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2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



SARPANG DZONGKHAG



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National Statistics Bureau
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2017

**POPULATION & HOUSING
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

SARPANG DZONGKHAG

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FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	46004*
	Male	24,018
	Female	21,986
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	109.2
	Total Dependency Ratio	43.0
	Child Dependency Ratio	34.9
	Aged Dependency Ratio	8.1
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	11,215
	15-64 years	32,177
65 years and over	2,612	
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	72.4
	Male (%)	78.6
	Female (%)	65.5
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	29.7
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	13.3
	Total Fertility Rate	1.5
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.4
	Infant Mortality Rate	14.7
	Child Mortality Rate	18.0
	Under Five Mortality Rate	32.7
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	10,369
	Average Household Size	4.0
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	99.1
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	75.7

*Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

Section 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

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

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

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Sarpang 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 characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc. from all 20 *Dzongkhags*.

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

this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results from the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

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 periodicity¹.

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

¹ Principles and Recommendations for Population and housing Censuses, Revision to: A General Outline* United Nations

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

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

2.2 Population of Sarpang

The total population of Sarpang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 46,309 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Sarpang Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 305 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and those on the move on the census reference day. Except for the total count, as no detailed information was collected from the 305 non-Bhutanese/tourists, the analysis is limited to 46,004 persons.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *gewog*/town. Of the total 46,004 persons, 52.2% were males and 47.8% were females. The total population of Sarpang Dzongkhag represents 6.3% of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

Sarpang Dzongkhag experienced an increase in population size by about 4,760 persons during the intercensal

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

Gewog/Town			Persons
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Gelegphu Thromde	5,146	4,712	9,858
Sarpang Town	1,652	1,500	3,152
Rural			
Samtenling	1,456	1,345	2,801
Chhuzanggang	1,262	1,237	2,499
Gelegphu	3,314	3,143	6,457
Jigme Chhoeling	1,743	1,515	3,258
Serzhong	1,285	1,422	2,707
Tareythang	225	126	351
Umling	754	832	1,586
Dekiling	3,290	2,690	5,980
Chhudzom	1,460	1,204	2,664
Gakiling	1,105	1,020	2,125
Senggey	569	511	1,080
Shompangkha	757	729	1,486
Both Areas	24,018	21,986	46,004

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in the hotels on the census reference day

period, a population growth of about 11.5% between 2005 and 2017. The population of Sarpang Dzongkhag in 2005 was 41,549 persons.

Sarpang Dzongkhag ranks fifth highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag* 72 persons lived in rural areas, while 28 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas, while 37.8% live in urban area. The proportion of urban population in Sarpang Dzongkhag is 28.3%, which is a decrease of 2 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

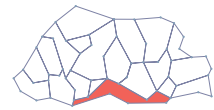
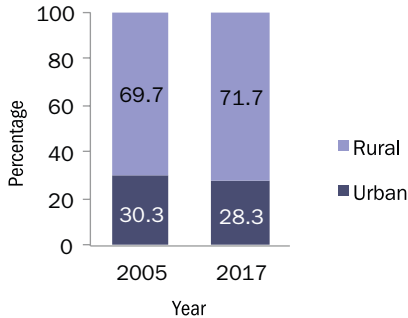


Figure 2.1 Population Distribution by Area of Residence, Sarpang 2017



2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The male population of Sarpang Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 2,032 persons. The sex ratio for Sarpang is 109.2, which is the same as the national sex ratio of 109.7.

2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in Sarpang Dzongkhag, there are 11,215 persons in the child population group, 32,177 persons in the productive population

group, and 2,612 persons in the elderly population group.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 24.4% from 34.3 %, while the productive population has increased to 69.9% from 62.0%, and the elderly population to 5.7% from 3.7% during the same period.

2.7 Dependency Ratio

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 children (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 Sarpang Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 61.2 and 55.3 in 2005 to 43.0 and 34.9 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 5.9 in 2005 to 8.1 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a shrinking in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has

a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

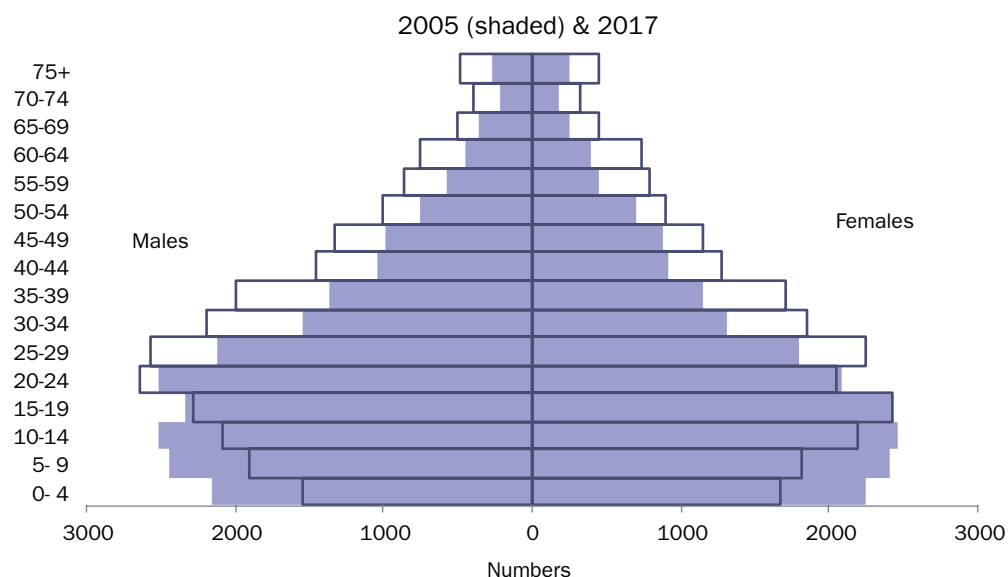
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Sarpang Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the lengths of bars become shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid, which is a usual trend.

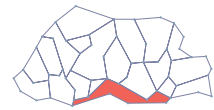
The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bar at the top indicates the increasing life expectancy.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Sarpang Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced a decrease in the number of population between the ages 0-4 and 10-14 years of both sexes, while a slight increase in the number of population is observed in the age categories above 25 years. The proportion of people living beyond 75 years has also increased by about 0.8 percentage points during the intercensal periods.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Sarpang Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

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





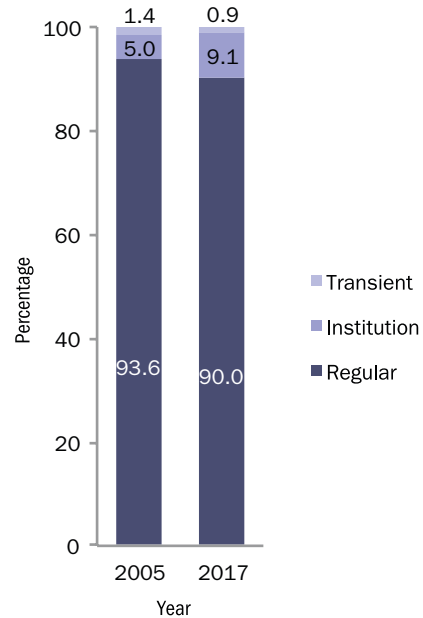
2.9 Population by type of Household

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

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
 - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
 - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.
2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons traveling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 41,413 persons (90.0%) living in regular households and 4,193 persons (9.1%) in institutional households. Some

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



398 persons (0.9%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population and transient population have decreased by about 0.6 and 0.3 percentage points respectively, while the institutional population has increased by about 1.9 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 11,270 persons (27.2%) live in urban areas while 30,143 persons (72.8%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Sarpang Dzongkhag, Gelegphu Thromde has 8,779 persons (77.9%) of the total regular household population, while Sarpang Town has 2,491 persons (22.1%).

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	5,609	5,969	11,578	48.4	51.6	100.0	94
Gelegphu Thromde	4,130	4,513	8,643	47.8	52.2	100.0	92
Sarpang Town	1,479	1,456	2,935	50.4	49.6	100.0	102
Rural	15,826	15,573	31,399	50.4	49.6	100.0	102
Samtenling	1,311	1,308	2,619	50.1	49.9	100.0	100
Chhuzanggang	1,235	1,220	2,455	50.3	49.7	100.0	101
Gelegphu	2,986	3,108	6,094	49.0	51.0	100.0	96
Jigme Chhoeling	1,626	1,496	3,122	52.1	47.9	100.0	109
Serzhong	1,210	1,418	2,628	46.0	54.0	100.0	85
Tareythang	212	126	338	62.7	37.3	100.0	168
Umling	712	832	1,544	46.1	53.9	100.0	86
Dekiling	2,790	2,663	5,453	51.2	48.8	100.0	105
Chhudzom	1,406	1,181	2,587	54.3	45.7	100.0	119
Gakiling	1,053	1,003	2,056	51.2	48.8	100.0	105
Senggey	555	498	1,053	52.7	47.3	100.0	111
Shompangkha	730	720	1,450	50.3	49.7	100.0	101
Both Areas	21,435	21,542	42,977	49.9	50.1	100.0	100

Among the *Gewogs*, Gelegphu Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 5,747 persons (19.1%), closely followed by Dekiling Gewog and Jigme Chhoeling Gewog with 5,264 persons (17.5%) and 3,091 persons (10.3%) respectively. Tareythang Gewog with 279 persons (0.9%) has the lowest number of regular household population in the Sarpang Dzongkhag.

Gelegphu Gewog also has the highest number of institutional population with 707 persons (25.6%), followed by Dekiling Gewog and Serzhong Gewog with 698 and 695 persons respectively. Among the urban areas, Gelegphu

Thromde with 868 persons has the highest institutional population, representing 60.6% of the urban population.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Sarpang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 42,977 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 21,435 persons were males and 21,542 persons were females. Across the Dzongkhag, 11,578 persons live in urban areas and 31,399 persons live in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Sarpang Dzongkhag was 3,027 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 currently 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. Out of 41,995 population aged 6 years and above, 124 persons had not responded to literacy questions. Therefore, the literacy rate of the *Dzongkhag* is based on a total population

of 41,871 persons. The 2017 PHCB reveals that 30,305 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 72.4% as (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 68.0%.

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Sarpang 2017

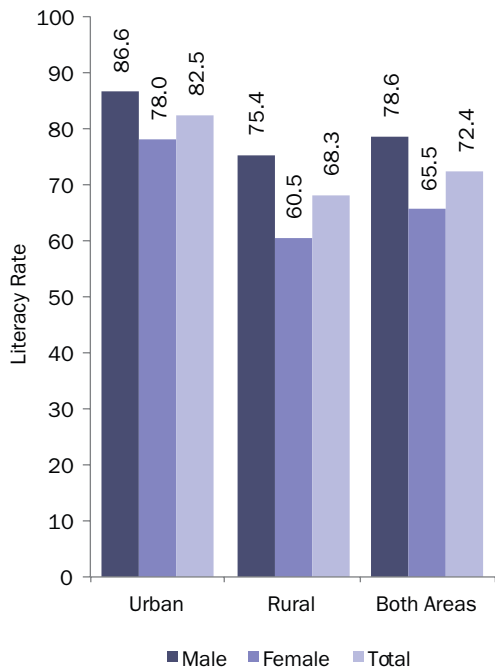


Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Sarpang 2017

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	41,860	5,504	1,691	1,752	2,006	3,640	27,267	100.0%
Currently Attending	12,441	95.3%	95.5%	93.9%	84.4%	42.9%	2.5%	29.7%
Previously Attended	15,453	0.9%	3.0%	4.1%	12.3%	47.3%	48.8%	36.9%
Never Attended	13,966	3.8%	1.5%	2.0%	3.3%	9.8%	48.7%	33.4%

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 78.6% of the male population literate as compared to 65.5% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is larger in rural areas at 14.9 percentage points as compared to 8.6 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.5%) than in rural areas (68.3%).

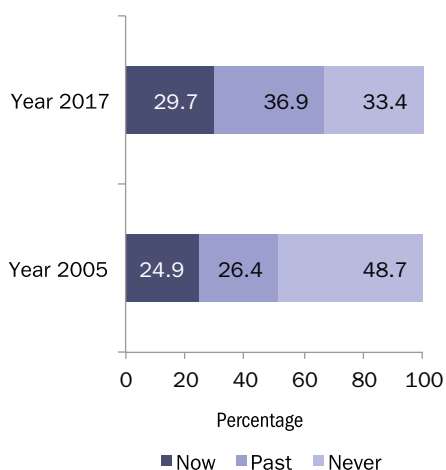
The literacy rate of Sarpang Dzongkhag has increased by 14.6

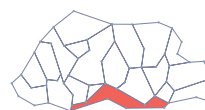
percentage points, from 57.8% in 2005 to 72.4% in 2017. The literacy rate of Gelegphu Thromde is 81.8%, whereas the literacy rate of Sarpang Dzongkhag excluding Gelegphu Thromde is 69.8% (Annex Table A3.1).

3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Sarpang Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 41,995 persons aged 6 years and above, 135 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 41,860 persons. Of these, 29.7% are currently attending school/institute, 36.9% had attended in the past, and 33.4% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age groups 6-12 and 13-14 years (95.0%). Nearly half (48.7%) of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The

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

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	27,894	5,152	4,265	9,417	10,416	8,061	18,477	15,568	12,326	100.0%
Non-formal Education	1,100	0.4%	2.6%	1.4%	2.9%	8.2%	5.2%	2.1%	6.3%	3.9%
ECCD/Daycare	102	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Primary	11,498	34.2%	30.4%	32.5%	47.9%	42.7%	45.7%	43.4%	38.5%	41.2%
Lower Secondary	3,695	13.4%	14.2%	13.8%	12.4%	13.7%	13.0%	12.8%	13.9%	13.2%
Middle Secondary	4,664	18.7%	20.3%	19.4%	14.7%	16.2%	15.3%	16.0%	17.6%	16.7%
Higher Secondary	3,679	14.6%	19.3%	16.7%	10.8%	12.1%	11.4%	12.1%	14.6%	13.2%
Certificates	329	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%
Diploma	507	3.4%	1.8%	2.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.4%	2.3%	1.2%	1.8%
Bachelor's Degree	1,844	10.4%	8.0%	9.3%	5.9%	4.4%	5.2%	7.4%	5.6%	6.6%
Masters and Above	337	2.4%	1.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	0.7%	1.2%
Others	139	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%

proportion of population currently attending school/institute is slightly higher in urban areas (32.0%) as compared to 28.8% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). Some 31.9% of female population in the *Dzongkhag* are currently attending school/institute as compared to 27.8% of male population.

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 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 and those who had attended in the past have increased by 4.8 and 10.5 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 15.3 percentage points, a decline from 48.7% in 2005 to 33.4% 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 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed² in Sarpang Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 27,894 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 11,498 persons have completed grades between 0³ to 6 (primary), 3,695 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 4,664 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 3,679 persons completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 337

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, Sarpang 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	727	109	20	129	528	70	598	637	90	100.0%
Monastic Public	205	30.3%	15.0%	27.9%	29.9%	15.7%	28.3%	30.0%	15.6%	28.2%
Monastic Private	175	22.0%	20.0%	21.7%	22.9%	37.1%	24.6%	22.8%	33.3%	24.1%
Gomchen/Laymonks	265	43.1%	20.0%	39.5%	38.1%	18.6%	35.8%	38.9%	18.9%	36.5%
Other	82	4.6%	45.0%	10.9%	9.1%	28.6%	11.4%	8.3%	32.2%	11.3%

persons have completed their master's degrees and above and 1,844 persons in the *Dzongkhag* hold bachelor's degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportion have completed the primary level (41.2%), followed by middle secondary level at 16.7%. Only 1.2% have completed their master's degrees and above and 6.6% have completed their bachelor's degrees.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 417 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning ⁴

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 Sarpang Dzongkhag. Out of 41,995 persons aged 6 years and above, only 727 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 28.2% are in public monasteries and 24.1% in private monasteries, while 36.5% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 82.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

⁴ Traditional learning refers to 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 conditions 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 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 Sarpang is 21 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas.

The 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 Sarpang is 94.1.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Sarpang Dzongkhag is 13.3; 13.8 for urban Sarpang and 13.1 for rural Sarpang. The overall CBR for Sarpang has reduced from 19.5 in 2005 to 13.3 in 2017.

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

48.3, a reduction from 77.0 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 Sarpang Dzongkhag is 76.7, which is a significant decline from 110.5 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 Sarpang is 1.5 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban area is 1.4 and for the rural area is 1.6 per woman. The overall TFR for Sarpang has reduced from 2.3 in 2005 to 1.5 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 Sarpang is 6.4, an increase from 5.3 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 6.1 and for the rural areas is 6.5.

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 Sarpang, it is 14.7, which is a decline from 51.0 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;

Sarpang's CMR is 18.0, also a decrease from 22.1 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 Sarpang is 32.7, a significant decrease from 73.1 in 2005.

4.3 Disability

The 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 2017 in Sarpang Dzongkhag according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 2.2%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is in Umling Gewog (3.5%) and the lowest in Gelegphu Thromde, Sarpang Town, and Gelegphu Gewog with a prevalence rate of 1.6% each.

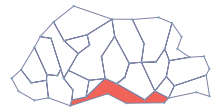


Table 4.1 Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/
Town, Sarpang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gelegphu Thromde	1.6	1.7	1.6
Sarpang Town	1.7	1.5	1.6
Samtenling	2.3	2.7	2.5
Chhuzanggang	2.2	1.7	2.0
Gelegphu	1.4	1.9	1.6
Jigme Choeling	3.0	3.6	3.3
Serzhong	2.9	3.0	3.0
Tareything	0.9	3.2	1.7
Umling	3.7	3.4	3.5
Dekiling	2.4	2.6	2.5
Chhudzom	3.2	2.0	2.7
Gakiling	2.2	2.6	2.4
Senggey	3.0	2.2	2.6
Shompangkha	2.6	2.1	2.4
Total	2.2	2.3	2.2

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.

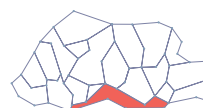
This section presents information on working-age population, economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and above by usual activity status in Sarpang Dzongkhag. Sarpang Dzongkhag has 34,789 persons within the working-age population category (15 years and above): 18,482 are males; and 16,307 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 21%, and in rural areas, it is 79%. Of the total working-age population, 21,158 persons (60.8%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	13,734	7,424	5,524	15,634	21,158
Economically Inactive	4,748	8,883	4,559	9,072	13,631
Both Active and Inactive	18,482	16,307	10,083	24,706	34,789
	Percent				
Economically Active	74.3	45.5	54.8	63.3	60.8
Economically Inactive	25.7	54.5	45.2	36.7	39.2
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	72.2	34.8	54.8	75.2	49.8	63.3	74.3	45.5	60.8
Unemployment Rate	2.4	5.7	3.4	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.3

either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 13,631 (39.2%), are economically inactive, as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

5.2 Labour Force Rate

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas in Sarpang Dzongkhag (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is high for males than females. The overall unemployment rate for Sarpang Dzongkhag is 2.3%; 2% for males and 3% for females. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (5.7%) is higher than for males (2.4%). Likewise, in rural areas, the unemployment rate is slightly high among females (2.2%) than among males (1.8%).

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*, which means 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 at the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. Other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

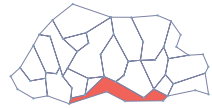
An in-migrant: a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

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

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

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

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



6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 20,366 persons are lifetime migrants in Sarpang excluding Gelegphu Thromde which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Sarpang. Out of these migrants, 16,017 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 9,939 persons have migrated out of Sarpang to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. For Sarpang Dzongkhag, the percent of

urban-urban migration is 1.7%, urban-rural migration is 9.7%, rural-urban migration is 5.2%, and rural-rural migration is 42.1%.

A total of 6,609 persons have in-migrated to Gelegphu Thromde and 4,627 have out-migrated from Gelegphu Thromde, which accounts to 1,982 persons gained for the *Thromde*.

The percent of urban to urban migrants is 17.7% and rural to urban migrants is 57.3% for Gelegphu Thromde.

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 2017 PHCB for Sarpang 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.

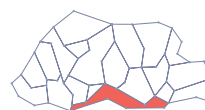
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

7.1 Household Size

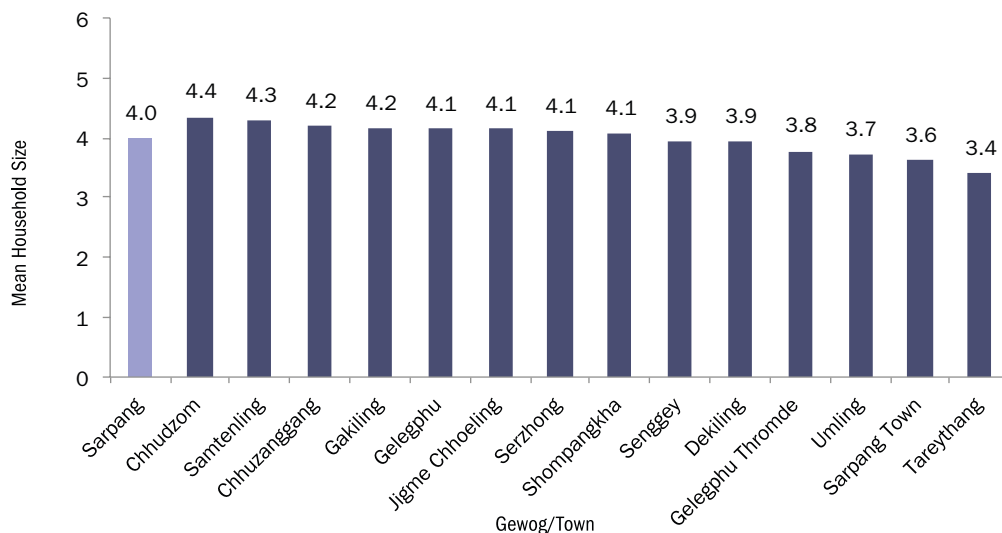
There were 10,369 regular households in Sarpang Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (26.3%) from 8,211 regular households in 2005. Gelegphu Thromde has the largest number of households, while Tareythang Gewog has the smallest.

The average household size⁵ in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 4.0 persons from 4.7 persons in 2005. The average

⁵ The average household size is calculated based on the members present in 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.

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.2	3.7	1.2	3,007
Rural	3.6	4.1	1.1	7,362
Both Areas	3.5	4.0	1.1	10,369

Figure 7.1 Mean Household Size by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017

household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog*/Town. The mean household size is the highest in Chhudzom *Gewog* with 4.4 persons per household. The lowest household size is recorded in Tareythang *Gewog* with 3.4 persons.

7.2 Housing Conditions

Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census include ownership of the housing unit, number

of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

More than half of the households in Sarpang Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 70.3% of households reside in their own housing units, 16.8% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 18.7% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (62.1%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Sarpang Dzongkhag is slightly higher in urban areas (1.2 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.1 persons per room)

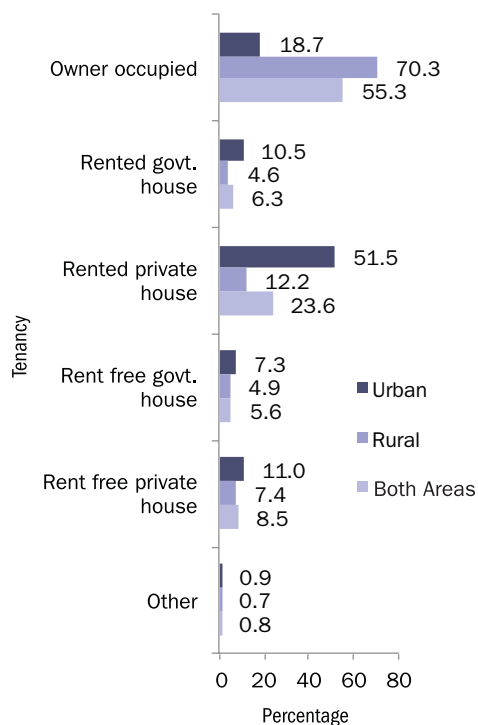
The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 66.6% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (80.0%) than in rural areas (61.2%) use flush toilet. About 1.1% of households do not have a toilet facility. Households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (1.5%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

Additionally, 75.7% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households reported having flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine without slab, long drop latrine or no latrine facilities.

Gelegphu Thromde reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 86.9%, while Senggey Gewog recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 63.5% (Figure 7.3).

A little less than a quarter of the households (2,518) lacked access to

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



improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *Gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Gelegphu Gewog had 412 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Tareythang Gewog had only 20 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (38.9%) of the households have walls made of cement/RCC, bricks, and cement blocks (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is lower (32.1%) than in urban areas (55.7%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (93.4%), followed

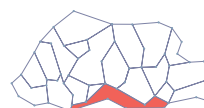


Figure 7.3 Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017

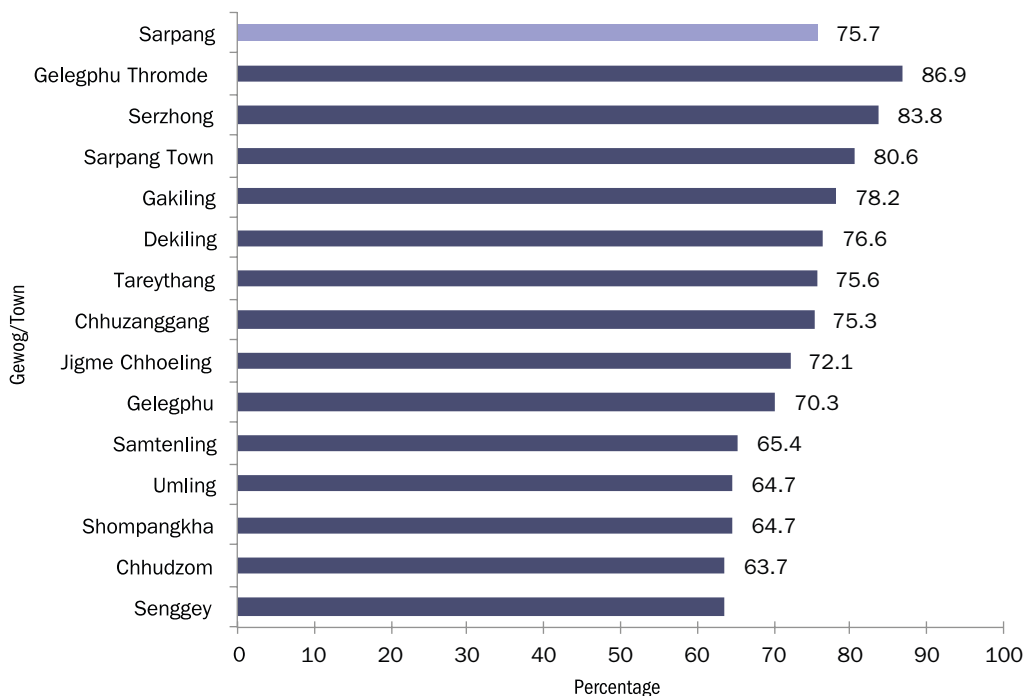


Figure 7.4 Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017

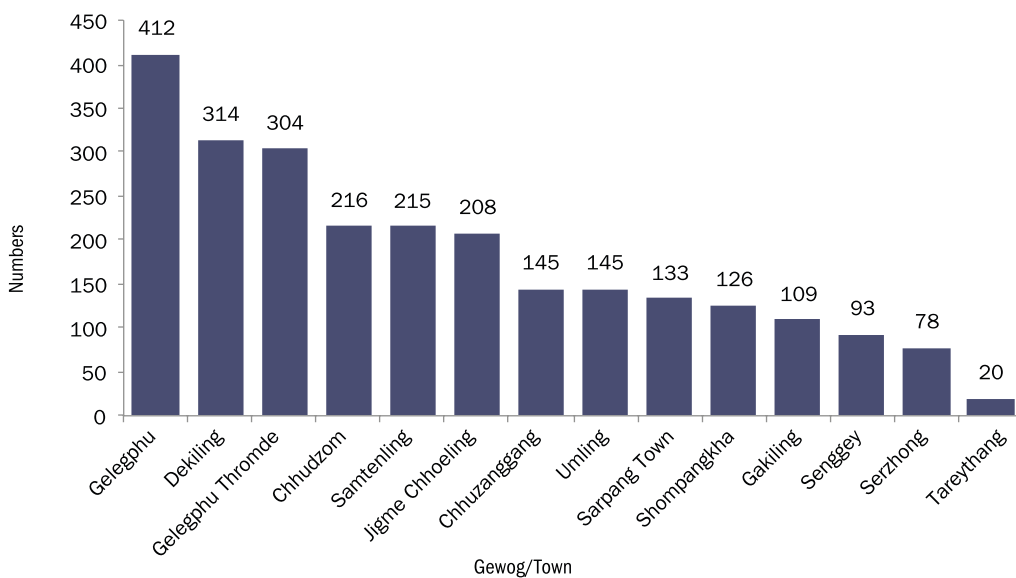


Table 7.2 Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Sarpang 2017

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	24.4	13.8	2.5	55.7	3.6	3,007
Rural	15.4	21.8	22.0	32.1	8.7	7,362
Both Areas	18.0	19.5	16.4	38.9	7.2	10,369
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	0.5	94.5	4.2	0.8	3,007	
Rural	1.9	93.0	1.7	3.5	7,362	
Both Areas	1.5	93.4	2.4	2.7	10,369	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	1.9	0.4	95.3	2.4	3,007	
Rural	7.7	0.5	73.1	18.7	7,362	
Both Areas	6.0	0.5	79.5	14.0	10,369	

by thatch, bamboo, cardboard, tarpaulin, and other material (2.7%). Tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo are the most common flooring materials (79.5%), followed by earthen/clay floor, bamboo, and others (14.0%).

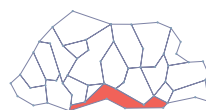
7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Sarpang Dzongkhag use electricity (96.6%) for

lighting, while a few households still use kerosene (1.1%) and solar energy (1.4%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.8%) and rural areas (95.7%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene as the main sources of lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (3.2%) than in urban areas (0.8%).

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

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,007
Rural	95.7	1.4	0.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	7,362
Both Areas	96.6	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	10,369
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	98.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	90.8	0.2	3,007		
Rural	94.5	1.3	26.8	4.0	65.0	0.2	7,362		
Both Areas	95.7	1.2	19.2	3.1	72.5	0.2	10,369		



Most households in Sarpang Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (98.7%) in combination with LPG (90.8%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, 26.8% of the households use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the Dzongkhag is piped water (inside the dwelling and outside dwelling), accounting for 98.7% of the total households. In addition, 0.4% of the households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and in Sarpang, 99.1% of households have access to them, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (86.5%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (71.5%) than in rural areas (39.7%). About 0.8% of 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 (100.0%) in Tareythang Gewog have access to improved sources

of drinking water, while Chhudzom Gewog (96.6%) and Chhuzanggang (96.3%) Gewog 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 95 households depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Chhuzargang Gewog had 22 households without access to improved drinking water sources while Tareythang Gewog had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 80.3% of 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 (2,030) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Dekiling Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable water supply with 360 households, while Tareythang Gewog had the lowest with 12 households (Figure 7.7).

Table 7.4 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Sarpang 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	71.5	28.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,007
Rural	39.7	58.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	7,362
Both Areas	48.9	49.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	10,369

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

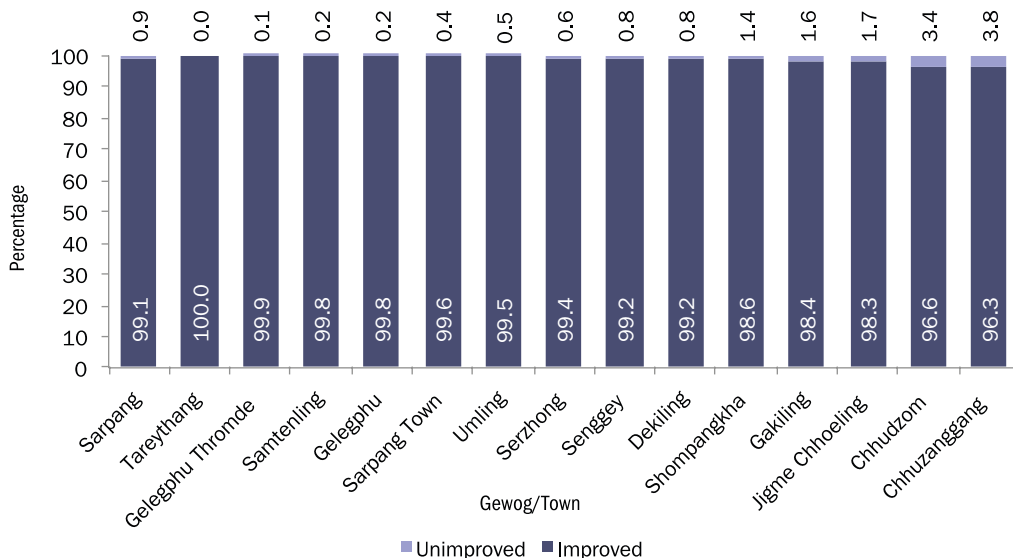
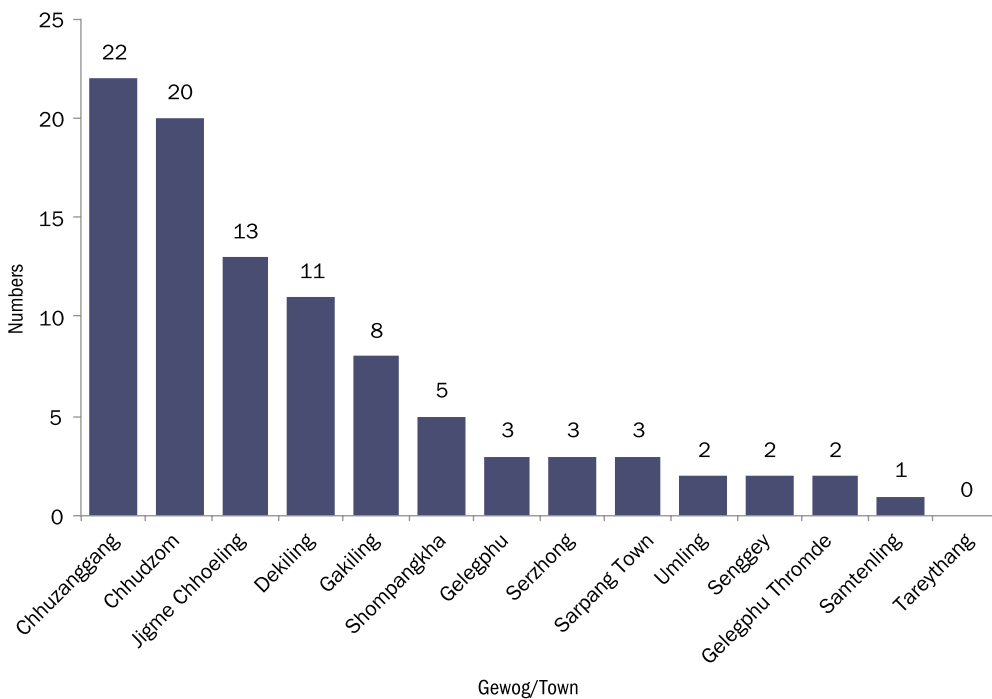


Figure 7.6 Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017



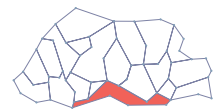
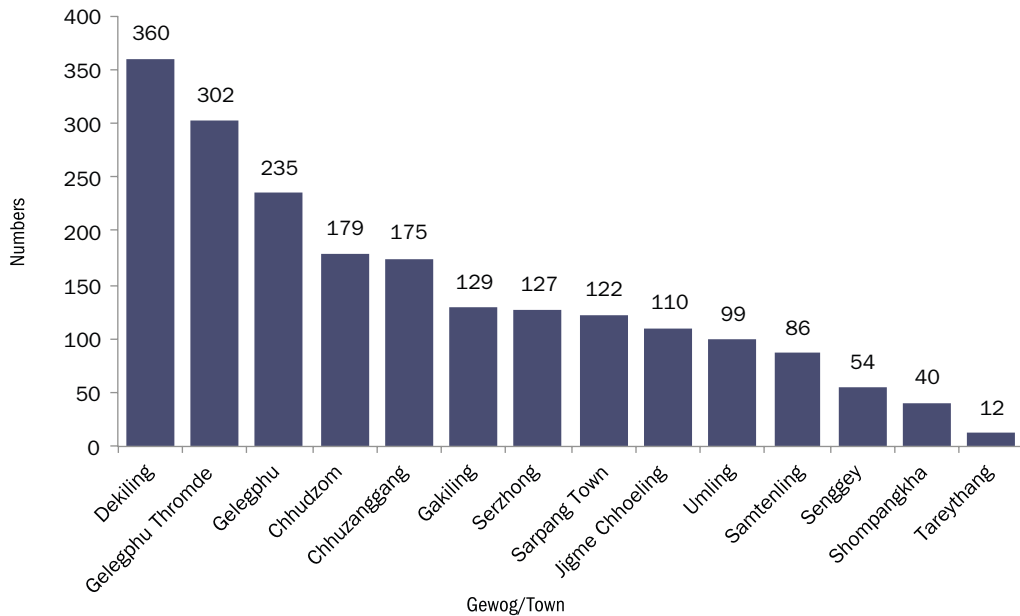


Figure 7.7 Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017



About 1.3% of the households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel 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,

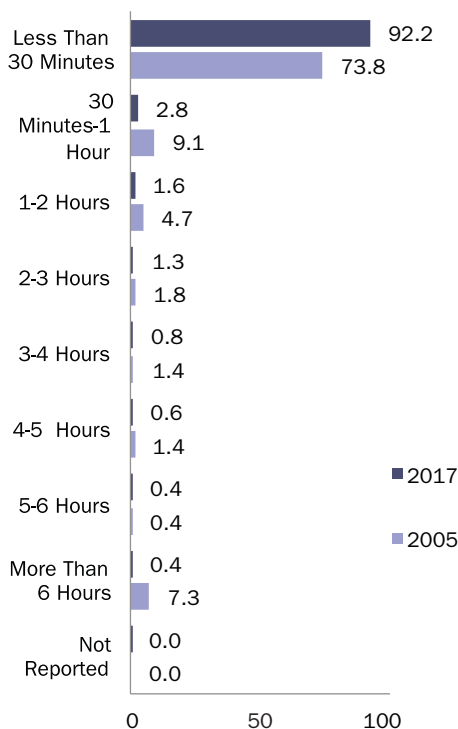
television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (92.2%) of households have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (73.8%). However, there are some households (0.4%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than 6 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (93.4%) in the *Dzongkhag* availed health services

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



during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 86.0% stated that they did not require health services, 4.6% reported to having not enough time to avail health services, and 3.7% stated that the health facilities were too far.

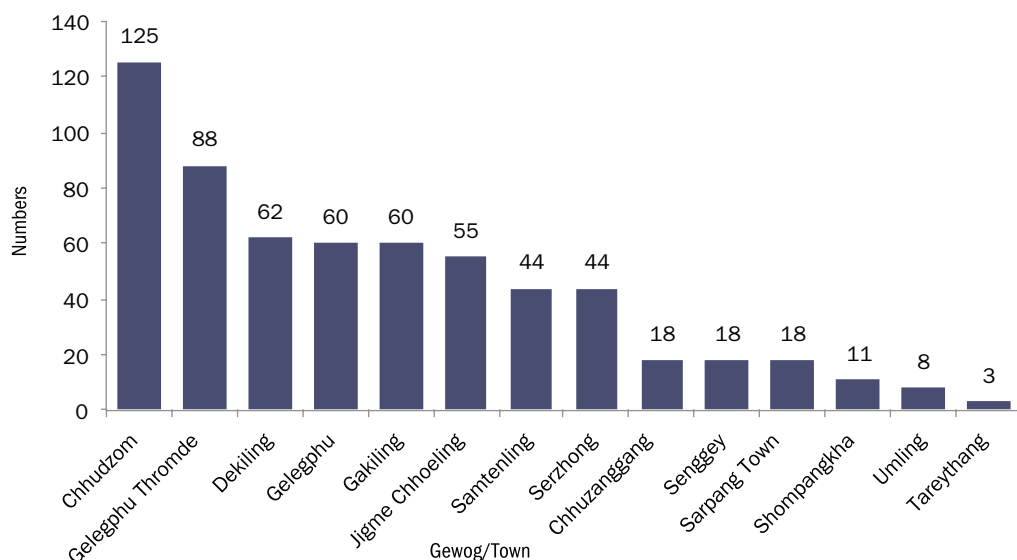
7.6 Food Sufficiency

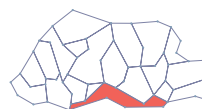
About 5.9% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of having experienced food insufficiency (not enough

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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	3.5	96.5	0.0	3,007
Rural	6.9	93.1	0.0	7,362
Both Areas	5.9	94.1	0.0	10,369

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





food to feed all household members) during the last 12 months. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in rural areas (6.9%) than in urban areas (3.5%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 614 households (5.9%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Chhudzom Gewog had 125 households, while Tareythang Gewog had only 3 households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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



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, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
SARPANG	24,018	21,986	46,004	52.2	47.8	100.0	109.2
Urban	6,798	6,212	13,010	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.4
Gelegphu Thromde	5,146	4,712	9,858	52.2	47.8	100.0	109.2
Sarpang Town	1,652	1,500	3,152	52.4	47.6	100.0	110.1
Rural	17,220	15,774	32,994	52.2	47.8	100.0	109.2
Samtenling	1,456	1,345	2,801	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Chhuzanggang	1,262	1,237	2,499	50.5	49.5	100.0	102.0
Gelegphu	3,314	3,143	6,457	51.3	48.7	100.0	105.4
Jigme Chhoeling	1,743	1,515	3,258	53.5	46.5	100.0	115.0
Serzhong	1,285	1,422	2,707	47.5	52.5	100.0	90.4
Tareythang	225	126	351	64.1	35.9	100.0	178.6
Umling	754	832	1,586	47.5	52.5	100.0	90.6
Dekiling	3,290	2,690	5,980	55.0	45.0	100.0	122.3
Chhudzom	1,460	1,204	2,664	54.8	45.2	100.0	121.3
Gakiling	1,105	1,020	2,125	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Senggey	569	511	1,080	52.7	47.3	100.0	111.4
Shompangkha	757	729	1,486	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.8

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

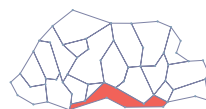


Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

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
SARPANG	3,214	3,714	4,287	4,687	4,685	4,814	4,055	3,711	2,731	2,468	1,897	1,649	1,480	949	725	938	46,004
Urban	812	953	1,102	1,649	1,523	1,581	1,247	1,123	811	687	473	292	263	173	126	195	13,010
Gelegphu Thromde	624	712	813	988	1,204	1,284	1,002	877	634	531	383	225	204	129	91	157	9,858
Sarpang Town	188	241	289	661	319	297	245	246	177	156	90	67	59	44	35	38	3,152
Rural	2,402	2,761	3,185	3,038	3,162	3,233	2,808	2,588	1,920	1,781	1,424	1,357	1,217	776	599	743	32,994
Samtenling	208	266	269	201	260	317	260	215	162	142	129	104	98	76	41	53	2,801
Chhuzanggang	183	247	289	209	174	232	197	152	112	134	109	128	126	79	68	60	2,499
Gelegphu	469	529	680	848	707	627	554	545	400	342	225	156	133	71	74	97	6,457
Jigme Chhoeiling	238	250	300	179	301	292	278	274	181	219	183	160	141	85	76	101	3,258
Serzhong	144	193	343	608	150	194	155	147	140	103	96	102	104	76	63	89	2,707
Tareything	29	31	27	13	31	48	36	36	23	20	12	11	15	7	9	3	351
Umling	111	175	165	83	117	138	111	115	76	83	90	101	94	46	44	37	1,586
Dekiling	441	510	497	417	755	649	557	453	366	308	243	217	224	123	95	125	5,980
Chhudzom	237	204	219	146	288	296	247	227	156	162	116	115	93	53	38	67	2,664
Gakiling	142	155	184	135	156	217	185	210	148	119	109	123	79	72	42	49	2,125
Senggye	104	99	86	62	106	102	104	89	54	45	46	65	43	39	19	17	1,080
Shompangkha	96	102	126	137	117	121	124	125	102	104	66	75	67	49	30	45	1,486

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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Table A2.3 Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Sarpang 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	
SARPANG	11,215	32,177	2,612	46,004	43.0	34.9	8.1	23.3
Urban	2,867	9,649	494	13,010	34.8	29.7	5.1	17.2
Gelegphu Thromde	2,149	7,332	377	9,858	34.5	29.3	5.1	17.5
Sarpang Town	718	2,317	117	3,152	36.0	31.0	5.0	16.3
Rural	8,348	22,528	2,118	32,994	46.5	37.1	9.4	25.4
Samtenling	743	1,888	170	2,801	48.4	39.4	9.0	22.9
Chhuzanggang	719	1,573	207	2,499	58.9	45.7	13.2	28.8
Gelegphu	1,678	4,537	242	6,457	42.3	37.0	5.3	14.4
Jigme Chhoeling	788	2,208	262	3,258	47.6	35.7	11.9	33.2
Serzhong	680	1,799	228	2,707	50.5	37.8	12.7	33.5
Tareythang	87	245	19	351	43.3	35.5	7.8	21.8
Umling	451	1,008	127	1,586	57.3	44.7	12.6	28.2
Dekiling	1,448	4,189	343	5,980	42.8	34.6	8.2	23.7
Chhudzom	660	1,846	158	2,664	44.3	35.8	8.6	23.9
Gakiling	481	1,481	163	2,125	43.5	32.5	11.0	33.9
Senggey	289	716	75	1,080	50.8	40.4	10.5	26.0
Shompangkha	324	1,038	124	1,486	43.2	31.2	11.9	38.3

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
SARPANG	41,413	4,193	398	46,004	90.0	9.1	0.9	100.0
Urban	11,270	1,433	307	13,010	86.6	11.0	2.4	100.0
Gelegphu Thromde	8,779	868	211	9,858	89.1	8.8	2.1	100.0
Sarpang Town	2,491	565	96	3,152	79.0	17.9	3.0	100.0
Rural	30,143	2,760	91	32,994	91.4	8.4	0.3	100.0
Samtenling	2,670	131	0	2,801	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0
Chhuzanggang	2,459	40	0	2,499	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Gelegphu	5,747	707	3	6,457	89.0	10.9	0.0	100.0
Jigme Chhoeling	3,091	145	22	3,258	94.9	4.5	0.7	100.0
Serzhong	1,973	695	39	2,707	72.9	25.7	1.4	100.0
Tareythang	279	72	0	351	79.5	20.5	0.0	100.0
Umling	1,527	59	0	1,586	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0
Dekiling	5,264	698	18	5,980	88.0	11.7	0.3	100.0
Chhudzom	2,589	71	4	2,664	97.2	2.7	0.2	100.0
Gakiling	2,085	40	0	2,125	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Senggey	1,004	71	5	1,080	93.0	6.6	0.5	100.0
Shompangkha	1,455	31	0	1,486	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

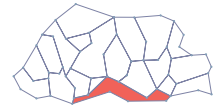


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

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+
SARPANG																	
URBAN																	
Gelegphu Thromde	624	712	813	988	1,204	1,284	1,002	877	634	531	383	225	204	129	91	157	9,858
Male	301	347	358	431	630	714	553	493	351	307	228	131	117	63	38	84	5,146
Female	323	365	455	557	574	570	449	384	283	224	155	94	87	66	53	73	4,712
Sarpang Town	188	241	289	661	319	297	245	246	177	156	90	67	59	44	35	38	3,152
Male	95	109	145	342	185	165	132	131	90	87	52	36	27	19	15	22	1,652
Female	93	132	144	319	134	132	113	115	87	69	38	31	32	25	20	16	1,500
RURAL																	
Samtenling	208	266	269	201	260	317	260	215	162	142	129	104	98	76	41	53	2,801
Male	96	146	155	94	139	157	132	108	92	67	66	61	49	40	22	32	1,456
Female	112	120	114	107	121	160	128	107	70	75	63	43	49	36	19	21	1,345
Chhuzanggang	183	247	289	209	174	232	197	152	112	134	109	128	126	79	68	60	2,499
Male	90	128	153	120	85	115	90	71	54	55	53	67	62	41	43	35	1,262
Female	93	119	136	89	89	117	107	81	58	79	56	61	64	38	25	25	1,237
Gelegphu	469	529	680	848	707	627	554	545	400	342	225	156	133	71	74	97	6,457
Male	220	276	334	393	420	318	270	291	202	205	118	78	75	37	35	42	3,314
Female	249	253	346	455	287	309	284	254	198	137	107	78	58	34	39	55	3,143
Jigme Chhoeeling	238	250	300	179	301	292	278	274	181	219	183	160	141	85	76	101	3,258
Male	120	141	147	110	170	148	164	141	98	114	95	82	73	46	43	51	1,743
Female	118	109	153	69	131	144	114	133	83	105	88	78	68	39	33	50	1,515
Serzhong	144	193	343	608	150	194	155	147	140	103	96	102	104	76	63	89	2,707
Male	63	92	163	255	71	109	85	76	63	43	50	48	48	37	39	43	1,285
Female	81	101	180	353	79	85	70	71	77	60	46	54	56	39	24	46	1,422
Tareything	29	31	27	13	31	48	36	36	23	20	12	11	15	7	9	3	351
Male	18	22	18	9	22	30	26	28	13	11	6	5	7	5	4	1	225
Female	11	9	9	4	9	18	10	8	10	9	6	6	8	2	5	2	126
Umling	111	175	165	83	117	138	111	115	76	83	90	101	94	46	44	37	1,586
Male	49	75	68	54	59	56	56	50	40	39	44	56	40	24	24	20	754
Female	62	100	97	29	58	82	55	65	36	44	46	45	54	22	20	17	832

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Sarpang 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+
Dekiling	441	510	497	417	755	649	557	453	366	308	243	217	224	123	95	125	5,980
Male	226	273	238	210	485	372	313	247	208	171	121	110	116	79	64	57	3,290
Female	215	237	259	207	270	277	244	206	158	137	122	107	108	44	31	68	2,690
Chhudzom	237	204	219	146	288	296	247	227	156	162	116	115	93	53	38	67	2,664
Male	115	107	102	86	166	170	138	138	95	87	58	65	40	32	21	40	1,460
Female	122	97	117	60	122	126	109	89	61	75	58	50	53	21	17	27	1,204
Gakiling	142	155	184	135	156	217	185	210	148	119	109	123	79	72	42	49	2,125
Male	63	82	104	65	84	112	102	111	76	62	56	54	42	38	25	29	1,105
Female	79	73	80	70	72	105	83	99	72	57	53	69	37	34	17	20	1,020
Senggey	104	99	86	62	106	102	104	89	54	45	46	65	43	39	19	17	1,080
Male	49	52	42	34	64	48	63	47	33	19	22	32	24	19	12	9	569
Female	55	47	44	28	42	54	41	42	21	26	24	33	19	20	7	8	511
Shompangkha	96	102	126	137	117	121	124	125	102	104	66	75	67	49	30	45	1,486
Male	44	47	63	70	62	58	74	70	48	58	34	35	32	28	14	20	757
Female	52	55	63	67	55	63	50	55	54	46	32	40	35	21	16	25	729
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	1,549	1,897	2,090	2,273	2,642	2,572	2,198	2,002	1,463	1,325	1,003	860	752	508	399	485	24,018
Female	1,665	1,817	2,197	2,414	2,043	2,242	1,857	1,709	1,268	1,143	894	789	728	441	326	453	21,986
Both Sex	3,214	3,714	4,287	4,687	4,685	4,814	4,055	3,711	2,731	2,468	1,897	1,649	1,480	949	725	938	46,004

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	76	91	167	226	219	445	302	310	612
1	73	69	142	199	213	412	272	282	554
2	81	76	157	224	283	507	305	359	664
3	71	89	160	239	245	484	310	334	644
4	95	91	186	265	289	554	360	380	740
5	86	105	191	317	287	604	403	392	795
6	95	77	172	290	268	558	385	345	730
7	90	105	195	261	234	495	351	339	690
8	81	107	188	293	276	569	374	383	757
9	104	103	207	280	255	535	384	358	742
10	93	91	184	322	315	637	415	406	821
11	114	102	216	319	315	634	433	417	850
12	105	125	230	322	371	693	427	496	923
13	98	133	231	308	308	616	406	441	847
14	93	148	241	316	289	605	409	437	846
15	114	128	242	299	298	597	413	426	839
16	154	163	317	265	332	597	419	495	914
17	175	199	374	330	347	677	505	546	1,051
18	176	204	380	290	289	579	466	493	959
19	154	182	336	316	272	588	470	454	924
20	184	138	322	372	248	620	556	386	942
21	164	135	299	332	256	588	496	391	887
22	162	128	290	369	242	611	531	370	901
23	146	154	300	380	272	652	526	426	952
24	159	153	312	374	317	691	533	470	1,003
25	189	149	338	367	306	673	556	455	1,011
26	168	153	321	314	312	626	482	465	947
27	213	126	339	363	337	700	576	463	1,039
28	167	141	308	347	298	645	514	439	953
29	142	133	275	302	287	589	444	420	864
30	186	135	321	361	291	652	547	426	973
31	116	99	215	274	247	521	390	346	736
32	157	112	269	356	295	651	513	407	920
33	119	106	225	275	250	525	394	356	750
34	107	110	217	247	212	459	354	322	676
35	145	122	267	299	246	545	444	368	812
36	119	91	210	300	252	552	419	343	762
37	114	80	194	299	264	563	413	344	757
38	127	118	245	247	243	490	374	361	735
39	119	88	207	233	205	438	352	293	645
40	127	92	219	282	217	499	409	309	718
41	66	67	133	171	152	323	237	219	456
42	95	67	162	236	200	436	331	267	598
43	81	72	153	170	176	346	251	248	499
44	72	72	144	163	153	316	235	225	460
45	96	66	162	212	187	399	308	253	561

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	69	55	124	187	153	340	256	208	464
47	86	56	142	189	180	369	275	236	511
48	82	66	148	177	184	361	259	250	509
49	61	50	111	166	146	312	227	196	423
50	74	48	122	160	147	307	234	195	429
51	56	33	89	133	158	291	189	191	380
52	55	48	103	157	146	303	212	194	406
53	50	35	85	152	130	282	202	165	367
54	45	29	74	121	120	241	166	149	315
55	47	34	81	151	163	314	198	197	395
56	26	26	52	172	136	308	198	162	360
57	33	24	57	130	135	265	163	159	322
58	37	21	58	125	121	246	162	142	304
59	24	20	44	115	109	224	139	129	268
60	40	32	72	155	164	319	195	196	391
61	20	24	44	96	124	220	116	148	264
62	33	30	63	123	127	250	156	157	313
63	28	18	46	124	100	224	152	118	270
64	23	15	38	110	94	204	133	109	242
65	18	22	40	117	107	224	135	129	264
66	15	18	33	93	74	167	108	92	200
67	17	17	34	83	79	162	100	96	196
68	17	17	34	69	47	116	86	64	150
69	15	17	32	64	43	107	79	60	139
70	18	17	35	90	71	161	108	88	196
71	5	9	14	55	45	100	60	54	114
72	10	18	28	64	43	107	74	61	135
73	8	14	22	65	56	121	73	70	143
74	12	15	27	72	38	110	84	53	137
75	11	6	17	34	42	76	45	48	93
76	7	9	16	40	28	68	47	37	84
77	10	11	21	34	36	70	44	47	91
78	17	3	20	36	32	68	53	35	88
79	9	7	16	32	23	55	41	30	71
80	5	7	12	44	30	74	49	37	86
81	4	6	10	25	23	48	29	29	58
82	8	3	11	27	27	54	35	30	65
83	8	3	11	21	23	44	29	26	55
84	6	12	18	17	23	40	23	35	58
85	6	4	10	13	10	23	19	14	33
86	3	2	5	10	16	26	13	18	31
87	2	2	4	12	13	25	14	15	29
88	1	5	6	6	7	13	7	12	19
89	3	1	4	12	6	18	15	7	22
90	1	2	3	4	6	10	5	8	13
91	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	4	6

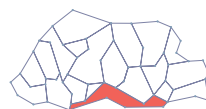


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	2		2	3	2	5	5	2	7
93	1	1	2	4	3	7	5	4	9
94	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
95	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	4
96	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	4
97	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
98	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
99	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
100	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
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	6,798	6,212	13,010	17,220	15,774	32,994	24,018	21,986	46,004

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang 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+
SAMTENLING																	
Khenpagang	18	36	36	19	26	37	42	24	20	21	15	14	15	7	6	5	341
Male	9	17	21	13	16	21	21	14	12	10	7	6	11	4	4	4	190
Female	9	19	15	6	10	16	21	10	8	11	8	8	4	3	2	1	151
Samtenling	97	116	117	87	106	136	116	88	68	50	59	34	28	27	13	22	1,164
Male	41	65	59	43	54	64	53	36	41	25	30	21	13	15	7	13	580
Female	56	51	58	44	52	72	63	52	27	25	29	13	15	12	6	9	584
Samtenthang	39	41	55	42	49	68	49	52	37	25	18	15	23	21	8	9	551
Male	23	26	38	16	26	38	24	31	23	11	10	10	11	8	3	6	304
Female	16	15	17	26	23	30	25	21	14	14	8	5	12	13	5	3	247
Dechhen Pelri	29	39	38	23	39	37	22	25	15	25	19	23	12	9	9	11	375
Male	10	20	19	11	26	19	13	11	6	12	10	16	4	5	5	4	191
Female	19	19	19	12	13	18	9	14	9	13	9	7	8	4	4	7	184
ChhoeKhorling_Dechhen Pelri	25	34	23	30	40	39	31	26	22	21	18	18	20	12	5	6	370
Male	13	18	18	11	17	15	21	16	10	9	9	8	10	8	3	5	191
Female	12	16	5	19	23	24	10	10	12	12	9	10	10	4	2	1	179
All Chiwogs	208	266	269	201	260	317	260	215	162	142	129	104	98	76	41	53	2,801
Male	96	146	155	94	139	157	132	108	92	67	66	61	49	40	22	32	1,456
Female	112	120	114	107	121	160	128	107	70	75	63	43	49	36	19	21	1,345
CHHUZANG GANG																	
Chagsakhar	31	35	56	34	31	43	32	29	30	28	17	20	26	10	9	7	438
Male	13	14	27	22	14	20	16	19	15	10	9	12	16	2	6	3	218
Female	18	21	29	12	17	23	16	10	15	18	8	8	10	8	3	4	220
Pangzor	37	39	52	43	35	54	48	16	22	26	25	35	24	20	11	15	502
Male	17	18	27	28	13	35	20	8	8	11	11	17	13	10	8	9	253
Female	20	21	25	15	22	19	28	8	14	15	14	18	11	10	3	6	249
Nyimaling_Shawapong	34	46	49	48	30	42	34	30	20	16	16	29	24	17	12	11	458
Male	18	24	23	28	13	20	15	12	10	6	8	13	9	11	7	5	222
Female	16	22	26	20	17	22	19	18	10	10	8	16	15	6	5	6	236

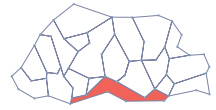


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

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	
Thongjabi_Yueling	44	62	70	45	36	51	41	36	18	31	28	19	24	13	6	537
Male	23	37	42	23	18	18	16	8	14	13	13	11	8	9	3	274
Female	21	25	28	22	18	33	23	20	10	17	15	6	13	5	3	263
Barthang	37	65	62	39	42	42	42	41	22	33	23	25	28	19	23	564
Male	19	35	34	19	27	22	21	16	13	14	12	12	13	10	13	295
Female	18	30	28	20	15	20	21	25	9	19	11	13	15	9	10	269
All Chiwogs	183	247	289	209	174	232	197	152	112	134	109	128	126	79	68	2,499
Male	90	128	153	120	85	115	90	71	54	55	53	67	62	41	43	1,262
Female	93	119	136	89	89	117	107	81	58	79	56	61	64	38	25	1,237
GELEGPUH																
Pelirithang Khatoed	252	303	372	530	430	305	287	312	221	180	89	48	57	27	27	4,480
Male	120	162	179	243	258	166	134	166	120	115	56	21	30	14	11	1,810
Female	132	141	193	287	172	139	153	146	101	65	33	27	27	13	16	2,670
Pelirithang Khamaed	94	114	152	145	130	145	130	127	84	81	50	46	26	14	16	1,375
Male	44	52	76	69	77	79	72	72	39	49	24	24	17	6	10	878
Female	50	62	76	76	53	66	58	55	45	32	26	22	9	8	6	657
Dzomlingthang	40	43	53	57	45	52	40	32	32	25	26	16	11	10	13	508
Male	16	26	23	27	28	20	18	18	12	14	12	8	5	6	5	247
Female	24	17	30	30	17	32	22	14	20	11	14	8	6	4	8	261
Pemathang	34	34	35	45	34	45	49	32	23	25	20	21	12	4	8	428
Male	15	16	19	19	20	14	26	16	12	13	7	11	9	1	5	206
Female	19	18	16	26	14	31	23	16	11	12	13	10	3	3	3	222
Lekidthang	49	35	68	71	68	80	48	42	40	31	40	25	27	16	10	666
Male	25	20	37	35	37	39	20	19	19	14	19	14	14	10	4	333
Female	24	15	31	36	31	41	28	23	21	17	21	11	13	6	6	333
All Chiwogs	469	529	680	848	707	627	554	545	400	342	225	156	133	71	74	6,457
Male	220	276	334	393	420	318	270	291	202	205	118	78	75	37	35	423,314
Female	249	253	346	455	287	309	284	254	198	137	107	78	58	34	39	553,143

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/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+
JIGME CHHOELING																	
Gongtsekha	27	18	36	19	44	31	25	32	21	35	19	24	14	7	4	10	366
Male	17	13	13	7	25	20	15	11	15	18	11	12	9	4	1	5	196
Female	10	5	23	12	19	11	10	21	6	17	8	12	5	3	3	5	170
Gongduegang	32	40	40	13	51	47	50	44	29	30	21	11	22	9	9	12	460
Male	19	23	23	9	30	26	30	30	18	17	10	9	10	6	5	6	271
Female	13	17	17	4	21	21	20	14	11	13	11	2	12	3	4	6	189
Khamaed	58	71	84	53	70	64	65	78	50	47	50	40	27	22	23	29	831
Male	27	34	35	28	38	27	38	36	23	29	26	22	11	11	15	14	414
Female	31	37	49	25	32	37	27	42	27	18	24	18	16	11	8	15	417
Samkhar	54	49	33	18	61	59	47	46	29	52	35	23	27	12	16	15	576
Male	26	27	16	12	37	26	31	20	19	22	21	9	15	7	8	9	305
Female	28	22	17	6	24	33	16	26	10	30	14	14	12	5	8	6	271
Khatoed	59	58	93	72	58	66	72	61	45	49	49	53	43	28	23	29	858
Male	27	35	52	51	30	34	38	34	19	24	24	28	24	11	13	14	458
Female	32	23	41	21	28	32	34	27	26	25	25	25	19	17	10	15	400
Chhoetenkhar	8	14	14	4	17	25	19	13	7	6	9	9	8	7	1	6	167
Male	4	9	8	3	10	15	12	10	4	4	3	2	4	7	1	3	99
Female	4	5	6	1	7	10	7	3	3	2	6	7	4	0	0	3	68
All Chhiwogs	238	250	300	179	301	292	278	274	181	219	183	160	141	85	76	101	3,258
Male	120	141	147	110	170	148	164	141	98	114	95	82	73	46	43	51	1,743
Female	118	109	153	69	131	144	114	133	83	105	88	78	68	39	33	50	1,515
SERZHONG																	
Serzhong	32	48	33	36	39	53	47	38	30	23	20	29	36	19	15	27	525
Male	13	28	18	19	16	32	23	23	15	9	10	15	16	8	11	12	268
Female	19	20	15	17	23	21	24	15	15	14	10	14	20	11	4	15	257
Barshong	23	22	27	20	19	19	16	16	13	10	8	11	14	12	5	5	240
Male	13	13	20	13	12	9	7	8	5	5	2	3	8	5	4	3	130
Female	10	9	7	7	7	10	9	8	8	5	6	8	6	7	1	2	110

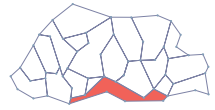


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

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+
PemaYoedling	33	37	55	44	38	44	26	29	30	29	33	21	28	23	12	16	498
Male	10	17	33	23	18	20	15	12	11	9	22	11	11	14	9	7	242
Female	23	20	22	21	20	24	11	17	19	20	11	10	17	9	3	9	256
Tashiphu	15	26	26	32	14	25	23	23	25	14	10	14	14	14	18	18	311
Male	6	9	11	10	8	19	14	11	11	7	3	4	7	6	9	10	145
Female	9	17	15	22	6	6	9	12	14	7	7	10	7	8	9	8	166
Norbuling	41	60	202	476	40	53	43	41	42	27	25	27	12	8	13	23	1,133
Male	21	25	81	190	17	29	26	22	21	13	13	15	6	4	6	11	500
Female	20	35	121	286	23	24	17	19	21	14	12	12	6	4	7	12	633
All Chiwogs	144	193	343	608	150	194	155	147	140	103	96	102	104	76	63	89	2,707
Male	63	92	163	255	71	109	85	76	63	43	50	48	48	37	39	43	1,285
Female	81	101	180	353	79	85	70	71	77	60	46	54	56	39	24	46	1,422
TAREYTHANG																	
Tashichhoeling	11	8	6	4	6	11	4	11	8	5	3	1	7	1	2	1	89
Male	7	5	4	3	4	5	3	9	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	0	55
Female	4	3	2	1	2	6	1	2	5	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	34
Yoezergang	12	13	15	5	13	13	14	12	10	5	5	6	2	0	4	0	129
Male	8	8	10	4	7	8	10	7	7	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	79
Female	4	5	5	1	6	5	4	5	3	1	4	4	0	0	3	0	50
Pemachhoeling	5	9	6	3	3	14	9	6	3	8	4	2	2	5	2	2	83
Male	3	8	4	2	2	9	5	5	2	2	3	1	0	4	1	1	52
Female	2	1	2	1	1	5	4	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	31
Dorjitse	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	0	2	4	1	1	0	21
Male	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	10
Female	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	11
Woongchhiloo	0	0	0	0	8	7	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Male	0	0	0	0	8	7	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Chiwogs	29	31	27	13	31	48	36	36	23	20	12	11	15	7	9	3	351
Male	18	22	18	9	22	30	26	28	13	11	6	5	7	5	4	1	225
Female	11	9	9	4	9	18	10	8	10	9	6	6	8	2	5	2	126

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang 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+	
UMLING																	
Tashithang	10	15	22	12	15	15	9	21	9	10	6	28	16	7	9	3	207
Male	3	5	8	11	8	9	5	6	4	5	4	15	8	5	4	2	102
Female	7	10	14	1	7	6	4	15	5	5	2	13	8	2	5	1	105
Daangling	17	27	15	11	7	16	15	14	8	8	9	8	14	4	8	8	189
Male	9	12	6	9	4	9	7	6	6	5	3	4	6	2	5	7	100
Female	8	15	9	2	3	7	8	8	2	3	6	4	8	2	3	1	89
Doongmin	25	31	39	21	32	29	27	22	22	20	26	23	23	9	11	10	370
Male	13	19	17	14	18	13	17	12	11	11	13	15	9	3	6	3	194
Female	12	12	22	7	14	16	10	10	11	9	13	8	14	6	5	7	176
Rijoog	39	70	63	31	48	65	44	43	25	35	36	23	28	21	12	12	595
Male	18	29	28	13	22	22	19	18	14	13	16	12	13	11	6	6	260
Female	21	41	35	18	26	43	25	25	11	22	20	11	15	10	6	6	335
Gaden	20	32	26	8	15	13	16	15	12	10	13	19	13	5	4	4	225
Male	6	10	9	7	7	3	8	8	5	5	8	10	4	3	3	2	98
Female	14	22	17	1	8	10	8	7	7	5	5	9	9	2	1	2	127
All Chiwogs	111	175	165	83	117	138	111	115	76	83	90	101	94	46	44	37	1,586
Male	49	75	68	54	59	56	56	50	40	39	44	56	40	24	24	20	754
Female	62	100	97	29	58	82	55	65	36	44	46	45	54	22	20	17	832
DEKLING																	
Jigmeling	233	219	187	220	531	395	294	190	198	138	98	97	86	42	37	56	3,021
Male	129	124	90	114	364	249	186	118	117	80	51	46	47	22	28	29	1,794
Female	104	95	97	106	167	146	108	72	81	58	47	51	39	20	9	27	1,227
Chhoekhorling	113	153	149	92	122	146	131	125	81	71	62	63	64	41	28	36	1,477
Male	59	79	77	44	65	70	64	62	43	37	29	37	31	28	14	13	752
Female	54	74	72	48	57	76	67	63	38	34	33	26	33	13	14	23	725
Nubgang	17	21	39	13	23	23	20	24	25	23	16	13	19	14	12	12	314
Male	6	11	24	7	12	10	7	8	7	14	10	5	11	7	8	7	154
Female	11	10	15	6	11	13	13	16	18	9	6	8	8	7	4	5	160
Dekiling	56	84	89	72	57	61	71	75	42	53	45	28	38	13	16	11	811
Male	22	43	35	36	32	29	35	37	27	26	22	15	21	11	12	4	407
Female	34	41	54	36	25	32	36	38	15	27	23	13	17	2	4	7	404

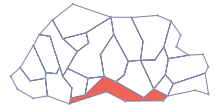


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

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+
Gawaithang	22	33	33	20	22	24	41	39	20	23	22	16	17	13	2	10	357
Male	10	16	12	9	12	14	21	22	14	14	9	7	6	11	2	4	183
Female	12	17	21	11	10	10	20	17	6	9	13	9	11	2		6	174
All Chiwogs	441	510	497	417	755	649	557	453	366	308	243	217	224	123	95	125	5,980
Male	226	273	238	210	485	372	313	247	208	171	121	110	116	79	64	57	3,290
Female	215	237	259	207	270	277	244	206	158	137	122	107	108	44	31	68	2,690
CHHUDZOM																	
Gaalgethang	17	14	27	24	27	26	23	25	17	17	12	10	6	11	3	8	267
Male	7	9	14	16	20	15	14	14	11	9	5	6	3	6	2	6	157
Female	10	5	13	8	7	11	9	11	6	8	7	4	3	5	1	2	110
Sherabling	68	46	41	37	77	64	68	46	35	41	22	36	20	8	10	15	634
Male	35	26	21	21	42	35	40	27	19	24	10	20	9	5	6	5	345
Female	33	20	20	16	35	29	28	19	16	17	12	16	11	3	4	10	289
Draagchhu	32	31	31	22	41	46	30	31	19	11	10	14	29	6	7	5	365
Male	14	17	15	13	23	25	14	21	13	7	4	7	14	4	4	4	199
Female	18	14	16	9	18	21	16	10	6	4	6	7	15	2	3	1	166
Jangchhuling	74	68	70	43	81	99	75	55	47	37	33	30	19	16	6	16	769
Male	36	34	28	23	36	58	40	32	29	18	16	18	5	13	2	8	396
Female	38	34	42	20	45	41	35	23	18	19	17	12	14	3	4	8	373
Lhayuel	46	45	50	20	62	61	51	70	38	56	39	25	19	12	12	23	629
Male	23	21	24	13	45	37	30	44	23	29	23	14	9	4	7	17	363
Female	23	24	26	7	17	24	21	26	15	27	16	11	10	8	5	6	266
All Chiwogs	237	204	219	146	288	296	247	227	156	162	116	115	93	53	38	67	2,664
Male	115	107	102	86	166	170	138	138	95	87	58	65	40	32	21	40	1,460
Female	122	97	117	60	122	126	109	89	61	75	58	50	53	21	17	27	1,204
GAKILLING																	
Maenchulam	34	22	13	15	20	54	46	41	24	13	21	30	9	14	8	12	376
Male	13	11	8	11	12	24	27	23	15	6	12	13	6	7	5	7	200
Female	21	11	5	4	8	30	19	18	9	7	9	17	3	7	3	5	176

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang 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+		
Sangkha	22	24	30	24	39	48	44	44	30	31	27	37	21	13	8	10	452	
Male	13	12	19	14	25	27	26	24	17	17	12	17	12	9	3	6	253	
Female	9	12	11	10	14	21	18	20	13	14	15	20	9	4	5	4	199	
Rilangthang	23	19	32	21	19	31	24	38	25	18	17	8	11	13	6	6	311	
Male	11	13	17	9	11	13	17	18	13	10	8	3	7	5	4	4	163	
Female	12	6	15	12	8	18	7	20	12	8	9	5	4	8	2	2	148	
Getemkha	31	46	53	32	34	35	34	45	32	16	23	20	18	15	6	3	443	
Male	12	19	28	9	14	19	14	26	12	9	9	9	8	9	4	2	203	
Female	19	27	25	23	20	16	20	19	20	7	14	11	10	6	2	1	240	
Gakiling	32	44	56	43	44	49	37	42	37	41	21	28	20	17	14	18	543	
Male	14	27	32	22	22	29	18	20	19	20	15	12	9	8	9	10	286	
Female	18	17	24	21	22	20	19	22	18	21	6	16	11	9	5	8	257	
All Chiwogs	142	155	184	135	156	217	185	210	148	119	109	123	79	72	42	49	2,125	
Male	63	82	104	65	84	112	102	111	76	62	56	54	42	38	25	29	1,105	
Female	79	73	80	70	72	105	83	99	72	57	53	69	37	34	17	20	1,020	
SENGGEY																		
Rishong	5	4	4	6	7	9	4	9	9	5	2	2	2	8	2	0	78	
Male	2	2	2	1	3	5	2	5	6	3	1	1	1	3	1	0	38	
Female	3	2	2	5	4	4	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	0	40	
Sangyethang	23	18	21	15	26	20	32	21	11	15	7	14	12	7	7	7	256	
Male	11	9	7	8	19	10	24	11	8	9	4	8	7	3	4	4	146	
Female	12	9	14	7	7	10	8	10	3	6	3	6	5	4	3	3	110	
Yarphelling	45	56	43	28	37	45	51	39	24	11	17	20	16	11	6	5	454	
Male	21	27	25	18	22	19	27	21	17	4	8	11	7	5	4	3	239	
Female	24	29	18	10	15	26	24	18	7	7	9	9	9	6	2	2	215	
Labtsakha	12	10	7	6	17	10	3	6	5	8	10	10	7	3	0	3	117	
Male	5	6	3	2	8	4	2	2	1	2	4	3	5	1	0	1	49	
Female	7	4	4	4	9	6	1	4	4	6	6	7	2	2	0	2	68	
Nyenyul	19	11	11	7	19	18	14	14	5	6	10	19	6	10	4	2	175	
Male	10	8	5	5	12	10	8	8	1	1	5	9	4	7	3	1	97	
Female	9	3	6	2	7	8	6	6	4	5	5	10	2	3	1	1	78	

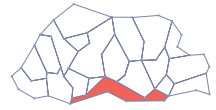


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
All Chiwogs	104	99	86	62	106	102	104	89	54	45	46	65	43	39	19	17	1,080
Male	49	52	42	34	64	48	63	47	33	19	22	32	24	19	12	9	569
Female	55	47	44	28	42	54	41	42	21	26	24	33	19	20	7	8	511
SHOMPANGKHA																	
Gomchola	12	15	26	22	19	16	13	28	16	21	9	8	3	8	7	2	225
Male	5	5	9	14	10	6	7	20	7	13	3	5	1	2	3	2	112
Female	7	10	17	8	9	10	6	8	9	8	6	3	2	6	4	0	113
Risoomgang	16	9	5	13	16	21	13	10	12	10	11	15	4	3	0	2	160
Male	8	5	3	7	9	14	7	5	6	4	6	8	3	2	0	0	87
Female	8	4	2	6	7	7	6	5	6	6	5	7	1	1	0	2	73
Koenchhogling	28	30	39	41	25	29	25	34	28	24	22	13	23	17	8	18	404
Male	12	15	25	19	9	11	12	16	14	12	11	4	12	9	5	6	192
Female	16	15	14	22	16	18	13	18	14	12	11	9	11	8	3	12	212
Shompangkha	14	21	26	26	19	21	28	17	18	16	7	14	12	5	3	7	254
Male	7	10	12	10	12	9	16	8	10	8	3	6	5	4	0	3	123
Female	7	11	14	16	7	12	12	9	8	8	4	8	7	1	3	4	131
Dargyethang	26	27	30	35	38	34	45	36	28	33	17	25	25	16	12	16	443
Male	12	12	14	20	22	18	32	21	11	21	11	12	11	11	6	9	243
Female	14	15	16	15	16	16	13	15	17	12	6	13	14	5	6	7	200
All Chiwogs	96	102	126	137	117	121	124	125	102	104	66	75	67	49	30	45	1,486
Male	44	47	63	70	62	58	74	70	48	58	34	35	32	28	14	20	757
Female	52	55	63	67	55	63	50	55	54	46	32	40	35	21	16	25	729
SARPANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	71	81	102	489	137	102	85	80	59	51	23	22	14	17	15	16	1,364
Male	34	37	50	250	73	47	39	41	24	27	14	10	4	6	6	9	671
Female	37	44	52	239	64	55	46	39	35	24	9	12	10	11	9	7	693
Local Area 2	73	95	115	97	92	86	82	93	68	53	25	14	11	12	9	7	932
Male	35	44	59	51	60	52	38	47	38	33	16	8	4	6	5	4	500
Female	38	51	56	46	32	34	44	46	30	20	9	6	7	6	4	3	432

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang 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+		
Local Area 3	16	20	19	22	19	33	22	14	13	15	8	7	9	4	2	2	225	
Male	12	9	9	12	10	15	13	9	8	8	4	3	4	3	1	1	121	
Female	4	11	10	10	9	18	9	5	5	7	4	4	5	1	1	1	104	
Local Area 4	9	15	12	12	23	15	9	12	8	12	11	5	5	4	2	2	156	
Male	7	3	9	7	14	8	6	7	3	4	6	3	3	2	0	2	84	
Female	2	12	3	5	9	7	3	5	5	8	5	2	2	2	2	0	72	
Local Area 5	19	30	41	41	48	61	47	47	29	25	23	19	20	7	7	11	475	
Male	7	16	18	22	28	43	36	27	17	15	12	12	12	2	3	6	276	
Female	12	14	23	19	20	18	11	20	12	10	11	7	8	5	4	5	199	
All Local Areas	188	241	289	661	319	297	245	246	177	156	90	67	59	44	35	38	3,152	
Male	95	109	145	342	185	165	132	131	90	87	52	36	27	19	15	22	1,652	
Female	93	132	144	319	134	132	113	115	87	69	38	31	32	25	20	16	1,500	

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Gelephu Thromde 2017

LAP/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 1	239	278	291	345	389	400	347	326	222	177	131	53	44	43	31	54	3,370	
Male	120	134	129	146	208	201	173	175	121	110	75	25	25	19	11	31	1,703	
Female	119	144	162	199	181	199	174	151	101	67	56	28	19	24	20	23	1,667	
Local Area 2	47	70	73	99	130	148	101	92	64	62	44	30	34	17	11	11	1,033	
Male	23	36	30	48	67	87	65	53	39	34	26	20	21	8	4	6	567	
Female	24	34	43	51	63	61	36	39	25	28	18	10	13	9	7	5	466	
Local Area 3	105	94	132	205	190	204	149	131	100	72	54	36	25	13	10	24	1,544	
Male	44	42	59	87	103	131	93	78	55	47	35	26	13	3	4	15	835	
Female	61	52	73	118	87	73	56	53	45	25	19	10	12	10	6	9	709	
Local Area 4	193	199	251	244	363	377	297	243	170	179	123	84	78	42	29	53	2,925	
Male	94	105	116	104	177	211	154	134	86	94	71	46	45	23	16	24	1,500	
Female	99	94	135	140	186	166	143	109	84	85	52	38	33	19	13	29	1,425	
core	40	71	66	95	132	155	108	85	78	41	31	22	23	14	10	15	986	
Male	20	30	24	46	75	84	68	53	50	22	21	14	13	10	3	8	541	
Female	20	41	42	49	57	71	40	32	28	19	10	8	10	4	7	7	445	
All LAP	624	712	813	988	1,204	1,284	1,002	877	634	531	383	225	204	129	91	157	9,858	
Male	301	347	358	431	630	714	553	493	351	307	228	131	117	63	38	84	5,146	
Female	323	365	455	557	574	570	449	384	283	224	155	94	87	66	53	73	4,712	

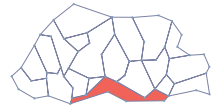


Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Marital Status												All 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				
Urban	2,537	2,218	4,755	21	30	51	3,228	2,696	5,924	101	163	264	12	24	36	46	167	213	1	1	2	5,946	5,299	11,245	
Geleghu Thromde	1,799	1,631	3,430	17	27	44	2,550	2,079	4,629	80	141	221	12	21	33	39	124	163	1	1	2	4,498	4,024	8,522	
Sarpang Town	738	587	1,325	4	3	7	678	617	1,295	21	22	43	0	3	3	7	43	50	0	0	0	1,448	1,275	2,723	
Rural	5,713	4,193	9,906	71	63	134	8,390	8,044	16,434	188	270	458	40	73	113	191	558	749	33	4	37	14,626	13,205	27,831	
Samtenling	447	312	759	5	6	11	728	729	1,457	12	21	33	5	9	14	17	36	53	0	0	0	1,214	1,113	2,327	
Chhuzanngang	423	297	720	2	4	6	585	622	1,207	12	34	46	1	9	10	21	59	80	0	0	0	1,044	1,025	2,069	
Geleghu	1,282	1,063	2,345	22	15	37	1,446	1,408	2,854	39	49	88	7	13	20	21	93	114	1	0	1	2,818	2,641	5,459	
Jigme Chhoeling	539	324	863	2	1	3	896	873	1,769	14	20	34	6	9	15	24	60	84	1	1	2	1,482	1,288	2,770	
Serzhong	569	614	1,183	4	5	9	502	506	1,008	24	34	58	1	8	9	29	73	102	1	0	1	1,130	1,240	2,370	
Tareythang	54	23	77	0	1	1	98	79	177	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	6	29	0	0	29	185	106	291
Umling	203	181	384	4	3	7	400	417	817	9	20	29	3	9	12	11	40	51	0	0	0	630	670	1,300	
Dekiling	1,087	675	1,762	21	18	39	1,613	1,395	3,008	35	58	93	11	7	18	24	83	107	0	2	2	2,791	2,238	5,029	
Chhuadzom	392	213	605	2	3	5	816	730	1,546	13	3	16	1	1	2	13	35	48	1	0	1	1,238	985	2,223	
Gakling	343	212	555	5	3	8	591	604	1,195	10	9	19	1	4	5	10	36	46	0	0	0	960	868	1,828	
Senggyi	149	94	243	1	1	2	295	270	565	10	18	28	1	2	3	12	23	35	0	1	1	468	409	877	
Shompangkha	225	185	410	3	3	6	420	411	831	10	4	14	2	2	4	6	17	23	0	0	0	666	622	1,288	
Both Areas	8,250	6,411	14,661	92	93	185	11,618	10,740	22,358	289	433	722	52	97	149	237	725	962	34	5	39	20,572	18,504	39,076	
PERCENT																									
Urban	23	20	42	0	0	0	29	24	53	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Geleghu Thromde	21	19	40	0	0	1	30	24	54	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Sarpang Town	27	22	49	0	0	0	25	23	48	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Rural	21	15	36	0	0	0	30	29	59	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Samtenling	19	13	33	0	0	0	31	31	63	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	52	48	100	
Chhuzanngang	20	14	35	0	0	0	28	30	58	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	50	50	100	
Geleghu	23	19	43	0	0	1	26	26	52	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	52	48	100	
Jigme Chhoeling	19	12	31	0	0	0	32	32	64	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	54	46	100	
Serzhong	24	26	50	0	0	0	21	21	43	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	48	52	100	
Tareythang	19	8	26	0	0	0	34	27	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	10	0	10	64	36	100	
Umling	16	14	30	0	0	1	31	32	63	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	48	52	100	
Dekiling	22	13	35	0	0	1	32	28	60	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	55	45	100	
Chhuadzom	18	10	27	0	0	0	37	33	70	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	56	44	100	
Gakling	19	12	30	0	0	0	32	33	65	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Senggyi	17	11	28	0	0	0	34	31	64	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Shompangkha	17	14	32	0	0	0	33	32	65	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	52	48	100	
Both Areas	21	16	38	0	0	0	30	27	57	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	53	47	100	

Table A2.10 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Sarpang 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	2,089	2,195	4,284	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2,090	2,197	4,287
15-19	2,239	2,299	4,538	4	7	11	25	99	124	0	3	3	5	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	2,414	4,687
20-24	2,103	1,129	3,232	15	23	38	492	860	1,352	9	24	33	12	2	14	1	3	4	10	2	12	2	2,642	2,043	4,685	
25-29	1,040	452	1,492	14	20	34	1,463	1,684	3,147	45	65	110	2	13	15	1	5	6	7	3	10	2,572	2,242	4,814		
30-34	324	112	436	8	7	15	1,797	1,630	3,427	50	74	124	6	14	20	5	20	25	8	0	8	2,198	1,857	4,055		
35-39	157	68	225	12	7	19	1,768	1,505	3,273	55	99	154	2	11	13	2	19	21	6	0	6	2,002	1,709	3,711		
40-44	89	55	144	10	5	15	1,309	1,113	2,422	42	49	91	6	11	17	6	35	41	1	0	1	1,463	1,268	2,731		
45-49	60	25	85	10	10	20	1,207	1,014	2,221	32	43	75	4	7	11	12	44	56	0	0	0	1,325	1,143	2,468		
50-54	36	22	58	7	5	12	922	782	1,704	17	24	41	2	5	7	17	56	73	2	0	2	1,003	894	1,897		
55-59	36	19	55	2	2	4	793	663	1,456	13	23	36	1	6	7	15	76	91	0	0	0	860	789	1,649		
60-64	28	14	42	2	5	7	684	582	1,266	9	11	20	1	7	8	28	109	137	0	0	0	752	728	1,480		
65-69	7	7	14	3	1	4	463	331	794	7	9	16	2	4	6	26	89	115	0	0	0	508	441	949		
70-74	20	5	25	2	0	2	330	220	550	6	6	12	3	6	9	38	89	127	0	0	0	399	326	725		
75-79	11	2	13	1	1	2	180	125	305	2	3	5	3	4	7	33	62	95	0	0	0	230	197	427		
80-84	6	4	10	1	0	1	118	87	205	2	0	2	3	0	3	35	66	101	0	0	0	165	157	322		
85+	5	3	8	1	0	1	67	43	110	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	52	69	0	0	0	90	99	189		
All Ages	8,250	6,411	14,661	92	93	185	11,618	10,740	22,358	289	433	722	52	97	149	237	725	962	34	5	39	20,572	18,504	39,076		

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

Area/Age Group	Male						Female						Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate		
Gelephu Thromde	4,096	684	4,780	85.7	3,338	971	4,309	77.5	7,434	1,655	9,089	81.8				
6-9	236	47	283	83.4	250	37	287	87.1	486	84	570	85.3				
10-14	352	6	358	98.3	451	3	454	99.3	803	9	812	98.9				
15-19	408	23	431	94.7	547	10	557	98.2	955	33	988	96.7				
20-24	554	76	630	87.9	533	41	574	92.9	1,087	117	1,204	90.3				
25-29	621	93	714	87.0	478	91	569	84.0	1,099	184	1,283	85.7				
30-34	477	76	553	86.3	351	98	449	78.2	828	174	1,002	82.6				
35-39	414	79	493	84.0	261	123	384	68.0	675	202	877	77.0				
40-44	282	69	351	80.3	169	114	283	59.7	451	183	634	71.1				
45-49	255	52	307	83.1	121	103	224	54.0	376	155	531	70.8				
50-54	185	42	227	81.5	71	84	155	45.8	256	126	382	67.0				
55-59	103	28	131	78.6	33	61	94	35.1	136	89	225	60.4				

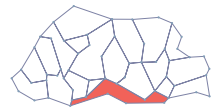


Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Sarpang 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
60-64	87	30	117	74.4	31	56	87	35.6	118	86	204	57.8
65+	122	63	185	65.9	42	150	192	21.9	164	213	377	43.5
Other than Geleghu Thromde	13,170	4,015	17,185	76.6	9,701	5,896	15,597	62.2	22,871	9,911	32,782	69.8
6-9	1,034	175	1,209	85.5	986	149	1,135	86.9	2,020	324	2,344	86.2
10-14	1,704	27	1,731	98.4	1,725	13	1,738	99.3	3,429	40	3,469	98.8
15-19	1,803	35	1,838	98.1	1,826	30	1,856	98.4	3,629	65	3,694	98.2
20-24	1,753	235	1,988	88.2	1,269	196	1,465	86.6	3,022	431	3,453	87.5
25-29	1,441	392	1,833	78.6	1,208	460	1,668	72.4	2,649	852	3,501	75.7
30-34	1,166	459	1,625	71.8	803	604	1,407	57.1	1,969	1,063	3,032	64.9
35-39	1,039	459	1,498	69.4	637	687	1,324	48.1	1,676	1,146	2,822	59.4
40-44	760	347	1,107	68.7	445	539	984	45.2	1,205	886	2,091	57.6
45-49	690	323	1,013	68.1	302	617	919	32.9	992	940	1,932	51.3
50-54	477	296	773	61.7	169	569	738	22.9	646	865	1,511	42.8
55-59	403	326	729	55.3	123	572	695	17.7	526	898	1,424	36.9
60-64	375	259	634	59.1	104	537	641	16.2	479	796	1,275	37.6
65+	525	682	1,207	43.5	104	923	1,027	10.1	629	1,605	2,234	28.2
Urban	5,469	846	6,315	86.6	4,438	1,250	5,688	78.0	9,907	2,096	12,003	82.5
6-9	314	56	370	84.9	347	44	391	88.7	661	100	761	86.9
10-14	496	7	503	98.6	594	4	598	99.3	1,090	11	1,101	99.0
15-19	749	24	773	96.9	865	11	876	98.7	1,614	35	1,649	97.9
20-24	734	81	815	90.1	660	48	708	93.2	1,394	129	1,523	91.5
25-29	762	117	879	86.7	587	114	701	83.7	1,349	231	1,580	85.4
30-34	585	100	685	85.4	440	122	562	78.3	1,025	222	1,247	82.2
35-39	525	99	624	84.1	340	159	499	68.1	865	258	1,123	77.0
40-44	359	82	441	81.4	231	139	370	62.4	590	221	811	72.7
45-49	322	72	394	81.7	160	133	293	54.6	482	205	687	70.2
50-54	231	48	279	82.8	82	111	193	42.5	313	159	472	66.3
55-59	124	43	167	74.3	44	81	125	35.2	168	124	292	57.5
60-64	110	34	144	76.4	40	79	119	33.6	150	113	263	57.0
65+	158	83	241	65.6	48	205	253	19.0	206	288	494	41.7

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	% Literate	
Rural	11,797	3,853	15,650	8,601	5,617	14,218	20,398	9,470	29,868	68.3
6-9	956	166	1,122	889	142	1,031	1,845	308	2,153	85.7
10-14	1,560	26	1,586	1,582	12	1,594	3,142	38	3,180	98.8
15-19	1,462	34	1,496	1,508	29	1,537	2,970	63	3,033	97.9
20-24	1,573	230	1,803	1,142	189	1,331	2,715	419	3,134	86.6
25-29	1,300	368	1,668	1,099	437	1,536	2,399	805	3,204	74.9
30-34	1,058	435	1,493	714	580	1,294	1,772	1,015	2,787	63.6
35-39	928	439	1,367	558	651	1,209	1,486	1,090	2,576	57.7
40-44	683	334	1,017	383	514	897	1,066	848	1,914	55.7
45-49	623	303	926	263	587	850	886	890	1,776	49.9
50-54	431	290	721	158	542	700	589	832	1,421	41.4
55-59	382	311	693	112	552	664	494	863	1,357	36.4
60-64	352	255	607	95	514	609	447	769	1,216	36.8
65+	489	662	1,151	98	868	966	587	1,530	2,117	27.7
Both Areas	17,266	4,699	21,965	13,039	6,867	19,906	30,305	11,566	41,871	72.4
6-9	1,270	222	1,492	1,236	186	1,422	2,506	408	2,914	86.0
10-14	2,056	33	2,089	2,176	16	2,192	4,232	49	4,281	98.9
15-19	2,211	58	2,269	2,373	40	2,413	4,584	98	4,682	97.9
20-24	2,307	311	2,618	1,802	237	2,039	4,109	548	4,657	88.2
25-29	2,062	485	2,547	1,686	551	2,237	3,748	1,036	4,784	78.3
30-34	1,643	535	2,178	1,154	702	1,856	2,797	1,237	4,034	69.3
35-39	1,453	538	1,991	898	810	1,708	2,351	1,348	3,699	63.6
40-44	1,042	416	1,458	614	653	1,267	1,656	1,069	2,725	60.8
45-49	945	375	1,320	423	720	1,143	1,368	1,095	2,463	55.5
50-54	662	338	1,000	240	653	893	902	991	1,893	47.6
55-59	506	354	860	156	633	789	662	987	1,649	40.1
60-64	462	289	751	135	593	728	597	882	1,479	40.4
65+	647	745	1,392	146	1,073	1,219	793	1,818	2,611	30.4

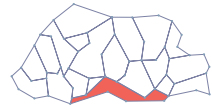


Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Sarpang 2017

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	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending		
	1,176	2,664	939	24.6	1,430	1,759	1,120	33.2	2,606	4,423	2,059	28.7	4,257	8,842	4,118	33.2		
Gelegphu Thromde	478	1	26	94.7	508	6	17	95.7	986	7	43	95.2	1,430	1,759	1,120	33.2		
6-12	129	4	3	94.9	204	3	3	97.1	333	7	6	96.2	13-14	129	4	3		
15-16	137	6	6	91.9	171	5	2	96.1	308	11	8	94.2	17-18	137	6	6		
17-18	156	24	14	80.4	220	32	9	84.3	376	56	23	82.6	19-22	156	24	14		
23+	194	213	61	41.5	238	179	21	54.3	432	392	82	47.7	Other than Gelegphu Thromde	194	213	61		
	82	2,416	829	2.5	89	1,534	1,068	3.3	171	3,950	1,897	2.8	6-12	82	2,416	829		
	4,917	6,811	5,449	28.6	4,918	4,219	6,458	31.5	9,835	11,030	11,907	30.0	13-14	4,917	6,811	5,449		
	2,139	31	91	94.6	2,118	14	75	96.0	4,257	45	166	95.3	15-16	2,139	31	91		
	636	28	15	93.7	646	16	4	97.0	1,282	44	19	95.3	17-18	636	28	15		
	620	45	17	90.9	718	15	10	96.6	1,338	60	27	93.9	19-22	620	45	17		
	644	97	33	83.2	673	94	10	86.6	1,317	191	43	84.9	23+	644	97	33		
	622	778	173	39.5	509	550	102	43.8	1,131	1,328	275	41.4	Urban	622	778	173		
	256	5,832	5,120	2.3	254	3,530	6,257	2.5	510	9,362	11,377	2.4	6-12	256	5,832	5,120		
	1,803	3,349	1,162	28.6	2,032	2,233	1,423	35.7	3,835	5,582	2,585	32.0	13-14	1,803	3,349	1,162		
	647	2	33	94.9	679	7	23	95.8	1,326	9	56	95.3	15-16	647	2	33		
	183	5	3	95.8	272	4	4	97.1	455	9	7	96.6	17-18	183	5	3		
	253	8	7	94.4	281	7	3	96.6	534	15	10	95.5	19-22	253	8	7		
	310	27	14	88.3	356	38	9	88.3	666	65	23	88.3	23+	310	27	14		
	308	288	68	46.4	335	225	23	57.5	643	513	91	51.6	Rural	308	288	68		
	102	3,019	1,037	2.5	109	1,952	1,361	3.2	211	4,971	2,398	2.8	6-12	102	3,019	1,037		
	4,290	6,126	5,226	27.4	4,316	3,745	6,155	30.4	8,606	9,871	11,381	28.8	13-14	4,290	6,126	5,226		
	1,970	30	84	94.5	1,947	13	69	96.0	3,917	43	153	95.2	15-16	1,970	30	84		
	582	27	15	93.3	578	15	3	97.0	1,160	42	18	95.1	17-18	582	27	15		
	504	43	16	89.5	608	13	9	96.5	1,112	56	25	93.2	19-22	504	43	16		
	490	94	33	79.4	537	88	10	84.6	1,027	182	43	82.0	23+	490	94	33		
	508	703	166	36.9	412	504	100	40.6	920	1,207	266	38.4	Both Areas	508	703	166		
	236	5,229	4,912	2.3	234	3,112	5,964	2.5	470	8,341	10,876	2.4	6-12	236	5,229	4,912		
	6,093	9,475	6,388	27.8	6,348	5,978	7,578	31.9	12,441	15,453	13,966	29.7	13-14	6,093	9,475	6,388		
	2,617	32	117	94.6	2,626	20	92	95.9	5,243	52	209	95.3	15-16	2,617	32	117		
	765	32	18	93.9	850	19	7	97.0	1,615	51	25	95.5	17-18	765	32	18		
	757	51	23	91.1	889	20	12	96.5	1,646	71	35	93.9	19-22	757	51	23		
	800	121	47	82.6	893	126	19	86.0	1,693	247	66	84.4	23+	800	121	47		
	816	991	234	40.0	747	729	123	46.7	1,563	1,720	357	42.9	Gelegphu Thromde	816	991	234		
	338	8248	5949	2.3	343	5064	7325	2.7	681	13312	13274	2.5	Other than Gelegphu Thromde	338	8248	5949		

Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Sarpang 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
Sarpang	6,093	9,475	6,388	27.8	6,348	5,978	7,578	31.9	12,441	15,453	13,966	29.7
Gelephu Thromde	1,176	2,664	939	24.6	1,430	1,759	1,120	33.2	2,606	4,423	2,059	28.7
Sarpang Town	627	685	223	40.8	602	474	303	43.7	1,229	1,159	526	42.2
Samtenling	364	505	427	28.1	319	372	506	26.6	683	877	933	27.4
Chhuzanggang	383	422	342	33.4	338	352	426	30.3	721	774	768	31.9
Gelephu	1,082	1,223	730	35.7	1,119	825	896	39.4	2,201	2,048	1,626	37.5
Jigme Chhoeling	310	619	656	19.6	300	297	778	21.8	610	916	1,434	20.6
Serzhong	476	320	405	39.6	609	259	449	46.2	1,085	579	854	43.1
Tareything	38	48	87	22.0	20	38	55	17.7	58	86	142	20.3
Umling	193	233	253	28.4	207	198	335	28.0	400	431	588	28.2
Dekiling	652	1,451	890	21.8	682	744	1,009	28.0	1,334	2,195	1,899	24.6
Chhudzom	268	448	599	20.4	222	181	647	21.1	490	629	1,246	20.7
Gakiling	229	409	384	22.4	210	225	490	22.7	439	634	874	22.5
Senggey	118	172	217	23.3	112	103	231	25.1	230	275	448	24.1
Shompangkha	177	276	236	25.7	178	151	333	26.9	355	427	569	26.3

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Highest Level of Education Completed										Other
		Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above		
Gelephu Thromde	94	28	2299	878	1226	1283	125	201	715	136	44	
Male	13	13	1330	463	644	607	67	137	434	97	35	
Female	81	15	969	415	582	676	58	64	281	39	9	
Sarpang Town	39	2	761	417	604	292	27	50	163	32	1	
Male	7	1	432	226	319	144	16	37	102	27	1	
Female	32	1	329	191	285	148	11	13	61	5	0	
Samtenling	67	18	727	175	227	191	15	18	77	27	18	
Male	16	6	437	91	115	93	13	13	53	19	13	
Female	51	12	290	84	112	98	2	5	24	8	5	

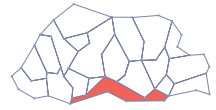


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Sarang 2017

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				
Chhuzanggang	134	12	723	210	201	117	8	17	58	12	3			
Male	33	6	408	129	96	65	7	10	38	10	3			
Female	101	6	315	81	105	52	1	7	20	2	0			
Gelegphu	140	25	1633	515	791	644	49	84	296	52	20			
Male	30	16	946	248	421	316	32	66	172	44	14			
Female	110	9	687	267	370	328	17	18	124	8	6			
Jigme Chhoeling	61	4	829	163	208	140	13	16	77	13	2			
Male	32	2	510	92	126	79	11	14	52	9	2			
Female	29	2	319	71	82	61	2	2	25	4	0			
Serzhong	44	4	630	396	361	106	12	11	79	17	4			
Male	7	1	355	174	138	52	6	7	39	13	4			
Female	37	3	275	222	223	54	6	4	40	4	0			
Tareythang	19	1	72	15	12	10	1	4	8	0	2			
Male	2	0	50	7	9	7	1	1	7	0	2			
Female	17	1	22	8	3	3	0	3	1	0	0			
Umling	60	1	447	86	70	105	10	3	37	6	6			
Male	13	0	226	45	44	58	6	2	22	5	5			
Female	47	1	221	41	26	47	4	1	15	1	1			
Dekiling	161	3	1538	434	533	488	50	72	208	21	21			
Male	44	2	923	276	334	271	39	49	136	13	16			
Female	117	1	615	158	199	217	11	23	72	8	5			
Chhudzom	106	1	609	108	151	86	5	5	34	10	4			
Male	60	1	382	67	98	63	3	3	27	8	4			
Female	46	0	227	41	53	23	2	2	7	2	0			
Gakiling	91	0	601	103	126	95	4	8	36	6	3			
Male	40	0	378	54	70	56	2	6	28	2	2			
Female	51	0	223	49	56	39	2	2	8	4	1			
Senggey	44	3	266	77	43	35	7	7	19	2	2			
Male	12	1	153	43	30	20	6	7	15	2	1			
Female	32	2	113	34	13	15	1	0	4	0	1			
Shompangkha	40	0	363	118	111	87	3	11	37	3	9			
Male	17	0	225	70	50	46	2	10	25	2	6			
Female	23	0	138	48	61	41	1	1	12	1	3			
Sarang	1,100	102	11,498	3,695	4,664	3,679	329	507	1,844	337	139			
Male	326	49	6,755	1,985	2,494	1,877	211	362	1,150	251	108			
Female	774	53	4,743	1,710	2,170	1,802	118	145	694	86	31			

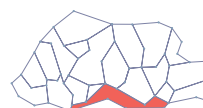
2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gelegphu Thromde	80	82	162
Sarpang Town	28	23	51
Samtenling	33	36	69
Chhuzanggang	28	21	49
Gelegphu	47	59	106
Jigme Chhoeling	53	55	108
Serzhong	37	43	80
Tareythang	2	4	6
Umling	28	28	56
Dekiling	80	69	149
Chhudzom	47	24	71
Gakiling	24	27	51
Senggey	17	11	28
Shompangkha	20	15	35
Total	524	497	1021

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gelegphu Thromde	25	21	46
Sarpang Town	14	8	22
Samtenling	9	10	19
Chhuzanggang	12	4	16
Gelegphu	18	16	34
Jigme Chhoeling	15	15	30
Serzhong	9	15	24
Tareythang	1	1	2
Umling	15	8	23
Dekiling	24	23	47
Chhudzom	18	11	29
Gakiling	8	5	13
Senggey	7	4	11
Shompangkha	2	5	7
Total	177	146	323

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

Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density	
			Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
Urban				
Gelegphu Thromde	3	4	1	2,320
Sarpang Town	3	4	1	687
Rural				
Samtenling	4	4	1	622
Chhuzanggang	4	4	1	586
Gelegphu	4	4	1	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	3	4	1	746
Serzhong	4	4	1	481
Tareythang	3	3	1	82
Umling	4	4	1	411
Dekiling	4	4	1	1,339
Chhudzom	3	4	1	595
Gakiling	3	4	1	501
Senggey	3	4	1	255
Shompangkha	4	4	1	357
Both Areas	4	4	1	10,369

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 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							
Gelegphu Thromde	410	166	1,322	197	205	20	2,320
Sarpang Town	153	151	227	23	126	7	687
Rural							
Samtenling	433	29	91	44	21	4	622
Chhuzanggang	511	18	35	16	2	4	586
Gelegphu	455	79	399	106	337	11	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	622	18	36	33	32	5	746
Serzhong	384	22	32	25	16	2	481
Tareythang	75	3	4	0	0	0	82
Umling	360	21	20	6	2	2	411
Dekiling	854	105	198	55	113	14	1,339
Chhudzom	517	12	24	37	2	3	595
Gakiling	439	17	9	17	14	5	501
Senggey	222	10	14	5	2	2	255
Shompangkha	300	1	35	14	7	0	357
Both Areas	5,735	652	2,446	578	879	79	10,369

Table A7.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 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											
Gelegphu Thromde	269	492	638	524	218	97	45	36	1	2,320	
Sarpang Town	90	159	204	113	65	34	11	10	1	687	
Rural											
Samtenling	49	92	117	133	126	67	20	18	0	622	
Chhuzanggang	51	95	91	131	106	78	21	13	0	586	
Gelegphu	53	271	333	293	236	115	54	32	0	1,387	
Jigme Chhoeiling	129	166	136	148	100	37	20	10	0	746	
Serzhong	42	78	81	119	70	45	15	31	0	481	
Tareything	14	16	17	16	11	7	0	1	0	82	
Umling	26	78	78	90	76	38	9	12	4	411	
Dekiling	99	208	323	288	235	111	36	38	1	1,339	
Chhudzom	136	127	117	97	67	35	11	5	0	595	
Gakiling	75	105	92	87	74	48	13	7	0	501	
Senggey	52	49	77	36	31	5	2	2	1	255	
Shompangkha	37	51	78	60	72	34	14	11	0	357	
Botha Areas	1,122	1,987	2,382	2,135	1,487	751	271	226	8	10,369	

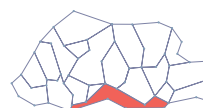


Table A7.4 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Sanitation facility					No facility/bush, field	Other	Total
				Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet				
Urban	1,877	239	59	76	33	22	4	10	0	2,320	
Gelegphu Thromde	529	123	0	25	8	0	0	0	2	687	
Rural	325	149	4	77	50	3	1	11	2	622	
Samtenling	382	59	3	55	64	16	1	6	0	586	
Chhuzanggang	911	364	10	52	37	3	2	5	3	1,387	
Gelegphu	410	60	14	108	121	18	6	8	1	746	
Jigme Chhoeling	332	42	8	58	21	11	5	3	1	481	
Serzhong	42	0	1	17	19	0	2	0	1	82	
Tareythang	204	62	1	60	52	26	1	3	2	411	
Umling	940	214	16	68	69	7	1	11	13	1,339	
Dekiling	282	86	6	71	91	6	20	30	3	595	
Chhudzom	341	60	2	47	30	2	2	14	3	501	
Gakiling	131	44	3	27	41	0	1	5	3	255	
Senggey	202	84	1	25	26	3	3	11	2	357	
Shompangkha	6,908	1,586	128	766	662	117	49	117	36	10,369	

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gelegphu Thromde	458	1,862	0	2,320
Sarpang Town	181	506	0	687
Rural				
Samtenling	68	554	0	622
Chhuzanggang	38	548	0	586
Gelegphu	92	1,295	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	73	673	0	746
Serzhong	69	412	0	481
Tareythang	9	73	0	82
Umling	11	400	0	411
Dekiling	170	1,169	0	1,339
Chhudzom	69	525	1	595
Gakiling	75	426	0	501
Senggey	31	224	0	255
Shompangkha	48	309	0	357
Both Areas	1,392	8,976	1	10,369

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

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used														Total
	Cane/ Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	RCC wall	Cement/ Lime/ Cement	Bricks	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	
Urban															
Gelegphu Thromde	41	94	7	42	9	1,199	28	657	97	117	1	1	1	27	2,320
Sarpang Town	23	51	3	49	1	337	37	74	41	53	0	1	1	17	687
Rural															
Samtenling	66	66	24	14	0	167	28	166	25	44	2	1	1	19	622
Chhuzanggang	67	53	24	7	2	99	90	140	47	40	0	5	5	12	586
Gelegphu	52	70	13	8	2	667	92	342	75	36	2	1	1	27	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	39	148	275	4	1	82	66	32	6	70	2	3	3	18	746
Serzhong	29	19	17	11	9	101	170	54	26	39	0	1	1	5	481
Tareything	23	3	0	0	0	25	3	23	1	3	0	0	0	1	82
Umling	60	27	26	1	4	147	44	35	42	24	0	0	0	1	411
Dekiling	66	119	77	26	1	417	192	233	87	87	0	5	29	1,339	
Chhudzom	10	43	241	2	0	24	42	12	1	202	1	1	1	16	595
Gakiling	14	120	105	1	0	108	41	10	13	63	1	2	2	23	501
Senggey	31	47	7	0	0	44	19	16	16	56	3	0	0	16	255
Shompangkha	7	81	10	7	0	122	14	38	20	45	1	1	1	11	357
Both Areas	528	941	829	172	29	3,539	866	1,832	497	879	13	22	22	222	10,369



Table A7.7 Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 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										
Gelegphu Thromde	0	2	12	5	7	2,192	21	79	2	2,320
Sarpang Town	3	1	4	1	1	648	0	27	2	687
Rural										
Samtenling	3	6	14	1	2	591	1	4	0	622
Chhuzanggang	2	7	19	0	2	550	3	2	1	586
Gelegphu	4	2	13	3	1	1,329	10	25	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	25	3	31	0	8	673	1	5	0	746
Serzhong	3	3	11	10	1	428	19	6	0	481
Tareythang	0	1	0	0	1	80	0	0	0	82
Umling	1	3	17	0	1	388	0	0	1	411
Dekiling	3	4	8	1	10	1,279	15	12	7	1,339
Chhudzom	23	5	6	1	49	506	1	3	1	595
Gakiling	0	1	4	0	9	480	1	5	1	501
Senggey	0	2	4	0	4	242	1	2	0	255
Shompangkha	2	7	11	2	26	301	4	2	2	357
Botha Areas	69	47	154	24	122	9,687	77	172	17	10,369

Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 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								
Gelegphu Thromde	40	47	8	13	317	1,888	7	2,320
Sarpang Town	12	9	2	0	8	654	2	687
Rural								
Samtenling	52	19	2	12	10	523	4	622
Chhuzanggang	50	53	8	1	8	466	0	586
Gelegphu	34	20	2	0	66	1,265	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	299	117	0	2	0	328	0	746
Serzhong	10	82	3	13	1	371	1	481
Tareythang	8	15	0	1	0	58	0	82
Umling	15	74	3	1	3	314	1	411
Dekiling	131	80	4	3	125	991	5	1,339
Chhudzom	387	33	2	1	2	170	0	595
Gakiling	203	25	0	0	4	265	4	501
Senggey	71	41	0	2	0	140	1	255
Shompangkha	75	9	0	1	4	267	1	357
Both Areas	1,387	624	34	50	548	7,700	26	10,369

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

Gewog/Town	Lighting							Cooking							Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	
Urban															
Gelephu Thromde	2,290	13	1	8	3	2	2	1	2,290	20	8	17	2108	3	2,320
Sarpang Town	682	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	677	2	15	7	621	2	687
Rural															
Samtenling	610	4	2	4	1	1	0	0	604	6	118	21	447	2	622
Chhuzanggang	563	14	3	2	0	1	3	0	569	7	104	27	421	1	586
Gelephu	1,376	1	2	4	2	1	1	0	1372	6	48	26	1258	1	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	672	15	10	40	7	0	0	2	651	17	379	30	319	0	746
Serzhong	467	7	0	2	0	3	2	0	466	1	73	21	343	0	481
Tareything	74	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	74	2	33	7	40	0	82
Umling	403	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	399	4	79	6	292	0	411
Dekiling	1,318	9	3	6	1	1	0	1	1292	11	171	41	1065	3	1,339
Chhudzom	530	17	9	33	2	0	3	1	508	21	484	10	97	0	595
Gakiling	461	14	2	20	1	1	0	2	450	7	278	61	146	0	501
Senggey	224	9	3	16	0	0	0	3	226	4	105	16	135	4	255
Shompangkha	349	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	345	12	98	27	220	0	357
Both Areas	10,019	115	43	142	17	11	11	11	9923	120	1993	317	7512	16	10,369



Table A7.10 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 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							
Gelegphu Thromde	1,736	578	3	1	0	2	2,320
Sarpang Town	414	270	0	0	1	2	687
Rural							
Samtenling	372	249	0	0	0	1	622
Chhuzanggang	175	379	9	1	20	2	586
Gelegphu	929	453	0	2	0	3	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	155	570	8	0	9	4	746
Serzhong	173	305	0	0	1	2	481
Tareythang	22	60	0	0	0	0	82
Umling	86	322	0	1	1	1	411
Dekiling	605	723	0	0	1	10	1,339
Chhudzom	101	467	6	1	15	5	595
Gakiling	102	386	5	0	6	2	501
Senggey	69	183	1	0	0	2	255
Shompangkha	136	216	0	0	3	2	357
Both Areas	5,075	5,161	32	6	57	38	10,369

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

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban						
Gelegphu Thromde	2,310	6	0	3	1	2,320
Sarpang Town	678	4	2	3	0	687
Rural						
Samtenling	615	4	3	0	0	622
Chhuzanggang	584	0	0	2	0	586
Gelegphu	1,374	4	8	1	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	738	3	4	1	0	746
Serzhong	479	0	0	2	0	481
Tareythang	82	0	0	0	0	82
Umling	410	1	0	0	0	411
Dekiling	1,294	12	11	22	0	1,339
Chhudzom	590	5	0	0	0	595
Gakiling	473	0	3	25	0	501
Senggey	255	0	0	0	0	255
Shompangkha	348	7	1	1	0	357
Both Areas	10,230	46	32	60	1	10,369

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gelegphu Thromde	2,017	302	1	2,320
Sarpang Town	564	122	1	687
Rural				
Samtenling	534	86	2	622
Chhuzanggang	411	175	0	586
Gelegphu	1,151	235	1	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	635	110	1	746
Serzhong	354	127	0	481
Tareythang	70	12	0	82
Umling	312	99	0	411
Dekiling	976	360	3	1,339
Chhudzom	415	179	1	595
Gakiling	372	129	0	501
Senggey	201	54	0	255
Shompangkha	317	40	0	357
Both Areas	8,329	2,030	10	10,369

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

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non- Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellries	DTH	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets		Total Regular Households
																% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	
Urban																		
Gelephu Thromde	945	444	130	451	191	693	1814	700	98	1432	109	112	2128	852	97	3.4	0.0	2,320
Sarpang Town	342	188	77	87	42	201	521	149	35	374	30	25	647	348	26	2.3	0.0	687
Rural																		
Samtenling	421	315	318	79	56	87	416	79	31	241	18	14	559	249	172	0.8	0.0	622
Chhuzanggang	482	388	332	46	24	55	417	38	49	178	29	8	526	175	31	1.2	0.0	586
Gelephu	721	429	266	138	102	323	1122	279	50	819	80	45	1298	521	116	1.7	0.0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeeling	616	541	498	58	13	41	205	41	68	119	11	2	596	350	95	1.3	0.0	746
Serzhong	386	310	239	53	25	51	315	53	38	173	21	5	443	111	67	0.6	0.0	481
Tareythang	70	64	52	1	3	2	47	1	3	2	0	0	69	15	4	1.2	0.0	82
Umiling	357	293	216	10	19	22	257	19	33	94	12	2	349	57	18	1.7	0.0	411
Dekiling	919	725	512	145	110	209	907	178	67	529	40	39	1195	484	197	2.1	0.0	1,339
Chhudzom	523	449	460	53	21	31	88	11	76	40	6	3	476	262	107	1.0	0.0	595
Gakiling	394	359	345	39	26	48	150	16	31	46	4	1	411	260	57	1.6	0.0	501
Senggye	193	178	147	12	10	14	100	5	18	39	4	1	197	90	82	2.0	0.0	255
Shompangkha	263	252	208	44	44	35	189	29	22	115	12	3	302	148	49	4.2	0.0	357
Both Areas	6,632	4,935	3,800	1,216	686	1,812	6,548	1,598	619	4,201	376	260	9,196	3,922	1,118	2.1	0.0	10,369

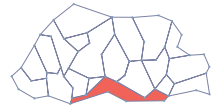


Table A7.14 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets										Total Regular Households	
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	VCR	DVD/ Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items			
Urban												
Gelephu Thromde	1250	352	109	68	460	254	569	30.3	0.0	0.0	2,320	
Sarpang Town	345	107	66	31	198	72	180	24.2	0.0	0.0	687	
Rural												
Samtenling	311	75	51	10	97	80	75	34.1	0.0	0.0	622	
Chhuzanggang	211	85	11	22	25	39	68	48.3	0.0	0.0	586	
Gelephu	676	201	87	35	233	158	271	34.5	0.0	0.0	1,387	
Jigme Chhoeling	362	16	8	6	47	83	71	42.6	0.0	0.0	746	
Serzhong	248	41	18	6	60	54	79	34.5	0.0	0.0	481	
Tareything	37	4	4	0	9	1	6	42.7	0.0	0.0	82	
Umling	155	43	11	3	37	20	44	44.5	0.0	0.0	411	
Dekling	516	142	64	37	167	162	172	42.2	0.0	0.0	1,339	
Chhudzom	205	14	3	1	53	25	27	58.0	0.0	0.0	595	
Gakiling	225	18	22	1	174	66	27	34.9	0.0	0.0	501	
Senggey	96	26	14	3	110	32	25	32.2	0.0	0.0	255	
Shompangkha	153	28	15	7	206	42	29	24.9	0.0	0.0	357	
Both Areas	4,790	1,152	483	230	1,876	1,088	1,643	36.6	0.0	0.0	10,369	

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities													Regular Households	
	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart)	Mobile Phone (Simple)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet- Mobile	Internet- Fixed	Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items		% with All of the Items
Urban															
Gelephu Thromde	365	1957	187	1891	808	296	744	207	1257	144	122	3	1.4	0.0	2,320
Sarpang Town	106	565	45	546	276	83	213	43	463	29	49	0	0.9	0.0	687
Rural															
Samtenling	228	464	4	337	377	30	82	21	196	7	16	0	1.1	0.0	622
Chhuzanggang	145	439	6	276	411	13	54	12	146	2	5	2	1.9	0.0	586
Gelephu	263	1230	43	1010	671	105	284	73	847	35	125	0	0.6	0.0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	226	448	9	297	597	10	41	7	217	5	7	0	1.5	0.0	746
Serzhong	142	351	1	283	265	19	56	9	162	1	15	1	2.9	0.0	481
Tareything	26	45	0	36	61	1	4	0	13	0	0	0	1.2	0.0	82
Umling	116	302	4	179	270	4	36	2	51	2	3	0	1.5	0.0	411
Dekling	348	991	14	841	684	64	214	36	498	11	44	6	1.8	0.0	1,339
Chhudzom	166	272	2	279	451	8	31	7	126	1	5	2	2.7	0.0	595
Gakiling	176	257	5	230	379	6	19	24	96	0	11	1	3.0	0.0	501
Senggey	56	130	1	121	171	1	10	2	70	0	2	0	6.3	0.0	255
Shompangkha	76	229	2	221	180	10	31	5	159	3	8	1	3.9	0.0	357
Both Areas	2,439	7,680	323	6,547	5,601	650	1,819	448	4,301	240	412	16	1.8	0.0	10,369

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gelegphu Thromde	2,148	172	0	2,320
Sarpang Town	644	42	1	687
Rural				
Samtenling	570	52	0	622
Chhuzanggang	569	17	0	586
Gelegphu	1,303	83	1	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	708	38	0	746
Serzhong	463	18	0	481
Tareythang	81	1	0	82
Umling	373	38	0	411
Dekiling	1,238	100	1	1,339
Chhudzom	530	65	0	595
Gakiling	483	18	0	501
Senggey	250	5	0	255
Shompangkha	329	28	0	357
Both Areas	9,689	677	3	10,369

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

Gewog/Town	Reason									Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other		
Urban										
Gelegphu Thromde	2	159	2	2	1	5	1	0	172	
Sarpang Town	0	40	0	0	0	2	0	1	43	
Rural										
Samtenling	1	41	1	8	0	0	1	0	52	
Chhuzanggang	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	
Gelegphu	1	72	0	2	0	7	0	2	84	
Jigme Chhoeling	6	21	0	4	0	5	2	0	38	
Serzhong	1	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	
Tareythang	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Umling	1	35	0	2	0	0	0	0	38	
Dekiling	3	87	1	9	0	0	0	1	101	
Chhudzom	10	50	0	3	0	1	1	0	65	
Gakiling	0	16	0	0	1	1	0	0	18	
Senggey	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Shompangkha	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
Both Areas	25	585	6	31	2	22	5	4	680	

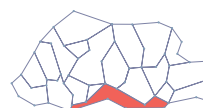


Table A7.18 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Approach Road									Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban										
Gelegphu Thromde	2,309	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,320
Sarpang Town	683	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	687
Rural										
Samtenling	584	31	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	622
Chhuzanggang	577	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	586
Gelegphu	1,366	7	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	480	61	18	56	35	32	30	34	0	746
Serzhong	479	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	481
Tareything	81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
Umling	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	411
Dekiling	1,257	46	23	8	0	2	1	1	1	1,339
Chhudzom	408	56	78	31	15	7	0	0	0	595
Gakiling	350	47	18	24	31	18	9	4	0	501
Senggey	234	4	9	5	2	0	0	0	1	255
Shompangkha	342	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	357
Both Areas	9,561	285	161	137	83	60	41	39	2	10,369

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gelegphu Thromde	88	2,232	0	2,320
Sarpang Town	18	669	0	687
Rural				
Samtenling	44	578	0	622
Chhuzanggang	18	568	0	586
Gelegphu	60	1,327	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	55	691	0	746
Serzhong	44	437	0	481
Tareything	3	79	0	82
Umling	8	403	0	411
Dekiling	62	1,277	0	1,339
Chhudzom	125	470	0	595
Gakiling	60	441	0	501
Senggey	18	237	0	255
Shompangkha	11	346	0	357
Both Areas	614	9,755	0	10,369

