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2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN

TRONGSA DZONGKHAG



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National Statistics Bureau
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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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2017

**POPULATION & HOUSING
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

TRONGSA 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	19,960
	Male	11,878
	Female	8,082
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	147.0
	Total Dependency Ratio	35.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	28.0
	Aged Dependency Ratio	7.5
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	4,124
	15-64 years	14,735
	65 years and over	1,101
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	77.2
	Male (%)	83.1
	Female (%)	68.4
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	26.9
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	15.3
	Total Fertility Rate	1.9
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.0
	Infant Mortality Rate	16.4
	Child Mortality Rate	6.6
	Under Five Mortality Rate	23.0
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	3,690
	Average Household Size	3.6
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.3
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	66.8

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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 Trongsa 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 fully 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 Trongsa 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 periodicity.¹

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

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

population data of Trongsa 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 Trongsa

The total population of Trongsa Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 19,960 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Trongsa on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. Out of the 19,960 persons, 50.4% are males and 49.6% are females. The total population of Trongsa Dzongkhag represents 2.7 % of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

Trongsa Dzongkhag has experienced an increase in population size by about

6,541 persons during the intercensal period, a growth of about 48.7% between 2005 and 2017. This substantial increase in the number of population can be attributed to the presence of expatriate workers in the construction sector or because of labour migrant and any other factors. The population of Trongsa Dzongkhag in 2005 was 13,419 persons.

Trongsa Dzongkhag ranks fourth lowest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

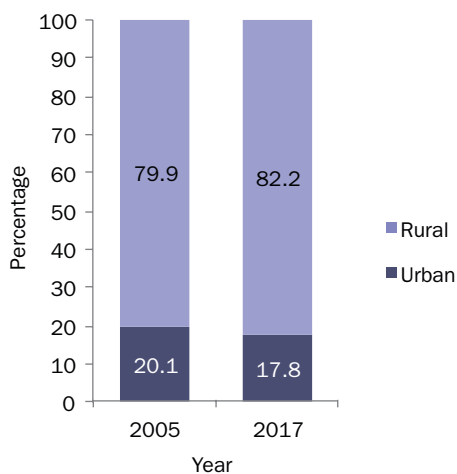
2.4 Population by Area

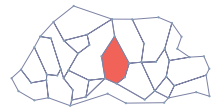
In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 82 persons lived in rural areas, while 18 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas, while 37.8% live in urban areas. The size of urban population in Trongsa is 3,546 persons.

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

Gewog/ Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Trongsa Town	1,667	1,455	3,122
Kuengarabten Town	232	192	424
Rural			
Draagteng	3,563	2,637	6,200
Korphu	404	345	749
Langthil	2,332	1,418	3,750
Nubi	2,075	1,096	3,171
Tangsibji	1,605	939	2,544
Both Areas	11,878	8,082	19,960

Figure 2.1 Distribution of Population by Area, 2005 and 2017





2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The male population of Trongsa Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by about 3,796 persons. The sex ratio of Trongsa (number of males for every 100 females) is 146.9, which is much higher than the national sex ratio of 109.7. Trongsa Dzongkhag has the highest sex ratio in the country.

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 for the *Dzongkhag* shows that there are 4,124 persons in the child population group, 14,735 persons in the productive population group, and 1,101 persons in the elderly population group.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased from 34.2% to 20.7%, while the productive population has increased

from 59.0% to 73.8%, and the elderly population has reduced from 6.9% to 5.5% during the same period.

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, child, and age dependency ratios for Trongsa Dzongkhag have fallen from 69.5, 11.6, and 57.9 in 2005 to 35.5, 7.5 and 28.0 in 2017 respectively. 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

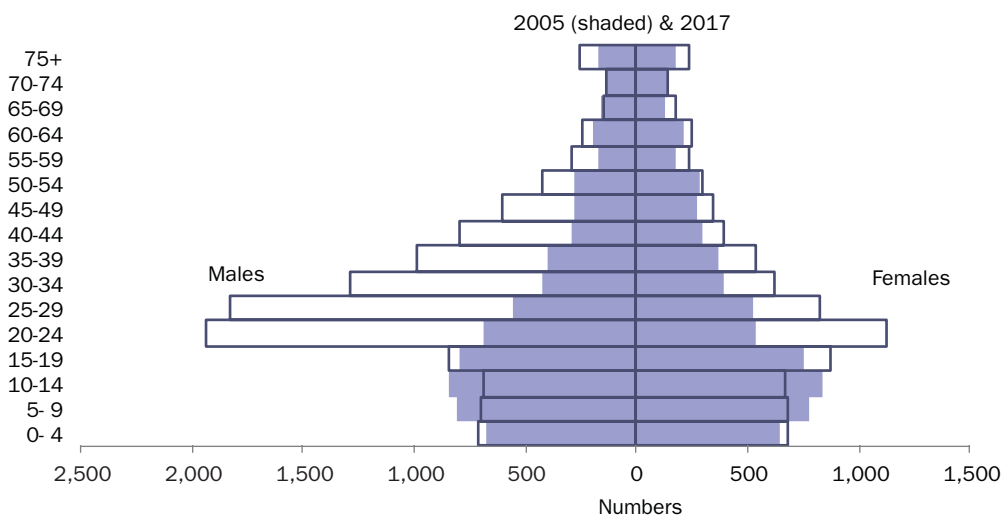
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Trongsa Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid 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 increasing life expectancy. The population pyramid of Trongsa Dzongkhag shows a consistent decline in fertility rates over time for the last two decades.

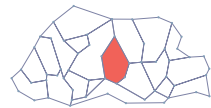
Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Trongsa Dzongkhag in 2017 has

experienced a decline in the number of population in the ages between 0-4 and 10-14 years for both sexes. However, a drastic increase in the number of male population in the age range of 20-24 to 45-49 years is observed in 2017. This could be attributed to the presence of a large number of expatriate workers employed by the hydropower and construction sectors in Trongsa Dzongkhag. Among females, the increase is observed among the age group of 20-24 to 35-39 years age groups.

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

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





2.9 Population by type of Household

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

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.

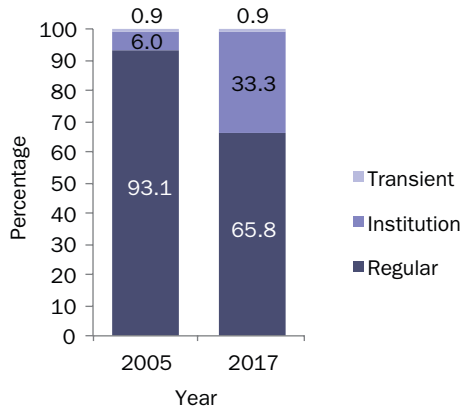
A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.

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 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 that there were a total of 13,134 persons (65.8%) living in regular households and 6,648 persons (33.3%) in institutional households, while 178 persons (0.9%) were transient

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



population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population has decreased by about 27.3 percentage points, while the institutional population has increased by about 27.3 percentage points, while the transient population has remained the same in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 2,850 persons (21.7%) live in urban areas, while 10,284 persons (78.3%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Trongsa Dzongkhag, Trongsa Town has 2,455 persons (86.1%) of the total regular household population living in urban areas, while Kuengarabten Town has 395 persons (13.9%).

Among the *gewogs*, Draagteng Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 3,280 persons (31.9%), closely followed by Langthil Gewog and Nubi Gewog with 2,642 persons (25.7%) and 1,996 persons (19.4%) respectively. Korphu Gewog

with 739 persons (7.2%) has the lowest regular household population in Trongsa Dzongkhag.

In terms of institutional population, Draagteng Gewog has the highest number with 2,920 persons (47.8%), followed by Nubi Gewog and Langthil Gewog with 1,172 and 1,099 persons respectively. Among the two towns in Trongsa Dzongkhag, Trongsa Town alone accounts for 94.6% of the total urban institutional population with 508 persons.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Trongsa Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 16,054 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 8,055 persons are males and 7,999 persons are females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 3,466 persons live in urban areas and 12,588 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Trongsa Dzongkhag is 3,906 persons.

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,831	1,635	3,466	52.8	47.2	100.0	112
Trongsa Town	1,604	1,445	3,049	52.6	47.4	100.0	111
Kuengarabten Town	227	190	417	54.4	45.6	100.0	119
Rural	6,224	6,364	12,588	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Draagteng	2,258	2,620	4,878	46.3	53.7	100.0	86
Korphu	398	345	743	53.6	46.4	100.0	115
Langthil	1,495	1,401	2,896	51.6	48.4	100.0	107
Nubi	1,028	1,070	2,098	49.0	51.0	100.0	96
Tangsibji	1,045	928	1,973	53.0	47.0	100.0	113
Both Areas	8,055	7,999	16,054	50.2	49.8	100.0	101

Section 3: EDUCATION

Introduction

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

3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha*, English, *Lhotshamkha*, or any other language, while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 18,300 persons aged 6 years and above, 48 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. The literacy rate is, therefore, based on a total population of 18,252 persons. The 2017 PHCB

reveals that 14,096 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 77.2% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 75.0%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 83.1% of the male population literate as compared to 68.4% of the female population. The trend is

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Trongsa 2017

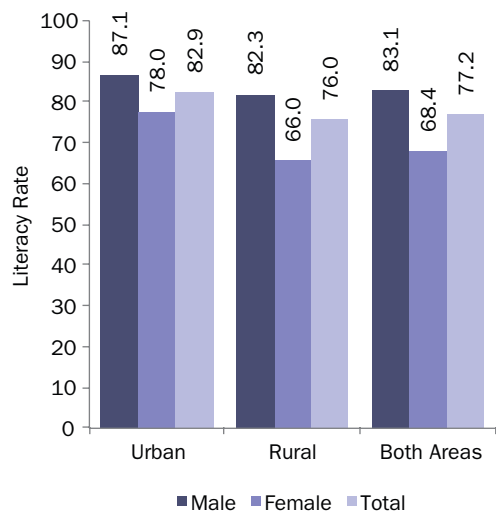


Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Trongsa 2017

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	18,252	1,879	585	614	724	2,130	12,320	100.0%
Currently Attending	4,903	91.2%	85.1%	86.8%	78.2%	48.3%	4.6%	26.9%
Previously Attended	7,661	3.4%	11.8%	9.3%	18.1%	41.8%	52.3%	41.9%
Never Attended	5,688	5.4%	3.1%	3.9%	3.7%	9.9%	43.1%	31.2%

similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas at 16.3 percentage points as compared to 9.1 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is higher in urban areas (82.9%) than in rural areas (76.0%).

The literacy rate of Trongsa Dzongkhag increased by 17.5 percentage points, from 59.7% in 2005 to 77.2% in 2017.

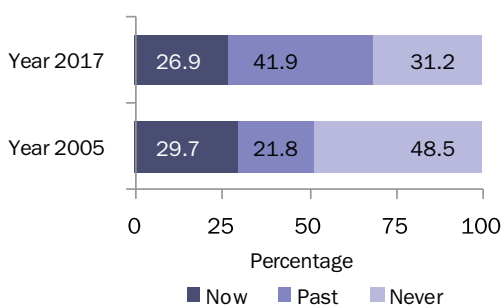
3.2 School Attendance

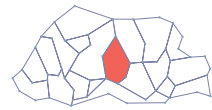
The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Trongsa Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 18,300 persons aged 6 years and above, 48 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 18,252 persons. Of these, 26.9% are currently attending school/institute, 41.9% had attended in the past, and 31.2% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently

attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (91.2%), followed by the age group 15-16 years (86.8%). Less than half (43.1%) 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 (34.9%) as compared to 25.2% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2). Some 34.8% of the female population is currently attending school/institute as compared to 21.6% of the male population.

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of

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



population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has declined by 2.8 percentage points, while the proportions of population who had attended in the past has increased by 20.2 percentage points. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 17.3 percentage points, a decline from 48.5% in 2005 to 31.2% in 2017.

3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed² in Trongsa Dzongkhag. Out of a total

population of 12,564 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 4,384 persons have completed grades between 03 to 6 (primary), 1,251 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 2,163 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 1,971 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 206 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above and 1,800 persons have completed their bachelor’s degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions of population have completed the primary level (34.9%), followed by middle secondary level at 17.2%. About 14.3% have completed their bachelor’s degree and only 1.6% have completed their master’s degrees and above.

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	12,564	1,314	1,080	2,394	6,657	3,513	10,170	7,971	4,593	100.0%
Non-formal Education	319	1.1%	2.6%	1.8%	1.3%	5.4%	2.7%	1.3%	4.7%	2.5%
ECCD/Daycare	15	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Primary	4,384	35.9%	31.4%	33.9%	35.5%	34.4%	35.1%	35.6%	33.7%	34.9%
Lower Secondary	1,251	11.9%	14.3%	12.9%	9.6%	8.5%	9.3%	10.0%	9.9%	10.0%
Middle Secondary	2,163	19.9%	23.0%	21.3%	16.7%	15.3%	16.3%	17.3%	17.1%	17.2%
Higher Secondary	1,971	15.1%	18.9%	16.8%	15.4%	15.5%	15.4%	15.3%	16.3%	15.7%
Certificates	126	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Diploma	280	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	2.7%	1.2%	2.2%	2.7%	1.3%	2.2%
Bachelor’s Degree	1,800	8.5%	5.6%	7.2%	15.0%	17.9%	16.0%	13.9%	15.0%	14.3%
Masters and Above	206	2.1%	0.8%	1.5%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%	2.0%	1.0%	1.6%
Others	49	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%

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.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 222 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning⁴

Information on the attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning

by sex and areas in Trongsa Dzongkhag. Out of 18,300 persons aged 6 years and above, only 810 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 35.2% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 37.4% in private monasteries, while 25.4% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 83.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	810	134	6	140	448	222	670	582	228	100.0%
Monastic Public	285	74.6%	16.7%	72.1%	39.3%	3.6%	27.5%	47.4%	3.9%	35.2%
Monastic Private	303	6.0%	66.7%	8.6%	21.0%	88.7%	43.4%	17.5%	88.2%	37.4%
Gomchen/Laymonks	206	17.9%	16.7%	17.9%	37.5%	5.9%	27.0%	33.0%	6.1%	25.4%
Other	16	1.5%	0.0%	1.4%	2.2%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%

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

Section 4: HEALTH

Introduction

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

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

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

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan the Washington Group (WG) of questions, which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communication, were adopted. The disability

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

4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Trongsa is 21 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and 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 Trongsa is 94.2.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Trongsa is 15.3; 19.7 for urban areas and 14.3 for rural areas. The CBR for Trongsa has reduced from 21.8 in 2005 to 15.3 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Trongsa is 64.6, a decline from 92.5 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 Trongsa is 117.8, a reduction from 154.1 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 schedule age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Trongsa is 1.9 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 2.0 and for the rural areas is 1.9. The TFR for Trongsa has reduced from 3.0 in 2005 to 1.9 in 2017.

4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Trongsa is 6.0, which is a decrease from 7.7 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 7.1 and for the rural areas is 5.8.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year. The IMR for Trongsa is 16.4, which has fallen from 41.1 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; Trongsa's CMR is 6.6, an increase from 3.4 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 Trongsa is 23.0, which is a decline from 44.5 in 2005.

4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for 2017 in Trongsa according to the cut-off recommended by WG is 2.3%. 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 Korphu Gewog (4.7%) and the lowest is in Trongsa Town (1.4%).

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Trongsa Town	1.5	1.2	1.4
Kuengarabten Town	1.3	2.6	1.9
Draagteng	1.2	2.1	1.6
Korphu	4.5	4.9	4.7
Langthil	2.0	5.0	3.1
Nubi	2.0	5.7	3.3
Tangsibji	1.6	2.3	1.8
Total	1.7	3.1	2.3

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 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 Trongsa Dzongkhag. Trongsa Dzongkhag has 15,836 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 9,783 are males; and 6,053 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population

makes up 15.4%, and in rural areas, it is 84.6%. Of the total working-age population, 10,993 persons (69.4%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 4,843 (30.6%), 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.

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	7,831	3,162	1,393	9,600	10,993
Economically Inactive	1,952	2,891	1,048	3,795	4,843
Both Active and Inactive	9,783	6,053	2,441	13,395	15,836
	Percent				
Economically Active	80.0	52.2	57.1	71.7	69.4
Economically Inactive	20.0	47.8	42.9	28.3	30.6
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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. Overall, the unemployment rate is 1.1%. The female

unemployment rate of 1.9% is higher than their male (0.7%) counterparts. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (3.3%) is slightly higher than males (3.1%); while in rural areas, unemployment rate for females stands at 1.6% and for males at less than 1%.

Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Trongsa 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	69.6	42.8	57.1	81.7	54.4	71.7	80.0	52.2	69.4
Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.3	3.2	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.1

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 of 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 on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

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

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

Place of Enumeration: is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the 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 8,303 persons are lifetime migrants in Trongsa, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Trongsa. Out of these migrants, 7,047 persons are from other *Dzongkhags*/

Thromdes. A total 6,989 persons have migrated out of Trongsa to other *Dzongkhags*/*Thromdes*.

For Trongsa *Dzongkhag*, the percent of urban to urban migration is 3.9%, urban to rural migration is 6.3%, rural to urban migration is 13.4%, and rural to rural migration is 28.2%.

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 of the 2017 PHCB for Trongsa 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 3,690 regular households in Trongsa Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (34.7%) from 2,739 regular households in 2005. Draagteng Gewog has the largest number of households, while Kuengarabten Town has the smallest.

The average household size⁵ in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.6 persons from 4.6 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total

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.

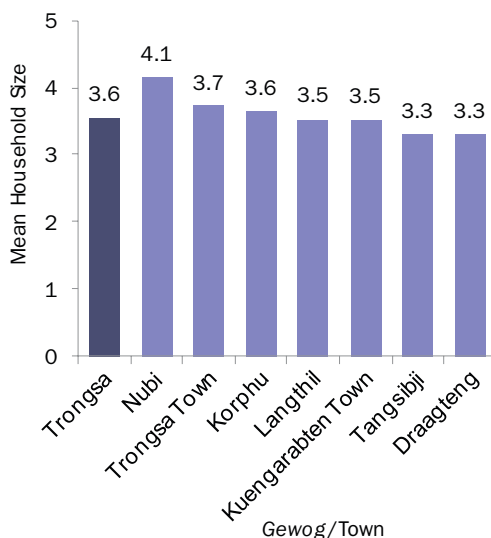
population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog*/Town. The mean household size is the highest in Nubi *Gewog* with 4.1 persons per household. The lowest household size is recorded in Tangsibji *Gewog* and Draagteng *Gewog* with 3.3 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.

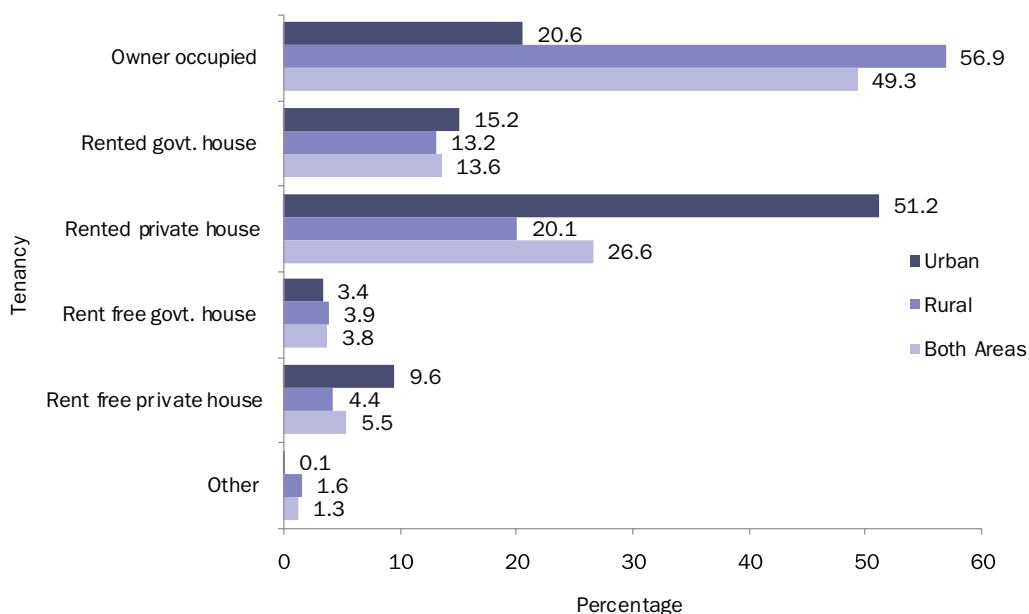
About half of households in Trongsa Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 56.9% of households reside in their own housing units,

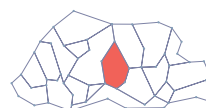
Figure 7.1 Mean Household Size by *Gewog*/Town, Trongsa 2017



33.3% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 20.6% of the

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





households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (66.4%), 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 Trongsa Dzongkhag is slightly higher in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.0 persons per room).

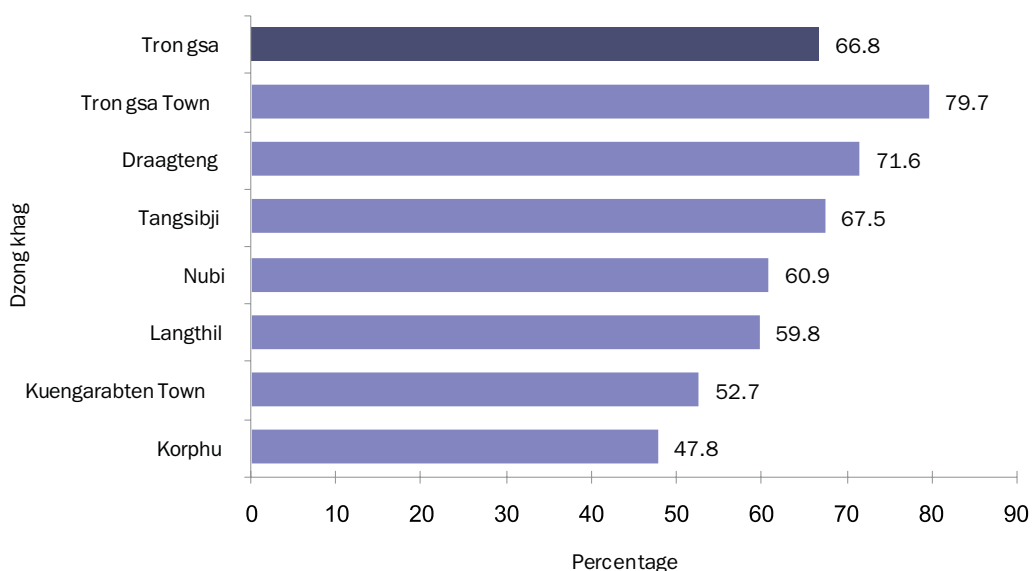
The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is flush toilet with 50.3% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (68.5%) than in rural areas (45.5%) used flush toilets. About 3.4% of households do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is higher in rural (4.4%) than in urban areas (0.0%).

Additionally, 66.8% 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

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.5	3.7	1.1	772
Rural	3.5	3.5	1.0	2,918
Both Areas	3.5	3.6	1.0	3,690

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



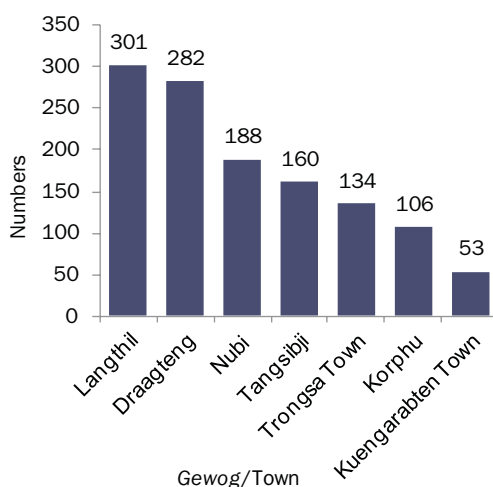
flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Trongsa Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 79.7%, while Korphu Gewog recorded the lowest proportion at 47.8% (Figure 7.3).

About a third of the households (1,224) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Langthil Gewog had 301 households without access to improved sanitation facilities, while Kuengarabten Town had the lowest at 53 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (44.7%) of households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement

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

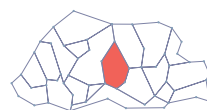


(Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (49.3%) than in urban areas (27.5%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (95.0%), followed by planks/shingles (2.1%). Planks and shingles are the

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

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	
Urban	4.0	24.0	27.5	38.7	5.8	772
Rural	6.3	24.3	49.3	13.9	6.3	2,918
Both Areas	5.9	24.2	44.7	19.1	6.2	3,690
Area	Main Material for Roof				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other		
Urban	0.7	97.3	1.2	0.9	772	
Rural	2.5	94.4	1.0	2.2	2,918	
Both Areas	2.1	95.0	1.0	1.9	3,690	
Area	Main Material for Floor				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other		
Urban	45.3	7.9	45.9	0.9	772	
Rural	65.5	4.0	27.9	2.7	2,918	
Both Areas	61.3	4.8	31.6	2.3	3,690	



most common flooring materials (61.3%), followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (31.6%).

7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Trongsa Dzongkhag use electricity (96.5%) 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 (99.2%) and rural areas (95.8%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene as the main sources of lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (2.5%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

Most households in Trongsa Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the

two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.5%) in combination with LPG (92.5%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, more than one in six households (15.3%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 97.7% of total households. In addition, 0.6% of households use protected well/protected spring and rain-water. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 98.3% of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to these, which is higher than the figure for the same from 2005 (83.9%). There are more households using piped water

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

Area	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	772
Rural	95.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	2,918
Both Areas	96.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	3,690
Area	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)							Total	
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban	99.5	0.0	0.9	2.7	92.5	0.1	772		
Rural	95.9	1.7	15.3	0.9	73.8	1.3	2,918		
Both Areas	96.7	1.3	12.3	1.3	77.7	1.1	3,690		

Table 7.4 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Trongsa 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	63.5	35.6	0.1	0.1		0.5	0.1	772
Rural	32.8	64.6	0.7	0.0		1.6	0.4	2,918
Both Areas	39.2	58.5	0.5	0.1		1.4	0.3	3,690

inside the dwelling in urban areas (63.5%) than in rural areas (32.8%). About 1.6% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/ lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100.0%) in Kuengarabten Town have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Langthil *Gewog* (96.1%) has the lowest proportion (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.7% or some 62 households in the *Dzongkhag* still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Langthil *Gewog* had 29 households

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

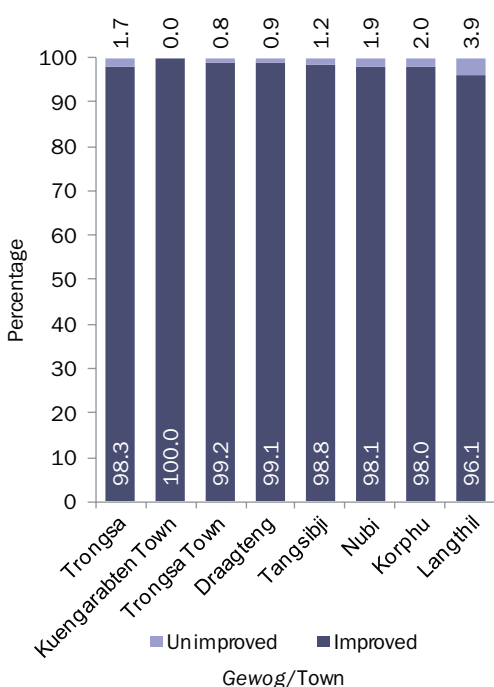
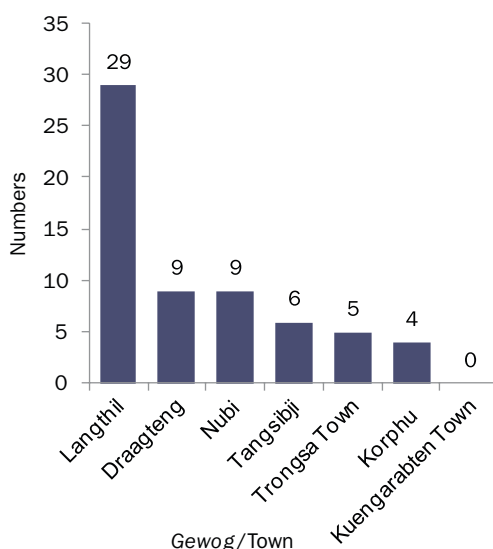


Figure 7.6 Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog/Town*, Trongsa 2017



without access to improved drinking water sources while Kuengarabten Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 78.4% 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 more than a fifth (796) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Draagteng *Gewog* had the highest number of households without reliable water supply at 228 households, while Kuengarabten Town had the lowest at 10 (Figure 7.7).

About 2.7% of households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel for at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

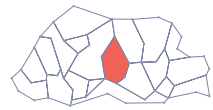
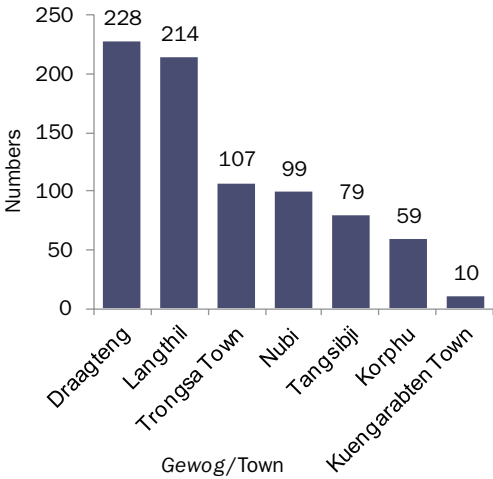


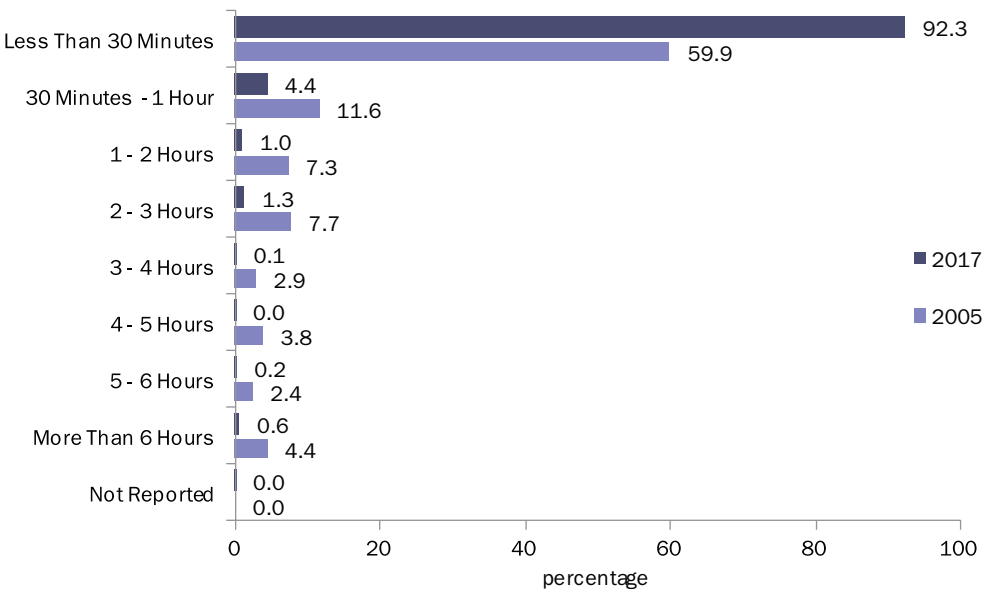
Figure 7.7 Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trongsa 2017



7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

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

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



7.5 Access to Road-Head and Usage of Health Facilities

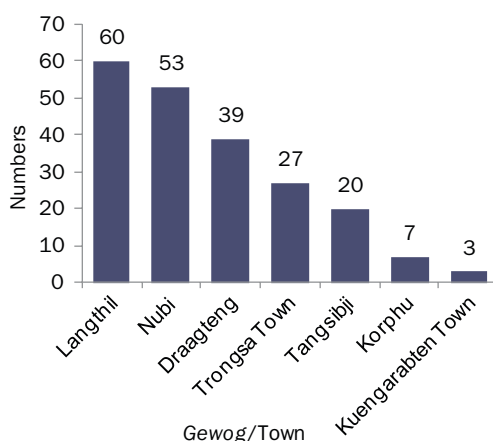
The majority (92.3%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (59.9%). However, there are some households (0.6%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (88.5%) in the *Dzongkhag* availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 69.3% stated that they did not require health services, 11.7% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 7.8% reported to having no time.

7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 5.7% 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 (6.1%) than in urban areas (3.9%).

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



Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 209 households (5.7%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Langthil Gewog had 60 households, while Kuengarabten Town had only three households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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

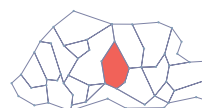
Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	3.9	96.0	0.1	772
Rural	6.1	93.8	0.0	2,918
Both Areas	5.7	94.3	0.1	3,690

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 during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population		



Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither “employed” nor “unemployed” during the reference period		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area	Total population in regular households in an area	Number of regular households in an area
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet	Total number of households
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater	Total number of households
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking	Number of households with reliable water supply	Total number of households
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months	Number of households with food insufficiency	Total number of households

ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
TRONGSA	11,878	8,082	19,960	59.5	40.5	100.0	147.0
Urban	1,899	1,647	3,546	53.6	46.4	100.0	115.3
Trongsa Town	1,667	1,455	3,122	53.4	46.6	100.0	114.6
Kuengarabten Town	232	192	424	54.7	45.3	100.0	120.8
Rural	9,979	6,435	16,414	60.8	39.2	100.0	155.1
Draagteng	3,563	2,637	6,200	57.5	42.5	100.0	135.1
Korphu	404	345	749	53.9	46.1	100.0	117.1
Langthil	2,332	1,418	3,750	62.2	37.8	100.0	164.5
Nubi	2,075	1,096	3,171	65.4	34.6	100.0	189.3
Tangsibji	1,605	939	2,544	63.1	36.9	100.0	170.9

Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Trongsa 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+
TRONGSA	1,388	1,377	1,359	1,716	3,060	2,650	1,907	1,531	1,189	942	721	529	490	333	276	492	19,960
Urban	334	299	397	496	332	449	318	244	178	142	90	86	58	44	33	46	3,546
Trongsa Town	283	257	358	460	297	385	273	219	164	121	80	71	52	40	25	37	3,122
Kuengarabten Town	51	42	39	36	35	64	45	25	14	21	10	15	6	4	8	9	424
Rural	1,054	1,078	962	1,220	2,728	2,201	1,589	1,287	1,011	800	631	443	432	289	243	446	16,414
Draagteng	355	330	328	701	1,503	801	551	419	316	255	185	110	115	66	66	99	6,200
Korphu	57	59	40	10	73	62	50	59	50	45	48	44	43	28	24	57	749
Langthil	284	305	271	190	461	537	370	314	238	185	155	95	103	65	64	113	3,750
Nubi	205	227	133	98	359	435	339	298	256	202	165	114	105	73	45	117	3,171
Tangsibji	153	157	190	221	332	366	279	197	151	113	78	80	66	57	44	60	2,544

Table A2.3 Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Trongsa 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	
TRONGSA	4,124	14,735	1,101	19,960	35.5	28.0	7.5	26.7
Urban	1,030	2,393	123	3,546	48.2	43.0	5.1	11.9
Trongsa Town	898	2,122	102	3,122	47.1	42.3	4.8	11.4
Kuengarabten Town	132	271	21	424	56.5	48.7	7.7	15.9
Rural	3,094	12,342	978	16,414	33.0	25.1	7.9	31.6
Draagteng	1,013	4,956	231	6,200	25.1	20.4	4.7	22.8
Korphu	156	484	109	749	54.8	32.2	22.5	69.9
Langthil	860	2,648	242	3,750	41.6	32.5	9.1	28.1
Nubi	565	2,371	235	3,171	33.7	23.8	9.9	41.6
Tangsibji	500	1,883	161	2,544	35.1	26.6	8.6	32.2

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
TRONGSA	13,134	6,648	178	19,960	65.8	33.3	0.9	100.0
Urban	2,850	537	159	3,546	80.4	15.1	4.5	100.0
Trongsa Town	2,455	508	159	3,122	78.6	16.3	5.1	100.0
Kuengarabten Town	395	29	0	424	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0
Rural	10,284	6,111	19	16,414	62.7	37.2	0.1	100.0
Draagteng	3,280	2,920	0	6,200	52.9	47.1	0.0	100.0
Korphu	739	10	0	749	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Langthil	2,642	1,099	9	3,750	70.5	29.3	0.2	100.0
Nubi	1,996	1,172	3	3,171	62.9	37.0	0.1	100.0
Tangsibji	1,627	910	7	2,544	64.0	35.8	0.3	100.0

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trongsa 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+
TRONGSA																	
	URBAN																
Trongsa Town	283	257	358	460	297	385	273	219	164	121	80	71	52	40	25	37	3,122
Male	146	131	179	236	158	197	156	114	96	71	51	47	28	19	10	28	1,667
Female	137	126	179	224	139	188	117	105	68	50	29	24	24	21	15	9	1,455
Kuengarabten Town	51	42	39	36	35	64	45	25	14	21	10	15	6	4	8	9	424
Male	24	23	28	25	18	32	22	15	9	11	3	9	4	1	3	5	232
Female	27	19	11	11	17	32	23	10	5	10	7	6	2	3	5	4	192
	RURAL																
Draagteng	355	330	328	701	1503	801	551	419	316	255	185	110	115	66	66	99	6,200
Male	182	166	153	269	845	560	383	281	223	160	118	62	58	30	32	41	3,563
Female	173	164	175	432	658	241	168	138	93	95	67	48	57	36	34	58	2,637
Korphu	57	59	40	10	73	62	50	59	50	45	48	44	43	28	24	57	749
Male	23	33	26	5	36	37	26	34	27	27	25	21	21	16	10	37	404
Female	34	26	14	5	37	25	24	25	23	18	23	23	22	12	14	20	345
Langthil	284	305	271	190	461	537	370	314	238	185	155	95	103	65	64	113	3,750
Male	151	145	144	112	328	392	253	207	156	108	92	57	56	28	37	66	2,332
Female	133	160	127	78	133	145	117	107	82	77	63	38	47	37	27	47	1,418
Nubi	205	227	133	98	359	435	339	298	256	202	165	114	105	73	45	117	3,171
Male	109	115	68	64	293	342	251	206	185	138	94	62	50	31	24	43	2,075
Female	96	112	65	34	66	93	88	92	71	64	71	52	55	42	21	74	1,096
Tangsibji	153	157	190	221	332	366	279	197	151	113	78	80	66	57	44	60	2,544
Male	71	88	90	130	252	263	198	136	99	87	45	36	30	27	20	33	1,605
Female	82	69	100	91	80	103	81	61	52	26	33	44	36	30	24	27	939
	BOTH AREAS																
Male	706	701	688	841	1930	1823	1289	993	795	602	428	294	247	152	136	253	11,878
Female	682	676	671	875	1130	827	618	538	394	340	293	235	243	181	140	239	8,082
Both Sex	1,388	1,377	1,359	1,716	3,060	2,650	1,907	1,531	1,189	942	721	529	490	333	276	492	19,960

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	42	35	77	102	114	216	144	149	293
1	35	24	59	67	100	167	102	124	226
2	32	37	69	119	89	208	151	126	277
3	33	27	60	133	98	231	166	125	291
4	28	41	69	115	117	232	143	158	301
5	27	27	54	106	112	218	133	139	272
6	34	28	62	125	86	211	159	114	273
7	47	37	84	99	99	198	146	136	282
8	28	20	48	101	108	209	129	128	257
9	18	33	51	116	126	242	134	159	293
10	31	32	63	101	69	170	132	101	233
11	33	34	67	85	88	173	118	122	240
12	39	40	79	114	108	222	153	148	301
13	55	33	88	101	113	214	156	146	302
14	49	51	100	80	103	183	129	154	283
15	39	44	83	100	97	197	139	141	280
16	64	49	113	104	117	221	168	166	334
17	61	60	121	123	131	254	184	191	375
18	47	50	97	113	139	252	160	189	349
19	50	32	82	140	156	296	190	188	378
20	32	29	61	224	171	395	256	200	456
21	23	27	50	315	218	533	338	245	583
22	40	36	76	397	247	644	437	283	720
23	43	33	76	396	195	591	439	228	667
24	38	31	69	422	143	565	460	174	634
25	38	32	70	374	135	509	412	167	579
26	41	43	84	360	140	500	401	183	584
27	53	50	103	316	121	437	369	171	540
28	49	51	100	312	113	425	361	164	525
29	48	44	92	232	98	330	280	142	422
30	40	36	76	302	114	416	342	150	492
31	39	19	58	192	99	291	231	118	349
32	34	30	64	278	96	374	312	126	438
33	34	31	65	160	87	247	194	118	312
34	31	24	55	179	82	261	210	106	316
35	25	27	52	268	93	361	293	120	413
36	32	24	56	167	96	263	199	120	319
37	32	19	51	154	73	227	186	92	278
38	22	28	50	171	92	263	193	120	313
39	18	17	35	104	69	173	122	86	208
40	24	23	47	231	86	317	255	109	364
41	22	14	36	109	63	172	131	77	208
42	16	11	27	156	71	227	172	82	254
43	21	15	36	116	52	168	137	67	204
44	22	10	32	78	49	127	100	59	159

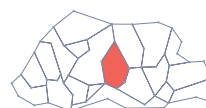


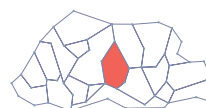
Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
45	25	16	41	155	58	213	180	74	254
46	10	9	19	93	52	145	103	61	164
47	16	10	26	94	50	144	110	60	170
48	21	13	34	102	68	170	123	81	204
49	10	12	22	76	52	128	86	64	150
50	13	12	25	121	63	184	134	75	209
51	11	7	18	68	52	120	79	59	138
52	12	9	21	91	49	140	103	58	161
53	9	5	14	44	42	86	53	47	100
54	9	3	12	50	51	101	59	54	113
55	14	9	23	66	54	120	80	63	143
56	13	10	23	46	37	83	59	47	106
57	10	4	14	40	34	74	50	38	88
58	13	4	17	50	46	96	63	50	113
59	6	3	9	36	34	70	42	37	79
60	9	7	16	54	47	101	63	54	117
61	5	2	7	57	46	103	62	48	110
62	5	4	9	30	47	77	35	51	86
63	4	5	9	48	42	90	52	47	99
64	9	8	17	26	35	61	35	43	78
65	4	6	10	26	44	70	30	50	80
66	5	2	7	34	33	67	39	35	74
67	5	6	11	31	28	59	36	34	70
68	2	5	7	20	24	44	22	29	51
69	4	5	9	21	28	49	25	33	58
70	3	5	8	33	20	53	36	25	61
71	1	2	3	20	15	35	21	17	38
72	4	0	4	28	28	56	32	28	60
73	2	4	6	21	28	49	23	32	55
74	3	9	12	21	29	50	24	38	62
75	6	2	8	33	25	58	39	27	66
76	2	0	2	14	18	32	16	18	34
77	1	1	2	15	20	35	16	21	37
78	1	0	1	23	17	40	24	17	41
79	6	1	7	12	8	20	18	9	27
80	4	1	5	18	16	34	22	17	39
81	0	2	2	12	14	26	12	16	28
82	2	1	3	7	19	26	9	20	29
83	3	0	3	19	13	32	22	13	35
84	3	1	4	15	15	30	18	16	34
85	1	1	2	8	12	20	9	13	22
86	1	1	2	6	14	20	7	15	22
87	1	2	3	7	7	14	8	9	17
88	0	0	0	6	5	11	6	5	11
89	0	0	0	7	7	14	7	7	14
90	0	0	0	5	5	10	5	5	10

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
91	0	0	0	2	3	5	2	3	5
92	1	0	1	4		4	5	0	5
93	0	0	0	3	4	7	3	4	7
94	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
97	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
98	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	1,899	1,647	3,546	9,979	6,435	16,414	11,878	8,082	19,960

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
DRAAGTENG																	
Tagtse_Tashidingkha	157	121	87	479	1150	353	192	123	89	101	51	32	32	24	14	20	3,025
Male	72	56	38	149	587	242	135	81	65	69	30	17	13	8	9	9	1,580
Female	85	65	49	330	563	111	57	42	24	32	21	15	19	16	5	11	1,445
Uesar	12	11	16	11	11	10	18	12	16	9	6	8	11	4	8	12	175
Male	8	8	8	5	4	8	8	3	8	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	83
Female	4	3	8	6	7	2	10	9	8	6	4	5	6	2	5	7	92
Kuenga Rabten	35	42	39	46	133	131	99	81	71	52	40	20	31	7	9	29	865
Male	22	14	14	16	92	80	57	54	46	33	32	13	12	3	3	11	502
Female	13	28	25	30	41	51	42	27	25	19	8	7	19	4	6	18	363
Samling Khatoed	47	54	114	122	31	48	40	48	24	25	26	19	16	15	18	16	663
Male	25	24	49	76	19	20	18	21	12	9	10	10	10	8	8	6	325
Female	22	30	65	46	12	28	22	27	12	16	16	9	6	7	10	10	338
Samling Khamaed	104	102	72	43	178	259	202	155	116	68	62	31	25	16	17	22	1,472
Male	55	64	44	23	143	210	165	122	92	46	44	19	18	9	9	10	1,073
Female	49	38	28	20	35	49	37	33	24	22	18	12	7	7	8	12	399
All Chiwogs	355	330	328	701	1503	801	551	419	316	255	185	110	115	66	66	99	6,200
Male	182	166	153	269	845	560	383	281	223	160	118	62	58	30	32	41	3,563
Female	173	164	175	432	658	241	168	138	93	95	67	48	57	36	34	58	2,637
KORPHU																	
Nabi	13	12	24	3	23	16	15	16	15	12	17	10	7	6	11	12	212
Male	6	6	16	2	10	11	7	10	9	8	7	6	1	5	4	9	117
Female	7	6	8	1	13	5	8	6	6	4	10	4	6	1	7	3	95
Korphu Maed	2	9	2	1	9	7	7	11	11	18	6	5	11	7	7	10	123
Male	1	4	1	0	5	5	4	5	8	12	4	3	6	3	2	10	73
Female	1	5	1	1	4	2	3	6	3	6	2	2	5	4	5	0	50
Korphu Toed	5	8	0	3	9	9	9	7	10	3	10	16	4	4	2	8	107
Male	1	4	0	2	5	6	5	4	4	1	7	6	3	3	1	3	55
Female	4	4	0	1	4	3	4	3	6	2	3	10	1	1	1	5	52
Nyimzhong Toed	16	13	5	1	8	9	6	9	9	6	5	3	6	7	2	13	118
Male	7	8	2	0	2	4	2	6	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	6	53
Female	9	5	3	1	6	5	4	3	6	3	3	1	4	4	1	7	65
Nyimzhong Maed	21	17	9	2	24	21	13	16	5	6	10	10	15	4	2	14	189
Male	8	11	7	1	14	11	8	9	3	3	5	4	9	2	2	9	106
Female	13	6	2	1	10	10	5	7	2	3	5	6	6	2	0	5	83
All Chiwogs	57	59	40	10	73	62	50	59	50	45	48	44	43	28	24	57	749
Male	23	33	26	5	36	37	26	34	27	27	25	21	21	16	10	37	404
Female	34	26	14	5	37	25	24	25	23	18	23	23	22	12	14	20	345
LANGTHIL																	
Langthil	27	29	101	66	26	55	35	42	18	15	24	15	25	13	11	19	521
Male	12	16	46	36	14	29	19	23	9	7	10	8	12	5	7	15	268
Female	15	13	55	30	12	26	16	19	9	8	14	7	13	8	4	4	253
Yuedroongchhoeling	83	82	57	13	287	284	189	138	119	88	53	35	32	25	17	17	1,567
Male	44	40	31	0	240	246	157	114	95	65	41	28	17	10	11	17	1,187
Female	39	42	26	13	47	38	32	24	24	23	12	7	15	15	6	0	380

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Jangbi	26	43	0	5	5	29	27	23	24	11	14	13	8	10	3	15	275
Male	12	18	0	3	1	15	12	13	13	5	5	4	5	4	2	6	126
Female	14	25	0	2	4	14	15	10	11	6	9	9	3	6	1	9	149
Dhangdoong	112	98	66	25	108	142	84	71	59	41	37	13	33	10	23	30	986
Male	65	43	40	0	52	86	45	37	27	17	21	5	20	6	10	17	525
Female	47	55	26	25	56	56	39	34	32	24	16	8	13	4	13	13	461
Baling	36	53	28	16	35	27	35	40	18	30	27	19	5	7	7	15	401
Male	18	28	19	8	21	16	20	20	12	14	15	12	2	3	7	11	226
Female	18	25	9	8	14	11	15	20	6	16	12	7	3	4	0	4	175
All Chiwogs	284	305	252	125	461	537	370	314	238	185	155	95	103	65	61	96	3,750
Male	151	145	136	47	328	392	253	207	156	108	92	57	56	28	37	66	2,332
Female	133	160	116	78	133	145	117	107	82	77	63	38	47	37	24	30	1,418
NUBI																	
Gagar_Kar-Zhong	24	55	29	20	27	33	28	31	25	22	23	17	18	15	7	25	399
Male	13	28	17	14	16	20	10	10	12	9	11	7	6	4	5	10	192
Female	11	27	12	6	11	13	18	21	13	13	12	10	12	11	2	15	207
Dharbab_Sinphu	34	35	27	7	21	20	28	18	21	19	21	16	15	11	9	10	341
Male	15	14	17	0	12	11	11	4	7	8	6	6	6	4	3	10	145
Female	19	21	10	7	9	9	17	14	14	11	15	10	9	7	6	0	196
Bemji_Chela	48	49	0	6	25	37	21	21	27	23	17	16	27	7	8	29	393
Male	24	26	0	3	11	17	11	8	13	5	5	4	16	1	5	7	169
Female	24	23	0	3	14	20	10	13	14	18	12	12	11	6	3	22	224
Bji_Saengmbji	47	58	24	8	55	54	43	44	37	36	37	22	23	25	15	21	558
Male	25	31	10	0	41	37	20	21	16	21	19	11	7	13	8	10	299
Female	22	27	14	8	14	17	23	23	21	15	18	11	16	12	7	11	259
Baagochen _ Boolingpang_Ueling	52	30	21	37	231	291	219	184	146	102	67	43	22	15	3	14	1,480
Male	32	16	11	27	213	257	199	163	137	95	53	34	15	9	3	6	1,270
Female	20	14	10	10	18	34	20	21	9	7	14	9	7	6	0	8	210
All Chiwogs	205	227	101	78	359	435	339	298	256	202	165	114	105	73	42	99	3,171
Male	109	115	55	44	293	342	251	206	185	138	94	62	50	31	24	43	2,075
Female	96	112	46	34	66	93	88	92	71	64	71	52	55	42	18	56	1,096
TANGSIBJI																	
Chendenbji	27	26	10	8	37	49	40	30	18	14	16	13	16	13	10	10	337
Male	9	18	8	6	24	29	23	19	12	9	9	8	9	9	4	5	201
Female	18	8	2	2	13	20	17	11	6	5	7	5	7	4	6	5	136
Nyala Drangla	23	14	16	2	80	83	61	41	29	27	7	13	8	9	2	2	437
Male	14	9	14	0	69	71	47	35	22	23	4	8	5	5	2	2	349
Female	9	5	2	2	11	12	14	6	7	4	3	5	3	4		0	88
Tangsibji	61	71	0	163	118	115	90	73	67	39	31	29	15	17	13	21	1,074
Male	30	37	0	84	89	74	63	47	40	33	21	11	2	4	7	10	611
Female	31	34	0	79	29	41	27	26	27	6	10	18	13	13	6	11	463
Tshangkha	23	18	6	5	83	99	72	34	24	23	11	15	14	5	8	14	470
Male	9	11	4	0	66	76	57	27	18	17	7	5	7	3	2	6	331
Female	14	7	2	5	17	23	15	7	6	6	4	10	7	2	6	8	139

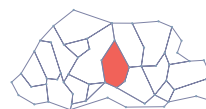


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Kela	19	28	7	8	14	20	16	19	13	10	13	10	13	13	5	12	226
Male	9	13	5	5	4	13	8	8	7	5	4	4	7	6	5	10	113
Female	10	15	2	3	10	7	8	11	6	5	9	6	6	7	0	2	113
All Chiwogs	153	157	39	186	332	366	279	197	151	113	78	80	66	57	38	59	2,544
Male	71	88	31	95	252	263	198	136	99	87	45	36	30	27	20	33	1,605
Female	82	69	8	91	80	103	81	61	52	26	33	44	36	30	18	26	939
TRONGSA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	135	121	220	341	134	163	132	96	76	52	41	26	24	12	10	16	1,599
Male	70	65	119	168	63	82	78	46	46	29	27	16	13	5	4	11	842
Female	65	56	101	173	71	81	54	50	30	23	14	10	11	7	6	5	757
Local Area 2	56	44	51	23	77	97	64	54	47	30	17	23	12	9	7	10	651
Male	25	20	20	0	54	54	35	30	30	20	11	14	7	5	2	10	366
Female	31	24	31	23	23	43	29	24	17	10	6	9	5	4	5	0	285
Local Area 3	43	41	0	27	36	64	36	29	16	17	10	11	10	10	7	6	405
Male	24	19	0	14	14	31	19	16	6	8	7	9	4	6	4	5	201
Female	19	22	0	13	22	33	17	13	10	9	3	2	6	4	3	1	204
Local Area 4	49	51	45	15	50	61	41	40	25	22	12	11	6	9	1	4	467
Male	27	27	25	0	27	30	24	22	14	14	6	8	4	3	0	2	258
Female	22	24	20	15	23	31	17	18	11	8	6	3	2	6	1	2	209
All Local Areas	283	257	316	406	297	385	273	219	164	121	80	71	52	40	25	36	3,122
Male	146	131	164	182	158	197	156	114	96	71	51	47	28	19	10	28	1,667
Female	137	126	152	224	139	188	117	105	68	50	29	24	24	21	15	8	1,455
KUENGARABTEN																	
Local Area 1	51	42	39	36	35	64	45	25	14	21	10	15	6	4	8	9	424
Male	24	23	28	25	18	32	22	15	9	11	3	9	4	1	3	5	232
Female	27	19	11	11	17	32	23	10	5	10	7	6	2	3	5	4	192
All Local Areas	51	42	39	36	35	64	45	25	14	21	10	15	6	4	8	9	424
Male	24	23	28	25	18	32	22	15	9	11	3	9	4	1	3	5	232
Female	27	19	11	11	17	32	23	10	5	10	7	6	2	3	5	4	192

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

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																		All Status																	
	Never Married						Living Together						Divorced						Separated						Widow/Widower						Not Reported					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	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	758	546	1,304	13	12	25	766	710	1,476	26	31	57	2	5	7	10	34	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,575	1,338	2,913						
Trongsa Town	680	515	1,195	4	6	10	675	618	1,293	25	28	53	0	2	2	6	23	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,390	1,192	2,582						
Kuengarabten Town	78	31	109	9	6	15	91	92	183	1	3	4	2	3	5	4	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	146	331						
Rural	3,520	2,126	5,646	85	66	151	5,076	2,777	7,853	92	167	259	26	39	65	66	209	275	31	2	33	8,896	5,386	14,282												
Draageng	1,498	1,305	2,803	35	29	64	1,605	885	2,490	24	39	63	11	6	17	13	36	49	29	0	29	3,215	2,300	5,515												
Korphu	97	47	144	10	6	16	226	208	434	7	6	13	2	2	4	6	16	22	0	0	0	348	285	633												
Langthil	742	292	1,034	12	13	25	1,236	726	1,962	20	29	49	8	13	21	18	52	70	0	0	0	2,036	1,125	3,161												
Nubi	572	207	779	8	1	9	1,230	545	1,775	21	54	75	5	10	15	15	70	85	0	1	1	1,851	888	2,739												
Tangsibji	611	275	886	20	17	37	779	413	1,192	20	39	59	0	8	8	14	35	49	2	1	3	1,446	788	2,234												
Both Areas	4,278	2,672	6,950	98	78	176	5,842	3,487	9,329	118	198	316	28	44	72	76	243	319	31	2	33	10,471	6,724	17,195												
	PERCENT																																			
Urban	26.0	18.7	44.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	26.3	24.4	50.7	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	45.9	100.0						
Trongsa Town	26.3	19.9	46.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	26.1	23.9	50.1	1.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	46.2	100.0						
Kuengarabten Town	23.6	9.4	32.9	2.7	1.8	4.5	27.5	27.8	55.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.2	3.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	44.1	100.0						
Rural	24.6	14.9	39.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	35.5	19.4	55.0	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	62.3	37.7	100.0						
Draageng	27.2	23.7	50.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	29.1	16.0	45.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	58.3	41.7	100.0						
Korphu	15.3	7.4	22.7	1.6	0.9	2.5	35.7	32.9	68.6	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	45.0	100.0						
Langthil	23.5	9.2	32.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	39.1	23.0	62.1	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	35.6	100.0						
Nubi	20.9	7.6	28.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	44.9	19.9	64.8	0.8	2.0	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.6	32.4	100.0						
Tangsibji	27.4	12.3	39.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	34.9	18.5	53.4	0.9	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	64.7	35.3	100.0						
Both Areas	24.9	15.5	40.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	34.0	20.3	54.3	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	60.9	39.1	100.0						

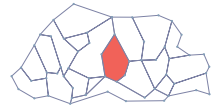


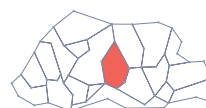
Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Age Group	Marital Status																							
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total							
10-14	688	670	1,358	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	671	1,359				
15-19	827	833	1,660	1	4	5	12	34	46	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	841	875	1,716	
20-24	1,545	759	2,304	26	36	62	339	323	662	8	8	16	7	3	10	1	2	4	0	4	1,930	1,130	3,060	
25-29	748	177	925	32	13	45	1,013	593	1,606	16	37	53	4	4	8	0	3	3	10	0	1,823	827	2,650	
30-34	203	64	267	16	5	21	1,035	505	1,540	19	34	53	6	4	10	2	4	6	8	2	1,289	618	1,907	
35-39	81	44	125	4	1	5	877	458	1,335	24	22	46	3	5	8	1	8	9	3	0	993	538	1,531	
40-44	50	35	85	4	8	12	719	318	1,037	16	18	34	2	8	10	1	7	8	3	0	795	394	1,189	
45-49	22	20	42	4	2	6	557	289	846	14	20	34	1	3	4	3	6	9	1	0	1	602	340	942
50-54	26	18	44	2	1	3	389	236	625	4	14	18	0	6	6	6	18	24	1	0	1	428	293	721
55-59	15	8	23	2	1	3	270	183	453	2	16	18	1	4	5	4	23	27	0	0	0	294	235	529
60-64	27	15	42	0	5	5	208	180	388	6	12	18	0	2	2	6	29	35	0	0	0	247	243	490
65-69	11	8	19	4	1	5	125	136	261	3	8	11	0	1	1	9	27	36	0	0	0	152	181	333
70-74	16	7	23	1	0	1	109	95	204	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	37	46	0	0	0	136	140	276
75-79	9	1	10	0	0	0	87	65	152	4	2	6	2	2	4	11	22	33	0	0	0	113	92	205
80-84	7	10	17	0	0	0	64	37	101	2	2	4	1	0	1	9	33	42	0	0	0	83	82	165
85+	3	3	6	2	0	2	38	35	73	0	2	2	0	0	0	14	25	39	0	0	0	57	65	122
All Ages	4,278	2,672	6,950	98	78	176	5,842	3,487	9,329	118	198	316	28	44	72	76	243	319	31	2	33	10,471	6,724	17,195

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,483	219	1,702	87.1	1,135	321	1,456	78.0	2,618	540	3,158	82.9
6-9	111	16	127	87.4	104	14	118	88.1	215	30	245	87.8
10-14	204	3	207	98.6	188	2	190	98.9	392	5	397	98.7
15-19	258	3	261	98.9	232	3	235	98.7	490	6	496	98.8
20-24	162	14	176	92.0	148	8	156	94.9	310	22	332	93.4
25-29	202	27	229	88.2	194	26	220	88.2	396	53	449	88.2
30-34	160	18	178	89.9	105	35	140	75.0	265	53	318	83.3
35-39	110	19	129	85.3	78	37	115	67.8	188	56	244	77.0
40-44	92	13	105	87.6	26	47	73	35.6	118	60	178	66.3
45-49	62	20	82	75.6	28	32	60	46.7	90	52	142	63.4
50-54	42	12	54	77.8	12	24	36	33.3	54	36	90	60.0
55-59	33	23	56	58.9	7	23	30	23.3	40	46	86	46.5
60-64	18	14	32	56.2	4	22	26	15.4	22	36	58	37.9
65+	29	37	66	43.9	9	48	57	15.8	38	85	123	30.9
Rural	7,648	1,642	9,290	82.3	3,830	1,974	5,804	66.0	11,478	3,616	15,094	76.0
6-9	344	97	441	78.0	356	63	419	85.0	700	160	860	81.4
10-14	476	5	481	99.0	473	8	481	98.3	949	13	962	98.6
15-19	565	15	580	97.4	628	12	640	98.1	1,193	27	1,220	97.8
20-24	1,617	128	1,745	92.7	928	46	974	95.3	2,545	174	2,719	93.6
25-29	1,412	169	1,581	89.3	508	99	607	83.7	1,920	268	2,188	87.8
30-34	961	141	1,102	87.2	329	149	478	68.8	1,290	290	1,580	81.6
35-39	721	138	859	83.9	224	199	423	53.0	945	337	1,282	73.7
40-44	540	145	685	78.8	133	188	321	41.4	673	333	1,006	66.9
45-49	396	122	518	76.4	99	181	280	35.4	495	303	798	62.0
50-54	247	123	370	66.8	51	205	256	19.9	298	328	626	47.6
55-59	135	103	238	56.7	18	187	205	8.8	153	290	443	34.5
60-64	95	120	215	44.2	32	185	217	14.7	127	305	432	29.4
65+	139	336	475	29.3	51	452	503	10.1	190	788	978	19.4
Both Areas	9,131	1,861	10,992	83.1	4,965	2,295	7,260	68.4	14,096	4,156	18,252	77.2
6-9	455	113	568	80.1	460	77	537	85.7	915	190	1,105	82.8
10-14	680	8	688	98.8	661	10	671	98.5	1,341	18	1,359	98.7
15-19	823	18	841	97.9	860	15	875	98.3	1,683	33	1,716	98.1
20-24	1,779	142	1,921	92.6	1,076	54	1,130	95.2	2,855	196	3,051	93.6
25-29	1,614	196	1,810	89.2	702	125	827	84.9	2,316	321	2,637	87.8
30-34	1,121	159	1,280	87.6	434	184	618	70.2	1,555	343	1,898	81.9
35-39	831	157	988	84.1	302	236	538	56.1	1,133	393	1,526	74.2
40-44	632	158	790	80.0	159	235	394	40.4	791	393	1,184	66.8
45-49	458	142	600	76.3	127	213	340	37.4	585	355	940	62.2
50-54	289	135	424	68.2	63	229	292	21.6	352	364	716	49.2
55-59	168	126	294	57.1	25	210	235	10.6	193	336	529	36.5
60-64	113	134	247	45.7	36	207	243	14.8	149	341	490	30.4
65+	168	373	541	31.1	60	500	560	10.7	228	873	1,101	20.7

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

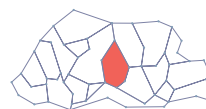
Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	565	749	388	33.2	537	543	376	36.9	1,102	1,292	764	34.9
6-12	220	4	6	95.7	218	1	5	97.3	438	5	11	96.5
13-14	89	12	3	85.6	81	2	1	96.4	170	14	4	90.4
15-16	88	14	1	85.4	90	3	0	96.8	178	17	1	90.8
17-18	88	11	9	81.5	93	13	4	84.5	181	24	13	83.0
19-22	68	58	19	46.9	42	77	5	33.9	110	135	24	40.9
23+	12	650	350	1.2	13	447	361	1.6	25	1,097	711	1.4
Rural	1,808	4,849	2,633	19.5	1,993	1,520	2,291	34.3	3,801	6,369	4,924	25.2
6-12	649	41	51	87.6	627	18	39	91.7	1,276	59	90	89.5
13-14	134	41	6	74.0	194	14	8	89.8	328	55	14	82.6
15-16	167	23	14	81.9	188	17	9	87.9	355	40	23	84.9
17-18	154	74	8	65.3	231	33	6	85.6	385	107	14	76.1
19-22	374	540	155	35.0	544	216	32	68.7	918	756	187	49.3
23+	330	4,130	2,399	4.8	209	1,222	2,197	5.8	539	5,352	4,596	5.1
Both Areas	2,373	5,598	3,021	21.6	2,530	2,063	2,667	34.8	4,903	7,661	5,688	26.9
6-12	869	45	57	89.5	845	19	44	93.1	1,714	64	101	91.2
13-14	223	53	9	78.2	275	16	9	91.7	498	69	18	85.1
15-16	255	37	15	83.1	278	20	9	90.6	533	57	24	86.8
17-18	242	85	17	70.3	324	46	10	85.3	566	131	27	78.2
19-22	442	598	174	36.4	586	293	37	64.0	1,028	891	211	48.3
23+	342	4,780	2,749	4.3	222	1,669	2,558	5	564	6,449	5,307	4.6

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

Town/Gewog	Male			Female			Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attending	
Trongsa	2,373	5,598	3,021	21.6	2,530	2,063	34.8	4,903	7,661	5,688
Trongsa Town	527	632	340	35.2	510	469	39.2	1,037	1,101	661
Kuengarabten Town	38	117	48	18.7	27	74	17.3	65	191	103
Draagteng	1,066	1,565	675	32.2	1,191	541	49.1	2,257	2,106	1,367
Korphu	58	108	207	15.5	49	82	15.8	107	190	386
Langthil	302	1,123	726	14.0	333	390	26.5	635	1,513	1,258
Nubi	151	1,227	567	7.8	171	242	17.6	322	1,469	1,127
Tangsibji	231	826	458	15.2	249	265	29.6	480	1,091	786

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed						Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree		
Trongsa Town	37	1	724	280	461	361	28	51	153	35	7
Male	13	1	409	139	233	184	15	34	98	26	7
Female	24	0	315	141	228	177	13	17	55	9	0
Kuengarabten Town	5	4	87	30	49	42	11	6	20	2	0
Male	1	3	63	17	29	15	7	4	14	2	0
Female	4	1	24	13	20	27	4	2	6	0	0
Draagteng	38	7	1,056	431	784	773	17	63	1,088	90	16
Male	7	6	621	289	509	473	11	45	588	66	16
Female	31	1	435	142	275	300	6	18	500	24	0
Korphu	6	2	167	16	18	43	12	5	26	2	0
Male	1	2	96	5	11	21	10	5	15	0	0
Female	5	0	71	7	7	22	2	0	11	2	0
Langthil	80	1	1,127	129	165	321	24	70	205	22	4
Male	35	1	779	62	84	206	18	55	162	19	4
Female	45	0	348	67	81	115	6	15	43	3	0
Nubi	121	0	643	201	326	249	17	38	162	34	0
Male	35	0	459	184	286	207	13	34	132	28	0
Female	86	0	184	17	40	42	4	4	30	6	0
Tangsibji	32	0	580	164	360	182	17	47	146	21	22
Male	10	0	409	101	225	117	12	42	102	20	19
Female	22	0	171	63	135	65	5	5	44	1	3
Trongsa	319	15	4,384	1,251	2,163	1,971	126	280	1,800	206	49
Male	102	13	2,836	797	1,377	1,223	86	219	1,111	161	46
Female	217	2	1,548	454	786	748	40	61	689	45	3

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Trongsang Town	25	18	43
Kuengarabten Town	3	5	8
Draagteng	41	56	97
Korphu	18	17	35
Langthil	47	71	118
Nubi	41	63	104
Tangsibji	25	22	47
Total	200	252	452

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Trongsang Town	7	3	10
Kuengarabten Town	0	0	0
Draagteng	15	18	33
Korphu	9	6	15
Langthil	23	28	51
Nubi	18	25	43
Tangsibji	9	7	16
Total	81	87	168

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

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Trongsang Town	3.4	3.7	1.1	660
Kuengarabten Town	3.7	3.5	0.9	112
Rural				
Draagteng	3.2	3.3	1.0	994
Korphu	3.5	3.6	1.0	203
Langthil	3.5	3.5	1.0	748
Nubi	3.9	4.1	1.1	481
Tangsibji	3.6	3.3	0.9	492
Both Areas	3.5	3.6	1.0	3,690

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Trongsang 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							
Trongsang Town	118	106	339	25	71	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	41	11	56	1	3	0	112
Rural							
Draagteng	422	166	329	27	37	13	994
Korphu	181	14	3	4	1	0	203
Langthil	428	118	130	14	42	16	748
Nubi	357	19	39	37	20	9	481
Tangsibji	271	67	86	32	27	9	492
Both Areas	1,818	501	982	140	201	48	3,690

Table A7.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trongsa 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										
Trongsa Town	39	142	207	151	72	23	6	19	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	15	26	16	20	12	8	7	8	0	112
Rural										
Draagteng	141	227	247	193	100	45	18	23	0	994
Korphu	21	38	33	62	31	12	4	2	0	203
Langthil	110	135	158	151	97	49	13	35	0	748
Nubi	60	86	82	87	60	42	25	38	1	481
Tangsibji	65	96	112	98	40	34	16	29	2	492
Botha Areas	451	750	855	762	412	213	89	154	4	3,690

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility										Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other			
Urban											
Trongsa Town	475	108	6	45	18	5	0	0	3	660	
Kuengarabten Town	54	40	1	4	12	1	0	0	0	112	
Rural											
Draagteng	567	135	9	129	102	8	7	31	6	994	
Korphu	39	6	2	56	95	1	0	3	1	203	
Langthil	325	89	1	109	145	9	12	56	2	748	
Nubi	152	22	0	140	146	4	1	16	0	481	
Tangsibji	244	81	4	81	45	9	3	21	4	492	
Botha Areas	1,856	481	23	564	563	37	23	127	16	3,690	

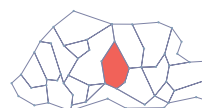


Table A7.5 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trongsa Town	134	525	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	45	67	0	112
Rural				
Draagteng	319	675	0	994
Korphu	12	191	0	203
Langthil	171	576	1	748
Nubi	85	395	1	481
Tangsibji	95	396	1	492
Both Areas	861	2,825	4	3,690

Table A7.6 Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trongsa 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	
Urban														
Trongsa Town	18	73	95	34	1	256	58	2	17	54	17	11	24	660
Kuengarabten Town	1	12	42	1	0	26	17	0	0	10	1	0	2	112
Rural														
Draagteng	23	93	374	67	12	114	85	4	66	71	21	9	55	994
Korphu	3	29	130	0	0	2	12	0	1	5	10	10	1	203
Langthil	21	57	319	20	2	111	54	19	3	119	6	1	16	748
Nubi	16	37	239	27	0	28	22	2	7	38	20	28	17	481
Tangsibji	15	62	145	21	6	39	58	2	33	42	44	9	16	492
Both Areas	97	363	1,344	170	21	576	306	29	127	339	119	68	131	3,690

Table A7.7 Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trongsa 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										
Trongsa Town	0	4	4	0	1	641	2	7	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	0	0	1	0	1	110	0	0	0	112
Rural										
Draagteng	2	6	24	1	4	950	1	6	0	994
Korphu	0	0	2	1	0	198	2	0	0	203
Langthil	3	11	33	0	9	686	2	2	2	748
Nubi	1	5	4	0	7	453	8	1	2	481
Tangsibji	1	5	9	1	1	468	2	4	1	492
Both Areas	7	31	77	3	23	3,506	17	20	6	3,690

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

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total
	Earthen/Clay Floor	Planks/Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles	Concrete/Terrazzo	Cement/Other	
Urban								
Trongsa Town	4	276	2	61	5	311	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	0	74	0	0	1	37	0	112
Rural								
Draagteng	15	599	6	28	36	308	2	994
Korphu	2	190	1	3	0	7	0	203
Langthil	11	471	3	9	101	150	3	748
Nubi	9	371	1	6	2	86	6	481
Tangsibji	16	279	1	71	1	122	2	492
Both Areas	57	2,260	14	178	146	1,021	14	3,690

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

Gewog/Town	Lighting											Cooking					Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban																	
Trongsa Town	657	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	656	0	4	20	618	1	660	
Kuengarabten Town	109	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	112	0	3	1	96	0	112	
Rural																	
Draagteng	978	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	3	982	5	92	10	735	37	994	
Korphu	194	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	198	5	74	2	116	0	203	
Langthil	681	22	25	18	0	1	1	0	0	673	32	152	7	534	1	748	
Nubi	464	8	1	5	1	0	0	0	2	466	6	62	4	376	0	481	
Tangsibji	477	6	2	1	4	1	0	0	1	480	1	65	2	393	1	492	
Both Areas	3,560	44	35	31	9	2	1	8	3,567	49	452	46	2,868	40	3,690		

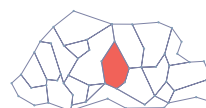


Table A7.10 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trongsá Dzongkhag 2017

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							
Trongsá Town	451	202	1	1	4	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	39	73	0	0	0	0	112
Rural							
Draagteng	367	613	5	0	7	2	994
Korphu	49	150	0	0	4	0	203
Langthil	227	485	6	1	25	4	748
Nubi	121	348	3	0	6	3	481
Tangsibji	193	288	5	0	4	2	492
Both Areas	1,447	2,159	20	2	50	12	3,690

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

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Not Reported	Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours			
Urban							
Trongsá Town	653	0	5	1	1	660	
Kuengarabten Town	111	1	0	0	0	112	
Rural							
Draagteng	990	1	1	2	0	994	
Korphu	200	0	1	2	0	203	
Langthil	705	37	6	0	0	748	
Nubi	461	3	15	2	0	481	
Tangsibji	472	20	0	0	0	492	
Both Areas	3,592	62	28	7	1	3,690	

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

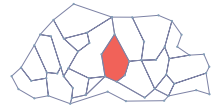
Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trongsá Town	552	107	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	102	10	0	112
Rural				
Draagteng	766	228	0	994
Korphu	144	59	0	203
Langthil	534	214	0	748
Nubi	382	99	0	481
Tangsibji	412	79	1	492
Both Areas	2,892	796	2	3,690

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets																Total Regular Households	
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellery	DTH	% With None of the Items		% with All of the Items
Urban																		
Trongsa Town	247	147	52	82	36	194	403	269	17	375	33	33	630	244	11	1.21	0.0	660
Kuengarabten Town	44	48	19	13	11	18	60	21	3	41	7	0	108	24	7	2.68	0.0	112
Rural																		
Draagteng	464	320	247	60	54	169	399	188	55	245	25	22	914	170	33	2.01	0.0	994
Korphu	176	126	93	6	4	14	46	7	3	12	3	0	180	17	23	0.49	0.0	203
Langthil	441	225	238	60	43	117	356	118	29	187	21	8	619	113	147	2.41	0.0	748
Nubi	341	256	247	20	18	59	122	40	73	68	21	7	423	86	49	5.41	0.0	481
Tangsibji	281	136	143	29	35	118	221	113	56	135	21	9	439	106	59	3.25	0.0	492
Both Areas	1,994	1,258	1,039	270	201	689	1,607	756	236	1,063	131	79	3,313	760	329	2.49	0.0	3,690

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets										% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households	
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira							
Urban														
Trongsa Town	336	31	11	51	90	105	241	31.4	0.2	660				
Kuengarabten Town	33	7	2	9	7	13	22	44.6	0.0	112				
Rural														
Draagteng	370	32	6	46	127	56	196	46.5	0.0	994				
Korphu	66	4	1	3	7	14	21	59.1	0.5	203				
Langthil	263	9	15	44	74	57	128	50.7	0.0	748				
Nubi	230	6	14	121	52	29	77	31.8	0.0	481				
Tangsibji	205	13	11	35	55	48	116	39.2	0.0	492				
Both Areas	1,503	102	60	309	412	322	801	42.4	0.1	3,690				

**Table A7.15** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trongsa 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	Other		% With the Items	% with All of the Items	
Urban															
Trongsa Town	100	549	36	553	203	64	192	53	513	26	28	0	1.2	0.0	660
Kuengarabten Town	27	80	1	83	49	7	23	2	58	2	11	0	1.8	0.0	112
Rural															
Draagteng	193	643	18	676	379	33	318	40	509	14	49	2	2.6	0.0	994
Korphu	63	84	0	80	126	7	13	2	20	1	0	0	8.4	0.0	203
Langthil	139	459	9	428	354	22	135	19	304	2	19	0	5.5	0.0	748
Nubi	187	208	6	320	248	9	37	8	201	6	27	0	2.1	0.0	481
Tangsibji	145	358	11	325	180	15	81	18	152	3	10	0	2.9	0.0	492
Both Areas	854	2,381	81	2,465	1,539	157	799	142	1,757	54	144	2	3.2	0.0	3,690

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trongsa Town	598	61	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	103	9	0	112
Rural				
Draagteng	767	37	1	805
Korphu	407	25	0	432
Langthil	615	21	1	637
Nubi	341	38	0	379
Tangsibji	3541	227	2	3770
Both Areas	3,264	424	2	3,690

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Trongsa Town	0	60	0	0	1	0	1	0	62
Kuengarabten Town	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	9
Rural									
Draagteng	5	80	0	4	2	11	0	0	102
Korphu	0	9	0	1	1	1	0	0	12
Langthil	21	48	1	8	5	5	0	0	88
Nubi	19	65	1	17	3	3	0	0	108
Tangsibji	5	28	4	0	5	1	2	0	45
Both Areas	50	295	6	33	17	21	4	0	426

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

Gewog/Town	Approach Road									Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban										
Trongsa Town	652	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660
Kuengarabten Town	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
Rural										
Draagteng	946	43	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	994
Korphu	200	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
Langthil	619	37	25	32	4	1	8	22	0	748
Nubi	413	52	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	481
Tangsibji	465	20	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	492
Both Areas	3,407	162	36	49	4	1	8	22	1	3,690

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trongsa Town	27	632	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	3	109	0	112
Rural				
Draagteng	39	955	0	994
Korphu	7	196	0	203
Langthil	60	688	0	748
Nubi	53	428	0	481
Tangsibji	20	471	1	492
Both Areas	209	3,479	2	3,690

