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2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



ZHEMGANG DZONGKHAG



ISBN 978-99936-28-70-5



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National Statistics Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan
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ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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2017

**POPULATION & HOUSING
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

ZHEMGANG DZONGKHAG

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Printed in Bhutan.
ISBN 978-99936-28-70-5

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

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CONTENTS

Foreword.....	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Summary Table of Key Findings	vi
List of Tables.....	vii
List of Figures.....	vii
List of Acronyms.....	viii
Section 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Legal Basis	1
1.3 Administrative set up at the <i>Dzongkhag/Thromde</i> level	2
Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	3
Introduction.....	3
2.1 Concepts and Definition	3
2.2 Population of Zhemgang	4
2.3 Size and Change of Population	4
2.4 Population by Area	4
2.5 Sex Ratio	4
2.6 Population by selected Broad Age groups.....	5
2.7 Age Dependency Ratios.....	5
2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid	6
2.9 Population by Type of Household	7
2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population	8
Section 3: EDUCATION.....	9
Introduction.....	9
3.1 Literacy	9
3.2 School Attendance	10
3.3 Educational Attainment	11
3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning.....	12
Section 4: HEALTH	13
Introduction	13
4.1 Fertility.....	13
4.2 Mortality	14
4.3 Disability.....	14
Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT.....	15
Introduction.....	15
5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population	15
5.2 Labour Force Rates	16
Section 6: MIGRATION	17
Introduction.....	17
6.1 Concepts and Measures.....	17
6.2 Lifetime Migration	18
Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY.....	19
Introduction.....	19
7.1 Household Size.....	19
7.2 Housing Conditions	20
7.3 Housing Amenities	22
7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities	25
7.5 Access to Road-Head and Usage of Health Facilities.....	25
7.6 Food Sufficiency.....	26
ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB Indicators: Definition, Numerator, and Denominator.....	27
ANNEX 2: Statistical Tables	30

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 'Tshering'.

(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	17,763
	Male	9,195
	Female	8,568
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	107.3
	Total Dependency Ratio	60.7
	Child Dependency Ratio	46.5
	Aged Dependency Ratio	14.2
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	5,138
	15-64 years	11,054
	65 years and over	1,571
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	62.5
	Male (%)	70.2
	Female (%)	54.2
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	30.0
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	15.3
	Total Fertility Rate	2.2
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.8
	Infant Mortality Rate	22.1
	Child Mortality Rate	18.4
	Under Five Mortality Rate	40.4
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	3,803
	Average Household Size	3.8
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	97.8
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	67.0

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Population Distribution by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Zhemgang 2017.....	4
Table 2.2	Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Zhemgang 2017	8
Table 3.1	School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Zhemgang 2017	10
Table 3.2	Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Area, Zhemgang 2017	11
Table 3.3	Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex and Area, Zhemgang 2017	12
Table 4.1	Disability Prevalence Rate by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Zhemgang 2017	14
Table 5.1	Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Zhemgang 2017.....	15
Table 5.2	Labour Force Rates, Zhemgang 2017.....	16
Table 7.1	Room Density (person per room) by Area, Zhemgang 2017	20
Table 7.2	Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Zhemgang 2017	22
Table 7.3	Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Zhemgang 2017	23
Table 7.4	Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Zhemgang 2017	23
Table 7.5	Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Area, Zhemgang 2017	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Distribution of Population by Area, Zhemgang 2005 and 2017.....	5
Figure 2.2	Age Sex Structure of Population, Zhemgang 2005 and 2017.....	6
Figure 2.3	Population by Type of Household, Zhemgang 2005 and 2017	7
Figure 3.1	Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Zhemgang 2017	9
Figure 3.2	School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Zhemgang 2005 and 2017	11
Figure 7.1	Mean Household Size by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Zhemgang 2017	20
Figure 7.2	Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Zhemgang 2017	21
Figure 7.3	Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017	22
Figure 7.4	Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Zhemgang 2017	23
Figure 7.5	Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Zhemgang 2017	24
Figure 7.6	Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Zhemgang 2017 ...	24
Figure 7.7	Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Zhemgang 2017.....	24
Figure 7.8	Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head, Zhemgang 2005 and 2017	25
Figure 7.9	Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by <i>Gewog</i> /Town, Zhemgang 2017 ...	26

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 Zhemgang 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 Zhemgang Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of this population by *gewog* and town. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section

presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results of the 2017 PHCB with 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 Zhemgang Dzongkhag 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 moment of the Census) though in some isolated cases, a combination of the *de-facto* and *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

2.2 Population of Zhemgang

The total population of Zhemgang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 17,763 persons. This is the total number of people found within the territory of Zhemgang on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality (Annex Table A2.1). Of the total, 17,763 persons, 9,195 persons (51.8%) are males and 8,568 persons (48.2%) are females. The total population of Zhemgang Dzongkhag represents 2.4% of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

Zhemgang Dzongkhag experienced a decrease in population size by about 873 persons during the intercensal period, a decline of about 4.7% between 2005 and 2017, perhaps due to migration. The population of Zhemgang Dzongkhag in 2005 was 18,636 persons.

Zhemgang Dzongkhag ranks fifth lowest in population size amongst all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

Table 2.1 Population Distribution by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Zhemgang Town	1,153	1,024	2,177
Panbang Town	415	385	800
Tingtibi Town	289	245	534
Rural			
Bardo	931	803	1,734
Nangkor	1,329	1,273	2,602
Shingkar	676	600	1,276
Trong	1,546	1,422	2,968
Bjoka	434	422	856
Goshing	699	697	1,396
Ngangla	1,127	1,129	2,256
Phangkhar	596	568	1,164
Total	9,195	8,568	17,763

2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the Zhemgang Dzongkhag, 80 persons lived in rural areas while 20 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 Zhemgang Dzongkhag is 19.8%, which is an increase of 1.6 percentage point since the 2005 PHCB.

2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The male population of Zhemgang Dzongkhag exceeds the female population

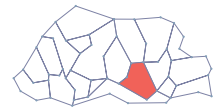
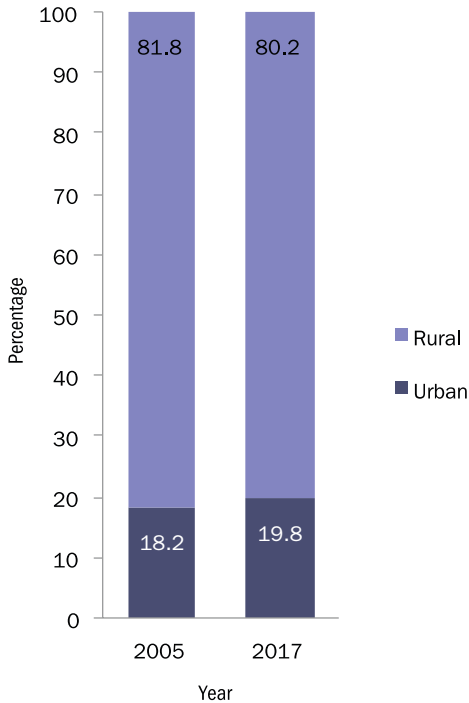


Figure 2.1 Distribution of Population by Area, Zhemgang 2005 and 2017



by 627 persons. The sex ratio (number of males for every 100 females) of Zhemgang is 107.3, which is slightly lower than the national sex ratio of 109.7.

2.6 Population by selected Broad Age groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those 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 the child population for the *Dzongkhag* is 5,138 persons, the productive population is 11,054 persons, and the elderly population is 1,571 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 28.9% from 35.4% while the productive population has increased to 62.2% from 58.1%, and the elderly population has increased to 8.8% from 6.5% in 2005.

2.7 Age 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 Zhemgang Dzongkhag have fallen from 72.2 and 60.9 in 2005 to 60.7 and 46.5 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 11.3 in 2005 to 14.2 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers.

However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts declining and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

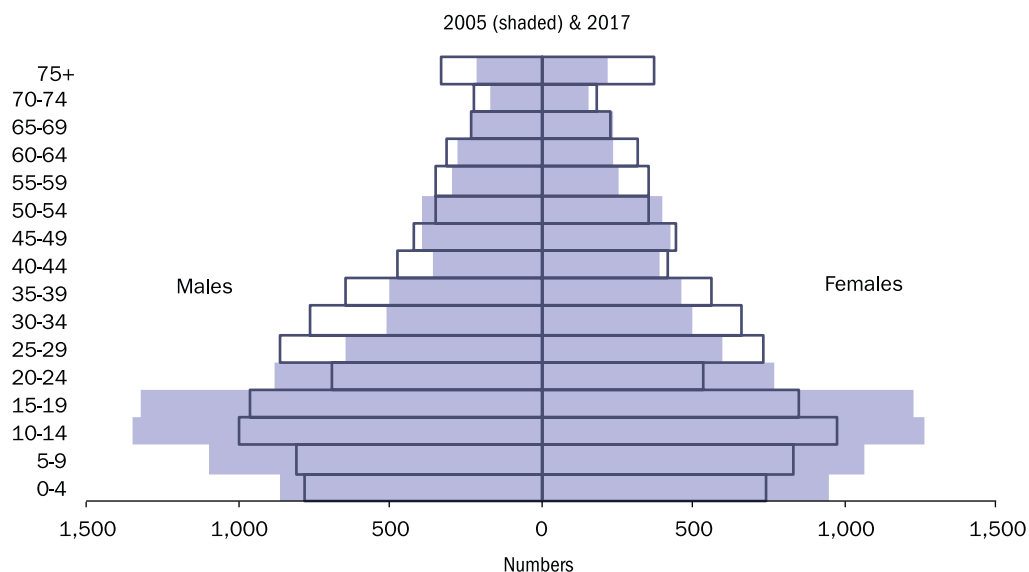
2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

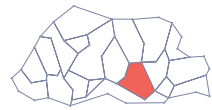
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Zhemgang Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the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

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Zhemgang Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced a drastic decline in the number of population in the ages between 0-4 years to 20-24 years. The majority of this decline is observed in the age group 10-14 years to 15-19 years in both sexes. However, a slight increase in the number of population is observed between the ages 25-29 years and 60-64 years. The number of people living for 75 years and above is also observed to be increasing,

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





indicating an increase in the life expectancy of the people.

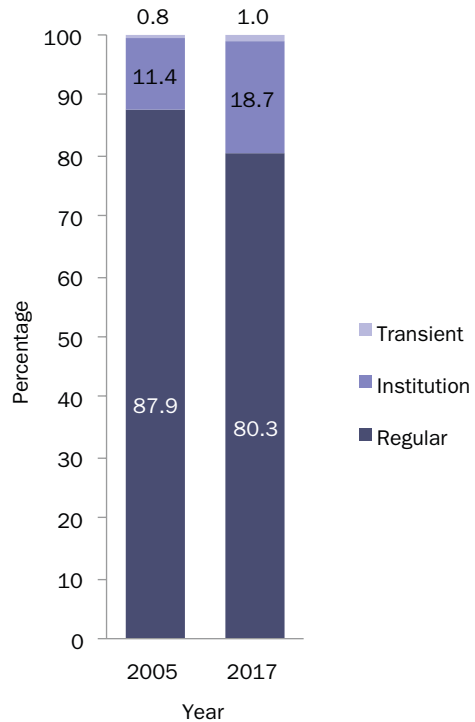
Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Zhemgang Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

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

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



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

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 14,269 persons (80.3%) living in regular households, and 3,320 persons (18.7%) in institutional households. Some 174 persons (1.0%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population has decreased by about 8.6 percentage points, while the institutional and transient populations have increased by about 7.3 and 0.2 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household

population, 2,704 persons (19.0%) live in urban areas, while 11,565 persons (81.0%) live in rural areas. Among the towns in the *Dzongkhag*, Zhemgang Town has the majority of regular household population with 1,513 persons (56.0%) living in the town, while Panbang Town has 705 persons (26.1%), and Tingtibi Town has 486 persons (18.0%). Among the *gewogs*, Trong Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,158 persons (18.7%), closely followed by Nangkor Gewog and Ngangla Gewog with 1,888 persons (16.3%) and 1,768 persons (15.3%) respectively. Bjoka Gewog with 764 persons (6.6%) has the lowest regular household population in Zhemgang Dzongkhag.

In terms of institutional population, Trong Gewog has the highest number

with 794 persons (29.8%), followed by Nangkor Gewog and Ngangla Gewogs with 706 and 488 persons respectively. Among the towns, Zhemgang Town alone accounts for 78.2% of the total urban institutional population in the Dzongkhag with 514 persons, while Pangbang Town has 95 persons.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Zhemgang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 17,126 persons. Of the total, 8,586 persons are males and 8,540 persons are females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 3,391 persons live in urban areas and 13,735 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Zhemgang Dzongkhag is 637 persons.

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,749	1,642	3,391	51.6	48.4	100.0	107
Zhemgang Town	1,115	1,021	2,136	52.2	47.8	100.0	109
Panbang Town	391	384	775	50.5	49.5	100.0	102
Tingtibi Town	243	237	480	50.6	49.4	100.0	103
Rural	6837	6898	13735	49.8	50.2	100.0	99
Bardo	931	803	1,734	53.7	46.3	100.0	116
Nangkor	1,175	1,270	2,445	48.1	51.9	100.0	93
Shingkhar	675	600	1,275	52.9	47.1	100.0	113
Trong	1,285	1,413	2,698	47.6	52.4	100.0	91
Bjoka	418	422	840	49.8	50.2	100.0	99
Goshing	688	697	1,385	49.7	50.3	100.0	99
Ngangla	1,101	1,128	2,229	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Phangkhar	564	565	1,129	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Both Areas	8,586	8,540	17,126	50.1	49.9	100.0	101

Section 3: EDUCATION

Introduction

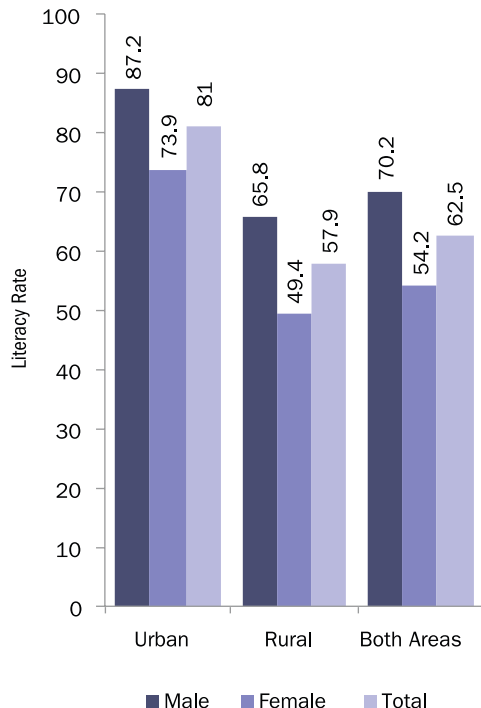
The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the 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 15,933 population aged 6 years and above, 16 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. The literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is, therefore, based on a total population of 15,917 persons. The

2017 PHCB reveals that 9,941 persons in Zhemgang are literate, representing a literacy rate of 62.5% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 54.9%.

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Zhemgang 2017



There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 70.2% of the male population literate as compared to 54.2% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is slightly larger in rural areas at 16.4 percentage points as compared to 13.3 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (81.0%) than in rural areas (57.9%).

The literacy rate in Zhemgang Dzongkhag has increased by 6.2 percentage points, from 56.3% in 2005 to 62.5% in 2017.

3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Zhemgang Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 15,933 persons aged 6 years and above, 17 persons have not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 15,916 persons. Of these, 30.0% are currently attending school/institute, 27.0% had attended in

the past, and 43.0% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age groups 6-12, 13-14 and 15-16 years. More than half (63.4%) 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 (38.9%) as compared to 27.9% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2). 31.9% of the female population is currently attending school/institute as compared to only 28.4% of the male population.

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportion of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has declined by 2.0 percentage points, while the proportion who had attended in the past has increased by 10.8 percentage points. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 8.8 percentage points. It has declined from 51.8% in 2005 to 43.0% in 2017.

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

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						23 and Above	Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22			
Total Population	15,916	2,481	826	884	689	934	10,102	100.0%	
Currently Attending	4,785	91.6%	91.6%	91.2%	74.9%	25.8%	1.9%	30.0%	
Previously Attended	4,294	1.9%	5.6%	5.2%	17.4%	57.1%	34.7%	27.0%	
Never Attended	6,837	6.5%	2.8%	3.6%	7.7%	17.1%	63.4%	43.0%	

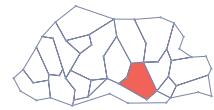
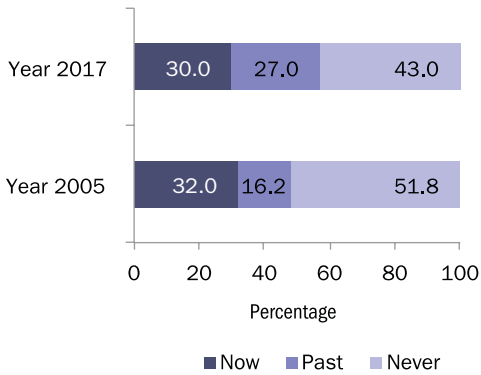


Figure 3.2 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Zhemgang 2005 and 2017



3.3 Educational Attainment

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

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

population of 9,079 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 4,178 persons have completed grades between 0³ to 6 (primary), 1,323 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 1,358 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 801 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). Only 58 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above and 494 persons have completed their bachelor’s degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions have completed the primary level (46.0%), followed by middle secondary at 15.0%. About 5.4% have completed their bachelor’s degrees and only less than 1.0% have completed their master’s degrees and above.

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	9,079	1,360	1,100	2,460	3,618	3,001	6,619	4,978	4,101	100.0%
Non-formal Education	551	0.6%	5.8%	2.9%	5.0%	9.9%	7.2%	3.8%	8.8%	6.1%
ECCD/Daycare	22	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Primary	4,178	37.1%	29.5%	33.7%	52.2%	48.7%	50.6%	48.1%	43.5%	46.0%
Lower Secondary	1,323	12.4%	13.8%	13.0%	13.2%	17.5%	15.1%	13.0%	16.5%	14.6%
Middle Secondary	1,358	18.8%	21.6%	20.0%	12.3%	14.0%	13.1%	14.1%	16.0%	15.0%
Higher Secondary	801	14.7%	17.9%	16.1%	6.9%	5.1%	6.1%	9.0%	8.6%	8.8%
Certificates	89	3.2%	1.6%	2.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	1.0%
Diploma	165	5.0%	1.5%	3.4%	1.8%	0.5%	1.2%	2.7%	0.8%	1.8%
Bachelor’s Degree	494	6.3%	7.7%	7.0%	6.3%	3.2%	4.9%	6.3%	4.4%	5.4%
Masters and Above	58	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Others	40	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%

² The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.
³ Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 169 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning⁴

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

attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Zhemgang Dzongkhag. Out of 15,933 persons aged 6 years and above, only 705 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 37.7% are studying in public monasteries and 23.7% in private monasteries, while 35.0% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 84.0% 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, Zhemgang 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	705	112	2	114	549	42	591	661	44	100.0%
Monastic Public	266	77.7%	0.0%	76.3%	31.5%	14.3%	30.3%	39.3%	13.6%	37.7%
Monastic Private	167	6.3%	50.0%	7.0%	26.8%	28.6%	26.9%	23.3%	29.5%	23.7%
Gomchen/Laymonks	247	14.3%	50.0%	14.9%	40.6%	16.7%	38.9%	36.2%	18.2%	35.0%
Other	25	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	1.1%	40.5%	3.9%	1.2%	38.6%	3.5%

⁴ Traditional learning refers to 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 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 Zhemgang is 21 years. The mean age at first birth for urban areas is 22 years and for rural areas is 20 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 Zhemgang is 91.6.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Zhemgang Dzongkhag is 15.3; 17.1 for the urban areas and 14.9 for the rural areas. The CBR for Zhemgang has reduced from 20.3 in 2005.

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 Zhemgang is 64.7, a reduction from 86.8 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Zhemgang is 97.7, which is also a decline from 135.7 in 2005.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Zhemgang Dzongkhag is 2.2 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 2.0 and for the rural areas is 2.3 per woman. The TFR for Zhemgang has reduced from 3.0 in 2005.

4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Zhemgang is 6.8, a slight increase from 6.4 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 4.8 and for the rural areas is 7.3.

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 Zhemgang Dzongkhag is 22.1, a decline from 34.4 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. Zhemgang Dzongkhag's CMR is 18.4, which is a decline from 23.8 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 Zhemgang is 40.4, a decrease from 58.2 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 Zhemgang Dzongkhag according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 3.8 %. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is in Shingkhari Gewog (6.2 %) and the lowest is in Tingtibi Town with a prevalence rate of 1.3 %.

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Zhemgang Town	1.8	1.0	1.4
Panbang Town	3.1	2.9	3.0
Tingtibi Town	1.7	0.8	1.3
Bardo	4.6	6.1	5.3
Nangkor	2.6	5.0	3.8
Shingkhari	5.8	6.7	6.2
Trong	4.1	4.7	4.4
Bjoka	2.8	2.1	2.5
Goshing	4.3	5.7	5.0
Ngangla	3.5	3.1	3.3
Phangkhar	3.2	4.0	3.6
Total	3.5	4.1	3.8

Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

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

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

5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Zhemgang Dzongkhag. Zhemgang Dzongkhag has 12,625 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 6,606 are males; and 6,019 are females. There are 19.6% of the working age population in the urban areas, while 80.4% are found in rural areas. Of the total working-age population, 8,764 persons (69.4%) are economically active

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	4,960	3,804	1,249	7,515	8,764
Economically Inactive	1,646	2,215	1,231	2,630	3,861
Both Active and Inactive	6,606	6,019	2,480	10,145	12,625
	Percent				
Economically Active	75.1	63.2	50.4	74.1	69.4
Economically Inactive	24.9	36.8	49.6	25.9	30.6
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 3,861 (30.6%), are economically inactive typically as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas. In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is higher for males than females (Table 5.2). The overall unemployment rate for Zhemgang is 1.1%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (3.3%) is higher than males (1.7%), while in rural areas, unemployment rates between male (1.0%) and female (0.9%) are almost equal.

Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Zhemgang 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	62.4	36.7	50.4	78.3	69.5	74.1	75.1	63.2	69.4
Unemployment Rate	1.7	3.3	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1

Section 6: MIGRATION

Introduction

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

6.1 Concepts and Measures

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

person whose *Gewog/Town* of residence at the census 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 5,667 persons are migrants in Zhemgang, which implies that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Zhemgang Dzongkhag. Out of these migrants, 3,398 persons are from other *Dzongkhags*/

Thromdes. A total 14,376 persons have out migrated from Zhemgang to other *Dzongkhags*/*Thromdes*.

For Zhamgang Dzongkhag, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 2.5%, urban to rural migrants is 2.7%, rural to urban migrants is 12.1%, and rural to rural migrants is 15.8%.

Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of the population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents results of the 2017 PHCB for Zhemgang Dzongkhag in relation to household size; housing conditions including number of rooms, construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, flooring material and sanitation facilities; housing amenities such as water supply and energy sources; access to road and other services like communications and technology; ownership of assets; and availing of health facilities.

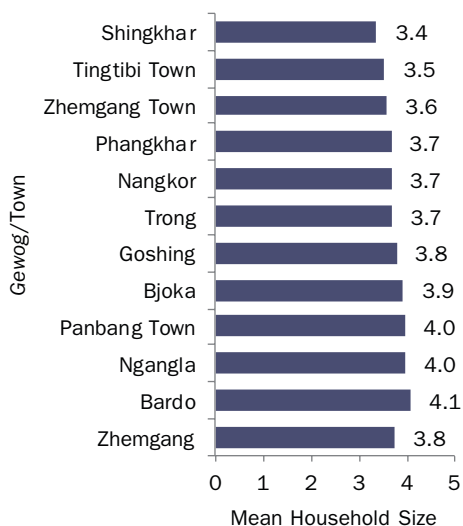
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

7.1 Household Size

There were 3,803 regular households in Zhemgang Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (12.5%) from 3,379 regular households in 2005. Trong Gewog has the largest number of households, while Tingtibi Town has the smallest.

The average household size⁵ in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.8 persons from 4.8 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, Zhemgang 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 the highest in Bardo *Gewog* with 4.1 persons per household. The lowest household size is recorded in Shingkhar *Gewog* with 3.4 persons.

7.2 Housing Conditions

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

About seven in ten of the households in Zhemgang *Dzongkhag* own their housing units. In rural areas, 79.8% of the households reside in their own housing units, 12.3% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.7	3.7	1.0	737
Rural	3.3	3.8	1.1	3,066
Both Areas	3.4	3.8	1.1	3,803

arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 27.1% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (61.5%), 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 Zhemgang *Dzongkhag* is slightly lower in urban areas (1.0 person per room) than in rural areas (1.1 persons per room)

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 48.4% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (79.7%) than in rural areas (40.9%) use a flush toilet. It is important to note that 4.9% of households do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is slightly higher in rural (6.0%) than in urban areas (0.1%).

Additionally, 67.0% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab, or composting toilet.

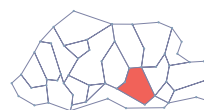
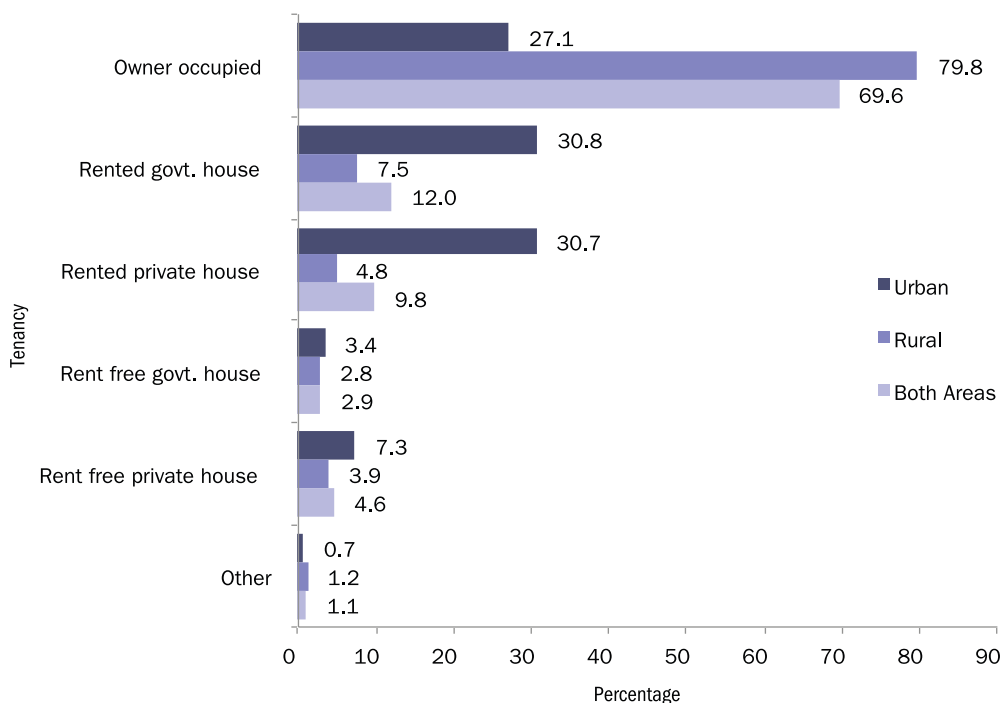


Figure 7.2 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Zhemgang 2017



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

Zhemgang Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 91.5%, while Bjoka Gewog recorded the lowest proportion at 50.0% (Figure 7.3).

Some 1,254 households in the *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Trong Gewog had 205 households without

access to improved sanitation facilities while Tingtibi Town had only 27 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (41.9%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* 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 (47.3%) than urban areas (19.1%).

Most housing units have roofs are made of metal sheets (87.7%), followed by thatch, bamboo, cardboard, tarpaulin, and other materials (9.0%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (58.2%), followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (34.8%).

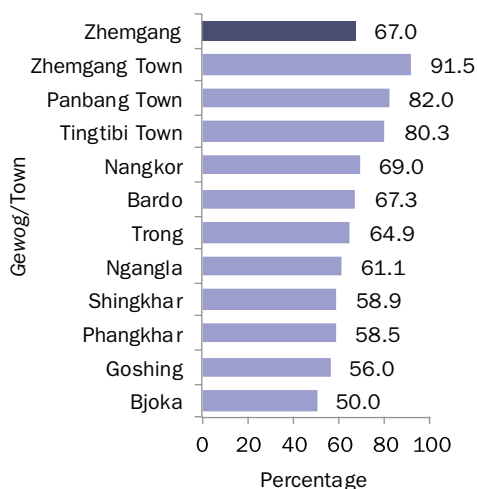
Table 7.2 Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Zhemgang 2017

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	2.6	18.5	19.1	48.9	11.0	737
Rural	1.7	23.8	47.3	11.5	15.6	3,066
Both Areas	1.9	22.8	41.9	18.8	14.7	3,803
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	0.5	93.8	0.5	5.2	737	
Rural	3.0	86.2	0.8	9.9	3,066	
Both Areas	2.6	87.7	0.8	9.0	3,803	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	25.6	2.9	69.5	2.0	737	
Rural	66.0	1.4	26.5	6.1	3,066	
Both Areas	58.2	1.7	34.8	5.3	3,803	

7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Zhemgang Dzongkhag use electricity (88.4%) for lighting though a few households still use kerosene (3.6%) and solar energy (5.7%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.2%) and rural areas (85.8%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (11.5%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

Most households in Zhemgang Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.2%) in combination with LPG (95.1%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in

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

rural areas, more than four in ten households (47.4%) use firewood for cooking. The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside the dwelling and

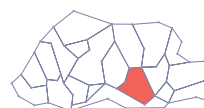


Table 7.3 Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Zhemgang 2017

Area	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	99.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	737
Rural	85.8	4.4	2.2	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	3,066
Both Areas	88.4	3.6	1.8	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3,803

Area	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)						
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total
Urban	99.2	0.1	1.8	0.3	95.1	0.0	737
Rural	82.4	2.6	47.4	1.1	50.6	0.1	3,066
Both Areas	85.6	2.2	38.6	0.9	59.2	0.1	3,803

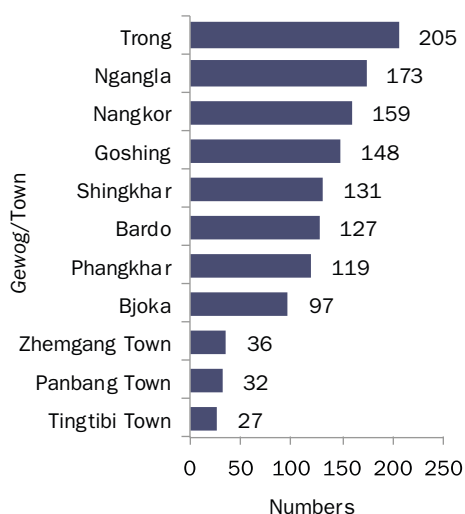
Table 7.4 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Zhemgang 2017

Area	Source of Drinking Water						
	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	Total
Urban	71.6	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	737
Rural	27.2	68.5	1.4	0.1	2.0	0.8	3,066
Both Areas	35.8	60.7	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.7	3,803

outside the dwelling), accounting for 96.5% of the total households. In addition, 1.3% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 97.8% of households in the Dzongkhag have access to them, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (78.0%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (71.6%) than in rural areas (27.2%). About 2.0% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100%) in Panbang Town and Tingtibi Town have access to

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



improved sources of drinking water, while Phangkhar Gewog (95.5%) has the lowest proportion (Figure 7.5).

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

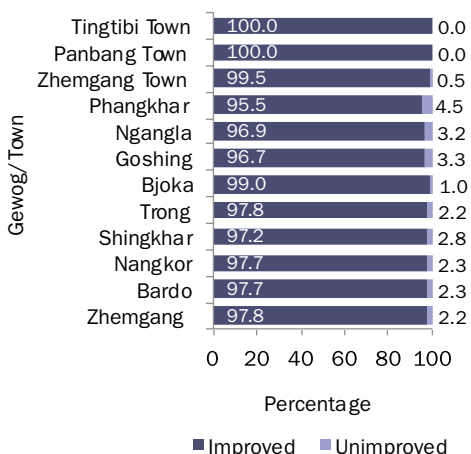
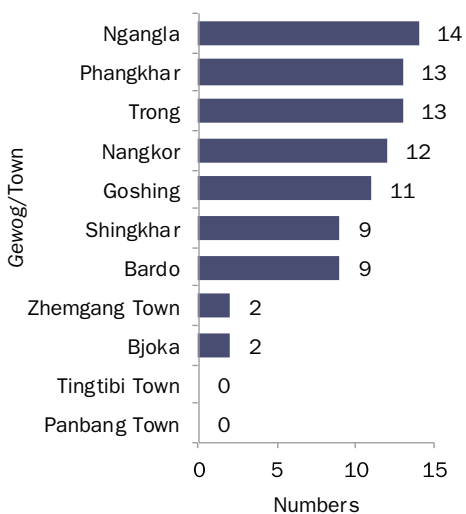


Figure 7.6 Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang 2017



Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 2.2% or some 85 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Ngangla Gewog

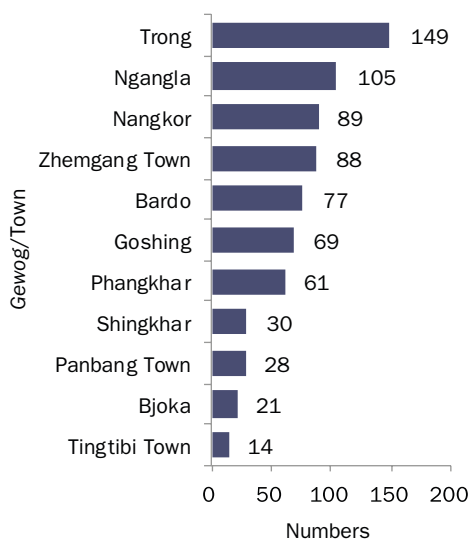
had 14 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Panbang Town and Tingtibi Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

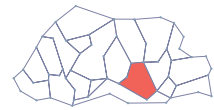
About 80.7% of all housing units in the Dzongkhag have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, 731 households in the *Dzongkhag* lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Trong Gewog had 149 households, the highest number of households without reliable water supply, while Tingtibi Town had the lowest (Figure 7.7).

About 1.6% of households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel for at least

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





30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

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

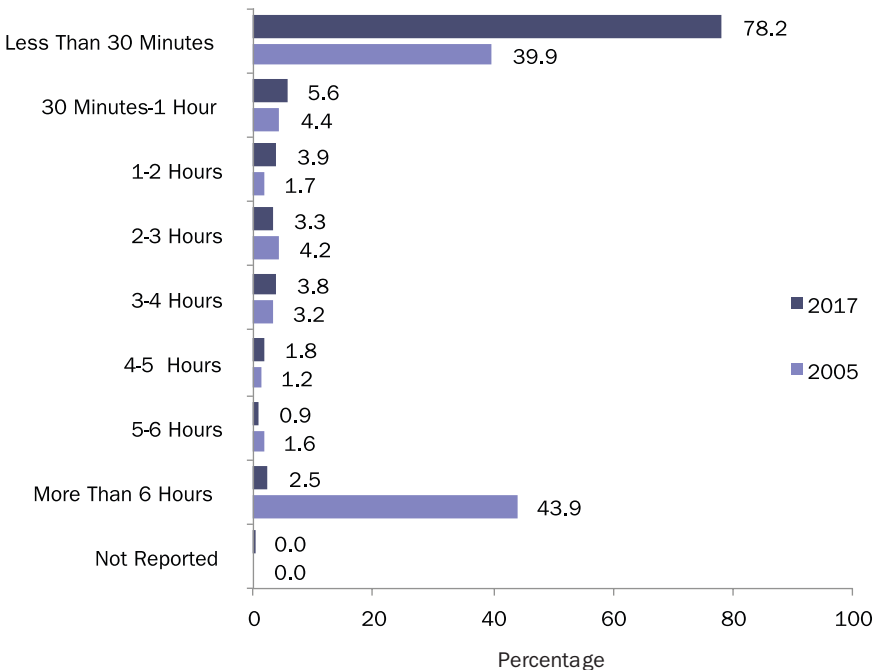
communication/media facilities at the Dzongkhag level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

7.5 Access to Road-Head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (78.2%) of the households have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement as compared to 2005 (39.9%). However, there are some households (2.5%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (91.9%) in the *Dzongkhag* availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not,

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



68.9% stated that they did not require health services, 9.1% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 8.7% reported to having no time.

7.6 Food Sufficiency

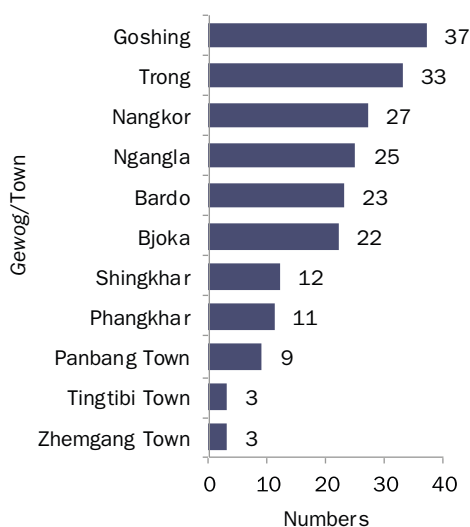
About 5.4% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in rural areas (6.2%) than in urban areas (2.0%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs/Towns*. Of the 205 households (5.4%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Goshing *Gewog* had 37 households while, Tingtibi Town had 3 households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.0	98.0	0.0	737
Rural	6.2	93.7	0.1	3,066
Both Areas	5.4	94.6	0.1	3,803

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

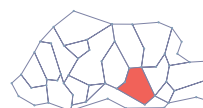


ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITION, NUMERATOR, AND DENOMINATOR

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)

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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. Σ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children below one year	Total number of live births in a year
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population		
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



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, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
ZHEMGANG	9,195	8,568	17,763	51.8	48.2	100.0	107.3
Urban	1,857	1,654	3,511	52.9	47.1	100.0	112.3
Zhemgang Town	1,153	1,024	2,177	53.0	47.0	100.0	112.6
Panbang Town	415	385	800	51.9	48.1	100.0	107.8
Tingtibi Town	289	245	534	54.1	45.9	100.0	118.0
Rural	7,338	6,914	14,252	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.1
Bardo	931	803	1,734	53.7	46.3	100.0	115.9
Nangkor	1,329	1,273	2,602	51.1	48.9	100.0	104.4
Shingkhar	676	600	1,276	53.0	47.0	100.0	112.7
Trong	1,546	1,422	2,968	52.1	47.9	100.0	108.7
Bjoka	434	422	856	50.7	49.3	100.0	102.8
Goshing	699	697	1,396	50.1	49.9	100.0	100.3
Ngangla	1,127	1,129	2,256	50.0	50.0	100.0	99.8
Phangkhar	596	568	1,164	51.2	48.8	100.0	104.9

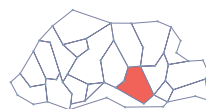


Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

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
ZHEMGANG	1,527	1,637	1,974	1,815	1,229	1,596	1,419	1,207	889	869	700	700	630	464	406	701	17,763
Urban	294	320	417	563	264	380	312	266	172	154	88	73	71	42	36	59	3,511
Zhemgang Town	166	169	238	488	181	214	174	150	104	84	52	41	35	24	23	34	2,177
Panbang Town	79	94	122	47	47	77	84	77	38	36	17	23	22	11	9	17	800
Tingtibi Town	49	57	57	28	36	89	54	39	30	34	19	9	14	7	4	8	534
Rural	1,233	1,317	1,557	1,252	965	1,216	1,107	941	717	715	612	627	559	422	370	642	14,252
Bardo	162	226	163	59	124	141	117	122	84	96	81	79	81	60	53	86	1,734
Nangkor	195	240	345	298	156	204	188	167	123	104	111	111	112	74	69	105	2,602
Shingkhari	125	106	91	48	70	131	100	93	60	51	50	75	78	58	48	92	1,276
Trong	233	248	349	383	225	246	232	178	161	185	118	105	69	69	57	110	2,968
Bjoka	75	76	87	31	67	73	66	69	48	47	45	40	42	25	27	38	856
Goshing	127	140	139	35	88	125	105	94	84	86	76	62	48	60	39	88	1,396
Ngangla	188	153	304	377	138	167	181	131	91	87	82	101	82	43	46	85	2,256
Phangkhari	128	128	79	21	97	129	118	87	66	59	49	54	47	33	31	38	1,164

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.3 Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Zhemgang 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	
ZHEMGANG	5,138	11,054	1,571	17,763	60.7	46.5	14.2	30.6
Urban	1,031	2,343	137	3,511	49.9	44.0	5.8	13.3
Zhemgang Town	573	1,523	81	2,177	42.9	37.6	5.3	14.1
Panbang Town	295	468	37	800	70.9	63.0	7.9	12.5
Tingtibi Town	163	352	19	534	51.7	46.3	5.4	11.7
Rural	4,107	8,711	1,434	14,252	63.6	47.1	16.5	34.9
Bardo	551	984	199	1,734	76.2	56.0	20.2	36.1
Nangkor	780	1,574	248	2,602	65.3	49.6	15.8	31.8
Shingkhar	322	756	198	1,276	68.8	42.6	26.2	61.5
Trong	830	1,902	236	2,968	56.0	43.6	12.4	28.4
Bjoka	238	528	90	856	62.1	45.1	17.0	37.8
Goshing	406	803	187	1,396	73.8	50.6	23.3	46.1
Ngangla	645	1,437	174	2,256	57.0	44.9	12.1	27.0
Phangkhar	335	727	102	1,164	60.1	46.1	14.0	30.4

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
ZHEMGANG	14,269	3,320	174	17,763	80.3	18.7	1.0	100.0
Urban	2,704	657	150	3,511	77.0	18.7	4.3	100.0
Zhemgang Town	1,513	514	150	2,177	69.5	23.6	6.9	100.0
Panbang Town	705	95	0	800	88.1	11.9	0.0	100.0
Tingtibi Town	486	48	0	534	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	11,565	2,663	24	14,252	81.1	18.7	0.2	100.0
Bardo	1,583	151	0	1,734	91.3	8.7	0.0	100.0
Nangkor	1,888	706	8	2,602	72.6	27.1	0.3	100.0
Shingkhar	1,079	197	0	1,276	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0
Trong	2,158	794	16	2,968	72.7	26.8	0.5	100.0
Bjoka	764	92	0	856	89.3	10.7	0.0	100.0
Goshing	1,272	124	0	1,396	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0
Ngangla	1,768	488	0	2,256	78.4	21.6	0.0	100.0
Phangkhar	1,053	111	0	1,164	90.5	9.5	0.0	100.0

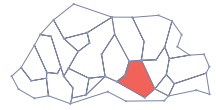


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town ZHEMGANG	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
URBAN																	
Zhemgang Town	166	169	238	488	181	214	174	150	104	84	52	41	35	24	23	34	2,177
Male	81	80	126	274	90	112	93	80	62	46	25	18	23	14	13	16	1,153
Female	85	89	112	214	91	102	81	70	42	38	27	23	12	10	10	18	1,024
Panbang Town	79	94	122	47	77	84	77	38	36	36	17	23	22	11	9	17	800
Male	45	47	68	23	19	36	38	44	21	23	9	13	11	5	5	8	415
Female	34	47	54	24	28	41	46	33	17	13	8	10	11	6	4	9	385
Tingtibi Town	49	57	57	28	36	89	54	39	30	34	19	9	14	7	4	8	534
Male	33	32	27	12	16	49	30	20	15	18	11	6	8	4	2	6	289
Female	16	25	30	16	20	40	24	19	15	16	8	3	6	3	2	2	245
RURAL																	
Bardo	162	226	163	59	124	141	117	122	84	96	81	79	81	60	53	86	1,734
Male	89	128	92	42	72	70	63	63	46	48	35	36	40	31	29	47	931
Female	73	98	71	17	52	71	54	59	38	48	46	43	41	29	24	39	803
Nangkor	195	240	345	298	156	204	188	167	123	104	111	111	112	74	69	105	2,602
Male	96	109	161	157	102	114	99	109	57	45	59	57	50	34	35	45	1,329
Female	99	131	184	141	54	90	89	58	66	59	52	54	62	40	34	60	1,273
Shingkhaz	125	106	91	48	70	131	100	93	60	51	50	75	78	58	48	92	1,276
Male	65	53	50	42	39	84	48	45	28	20	21	31	38	34	31	47	676
Female	60	53	41	6	31	47	52	48	32	31	29	44	40	24	17	45	600
Trong	233	248	349	383	225	246	232	178	161	185	118	105	69	69	57	110	2,968
Male	109	119	163	178	149	137	128	99	90	100	61	60	39	34	29	51	1,546
Female	124	129	186	205	76	109	104	79	71	85	57	45	30	35	28	59	1,422
Bioka	75	76	87	31	67	73	66	69	48	47	45	40	42	25	27	38	856
Male	39	37	48	18	32	36	38	33	25	19	20	24	16	13	16	20	434
Female	36	39	39	13	35	37	28	36	23	28	25	16	26	12	11	18	422
Goshing	127	140	139	35	88	125	105	94	84	86	76	62	48	60	39	88	1,396
Male	55	63	81	23	52	67	56	40	48	39	37	30	23	28	22	35	699
Female	72	77	58	12	36	58	49	54	36	47	39	32	25	32	17	53	697
Ngangla	188	153	304	377	138	167	181	131	91	87	82	101	82	43	46	85	2,256
Male	102	88	142	186	70	87	98	68	45	31	40	49	42	19	22	38	1,127
Female	86	65	162	191	68	80	83	63	46	56	42	52	40	24	24	47	1,129
Phangkhar	128	128	79	21	97	129	118	87	66	59	49	54	47	33	31	38	1,164
Male	69	54	38	7	51	73	68	46	35	32	28	24	18	19	15	19	596
Female	59	74	41	14	46	56	50	41	31	27	21	30	29	14	16	19	568
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	783	810	996	962	692	865	759	647	472	421	346	348	308	235	219	332	9,195
Female	744	827	978	853	537	731	660	560	417	448	354	352	322	229	187	369	8,568
Both Sex	1,527	1,637	1,974	1,815	1,229	1,596	1,419	1,207	889	869	700	700	630	464	406	701	17,763

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	29	33	62	93	116	209	122	149	271
1	32	23	55	87	88	175	119	111	230
2	39	29	68	145	114	259	184	143	327
3	28	21	49	152	147	299	180	168	348
4	31	29	60	147	144	291	178	173	351
5	30	38	68	119	116	235	149	154	303
6	33	35	68	142	141	283	175	176	351
7	28	26	54	127	129	256	155	155	310
8	33	24	57	124	140	264	157	164	321
9	35	38	73	139	140	279	174	178	352
10	46	28	74	154	135	289	200	163	363
11	40	30	70	145	139	284	185	169	354
12	39	48	87	177	166	343	216	214	430
13	53	50	103	166	172	338	219	222	441
14	43	40	83	133	170	303	176	210	386
15	35	47	82	151	185	336	186	232	418
16	63	68	131	165	170	335	228	238	466
17	81	56	137	144	111	255	225	167	392
18	69	61	130	97	70	167	166	131	297
19	61	22	83	96	63	159	157	85	242
20	32	31	63	95	62	157	127	93	220
21	25	21	46	112	81	193	137	102	239
22	20	29	49	116	71	187	136	100	236
23	24	25	49	114	77	191	138	102	240
24	24	33	57	130	107	237	154	140	294
25	44	33	77	114	97	211	158	130	288
26	30	37	67	140	115	255	170	152	322
27	47	32	79	151	116	267	198	148	346
28	39	40	79	145	130	275	184	170	354
29	37	41	78	118	90	208	155	131	286
30	25	43	68	145	101	246	170	144	314
31	26	29	55	106	106	212	132	135	267
32	42	35	77	128	94	222	170	129	299
33	39	27	66	112	100	212	151	127	278
34	29	17	46	107	108	215	136	125	261
35	34	24	58	122	100	222	156	124	280
36	34	38	72	106	90	196	140	128	268
37	26	22	48	113	78	191	139	100	239
38	27	17	44	86	88	174	113	105	218
39	23	21	44	76	82	158	99	103	202
40	21	15	36	72	67	139	93	82	175
41	17	13	30	82	66	148	99	79	178
42	25	23	48	70	77	147	95	100	195
43	17	10	27	76	69	145	93	79	172
44	18	13	31	74	64	138	92	77	169
45	13	9	22	76	79	155	89	88	177

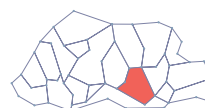


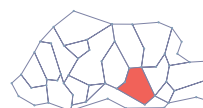
Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	17	16	33	73	64	137	90	80	170
47	17	15	32	60	76	136	77	91	168
48	21	15	36	72	76	148	93	91	184
49	19	12	31	53	86	139	72	98	170
50	11	7	18	72	62	134	83	69	152
51	10	12	22	65	61	126	75	73	148
52	13	8	21	63	68	131	76	76	152
53	6	8	14	54	61	115	60	69	129
54	5	8	13	47	59	106	52	67	119
55	7	6	13	67	70	137	74	76	150
56	11	6	17	54	58	112	65	64	129
57	7	8	15	57	65	122	64	73	137
58	7	13	20	74	62	136	81	75	156
59	5	3	8	59	61	120	64	64	128
60	10	7	17	45	77	122	55	84	139
61	7	4	11	61	59	120	68	63	131
62	10	6	16	52	54	106	62	60	122
63	6	6	12	50	56	106	56	62	118
64	9	6	15	58	47	105	67	53	120
65	8	8	16	51	54	105	59	62	121
66	5	5	10	36	36	72	41	41	82
67	3	3	6	35	46	81	38	49	87
68	4	3	7	50	38	88	54	41	95
69	3	0	3	40	36	76	43	36	79
70	7	5	12	48	45	93	55	50	105
71	3	3	6	38	38	76	41	41	82
72	3	2	5	47	30	77	50	32	82
73	5	1	6	25	31	56	30	32	62
74	2	5	7	41	27	68	43	32	75
75	4	1	5	22	31	53	26	32	58
76	5	3	8	33	26	59	38	29	67
77	1	3	4	34	29	63	35	32	67
78	2	0	2	31	44	75	33	44	77
79	1	1	2	24	25	49	25	26	51
80	3	3	6	29	26	55	32	29	61
81	2	6	8	15	17	32	17	23	40
82	1	1	2	14	25	39	15	26	41
83	1	4	5	18	18	36	19	22	41
84	1	1	2	19	16	35	20	17	37
85	1	1	2	9	13	22	10	14	24
86	2	0	2	8	8	16	10	8	18
87	0	2	2	11	11	22	11	13	24
88	2	0	2	8	2	10	10	2	12
89	1	1	2	5	5	10	6	6	12
90	0	0	0	7	7	14	7	7	14
91	0	0	0	6	7	13	6	7	13

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	1	0	1	1	6	7	2	6	8
93	0	0	0	1	5	6	1	5	6
94	1	1	2	2	5	7	3	6	9
95	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4
96	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
97	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
98	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
99	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	4	5
100	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
112	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
All Ages	1,857	1,654	3,511	7,338	6,914	14,252	9,195	8,568	17,763

**Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang 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+	
BARDO																	
Bardo	25	35	31	4	16	23	26	20	15	20	10	15	15	7	4	13	279
Male	15	26	21	1	6	9	14	9	7	11	3	4	9	5	2	9	151
Female	10	9	10	3	10	14	12	11	8	9	7	11	6	2	2	4	128
Khomshar	81	112	91	39	71	60	57	58	45	39	33	22	31	25	26	32	822
Male	48	62	52	30	44	31	31	34	26	22	14	9	15	13	15	15	461
Female	33	50	39	9	27	29	26	24	19	17	19	13	16	12	11	17	361
Phulabi	7	11	3	3	4	5	6	5	5	6	3	4	3	3	6	3	77
Male	5	2	2	1	3	2	4	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	38
Female	2	9	1	2	1	3	2	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	0	39
Langdhorbi	25	39	37	12	21	22	17	27	11	20	21	25	20	20	12	20	349
Male	10	22	16	9	13	10	10	13	5	9	9	13	11	8	5	12	175
Female	15	17	21	3	8	12	7	14	6	11	12	12	9	12	7	8	174
Dhigala	24	29	1	1	12	31	11	12	8	11	14	13	12	5	5	18	207
Male	11	16	1	1	6	18	4	6	5	3	7	8	4	4	4	8	106
Female	13	13	0	0	6	13	7	6	3	8	7	5	8	1	1	10	101
All Chiwogs	162	226	163	59	124	141	117	122	84	96	81	79	81	60	53	86	1,734
Male	89	128	92	42	72	70	63	63	46	48	35	36	40	31	29	47	931
Female	73	98	71	17	52	71	54	59	38	48	46	43	41	29	24	39	803
NANGKOR																	
Dhakphel_Tali	38	41	14	14	25	36	32	48	32	23	30	25	29	18	22	24	451
Male	18	14	9	11	14	17	14	34	12	8	14	15	9	10	8	15	222
Female	20	27	5	3	11	19	18	14	20	15	16	10	20	8	14	9	229
Buli	55	78	266	272	79	88	75	46	40	31	30	25	27	18	15	23	1,168
Male	32	44	119	139	54	56	43	33	23	15	16	14	18	3	10	10	629
Female	23	34	147	133	25	32	32	13	17	16	14	11	9	15	5	13	539
Goleng	31	42	28	2	25	35	29	28	23	11	17	16	13	10	10	11	331
Male	17	15	15	1	20	24	16	14	12	6	10	7	4	6	5	3	175
Female	14	27	13	1	5	11	13	14	11	5	7	9	9	4	5	0	156
Nyakhar	37	42	32	7	20	28	31	23	19	23	14	22	21	10	14	24	367
Male	16	21	17	5	10	10	17	16	6	8	8	11	10	6	7	9	177
Female	21	21	15	2	10	18	14	7	13	15	6	11	11	4	7	15	190
Duenmang	34	37	5	3	7	17	21	22	9	16	20	23	22	18	8	23	285
Male	13	15	1	1	4	7	9	12	4	8	11	10	9	9	5	8	126
Female	21	22	0	0	3	10	12	10	5	8	9	13	13	9	3	15	159
All Chiwogs	195	240	345	298	156	204	188	167	123	104	111	111	112	74	69	105	2,602
Male	96	109	161	157	102	114	99	109	57	45	59	57	50	34	35	45	1,329
Female	99	131	184	141	54	90	89	58	66	59	52	54	62	40	34	60	1,273
SHINGKCHAR																	
Radhi	17	3	0	1	5	7	14	12	8	6	4	6	9	8	4	10	114
Male	8	0	0	1	2	6	6	5	6	2	4	1	4	2	4	4	55
Female	9	3	0	0	3	1	8	7	2	4	0	5	5	6	0	6	59
Shingkhar	34	50	62	11	24	38	19	18	12	11	14	10	22	10	11	14	360
Male	18	22	27	9	11	26	8	10	6	6	7	3	11	7	6	9	186
Female	16	28	35	2	13	12	11	8	6	5	7	7	11	3	5	5	174
Wamling	28	4	1	8	11	23	25	25	13	13	11	21	18	14	15	24	254
Male	14	3	1	7	6	13	12	11	6	5	2	9	11	6	11	10	127
Female	14	1	0	1	5	10	13	14	7	8	9	12	7	8	4	0	127

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang 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+	
Thrisa	20	24	10	5	12	14	23	12	13	11	11	20	9	12	9	9	214
Male	11	13	6	3	6	5	13	6	4	4	5	9	4	8	5	4	106
Female	9	11	4	2	6	9	10	6	9	7	6	11	5	4	4	5	108
Nyimzhong_Thajong	26	25	18	23	18	49	19	26	14	10	10	18	20	14	9	35	334
Male	14	15	16	22	14	34	9	13	6	3	3	9	8	11	5	20	202
Female	12	10	0	0	4	15	10	13	8	7	7	9	12	3	4	15	132
All Chiwogs	125	106	91	48	70	131	100	93	60	51	50	75	78	58	48	92	1,276
Male	65	53	50	42	39	84	48	45	28	20	21	31	38	34	31	47	676
Female	60	53	41	6	31	47	52	48	32	31	29	44	40	24	17	45	600
TRONG																	
Berti_Tagma	89	101	161	275	69	78	70	54	55	61	33	30	16	16	15	28	1,151
Male	43	46	71	117	44	39	31	37	33	35	17	21	10	5	8	13	570
Female	46	55	90	158	25	39	39	17	22	26	16	9	6	11	7	15	581
Dhangkhar_Trong	67	58	76	57	76	68	77	50	50	36	34	21	17	22	18	26	753
Male	34	29	33	36	57	42	41	24	28	21	18	9	10	12	11	15	420
Female	33	29	43	21	19	26	36	26	22	15	16	12	7	10	7	11	333
Tshanglajong_Zurphei	25	26	2	13	34	42	35	22	19	26	11	22	16	7	13	25	338
Male	10	17	0	7	21	24	26	8	7	12	4	13	10	3	6	13	181
Female	15	9	2	6	13	18	9	14	12	14	7	9	6	4	7	0	157
Soobdrang	7	2	1	7	6	9	7	6	8	13	6	9	2	4	0	5	92
Male	4	0	1	5	5	6	6	4	5	6	4	3	1	2	0	2	54
Female	3	2	0	2	1	3	1	2	3	7	2	6	1	2	0	3	38
Gongphu	45	61	109	31	40	49	43	46	29	49	34	23	18	20	11	26	634
Male	18	27	58	13	22	26	24	26	17	26	18	14	8	12	4	8	321
Female	27	34	0	0	18	23	19	20	12	23	16	9	10	8	7	18	313
All Chiwogs	233	248	349	383	225	246	232	178	161	185	118	105	69	69	57	110	2,968
Male	109	119	163	178	149	137	128	99	90	100	61	60	39	34	29	51	1,546
Female	124	129	186	205	76	109	104	79	71	85	57	45	30	35	28	59	1,422
BJOKA																	
Dhali	11	1	1	2	6	10	10	13	6	8	8	5	7	3	5	7	103
Male	5	0	1	1	4	3	6	8	4	1	4	3	2	2	2	5	51
Female	6	1	0	1	2	7	4	5	2	7	4	2	5	1	3	2	52
Bjoka	27	43	75	15	33	31	33	27	18	13	19	14	16	10	12	15	401
Male	14	23	41	10	17	15	19	14	11	6	7	7	6	7	8	6	211
Female	13	20	34	5	16	16	14	13	7	7	12	7	10	3	4	9	190
Kamati	12	6	4	8	13	6	6	10	9	11	7	5	6	4	2	3	112
Male	6	3	2	5	6	4	3	3	4	5	5	3	1	2	2	1	55
Female	6	3	2	3	7	2	3	7	5	6	2	2	5	2	0	0	57
Barpong_Namirgang	17	19	5	2	11	19	12	8	9	6	9	8	8	7	3	7	150
Male	8	8	2	1	4	10	9	2	4	3	3	6	3	2	2	5	72
Female	9	11	3	1	7	9	3	6	5	3	6	2	5	5	1	2	78
Chabdenba_Zarkabla	8	7	2	4	4	7	5	11	6	9	2	8	5	1	5	6	90
Male	6	3	2	1	1	4	1	6	2	4	1	5	4	0	2	3	45
Female	2	4	0	0	3	3	4	5	4	5	1	3	1	1	3	3	45

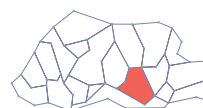


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
All Chiwogs	75	76	87	31	67	73	66	69	48	47	45	40	42	25	27	38	856
Male	39	37	48	18	32	36	38	33	25	19	20	24	16	13	16	20	434
Female	36	39	39	13	35	37	28	36	23	28	25	16	26	12	11	18	422
GOSHING																	
Mewanggang	7	0	0	1	5	7	8	6	4	7	6	5	1	6	2	13	78
Male	4	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	0	2	1	5	40
Female	3	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	3	1	4	1	8	38
Budhashi	40	47	45	13	17	36	27	27	30	14	20	11	7	9	6	15	364
Male	18	28	33	11	11	16	16	11	16	4	11	6	4	5	5	5	200
Female	22	19	12	2	6	20	11	16	14	10	9	5	3	4	1	10	164
Lamthang	39	27	22	9	25	26	24	21	18	25	19	19	13	17	6	10	320
Male	17	8	8	4	15	16	12	7	13	13	10	9	6	10	1	5	154
Female	22	19	14	5	10	10	12	14	5	12	9	10	7	7	5	0	166
Lingmapong_ Samchhoeling	27	57	71	9	24	34	24	25	21	26	23	19	19	15	13	26	433
Male	12	20	40	6	10	13	14	10	9	13	9	10	10	6	7	10	199
Female	15	37	31	3	14	21	10	15	12	13	14	9	9	9	6	16	234
Lichibi	14	9	1	3	17	22	22	15	11	14	8	8	8	13	12	24	201
Male	4	7	0	2	12	18	10	8	7	5	4	3	3	5	8	10	106
Female	10	2	0	0	5	4	12	7	4	9	4	5	5	8	4	14	95
All Chiwogs	127	140	139	35	88	125	105	94	84	86	76	62	48	60	39	88	1,396
Male	55	63	81	23	52	67	56	40	48	39	37	30	23	28	22	35	699
Female	72	77	58	12	36	58	49	54	36	47	39	32	25	32	17	53	697
NGANGLA																	
Kagtong	17	25	27	9	9	25	26	21	12	17	7	19	11	5	7	12	249
Male	10	10	13	7	2	11	14	13	5	6	3	9	7	1	3	6	120
Female	7	15	14	2	7	14	12	8	7	11	4	10	4	4	4	6	129
Ngangla Trong	21	12	15	10	12	27	19	15	14	15	12	11	14	6	7	16	226
Male	10	8	10	7	7	15	11	8	9	5	5	6	5	3	4	8	121
Female	11	4	5	3	5	12	8	7	5	10	7	5	9	3	3	8	105
Ribati	24	19	1	7	22	20	28	23	12	8	17	17	7	6	8	10	229
Male	13	12	0	3	14	13	15	12	6	4	9	6	3	4	4	5	123
Female	11	7	1	4	8	7	13	11	6	4	8	11	4	2	4	0	106
Marangduet	23	20	13	10	8	18	27	14	10	12	19	20	17	12	5	13	241
Male	14	7	7	4	3	9	15	6	5	2	10	12	8	6	3	4	115
Female	9	13	6	6	5	9	12	8	5	10	9	8	9	6	2	9	126
Panbang_ Sonamthang	103	77	248	341	87	77	81	58	43	35	27	34	33	14	19	34	1,311
Male	55	51	112	165	44	39	43	29	20	14	13	16	19	5	8	15	648
Female	48	26	0	0	43	38	38	29	23	21	14	18	14	9	11	19	663
All Chiwogs	188	153	304	377	138	167	181	131	91	87	82	101	82	43	46	85	2,256
Male	102	88	142	186	70	87	98	68	45	31	40	49	42	19	22	38	1,127
Female	86	65	162	191	68	80	83	63	46	56	42	52	40	24	24	47	1,129
PHANGKHAR																	
Pongchola_ Taduejong	15	23	3	1	17	14	17	16	17	13	12	9	12	12	7	8	196
Male	7	13	0	0	7	9	11	6	8	6	9	3	2	6	3	5	95
Female	8	10	3	1	10	5	6	10	9	7	3	6	10	6	4	3	101

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang 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+	
Mamo Trong_ Pantang	41	59	67	10	40	43	36	27	26	18	10	15	15	14	10	8	439
Male	23	19	34	1	24	22	20	11	15	11	6	7	4	9	6	3	215
Female	18	40	33	9	16	21	16	16	11	7	4	8	11	5	4	5	224
Panabi	12	5	1	2	9	11	16	10	5	7	10	12	8	2	5	6	121
Male	6	3	0	1	4	7	10	6	1	5	5	5	6	1	1	3	64
Female	6	2	1	1	5	4	6	4	4	2	5	7	2	1	4	0	57
Shalingtoed_ Tashibi	40	21	5	5	18	30	26	17	12	16	14	13	12	2	9	15	255
Male	23	11	2	3	11	15	12	10	6	6	7	6	6	1	5	7	131
Female	17	10	3	2	7	15	14	7	6	10	7	7	6	1	4	8	124
Chag-Ngar-Zam	20	20	3	3	13	31	23	17	6	5	3	5	0	3	0	1	153
Male	10	8	2	2	5	20	15	13	5	4	1	3	0	2	0	1	91
Female	10	12	0	0	8	11	8	4	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	62
All Chiwogs	128	128	79	21	97	129	118	87	66	59	49	54	47	33	31	38	1,164
Male	69	54	38	7	51	73	68	46	35	32	28	24	18	19	15	19	596
Female	59	74	41	14	46	56	50	41	31	27	21	30	29	14	16	19	568
ZHEMGANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	43	45	96	387	57	59	46	47	16	18	14	8	9	6	4	7	862
Male	18	27	55	223	32	26	22	30	9	10	9	3	5	6	3	3	481
Female	25	18	41	164	25	33	24	17	7	8	5	5	4	0	1	4	381
Local Area 2	62	71	71	55	55	82	57	49	46	33	17	10	10	4	6	6	634
Male	34	31	30	26	25	45	30	24	23	20	7	5	7	1	4	2	314
Female	28	40	41	29	30	37	27	25	23	13	10	5	3	3	2	4	320
Local Area 3	61	53	71	46	69	73	71	54	42	33	21	23	16	14	13	21	681
Male	29	22	41	25	33	41	41	26	30	16	9	10	11	7	6	11	358
Female	32	31	30	21	36	32	30	28	12	17	12	13	5	7	7	0	323
All Local Areas	166	169	238	488	181	214	174	150	104	84	52	41	35	24	23	34	2,177
Male	81	80	126	274	90	112	93	80	62	46	25	18	23	14	13	16	1,153
Female	85	89	112	214	91	102	81	70	42	38	27	23	12	10	10	18	1,024
PANBANG																	
Local Area 1	79	94	122	47	47	77	84	77	38	36	17	23	22	11	9	17	800
Male	45	47	68	23	19	36	38	44	21	23	9	13	11	5	5	8	415
Female	34	47	54	24	28	41	46	33	17	13	8	10	11	6	4	9	385
All Local Areas	79	94	122	47	47	77	84	77	38	36	17	23	22	11	9	17	800
Male	45	47	68	23	19	36	38	44	21	23	9	13	11	5	5	8	415
Female	34	47	54	24	28	41	46	33	17	13	8	10	11	6	4	9	385
TINGTIBI																	
Local Area 1	49	57	57	28	36	89	54	39	30	34	19	9	14	7	4	8	534
Male	33	32	27	12	16	49	30	20	15	18	11	6	8	4	2	6	289
Female	16	25	30	16	20	40	24	19	15	16	8	3	6	3	2	2	245
All Local Areas	49	57	57	28	36	89	54	39	30	34	19	9	14	7	4	8	534
Male	33	32	27	12	16	49	30	20	15	18	11	6	8	4	2	6	289
Female	16	25	30	16	20	40	24	19	15	16	8	3	6	3	2	2	245

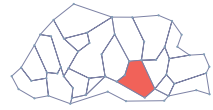
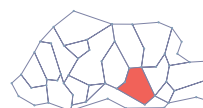


Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																							
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status									
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total						
Urban	763	572	1,335	7	11	18	724	690	1,414	23	36	59	3	5	8	19	44	63	0	0	0	1,539	1,358	2,897
Zhemgang Town	562	412	974	7	8	15	391	373	764	17	21	38	2	5	7	13	31	44	0	0	0	992	850	1,842
Pembang Town	120	99	219	0	0	0	196	187	383	4	11	15	0	0	0	3	7	10	0	0	0	323	304	627
Tingtibi Town	81	61	142	0	3	3	137	130	267	2	4	6	1	0	1	3	6	9	0	0	0	224	204	428
Rural	2,257	1,701	3,958	62	47	109	3,583	3,462	7,045	64	129	193	12	30	42	80	266	346	5	4	9	6,063	5,639	11,702
Bardo	242	132	374	9	8	17	440	464	904	10	10	20	3	3	6	10	15	25	0	0	0	714	632	1,346
Nangkor	488	380	868	8	3	11	604	562	1,166	7	38	45	1	8	9	16	49	65	0	3	3	1,124	1,043	2,167
Shingkhaz	180	72	252	4	2	6	359	364	723	4	15	19	1	3	4	10	31	41	0	0	0	558	487	1,045
Tiong	544	462	1,006	23	20	43	720	585	1,305	10	27	37	3	6	9	18	68	86	0	1	1	1,318	1,169	2,487
Bjoka	98	75	173	5	3	8	239	238	477	3	8	11	1	3	4	9	20	29	3	0	3	358	347	705
Goshing	176	95	271	5	2	7	386	416	802	5	6	11	1	0	1	8	29	37	0	0	0	581	548	1,129
Ngangla	425	405	830	3	5	8	490	510	1,000	13	11	24	2	5	7	4	42	46	0	0	0	937	978	1,915
Phangkhar	104	80	184	5	4	9	345	323	668	12	14	26	0	2	2	5	12	17	2	0	2	473	435	908
Both Areas	3,020	2,273	5,293	69	58	127	4,307	4,152	8,459	87	165	252	15	35	50	99	310	409	5	4	9	7,602	6,997	14,599
	PERCENT																							
Urban	26.3	19.7	46.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	25.0	23.8	48.8	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.1	46.9	100.0
Zhemgang Town	30.5	22.4	52.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	21.2	20.2	41.5	0.9	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	46.1	100.0
Pembang Town	19.1	15.8	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	29.8	61.1	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	100.0
Tingtibi Town	18.9	14.3	33.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	32.0	30.4	62.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	47.7	100.0
Rural	19.3	14.5	33.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	30.6	29.6	60.2	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	51.8	48.2	100.0
Bardo	18.0	9.8	27.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	32.7	34.5	67.2	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	47.0	100.0
Nangkor	22.5	17.5	40.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	27.9	25.9	53.8	0.3	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.3	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	51.9	48.1	100.0
Shingkhaz	17.2	6.9	24.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	34.4	34.8	69.2	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	3.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	46.6	100.0
Tiong	21.9	18.6	40.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	29.0	23.5	52.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	47.0	100.0
Bjoka	13.9	10.6	24.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	33.9	33.8	67.7	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.8	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	50.8	49.2	100.0
Goshing	15.6	8.4	24.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	34.2	36.8	71.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	100.0
Ngangla	22.2	21.1	43.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	25.6	26.6	52.2	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.9	51.1	100.0
Phangkhar	11.5	8.8	20.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	38.0	35.6	73.6	1.3	1.5	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	52.1	47.9	100.0
Both Areas	20.7	15.6	36.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	29.5	28.4	57.9	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	52.1	47.9	100.0

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

Age Group	Marital Status																										
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported								
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total						
10-14	996	977	1,973	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996	978	1,974	
15-19	940	816	1,756	3	2	5	19	32	51	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	962	853	1,815
20-24	473	206	679	6	10	16	205	306	511	4	7	11	1	7	8	1	0	1	2	1	3	692	537	1,229			
25-29	274	104	378	22	9	31	551	577	1,128	12	31	43	3	4	7	2	5	7	1	1	2	865	731	1,596			
30-34	99	36	135	7	2	9	632	582	1,214	15	28	43	2	4	6	2	7	9	2	1	3	759	660	1,419			
35-39	56	27	83	5	9	14	564	491	1,055	18	25	43	1	2	3	3	5	8	0	1	1	647	560	1,207			
40-44	45	14	59	4	1	5	407	365	772	12	20	32	1	4	5	3	13	16	0	0	0	472	417	889			
45-49	25	16	41	5	7	12	377	390	767	10	20	30	0	2	2	4	13	17	0	0	0	421	448	869			
50-54	22	15	37	3	7	10	308	300	608	7	6	13	1	1	2	5	25	30	0	0	0	346	354	700			
55-59	25	14	39	5	5	10	309	293	602	1	6	7	0	2	2	8	32	40	0	0	0	348	352	700			
60-64	15	13	28	2	3	5	278	256	534	2	9	11	0	1	1	11	40	51	0	0	0	308	322	630			
65-69	17	6	23	4	2	6	203	184	387	1	2	3	1	1	2	9	34	43	0	0	0	235	229	464			
70-74	11	6	17	1	0	1	182	152	334	3	5	8	2	1	3	20	23	43	0	0	0	219	187	406			
75-79	9	10	19	1	1	2	137	111	248	1	5	6	1	2	3	8	34	42	0	0	0	157	163	320			
80-84	9	10	19	1	0	1	82	68	150	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	9	37	46	0	0	0	103	117	220		
85+	4	3	7	0	0	0	53	44	97	1	0	1	0	0	0	14	42	56	0	0	0	72	89	161			
All Ages	3,020	2,273	5,293	69	58	127	4,307	4,152	8,459	87	165	252	15	35	50	99	310	409	5	4	9	7,602	6,997	14,599			

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,454	213	1,667	87.2	1,095	386	1,481	73.9	2,549	599	3,148	81.0
6-9	103	26	129	79.8	104	19	123	84.6	207	45	252	82.1
10-14	220	1	221	99.5	195	1	196	99.5	415	2	417	99.5
15-19	307	2	309	99.4	251	3	254	98.8	558	5	563	99.1
20-24	117	8	125	93.6	128	11	139	92.1	245	19	264	92.8
25-29	179	18	197	90.9	161	22	183	88.0	340	40	380	89.5
30-34	140	20	160	87.5	116	35	151	76.8	256	55	311	82.3
35-39	124	20	144	86.1	60	62	122	49.2	184	82	266	69.2
40-44	81	17	98	82.7	36	38	74	48.6	117	55	172	68.0
45-49	70	17	87	80.5	20	47	67	29.9	90	64	154	58.4
50-54	32	13	45	71.1	7	36	43	16.3	39	49	88	44.3
55-59	29	8	37	78.4	7	29	36	19.4	36	37	73	49.3
60-64	23	19	42	54.8	4	25	29	13.8	27	44	71	38.0
65+	29	44	73	39.7	6	58	64	9.4	35	102	137	25.5
Rural	4,336	2,250	6,586	65.8	3,056	3,127	6,183	49.4	7,392	5,377	12,769	57.9
6-9	434	98	532	81.6	422	128	550	76.7	856	226	1,082	79.1
10-14	760	15	775	98.1	775	6	781	99.2	1,535	21	1,556	98.7
15-19	633	20	653	96.9	576	23	599	96.2	1,209	43	1,252	96.6
20-24	457	108	565	80.9	322	75	397	81.1	779	183	962	81.0
25-29	538	126	664	81.0	362	185	547	66.2	900	311	1,211	74.3
30-34	421	175	596	70.6	252	255	507	49.7	673	430	1,103	61.0
35-39	297	206	503	59.0	136	301	437	31.1	433	507	940	46.1
40-44	193	180	373	51.7	67	276	343	19.5	260	456	716	36.3
45-49	144	190	334	43.1	48	333	381	12.6	192	523	715	26.9
50-54	118	183	301	39.2	31	280	311	10.0	149	463	612	24.3
55-59	106	205	311	34.1	19	297	316	6.0	125	502	627	19.9
60-64	89	177	266	33.5	18	275	293	6.1	107	452	559	19.1
65+	146	567	713	20.5	28	693	721	3.9	174	1,260	1,434	12.1
Both Areas	5,790	2,463	8,253	70.2	4,151	3,513	7,664	54.2	9,941	5,976	15,917	62.5
6-9	537	124	661	81.2	526	147	673	78.2	1,063	271	1,334	79.7
10-14	980	16	996	98.4	970	7	977	99.3	1,950	23	1,973	98.8
15-19	940	22	962	97.7	827	26	853	97.0	1,767	48	1,815	97.4
20-24	574	116	690	83.2	450	86	536	84.0	1,024	202	1,226	83.5
25-29	717	144	861	83.3	523	207	730	71.6	1,240	351	1,591	77.9
30-34	561	195	756	74.2	368	290	658	55.9	929	485	1,414	65.7
35-39	421	226	647	65.1	196	363	559	35.1	617	589	1,206	51.2
40-44	274	197	471	58.2	103	314	417	24.7	377	511	888	42.5
45-49	214	207	421	50.8	68	380	448	15.2	282	587	869	32.5
50-54	150	196	346	43.4	38	316	354	10.7	188	512	700	26.9
55-59	135	213	348	38.8	26	326	352	7.4	161	539	700	23.0
60-64	112	196	308	36.4	22	300	322	6.8	134	496	630	21.3
65+	175	611	786	22.3	34	751	785	4.3	209	1,362	1,571	13.3

Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Zhemgang 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	627	733	307	37.6	596	504	381	40.2	1,223	1,237	688	38.9
6-12	229	14	11	90.2	224	2	3	97.8	453	16	14	93.8
13-14	82	12	2	85.4	88	1	1	97.8	170	13	3	91.4
15-16	89	9	0	90.8	111	2	2	96.5	200	11	2	93.9
17-18	132	12	6	88.0	107	9	1	91.5	239	21	7	89.5
19-22	83	47	8	60.1	39	58	6	37.9	122	105	14	50.6
23+	12	639	280	1.3	27	432	368	3.3	39	1,071	648	2.2
Rural	1,713	1,905	2,967	26.0	1,849	1,152	3,182	29.9	3,562	3,057	6,149	27.9
6-12	892	21	95	88.5	928	9	53	93.7	1,820	30	148	91.1
13-14	258	24	17	86.3	329	9	3	96.5	587	33	20	91.7
15-16	271	23	22	85.8	335	12	8	94.4	606	35	30	90.3
17-18	142	62	37	58.9	135	37	9	74.6	277	99	46	65.6
19-22	70	240	107	16.8	49	188	39	17.8	119	428	146	17.2
23+	80	1,535	2,689	1.9	73	897	3,070	1.8	153	2,432	5,759	1.8
Both Areas	2,340	2,638	3,274	28.4	2,445	1,656	3,563	31.9	4,785	4,294	6,837	30.0
6-12	1,121	35	106	88.8	1,152	11	56	94.5	2,273	46	162	91.6
13-14	340	36	19	86.1	417	10	4	96.8	757	46	23	91.6
15-16	360	32	22	87.0	446	14	10	94.9	806	46	32	91.2
17-18	274	74	43	70.1	242	46	10	81.2	516	120	53	74.9
19-22	153	287	115	27.6	88	246	45	23.2	241	533	160	25.8
23+	92	2,174	2,969	1.8	100	1,329	3,438	2.1	192	3,503	6,407	1.9

Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Zhemgang 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
Zhemgang	2,340	2,638	3,274	28.4	2,445	1,656	3,563	31.9	4,785	4,294	6,837	30.0
Zhemgang Town	444	427	188	41.9	411	285	222	44.8	855	712	410	43.2
Panbang Town	122	160	76	34.1	119	124	98	34.9	241	284	174	34.5
Tingtib Town	61	146	43	24.4	66	95	61	29.7	127	241	104	26.9
Bardo	181	159	474	22.2	159	106	448	22.3	340	265	922	22.3
Nangkor	360	315	537	29.7	420	180	543	36.7	780	495	1,080	33.1
Shingkhari	76	194	330	12.7	92	82	359	17.3	168	276	689	14.8
Trong	406	450	561	28.7	455	289	529	35.7	861	739	1,090	32.0
Bjoka	94	111	182	24.3	86	75	221	22.5	180	186	403	23.4
Goshing	138	205	288	21.9	128	137	347	20.9	266	342	635	21.4
Nganglia	372	289	346	36.9	401	184	444	39.0	773	473	790	38.0
Phangkhari	86	182	249	16.6	108	99	291	21.7	194	281	540	19.1

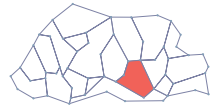


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Highest Level of Education Completed							Bachelors Degree and Above	Masters and Above	Other
			Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree and Above			
Zhemgang Town	24	4	443	217	356	323	30	50	107	11	2	
Male	5	2	282	111	189	162	21	41	46	10	2	
Female	19	2	161	106	167	161	9	9	61	1	0	
Panbang Town	40	2	241	64	78	39	7	19	26	2	7	
Male	3	1	134	36	39	22	6	15	18	2	6	
Female	37	1	107	28	39	17	1	4	8	0	1	
Tingtibi Town	8	2	144	40	59	35	24	15	38	3	0	
Male	0	2	88	22	27	16	16	12	22	2	0	
Female	8	0	56	18	32	19	8	3	16	1	0	
Bardo	33	1	394	27	40	56	3	7	35	9	0	
Male	12	0	218	12	21	32	2	6	28	9	0	
Female	21	1	176	15	19	24	1	1	7	0	0	
Nangkor	35	2	631	274	187	55	9	7	63	7	5	
Male	7	2	344	130	94	30	7	3	48	5	5	
Female	28	0	287	144	93	25	2	4	15	2	0	
Shingkhay	18	0	290	20	32	44	0	3	28	6	3	
Male	5	0	174	14	19	28	0	3	20	5	2	
Female	13	0	116	6	13	16	0	0	8	1	1	
Trong	61	6	738	325	265	82	4	29	81	8	1	
Male	11	3	421	159	134	47	2	23	49	6	1	
Female	50	3	317	166	131	35	2	6	32	2	0	
Bjoka	66	0	200	17	31	24	4	7	13	1	3	
Male	29	0	114	7	15	17	3	7	10	1	2	
Female	37	0	86	10	16	7	1	0	3	0	1	
Goshing	123	1	327	24	53	36	5	8	24	2	5	
Male	60	1	181	12	30	23	4	8	19	2	3	
Female	63	0	146	12	23	13	1	0	5	0	2	
Ngangla	92	2	505	282	194	79	2	14	56	7	13	
Male	39	2	294	126	94	52	2	9	34	7	2	
Female	53	0	211	156	100	27	0	5	22	0	11	
Phangkhar	51	2	265	33	63	28	1	6	23	2	1	
Male	18	0	144	17	38	21	1	6	20	2	1	
Female	33	2	121	16	25	7	0	0	3	0	0	
Zhemgang	551	22	4,178	1,323	1,358	801	89	165	494	58	40	
Male	189	13	2,394	646	700	450	64	133	314	51	24	
Female	362	9	1,784	677	658	351	25	32	180	7	16	

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Zhemgang Town	21	10	31
Panbang Town	13	11	24
Tingtibi Town	5	2	7
Bardo	43	49	92
Nangkor	35	64	99
Shingkhari	39	40	79
Trong	64	67	131
Bjoka	12	9	21
Goshing	30	40	70
Ngangla	40	35	75
Phangkhar	19	23	42
Total	321	350	671

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Zhemgang Town	3	3	6
Panbang Town	7	5	12
Tingtibi Town	2	0	2
Bardo	23	26	49
Nangkor	15	29	44
Shingkhari	13	15	28
Trong	20	24	44
Bjoka	4	4	8
Goshing	13	16	29
Ngangla	14	14	28
Phangkhar	6	12	18
Total	120	148	268

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

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Zhemgang Town	3.7	3.6	1.0	422
Panbang Town	3.7	4.0	1.1	178
Tingtibi Town	3.7	3.5	1.0	137
Rural				
Bardo	2.8	4.1	1.4	388
Nangkor	3.7	3.7	1.0	513
Shingkhari	3.2	3.4	1.0	319
Trong	3.1	3.7	1.2	584
Bjoka	3.1	3.9	1.3	194
Goshing	3.0	3.8	1.3	336
Ngangla	3.9	4.0	1.0	445
Phangkhar	3.1	3.7	1.2	287
Both Areas	3.4	3.8	1.1	3,803

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang 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							
Zhemgang Town	99	120	159	18	22	4	422
Panbang Town	75	49	29	5	20	0	178
Tingtibi Town	26	58	38	2	12	1	137
Rural							
Bardo	331	20	12	7	5	13	388
Nangkor	414	42	29	14	11	3	513
Shingkhari	286	6	7	6	9	5	319
Trong	345	62	44	41	82	10	584
Bjoka	173	13	4	3	1	0	194
Goshing	309	19	3	2	3	0	336
Ngangla	368	22	37	9	5	4	445
Phangkhar	220	47	11	4	4	1	287
Both Areas	2,646	458	373	111	174	41	3,803

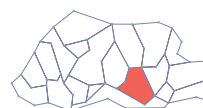


Table A7.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

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										
Zhemgang Town	7	56	144	124	52	21	6	11	1	422
Panbang Town	11	27	61	39	13	13	5	9	0	178
Tingtibi Town	3	14	43	56	13	4	0	4	0	137
Rural										
Bardo	55	126	83	87	29	4	3	1	0	388
Nangkor	58	84	100	118	69	43	22	19	0	513
Shingkhari	24	89	71	79	40	13	3	0	0	319
Trong	63	135	181	136	44	16	4	5	0	584
Bjoka	14	50	69	44	8	5	2	2	0	194
Goshing	46	95	84	66	26	14	4	1	0	336
Ngangla	36	74	70	114	75	31	23	22	0	445
Phangkhari	36	65	78	71	22	10	2	3	0	287
Both Areas	353	815	984	934	391	174	74	77	1	3,803

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	Pit latrine VIP	latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Zhemgang Town	350	13	0	35	19	3	1	0	1	422
Panbang Town	138	16	1	7	13	2	0	1	0	178
Tingtibi Town	99	16	0	11	6	4	0	0	1	137
Rural										
Bardo	104	25	26	123	43	6	8	53	0	388
Nangkor	228	31	21	97	59	33	8	33	3	513
Shingkhari	174	68	1	12	16	13	1	32	2	319
Trong	257	58	48	68	71	53	6	21	2	584
Bjoka	54	42	3	39	50	3	1	1	1	194
Goshing	164	72	0	24	51	7	0	18	0	336
Ngangla	215	124	3	54	29	4	0	15	1	445
Phangkhari	57	10	23	84	50	45	4	12	2	287
Both Areas	1,840	475	126	554	407	173	29	186	13	3,803

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Zhemgang Town	52	370	0	422
Panbang Town	24	154	0	178
Tingtibi Town	14	123	0	137
Rural				
Bardo	47	341	0	388
Nangkor	51	460	2	513
Shingkhari	49	270	0	319
Trong	64	520	0	584
Bjoka	4	190	0	194
Goshing	35	301	0	336
Ngangla	40	405	0	445
Phangkhari	43	244	0	287
Both Areas	423	3,378	2	3,803

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

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used													Total
	Cane/Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/ RCC wall	Stone with Lime/ Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	
Urban														
Zhemgang Town	17	51	35	5	3	212	41	6	8	23	6	0	15	422
Panbang Town	23	13	21	1	0	67	23	3	2	16	0	0	9	178
Tingtibi Town	3	8	10	0	0	60	11	4	11	16	0	0	14	137
Rural														
Bardo	20	26	298	0	0	16	9	0	0	19	0	0	0	388
Nangkor	33	92	269	3	2	33	36	0	14	12	0	9	10	513
Shingkhari	33	28	216	1	0	9	2	0	0	18	7	3	2	319
Trong	52	81	167	14	2	98	36	9	31	71	6	7	10	584
Bjoka	45	13	57	0	1	13	7	0	0	57	0	0	1	194
Goshing	111	9	64	2	0	17	21	1	2	104	0	1	4	336
Ngangla	97	29	80	2	0	61	93	4	14	55	1	1	8	445
Phangkhari	51	21	75	1	0	39	21	1	6	68	0	2	2	287
Both Areas	485	371	1,292	29	8	625	300	28	88	459	20	23	75	3,803

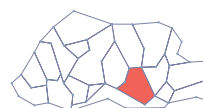


Table A7.7 Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling								Total	
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement		Other
Urban										
Zhemgang Town	0	0	2	0	35	382	0	2	1	422
Panbang Town	0	1	1	0	0	175	1	0	0	178
Tingtibi Town	0	0	1	0	1	134	0	1	0	137
Rural										
Bardo	29	19	31	0	19	287	0	1	2	388
Nangkor	10	3	2	1	2	493	1	1	0	513
Shingkhari	0	28	10	1	0	278	0	1	1	319
Trong	3	3	9	0	4	556	2	3	4	584
Bjoka	4	13	11	0	4	158	0	0	4	194
Goshing	24	8	5	0	4	286	2	1	6	336
Ngangla	45	8	15	5	3	336	1	6	26	445
Phangkhari	11	6	10	0	2	250	0	6	2	287
Both Areas	126	89	97	7	74	3,335	7	22	46	3,803

Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang 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								
Zhemgang Town	5	135	0	18	1	262	1	422
Panbang Town	4	37	4	2	3	128	0	178
Tingtibi Town	0	17	0	1	8	110	1	137
Rural								
Bardo	8	341	8	4	0	26	1	388
Nangkor	19	353	8	9	2	122	0	513
Shingkhari	3	299	4	2	0	11	0	319
Trong	12	292	8	8	12	252	0	584
Bjoka	4	158	10	1	0	21	0	194
Goshing	0	231	49	2	0	53	1	336
Ngangla	2	166	34	15	2	226	0	445
Phangkhari	6	183	11	3	1	83	0	287
Both Areas	63	2,212	136	65	29	1,294	4	3,803

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

Gewog/Town	Lighting						Cooking						Total	
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas		LPG
Urban														
Zhemgang Town	419	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	419	1	8	1	402	0
Panbang Town	175	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	5	1	170	0
Tingtibi Town	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	129	0
Rural														
Bardo	341	18	22	5	0	0	2	0	331	11	305	1	80	0
Nangkor	467	9	7	29	0	0	1	0	459	4	218	5	279	1
Shingkhari	281	23	6	6	1	0	1	1	277	4	132	5	177	0
Trong	531	14	8	25	2	3	0	1	525	9	171	3	416	1
Bjoka	149	2	1	41	0	0	0	1	125	3	131	0	59	0
Goshing	297	15	6	15	1	0	0	2	271	14	219	5	104	0
Ngangla	366	39	10	26	2	1	0	1	349	31	151	12	277	0
Phangkhar	197	14	6	69	0	0	1	0	189	5	127	2	159	0
Both Areas	3,360	137	68	217	6	4	5	6	3,257	82	1,467	35	2,252	2

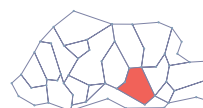


Table A7.10 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/ Spring/Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other	
Urban							
Zhemgang Town	329	91	0	0	0	2	422
Panbang Town	90	88	0	0	0	0	178
Tingtibi Town	109	28	0	0	0	0	137
Rural							
Bardo	74	297	7	1	7	2	388
Nangkor	228	268	4	1	11	1	513
Shingkhari	38	266	5	1	7	2	319
Trong	183	382	6	0	11	2	584
Bjoka	27	161	4	0	2	0	194
Goshing	50	272	3	0	4	7	336
Ngangla	137	280	13	1	9	5	445
Phangkhar	97	175	2	0	9	4	287
Both Areas	1,362	2,308	44	4	60	25	3,803

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

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban						
Zhemgang Town	400	22	0	0	0	422
Panbang Town	177	1	0	0	0	178
Tingtibi Town	137	0	0	0	0	137
Rural						
Bardo	386	1	0	1	0	388
Nangkor	511	0	0	0	2	513
Shingkhari	319	0	0	0	0	319
Trong	579	3	2	0	0	584
Bjoka	191	3	0	0	0	194
Goshing	317	5	6	8	0	336
Ngangla	442	3	0	0	0	445
Phangkhar	285	0	2	0	0	287
Both Areas	3,744	38	10	9	2	3,803

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Zhemgang Town	334	88	0	422
Panbang Town	150	28	0	178
Tingtibi Town	123	14	0	137
Rural				
Bardo	311	77	0	388
Nangkor	423	89	1	513
Shingkhari	289	30	0	319
Trong	434	149	1	584
Bjoka	173	21	0	194
Goshing	267	69	0	336
Ngangla	340	105	0	445
Phangkhar	225	61	1	287
Both Areas	3,069	731	3	3,803

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

Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets																		
Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Commercial Vehicle	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	% With % with None All of the Total Regular				
														Jewelry	DTH	Items	Items	Items
Urban																		
Zhemgang Town	144	72	31	51	34	146	289	168	18	272	18	13	396	167	4	1.4	0.0	422
Panbang Town	106	66	32	34	13	34	123	23	8	81	11	6	168	41	2	0	0.0	178
Tingtibi Town	64	29	9	25	11	55	119	46	11	95	7	5	132	57	0	0.7	0.0	137
Rural																		
Bardo	322	282	197	7	8	12	22	5	11	10	9	1	252	50	29	7.0	0.0	388
Nangkor	402	383	296	24	17	50	186	40	38	79	21	10	432	97	44	0.1	0.0	513
Shingkhaz	258	268	175	9	5	19	32	9	27	12	4	5	250	19	35	0.0	0.0	319
Trong	391	321	275	42	18	111	272	66	60	146	18	16	496	140	95	3.4	0.0	584
Bjoka	163	143	120	6	1	12	21	1	8	7	2	0	90	13	11	0.5	0.0	194
Goshing	292	243	235	11	2	16	74	8	7	21	4	0	228	50	29	1.2	0.0	336
Ngangja	346	319	201	18	13	48	188	20	21	78	17	8	322	72	77	1.8	0.0	445
Phangkhaz	216	176	122	14	4	16	60	3	5	33	2	0	159	29	25	4.9	0.0	287
Both Areas	2,704	2,302	1,693	241	126	519	1,386	389	214	834	113	64	2,925	735	351	2.6	0.0	3,803

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

Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets																		
Gewog/Town	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Cho/Kira	% With % with None of the Total Regular										
								Items	Items	Items	Households							
Urban																		
Zhemgang Town	194	23	15	22	112	40	146	28.0	0.2	422								
Panbang Town	42	12	5	5	13	8	33	56.2	0.0	178								
Tingtibi Town	63	6	8	14	37	11	37	31.4	0.0	137								
Rural																		
Bardo	70	4	2	8	5	7	36	73.2	0.0	388								
Nangkor	144	12	5	33	25	39	53	60.4	0.0	513								
Shingkhaz	57	2	3	12	6	6	17	74.0	0.0	319								
Trong	224	21	15	24	39	37	78	50.9	0.0	584								
Bjoka	58	2	1	6	13	2	27	55.7	0.0	194								
Goshing	47	3	2	10	10	13	26	77.1	0.0	336								
Ngangja	101	12	4	5	35	25	62	65.2	0.0	445								
Phangkhaz	79	9	3	3	11	4	27	62.0	0.0	287								
Both Areas	1,079	106	63	142	306	192	542	58.5	0.0	3,803								

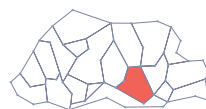


Table A7.15 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

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															
Zhemgang Town	90	365	35	339	187	36	160	34	302	32	4	0	1.2	0.0	422
Panbang Town	16	142	16	114	70	8	32	11	96	9	4	0	1.1	0.0	178
Tingtibi Town	35	128	8	112	68	9	53	15	97	12	5	0	0.0	0.0	137
Rural															
Bardo	39	96	5	99	269	2	18	1	49	1	1	0	12.6	0.0	388
Nangkor	169	264	4	177	337	6	47	3	68	0	0	0	6.8	0.0	513
Shingkhar	70	90	3	109	247	3	14	1	54	2	0	1	6.9	0.0	319
Trong	184	350	6	310	370	16	68	19	217	8	6	0	4.1	0.0	584
Bjoka	82	47	0	67	135	2	8	1	8	0	0	0	3.1	0.0	194
Goshing	82	102	3	107	251	4	19	3	29	0	0	0	8.0	0.0	336
Ngangla	51	211	4	208	296	9	50	8	135	6	2	0	5.4	0.0	445
Phangkhar	63	106	1	122	180	7	18	2	23	0	0	2	3.5	0.0	287
Both Areas	881	1,901	85	1,764	2,410	102	487	98	1,078	70	22	3	5.4	0.0	3,803

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Zhemgang Town	387	35	0	422
Panbang Town	172	6	0	178
Tingtibi Town	133	4	0	137
Rural				
Bardo	324	64	0	388
Nangkor	446	67	0	513
Shingkar	297	22	0	319
Trong	561	23	0	584
Bjoka	189	5	0	194
Goshing	324	12	0	336
Ngangla	410	35	0	445
Phangkhar	251	36	0	287
Both Areas	3,494	309	0	3,803

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Zhemgang Town	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Panbang Town	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Tingtibi Town	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Rural									
Bardo	9	29	11	11	0	4	0	0	64
Nangkor	6	45	0	4	0	2	10	0	67
Shingkar	3	16	0	0	0	0	3	0	22
Trong	0	19	0	0	0	0	4	0	23
Bjoka	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Goshing	5	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	12
Ngangla	1	22	1	11	0	0	0	0	35
Phangkhar	3	29	0	1	1	2	0	0	36
Both Areas	28	213	12	27	2	9	18	0	309

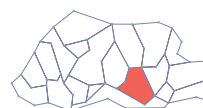


Table A7.18 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

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										
Zhemgang Town	422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422
Panbang Town	173	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
Tingtibi Town	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
Rural										
Bardo	172	46	20	12	49	11	1	77	0	388
Nangkor	420	9	18	23	2	7	21	13	0	513
Shingkhar	184	61	55	13	1	1	4	0	0	319
Trong	567	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	584
Bjoka	88	4	7	14	54	23	2	2	0	194
Goshing	272	32	11	19	1	0	1	0	0	336
Ngangla	373	24	19	9	13	6	0	1	0	445
Phangkhar	167	16	16	36	26	21	4	1	0	287
Both Areas	2,975	212	147	127	146	69	33	94	0	3,803

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Zhemgang Town	3	419	0	422
Panbang Town	9	169	0	178
Tingtibi Town	3	134	0	137
Rural				
Bardo	23	365	0	388
Nangkor	27	484	2	513
Shingkhar	12	307	0	319
Trong	33	551	0	584
Bjoka	22	172	0	194
Goshing	37	299	0	336
Ngangla	25	420	0	445
Phangkhar	11	276	0	287
Both Areas	205	3,596	2	3,803

