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2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



BUMTHANG DZONGKHAG



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National Statistics Bureau
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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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2017

**POPULATION & HOUSING
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

BUMTHANG DZONGKHAG

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FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)
Vice Chairman
National Census Steering Committee
Royal Government of Bhutan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Chhime Tshering'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

(Chhime Tshering)
Census Commissioner
National Census Secretariat
National Statistics Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan

SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	17,820
	Male	9,396
	Female	8,424
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	111.5
	Total Dependency Ratio	52.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	42.3
	Aged Dependency Ratio	10.6
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	4,930
	15-64 years	11,657
	65 years and over	1,233
	Education	Literacy Rate (%)
Male (%)		80.7
Female (%)		64.6
School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)		28.1
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	16.6
	Total Fertility Rate	2.0
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	5.8
	Infant Mortality Rate	10.2
	Child Mortality Rate	10.2
	Under Five Mortality Rate	20.4
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	3,770
	Average Household Size	3.9
	Improved Drinking Water Source (%)	99.2
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	71.5

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group

Section 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Bumthang Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017 PHCB. In accordance with the Executive Order,

the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

1.3 Administrative set up at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the *Dzongkhag* Census Committee (DCC) and *Thromde* Census Committee (TCC) were instituted at the

Dzongkhag and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The DASHO *Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to over see the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics, and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation, and good governance.

It is important, therefore, to fully examine and understand population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to affect specific and proper planning at a regional level. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Bumthang Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of this population by *gewog* and town. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section

presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing data from the 2017 PHCB to those from the 2005 PHCB.

2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.¹

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference time and date for the census enumeration was the midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides

1 Principles and Recommendation for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General Outline * United Nations

population data of Bumthang as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (meaning that the enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the time of the Census), though in some isolated cases, a combination of the *de-facto* and the *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

2.2 Population of Bumthang

The total population of Bumthang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 17,820 persons (Annex Table A2.1). Of the total population, 9,396 persons (52.7%) were males and 8,424 persons (47.3%) were females (Table 2.1). Bumthang Dzongkhag's population represents 2.4% of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

The population of Bumthang Dzongkhag has increased from 16,116 in 2005 to 17,820 persons in 2017, showing

Table 2.1 Distribution of the Population by Gewog/Town and Sex, Bumthang 2017

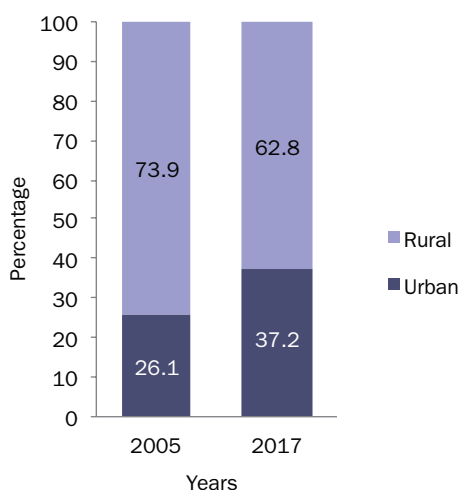
Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Bumthang Town	3,381	2,862	6,243
Chhumig Town	189	204	393
Rural			
Chhoekhor	2,042	1,905	3,947
Tang	1,165	1,153	2,318
Chhumig	1,748	1,447	3,195
Ura	871	853	1,724
Both Areas	9,396	8,424	17,820

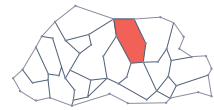
a population increase of about 11% in the intercensal period. Bumthang Dzongkhag ranks the fifteenth highest in population size amongst all *Dzongkhags*. In terms of the proportion of population to the total population of Bhutan, Bumthang Dzongkhag saw slight increase from 2.3% in 2005 to 2.4% of the overall population in 2017.

2.4 Population by Area

According to the 2017 PHCB, for every 100 persons living in the *Dzongkhag*, 63 persons live in rural areas while 37 persons live in urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas while 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population of Bumthang Dzongkhag is 37.2%, which is an increase of about 11 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

Figure 2.1 Distribution of Population by Area, Bumthang 2005 and 2017





2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Bumthang Dzongkhag in 2017 exceeded the population of females by 972 persons. The sex ratio (number of males for every 100 females) of Bumthang is 111.5, which is slightly higher than the national sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

Population can be divided into three broad age groups: people aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of the population of Bumthang among these age groups in 2017 shows that there were 4,930 persons under the age of 15 years, 11,657 persons between 15 and 64 years and 1,233 persons over the age of 65 years.

The proportion of these broad age groups in Bumthang has significantly changed between 2005 and 2017; the proportion of child population has decreased to 27.7 % from 30.8 % in 2005 while the productive population size has increased to 65.4% from 60.0% in 2005, and the

elderly population size also increased to 6.9 % from 6.2% in the last PHCB.

2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden experienced from the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. 'Dependents' include the children (aged below 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The child dependency ratio for Bumthang Dzongkhag has fallen from 48.9 in 2005 to 42.3 in 2017 whereas the aged dependency ratio has increased from 9.9 in 2005 to 10.6 in 2017. The total dependency ratio has decreased from 58.8 in 2005 to 52.9 in 2017. The decline in total dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the 'window of opportunity' when a 'demographic dividend' may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continue to increase.

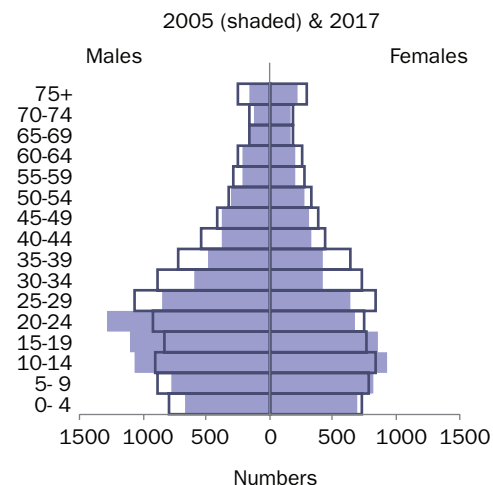
2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Bumthang Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed between 2005 and 2017 (Figure 2.2). The length of each bar shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of the bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid. The bars growing shorter at the base indicate declining fertility rates in the population, while the elongated bar at the top indicates an increase in life expectancy.

Compared to 2005 (shaded), the population pyramid for Bumthang Dzongkhag has slightly increased at the base. It illustrates a slight increase in the birth rates with a bulge in the age group of 25-29 years. The proportion of the male population in the age range of 10-24 years has substantially declined from 39.4% to 28.4% persons in the intercensal period, while a slight decrease in female population is observed in the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 years. This change may reflect a huge out-migration or some other demographic phenomenon in the population.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of

Figure 2.2 Age Sex Structure of Population, Bumthang 2005 and 2017

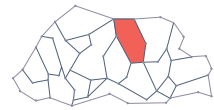


the population of Bumthang Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

2.9 Population by Type of Household

To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
 - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
 - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place

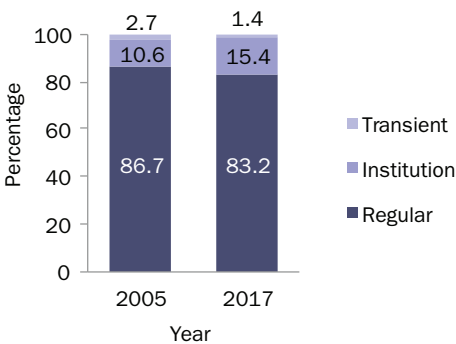


but has another apartment or census house used by the household.

2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and includes persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 14,834 persons (83.2%) classified as living in regular households, 2,740 persons (15.4%) in institutional households, and 246 persons (1.4%) were transient population in 2017. Compared to figures from 2005, the number of regular households and transient population have decreased by about 3.5 and 1.3 percentage point respectively while institutional population has increased by about 4.8 percentage points in 2017. (Annex Table A2.4).

Figure 2.3 Population by Type of Household, Bumthang 2005 and 2017



Of the total regular household population, 5,609 persons (37.8%) live in urban areas while 9,225 persons (62.2%) live in rural areas. Bumthang town has the highest number of regular household population with 5,350 persons, representing 30.0% of the total population in the Dzongkhag.

Among *gewogs* in Bumthang, Chhoekhor has the highest number of regular household population with 3,465 persons, followed by Chhumig Gewog (2,514 persons) and Tang Gewog (1,779 persons). Ura Gewog has the lowest number of regular household population with just 1,467 persons.

Chhumig Gewog with 619 persons has the highest number of people living in institutional households among the *gewogs* while Bumthang town with 765 persons has the highest number of people living in institutional households within the *Dzongkhag*.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Bumthang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 17,262 persons (Table 2.2). Of these, 8,892 persons were males and 8,370 were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 6,377 persons lived in urban areas and 10,885 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Bumthang Dzongkhag was 558 persons.

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table 2.2 Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017

Gewog/ Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	3,338	3,039	6,377	52	48	100	110
Bumthang Town	3,155	2,839	5,994	53	47	100	111
Chhumig Town	183	200	383	48	52	100	92
Rural	5,554	5,331	10,885	51	49	100	104
Chhoeckhor	1,972	1,899	3,871	51	49	100	104
Tang	1,125	1,153	2,278	49	51	100	98
Chhumig	1,631	1,426	3,057	53	47	100	114
Ura	826	853	1,679	49	51	100	97
Both Areas	8,892	8,370	17,262	52	48	100	106

Section 3: EDUCATION

Introduction

The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who were attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha*, English, *Lhotshamkha* or any other language while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of the literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. For Bumthang, out of 15,984 persons aged 6 years and above, 19 persons had not responded to the literacy questions and, therefore, Bumthang's literacy rate is calculated based on a total population of 15,965 persons. The

Census revealed that there were 11,668 literate persons, representing a literacy rate of 73.1% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 67.9%.

According to the 2017 PHCB, there is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations. Among the male population, 80.7% are literate as compared to 64.6% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas although the disparity is slightly larger in the rural areas with a disparity of 17.8

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Bumthang 2017

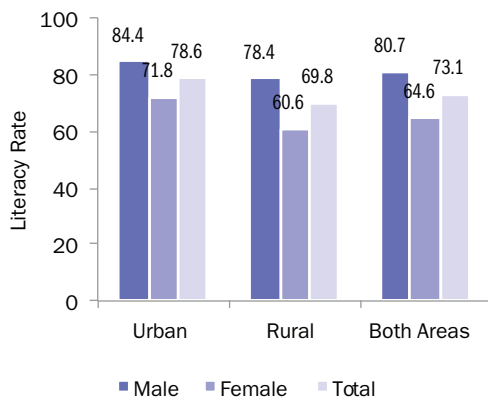


Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Bumthang 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	15,960	2,378	713	678	624	1,261	10,306	100.0%
Currently Attending	4,486	93.7%	85.8%	84.2%	69.4%	35.8%	1.8%	28.1%
Previously Attended	5,747	1.8%	6.6%	9.4%	25.2%	50.8%	46.5%	36.0%
Never Attended	5,727	4.5%	7.6%	6.3%	5.4%	13.3%	51.6%	35.9%

percentage points compared to 12.6 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (78.6%) than in rural areas (69.8%).

Bumthang Dzongkhag's literacy rate increased from 66.2% in 2005 to 73.1% in 2017, which is an increase of 6.9 percentage points.

3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education in the country is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Bumthang Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 15,984 persons aged 6 years and above, 24 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 15,960 persons. The analyses show that 28.1% of the total population are currently attending school/institute, 36.0% had attended in the past, and 35.9% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed

in the 6-12 years age group (93.7%), followed by the 13-14 years age group at 85.5%. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is slightly higher in rural areas (28.9%) as compared to 26.8% in urban areas (Annex Table A3.2). Proportionally, the female (29.6%) population currently attending school/institute is slightly larger than the male (26.8%) population (Annex Table A3.2).

Figure 3.2 shows comparison in school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. As shown, the proportion of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has declined by 2.5 percentage points, whereas the proportion of population who had attended school/institute in the past has increased by 11.3 percentage points. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 8.8 percentage points; it has declined from 44.7% in 2005 to 35.9% in 2017.

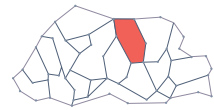
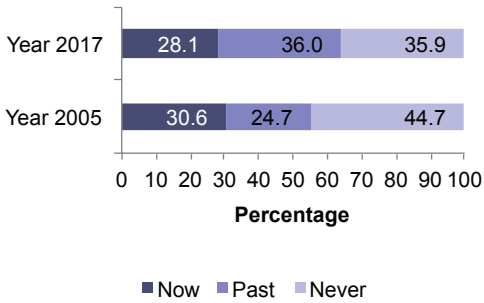


Figure 3.2 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Bumthang 2005 and 2017



3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB also collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if a person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed². For Bumthang Dzongkhag, out of a population of 10,233 persons who are

currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 4,377 persons have completed grades between 0³ to 6 (primary), 1,232 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 1,674 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 1,401 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). Only 119 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above while 726 persons hold bachelor’s degrees.

In percentages, among those who have completed some levels of education, the highest proportion completed the primary level (42.8%), followed by middle and higher secondary levels at 16.4% and 13.7% respectively. Only 1.2% completed their master’s degrees and higher, while 7.1% have completed their bachelor’s degrees.

Among the persons aged 3-5 years, 175 persons completed pre-primary and/or ECCD.

Table 3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex, and Area, Bumthang 2017

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	10,233	2,309	1,882	4,191	3,293	2,749	6,042	5,602	4,631	100.0%
Non-formal Education	318	0.6%	2.8%	1.6%	2.4%	6.2%	4.2%	1.7%	4.8%	3.1%
ECCD/Daycare	81	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
Primary	4,377	43.4%	34.8%	39.5%	47.5%	42.1%	45.0%	45.8%	39.1%	42.8%
Lower Secondary	1,232	11.7%	13.1%	12.3%	10.8%	13.0%	11.8%	11.2%	13.0%	12.0%
Middle Secondary	1,674	14.2%	21.4%	17.4%	13.4%	18.3%	15.6%	13.7%	19.6%	16.4%
Higher Secondary	1,401	13.0%	16.4%	14.5%	12.9%	13.3%	13.1%	13.0%	14.6%	13.7%
Certificates	107	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%
Diploma	149	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.9%	1.0%	1.5%
Bachelor’s Degree	726	9.0%	7.0%	8.1%	7.9%	4.7%	6.4%	8.3%	5.6%	7.1%
Masters and Above	119	1.9%	0.4%	1.2%	1.9%	0.2%	1.1%	1.9%	0.3%	1.2%
Others	49	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%

2 The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.
 3 Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

Table 3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex, and Area, Bumthang 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1,349	547	15	562	651	136	787	1,198	151	100.0%
Monastic Public	448	35.5%	20.0%	35.1%	37.0%	7.4%	31.9%	36.3%	8.6%	33.2%
Monastic Private	683	56.3%	53.3%	56.2%	38.6%	85.3%	46.6%	46.7%	82.1%	50.6%
Gomchen/ Laymonks	204	7.5%	13.3%	7.7%	23.3%	6.6%	20.5%	16.1%	7.3%	15.1%
Other	14	0.7%	13.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	2.0%	1.0%

3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning⁴

Information on attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Bumthang Dzongkhag. Out of 15,984 persons aged 6 years and above, 1,349 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 33.2% are attending

traditional learning in public monasteries and 50.6% in private monasteries, while 15.1% are *Gomchen* or lay monks. In both urban and rural areas, a higher proportion of these traditional learners are studying at private monasteries. Proportionally, some 82.1% of female learners attend private monasteries as compared to 46.7% of male learners. Close to 58.0% of the total population attending traditional learning resides in rural areas.

⁴ Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Laymonks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

Section 4: HEALTH

Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged between 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

The question on the occurrence of death in the last 12 months prior to the census reference day included information on age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group of questions, which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self care, and communication,

were adopted. The disability questions were asked to all members of the household irrespective of age.

4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Bumthang is 22 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth in urban and rural Bumthang.

The child survival rate for Bumthang is 94.7. Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the total number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for Bumthang is 16.6 with a CBR of 19.9 for urban areas and 14.6 for rural areas. CBR is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Bumthang has reduced from 17.7 in 2005 to 16.6 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Bumthang is 65 per 1,000

women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Bumthang has reduced from 77.5 in 2005 to 65 in 2017.

The General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Bumthang is 108 per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. The GMFR for Bumthang has reduced from 136.6 in 2005 to 108 in 2017.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Bumthang is 2 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the census. The TFR for the urban areas in the *Dzongkhag* is 2.2 while for rural areas is 1.8 per woman. The TFR for Bumthang has reduced from 2.5 in 2005 to 2 in 2017.

4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Bumthang is 5.8. It decreased from 6.8 in 2005 to 5.8 in 2017. The CDR for the urban areas is 5 and for the rural areas is 6.3.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year and for Bumthang, it is 10.2. The IMR declined from 28.1 in 2005 to 10.2 in 2017.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1–4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Bumthang's CMR is 10.2. The CMR slightly declined from 10.5 in 2005 to 10.2 in 2017.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Bumthang is 20.3 per 1,000 live births. The U5MR declined from 38.6 in 2005 to 20.3 in 2017.

4.3 Disability

The information collected on disability for the Census is based on the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of questions on disability. The WG Short Set is a set of questions designed to identify people with disability. The questions ask whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication).

The disability prevalence rate for Bumthang according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 2.2%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is found in Tang Gewog (3.6%) while the lowest prevalence rate is in Chhumig Town (0.3%).

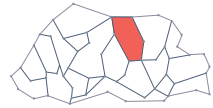


Table 4.1 Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/
Town, Bumthang 2017

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Bumthang Town	1.3	1.5	1.4
Chhumig Town	0.0	0.5	0.3
Chhoekhor	1.7	2.4	2.0
Tang	2.4	4.9	3.6
Chhumig	2.2	3.4	2.7
Ura	2.9	3.6	3.2
Total	1.8	2.7	2.2

Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2017 PHCB collected information on employment for all persons aged 15 years and above.

This section presents information on working-age population (15 years and above), economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

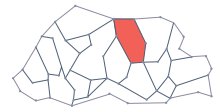
5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active, and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and above by usual activity status in Bumthang Dzongkhag. Bumthang Dzongkhag has 12,890 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above) category; 6,828 persons are males and 6,062 females. In urban areas,

the working-age population make up 37.2%, and in rural areas, it is 62.8%. Of the total working-age population, 7,799 persons (60.5%) are economically active or in the labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 5,091 persons (39.5%), are economically inactive. They are economically inactive as they do not do any work

Table 5.1 Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Bumthang 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	4,716	3,083	2,865	4,934	7,799
Economically Inactive	2,112	2,979	1,928	3,163	5,091
Both Active and Inactive	6,828	6,062	4,793	8,097	12,890
	Percent				
Economically Active	69.1	50.9	59.8	60.9	60.5
Economically Inactive	30.9	49.1	40.2	39.1	39.5
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Bumthang 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	70.5	46.6	59.8	68.1	53.2	60.9	69.1	50.9	60.5
Unemployment Rate	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6

to generate an income or help in a family business or are not seeking employment on account of being students, monks/nuns, old, housewife, retired, sick, disabled, and others.

5.2 Labour Force Rates

As shown in Table 5.2, the labour force participation is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban

areas. The overall unemployment rate for Bumthang is 1.6%. Although the unemployment rate is equal for males and females, the unemployment rate is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. In urban areas, the unemployment rate is higher among the females (2.9%) than the males (2%) while in rural areas, the rate is higher among the males (1.4%) as compared to the females (0.9%).

Section 6: MIGRATION

Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town*, which is to say that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB. However, this Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth' to measure the level of internal migration in the county. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals

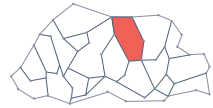
making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *Gewog/Town* of residence at the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

An in-migrant: a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

An out-migrant: a person who leaves a geographical area, crossing its boundary to another place outside it within the same country.

Place of Enumeration: is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the census reference day.

Place of Birth: is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country was taken as the person's birthplace. Migrants and non-migrants are classified based on the place of birth.



Net-migrant: is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.

6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 8,014 persons are lifetime migrants in Bumthang, meaning that they are away from their *gewog*/town of birth and are currently residing in Bumthang. Out of these migrants, 6,784

persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 5,825 persons have migrated out of Bumthang to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

The percent of urban-urban migration is 5%, urban-rural migration is 3.2%, rural-urban migration is 20.2%, and rural-rural migration is 17.8% for Bumthang.

Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

Introduction

Housing is one of human life's basic needs. The condition of housing units is an important determinant of the quality of life of a population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents findings from the 2017 PHCB for Bumthang Dzongkhag in relation to household size; housing conditions including number of rooms, construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, flooring material, and sanitation facilities; housing amenities such as water supply and energy sources; access to road and other services like communications and technology; own-

ership of assets and availing of health facilities.

The section is, therefore, divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

7.1 Household Size

There were 3,770 regular households in Bumthang Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (31.4%) from 2,870 regular households in 2005. Chhoekhor Gewog has the largest number of households, while Chhumig Town and Ura Gewog have the smallest number of regular households.



The average household size⁵ in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.9 persons in 2017 from 4.9 in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is highest in Chhoeckhor and Tang *Gewogs*, with 4.3 and 4.1 persons per household respectively. The lowest household size is recorded in Chhumig Town with 3.6 persons.

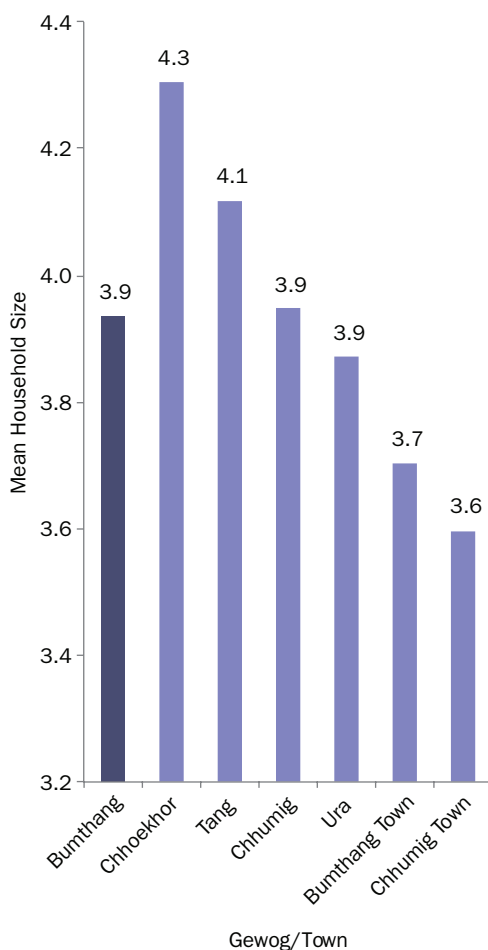
7.2 Housing Conditions

Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census includes ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

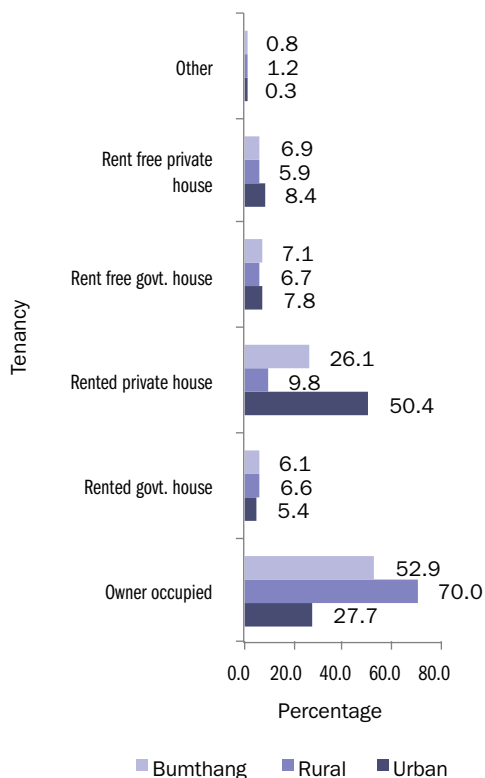
About half of the households in Bumthang Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 70.0% of households reside in their own housing units, 16.4% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 27.7% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (55.8%) while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Bumthang Dzongkhag is slightly higher in urban areas (0.96 persons per room) than in rural areas (0.9 persons per room).

Figure 7.1 Mean Household Size by *Gewog/Town*, Bumthang 2017



⁵ The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the regular households as well as members absent and outside Bhutan. Those persons who were enumerated as visitors were also included. However, members who were canvassed in the institutions or were absent during census enumeration but were within Bhutan were excluded.

Figure 7.2 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Bumthang 2017

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 52.3% of the households having reported using this facility. More households in urban areas (72.8%) than in rural areas (38.4%) use flush toilets. About 0.6% of households do not have any toilet facility. The number of households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (0.8%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

Table 7.1 Room Density (person per room) by Area, Bumthang 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.8	3.7	1.0	1,517
Rural	4.4	4.1	0.9	2,253
Both Areas	4.2	3.9	0.9	3,770

In addition, 71.5% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have a flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine or no latrine facilities.

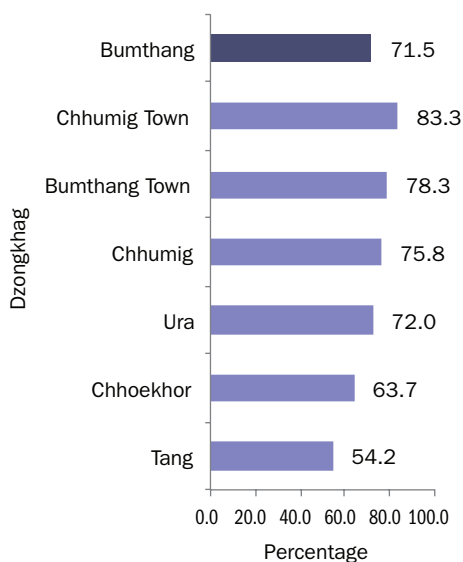
Chhumig town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 83.3%, followed by Bumthang town at 78.3%. Tang *Gewog* recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 54.2% (Figure 7.3).

A little less than four in ten households (1,075) in Bumthang *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation between *Gewogs* would allow targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Bumthang town had 313 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Chhumig Town had only 12 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (55.4%) of the households' walls in the *Dzongkhag* are made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In the rural areas, the proportion of such hous-



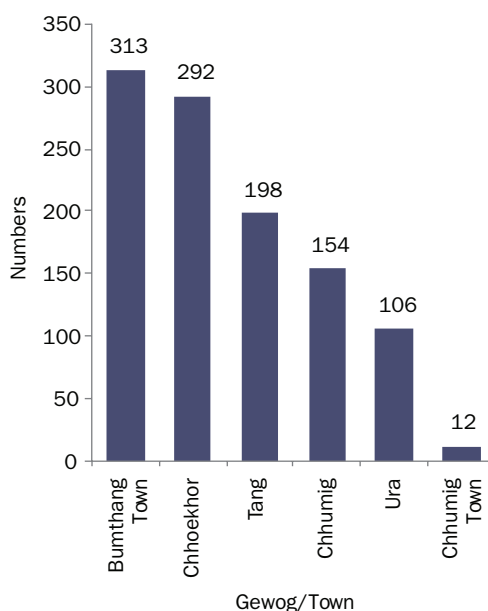
Figure 7.3 Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017



ing units is much higher (62.6%) than in urban areas (44.6%).

Most of the households live in housing units with roofs made of metal

Figure 7.4 Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017



sheets (91.1%), followed by roofs made of planks/shingles (5.7%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring

Table 7.2 Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof, and Floor Materials by Area, Bumthang 2017

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	
Urban	1.1	29.1	44.6	22.1	3.2	1,517
Rural	2.2	28.2	62.6	4.9	2.1	2,253
Both Areas	1.7	28.5	55.4	11.8	2.6	3,770
Area	Main Material for Roof				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other		
Urban	4.3	91.6	1.4	2.8	1,517	
Rural	6.7	90.8	0.5	2.0	2,253	
Both Areas	5.7	91.1	0.9	2.3	3,770	
Area	Main Material for Floor				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other		
Urban	72.7	17.4	8.8	1.1	1,517	
Rural	77.6	16.1	4.9	1.4	2,253	
Both Areas	75.6	16.6	6.5	1.3	3,770	

Table 7.3 Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Bumthang 2017

Area	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	98.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,517
Rural	96.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	2,253
Both Areas	97.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	3,770
Area	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)							Total	
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban	99.1	0.1	2.6	0.5	93.0	0.4	1,517		
Rural	93.5	0.5	21.8	1.0	77.7	0.2	2,253		
Both Areas	95.8	0.3	14.1	0.8	83.9	0.3	3,770		

material (75.6%), followed by polished wood (16.6%).

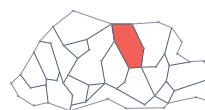
7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Bumthang Dzongkhag use electricity (97.5%) for lighting, though there are a few households still using kerosene (0.3%) and solar energy (0.7%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.6%) and rural areas (96.9%) in the use of electricity as the main source of lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (1.3%) than in urban areas (0.6%).

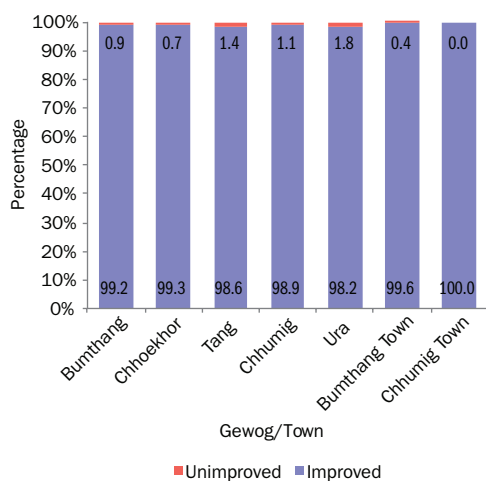
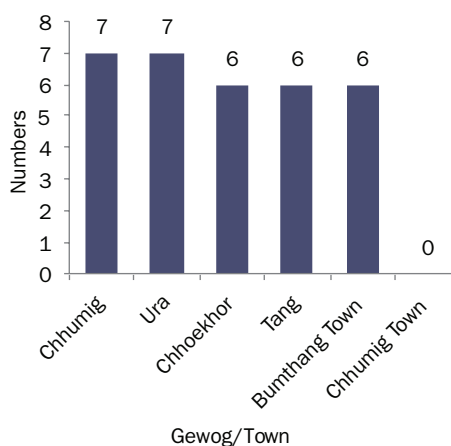
Most of the households in Bumthang Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.1%) in combination with LPG (93.0%) while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, more than one in five households (21.8%) still use firewood for cooking.

The main sources of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* are piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 98.8% of the total households. In addition, 0.4% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater collection. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and has increased from 92.1% in 2005 to 99.2% in 2017. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (75.2%) than in rural areas (41.7%). About 0.8% of households in rural areas report unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Almost all (99.2%) of the households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to improved sources of drinking water. Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all the households (100%) in Chhumig town has access to the improved sources of drinking water while Ura *Gewog* (98.2%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Bumthang 2017

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/ Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	75.2	23.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	1,517
Rural	41.7	56.8	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	2,253
Both Areas	55.2	43.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	3,770

Figure 7.5 Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017

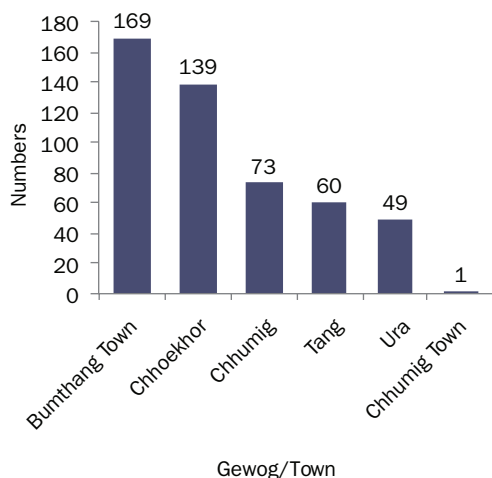
Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 0.8% or some 32 households depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Chhumig and Ura Gewogs have 7 households each without access to improved drinking water sources while Chhumig town has no such household (Figure 7.6).

Around 86.4% of housing units have reliable source of water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little less than a fifth (491) of households lacked reliable source of water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Bumthang town had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water at 169 households while Chhumig town had the lowest (Figure 7.7)

About 1.4% of households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

Figure 7.7 Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017



7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct To Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. Information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas. (Annex Table A7.12-A7.15).

7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (98.6%) of households in Bumthang have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (88.1%). However, there are some households (0.1%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel between 4 to 5 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (93.9%) reported of having availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among the households that did not avail health services, 79.0% stated that they did not require health care, 9.6% said that they did not have enough time to avail health services, and 3.1% did not visit a health facility due to transportation problem.

7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 4.2% of the households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of having experienced food insufficiency (no enough food to feed all household members) in the last 12 months. The situation of food insufficiency is higher in the rural areas (5.4%) than in urban areas (2.4%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs/Towns*. Of the 159 households (4.2%) that experienced food insufficiency, Chhumig Gewog had the highest with 45 households while Chhumig town had no household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

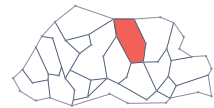


Figure 7.8 Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Bumthang 2005 and 2017

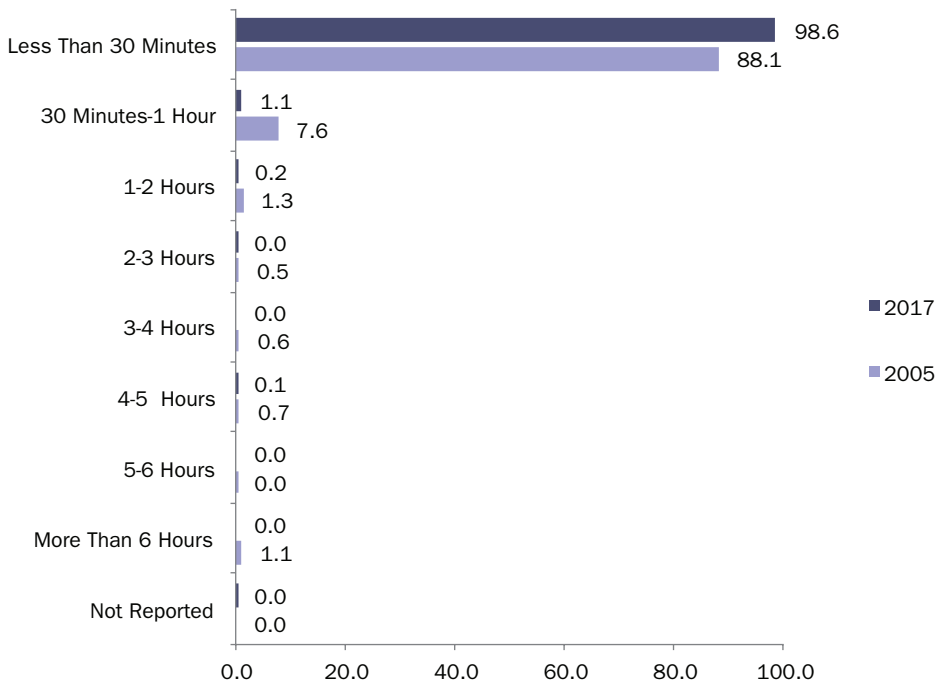
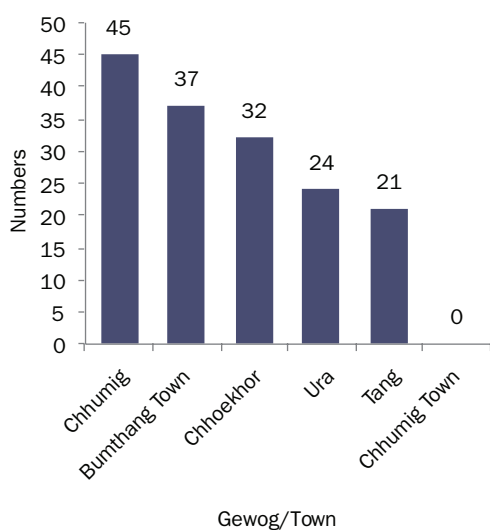


Table 7.5 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Bumthang 2017

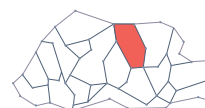
Area	Case of food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.4	97.6	0.0	1,517
Rural	5.4	94.6	0.0	2,253
Both Areas	4.2	95.8	0.0	3,770

Figure 7.9 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017



ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency.	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)



Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. Σ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking.	Number of households with reliable water supply.	Total number of households.
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months.	Number of households with food insufficiency.	Total number of households.

ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

Table A2.1 Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
BUMTHANG	9,396	8,424	17,820	52.7	47.3	100.0	111.5
Urban	3,570	3,066	6,636	53.8	46.2	100.0	116.4
Bumthang Town	3,381	2,862	6,243	54.2	45.8	100.0	118.1
Chhumig Town	189	204	393	48.1	51.9	100.0	92.6
Rural	5,826	5,358	11,184	52.1	47.9	100.0	108.7
Chhoeckhor	2,042	1,905	3,947	51.7	48.3	100.0	107.2
Tang	1,165	1,153	2,318	50.3	49.7	100.0	101.0
Chhumig	1,748	1,447	3,195	54.7	45.3	100.0	120.8
Ura	871	853	1,724	50.5	49.5	100.0	102.1

Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
BUMTHANG	1,518	1,673	1,739	1,600	1,670	1,910	1,612	1,371	970	797	664	557	506	347	346	540	17,820
Urban	604	610	629	599	687	838	655	570	345	287	212	151	134	92	95	128	6,636
Bumthang Town	577	580	560	495	667	812	631	549	320	275	205	143	129	86	90	124	6,243
Chhumig Town	27	30	69	104	20	26	24	21	25	12	7	8	5	6	5	4	393
Rural	914	1,063	1,110	1,001	983	1,072	957	801	625	510	452	406	372	255	251	412	11,184
Chhoeckhor	377	417	304	346	335	401	357	312	227	187	148	143	103	88	71	131	3,947
Tang	172	194	305	232	152	201	208	155	108	95	102	94	72	64	67	97	2,318
Chhumig	240	274	284	274	397	288	266	217	185	148	122	106	133	67	74	120	3,195
Ura	125	178	217	149	99	182	126	117	105	80	80	63	64	36	39	64	1,724

Table A2.3 Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	
BUMTHANG	4,930	11,657	1,233	17,820	52.9	42.3	10.6	25.0
Urban	1,843	4,478	315	6,636	48.2	41.2	7.0	17.1
Bumthang Town	1,717	4,226	300	6,243	47.7	40.6	7.1	17.5
Chhumig Town	126	252	15	393	56.0	50.0	6.0	11.9
Rural	3,087	7,179	918	11,184	55.8	43.0	12.8	29.7
Chhoeckhor	1,098	2,559	290	3,947	54.2	42.9	11.3	26.4
Tang	671	1,419	228	2,318	63.4	47.3	16.1	34.0
Chhumig	798	2,136	261	3,195	49.6	37.4	12.2	32.7
Ura	520	1,065	139	1,724	61.9	48.8	13.1	26.7

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Table A2.4 Population by Type of Household, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
BUMTHANG	14,834	2,740	246	17,820	83.2	15.4	1.4	100.0
Urban	5,609	893	134	6,636	84.5	13.5	2.0	100.0
Bumthang Town	5,350	765	128	6,243	85.7	12.3	2.1	100.0
Chhumig Town	259	128	6	393	65.9	32.6	1.5	100.0
Rural	9,225	1,847	112	11,184	82.5	16.5	1.0	100.0
Chhoekhor	3,465	482	0	3,947	87.8	12.2	0.0	100.0
Tang	1,779	515	24	2,318	76.7	22.2	1.0	100.0
Chhumig	2,514	619	62	3,195	78.7	19.4	1.9	100.0
Ura	1,467	231	26	1,724	85.1	13.4	1.5	100.0

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/ Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
BUMTHANG	URBAN																
Bumthang Town	577	580	560	495	667	812	631	549	320	275	205	143	129	86	90	124	6,243
Male	297	299	277	263	380	477	356	295	179	161	107	75	68	36	45	66	3,381
Female	280	281	283	232	287	335	275	254	141	114	98	68	61	50	45	58	2,862
Chhumig Town	27	30	69	104	20	26	24	21	25	12	7	8	5	6	5	4	393
Male	17	18	28	44	15	8	13	9	10	7	3	6	2	5	2	2	189
Female	10	12	41	60	5	18	11	12	15	5	4	2	3	1	3	2	204
	RURAL																
Chhoekhor	377	417	304	346	335	401	357	312	227	187	148	143	103	88	71	131	3,947
Male	186	240	159	184	175	217	193	166	131	91	71	66	42	40	29	52	2,042
Female	191	177	145	162	160	184	164	146	96	96	77	77	61	48	42	79	1,905
Tang	172	194	305	232	152	201	208	155	108	95	102	94	72	64	67	97	2,318
Male	91	99	162	119	67	102	110	76	64	37	42	47	45	27	32	45	1,165
Female	81	95	143	113	85	99	98	79	44	58	60	47	27	37	35	52	1,153
Chhumig	240	274	284	274	397	288	266	217	185	148	122	106	133	67	74	120	3,195
Male	111	140	162	157	233	166	140	120	100	80	66	58	63	31	42	61	1,748
Female	129	134	122	117	164	122	126	97	85	68	56	48	70	36	32	59	1,447
Ura	125	178	217	149	99	182	126	117	105	80	80	63	64	36	39	64	1,724
Male	65	87	112	72	59	95	66	64	56	33	37	32	28	20	19	26	871
Female	60	91	105	77	40	87	60	53	49	47	43	31	36	16	20	38	853
	BOTH AREAS																
Male	785	883	900	839	929	1,065	878	730	540	409	326	284	248	159	169	252	9,396
Female	733	790	839	761	741	845	734	641	430	388	338	273	258	188	177	288	8,424
Both Sex	1,518	1,673	1,739	1,600	1,670	1,910	1,612	1,371	970	797	664	557	506	347	346	540	17,820

**Table A2.6** Population by Age, Sex and Area, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	73	67	140	90	83	173	163	150	313
1	56	44	100	75	63	138	131	107	238
2	62	56	118	106	102	208	168	158	326
3	56	71	127	113	100	213	169	171	340
4	67	52	119	87	95	182	154	147	301
5	56	57	113	115	90	205	171	147	318
6	56	61	117	110	111	221	166	172	338
7	66	68	134	114	102	216	180	170	350
8	74	57	131	121	94	215	195	151	346
9	65	50	115	106	100	206	171	150	321
10	40	57	97	133	90	223	173	147	320
11	62	64	126	103	99	202	165	163	328
12	76	71	147	118	112	230	194	183	377
13	73	66	139	130	106	236	203	172	375
14	54	66	120	111	108	219	165	174	339
15	62	65	127	97	100	197	159	165	324
16	64	66	130	128	96	224	192	162	354
17	69	56	125	107	96	203	176	152	328
18	54	47	101	100	95	195	154	142	296
19	58	58	116	100	82	182	158	140	298
20	69	39	108	102	103	205	171	142	313
21	69	52	121	109	88	197	178	140	318
22	83	61	144	104	86	190	187	147	334
23	86	63	149	108	94	202	194	157	351
24	88	77	165	111	78	189	199	155	354
25	113	76	189	116	98	214	229	174	403
26	99	71	170	103	108	211	202	179	381
27	95	66	161	126	101	227	221	167	388
28	95	76	171	134	105	239	229	181	410
29	83	64	147	101	80	181	184	144	328
30	89	65	154	118	103	221	207	168	375
31	71	65	136	100	71	171	171	136	307
32	80	63	143	110	92	202	190	155	345
33	59	54	113	93	100	193	152	154	306
34	70	39	109	88	82	170	158	121	279
35	64	56	120	97	64	161	161	120	281
36	61	56	117	80	79	159	141	135	276
37	72	56	128	89	83	172	161	139	300
38	61	65	126	102	82	184	163	147	310
39	46	33	79	58	67	125	104	100	204
40	48	36	84	100	84	184	148	120	268
41	31	38	69	60	57	117	91	95	186
42	51	25	76	68	46	114	119	71	190
43	31	23	54	70	41	111	101	64	165
44	28	34	62	53	46	99	81	80	161
45	43	29	72	54	56	110	97	85	182

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Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	38	22	60	46	44	90	84	66	150
47	34	24	58	48	48	96	82	72	154
48	28	19	47	46	61	107	74	80	154
49	25	25	50	47	60	107	72	85	157
50	34	36	70	42	61	103	76	97	173
51	22	17	39	43	51	94	65	68	133
52	25	21	46	57	45	102	82	66	148
53	18	12	30	44	41	85	62	53	115
54	11	16	27	30	38	68	41	54	95
55	14	15	29	44	36	80	58	51	109
56	15	20	35	35	46	81	50	66	116
57	17	15	32	53	44	97	70	59	129
58	23	10	33	35	47	82	58	57	115
59	12	10	22	36	30	66	48	40	88
60	19	16	35	37	42	79	56	58	114
61	14	15	29	29	40	69	43	55	98
62	11	12	23	32	42	74	43	54	97
63	20	10	30	39	37	76	59	47	106
64	6	11	17	41	33	74	47	44	91
65	15	12	27	28	41	69	43	53	96
66	6	12	18	28	33	61	34	45	79
67	4	7	11	20	13	33	24	20	44
68	9	13	22	18	31	49	27	44	71
69	7	7	14	24	19	43	31	26	57
70	10	11	21	28	26	54	38	37	75
71	6	8	14	25	29	54	31	37	68
72	9	15	24	24	27	51	33	42	75
73	7	9	16	20	21	41	27	30	57
74	15	5	20	25	26	51	40	31	71
75	12	5	17	25	18	43	37	23	60
76	6	4	10	19	21	40	25	25	50
77	5	5	10	15	16	31	20	21	41
78	2	8	10	13	28	41	15	36	51
79	3	3	6	14	12	26	17	15	32
80	5	6	11	16	15	31	21	21	42
81	3	4	7	9	19	28	12	23	35
82	9	5	14	8	17	25	17	22	39
83	5	2	7	12	13	25	17	15	32
84	4	0	4	7	10	17	11	10	21
85	3	1	4	11	12	23	14	13	27
86	1	3	4	5	7	12	6	10	16
87	1	5	6	8	5	13	9	10	19
88	2	2	4	4	7	11	6	9	15
89	3	3	6	3	12	15	6	15	21
90	0	1	1	3	3	6	3	4	7
91	0	1	1	3	2	5	3	3	6

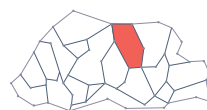


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	2	2	1	5	6	1	7	8
93	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3
94	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
95	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
96	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
97	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
98	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
99	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	3,570	3,066	6,636	5,826	5,358	11,184	9,396	8,424	17,820

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
CHHOEKHOR																	
Nangsiphel_Zangling_ Zhabjethang	57	64	50	19	58	89	77	60	47	33	19	30	18	16	14	26	677
Male	26	39	26	10	30	56	40	36	28	15	8	15	7	5	5	9	355
Female	31	25	24	9	28	33	37	24	19	18	11	15	11	11	9	17	322
Dhur_Lusibee	77	79	52	21	64	68	47	45	35	33	28	23	22	14	17	25	650
Male	40	47	22	9	31	32	23	19	18	12	13	11	7	8	7	10	309
Female	37	32	30	12	33	36	24	26	17	21	15	12	15	6	10	15	341
Kharsa_Thangbi	54	64	25	15	48	49	46	43	23	26	22	22	15	10	8	26	496
Male	26	33	10	6	20	25	30	18	9	12	8	7	7	5	3	11	230
Female	28	31	15	9	28	24	16	25	14	14	14	15	8	5	5	15	266
Dawathang_Dorjibi_ Kashingtawa	142	159	119	256	104	137	137	112	81	67	54	48	36	40	18	35	1,545
Male	70	93	63	126	53	67	68	59	44	36	31	25	14	20	7	15	791
Female	72	66	56	130	51	70	69	53	37	31	23	23	22	20	11	20	754
Pedtsheling_Tamzhing	47	51	58	35	61	58	50	52	41	28	25	20	12	8	14	19	579
Male	24	28	38	33	41	37	32	34	32	16	11	8	7	2	7	7	357
Female	23	23	20	2	20	21	18	18	9	12	14	12	5	6	7	12	222
All Chiwogs	377	417	304	346	335	401	357	312	227	187	148	143	103	88	71	131	3,947
Male	186	240	159	184	175	217	193	166	131	91	71	66	42	40	29	52	2,042
Female	191	177	145	162	160	184	164	146	96	96	77	77	61	48	42	79	1,905

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
TANG																	
Tandingang	17	17	19	11	13	10	13	15	8	5	5	7	5	7	3	3	158
Male	10	6	16	11	7	7	10	7	3	1	3	6	3	3	2	1	96
Female	7	11	3	0	6	3	3	8	5	4	2	1	2	4	1	2	62
Khangrab	38	35	20	7	22	37	41	26	18	24	19	18	21	20	18	25	389
Male	22	18	14	4	11	20	26	12	14	10	6	9	14	8	10	12	210
Female	16	17	6	3	11	17	15	14	4	14	13	9	7	12	8	13	179
Kidzom_Nyimalung	27	36	31	9	19	27	27	25	22	27	27	23	19	11	18	27	375
Male	14	16	17	3	14	15	14	8	11	9	11	11	13	4	7	14	181
Female	13	20	14	6	5	12	13	17	11	18	16	12	6	7	11	13	194
Dazur	47	47	185	180	34	58	54	40	31	15	20	18	11	13	14	30	797
Male	19	29	89	96	20	38	27	25	20	6	6	10	4	6	8	14	417
Female	28	18	96	84	14	20	27	15	11	9	14	8	7	7	6	16	380
Bepzur_Kuenzangdrag	43	59	50	25	64	69	73	49	29	24	31	28	16	13	14	12	599
Male	26	30	26	5	15	22	33	24	16	11	16	11	11	6	5	4	261
Female	17	29	24	20	49	47	40	25	13	13	15	17	5	7	9	8	338
All Chiwogs	172	194	305	232	152	201	208	155	108	95	102	94	72	64	67	97	2,318
Male	91	99	162	119	67	102	110	76	64	37	42	47	45	27	32	45	1,165
Female	81	95	143	113	85	99	98	79	44	58	60	47	27	37	35	52	1,153
CHHUMIG																	
Gyaltsa	39	52	76	32	57	59	58	40	48	36	36	19	31	19	17	28	647
Male	22	30	59	22	38	45	32	26	32	23	19	12	12	8	11	17	408
Female	17	22	17	10	19	14	26	14	16	13	17	7	19	11	6	11	239
Domkhar	37	57	54	51	175	57	50	49	27	21	14	16	21	10	9	16	664
Male	15	29	24	35	97	31	23	28	13	11	6	8	12	3	6	6	347
Female	22	28	30	16	78	26	27	21	14	10	8	8	9	7	3	10	317
Phurjoen	62	64	72	140	73	50	60	59	39	30	23	17	26	14	7	16	752
Male	32	34	41	72	50	28	31	30	20	15	15	10	11	10	2	10	411
Female	30	30	31	68	23	22	29	29	19	15	8	7	15	4	5	6	341
Zung-Ngae	79	81	75	45	70	97	72	59	62	47	39	36	42	15	31	46	896
Male	45	35	36	22	35	46	43	28	29	26	21	18	20	7	17	21	449
Female	34	46	39	23	35	51	29	31	33	21	18	18	22	8	14	25	447
Choongphel	23	20	7	6	22	25	26	10	9	14	10	18	13	9	10	14	236
Male	15	12	2	6	13	16	11	8	6	5	5	10	8	3	6	7	133
Female	8	8	5	0	9	9	15	2	3	9	5	8	5	6	4	7	103
All Chiwogs	240	274	284	274	397	288	266	217	185	148	122	106	133	67	74	120	3,195
Male	129	140	162	157	233	166	140	120	100	80	66	58	63	31	42	61	1,748
Female	111	134	122	117	164	122	126	97	85	68	56	48	70	36	32	59	1,447
URA																	
Beteng_Pangkhar_Somthrang	22	34	42	18	19	28	30	22	20	16	25	17	10	9	10	11	333
Male	12	15	25	9	5	17	13	13	12	6	9	8	6	5	6	2	163
Female	10	19	17	9	14	11	17	9	8	10	16	9	4	4	4	9	170
Tangsibi	19	34	11	13	18	28	19	15	14	17	20	6	13	6	3	12	248
Male	11	16	5	5	10	13	9	7	7	7	8	3	6	4	1	4	116
Female	8	18	6	8	8	15	10	8	7	10	12	3	7	2	2	8	132
Shing-Nyer	21	19	7	8	7	15	13	12	11	11	7	11	8	3	8	7	168
Male	9	8	3	5	4	7	7	3	6	4	5	7	5	1	4	4	82
Female	12	11	4	3	3	8	6	9	5	7	2	4	3	2	4	3	86

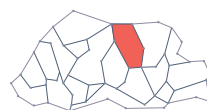


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Ura-Dozhi	55	82	152	105	45	86	54	61	46	28	15	19	24	15	11	22	820
Male	27	43	78	50	33	41	32	38	27	16	7	9	9	7	5	11	433
Female	28	39	74	55	12	45	22	23	19	12	8	10	15	8	6	11	387
Shingkar	8	9	5	5	10	25	10	7	14	8	13	10	9	3	7	12	155
Male	6	5	1	3	7	17	5	3	4	0	8	5	2	3	3	5	77
Female	2	4	4	2	3	8	5	4	10	8	5	5	7	0	4	7	78
All Chiwogs	125	178	217	149	99	182	126	117	105	80	80	63	64	36	39	64	1,724
Male	65	87	112	72	59	95	66	64	56	33	37	32	28	20	19	26	871
Female	60	91	105	77	40	87	60	53	49	47	43	31	36	16	20	38	853
BUMTHANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	142	156	137	132	135	197	170	158	74	65	57	48	38	33	35	53	1,630
Male	81	80	62	87	87	106	92	88	43	41	36	24	22	13	20	29	911
Female	61	76	75	45	48	91	78	70	31	24	21	24	16	20	15	24	719
Local Area 2	21	22	30	16	20	18	20	21	10	15	9	3	5	3	1	5	219
Male	13	11	10	5	8	6	9	9	5	9	4	1	2	2	0	5	99
Female	8	11	20	11	12	12	11	12	5	6	5	2	3	1	1	0	120
Local Area 3	125	114	122	102	128	152	124	91	71	58	33	28	26	17	13	20	1,224
Male	64	48	63	41	62	75	61	46	32	33	14	13	14	6	5	5	582
Female	61	66	59	61	66	77	63	45	39	25	19	15	12	11	8	15	642
Local Area 4	65	77	76	103	141	192	121	86	55	40	31	17	10	8	6	8	1,036
Male	37	43	50	68	113	157	91	58	34	27	18	8	6	3	2	3	718
Female	28	34	26	35	28	35	30	28	21	13	13	9	4	5	4	5	318
Local Area 5	187	172	174	119	204	213	158	170	93	77	63	41	39	18	23	26	1,777
Male	84	96	76	49	93	110	88	82	55	40	30	27	21	10	11	16	888
Female	103	76	98	70	111	103	70	88	38	37	33	14	18	8	12	10	889
All Local Areas	540	541	539	472	628	772	593	526	303	255	193	137	118	79	78	112	5,886
Male	279	278	261	250	363	454	341	283	169	150	102	73	65	34	38	58	3,198
Female	261	263	278	222	265	318	252	243	134	105	91	64	53	45	40	54	2,688
CHHUMIG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	27	30	69	104	20	26	24	21	25	12	7	8	5	6	5	4	393
Male	17	18	28	44	15	8	13	9	10	7	3	6	2	5	2	2	189
Female	10	12	41	60	5	18	11	12	15	5	4	2	3	1	3	2	204
All Local Areas	27	30	69	104	20	26	24	21	25	12	7	8	5	6	5	4	393
Male	17	18	28	44	15	8	13	9	10	7	3	6	2	5	2	2	189
Female	10	12	41	60	5	18	11	12	15	5	4	2	3	1	3	2	204

Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																										
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Urban	1,353	866	2,219	36	40	76	1,437	1,324	2,761	70	142	212	9	15	24	34	96	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,939	2,483	5,422
Bumthang Town	1,267	764	2,031	36	40	76	1,378	1,256	2,634	66	138	204	8	13	21	30	90	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,785	2,301	5,086
Chhurnig Town	86	102	188	0	0	0	59	68	127	4	4	8	1	2	3	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	182	336
Rural	2,156	1,512	3,668	15	10	25	2,428	2,372	4,800	87	217	304	11	40	51	92	266	358	0	1	1	1	1	1	4,789	4,418	9,207
Chhoeikhor	653	439	1,092	6	3	9	892	892	1,784	36	79	115	5	7	12	24	116	140	0	1	1	1	1	1	1,616	1,537	3,153
Tang	450	395	845	3	5	8	486	472	958	15	42	57	2	13	15	19	50	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	975	977	1,952
Chhurnig	739	431	1,170	4	1	5	679	637	1,316	22	56	78	4	16	20	31	61	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,479	1,202	2,681
Ura	314	247	561	2	1	3	371	371	742	14	40	54	0	4	4	18	39	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	719	702	1,421
Both Areas	3,509	2,378	5,887	51	50	101	3,865	3,696	7,561	157	359	516	20	55	75	126	362	488	0	1	1	1	1	1	7,728	6,901	14,629
	Percent																										
Urban	25.0	16.0	40.9	0.7	0.7	1.4	26.5	24.4	50.9	1.3	2.6	3.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	45.8	100.0
Bumthang Town	24.9	15.0	39.9	0.7	0.8	1.5	27.1	24.7	51.8	1.3	2.7	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	45.2	100.0
Chhurnig Town	25.6	30.4	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	20.2	37.8	1.2	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	54.2	100.0
Rural	23.4	16.4	39.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	26.4	25.8	52.1	0.9	2.4	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	48.0	100.0
Chhoeikhor	20.7	13.9	34.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	28.3	28.3	56.6	1.1	2.5	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.3	48.7	100.0
Tang	23.1	20.2	43.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	24.9	24.2	49.1	0.8	2.2	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	50.1	100.0
Chhurnig	27.6	16.1	43.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	25.3	23.8	49.1	0.8	2.1	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	44.8	100.0
Ura	22.1	17.4	39.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	26.1	26.1	52.2	1.0	2.8	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.6	49.4	100.0
Both Areas	24.0	16.3	40.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	26.4	25.3	51.7	1.1	2.5	3.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	47.2	100.0

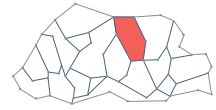


Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Marital Status																							
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total							
10-14	900	839	1,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	839	1,739				
15-19	821	731	1,552	0	1	16	21	37	1	3	4	1	5	6	0	0	0	839	761	1,600				
20-24	725	434	1,159	4	6	190	273	463	8	24	32	2	4	6	0	0	0	929	741	1,670				
25-29	502	178	680	18	12	30	517	592	1,109	24	58	82	2	2	4	2	3	5	0	0	1,065	845	1,910	
30-34	195	60	255	5	12	17	645	607	1,252	29	40	69	3	9	12	1	5	6	0	1	1	878	734	1,612
35-39	113	35	148	4	2	6	578	521	1,099	30	61	91	4	9	13	1	13	14	0	0	0	730	641	1,371
40-44	87	11	98	9	8	17	426	362	788	12	35	47	2	5	7	4	9	13	0	0	0	540	430	970
45-49	35	13	48	0	2	2	358	312	670	11	37	48	1	5	6	4	19	23	0	0	0	409	388	797
50-54	26	15	41	3	2	5	284	251	535	8	35	43	1	4	5	4	31	35	0	0	0	326	338	664
55-59	20	14	34	0	0	0	245	188	433	10	20	30	1	5	6	8	46	54	0	0	0	284	273	557
60-64	25	10	35	2	2	4	199	185	384	6	14	20	0	2	2	16	45	61	0	0	0	248	258	506
65-69	15	10	25	3	3	6	124	130	254	4	14	18	0	2	2	13	29	42	0	0	0	159	188	347
70-74	16	8	24	2	0	2	114	106	220	6	12	18	2	1	3	29	50	79	0	0	0	169	177	346
75-79	15	9	24	0	0	0	76	66	142	3	3	6	0	0	1	20	42	62	0	0	0	114	120	234
80-84	8	7	15	1	0	1	54	43	97	4	2	6	1	0	1	10	39	49	0	0	0	78	91	169
85+	6	4	10	0	0	0	39	39	78	1	1	2	0	2	2	14	31	45	0	0	0	60	77	137
All Ages	3,509	2,378	5,887	51	50	101	3,865	3,696	7,561	157	359	516	20	55	75	126	362	488	0	1	1	7,728	6,901	14,629

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Bumthang 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	2,699	500	3,199	84.4	1,950	766	2,716	71.8	4,649	1,266	5,915	78.6
6-9	233	28	261	89.3	210	26	236	89.0	443	54	497	89.1
10-14	304	1	305	99.7	319	3	322	99.1	623	4	627	99.4
15-19	299	8	307	97.4	285	7	292	97.6	584	15	599	97.5
20-24	354	41	395	89.6	270	22	292	92.5	624	63	687	90.8
25-29	428	57	485	88.2	290	62	352	82.4	718	119	837	85.8
30-34	301	67	368	81.8	214	72	286	74.8	515	139	654	78.7
35-39	261	43	304	85.9	168	98	266	63.2	429	141	570	75.3
40-44	140	49	189	74.1	78	78	156	50.0	218	127	345	63.2
45-49	134	34	168	79.8	42	77	119	35.3	176	111	287	61.3
50-54	72	38	110	65.5	31	71	102	30.4	103	109	212	48.6
55-59	50	31	81	61.7	14	56	70	20.0	64	87	151	42.4
60-64	47	23	70	67.1	8	56	64	12.5	55	79	134	41.0
65+	76	80	156	48.7	21	138	159	13.2	97	218	315	30.8
Rural	4,098	1,129	5,227	78.4	2,921	1,902	4,823	60.6	7,019	3,031	10,050	69.8
6-9	403	47	450	89.6	354	53	407	87.0	757	100	857	88.3
10-14	589	6	595	99.0	513	2	515	99.6	1,102	8	1,110	99.3
15-19	521	11	532	97.9	462	7	469	98.5	983	18	1,001	98.2
20-24	492	42	534	92.1	412	37	449	91.8	904	79	983	92.0
25-29	487	92	579	84.1	406	85	491	82.7	893	177	1,070	83.5
30-34	434	71	505	85.9	324	123	447	72.5	758	194	952	79.6
35-39	318	104	422	75.4	184	191	375	49.1	502	295	797	63.0
40-44	233	116	349	66.8	83	191	274	30.3	316	307	623	50.7
45-49	152	88	240	63.3	63	206	269	23.4	215	294	509	42.2
50-54	122	94	216	56.5	36	200	236	15.3	158	294	452	35.0
55-59	105	98	203	51.7	25	178	203	12.3	130	276	406	32.0
60-64	74	104	178	41.6	20	174	194	10.3	94	278	372	25.3
65+	168	256	424	39.6	39	455	494	7.9	207	711	918	22.5
Both Areas	6,797	1,629	8,426	80.7	4,871	2,668	7,539	64.6	11,668	4,297	15,965	73.1
6-9	636	75	711	89.5	564	79	643	87.7	1,200	154	1,354	88.6
10-14	893	7	900	99.2	832	5	837	99.4	1,725	12	1,737	99.3
15-19	820	19	839	97.7	747	14	761	98.2	1,567	33	1,600	97.9
20-24	846	83	929	91.1	682	59	741	92.0	1,528	142	1,670	91.5
25-29	915	149	1,064	86.0	696	147	843	82.6	1,611	296	1,907	84.5
30-34	735	138	873	84.2	538	195	733	73.4	1,273	333	1,606	79.3
35-39	579	147	726	79.8	352	289	641	54.9	931	436	1,367	68.1
40-44	373	165	538	69.3	161	269	430	37.4	534	434	968	55.2
45-49	286	122	408	70.1	105	283	388	27.1	391	405	796	49.1
50-54	194	132	326	59.5	67	271	338	19.8	261	403	664	39.3
55-59	155	129	284	54.6	39	234	273	14.3	194	363	557	34.8
60-64	121	127	248	48.8	28	230	258	10.9	149	357	506	29.4
65+	244	336	580	42.1	60	593	653	9.2	304	929	1,233	24.7

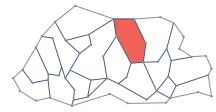


Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Bumthang 2017

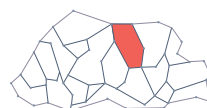
Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	766	1,543	887	24.0	820	1,062	832	30.2	1,586	2,605	1,719	26.8
6-12	413	12	14	94.1	412	4	11	96.5	825	16	25	95.3
13-14	103	15	9	81.1	125	4	2	95.4	228	19	11	88.4
15-16	95	21	10	75.4	125	5	1	95.4	220	26	11	85.6
17-18	64	46	13	52.0	73	28	2	70.9	137	74	15	60.6
19-22	57	159	62	20.5	63	135	11	30.1	120	294	73	24.6
23+	34	1,290	779	1.6	22	886	805	1.3	56	2,176	1,584	1.5
Rural	1,491	1,802	1,934	28.5	1,409	1,340	2,074	29.2	2,900	3,142	4,008	28.9
6-12	735	13	56	91.4	669	13	26	94.5	1,404	26	82	92.9
13-14	184	17	40	76.3	200	11	3	93.5	384	28	43	84.4
15-16	170	28	27	75.6	181	10	5	92.3	351	38	32	83.4
17-18	142	51	14	68.6	154	32	5	80.6	296	83	19	74.4
19-22	179	173	63	43.1	153	174	32	42.6	332	347	95	42.9
23+	81	1,520	1,734	2.4	52	1,100	2,003	1.6	133	2,620	3,737	2.0
Both Areas	2,257	3,345	2,821	26.8	2,229	2,402	2,906	29.6	4,486	5,747	5,727	28.1
6-12	1,148	25	70	92.4	1,081	17	37	95.2	2,229	42	107	93.7
13-14	287	32	49	78.0	325	15	5	94.2	612	47	54	85.8
15-16	265	49	37	75.5	306	15	6	93.6	571	64	43	84.2
17-18	206	97	27	62.4	227	60	7	77.2	433	157	34	69.4
19-22	236	332	125	34.1	216	309	43	38.0	452	641	168	35.8
23+	115	2,810	2,513	2.1	74	1,986	2,808	1.5	189	4,796	5,321	1.8

Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Bumthang 2017

Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Bumthang	2,257	3,345	2,821	26.8	2,229	2,402	2,906	29.6	4,486	5,747	5,727	28.1
Bumthang Town	676	1,483	866	22.3	710	1,014	797	28.2	1,386	2,497	1,663	25.0
Chhumig Town	90	60	21	52.6	110	48	35	57.0	200	108	56	54.9
Chhoeikor	469	644	672	26.3	445	501	733	26.5	914	1,145	1,405	26.4
Tang	348	286	422	33.0	309	303	451	29.1	657	589	873	31.0
Chhumig	429	585	587	26.8	426	335	547	32.6	855	920	1,134	29.4
Ura	245	287	253	31.2	229	201	343	29.6	474	488	596	30.4

Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017

Gewog/Town/ Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed						Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Bumthang Town	62	25	1,552	441	664	583	69	93	322	49	23	
Male	15	11	946	239	300	287	46	62	198	42	13	
Female	47	14	606	202	364	296	23	31	124	7	10	
Chhumig Town	5	2	104	76	66	26	4	6	17	2	2	
Male	2	2	56	32	27	14	3	4	10	2	2	
Female	5	48	48	44	39	12	1	2	7	2	2	
Chhoeikor	67	4	953	195	325	322	12	16	139	21	5	
Male	14	3	558	91	157	157	5	13	89	21	5	
Female	53	1	395	104	168	165	7	3	50	8	10	
Tang	91	13	596	209	139	89	5	5	81	8	10	
Male	19	2	320	96	63	53	3	4	58	8	8	
Female	72	11	276	113	76	36	2	1	23	2	2	
Chhumig	69	16	766	136	328	290	15	20	105	24	6	
Male	43	6	444	79	151	167	13	13	72	20	6	
Female	26	10	322	57	177	123	2	7	33	4	4	
Ura	24	21	406	175	152	91	2	9	62	15	5	
Male	4	9	242	91	70	49	2	9	40	13	3	
Female	20	12	164	84	82	42	2	2	22	2	2	
Bumthang	318	81	4,377	1,232	1,674	1,401	107	149	726	119	49	
Male	95	33	2,566	628	768	727	72	105	467	106	35	
Female	223	48	1,811	604	906	674	35	44	259	13	14	

**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Bumthang Town	44	42	86
Chhumig Town	0	1	1
Chhoekhor	34	45	79
Tang	28	56	84
Chhumig	38	49	87
Ura	25	31	56
Total	169	224	393

Table A4.2 Persons with Disability in Multiple Domain by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Bumthang Town	14	12	26
Chhumig Town	0	0	0
Chhoekhor	14	16	30
Tang	10	17	27
Chhumig	12	22	34
Ura	5	13	18
Total	55	80	135

Table A7.1 Room Density (person per room), Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
Urban				
Bumthang Town	3.8	3.7	1.0	1,445
Chhumig Town	4.1	3.6	0.9	72
Rural				
Chhoekhor	4.3	4.3	1.0	805
Tang	4.1	4.1	1.0	432
Chhumig	4.5	3.9	0.9	637
Ura	4.5	3.9	0.9	379
Both Areas	4.2	3.9	0.9	3,770

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						Total
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
Urban							
Bumthang Town	396	67	754	105	119	4	1,445
Chhumig Town	24	15	10	13	9	1	72
Rural							
Chhoekhor	540	66	90	46	55	8	805
Tang	320	30	30	22	21	9	432
Chhumig	441	21	71	63	34	7	637
Ura	275	31	30	19	22	2	379
Both Areas	1,996	230	985	268	260	31	3,770

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Table A7.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	
Urban										
Bumthang Town	102	186	341	406	221	94	25	70	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	0	11	16	21	14	2	4	4	0	72
Rural										
Chhoekhor	37	84	124	222	169	77	35	56	1	805
Tang	38	52	65	116	83	29	9	40	0	432
Chhumig	42	66	113	112	102	72	53	76	1	637
Ura	24	37	77	73	56	45	10	57	0	379
Both Areas	243	436	736	950	645	319	136	303	2	3,770

Table A7.4 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Area and Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Bumthang Town	1,047	188	5	76	100	15	4	7	3	1,445
Chhumig Town	57	3	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	72
Rural										
Chhoekhor	297	90	14	180	172	21	22	5	4	805
Tang	128	38	0	106	155	3	0	2	0	432
Chhumig	284	26	0	199	110	14	0	4	0	637
Ura	157	24	3	113	74	1	0	7	0	379
Both Areas	1,970	369	22	677	619	55	26	25	7	3,770

Table A7.5 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Bumthang Town	236	1,209	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	6	66	0	72
Rural				
Chhoekhor	126	679	0	805
Tang	59	373	0	432
Chhumig	93	544	0	637
Ura	37	342	0	379
Both Areas	557	3,213	0	3,770



Table A7.6 Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Cane/ Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/RCC wall	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	Total
Urban														
Bumthang Town	35	117	370	47	10	275	280	2	39	244	6	7	13	1,445
Chhumig Town	1	2	13	1	0	18	13	0	3	20	0	1	0	72
Rural														
Chhoeckhor	14	87	371	28	1	39	116	2	1	127	1	5	13	805
Tang	3	52	264	7	3	17	32	2	1	46	0	2	3	432
Chhumig	6	60	327	6	2	31	22	1	5	145	23	7	2	637
Ura	4	12	263	10	0	12	16	1	5	49	3	2	2	379
Both Areas	63	330	1,608	99	16	392	479	8	54	631	33	24	33	3,770

Table A7.7 Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	Total
Urban										
Bumthang Town	22	12	65	3	1	1,318	15	6	3	1,445
Chhumig Town	0	1	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	72
Rural										
Chhoeckhor	1	10	30	2	4	751	6	0	1	805
Tang	0	5	28	0	6	393	0	0	0	432
Chhumig	0	8	27	0	4	592	4	0	2	637
Ura	0	2	65	1	0	310	1	0	0	379
Both Areas	23	38	215	6	15	3,435	26	6	6	3,770

Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	Total
Urban								
Bumthang Town	10	1,038	4	262	12	116	3	1,445
Chhumig Town	0	65	0	2	0	5	0	72
Rural								
Chhoeckhor	6	603	1	167	1	26	1	805
Tang	5	398	0	5	1	22	1	432
Chhumig	6	406	4	165	0	54	2	637
Ura	2	341	2	26	1	5	2	379
Both Areas	29	2,851	11	627	15	228	9	3,770

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Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting								Cooking						Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	
Urban															
Bumthang Town	1,423	4	7	4	2	2	2	1	1,429	1	8	0	6	1	1,445
Chhumig Town	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	1	0	72
Rural															
Chhoeckhor	786	1	6	3	1	2	4	2	769	0	31	1	3	1	805
Tang	418	4	2	5	0	0	1	2	394	2	26	1	9	0	432
Chhumig	619	1	3	3	3	0	6	2	604	1	31	0	1	0	637
Ura	359	1	2	11	2	2	1	1	331	2	43	0	3	0	379
Both Areas	3,677	11	20	26	8	6	14	8	3,598	6	139	2	23	2	3,770

Table A7.10 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other	Total
Urban							
Bumthang Town	1,089	344	5	1	3	3	1,445
Chhumig Town	51	19	1	1	0	0	72
Rural							
Chhoeckhor	326	470	3	0	3	3	805
Tang	185	237	2	2	3	3	432
Chhumig	265	364	1	0	6	1	637
Ura	163	208	1	0	6	1	379
Both Areas	2,079	1,642	13	4	21	11	3,770

Table A7.11 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Total	
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours	Not Reported		
Urban							
Bumthang Town	1,416		26	1	2	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	72		0	0	0	0	72
Rural							
Chhoeckhor	787		1	15	2	0	805
Tang	432		0	0	0	0	432
Chhumig	632		1	1	3	0	637
Ura	379		0	0	0	0	379
Both Areas	3,718		28	17	7	0	3,770

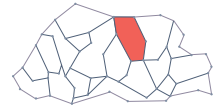


Table A7.12 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellery	DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households
Urban																	
Bumthang Town	664	452	120	292	117	536	875	777	85	842	90	63	1,371	487	6	1.6	1,445
Chhumig Town	34	26	8	12	2	27	45	36	8	39	5	5	65	14	2	0.0	72
Rural																	
Chhoekhor	572	493	342	60	50	266	448	307	118	374	88	16	764	217	32	2.0	805
Tang	335	265	234	27	20	100	184	82	62	86	35	7	398	113	83	2.3	432
Chhumig	426	403	273	77	47	142	245	206	134	274	83	24	591	245	31	2.2	637
Ura	289	261	228	18	22	81	82	81	60	76	39	5	337	65	16	2.4	379
Both Areas	2,320	1,900	1,205	486	258	1,152	1,879	1,489	467	1,691	340	120	3,526	1,141	170	1.9	3,770

Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Bumthang Town	1,276	169	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	71	1	0	72
Rural				
Chhoekhor	664	139	2	805
Tang	372	60	0	432
Chhumig	562	73	2	637
Ura	329	49	1	379
Both Areas	3,274	491	5	3,770

Table A7.14 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/ VCR	Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households
Urban										
Bumthang Town	591	114	62	108	297	191	557	34.5	0.3	1,445
Chhumig Town	10	2	2	3	3	4	10	68.1	0.0	72
Rural										
Chhoekhor	423	49	43	91	106	102	244	29.9	0.0	805
Tang	182	17	18	57	16	36	79	42.6	0.0	432
Chhumig	261	36	24	67	66	71	155	37.7	0.0	637
Ura	131	11	7	23	15	39	69	45.4	0.0	379
Both Areas	1,598	229	156	349	503	443	1,114	36.7	0.1	3,770

Table A7.15 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone		Laptop	Tablet	Internet-		Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households	
				(Smart Phone)	(Simple Phone)			Mobile	Fixed						
Urban															
Bumthang Town	342	1,235	110	1,173	513	116	411	111	855	72	90	2	1.3	0.0	1,445
Chhumig Town	10	65	8	57	31	6	22	5	52	6	2	0	2.8	0.0	72
Rural															
Chhoekhor	247	700	29	552	419	36	122	40	394	22	14	1	2.6	0.0	805
Tang	145	334	5	237	271	10	60	8	146	6	5	2	1.6	0.0	432
Chhumig	179	491	28	405	327	22	92	18	196	10	12	6	2.4	0.0	637
Ura	91	275	2	236	211	11	61	5	138	5	0	1	3.2	0.0	379
Both Areas	1,014	3,100	182	2,660	1,772	201	768	187	1,781	121	123	12	2	0	3,770

Table A7.16 Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Bumthang Town	1,340	105	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	71	1	0	72
Rural				
Chhoekhor	767	37	1	805
Tang	407	25	0	432
Chhumig	615	21	1	637
Ura	341	38	0	379
Both Areas	3,541	227	2	3,770

Table A7.17 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency		Total
	Yes	No	
Urban			
Bumthang Town	37	1,408	1,445
Chhumig Town	0	72	72
Rural			
Chhoekhor	32	773	805
Tang	21	411	432
Chhumig	45	592	637
Ura	24	355	379
Both Areas	159	3,611	3,770

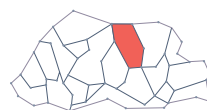


Table A7.18 Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Bumthang Town	0	88	3	12	0	0	1	1	105
Chhumig Town	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rural									
Chhoekhor	2	30	0	1	0	3	1	1	38
Tang	0	22	0	1	0	1	1	0	25
Chhumig	1	17	0	1	1	1	0	1	22
Ura	3	23	0	7	1	0	4	0	38
Both Areas	6	181	3	22	2	5	7	3	229

Table A7.19 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Roan Head by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Approach Road									Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban										
Bumthang Town	1,441	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Rural										
Chhoekhor	787	14	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	805
Tang	421	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	432
Chhumig	618	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	637
Ura	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Both Areas	3,718	42	6	1	0	2	0	0	1	3,770

