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2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



TSIRANG 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**

TSIRANG 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	22,376
	Male	11,526
	Female	10,850
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	106.2
	Total Dependency Ratio	51.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	39.9
	Aged Dependency Ratio	12.0
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	5,874
	15-64 years	14,733
	65 years and over	1,769
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	66.4
	Male (%)	75.2
	Female (%)	56.9
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	29.2
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	12.9
	Total Fertility Rate	1.7
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	7.4
	Infant Mortality Rate	17.4
	Child Mortality Rate	31.3
	Under Five Mortality Rate	48.6
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	5,063
	Average Household Size	4.0
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.0
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	68.0

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

1.2 Legal Basis

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

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

1.3 Administrative set up at the Dzongkhag/Thromde level

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

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

It is important to examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

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

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

2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity¹.

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

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

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

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

2.2 Population of Tsirang

The total population of Tsirang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 22,376 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Tsirang on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. Of the total, 22,376 persons, 51.5% are males and 48.5% are females. The total population of Tsirang Dzongkhag represents 3.1 % of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

Tsirang Dzongkhag has experienced an increase in population size by about 4,183 persons during the intercensal period, a growth of about 22.4% between 2005 and 2017. This change could be attributed to migration and other factors. The population of Tsirang Dzongkhag in 2005 was 18,667 persons.

Tsirang Dzongkhag ranks thirteenth highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

Table 2.1 Population Distribution by Gewog and Town, Tsirang 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Tsirang Town	1,854	1,594	3,448
Mendrelgang Town	31	31	62
Rural			
Barshong	423	419	842
Patshaling	567	592	1,159
Kilkhorthang	1,099	1,046	2,145
Mendrelgang	1,276	1,231	2,507
Rangthangling	803	782	1,585
Tsholingkhar	892	853	1,745
Doonglagang	779	767	1,546
Gosarling	925	939	1,864
Sergithang	731	648	1,379
Pungtenchhu	665	666	1,331
Semjong	712	600	1,312
Tsirang Toed	769	682	1,451
Total	11,526	10,850	22,376

2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 84 persons lived in rural areas, while 16 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 proportion of urban population in Tsirang Dzongkhag is 15.7%, which is an increase of 6.8 percentage points from 2005.

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.

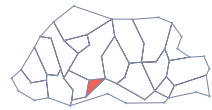
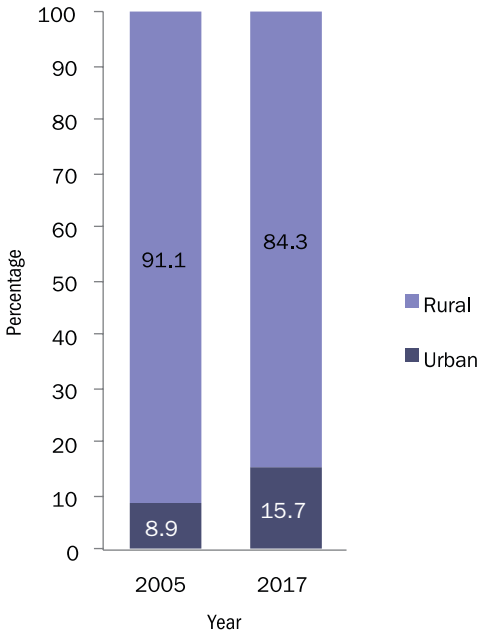


Figure 2.1 Population Area of Residence, Tsirang 2017



The male population of Tsirang Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 676 persons. The sex ratio of Tsirang (number of males for every 100 females) is 103.7, which is lower than the national sex ratio of 109.7.

2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in Tsirang Dzongkhag, the child population is 5,874 persons, the productive population is 14,733 persons, and the elderly population is 1,769 persons.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 26.3% from 34.0%, the productive population has increased to 65.8% from 60.5%, and the aged population reduced to 7.9% from 5.5%.

2.7 Dependency Ratios

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

The total and child dependency ratios for Tsirang Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 65.3 and 57.9 in 2005 to 51.9 and 39.9 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 12.0 in 2005 to 9.1 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-in-fant 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 of the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

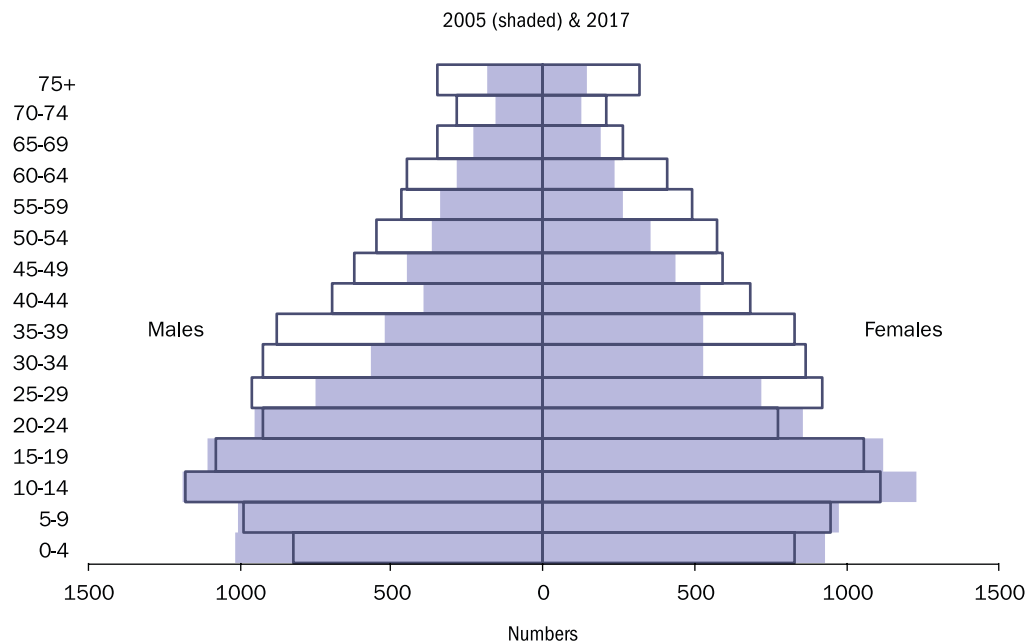
2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Tsirang 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 Tsirang Dzongkhag shows a consistent decline in fertility rates over time in the last decade.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Tsirang Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced a decrease in the number of population in the ages between 0-4 and 20-24 years for both sexes. However, a large increase in the number of population above the age range of 25-29 is observed. This increase could be attributed either to migration caused by the resettlement programme or because of some other factor.

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



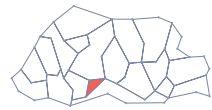


Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Tsirang Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

2.9 Population by Type of Household

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

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

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

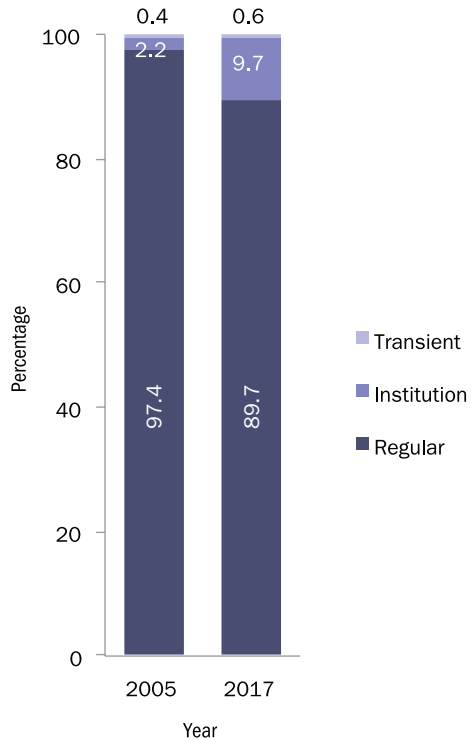


Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 20,064 persons (89.7%) living in regular households, 2,172 persons (9.7%) in institutional households, while 140 persons (0.6%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population has decreased by about 7.7 percentage points while the institutional and transient populations have increased by about 7.5 and 0.2 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 2,493 persons (12.4%) live in urban areas, while 17,571 persons (87.6%) live in rural areas. Of the two

towns in Tsirang Dzongkhag, Tsirang Town with 2,434 persons (97.6%) has the majority of the regular household population, while Mandrelgang Town has 59 persons (2.4%).

Among the *gewogs*, Kilkhorthang Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,114 persons (12.0%), closely followed by Gosarling Gewog and Tsholingkhar Gewog with 1,808 persons (10.3%) and 1,716 persons (9.8%) respectively. Barshong Gewog with 842 persons (4.8%) has the lowest regular household population in Tsirang Dzongkhag.

In terms of institutional population, Mendrelgang Gewog has the highest number of people with 878 persons (69.5%), followed by Tsirang Toed Gewog and Sergithang Gewog with 78

and 70 persons respectively. Among the towns, Tsirang town alone accounts for 99.8% of the total urban institutional population of the Dzongkhag with 906 persons.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Tsirang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 21,514 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 10,795 persons are males and 10,719 persons are females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 3,255 persons live in urban areas and 18,259 persons live in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Tsirang Dzongkhag is 862 persons.

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,653	1,602	3,255	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Tsirang Town	1,622	1,571	3,193	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Mendrelgang Town	31	31	62	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Rural	9142	9117	18259	50.1	49.9	100.0	100
Barshong	421	417	838	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Patshaling	565	586	1,151	49.1	50.9	100.0	96
Kilkhorthang	1,054	1,040	2,094	50.3	49.7	100.0	101
Mendrelgang	1,160	1,207	2,367	49.0	51.0	100.0	96
Rangthangling	766	773	1,539	49.8	50.2	100.0	99
Tsholingkhar	879	844	1,723	51.0	49.0	100.0	104
Doonglagang	751	764	1,515	49.6	50.4	100.0	98
Gosarling	863	922	1,785	48.3	51.7	100.0	94
Sergithang	678	643	1,321	51.3	48.7	100.0	105
Pungtenchhu	659	662	1,321	49.9	50.1	100.0	100
Semjong	662	596	1,258	52.6	47.4	100.0	111
Tsirang Toed	684	663	1,347	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Both Areas	10,795	10,719	21,514	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 20,336 population aged 6 years and above 15 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. The literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is, therefore, based on a total population of 20,321 persons. The

2017 PHCB reveals that 13,484 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 66.4% for Tsirang (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 60.3%.

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Tsirang 2017

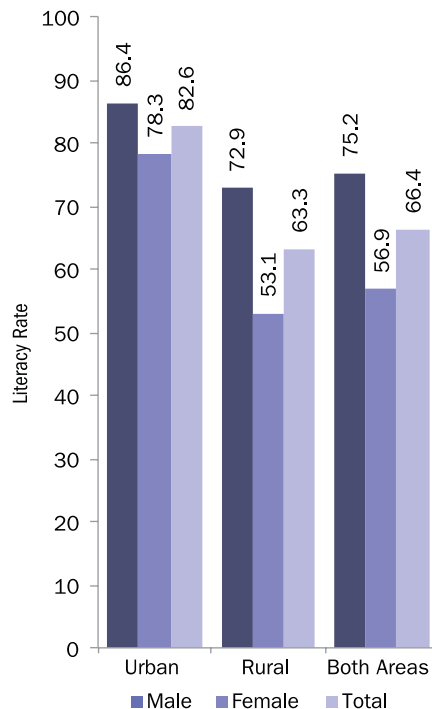


Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Tsirang 2017

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	20,321	2,933	898	937	847	1,304	13,402	100.0%
Currently Attending	5,928	94.4%	94.8%	92.7%	84.1%	38.0%	1.7%	29.2%
Previously Attended	6,606	1.2%	3.8%	5.7%	13.8%	52.0%	42.4%	32.5%
Never Attended	7,787	4.4%	1.4%	1.6%	2.1%	10.0%	55.8%	38.3%

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 75.2% of the male population literate as compared to 56.9% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas at 19.8 percentage points as compared to 8.1 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.6%) than in rural areas (63.3%).

The literacy rate for Tsirang Dzongkhag has increased by 11.6 percentage points, from 54.8% in 2005 to 66.4% in 2017.

3.2 School Attendance

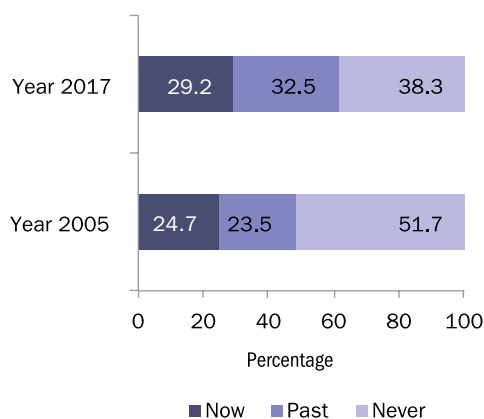
The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Tsirang Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 20,336 persons aged 6 years and above, 15 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 20,321 persons. Of these, 29.2% are currently attending school/institute, 32.5%

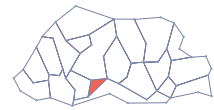
had attended in the past, and 38.3% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 13-14 years (94.8%), followed by 6-12 years at 94.4%. More than half (55.8%) 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 (39.4%) compared to 27.2% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2).

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged

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





6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 4.5 and 9.0 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 13.4 percentage points. It has declined from 51.7% in 2005 to 38.3% 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 highest level of education completed² in Tsirang Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 12,534 persons who are currently attending school/institute or

had attended in the past, 6,201 persons have completed grades between 0³ to 6 (primary), 1,641 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 1,905 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 1,158 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 774 persons have completed their bachelor’s degrees and only 122 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions have completed the primary level (49.5%), followed by the middle secondary level at 15.2%. About 6.2% have bachelor’s degrees and only 1.0% have completed their master’s degrees and above.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 133 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	12,534	1,403	1,157	2,560	5,780	4,194	9,974	7,183	5,351	100.0%
Non-formal Education	433	0.8%	2.5%	1.6%	2.5%	5.9%	3.9%	2.2%	5.1%	3.5%
ECCD/Daycare	29	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Primary	6,201	33.1%	27.5%	30.6%	55.5%	52.7%	54.3%	51.1%	47.3%	49.5%
Lower Secondary	1,641	13.1%	16.5%	14.6%	12.0%	13.7%	12.7%	12.2%	14.3%	13.1%
Middle Secondary	1,905	21.8%	24.7%	23.1%	12.9%	13.5%	13.2%	14.6%	16.0%	15.2%
Higher Secondary	1,158	17.1%	16.7%	16.9%	7.1%	7.5%	7.3%	9.1%	9.5%	9.2%
Certificates	82	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Diploma	154	2.9%	2.0%	2.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.5%	0.8%	1.2%
Bachelor’s Degree	774	7.3%	6.9%	7.1%	6.6%	5.0%	5.9%	6.7%	5.4%	6.2%
Masters and Above	122	1.8%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%
Others	35	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

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.

3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning ⁴

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 Tsirang Dzongkhag.

Out of 20,336 persons aged 6 years and above, only 234 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 40.6% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 14.1% in private monasteries, while 35.5% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 62.0% of those attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	234	88	1	89	125	20	145	213	21	100.0%
Monastic Public	95	86.4%	0.0%	85.4%	10.4%	30.0%	13.1%	41.8%	28.6%	40.6%
Monastic Private	33	3.4%	100.0%	4.5%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	13.1%	23.8%	14.1%
Gomchen/Laymonks	83	10.2%	0.0%	10.1%	56.0%	20.0%	51.0%	37.1%	19.0%	35.5%
Other	23	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	30.0%	15.9%	8.0%	28.6%	9.8%

⁴ Traditional learning refers to the monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered to be 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 also 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 Tsirang is 21 years. The mean age at first birth for urban is 22 years and for rural is 21 years.

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 Tsirang is 94.7.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Tsirang is 12.9; 14.0 for the urban areas of Tsirang and 12.7 for the rural areas. The CBR for Tsirang has reduced from 20.6 in 2005 to 12.9 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 Tsirang is 50.4, a decline from 81.7 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Tsirang is 76.5, a reduction from 123.0 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 of age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Tsirang is 1.7 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 1.7 and for the rural areas is 1.7 per woman. The TFR for Tsirang has reduced from 2.7 in 2005 to 1.7 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 Tsirang is 7.4, slight increase from 6.7 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 8.5 and for the rural areas is 7.2.

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 Tsirang is 17.4, which is a decline from 23.4 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. Tsirang's CMR is 31.3, which is an increase from 13.0 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 Tsirang is 48.6, an increase from 36.5 in 2005.

4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for 2017 in Tsirang according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 2.9%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is in Doonglagang Gewog (5.1%) and the lowest is in Tsirang Town with a prevalence rate of 1.0%. Mendrelgang Town reported no people with disability.

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Total
Tsirang Town	0.8	1.3	1.0
Mendrelgang Town	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barshong	3.5	4.5	4.0
Patshaling	3.2	1.2	2.2
Kilkhorthang	3.4	2.6	3.0
Mendrelgang	1.4	1.6	1.5
Rangthangling	3.4	3.1	3.2
Tsholingkhar	3.7	3.3	3.5
Doonglagang	4.2	6.0	5.1
Gosarling	4.4	4.0	4.2
Sergithang	3.4	2.8	3.1
Pungtenchhu	3.5	3.9	3.7
Semjong	4.4	3.3	3.9
Tsirang Toed	2.6	2.9	2.8
Total	2.9	2.9	2.9

Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

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

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

5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Tsirang Dzongkhag. Tsirang Dzongkhag has 16,502 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 8,532 are males; and 7,970 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 16.2%, and in rural areas, it is 83.8%. Of the total working-age population, 11,433 persons (69.3%) are economically

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	6,725	4,708	1,336	10,097	11,433
Economically Inactive	1,807	3,262	1,343	3,726	5,069
Both Active and Inactive	8,532	7,970	2,679	13,823	16,502
	Percent				
Economically Active	78.8	59.1	49.9	73.0	69.3
Economically Inactive	21.2	40.9	50.1	27.0	30.7
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Tsirang 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	65.2	31.8	49.9	81.6	64.0	73.0	78.8	59.1	69.3
Unemployment Rate	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

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 5,069 (30.7%), are economically inactive typically because they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is higher for males than females. Overall, the unemployment rate for Tsirang Dzongkhag is 1.1%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (2.6%) is higher than males (1.1%), while in rural areas, there is no significant difference between males and females.

Section 6: MIGRATION

Introduction

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

6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analyses to the 'place of birth.' The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

whose *Gewog/Town* of residence 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 10,255 persons are lifetime migrants in Tsirang, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Tsirang. Out of these migrants, 7,191 persons are from other *Dzongkhags*/*Thromdes*. A total 12,500 persons

have migrated out of Tsirang to other *Dzongkhags*/*Thromdes*.

For Tsirang Dzongkhag, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 3.0%, urban to rural migrants is 4.9%, rural to urban migrants is 9.9%, and rural to rural migrants is 29.5%.

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 Tsirang 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.

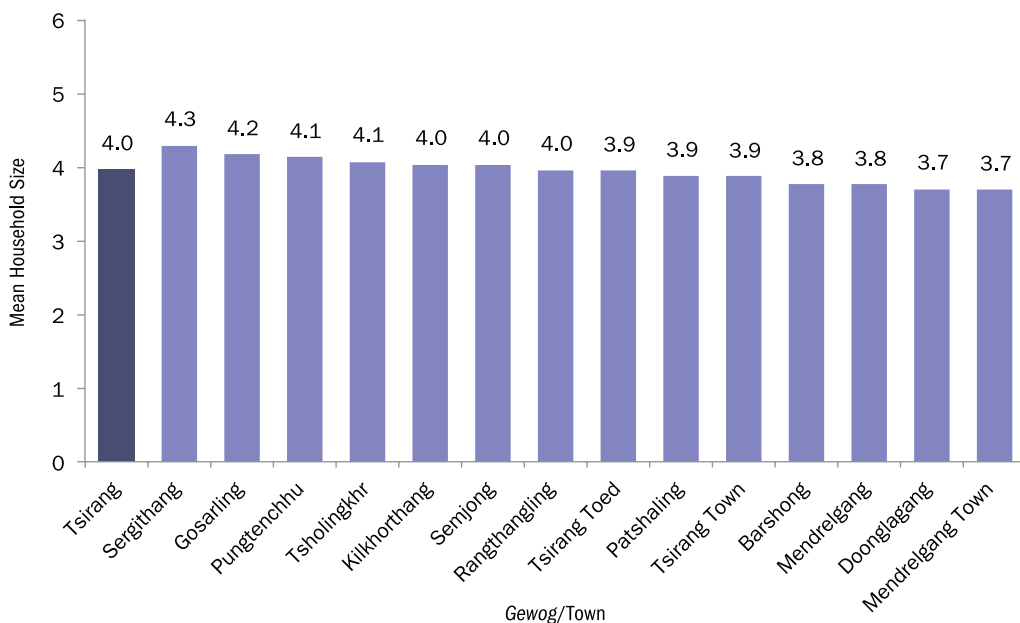
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

7.1 Household Size

There were 5,063 regular households in Tsirang Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (38.7%) from 3,651 regular households in 2005. Tsirang Town has the largest number of regular households, while Mendrelgang Town has the smallest.

The average household size⁵ in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 4.0 persons from 5.0 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the

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

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

number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is highest in Sergithang *Gewog* with 4.3 persons per household while the lowest household size is recorded in Doonglagang *Gewog* and Mendrelgang Town with 3.7 persons.

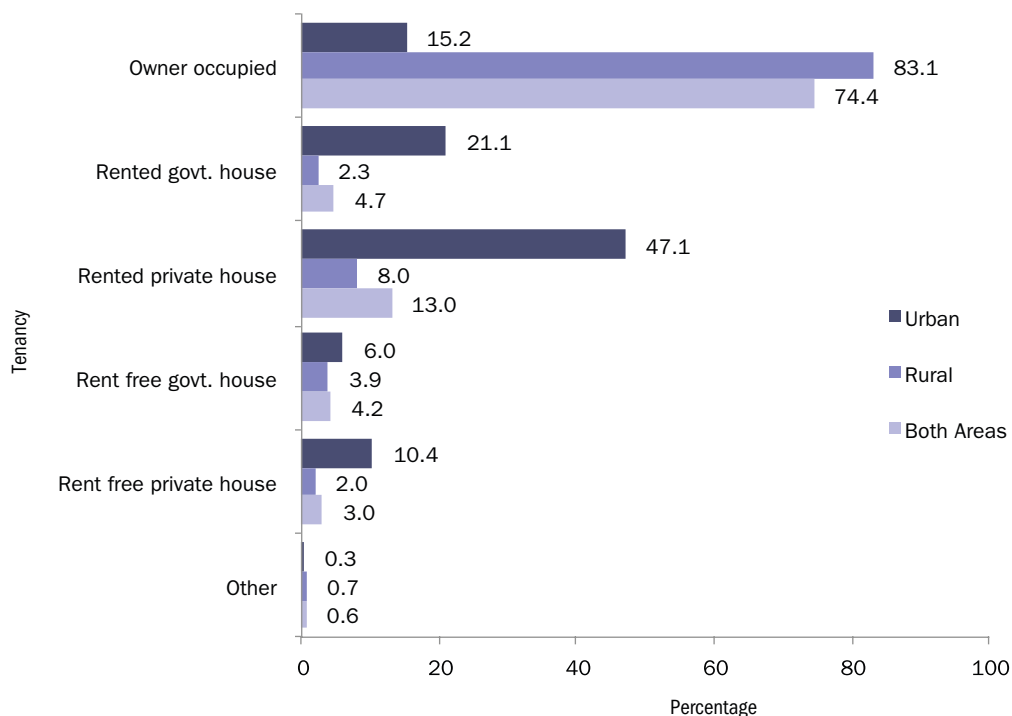
7.2 Housing Conditions

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

More than seven in ten of the households in Tsirang Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 83.1% of the households reside in their

own housing units, 10.3% are tenants, while the rest live in rent free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 15.2% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (68.2%), 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 Tsirang Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.2 persons per room)

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

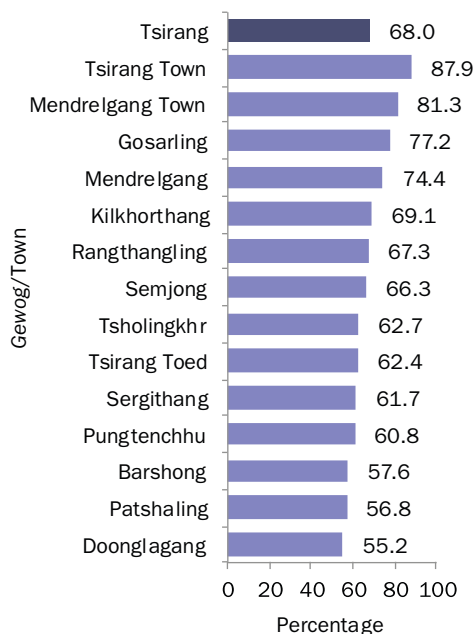
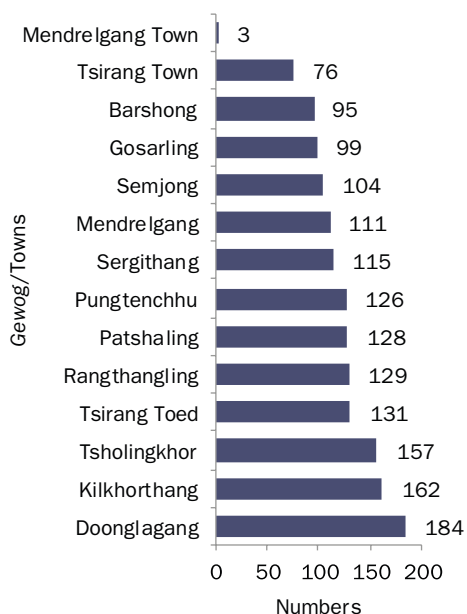
Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size per Room	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.5	3.9	1.1	646
Rural	3.2	4.0	1.2	4,417
Both Areas	3.3	4.0	1.2	5,063

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 55.3% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (84.2%) than in rural areas (51.0%) use flush toilet. About 2.7% of households do not have a toilet facility. The households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (3.0%) than in urban areas (0.0%).

Additionally, 68.0% of households have toilet facilities that were either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households reported having flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Tsirang Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 87.9%, while Doonglagang Gewog recorded the lowest at 55.2% (Figure 7.3).

Some 1,620 households lacked access to improved sanitation facilities

Figure 7.3 Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households Without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *Gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Doonglagang *Gewog* had 184 households without access to improved sanitation facilities, while Mendrelgang Town had only 3 households (Figure 7.4).

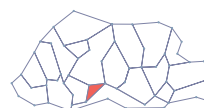
A significant proportion (45.0%) of the households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (49.6%) than in urban areas (13.6%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (95.2%), followed by thatch, bamboo, cardboard, tarpaulin, and other materials (2.4%). Tiles/

marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo are the most common flooring materials (45.5%), followed by earthen/clay floor, bamboo, and other materials (40.4%).

7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Tsirang Dzongkhag use electricity (97.1%) for lighting though a few households still use kerosene (0.8%) and solar energy (1.1%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.5%) and rural areas (96.7%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (2.2%) than in urban areas (0.0%).

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

Main Material for Wall						
Area	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	Total
Urban	12.2	13.8	13.6	54.8	5.6	646
Rural	2.8	28.7	49.6	14.7	4.2	4,417
Both Areas	4.0	26.8	45.0	19.8	4.4	5,063
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	0.2	97.4	2.2	0.3	646	
Rural	1.6	94.8	0.8	2.7	4,417	
Both Areas	1.4	95.2	1.0	2.4	5,063	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	4.3	1.9	90.3	3.6	646	
Rural	14.8	0.6	38.9	45.7	4,417	
Both Areas	13.5	0.8	45.5	40.4	5,063	

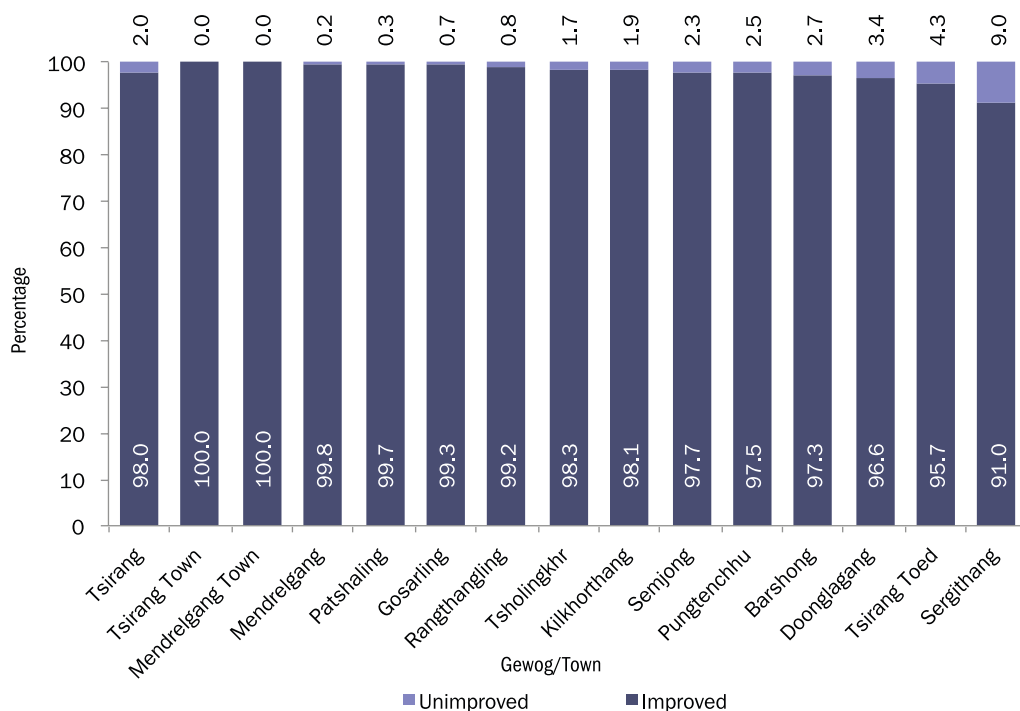
Table 7.3 Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Tsirang 2017

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	99.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	646
Rural	96.7	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	4,417
Both Areas	97.1	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	5,063
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	99.5	0.2	1.2	0.0	93.0	0.0	646		
Rural	95.3	0.9	43.4	3.3	49.4	0.1	4,417		
Both Areas	95.9	0.8	38.0	2.9	55.0	0.1	5,063		

Most households in Tsirang 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 (93.0%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in

rural areas, more than four in ten households (43.4%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside the dwelling), accounting for 97.2% of the total households. In addition, 0.7% of

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

households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 98.0% of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to them, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (76.7%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (80.3%) than in rural areas (23.4%). About 1.3% 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 Tsirang Town and Mendrelgang Town have access

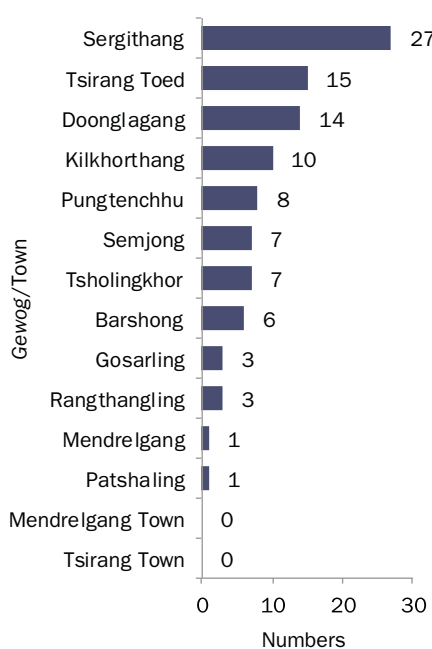
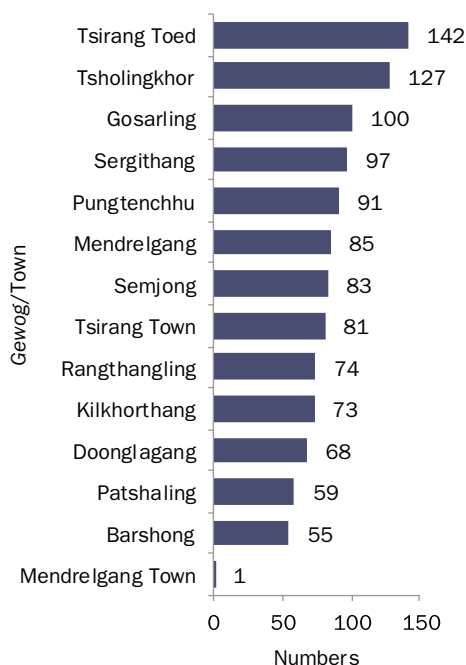
to improved drinking water, while Sergithang Gewog (91.0%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5)

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 2.0% or some 102 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Sergithang Gewog had 27 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Tsirang Town and Mendrelgang Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 77.4% of all housing units have reliable water supply. Reliable water

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Tsirang 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	80.3	18.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	646
Rural	23.4	73.5	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.0	4,417
Both Areas	30.7	66.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.9	5,063

Figure 7.6 Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households Without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

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 (1,136) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Tsirang Toed Gewog with 142 households had the highest

number of households without reliable water supply, while Mendrelgang Town had the lowest with just 1 household (Figure 7.7)

About 1.2% of households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel for at least 30 minutes or more to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

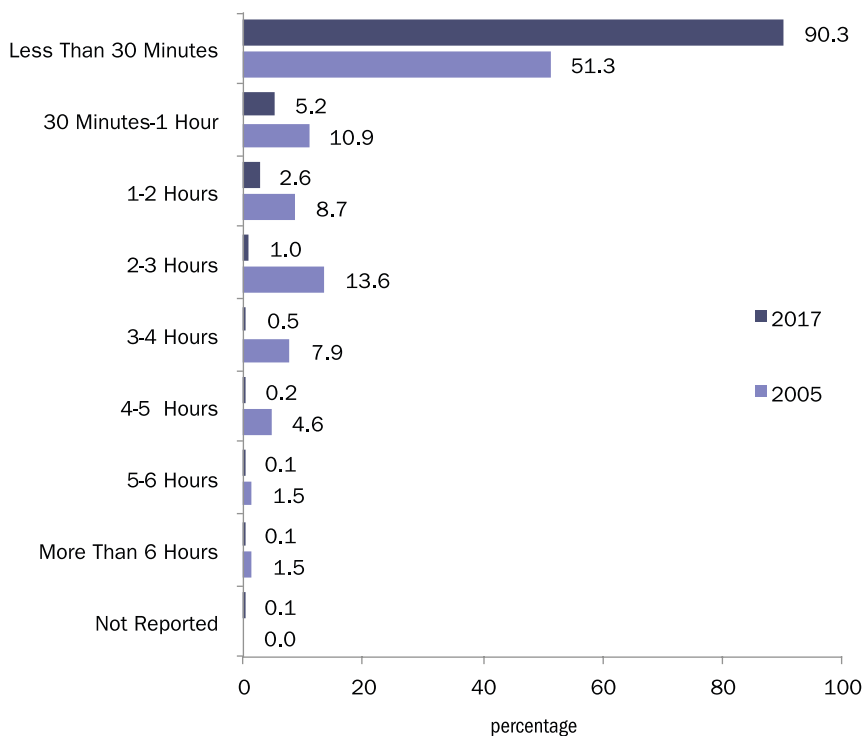
Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner,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

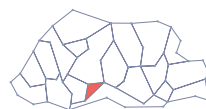
communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

7.5 Access to Road-Head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (90.3%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (51.3%). However, there are some households (0.1%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

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





The majority of households (94.7%) in Tsirang Dzongkhag availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 66.8% stated that they did not require health services, 9.6% stated that the health facilities are too far, and 9.2% reported to having no time.

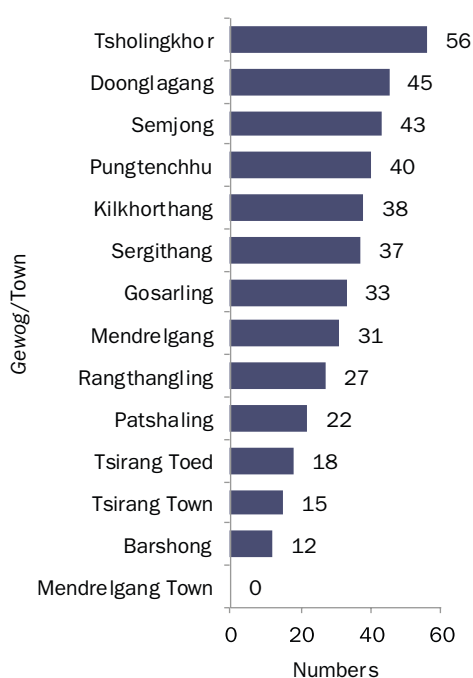
7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 8.2% 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 rural areas (9.1%) than in urban areas (2.3%).

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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.3	97.7	0.0	646
Rural	9.1	90.9	0.1	4,417
Both Areas	8.2	91.7	0.0	5,063

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



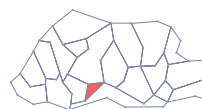
ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITION, NUMERATOR, AND DENOMINATOR

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. \sum (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		
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

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
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

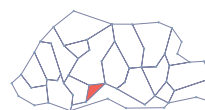
Table A2.1 Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
TSIRANG	11,526	10,850	22,376	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.2
Urban	1,885	1,625	3,510	53.7	46.3	100.0	116.0
Tsirang Town	1,854	1,594	3,448	53.8	46.2	100.0	116.3
Mendrelgang Town	31	31	62	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	9,641	9,225	18,866	51.1	48.9	100.0	104.5
Barshong	423	419	842	50.2	49.8	100.0	101.0
Patshaling	567	592	1,159	48.9	51.1	100.0	95.8
Kilkhorthang	1,099	1,046	2,145	51.2	48.8	100.0	105.1
Mendrelgang	1,276	1,231	2,507	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.7
Rangthangling	803	782	1,585	50.7	49.3	100.0	102.7
Tsholingkhar	892	853	1,745	51.1	48.9	100.0	104.6
Doonglagang	779	767	1,546	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.6
Gosarling	925	939	1,864	49.6	50.4	100.0	98.5
Sergithang	731	648	1,379	53.0	47.0	100.0	112.8
Pungtenchhu	665	666	1,331	50.0	50.0	100.0	99.8
Semjong	712	600	1,312	54.3	45.7	100.0	118.7
Tsirang Toed	769	682	1,451	53.0	47.0	100.0	112.8

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Age																
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	All Ages
TSIRANG	1,650	1,938	2,286	2,131	1,693	1,879	1,789	1,709	1,377	1,209	1,126	964	856	612	485	672	22,376
Urban	247	260	324	714	340	357	327	278	208	144	98	58	43	35	32	45	3,510
Tsirang Town	239	254	321	709	337	351	323	273	202	141	97	57	40	32	30	42	3,448
Rural	8	6	3	5	3	6	4	5	6	3	1	1	3	3	2	3	62
Mendrelgang Town	1,403	1,678	1,962	1,417	1,353	1,522	1,462	1,431	1,169	1,065	1,028	906	813	577	453	627	18,866
Barshong	56	70	69	30	47	54	57	62	74	59	59	54	54	28	31	38	842
Patshalling	111	97	89	56	97	87	94	101	82	72	71	58	47	42	29	26	1,159
Kikhorthang	168	160	211	155	168	194	165	161	107	138	136	102	96	57	44	83	2,145
Mendrelgang	126	188	434	562	134	165	158	155	117	90	94	84	74	42	35	49	2,507
Rangthangling	133	159	111	77	97	141	164	126	102	80	81	97	67	52	48	50	1,585
Tsholingkhar	129	152	182	129	125	142	119	118	123	113	82	72	83	61	38	77	1,745
Doonglagang	117	177	135	33	99	133	132	135	108	92	86	66	68	65	44	56	1,546
Gosarling	133	207	180	142	122	148	153	144	110	104	101	84	76	58	39	63	1,864
Sergithang	112	115	142	68	121	122	114	108	91	68	72	62	61	43	31	49	1,379
Pungtenchhu	117	120	124	54	102	130	94	93	81	71	97	78	62	37	38	33	1,331
Semjong	81	111	117	31	114	104	103	109	87	99	73	62	60	50	50	61	1,312
Tsirang Toed	120	122	168	80	127	102	109	119	87	79	76	87	65	42	26	42	1,451

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Tsirang 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	
TSIRANG	5,874	14,733	1,769	22,376	51.9	39.9	12.0	30.1
Urban	831	2,567	112	3,510	36.7	32.4	4.4	13.5
Tsirang Town	814	2,530	104	3,448	36.3	32.2	4.1	12.8
Mendrelgang Town	17	37	8	62	67.6	45.9	21.6	47.1
Rural	5,043	12,166	1,657	18,866	55.1	41.5	13.6	32.9
Barshong	195	550	97	842	53.1	35.5	17.6	49.7
Patshaling	297	765	97	1,159	51.5	38.8	12.7	32.7
Kilkhorthang	539	1,422	184	2,145	50.8	37.9	12.9	34.1
Mendrelgang	748	1,633	126	2,507	53.5	45.8	7.7	16.8
Rangthangling	403	1,032	150	1,585	53.6	39.1	14.5	37.2
Tsholingkhar	463	1,106	176	1,745	57.8	41.9	15.9	38.0
Doonglagang	429	952	165	1,546	62.4	45.1	17.3	38.5
Gosarling	520	1,184	160	1,864	57.4	43.9	13.5	30.8
Sergithang	369	887	123	1,379	55.5	41.6	13.9	33.3
Pungtenchhu	361	862	108	1,331	54.4	41.9	12.5	29.9
Semjong	309	842	161	1,312	55.8	36.7	19.1	52.1
Tsirang Toed	410	931	110	1,451	55.9	44.0	11.8	26.8

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
TSIRANG	20,064	2,172	140	22,376	89.7	9.7	0.6	100.0
Urban	2,493	909	108	3,510	71.0	25.9	3.1	100.0
Tsirang Town	2,434	906	108	3,448	70.6	26.3	3.1	100.0
Mendrelgang Town	59	3	0	62	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0
Rural	17,571	1,263	32	18,866	93.1	6.7	0.2	100.0
Barshong	842	0	0	842	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Patshaling	1,147	12	0	1,159	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Kilkhorthang	2,114	31	0	2,145	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Mendrelgang	1,629	878	0	2,507	65.0	35.0	0.0	100.0
Rangthangling	1,563	22	0	1,585	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Tsholingkhar	1,716	26	3	1,745	98.3	1.5	0.2	100.0
Doonglagang	1,521	25	0	1,546	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Gosarling	1,808	55	1	1,864	97.0	3.0	0.1	100.0
Sergithang	1,287	70	22	1,379	93.3	5.1	1.6	100.0
Pungtenchhu	1,325	0	6	1,331	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0
Semjong	1,246	66	0	1,312	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Tsirang Toed	1,373	78	0	1,451	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0

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

Gewog/Town	Age													75+ 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	
TSIRANG																	
	URBAN																
Tsirang Town	239	254	321	709	337	351	323	273	202	141	97	57	40	32	30	42	3,448
Male	128	119	180	345	205	196	184	150	110	88	58	32	17	13	12	17	1,854
Female	111	135	141	364	132	155	139	123	92	53	39	25	23	19	18	25	1,594
Mendrelgang Town	8	6	3	5	3	6	4	5	6	3	1	1	3	3	2	3	62
Male	5	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	31
Female	3	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	31
	RURAL																
Barshong	56	70	69	30	47	54	57	62	74	59	59	54	54	28	31	38	842
Male	28	30	37	23	21	26	26	30	29	35	35	23	26	14	14	26	423
Female	28	40	32	7	26	28	31	32	45	24	24	31	28	14	17	12	419
Patshalling	111	97	89	56	97	87	94	101	82	72	71	58	47	42	29	26	1,159
Male	59	50	39	30	45	35	50	46	37	41	31	24	26	26	17	11	567
Female	52	47	50	26	52	52	44	55	45	31	40	34	21	16	12	15	592
Klikhorthang	168	160	211	155	168	194	165	161	107	138	136	102	96	57	44	83	2,145
Male	86	89	123	79	94	92	80	71	55	65	59	46	59	32	29	40	1,099
Female	82	71	88	76	74	102	85	90	52	73	77	56	37	25	15	43	1,046
Mendrelgang	126	188	434	562	134	165	158	155	117	90	94	84	74	42	35	49	2,507
Male	68	92	208	283	79	81	83	80	56	42	50	43	36	24	24	27	1,276
Female	58	96	226	279	55	84	75	75	61	48	44	41	38	18	11	22	1,231
Rangthangling	133	159	111	77	97	141	164	126	102	80	81	97	67	52	48	50	1,585
Male	60	69	54	41	53	67	86	72	52	41	39	43	32	33	36	25	803
Female	73	90	57	36	44	74	78	54	50	39	42	54	35	19	12	25	782
Tsholingkhar	129	152	182	129	125	142	119	118	123	113	82	72	83	61	38	77	1,745
Male	59	89	97	78	58	66	58	51	56	60	42	33	46	33	20	46	892
Female	70	63	85	51	67	76	61	67	67	53	40	39	37	28	18	31	853
Doonglagang	117	177	135	33	99	133	132	135	108	92	86	66	68	65	44	56	1,546
Male	55	97	78	12	45	70	54	72	63	46	39	27	36	37	23	25	779
Female	62	80	57	21	54	63	78	63	45	46	47	39	32	28	21	31	767

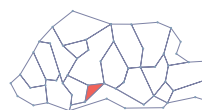


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age															75+	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		
Gosarling	133	207	180	142	122	148	153	144	110	104	101	84	76	58	39	63	1,864
Male	54	104	87	65	64	70	81	66	56	51	49	50	37	34	22	35	925
Female	79	103	93	77	58	78	72	78	54	53	52	34	39	24	17	28	939
Sergithang	112	115	142	68	121	122	114	108	91	68	72	62	61	43	31	49	1,379
Male	58	56	74	32	59	66	69	61	52	34	31	33	37	23	20	26	731
Female	54	59	68	36	62	56	45	47	39	34	41	29	24	20	11	23	648
Pungtenchhu	117	120	124	54	102	130	94	93	81	71	97	78	62	37	38	33	1,331
Male	50	67	53	31	46	71	49	53	35	35	45	44	31	18	21	16	665
Female	67	53	71	23	56	59	45	40	46	36	52	34	31	19	17	17	666
Semjong	81	111	117	31	114	104	103	109	87	99	73	62	60	50	50	61	1,312
Male	40	61	61	18	79	59	53	59	45	49	36	27	31	32	29	33	712
Female	41	50	56	13	35	45	50	50	42	50	37	35	29	18	21	28	600
Tsirang Toed	120	122	168	80	127	102	109	119	87	79	76	87	65	42	26	42	1,451
Male	73	66	88	38	71	58	50	66	47	32	36	46	37	26	13	22	769
Female	47	56	80	42	56	44	59	53	40	47	40	41	28	16	13	20	682
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	823	991	1,180	1,079	920	961	924	878	696	620	551	472	452	347	281	351	11,526
Female	827	947	1,106	1,052	773	918	865	831	681	589	575	492	404	265	204	321	10,850
Both Sex	1,650	1,938	2,286	2,131	1,693	1,879	1,789	1,709	1,377	1,209	1,126	964	856	612	485	672	22,376

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	25	29	54	118	120	238	143	149	292
1	20	19	39	129	130	259	149	149	298
2	25	19	44	138	142	280	163	161	324
3	30	21	51	146	140	286	176	161	337
4	33	26	59	159	181	340	192	207	399
5	17	24	41	170	179	349	187	203	390
6	24	29	53	175	148	323	199	177	376
7	23	30	53	155	136	291	178	166	344
8	25	28	53	172	167	339	197	195	392
9	32	28	60	198	178	376	230	206	436
10	30	35	65	177	170	347	207	205	412
11	38	23	61	202	176	378	240	199	439
12	38	28	66	235	235	470	273	263	536
13	37	27	64	193	193	386	230	220	450
14	38	30	68	192	189	381	230	219	449
15	49	47	96	196	153	349	245	200	445
16	78	78	156	162	174	336	240	252	492
17	73	99	172	128	131	259	201	230	431
18	80	91	171	130	115	245	210	206	416
19	69	50	119	114	114	228	183	164	347
20	55	34	89	118	104	222	173	138	311
21	41	21	62	122	114	236	163	135	298
22	35	26	61	166	122	288	201	148	349
23	34	26	60	154	146	300	188	172	360
24	41	27	68	154	153	307	195	180	375
25	51	25	76	161	164	325	212	189	401
26	41	28	69	139	153	292	180	181	361
27	33	42	75	154	139	293	187	181	368
28	51	31	82	165	156	321	216	187	403
29	24	31	55	142	149	291	166	180	346
30	62	28	90	146	157	303	208	185	393
31	34	23	57	145	125	270	179	148	327
32	37	34	71	167	147	314	204	181	385
33	20	31	51	147	157	304	167	188	355
34	32	26	58	134	137	271	166	163	329
35	32	27	59	137	158	295	169	185	354
36	36	27	63	158	144	302	194	171	365
37	37	32	69	139	152	291	176	184	360
38	20	24	44	160	136	296	180	160	340
39	26	17	43	133	114	247	159	131	290
40	31	27	58	136	119	255	167	146	313
41	17	15	32	106	125	231	123	140	263
42	27	19	46	119	140	259	146	159	305
43	17	17	34	128	108	236	145	125	270
44	21	17	38	94	94	188	115	111	226
45	22	14	36	131	116	247	153	130	283



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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	13	8	21	77	117	194	90	125	215
47	19	12	31	92	88	180	111	100	211
48	16	7	23	129	110	239	145	117	262
49	19	14	33	102	103	205	121	117	238
50	18	11	29	108	133	241	126	144	270
51	12	8	20	89	98	187	101	106	207
52	14	6	20	110	101	211	124	107	231
53	8	8	16	98	103	201	106	111	217
54	7	6	13	87	101	188	94	107	201
55	10	5	15	89	111	200	99	116	215
56	4	3	7	89	96	185	93	99	192
57	7	4	11	100	86	186	107	90	197
58	6	5	11	88	94	182	94	99	193
59	6	8	14	73	80	153	79	88	167
60	6	5	11	109	102	211	115	107	222
61	6	6	12	96	76	172	102	82	184
62	2	6	8	89	73	162	91	79	170
63	2	6	8	85	69	154	87	75	162
64	2	2	4	55	59	114	57	61	118
65	7	5	12	77	65	142	84	70	154
66	2	2	4	72	50	122	74	52	126
67	0	4	4	74	39	113	74	43	117
68	5	2	7	58	44	102	63	46	109
69	1	7	8	51	47	98	52	54	106
70	1	4	5	63	40	103	64	44	108
71	1	3	4	48	29	77	49	32	81
72	3	5	8	49	30	79	52	35	87
73	4	6	10	50	48	98	54	54	108
74	4	1	5	58	38	96	62	39	101
75	0	4	4	38	41	79	38	45	83
76	0	5	5	26	26	52	26	31	57
77	2	1	3	27	20	47	29	21	50
78	3	3	6	31	24	55	34	27	61
79	3	2	5	28	21	49	31	23	54
80	1	3	4	32	27	59	33	30	63
81	1	2	3	24	10	34	25	12	37
82	1	2	3	31	20	51	32	22	54
83	2	1	3	16	15	31	18	16	34
84	2	0	2	11	19	30	13	19	32
85	2	1	3	15	8	23	17	9	26
86	0	1	1	11	16	27	11	17	28
87	0	0	0	4	5	9	4	5	9
88	0	0	0	9	8	17	9	8	17
89	1	0	1	5	3	8	6	3	9
90	1	0	1	8	8	16	9	8	17
91	0	0	0	6	6	12	6	6	12

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	0	0	3	4	7	3	4	7
93	0	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	6
94	0	0	0	3	3	6	3	3	6
95	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
96	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
97	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
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	1,885	1,625	3,510	9,641	9,225	18,866	11,526	10,850	22,376

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Tsirang 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+
BARSHONG																	
Barshong Maed	21	20	27	13	15	13	11	25	19	12	10	13	16	9	5	9	238
Male	11	7	14	9	5	7	4	12	10	5	6	7	8	5	2	5	117
Female	10	13	13	4	10	6	7	13	9	7	4	6	8	4	3	4	121
Barshong Toed	11	19	14	9	11	13	14	11	18	16	15	6	9	6	9	6	187
Male	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	7	8	9	2	3	3	4	5	98
Female	4	11	6	1	4	6	8	5	11	8	6	4	6	3	5	1	89
Choonyikhang	11	12	15	5	6	10	7	8	11	9	9	15	4	4	3	6	135
Male	6	6	7	3	2	4	5	3	3	6	7	6	3	2	1	2	66
Female	5	6	8	2	4	6	2	5	8	3	2	9	1	2	2	4	69
Gangtogkha	6	8	12	2	8	8	14	6	15	10	17	8	15	5	6	11	151
Male	2	2	7	2	4	5	5	4	2	9	8	2	8	1	3	8	72
Female	4	6	5	0	4	3	9	2	13	1	9	6	7	4	3	3	79
Toedsang	7	11	1	1	7	10	11	12	11	12	8	12	10	4	8	6	131
Male	2	7	1	1	3	3	6	5	7	7	5	6	4	3	4	6	70
Female	5	4	0	0	4	7	5	7	4	5	3	6	6	1	4	0	61
All Chiwogs	56	70	69	30	47	54	57	62	74	59	59	54	54	28	31	38	842
Male	28	30	37	23	21	26	26	30	29	35	35	23	26	14	14	26	423
Female	28	40	32	7	26	28	31	32	45	24	24	31	28	14	17	12	419

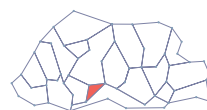


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
PATSHALING																	
Thakorling	29	35	33	15	26	24	23	31	22	18	24	16	11	10	8	5	330
Male	15	19	15	7	11	9	9	15	10	11	11	6	7	5	5	3	158
Female	14	16	18	8	15	15	14	16	12	7	13	10	4	5	3	2	172
Chhudzomsa	30	27	22	19	26	24	25	25	21	20	15	12	11	14	6	7	304
Male	16	15	7	13	10	10	15	12	7	11	5	6	5	7	4	2	145
Female	14	12	15	6	16	14	10	13	14	9	10	6	6	7	2	5	159
Patshaling Toed	21	16	14	12	13	11	13	16	13	12	10	9	8	5	7	4	184
Male	12	9	9	4	5	4	6	7	9	7	4	3	4	4	2	2	91
Female	9	7	5	8	8	7	7	9	4	5	6	6	4	1	5	2	93
Patshaling Maed_ Tsakaling	18	11	13	5	21	18	21	18	10	3	10	8	7	6	5	3	179
Male	7	5	5	5	11	9	14	9	4	2	6	2	3	4	4	1	91
Female	11	6	8	0	10	9	7	9	6	1	4	6	4	2	1	2	88
Pangthang	13	8	3	1	11	10	12	11	16	19	12	13	10	7	3	3	162
Male	9	2	3	1	8	3	6	3	7	10	5	7	7	6	2	3	82
Female	4	6	0	0	3	7	6	8	9	9	7	6	3	1	1	0	80
All Chiwogs	111	97	85	52	97	87	94	101	82	72	71	58	47	42	29	22	1,159
Male	59	50	39	30	45	35	50	46	37	41	31	24	26	26	17	11	567
Female	52	47	46	22	52	52	44	55	45	31	40	34	21	16	12	11	592
KILKHORTHANG																	
Dekiling	67	69	98	77	75	76	65	60	33	64	60	42	36	19	17	34	892
Male	36	41	65	40	38	37	31	23	14	27	22	21	25	11	12	15	458
Female	31	28	33	37	37	39	34	37	19	37	38	21	11	8	5	19	434
Tashiyangjong	18	14	24	7	11	22	12	17	17	12	20	16	14	4	4	8	220
Male	9	6	12	4	7	12	5	8	10	5	11	8	6	2	3	3	111
Female	9	8	12	3	4	10	7	9	7	7	9	8	8	2	1	5	109
Nyizergang	27	22	31	8	27	31	31	19	22	20	20	17	17	14	13	11	330
Male	16	10	14	5	16	16	14	9	13	9	9	7	11	8	8	8	173
Female	11	12	17	3	11	15	17	10	9	11	11	10	6	6	5	3	157
Sa-Tsangma	11	15	17	3	12	15	12	15	6	14	6	14	7	6	5	8	169
Male	2	8	11	3	9	7	6	8	2	9	3	4	3	4	3	5	87
Female	9	7	6	0	3	8	6	7	4	5	3	10	4	2	2	3	82
Maenchhana	45	40	21	27	43	50	45	50	29	28	30	13	22	14	5	9	534
Male	23	24	21	27	24	20	24	23	16	15	14	6	14	7	3	9	270
Female	22	16	0	0	19	30	21	27	13	13	16	7	8	7	2	0	264
All Chiwogs	168	160	191	122	168	194	165	161	107	138	136	102	96	57	44	70	2,145
Male	86	89	123	79	94	92	80	71	55	65	59	46	59	32	29	40	1,099
Female	82	71	68	43	74	102	85	90	52	73	77	56	37	25	15	30	1,046
MENDRELGANG																	
Dzamling Zor	9	4	2	2	15	16	9	14	13	8	13	11	9	4	6	1	136
Male	3	3	2	2	9	8	4	8	7	3	7	7	3	2	4	1	73
Female	6	1			6	8	5	6	6	5	6	4	6	2	2		63
Pemashong_ Samshing Gaden	27	52	180	254	38	35	45	32	35	20	28	17	20	8	10	15	816
Male	13	29	158	239	23	20	25	15	19	13	15	8	14	4	5	7	607
Female	14	23	22	15	15	15	20	17	16	7	13	9	6	4	5	8	209

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, *Chiwog* and *Gewog*/Town, Tsirang 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+	
Mendrelgang	22	45	170	244	32	35	37	22	18	13	8	10	7	6	4	4	677
Male	13	17	11	12	18	19	22	15	7	7	5	5	2	3	4	3	163
Female	9	28	159	232	14	16	15	7	11	6	3	5	5	3		1	514
Riserbu	45	56	47	20	25	55	40	58	28	30	28	29	23	15	10	20	551
Male	24	29	19	20	13	25	19	25	13	12	14	14	11	10	8	11	267
Female	21	27	28	0	12	30	21	33	15	18	14	15	12	5	2	9	284
Tashipang	23	31	18	10	24	24	27	29	23	19	17	17	15	9	5	5	327
Male	15	14	18	10	16	9	13	17	10	7	9	9	6	5	3	5	166
Female	8	17	0	0	8	15	14	12	13	12	8	8	9	4	2	0	161
All Chiwogs	126	188	417	530	134	165	158	155	117	90	94	84	74	42	35	45	2,507
Male	68	92	208	283	79	81	83	80	56	42	50	43	36	24	24	27	1,276
Female	58	96	209	247	55	84	75	75	61	48	44	41	38	18	11	18	1,231
RANGTHANGLING																	
Soonkosh	9	6	1	2	6	5	10	6	7	2	10	11	6	5	4	5	95
Male	4	3		2	3	2	4	4	2	1	4	7	3	2	3	2	46
Female	5	3	1		3	3	6	2	5	1	6	4	3	3	1	3	49
Gagaling_ Nymazor	10	13	10	6	11	6	12	12	10	10	14	12	12	8	8	4	158
Male	6	7	5	4	4	4	6	8	5	4	9	5	5	5	5	2	84
Female	4	6	5	2	7	2	6	4	5	6	5	7	7	3	3	2	74
Charingma_ Rangthangling	34	41	12	9	17	37	43	23	24	14	25	20	15	18	10	16	358
Male	17	17	6	2	10	20	21	13	10	7	11	10	7	14	9	6	180
Female	17	24	6	7	7	17	22	10	14	7	14	10	8	4	1	10	178
Neymedsa	28	32	26	14	27	30	32	31	24	22	21	21	13	7	5	7	351
Male	10	14	12	14	16	14	19	17	13	14	9	9	6	5	4	4	180
Female	18	18	14	0	11	16	13	14	11	8	12	12	7	2	1	3	171
Dharchhargang	52	67	31	19	36	63	67	54	37	32	11	33	21	14	21	11	623
Male	23	28	31	19	20	27	36	30	22	15	6	12	11	7	15	11	313
Female	29	39	0	0	16	36	31	24	15	17	5	21	10	7	6	0	310
All Chiwogs	133	159	80	50	97	141	164	126	102	80	81	97	67	52	48	43	1,585
Male	60	69	54	41	53	67	86	72	52	41	39	43	32	33	36	25	803
Female	73	90	26	9	44	74	78	54	50	39	42	54	35	19	12	18	782
TSHOLINGKCHAR																	
Gomsoom	17	14	13	14	19	16	20	10	22	14	6	6	6	7	4	7	195
Male	8	7	6	11	7	8	12	5	10	8	2	1	4	3	2	5	99
Female	9	7	7	3	12	8	8	5	12	6	4	5	2	4	2	2	96
Tsholingkhar Maed	32	41	48	43	32	43	34	38	29	23	17	24	24	18	10	17	473
Male	18	25	25	26	17	23	15	18	13	16	10	8	14	10	6	7	251
Female	14	16	23	17	15	20	19	20	16	7	7	16	10	8	4	10	222
Tsholingkhar Toed	31	41	51	26	25	34	32	26	30	29	17	12	20	11	14	23	422
Male	19	24	28	18	13	15	13	11	16	12	7	7	10	6	7	16	222
Female	12	17	23	8	12	19	19	15	14	17	10	5	10	5	7	7	200
Droobchhugang	44	45	58	22	41	39	26	37	36	35	34	24	25	18	4	19	526
Male	12	27	27	22	19	15	14	13	15	19	19	13	14	11	2	10	252
Female	32	18	31	0	22	24	12	24	21	16	15	11	11	7	2	9	274

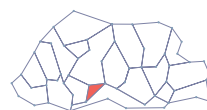


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Kapazhing	5	11	11	1	8	10	7	7	6	12	8	6	8	7	6	8	129
Male	2	6	11	1	2	5	4	4	2	5	4	4	4	3	3	8	68
Female	3	5	0	0	6	5	3	3	4	7	4	2	4	4	3	0	61
All Chiwogs	129	152	181	106	125	142	119	118	123	113	82	72	83	61	38	74	1,745
Male	59	89	97	78	58	66	58	51	56	60	42	33	46	33	20	46	892
Female	70	63	84	28	67	76	61	67	67	53	40	39	37	28	18	28	853
DOONGLAGANG																	
Dangreybu Maed	17	21	18	7	12	16	20	12	15	16	20	15	11	5	3	10	218
Male	9	10	10	3	4	7	9	4	6	9	11	8	5	4	3	3	105
Female	8	11	8	4	8	9	11	8	9	7	9	7	6	1		7	113
Dangreybu Toed	8	20	16	6	11	10	15	24	16	9	7	10	8	16	9	8	193
Male	2	13	8	3	6	6	5	12	11	5	3	1	7	6	6	4	98
Female	6	7	8	3	5	4	10	12	5	4	4	9	1	10	3	4	95
Khirthang	23	36	27	4	13	33	28	28	23	15	17	6	22	15	13	12	315
Male	10	18	17	1	7	16	14	14	17	7	5	4	10	8	7	6	161
Female	13	18	10	3	6	17	14	14	6	8	12	2	12	7	6	6	154
Dingrigang_ Lhamoi-Loongm	45	72	51	3	37	47	46	41	36	35	30	21	14	21	17	18	538
Male	19	40	31	3	14	21	16	22	20	15	15	11	6	13	7	7	260
Female	26	32	20	0	23	26	30	19	16	20	15	10	8	8	10	11	278
Norjangsa	24	28	12	2	26	27	23	30	18	17	12	14	13	8	2	5	282
Male	15	16	12	2	14	20	10	20	9	10	5	3	8	6		5	155
Female	9	12	0	0	12	7	13	10	9	7	7	11	5	2	2	0	127
All Chiwogs	117	177	124	22	99	133	132	135	108	92	86	66	68	65	44	53	1,546
Male	55	97	78	12	45	70	54	72	63	46	39	27	36	37	23	25	779
Female	62	80	46	10	54	63	78	63	45	46	47	39	32	28	21	28	767
GOSARLING																	
Phuensoomgang	17	32	23	7	15	17	16	20	17	15	17	19	14	8	10	9	256
Male	7	14	15	3	6	7	8	10	10	5	8	10	7	6	4	7	127
Female	10	18	8	4	9	10	8	10	7	10	9	9	7	2	6	2	129
Dzamling Zor	45	62	57	43	39	49	56	53	28	25	25	16	16	16	5	12	547
Male	18	35	25	23	25	21	30	20	13	14	13	12	5	9	2	6	271
Female	27	27	32	20	14	28	26	33	15	11	12	4	11	7	3	6	276
Pemathang	14	29	24	19	15	11	22	18	14	19	16	14	12	8	10	15	260
Male	4	15	11	8	11	6	10	7	8	8	10	8	8	3	6	8	131
Female	10	14	13	11	4	5	12	11	6	11	6	6	4	5	4	7	129
Pelrithang	28	54	48	19	39	44	37	32	31	26	27	19	20	14	11	17	491
Male	16	26	22	19	18	26	20	15	17	15	10	12	11	8	9	8	252
Female	12	28	26	0	21	18	17	17	14	11	17	7	9	6	2	9	239
Dzamlingthang	29	30	14	12	14	27	22	21	20	19	16	16	14	12	3	6	310
Male	9	14	14	12	4	10	13	14	8	9	8	8	6	8	1	6	144
Female	20	16	0	0	10	17	9	7	12	10	8	8	8	4	2	0	166
All Chiwogs	133	207	166	100	122	148	153	144	110	104	101	84	76	58	39	59	1,864
Male	54	104	87	65	64	70	81	66	56	51	49	50	37	34	22	35	925
Female	79	103	79	35	58	78	72	78	54	53	52	34	39	24	17	24	939

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, *Chiwog* and *Gewog*/Town, Tsirang 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+	
SERGITHANG																	
Norboogang	25	27	24	17	40	44	46	30	22	17	16	13	8	9	5	9	352
Male	16	16	13	5	22	27	35	22	14	12	9	7	4	4	4	5	215
Female	9	11	11	12	18	17	11	8	8	5	7	6	4	5	1	4	137
Sergithang Toed	12	9	21	14	8	7	5	13	10	11	8	6	5	7	4	7	147
Male	4	2	9	9	4	5	2	7	7	4	4	2	2	4	2	3	70
Female	8	7	12	5	4	2	3	6	3	7	4	4	3	3	2	4	77
Sergithang Maed	23	27	33	11	22	26	23	23	19	7	13	15	15	8	7	6	278
Male	10	12	16	4	13	13	13	13	9	3	5	10	10	6	5	4	146
Female	13	15	17	7	9	13	10	10	10	4	8	5	5	2	2	2	132
Tashithang	24	33	44	12	26	26	24	29	30	19	25	18	20	14	9	21	380
Male	10	18	25	12	11	13	11	12	17	7	12	9	12	6	4	11	190
Female	14	15	19	0	15	13	13	17	13	12	13	9	8	8	5	10	190
Semdenjong	28	19	11	2	25	19	16	13	10	14	10	10	13	5	6	3	222
Male	18	8	11	2	9	8	8	7	5	8	1	5	9	3	5	3	110
Female	10	11	0	0	16	11	8	6	5	6	9	5	4	2	1	0	112
All Chiwogs	112	115	133	56	121	122	114	108	91	68	72	62	61	43	31	46	1,379
Male	58	56	74	32	59	66	69	61	52	34	31	33	37	23	20	26	731
Female	54	59	59	24	62	56	45	47	39	34	41	29	24	20	11	20	648
PUNGTENCHHU																	
Norbuthang	18	23	19	12	26	25	12	16	14	17	19	20	9	8	6	7	251
Male	10	17	11	5	11	12	6	11	4	8	11	9	4	5	3	3	130
Female	8	6	8	7	15	13	6	5	10	9	8	11	5	3	3	4	121
Tashichhoeling	37	48	59	20	32	34	37	47	23	19	28	17	20	7	12	7	447
Male	14	23	24	15	16	18	17	26	10	11	11	9	10	1	8	3	216
Female	23	25	35	5	16	16	20	21	13	8	17	8	10	6	4	4	231
Peljorling	33	32	29	14	26	39	22	18	28	26	22	20	15	10	13	10	357
Male	12	14	13	8	10	22	8	11	13	11	10	14	7	7	7	5	172
Female	21	18	16	6	16	17	14	7	15	15	12	6	8	3	6	5	185
Goentegkha_ Tongshinggang	17	8	10	3	14	23	12	7	9	7	19	15	12	7	5	5	177
Male	9	7	3	3	8	15	9	4	5	4	8	8	7	2	2	3	97
Female	8	1	7	0	6	8	3	3	4	3	11	7	5	5	3	2	80
Serzhong	12	9	2	0	4	9	11	5	7	2	9	6	6	5	2	2	99
Male	5	6	2		1	4	9	1	3	1	5	4	3	3	1	2	50
Female	7	3	0	0	3	5	2	4	4	1	4	2	3	2	1	0	49
All Chiwogs	117	120	119	49	102	130	94	93	81	71	97	78	62	37	38	31	1,331
Male	50	67	53	31	46	71	49	53	35	35	45	44	31	18	21	16	665
Female	67	53	66	18	56	59	45	40	46	36	52	34	31	19	17	15	666
SEMJONG																	
Dekiling	6	10	20	7	17	13	11	14	14	17	12	7	8	5	11	10	182
Male	1	4	9	6	13	10	5	9	9	6	8	3	4	3	7	4	101
Female	5	6	11	1	4	3	6	5	5	11	4	4	4	2	4	6	81
Dangregygang	15	21	27	6	37	24	26	21	12	26	21	13	15	13	7	19	303
Male	8	14	14	3	30	13	18	11	5	14	9	6	10	9	3	11	178
Female	7	7	13	3	7	11	8	10	7	12	12	7	5	4	4	8	125
Dzomling	33	50	34	8	30	34	31	43	31	15	22	21	18	17	20	13	420
Male	20	30	14	2	18	22	15	19	15	9	11	10	7	10	15	7	224
Female	13	20	20	6	12	12	16	24	16	6	11	11	11	7	5	6	196



Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Tsurang 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+	
Tashiling Maed	16	16	17	3	13	20	18	18	17	18	11	9	8	10	8	9	214
Male	6	6	11	3	7	9	8	13	10	9	5	2	5	6	2	6	108
Female	10	10	6	0	6	11	10	5	7	9	6	7	3	4	6	3	106
Tashiling Toed	11	14	13	4	17	13	17	13	13	23	7	12	11	5	4	5	193
Male	5	7	13	4	11	5	7	7	6	11	3	6	5	4	2	5	101
Female	6	7	0	0	6	8	10	6	7	12	4	6	6	1	2	0	92
All Chiwogs	81	111	111	28	114	104	103	109	87	99	73	62	60	50	50	56	1,312
Male	40	61	61	18	79	59	53	59	45	49	36	27	31	32	29	33	712
Female	41	50	50	10	35	45	50	50	42	50	37	35	29	18	21	23	600
TSIRANG TOED																	
Tagthang_Wangphu	27	23	47	26	29	19	23	22	24	21	30	33	13	10	6	13	366
Male	17	12	23	11	12	9	7	10	10	11	14	18	7	9	3	6	179
Female	10	11	24	15	17	10	16	12	14	10	16	15	6	1	3	7	187
Kabelzhing	21	16	27	10	15	12	14	10	14	20	14	11	7	10	6	7	214
Male	14	10	12	6	7	7	7	6	6	8	7	6	4	5	4	5	114
Female	7	6	15	4	8	5	7	4	8	12	7	5	3	5	2	2	100
Tsirang Toed	23	27	26	23	37	33	30	30	26	15	10	10	16	7	2	5	320
Male	15	13	13	13	31	24	19	17	20	7	7	4	9	4		2	198
Female	8	14	13	10	6	9	11	13	6	8	3	6	7	3	2	3	122
Tongshinghang	7	8	10	3	9	6	3	9	5	3	6	7	9	3	3	4	98
Male	2	6	8	3	6	2	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	2	1	1	49
Female	5	2	2	0	3	4	2	4	4	2	5	4	3	1	2	3	49
Soentabsa	42	48	32	5	37	32	39	48	18	20	16	26	20	12	9	8	453
Male	25	25	32	5	15	16	16	28	10	5	7	15	11	6	5	8	229
Female	17	23	0	0	22	16	23	20	8	15	9	11	9	6	4	0	224
All Chiwogs	120	122	142	67	127	102	109	119	87	79	76	87	65	42	26	37	1,451
Male	73	66	88	38	71	58	50	66	47	32	36	46	37	26	13	22	769
Female	47	56	54	29	56	44	59	53	40	47	40	41	28	16	13	15	682
TSIRANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	74	104	123	538	129	113	116	107	65	49	30	13	13	10	8	14	1,506
Male	39	45	59	259	73	69	70	52	35	30	17	9	4	7	4	7	779
Female	35	59	64	279	56	44	46	55	30	19	13	4	9	3	4	7	727
Local Area 2	90	88	112	96	104	114	125	98	88	55	42	25	10	15	11	13	1,086
Male	45	39	61	42	60	55	63	63	50	34	26	14	5	4	4	5	570
Female	45	49	51	54	44	59	62	35	38	21	16	11	5	11	7	8	516
Local Area 3	75	62	86	75	104	124	82	68	49	37	25	19	17	7	11	15	856
Male	44	35	60	44	72	72	51	35	25	24	15	9	8	2	4	5	505
Female	31	27	26	31	32	52	31	33	24	13	10	10	9	5	7	10	351
All Local Areas	239	254	321	709	337	351	323	273	202	141	97	57	40	32	30	42	3,448
Male	128	119	180	345	205	196	184	150	110	88	58	32	17	13	12	17	1,854
Female	111	135	141	364	132	155	139	123	92	53	39	25	23	19	18	25	1,594
MENDRELGANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	8	6	3	5	3	6	4	5	6	3	1	1	3	3	2	3	62
Male	5	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	31
Female	3	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	31
All Local Areas	8	6	3	5	3	6	4	5	6	3	1	1	3	3	2	3	62
Male	5	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	31
Female	3	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	31

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

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																							
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total							
Urban	843	653	1,496	6	5	11	756	651	1,407	16	28	44	4	3	7	6	32	38	0	0	1,631	1,372	3,003	
Tsirang Town	836	645	1,481	6	5	11	741	636	1,377	15	28	43	4	3	7	5	31	36	0	0	1,607	1,348	2,955	
Mendreigang Town	7	8	15	0	0	0	15	15	30	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	24	24	48
Rural	2,930	2,291	5,221	64	55	119	4,801	4,925	9,726	107	107	214	32	42	74	142	282	424	5	2	7	8,081	7,704	15,785
Barshong	113	75	188	1	0	1	238	256	494	4	3	7	1	4	5	8	13	21	0	0	0	365	351	716
Patshaling	128	105	233	2	1	3	302	353	655	10	8	18	2	5	7	14	21	35	0	0	0	458	493	951
Kilkhorthang	351	248	599	7	6	13	531	566	1,097	15	20	35	2	7	9	18	46	64	0	0	0	924	893	1,817
Mendreigang	606	570	1,176	13	17	30	474	456	930	8	11	19	1	3	4	14	20	34	0	0	0	1,116	1,077	2,193
Rangthangling	201	144	345	7	3	10	436	442	878	7	8	15	4	1	5	16	21	37	3	0	3	674	619	1,293
Tsiolingkhar	272	205	477	3	3	6	444	475	919	8	8	16	5	3	8	12	26	38	0	0	0	744	720	1,464
Doongjagang	162	129	291	1	1	2	442	448	890	8	11	19	0	2	2	14	34	48	0	0	0	627	625	1,252
Gosaring	272	239	511	2	2	4	466	465	931	11	14	25	6	5	11	10	32	42	0	0	0	767	757	1,524
Sengithang	217	141	358	5	1	6	373	369	742	13	7	20	1	3	4	8	14	22	0	0	0	617	535	1,152
Pungtenchhu	186	154	340	0	1	1	345	370	715	9	6	15	3	1	4	5	14	19	0	0	0	548	546	1,094
Semjong	189	107	296	22	17	39	377	358	735	7	6	13	4	2	6	11	18	29	1	1	2	611	509	1,120
Tsirang loed	233	174	407	1	3	4	373	367	740	7	5	12	3	6	9	12	23	35	1	1	2	630	579	1,209
Both Areas	3,773	2,944	6,717	70	60	130	5,557	5,576	11,133	123	135	258	36	45	81	148	314	462	5	2	7	9,712	9,076	18,788
	PERCENT																							
Urban	28.1	21.7	49.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	25.2	21.7	46.9	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	45.7	100.0
Tsirang Town	28.3	21.8	50.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	25.1	21.5	46.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.4	45.6	100.0
Mendreigang Town	14.6	16.7	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	31.3	62.5	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Rural	18.6	14.5	33.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	30.4	31.2	61.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	48.8	100.0
Barshong	15.8	10.5	26.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.2	35.8	69.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	49.0	100.0
Patshaling	13.5	11.0	24.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	31.8	37.1	68.9	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	51.8	100.0
Kilkhorthang	19.3	13.6	33.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	29.2	31.2	60.4	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	49.1	100.0
Mendreigang	27.6	26.0	53.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	21.6	20.8	42.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	49.1	100.0
Rangthangling	15.5	11.1	26.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	33.7	34.2	67.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	52.1	47.9	100.0
Tsiolingkhar	18.6	14.0	32.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	30.3	32.4	62.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	49.2	100.0
Doongjagang	12.9	10.3	23.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	35.3	35.8	71.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.1	49.9	100.0
Gosaring	17.8	15.7	33.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	30.6	30.5	61.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	49.7	100.0
Sengithang	18.8	12.2	31.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	32.4	32.0	64.4	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	46.4	100.0
Pungtenchhu	17.0	14.1	31.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	31.5	33.8	65.4	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.1	49.9	100.0
Semjong	16.9	9.6	26.4	2.0	1.5	3.5	33.7	32.0	65.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	54.6	45.4	100.0
Tsirang loed	19.3	14.4	33.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	30.9	30.4	61.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	52.1	47.9	100.0
Both Areas	20.1	15.7	35.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	29.6	29.7	59.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	48.3	100.0



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

Age Group	Marital Status																				
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
10-14	1,179	1,101	2,280	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	1,106	2,286
15-19	1,054	1,006	2,060	6	4	10	15	38	53	1	2	3	3	2	5	0	0	0	1,079	1,052	2,131
20-24	708	395	1,103	8	5	13	198	368	566	3	3	6	2	1	3	0	1	1	920	773	1,693
25-29	372	155	527	16	11	27	554	725	1,279	13	16	29	4	5	9	2	5	7	961	918	1,879
30-34	148	71	219	5	7	12	750	762	1,512	19	16	35	1	3	4	1	6	7	924	865	1,789
35-39	74	46	120	5	3	8	768	735	1,503	19	30	49	6	5	11	4	11	15	878	831	1,709
40-44	51	39	90	5	8	13	623	582	1,205	16	24	40	0	8	8	1	20	21	696	681	1,377
45-49	52	31	83	3	6	9	536	513	1,049	17	19	36	5	6	11	7	14	21	620	589	1,209
50-54	35	20	55	4	6	10	490	510	1,000	10	14	24	1	3	4	11	22	33	551	575	1,126
55-59	22	30	52	3	1	4	422	431	853	7	2	9	7	3	10	10	25	35	472	492	964
60-64	21	15	36	7	2	9	400	335	735	7	7	14	3	2	5	14	43	57	452	404	856
65-69	22	14	36	4	0	4	292	219	511	8	0	8	3	2	5	17	30	47	347	265	612
70-74	16	9	25	1	2	3	239	150	389	2	2	4	1	0	1	22	41	63	281	204	485
75-79	9	5	14	1	2	3	121	107	228	1	0	1	0	2	2	26	31	57	158	147	305
80-84	4	1	5	2	0	2	102	65	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	33	46	121	99	220
85+	6	6	12	0	1	1	46	36	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	32	52	72	75	147
All Ages	3,773	2,944	6,717	70	60	130	5,557	5,576	11,133	123	135	258	36	45	81	148	314	462	9,712	9,076	18,788

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

Area/ Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,496	236	1,732	86.4	1,164	323	1487	78.3	2,660	559	3,219	82.6
6-9	87	17	104	83.7	93	22	115	80.9	180	39	219	82.2
10-14	178	2	180	98.9	142	1	143	99.3	320	3	323	99.1
15-19	347	2	349	99.4	362	3	365	99.2	709	5	714	99.3
20-24	187	19	206	90.8	129	5	134	96.3	316	24	340	92.9
25-29	159	41	200	79.5	134	23	157	85.4	293	64	357	82.1
30-34	141	43	184	76.6	105	37	142	73.9	246	80	326	75.5
35-39	118	32	150	78.7	89	38	127	70.1	207	70	277	74.7
40-44	94	19	113	83.2	53	42	95	55.8	147	61	208	70.7
45-49	77	12	89	86.5	22	33	55	40.0	99	45	144	68.8
50-54	44	15	59	74.6	18	21	39	46.2	62	36	98	63.3
55-59	27	6	33	81.8	4	21	25	16.0	31	27	58	53.4
60-64	14	4	18	77.8	9	16	25	36.0	23	20	43	53.5
65+	23	24	47	48.9	4	61	65	6.2	27	85	112	24.1
Rural	6,398	2,374	8,772	72.9	4,426	3,904	8330	53.1	10,824	6,278	17,102	63.3
6-9	579	121	700	82.7	519	109	628	82.6	1,098	230	1,328	82.7
10-14	987	11	998	98.9	951	12	963	98.8	1,938	23	1,961	98.8
15-19	712	18	730	97.5	677	10	687	98.5	1,389	28	1,417	98.0
20-24	630	83	713	88.4	549	90	639	85.9	1,179	173	1,352	87.2
25-29	599	162	761	78.7	506	255	761	66.5	1,105	417	1,522	72.6
30-34	536	201	737	72.7	343	380	723	47.4	879	581	1,460	60.2
35-39	518	207	725	71.4	264	439	703	37.6	782	646	1,428	54.8
40-44	387	196	583	66.4	206	380	586	35.2	593	576	1,169	50.7
45-49	370	161	531	69.7	137	397	534	25.7	507	558	1,065	47.6
50-54	282	209	491	57.4	87	448	535	16.3	369	657	1,026	36.0
55-59	235	203	438	53.7	62	405	467	13.3	297	608	905	32.8
60-64	214	220	434	49.3	53	326	379	14.0	267	546	813	32.8
65+	349	582	931	37.5	72	653	725	9.9	421	1,235	1,656	25.4
Both Areas	7,894	2,610	10,504	75.2	5,590	4,227	9,817	56.9	13,484	6,837	20,321	66.4
6-9	666	138	804	82.8	612	131	743	82.4	1,278	269	1,547	82.6
10-14	1,165	13	1,178	98.9	1,093	13	1,106	98.8	2,258	26	2,284	98.9
15-19	1,059	20	1,079	98.1	1,039	13	1,052	98.8	2,098	33	2,131	98.5
20-24	817	102	919	88.9	678	95	773	87.7	1,495	197	1,692	88.4
25-29	758	203	961	78.9	640	278	918	69.7	1,398	481	1,879	74.4
30-34	677	244	921	73.5	448	417	865	51.8	1,125	661	1,786	63.0
35-39	636	239	875	72.7	353	477	830	42.5	989	716	1,705	58.0
40-44	481	215	696	69.1	259	422	681	38.0	740	637	1,377	53.7
45-49	447	173	620	72.1	159	430	589	27.0	606	603	1,209	50.1
50-54	326	224	550	59.3	105	469	574	18.3	431	693	1,124	38.3
55-59	262	209	471	55.6	66	426	492	13.4	328	635	963	34.1
60-64	228	224	452	50.4	62	342	404	15.3	290	566	856	33.9
65+	372	606	978	38.0	76	714	790	9.6	448	1,320	1,768	25.3



Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Tsirang 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	626	777	329	36.1	643	514	330	43.2	1,269	1,291	659	39.4
6-12	186	15	9	88.6	194	0	7	96.5	380	15	16	92.5
13-14	59	14	1	79.7	55	1	1	96.5	114	15	2	87.0
15-16	114	12	1	89.8	124	1	0	99.2	238	13	1	94.4
17-18	140	11	2	91.5	175	13	2	92.1	315	24	4	91.8
19-22	112	62	26	56.0	75	53	3	57.3	187	115	29	56.5
23+	15	663	290	1.5	20	446	317	2.6	35	1,109	607	2.0
Rural	2,385	3,395	2,992	27.2	2,274	1,920	4,136	27.3	4,659	5,315	7,128	27.2
6-12	1,238	11	64	94.3	1,150	9	50	95.1	2,388	20	114	94.7
13-14	368	10	7	95.6	369	9	4	96.6	737	19	11	96.1
15-16	327	25	6	91.3	304	15	8	93.0	631	40	14	92.1
17-18	196	51	11	76.0	201	42	3	81.7	397	93	14	78.8
19-22	153	308	58	29.5	156	255	43	34.4	309	563	101	31.8
23+	103	2,990	2,846	1.7	94	1,590	4,028	1.6	197	4,580	6,874	1.7
Both Areas	3,011	4,172	3,321	28.7	2,917	2,434	4,466	29.7	5,928	6,606	7,787	29.2
6-12	1,424	26	73	93.5	1,344	9	57	95.3	2,768	35	130	94.4
13-14	427	24	8	93.0	424	10	5	96.6	851	34	13	94.8
15-16	441	37	7	90.9	428	16	8	94.7	869	53	15	92.7
17-18	336	62	13	81.8	376	55	5	86.2	712	117	18	84.1
19-22	265	370	84	36.9	231	308	46	39.5	496	678	130	38.0
23+	118	3,653	3,136	1.7	114	2,036	4,345	1.8	232	5,689	7,481	1.7

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

Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Tsirang	3,011	4,172	3,321	28.7	2,917	2,434	4,466	29.7	5,928	6,606	7,787	29.2
Tsirang Town	618	767	321	36.2	636	506	317	43.6	1,254	1,273	638	39.6
Mendrelgang Town	8	10	8	30.8	7	8	13	25.0	15	18	21	27.8
Barshong	74	138	179	18.9	66	70	242	17.5	140	208	421	18.2
Patshaling	91	219	186	18.3	84	152	285	16.1	175	371	471	17.2
Kilkhorthang	274	464	258	27.5	227	302	422	23.9	501	766	680	25.7
Mendrelgang	582	335	282	48.5	578	201	370	50.3	1,160	536	652	49.4
Rangthangling	148	292	283	20.5	170	163	359	24.6	318	455	642	22.5
Tsholingkhr	245	293	280	30.0	205	160	407	26.6	450	453	687	28.3
Doonglagang	160	285	259	22.7	140	139	411	20.3	300	424	670	21.5
Gosarling	241	370	233	28.6	252	245	340	30.1	493	615	573	29.3
Sergithang	130	292	240	19.6	138	122	323	23.7	268	414	563	21.5
Pungtenchhu	137	201	260	22.9	132	104	351	22.5	269	305	611	22.7
Senjong	133	255	268	20.3	113	120	313	20.7	246	375	581	20.5
Tsirang Toed	170	251	264	24.8	169	142	313	27.1	339	393	577	25.9

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed						Bachelors Degree and Above	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Tsirang Town	39	7	770	372	584	430	44	62	181	35	3	
Male	11	3	457	182	303	239	25	39	101	24	1	
Female	28	4	313	190	281	191	19	23	80	11	2	
Mendrelgang Town	1	0	13	3	8	3	0	2	1	2	0	
Male	0	0	8	2	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	
Female	1	0	5	1	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	
Barshong	38	1	213	29	27	20	2	1	16	0	1	
Male	16	1	130	20	17	14	2	1	10	0	1	
Female	22	0	83	9	10	6	0	0	6	0	0	
Patshaling	36	0	323	47	78	38	0	1	19	2	2	
Male	12	0	198	24	39	17	0	1	16	2	1	
Female	24	0	125	23	39	21	0	0	3	0	1	

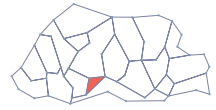


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Kilkhorthang	30	2	629	134	169	148	13	27	95	13	7	
Male	8	2	379	86	86	82	8	18	57	7	5	
Female	22	0	250	48	83	66	5	9	38	6	2	
Mendrelgang	40	2	746	390	308	83	4	21	92	9	1	
Male	16	2	419	177	173	46	4	16	57	7	0	
Female	24	0	327	213	135	37	0	5	35	2	1	
Rangthangling	57	4	430	77	98	60	1	3	37	4	2	
Male	18	3	247	49	58	31	1	2	27	3	1	
Female	39	1	183	28	40	29	0	1	10	1	1	
Tsholingkhr	31	0	506	117	119	60	5	7	47	8	3	
Male	8	0	324	72	62	30	4	5	25	6	2	
Female	23	0	182	45	57	30	1	2	22	2	1	
Doonglagang	41	2	482	42	58	47	3	6	36	6	1	
Male	13	1	304	26	33	27	3	6	26	5	1	
Female	28	1	178	16	25	20	0	0	10	1	0	
Gosarling	20	5	562	160	152	93	2	14	85	11	4	
Male	6	3	304	85	82	52	1	10	57	8	3	
Female	14	2	258	75	70	41	1	4	28	3	1	
Sergithang	23	3	391	74	92	52	1	2	40	4	0	
Male	10	2	237	39	64	34	0	2	31	3	0	
Female	13	1	154	35	28	18	1	0	9	1	0	
Pungtenchhu	17	2	333	64	71	34	0	3	44	6	0	
Male	8	1	186	35	47	24	0	3	30	4	0	
Female	9	1	147	29	24	10	0	0	14	2	0	
Semjong	47	0	393	34	45	45	4	2	35	7	9	
Male	28	0	237	21	30	30	3	2	23	7	7	
Female	19	0	156	13	15	15	1	0	12	0	2	
Tsirang Toed	13	1	410	98	96	45	3	3	46	15	2	
Male	4	0	242	58	54	25	1	3	23	10	1	
Female	9	1	168	40	42	20	2	0	23	5	1	
Tsirang	433	29	6,201	1,641	1,905	1,158	82	154	774	122	35	
Male	158	18	3,672	876	1,051	652	52	110	484	87	23	
Female	275	11	2,529	765	854	506	30	44	290	35	12	

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Tsirang Town	15	20	35
Mendrelgang Town	0	0	0
Barshong	15	19	34
Patshaling	18	7	25
Kilkhorthang	37	27	64
Mendrelgang	18	20	38
Rangthangling	27	24	51
Tsholingkhar	33	28	61
Doonglagang	33	46	79
Gosarling	41	38	79
Sergithang	25	18	43
Pungtenchhu	23	26	49
Semjong	31	20	51
Tsirang Toed	20	20	40
Total	336	313	649

Table A4.2 Persons with Disability in multiple Domain by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Tsirang Town	3	5	8
Mendrelgang Town	0	0	0
Barshong	3	7	10
Patshaling	5	1	6
Kilkhorthang	17	10	27
Mendrelgang	5	5	10
Rangthangling	12	8	20
Tsholingkhar	15	11	26
Doonglagang	10	13	23
Gosarling	12	8	20
Sergithang	11	7	18
Pungtenchhu	9	7	16
Semjong	10	9	19
Tsirang Toed	12	8	20
Total	124	99	223

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

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Tsirang Town	3.5	3.9	1.1	630
Mendrelgang Town	3.8	3.7	1.0	16
Rural				
Barshong	2.8	3.8	1.4	224
Patshaling	2.7	3.9	1.5	296
Kilkhorthang	3.9	4.0	1.0	524
Mendrelgang	3.5	3.8	1.1	434
Rangthangling	3.1	4.0	1.3	395
Tsholingkhar	3.5	4.1	1.2	421
Doonglagang	3.1	3.7	1.2	411
Gosarling	3.8	4.2	1.1	434
Sergithang	2.9	4.3	1.5	300
Pungtenchhu	3.0	4.1	1.4	321
Semjong	2.9	4.0	1.4	309
Tsirang Toed	2.9	3.9	1.3	348
Both Areas	3.3	4.0	1.2	5,063

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 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							
Tsirang Town	90	136	297	38	67	2	630
Mendrelgang Town	8	0	7	1	0	0	16
Rural							
Barshong	202	11	6	1	2	2	224
Patshaling	260	5	7	6	15	3	296
Kilkhorthang	375	7	97	38	6	1	524
Mendrelgang	319	15	63	30	4	3	434
Rangthangling	338	13	29	5	6	4	395
Tsholingkhr	369	3	15	17	11	6	421
Doonglagang	357	11	10	25	7	1	411
Gosarling	304	9	76	32	7	6	434
Sergithang	258	9	16	4	13	0	300
Pungtenchhu	303	5	5	6	1	1	321
Semjong	294	6	2	2	4	1	309
Tsirang Toed	291	8	29	8	10	2	348
Both Areas	3,768	238	659	213	153	32	5,063

Table A7.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 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										
Tsirang Town	39	104	206	151	95	14	8	13	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	0	4	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	16
Rural										
Barshong	66	49	40	27	32	6	2	2	0	224
Patshaling	51	97	77	48	17	4	2	0	0	296
Kilkhorthang	34	79	101	135	109	30	16	20	0	524
Mendrelgang	44	85	99	100	55	32	11	8	0	434
Rangthangling	72	88	101	57	47	20	8	1	1	395
Tsholingkhr	54	80	95	84	51	37	13	7	0	421
Doonglagang	59	121	77	75	47	19	6	6	1	411
Gosarling	35	66	81	120	78	25	15	14	0	434
Sergithang	66	71	69	44	27	10	8	4	1	300
Pungtenchhu	52	89	82	47	36	6	5	4	0	321
Semjong	84	63	67	40	35	11	2	6	1	309
Tsirang Toed	74	85	77	62	26	9	9	6	0	348
Both Areas	730	1,081	1,176	993	658	224	106	91	4	5,063

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Tsirang Town	531	65	2	21	8	3	0	0	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Rural										
Barshong	89	44	1	36	29	5	3	14	3	224
Patshaling	149	63	4	13	36	4	2	25	0	296
Kilkhorthang	329	121	2	30	31	6	1	4	0	524
Mendrelgang	283	81	6	33	21	3	1	6	0	434
Rangthangling	202	77	23	39	38	5	2	5	4	395
Tsholingkhr	205	91	13	44	42	8	2	9	7	421
Doonglagang	147	95	12	51	64	2	17	13	10	411
Gosarling	284	60	0	50	27	3	1	9	0	434
Sergithang	122	55	2	60	41	1	1	17	1	300
Pungtenchhu	105	60	13	75	54	2	2	9	1	321
Semjong	169	60	1	30	37	1	5	5	1	309
Tsirang Toed	170	60	1	41	52	1	5	18	0	348
Both Areas	2,798	935	80	523	480	44	42	134	27	5,063

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Tsirang Town	95	535	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	0	16	0	16
Rural				
Barshong	7	217	0	224
Patshaling	20	276	0	296
Kilkhorthang	30	493	1	524
Mendrelgang	56	378	0	434
Rangthangling	23	372	0	395
Tsholingkhr	23	398	0	421
Doonglagang	37	374	0	411
Gosarling	25	409	0	434
Sergithang	27	273	0	300
Pungtenchhu	37	284	0	321
Semjong	25	283	1	309
Tsirang Toed	34	314	0	348
Both Areas	439	4,622	2	5,063



Table A7.6 Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Tsiarang 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	Cement/ Lime/ Cement with	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other				
Urban																	
Tsiarang Town	12	38	14	11	5	328	73	78	22	27	1	0	21	630			
Mendrelgang Town	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	5	0	0	3	16			
Rural																	
Barshong	6	66	116	0	0	20	13	0	0	3	0	0	0	224			
Patshaling	10	76	96	5	1	25	16	6	1	34	4	3	19	296			
Kilkhorthang	3	90	202	11	2	118	23	18	22	16	0	8	11	524			
Mendrelgang	15	67	144	8	1	99	47	6	5	29	0	1	12	434			
Rangthangling	3	81	160	0	1	74	18	18	5	12	1	12	10	395			
Tsholingkhr	14	61	211	4	2	51	32	0	12	20	2	4	8	421			
Doonglagang	4	76	172	0	0	22	21	5	5	88	2	0	16	411			
Gosaring	8	87	133	1	0	109	38	12	12	15	1	9	9	434			
Sergithang	17	71	122	7	0	21	14	0	1	45	0	1	1	300			
Pungtenchhu	5	88	179	2	0	4	7	0	2	32	0	2	0	321			
Semjong	5	39	225	3	0	13	8	0	0	13	0	0	3	309			
Tsiarang Toed	3	63	164	7	0	24	31	1	4	42	0	6	3	348			
Both Areas	105	906	1,938	59	12	911	342	144	92	381	11	46	116	5,063			

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Table A7.7 Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 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										
Tsirang Town	0	0	1	1	0	616	0	11	1	630
Mendrelgang Town	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	3	0	16
Rural										
Barshong	2	0	0	0	1	221	0	0	0	224
Patshaling	0	3	5	0	2	285	1	0	0	296
Kilkhorthang	3	4	16	4	4	485	0	8	0	524
Mendrelgang	0	5	21	0	1	400	2	5	0	434
Rangthangling	5	1	5	0	3	374	1	4	2	395
Tsholingkhr	8	3	5	0	1	399	2	3	0	421
Doonglagang	4	3	10	0	2	389	0	1	2	411
Gosarling	4	4	2	0	1	419	3	0	1	434
Sergithang	9	1	1	0	1	286	0	2	0	300
Pungtenchhu	8	1	3	0	3	306	0	0	0	321
Semjong	7	0	2	0	2	296	1	0	1	309
Tsirang Toed	7	3	2	0	3	329	4	0	0	348
Both Areas	57	28	73	5	24	4,818	14	37	7	5,063

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

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total
	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	
Urban								
Tsirang Town	19	21	2	12	22	553	1	630
Mendrelgang Town	1	7	0	0	0	8	0	16
Rural								
Barshong	123	19	1	0	2	72	7	224
Patshaling	110	49	0	2	1	133	1	296
Kilkhorthang	176	67	3	3	17	258	0	524
Mendrelgang	108	88	2	1	2	232	1	434
Rangthangling	195	12	2	2	0	183	1	395
Tsholingkhr	210	24	1	6	0	179	1	421
Doonglagang	175	136	1	0	0	97	2	411
Gosarling	167	30	4	7	4	222	0	434
Sergithang	140	60	2	1	1	96	0	300
Pungtenchhu	204	67	0	0	1	49	0	321
Semjong	218	13	0	0	1	69	8	309
Tsirang Toed	154	88	3	4	1	98	0	348
Both Areas	2,000	681	21	38	52	2,249	22	5,063

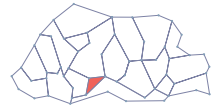


Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting					Cooking					Total			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene		Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG
Urban														
Tsirang Town	627	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	627	1	6	0	588	0
Mendreigang Town	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	13	0
Rural														
Barshong	216	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	211	2	134	3	78	0
Patshaling	282	1	4	9	0	0	0	0	276	0	148	0	137	0
Klikhorthang	516	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	511	2	121	22	365	0
Mendreigang	423	4	1	4	0	2	0	0	421	1	98	6	310	0
Rangthangling	381	2	3	1	4	2	1	1	376	7	147	15	219	2
Tsholingkhr	415	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	411	0	131	19	244	1
Doonglagang	393	9	3	2	3	0	0	1	389	3	218	23	153	1
Gosarling	428	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	426	4	105	26	293	0
Sergithang	275	6	4	14	0	0	0	1	270	8	181	8	92	0
Pungtenchhu	296	4	4	16	1	0	0	0	283	4	222	7	86	0
Semjong	304	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	300	5	210	10	78	1
Tsirang Toed	344	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	336	5	203	8	127	0
Both Areas	4,916	41	27	57	13	4	1	4	4,853	42	1,926	147	2,783	5

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

Gewog/Town	Piped water Inside the Dwelling			Main Source of Drinking Water		Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam			Total
	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Protected Well/Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other	Other		
Urban									
Tsirang Town	513	112	5	0	0	0	0	0	630
Mendreigang Town	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Rural									
Barshong	27	187	2	2	4	2	4	2	224
Patshaling	44	250	1	0	1	0	1	0	296
Klikhorthang	225	289	0	0	6	4	6	4	524
Mendreigang	169	261	2	1	1	0	1	1	434
Rangthangling	87	301	4	0	1	2	1	2	395
Tsholingkhr	79	335	0	0	0	0	0	7	421
Doonglagang	60	335	2	0	6	8	6	8	411
Gosarling	146	275	7	3	1	2	1	2	434
Sergithang	57	212	4	0	23	4	300	4	300
Pungtenchhu	36	275	2	0	5	3	321	3	321
Semjong	37	265	0	0	1	6	309	1	309
Tsirang Toed	67	263	2	1	8	7	348	7	348
Both Areas	1,553	3,370	31	7	56	46	5,063	46	5,063

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Table A7.11 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 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							
Tsirang Town	629	0	0	1	0	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Rural							
Barshong	222	2	0	0	0	0	224
Patshaling	271	13	9	3	0	0	296
Kilkhorthang	520	2	1	0	1	0	524
Mendrelgang	433	0	0	1	0	0	434
Rangthangling	380	8	6	1	0	0	395
Tsholingkhr	420	0	1	0	0	0	421
Doonglagang	410	0	0	1	0	0	411
Gosarling	431	2	0	1	0	0	434
Sergithang	299	1	0	0	0	0	300
Pungtenchhu	320	1	0	0	0	0	321
Semjong	308	0	0	0	1	0	309
Tsirang Toed	344	3	0	1	0	0	348
Both Areas	5,003	32	17	9	2	0	5,063

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Tsirang Town	549	81	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	15	1	0	16
Rural				
Barshong	169	55	0	224
Patshaling	237	59	0	296
Kilkhorthang	450	73	1	524
Mendrelgang	349	85	0	434
Rangthangling	320	74	1	395
Tsholingkhr	294	127	0	421
Doonglagang	342	68	1	411
Gosarling	334	100	0	434
Sergithang	203	97	0	300
Pungtenchhu	227	91	3	321
Semjong	225	83	1	309
Tsirang Toed	206	142	0	348
Both Areas	3,920	1,136	7	5,063

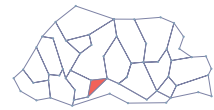


Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets														Total Regular Households				
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Business	Commercial Vehicle	Non-Commercial Vehicle	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Machine	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellery	DTH		% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items		
Urban	313	156	49	133	44	237	470	235	39	401	35	36	588	314	50	2.4	0.0	630	
Tsirang Town	8	7	3	7	2	2	11	2	1	4	2	0	15	8	6	0	0.0	16	
Mendrelgang Town																			
Rural	203	205	192	15	3	17	53	8	11	18	5	4	199	89	32	0	0.0	224	
Barshong	252	214	212	24	16	25	47	9	26	19	7	0	258	130	85	0.3	0.0	296	
Paishaling	397	337	309	57	25	114	218	92	37	176	22	21	481	255	80	0.1	0.0	524	
Kikhorhang	313	312	253	45	31	88	179	52	31	122	26	12	389	194	41	1.6	0.0	434	
Mendrelgang	332	296	260	73	39	349	56	119	34	22	107	14	2	348	236	34	0.5	0.0	395
Ranghangling	360	292	271	28	21	41	129	22	17	87	10	2	377	202	65	0.7	0.0	421	
Tsholingkhr	356	300	298	30	21	38	99	19	58	43	15	3	361	163	103	0.1	0.0	411	
Doonglagang	340	290	267	49	36	100	216	77	46	169	25	10	419	234	42	0.2	0.0	434	
Gosarling	254	245	233	22	5	23	84	4	18	23	11	5	226	82	31	1	0.0	300	
Serigthang	269	291	229	17	12	23	50	4	12	24	13	1	252	151	56	0.3	0.0	321	
Pungtenchhu	284	272	226	13	8	26	49	7	19	24	4	3	241	143	49	0.3	0.0	309	
Senjong	280	273	232	29	16	27	38	104	25	17	68	5	1	303	181	83	1.4	0.0	348
Tsirang toed	3,981	3,490	3,034	542	279	828	1,828	590	354	1,285	194	100	4,457	2,382	757	0.1	0.0	5,063	
Both Areas																			

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets										Total Regular Households
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/Scooter	Compound/Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items		
Urban	307	34	22	29	117	90	223	32.1	0.0	630	
Tsirang Town	9	1	0	1	2	0	2	31.3	0.0	16	
Mendrelgang Town											
Rural	78	2	3	3	18	36	14	50.9	0.0	224	
Barshong	97	2	10	0	27	41	34	51.0	0.0	296	
Paishaling	252	22	16	13	78	104	105	37.0	0.0	524	
Kikhorhang	159	23	15	10	36	60	86	44.9	0.0	434	
Mendrelgang	190	15	12	4	25	71	56	40.8	0.0	395	
Ranghangling	157	8	4	1	8	62	40	50.4	0.0	421	
Tsholingkhr	155	9	11	3	31	80	33	46.2	0.0	411	
Doonglagang	237	28	15	6	85	121	77	27.9	0.0	434	
Gosarling	81	9	13	0	7	39	10	58.0	0.0	300	
Serigthang	142	5	7	1	13	61	24	46.1	0.0	321	
Pungtenchhu	141	5	2	3	11	48	15	47.9	0.0	309	
Senjong	140	14	13	1	59	58	52	38.8	0.0	348	
Tsirang toed	2,145	177	143	75	517	871	771	42.5	0.0	5,063	
Both Areas											

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities													Regular Households			
	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet- Mobile	Internet- Fixed	Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items		% With All of the Items		
Urban																	
Tsirang Town	128	563	48	526	239	88	214	55	319	23	23	1	0.6	0.0	630		
Mendreigang Town	7	11	0	10	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	16		
Rural																	
Barshong	85	111	2	67	163	2	12	0	51	0	0	0	1.8	0.0	224		
Patshaling	109	180	0	132	224	4	11	2	43	1	2	1	1.7	0.0	296		
Klikhorthang	173	385	9	283	350	32	90	25	133	18	5	0	1.9	0.0	524		
Mendreigang	141	312	5	239	247	14	68	17	138	2	9	0	3.2	0.0	434		
Rangthangling	140	260	3	165	273	11	23	3	88	2	12	0	2.8	0.0	395		
Tsholingkhr	116	302	3	156	287	7	26	22	68	2	2	0	2.6	0.0	421		
Doonglagang	149	250	6	158	280	9	23	2	111	3	5	1	2.0	0.0	411		
Gosarling	139	337	6	268	316	27	79	23	131	4	15	1	2.5	0.0	434		
Sergithang	93	146	4	114	212	4	13	2	53	0	1	0	2.0	0.0	300		
Pungtenchhu	111	155	0	105	259	4	11	2	34	0	0	0	2.8	0.0	321		
Semjong	106	191	0	104	245	4	12	1	60	1	1	0	2.6	0.0	309		
Tsirang Toed	143	223	3	165	233	6	39	7	96	3	4	1	2.9	0.0	348		
Both Areas	1,640	3,426	89	2,492	3,331	212	623	161	1,327	59	79	6	2.2	0.0	5,063		



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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Tsirang Town	591	39	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	16	0	0	16
Rural				
Barshong	213	11	0	224
Patshaling	271	25	0	296
Kilkhorthang	512	12	0	524
Mendrelgang	397	37	0	434
Rangthangling	371	23	1	395
Tsholingkhr	390	31	0	421
Doonglagang	394	16	1	411
Gosarling	416	18	0	434
Sergithang	280	20	0	300
Pungtenchhu	299	22	0	321
Semjong	304	4	1	309
Tsirang Toed	338	10	0	348
Both Areas	4,792	268	3	5,063

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Tsirang Town	0	36	0	0	0	3	0	0	39
Mendrelgang Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural									
Barshong	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	11
Patshaling	1	21	0	1	0	2	0	0	25
Kilkhorthang	0	9	1	1	0	1	0	0	12
Mendrelgang	0	21	0	16	0	0	0	0	37
Rangthangling	9	13	0	0	0	0	1	1	24
Tsholingkhr	3	10	1	1	0	12	4	0	31
Doonglagang	1	11	0	2	0	1	1	1	17
Gosarling	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Sergithang	2	15	0	2	0	0	1	0	20
Pungtenchhu	3	14	0	0	1	4	0	0	22
Semjong	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
Tsirang Toed	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Both Areas	26	181	3	25	1	23	9	3	271

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Table A7.18 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 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											
Tsirang Town	629	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Rural											
Barshong	167	36	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
Patshaling	247	31	6	0	5	6	0	1	0	0	296
Kilkhorthang	502	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	524
Mendrelgang	406	22	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	434
Rangthangling	310	31	50	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	395
Tsholingkhr	407	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421
Doonglagang	366	41	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	411
Gosarling	405	20	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	434
Sergithang	240	10	18	23	9	0	0	0	0	0	300
Pungtenchhu	261	7	14	11	13	6	5	4	0	0	321
Semjong	293	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	309
Tsirang Toed	323	18	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	348
Both Areas	4,572	262	129	48	27	12	5	5	3	0	5,063

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Tsirang Town	15	615	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	0	16	0	16
Rural				
Barshong	12	212	0	224
Patshaling	22	274	0	296
Kilkhorthang	38	485	1	524
Mendrelgang	31	403	0	434
Rangthangling	27	368	0	395
Tsholingkhr	56	365	0	421
Doonglagang	45	366	0	411
Gosarling	33	401	0	434
Sergithang	37	263	0	300
Pungtenchhu	40	281	0	321
Semjong	43	265	1	309
Tsirang Toed	18	330	0	348
Both Areas	417	4,644	2	5,063