



འབྲུག་གི་མི་རྣམས་དང་བྱིས་གྱི་གྲངས་རྩིས་ ༢༠༡༧།།

2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



PEMA GATSEL DZONGKHAG



ISBN 978-99936-28-59-0



9 789993 628590 >

National Statistics Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan
www.nsb.gov.bt



NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

འབྲུག་གི་མི་ཚོའི་བསམ་དང་ཁྱིམ་གྱི་གྲངས་ཚུལ་ ༢༠༡༧།།

2017

**POPULATION & HOUSING
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

PEMA GATSHEL DZONGKHAG

© 2018 National Statistics Bureau of Bhutan
All rights reserved.
Printed in Bhutan.
ISBN 978-99936-28-59-0

Layout and design: Loday Natshog Communications, Thimphu
Editor: Kuenga Wangmo

National Statistics Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan
PO Box No 338
Thimphu, Bhutan
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848
Fax: +975 2 323069
www.nsb.gov.bt

CONTENTS

Foreword.....	iv
Acknowledgement	v
SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS	vi
List of Tables.....	vii
List of Figures.....	vii
List of Accronyms.....	viii
Section 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Legal Basis	1
1.3 Administrative set up at the <i>Dzongkhag/Thromde</i> level	2
Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	3
Introduction.....	3
2.1 Concepts and Definition	3
2.2 Population of Pema Gatshel.....	4
2.3 Size and Change of Population	4
2.4 Population by Area	5
2.5 Sex Ratio	5
2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups.....	5
2.7 Dependency Ratios	5
2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid	6
2.9 Population by Type of Household	7
2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population.....	8
Section 3: EDUCATION	9
Introduction.....	9
3.1 Literacy	9
3.2 School Attendance	10
3.3 Educational Attainment	11
3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning.....	12
Section 4: HEALTH	13
Introduction	13
4.1 Fertility.....	13
4.2 Mortality	14
4.3 Disability	14
Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.....	16
Introduction.....	16
5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population	16
5.2 Labor Force Rate	17
Section 6: MIGRATION.....	18
Introduction.....	18
6.1 Concepts and Measures.....	18
6.2 Lifetime Migration	19
Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY.....	20
Introduction.....	20
7.1 Household Size.....	20
7.2 Housing Conditions.....	21
7.3 Housing Amenities.....	23
7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities	25
7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities	27
7.6 Food Sufficiency.....	27
ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB Indicators: Definitions, Numerators, and Denominators	29
ANNEX 2: Statistical Tables	31

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	23,632
	Male	11,922
	Female	11,710
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	101.8
	Total Dependency Ratio	59.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	44.0
	Aged Dependency Ratio	15.6
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	6,512
	15-64 years	14,812
65 years and over	2,308	
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	62.9
	Male (%)	71.4
	Female (%)	54.1
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	28.8
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	14.3
	Total Fertility Rate	1.9
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	7.8
	Infant Mortality Rate	26.6
	Child Mortality Rate	20.7
	Under Five Mortality Rate	47.3
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	6,075
	Average Household Size	3.5
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	99.1
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	78.0

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census day

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Distribution of the Population by <i>Gewog</i> /Town and Sex, Pema Gatshel 2017	4
Table 2.2	Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Pema Gatshel 2017	8
Table 3.1	School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Pema Gatshel 2017	10
Table 3.2	Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Area, Pema Gatshel 2017	11
Table 3.3	Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex and Area, Pema Gatshel 2017	12
Table 4.1	Disability Prevalence Rate by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Pema Gatshel 2017	15
Table 5.1	Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Pemagatshel 2017	16
Table 5.2	Labour Force Rates, Pema Gatshel 2017	17
Table 7.1	Room Density (person per room) by Area, Pema Gatshel 2017	22
Table 7.2	Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Pema Gatshel 2017	24
Table 7.3	Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Pema Gatshel 2017	24
Table 7.4	Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Pema Gatshel 2017	25
Table 7.5	Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Pema Gatshel 2017	28

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Distribution of Population by Area, Pema Gatshel 2005 and 2017	5
Figure 2.2	Age Sex Structure of Population, 2005 and 2017	6
Figure 2.3	Population by Type of Household, Pema Gatshel 2005 and 2017	7
Figure 3.1	Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Pema Gatshel 2017	9
Figure 3.2	School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Pema Gatshel 2005 and 2017	10
Figure 7.1	Mean Household Size by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Pema Gatshel 2017	21
Figure 7.2	Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Pema Gatshel 2017	21
Figure 7.3	Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Pema Gatshel 2017	22
Figure 7.4	Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Pema Gatshel 2017	23
Figure 7.5	Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Pema Gatshel 2017 ..	26
Figure 7.6	Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Pema Gatshel 2017	26
Figure 7.7	Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Pema Gatshel 2017	27
Figure 7.8	Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Pema Gatshel 2005 and 2017 ..	28
Figure 7.9	Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Pema Gatshel 2017	28

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 Pema Gatsel 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 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 oversee 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 to examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic and social 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 Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the 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 results of the 2017 and 2005 PHCBs.

2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, 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 midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides population data of Pema Gatshel as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

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

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

2.2 Population of Pema Gatshel

The total population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 23,762 (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 130 non-Bhutanese/tourist staying in hotels and a few of those on the move on the census reference day.

The analysis in this Report is based on 23,762 persons since no detailed information was collected from the 130 non-Bhutanese/tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *Gewog*. Of the total 23,632 persons, 11,922 persons (50.4%) are males and (49.6%) are females. The population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag represents 3.2% of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag experienced an increase in population size by 9,898 persons during the intercensal period,

Table 2.1 Distribution of the Population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Pema Gatshel 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Denchi Town	227	113	340
Nganglam Town	2,863	2,555	5,418
Pema Gatshel Town	547	491	1,038
Kherigonpa Town	32	29	61
Yalang Town	29	33	62
Mongling Town	21	17	38
Khothakpa Town	78	68	146
Nangkhor Town	282	240	522
Rural			
Chhimoong	276	288	564
Chongshing	352	419	771
Dungmaed	662	609	1,271
Khar	820	757	1,577
Yurung	516	612	1,128
Nanong	1,056	1,067	2,123
Shumar	1,478	1,648	3,126
Zobel	832	864	1,696
Chhoekhorling	338	365	703
Dechhenling	790	890	1,680
Norboogang	723	645	1,368
Total	11,922	11,710	23,632

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census day

which is an increase of 71.4% between 2005 and 2017. This growth is brought about in part by the delimitation process of the parliamentary and local government constituencies in 2008 where a few *gewogs* of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag were merged into Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag. The population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag prior to the merger in 2005 was 13,864 persons.

Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag ranks twelfth highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

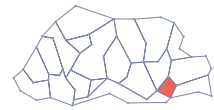
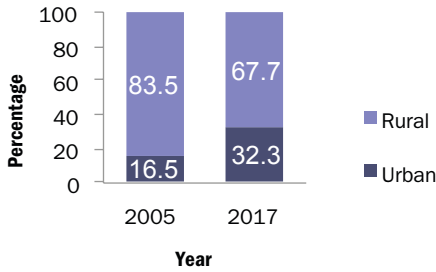


Figure 2.1 Distribution of Population by Area, Pema Gatsel 2005 and 2017



2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 68 persons lived in rural areas while 32 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas and 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag is 32.3%, which is an increase of 15.8 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

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 Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 212 persons. Sex ratio of Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag (number of males for every 100 females) is 101.8, which is lower than the national level of 109.7.

2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and above (elderly population). According to the 2017 PHCB, the child population of Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag was 6,512 persons; 14,812 were in the productive age group, and 2,308 were elderly people.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased from 33.7% to 27.6%, the productive aged population has increased from 58.2% to 62.7%, and the aged population from 8.1% to 9.8%.

2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for 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 young (aged less than 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 total and child dependency ratios for Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 71.9 and 57.9 in 2005 to 59.5 and 44.0 in 2017, while the

age dependency ratio has increased from 13.9 in 2005 to 15.6 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (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 of the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

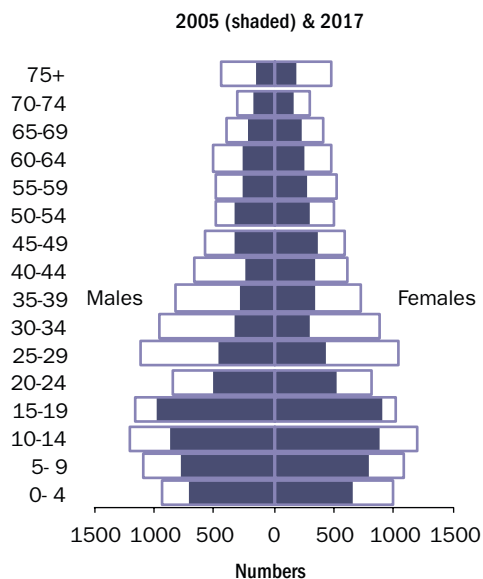
2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

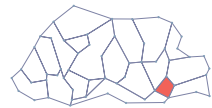
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid which is a usual trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while the elongated bar at the top indicates an increase in the number of elderly people and life expectancy in the country.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), the population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag in all age group has experienced an increase. A major increase among the males is observed between the ages 25-29 and 40-44 years, while among the females, the biggest change is observed between the ages 25-29 and 35-39 years. This change can be attributed to the change in the *Dzongkhag* boundary as part of the delimitation process in 2008.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. The maximum number of population for both the sexes is observed in the age group of 10-14 years. The dip in the bar observed at ages

Figure 2.2 Age Sex Structure of Population, 2005 and 2017





20-24 could be due to out migration or some other factor.

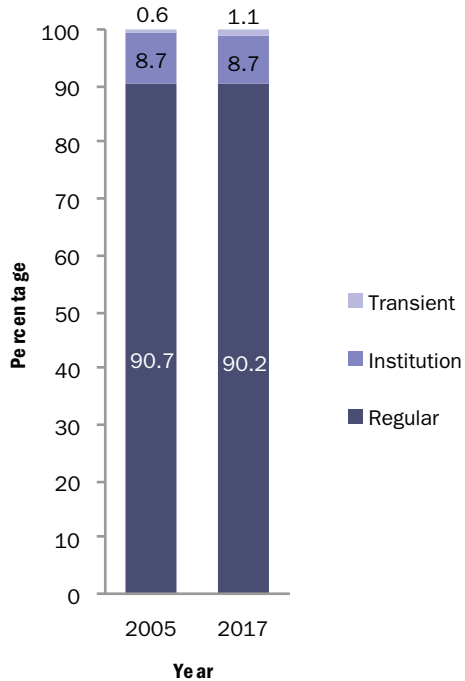
2.9 Population by Type of Household

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 the census night at airports, bus stands, in vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 21,301 persons (90.2%) living in

Figure 2.3 Population by Type of Household, Pema Gatshel 2005 and 2017



regular households, and 2,065 persons (8.7%) in institutional households, while 266 persons (1.1%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population has decreased by 0.1 percentage points while the institutional household population has remained constant. The transient population has increased by 0.5 percentage points (Annex Table A2.4).

Some 15,012 persons (70.5%) of the regular household population live in urban areas while 6,289 persons (29.5%) live in rural areas. Among the towns in Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag, Nganglam Town has 4,475 persons, representing 71.2% of the total regular household

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	3,774	3,540	7,314	51.6	48.4	100.0	107
Denchi Town	172	112	284	60.6	39.4	100.0	154
Nganglam Town	2,650	2,551	5,201	51.0	49.0	100.0	104
Old Pema Gatshel Town	528	491	1,019	51.8	48.2	100.0	108
Kherigonpa Town	32	29	61	52.5	47.5	100.0	110
Yalang Town	26	33	59	44.1	55.9	100.0	79
Mongling Town	20	17	37	54.1	45.9	100.0	118
Khothakpa Town	71	67	138	51.4	48.6	100.0	106
Nangkhor Town	275	240	515	53.4	46.6	100.0	115
Rural	7,548	8,090	15,638	48.3	51.7	100.0	93
Chhimoong	276	288	564	48.9	51.1	100.0	96
Chongshing	352	419	771	45.7	54.3	100.0	84
Dungmaed	638	609	1,247	51.2	48.8	100.0	105
Khar	761	757	1,518	50.1	49.9	100.0	101
Yurung	516	612	1,128	45.7	54.3	100.0	84
Nanong	1,035	1,067	2,102	49.2	50.8	100.0	97
Shumar	1,437	1,648	3,085	46.6	53.4	100.0	87
Zobel	721	790	1,511	47.7	52.3	100.0	91
Chhoechorling	333	365	698	47.7	52.3	100.0	91
Dechhenling	784	890	1,674	46.8	53.2	100.0	88
Norboogang	695	645	1,340	51.9	48.1	100.0	108
Both Areas	11,322	11,630	22,952	49.3	50.7	100.0	97

population living in urban areas and Pema Gatshel Town has 823 persons (13.1%). The least populated town is Mongling Town with just 0.6 % of the total urban regular household population.

Shumar Gewog has the highest number of regular household population at 3,040 persons (20.3%), closely followed by Nanong Gewog and Dechhenling Gewog with 1,984 persons (13.2%) and 1,502 persons (10.0%) respectively. Chhimoong Gewog with 515 persons (3.4%) has the lowest number of regular household population in Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag.

With 200 persons (21.6%), Zobel Gewog has the highest number of persons living in institutional households, followed by 178 persons in Dechhenling

Gewog and 128 persons in Nanong Gewog. Among the urban areas, Nganglam Town with 749 persons, representing 65.7%, has the highest institutional household population, followed by Pema Gatshel Town with 214 persons.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 22,952 persons (Table 2.2). Of these, 11,322 persons were males and 11,630 persons were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 7,314 persons lived in urban area and 15,638 persons in rural area. The total number of non-Bhutanese population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag was 680 persons.

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 are 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 literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. The literacy rate for Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag is based on a total population of 21,247 instead of 21,262 persons aged 6 years and above as 15 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. Some 13,359 persons are literate,

representing a literacy rate of 62.9% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 55.9%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between male and female

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Pema Gatshel 2017

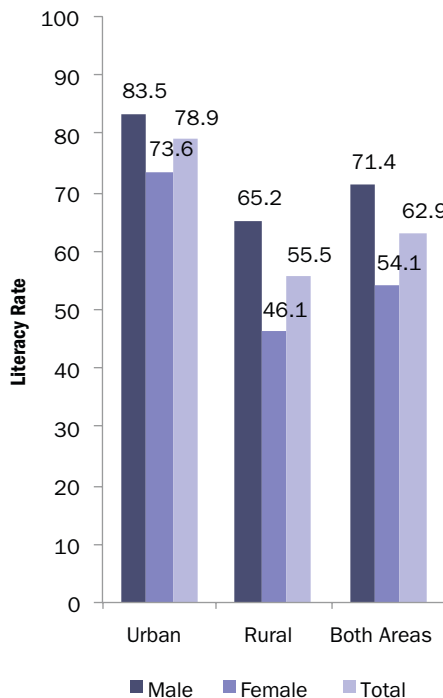


Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Pema Gatshel 2017

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	21,233	3,145	991	933	886	1,239	14,039	100.0%
Currently Attending	6,124	94.3%	93.2%	93.6%	84.5%	33.1%	1.4%	28.8%
Previously Attended	6,253	1.6%	6.0%	5.3%	12.8%	55.9%	37.7%	29.5%
Never Attended	8,856	4.0%	0.8%	1.2%	2.7%	11.0%	60.9%	41.7%

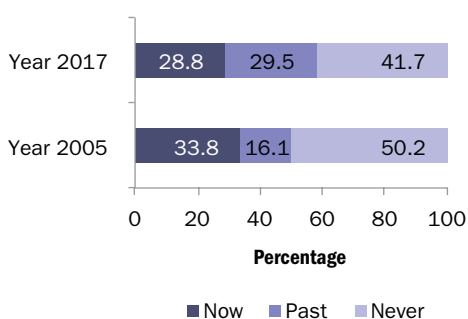
populations with 71.4% of the male population literate as compared to 54.1% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas at 19.1 percentage points as compared to only 9.9 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level for the *Dzongkhag* is substantially higher in urban areas (78.9%) than in rural areas (55.5%).

The literacy rate of Pema Gatshel *Dzongkhag* has increased by about 4.6 percentage points since the first PHCB in 2005 when it was 58.3%.

3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of

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



school attendance by age group in Pema Gatshel *Dzongkhag* is summarized in Table 3.1. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 21,233 persons instead of the 21,262 persons aged 6 years and above found in the *Dzongkhag* as 29 persons did not respond to questions on the status of school attendance. Of these, 28.8% are currently attending school/institute, 29.5% had attended in the past, and 41.7% have never attended school/institute. More than half (60.9%) of those aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (94.3%). The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is higher in urban areas (33.1%) as compared to 26.9% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2).

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all the persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has



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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	12,377	2,837	2,231	5,068	3,953	3,356	7,309	6,790	5,587	100.0%
Non-formal Education	695	0.6%	6.0%	3.0%	3.6%	12.0%	7.4%	2.3%	9.6%	5.6%
ECCD/Daycare	35	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Primary	5,259	34.6%	30.3%	32.7%	49.9%	48.6%	49.3%	43.5%	41.3%	42.5%
Lower Secondary	1,706	13.5%	16.0%	14.6%	12.8%	13.6%	13.2%	13.1%	14.6%	13.8%
Middle Secondary	2,057	20.5%	24.0%	22.1%	12.7%	13.1%	12.8%	15.9%	17.4%	16.6%
Higher Secondary	1,469	15.2%	16.0%	15.6%	9.6%	9.0%	9.3%	11.9%	11.8%	11.9%
Certificates	167	3.2%	2.1%	2.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	1.0%	1.3%
Diploma	175	3.2%	0.7%	2.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.9%	2.1%	0.5%	1.4%
Bachelor's Degree	665	7.4%	3.9%	5.9%	7.2%	2.5%	5.0%	7.3%	3.0%	5.4%
Masters and Above	106	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	0.2%	0.9%	1.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Others	43	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%

declined by 5.0 percentage points, while there is a huge increase in the proportion of population who had attended in the past (13.4 percentage points). In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 8.5 percentage points as it declined from 50.2% in 2005 to 41.7% in 2017.

3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population aged 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed² in Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag. Out of a total population of 12,377 persons who are currently attending school/institute or

had attended in the past, 5,259 persons have completed grades between 0³ to 6 (primary level), 1,706 persons completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary level), 2,057 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary level) and 1,469 persons completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary level). About 665 persons hold bachelor's degrees and only 106 persons have completed their master's degrees and above.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportion completed the primary level (42.5%), followed by middle and lower secondary levels at 16.6% and 13.8% respectively. About 1.0% have completed their master's degrees and above and 5.4% have their bachelor's degrees.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 157 persons completed the pre-primary level and/or ECCD.

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, Pema Gatshel 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	906	105	6	111	707	88	795	812	94	100.0%
Monastic Public	149	54.3%	16.7%	52.3%	10.6%	18.2%	11.4%	16.3%	18.1%	16.4%
Monastic Private	198	5.7%	16.7%	6.3%	20.4%	53.4%	24.0%	18.5%	51.1%	21.9%
Gomchen/Laymonks	535	38.1%	66.7%	39.6%	68.0%	11.4%	61.8%	64.2%	14.9%	59.1%
Other	24	1.9%	0.0%	1.8%	1.0%	17.0%	2.8%	1.1%	16.0%	2.6%

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 Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag. Out of 21,262 persons aged 6 years and above,

only 906 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 16.4% attend public monasteries and 21.9% study in private monasteries. Some 59.1% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 88.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

⁴ Traditional learning refers monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks 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 condition from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 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.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex, and cause of death of the deceased including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group (WG) 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 Pema Gatshel is 21 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth by area of residence.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Pema Gatshel is 93.1.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Pema Gatshel is 14.3, which is a reduction from 18.3 in 2005. The CBR for the urban areas in Pema Gatshel is 20.1 and for the rural areas is 11.6.

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 Pema Gatshel is 59.3, a reduction from 77.7 in 2005.

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 Pema Gatshel is 88.4, which is a significant reduction from 128.6 in 2005.

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 Pema Gatshel is 1.9 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the census reference day. The TFR for the urban areas is 2.0 and for the rural areas is 1.8 per woman. The TFR for Pema Gatshel has reduced from 2.8 in 2005 to 1.9 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 Pema Gatshel is 7.8. It remained unchanged over the last 12 years. The CDR for the urban areas is 5.8 and for the rural areas is 8.8.

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 Pema Gatshel, it is 26.6, a decrease from 36.8 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1–4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Pema Gatshel's CMR is 20.7, an increase from 12.3 in 2005.

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 Pema Gatshel is 47.3, a slight decrease from 49.0 in 2005.

4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for Pema Gatshel according to the cut-off recommended by WG is 2.8%. 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 Dechhenling Gewog (6.1%), while the lowest is in Khothakpa Town (0.7%).

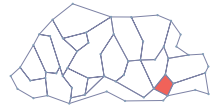


Table 4.1 Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/
Town, Pema Gatshel 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Denchi Town	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ngangjam Town	1.0	1.3	1.1
Old Pema Gatshel Town	0.9	0.6	0.8
Kherigonpa Town	6.3	3.4	4.9
Yalang Town	6.9	0.0	3.2
Mongling Town	4.8	0.0	2.6
Khothakpa Town	0.0	1.5	0.7
Nangkhor Town	1.1	0.4	0.8
Chhimoong	4.0	2.4	3.2
Chongshing	5.1	4.8	4.9
Dungmaed	2.6	2.8	2.7
Khar	2.9	2.9	2.9
Yurung	4.7	4.2	4.4
Nanong	2.8	2.2	2.5
Shumar	2.6	3.1	2.8
Zobel	4.0	2.3	3.1
Chhoechorling	5.3	6.0	5.7
Dechhenling	5.1	7.1	6.1
Norboogang	3.7	4.3	4.0
Total	2.7	2.9	2.8

Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for the country 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, 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 aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag. The *Dzongkhag* has 17,120 persons within the working-age population category (15 years and above): 8,703 are males; and 8,417 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 31.8%, and in rural areas, it is 68.2%. Of the total working-age population, 10,992 persons (64.2%)

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	6,455	4,537	3,060	7,932	10,992
Economically Inactive	2,248	3,880	2,388	3,740	6,128
Both Active and Inactive	8,703	8,417	5,448	11,672	17,120
	Percent				
Economically Active	74.2	53.9	56.2	68.0	64.2
Economically Inactive	25.8	46.1	43.8	32.0	35.8
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

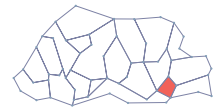


Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Pema Gatshel 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	74.1	34.4	56.2	74.2	62.0	68.0	74.2	53.9	64.2
Unemployment Rate	2.0	4.0	2.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4

are economically active or in 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 6,128 (35.8%), are economically inactive typically because they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

5.2 Labor Force Rate

The labour force participation rate is high among males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is high among the males than the females. The overall unemployment rate for Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag is 1.4%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (4%) is higher than males (2%), while in rural areas, the rate is slightly higher for males (1.1%) than females (0.8%).

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*, meaning 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 though the Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth.' 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 on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

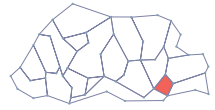
An in-migrant: a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

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 day of the census.

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 is taken as the person's birthplace. Migrants and non-migrants are classified based on the place of birth.

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



6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 8,302 persons are migrants in Pema Gatsel, which means that they have moved from their *gewog*/town of birth and are currently residing in Pema Gatsel. Out of these migrants, 5,069 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 16,081

persons have migrated out of Pema Gatsel to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 5.6%, urban to rural migrants is 1.6%, rural to urban migrants is 19.1%, and rural to rural migrants is 10.0%.

Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of the 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 results from the Census for Pema Gatshel 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; ownership of assets; and availing of health facilities.

The section is 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 6,075 regular households in Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag as of 2017. This is a substantial increase (106.8%) from 2,937 regular households in 2005. This increase is due to the inclusion of more *gewogs* in the *Dzongkhag* after the delimitation exercise carried out for the 2008 elections as well as the commencement of the Dungsam Cement Project. Nganglam Town has the largest number of households while Mongling Town has the smallest. The average household

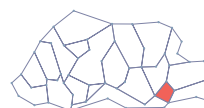
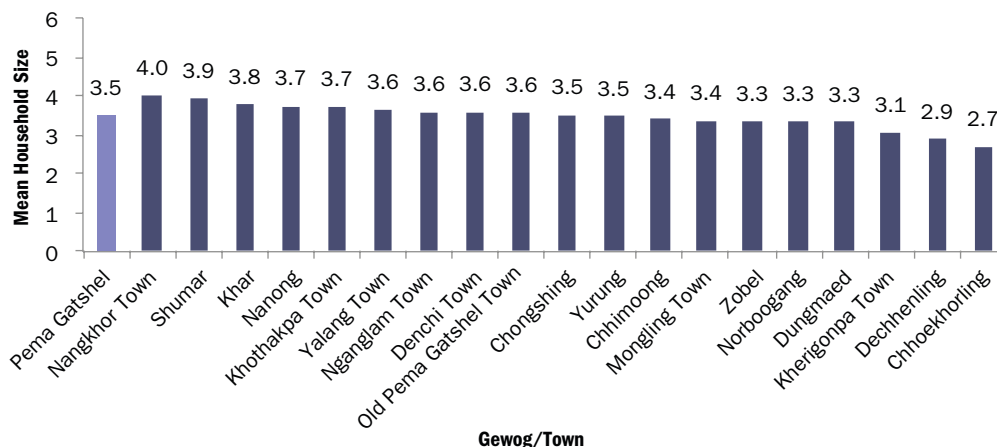


Figure 7.1 Mean Household Size by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 2017



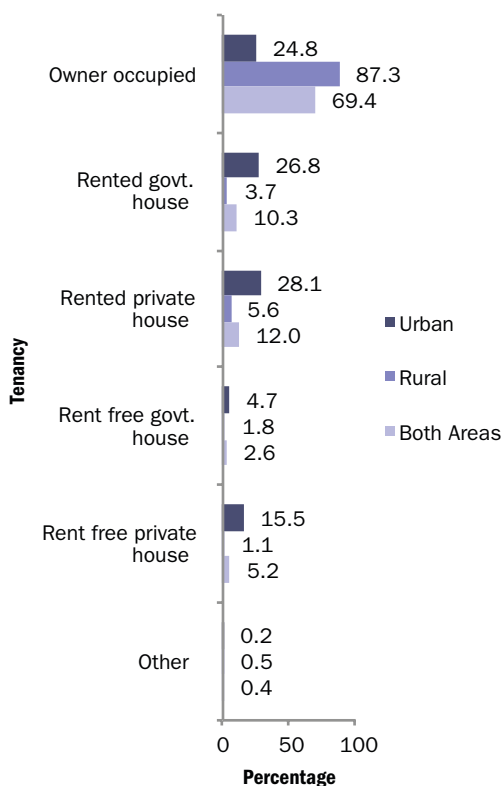
size⁵ in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.5 persons from 4.3 persons in the 2005 PHCB. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. At 4.0, the mean household size is highest in Nangkhor Town, while the lowest is in Chhoekhorling *Gewog* with 2.7 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 7 in 10 households in Pema Gatsel *Dzongkhag* own their housing units. In rural areas, 87.3% of the households reside in their own housing units,

Figure 7.2 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Pema Gatshel 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.

9.3% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 24.8% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than half are tenants (54.9%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The 2017 PHCB 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 Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.3 persons per room)

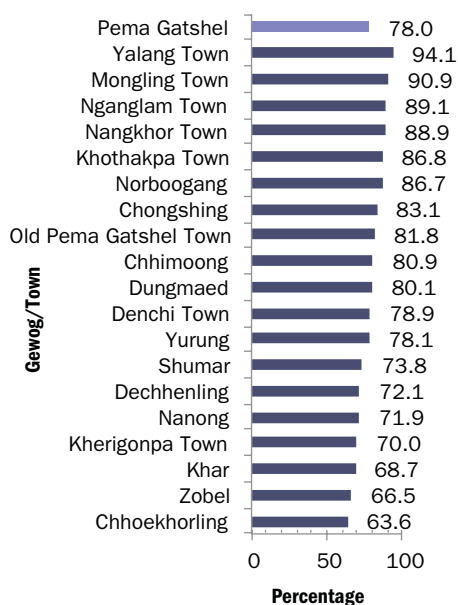
The main toilet facility in the *Dzongkhag* is flush toilet with some 69.6% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (82.9%) than in rural areas (64.2%) use flush toilets. It is important to note that 2.5% of households do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is slightly higher in rural (3.3%) than in urban areas (0.4%).

Additionally, 78.0% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab, or composting

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.2	3.6	1.1	1,738
Rural	2.6	3.5	1.3	4,337
Both Areas	2.8	3.5	1.3	6,075

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



toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households reported to having flush toilet somewhere else, pit latrine without slab, long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Yalang Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 94.1%, while Chhoekhorling Gewog recorded the lowest at 63.6% (Figure 7.3).

A fifth of the households (1,334) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities as of 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to

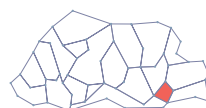
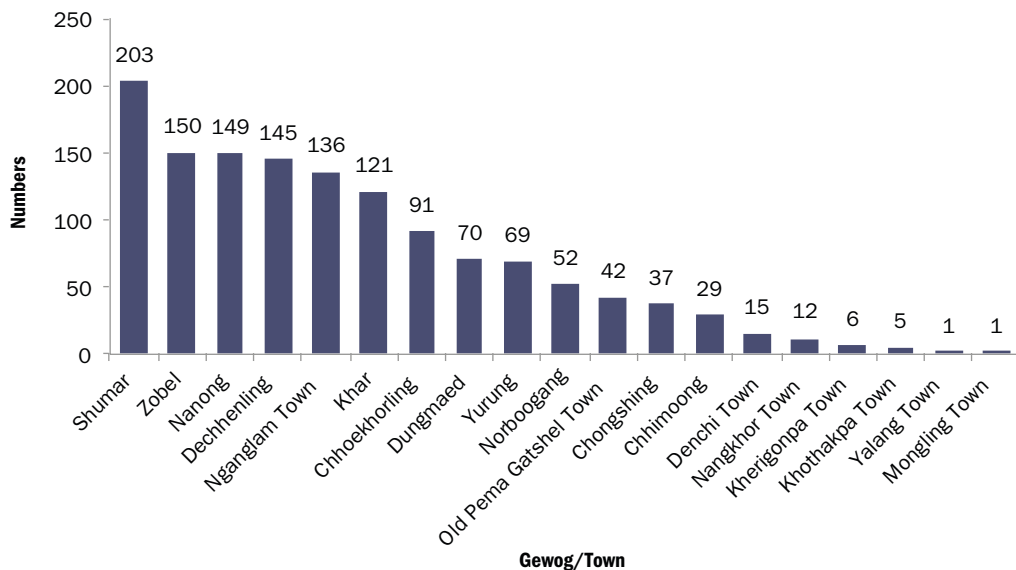


Figure 7.4 Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 2017



sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Shumar Gewog had 203 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Mongling Town had only 1 household (Figure 7.4).

Some 40% of households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (52.0%) than in urban areas (11.6%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (89.4%), followed by planks/shingles (4.1%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (56.1%) followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (38.3%).

7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag use electricity (97.0%) for lighting, though a few households still use kerosene (1.8%) and solar energy (0.2%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.7%) and rural areas (96.4%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (2.6%) than in urban areas (0.6%).

Most households in Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.3%) in combination with LPG (90.2%) while the usage of other sources

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Main Material for Wall						
Area	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	Total
Urban	4.8	27.2	11.6	39.8	16.7	1,738
Rural	2.3	25.4	52.0	10.1	10.3	4,337
Both Areas	3.0	25.9	40.4	18.6	12.1	6,075
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	1.2	93.7	2.6	2.5	1,738	
Rural	5.2	87.7	2.6	4.6	4,337	
Both Areas	4.1	89.4	2.6	4.0	6,075	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	18.8	0.6	79.3	1.3	1,738	
Rural	71.0	2.8	21.8	4.4	4,337	
Both Areas	56.1	2.2	38.3	3.5	6,075	

of fuel is negligible. However, 54.8% of households use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 97.5% of the total households. In addition, 1.6% of households use protected well/protected

spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 99.1% of households in Pema Gatshel have access to those, which is higher than the access rate of 87.0% in 2005. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (59.0%) than in rural areas

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

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator			Total
						Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	98.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,738
Rural	96.4	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	4,337
Both Areas	97.0	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	6,075
Main Source of Energy for Cooking									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	99.3	0.2	3.2	0.3	90.2	0.1	1,738		
Rural	93.5	1.8	54.8	1.8	37.7	0.4	4,337		
Both Areas	95.1	1.3	40.1	1.4	52.7	0.3	6,075		

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Pema Gatsel 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	59.0	40.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	1,738	
Rural	15.0	81.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	4,337	
Both Areas	27.6	69.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	6,075	

(15.0%). About 0.5% of the households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100%) in Denchi, Yalang, Khothakpa, Nangkor, Mongling, and old Pema Gatsel towns, and Chhimoong Gewog have access to improved sources of drinking water while Kherigonpa Town (95.0%) and Khar Gewog (97.2%) have the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 0.9% or some 54 households depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Khar Gewog had 11 households without access to improved drinking water sources while one gewog and 6 towns in the *Dzongkhag* had no household without improved drinking water source (Figure 7.6).

About 76.0% of the housing units have reliable 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 (1445) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Shumar Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable water supply at 236 households while Denchi Town and Nangkhor Town had the lowest (Figure 7.7).

About 2.0% of households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel for at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

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,

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Figure 7.5 Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 2017

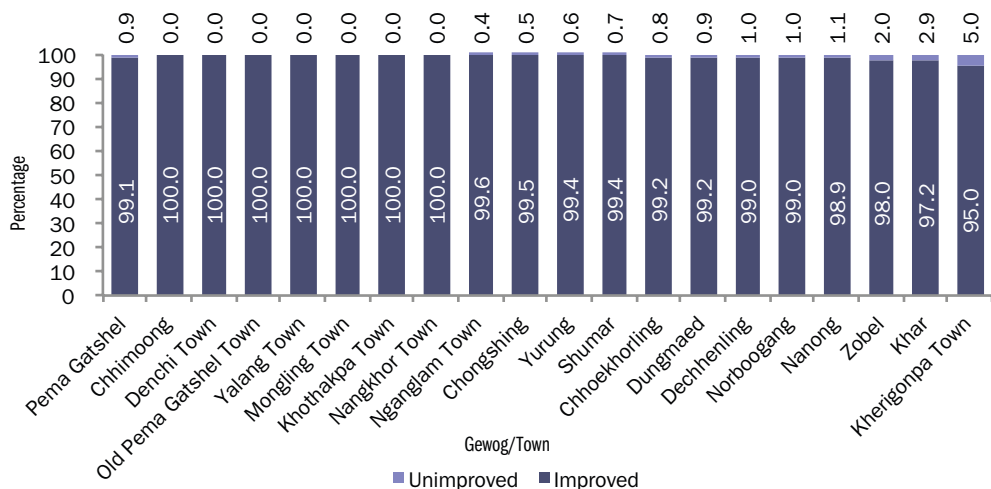
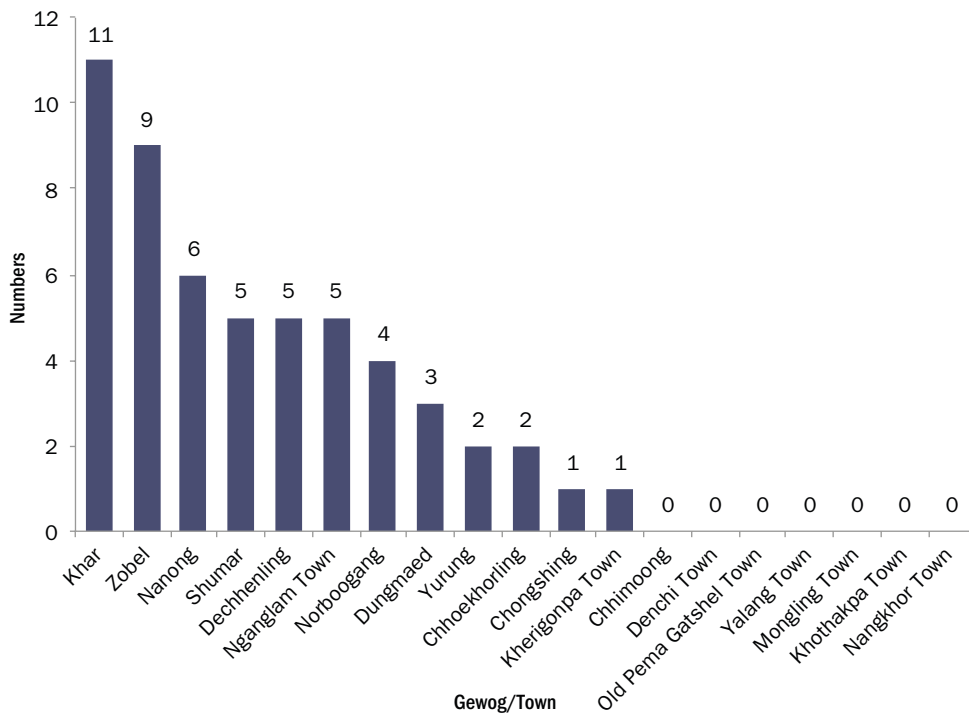


Figure 7.6 Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 2017



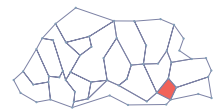
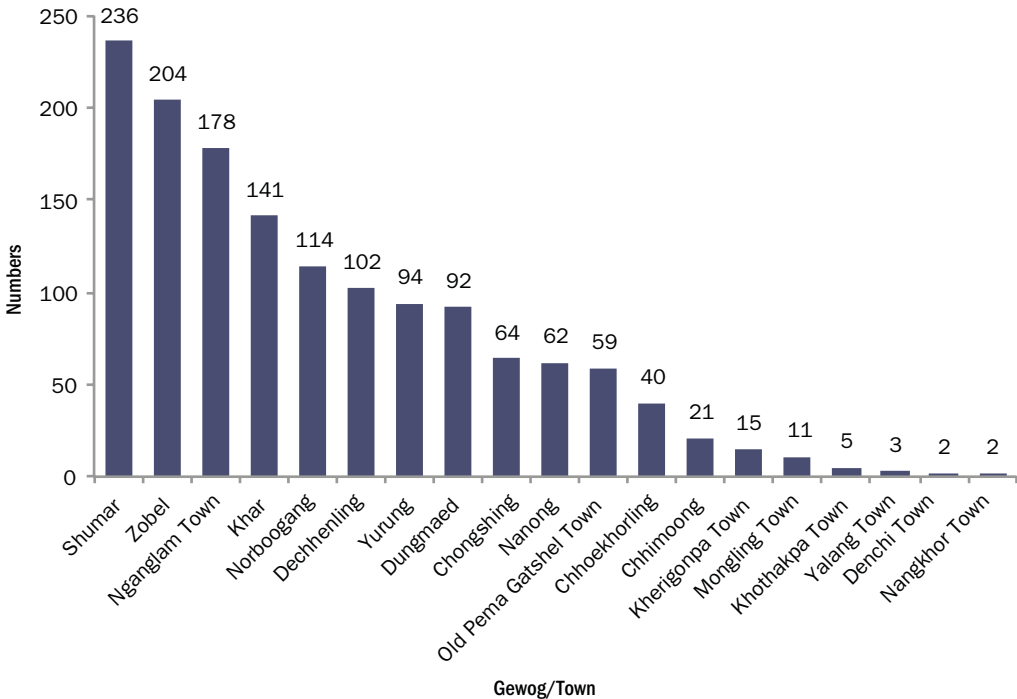


Figure 7.7 Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 2017



television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Table A7.13-A7.15.

7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

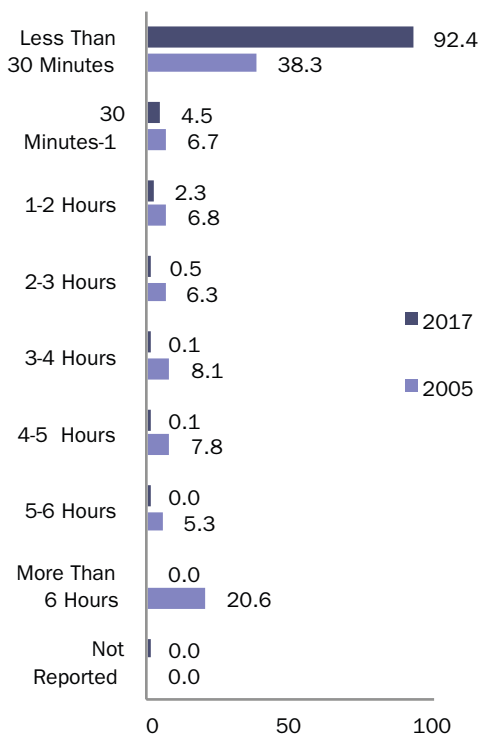
The majority (92.4%) of households have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (38.3%). However, there are some households (0.1%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel between 4 to 5 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (89.0%) availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 66.3% stated that they did not require health services, 13.1% stated that the health facilities were too far and 8.1% reported to having no time.

7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 5.0% of all households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among

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



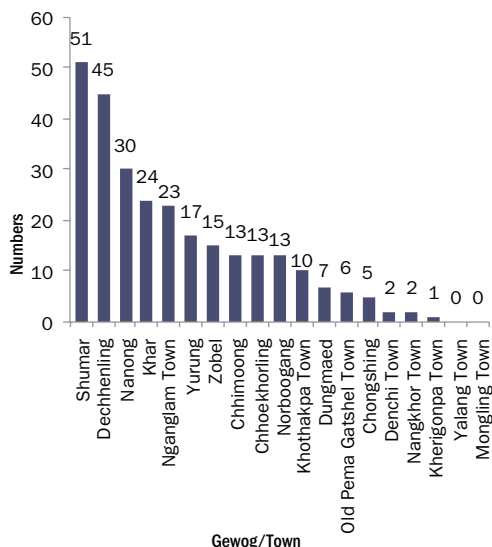
households is higher in rural areas (5.4%) than in urban areas (2.5%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 277 households (4.6%) that experienced food insufficiency, Shumar Gewog had 51 households while Yalang and Mongling towns had no household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.5	97.4	0.1	1,738
Rural	5.4	94.6	0.0	4,337
Both Areas	4.6	95.4	0.0	6,075

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



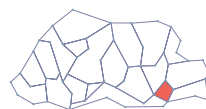


ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

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)
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

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
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.		
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, Peme Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
PEMA GATSHEL	11,922	11,710	23,632	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.8
Urban	4,079	3,546	7,625	53.5	46.5	100.0	115.0
Denchi Town	227	113	340	66.8	33.2	100.0	200.9
Nganglam Town	2,863	2,555	5,418	52.8	47.2	100.0	112.1
Old Pema Gatsel Town	547	491	1,038	52.7	47.3	100.0	111.4
Kherigonpa Town	32	29	61	52.5	47.5	100.0	110.3
Yalang Town	29	33	62	46.8	53.2	100.0	87.9
Mongling Town	21	17	38	55.3	44.7	100.0	123.5
Khothakpa Town	78	68	146	53.4	46.6	100.0	114.7
Nangkhor Town	282	240	522	54.0	46.0	100.0	117.5
Rural	7,843	8,164	16,007	49.0	51.0	100.0	96.1
Chhimoong	276	288	564	48.9	51.1	100.0	95.8
Chongshing	352	419	771	45.7	54.3	100.0	84.0
Dungmaed	662	609	1,271	52.1	47.9	100.0	108.7
Khar	820	757	1,577	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Yurung	516	612	1,128	45.7	54.3	100.0	84.3
Nanong	1,056	1,067	2,123	49.7	50.3	100.0	99.0
Shumar	1,478	1,648	3,126	47.3	52.7	100.0	89.7
Zobel	832	864	1,696	49.1	50.9	100.0	96.3
Chhoekhorling	338	365	703	48.1	51.9	100.0	92.6
Dechhenling	790	890	1,680	47.0	53.0	100.0	88.8
Norboogang	723	645	1,368	52.9	47.1	100.0	112.1

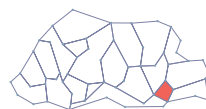
Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Age																
	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+	All Ages
PEMA GATSEL	1,940	2,163	2,409	2,164	1,654	2,162	1,849	1,546	1,279	1,177	991	1,012	978	793	603	912	23,632
Urban	765	702	710	981	773	1,066	752	546	374	270	201	120	121	86	73	85	7,625
Denchi Town	21	21	21	35	58	49	17	24	29	21	15	8	6	7	3	5	340
Nganglam Town	556	468	491	623	597	828	574	395	237	190	134	76	87	58	46	58	5,418
Old Pema Gatsel Town	104	97	117	165	85	118	85	61	62	43	31	17	15	10	18	10	1,038
Kherigonpa Town	5	9	1	9	5	5	7	2	9	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	61
Yalang Town	9	8	7	6	2	6	7	7	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	62
Mongling Town	3	10	1	1	1	3	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	38
Khothakpa Town	13	28	11	18	5	14	18	11	10	5	8	2	0	0	1	2	146
Nangkhor Town	54	61	61	124	20	43	38	44	20	9	11	9	8	9	2	9	522
Rural	1,175	1,461	1,699	1,183	881	1,096	1,097	1,000	905	907	790	892	857	707	530	827	16,007
Chhimoong	38	46	61	40	21	32	29	37	37	44	31	31	44	22	18	33	564
Chongshing	46	57	88	51	28	33	41	52	43	37	38	47	52	40	49	69	771
Dungmaed	87	99	128	84	61	89	96	75	77	71	70	72	93	60	43	66	1,271
Khar	103	144	180	140	93	96	102	96	72	97	72	82	65	79	58	98	1,577
Yurung	86	90	136	113	70	62	74	69	51	50	50	62	62	46	51	56	1,128
Nanong	171	210	255	201	114	137	138	106	123	140	104	105	110	66	58	85	2,123
Shumar	271	348	365	291	168	220	224	204	175	135	117	157	133	119	80	119	3,126
Zobel	135	146	191	128	125	142	121	111	88	85	84	83	70	75	44	68	1,696
ChhoeKhorling	31	45	20	14	38	42	56	47	40	55	45	66	59	57	34	54	703
Dechenling	104	142	178	65	81	129	105	95	111	109	110	119	90	78	58	106	1,680
Norboogang	103	134	97	56	82	114	111	108	88	84	69	68	79	65	37	73	1,368

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.3** Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Peme Gatsel 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	
PEMA GATSHEL	6,512	14,812	2,308	23,632	59.5	44.0	15.6	35.4
Urban	2,177	5,204	244	7,625	46.5	41.8	4.7	11.2
Denchi Town	63	262	15	340	29.8	24.0	5.7	23.8
Nganglam Town	1,515	3,741	162	5,418	44.8	40.5	4.3	10.7
Old Pema Gatsel Town	318	682	38	1,038	52.2	46.6	5.6	11.9
Kherigonpa Town	15	44	2	61	38.6	34.1	4.5	13.3
Yalang Town	24	36	2	62	72.2	66.7	5.6	8.3
Mongling Town	14	22	2	38	72.7	63.6	9.1	14.3
Khothakpa Town	52	91	3	146	60.4	57.1	3.3	5.8
Nangkhor Town	176	326	20	522	60.1	54.0	6.1	11.4
Rural	4,335	9,608	2,064	16,007	66.6	45.1	21.5	47.6
Chhimoong	145	346	73	564	63.0	41.9	21.1	50.3
Chongshing	191	422	158	771	82.7	45.3	37.4	82.7
Dungmaed	314	788	169	1,271	61.3	39.8	21.4	53.8
Khar	427	915	235	1,577	72.3	46.7	25.7	55.0
Yurung	312	663	153	1,128	70.1	47.1	23.1	49.0
Nanong	636	1,278	209	2,123	66.1	49.8	16.4	32.9
Shumar	984	1,824	318	3,126	71.4	53.9	17.4	32.3
Zobel	472	1,037	187	1,696	63.5	45.5	18.0	39.6
Chhoekhorling	96	462	145	703	52.2	20.8	31.4	151.0
Dechhenling	424	1,014	242	1,680	65.7	41.8	23.9	57.1
Norboogang	334	859	175	1,368	59.3	38.9	20.4	52.4

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
PEMA GATSHEL	21,301	2,065	266	23,632	90.1	8.7	1.1	100.0
Urban	6,289	1,140	196	7,625	82.5	15.0	2.6	100.0
Denchi Town	255	85	0	340	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Nganglam Town	4,475	749	194	5,418	82.6	13.8	3.6	100.0
Old Pema Gatshel Town	823	214	1	1,038	79.3	20.6	0.1	100.0
Kherigonpa Town	61	0	0	61	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Yalang Town	62	0	0	62	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mongling Town	37	0	1	38	97.4	0.0	2.6	100.0
Khothakpa Town	142	4	0	146	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
Nangkhor Town	434	88	0	522	83.1	16.9	0.0	100.0
Rural	15012	925	70	16007	93.8	5.8	0.4	100.0
Chhimoong	515	39	10	564	91.3	6.9	1.8	100.0
Chongshing	771	0	0	771	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dungmaed	1,169	97	5	1,271	92.0	7.6	0.4	100.0
Khar	1,460	117	0	1,577	92.6	7.4	0.0	100.0
Yurung	1,091	31	6	1,128	96.7	2.7	0.5	100.0
Nanong	1,984	128	11	2,123	93.5	6.0	0.5	100.0
Shumar	3,040	56	30	3,126	97.2	1.8	1.0	100.0
Zobel	1,496	200	0	1,696	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0
Chhoekhorling	678	17	8	703	96.4	2.4	1.1	100.0
Dechhenling	1,502	178	0	1,680	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0
Norboogang	1,306	62	0	1,368	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

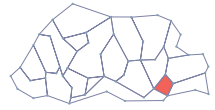


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Peme Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

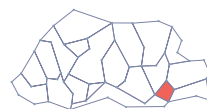
Gewog/Town	Age																	All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
URBAN																		
PEMA GATSHEL																		
Denchi Town	21	21	21	35	58	49	17	24	29	21	15	8	6	7	3	5	340	
Male	11	14	12	19	44	34	12	18	22	13	9	6	4	5	2	2	227	
Female	10	7	9	16	14	15	5	6	7	8	6	2	2	2	1	3	113	
Nganglam Town	556	468	491	623	597	828	574	395	237	190	134	76	87	58	46	58	5,418	
Male	264	229	234	318	302	449	331	237	145	123	78	38	39	30	20	26	2,863	
Female	292	239	257	305	295	379	243	158	92	67	56	38	48	28	26	32	2,555	
Old Pema Gatshel Town	104	97	117	165	85	118	85	61	62	43	31	17	15	10	18	10	1,038	
Male	53	59	69	79	42	60	40	35	31	26	21	7	8	3	8	6	547	
Female	51	38	48	86	43	58	45	26	31	17	10	10	7	7	10	4	491	
Kherigonpa Town	5	9	1	9	5	5	7	2	9	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	61	
Male	2	4	0	6	2	2	6	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	32	
Female	3	5	1	3	3	3	1	1	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	29	
Yalang Town	9	8	7	6	2	6	7	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	62	
Male	5	4	3	3	1	2	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	29	
Female	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	33	
Mongling Town	3	10	1	1	1	3	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	38	
Male	0	6	1	1	0	1	5	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	21	
Female	3	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	17	
Khothakpa Town	13	28	11	18	5	14	18	11	10	5	8	2	0	0	1	2	146	
Male	5	15	6	14	1	6	9	4	6	4	4	1	0	0	1	2	78	
Female	8	13	5	4	4	8	9	7	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	68	
Nangkhor Town	54	61	61	124	20	43	38	44	20	9	11	9	8	9	2	9	522	
Male	32	36	30	78	11	17	15	24	11	5	5	4	5	2	2	5	282	
Female	22	25	31	46	9	26	23	20	9	4	6	5	3	7	0	4	240	
RURAL																		
Chhimoong	38	46	61	40	21	32	29	37	37	44	31	31	44	22	18	33	564	
Male	25	16	34	21	8	17	15	16	23	19	15	15	20	9	7	16	276	
Female	13	30	27	19	13	15	14	21	14	25	16	16	24	13	11	17	288	
Chongshing	46	57	88	51	28	33	41	52	43	37	38	47	52	40	49	69	771	
Male	21	33	43	22	11	14	12	22	24	16	18	18	27	17	22	32	352	
Female	25	24	45	29	17	19	29	30	19	21	20	29	25	23	27	37	419	

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Peme Gatshel 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+		
Dungmaed	87	99	128	84	61	89	96	75	77	71	70	72	93	60	43	66	1,271	
Male	36	46	69	47	34	50	62	45	35	35	25	34	53	34	25	29	662	
Female	51	53	59	37	27	39	34	30	42	33	45	38	40	26	18	37	609	
Khar	103	144	180	140	93	96	102	96	72	97	72	82	65	79	58	98	1,577	
Male	49	68	98	80	51	65	43	55	38	46	31	39	43	38	33	43	820	
Female	54	76	82	60	42	31	59	41	34	51	41	43	22	41	25	55	757	
Yurung	86	90	136	113	70	62	74	69	51	50	50	62	62	46	51	56	1,128	
Male	39	39	67	60	25	27	37	27	22	16	21	29	34	17	25	31	516	
Female	47	51	69	53	45	35	37	42	29	34	29	33	28	29	26	25	612	
Nanong	171	210	255	201	114	137	138	106	123	140	104	105	110	66	58	85	2,123	
Male	78	115	117	105	62	71	64	52	52	66	55	52	54	38	28	47	1,056	
Female	93	95	138	96	52	66	74	54	71	74	49	53	56	28	30	38	1,067	
Shumar	271	348	365	291	168	220	224	204	175	135	117	157	133	119	80	119	3,126	
Male	138	153	181	139	79	89	111	96	79	62	60	71	71	66	33	50	1,478	
Female	133	195	184	152	89	131	113	108	96	73	57	86	62	53	47	69	1,648	
Zobel	135	146	191	128	125	142	121	111	88	85	84	83	70	75	44	68	1,696	
Male	60	83	94	63	65	65	55	57	48	36	32	41	35	38	24	36	832	
Female	75	63	97	65	60	77	66	54	40	49	52	42	35	37	20	32	864	
Chhoekhoring	31	45	20	14	38	42	56	47	40	55	45	66	59	57	34	54	703	
Male	15	27	9	9	18	24	24	23	18	28	21	32	28	26	15	21	338	
Female	16	18	11	5	20	18	32	24	22	27	24	34	31	31	19	33	365	
Dechhenling	104	142	178	65	81	129	105	95	111	109	110	119	90	78	58	106	1,680	
Male	40	67	89	39	35	66	59	48	56	42	51	54	40	30	30	44	790	
Female	64	75	89	26	46	63	46	47	55	67	59	65	50	48	28	62	890	
Norboogang	103	134	97	56	82	114	111	108	88	84	69	68	79	65	37	73	1,368	
Male	63	64	49	42	43	56	58	59	54	37	33	37	39	35	17	37	723	
Female	40	70	48	14	39	58	53	49	34	47	36	31	40	30	20	36	645	
BOTH AREAS																		
Male	936	1,078	1,205	1,145	834	1,115	961	824	670	579	481	482	501	390	293	428	11,922	
Female	1,004	1,085	1,204	1,019	820	1,047	888	722	609	599	516	527	475	403	308	484	11,710	
Both Sex	1,940	2,163	2,409	2,164	1,654	2,162	1,849	1,546	1,279	1,178	997	1,009	976	793	601	912	23,632	

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	76	81	157	93	101	194	169	182	351
1	59	59	118	82	93	175	141	152	293
2	92	85	177	132	128	260	224	213	437
3	71	86	157	119	145	264	190	231	421
4	74	82	156	138	144	282	212	226	438
5	79	78	157	137	136	273	216	214	430
6	79	60	139	135	157	292	214	217	431
7	80	60	140	157	149	306	237	209	446
8	58	72	130	124	160	284	182	232	414
9	71	65	136	158	148	306	229	213	442
10	70	53	123	142	163	305	212	216	428
11	55	57	112	155	158	313	210	215	425
12	81	83	164	194	203	397	275	286	561
13	66	76	142	185	156	341	251	232	483
14	83	86	169	174	169	343	257	255	512
15	94	93	187	145	134	279	239	227	466
16	98	94	192	153	122	275	251	216	467
17	129	115	244	148	111	259	277	226	503
18	104	85	189	100	96	196	204	181	385
19	93	76	169	81	93	174	174	169	343
20	77	70	147	84	79	163	161	149	310
21	76	67	143	59	70	129	135	137	272
22	72	68	140	93	86	179	165	154	319
23	76	82	158	90	100	190	166	182	348
24	102	83	185	105	115	220	207	198	405
25	120	95	215	108	115	223	228	210	438
26	116	121	237	105	96	201	221	217	438
27	128	109	237	104	109	213	232	218	450
28	107	95	202	118	116	234	225	211	436
29	100	75	175	109	116	225	209	191	400
30	115	78	193	124	132	256	239	210	449
31	72	63	135	113	112	225	185	175	360
32	83	76	159	109	106	215	192	182	374
33	78	61	139	103	108	211	181	169	350
34	73	53	126	91	99	190	164	152	316
35	93	56	149	104	104	208	197	160	357
36	70	48	118	111	112	223	181	160	341
37	66	48	114	101	119	220	167	167	334
38	53	32	85	87	83	170	140	115	255
39	42	38	80	97	82	179	139	120	259
40	71	47	118	122	102	224	193	149	342
41	47	20	67	90	88	178	137	108	245
42	41	34	75	81	81	162	122	115	237
43	34	28	62	84	96	180	118	124	242
44	28	24	52	72	89	161	100	113	213
45	44	18	62	79	93	172	123	111	234

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	36	8	44	85	108	193	121	116	237
47	33	25	58	73	100	173	106	125	231
48	28	28	56	97	110	207	125	138	263
49	31	19	50	72	90	162	103	109	212
50	27	19	46	94	101	195	121	120	241
51	32	17	49	71	85	156	103	102	205
52	20	16	36	73	82	155	93	98	191
53	23	11	34	61	79	140	84	90	174
54	16	20	36	63	81	144	79	101	180
55	14	19	33	84	82	166	98	101	199
56	9	14	23	90	85	175	99	99	198
57	6	7	13	84	105	189	90	112	202
58	18	10	28	73	96	169	91	106	197
59	12	11	23	91	102	193	103	113	216
60	11	11	22	114	123	237	125	134	259
61	13	16	29	82	84	166	95	100	195
62	15	13	28	96	76	172	111	89	200
63	8	7	15	78	67	145	86	74	160
64	12	15	27	74	63	137	86	78	164
65	10	16	26	93	106	199	103	122	225
66	12	7	19	71	56	127	83	63	146
67	7	9	16	66	63	129	73	72	145
68	11	6	17	65	68	133	76	74	150
69	1	7	8	53	66	119	54	73	127
70	10	10	20	57	56	113	67	66	133
71	6	7	13	61	66	127	67	73	140
72	10	8	18	57	65	122	67	73	140
73	5	2	7	43	41	84	48	43	91
74	5	10	15	41	43	84	46	53	99
75	2	6	8	42	46	88	44	52	96
76	3	3	6	36	38	74	39	41	80
77	4	4	8	37	41	78	41	45	86
78	7	3	10	33	43	76	40	46	86
79	4	0	4	36	28	64	40	28	68
80	2	6	8	40	36	76	42	42	84
81	3	1	4	15	26	41	18	27	45
82	2	2	4	21	20	41	23	22	45
83	2	4	6	30	26	56	32	30	62
84	3	5	8	26	29	55	29	34	63
85	1	0	1	17	32	49	18	32	50
86	1	1	2	13	15	28	14	16	30
87	0	1	1	11	13	24	11	14	25
88	1	2	3	7	9	16	8	11	19
89	3	0	3	8	9	17	11	9	20
90	0	3	3	5	4	9	5	7	12
91	1	0	1	3	2	5	4	2	6

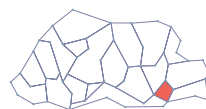


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	2	2	4	2	7	9	4	9	13
93	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9	9
94	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
95	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
96	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	5
97	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
98	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
99	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	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	4,079	3,546	7,625	7,843	8,164	16,007	11,922	11,710	23,632

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshei 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+
CHHIMOONG																	
Chhichoong	6	8	3	11	4	3	5	7	5	3	2	4	7	5	3	6	82
Male	5	3	2	6	4	0	2	3	4	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	42
Female	1	5	1	5	0	3	3	4	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	3	40
Nyasikhar	6	4	4	3	3	7	4	5	9	8	3	4	9	5	1	4	79
Male	4	2	2	3	0	4	4	0	6	5	2	1	4	1	0	0	38
Female	2	2	2	0	3	3	0	5	3	3	1	3	5	4	1	4	41
Loongkholom	4	9	6	6	1	4	4	4	3	2	5	6	3	3	3	3	66
Male	3	4	3	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	3	3	2	0	2	2	30
Female	1	5	3	4	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	36
Chhimoong	18	24	47	14	12	14	13	17	20	26	14	12	22	6	9	15	283
Male	11	7	26	6	3	8	7	10	12	12	5	7	10	4	2	8	138
Female	7	17	21	8	9	6	6	7	8	14	9	5	12	2	7	7	145
Pangthang_ Redingla	4	1	1	6	1	4	3	4	0	5	7	5	3	3	2	5	54
Male	2	0	0	4	1	3	0	2	0	1	4	3	1	1	2	3	28
Female	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	3	2	2	0	0	2	26
All Chiwogs	38	46	61	40	21	32	29	37	37	44	31	31	44	22	18	33	564
Male	25	16	34	21	8	17	15	16	23	19	15	15	20	9	7	16	276
Female	13	30	27	19	13	15	14	21	14	25	16	16	24	13	11	17	288
CHONGSHING																	
Gooyoom_La_ Nangzor	7	15	9	5	5	6	7	8	9	5	3	11	16	10	9	15	140
Male	3	9	3	2	0	3	1	4	6	1	2	4	9	3	4	6	60
Female	4	6	6	3	5	3	6	4	3	4	1	7	7	7	5	9	80
Thongsa	14	12	32	13	8	11	16	17	13	13	10	14	13	10	9	15	216
Male	6	7	16	5	4	3	5	8	6	4	3	7	6	4	5	5	94
Female	8	5	16	8	4	8	11	9	7	5	7	7	7	6	4	10	122
Maendi	3	11	12	15	5	1	1	10	7	11	7	6	4	3	6	5	107
Male	1	5	4	8	4	1	0	4	4	4	5	2	2	0	3	2	49
Female	2	6	8	7	1	0	1	6	3	7	2	4	2	3	3	3	58

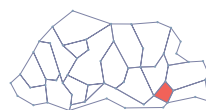


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+
Chongshing_ Jorphoong	5	9	21	11	7	8	10	9	9	8	14	11	13	12	16	25	188
Male	1	6	10	5	2	4	5	2	5	3	7	4	6	6	8	12	86
Female	4	3	11	6	5	4	5	7	4	5	7	7	7	6	8	13	102
Kamri_Yomzor	17	10	14	7	3	7	7	8	5	4	4	5	6	5	9	9	120
Male	10	0	0	2	1	3	1	4	3	4	1	1	4	4	2	7	63
Female	7	0	4	0	2	4	0	4	2	0	3	4	2	0	7	2	57
All Chiwogs	46	57	88	51	28	33	41	52	43	37	38	47	52	40	49	69	771
Male	21	33	43	22	11	14	12	22	24	16	18	18	27	17	22	32	352
Female	25	24	45	29	17	19	29	30	19	21	20	29	25	23	27	37	419
DUNGMAED																	
Serduwa	7	1	0	4	7	6	2	2	6	4	1	6	9	3	3	2	63
Male	3	0	0	3	2	4	1	0	4	1	1	2	5	1	3	1	31
Female	4	1	0	1	5	2	1	2	2	3	0	4	4	2	0	1	32
La-Nyiri_ Thrumchoong	11	21	20	14	8	11	7	16	17	7	16	16	17	13	5	12	211
Male	6	11	11	9	3	6	4	9	8	3	8	7	10	8	3	5	111
Female	5	10	9	5	5	5	3	7	9	4	8	9	7	5	2	7	100
Dungmaed_Zimzor	23	30	40	25	16	27	29	22	21	17	21	29	28	21	18	29	396
Male	9	15	17	16	12	14	16	13	9	6	7	15	18	10	7	13	197
Female	14	15	23	9	4	13	13	9	12	11	14	14	10	11	11	16	199
Woongborang	3	2	0	1	0	3	13	5	2	4	2	5	6	3	4	4	57
Male	0	2	0	1	0	2	9	4	2	2	0	2	3	3	2	2	34
Female	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	2	2	3	3	0	2	2	23
Bangyuel	43	45	68	40	30	42	45	30	31	39	30	16	33	20	13	19	544
Male	18	0	0	18	17	24	32	19	12	26	9	8	17	12	10	8	289
Female	25	0	27	0	13	18	0	11	19	13	21	8	16	0	3	11	255
All Chiwogs	87	99	128	84	61	89	96	75	77	71	70	72	93	60	43	66	1,271
Male	36	46	69	47	34	50	62	45	35	38	25	34	53	34	25	29	662
Female	51	53	59	37	27	39	34	30	42	33	45	38	40	26	18	37	609

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 201

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+
KHAR																	
Khar_Yagyur	30	57	54	38	34	44	34	40	29	38	23	26	19	20	17	25	528
Male	14	23	27	17	21	32	15	29	14	24	12	14	13	10	12	12	289
Female	16	34	27	21	13	12	19	11	15	14	11	12	6	10	5	13	239
Bongmaan	4	2	15	14	3	1	3	1	2	6	2	4	5	4	2	4	72
Male	2	1	12	12	3	0	2	1	2	3	1	1	4	2	0	3	49
Female	2	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	23
Shinangri	24	34	34	26	28	21	24	23	15	24	19	21	16	17	12	31	369
Male	10	21	20	11	10	11	9	12	8	8	9	7	11	8	4	14	173
Female	14	13	14	15	18	10	15	11	7	16	10	14	5	9	8	17	196
Khengzor_Labar	21	30	42	32	11	13	21	18	11	20	18	16	12	20	12	9	306
Male	12	15	18	19	5	9	8	7	7	6	8	10	7	10	7	2	150
Female	9	15	24	13	6	4	13	11	4	14	10	6	5	10	5	7	156
Nagtseri_ Shemshem_Tsebar	24	21	35	30	17	17	20	14	15	9	10	15	13	18	15	29	302
Male	11	0	0	21	12	13	9	6	7	5	1	7	8	8	10	12	159
Female	13	0	14	0	5	4	0	8	8	4	9	8	5	0	5	17	143
All Chiwogs	103	144	180	140	93	96	102	96	72	97	72	82	65	79	58	98	1,577
Male	49	68	98	80	51	65	43	55	38	46	31	39	43	38	33	43	820
Female	54	76	82	60	42	31	59	41	34	51	41	43	22	41	25	55	757
YURUNG																	
Khangma	29	36	52	36	32	28	16	24	23	27	25	28	19	9	13	10	407
Male	14	16	25	18	9	13	7	11	10	10	12	14	13	3	7	5	187
Female	15	20	27	18	23	15	9	13	13	17	13	14	6	6	6	5	220
Bangdala	2	7	8	9	2	2	4	3	4	7	8	10	10	5	4	6	91
Male	2	4	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	2	3	44
Female	0	3	5	4	1	0	1	2	2	4	5	4	8	3	2	3	47
Wanglakhoo_ Thoong-Go	7	10	4	4	2	4	4	8	7	5	2	4	5	8	12	12	98
Male	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	5	8	39
Female	5	7	3	2	1	2	1	6	5	4	2	3	2	5	7	4	59

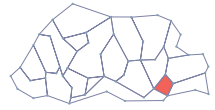


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+
Doongsingma_Thoongkhar	10	8	26	20	7	7	11	10	8	5	4	7	10	12	10	15	170
Male	7	0	11	10	2	4	4	5	3	0	1	2	7	6	4	8	74
Female	3	8	15	10	5	3	7	5	5	5	3	5	3	6	6	7	96
Khominang_Yangkhar	38	29	46	44	27	21	39	24	9	6	11	13	18	12	12	13	362
Male	14	0	0	25	12	6	20	8	5	2	5	6	9	3	7	7	172
Female	24	0	19	0	15	15	0	16	4	4	6	7	9	0	5	6	190
All Chiwogs	86	90	136	113	70	62	74	69	51	50	50	62	62	46	51	56	1,128
Male	39	39	67	60	25	27	37	27	22	16	21	29	34	17	25	31	516
Female	47	51	69	53	45	35	37	42	29	34	29	33	28	29	26	25	612
NANONG																	
Gashighkhar_Tshatshi	52	60	103	66	32	25	39	22	36	40	25	32	32	17	19	20	620
Male	20	33	49	34	16	13	15	11	10	17	18	13	18	11	10	10	298
Female	32	27	54	32	16	12	24	11	26	23	7	19	14	6	9	10	322
Nanong	53	66	80	71	35	57	39	42	45	49	35	28	21	11	12	23	667
Male	29	33	32	36	21	31	19	22	24	24	18	19	11	6	5	12	342
Female	24	33	48	35	14	26	20	20	21	25	17	9	10	5	7	11	325
Raling	13	19	29	16	16	8	11	8	5	9	7	4	14	5	9	9	182
Male	7	15	16	8	11	6	7	2	2	5	2	2	4	5	3	6	101
Female	6	4	13	8	5	2	4	6	3	4	5	2	10	0	6	3	81
Tokarey	13	25	10	10	8	12	12	13	12	14	8	9	10	8	7	13	184
Male	3	12	3	6	5	5	5	7	5	8	5	2	1	5	5	6	83
Female	10	13	7	4	3	7	7	6	7	6	3	7	9	3	2	7	101
Terphu_Woongchhilo	40	40	33	38	23	35	37	21	25	28	29	32	33	25	11	20	470
Male	19	0	0	21	9	16	18	10	11	12	12	16	20	11	5	13	232
Female	21	0	16	0	14	19	0	11	14	16	17	16	13	0	6	7	238
All Chiwogs	171	210	255	201	114	137	138	106	123	140	104	105	110	66	58	85	2,123
Male	78	115	117	105	62	71	64	52	52	66	55	52	54	38	28	47	1,056
Female	93	95	138	96	52	66	74	54	71	74	49	53	56	28	30	38	1,067

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 201

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+
SHUMAR																	
Chongmashing_-- Dagor	10	16	8	9	5	8	11	6	11	10	7	12	17	10	7	15	162
Male	3	6	4	5	1	2	4	4	2	5	3	7	8	5	4	6	69
Female	7	10	4	4	4	6	7	2	9	5	4	5	9	5	3	9	93
Goenpoong_Shali	48	76	66	37	29	32	29	43	37	39	29	46	32	33	26	37	639
Male	26	25	35	21	15	12	13	17	22	17	15	16	17	20	14	14	299
Female	22	51	31	16	14	20	16	26	15	22	14	30	15	13	12	23	340
Nangkor	86	141	156	132	69	74	87	81	67	45	50	57	44	43	27	46	1,205
Male	47	67	87	64	31	33	47	36	23	22	26	25	25	23	8	20	584
Female	39	74	69	68	38	41	40	45	44	23	24	32	19	20	19	26	621
Bartseri	39	40	56	49	19	32	40	25	24	12	15	14	15	10	9	8	407
Male	20	21	21	20	4	15	20	10	9	4	8	7	8	4	3	3	177
Female	19	19	35	29	15	17	20	15	15	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	230
Khothagpa_Yalang	88	75	79	64	46	74	57	49	36	29	16	28	25	23	11	13	713
Male	42	0	0	29	28	27	27	29	23	14	8	16	13	14	4	7	349
Female	46	0	45	0	18	47	0	20	13	15	8	12	12	0	7	6	364
All Chiwogs	271	348	365	291	168	220	224	204	175	135	117	157	133	119	80	119	3,126
Male	138	153	181	139	79	89	111	96	79	62	60	71	71	66	33	50	1,478
Female	133	195	184	152	89	131	113	108	96	73	57	86	62	53	47	69	1,648
ZOBEL																	
Chhoongkhar_-- Pangthangdaza	49	58	53	37	25	30	35	42	33	34	22	19	19	30	18	20	524
Male	18	30	28	16	11	9	17	20	15	13	7	11	9	15	10	10	239
Female	31	28	25	21	14	21	18	22	18	21	15	8	10	15	8	10	285
Zobel	17	17	11	17	19	16	19	15	13	15	16	16	14	12	5	7	229
Male	9	10	5	6	13	6	9	7	8	5	6	9	8	5	5	4	115
Female	8	7	6	11	6	10	10	8	5	10	10	7	6	7	0	3	114

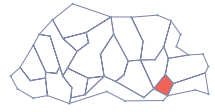


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+
Ngangmalang_ Zorjoog	35	41	116	49	35	51	32	31	21	17	20	26	22	18	12	18	544
Male	15	26	55	28	24	28	13	17	13	8	9	10	10	8	5	10	279
Female	20	15	61	21	11	23	19	14	8	9	11	16	12	10	7	8	265
Raysinang	4	7	1	8	10	5	13	7	3	8	15	9	8	9	4	15	126
Male	1	5	0	6	5	2	6	3	1	4	6	8	3	6	0	9	65
Female	3	2	1	2	5	3	7	4	2	4	9	1	5	3	4	6	61
Maan_Tshelinggor	30	23	10	17	36	40	22	16	18	11	11	13	7	6	5	8	273
Male	17	0	0	7	12	20	10	10	11	6	4	3	5	4	4	3	134
Female	13	0	4	0	24	20	0	6	7	5	7	10	2	0	1	5	139
All Chiwogs	135	146	191	128	125	142	121	111	88	85	84	83	70	75	44	68	1,696
Male	60	83	94	63	65	65	55	57	48	36	32	41	35	38	24	36	832
Female	75	63	97	65	60	77	66	54	40	49	52	42	35	37	20	32	864
CHHOEKHORLING																	
Kerong	2	5	1	1	10	5	3	5	10	11	14	12	9	11	7	11	117
Male	1	5	0	1	6	3	2	3	2	5	8	6	6	3	5	5	61
Female	1	0	1	0	4	2	1	2	8	6	6	6	3	8	2	6	56
Dizama_Shoguri	17	16	15	8	11	12	16	19	12	17	11	13	13	5	5	9	199
Male	7	9	7	5	5	7	6	8	7	11	4	8	6	3	3	3	99
Female	10	7	8	3	6	5	10	11	5	6	7	5	7	2	2	6	100
Yargyewoong	3	6	2	2	2	5	4	0	4	4	4	9	3	6	0	3	57
Male	2	5	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	2	1	5	2	4	0	1	29
Female	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	3	2	3	4	1	2	0	2	28
Chhoeckhorling_ Gazawong	9	18	2	3	14	18	30	22	13	19	14	30	32	35	22	26	307
Male	5	8	1	2	6	9	12	12	8	8	6	12	14	16	7	11	137
Female	4	10	1	1	8	9	18	10	5	11	8	18	18	19	15	15	170
Arden	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	0	0	5	23
Male	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	12
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	4	11

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+
All Chiwogs	31	45	20	14	38	42	56	47	40	55	45	66	59	57	34	54	703
Male	15	27	9	9	18	24	24	23	18	28	21	32	28	26	15	21	338
Female	16	18	11	5	20	18	32	24	22	27	24	34	31	31	19	33	365
DECHHENLING																	
Doongchhilo_ Kholomri	19	7	5	2	11	20	15	22	19	21	29	11	17	15	11	16	240
Male	4	5	2	1	7	9	8	13	10	9	15	5	8	7	5	7	115
Female	15	2	3	1	4	11	7	9	9	12	14	6	9	8	6	9	125
Doongphu_ Shingchongri	21	25	16	6	13	29	21	20	25	25	27	20	24	18	15	22	327
Male	7	12	7	3	4	14	8	10	12	8	9	12	10	5	8	6	135
Female	14	13	9	3	9	15	13	10	13	17	18	8	14	13	7	16	192
Namdagting	5	3	0	1	0	7	4	2	4	3	5	9	4	2	2	6	57
Male	0	1	0	0	0	5	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	28
Female	5	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	3	6	1	1	0	3	29
Dechenling_ Goenpawoong	35	85	155	45	27	47	39	35	35	41	23	48	28	26	16	44	729
Male	12	40	80	27	11	27	21	14	20	16	12	18	9	13	8	18	346
Female	23	45	75	18	16	20	18	21	15	25	11	30	19	13	8	26	383
Goishing_ Ridzommo	19	19	2	8	19	20	17	10	14	14	12	24	8	10	10	13	219
Male	13	0	0	6	8	8	12	7	7	5	6	11	5	2	3	7	108
Female	6	0	2	0	11	12	0	3	7	9	6	13	3	0	7	6	111
Bidoongri_ Yangmalashing	5	3	0	3	11	6	9	6	14	5	14	7	9	7	4	5	108
Male	4	1	0	2	5	3	7	3	5	2	7	5	5	2	4	3	58
Female	1	2	0	1	6	3	2	3	9	3	7	2	4	5	0	2	50
All Chiwogs	104	142	178	65	81	129	105	95	111	109	110	119	90	78	58	106	1,680
Male	40	67	89	39	35	66	59	48	56	42	51	54	40	30	30	44	790
Female	64	75	89	26	46	63	46	47	55	67	59	65	50	48	28	62	890

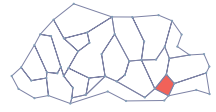


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+
NORBOOGANG																	
Norboogang_ Rinchenzor	19	40	27	9	16	19	34	42	29	24	20	18	18	15	12	15	357
Male	12	18	13	6	6	10	20	24	17	11	9	7	12	8	4	5	182
Female	7	22	14	3	10	9	14	18	12	13	11	11	6	7	8	10	175
Nyingshingborang	8	26	22	22	9	19	14	12	15	3	4	14	9	2	4	6	189
Male	5	11	14	22	5	9	5	9	10	1	2	6	5	1	2	3	110
Female	3	15	8	0	4	10	9	3	5	2	2	8	4	1	2	3	79
Tshaelshingzor	16	27	12	5	12	8	13	18	15	15	8	8	5	6	3	7	178
Male	9	11	3	5	10	3	5	9	9	6	4	5	2	4	1	3	89
Female	7	16	9	0	2	5	8	9	6	9	4	3	3	2	2	4	89
Gashari	26	29	16	10	16	21	16	17	13	15	15	10	24	12	10	15	265
Male	18	17	9	2	6	12	6	9	5	9	7	8	10	7	6	9	140
Female	8	12	7	8	10	9	10	8	8	6	8	2	14	5	4	6	125
Maenchhu_ Nganglam	34	12	20	10	29	47	34	19	16	27	22	18	23	30	8	30	379
Male	19	0	0	7	16	22	22	8	13	10	11	11	10	15	4	17	202
Female	15	0	10	0	13	25	0	11	3	17	11	7	13	0	4	13	177
All Chiwogs	103	134	97	56	82	114	111	108	88	84	69	68	79	65	37	73	1,368
Male	63	64	49	42	43	56	58	59	54	37	33	37	39	35	17	37	723
Female	40	70	48	14	39	58	53	49	34	47	36	31	40	30	20	36	645
DENCHI TOWN																	
Local Area 1	21	21	21	35	58	49	17	24	29	21	15	8	6	7	3	5	340
Male	11	14	12	19	44	34	12	18	22	13	9	6	4	5	2	2	227
Female	10	7	9	16	14	15	5	6	7	8	6	2	2	2	1	3	113
All Local Areas	21	21	21	35	58	49	17	24	29	21	15	8	6	7	3	5	340
Male	11	14	12	19	44	34	12	18	22	13	9	6	4	5	2	2	227
Female	10	7	9	16	14	15	5	6	7	8	6	2	2	2	1	3	113
NGANGLAM TOWN																	
Local Area 1	90	47	27	37	101	130	80	53	36	43	23	10	10	10	6	9	712
Male	39	25	12	18	43	72	51	30	22	25	12	5	4	6	2	6	372
Female	51	22	15	19	58	58	29	23	14	18	11	5	6	4	4	3	340

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 201

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+	
Local Area 2	134	107	58	50	152	302	163	87	27	30	24	17	15	9	5	3	1,183
Male	70	57	30	24	80	175	106	61	20	24	14	6	7	6	1	2	683
Female	64	50	28	26	72	127	57	26	7	6	10	11	8	3	4	1	500
Local Area 3	118	99	92	355	135	155	111	67	56	32	23	15	20	14	15	9	1,316
Male	53	39	44	179	71	79	57	35	31	21	14	7	11	6	7	2	656
Female	65	60	48	176	64	76	54	32	25	11	9	8	9	8	8	7	660
Local Area 4	198	200	303	174	186	208	189	156	106	66	47	27	25	19	13	26	1,943
Male	92	102	144	91	95	99	94	86	65	41	27	16	11	9	6	10	988
Female	106	98	159	83	91	109	95	70	41	25	20	11	14	10	7	16	955
Local Area 5	4	0	1	2	7	9	4	2	3	5	9	3	10	1	5	7	72
Male	3	0	0	2	5	8	4	1	1	1	6	2	2	1	3	4	43
Female	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	4	3	1	8	0	2	3	29
Local Area 6	12	15	10	5	16	24	27	30	9	14	8	4	7	5	2	4	192
Male	7	6	4	4	8	16	19	24	6	11	5	2	4	2	1	2	121
Female	5	9	6	1	8	8	8	6	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	71
All Local Areas	556	468	491	623	597	828	574	395	237	190	134	76	87	58	46	58	5,418
Male	264	229	234	318	302	449	331	237	145	123	78	38	39	30	20	26	2,863
Female	292	239	257	305	295	379	243	158	92	67	56	38	48	28	26	32	2,555
OLD PEMA GATSHEL TOWN																	
Local Area 1	26	29	33	26	16	37	28	19	25	19	11	5	4	1	6	3	288
Male	16	18	20	8	8	16	15	11	12	10	10	2	3	0	4	2	155
Female	10	11	13	18	8	21	13	8	13	9	1	3	1	1	2	1	133
Local Area 2	78	68	84	139	69	81	57	42	37	24	20	12	11	9	12	7	750
Male	37	41	49	71	34	44	25	24	19	16	11	5	5	3	4	4	392
Female	41	27	35	68	35	37	32	18	18	8	9	7	6	6	8	3	358
All Local Areas	104	97	117	165	85	118	85	61	62	43	31	17	15	10	18	10	1,038
Male	53	59	69	79	42	60	40	35	31	26	21	7	8	3	8	6	547
Female	51	38	48	86	43	58	45	26	31	17	10	10	7	7	10	4	491

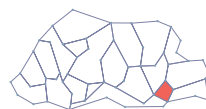


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+
KHERIGONPA																	
Local Area 1	5	9	1	9	5	5	7	2	9	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	61
Male	2	4	0	6	2	2	6	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	32
Female	3	5	1	3	3	3	1	1	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	29
All Local Areas	5	9	1	9	5	5	7	2	9	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	61
Male	2	4	0	6	2	2	6	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	32
Female	3	5	1	3	3	3	1	1	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	29
YALANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	9	8	7	6	2	6	7	7	2	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	62
Male	5	4	3	3	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	29
Female	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	3	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	33
All Local Areas	9	8	7	6	2	6	7	7	2	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	62
Male	5	4	3	3	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	29
Female	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	3	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	33
MONGLING TOWN																	
Local Area 1	3	10	1	1	1	3	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	38
Male	0	6	1	1	0	1	5	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	21
Female	3	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	17
All Local Areas	3	10	1	1	1	3	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	38
Male	0	6	1	1	0	1	5	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	21
Female	3	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	17
KHOTAKPA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	13	28	11	18	5	14	18	11	10	5	8	2	0	0	1	2	146
Male	5	15	6	14	1	6	9	4	6	4	4	1	0	0	1	2	78
Female	8	13	5	4	4	8	9	7	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	68
All Local Areas	13	28	11	18	5	14	18	11	10	5	8	2	0	0	1	2	146
Male	5	15	6	14	1	6	9	4	6	4	4	1	0	0	1	2	78
Female	8	13	5	4	4	8	9	7	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	68
NANGKHOR TOWN																	
Local Area 1	54	61	61	124	20	43	38	44	20	9	11	9	8	9	2	9	522
Male	32	36	30	78	11	17	15	24	11	5	5	4	5	2	2	5	282
Female	22	25	31	46	9	26	23	20	9	4	6	5	3	7	0	4	240
All Local Areas	54	61	61	124	20	43	38	44	20	9	11	9	8	9	2	9	522
Male	32	36	30	78	11	17	15	24	11	5	5	4	5	2	2	5	282
Female	22	25	31	46	9	26	23	20	9	4	6	5	3	7	0	4	240

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 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	1,430	1,029	2,459	5	8	13	1,845	1,657	3,502	42	52	94	4	8	12	14	61	75	0	3	3	3,340	2,818	6,158	
Denchil Town	86	32	118	1	0	1	109	60	169	4	2	6	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	202	96	298	
Nganglam Town	950	727	1,677	4	5	9	1,373	1,194	2,567	31	45	76	2	5	7	10	45	55	0	3	3	2,370	2,024	4,394	
Old Pema Gatsel Town	225	164	389	0	2	2	204	224	428	4	2	6	1	2	3	1	8	9	0	0	0	435	402	837	
Kherigampa Town	9	6	15	0	0	0	17	14	31	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	21	47
Yalang Town	9	7	16	0	1	1	9	15	24	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	20	25	45	
Mongling Town	3	1	4	0	0	0	12	9	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	25	
Khotakpa Town	22	12	34	0	0	0	36	33	69	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	58	47	105	
Nangkhor Town	126	80	206	0	0	0	85	108	193	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	214	193	407	
Rural	2,242	1,883	4,125	37	44	81	4,040	4,186	8,226	52	191	243	19	36	55	173	461	634	5	2	7	6,568	6,803	13,371	
Chhimoong	77	64	141	3	2	5	153	154	307	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	22	22	0	0	0	235	245	480	
Chongshing	90	115	205	0	1	1	197	214	411	3	11	14	0	1	1	8	28	36	0	0	0	298	370	668	
Dungmaed	183	123	306	3	4	7	369	333	702	1	6	7	2	4	6	21	35	56	1	0	1	580	505	1,085	
Khar	271	186	457	1	1	2	399	376	775	5	23	28	1	3	4	26	38	64	0	0	0	703	627	1,330	
Yurung	170	163	333	1	0	1	244	286	530	2	22	24	1	3	4	20	40	60	0	0	0	438	514	952	
Nanong	313	280	593	5	10	15	508	525	1,033	8	21	29	4	5	9	25	38	63	0	0	0	863	879	1,742	
Shumar	455	423	878	1	3	4	689	740	1,429	15	45	60	1	6	7	25	103	128	1	0	1	1,187	1,320	2,507	
Zobel	242	209	451	2	0	2	416	461	877	3	17	20	2	2	4	21	36	57	3	1	4	689	726	1,415	
Chhoekhorling	65	58	123	17	17	34	196	193	389	4	17	21	3	5	8	11	41	52	0	0	0	296	331	627	
Decchening	200	173	373	1	1	2	468	503	971	7	15	22	3	4	7	4	54	58	0	1	1	683	751	1,434	
Norbongang	176	89	265	3	5	8	401	401	802	3	11	14	1	3	4	12	26	38	0	0	0	596	535	1,131	
Both Areas	3,672	2,912	6,584	42	52	94	5,885	5,843	11,728	94	243	337	23	44	67	187	522	709	5	5	10	9,908	9,621	19,529	

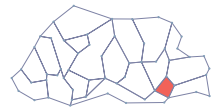


Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	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										
	PERCENT																									
Urban	23.2	16.7	39.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.0	26.9	56.9	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	
Denchhi Town	28.9	10.7	39.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	36.6	20.1	56.7	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.8	32.2	100.0
Ngangam Town	21.6	16.5	38.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	31.2	27.2	58.4	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	53.9	46.1	100.0
Old Pema Gatshel Town	26.9	19.6	46.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	24.4	26.8	51.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	48.0	100.0
Kherigonpa Town	19.1	12.8	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	29.8	66.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	44.7	100.0
Yalang Town	20.0	15.6	35.6	0.0	2.2	2.2	20.0	33.3	53.3	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Mongling Town	12.0	4.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	36.0	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Khrothakpa Town	21.0	11.4	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	31.4	65.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	44.8	100.0
Nangkhor Town	31.0	19.7	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	26.5	47.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	100.0
Rural	16.8	14.1	30.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	30.2	31.3	61.5	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	3.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	49.1	50.9	100.0
Chhimoong	16.0	13.3	29.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	31.9	32.1	64.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	51.0	100.0
Chongshing	13.5	17.2	30.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	29.5	32.0	61.5	0.4	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	4.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	55.4	100.0
Dungmaed	16.9	11.3	28.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	34.0	30.7	64.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	3.2	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	53.5	46.5	100.0
Khar	20.4	14.0	34.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.0	28.3	58.3	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	47.1	100.0
Yunung	17.9	17.1	35.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.6	30.0	55.7	0.2	2.3	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.1	4.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	54.0	100.0
Nanong	18.0	16.1	34.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	29.2	30.1	59.3	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Shumar	18.1	16.9	35.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	27.5	29.5	57.0	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	4.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.3	52.7	100.0
Zobel	17.1	14.8	31.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.4	32.6	62.0	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.5	2.5	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	48.7	51.3	100.0
Chhoekhoring	10.4	9.3	19.6	2.7	2.7	5.4	31.3	30.8	62.0	0.6	2.7	3.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.8	6.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	52.8	100.0
Dechenling	13.9	12.1	26.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	32.6	35.1	67.7	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.8	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	47.6	52.4	100.0
Norboogang	15.6	7.9	23.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	35.5	35.5	70.9	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	47.3	100.0
Both Areas	18.8	14.9	33.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	30.1	29.9	60.1	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	50.7	49.3	100.0

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age Group	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				
10-14	1,205	1,204	2,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,205	1,204	2,409	
15-19	1,134	965	2,099	2	1	3	8	50	58	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1,145	1,019	2,164
20-24	622	359	981	2	4	6	205	437	642	2	15	17	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	834	820	1,654
25-29	378	135	513	4	7	11	713	858	1,571	16	33	49	4	6	10	0	6	6	0	2	2	1,115	1,047	2,162	1,115	1,047	2,162	
30-34	109	48	157	6	3	9	825	775	1,600	16	49	65	2	6	8	2	7	9	1	0	1	961	888	1,849	961	888	1,849	
35-39	63	41	104	2	5	7	740	623	1,363	16	33	49	0	4	4	2	16	18	1	0	1	824	722	1,546	824	722	1,546	
40-44	30	24	54	2	3	5	615	525	1,140	14	39	53	2	3	5	7	15	22	0	0	0	670	609	1,279	670	609	1,279	
45-49	35	23	58	4	4	8	524	529	1,053	9	22	31	1	6	7	5	15	20	0	0	0	578	599	1,177	578	599	1,177	
50-54	12	13	25	3	6	9	449	447	896	4	13	17	2	2	4	10	30	40	0	0	0	480	511	991	480	511	991	
55-59	17	18	35	5	6	11	451	442	893	1	7	8	0	5	5	7	53	60	0	0	0	481	531	1,012	481	531	1,012	
60-64	16	25	41	4	7	11	442	359	801	6	14	20	3	2	5	32	68	100	0	0	0	503	475	978	503	475	978	
65-69	19	23	42	3	1	4	337	310	647	3	8	11	1	2	3	26	60	86	0	0	0	389	404	793	389	404	793	
70-74	14	18	32	3	1	4	248	213	461	4	4	8	3	1	4	23	71	94	0	0	0	295	308	603	295	308	603	
75-79	8	11	19	2	1	3	167	139	306	1	2	3	1	1	2	25	58	83	0	0	0	204	212	416	204	212	416	
80-84	4	3	7	0	2	2	109	76	185	2	2	4	1	2	3	28	70	98	0	0	0	144	155	299	144	155	299	
85+	6	2	8	0	1	1	52	60	112	0	1	1	2	3	5	20	50	70	0	0	0	80	117	197	80	117	197	
All Ages	3,672	2,912	6,584	42	52	94	5,885	5,843	11,728	94	243	337	23	44	67	187	522	709	5	5	10	9,908	9,621	19,529	9,908	9,621	19,529	

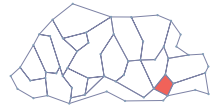


Table A3.1. Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Pema Gatsel 2017

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	3,029	599	3,628	83.5	2,260	812	3,072	73.6	5,289	1,411	6,700	78.9
6-9	257	31	288	89.2	229	28	257	89.1	486	59	545	89.2
10-14	354	1	355	99.7	354	1	355	99.7	708	2	710	99.7
15-19	514	4	518	99.2	456	7	463	98.5	970	11	981	98.9
20-24	365	38	403	90.6	340	28	368	92.4	705	66	771	91.4
25-29	488	83	571	85.5	407	87	494	82.4	895	170	1,065	84.0
30-34	340	81	421	80.8	219	112	331	66.2	559	193	752	74.3
35-39	241	83	324	74.4	118	104	222	53.2	359	187	546	65.8
40-44	150	71	221	67.9	69	84	153	45.1	219	155	374	58.6
45-49	111	61	172	64.5	22	76	98	22.4	133	137	270	49.3
50-54	87	31	118	73.7	23	60	83	27.7	110	91	201	54.7
55-59	32	27	59	54.2	10	51	61	16.4	42	78	120	35.0
60-64	37	22	59	62.7	8	54	62	12.9	45	76	121	37.2
65+	53	66	119	44.5	5	120	125	4.0	58	186	244	23.8
Rural	4,655	2,481	7,136	65.2	3,415	3,996	7,411	46.1	8,070	6,477	14,547	55.5
6-9	436	138	574	76.0	496	117	613	80.9	932	255	1,187	78.5
10-14	838	12	850	98.6	837	12	849	98.6	1,675	24	1,699	98.6
15-19	613	13	626	97.9	542	14	556	97.5	1,155	27	1,182	97.7
20-24	376	54	430	87.4	383	66	449	85.3	759	120	879	86.3
25-29	455	89	544	83.6	362	189	551	65.7	817	278	1,095	74.6
30-34	401	138	539	74.4	281	274	555	50.6	682	412	1,094	62.3
35-39	341	156	497	68.6	169	330	499	33.9	510	486	996	51.2
40-44	256	193	449	57.0	102	354	456	22.4	358	547	905	39.6
45-49	185	221	406	45.6	73	428	501	14.6	258	649	907	28.4
50-54	162	200	362	44.8	53	375	428	12.4	215	575	790	27.2
55-59	167	255	422	39.6	51	419	470	10.9	218	674	892	24.4
60-64	163	281	444	36.7	36	377	413	8.7	199	658	857	23.2
65+	262	731	993	26.4	30	1,041	1,071	2.8	292	1,772	2,064	14.1
Both Areas	7,684	3,080	10,764	71.4	5,675	4,808	10,483	54.1	13,359	7,888	21,247	62.9
6-9	693	169	862	80.4	725	145	870	83.3	1,418	314	1,732	81.9
10-14	1,192	13	1,205	98.9	1,191	13	1,204	98.9	2,383	26	2,409	98.9

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
15-19	1,127	17	1,144	98.5	998	21	1,019	97.9	2,125	38	2,163	98.2
20-24	741	92	833	89.0	723	94	817	88.5	1,464	186	1,650	88.7
25-29	943	172	1,115	84.6	769	276	1,045	73.6	1,712	448	2,160	79.3
30-34	741	219	960	77.2	500	386	886	56.4	1,241	605	1,846	67.2
35-39	582	239	821	70.9	287	434	721	39.8	869	673	1,542	56.4
40-44	406	264	670	60.6	171	438	609	28.1	577	702	1,279	45.1
45-49	296	282	578	51.2	95	504	599	15.9	391	786	1,177	33.2
50-54	249	231	480	51.9	76	435	511	14.9	325	666	991	32.8
55-59	199	282	481	41.4	61	470	531	11.5	260	752	1,012	25.7
60-64	200	303	503	39.8	44	431	475	9.3	244	734	978	24.9
65+	315	797	1,112	28.3	35	1,161	1,196	2.9	350	1,958	2,308	15.2

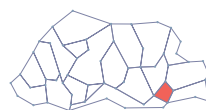


Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Pema Gatshel 2017

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	1,162	1,675	785	32.1	1,055	1,176	841	34.3	2,217	2,851	1,626	33.1
6-12	471	11	12	95.3	436	2	12	96.9	907	13	24	96.1
13-14	141	6	2	94.6	157	4	1	96.9	298	10	3	95.8
15-16	187	5	5	97.4	183	3	1	97.9	370	8	1	97.6
17-18	208	18	7	89.3	179	19	2	89.5	387	37	9	89.4
19-22	125	162	31	39.3	78	180	21	28.0	203	342	52	34.0
23+	30	1,473	733	1.3	22	968	804	1.2	52	2,441	1,537	1.3
Rural	1,955	1,998	3,175	27.4	1,952	1,404	4,055	26.3	3,907	3,402	7,230	26.9
6-12	983	23	58	92.4	1,077	15	45	94.7	2,060	38	103	93.6
13-14	325	29	1	91.5	301	20	4	92.6	626	49	5	92.1
15-16	262	32	4	87.9	241	9	6	94.1	503	41	10	90.8
17-18	189	49	8	76.8	173	27	7	83.6	362	76	15	79.9
19-22	113	158	43	36.0	94	193	41	28.7	207	351	84	32.2
23+	83	1,707	3,061	1.7	66	1,140	3,952	1.3	149	2,847	7,013	1.5
Both Areas	3,117	3,673	3,960	29.0	3,007	2,580	4,896	28.7	6,124	6,253	8,856	28.8
6-12	1,454	34	70	93.3	1,513	17	57	95.3	2,967	51	127	94.3
13-14	466	35	3	92.5	458	24	5	94.0	924	59	8	93.2
15-16	449	37	4	91.6	424	12	7	95.7	873	49	11	93.6
17-18	397	67	15	82.9	352	46	9	86.5	749	113	24	84.5
19-22	238	320	74	37.7	172	373	62	28.3	410	693	136	33.1
23+	113	3,180	3,794	1.6	88	2,108	4,756	1.3	201	5,288	8,550	1.4

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Pema Gatschel 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
Pema Gatschel	3,117	3,673	3,960	29.0	3,007	2,580	4,896	28.7	6,124	6,253	8,856	28.8
Denchi Town	40	100	74	18.7	24	33	43	24.0	64	133	117	20.4
Nganglam Town	745	1,234	569	29.2	730	873	601	33.1	1,475	2,107	1,170	31.0
Pema Gatschel Town	183	214	88	37.7	161	146	124	37.4	344	360	212	37.6
Kherigonpa Town	8	17	4	27.6	10	9	6	40.0	18	26	10	33.3
Yalang Town	8	8	6	36.4	12	12	4	42.9	20	20	10	40.0
Mongling Town	7	4	9	35.0	3	7	3	23.1	10	11	12	30.3
Khothakpa Town	29	27	12	42.6	20	17	21	34.5	49	44	33	38.9
Nangkhor Town	142	71	23	60.2	95	79	39	44.6	237	150	62	52.8
Chhimoong	67	61	120	27.0	66	37	165	24.6	133	98	285	25.8
Chongshing	92	55	178	28.3	94	47	248	24.2	186	102	426	26.1
Dungmaed	143	192	281	23.2	139	84	323	25.5	282	276	604	24.3
Khar	215	261	281	28.4	211	110	367	30.7	426	371	648	29.5
Yurung	116	151	202	24.7	121	138	296	21.8	237	289	498	23.1
Nanong	333	182	446	34.7	309	137	511	32.3	642	319	957	33.5
Shumar	456	365	486	34.9	502	339	638	33.9	958	704	1,124	34.4
Zobel	208	184	360	27.7	199	185	395	25.5	407	369	755	26.6
Chhoekhorling	33	99	181	10.5	30	51	265	8.7	63	150	446	9.6
Dechhenling	179	210	346	24.4	175	148	490	21.5	354	358	836	22.9
Norboogang	113	238	294	17.5	106	128	357	17.9	219	366	651	17.7

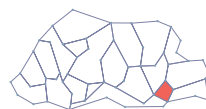


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed							Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above				
Denchi Town	5	1	65	44	45	23	5	4	4	5	0	0	0	
Male	2	0	49	30	32	17	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	
Female	3	1	16	14	13	6	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	
Nganglam Town	90	5	1163	511	833	565	98	65	215	31	6	6	6	
Male	8	4	663	254	441	316	59	53	154	22	5	5	5	
Female	82	1	500	257	392	249	39	12	61	9	1	1	1	
Old Pema Gatsel Town	19	6	237	114	160	66	18	26	50	6	2	2	2	
Male	3	2	165	61	63	22	14	23	37	5	2	2	2	
Female	16	4	72	53	97	44	4	3	13	1	0	0	0	
Kherigonpa Town	2	0	14	4	12	8	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	
Male	0	0	8	2	7	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	
Female	2	0	6	2	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yalang Town	7	0	17	6	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Male	0	0	7	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Female	7	0	10	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mongling Town	3	0	10	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Male	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Female	3	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khothakpa Town	3	5	38	15	16	10	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Male	0	3	21	10	13	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Female	3	2	17	5	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Nangkhor Town	22	0	112	45	41	115	14	10	23	4	1	1	1	
Male	4	0	61	20	21	69	11	9	14	4	0	0	0	
Female	18	0	51	25	20	46	3	1	9	0	1	1	1	
Chhimoong	5	5	119	35	26	16	0	4	15	5	1	1	1	
Male	2	2	55	22	14	12	0	2	13	5	1	1	1	
Female	3	3	64	13	12	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Chongshing	12	0	133	55	46	22	2	3	11	4	0	0	0	
Male	2	0	74	24	22	9	1	3	10	2	0	0	0	
Female	10	0	59	31	24	13	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed							Bachelors Degree and Above	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above			
Dungmaed	45	0	279	58	82	44	3	6	35	5	1		
Male	12	0	164	32	53	27	3	6	33	4	1		
Female	33	0	115	26	29	17	0	0	2	1	0		
Khar	48	2	407	96	103	71	0	8	37	10	15		
Male	13	0	258	48	62	36	0	6	29	10	14		
Female	35	2	149	48	41	35	0	2	8	0	1		
Yurung	14	2	243	85	85	54	2	2	36	2	1		
Male	5	0	127	41	41	24	1	2	24	1	1		
Female	9	2	116	44	44	30	1	0	12	1	0		
Nanong	91	3	479	130	108	71	2	10	53	11	3		
Male	44	2	246	60	54	43	2	10	40	11	3		
Female	47	1	233	70	54	28	0	0	13	0	0		
Shumar	132	4	797	222	204	187	6	17	71	16	6		
Male	23	1	393	117	102	101	5	10	49	14	6		
Female	109	3	404	105	102	86	1	7	22	2	0		
Zobel	93	1	333	133	88	79	3	4	36	4	2		
Male	23	1	180	65	46	42	0	4	26	4	1		
Female	70	0	153	68	42	37	3	0	10	0	1		
Chhoekhorling	13	0	95	15	49	22	1	2	12	4	0		
Male	3	0	58	9	34	11	1	2	10	4	0		
Female	10	0	37	6	15	11	0	0	2	0	0		
Dechenhling	56	1	406	84	74	41	5	5	38	2	0		
Male	6	1	223	53	41	26	3	2	32	2	0		
Female	50	0	183	31	33	15	2	3	6	0	0		
Norboogang	35	0	312	51	74	72	5	7	24	1	4		
Male	8	0	195	36	32	47	3	7	19	1	3		
Female	27	0	117	15	42	25	2	0	5	0	1		
Pemagatshel	695	35	5,259	1,706	2,057	1,469	167	175	665	106	43		
Male	158	16	2,954	891	1,083	810	110	145	495	90	38		
Female	537	19	2,305	815	974	659	57	30	170	16	5		



Table A4.1 Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Denchi Town	2	1	3
Nganglam Town	30	32	62
Old Pema Gatshel Town	5	3	8
Kherigonpa Town	2	1	3
Yalang Town	2	0	2
Mongling Town	1	0	1
Khothakpa Town	0	1	1
Nangkhor Town	3	1	4
Chhimoong	11	7	18
Chongshing	18	20	38
Dungmaed	17	17	34
Khar	24	22	46
Yurung	24	26	50
Nanong	30	24	54
Shumar	38	51	89
Zobel	33	20	53
Chhoekhorling	18	22	40
Dechhenling	40	63	103
Norboogang	27	28	55
Total	325	339	664

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Denchi Town	0	0	0
Nganglam Town	12	6	18
Old Pema Gatshel Town	1	0	1
Kherigonpa Town	0	0	0
Yalang Town	2	0	2
Mongling Town	0	0	0
Khothakpa Town	0	1	1
Nangkhor Town	1	1	2
Chhimoong	6	2	8
Chongshing	6	8	14
Dungmaed	6	5	11
Khar	9	9	18
Yurung	10	6	16
Nanong	14	5	19
Shumar	13	24	37
Zobel	13	5	18
Chhoekhorling	9	9	18
Dechhenling	18	25	43
Norboogang	9	12	21
Total	129	118	247

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Denchi Town	3.0	3.6	1.2	71
Nganglam Town	3.1	3.6	1.2	1,242
Pema Gatshel Town	3.7	3.6	1.0	231
Kherigonpa Town	3.7	3.1	0.8	20
Yalang Town	3.4	3.6	1.1	17
Mongling Town	2.9	3.4	1.2	11
Khothakpa Town	2.8	3.7	1.3	38
Nangkhor Town	3.5	4.0	1.1	108
Rural				
Chhimoong	2.8	3.4	1.2	152
Chongshing	2.6	3.5	1.4	219
Dungmaed	2.3	3.3	1.4	352
Khar	2.5	3.8	1.5	386
Yurung	2.9	3.5	1.2	315
Nanong	2.3	3.7	1.6	530
Shumar	2.7	3.9	1.5	774
Zobel	2.3	3.3	1.5	448
Chhoekhorling	2.5	2.7	1.1	250
Dechhenling	2.3	2.9	1.2	519
Norboogang	3.5	3.3	0.9	392
Both Areas	2.8	3.5	1.3	6,075

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 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							
Denchi Town	15	2.0	4	1	49	0	71
Nganglam Town	296	369.0	333	65	177	2	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	57	47.0	86	11	28	2	231
Kherigonpa Town	13	4.0	0	0	3	0	20
Yalang Town	8	0.0	7	2	0	0	17
Mongling Town	2	0.0	3	0	6	0	11
Khothakpa Town	9	13.0	10	1	5	0	38
Nangkhor Town	31	30.0	45	1	1	0	108
Rural							
Chhimoong	142	5.0	3	2	0	0	152
Chongshing	200	8.0	1	4	6	0	219
Dungmaed	312	24.0	4	7	4	1	352
Khar	336	19.0	18	4	6	3	386
Yurung	260	16.0	33	0	6	0	315
Nanong	464	35.0	20	5	6	0	530
Shumar	605	10.0	116	28	7	8	774
Zobel	403	13.0	25	4	2	1	448
Chhoekhorling	231	7.0	3	3	5	1	250
Dechhenling	469	13.0	11	17	6	3	519
Norboogang	363	12.0	9	4	1	3	392
Both Areas	4,216	627	731	159	318	24	6,075

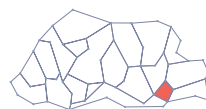


Table A7.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Rooms in Dwelling										Total
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported		
Urban											
Denchi Town	6	19	27	11	5	3	0	0	0	0	71
Nganglam Town	143	293	340	330	77	22	22	14	1	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	8	32	63	73	36	11	5	3	0	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	1	4	6	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	20
Yalang Town	2	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	17
Mongling Town	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	0	21	10	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	38
Nangkhor Town	4	14	35	40	11	3	0	1	0	0	108
Rural											
Chhimoong	19	57	40	21	8	3	2	2	0	0	152
Chongshing	20	108	56	24	7	3	1	0	0	0	219
Dungmaed	87	151	52	48	9	4	1	0	0	0	352
Khar	67	159	81	57	12	5	2	3	0	0	386
Yurung	32	98	97	61	16	9	2	0	0	0	315
Nanong	120	227	111	48	16	7	1	0	0	0	530
Shumar	168	261	155	96	54	18	9	13	0	0	774
Zobel	154	124	117	21	15	8	5	4	0	0	448
Chhoekhorling	67	81	43	28	24	4	1	2	0	0	250
Dechenling	159	177	85	66	19	6	3	4	0	0	519
Norboogang	46	77	82	65	79	22	11	10	0	0	392
Both Areas	1,104	1,908	1,411	1,001	395	131	66	58	1	1	6,075

Table A7.4 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Sanitation facility					Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	Total
				Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine						
Urban												
Denchi Town	47	4	1	8	10	0	0	0	0	1	71	
Nganglam Town	1,066	114	1	39	11	1	0	7	3	1,242		
OldPema Gatsel Tow	167	34	4	18	8	0	0	0	0	231		
Kherigonpa Town	13	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	20		
Yalang Town	15	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	17		
Mongling Town	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11		
Khothakpa Town	33	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38		
Nangkhor Town	90	10	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	108		
Rural												
Chhimoong	116	22	0	7	5	1	0	0	1	152		
Chongshing	170	19	0	11	11	3	1	3	1	219		
Dungmaed	248	31	1	33	22	11	0	5	1	352		
Khar	235	79	0	30	18	0	0	24	0	386		
Yurung	169	21	34	41	40	7	2	1	0	315		
Nanong	296	64	10	75	62	6	0	15	2	530		
Shumar	531	143	0	39	33	9	1	15	3	774		
Zobel	224	49	21	52	33	9	1	57	2	448		
Chhoekhorling	148	69	0	11	4	13	0	5	0	250		
Dechenling	332	109	1	39	15	8	2	12	1	519		
Norboogang	317	42	2	21	4	1	0	5	0	392		
Both Areas	4,227	819	78	429	281	70	7	149	15	6,075		

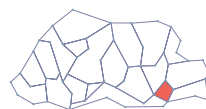


Table A7.5 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Denchi Town	32	39	0	71
Nganglam Town	373	868	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	29	202	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	5	15	0	20
Yalang Town	0	17	0	17
Mongling Town	3	8	0	11
Khothakpa Town	0	38	0	38
Nangkhor Town	1	107	0	108
Rural				
Chhimoong	10	142	0	152
Chongshing	3	216	0	219
Dungmaed	42	310	0	352
Khar	37	349	0	386
Yurung	26	289	0	315
Nanong	47	483	0	530
Shumar	119	655	0	774
Zobel	74	373	1	448
Chhoekhorling	29	221	0	250
Dechhenling	47	472	0	519
Norboogang	43	349	0	392
Both Areas	920	5,153	2	6,075

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

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used													Total
	Cane/Pwalm/ 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	
Urban														
Denchi Town	17	8	2	22	0	8	0	1	0	12	0	0	1	71
Nganglam Town	179	48	26	95	8	402	62	54	84	208	1	0	75	1,242
Old Pema Gatsel Town	4	19	19	12	1	99	20	10	13	25	1	7	1	231
Kherigonpa Town	0	2	2	1	0	4	1	1	0	6	0	0	3	20
Yalang Town	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	17
Mongling Town	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	11
Khothakpa Town	0	1	1	0	0	0	17	1	18	0	0	0	0	38
Nangkhor Town	1	4	9	0	0	57	28	5	3	0	0	0	1	108
Rural														
Chhimoong	9	6	116	0	0	6	4	0	1	8	0	2	0	152
Chongshing	4	4	191	0	0	5	5	4	1	3	0	1	1	219
Dungmaed	34	37	198	5	0	26	19	0	1	30	0	1	1	352
Khar	3	55	268	3	0	21	12	0	2	16	2	0	4	386
Yurung	1	31	245	1	0	29	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	315
Nanong	37	192	111	2	0	33	19	1	6	120	1	1	7	530
Shumar	43	80	397	7	1	66	76	9	31	39	0	3	22	774
Zobel	14	45	164	2	1	68	11	5	1	75	0	4	58	448
Chhoekhoring	32	26	82	1	0	19	40	8	2	38	0	0	2	250
Dechhenling	100	45	165	13	1	34	23	5	14	75	2	38	4	519
Norboogang	29	16	75	1	0	65	28	3	6	118	5	5	41	392
Both Areas	508	619	2,071	165	12	946	383	108	183	777	12	63	228	6,075



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

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling									Total
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	
Urban										
Denchi Town	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	1	0	71
Nganglam Town	2	7	18	27	4	1,157	4	22	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	0	1	3	0	0	216	8	3	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Yalang Town	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
Mongling Town	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	1	0	38
Nangkhor Town	0	1	0	0	0	101	0	6	0	108
Rural										
Chhimoong	1	3	10	0	0	138	0	0	0	152
Chongshing	0	0	7	1	0	183	26	0	2	219
Dungmaed	24	3	4	0	3	309	7	0	2	352
Khar	0	7	20	0	4	300	53	0	2	386
Yurung	1	3	32	0	2	274	2	1	0	315
Nanong	3	20	7	0	2	498	0	0	0	530
Shumar	0	2	22	2	0	739	7	2	0	774
Zobel	0	7	67	1	54	313	1	1	4	448
Chhoekhoring	2	10	23	0	0	211	0	3	1	250
Dechhenling	7	10	19	1	0	476	1	1	4	519
Norboogang	1	5	14	1	1	362	0	6	2	392
Both Areas	41	79	246	33	70	5,432	109	47	18	6,075

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

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total
	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	
Urban								
Denchi Town	0	4	0	0	1	66	0	71
Nganglam Town	12	168	5	6	124	925	2	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	0	124	1	3	2	100	1	231
Kherigonpa Town	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	20
Yalang Town	0	4	0	0	1	12	0	17
Mongling Town	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	11
Khothakpa Town	0	1	0	1	0	36	0	38
Nangkhor Town	0	14	1	0	0	93	0	108
Rural								
Chhimoong	5	128	0	0	0	19	0	152
Chongshing	0	194	1	2	0	22	0	219
Dungmaed	4	244	7	14	1	82	0	352
Khar	2	326	10	8	1	39	0	386
Yurung	5	263	1	0	1	43	2	315
Nanong	7	463	6	1	0	53	0	530
Shumar	12	439	9	60	2	251	1	774
Zobel	59	346	5	12	0	26	0	448
Chhoekhoring	5	165	0	0	0	80	0	250
Dechhenling	23	339	17	4	4	132	0	519
Norboogang	5	174	3	20	4	185	1	392
Both Areas	139	3,408	66	131	141	2,183	7	6,075



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

Gewog/Town	Main 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	
Urban							
Denchi Town	16	55	0	0	0	0	71
Nganglam Town	721	514	1	1	1	4	1,242
Pema Gatsel Tow	164	67	0	0	0	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	5	14	0	0	0	1	20
Yalang Town	8	9	0	0	0	0	17
Mongling Town	0	2	9	0	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	29	9	0	0	0	0	38
Nangkhor Town	83	25	0	0	0	0	108
Rural							
Chhimoong	48	103	0	1	0	0	152
Chongshing	10	195	3	10	0	1	219
Dungmaed	40	306	3	0	2	1	352
Khar	41	331	0	3	4	7	386
Yurung	66	246	1	0	1	1	315
Nanong	94	423	5	2	4	2	530
Shumar	127	640	1	1	1	4	774
Zobel	33	379	4	23	4	5	448
Chhoekhorling	56	191	1	0	0	2	250
Dechhenling	57	440	17	0	5	0	519
Norboogang	77	298	9	4	2	2	392
Both Areas	1,675	4,247	54	45	24	30	6,075

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

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Not Reported	Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours			
Urban							
Denchi Town	71	0	0	0	0	0	71
Nganglam Town	1,238	1	1	1	1	1	1,242
Pema Gatsel Tow	231	0	0	0	0	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	18	2	0	0	0	0	20
Yalang Town	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
Mongling Town	10	1	0	0	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	38	0	0	0	0	0	38
Nangkhor Town	107	0	0	1	0	0	108
Rural							
Chhimoong	151	0	1	0	0	0	152
Chongshing	219	0	0	0	0	0	219
Dungmaed	348	1	1	2	0	0	352
Khar	377	2	0	7	0	0	386
Yurung	314	0	0	1	0	0	315
Nanong	521	6	1	2	0	0	530
Shumar	724	46	4	0	0	0	774
Zobel	432	6	3	5	2	2	448
Chhoekhorling	250	0	0	0	0	0	250
Dechhenling	514	4	0	1	0	0	519
Norboogang	390	2	0	0	0	0	392
Both Areas	5,970	71	11	20	3	3	6,075

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A7.12 Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Denchi Town	69	2	0	71
Nganglam Town	1,063	178	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	172	59	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	5	15	0	20
Yalang Town	14	3	0	17
Mongling Town	0	11	0	11
Khothakpa Town	33	5	0	38
Nangkhor Town	106	2	0	108
Rural				
Chhimoong	131	21	0	152
Chongshing	154	64	1	219
Dungmaed	260	92	0	352
Khar	245	141	0	386
Yurung	221	94	0	315
Nanong	464	62	4	530
Shumar	538	236	0	774
Zobel	244	204	0	448
Chhoeckhorling	210	40	0	250
Dechhenling	416	102	1	519
Norboogang	278	114	0	392
Both Areas	4,623	1,445	7	6,075

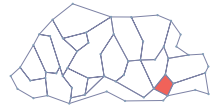


Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets														Total Regular Households			
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellery		DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items
Urban																		
Denchu Town	26	12	5	9	3	12	37	6	0	21	0	1	66	13	6	2.8	0.0	71
Nganglam Town	410	290	75	109	105	296	894	244	37	651	24	22	1128	191	62	1.7	0.0	1,242
Old Pema Gatsel Town	76	57	13	31	19	80	174	61	6	140	18	12	218	67	36	0.4	0.0	231
Kherigmpa Town	12	1	0	5	2	10	11	6	1	14	3	1	19	5	13	0	0.0	20
Yalang Town	10	10	5	9	7	5	12	6	2	10	2	1	16	3	0	0	0.0	17
Mongling Town	5	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	10	0	7	9.1	0.0	11
Khotakpa Town	18	13	0	5	2	13	28	12	1	24	0	2	37	4	0	0	0.0	38
Nangkhor Town	44	37	15	9	7	46	89	26	4	66	8	4	99	29	2	3.7	0.0	108
Rural																		
Chhimooing	137	109	85	4	8	14	20	1	3	7	5	1	89	2	9	2.0	0.0	152
Chongshing	190	147	111	6	1	8	30	2	3	9	2	1	175	9	13	0.5	0.0	219
Dungmaed	280	193	231	15	12	28	61	4	10	23	6	2	271	15	30	1.4	0.0	352
Khar	318	279	177	17	11	20	117	4	8	35	11	3	308	33	9	2.1	0.0	386
Yurung	257	207	171	26	3	26	79	11	3	33	5	1	270	68	49	1.9	0.0	315
Nanong	435	402	362	19	12	44	95	17	10	39	17	3	430	22	23	2.1	0.0	530
Shumar	584	435	400	26	59	106	306	58	24	155	27	8	655	68	39	2.8	0.0	774
Zobel	314	340	282	9	12	30	52	13	13	37	7	1	313	28	28	2.0	0.0	448
Chhoekhorling	209	178	103	9	8	13	76	5	17	20	5	2	205	13	40	2.4	0.0	250
Dechhenling	434	357	230	18	15	20	75	11	20	30	8	0	403	18	39	1.7	0.0	519
Norboogang	334	280	154	14	22	22	116	13	15	57	9	4	303	15	26	1.5	0.0	392
Both Areas	4,093	3,348	2,419	341	309	794	2,275	501	177	1,372	157	69	5,015	603	431	1.9	0.0	6,075

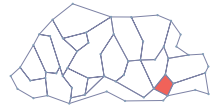


Table A7.15 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities													Regular Households	
	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet- Mobile	Internet- Fixed	Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items		% with All of the Items
Urban															
Denchi Town	18	42	2	57	37	3	8	1	27	0	0	0	2.8	0.0	71
Nganglam Town	105	1065	34	927	395	70	245	33	665	29	13	1	1.5	0.0	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	39	206	34	198	78	28	82	13	124	14	16	0	0	0.0	231
Kherigompa Town	10	18	5	17	13	3	6	2	11	0	4	0	5	0.0	20
Yalang Town	16	14	1	16	3	0	3	0	13	0	0	0	0	0.0	17
Mongling Town	1	7	0	5	8	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	9.1	0.0	11
Khothakpa Town	6	37	5	24	16	5	9	0	32	4	1	0	0	0.0	38
Nangkhor Town	32	95	6	97	22	13	51	6	91	4	1	0	0.9	0.0	108
Rural															
Chhimoong	38	57	3	44	97	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	9.2	0.0	152
Chongshing	68	86	0	52	170	2	6	1	19	0	0	1	10.5	0.0	219
Dungmaed	120	114	0	92	233	3	20	0	47	0	0	1	13.1	0.0	352
Khar	117	244	1	156	250	5	18	2	50	2	2	0	7.5	0.0	386
Yurung	102	160	1	121	197	6	37	4	57	0	2	0	9.2	0.0	315
Nanong	176	282	1	129	394	6	29	8	52	0	1	0	6.0	0.0	530
Shumar	190	518	23	346	471	21	75	11	183	9	4	4	5.6	0.0	774
Zobel	145	207	2	96	324	5	13	6	37	3	2	0	16.1	0.0	448
Chhoekhorling	52	112	1	79	171	2	11	2	42	0	0	2	7.2	0.0	250
Dechenling	142	164	1	116	390	4	20	1	23	0	0	1	7.9	0.0	519
Norboogang	108	212	2	129	262	8	16	0	69	2	0	0	6.4	0.0	392
Both Areas	1,485	3,640	122	2,701	3,531	184	655	91	1,547	67	46	10	6.5	0.0	6,075

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Denchi Town	57	14	0	71
Nganglam Town	1,110	131	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	215	16	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	20	0	0	20
Yalang Town	17	0	0	17
Mongling Town	11	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	37	1	0	38
Nangkhor Town	106	2	0	108
Rural				
Chhimoong	133	19	0	152
Chongshing	190	29	0	219
Dungmaed	333	19	0	352
Khar	328	58	0	386
Yurung	304	11	0	315
Nanong	473	57	0	530
Shumar	719	55	0	774
Zobel	327	121	0	448
Chhoekhorling	218	32	0	250
Dechhenling	457	62	0	519
Norboogang	349	43	0	392
Both Areas	5,404	670	1	6,075

Table A7.17 Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Denchi Town	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Nganglam Town	3	95	26	5	0	2	0	1	132
Old Pema Gatshel Town	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Kherigonpa Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yalang Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongling Town	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Khothakpa Town	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nangkhor Town									
Rural									
Chhimoong	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Chongshing	2	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	29
Dungmaed	2	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	19
Khar	22	30	0	5	0	0	1	0	58
Yurung	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Nanong	10	37	1	2	0	6	1	0	57
Shumar	3	42	1	6	0	2	1	0	55
Zobel	14	75	2	25	1	2	2	0	121
Chhoekhorling	3	16	7	1	1	3	1	0	32
Dechhenling	15	23	0	6	2	2	14	0	62
Norboogang	1	39	0	1	0	1	1	0	43
Both Areas	88	445	39	54	4	19	21	1	671

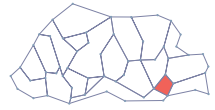


Table A7.18 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

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	Not Reported		
Urban												
Denchi Town	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Nganglam Town	1,226	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	230	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Yalang Town	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Mongling Town	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Nangkhor Town	107	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	108
Rural												
Chhimoong	121	11	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	152
Chongshing	164	30	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
Dungmaed	295	24	15	11	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	352
Khar	374	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386
Yurung	307	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315
Nanong	465	43	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530
Shumar	749	22	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774
Zobel	410	29	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448
Chhoekhoring	228	2	12	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
Dechhenling	407	62	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	519
Norboogang	379	9	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	392
Both Areas	5,616	271	137	33	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	6,075

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A7.19 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/
Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Denchi Town	2	69	0	71
Nganglam Town	23	1,218	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	6	225	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	1	19	0	20
Yalang Town	0	17	0	17
Mongling Town	0	11	0	11
Khothakpa Town	10	28	0	38
Nangkhor Town	2	106	0	108
Rural				
Chhimoong	13	139	0	152
Chongshing	5	214	0	219
Dungmaed	7	345	0	352
Khar	24	362	0	386
Yurung	17	298	0	315
Nanong	30	500	0	530
Shumar	51	723	0	774
Zobel	15	432	1	448
Chhoekhorling	13	237	0	250
Dechhenling	45	474	0	519
Norboogang	13	379	0	392
Both Areas	277	5,796	2	6,075