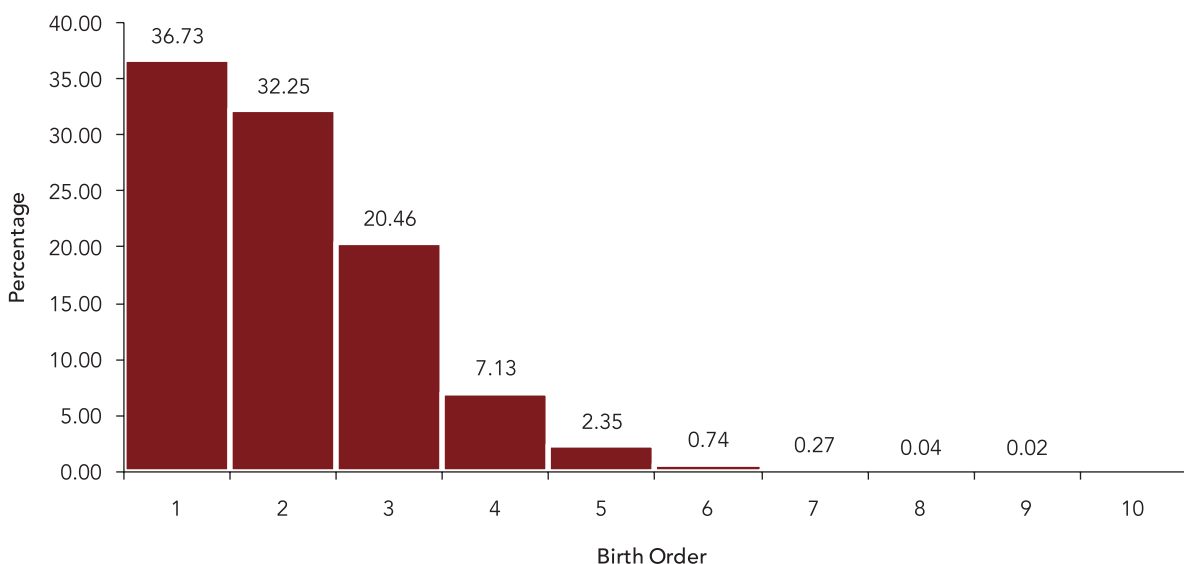
About 47.3% of twin births were with low birthweight, while only about 6.4% of the single births fall under the low-birthweight category. The triplet born falls under the low-birthweight category (Table 4.10).

**Table 4.9** Birth Type by Mother’s Age, Bhutan 2021

Mother’s Age	Single	Twin	Triplet	Total
<=19	209	0	0	209
20-24	1,643	26	0	1,669
25-29	3,308	38	0	3,346
30-34	2,891	58	0	2,949
35-39	1,532	18	0	1,550
40-44	449	8	3	460
45+	65	0	0	65
Total	10,097	148	3	10,248

**Table 4.10** Percentage of Births by Birth Type and Birth Weight, Bhutan 2021

Birth Type	<2500 gm		2500-4000 gm		>4000 gm		Not Stated		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Single	650	6.4	8,884	88.0	437	4.3	126	1.2	10,097	100.0
Twin	70	47.3	73	49.3	0	0.0	5	3.4	148	100.0
Triplet	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Total	723	7.1	8,957	87.4	438	4.3	131	1.3	10,248	100.0



**Figure 4.9** Percentage of Births by Birth Order, Bhutan 2021

### 4.12 BIRTHS BY BIRTH ORDER

About 37% of the births in 2021 were of first (child) order birth followed by 32.2% second order birth. With the increasing birth order, the number of births reduces. There were 2 births with birth order 9 in 2021.

### 4.13 BIRTH INTERVAL

The birth interval is the time in months between the last delivery of a live birth and the previous date of delivery. Information on birth interval may be collected directly or calculated using the data. For this report, the birth interval was



**Table 4.11** Interval between Last Birth and Previous Live Birth, Bhutan 2021

Birth Interval	Numbers	Percent
Less than 12 months	86	1.3
12-17 months	130	2.0
18-23 months	288	4.4
24-29 months	360	5.6
30-35 months	427	6.6
3 years	954	14.7
4 years	889	13.7
5-9 years	2,245	34.6
>10 years	1,105	17.0
Total	6484	100.0

calculated based on the date of birth of the last birth and the previous birth of the same mother.

In 2021, out of the total 10,248 live births 3,764 births are of the first order. The birth interval of the rest of the 6,484 births are presented in table 4.11.

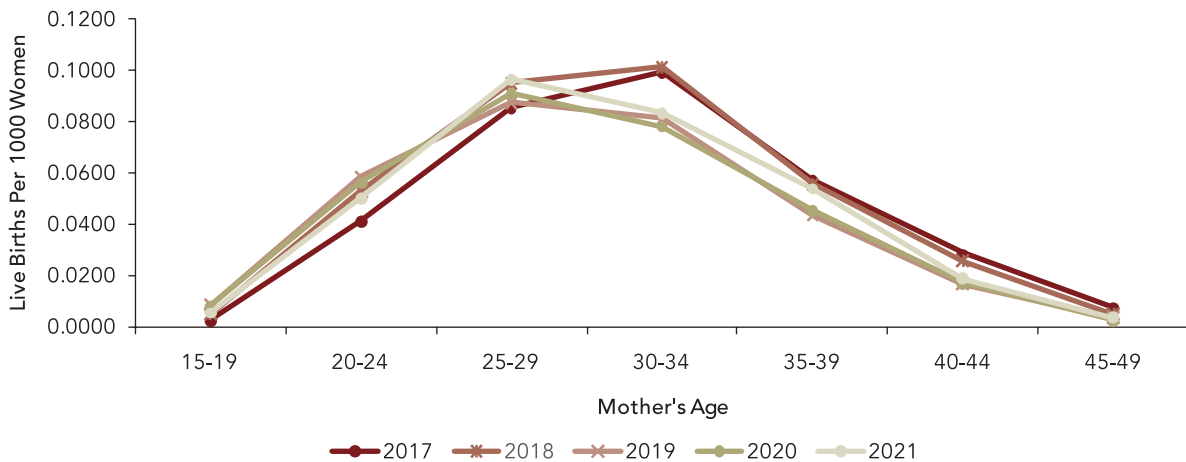
A little more than a third (34.6%) of the births occurred between 5 to 9 years after the previous birth, followed by after 10 years (17.0%) of the previous birth. There were only few births that have occurred within 12 months (1.3%) of the previous birth.

A high proportion (48.8%) of births with birth interval lower than 12 months falls under the underweight category as compared to the other birth interval with more than 12 months birth intervals (Table B8).

#### 4.14 AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE

The Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) is computed using the births from the BCRS and the total number of mothers in the age range 15-49 years from the population estimates of the NSB. Within the range of 15-49 years, there are marked differences in the fertility of women of different ages. For this reason, it is customary to calculate fertility rates for each age group. Typically, the age specific rates are low or moderate in the 15-19 age group, highest in the twenties, and then decline to moderate levels for women in their thirties. Rates after 39 years are usually low.

The figure 4.10 presents ASFR for 2017-2021. It is observed that the highest fertility rate was among mothers of age group 25-29 and 30-34 years and thereafter it declines gradually. It also indicates the delay in giving births as well as the increase in age at marriage.



**Figure 4.10** Age Specific Fertility Rates, Bhutan 2017-2021

# Chapter 5 DEATHS

The number of deaths in 2021 was 3,187, which is an increase of 2.5% as compared to 3,109 in 2020. There were more deaths among males than females. Out of the total deaths in 2021, 1,747 were males and 1,440 were females. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) has remained same in 2020 and 2021 at 4.2 per 1,000 population. The calculated CDR using the observed data from CRVS was about 4 deaths per 1000 population in 2021, reflecting the low level of completeness of death registration (62.2%).

## 5.1 COMPLETENESS OF DEATH REGISTRATION

Completeness is defined as the proportion of actual vital events in a population that are registered, divided by the estimated number of vital events that occurred in the same year. For this report, deaths registered by BCRS (numerator) were compared with the projected number of deaths from the 2017 PHCB (denominator). As shown in table 5.2, death registration completeness rate was found to be

**Table 5.1** Summary Statistics on Mortality by Year of Occurrence

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Registered deaths (number)	3,541	3,367	3,364	3,220	3,109	3,187
Males	1,953	1,836	1,833	1,770	1,729	1,747
Females	1,588	1,531	1,531	1,450	1,380	1,440
Population*	726,596	727,145	734,374	741,672	748,931	756,129
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2

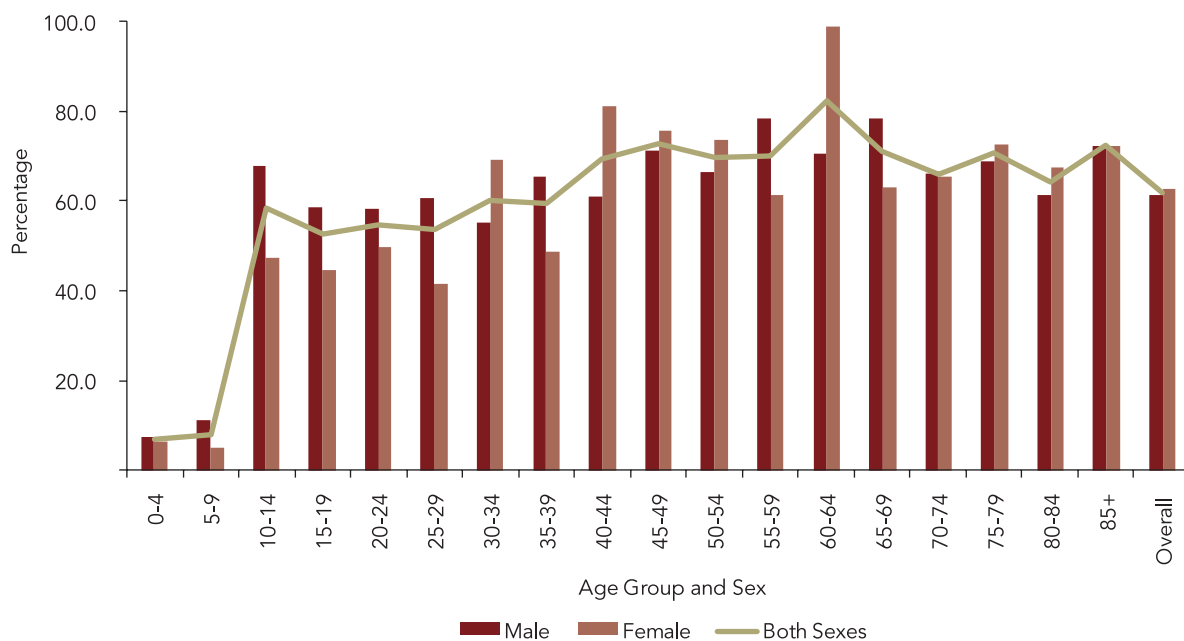
\* Population projection Report 2017-2047

**Table 5.2** Death Registration Completeness, Bhutan 2021

Deaths	Registered Number	Expected Number	Registration Completeness
Total	3,187	5,127	62.2
Males	1,747	2,836	61.6
Females	1,440	2,291	62.9

62.2% at the national level with an insignificant difference between males and females (61.6% and 62.9%, respectively).

By age group and sex, the highest proportion of death is registered in the age group 60-64 with a completeness rate of 82.5%, and the lowest registration is observed in age group 0-4 with 7%. The death registration completeness for age

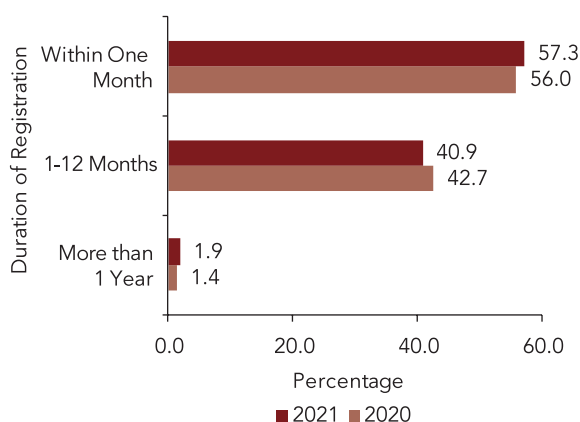


**Figure 5.1** Death Registration Completeness by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2021

group less than 8 years is 7.2% and registration completeness is better for person aged 8 years and above with 67.9%. Overall, the death registration is better among females than males (figure 5.1).

## 5.2 TIMELINESS OF DEATH REGISTRATION

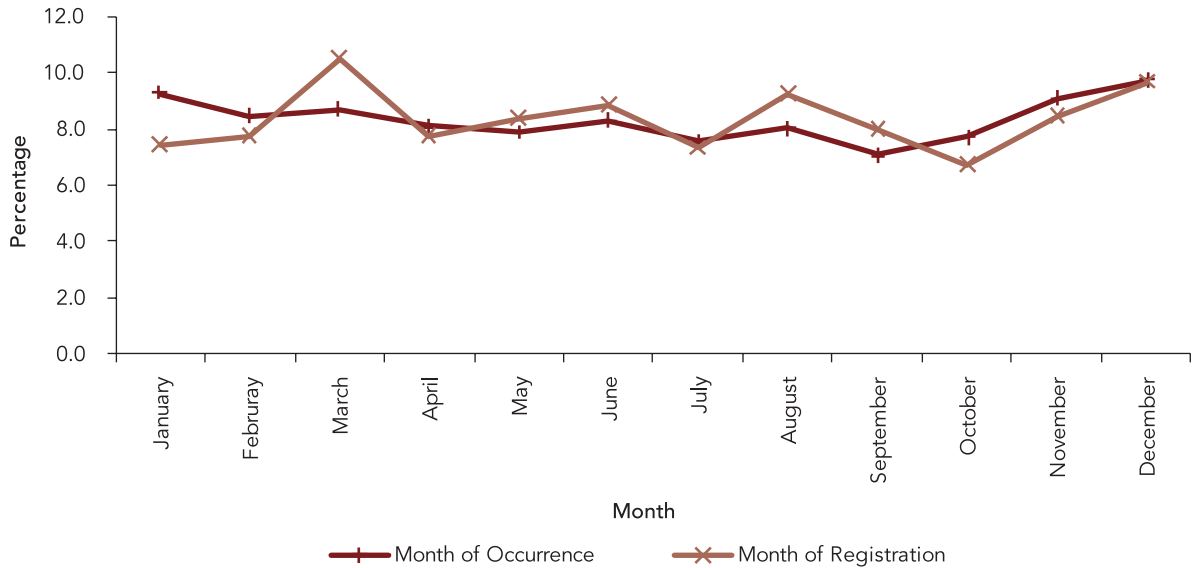
The Citizen Act does not specify a prescribed timeline by which the death of a citizen should be registered. However, most of the family members register the death of a person within one year after the event has occurred. By duration of registration between the date of occurrence and date of registration, it was observed that most deaths were registered within one year after the occurrence of the event. However, there are also deaths that are registered even after one year of the occurrence of the event with 1.9% in 2021. Most deaths are registered 'within one month' after the occurrence of an event in both the years.



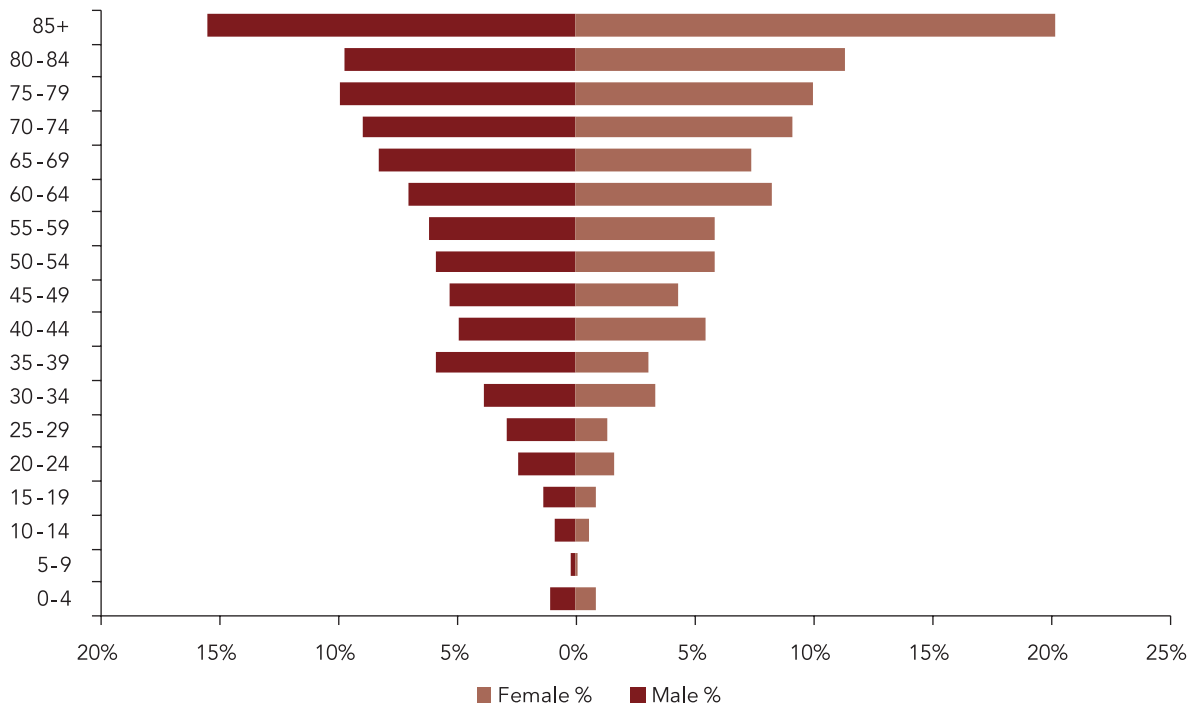
**Figure 5.2** Duration of Registration between Date of Occurrence and Date of Registration, Bhutan 2020-2021

## 5.3 DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE AND MONTH OF REGISTRATION

Figure 5.3 presents the percentage of deaths by month of occurrence and month of registration for 2021. Over time, there have been fluctuations in the number of deaths registered, with a peak observed during March followed by a drop in April. From there, the numbers steadily rose until July



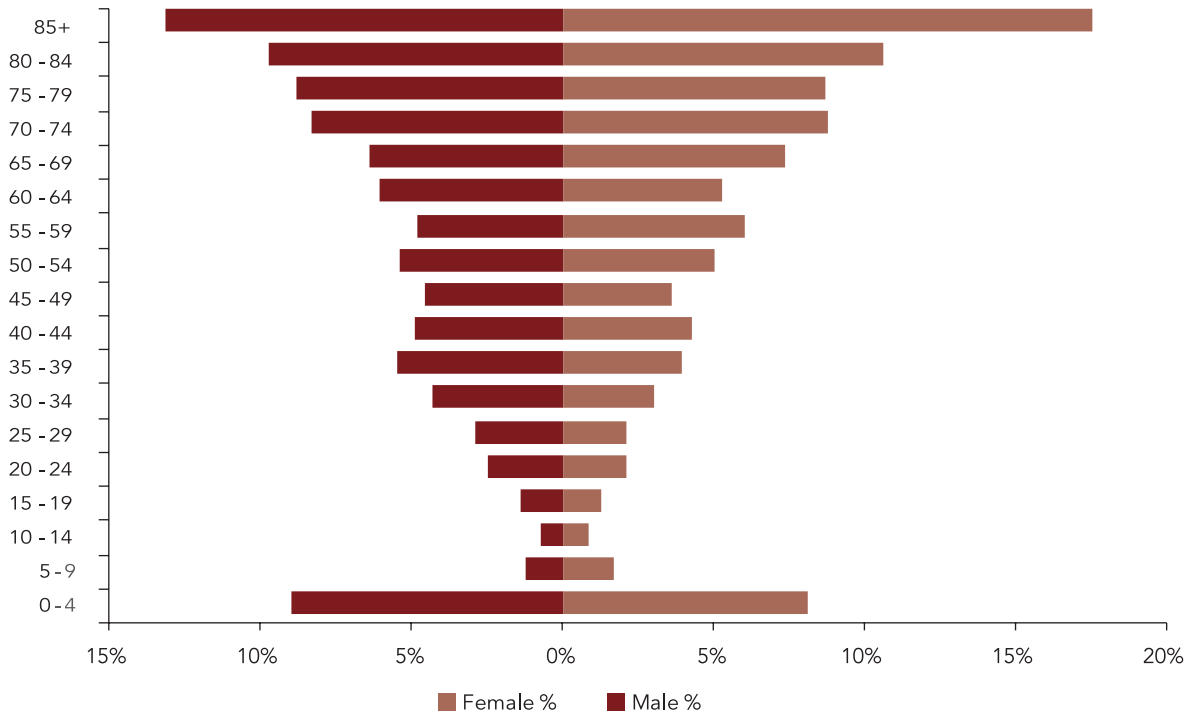
**Figure 5.3** Percentage of Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, Bhutan 2021



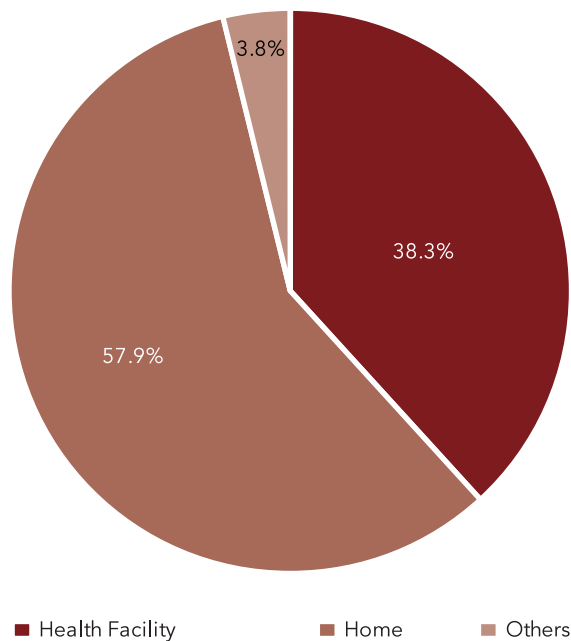
**Figure 5.4** Pyramid of Registered Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2021

before dropping again. August saw an increase, but then the numbers tapered off until October, after which they began to rise again in November. For the occurrence of the event, it is observed that the

percentage of death have been consistent with the peak observed in the month of December. The high rate of death registration from January to March could be because of the annual vital events update



**Figure 5.5** Pyramids of Estimated Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2021



**Figure 5.6** Percentage of Deaths by Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2021

done by the CRCO of the respective *dzongkhags/Drungkhag/thromdes*.

### 5.4 DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX

Figure 5.4 presents the registered deaths by age group and sex of the decedent for the year 2021. Of the registered deaths that occurred in 2021, 1,747 were males and 1,440 females.

In most of the age groups the proportion of deaths is higher for males than females, except for those in the age groups 85 and above. The death registered for the age group less than 8 years is very low in comparison (figure 5.5).

### 5.5 DEATHS BY SITE OF OCCURENCE

Figure 5.6 presents the percentage of deaths by site of occurrence for the year 2021. It indicates that more deaths occurred at home (57.9%) than in the hospitals (38.3%), while about 3.8% of the deaths occurred elsewhere (on the way to hospital, unknown places, etc).

**Table 5.3** Percentage of Deaths by Place of Occurrence and Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2021

Place of Occurrence	Site of Occurrence			Total
	Health Facility	Home	Other	
Bumthang	16.9	79.7	3.4	100.0
Chhukha	34.7	62.3	3.0	100.0
Dagana	17.4	77.9	4.7	100.0
Gasa	0.0	64.5	35.5	100.0
Haa	27.3	70.9	1.8	100.0
Lhuentse	13.2	82.9	3.9	100.0
Monggar	38.6	54.9	6.4	100.0
Paro	29.5	68.5	2.1	100.0
Pema Gatshel	16.8	82.5	0.7	100.0
Punakha	19.1	72.7	8.2	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	31.6	67.1	1.3	100.0
Samtse	22.0	73.1	4.9	100.0
Sarpang	51.3	47.6	1.1	100.0
Thimphu	81.4	17.9	0.7	100.0
Trashigang	18.4	78.0	3.5	100.0
Trashi Yangtse	15.1	79.0	5.9	100.0
Trongsa	13.7	75.3	11.0	100.0
Tsirang	25.0	70.5	4.5	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	26.7	67.7	5.6	100.0
Zhemgang	10.0	86.7	3.3	100.0
Outside Bhutan	60.7	10.7	28.6	100.0
Bhutan	38.2	57.9	3.8	100.0

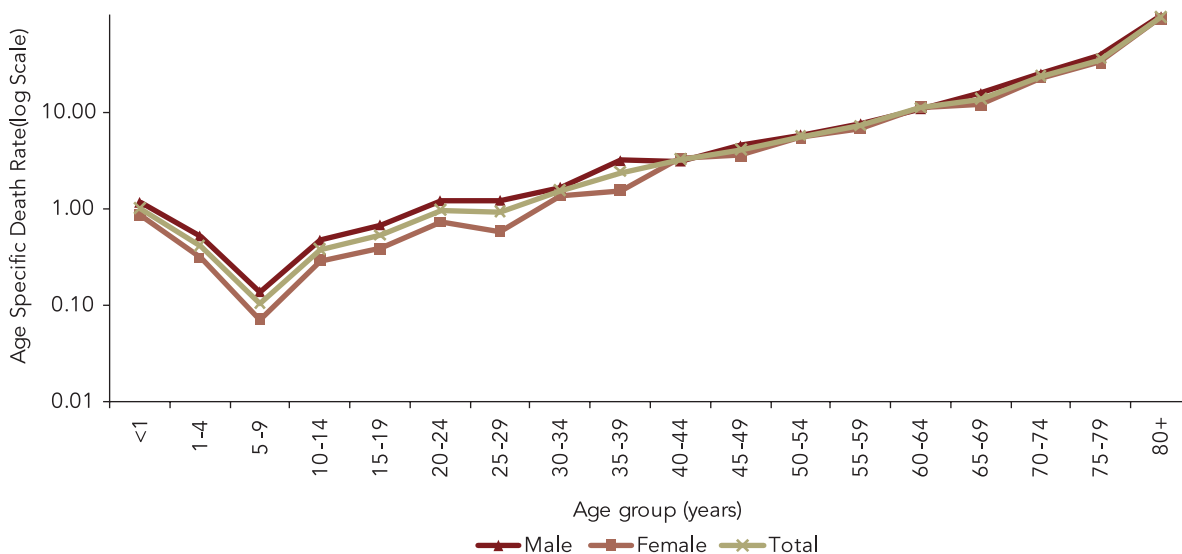
### 5.6 DEATHS BY SITE OF OCCURRENCE AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

Majority of the deaths in 2021 occurred at home (57.9%). In most of the *Dzongkhags*, higher proportion of deaths have occurred at home. However, in Thimphu (81.4%) and Sarpang (51.3%) *Dzongkhags*, as well as those deaths occurring outside Bhutan (60.7%), it has occurred at the health facility (table 5.3).

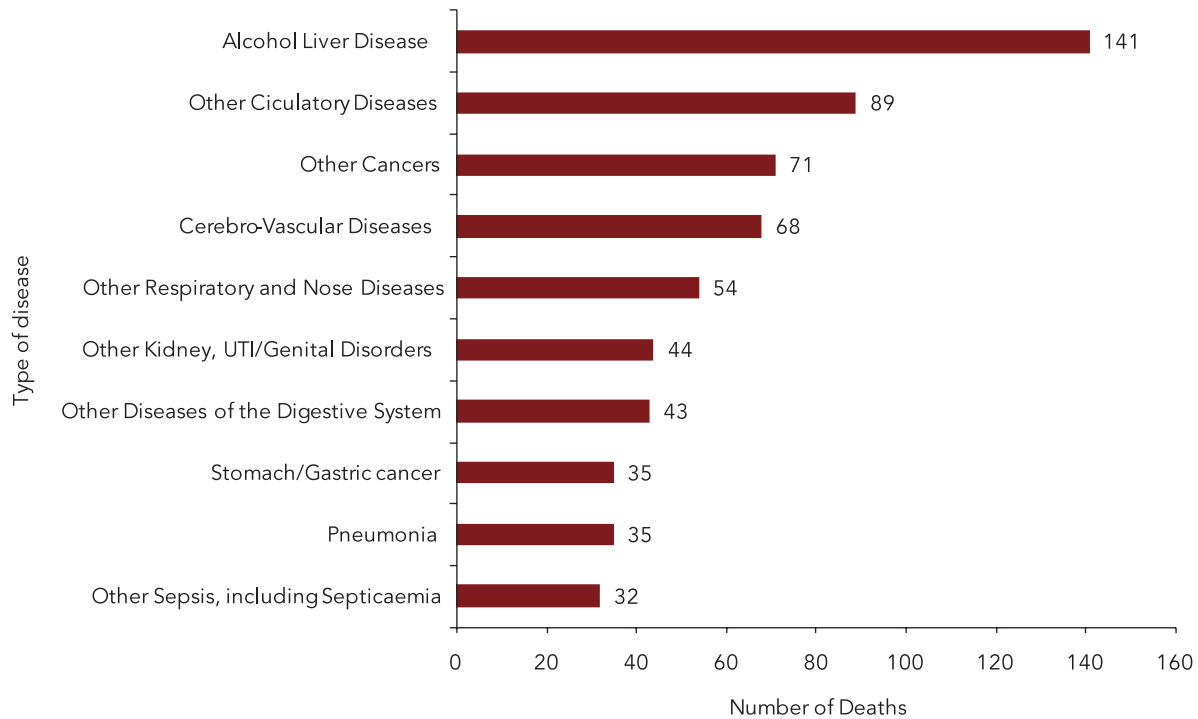
### 5.7 AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE

The percent distribution of deaths by age group is affected by a population’s age structure. Different age groups in population are exposed to different risk of dying because of their occupation or their age or some other characteristic. Because of these differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, age specific death is computed to understand this.

Figure 5.7 presents the pattern of age specific death rates for Bhutan in 2021. Since there is a great variability in the number of deaths, the graph is presented on a log scale. Generally, the mortality rate is little high at infancy, low during



**Figure 5.7** Age Specific Death Rates, Bhutan 2021



**Figure 5.8** Top Ten Causes of Death as Reported by the Health Facilities, Bhutan 2021

Source: Annual Health Bulletin, 2022

childhood, stable during the adulthood and then it increases gradually for all ages in both the sexes. It is also a common phenomenon to have a higher death rate for males compared to their female counterparts.

### 5.8 TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATH

Annual Health Bulletin 2022 (AHB), alcohol liver disease (141) is the leading cause of death in 2021 followed by other circulatory diseases (89),

other cancer (71), and cerebro-vascular diseases (68). The data was collected from health facilities in the country.

The data suggests that alcohol liver disease is the most significant contributor to mortality in 2021. It is important for health authorities to prioritize measures that reduce alcohol-related mortality.

# Chapter 6

## SUMMARY TABLES

Table 6.1 presents the number of vital events by place of occurrence for the year 2021. In 2021, more births have occurred in *dzongkhags* Thimphu (4,012), Sarpang (837) and Wangdue Phodrang (832). In terms of death by place of occurrence, Thimphu (705) still recorded the highest number followed by Trashigang (255) and Monggar (233) dzongkhags. More infant deaths were observed in Samdrup Jongkhar dzongkhag for the year 2021.

### 6.1 VITAL EVENTS

Table 6.2 shows the CBR, CDR and population growth rates for years 2016-2021. Although, the crude birth rate is not a refined measure of fertility, most other fertility measures show this pattern. The indicator is widely used to indicate the overall effect of fertility and it could be estimated with minimum data requirements. The difference of CBR and CDR indicates the tempo of how much our population is increasing or decreasing. This can help guide our policy makers and planner in planning socio-economic development to make population related policies. The CBR showed an increase from 2016 to 2018, followed by a stable trend in 2019 and 2020, and then another increase in 2021

**Table 6.4** Number of Vital Events, Bhutan 2021

Place of Occurrence	2021		
	Live Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths
Bumthang	151	59	0
Chhukha	723	167	0
Dagana	95	86	0
Gasa	10	31	0
Haa	58	55	0
Lhuentse	57	76	0
Monggar	770	233	1
Paro	276	146	0
Pema Gatshel	157	143	3
Punakha	135	110	0
Samdrup Jongkhar	288	152	4
Samtse	610	223	0
Sarpang	837	187	0
Thimphu	4,012	705	1
Trashigang	636	255	1
Trashi Yangtse	104	119	1
Trongsa	86	73	0
Tsirang	129	88	0
Wangdue Phodrang	832	161	1
Zhemgang	102	90	0
Outside Bhutan	180	28	0
Bhutan	10,248	3,187	12

The estimated population growth rate for the year 2021 is 0.94 which is an increase 6.0% from 2020. The rate of natural increase can help the country to develop population related policies.



**Table 6.5** Vital Rates, Bhutan 2016-2021

Year	CBR	CDR	Population	PGR
2016	13.4	4.9	726,596	0.85
2017	13.5	4.6	727,145	0.89
2018	14.6	4.6	734,374	1.00
2019	13.0	4.3	741,672	0.87
2020	13.0	4.2	748,931	0.88
2021	13.6	4.2	756,129	0.94

## 6.2 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER

The place of usual residence is the place where the person usually resides. The number of births by place of residence is useful for planning services such as the health, education, and housing.

Most of the mother who have given birth in the year 2016-2021 usually resides in Thimphu followed by Chhukha, Samtse and Trashigang Dzongkhag. A little less than 1.0% resides in Gasu Dzongkhag.

**Table 6.6** Number of Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2016-2021

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Bumthang	264	244	258	235	235	245	1,481
Chhukha	731	735	816	727	782	885	4,676
Dagana	351	342	361	350	337	348	2,089
Gasu	61	47	51	62	51	53	325
Haa	147	172	153	133	142	153	900
Lhuentse	234	254	292	238	229	199	1,446
Monggar	635	574	695	623	580	576	3,683
Paro	526	508	558	522	590	604	3,308
Pema Gatshel	275	295	362	304	273	321	1,830
Punakha	332	366	342	315	351	363	2,069
Samdrup Jongkhar	478	467	504	503	481	505	2,938
Samtse	699	710	696	632	659	723	4,119
Sarpang	485	477	522	472	482	554	2,992
Thimphu	1,833	1,823	2,182	1,909	2,111	2,475	12,333
Trashigang	660	632	703	668	657	605	3,925
Trashy Yangtse	238	296	322	257	289	255	1,657
Trongsa	248	246	276	228	237	261	1,496
Tsirang	274	258	236	242	273	276	1,559
Wangdue Phodrang	568	576	602	528	524	585	3,383
Zhemgang	258	273	313	265	301	225	1,635
Not Stated	421	546	467	454	185	37	2,110
Bhutan	9,718	9,841	10,711	9,667	9,769	10,248	59,954

# ANNEXURE I: LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table B1** Births by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, Bhutan 2021

Month of Occurrence	Month of Registration												Total	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		Not stated
January	29	42	115	135	129	112	85	96	72	59	43	52	3	972
February	21	22	53	97	113	115	86	108	90	64	40	37	2	848
March	20	30	76	65	98	115	106	104	112	79	50	29	7	891
April	20	24	91	51	42	87	119	112	102	87	69	48	3	855
May	27	24	71	64	33	43	71	89	101	76	58	32	4	693
June	20	39	74	74	53	43	41	92	115	98	53	42	7	751
July	34	40	92	114	50	72	28	61	108	119	69	45	6	838
August	31	56	112	99	76	72	57	47	83	125	87	56	8	909
September	34	57	123	125	69	78	62	51	37	84	59	50	9	838
October	29	53	164	127	115	89	85	49	45	38	28	36	3	861
November	21	41	163	149	125	112	93	93	54	28	26	26	3	934
December	14	29	107	127	119	114	99	81	56	27	36	44	5	858
Total	300	457	1,241	1,227	1,022	1,052	932	983	975	884	618	497	60	10,248

**Table B2** Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, Bhutan 2021

Place of Occurrence	Place of Usual Residence of Mother																Total					
	Bumthang	Chhukha	Dagana	Gasa	Haa	Lhuentse	Monggar	Paro	Pema Gatsiel	Punakha	Samdrup Jongkhar	Samtse	Sarpang	Thimphu	Trashigang	Trashigang Yangtse		Trongsa	Tsirang	Wangdue Phodrang	Zhemgang	Outside Bhutan
Bumthang	109	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	2	4	8	5	5	1	1	2	0	151
Chhukha	1	417	26	2	3	1	5	9	7	5	8	104	14	67	7	7	7	12	13	5	3	723
Dagana	0	3	69	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	6	1	0	0	4	2	3	0	95
Gasa	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Haa	0	3	0	0	41	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	58
Lhuentse	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	57
Monggar	12	6	0	0	3	87	406	4	41	3	34	8	9	62	43	31	7	2	7	4	1	770
Paro	4	17	6	1	8	4	5	131	4	9	11	12	3	30	9	1	6	6	5	4	0	276
Pema Gatsiel	0	3	0	0	1	0	10	3	114	0	5	2	2	6	7	0	0	0	1	3	0	157
Punakha	2	4	4	1	0	0	1	4	2	78	2	3	0	18	2	0	0	3	10	0	1	135
Samdrup Jongkhar	1	8	2	0	0	2	6	1	8	1	212	3	3	20	14	3	2	0	1	1	0	288
Samtse	1	39	11	1	7	0	3	9	4	5	7	430	12	48	5	4	6	8	4	2	4	610
Sarpang	7	26	21	0	0	4	6	18	26	10	54	26	405	97	15	6	22	39	8	45	2	837
Thimphu	83	298	145	28	78	37	89	375	56	122	75	102	65	1,882	116	35	95	81	185	61	4	4012
Trashigang	2	11	1	0	2	4	23	7	45	3	67	7	6	32	351	66	3	1	1	4	0	636
Trashigang Yangtse	1	6	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	3	82	0	0	0	1	0	104
Trongsa	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	4	0	1	4	1	0	60	0	0	0	0	86
Tsirang	0	3	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	7	10	2	1	0	83	2	2	0	129
Wangdue Phodrang	14	26	47	12	8	5	12	18	4	117	16	12	14	82	13	10	37	35	340	10	0	832
Zhemgang	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	1	5	0	1	78	0	102
Outside Bhutan	4	9	1	0	1	1	2	17	1	3	2	2	3	96	6	0	6	1	3	0	22	180
Bhutan	245	885	348	53	153	199	576	604	321	363	505	723	554	2,475	605	255	261	276	585	225	37	10248

**Table B3** Births by Place of Usual Residence, Age and Mothers Level of Education, Bhutan 2021

Place of Usual Residence and Age of Mother	Mother's Level of Education										Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma	Bachelors' Degree	Masters' Degree and Above	NFE	Others	Don't Know	
<b>Age Group</b>											
<19	29	42	69	68	0	0	0	0	0	1	209
20-24	129	185	464	646	0	9	1	11	8	216	1,669
25-29	428	246	529	1053	1	364	2	61	12	650	3,346
30-34	802	257	385	798	0	430	18	90	8	161	2,949
35-39	677	133	117	328	0	150	40	57	13	35	1,550
40-44	299	34	33	55	0	10	7	18	2	2	460
45+	56	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>10,248</b>
<b>Place of Occurrence</b>											
Bumthang	49	39	23	90	0	19	1	4	0	20	245
Chhukha	238	68	155	217	0	67	6	13	0	121	885
Dagana	95	29	85	80	0	14	0	3	0	42	348
Gasa	19	6	10	8	0	4	0	0	0	6	53
Haa	40	14	36	36	0	14	0	1	0	12	153
Lhuentse	44	29	36	48	1	11	0	8	0	22	199
Monggar	183	68	66	143	0	23	0	10	0	83	576
Paro	97	54	81	231	0	83	3	7	2	46	604
Pema Gatshel	67	37	52	86	0	11	0	23	4	41	321
Punakha	69	37	67	113	0	20	2	6	3	46	363
Samdrup Jongkhar	151	37	55	132	0	21	1	19	6	83	505
Samtse	267	84	102	164	0	34	0	23	0	49	723
Sarpang	140	34	93	170	0	27	1	25	3	61	554
Thimphu	353	152	338	872	0	498	47	22	17	176	2,475
Trashigang	166	52	121	111	0	31	3	32	1	88	605
Trashigang Yangtse	63	12	29	69	0	17	0	16	1	48	255
Trongsa	62	28	55	58	0	16	0	6	0	36	261
Tsirang	94	25	37	77	0	11	1	3	0	28	276
Wangdue Phodrang	162	70	122	155	0	24	3	11	5	33	585
Zhemgang	60	22	27	76	0	10	0	6	2	22	225
Outside Bhutan	1	2	9	14	0	8	1	0	0	2	37
<b>Bhutan</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>10,248</b>

**Table B4** Births by Place of Occurrence and Site of Occurrence, Bhutan 2021

Place of Occurrence	Health Facility	Home	Others	Not stated	Total
Bumthang	150	1	0	0	151
Chhukha	721	0	0	2	723
Dagana	90	4	0	1	95
Gasa	10	0	0	0	10
Haa	58	0	0	0	58
Lhuentse	57	0	0	0	57
Monggar	762	2	0	6	770
Paro	272	1	0	3	276
Pema Gatshel	154	2	0	1	157
Punakha	134	1	0	0	135
Samdrup Jongkhar	286	0	1	1	288
Samtse	603	3	1	3	610
Sarpang	827	1	0	9	837
Thimphu	3,983	2	0	27	4,012
Trashigang	626	9	1	0	636
Trashigang Yangtse	103	1	0	0	104
Trongsa	85	1	0	0	86
Tsirang	127	2	0	0	129
Wangdue Phodrang	825	1	0	6	832
Zhemgang	102	0	0	0	102
Outside Bhutan	179	0	0	1	180
Bhutan	10,154	31	3	60	10,248

**Table B5** Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother and Birth Weight, Bhutan 2021

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	Numbers				Total
	Birthweight <2500gm	Birthweight 2500gm-4000gm	Birthweight >4000gm	Not Stated	
Bumthang	6	226	10	3	245
Chhukha	75	756	44	10	885
Dagana	27	303	15	3	348
Gasa	4	47	1	1	53
Haa	11	133	6	3	153
Lhuentse	3	181	14	1	199
Monggar	47	498	21	10	576
Paro	38	524	30	12	604
Pema Gatshel	22	283	13	3	321
Punakha	27	301	31	4	363
Samdrup Jongkhar	37	447	20	1	505
Samtse	65	630	21	7	723
Sarpang	39	477	28	10	554
Thimphu	182	2,157	91	45	2,475
Trashigang	44	529	29	3	605
Trashi Yangtse	11	232	11	1	255
Trongsa	17	232	6	6	261
Tsirang	20	243	11	2	276
Wangdue Phodrang	32	524	26	3	585
Zhemgang	15	200	8	2	225
Outside Bhutan	1	34	1	1	37
Bhutan	723	8,957	437	131	10,248

**Table B6** Births by Birth Weight and Place of Usual Residence and Mothers Level of Education, Bhutan 2021

Mothers Level of Education	Birthweight <2500gm	Birthweight 2500gm-4000gm	Birthweight >4000gm	Not Stated
None	207	2,100	86	27
Primary	66	790	37	6
Secondary	111	1,385	82	21
Higher secondary	197	2,590	128	35
Diploma				1
Bachelor degree	43	850	53	17
Master degree and above	9	55	4	1
NFE	21	205	8	4
Others	3	39	2	
Don't know	66	943	37	19
Total	723	8,957	437	131

**Table B7** Birth Order by Birth Interval, Bhutan 2021

Birth Interval	Birth order 1		<12 months		12-17 months		18-23 months		24-29 months		30-35 months		3 years		4 years		5-9 years		10 years or more		Total			
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent		
1	3,764	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,764	100.0
2	0	0.0	43	1.3	67	2.0	143	4.3	209	6.3	265	8.0	558	16.9	545	16.5	1,062	32.1	413	12.5	413	12.5	3,305	100.0
3	0	0.0	24	1.1	37	1.8	89	4.2	90	4.3	108	5.2	260	12.4	250	11.9	789	37.6	450	21.5	450	21.5	2,097	100.0
4	0	0.0	15	2.1	11	1.5	31	4.2	38	5.2	41	5.6	95	13.0	62	8.5	265	36.3	173	23.7	173	23.7	731	100.0
5	0	0.0	3	1.2	11	4.6	18	7.5	13	5.4	7	2.9	31	12.9	20	8.3	91	37.8	47	19.5	47	19.5	241	100.0
6	0	0.0	1	1.3	1	1.3	6	7.9	8	10.5	4	5.3	5	6.6	8	10.5	25	32.9	18	23.7	18	23.7	76	100.0
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.7	1	3.6	1	3.6	2	7.1	4	14.3	4	14.3	10	35.7	3	10.7	3	10.7	28	100.0
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Total	3764	36.7	86	0.8	130	1.3	288	2.8	360	3.5	427	4.2	954	9.3	889	8.7	2245	21.9	1105	10.8	1105	10.8	10248	100.0

**Table B8** Birth Interval by Birth Weight, Bhutan 2021

Birth Weight	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Not stated		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Birth order 1	279	7.4	3291	87.4	138	3.7	56	1.5	3764	100.0
<12 months	42	48.8	41	47.7	0	0.0	3	3.5	86	100.0
12-17 months	6	4.6	116	89.2	6	4.6	2	1.5	130	100.0
18-23 months	13	4.5	261	90.6	10	3.5	4	1.4	288	100.0
24-29 months	13	3.6	324	90.0	20	5.6	3	0.8	360	100.0
30-35 months	20	4.7	389	91.1	14	3.3	4	0.9	427	100.0
3 years	55	5.8	843	88.4	48	5.0	8	0.8	954	100.0
4 years	37	4.2	805	90.6	34	3.8	13	1.5	889	100.0
5-9 years	146	6.5	1,965	87.5	115	5.1	19	0.9	2,245	100.0
>10 years	112	10.1	922	83.4	52	4.7	19	1.7	1105	100.0
Total	723	7.1	8,957	87.4	437	4.3	131	1.3	10,248	100.0

**Table D1** Age Specific Death Rates, Bhutan 2021

Place of Registration	Time of Registration			Total
	Within One Month	1-12 months	More than 1 year	
Bumthang	42	36	0	78
Chhukha	85	69	4	158
Dagana	67	71	9	147
Gasa	2	28	0	30
Haa	44	23	0	67
Lhuentse	63	70	0	133
Monggar	124	126	2	252
Paro	90	40	2	132
Pema Gatshel	104	66	20	190
Punakha	110	31	2	143
Samdrup Jongkhar	121	64	1	186
Samtse	183	142	3	328
Sarpang	95	89	2	186
Thimphu	52	45	5	102
Trashigang	202	175	6	383
Trashi Yangtse	105	52	1	158
Trongsa	49	37	0	86
Tsirang	98	53	0	151
Wangdue Phodrang	119	33	2	154
Zhemgang	70	53	0	123
Bhutan	1,825	1,303	59	3,187

**Table D2** Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, Bhutan 2021

Month	Occurrence	Registration	Occurrence (%)	Registration (%)
January	296	237	9.3	7.4
February	270	247	8.5	7.8
March	277	335	8.7	10.5
April	258	246	8.1	7.7
May	252	266	7.9	8.4
June	265	282	8.3	8.9
July	241	233	7.6	7.3
August	256	295	8.0	9.3
September	226	254	7.1	8.0
October	246	214	7.7	6.7
November	290	270	9.1	8.5
December	310	308	9.7	9.7
Total	3,187	3,187	100.0	100.0



**Table D3** Deaths by Place of Occurrence and Sex of Decedent, Bhutan 2021

Place of Occurrence	Sex of Decedent		Total
	Male	Female	
Bumthang	30	29	59
Chhukha	100	67	167
Dagana	46	40	86
Gasa	16	15	31
Haa	39	16	55
Lhuentse	34	42	76
Monggar	139	94	233
Paro	75	71	146
Pema Gatshel	70	73	143
Punakha	62	48	110
Samdrup Jongkhar	73	79	152
Samtse	129	94	223
Sarpang	87	100	187
Thimphu	391	314	705
Trashigang	141	114	255
Trashi Yangtse	64	55	119
Trongsa	42	31	73
Tsirang	43	45	88
Wangdue Phodrang	89	72	161
Zhemgang	58	32	90
Outside Bhutan	19	9	28
Bhutan	1,747	1,440	3,187

**Table D4** Deaths by Place of Registration and Sex of Decedent, Bhutan 2021

Place of Registration	Sex of Decedent		Total
	Male	Female	
Bumthang	44	34	78
Chhukha	96	62	158
Dagana	75	72	147
Gasa	15	15	30
Haa	46	21	67
Lhuentse	73	60	133
Monggar	145	107	252
Paro	71	61	132
Pema Gatshel	95	95	190
Punakha	80	63	143
Samdrup Jongkhar	91	95	186
Samtse	183	145	328
Sarpang	98	88	186
Thimphu	55	47	102
Trashigang	202	181	383
Trashi Yangtse	91	67	158
Trongsa	50	36	86
Tsirang	78	73	151
Wangdue Phodrang	85	69	154
Zhemgang	74	49	123
Bhutan	1,747	1,440	3,187

**Table D5** Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2021

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<1	7	5	12
1-4	12	7	19
5-9	4	2	6
10-14	15	9	24
15-19	23	13	36
20-24	42	24	66
25-29	50	20	70
30-34	68	48	116
35-39	103	44	147
40-44	85	79	164
45-49	92	63	155
50-54	102	85	187
55-59	107	85	192
60-64	122	119	241
65-69	144	106	250
70-74	157	132	289
75-79	173	144	317
80-84	170	164	334
85+	271	291	562
Total	1,747	1,440	3,187

**Table D6** Age Specific Death Rates, Bhutan 2021

Age at death (years)	Number of deaths		Total	Age at death (years)	Population		Total	Age group (years)	ASDR		Total
	Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female	
0	7	5	12	0	6,128	5,935	12,063	<1	1.14	0.84	0.99
1-4	12	7	19	1-4	23,490	22,978	46,468	1-4	0.51	0.30	0.41
5-9	4	2	6	5-9	29,801	28,676	58,477	5-9	0.13	0.07	0.10
10-14	15	9	24	10-14	32,484	31,552	64,036	10-14	0.46	0.29	0.37
15-19	23	13	36	15-19	34,517	34,295	68,812	15-19	0.67	0.38	0.52
20-24	42	24	66	20-24	35,329	33,373	68,702	20-24	1.19	0.72	0.96
25-29	50	20	70	25-29	41,706	34,696	76,402	25-29	1.20	0.58	0.92
30-34	69	48	117	30-34	41,323	35,484	76,807	30-34	1.67	1.35	1.52
35-39	104	44	148	35-39	33,197	28,770	61,967	35-39	3.13	1.53	2.39
40-44	85	79	164	40-44	27,685	24,233	51,918	40-44	3.07	3.26	3.16
45-49	92	63	155	45-49	20,784	18,074	38,858	45-49	4.43	3.49	3.99
50-54	102	85	187	50-54	17,653	15,751	33,404	50-54	5.78	5.40	5.60
55-59	108	85	193	55-59	14,229	12,821	27,050	55-59	7.59	6.63	7.13
60-64	122	119	241	60-64	11,337	10,741	22,078	60-64	10.76	11.08	10.92
65-69	144	107	251	65-69	9,271	9,090	18,361	65-69	15.53	11.77	13.67
70-74	157	132	289	70-74	6,334	5,943	12,277	70-74	24.79	22.21	23.54
75-79	173	145	318	75-79	4,544	4,487	9,031	75-79	38.07	32.32	35.21
80+	442	454	896	80+	4,511	4,907	9,418	80+	97.98	92.52	95.14

# ANNEXURE II: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING



## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU AND DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS, MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS



### I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The National Statistics Bureau, hereinafter referred to as “the recipient”, in its effort towards supporting evidence-based decision making intends to publish annual Vital Statistics Report (VSR) based on the vital events data compiled by the Department of Civil Registration and Census, under Ministry of Home and cultural Affairs, hereinafter referred to as “the provider”. In accordance with the provisions of this agreement, the provider shall share data from the Bhutan Civil Registration System, hereinafter referred to as BCRS, to the recipient. The data will be published only at the aggregated level for vital statistics analysis.

### II. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this MoU is to ensure that there is continuous and timely flow of BCRS data from the provider to the recipient to enable the publication of annual VSR.

### III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RECIPIENT

- A. The recipient promises to comply with all provisions of this agreement to ensure the annual publication of VSR;
- B. The recipient agrees that the BCRS data provided under this agreement shall be strictly restricted to officials assigned with the analysis and publication of the VSR;
- C. Authorized officials shall sign a non-disclosure form with the Chief of Social Statistics Division to ensure the confidentiality of the data;
- D. Authorized officials designated pursuant to this agreement shall not use the BCRS data for any other purpose other than the publication of VSR;
- E. The VSR intended for release or publication must not include or reveal the characteristics of an individual respondent and ensure that the information will be published only at the aggregated level;
- F. The recipient shall share a copy of all the signed non-disclosure form with the focal person of the provider annually; and
- G. The recipient may provide recommendation to the provider for the improvement of BCRS data collection.

## I. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROVIDER

- A. The provider promises to comply with all provisions of this agreement to ensure the annual publication of the VSR;
- B. The provider agrees to share the micro data of the BCRS;
- C. The provider shall share the BCRS data by 15<sup>th</sup> January of every year;
- D. The provider shall identify a focal for the same; and
- E. The provider may act on the recommendations made by the recipient on improving the data collection for the BCRS.

## II. DURATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

All agreed clauses herein are effective from the date of signing of this MoU. This MoU shall be amended on mutual agreement between the recipient and the provider at any time.

## III. TERMINATION OF MOU

This MoU may be terminated on mutual agreement between the recipient and the provider at any time.

## IV. EFFECTIVE DATE AND SIGNATURE IN WITNESS WHEREOF,

The recipient and the provider hereby have executed this MoU on the 09<sup>th</sup> October 2020 corresponding to 22<sup>nd</sup> day of 08<sup>th</sup> month of lunar calendar. On behalf of the National Statistics Bureau and on behalf of the Department of Civil Registration and Census, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs.



(Signature)  
Name: Mr. Chhime Tshering  
Director  
National Statistics Bureau



(Signature)  
Name: Tashi Tobgye  
Director General  
Department of Civil Registration and Census

Witnessed by:

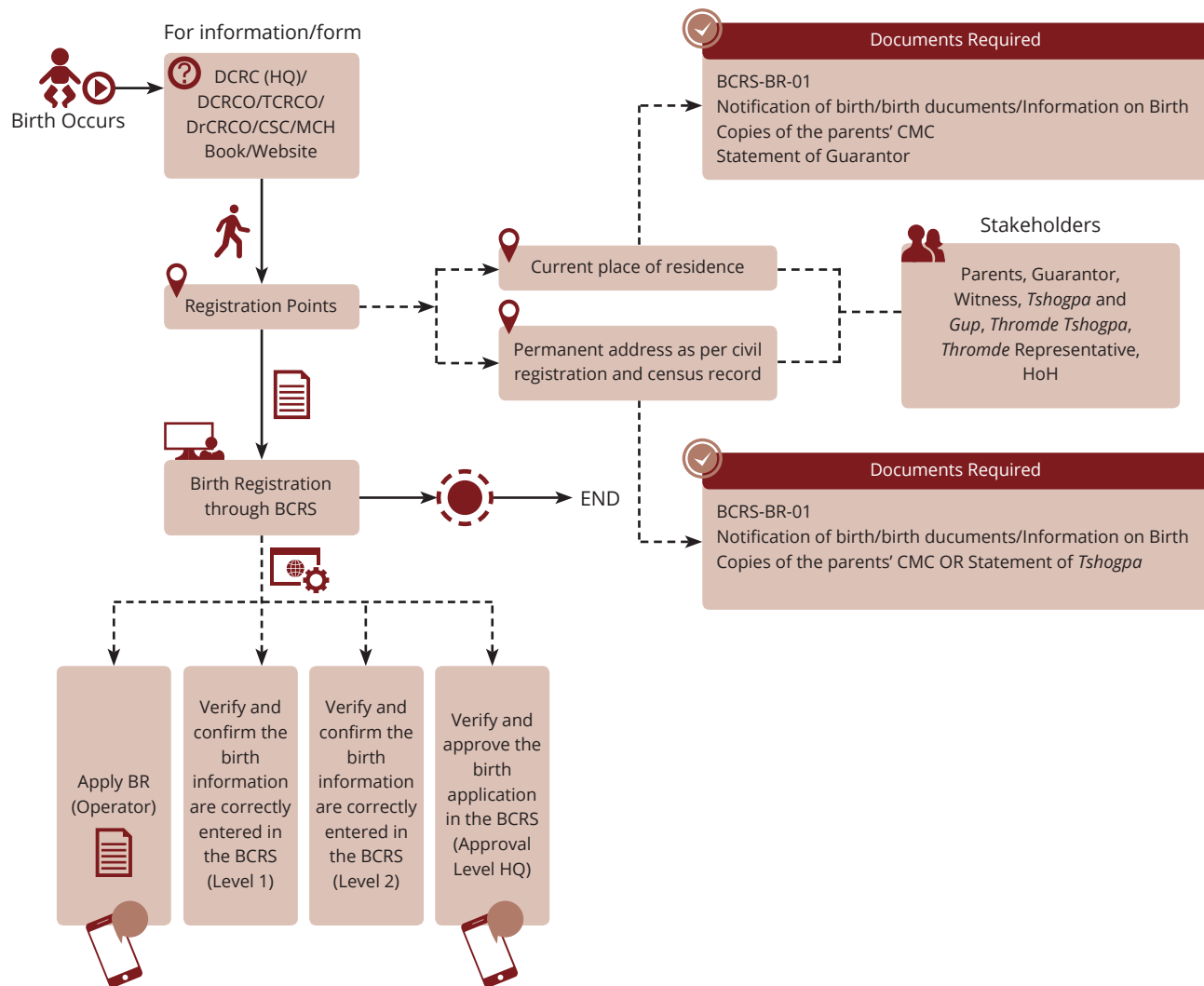


(Signature)  
Name: Tashi Dorjee  
Chief Statistical Officer  
National Statistics Bureau

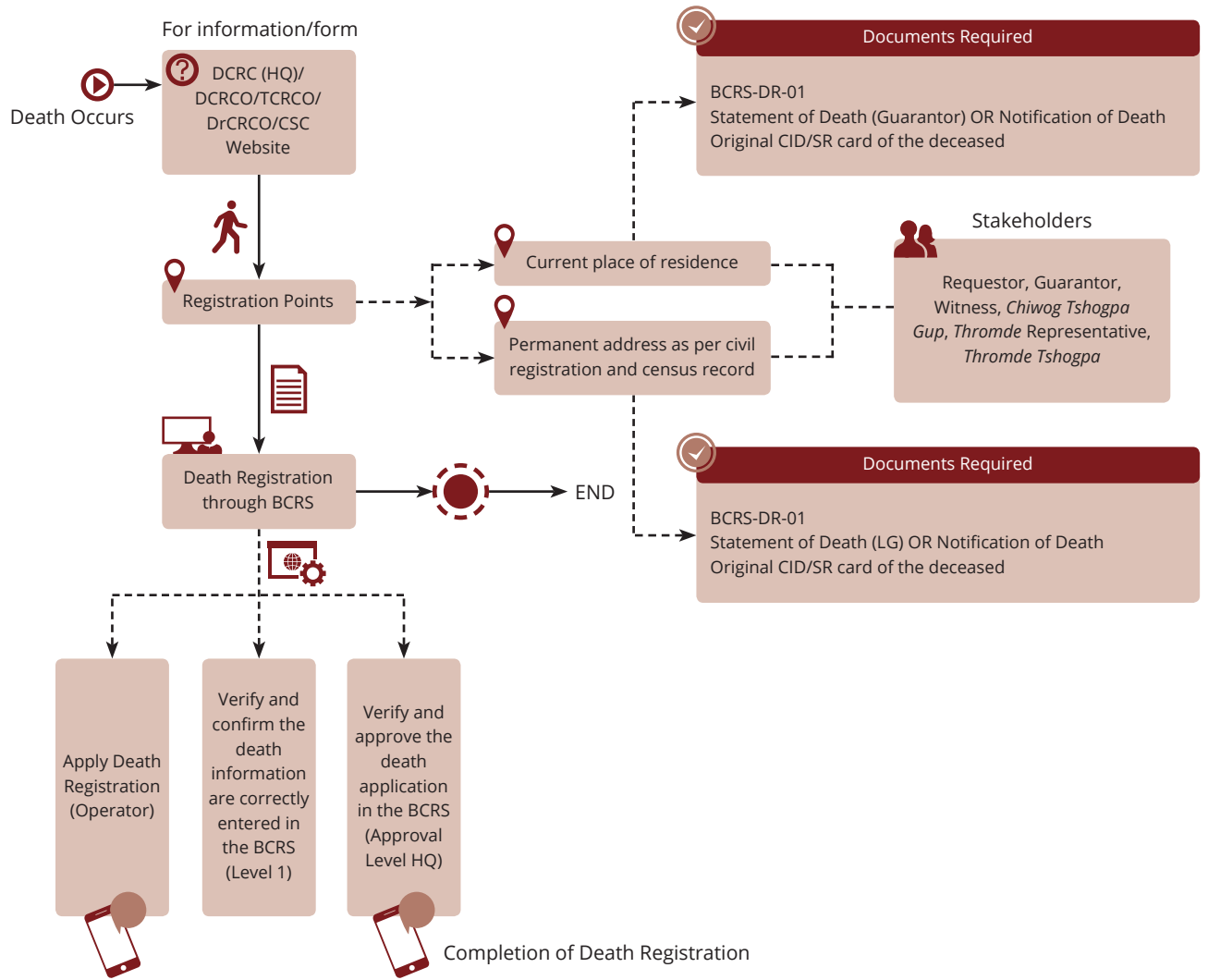


(Signature)  
Name: Thinley Wangchuk  
Chief Civil Registration and Census Officer  
Department of Civil Registration and Census

# ANNEXURE III: REGISTRATION PROCESS FOR BIRTHS AND DEATHS



**Figure A1** Process of Birth Registration




**Figure A2** Process of Death Registration

# ANNEXURE IV: FORMS RELATED TO BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION

## Form 1 Birth Registration Form

ལོ་རྒྱུས་འཕེལ་བྱེད་ལྷན་ཁག་-07 / Form No. BCRS-BR-01

ཤོག་ཁང་ལྷན་ཁག་ / Page 1 of 2

	<p>ནང་མི་དུང་རྒྱལ་འཛིན་ལྷན་ཁག་། <b>MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS</b>          གླིང་མི་ཚོ་འགོ་དྲུང་མི་རྒྱལ་ལུང་ལྷན་ཁག་། <b>DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS</b></p>
	<p><b>མཚོན་གསལ་གྱི་ཚོགས་འདུན་ལེ་གྲུབ་ལེ། <b>BIRTH REGISTRATION FORM</b></b></p>
<p><b>2. མཚོན་གསལ་གྱི་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྟ་སྟངས་ལྟོགས་པ།/Particulars of Newborn</b></p> <p>མི་ཚེས་/Name: _____</p> <p>ལྷན་ཚེས་/Date of birth (ཚེས་/DD/ཟླ/MM/ལོ/YYYYY): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>མཚོན་པེ་ལྷན་/Sex: <input type="radio"/> རྟོ་/Male <input type="radio"/> མོ་/Female      ལྷན་མཚེས་/Time of Birth: _____      མི་ཚུལ་/Birth Weight: _____</p> <p>ལྷན་མཚེས་གནས་ཁག་/Place of Birth: རྒྱལ་ལོང་/Country: _____</p> <p>རྫོང་ལག་/Dzongkhag _____      རྫོང་ལོང་/ཚོང་མེ་/Gewog/Thromde _____      བསལ་ཁག་/Village _____</p> <p>ལྷན་མཚེས་གནས་ཁག་/Place of Delivery: <input type="radio"/> མི་དུང་ཁང་/Hospital <input type="radio"/> མི་དུང་ལུང་/BHU <input type="radio"/> ལྷན་ཁང་/Home <input type="radio"/> ལགས་/Others</p> <p>མཚོན་གསལ་གྱི་ལྷན་/Mother Tongue: _____      ཚོས་ལུགས་/Religion: _____      ལོ་རྒྱུས་/Astrological Sign: _____</p> <p>དུ་ལྷན་གནས་ཁག་/Present Address: _____</p>	
<p><b>3. མཚོན་གསལ་གྱི་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྟ་སྟངས་ལྟོགས་པ།/Details of Father:</b></p> <p>མི་ཚུལ་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྷན་ཚེས་/མི་ཚུལ་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྷན་ཚེས་ལྷན་ཚེས་ལྷན་ཚེས་/CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མི་ཚེས་/Name.: _____</p> <p>མི་ཚུལ་/Nationality: _____</p>	
<p><b>4. མཚོན་གསལ་གྱི་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྟ་སྟངས་ལྟོགས་པ།/Details of Mother:</b></p> <p>མི་ཚུལ་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྷན་ཚེས་/མི་ཚུལ་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྷན་ཚེས་ལྷན་ཚེས་/CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མི་ཚེས་/Name.: _____</p> <p>མི་ཚུལ་/Nationality: _____</p>	
<p><b>5. མཚོན་གསལ་གྱི་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྟ་སྟངས་ལྟོགས་པ།/With whom the newborn is to be registered</b></p> <p>མི་ཚུལ་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྷན་ཚེས་/མི་ཚུལ་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྷན་ཚེས་ལྷན་ཚེས་/CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མི་ཚེས་/Name.: _____</p> <p>མཚོན་གསལ་གྱི་ཚོགས་འདུན་གྱི་ལྟ་སྟངས་ལྟོགས་པ།/Relation to newborn: _____</p>	



### Birth Registration Form Acknowledgement Receipt

Received duly completed Birth Registration form along with supporting documents from \_\_\_\_\_  
 dated \_\_\_\_\_ for registration of \_\_\_\_\_ with the above person in sl.  
 No. 4 holding CID/SR/Permit no. \_\_\_\_\_

Seal & Signature of Official

Retain this acknowledgement receipt until you receive confirmation of your child's registration

4.	<p><b>རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Supporting Documents</b></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> རླུང་བའི་གསལ་བསྐྲགས་/སླེབ་བའི་ཡིག་ཚ/Notification of Birth/Birth Documents  <input type="radio"/> མས་ཕྱི་གཉེན་ཐམས་/Court Marriage Certificate of parents  <input type="radio"/> རྒྱལ་མི་གོང་ག་བཤེད་/Statement of Guarantor    <input type="radio"/> རྩོམས་པ་གོང་ག་བཤེད་/Statement of Tshogpa                 </p>		
5.	<p><b>ལཱ་ཅིག་འགན་ལེན་/Undertaking</b></p> <p>ང་གིས་གོང་ལུ་བོད་མི་གནས་ཚུལ་ཚུ་བཟོ་བའི་དོན་ལྟར་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་གནད་ལུང་མའི་བཤེད་པ་ཅིན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་དང་འཕྲིལ་ ཉེས་ཀྱི་མཉམ་ཚུགས་ཀྱི་དུ་དྲི་གི་ཟུང་།/I hereby declare that all the information provided herein above is true and correct. If proved to be false, I shall be liable for punishment as per the Law of the Land.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 15%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">ཉེས་མཚན་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ Legal stamp</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>ལའང་གི་མིང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ Sign. of Father སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>ལའེ་གི་མིང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ Sign. of Mother སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>ནང་མི་གཙོ་ཅན་ཀྱི་མིང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ (ལའོ་བོ་ལོ་ལས་ཀྱི་མི་གཙོ་ཅན་གྱི་མིང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ་ལས་ལས་ ལམས་ཚང་ལྷན་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ཉེན་ལུང་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་། ལེ་མཉམ་ལྷན་པ་གྱི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་།) Sign. of Head of Household (Mandatory for newborn registering in a household other than the parents) སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> </div> </div>		
6.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;"> <p><b>མ.འ བུ་ཕྱིན་ལུགས་ལུ་མི་ཅི་ལྷན་ལོ་དྲན་དང་འཕྲིལ་ ལའོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ་ལས་ལས་ལྷན་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ཉེན་ལུང་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་།/For registration of birth from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</b></p> <p>སློབ་ཚུལ་ལྷན་ལུ་གི་མི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་མིང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Seal &amp; Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> <p>མཉམ་ལུ་ལྷན་ལུ་ཚང་ལ་/ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་ལུ་གི་མི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་མིང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Seal &amp; Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>མ.འ བུ་ཕྱིན་ལུགས་ལུ་མི་ཅི་ལྷན་ལོ་དྲན་དང་འཕྲིལ་ ལའོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ་ལས་ལས་ལྷན་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ཉེན་ལུང་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་།/For registration of birth from the Current Place of Residence</b></p> <p>རྒྱལ་མི་གོང་ག་ཕུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Thumb impression of Guarantor: _____                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> <p>དཔལ་པོ་གི་ཕུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Thumb impression of Witness: _____                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>མ.འ བུ་ཕྱིན་ལུགས་ལུ་མི་ཅི་ལྷན་ལོ་དྲན་དང་འཕྲིལ་ ལའོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ་ལས་ལས་ལྷན་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ཉེན་ལུང་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་།/For registration of birth from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</b></p> <p>སློབ་ཚུལ་ལྷན་ལུ་གི་མི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་མིང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Seal &amp; Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> <p>མཉམ་ལུ་ལྷན་ལུ་ཚང་ལ་/ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་ལུ་གི་མི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་མིང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Seal &amp; Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p>	<p><b>མ.འ བུ་ཕྱིན་ལུགས་ལུ་མི་ཅི་ལྷན་ལོ་དྲན་དང་འཕྲིལ་ ལའོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ་ལས་ལས་ལྷན་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ཉེན་ལུང་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་།/For registration of birth from the Current Place of Residence</b></p> <p>རྒྱལ་མི་གོང་ག་ཕུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Thumb impression of Guarantor: _____                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> <p>དཔལ་པོ་གི་ཕུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Thumb impression of Witness: _____                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p>
<p><b>མ.འ བུ་ཕྱིན་ལུགས་ལུ་མི་ཅི་ལྷན་ལོ་དྲན་དང་འཕྲིལ་ ལའོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ་ལས་ལས་ལྷན་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ཉེན་ལུང་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་།/For registration of birth from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</b></p> <p>སློབ་ཚུལ་ལྷན་ལུ་གི་མི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་མིང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Seal &amp; Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> <p>མཉམ་ལུ་ལྷན་ལུ་ཚང་ལ་/ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་ལུ་གི་མི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་མིང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Seal &amp; Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p>	<p><b>མ.འ བུ་ཕྱིན་ལུགས་ལུ་མི་ཅི་ལྷན་ལོ་དྲན་དང་འཕྲིལ་ ལའོ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ་ལས་ལས་ལྷན་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ཉེན་ལུང་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་།/For registration of birth from the Current Place of Residence</b></p> <p>རྒྱལ་མི་གོང་ག་ཕུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Thumb impression of Guarantor: _____                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p> <p>དཔལ་པོ་གི་ཕུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ/Thumb impression of Witness: _____                      མི་ལུང་མཚན་སྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ལའང་/CID No.: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____                      སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p>		
7.	<p><b>ལྷན་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ཉེན་ལུང་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་། Person to be notified after completion of registration in the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS).</b></p> <p>མིང་/Name: _____ རྩོག་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/email ID: _____                      འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་/Mobile No.: _____</p>		
8.	<p><b>གསུང་དྲན་ལག་ལེན་/For Official Use</b></p> <p>ལུ་ཅི་གསུང་ལའང་/Application No.: _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">མི་ལྷན་ལུགས་ཀྱི་ཉེན་ལུང་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་གི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་ལོ་དྲན་དང་མི་ཉེས་ལེག་ཚང་(ཚོང་ལག་/ལྷན་ལུ་ལྷན་ལུ་/ལས་ལུང་ལུ་ལྷན་ལུ་)གི་མི་ལྟུང་ལྟུང་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན་ཡིག་ཚ Seal &amp; Sign. of CSC/DCRCO/TCRCO/DCRC HQ སློབ་ཚུལ་/Date: _____</p>		

Note: Version: December 2021

**For Citizens and Special Resident card holders:** Visit nearest Civil Registration and Census Office within **30 days/One Year** of birth occurrence to ensure timely birth registration and to avoid their census drop-out case.

**For MC After 1985 (Children of Marriage Cases between Bhutanese and non-Bhutanese after 1985):** Visit Department of Immigration Head Office, Thimphu within One Year of birth occurrence.



Form 2 Statement of Guarantor for Birth Registration

འབྲེ་ཤོག་མཇུག་ བེ་མི་མཚར་ལེས་\_བེ་མཚར་\_ལེས་ཟེ་-07/ Form No.BCRS-BR-SG-01

ཤོག་མཇུག་ ༡ པའི ༡/ Page 1 of 1

<b>ཨ་ཕུ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་གསུང་སྐད་མི་དེ་རྣམས་ལོང་།/Statement of Guarantor for Birth Registration</b>	
<b>རྒྱལ་མི་དེ་ལག་ལུགས་ལ།/Details of Guarantor</b>	
མིང་།/Name:	
མི་ལུང་སང་རྣོན་ལག་ཁྱེར་ཨང་།/CID No.:	
སྐྱེ་ལོ།/Age:	
འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཨང་།/Mobile No.:	
ད་ལྟོ་ལུ་ལྷན་གཞི་།/Present Address:	གཡུ་ས།/Village: _____ རྟོན་འོག་།/ཁྲོམ་སྡེ་ /Gewog/Thromde: _____ རྫོང་ཁག།/Dzongkhag: _____

ཨ་ཕུ་རྒྱུ་གསུང་སྐད་མི་དེ་རྣམས་ལོང་།.....མི་ལུང་སང་རྣོན་ལག་ཁྱེར་ཨང་.....  
 ཅན་མ་དང་མ་མེད་.....མི་ལུང་སང་རྣོན་ལག་ཁྱེར་ཨང་..... ཅན་མ་འཚར་མི་གཉིས་ཀྱི་ཨ་ཕུ་དཔེ་སྐད་ལེན་མེན་པའི་ཁས་  
 ལེན་ལུ་ལུ་ལེན།  
 ཨ་ཕུ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་གསུང་སྐད་མི་དེ་རྣམས་ལོང་སྐད་ལས་ བརྟེན་ལྟ་ རེས་བཤེན་དང་ ཡོང་ས་རྫོགས་ རྣམས་མཚན་ལེན་པའི་སྐད་ལས་ ང་གིས་གསལ་བཤེན་འབད་མི་འདི་ གཡུ་སྐད་མ་བཤེན་པའི་གནད་ལུང་ས་ལེ་  
 འཕྲོན་པ་ཅེན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཁྲིམས་ལུ་གསལ་དང་འཕྲེལ་ཏེ་ ཉེས་ཁྲིམས་ལྷན་ཁྲིམ་ལུ་ལྷན་ལེན།

I undertake to confirm that the newborn (Name).....is the daughter/son of Mr..... bearing CID No ..... and Mrs..... bearing CID No.....  
 I declare that the information I have provided on the parentage of the newborn is true, complete and up to date in all respects to the best of my knowledge and belief. If proved to be false, I shall be liable for punishment as per the Law of the Land.



The guarantor and witness must give their thumb impression only when they visit registration point.



**རྒྱལ་མི་དེ་ལག་ལུགས་།/Thumb impression of Guarantor**

**དཔེ་སྐད་ལེན་ལག་ལུགས་།/Thumb impression of Witness**

སྤྱི་ཚེས་།/Date: \_\_\_\_\_

མིང་།/Name: \_\_\_\_\_

མི་ལུང་སང་རྣོན་ལག་ཁྱེར་ཨང་།/CID No.: \_\_\_\_\_

འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཨང་།/Mobile No.: \_\_\_\_\_

སྤྱི་ཚེས་།/Date: \_\_\_\_\_

རྒྱལ་མི་དེ་ལོང་།/Guarantor must be:

- འགྲུག་པའི་མི་ལུང་ས་ སྐྱེ་ལོ་ 18 ལས་ 65 འབད་མི་ཅེག་། a Bhutanese citizen aged 18 to 65 years
- ཨ་ཕུ་ལེ་མཚན་ལེན་པའི་ ཉུང་མཐའ་ལོ་རྩེ་ 1 གེ་རིང་ ལེས་རྟོགས་ཡོད་མི་ མི་རིམ་ཅེག་།/someone who has known the parents of the newborn for not less than 1 year;
- བཟའ་ཚང་ནང་མི་ མེན་པའི་ མི་རིམ་ཅེག་།/someone from the different household
- ཞི་བའི་ཚོ་བཞོན་དང་མི་ཉེས་ཀྱི་ཞི་གཡོག་པ་མེན་པའི་ མི་རིམ་ཅེག་།/someone other than the employees of Civil Registration and Census



<p>49 ལྔ་གྲུབ་ལུགས་ཁྲིམ་སྤྱི་ཚོལ་སྤོན་དང་འབྲིལ་གཏེ་ཚེ་འདྲེན་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ཚུན་གཏེན་ལྷན་ཁང་གི་སྲིད་ཁྲིམས་ལྟར་གྲུབ་ལེན་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Only for death reporting from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</p> <p>ལྔ་ཚུལ་སྤོན་གྱི་ཚོན་ཇོ་རྩིས་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Seal &amp; Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa          མི་ཚུངས་ཚུལ་སྤོན་ལག་ཁྲེང་མང / CID No.: _____</p> <p>འབྲུག་འཕྲིན་ལུགས་ལོག་གྲུབ་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Mobile No.: _____</p> <p>སྤྱི་ཚེས་ / Date: _____</p> <p>རྟོག་ཚུལ་སྤོན་གྱི་ཚོན་ཇོ་རྩིས་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Seal &amp; Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa          མི་ཚུངས་ཚུལ་སྤོན་ལག་ཁྲེང་མང / CID No.: _____</p> <p>འབྲུག་འཕྲིན་ལུགས་ལོག་གྲུབ་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Mobile No.: _____</p> <p>སྤྱི་ཚེས་ / Date: _____</p>	<p>49 ལྔ་གྲུབ་ལུགས་ཁྲིམ་སྤྱི་ཚོལ་སྤོན་དང་འབྲིལ་གཏེ་ཚེ་འདྲེན་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ཚུན་གཏེན་ལྷན་ཁང་གི་སྲིད་ཁྲིམས་ལྟར་གྲུབ་ལེན་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Only for death reporting from the Current Place of Residence</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">             ཚོན་ཇོ་རྩིས་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་              Legal stamp         </div> <p>རྟོག་ཚུལ་སྤོན་གྱི་ཚོན་ཇོ་རྩིས་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Thumb impression of Guarantor:          མི་ཚུངས་ཚུལ་སྤོན་ལག་ཁྲེང་མང / CID No.: _____</p> <p>འབྲུག་འཕྲིན་ལུགས་ལོག་གྲུབ་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Mobile No.: _____</p> <p>སྤྱི་ཚེས་ / Date: _____</p> <p>དཔེ་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Thumb impression of Witness: _____          མི་ཚུངས་ཚུལ་སྤོན་ལག་ཁྲེང་མང / CID No.: _____</p> <p>འབྲུག་འཕྲིན་ལུགས་ལོག་གྲུབ་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Mobile No.: _____</p> <p>སྤྱི་ཚེས་ / Date: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The guarantor and witness must give their thumb impression only when they visit registration point.</i></p>
<p>99. འབྲུག་གི་མཁོ་བའི་ཚོན་ཇོ་རྩིས་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ འདྲན་ལུགས་འབྲུག་སྤོན་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་མི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ Person to be notified after completion of registration in the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS).</p> <p>མིང་ / Name: _____ རྟོག་འཕྲིན་ལུགས་ལོག་གྲུབ་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / email ID: _____</p> <p>འབྲུག་འཕྲིན་ལུགས་ལོག་གྲུབ་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Mobile No.: _____</p>	
<p>100. ལྔ་ཚུལ་སྤོན་གྱི་ཚོན་ཇོ་རྩིས་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / For Official Use</p> <p>ལྔ་ཚུལ་སྤོན་གྱི་ཚོན་ཇོ་རྩིས་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་ / Application No.: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">མི་ཚུངས་ཚུལ་སྤོན་ལག་ཁྲེང་མང / མི་ཚུངས་ཚུལ་སྤོན་ལག་ཁྲེང་མང (རྫོང་ལག་ཁྲེང་མང / རྫོང་ལག་ཁྲེང་མང / ལས་ཁུངས་ལྗོངས་ལག་ཁྲེང་མང) ལུགས་ལོག་གྲུབ་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུན་གྲུབ་ལེན་ལ་བཀོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མཁོ་བའི་ལག་ལྗང་              Seal &amp; Sig. of CSC/DCRCO/TCRCO/DCRC HQ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">སྤྱི་ཚེས་ / Date: _____</p>	

## Form 4 Statement Form for Death that occur Outside Health Facility in Bhutan

འཕྲིན་ཤོད་ཡང་ བེ་སི་ཨང་ཨེས་ འི་ཨང་-ལེས་འི་-07/Form No. BCRS-DR-SD-01

ཤོད་གསུངས་ ༡ པའི་ ༡/ Page 1 of 1



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་། ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN  
 རྒྱལ་མི་དཀར་ལོ་ལོ་འཇུག་ལྷན་ཁག། MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
 སྤྱི་བདེ་ཐོབ་གོ་དཔེ་ལྷན་ལམས་ཁག། DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS

འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ནང་ གསོ་བདེ་མཐུན་སྐྱེན་མེད་མང་ ཤི་སྐྱེན་རྒྱུ་བཤིང་ག་བཞུགས།  
 STATEMENT OF DEATH THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE HEALTH FACILITY IN BHUTAN

1. ཚེ་འདས་ཕྱི་མིང་།/NAME OF DECEASED	2. ཕྱི་ལོ་ལོ།/AGE (ཚེས་/DD/མེ་/MM/ལོ་/YYYY)	3. ཤོ་མེད་ཚུལ་།/GENDER	4. ཤི་བེད་ཚེས་འཇུག་།/DATE OF DEATH	5. ཤི་བེད་དུས་ཚོད་།/TIME OF DEATH
6. མི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་སྐྱོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་། དུ་སྐོམ་བསལ་གནས་སྐོད་ཚོགས་ཁང་། སམས་འགུལ་ཚོགས་ཁང་།/CID/SR/PERMIT NO.....				
7. ཤི་བེད་མཁན་གནས་།/Place of Death: རྫོང་ལག་།/Dzongkhag:..... རྟེན་ཡོག་།/ཨོམ་ཕྱེ།/Gewog/Thromde:..... གཡུས་།/Village:.....				
8. ཨ་པེ་གེ་མིང་།/FATHER'S NAME			9. ལའེ་གེ་མིང་།/MOTHER'S NAME	
10. ཤི་བེད་རྒྱུ་ཕྱིན། ཤི་མཚན་།/PROBABLE CAUSE OF DEATH				
11. ཚེ་འདས་འདྲི་ མ་ཤི་བེད་ཉེས་ རྣམ་ ཡང་ན་ གནས་སྐྱོད་འཛིན་སྐྱོད་ལམས་ མཚན་བསྐྱེད་འཇུག་།/NOTE DOWN BRIEFLY THE DECEASED'S ILLNESS OR CIRCUMSTANCES PRECEDING DEATH				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>12(a). གཏན་འབྲུག་གི་མི་ཚེས་ཤོ་ཡོད་དང་ལམས་ཉེ་ ཚེ་འདས་ཐོ་ཡོད་འཇུག་ལྷན་ཁག་གི་ལྷན་འཇུག་རྒྱུ་བཤིང་ག་བཞུགས།/Only for death reporting from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</p> <p>ཚོགས་པ།/ཨོམ་ཕྱེ་ཚོ་གྲ།/ཨོམ་ཕྱེ་ཚོ་གསལ་བེ་མིང་།/NAME OF TSHOGPA/THROMDE REPRESENTATIVE/THROMDE TSHOGPA _____</p> <p>མི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་སྐྱོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་།/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་།/Mobile No.: _____</p> <p>ཐེན་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་།/SEAL/SIGNATURE _____</p> <p>སྐྱེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>13(a). དུ་སྐོམ་གནས་ལམས་ ཚེ་འདས་རྒྱུ་ལྷན་ཁག་གི་ལྷན་འཇུག་རྒྱུ་བཤིང་ག་བཞུགས།/Only for death reporting from the Current Place of Residence</p> <p>མིང་།/Name: _____</p> <p>མི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་སྐྱོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་།/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་།/Mobile No.: _____</p> <p>Present Address:</p> <p>གཡུས་།/Village: _____</p> <p>ཤི་བེད་ཡོག་།/ཨོམ་ཕྱེ།/Gewog/Thromde: _____</p> <p>རྫོང་ལག་།/Dzongkhag: _____</p> <p>རྒྱབ་མེད་ལག་ཐེ།/Thumb impression of GUARANTOR _____</p> <p>སྐྱེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> </div> </div>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>12(b).</p> <p>འཇུག་གེ་མིང་།/NAME OF GUP: _____</p> <p>མི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་སྐྱོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་།/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་།/Mobile No.: _____</p> <p>ཐེན་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་ལོ་།/SEAL/SIGNATURE _____</p> <p>སྐྱེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>13(b).</p> <p>མིང་།/Name: _____</p> <p>མི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་སྐྱོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་།/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགུལ་འཕྲིན་ལའང་།/Mobile No.: _____</p> <p>དཔང་བེད་ལག་ཐེ།/Thumb impression of WITNESS _____</p> <p>སྐྱེ་ཚེས་།/Date: _____</p> </div> </div>				

རྒྱུ་མཚན་གྲགས།  
 Legal Stamp

Form 5 Information of Birth that Occur Outside Health Facility in Bhutan

འབྲི་ཤོག་ཡེང་ བི་སི་ཡེང་ཨེས་\_ཨའི་བི་\_07/ Form No. BCRS-IB-01



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་།  
**ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN**  
 རྒྱལ་སྲིད་དང་སྲོལ་འཛིན་ལྷན་ཁག།  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**  
 ཞི་བའི་ཐོ་བཀོད་དང་མི་རྩིས་ལས་ཁུངས།  
**DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS**

འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ནང་ གསོ་བའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་མེད་མཁའ་ལུ་ ཨ་ལུ་སྐྱེས་བའི་ཁ་གསལ།  
**INFORMATION ON BIRTH THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE HEALTH FACILITY IN BHUTAN**

ཞིང་འོག་/ཁྲོམ་རྒྱེ་/GEWOG/THROMDE: \_\_\_\_\_ རྫོང་ཁག་/DZONGKHAG: \_\_\_\_\_

1. ཨ་ལུ་གི་མིང་/NAME OF THE CHILD		2. ཐོ་མོའི་དབྱེ་བ་/GENDER		3. སྐྱེས་ཚེས་/Date of Birth (ཚེས་/DD/མེ་/MM/ལོ་/YYYY)	
4. ཨ་ལུ་འདྲིའི་(ཨ་འི་གི་མིང་)/BABY OF (MOTHER' NAME)			5. ཨ་འི་གི་མི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་པ་གཞིར་/དམིགས་བསལ་གནས་ལུང་ཚོག་ཐེངས་/ལས་འགྲུལ་ཚོག་ཐེངས་/ལས་ཡིག་ཡེང་/ MOTHER'S CID/SRP/ PERMIT/PASSPORT No.		
6. བུང་ཡུང་/HOUSE NO.	7. ཁུམ་ཡུང་/THRAM NO.	8. གཡུམ་/VILLAGE		9. ཞིང་འོག་/ཁྲོམ་རྒྱེ་/GEWOG/THROM-DE	
10. རྫོང་ཁག་/ཕྱི་མི་ཡི་ཞིན་པ་ལྟོག་ལ་བུང་བཀོད་/DZONGKHAG/ADDRESS IN CASE OF FOREIGNERS					
11. ཨ་པའི་མིང་/FATHER'S NAME:					
12. ཨ་པའི་མི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་པ་གཞིར་/དམིགས་བསལ་གནས་ལུང་ཚོག་ཐེངས་/ལས་འགྲུལ་ཚོག་ཐེངས་/ལས་ཡིག་ཡེང་/FATHER'S CID/SRP/PERMIT/PASSPORT No.:					
13. བུང་ཡུང་/HOUSE NO.	14. ཁུམ་ཡུང་/THRAM NO.	15. གཡུམ་/VILLAGE		16. ཞིང་འོག་/ཁྲོམ་རྒྱེ་/GEWOG/THROM-DE	
17. རྫོང་ཁག་/ཕྱི་མི་ཡི་ཞིན་པ་ལྟོག་ལ་བུང་བཀོད་/DZONGKHAG/ADDRESS IN CASE OF FOREIGNERS					
ང་གིས་གོང་ལུ་བཀོད་མིའི་གནས་ཚུལ་ཚུ་བུང་བཀོད་ལྟར་ལྟར་གྱེ་ལྟར་ལྟར་ གལ་སྲིད་ མ་བཤེན་པའི་གནད་ཁུངས་ལེ་འཛོན་པ་ཅིན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་དང་འཛིལ་ ཉེས་ཁུངས་ལྷན་ལྷན་གྱི་དྲི་ཉི་ཨིན། I declare that all the information provided above is true and correct. If proved to be false, I shall be liable for punishment as per the Law of the Land.					
18(a). ཚོགས་པ་/ཁྲོམ་རྒྱེ་འོག་ཚོགས་པ་གི་མིང་/NAME OF TSHOGPA/THROM-DE REPRESENTATIVE/THROMDE TSHOGPA			19(a). སྐོ་གི་མིང་/NAME OF GUP		
18(b). མེ་བུ་/མིང་རྟགས་དང་སྐྱེས་ཚེས་/SEAL/SIGNATURE & DATE			19(b). མེ་བུ་/མིང་རྟགས་དང་སྐྱེས་ཚེས་/SEAL, SIGNATURE & DATE		

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