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2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



TRASHIGANG DZONGKHAG



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2017

**POPULATION & HOUSING
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

TRASHIGANG 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	45,518*
	Male	23,414
	Female	22,104
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	105.9
	Total Dependency Ratio	54.0
	Child Dependency Ratio	42.6
	Aged Dependency Ratio	11.4
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	12,596
	15-64 years	29,560
	65 years and over	3,362
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	64.5
	Male (%)	71.7
	Female (%)	57.0
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	33.0
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	12.8
	Total Fertility Rate	1.6
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	8.6
	Infant Mortality Rate	20.7
	Child Mortality Rate	34.4
	Under Five Mortality Rate	55.1
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	10,720
	Average Household Size	3.5
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.8
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	71.4

*Note: Excludes 9 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 Trashigang Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

1.2 Legal Basis

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

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

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

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to 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.

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

presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results 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

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

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

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (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 Trashigang

The total population of Trashigang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 45,527 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Trashigang Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 9 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and on the move on the census reference day. The analyses in this report are based on 45,518 persons, since no information was collected from the 9 non-Bhutanese/tourists enumerated.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *Gewog/Town*. Of the total 45,518 persons, 51.4% are males and 48.6% are females. The total population of Trashigang Dzongkhag represents 2.4% of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

Trashigang Dzongkhag has experienced a decrease in population size by about 5,607 persons during the intercensal period, a decline by about 11.0% between 2005 and 2017. This negative growth is

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

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Trashigang Town	1,565	1,472	3,037
Rangjung Town	1,109	915	2,024
Kanglung Town	1,778	1,445	3,223
Khaling Town	587	542	1,129
Resarbu Town	116	95	211
Wamrong Town	224	260	484
Rural			
Bartsham	951	837	1,788
Bidoong	694	727	1,421
Yangnyer	1,284	1,251	2,535
Shongphu	963	962	1,925
Kanglung	2,166	1,927	4,093
Samkhar	1,117	992	2,109
Udzorong	1,349	1,411	2,760
Merag	858	704	1,562
Phongmed	1,305	1,312	2,617
Radhi	1,169	1,177	2,346
Sagteng	1,098	963	2,061
Kangpar	772	819	1,591
Thrimshing	1,244	1,304	2,548
Khaling	1,270	1,186	2,456
Lumang	1,795	1,803	3,598
Both Areas	23,414	22,104	45,518

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day.

brought in by the delimitation process of the parliamentary and local government constituencies in 2008 as well as other factors such as migration. The population of Trashigang Dzongkhag in 2005 was 51,134 persons.

Trashigang Dzongkhag ranks sixth highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 78 persons lived in rural areas, while 22 persons lived in the

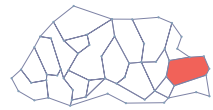
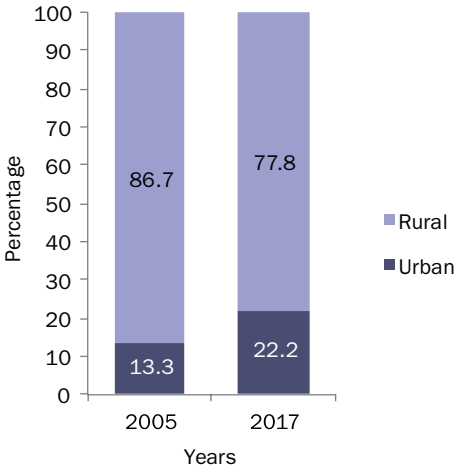


Figure 2.1 Distribution of Population by Area, Trashigang 2005 and 2017



urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population lives in rural areas, while 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Trashigang Dzongkhag is 22.2%, which is an increase of 8.9 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The male population of Trashigang Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 1,310 persons. The sex ratio of Trashigang (number of males for every 100 females) is 105.9, which is slightly lower than 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 aged 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 for the *Dzongkhag*, the child population is 12,596 persons, the productive population is 29,560 persons, while the elderly population is 3,362 persons.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 27.7% from 35.0 %, while the productive population has increased to 64.9% from 59.4% and the elderly population to 7.4% from 5.6%.

2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the 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 Trashigang Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 68.2 and 58.8 in 2005

to 54.0 and 42.6 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 9.4 in 2005 to 11.4 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (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. Trashigang Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid which is a usual trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bar at the top indicates increase in life expectancy.

The population pyramid of Trashigang Dzongkhag shows a consistent decline in fertility rates over time.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Trashigang Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced a decrease in the number of population in the ages between 0-4 and 15-19 years for both sexes. There is not so significant difference in the number of population after 20 years between the 2005 and 2017 censuses for both the sexes.

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

2.9 Population by type of Household

To ensure complete converge, 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.

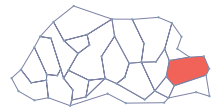


Figure 2.2 Age Sex Structure of Population, Trashigang 2005 and 2017

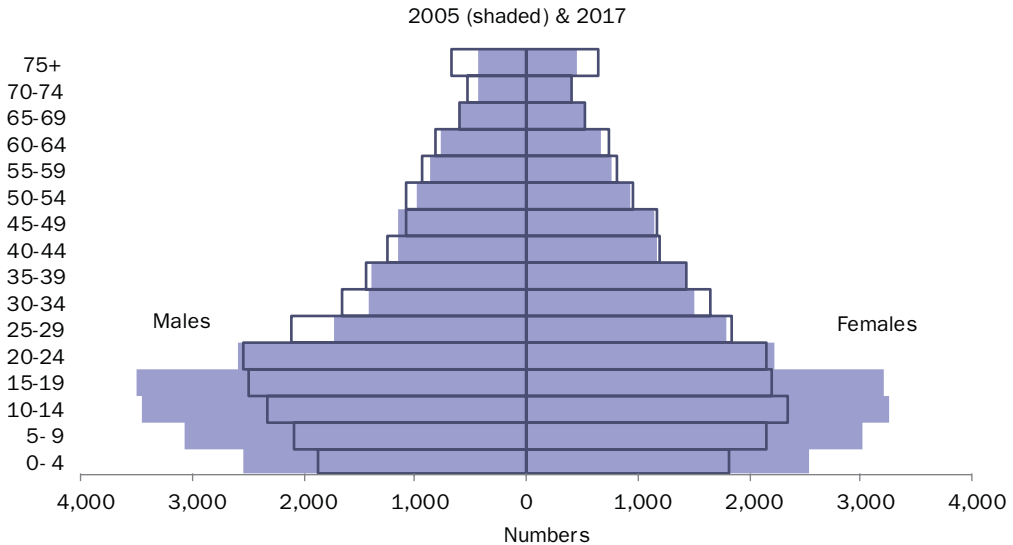
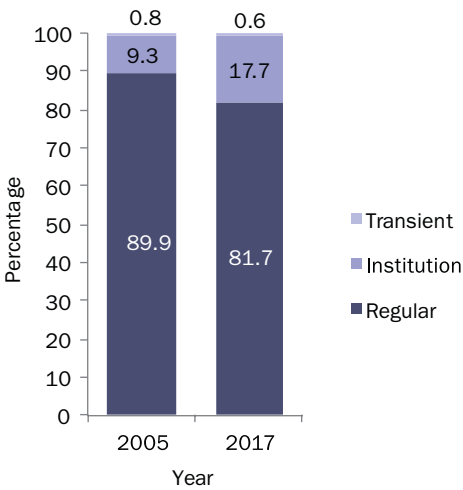


Figure 2.3 Population by Type of Household, Trashigang 2005 and 2017



on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows there were a total of 37,179 persons (81.7%) living in regular households, 8,048 persons (17.7%) in institutional households, while 291 persons (0.6%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household and transient populations have decreased by about 8.2 and 0.2 percentage points respectively while the institutional population has increased by about 8.4 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 6,493 persons (17.5%) live in urban areas, while 30,686 persons (82.5%) live in rural areas. Among

- 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.
- Transient population includes persons

the towns in Trashigang Dzongkhag, Trashigang Town with 2,616 persons (40.3%) has the majority of the total regular household population, closely followed by Kanglung Town which has 1,512 persons (23.3%).

Among the *gewogs*, Kanglung Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 3,570 persons (11.6%), closely followed by Lumang Gewog and Khaling Gewog with 2,939 persons (9.6%) and 2,167 persons (7.1%) respectively. Bidoong Gewog with 1,265 persons, accounting for (4.1%) has the lowest regular household population in Trashigang Dzongkhag.

In terms of institutional population, Lumang Gewog has the highest number of people with 654 persons (14.1%), followed by Kanglung Gewog and Thrimshing Gewog with 504 and 501 persons respectively. Among the towns, Trashigang Town alone accounts for 50% of the total urban institutional population in the *Dzongkhag* with 1,707 persons.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Trashigang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 43,741 persons (Table 2.2). Of

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	4,891	4,660	9,551	51.2	48.8	100.0	105
Trashigang Town	1,480	1,466	2,946	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Rangjung Town	1,049	905	1,954	53.7	46.3	100.0	116
Kanglung Town	1,448	1,398	2,846	50.9	49.1	100.0	104
Khaling Town	577	538	1,115	51.7	48.3	100.0	107
Resarbu Town	115	94	209	55.0	45.0	100.0	122
Wamrong Town	222	259	481	46.2	53.8	100.0	86
Rural	17105	17085	34190	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Bartsham	905	837	1,742	52.0	48.0	100.0	108
Bidoong	670	715	1,385	48.4	51.6	100.0	94
Yangnyer	1,167	1,247	2,414	48.3	51.7	100.0	94
Shongphu	959	958	1,917	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Kanglung	1,822	1,778	3,600	50.6	49.4	100.0	102
Samkhar	1,045	985	2,030	51.5	48.5	100.0	106
Udzorong	1,322	1,411	2,733	48.4	51.6	100.0	94
Merag	858	703	1,561	55.0	45.0	100.0	122
Phongmed	1,288	1,307	2,595	49.6	50.4	100.0	99
Radhi	1,140	1,167	2,307	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Sagteng	1,096	963	2,059	53.2	46.8	100.0	114
Kangpar	772	819	1,591	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Thrimshing	1,228	1,304	2,532	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Khaling	1,142	1,119	2,261	50.5	49.5	100.0	102
Lumang	1,691	1,772	3,463	48.8	51.2	100.0	95
Both Areas	21,996	21,745	43,741	50.3	49.7	100.0	101



the total, 21,996 persons are males and 21,745 persons are females. Across the Dzongkhag, 9,551 persons are in urban area and 34,190 persons are in rural area. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Trashigang Dzongkhag is 1,777 persons.

Section 3: EDUCATION

Introduction

The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan 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.

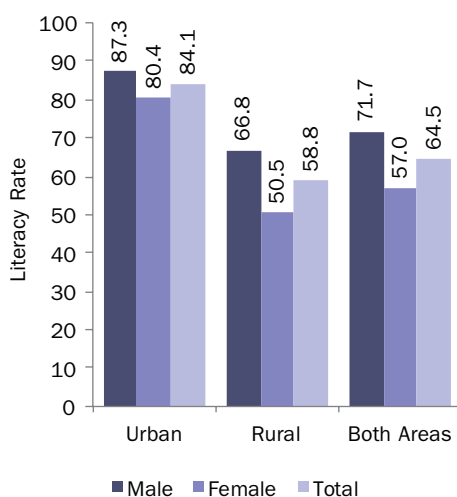
3.1 Literacy

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 40,969 population aged 6 years and above, 34 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. The literacy rate of the *Dzongkhag* is, therefore, based on a

total population of 40,935 persons. The 2017 PHCB reveals that 26,419 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 64.5% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 58.0%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 71.7% of the male population literate as compared to 57.0% of the female population. The

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Trashigang 2017



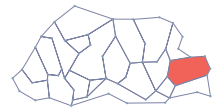


Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Trashigang 2017

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	40,922	6,007	2,037	2,037	1,874	3,670	25,297	100.0%
Currently Attending	13,490	91.5%	88.4%	86.0%	78.7%	52.4%	4.1%	33.0%
Previously Attended	10,375	2.0%	6.6%	9.5%	14.7%	32.8%	33.4%	25.4%
Never Attended	17,057	6.5%	5.0%	4.5%	6.6%	14.9%	62.5%	41.6%

trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas at 16.3 percentage points as compared to 6.9 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (84.1%) than in rural areas (58.8%).

The literacy rate in Trashigang Dzongkhag has increased by 8.9 percentage points. It has increased from 55.6% in 2005 to 64.5% in 2017.

3.2 School Attendance

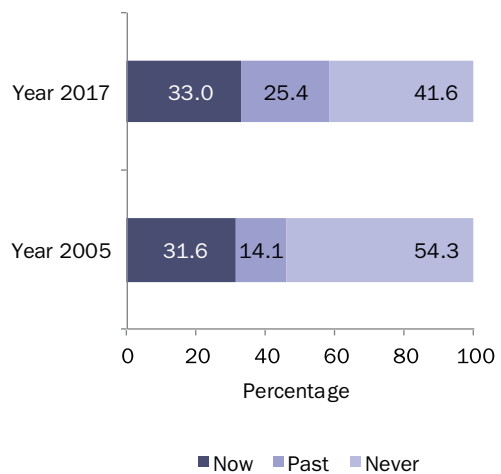
The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Trashigang Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 40,969 persons aged 6 years and above, 47 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 40,922 persons. Of these, 33.0% are currently attending school/institute, 25.4% had attended in the past, and 41.6% 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 years (91.5%). More than half (62.5%) of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is relatively higher in urban areas (48.4%) as compared to 28.4% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). Some 34.5% of the female population is currently attending school/institute as compared to 31.5% of the male population.

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005

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



and 2017 PHCB for all 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 had increased by 1.4 and 11.3 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 12.7 percentage points. It has declined from 54.3% in 2005 to 41.6% 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 a person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by highest level of education completed² in Trashigang Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 23,865 persons who are currently

attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 9,910 persons have completed grades between 0³ to 6 (primary), 2,829 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 3,075 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 2,810 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 305 persons have completed their master's degrees and above and 2,672 persons have completed their bachelor's degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions have completed the primary level (41.5%), followed by middle secondary at 12.9%. About 11.2% have completed their bachelor's degrees and only 1.3% have completed their master's degrees and above.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 459 persons have completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	23,865	4,025	3,398	7,423	8,901	7,541	16,442	12,926	10,939	100.0%
Non-formal Education	1,497	0.7%	3.2%	1.8%	4.9%	12.3%	8.3%	3.6%	9.5%	6.3%
ECCD/Daycare	101	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Primary	9,910	24.1%	23.0%	23.6%	51.1%	47.9%	49.6%	42.7%	40.2%	41.5%
Lower Secondary	2,829	8.6%	11.7%	10.0%	11.6%	13.9%	12.7%	10.7%	13.2%	11.9%
Middle Secondary	3,075	14.8%	18.2%	16.4%	10.9%	11.9%	11.3%	12.1%	13.8%	12.9%
Higher Secondary	2,810	20.4%	18.6%	19.5%	8.4%	8.0%	8.3%	12.2%	11.3%	11.8%
Certificates	155	1.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%
Diploma	309	2.5%	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.3%
Bachelor's Degree	2,672	24.3%	22.0%	23.3%	7.3%	3.9%	5.7%	12.6%	9.5%	11.2%
Masters and Above	305	2.6%	1.2%	1.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.3%
Others	202	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	1.9%	0.2%	1.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.8%

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.

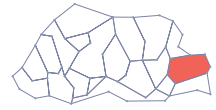


Table 3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex and Area, Trashigang 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Male	Female	Urban			Rural			Both Areas	
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Total Population	2,413	456	11	467	1,738	208	1,946	2,194	219	100.0%	
Monastic Public	772	55.5%	9.1%	54.4%	28.0%	14.9%	26.6%	33.7%	14.6%	32.0%	
Monastic Private	683	32.0%	45.5%	32.3%	23.7%	57.7%	27.3%	25.4%	57.1%	28.3%	
Gomchen/Laymonks	890	11.2%	18.2%	11.3%	46.7%	12.5%	43.0%	39.3%	12.8%	36.9%	
Other	68	1.3%	27.3%	1.9%	1.6%	14.9%	3.0%	1.5%	15.5%	2.8%	

3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning ⁴

Information on attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all the population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Trashigang Dzongkhag. Out of

40,696 persons aged 6 years and above, 2,413 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 32.0% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 28.3% in private monasteries, while 36.9% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 81.0% 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 has 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.

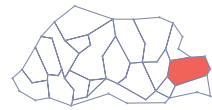
4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Trashigang is 21 years. The mean age at first birth for urban areas is 22 years and it is 21 years for rural areas.

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 Trashigang is 91.2.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Trashigang is 12.8; 11.4 for the urban areas of Trashigang and 13.2 for the rural areas. The CBR for Trashigang has reduced from 21.3 in 2005 to 12.8 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 Trashigang is 49.8, which is a decline from 86.8 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 Trashigang is 80.6, a reduction from 139.7 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 Trashigang is 1.6 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 1.3 and for the rural areas is 1.8 per woman. The TFR for Trashigang has reduced from 3.0 in 2005 to 1.6 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 Trashigang is 8.6. It remained unchanged over the last 12 years. The CDR for the urban areas is 5.6 and for the rural areas is 9.4.

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 Trashigang, it is 20.7, a decrease from 64.5 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. The CMR for Trashigang is 34.4, an increase from 24.1 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 Trashigang is 55.1, which is a decline from 88.6 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 Trashigang according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 2.9%. 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 Shongphu Gewog (5.6%) and the lowest is in Wamrong Town with a prevalence rate of 0.4%.

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Trashigang Town	1.2	0.8	1.0
Rangjung Town	1.6	1.5	1.6
Kanglung Town	0.6	1.2	0.8
Khaling Town	4.3	3.1	3.7
Resarbu Town	2.6	2.1	2.4
Wamrong Town	0.0	0.8	0.4
Bartsham	3.6	4.2	3.9
Bidoong	2.4	1.5	2.0
Yangnyer	3.3	4.7	4.0
Shongphu	5.8	5.4	5.6
Kanglung	2.9	4.0	3.4
Samkhar	3.1	2.8	3.0
Udzorong	1.9	1.6	1.7
Merag	1.7	2.4	2.0
Phongmed	4.2	4.8	4.5
Radhi	5.2	5.6	5.4
Sagteng	1.4	2.3	1.8
Kangpar	3.6	2.9	3.3
Thrimshing	2.4	1.8	2.1
Khaling	3.2	3.6	3.4
Lumang	4.1	3.8	3.9
Total	2.8	3.1	2.9

Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

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

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

5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Trashigang Dzongkhag. Trashigang Dzongkhag has 32,922 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 17,128 are males; and 15,794

are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 23.9%, and in rural areas, it is 76.1%. Of the total working-age population, 20,942 persons (63.6%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 11,980 (36.4%), are economically inactive typically 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 Rates

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is higher for males than females. The overall



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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	11,674	9,268	3,067	17,875	20,942
Economically Inactive	5,454	6,526	4,806	7,174	11,980
Both Active and Inactive	17,128	15,794	7,873	25,049	32,922
	Percent				
Economically Active	68.2	58.7	39.0	71.4	63.6
Economically Inactive	31.8	41.3	61.0	28.6	36.4
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Trashigang 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	47.8	28.3	39.0	75.0	67.6	71.4	68.2	58.7	63.6
Unemployment Rate	2.1	2.8	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0

unemployment rate for Trashigang is 1%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (2.8%) is higher than males (2.1%), while in rural areas, unemployment rates among the males and females are equal at 0.8%.

Section 6: MIGRATION

Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town*, 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 analyses 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. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

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

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

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

Place of Birth: is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country 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 14,542 persons are lifetime migrants in Trashigang, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog/Town* of birth and are currently residing in Trashigang. Out of these migrants, 8,394 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 31,930 persons have migrated out of Trashigang to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Trashigang, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 3.6%, urban to rural migrants is 2.5%, rural to urban migrants is 13.3%, and rural to rural migrants is 13.8%.

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 Trashigang 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 10,720 regular households in Trashigang Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a slight decrease (0.9%) from 10,813 regular households in 2005. Kanglung Gewog has the largest number of regular households, while Resarbu Town has the smallest.

The average household size⁵ in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.5 persons

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.

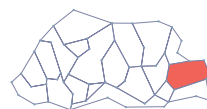
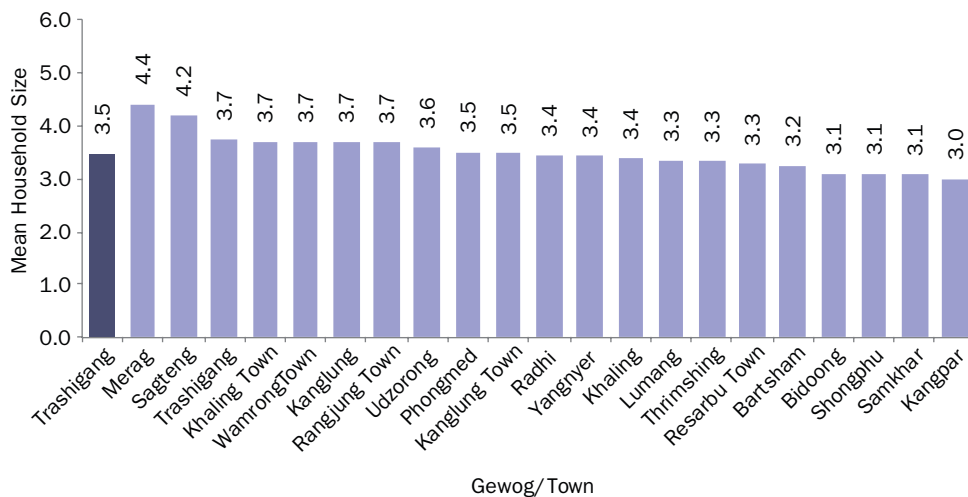


Figure 7.1 Mean Household Size by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017



from 4.3 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is the highest in Merag Gewog with 4.4 persons per household, while the lowest is recorded in Kangpar Gewog with 3.0 persons.

7.2 Housing Conditions

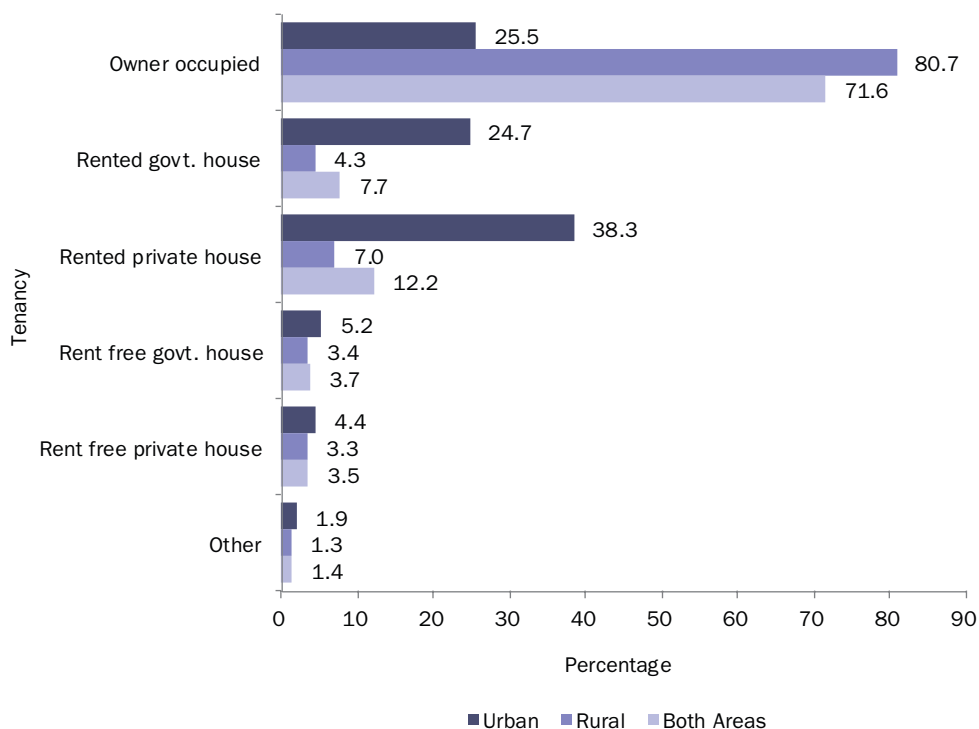
Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census include ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

More than seven in ten of the households in Trashigang Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 80.7% of the households reside in their own housing units, 11.2% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or

government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 25.5% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (62.9%), 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 Trashigang Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.3 persons per room)

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 62.2% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (84.6%) than in rural areas (57.7%) use flush toilets. About 6.0% of households

Figure 7.2 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Trashigang 2017**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Trashigang 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.4	3.6	1.1	1,784
Rural	2.7	3.4	1.3	8,936
Both Areas	2.8	3.5	1.3	10,720

do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is slightly higher in rural (7.1%) than in urban areas (0.6%).

Additionally, 71.4% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine

(without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Khaling Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 97.8%, while Sagteng Gewog recorded the lowest at 44.4% (Figure 7.3).

Some 3,067 households in the *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much



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

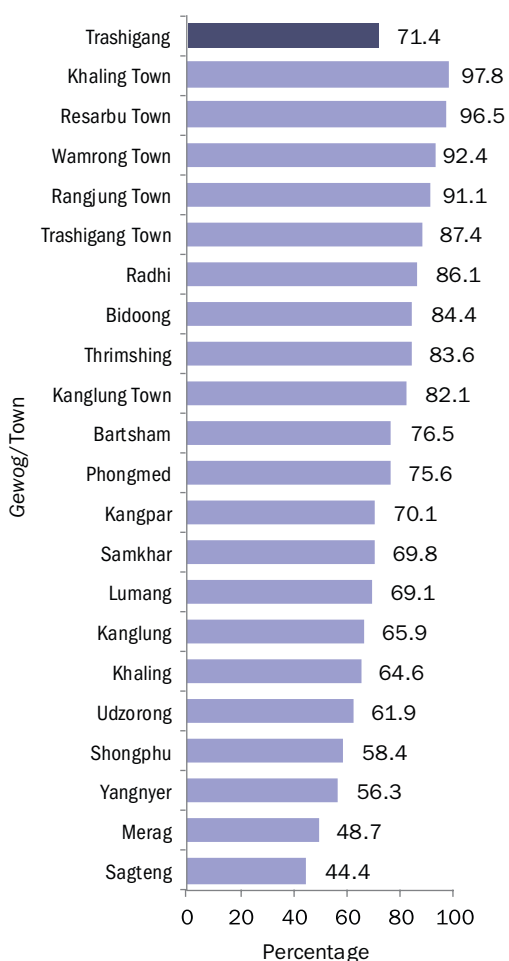
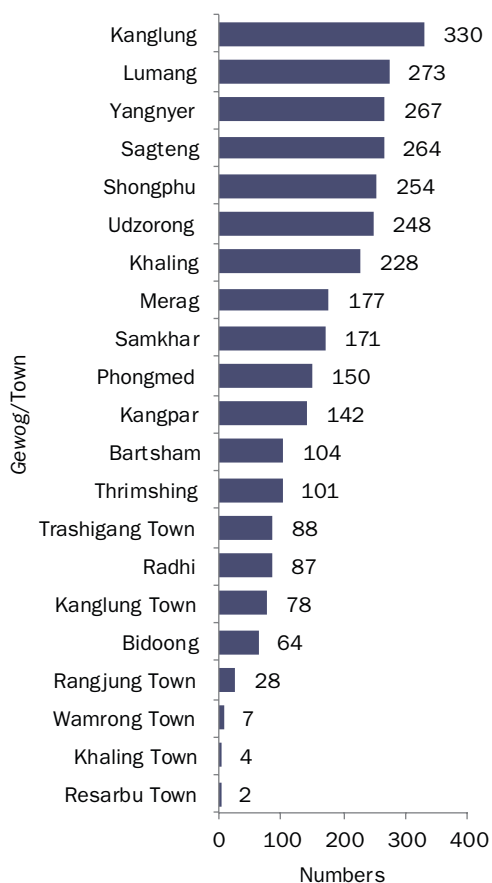


Figure 7.4 Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017



sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Kanglung Gewog had 330 households without access to improved sanitation facilities, while Resarbu Town had only 2 (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (65.3%) of households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement

(Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (71.1%) than in urban areas (36.3%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (91.3%), followed by planks/shingles (4.1%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (69.0%) followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (23.1%).

Table 7.2 Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof, and Floor Materials by Area, Trashigang 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	3.9	13.9	36.3	40.2	5.8	1,784
Rural	0.8	12.7	71.1	8.0	7.4	8,936
Both Areas	1.3	12.9	65.3	13.4	7.1	10,720
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	1.0	96.5	1.9	0.6	1,784	
Rural	4.7	90.2	0.5	4.6	8,936	
Both Areas	4.1	91.3	0.7	3.9	10,720	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	27.6	5.1	63.2	4.2	1,784	
Rural	77.2	3.1	15.1	4.6	8,936	
Both Areas	69.0	3.4	23.1	4.5	10,720	

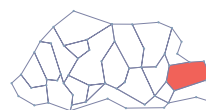
7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Trashigang Dzongkhag use electricity (97.0%) for lighting, though a few households still use kerosene (1.2%) and solar energy (0.8%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.3%) and rural areas (96.5%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (2.2%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

Most households in Trashigang Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.2%) in combination with

LPG (86.6%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, more than four in ten households (46.8%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the Dzongkhag is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 98.3% of the total households. In addition, 0.5% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 98.8% of households in the Dzongkhag have access to these, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (83.1%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas

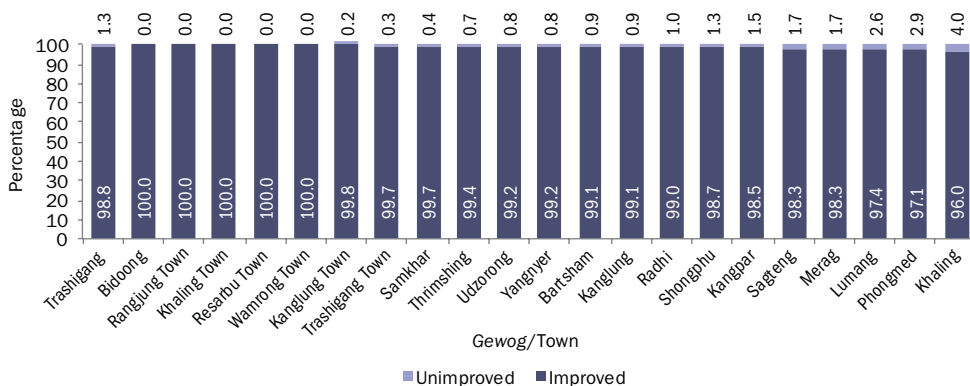
**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Trashigang 2017

Area	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other		
Urban	99.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1,784	
Rural	96.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	8,936	
Both Areas	97.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	10,720	

Area	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)							Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other		
Urban	99.2	0.4	2.6	1.6	86.6	0.0	1,784	
Rural	94.0	0.8	46.8	3.1	43.2	0.1	8,936	
Both Areas	94.9	0.7	39.4	2.9	50.4	0.1	10,720	

Table 7.4 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Trashigang 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	74.2	25.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,784	
Rural	26.2	71.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.6	8,936	
Both Areas	34.2	64.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	10,720	

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

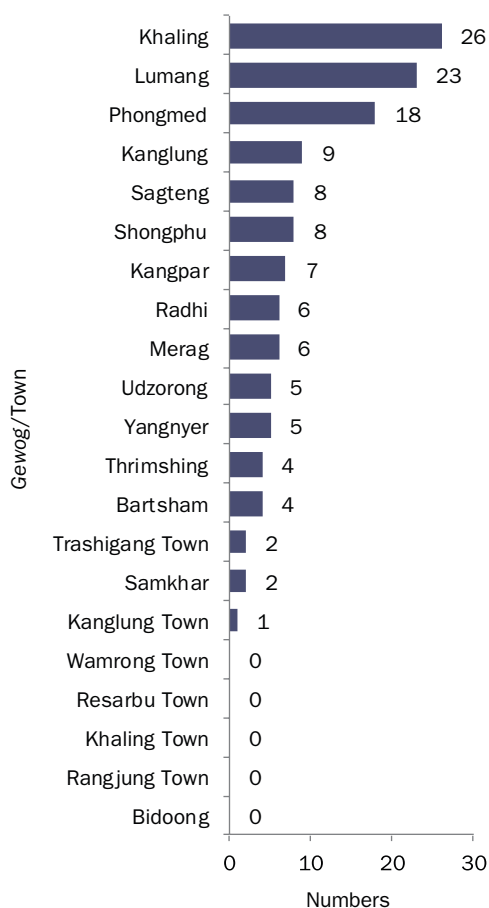
(74.2%) than in rural areas (26.2%). About 0.8% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100%) in Rangjung Town,

Khaling Town, Wamrong Town, and Resarbu Town, and Bidoong Gewog have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Khaling Gewog (96.0%) has 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, 1.2% or some 134 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Khaling Gewog had 26 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Bidung Gewog and the four towns have no household without access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.6).

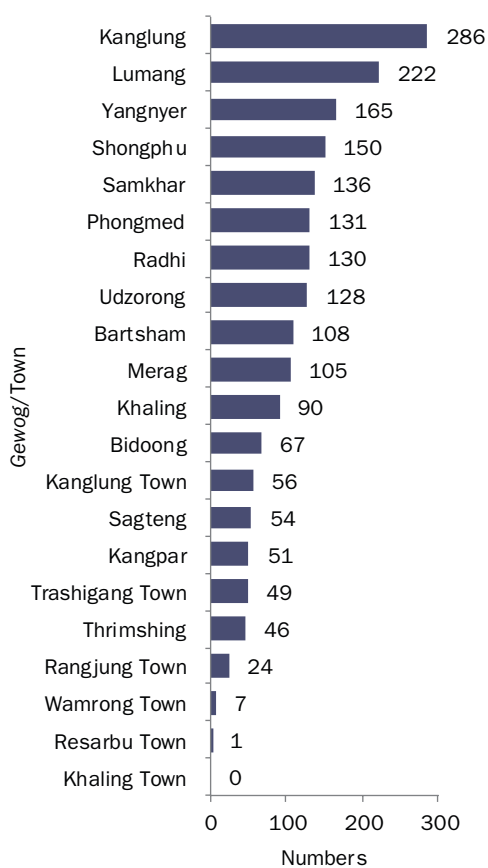
Figure 7.6 Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017



About 81.2% 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 (2,006) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Kanglung Gewog had the highest

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





number of households without reliable water supply with 286 households, while Khaling Town had the lowest (Figure 7.7)

About 2.2% of 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

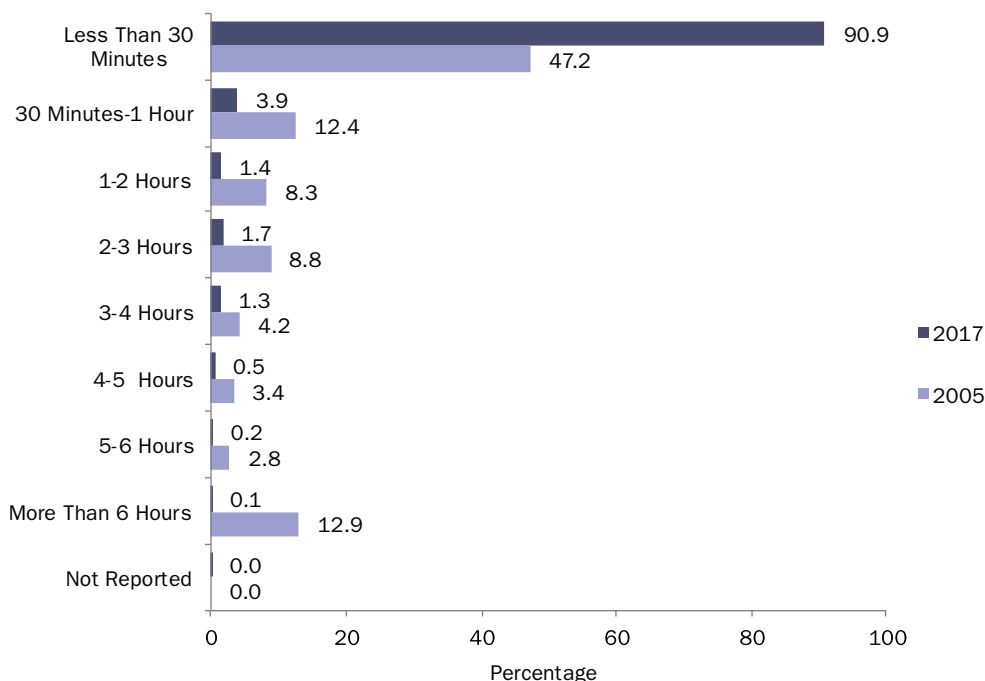
Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial),

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 (90.9%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (47.2%). However, there are some

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



households (0.1%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel more than 6 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of the households (90.9%) in Trashigang Dzongkhag availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 74.6% stated that they did not require health services, 11.3% reported of not having enough time to avail health services, and 8.0% stated that the health facilities were too far.

7.6 Food Sufficiency

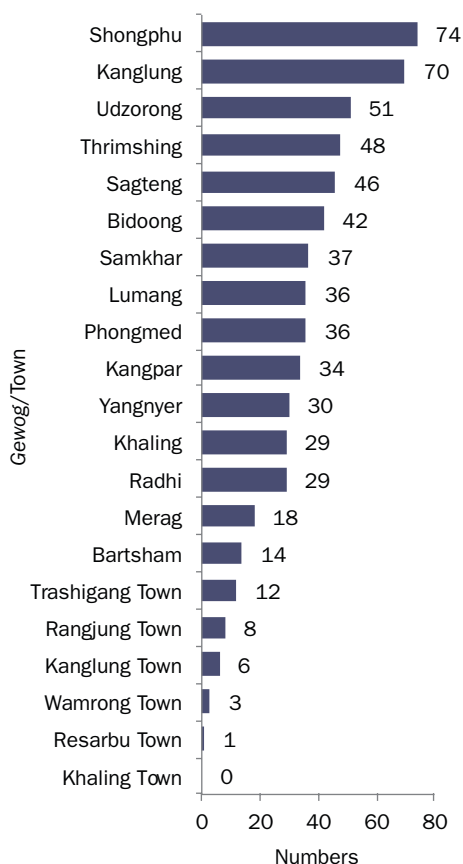
About 5.8% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in the rural areas (6.7%) than in urban areas (1.7%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 624 households (5.8%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Shongphu Gewog had 74 households, while Khaling Town had no household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	1.7	98.3	0.1	1,784
Rural	6.7	93.3	0.1	8,936
Both Areas	5.8	94.1	0.1	10,720

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





ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITION, NUMERATOR, AND DENOMINATOR

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

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
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
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		
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither “employed” nor “unemployed” during the reference period		



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

ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
TRASHIGANG	23,414	22,104	45,518	51.4	48.6	100.0	105.9
Urban	5,379	4,729	10,108	53.2	46.8	100.0	113.7
Trashigang Town	1,565	1,472	3,037	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.3
Ranglung Town	1,109	915	2,024	54.8	45.2	100.0	121.2
Kanglung Town	1,778	1,445	3,223	55.2	44.8	100.0	123.0
Khaling Town	587	542	1,129	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Resarbu Town	116	95	211	55.0	45.0	100.0	122.1
Wamrong Town	224	260	484	46.3	53.7	100.0	86.2
Rural	18,035	17,375	35,410	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.8
Bartsham	951	837	1,788	53.2	46.8	100.0	113.6
Bidoong	694	727	1,421	48.8	51.2	100.0	95.5
Yangnyer	1,284	1,251	2,535	50.7	49.3	100.0	102.6
Shongphu	963	962	1,925	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.1
Kanglung	2,166	1,927	4,093	52.9	47.1	100.0	112.4
Samkhar	1,117	992	2,109	53.0	47.0	100.0	112.6
Udzorong	1,349	1,411	2,760	48.9	51.1	100.0	95.6
Merag	858	704	1,562	54.9	45.1	100.0	121.9
Phongmed	1,305	1,312	2,617	49.9	50.1	100.0	99.5
Radhi	1,169	1,177	2,346	49.8	50.2	100.0	99.3
Sagteng	1,098	963	2,061	53.3	46.7	100.0	114.0
Kangpar	772	819	1,591	48.5	51.5	100.0	94.3
Thrimshing	1,244	1,304	2,548	48.8	51.2	100.0	95.4
Khaling	1,270	1,186	2,456	51.7	48.3	100.0	107.1
Lumang	1,795	1,803	3,598	49.9	50.1	100.0	99.6

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

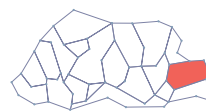


Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+		
TRASHIGANG	3,680	4,247	4,669	4,698	4,703	3,953	3,303	2,864	2,445	2,238	2,037	1,751	1,568	1,126	913	1,323	45,518	
Urban	667	704	847	1,559	2,210	1,061	747	595	413	347	290	175	138	109	86	160	10,108	
Trashigang Town	309	313	262	207	275	394	318	261	190	150	92	68	60	45	31	62	3,037	
Rangjung Town	113	122	202	594	280	155	137	99	78	52	53	42	26	15	18	38	2,024	
Kanglung Town	115	121	130	232	1,538	366	182	125	86	97	106	37	23	20	16	29	3,223	
Khaling Town	67	80	119	456	64	71	54	63	29	26	21	11	17	16	14	21	1,129	
Resarbu Town	29	21	10	2	20	41	22	12	9	8	8	7	6	7	3	6	211	
Wamrong Town	34	47	124	68	33	34	34	35	21	14	10	10	6	6	4	4	484	
Rural	3,013	3,543	3,822	3,139	2,493	2,892	2,556	2,269	2,032	1,891	1,747	1,576	1,430	1,017	827	1,163	35,410	
Bartsham	137	171	197	213	106	158	123	125	98	71	91	71	82	55	47	43	1,788	
Bidoong	130	142	192	58	101	91	83	93	85	86	93	70	64	52	31	50	1,421	
Yangtser	242	291	275	228	177	239	206	170	175	127	92	85	88	56	30	54	2,535	
Shongphu	147	205	170	65	115	153	148	120	134	107	119	114	99	73	61	95	1,925	
Kanglung	344	420	422	456	411	393	360	291	229	191	137	128	92	73	65	81	4,093	
Samkhar	178	199	291	93	138	182	148	162	120	118	117	87	79	62	62	73	2,109	
Udzorong	268	298	309	282	156	209	190	191	147	116	128	116	115	82	66	87	2,760	
Merag	172	157	106	91	152	174	121	84	101	111	81	67	53	37	26	29	1,562	
Phongmed	189	235	328	385	157	174	163	123	136	119	121	117	132	80	71	87	2,617	
Radhi	157	238	276	106	121	156	178	160	161	149	133	126	107	76	78	124	2,346	
Sagteng	221	240	232	161	186	168	147	109	104	119	105	75	77	43	25	49	2,061	
Kangpar	110	138	144	61	76	126	137	127	104	93	101	111	72	67	61	63	1,591	
Thrimshing	215	273	333	262	132	196	159	140	134	109	117	128	113	85	68	84	2,548	
Khaling	219	224	219	156	199	212	173	162	133	158	124	125	108	77	51	116	2,456	
Lumang	284	312	328	522	266	261	220	212	171	217	188	156	149	99	85	128	3,598	

Note: Excludes 9 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, Trashigang 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	
TRASHIGANG	12,596	29,560	3,362	45,518	54.0	42.6	11.4	26.7
Urban	2,218	7,535	355	10,108	34.1	29.4	4.7	16.0
Trashigang Town	884	2,015	138	3,037	50.7	43.9	6.8	15.6
Ranglung Town	437	1,516	71	2,024	33.5	28.8	4.7	16.2
Kanglung Town	366	2,792	65	3,223	15.4	13.1	2.3	17.8
Khaling Town	266	812	51	1,129	39.0	32.8	6.3	19.2
Resarbu Town	60	135	16	211	56.3	44.4	11.9	26.7
Wamrong Town	205	265	14	484	82.6	77.4	5.3	6.8
Rural	10,378	22,025	3,007	35,410	60.8	47.1	13.7	29.0
Bartsham	505	1,138	145	1,788	57.1	44.4	12.7	28.7
Bidoong	464	824	133	1,421	72.5	56.3	16.1	28.7
Yangnyer	808	1,587	140	2,535	59.7	50.9	8.8	17.3
Shongphu	522	1,174	229	1,925	64.0	44.5	19.5	43.9
Kanglung	1,186	2,688	219	4,093	52.3	44.1	8.1	18.5
Samkhar	668	1,244	197	2,109	69.5	53.7	15.8	29.5
Udzorong	875	1,650	235	2,760	67.3	53.0	14.2	26.9
Merag	435	1,035	92	1,562	50.9	42.0	8.9	21.1
Phongmed	752	1,627	238	2,617	60.8	46.2	14.6	31.6
Radhi	671	1,397	278	2,346	67.9	48.0	19.9	41.4
Sagteng	693	1,251	117	2,061	64.7	55.4	9.4	16.9
Kangpar	392	1,008	191	1,591	57.8	38.9	18.9	48.7
Thrimshing	821	1,490	237	2,548	71.0	55.1	15.9	28.9
Khaling	662	1,550	244	2,456	58.5	42.7	15.7	36.9
Lumang	924	2,362	312	3,598	52.3	39.1	13.2	33.8

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
TRASHIGANG	37,179	8,048	291	45,518	81.7	17.7	0.6	100.0
Urban	6,493	3,415	200	10,108	64.2	33.8	2.0	100.0
Trashigang Town	2,616	262	159	3,037	86.1	8.6	5.2	100.0
Rangjung Town	1,159	835	30	2,024	57.3	41.3	1.5	100.0
Kanglung Town	1,512	1,707	4	3,223	46.9	53.0	0.1	100.0
Khaling Town	680	449	0	1,129	60.2	39.8	0.0	100.0
Resarbu Town	186	25	0	211	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0
Wamrong Town	340	137	7	484	70.2	28.3	1.4	100.0
Rural	30,686	4,633	91	35,410	86.7	13.1	0.3	100.0
Bartsham	1,431	351	6	1,788	80.0	19.6	0.3	100.0
Bidoong	1,265	156	0	1,421	89.0	11.0	0.0	100.0
Yangnyer	2,084	450	1	2,535	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0
Shongphu	1,882	22	21	1,925	97.8	1.1	1.1	100.0
Kanglung	3,570	504	19	4,093	87.2	12.3	0.5	100.0
Samkhar	1,738	371	0	2,109	82.4	17.6	0.0	100.0
Udzorong	2,335	425	0	2,760	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0
Merag	1,519	15	28	1,562	97.2	1.0	1.8	100.0
Phongmed	2,154	463	0	2,617	82.3	17.7	0.0	100.0
Radhi	2,152	189	5	2,346	91.7	8.1	0.2	100.0
Sagteng	1,985	76	0	2,061	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0
Kangpar	1,420	171	0	1,591	89.3	10.7	0.0	100.0
Thrimshing	2,045	501	2	2,548	80.3	19.7	0.1	100.0
Khaling	2,167	285	4	2,456	88.2	11.6	0.2	100.0
Lumang	2,939	654	5	3,598	81.7	18.2	0.1	100.0

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang 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+
TRASHIGANG																	
URBAN																	
Trashigang Town	309	313	262	207	275	394	318	261	190	150	92	68	60	45	31	62	3,037
Male	161	144	114	113	139	212	163	140	116	86	47	34	29	22	15	30	1,565
Female	148	169	148	94	136	182	155	121	74	64	45	34	31	23	16	32	1,472
Ranglung Town	113	122	202	594	280	155	137	59	78	52	53	42	26	15	18	38	2,024
Male	63	56	103	310	184	88	75	53	44	30	24	25	12	10	13	19	1,109
Female	50	66	99	284	96	67	62	46	34	22	29	17	14	5	5	19	915
Kanglung Town	115	121	130	232	1538	366	182	125	86	97	106	37	23	20	16	29	3,223
Male	47	50	60	109	801	262	101	79	57	60	84	24	12	14	9	9	1,778
Female	68	71	70	123	737	104	81	46	29	37	22	13	11	6	7	20	1,445
Khaling Town	67	80	119	456	64	71	54	63	29	26	21	11	17	16	14	21	1,129
Male	39	39	63	251	41	28	23	31	17	11	13	3	5	6	7	10	587
Female	28	41	56	205	23	43	31	32	12	15	8	8	12	10	7	11	542
Resarbu Town	29	21	10	2	20	41	22	12	9	8	8	7	6	7	3	6	211
Male	20	11	7	1	8	22	13	4	6	6	2	4	2	4	1	5	116
Female	9	10	3	1	12	19	9	8	3	2	6	3	4	3	2	1	95
Wamrong Town	34	47	124	68	33	34	34	35	21	14	10	10	6	6	4	4	484
Male	14	17	53	33	15	24	14	16	7	9	6	6	2	3	3	2	224
Female	20	30	71	35	18	10	20	19	14	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	260
RURAL																	
Bartsham	137	171	197	213	106	158	123	125	98	71	91	71	82	55	47	43	1,788
Male	67	96	113	112	60	88	71	71	42	32	42	37	45	28	27	20	951
Female	70	75	84	101	46	70	52	54	56	39	49	34	37	27	20	23	837
Bidoong	130	142	192	58	101	91	83	93	85	86	93	70	64	52	31	50	1,421
Male	62	80	82	29	51	34	41	41	44	34	45	36	33	30	21	31	694
Female	68	62	110	29	50	57	42	52	41	52	48	34	31	22	10	19	727
Yangnyer	242	291	275	228	177	239	206	170	175	127	92	85	88	56	30	54	2,535
Male	119	155	148	103	95	129	97	90	95	60	48	44	49	53	30	19	2,284
Female	123	136	157	125	82	110	109	80	80	67	44	36	35	26	11	30	1,251
Shongphu	147	205	170	65	115	153	148	120	134	107	119	114	99	73	61	95	1,925
Male	79	102	81	37	60	77	68	65	55	44	63	58	49	39	37	49	963
Female	68	103	89	28	55	76	80	55	79	63	56	56	50	34	24	46	962
Kanglung	344	420	422	456	411	393	360	291	229	191	137	128	92	73	65	81	4,093
Male	195	184	220	229	241	212	201	156	119	104	64	76	48	34	38	45	2,166
Female	149	236	202	227	170	181	159	135	110	87	73	52	44	39	27	36	1,927

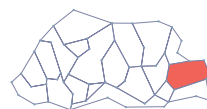


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+		
Samkhar	178	199	291	93	138	182	148	162	120	118	117	87	79	62	62	73	2,109	
Male	88	99	156	69	85	91	66	84	59	48	64	50	45	37	38	38	1,117	
Female	90	100	135	24	53	91	82	78	61	70	53	37	34	25	24	35	992	
Udzorong	268	298	309	282	156	209	190	191	147	116	128	116	115	82	66	87	2,760	
Male	140	152	151	129	66	105	80	78	76	57	68	57	65	45	37	43	1,349	
Female	128	146	158	153	90	104	110	113	71	59	60	59	50	37	29	44	1,411	
Merag	172	157	106	91	152	174	121	84	101	111	81	67	53	37	26	29	1,562	
Male	89	74	61	61	90	92	67	48	56	56	45	43	33	18	9	16	858	
Female	83	83	45	30	62	82	54	36	45	55	36	24	20	19	17	13	704	
Phongmed	189	235	328	385	157	174	163	123	136	119	121	117	132	80	71	87	2,617	
Male	86	114	139	214	92	93	71	58	67	49	65	64	63	45	38	47	1,305	
Female	103	121	189	171	65	81	92	65	69	70	56	53	69	35	33	40	1,312	
Radhi	157	238	276	106	121	156	178	160	161	149	133	126	107	76	78	124	2,346	
Male	77	126	154	53	59	63	78	65	79	62	69	71	56	43	39	75	1,169	
Female	80	112	122	53	62	93	100	95	82	87	64	55	51	33	39	49	1,177	
Sagteng	221	240	232	161	186	168	147	109	104	119	105	75	77	43	25	49	2,061	
Male	112	129	123	87	113	89	80	57	55	63	63	38	39	21	8	21	1,098	
Female	109	111	109	74	73	79	67	52	49	56	42	37	38	22	17	28	963	
Kangpar	110	138	144	61	76	126	137	127	104	93	101	111	72	67	61	63	1,591	
Male	50	68	70	31	35	63	71	60	47	42	45	58	36	32	36	28	772	
Female	60	70	74	30	41	63	66	67	57	51	56	53	36	35	25	35	819	
Thrimshing	215	273	333	262	132	196	159	140	134	109	117	128	113	85	68	84	2,548	
Male	109	138	158	141	58	91	86	65	57	49	58	54	59	42	38	41	1,244	
Female	106	135	175	121	74	105	73	75	77	60	59	74	54	43	30	43	1,304	
Khaling	219	224	219	156	199	212	173	162	133	158	124	125	108	77	51	116	2,456	
Male	106	100	138	103	112	119	79	69	66	60	59	67	53	43	40	56	1,270	
Female	113	124	81	53	87	93	94	93	67	98	65	58	55	34	11	60	1,186	
Lumang	284	312	328	522	266	261	220	212	171	217	188	156	149	99	85	128	3,598	
Male	137	160	168	268	136	131	98	105	78	108	99	79	78	51	43	56	1,795	
Female	147	152	160	254	130	130	122	107	93	109	89	77	71	48	42	72	1,803	
BOTH AREAS																		
Male	1860	2094	2332	2483	2541	2113	1643	1435	1242	1070	1073	933	817	597	516	665	23,414	
Female	1820	2153	2337	2215	2162	1840	1660	1429	1203	1168	964	818	751	529	397	658	22,104	
Both Sex	3680	4247	4669	4698	4703	3953	3303	2864	2445	2238	2037	1751	1568	1126	913	1323	45,518	

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	72	49	121	239	220	459	311	269	580
1	59	50	109	247	226	473	306	276	582
2	65	86	151	343	342	685	408	428	836
3	84	69	153	350	376	726	434	445	879
4	64	69	133	337	333	670	401	402	803
5	54	88	142	400	327	727	454	415	869
6	67	85	152	348	369	717	415	454	869
7	79	84	163	328	351	679	407	435	842
8	63	68	131	369	354	723	432	422	854
9	54	62	116	332	365	697	386	427	813
10	52	64	116	353	313	666	405	377	782
11	62	74	136	340	342	682	402	416	818
12	78	88	166	427	439	866	505	527	1,032
13	85	108	193	399	438	837	484	546	1,030
14	123	113	236	413	358	771	536	471	1,007
15	140	138	278	364	331	695	504	469	973
16	177	159	336	371	358	729	548	517	1,065
17	175	177	352	330	308	638	505	485	990
18	155	132	287	323	274	597	478	406	884
19	170	136	306	278	202	480	448	338	786
20	199	211	410	271	198	469	470	409	879
21	260	266	526	247	206	453	507	472	979
22	287	251	538	281	212	493	568	463	1,031
23	234	184	418	270	269	539	504	453	957
24	208	110	318	284	255	539	492	365	857
25	158	93	251	298	293	591	456	386	842
26	113	78	191	305	300	605	418	378	796
27	136	101	237	305	292	597	441	393	834
28	113	82	195	290	284	574	403	366	769
29	116	71	187	279	246	525	395	317	712
30	91	86	177	273	273	546	364	359	723
31	74	64	138	271	245	516	345	309	654
32	85	73	158	261	265	526	346	338	684
33	69	70	139	235	287	522	304	357	661
34	70	65	135	214	232	446	284	297	581
35	69	67	136	261	211	472	330	278	608
36	69	52	121	206	252	458	275	304	579
37	69	55	124	208	217	425	277	272	549
38	69	47	116	224	238	462	293	285	578
39	47	51	98	213	239	452	260	290	550
40	73	41	114	224	252	476	297	293	590
41	47	30	77	214	207	421	261	237	498
42	56	33	89	210	200	410	266	233	499
43	35	36	71	184	178	362	219	214	433
44	36	26	62	163	200	363	199	226	425
45	49	37	86	191	219	410	240	256	496

HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

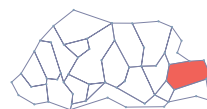


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	29	21	50	172	202	374	201	223	424
47	43	30	73	153	205	358	196	235	431
48	39	35	74	178	201	379	217	236	453
49	42	22	64	174	196	370	216	218	434
50	42	37	79	197	191	388	239	228	467
51	34	21	55	194	175	369	228	196	424
52	44	24	68	173	181	354	217	205	422
53	28	14	42	173	145	318	201	159	360
54	28	18	46	160	158	318	188	176	364
55	29	10	39	172	156	328	201	166	367
56	15	17	32	169	165	334	184	182	366
57	15	25	40	173	151	324	188	176	364
58	13	14	27	170	146	316	183	160	343
59	24	13	37	153	121	274	177	134	311
60	17	27	44	173	158	331	190	185	375
61	16	14	30	161	145	306	177	159	336
62	15	15	30	135	144	279	150	159	309
63	7	14	21	152	126	278	159	140	299
64	7	6	13	134	102	236	141	108	249
65	17	9	26	99	103	202	116	112	228
66	8	14	22	118	106	224	126	120	246
67	17	5	22	113	94	207	130	99	229
68	10	11	21	107	95	202	117	106	223
69	7	11	18	101	81	182	108	92	200
70	13	11	24	118	76	194	131	87	218
71	8	5	13	89	69	158	97	74	171
72	9	9	18	90	88	178	99	97	196
73	9	9	18	84	68	152	93	77	170
74	9	4	13	87	58	145	96	62	158
75	7	8	15	73	69	142	80	77	157
76	7	10	17	58	58	116	65	68	133
77	4	3	7	59	52	111	63	55	118
78	5	10	15	47	46	93	52	56	108
79	4	11	15	52	48	100	56	59	115
80	12	7	19	58	47	105	70	54	124
81	6	6	12	35	29	64	41	35	76
82	4	5	9	39	27	66	43	32	75
83	6	1	7	26	30	56	32	31	63
84	2	4	6	30	38	68	32	42	74
85	1	3	4	16	31	47	17	34	51
86	5	3	8	23	24	47	28	27	55
87	4	2	6	23	13	36	27	15	42
88	3	2	5	12	21	33	15	23	38
89	2	2	4	5	9	14	7	11	18
90	2	1	3	7	6	13	9	7	16
91	0	1	1	5	3	8	5	4	9

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	1	1	4	3	7	4	4	8
93	0	1	1	2	4	6	2	5	7
94	0	0	0	2	5	7	2	5	7
95	0	0	0	4	1	5	4	1	5
96	0	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5
97	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4
98	0	0	0	6	2	8	6	2	8
99	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5
100	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	5,379	4,729	10,108	18,035	17,375	35,410	23,414	22,104	45,518

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

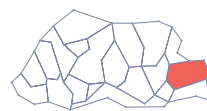


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+
BARTSHAM																	
Trashang	11	26	10	15	6	14	16	17	27	6	16	15	21	11	14	9	234
Male	5	16	6	12	1	6	9	9	10	3	7	8	11	7	8	3	121
Female	6	10	4	3	5	8	7	8	17	3	9	7	10	4	6	6	113
Bainangkhar_ Nangkhar																	
Male	82	122	170	184	73	109	78	69	39	32	40	20	17	15	20	17	1,087
Female	42	68	102	92	49	61	51	45	20	11	22	7	9	7	10	8	604
Female	40	54	68	92	24	48	27	24	19	21	18	13	8	8	10	9	483
Jamoong_ Kumoong																	
Male	13	12	5	8	8	8	8	11	7	11	12	12	19	6	4	5	149
Female	6	8	1	4	4	4	3	5	2	5	3	8	8	4	3	2	70
Female	7	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	6	9	4	11	2	1	3	79
DzongThong_ Menchhari																	
Male	18	7	12	4	11	20	11	19	8	10	11	13	14	17	4	7	186
Female	6	2	4	2	4	13	6	9	3	6	2	6	11	9	2	4	89
Female	12	5	8	2	7	7	5	10	5	4	9	7	3	8	2	3	97
Moogtangkhar																	
Male	13	4	0	2	8	7	10	9	17	12	12	11	11	6	5	5	132
Female	8	2	0	2	2	4	2	3	7	7	8	8	6	1	4	3	67
Female	5	2	0	0	6	3	8	6	10	5	4	3	5	5	1	2	65
All Chiwogs	137	171	197	213	106	158	123	125	98	71	91	71	82	55	47	43	1,788
Male	67	96	113	112	60	88	71	71	42	32	42	37	45	28	27	20	951
Female	70	75	84	101	46	70	52	54	56	39	49	34	37	27	20	23	837
BIDOONG																	
Khairi_ Saling																	
Male	44	40	32	10	32	34	30	31	37	28	44	23	23	16	13	18	455
Female	17	22	8	3	16	12	14	16	19	9	21	13	11	10	11	13	215
Female	27	18	24	7	16	22	16	15	18	19	23	10	12	6	2	5	240
Lemphang																	
Male	2	3	0	0	1	4	4	4	3	6	9	5	5	6	3	6	59
Female	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	5	3	1	4	2	3	30
Female	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	4	2	4	2	1	3	29
Tshekhar																	
Male	32	34	34	8	31	14	21	20	20	22	15	16	10	10	5	12	304
Female	18	19	21	4	16	3	12	7	11	10	4	11	6	5	3	8	158
Female	14	15	13	4	15	11	9	13	9	12	11	5	4	5	2	4	146

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Tsigtoom	19	15	2	15	17	14	6	15	9	13	13	15	18	8	2	5	186
Male	10	12	1	5	9	7	3	5	6	5	8	6	10	5	1	3	96
Female	9	3	1	10	8	7	3	10	3	8	5	9	8	3	1	2	90
Kakaniwog	33	50	0	17	20	25	22	25	16	17	12	11	8	12	8	9	417
Male	15	25	0	17	9	10	12	13	6	7	7	3	5	6	4	4	195
Female	18	25	0	0	11	15	10	12	10	10	5	8	3	6	4	5	222
All Chiwogs	130	142	68	50	101	91	83	93	85	86	93	70	64	52	31	50	1,421
Male	62	80	30	29	51	34	41	41	44	34	45	36	33	30	21	31	694
Female	68	62	38	21	50	57	42	52	41	52	48	34	31	22	10	19	727
YANGNYER																	
Daliphang_Ragshigo	40	39	42	14	24	33	33	17	30	28	21	16	20	8	12	9	386
Male	15	15	15	6	6	19	14	5	15	12	10	8	14	7	9	5	175
Female	25	24	27	8	18	14	19	12	15	16	11	8	6	1	3	4	211
Duroong_Ngaminbang	19	2	0	1	14	13	7	6	8	5	7	12	3	4	1	4	106
Male	12	0	0	0	3	7	2	4	3	2	2	7	1	1	1	2	47
Female	7	2	0	1	11	6	5	2	5	3	5	5	2	3	0	2	59
Dargyeling_Kharthoong	80	115	87	33	83	113	93	88	76	58	31	35	33	23	12	21	981
Male	34	68	42	16	58	64	53	54	49	28	16	21	19	10	6	9	547
Female	46	47	45	17	25	49	40	34	27	30	15	14	14	13	6	12	434
Shokang_Tegtegpa	42	48	29	21	23	34	30	22	34	17	14	12	13	8	2	10	359
Male	27	29	12	6	10	14	8	8	16	9	7	5	7	4	1	2	165
Female	15	19	17	15	13	20	22	14	18	8	7	7	6	4	1	8	194
Kharza_Leyphu	61	87	0	75	33	46	43	37	27	19	19	10	19	13	3	10	703
Male	31	43	0	75	18	25	20	19	12	9	13	8	12	8	2	6	350
Female	30	44	0	0	15	21	23	18	15	10	6	2	7	5	1	4	353
All Chiwogs	242	291	158	144	177	239	206	170	175	127	92	85	88	56	30	54	2,535
Male	119	155	69	103	95	129	97	90	95	60	48	49	53	30	19	24	1,284
Female	123	136	89	41	82	110	109	80	80	67	44	36	35	26	11	30	1,251

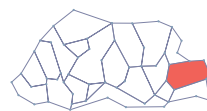


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+
SHONGPHU																	
Galling	39	57	57	10	24	32	37	33	31	28	21	23	18	20	13	27	470
Male	23	21	21	4	12	16	17	19	10	12	13	13	8	12	6	15	222
Female	16	36	36	6	12	16	20	14	21	16	8	10	10	8	7	12	248
Chhangmi_ Rangjoong	48	59	48	27	34	42	43	30	38	24	29	31	28	23	20	23	547
Male	24	29	22	16	17	19	16	13	14	11	16	15	13	11	14	15	265
Female	24	30	26	11	17	23	27	17	24	13	13	16	15	12	6	8	282
Gongtsephangma_ Yobinang	20	25	4	3	12	18	12	18	14	11	12	11	10	10	6	22	208
Male	13	19	3	3	6	11	7	13	4	3	4	5	5	6	4	8	114
Female	7	6	1	0	6	7	5	5	10	8	8	6	5	4	2	14	94
Chaling	22	38	39	15	31	30	35	22	31	27	27	27	20	11	12	16	403
Male	10	24	22	11	20	13	17	9	16	11	16	14	9	6	7	8	213
Female	12	14	17	4	11	17	18	13	15	16	11	13	11	5	5	8	190
Dramin_Shongphu	18	26	0	3	14	31	21	17	20	17	30	22	23	9	10	7	297
Male	9	9	0	3	5	18	11	11	11	7	14	11	14	4	6	3	149
Female	9	17	0	0	9	13	10	6	9	10	16	11	9	5	4	4	148
All Chiwogs	147	205	148	58	115	153	148	120	134	107	119	114	99	73	61	95	1,925
Male	79	102	68	37	60	77	68	65	55	44	63	58	49	39	37	49	963
Female	68	103	80	21	55	76	80	55	79	63	56	56	50	34	24	46	962
KANGLUNG																	
Pangthang_ Ritsangdoong	64	70	69	39	28	41	35	34	28	25	22	24	16	19	17	13	544
Male	38	25	29	22	15	16	18	16	12	10	9	16	5	11	12	6	260
Female	26	45	40	17	13	25	17	18	16	15	13	8	11	8	5	7	284
Maanthong	33	47	67	261	114	54	40	37	32	26	16	17	8	8	8	9	777
Male	21	21	35	124	65	36	22	20	17	12	8	13	6	0	5	4	409
Female	12	26	32	137	49	18	18	17	15	14	8	4	2	8	3	5	368

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Mertsham_Thra-Gom	67	82	73	49	46	67	64	51	41	32	21	14	16	12	10	17	662
Male	39	35	39	24	25	30	31	30	23	16	8	8	8	7	3	11	337
Female	28	47	34	25	21	37	33	21	18	16	13	6	8	5	7	6	325
Yonphula	80	116	127	48	112	111	121	101	75	55	37	35	31	25	19	28	1,121
Male	40	59	73	32	78	67	78	58	48	33	20	18	14	10	12	16	656
Female	40	57	54	16	34	44	43	43	27	22	17	17	17	15	7	12	465
Rongthoong-Shingchen	100	105	0	27	111	120	100	68	53	53	41	38	21	9	11	14	989
Male	57	44	0	27	58	63	52	32	19	33	19	21	15	6	6	8	504
Female	43	61	0	0	53	57	48	36	34	20	22	17	6	3	5	6	485
All Chiwogs	344	420	336	424	411	393	360	291	229	191	137	128	92	73	65	81	4,093
Male	195	184	176	229	241	212	201	156	119	104	64	76	48	34	38	45	2,166
Female	149	236	160	195	170	181	159	135	110	87	73	52	44	39	27	36	1,927
SAMKHAR																	
Chagzam_Pam	6	7	2	2	7	11	17	9	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	71
Male	3	2	2	0	4	8	11	8	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	45
Female	3	5	0	2	3	3	6	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	26
Maelphel_Samkhar	48	25	61	24	51	54	32	37	26	25	25	15	15	6	6	9	459
Male	20	13	47	19	35	34	17	22	15	11	17	12	8	4	5	7	286
Female	28	12	14	5	16	20	15	15	11	14	8	3	7	2	1	2	173
Khabi_Lungtenzampa	25	33	29	22	23	37	19	23	26	21	27	13	14	16	17	18	363
Male	14	19	17	17	14	15	5	7	8	8	13	8	8	8	10	7	178
Female	11	14	12	5	9	22	14	16	18	13	14	5	6	8	7	11	185
Bikhar_Domkhar	61	101	182	34	30	43	48	58	30	44	34	37	36	22	19	18	797
Male	30	51	75	25	19	20	18	34	15	19	18	19	19	15	10	7	394
Female	31	50	107	9	11	23	30	24	15	25	16	18	17	7	9	11	403
Kapang_Yenangdrangsa	20	8	0	1	11	20	14	13	12	12	11	5	6	6	4	7	152
Male	12	5	0	1	5	8	7	4	7	4	6	3	4	4	3	4	77
Female	8	3	0	0	6	12	7	9	5	8	5	2	2	2	1	3	75

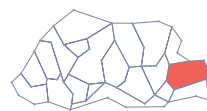


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Rangzhikhar_ Sardang	18	25	17	8	16	17	18	22	24	24	12	18	15	8	12	16	21	267
Male	9	9	15	7	8	6	8	9	13	3	3	8	7	6	6	10	13	137
Female	9	16	2	1	8	11	10	13	11	9	9	10	8	2	6	6	8	130
All Chiwogs	178	199	291	91	138	182	148	162	120	118	117	87	79	62	62	62	73	2,109
Male	88	99	156	69	85	91	66	84	59	48	64	50	45	37	38	38	38	1,117
Female	90	100	135	22	53	91	82	78	61	70	53	37	34	25	24	35	992	
UDZORONG																		
Benshingmo_ Jomtsang	35	50	21	4	23	19	35	29	24	13	18	20	20	21	20	9	18	359
Male	13	28	7	1	15	7	15	11	13	5	7	11	11	11	12	6	9	171
Female	22	22	14	3	8	12	20	18	11	8	11	9	10	8	8	3	9	188
Rizor_Yerchhilo	107	152	229	249	60	92	69	67	48	36	36	36	36	35	24	20	14	1,274
Male	59	80	115	112	22	42	27	30	24	21	24	14	14	22	13	9	4	618
Female	48	72	114	137	38	50	42	37	24	15	12	22	13	11	11	10	10	656
Chhiya	59	61	49	16	38	56	48	39	29	32	32	31	23	18	16	20	20	567
Male	29	30	24	8	15	35	23	17	16	16	15	17	11	10	8	8	8	282
Female	30	31	25	8	23	21	25	22	13	16	17	14	12	8	8	12	12	285
Barkazor_Maenkhar	32	24	7	6	20	25	21	35	20	15	25	15	16	11	10	19	301	
Male	19	9	3	4	7	14	8	14	10	6	13	8	8	6	8	9	146	
Female	13	15	4	2	13	11	13	21	10	9	12	7	8	5	2	10	155	
Baepam	35	11	0	4	15	17	17	21	26	20	17	14	20	9	11	16	259	
Male	20	5	0	4	7	7	7	6	13	9	9	7	13	4	6	13	132	
Female	15	6	0	0	8	10	10	15	13	11	8	7	7	5	5	3	127	
All Chiwogs	268	298	306	279	156	209	190	191	147	116	128	116	116	82	66	87	2,760	
Male	140	152	149	129	66	105	80	78	76	57	68	57	65	45	37	43	1,349	
Female	128	146	157	150	90	104	110	113	71	59	60	59	50	37	29	44	1,411	
MERAG																		
Merrag Toed	55	50	31	33	48	63	39	28	27	36	32	24	21	16	7	5	5	515
Male	25	23	19	20	26	37	21	12	15	15	17	16	13	11	1	3	274	
Female	30	27	12	13	22	26	18	16	12	21	15	8	8	5	6	2	241	

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+		
Gyen-go	27	29	13	10	23	24	25	13	13	18	5	12	9	6	3	9	239	
Male	15	17	5	7	16	12	15	8	6	9	4	8	5	3	1	5	136	
Female	12	12	8	3	7	12	10	5	7	9	1	4	4	3	2	4	103	
Merag Maed	65	66	53	40	70	69	48	41	54	49	35	27	16	12	14	12	671	
Male	38	25	31	29	42	34	25	27	32	28	18	17	9	4	6	6	371	
Female	27	41	22	11	28	35	23	14	22	21	17	10	7	8	8	6	300	
Knashateng	10	5	6	3	3	10	7	1	2	4	2	3	5	1	1	2	65	
Male	4	3	4	1	3	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	4	0	0	1	37	
Female	6	2	2	2	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	28	
Khiliphoo	15	7	0	4	8	8	2	1	5	4	7	1	2	2	1	1	72	
Male	7	6	0	4	3	5	2	0	1	2	4	0	2	0	1	1	40	
Female	8	1	0	0	5	3	0	1	4	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	32	
All Chiwogs	172	157	103	90	152	174	121	84	101	111	81	67	53	37	26	29	1,562	
Male	89	74	59	61	90	92	67	48	56	56	45	43	33	18	9	16	858	
Female	83	83	44	29	62	82	54	36	45	55	36	24	20	19	17	13	704	
PHONGMED																		
Phimsong	19	27	19	5	15	14	14	9	21	22	17	19	21	9	4	12	247	
Male	12	10	8	5	9	9	5	6	12	8	9	13	7	3	4	6	126	
Female	7	17	11	0	6	5	9	3	9	14	8	6	14	6	0	6	121	
Ya-Brang	42	55	45	22	19	33	41	28	26	23	26	22	30	20	15	22	469	
Male	16	31	23	16	12	13	18	15	11	12	12	13	16	14	3	12	237	
Female	26	24	22	6	7	20	23	13	15	11	14	9	14	6	12	10	232	
Thong-Rong	26	39	38	23	24	21	19	22	15	20	21	24	19	15	16	5	347	
Male	15	20	17	15	11	9	9	12	8	6	14	16	7	8	11	3	181	
Female	11	19	21	8	13	12	10	10	7	14	7	8	12	7	5	2	166	
Phongmed	71	74	210	315	69	69	70	51	53	33	35	26	39	25	27	31	1,198	
Male	32	33	82	162	45	39	32	19	26	18	16	11	22	12	15	17	581	
Female	39	41	128	153	24	30	38	32	27	15	19	15	17	13	12	14	617	
Lem	31	40	0	16	30	37	19	13	21	21	22	26	23	11	9	17	356	
Male	11	20	0	16	15	23	7	6	10	5	14	11	11	8	5	9	180	
Female	20	20	0	0	15	14	12	7	11	16	8	15	12	3	4	8	176	

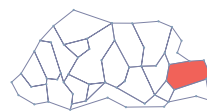


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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	189	235	312	381	157	174	163	123	136	119	121	117	132	80	71	87	2,617
Male	86	114	130	214	92	93	71	58	67	49	65	64	63	45	38	47	1,305
Female	103	121	182	167	65	81	92	65	69	70	56	53	69	35	33	40	1,312
RADHI																	
Pakaling	24	33	31	12	39	43	43	33	33	33	24	28	16	16	11	19	438
Male	16	22	19	3	16	11	15	11	15	15	11	13	10	9	4	14	204
Female	8	11	12	9	23	32	28	22	18	18	13	15	6	7	7	5	234
Dekiling_Tsenkhar	52	72	91	52	30	54	47	58	49	44	34	28	30	21	20	44	726
Male	24	34	48	26	17	26	22	24	29	20	17	14	17	11	15	22	366
Female	28	38	43	26	13	28	25	34	20	24	17	14	13	10	5	22	360
Tongling Pam	32	54	51	21	20	25	37	23	42	36	21	27	22	15	15	25	466
Male	16	29	29	9	10	12	18	10	18	14	11	17	12	10	7	17	239
Female	16	25	22	12	10	13	19	13	24	22	10	10	10	5	8	8	227
Kadam	23	34	28	11	14	17	27	26	17	12	23	26	18	11	20	25	332
Male	10	19	17	8	8	6	14	12	8	3	13	17	5	7	10	13	170
Female	13	15	11	3	6	11	13	14	9	9	10	9	13	4	10	12	162
Nagtshang_Togshingmang	26	45	75	10	18	17	24	20	20	24	31	17	21	13	12	11	384
Male	11	22	41	7	8	8	9	8	9	10	17	10	12	6	3	9	190
Female	15	23	34	3	10	9	15	12	11	14	14	7	9	7	9	2	194
All Chiwogs	157	238	276	106	121	156	178	160	161	149	133	126	107	76	78	124	2,346
Male	77	126	154	53	59	63	78	65	79	62	69	71	56	43	39	75	1,169
Female	80	112	122	53	62	93	100	95	82	87	64	55	51	33	39	49	1,177
SAGTENG																	
ThragThri	34	34	13	21	24	19	21	13	22	12	14	8	6	5	1	8	255
Male	17	13	5	10	18	7	12	5	9	9	7	3	1	3	1	3	123
Female	17	21	8	11	6	12	9	8	13	3	7	5	5	2	0	5	132
Borangmang_Borangtse	28	35	35	30	27	24	16	12	11	24	19	12	11	11	2	7	304
Male	14	19	17	20	15	14	8	5	7	12	11	5	7	4	1	4	163
Female	14	16	18	10	12	10	8	7	4	12	8	7	4	7	1	3	141

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+			
Joenkhar_Moorbi	27	44	38	15	26	27	19	14	6	11	9	6	13	10	19	8	4	6	313
Male	20	29	22	8	10	9	14	6	11	9	6	6	13	10	19	8	0	2	166
Female	7	15	16	7	16	18	5	14	7	10	7	4	11	4	11	2	4	4	147
Sagteng	77	77	86	60	59	69	53	45	30	40	34	24	18	9	18	9	9	17	707
Male	38	38	52	37	42	44	24	31	19	21	23	15	9	5	1	5	1	8	407
Female	39	39	34	23	17	25	29	14	11	19	11	9	9	4	8	4	8	9	300
Pusa_Tenmang	55	50	0	12	50	29	38	19	23	24	25	21	23	10	9	11	9	11	482
Male	23	30	0	12	28	15	22	10	9	12	16	9	14	3	5	4	5	4	239
Female	32	20	0	0	22	14	16	9	14	12	9	12	9	7	4	7	4	7	243
All Chiwogs	221	240	172	138	186	168	147	109	104	119	105	75	77	43	25	49	25	49	2,061
Male	112	129	96	87	113	89	80	57	55	63	63	38	39	21	8	21	8	21	1,098
Female	109	111	76	51	73	79	67	52	49	56	42	37	38	22	17	28	17	28	963
KANGPAR																			
Bedengphu_Merdag	18	10	10	7	19	29	26	23	13	13	12	20	12	7	11	7	11	7	237
Male	9	5	9	7	15	20	12	14	6	8	4	13	6	2	6	3	6	3	139
Female	9	5	1	0	4	9	14	9	7	5	8	7	6	5	5	4	5	4	98
Threlphu	9	6	1	4	7	10	8	9	11	4	6	8	2	6	3	7	3	7	101
Male	2	2	1	1	4	5	4	6	4	2	5	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	47
Female	7	4	0	3	3	5	4	3	7	2	1	6	1	3	1	4	1	4	54
Zordoong	30	32	10	2	15	22	31	35	23	16	22	15	17	19	13	9	13	9	311
Male	15	14	6	1	5	10	13	18	9	7	9	9	6	10	9	4	10	9	145
Female	15	18	4	1	10	12	18	17	14	9	13	6	11	9	4	5	4	5	166
Kangpar_Lamyong	43	65	115	47	29	50	55	41	36	43	42	43	26	21	20	19	20	19	695
Male	23	35	51	22	10	23	33	16	19	16	19	22	15	10	11	9	11	9	334
Female	20	30	64	25	19	27	22	25	17	27	23	21	11	11	9	10	9	10	361
Passaphu_Peydoong	10	25	0	0	6	15	17	19	21	17	19	25	15	14	14	21	14	21	247
Male	1	12	0	0	1	5	9	6	9	9	8	12	8	7	8	9	8	9	107
Female	9	13	0	0	5	10	8	13	12	8	11	13	7	7	6	12	6	12	140
All Chiwogs	110	138	136	60	76	126	137	127	104	93	101	111	72	67	61	63	61	63	1,591
Male	50	68	67	31	35	63	71	60	47	42	45	58	36	32	36	28	36	28	772
Female	60	70	69	29	41	63	66	67	57	51	56	53	36	35	25	35	25	35	819

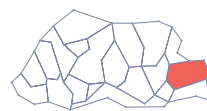


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+
THRIMSHING																	
Thrimshing	52	84	179	206	25	37	45	34	25	23	14	19	17	19	16	17	812
Male	30	43	84	103	6	15	22	10	10	9	8	9	9	6	10	9	383
Female	22	41	95	103	19	22	23	24	15	14	6	10	8	13	6	8	429
Doongsingma_ Tsangpo																	
Male	18	28	17	15	18	23	14	9	12	10	15	15	18	14	5	8	239
Female	26	23	25	3	16	29	16	16	17	15	18	22	14	5	11	8	264
Bongzor_Phegpari																	
Male	30	30	9	9	20	23	14	18	15	6	15	5	11	5	2	6	218
Female	24	18	12	2	13	27	14	7	18	7	9	11	7	4	3	8	184
Ramchongma_ Yemkhar																	
Male	18	24	40	10	9	14	25	12	11	13	10	11	12	8	13	8	238
Female	20	36	30	11	16	19	9	11	13	9	15	18	14	11	5	13	250
Berdoongma_ Thoongkhar																	
Male	13	13	0	4	5	16	11	16	9	11	10	14	9	9	8	10	166
Female	14	17	0	0	10	8	11	17	14	15	11	13	11	10	5	6	177
All Chiwogs	215	273	312	260	132	196	159	140	134	109	117	128	113	85	68	84	2,548
Male	109	138	150	141	58	91	86	65	57	49	58	54	59	42	38	41	1,244
Female	106	135	162	119	74	105	73	75	77	60	59	74	54	43	30	43	1,304
KHALING																	
Jiri_Lemi	36	47	32	6	27	34	22	16	15	30	21	22	19	15	8	15	365
Male	20	30	19	2	12	17	12	6	7	11	8	14	6	9	7	7	187
Female	16	17	13	4	15	17	10	10	8	19	13	8	13	6	1	8	178
Barshong	36	31	46	57	28	38	28	23	26	24	15	27	19	12	5	20	435
Male	19	15	32	53	23	23	11	7	13	10	8	12	9	5	4	10	254
Female	17	16	14	4	5	15	17	16	13	14	7	15	10	7	1	10	181

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Gomchhu_Khodoong	26	32	35	29	25	34	21	30	24	19	25	10	7	6	7	21	351
Male	11	13	22	16	14	21	8	13	13	6	13	5	6	3	4	8	176
Female	15	19	13	13	11	13	13	17	11	13	12	5	1	3	3	13	175
Khaling	32	41	45	39	34	31	26	35	21	32	23	23	22	12	7	19	442
Male	15	16	23	19	18	17	8	16	8	12	10	13	11	7	5	11	209
Female	17	25	22	20	16	14	18	19	13	20	13	10	11	5	2	8	233
Brekha_Merengzor	31	32	0	6	32	36	40	21	21	28	19	18	19	12	14	16	383
Male	13	12	0	6	23	22	21	11	10	10	11	10	11	6	12	9	212
Female	18	20	0	0	9	14	19	10	11	18	8	8	8	6	2	7	171
Bayphu_Togkaphu	58	41	28	14	53	39	36	37	26	25	21	25	22	20	10	25	480
Male	28	14	17	7	22	19	19	16	15	11	9	13	10	13	8	11	232
Female	30	27	11	7	31	20	17	21	11	14	12	12	12	7	2	14	248
All Chiwogs	219	224	186	151	199	212	173	162	133	158	124	125	108	77	51	116	2,456
Male	106	100	113	103	112	119	79	69	66	60	59	67	53	43	40	56	1,270
Female	113	124	73	48	87	93	94	93	67	98	65	58	55	34	11	60	1,186
LUMANG																	
Chhengri_Doongmanma	35	34	19	7	24	28	21	29	15	19	22	12	21	11	5	11	313
Male	13	19	8	1	10	12	9	17	11	7	12	5	10	6	4	6	150
Female	22	15	11	6	14	16	12	12	4	12	10	7	11	5	1	5	163
Dubkhang_Lumang	38	41	51	9	23	40	31	26	31	38	32	32	27	15	20	18	472
Male	20	25	26	8	13	16	17	11	14	16	14	16	11	8	10	5	230
Female	18	16	25	1	10	24	14	15	17	22	18	16	16	7	10	13	242
Kharpbu_Kurchhilo	38	44	40	11	36	30	28	25	26	40	32	31	32	20	16	31	480
Male	16	24	22	7	17	17	10	7	9	22	12	18	17	11	8	15	232
Female	22	20	18	4	19	13	18	18	17	18	20	13	15	9	8	16	248
Riserbu_Tsangpo	79	88	134	447	109	90	67	74	50	67	37	34	23	26	18	36	1,379
Male	47	47	71	230	62	52	32	40	26	33	21	17	18	13	10	19	738
Female	32	41	63	217	47	38	35	34	24	34	16	17	5	13	8	17	641



Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+
Moochhu_Wakhar	67	62	0	14	50	51	41	44	38	38	46	30	28	16	14	15	622
Male	32	24	0	14	23	25	18	23	16	22	30	14	16	7	4	7	302
Female	35	38	0	0	27	26	23	21	22	16	16	16	12	9	10	8	320
Tshogoempa	27	43	32	18	24	22	32	14	11	15	19	17	18	11	12	17	332
Male	9	21	14	8	11	9	12	7	2	8	10	9	6	6	7	4	143
Female	18	22	18	10	13	13	20	7	9	7	9	8	12	5	5	13	189
All Chiwogs	284	312	276	506	266	261	220	212	171	217	188	156	149	99	85	128	3,598
Male	137	160	141	268	136	131	98	105	78	108	99	79	78	51	43	56	1,795
Female	147	152	135	238	130	130	122	107	93	109	89	77	71	48	42	72	1,803
TRASHIGANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	68	65	70	36	44	67	55	59	39	17	15	8	10	10	4	11	578
Male	41	37	29	17	17	33	23	32	24	11	10	2	3	3	2	6	290
Female	27	28	41	19	27	34	32	27	15	6	5	6	7	7	2	5	288
Local Area 2	73	65	57	83	82	104	93	72	57	46	32	17	14	8	8	18	829
Male	35	28	26	60	46	57	48	36	35	30	15	11	10	4	2	7	450
Female	38	37	31	23	36	47	45	36	22	16	17	6	4	4	6	11	379
Local Area 3	104	102	97	52	71	110	101	80	55	50	18	17	15	12	8	23	915
Male	53	44	41	22	26	50	49	42	32	22	11	8	5	7	3	13	428
Female	51	58	56	30	45	60	52	38	23	28	7	9	10	5	5	10	487
Local Area 4	32	26	18	19	37	37	17	17	12	17	10	5	6	4	3	3	263
Male	13	13	8	2	22	23	9	9	6	12	5	3	4	1	3	0	133
Female	19	13	10	17	15	14	8	8	6	5	5	2	2	3	0	3	130
Local Area 5	24	34	0	10	36	68	45	24	13	14	8	15	12	4	5	2	330
Male	12	15	0	10	27	47	30	17	11	8	3	5	5	3	4	0	205
Female	12	19	0	0	9	21	15	7	2	6	5	10	7	1	1	2	125
Local Area 6	8	21	8	3	5	8	7	9	14	6	9	6	3	7	3	5	122
Male	7	7	2	2	1	2	4	4	8	3	3	5	2	4	1	4	59
Female	1	14	6	1	4	6	3	5	6	3	6	1	1	3	2	1	63
All Local Areas	309	313	250	203	275	394	318	261	190	150	92	68	60	45	31	62	3,037
Male	161	144	106	113	139	212	163	140	116	86	47	34	29	22	15	30	1,565
Female	148	169	144	90	136	182	155	121	74	64	45	34	31	23	16	32	1,472

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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+
RANGJUNG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	50	56	103	491	189	69	60	41	26	16	18	14	8	6	4	6	1,157
Male	27	27	48	245	123	35	30	20	13	11	8	10	2	5	3	3	610
Female	23	29	55	246	66	34	30	21	13	5	10	4	6	1	1	3	547
Local Area 2	63	66	99	103	91	86	77	58	52	36	35	28	18	9	14	32	867
Male	36	29	55	65	61	53	45	33	31	19	16	15	10	5	10	16	499
Female	27	37	44	38	30	33	32	25	21	17	19	13	8	4	4	16	368
All Local Areas	113	122	202	594	280	155	137	99	78	52	53	42	26	15	18	38	2,024
Male	63	56	103	310	184	88	75	53	44	30	24	25	12	10	13	19	1,109
Female	50	66	99	284	96	67	62	46	34	22	29	17	14	5	5	19	915
KANGLUNG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	50	56	60	157	1017	234	99	73	49	61	77	18	11	9	5	13	1,989
Male	24	26	29	88	716	191	56	54	36	45	68	12	8	6	4	1	1,364
Female	26	30	31	69	301	43	43	19	13	16	9	6	3	3	1	12	625
Local Area 2	42	37	45	53	468	95	51	34	23	21	14	9	7	8	6	9	922
Male	18	14	16	10	50	51	28	16	11	10	8	5	2	7	2	5	253
Female	24	23	29	43	418	44	23	18	12	11	6	4	5	1	4	4	669
Local Area 3	23	28	25	22	53	37	32	18	14	15	15	10	5	3	5	7	312
Male	5	10	15	11	35	20	17	9	10	5	8	7	2	1	3	3	161
Female	18	18	10	11	18	17	15	9	4	10	7	3	3	2	2	4	151
All Local Areas	115	121	130	232	1538	366	182	125	86	97	106	37	23	20	16	29	3,223
Male	47	50	60	109	801	262	101	79	57	60	84	24	12	14	9	9	1,778
Female	68	71	70	123	737	104	81	46	29	37	22	13	11	6	7	20	1,445
KHALING TOWN																	
Local Area 1	44	48	69	412	46	49	31	36	15	12	12	3	6	7	7	7	804
Male	28	23	36	233	31	19	14	15	11	4	6	1	2	3	3	4	433
Female	16	25	33	179	15	30	17	21	4	8	6	2	4	4	4	3	371
Local Area 2	23	32	50	44	18	22	23	27	14	14	9	8	11	9	7	14	325
Male	11	16	27	18	10	9	9	16	6	7	7	2	3	3	4	6	154
Female	12	16	23	26	8	13	14	11	8	7	2	6	8	6	3	8	171

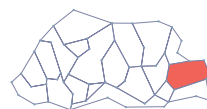


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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 Local Areas	67	80	119	456	64	71	54	63	29	26	21	11	17	16	14	21	1,129
Male	39	39	63	251	41	28	23	31	17	11	13	3	5	6	7	10	587
Female	28	41	56	205	23	43	31	32	12	15	8	8	12	10	7	11	542
RESARBU TOWN																	
Local Area 1	29	21	10	2	20	41	22	12	9	8	8	7	6	7	3	6	211
Male	20	11	7	1	8	22	13	4	6	6	2	4	2	4	1	5	116
Female	9	10	3	1	12	19	9	8	3	2	6	3	4	3	2	1	95
All Local Areas	29	21	10	2	20	41	22	12	9	8	8	7	6	7	3	6	211
Male	20	11	7	1	8	22	13	4	6	6	2	4	2	4	1	5	116
Female	9	10	3	1	12	19	9	8	3	2	6	3	4	3	2	1	95
WAMRONG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	34	47	124	68	33	34	34	35	21	14	10	10	6	6	4	4	484
Male	14	17	53	33	15	24	14	16	7	9	6	6	2	3	3	2	224
Female	20	30	71	35	18	10	20	19	14	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	260
All Local Areas	34	47	124	68	33	34	34	35	21	14	10	10	6	6	4	4	484
Male	14	17	53	33	15	24	14	16	7	9	6	6	2	3	3	2	224
Female	20	30	71	35	18	10	20	19	14	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	260

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																							
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	2,787	2,191	4,978	22	20	42	1,827	1,631	3,458	38	65	103	8	7	15	34	104	138	2	1	3	4,718	4,019	8,737
Trashigang Town	460	353	813	6	5	11	754	731	1,485	25	29	54	4	2	6	9	35	44	2	0	2	1,260	1,155	2,415
Ranglung Town	682	480	1,162	4	1	5	284	275	559	4	15	19	1	1	2	15	27	42	0	0	0	990	799	1,789
Kanglung Town	1,150	946	2,096	12	14	26	503	311	814	7	9	16	3	1	4	6	24	30	0	1	1	1,681	1,306	2,987
Khaling Town	367	283	650	0	0	0	138	159	297	1	11	12	0	3	3	3	17	20	0	0	0	509	473	982
Resarbu Town	21	11	32	0	0	0	63	65	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	85	76	161
Wangrong Town	107	118	225	0	0	0	85	90	175	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	193	210	403
Rural	5,498	4,190	9,688	73	83	156	8,521	8,720	17,241	190	397	587	57	72	129	394	649	1,043	9	1	10	14,742	14,112	28,854
Bartsham	346	227	573	4	4	8	411	399	810	3	19	22	7	10	17	17	33	50	0	0	0	788	692	1,480
Bidoong	177	177	354	2	2	4	339	351	690	9	20	29	1	3	4	24	44	68	0	0	0	552	597	1,149
Yanggyer	353	314	667	8	10	18	606	580	1,186	11	31	42	1	8	9	31	49	80	0	0	0	1,010	992	2,002
Shongphu	237	173	410	3	2	5	496	548	1,044	17	24	41	4	2	6	23	41	64	2	1	3	782	791	1,573
Kanglung	744	544	1,288	15	18	33	962	877	1,839	25	35	60	7	6	13	31	62	93	3	0	3	1,787	1,542	3,329
Samkhar	358	212	570	2	1	3	522	523	1,045	20	20	40	2	9	11	26	37	63	0	0	0	930	802	1,732
Udzorong	376	344	720	1	2	3	635	723	1,358	5	22	27	7	6	13	33	40	73	0	0	0	1,057	1,137	2,194
Merag	203	95	298	0	1	1	462	411	873	14	12	26	3	4	7	11	15	26	2	0	2	695	538	1,233
Phongmed	503	426	929	0	0	0	543	588	1,131	11	18	29	2	1	3	46	55	101	0	0	0	1,105	1,088	2,193
Radhi	313	284	597	5	6	11	599	614	1,213	14	27	41	7	3	10	28	51	79	0	0	0	966	985	1,951
Sagteng	327	199	526	0	1	1	495	497	992	11	17	28	1	3	4	23	26	49	0	0	0	857	743	1,600
Kangar	154	128	282	17	17	34	442	472	914	13	29	42	4	6	10	24	37	61	0	0	0	654	689	1,343
Tinmshing	373	352	725	9	9	18	584	624	1,208	7	36	43	2	3	5	21	39	60	1	0	1	997	1,063	2,060
Khaling	410	189	599	6	4	10	606	660	1,266	15	50	65	3	4	7	23	42	65	1	0	1	1,064	949	2,013
Lumang	624	526	1,150	1	6	7	819	853	1,672	15	37	52	6	4	10	33	78	111	0	0	0	1,498	1,504	3,002
Both Meas	8,285	6,381	14,666	95	103	198	10,348	10,351	20,699	228	462	690	65	79	144	428	753	1,181	11	2	13	19,460	18,131	37,591

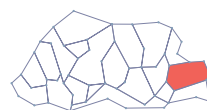


Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status										
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female									
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total									
Urban	31.9	25.1	57.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	20.9	18.7	39.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	46.0	100.0
Trashigang Town	19.0	14.6	33.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	31.2	30.3	61.5	1.0	1.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	52.2	47.8	100.0	
Rengjung Town	38.1	26.8	65.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	15.9	15.4	31.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	44.7	100.0
Kanglung Town	38.5	31.7	70.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	16.8	10.4	27.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	43.7	100.0
Khaling Town	37.4	28.8	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	16.2	30.2	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	48.2	100.0
Resabu Town	13.0	6.8	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	40.4	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	47.2	100.0
Wamong Town	26.6	29.3	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	22.3	43.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.9	52.1	100.0
Rural	19.1	14.5	33.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	29.5	30.2	59.8	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	48.9	100.0
Barsham	23.4	15.3	38.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	27.8	27.0	54.7	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	2.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.2	46.8	100.0
Bidooing	15.4	15.4	30.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	29.5	30.5	60.1	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.1	3.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	52.0	100.0
Yanggyer	17.6	15.7	33.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	30.3	29.0	59.2	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
Shongphu	15.1	11.0	26.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	31.5	34.8	66.4	1.1	1.5	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.5	2.6	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	49.7	50.3	100.0
Kanglung	22.3	16.3	38.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	28.9	26.3	55.2	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	53.7	46.3	100.0
Samkhar	20.7	12.2	32.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.1	30.2	60.3	1.2	1.2	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.5	2.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	46.3	100.0
Utزونog	17.1	15.7	32.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	28.9	33.0	61.9	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	51.8	100.0
Mereg	16.5	7.7	24.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	37.5	33.3	70.8	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	56.4	43.6	100.0
Phongmed	22.9	19.4	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	26.8	51.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	2.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
Radhi	16.0	14.6	30.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	30.7	31.5	62.2	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Sagteng	20.4	12.4	32.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.9	31.1	62.0	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	46.4	100.0
Kangpar	11.5	9.5	21.0	1.3	1.3	2.5	32.9	35.1	68.1	1.0	2.2	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.8	2.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	51.3	100.0
Thrimshing	18.1	17.1	35.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	28.3	30.3	58.6	0.3	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	51.6	100.0
Khaling	20.4	9.4	29.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	30.1	32.8	62.9	0.7	2.5	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	47.1	100.0
Lumang	20.8	17.5	38.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	27.3	28.4	55.7	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	50.1	100.0
Both Areas	22.0	17.0	39.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	27.5	27.5	55.1	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	48.2	100.0

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

Age	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	2,332	2,337	4,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,332	2,337	4,669	
15-19	2,439	2,097	4,536	1	6	7	42	106	148	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,483	2,215	4,698
20-24	2,022	1,310	3,332	25	35	60	472	777	1,249	18	31	49	0	8	8	1	1	2	3	0	3	2,541	2,162	4,703		
25-29	848	309	1,157	16	18	34	1,213	1,427	2,640	28	70	98	5	6	11	2	9	11	1	1	2	2,113	1,840	3,953		
30-34	229	99	328	13	8	21	1,359	1,447	2,806	28	78	106	10	12	22	4	15	19	0	1	1	1,643	1,660	3,303		
35-39	118	53	171	9	9	18	1,257	1,254	2,511	32	73	105	6	13	19	10	27	37	3	0	3	1,435	1,429	2,864		
40-44	71	37	108	7	8	15	1,114	1,066	2,180	33	61	94	6	4	10	9	27	36	2	0	2	1,242	1,203	2,445		
45-49	56	33	89	6	2	8	960	1,043	2,003	27	51	78	2	2	4	18	37	55	1	0	1	1,070	1,168	2,238		
50-54	35	26	61	6	8	14	986	843	1,829	12	25	37	2	5	7	32	57	89	0	0	0	1,073	964	2,037		
55-59	34	18	52	3	3	6	844	702	1,546	17	26	43	5	5	10	30	64	94	0	0	0	933	818	1,751		
60-64	31	19	50	3	1	4	703	610	1,313	17	19	36	7	8	15	55	94	149	1	0	1	817	751	1,568		
65-69	22	11	33	2	1	3	505	406	911	11	11	22	2	1	3	55	99	154	0	0	0	597	529	1,126		
70-74	20	9	29	3	3	6	411	278	689	0	4	4	8	8	16	74	95	169	0	0	0	516	397	913		
75-79	11	11	22	0	0	0	245	211	456	1	5	6	6	6	12	53	82	135	0	0	0	316	315	631		
80-84	10	9	19	1	1	2	155	111	266	1	1	2	6	0	6	45	72	117	0	0	0	218	194	412		
85+	7	3	10	0	0	0	82	70	152	2	2	4	0	1	1	40	73	113	0	0	0	131	149	280		
All Ages	8,285	6,381	14,666	95	103	198	10,348	10,351	20,699	228	462	690	65	79	144	428	753	1,181	11	2	13	19,460	18,131	37,591		



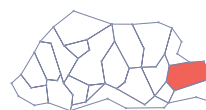
Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Trashigang 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	4,345	634	4,979	87.3	3,470	845	4,315	80.4	7,815	1,479	9,294	84.1
6-9	244	19	263	92.8	269	29	298	90.3	513	48	561	91.4
10-14	396	4	400	99.0	441	6	447	98.7	837	10	847	98.8
15-19	804	13	817	98.4	735	7	742	99.1	1,539	20	1,559	98.7
20-24	1,123	64	1,187	94.6	1,001	20	1,021	98.0	2,124	84	2,208	96.2
25-29	585	51	636	92.0	363	62	425	85.4	948	113	1,061	89.3
30-34	328	61	389	84.3	277	80	357	77.6	605	141	746	81.1
35-39	251	71	322	78.0	161	111	272	59.2	412	182	594	69.4
40-44	178	69	247	72.1	90	76	166	54.2	268	145	413	64.9
45-49	146	56	202	72.3	50	95	145	34.5	196	151	347	56.5
50-54	122	54	176	69.3	37	77	114	32.5	159	131	290	54.8
55-59	55	41	96	57.3	14	65	79	17.7	69	106	175	39.4
60-64	39	23	62	62.9	14	62	76	18.4	53	85	138	38.4
65+	74	108	182	40.7	18	155	173	10.4	92	263	355	25.9
Rural	10,755	5,337	16,092	66.8	7,849	7,700	15,549	50.5	18,604	13,037	31,641	58.8
6-9	1,125	252	1,377	81.7	1,180	259	1,439	82.0	2,305	511	2,816	81.9
10-14	1,865	65	1,930	96.6	1,825	65	1,890	96.6	3,690	130	3,820	96.6
15-19	1,588	77	1,665	95.4	1,376	96	1,472	93.5	2,964	173	3,137	94.5
20-24	1,143	204	1,347	84.9	843	297	1,140	73.9	1,986	501	2,487	79.9
25-29	1,159	312	1,471	78.8	913	501	1,414	64.6	2,072	813	2,885	71.8
30-34	920	334	1,254	73.4	648	654	1,302	49.8	1,568	988	2,556	61.3
35-39	760	348	1,108	68.6	406	751	1,157	35.1	1,166	1,099	2,265	51.5
40-44	518	474	992	52.2	235	802	1,037	22.7	753	1,276	2,029	37.1
45-49	411	454	865	47.5	163	860	1,023	15.9	574	1,314	1,888	30.4
50-54	344	552	896	38.4	98	752	850	11.5	442	1,304	1,746	25.3
55-59	301	536	837	36.0	72	667	739	9.7	373	1,203	1,576	23.7
60-64	239	515	754	31.7	41	634	675	6.1	280	1,149	1,429	19.6
65+	382	1214	1596	23.9	49	1362	1411	3.5	431	2,576	3,007	14.3
Both Areas	15,100	5,971	21,071	71.7	11,319	8,545	19,864	57.0	26,419	14,516	40,935	64.5
6-9	1,369	271	1,640	83.5	1,449	288	1,737	83.4	2,818	559	3,377	83.4
10-14	2,261	69	2,330	97.0	2,266	71	2,337	97.0	4,527	140	4,667	97.0
15-19	2,392	90	2,482	96.4	2,111	103	2,214	95.3	4,503	193	4,696	95.9
20-24	2,266	268	2,534	89.4	1,844	317	2,161	85.3	4,110	585	4,695	87.5
25-29	1,744	363	2,107	82.8	1,276	563	1,839	69.4	3,020	926	3,946	76.5
30-34	1,248	395	1,643	76.0	925	734	1,659	55.8	2,173	1,129	3,302	65.8
35-39	1,011	419	1,430	70.7	567	862	1,429	39.7	1,578	1,281	2,859	55.2
40-44	696	543	1,239	56.2	325	878	1,203	27.0	1,021	1,421	2,442	41.8
45-49	557	510	1,067	52.2	213	955	1,168	18.2	770	1,465	2,235	34.5
50-54	466	606	1,072	43.5	135	829	964	14.0	601	1,435	2,036	29.5
55-59	356	577	933	38.2	86	732	818	10.5	442	1,309	1,751	25.2
60-64	278	538	816	34.1	55	696	751	7.3	333	1,234	1,567	21.3
65+	456	1,322	1,778	25.6	67	1,517	1,584	4.2	523	2,839	3,362	15.6

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	2,230	1,795	954	44.8	2,269	1,129	917	52.6	4,499	2,924	1,871	48.4
6-12	437	4	14	96.0	511	2	11	97.5	948	6	25	96.8
13-14	188	6	14	90.4	215	2	4	97.3	403	8	18	93.9
15-16	277	19	21	87.4	287	8	2	96.6	564	27	23	91.9
17-18	274	33	23	83.0	285	19	5	92.2	559	52	28	87.5
19-22	656	175	85	71.6	722	126	16	83.6	1,378	301	101	77.4
23+	398	1,558	797	14.5	249	972	879	11.9	647	2,530	1,676	13.3
Rural	4,399	4,502	7,181	27.4	4,592	2,949	8,005	29.5	8,991	7,451	15,186	28.4
6-12	2,208	90	197	88.5	2,340	26	167	92.4	4,548	116	364	90.5
13-14	643	111	58	79.2	755	15	26	94.8	1,398	126	84	86.9
15-16	560	130	45	76.2	628	37	23	91.3	1,188	167	68	83.5
17-18	453	152	48	69.4	463	71	48	79.6	916	223	96	74.2
19-22	318	518	236	29.7	226	383	209	27.6	544	901	445	28.8
23+	217	3,501	6,597	2.1	180	2,417	7,532	1.8	397	5,918	14,129	1.9
Both Areas	6,629	6,297	8,135	31.5	6,861	4,078	8,922	34.5	13,490	10,375	17,057	33.0
6-12	2,645	94	211	89.7	2,851	28	178	93.3	5,496	122	389	91.5
13-14	831	117	72	81.5	970	17	30	95.4	1,801	134	102	88.4
15-16	837	149	66	79.6	915	45	25	92.9	1,752	194	91	86.0
17-18	727	185	71	74.0	748	90	53	84.0	1,475	275	124	78.7
19-22	974	693	321	49.0	948	509	225	56.4	1,922	1,202	546	52.4
23+	615	5,059	7,394	4.7	429	3,389	8,411	3.5	1,044	8,448	15,805	4.1

**Table A3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Trashigang 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
Trashigang	6,629	6,297	8,135	31.5	6,861	4,078	8,922	34.5	13,490	10,375	17,057	33.0
Trashigang Town	305	702	366	22.2	333	519	425	26.1	638	1,221	791	24.1
Rangjung Town	532	258	249	51.2	499	179	169	58.9	1,031	437	418	54.7
Kanglung Town	901	592	233	52.2	987	209	165	72.5	1,888	801	398	61.2
Khaling Town	377	110	55	69.6	299	111	97	59.0	676	221	152	64.4
Resarbu Town	14	60	18	15.2	17	43	25	20.0	31	103	43	17.5
Wangrong Town	101	73	33	48.8	134	68	36	56.3	235	141	69	52.8
Bartsham	269	215	383	31.0	251	139	367	33.2	520	354	750	32.0
Bidoong	176	140	298	28.7	201	128	317	31.1	377	268	615	29.9
Yangnyer	320	333	469	28.5	367	239	491	33.5	687	572	960	31.0
Shongphu	197	228	436	22.9	213	173	492	24.3	410	401	928	23.6
Kanglung	578	656	697	29.9	599	356	780	34.5	1,177	1,012	1,477	32.1
Samkhar	214	351	439	21.3	244	197	441	27.7	458	548	880	24.3
Udzorong	366	205	592	31.5	402	188	664	32.1	768	393	1,256	31.8
Merag	92	174	472	12.5	93	74	436	15.4	185	248	908	13.8
Phongmed	366	326	498	30.8	441	180	557	37.4	807	506	1,055	34.1
Radhi	297	239	531	27.8	260	220	598	24.1	557	459	1,129	26.0
Sagteng	212	247	496	22.2	177	97	569	21.0	389	344	1,065	21.6
Kangpar	137	238	334	19.3	152	208	381	20.5	289	446	715	19.9
Thrimshing	393	302	411	35.5	410	215	549	34.9	803	517	960	35.2
Khaling	223	408	510	19.5	229	209	612	21.8	452	617	1,122	20.6
Lumang	559	440	615	34.6	553	326	751	33.9	1,112	766	1,366	34.3

Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang 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	Higher					
Trashigang Town	26	6	689	224	321	252	29	67	215	24	6		
Male	4	2	379	104	149	147	17	44	136	19	6		
Female	22	4	310	120	172	105	12	23	79	5			
Rangjung Town	50	1	287	167	428	385	33	27	74	10	6		
Male	16	1	156	62	200	245	29	20	50	7	4		
Female	34	0	131	105	228	140	4	7	24	3	2		
Kanglung Town	17	1	382	123	146	553	13	24	1,331	96	3		
Male	2	1	248	68	84	265	7	20	728	68	2		
Female	15	0	134	55	62	288	6	4	603	28	1		
Khaling Town	14	2	188	124	275	207	1	9	65	11	1		
Male	1	1	94	60	140	136	1	6	40	8	0		
Female	13	1	94	64	135	71	0	3	25	3	1		
Resarbu Town	13	1	41	6	17	24	10	6	16	0	0		
Male	4	1	21	4	8	15	8	5	8	0	0		
Female	9	0	20	2	9	9	2	1	8	0	0		
Wangrong Town	16	0	166	100	27	30	1	5	26	3	2		
Male	1	0	73	49	13	12	1	5	16	2	2		
Female	15	0	93	51	14	18	0	0	10	1	0		
Bartsham	23	9	383	175	125	57	3	17	63	10	9		
Male	6	4	231	86	56	29	1	12	44	8	7		
Female	17	5	152	89	69	28	2	5	19	2	2		
Bidoong	61	0	326	90	41	56	2	8	44	6	11		
Male	15	0	174	35	14	28	1	4	29	5	11		
Female	46	0	152	55	27	28	1	4	15	1	0		
Yangnyer	103	22	660	181	154	72	1	8	45	9	4		
Male	20	11	361	91	84	34	1	7	31	9	4		
Female	83	11	299	90	70	38	0	1	14	0	0		
Shongphu	88	13	446	38	51	76	5	16	55	11	12		
Male	40	8	239	15	24	39	3	11	31	4	11		
Female	48	5	207	23	27	37	2	5	24	7	1		
Kanglung	44	4	1,061	224	332	280	15	13	170	25	21		
Male	16	1	599	125	183	144	10	9	108	18	21		
Female	28	3	462	99	149	136	5	4	62	7	0		

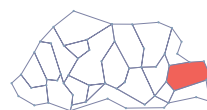


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed							Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	
Samkhar	102	1	558	126	61	71	1	12	42	15	17
Male	32	0	325	59	33	46	1	8	29	15	17
Female	70	1	233	67	28	25	0	4	13	0	0
Udzorong	69	1	601	227	113	59	4	9	59	5	14
Male	11	0	293	113	43	37	2	8	47	4	13
Female	58	1	308	114	70	22	2	1	12	1	1
Merag	35	6	276	25	25	24	0	6	25	10	1
Male	16	4	160	15	22	15	0	5	19	9	1
Female	19	2	116	10	3	9	0	1	6	1	0
Phongmed	99	4	555	286	163	88	3	9	73	14	19
Male	33	1	297	124	97	48	2	8	54	12	16
Female	66	3	258	162	66	40	1	1	19	2	3
Radhi	83	1	574	84	69	89	4	7	67	7	31
Male	24	0	303	44	32	44	2	6	48	5	28
Female	59	1	271	40	37	45	2	1	19	2	3
Sagteng	47	8	473	73	28	36	4	9	33	8	14
Male	29	4	274	45	16	33	4	6	26	8	14
Female	18	4	199	28	12	3	0	3	7	0	0
Kangpar	214	8	345	51	20	47	3	11	31	3	2
Male	89	5	176	25	9	30	2	9	26	2	2
Female	125	3	169	26	11	17	1	2	5	1	0
Thrimshing	111	2	605	209	194	77	7	18	80	12	5
Male	25	0	332	100	100	47	5	14	56	12	4
Female	86	2	273	109	94	30	2	4	24	0	1
Khaling	74	5	618	100	107	74	6	11	59	5	10
Male	11	1	401	52	52	43	6	10	42	4	9
Female	63	4	217	48	55	31	0	1	17	1	1
Lumang	208	6	676	196	378	253	10	17	99	21	14
Male	66	1	381	105	202	135	7	15	64	13	10
Female	142	5	295	91	176	118	3	2	35	8	4
Trashigang	1,497	101	9,910	2,829	3,075	2,810	155	309	2,672	305	202
Male	461	46	5,517	1,381	1,561	1,572	110	232	1,632	232	182
Female	1,036	55	4,393	1,448	1,514	1,238	45	77	1,040	73	20

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Trashigang Town	18	12	30
Rangjung Town	18	14	32
Kanglung Town	10	17	27
Khaling Town	25	17	42
Resarbu Town	3	2	5
Wangrong Town	0	2	2
Bartsham	34	35	69
Bidoong	17	11	28
Yangnyer	43	59	102
Shongphu	56	52	108
Kanglung	63	78	141
Samkhar	35	28	63
Udzorong	25	22	47
Merag	15	17	32
Phongmed	55	63	118
Radhi	61	66	127
Sagteng	15	22	37
Kangpar	28	24	52
Thrimshing	30	24	54
Khaling	41	43	84
Lumang	73	69	142
Total	665	677	1,342

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Trashigang Town	6	4	10
Rangjung Town	6	4	10
Kanglung Town	4	6	10
Khaling Town	7	3	10
Resarbu Town	1	1	2
Wangrong Town	0	0	0
Bartsham	13	15	28
Bidoong	6	3	9
Yangnyer	13	24	37
Shongphu	21	22	43
Kanglung	19	18	37
Samkhar	13	9	22
Udzorong	4	7	11
Merag	5	8	13
Phongmed	24	23	47
Radhi	18	25	43
Sagteng	6	12	18
Kangpar	9	9	18
Thrimshing	9	7	16
Khaling	15	16	31
Lumang	26	28	54
Total	225	244	469

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

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Trashigang Town	3.5	3.7	1.1	700
Rangjung Town	3.6	3.7	1.0	315
Kanglung Town	3.0	3.5	1.2	436
Khaling Town	3.5	3.7	1.1	184
Resarbu Town	3.3	3.3	1.0	57
Wamrong Town	3.0	3.7	1.2	92
Rural				
Bartsham	3.4	3.2	1.0	442
Bidoong	2.9	3.1	1.1	409
Yangnyer	2.4	3.4	1.4	611
Shongphu	2.4	3.1	1.3	610
Kanglung	3.1	3.7	1.2	967
Samkhar	3.0	3.1	1.0	567
Udzorong	2.6	3.6	1.4	651
Merag	2.0	4.4	2.2	345
Phongmed	2.4	3.5	1.5	615
Radhi	3.0	3.4	1.1	626
Sagteng	2.5	4.2	1.7	475
Kangpar	2.5	3.0	1.2	475
Thrimshing	2.7	3.3	1.2	616
Khaling	2.7	3.4	1.3	644
Lumang	2.2	3.3	1.5	883
Both Areas	2.8	3.5	1.3	10,720

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 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							
Trashigang Town	138	225	275	37	23	2	700
Rangjung Town	100	39	138	26	8	4	315
Kanglung Town	107	96	159	20	27	27	436
Khaling Town	69	31	64	7	12	1	184
Resarbu Town	14	29	10	2	2	0	57
Wamrong Town	27	20	38	1	6	0	92
Rural							
Bartsham	316	12	71	30	6	7	442
Bidoong	342	8	29	21	7	2	409
Yangnyer	465	21	50	33	36	6	611
Shongphu	546	21	12	28	2	1	610
Kanglung	670	66	138	51	38	4	967
Samkhar	410	13	25	28	84	7	567
Udzorong	564	30	33	10	13	1	651
Merag	312	11	11	6	4	1	345
Phongmed	516	20	45	11	5	18	615
Radhi	542	10	48	17	3	6	626
Sagteng	404	34	20	4	10	3	475
Kangpar	420	16	15	2	20	2	475
Thrimshing	497	42	49	4	21	3	616
Khaling	507	28	16	24	23	46	644
Lumang	704	51	59	38	25	6	883
Both Areas	7,670	823	1,305	400	375	147	10,720

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Table A7.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 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										
Trashigang Town	61	98	180	252	68	21	5	15	0	700
Rangjung Town	25	57	81	78	33	20	9	12	0	315
Kanglung Town	92	73	104	109	46	4	2	6	0	436
Khaling Town	10	35	52	56	16	7	4	4	0	184
Resarbu Town	2	17	13	18	4	1	2	0	0	57
Wamrong Town	1	31	37	16	4	2	1	0	0	92
Rural										
Bartsham	44	101	99	107	39	33	11	8	0	442
Bidoong	46	161	79	73	26	13	6	5	0	409
Yangnyer	145	215	159	67	19	2	3	1	0	611
Shongphu	172	220	107	63	18	17	7	6	0	610
Kanglung	158	231	182	243	83	37	14	17	2	967
Samkhar	97	140	127	122	41	22	2	15	1	567
Udorong	149	216	138	91	37	10	1	8	1	651
Merag	146	119	35	32	6	1	1	5	0	345
Phongmed	184	204	99	88	20	14	5	1	0	615
Radhi	102	171	118	148	48	17	9	13	0	626
Sagteng	145	127	94	74	18	11	3	3	0	475
Kangpar	64	230	112	46	18	2	0	3	0	475
Thrimshing	74	232	185	92	16	9	3	5	0	616
Khaling	143	202	138	81	43	28	7	2	0	644
Lumang	282	344	151	70	19	12	2	3	0	883
Both Areas	2,142	3,224	2,290	1,926	622	283	97	132	4	10,720

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Trashigang Town	587	68	0	25	8	10	0	2	0	700
Rangjung Town	285	19	0	2	2	1	0	5	1	315
Kanglung Town	327	57	9	22	13	6	0	2	0	436
Khaling Town	174	3	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	184
Resarbu Town	52	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	57
Wamrong Town	85	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	92
Rural										
Bartsham	285	50	6	43	32	10	4	9	3	442
Bidoong	293	48	35	17	9	3	0	4	0	409
Yangnyer	228	89	2	113	78	18	1	77	5	611
Shongphu	292	57	2	59	117	20	3	56	4	610
Kanglung	550	160	3	82	78	17	2	68	7	967
Samkhar	350	141	9	37	17	0	0	10	3	567



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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Udзорong	352	76	1	48	93	13	2	66	0	651
Merag	128	24	1	38	64	9	1	80	0	345
Phongmed	420	71	3	37	39	8	5	31	1	615
Radhi	520	41	3	16	25	3	0	18	0	626
Sagteng	151	24	5	55	160	14	0	65	1	475
Kangpar	300	105	0	33	23	5	0	9	0	475
Thrimshing	499	31	1	12	33	7	3	27	3	616
Khaling	333	20	0	65	107	32	18	66	3	644
Lumang	458	130	9	141	67	21	2	44	11	883
Both Areas	6,669	1,222	90	853	966	197	41	640	42	10,720

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trashigang Town	139	561	0	700
Rangjung Town	67	247	1	315
Kanglung Town	126	310	0	436
Khaling Town	17	167	0	184
Resarbu Town	7	50	0	57
Wamrong Town	7	85	0	92
Rural				
Bartsham	51	391	0	442
Bidoong	9	396	4	409
Yangnyer	85	526	0	611
Shongphu	42	568	0	610
Kanglung	221	746	0	967
Samkhar	105	462	0	567
Udзорong	58	593	0	651
Merag	66	279	0	345
Phongmed	52	563	0	615
Radhi	37	589	0	626
Sagteng	50	425	0	475
Kangpar	46	429	0	475
Thrimshing	90	526	0	616
Khaling	84	560	0	644
Lumang	99	782	2	883
Both Areas	1,458	9,255	7	10,720

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

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used														Total
	Cane/Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/ RCC wall	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	Total	
Urban															
Trashigang Town	18	36	120	15	6	265	138	16	34	32	4	0	16	700	
Ranglung Town	19	24	23	16	0	108	78	7	20	15	0	1	4	315	
Kanglung Town	9	47	97	6	1	111	64	17	54	10	0	1	19	436	
Khaling Town	7	8	54	0	1	36	40	11	18	7	0	0	2	184	
Resarbu Town	2	6	2	1	0	30	10	3	0	3	0	0	0	57	
Wamrong Town	4	3	7	1	0	25	14	9	16	10	0	0	3	92	
Rural															
Bartsham	3	10	341	5	0	18	59	0	1	3	0	0	2	442	
Bidoong	12	34	274	3	0	31	34	1	3	14	0	3	0	409	
Yangnyer	6	36	353	9	3	89	72	0	7	29	1	0	6	611	
Shongphu	26	43	421	1	0	39	52	1	11	16	0	0	0	610	
Kanglung	23	84	392	8	2	101	106	19	45	35	0	2	150	967	
Samkhar	81	28	304	4	0	45	60	2	4	11	0	3	25	567	
Udzorong	20	33	508	1	0	22	28	0	3	32	0	1	3	651	
Merag	4	4	289	3	5	2	7	0	0	24	0	0	7	345	
Phongmed	19	32	444	3	3	10	45	2	13	29	0	0	15	615	
Radhi	10	37	461	3	0	38	41	6	9	12	1	5	3	626	
Sagteng	0	10	409	6	0	6	10	0	1	33	0	0	0	475	
Kangpar	7	17	405	0	0	15	14	0	3	11	0	0	3	475	
Thrimshing	19	46	369	2	0	48	80	0	17	26	0	5	4	616	
Khaling	16	49	349	8	1	45	60	5	3	41	0	1	66	644	
Lumang	103	199	292	16	8	62	77	4	24	66	1	6	25	883	
Both Areas	408	786	5,914	111	30	1,146	1,089	103	286	459	7	28	353	10,720	

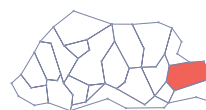


Table A7.7 Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling											Total
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other			
Urban												
Trashigang Town	1	1	3	1	0	683	2	8	1			700
Rangjung Town	0	0	5	1	0	298	2	7	2			315
Kanglung Town	0	0	7	0	1	420	2	6	0			436
Khaling Town	0	1	2	0	2	176	0	3	0			184
Resarbu Town	0	0	0	0	0	56	1	0	0			57
Wamrong Town	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	3	0			92
Rural												
Bartsham	0	4	23	0	0	413	0	2	0			442
Bidoong	1	0	11	2	0	392	0	2	1			409
Yangnyer	0	6	20	0	0	577	2	4	2			611
Shongphu	3	9	28	0	21	547	1	1	0			610
Kanglung	0	5	22	9	3	859	2	3	64			967
Samkhar	0	5	9	2	1	544	0	0	6			567
Udzorong	3	16	74	0	19	537	0	2	0			651
Merag	0	5	58	1	2	279	0	0	0			345
Phongmed	3	22	34	3	2	548	1	2	0			615
Radhi	0	23	14	1	0	584	1	3	0			626
Sagteng	0	3	43	0	2	427	0	0	0			475
Kangpar	0	23	19	0	3	430	0	0	0			475
Thrimshing	4	12	16	0	0	582	1	0	1			616
Khaling	3	18	18	1	17	547	1	2	37			644
Lumang	10	30	30	0	3	798	7	5	0			883
Both Areas	28	183	436	21	76	9,786	23	53	114			10,720

Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 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											
Trashigang Town	11	174	1	11	33	470	0	700			
Kanglung Town	9	33	2	21	18	232	0	315			
Kanglung Town	44	141	1	51	4	195	0	436			
Khaling Town	3	84	2	4	3	87	1	184			
Resarbu Town	0	32	0	0	2	23	0	57			
Wamrong Town	0	28	0	4	17	43	0	92			
Rural											
Bartsham	19	381	0	4	0	38	0	442			
Bidoong	7	306	2	35	2	56	1	409			
Yangnyer	6	412	0	21	10	158	4	611			
Shongphu	6	506	12	5	1	80	0	610			
Kanglung	136	579	4	17	1	229	1	967			
Samkhar	7	429	8	8	4	109	2	567			
Udzorong	12	571	1	1	3	63	0	651			
Merag	3	324	0	17	0	1	0	345			
Phongmed	34	461	11	6	3	99	1	615			
Radhi	15	439	20	7	0	142	3	626			
Sagteng	3	460	0	0	5	7	0	475			
Kangpar	2	456	1	0	0	14	2	475			
Thrimshing	1	422	2	71	6	114	0	616			
Khaling	47	473	14	42	0	67	1	644			
Lumang	10	680	10	44	4	134	1	883			
Both Areas	375	7,391	91	369	116	2,361	17	10,720			

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Table A7.10 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 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							
Trashigang Town	528	170	0	0	1	1	700
Rangjung Town	222	93	0	0	0	0	315
Kanglung Town	308	125	1	1	0	1	436
Khaling Town	141	42	0	1	0	0	184
Resarbu Town	43	14	0	0	0	0	57
Wamrong Town	81	11	0	0	0	0	92
Rural							
Bartsham	147	290	1	0	2	2	442
Bidoong	123	286	0	0	0	0	409
Yangnyer	152	451	1	2	4	1	611
Shongphu	163	432	7	0	5	3	610
Kanglung	415	542	1	0	0	9	967
Samkhar	149	414	1	1	1	1	567
Udzorong	120	525	1	0	5	0	651
Merag	37	302	0	0	5	1	345
Phongmed	190	405	2	0	18	0	615
Radhi	189	427	4	0	4	2	626
Sagteng	83	382	2	0	7	1	475
Kangpar	125	343	0	0	5	2	475
Thrimshing	152	452	8	0	3	1	616
Khaling	140	475	3	0	3	23	644
Lumang	158	689	12	1	12	11	883
Both Areas	3,666	6,870	44	6	75	59	10,720

Table A7.11 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 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						
Trashigang Town	699	0	0	1	0	700
Rangjung Town	313	1	0	0	1	315
Kanglung Town	390	2	8	36	0	436
Khaling Town	184	0	0	0	0	184
Resarbu Town	56	1	0	0	0	57
Wamrong Town	92	0	0	0	0	92
Rural						
Bartsham	441	1	0	0	0	442
Bidoong	404	0	0	1	4	409
Yangnyer	589	4	2	16	0	611
Shongphu	609	0	0	1	0	610

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Table A7.11 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 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	
Kanglung	946	19	2	0	0	967
Samkhar	553	0	1	13	0	567
Udzorong	607	21	15	8	0	651
Merag	344	0	0	1	0	345
Phongmed	606	9	0	0	0	615
Radhi	623	2	0	1	0	626
Sagteng	473	0	0	2	0	475
Kangpar	475	0	0	0	0	475
Thrimshing	607	6	2	1	0	616
Khaling	637	0	2	5	0	644
Lumang	842	20	18	2	1	883
Both Areas	10,490	86	50	88	6	10,720

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trashigang Town	651	49	0	700
Rangjung Town	291	24	0	315
Kanglung Town	380	56	0	436
Khaling Town	184	0	0	184
Resarbu Town	56	1	0	57
Wamrong Town	85	7	0	92
Rural				
Bartsham	334	108	0	442
Bidoong	342	67	0	409
Yangnyer	446	165	0	611
Shongphu	460	150	0	610
Kanglung	680	286	1	967
Samkhar	430	136	1	567
Udzorong	523	128	0	651
Merag	240	105	0	345
Phongmed	484	131	0	615
Radhi	496	130	0	626
Sagteng	421	54	0	475
Kangpar	424	51	0	475
Thrimshing	569	46	1	616
Khaling	554	90	0	644
Lumang	659	222	2	883
Both Areas	8,709	2,006	5	10,720

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets															Total Regular Households		
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelry	DTH		None of the Items	% With All of the Items
Urban																		
Trashigang Town	292	136	71	92	45	283	548	223	27	409	24	27	672	197	5	1.9	0.0	700
Ranglung Town	123	105	30	49	23	92	242	67	7	152	14	11	294	67	4	1.3	0.0	315
Kanglung Town	141	103	38	45	8	145	210	132	7	163	18	21	368	91	1	13.3	0.0	436
Khaling Town	84	70	25	25	8	58	110	65	4	74	8	4	179	36	2	1.1	0.0	184
Resarbu Town	14	14	1	8	10	18	46	15	1	38	2	1	56	8	0	1.8	0.0	57
Wamrong Town	40	27	5	13	9	33	67	24	7	51	2	1	81	20	0	6.5	0.0	92
Rural																		
Bartsham	302	255	227	19	10	44	220	34	12	87	21	3	406	59	7	1.8	0.0	442
Bidoong	339	250	203	9	10	29	149	13	11	40	6	1	334	24	6	3.7	0.0	409
Yangnye	488	409	354	24	25	56	181	29	23	77	37	1	544	57	8	1.5	0.0	611
Shongphu	485	400	324	28	21	53	241	18	48	55	27	3	538	49	25	1.8	0.0	610
Kanglung	542	479	405	52	35	166	359	149	51	233	33	15	830	162	14	9.3	0.0	967
Samkhar	416	314	285	16	15	53	238	30	50	70	25	8	488	63	15	4.4	0.0	567
Udzorong	545	433	440	16	13	34	83	10	17	41	4	2	426	63	13	2.6	0.0	651
Merag	278	203	237	12	10	20	7	7	38	7	4	1	236	108	16	2.9	0.0	345
Phongmed	488	448	316	18	20	56	151	27	39	61	14	2	468	96	29	2.6	0.0	615
Radhi	523	397	386	47	20	81	265	34	104	88	25	2	578	82	33	1.0	0.0	626
Sagteng	382	336	332	28	3	24	34	10	21	13	5	4	342	103	52	2.5	0.0	475
Kangpar	408	362	340	7	5	34	81	8	25	30	22	1	418	54	13	1.1	0.0	475
Thrimshing	495	403	357	43	29	70	154	32	17	82	13	5	511	66	31	1.3	0.0	616
Khaling	452	390	338	19	13	42	153	32	23	76	19	3	519	112	18	5.8	0.0	644
Lumang	686	582	449	33	21	101	202	57	23	126	26	3	699	50	50	1.8	0.0	883
Both Areas	7,523	6,116	5,163	603	353	1,492	3,741	1,016	555	1,973	349	119	8,987	1,567	342	3.4	0.0	10,720

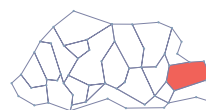


Table A7.14 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets											Total Regular Households				
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/Scooter	Compound/Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items							
Urban																
Trashigang Town	293	35	24	48	200	75	258	32.3	0.1	700						
Ranglung Town	115	24	16	14	40	33	82	42.9	0	315						
Kanglung Town	176	21	8	27	86	29	108	42.7	0	436						
Khaling Town	68	6	0	3	28	18	49	44.6	0	184						
Resarbu Town	36	1	8	7	14	8	14	26.3	0	57						
Wamrong Town	39	6	4	10	11	3	27	41.3	0	92						
Rural																
Bartsam	64	1	5	6	24	11	30	75.8	0	442						
Bidoong	19.0	0	1	2	11	2	7	91.7	0	409						
Yangnyer	130	1	2	4	84	29	77	58.9	0	611						
Shongphu	141	4	3	8	39	53	47	64.8	0	610						
Kanglung	349	22	15	39	135	30	150	49.7	0.1	967						
Samkhar	127	3	2	15	21	45	70	66.3	0.2	567						
Udzorong	105	10	2	2	8	8	77	72.5	0	651						
Merag	158	2	1	2	30	27	15	46.1	0	345						
Phongmed	188	7	4	10	29	38	64	59.2	0	615						
Radhi	216	21	5	23	41	80	60	49.7	0	626						
Sagteng	154	7	3	13	7	26	24	61.7	0.2	475						
Kangpar	160	5	3	1	17	29	40	57.1	0	475						
Thrimshing	166	10	2	3	21	35	52	62.8	0	616						
Khaling	185	0	8	6	18	30	97	58.4	0	644						
Lumang	202	19	17	16	39	32	97	66.7	0	883						
Both Areas	3,091	205	133	259	903	641	1,445	58.1	0.0	10,720						

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities													Regular Households	
	Radio/Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet-Mobile	Internet-Fixed	Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items		% with All of the Items
Urban															
Trashigang Town	150	611	40	569	236	73	237	86	478	38	36	4	1.0	0.0	700
Ranglung Town	38	264	35	251	130	30	109	21	233	23	11	1	2.2	0.0	315
Kanglung Town	56	282	44	321	140	46	210	42	258	26	34	2	1.6	0.0	436
Khaling Town	24	144	15	124	65	20	60	9	98	21	5	1	0.5	0.0	184
Resarbu Town	11	52	4	43	24	4	21	3	39	3	0	0	1.8	0.0	57
Wamrong Town	15	86	9	73	29	11	35	5	33	4	2	0	0.0	0.0	92
Rural															
Bartsam	128	291	8	220	248	15	47	3	139	2	17	0	4.5	0.0	442
Bidoong	118	217	1	135	253	3	17	2	23	0	2	0	4.4	0.0	409
Yangyer	140	382	6	258	337	2	41	4	162	5	5	1	6.7	0.0	611
Shongphu	212	358	2	202	350	9	33	4	115	0	8	0	8.0	0.0	610
Kanglung	223	641	22	527	543	23	128	15	322	15	53	1	4.7	0.0	967
Samkhar	147	354	3	221	339	6	27	4	124	3	13	0	7.1	0.0	567
Udzorong	148	268	2	192	439	2	34	4	47	1	21	0	8.9	0.0	651
Merag	132	93	1	115	260	3	11	1	18	2	1	0	2.3	0.0	345
Phongmed	202	313	2	180	398	6	50	3	87	1	8	3	7.2	0.0	615
Radhi	266	423	9	259	406	8	44	6	103	2	9	5	2.6	0.0	626
Sagteng	185	175	3	201	345	4	28	3	47	1	3	0	4.2	0.0	475
Kangpar	211	213	1	145	349	3	28	3	41	1	15	2	5.9	0.0	475
Thrimshing	109	401	2	196	437	11	43	4	94	1	7	1	4.4	0.0	616
Khaling	127	370	5	213	460	5	35	3	86	8	8	2	5.4	0.0	644
Lumang	178	481	19	314	573	14	76	13	142	8	27	3	5.6	0.0	883
Both Areas	2,820	6,419	233	4,759	6,361	298	1,314	238	2,689	165	285	26	4.9	0.0	10,720



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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trashigang Town	646	53	1	700
Rangjung Town	304	11	0	315
Kanglung Town	365	71	0	436
Khaling Town	180	4	0	184
Resarbu Town	56	1	0	57
WamrongTown	87	5	0	92
Rural				
Bartsham	417	25	0	442
Bidoong	377	32	0	409
Yangnyer	573	38	0	611
Shongphu	549	61	0	610
Kanglung	897	70	0	967
Samkhar	517	50	0	567
Udzorong	600	51	0	651
Merag	309	35	1	345
Phongmed	569	46	0	615
Radhi	581	45	0	626
Sagteng	436	39	0	475
Kangpar	410	65	0	475
Thrimshing	557	59	0	616
Khaling	569	75	0	644
Lumang	745	138	0	883
Both Areas	9,744	974	2	10,720

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Trashigang Town	0	51	0	2	0	0	0	1	54
Rangjung Town	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
Kanglung Town	0	41	0	29	1	0	0	0	71
Khaling Town	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Resarbu Town	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WamrongTown	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Rural									
Bartsham	0	23	0	0	0	1	1	0	25
Bidoong	5	18	1	1	0	7	0	0	32
Yangnyer	5	25	0	7	0	0	1	0	38
Shongphu	3	46	0	10	0	1	1	0	61
Kanglung	2	62	1	2	0	2	1	0	70
Samkhar	3	31	0	13	2	1	0	0	50

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Udzorong	6	43	0	0	2	0	0	0	51
Merag	0	19	0	16	0	0	0	1	36
Phongmed	18	16	1	7	0	3	1	0	46
Radhi	2	37	0	4	0	2	0	0	45
Sagteng	3	32	0	2	0	1	1	0	39
Kangpar	2	60	0	1	0	2	0	0	65
Thrimshing	1	53	1	2	0	1	1	0	59
Khaling	14	43	0	8	2	4	4	0	75
Lumang	13	111	0	5	4	2	3	0	138
Both Areas	78	728	4	110	11	28	15	2	976

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

Gewog/Town	Approach Road									Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minute - 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban										
Trashigang Town	698	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
Rangjung Town	314	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	315
Kanglung Town	434	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	436
Khaling Town	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184
Resarbu Town	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Wamrongtown	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
Rural										
Bartsham	397	26	13	4	1	0	1	0	0	442
Bidoong	378	27	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	409
Yangnyer	579	17	4	3	5	0	3	0	0	611
Shongphu	570	36	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	610
Kanglung	938	21	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	967
Samkhar	553	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	567
Udzorong	612	16	12	10	1	0	0	0	0	651
Merag	325	2	3	9	4	0	0	2	0	345
Phongmed	577	22	5	1	1	8	1	0	0	615
Radhi	607	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	626
Sagteng	140	14	13	128	120	46	12	2	0	475
Kangpar	341	61	53	10	10	0	0	0	0	475
Thrimshing	592	19	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	616
Khaling	597	35	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	644
Lumang	754	90	26	10	2	0	1	0	0	883
Both Areas	9,739	421	153	184	144	54	18	5	2	10,720

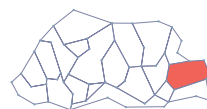


Table A7.19 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/
Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trashigang Town	12	688	0	700
Ranglung Town	8	306	1	315
Kanglung Town	6	430	0	436
Khaling Town	0	184	0	184
Resarbu Town	1	56	0	57
WamrongTown	3	89	0	92
Rural				
Bartsham	14	428	0	442
Bidoong	42	363	4	409
Yangnyer	30	581	0	611
Shongphu	74	536	0	610
Kanglung	70	897	0	967
Samkhar	37	530	0	567
Udzorong	51	600	0	651
Merag	18	327	0	345
Phongmed	36	579	0	615
Radhi	29	596	1	626
Sagteng	46	429	0	475
Kangpar	34	441	0	475
Thrimshing	48	568	0	616
Khaling	29	615	0	644
Lumang	36	846	1	883
Both Areas	624	10,089	7	10,720