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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## BUMTHANG DZONGKHAG



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National Statistics Bureau  
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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**BUMTHANG DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	17,820
	Male	9,396
	Female	8,424
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females )	111.5
	Total Dependency Ratio	52.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	42.3
	Aged Dependency Ratio	10.6
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	4,930
	15-64 years	11,657
	65 years and over	1,233
	Education	Literacy Rate (%)
Male (%)		80.7
Female (%)		64.6
School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)		28.1
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	16.6
	Total Fertility Rate	2.0
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population )	5.8
	Infant Mortality Rate	10.2
	Child Mortality Rate	10.2
	Under Five Mortality Rate	20.4
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	3,770
	Average Household Size	3.9
	Improved Drinking Water Source (%)	99.2
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	71.5

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

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

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

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

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Bumthang 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 over see 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, therefore, to fully examine and understand population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to affect specific and proper planning at a regional level. 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 Bumthang 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 data from the 2017 PHCB to those from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

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

## 2.2 Population of Bumthang

The total population of Bumthang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 17,820 persons (Annex Table A2.1). Of the total population, 9,396 persons (52.7%) were males and 8,424 persons (47.3%) were females (Table 2.1). Bumthang Dzongkhag's population represents 2.4% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

The population of Bumthang Dzongkhag has increased from 16,116 in 2005 to 17,820 persons in 2017, showing

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

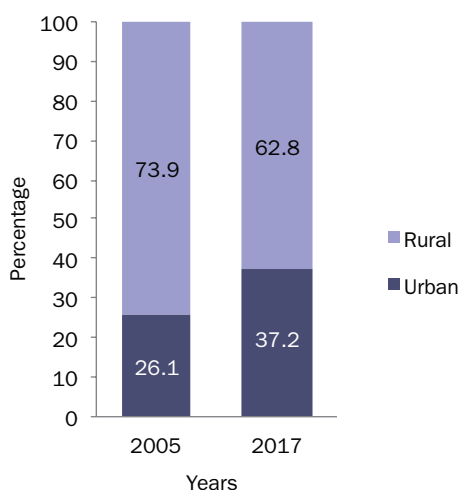
Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Bumthang Town	3,381	2,862	6,243
Chhumig Town	189	204	393
Rural			
Chhoekhor	2,042	1,905	3,947
Tang	1,165	1,153	2,318
Chhumig	1,748	1,447	3,195
Ura	871	853	1,724
Both Areas	9,396	8,424	17,820

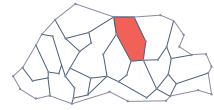
a population increase of about 11% in the intercensal period. Bumthang Dzongkhag ranks the fifteenth highest in population size amongst all *Dzongkhags*. In terms of the proportion of population to the total population of Bhutan, Bumthang Dzongkhag saw slight increase from 2.3% in 2005 to 2.4% of the overall population in 2017.

## 2.4 Population by Area

According to the 2017 PHCB, for every 100 persons living in the *Dzongkhag*, 63 persons live in rural areas while 37 persons live in 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 of Bumthang Dzongkhag is 37.2%, which is an increase of about 11 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area, Bumthang 2005 and 2017





## 2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The male population of Bumthang Dzongkhag in 2017 exceeded the population of females by 972 persons. The sex ratio (number of males for every 100 females) of Bumthang is 111.5, which is slightly higher than the national sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

## 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

Population can be divided into three broad age groups: people aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of the population of Bumthang among these age groups in 2017 shows that there were 4,930 persons under the age of 15 years, 11,657 persons between 15 and 64 years and 1,233 persons over the age of 65 years.

The proportion of these broad age groups in Bumthang has significantly changed between 2005 and 2017; the proportion of child population has decreased to 27.7 % from 30.8 % in 2005 while the productive population size has increased to 65.4% from 60.0% in 2005, and the

elderly population size also increased to 6.9 % from 6.2% in the last PHCB.

## 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden experienced from 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 below 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 child dependency ratio for Bumthang Dzongkhag has fallen from 48.9 in 2005 to 42.3 in 2017 whereas the aged dependency ratio has increased from 9.9 in 2005 to 10.6 in 2017. The total dependency ratio has decreased from 58.8 in 2005 to 52.9 in 2017. The decline in total dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the 'window of opportunity' when a 'demographic dividend' may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continue to increase.

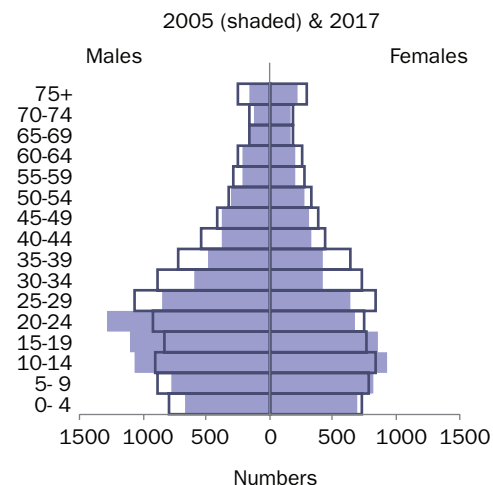
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

A 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. Bumthang Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed between 2005 and 2017 (Figure 2.2). The length of each bar shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of the bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid. The bars growing shorter at the base indicate declining fertility rates in the population, while the elongated bar at the top indicates an increase in life expectancy.

Compared to 2005 (shaded), the population pyramid for Bumthang Dzongkhag has slightly increased at the base. It illustrates a slight increase in the birth rates with a bulge in the age group of 25-29 years. The proportion of the male population in the age range of 10-24 years has substantially declined from 39.4% to 28.4% persons in the intercensal period, while a slight decrease in female population is observed in the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 years. This change may reflect a huge out-migration or some other demographic phenomenon in the population.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Bumthang 2005 and 2017

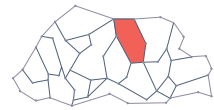


the population of Bumthang Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

## 2.9 Population by Type of Household

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

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
  - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place

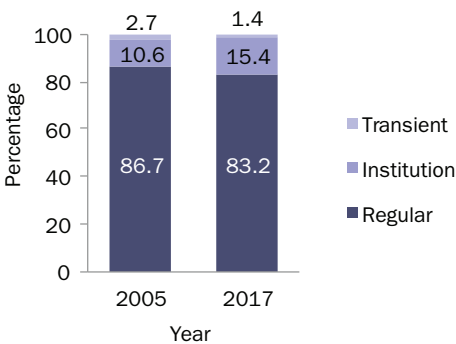


but has another apartment or census house used by the household.

2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and includes persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 14,834 persons (83.2%) classified as living in regular households, 2,740 persons (15.4%) in institutional households, and 246 persons (1.4%) were transient population in 2017. Compared to figures from 2005, the number of regular households and transient population have decreased by about 3.5 and 1.3 percentage point respectively while institutional population has increased by about 4.8 percentage points in 2017. (Annex Table A2.4).

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Bumthang 2005 and 2017



Of the total regular household population, 5,609 persons (37.8%) live in urban areas while 9,225 persons (62.2%) live in rural areas. Bumthang town has the highest number of regular household population with 5,350 persons, representing 30.0% of the total population in the Dzongkhag.

Among *gewogs* in Bumthang, Chhoekhor has the highest number of regular household population with 3,465 persons, followed by Chhumig Gewog (2,514 persons) and Tang Gewog (1,779 persons). Ura Gewog has the lowest number of regular household population with just 1,467 persons.

Chhumig Gewog with 619 persons has the highest number of people living in institutional households among the *gewogs* while Bumthang town with 765 persons has the highest number of people living in institutional households within the *Dzongkhag*.

### 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Bumthang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 17,262 persons (Table 2.2). Of these, 8,892 persons were males and 8,370 were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 6,377 persons lived in urban areas and 10,885 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Bumthang Dzongkhag was 558 persons.



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/ Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	3,338	3,039	6,377	52	48	100	110
Bumthang Town	3,155	2,839	5,994	53	47	100	111
Chhumig Town	183	200	383	48	52	100	92
Rural	5,554	5,331	10,885	51	49	100	104
Chhoeckhor	1,972	1,899	3,871	51	49	100	104
Tang	1,125	1,153	2,278	49	51	100	98
Chhumig	1,631	1,426	3,057	53	47	100	114
Ura	826	853	1,679	49	51	100	97
Both Areas	8,892	8,370	17,262	52	48	100	106

# 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 were attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

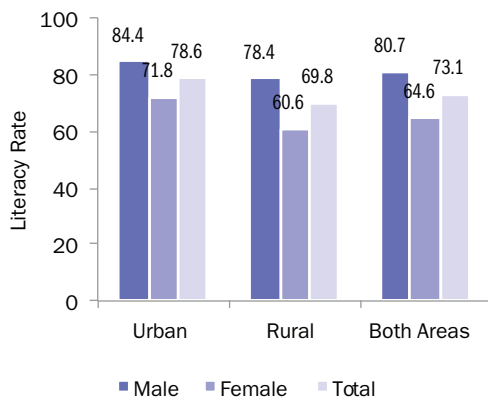
## 3.1 Literacy

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 the literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. For Bumthang, out of 15,984 persons aged 6 years and above, 19 persons had not responded to the literacy questions and, therefore, Bumthang's literacy rate is calculated based on a total population of 15,965 persons. The

Census revealed that there were 11,668 literate persons, representing a literacy rate of 73.1% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 67.9%.

According to the 2017 PHCB, there is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations. Among the male population, 80.7% are literate as compared to 64.6% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas although the disparity is slightly larger in the rural areas with a disparity of 17.8

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Bumthang 2017



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

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	15,960	2,378	713	678	624	1,261	10,306	100.0%
Currently Attending	4,486	93.7%	85.8%	84.2%	69.4%	35.8%	1.8%	28.1%
Previously Attended	5,747	1.8%	6.6%	9.4%	25.2%	50.8%	46.5%	36.0%
Never Attended	5,727	4.5%	7.6%	6.3%	5.4%	13.3%	51.6%	35.9%

percentage points compared to 12.6 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (78.6%) than in rural areas (69.8%).

Bumthang Dzongkhag's literacy rate increased from 66.2% in 2005 to 73.1% in 2017, which is an increase of 6.9 percentage points.

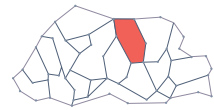
### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education in the country is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Bumthang Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 15,984 persons aged 6 years and above, 24 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 15,960 persons. The analyses show that 28.1% of the total population are currently attending school/institute, 36.0% had attended in the past, and 35.9% have never attended school/institute.

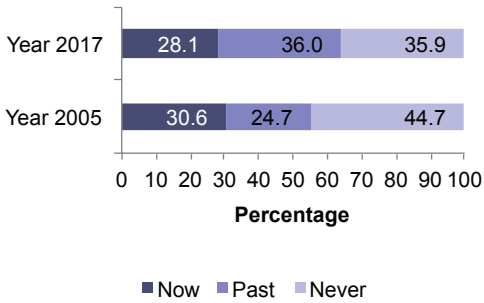
Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed

in the 6-12 years age group (93.7%), followed by the 13-14 years age group at 85.5%. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is slightly higher in rural areas (28.9%) as compared to 26.8% in urban areas (Annex Table A3.2). Proportionally, the female (29.6%) population currently attending school/institute is slightly larger than the male (26.8%) population (Annex Table A3.2).

Figure 3.2 shows comparison in school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. As shown, the proportion of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has declined by 2.5 percentage points, whereas the proportion of population who had attended school/institute in the past has increased by 11.3 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 44.7% in 2005 to 35.9% in 2017.



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



### 3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup>. For Bumthang Dzongkhag, out of a population of 10,233 persons who are

currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 4,377 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 1,232 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 1,674 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 1,401 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). Only 119 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above while 726 persons hold bachelor’s degrees.

In percentages, among those who have completed some levels of education, the highest proportion completed the primary level (42.8%), followed by middle and higher secondary levels at 16.4% and 13.7% respectively. Only 1.2% completed their master’s degrees and higher, while 7.1% have completed their bachelor’s degrees.

Among the persons aged 3-5 years, 175 persons completed pre-primary and/or ECCD.

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	10,233	2,309	1,882	4,191	3,293	2,749	6,042	5,602	4,631	100.0%
Non-formal Education	318	0.6%	2.8%	1.6%	2.4%	6.2%	4.2%	1.7%	4.8%	3.1%
ECCD/Daycare	81	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
Primary	4,377	43.4%	34.8%	39.5%	47.5%	42.1%	45.0%	45.8%	39.1%	42.8%
Lower Secondary	1,232	11.7%	13.1%	12.3%	10.8%	13.0%	11.8%	11.2%	13.0%	12.0%
Middle Secondary	1,674	14.2%	21.4%	17.4%	13.4%	18.3%	15.6%	13.7%	19.6%	16.4%
Higher Secondary	1,401	13.0%	16.4%	14.5%	12.9%	13.3%	13.1%	13.0%	14.6%	13.7%
Certificates	107	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%
Diploma	149	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.9%	1.0%	1.5%
Bachelor’s Degree	726	9.0%	7.0%	8.1%	7.9%	4.7%	6.4%	8.3%	5.6%	7.1%
Masters and Above	119	1.9%	0.4%	1.2%	1.9%	0.2%	1.1%	1.9%	0.3%	1.2%
Others	49	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%

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

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1,349	547	15	562	651	136	787	1,198	151	100.0%
Monastic Public	448	35.5%	20.0%	35.1%	37.0%	7.4%	31.9%	36.3%	8.6%	33.2%
Monastic Private	683	56.3%	53.3%	56.2%	38.6%	85.3%	46.6%	46.7%	82.1%	50.6%
Gomchen/ Laymonks	204	7.5%	13.3%	7.7%	23.3%	6.6%	20.5%	16.1%	7.3%	15.1%
Other	14	0.7%	13.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	2.0%	1.0%

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

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 Bumthang Dzongkhag. Out of 15,984 persons aged 6 years and above, 1,349 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 33.2% are attending

traditional learning in public monasteries and 50.6% in private monasteries, while 15.1% are *Gomchen* or lay monks. In both urban and rural areas, a higher proportion of these traditional learners are studying at private monasteries. Proportionally, some 82.1% of female learners attend private monasteries as compared to 46.7% of male learners. Close to 58.0% of the total population attending traditional learning resides in rural areas.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Laymonks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

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

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged between 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.

The question on the occurrence of death in the last 12 months prior to the census reference day included information on age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group 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 Bumthang is 22 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth in urban and rural Bumthang.

The child survival rate for Bumthang is 94.7. Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the total number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for Bumthang is 16.6 with a CBR of 19.9 for urban areas and 14.6 for rural areas. CBR is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Bumthang has reduced from 17.7 in 2005 to 16.6 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Bumthang is 65 per 1,000

women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Bumthang has reduced from 77.5 in 2005 to 65 in 2017.

The 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 Bumthang is 108 per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. The GMFR for Bumthang has reduced from 136.6 in 2005 to 108 in 2017.

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 Bumthang is 2 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the census. The TFR for the urban areas in the *Dzongkhag* is 2.2 while for rural areas is 1.8 per woman. The TFR for Bumthang has reduced from 2.5 in 2005 to 2 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Bumthang is 5.8. It decreased from 6.8 in 2005 to 5.8 in 2017. The CDR for the urban areas is 5 and for the rural areas is 6.3.

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 and for Bumthang, it is 10.2. The IMR declined from 28.1 in 2005 to 10.2 in 2017.

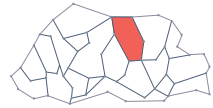
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1–4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Bumthang's CMR is 10.2. The CMR slightly declined from 10.5 in 2005 to 10.2 in 2017.

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 Bumthang is 20.3 per 1,000 live births. The U5MR declined from 38.6 in 2005 to 20.3 in 2017.

## 4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for Bumthang according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 2.2%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is found in Tang Gewog (3.6%) while the lowest prevalence rate is in Chhumig Town (0.3%).



**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/  
Town, Bumthang 2017

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Bumthang Town	1.3	1.5	1.4
Chhumig Town	0.0	0.5	0.3
Chhoekhor	1.7	2.4	2.0
Tang	2.4	4.9	3.6
Chhumig	2.2	3.4	2.7
Ura	2.9	3.6	3.2
Total	1.8	2.7	2.2



## Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

### Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial 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 (15 years and above), economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

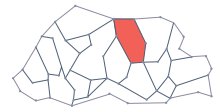
### 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active, and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and above by usual activity status in Bumthang Dzongkhag. Bumthang Dzongkhag has 12,890 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above) category; 6,828 persons are males and 6,062 females. In urban areas,

the working-age population make up 37.2%, and in rural areas, it is 62.8%. Of the total working-age population, 7,799 persons (60.5%) are economically active or in the labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 5,091 persons (39.5%), are economically inactive. They are economically inactive as they do not do any work

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	4,716	3,083	2,865	4,934	7,799
Economically Inactive	2,112	2,979	1,928	3,163	5,091
Both Active and Inactive	6,828	6,062	4,793	8,097	12,890
	<b>Percent</b>				
Economically Active	69.1	50.9	59.8	60.9	60.5
Economically Inactive	30.9	49.1	40.2	39.1	39.5
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



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

Measure	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	70.5	46.6	59.8	68.1	53.2	60.9	69.1	50.9	60.5
Unemployment Rate	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6

to generate an income or help in a family business or are not seeking employment on account of being students, monks/nuns, old, housewife, retired, sick, disabled, and others.

### 5.2 Labour Force Rates

As shown in Table 5.2, the labour force participation is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban

areas. The overall unemployment rate for Bumthang is 1.6%. Although the unemployment rate is equal for males and females, the unemployment rate is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. In urban areas, the unemployment rate is higher among the females (2.9%) than the males (2%) while in rural areas, the rate is higher among the males (1.4%) as compared to the females (0.9%).

## 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 is to say 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. However, this Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth' to measure the level of internal migration in the county. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals

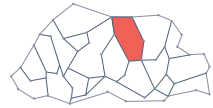
making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *Gewog/Town* of residence at the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

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

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

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

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



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

## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 8,014 persons are lifetime migrants in Bumthang, meaning that they are away from their *gewog*/town of birth and are currently residing in Bumthang. Out of these migrants, 6,784

persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 5,825 persons have migrated out of Bumthang to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

The percent of urban-urban migration is 5%, urban-rural migration is 3.2%, rural-urban migration is 20.2%, and rural-rural migration is 17.8% for Bumthang.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

Housing is one of human life's basic needs. The condition of housing units is an important determinant of the quality of life of a 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 findings from the 2017 PHCB for Bumthang 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; own-

ership of assets and availing of health facilities.

The section is, therefore, 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 3,770 regular households in Bumthang Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (31.4%) from 2,870 regular households in 2005. Chhoekhor Gewog has the largest number of households, while Chhumig Town and Ura Gewog have the smallest number of regular households.



The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.9 persons in 2017 from 4.9 in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is highest in Chhoeckhor and Tang *Gewogs*, with 4.3 and 4.1 persons per household respectively. The lowest household size is recorded in Chhumig Town with 3.6 persons.

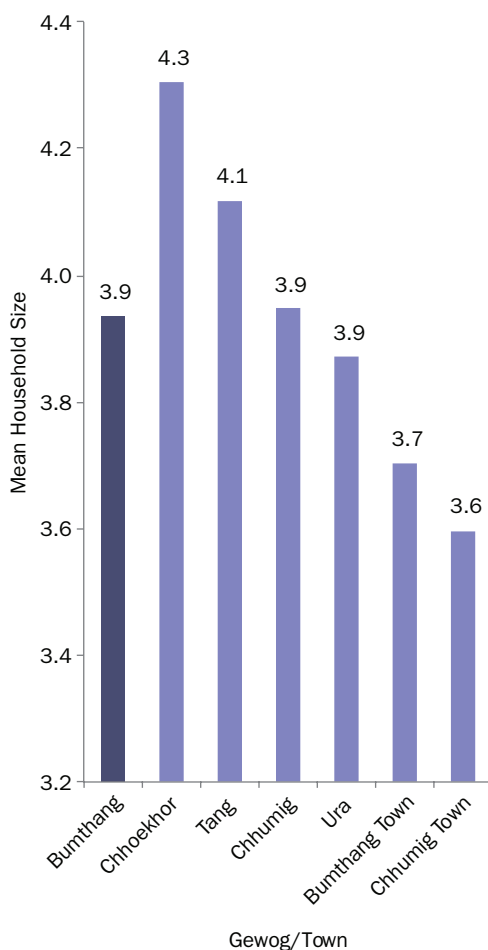
## 7.2 Housing Conditions

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

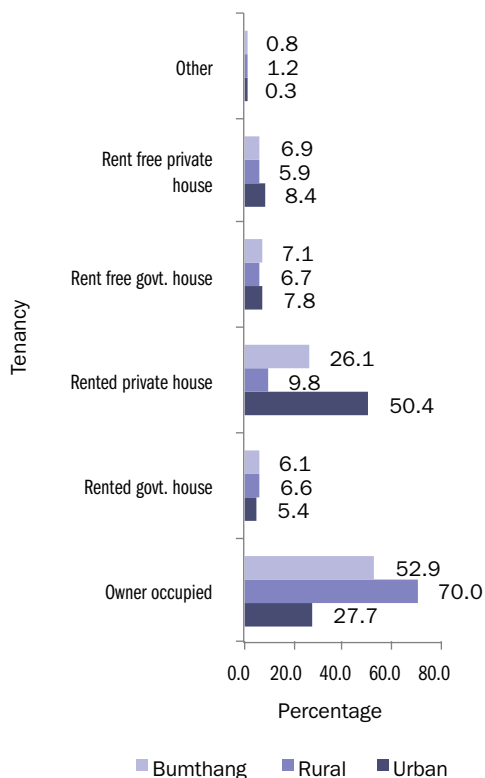
About half of the households in Bumthang Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 70.0% of households reside in their own housing units, 16.4% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 27.7% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (55.8%) 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 Bumthang Dzongkhag is slightly higher in urban areas (0.96 persons per room) than in rural areas (0.9 persons per room).

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



<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the 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 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Bumthang 2017

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 52.3% of the households having reported using this facility. More households in urban areas (72.8%) than in rural areas (38.4%) use flush toilets. About 0.6% of households do not have any toilet facility. The number of households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (0.8%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.8	3.7	1.0	1,517
Rural	4.4	4.1	0.9	2,253
Both Areas	4.2	3.9	0.9	3,770

In addition, 71.5% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have a flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine or no latrine facilities.

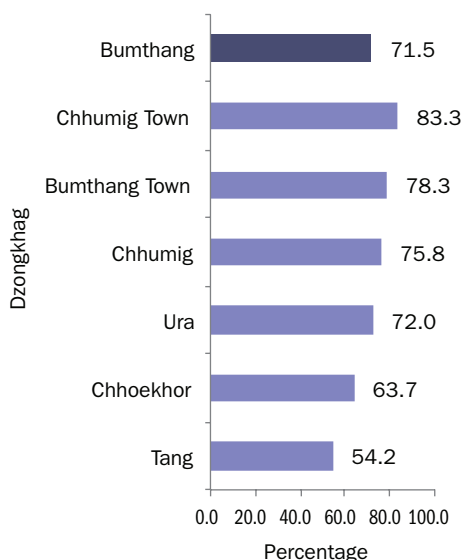
Chhumig town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 83.3%, followed by Bumthang town at 78.3%. Tang *Gewog* recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 54.2% (Figure 7.3).

A little less than four in ten households (1,075) in Bumthang *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation between *Gewogs* would allow targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Bumthang town had 313 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Chhumig Town had only 12 households (Figure 7.4).

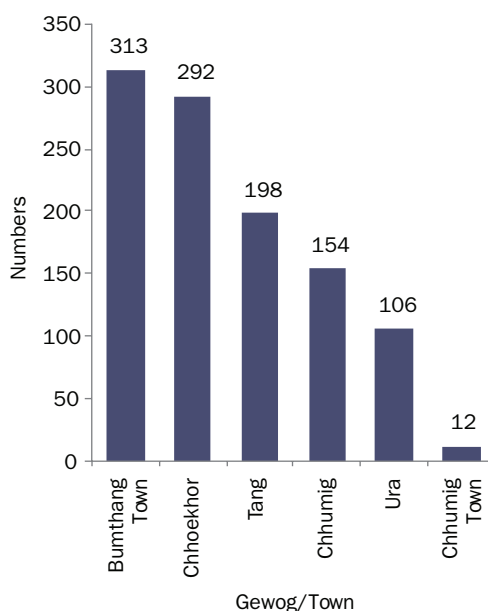
A significant proportion (55.4%) of the households' walls in the *Dzongkhag* are made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In the rural areas, the proportion of such hous-



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



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



ing units is much higher (62.6%) than in urban areas (44.6%).

Most of the households live in housing units with roofs made of metal

sheets (91.1%), followed by roofs made of planks/shingles (5.7%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring

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

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	
Urban	1.1	29.1	44.6	22.1	3.2	1,517
Rural	2.2	28.2	62.6	4.9	2.1	2,253
Both Areas	1.7	28.5	55.4	11.8	2.6	3,770
Area	Main Material for Roof				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other		
Urban	4.3	91.6	1.4	2.8	1,517	
Rural	6.7	90.8	0.5	2.0	2,253	
Both Areas	5.7	91.1	0.9	2.3	3,770	
Area	Main Material for Floor				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other		
Urban	72.7	17.4	8.8	1.1	1,517	
Rural	77.6	16.1	4.9	1.4	2,253	
Both Areas	75.6	16.6	6.5	1.3	3,770	



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

Area	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	98.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,517
Rural	96.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	2,253
Both Areas	97.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	3,770
Area	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)							Total	
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban	99.1	0.1	2.6	0.5	93.0	0.4	1,517		
Rural	93.5	0.5	21.8	1.0	77.7	0.2	2,253		
Both Areas	95.8	0.3	14.1	0.8	83.9	0.3	3,770		

material (75.6%), followed by polished wood (16.6%).

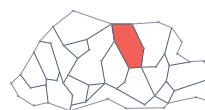
### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Bumthang Dzongkhag use electricity (97.5%) for lighting, though there are a few households still using kerosene (0.3%) and solar energy (0.7%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.6%) and rural areas (96.9%) in the use of electricity as the main source of lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (1.3%) than in urban areas (0.6%).

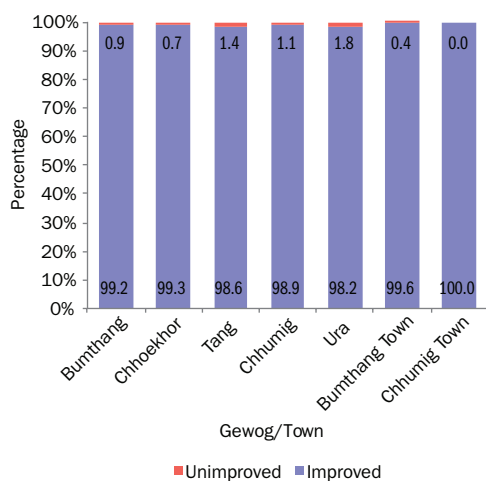
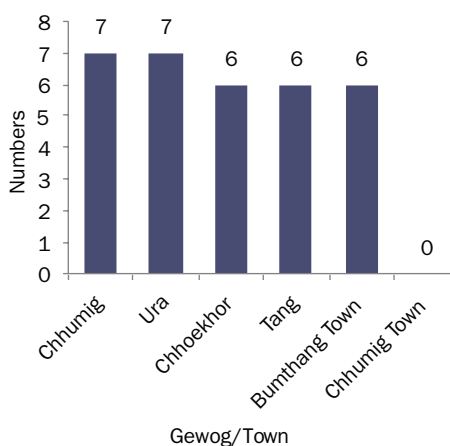
Most of the households in Bumthang Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.1%) in combination with LPG (93.0%) while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, more than one in five households (21.8%) still use firewood for cooking.

The main sources of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* are piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 98.8% of the total households. In addition, 0.4% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater collection. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and has increased from 92.1% in 2005 to 99.2% in 2017. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (75.2%) than in rural areas (41.7%). About 0.8% of households in rural areas report unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Almost all (99.2%) of the households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to improved sources of drinking water. Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all the households (100%) in Chhumig town has access to the improved sources of drinking water while Ura *Gewog* (98.2%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

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

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/Lake/ Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	75.2	23.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	1,517
Rural	41.7	56.8	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	2,253
Both Areas	55.2	43.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	3,770

**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017

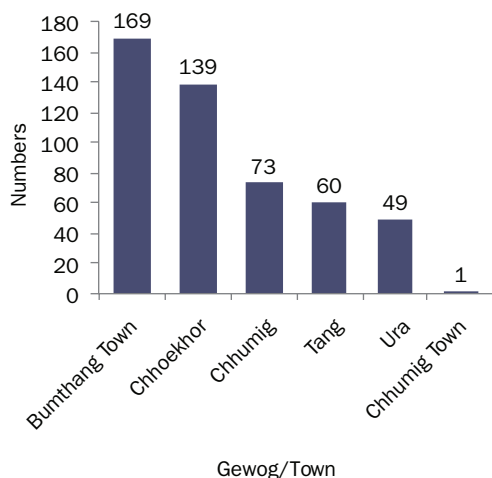
Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 0.8% or some 32 households depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Chhumig and Ura Gewogs have 7 households each without access to improved drinking water sources while Chhumig town has no such household (Figure 7.6).

Around 86.4% of housing units have reliable source of water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little less than a fifth (491) of households lacked reliable source of water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Bumthang town had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water at 169 households while Chhumig town had the lowest (Figure 7.7)

About 1.4% of households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

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



## 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct To Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. Information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas. (Annex Table A7.12-A7.15).

## 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

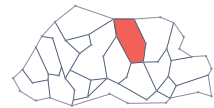
The majority (98.6%) of households in Bumthang have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (88.1%). However, there are some households (0.1%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel between 4 to 5 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (93.9%) reported of having availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among the households that did not avail health services, 79.0% stated that they did not require health care, 9.6% said that they did not have enough time to avail health services, and 3.1% did not visit a health facility due to transportation problem.

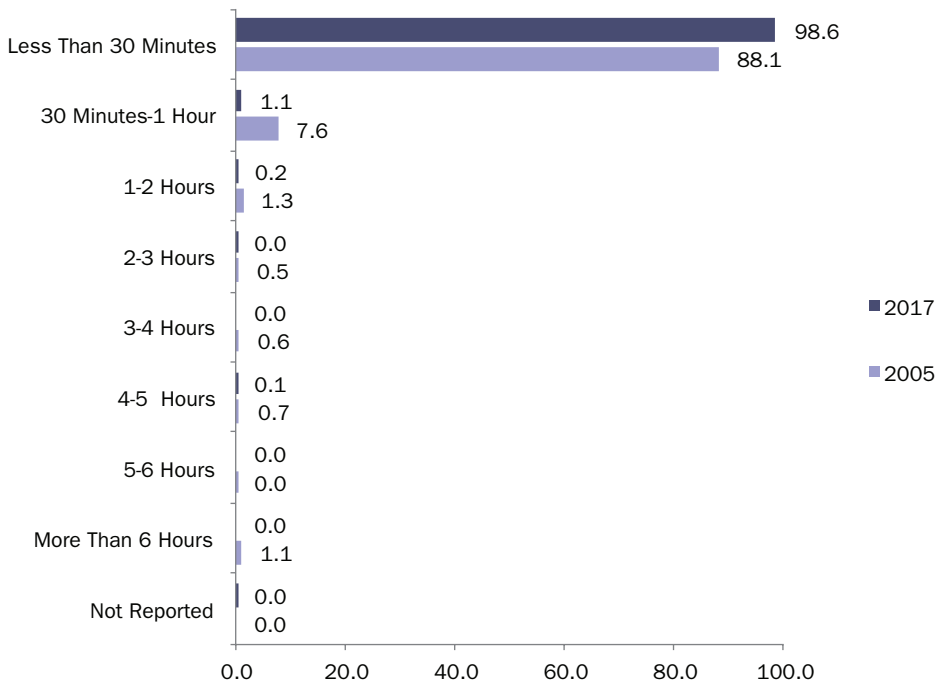
## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 4.2% of the households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of having experienced food insufficiency (no enough food to feed all household members) in the last 12 months. The situation of food insufficiency is higher in the rural areas (5.4%) than in urban areas (2.4%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs/Towns*. Of the 159 households (4.2%) that experienced food insufficiency, Chhumig Gewog had the highest with 45 households while Chhumig town had no household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).



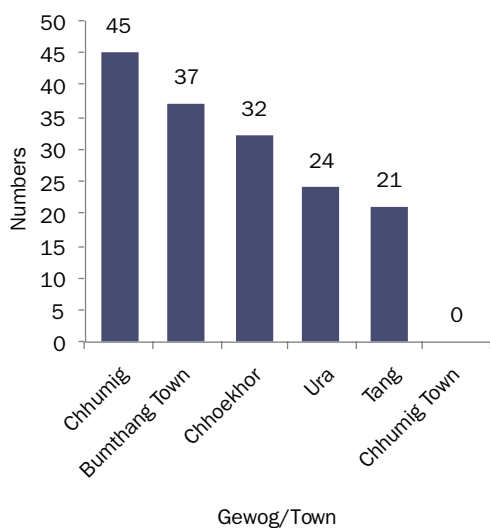
**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Bumthang 2005 and 2017



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

Area	Case of food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.4	97.6	0.0	1,517
Rural	5.4	94.6	0.0	2,253
Both Areas	4.2	95.8	0.0	3,770

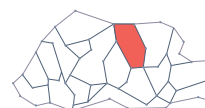
**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 2017



# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

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

## ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB Indicators: Definitions, Numerators and Denominators



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. $\Sigma$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
BUMTHANG	9,396	8,424	17,820	52.7	47.3	100.0	111.5
Urban	3,570	3,066	6,636	53.8	46.2	100.0	116.4
Bumthang Town	3,381	2,862	6,243	54.2	45.8	100.0	118.1
Chhumig Town	189	204	393	48.1	51.9	100.0	92.6
Rural	5,826	5,358	11,184	52.1	47.9	100.0	108.7
Chhoeckhor	2,042	1,905	3,947	51.7	48.3	100.0	107.2
Tang	1,165	1,153	2,318	50.3	49.7	100.0	101.0
Chhumig	1,748	1,447	3,195	54.7	45.3	100.0	120.8
Ura	871	853	1,724	50.5	49.5	100.0	102.1

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

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
BUMTHANG	1,518	1,673	1,739	1,600	1,670	1,910	1,612	1,371	970	797	664	557	506	347	346	540	17,820
Urban	604	610	629	599	687	838	655	570	345	287	212	151	134	92	95	128	6,636
Bumthang Town	577	580	560	495	667	812	631	549	320	275	205	143	129	86	90	124	6,243
Chhumig Town	27	30	69	104	20	26	24	21	25	12	7	8	5	6	5	4	393
Rural	914	1,063	1,110	1,001	983	1,072	957	801	625	510	452	406	372	255	251	412	11,184
Chhoeckhor	377	417	304	346	335	401	357	312	227	187	148	143	103	88	71	131	3,947
Tang	172	194	305	232	152	201	208	155	108	95	102	94	72	64	67	97	2,318
Chhumig	240	274	284	274	397	288	266	217	185	148	122	106	133	67	74	120	3,195
Ura	125	178	217	149	99	182	126	117	105	80	80	63	64	36	39	64	1,724

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, 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	
BUMTHANG	4,930	11,657	1,233	17,820	52.9	42.3	10.6	25.0
Urban	1,843	4,478	315	6,636	48.2	41.2	7.0	17.1
Bumthang Town	1,717	4,226	300	6,243	47.7	40.6	7.1	17.5
Chhumig Town	126	252	15	393	56.0	50.0	6.0	11.9
Rural	3,087	7,179	918	11,184	55.8	43.0	12.8	29.7
Chhoeckhor	1,098	2,559	290	3,947	54.2	42.9	11.3	26.4
Tang	671	1,419	228	2,318	63.4	47.3	16.1	34.0
Chhumig	798	2,136	261	3,195	49.6	37.4	12.2	32.7
Ura	520	1,065	139	1,724	61.9	48.8	13.1	26.7



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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
BUMTHANG	14,834	2,740	246	17,820	83.2	15.4	1.4	100.0
Urban	5,609	893	134	6,636	84.5	13.5	2.0	100.0
Bumthang Town	5,350	765	128	6,243	85.7	12.3	2.1	100.0
Chhumig Town	259	128	6	393	65.9	32.6	1.5	100.0
Rural	9,225	1,847	112	11,184	82.5	16.5	1.0	100.0
Chhoekhor	3,465	482	0	3,947	87.8	12.2	0.0	100.0
Tang	1,779	515	24	2,318	76.7	22.2	1.0	100.0
Chhumig	2,514	619	62	3,195	78.7	19.4	1.9	100.0
Ura	1,467	231	26	1,724	85.1	13.4	1.5	100.0

**Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, 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
BUMTHANG	URBAN																
Bumthang Town	577	580	560	495	667	812	631	549	320	275	205	143	129	86	90	124	6,243
Male	297	299	277	263	380	477	356	295	179	161	107	75	68	36	45	66	3,381
Female	280	281	283	232	287	335	275	254	141	114	98	68	61	50	45	58	2,862
Chhumig Town	27	30	69	104	20	26	24	21	25	12	7	8	5	6	5	4	393
Male	17	18	28	44	15	8	13	9	10	7	3	6	2	5	2	2	189
Female	10	12	41	60	5	18	11	12	15	5	4	2	3	1	3	2	204
	RURAL																
Chhoekhor	377	417	304	346	335	401	357	312	227	187	148	143	103	88	71	131	3,947
Male	186	240	159	184	175	217	193	166	131	91	71	66	42	40	29	52	2,042
Female	191	177	145	162	160	184	164	146	96	96	77	77	61	48	42	79	1,905
Tang	172	194	305	232	152	201	208	155	108	95	102	94	72	64	67	97	2,318
Male	91	99	162	119	67	102	110	76	64	37	42	47	45	27	32	45	1,165
Female	81	95	143	113	85	99	98	79	44	58	60	47	27	37	35	52	1,153
Chhumig	240	274	284	274	397	288	266	217	185	148	122	106	133	67	74	120	3,195
Male	111	140	162	157	233	166	140	120	100	80	66	58	63	31	42	61	1,748
Female	129	134	122	117	164	122	126	97	85	68	56	48	70	36	32	59	1,447
Ura	125	178	217	149	99	182	126	117	105	80	80	63	64	36	39	64	1,724
Male	65	87	112	72	59	95	66	64	56	33	37	32	28	20	19	26	871
Female	60	91	105	77	40	87	60	53	49	47	43	31	36	16	20	38	853
	BOTH AREAS																
Male	785	883	900	839	929	1,065	878	730	540	409	326	284	248	159	169	252	9,396
Female	733	790	839	761	741	845	734	641	430	388	338	273	258	188	177	288	8,424
Both Sex	1,518	1,673	1,739	1,600	1,670	1,910	1,612	1,371	970	797	664	557	506	347	346	540	17,820

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	73	67	140	90	83	173	163	150	313
1	56	44	100	75	63	138	131	107	238
2	62	56	118	106	102	208	168	158	326
3	56	71	127	113	100	213	169	171	340
4	67	52	119	87	95	182	154	147	301
5	56	57	113	115	90	205	171	147	318
6	56	61	117	110	111	221	166	172	338
7	66	68	134	114	102	216	180	170	350
8	74	57	131	121	94	215	195	151	346
9	65	50	115	106	100	206	171	150	321
10	40	57	97	133	90	223	173	147	320
11	62	64	126	103	99	202	165	163	328
12	76	71	147	118	112	230	194	183	377
13	73	66	139	130	106	236	203	172	375
14	54	66	120	111	108	219	165	174	339
15	62	65	127	97	100	197	159	165	324
16	64	66	130	128	96	224	192	162	354
17	69	56	125	107	96	203	176	152	328
18	54	47	101	100	95	195	154	142	296
19	58	58	116	100	82	182	158	140	298
20	69	39	108	102	103	205	171	142	313
21	69	52	121	109	88	197	178	140	318
22	83	61	144	104	86	190	187	147	334
23	86	63	149	108	94	202	194	157	351
24	88	77	165	111	78	189	199	155	354
25	113	76	189	116	98	214	229	174	403
26	99	71	170	103	108	211	202	179	381
27	95	66	161	126	101	227	221	167	388
28	95	76	171	134	105	239	229	181	410
29	83	64	147	101	80	181	184	144	328
30	89	65	154	118	103	221	207	168	375
31	71	65	136	100	71	171	171	136	307
32	80	63	143	110	92	202	190	155	345
33	59	54	113	93	100	193	152	154	306
34	70	39	109	88	82	170	158	121	279
35	64	56	120	97	64	161	161	120	281
36	61	56	117	80	79	159	141	135	276
37	72	56	128	89	83	172	161	139	300
38	61	65	126	102	82	184	163	147	310
39	46	33	79	58	67	125	104	100	204
40	48	36	84	100	84	184	148	120	268
41	31	38	69	60	57	117	91	95	186
42	51	25	76	68	46	114	119	71	190
43	31	23	54	70	41	111	101	64	165
44	28	34	62	53	46	99	81	80	161
45	43	29	72	54	56	110	97	85	182

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	38	22	60	46	44	90	84	66	150
47	34	24	58	48	48	96	82	72	154
48	28	19	47	46	61	107	74	80	154
49	25	25	50	47	60	107	72	85	157
50	34	36	70	42	61	103	76	97	173
51	22	17	39	43	51	94	65	68	133
52	25	21	46	57	45	102	82	66	148
53	18	12	30	44	41	85	62	53	115
54	11	16	27	30	38	68	41	54	95
55	14	15	29	44	36	80	58	51	109
56	15	20	35	35	46	81	50	66	116
57	17	15	32	53	44	97	70	59	129
58	23	10	33	35	47	82	58	57	115
59	12	10	22	36	30	66	48	40	88
60	19	16	35	37	42	79	56	58	114
61	14	15	29	29	40	69	43	55	98
62	11	12	23	32	42	74	43	54	97
63	20	10	30	39	37	76	59	47	106
64	6	11	17	41	33	74	47	44	91
65	15	12	27	28	41	69	43	53	96
66	6	12	18	28	33	61	34	45	79
67	4	7	11	20	13	33	24	20	44
68	9	13	22	18	31	49	27	44	71
69	7	7	14	24	19	43	31	26	57
70	10	11	21	28	26	54	38	37	75
71	6	8	14	25	29	54	31	37	68
72	9	15	24	24	27	51	33	42	75
73	7	9	16	20	21	41	27	30	57
74	15	5	20	25	26	51	40	31	71
75	12	5	17	25	18	43	37	23	60
76	6	4	10	19	21	40	25	25	50
77	5	5	10	15	16	31	20	21	41
78	2	8	10	13	28	41	15	36	51
79	3	3	6	14	12	26	17	15	32
80	5	6	11	16	15	31	21	21	42
81	3	4	7	9	19	28	12	23	35
82	9	5	14	8	17	25	17	22	39
83	5	2	7	12	13	25	17	15	32
84	4	0	4	7	10	17	11	10	21
85	3	1	4	11	12	23	14	13	27
86	1	3	4	5	7	12	6	10	16
87	1	5	6	8	5	13	9	10	19
88	2	2	4	4	7	11	6	9	15
89	3	3	6	3	12	15	6	15	21
90	0	1	1	3	3	6	3	4	7
91	0	1	1	3	2	5	3	3	6

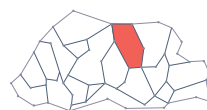


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	2	2	1	5	6	1	7	8
93	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3
94	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
95	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
96	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
97	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
98	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
99	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	3,570	3,066	6,636	5,826	5,358	11,184	9,396	8,424	17,820

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Bumthang 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+	
CHHOEKHOR																	
Nangsiphel_Zangling_ Zhabjethang	57	64	50	19	58	89	77	60	47	33	19	30	18	16	14	26	677
Male	26	39	26	10	30	56	40	36	28	15	8	15	7	5	5	9	355
Female	31	25	24	9	28	33	37	24	19	18	11	15	11	11	9	17	322
Dhur_Lusibee	77	79	52	21	64	68	47	45	35	33	28	23	22	14	17	25	650
Male	40	47	22	9	31	32	23	19	18	12	13	11	7	8	7	10	309
Female	37	32	30	12	33	36	24	26	17	21	15	12	15	6	10	15	341
Kharsa_Thangbi	54	64	25	15	48	49	46	43	23	26	22	22	15	10	8	26	496
Male	26	33	10	6	20	25	30	18	9	12	8	7	7	5	3	11	230
Female	28	31	15	9	28	24	16	25	14	14	14	15	8	5	5	15	266
Dawathang_Dorjibi_ Kashingtawa	142	159	119	256	104	137	137	112	81	67	54	48	36	40	18	35	1,545
Male	70	93	63	126	53	67	68	59	44	36	31	25	14	20	7	15	791
Female	72	66	56	130	51	70	69	53	37	31	23	23	22	20	11	20	754
Pedtsheling_Tamzhing	47	51	58	35	61	58	50	52	41	28	25	20	12	8	14	19	579
Male	24	28	38	33	41	37	32	34	32	16	11	8	7	2	7	7	357
Female	23	23	20	2	20	21	18	18	9	12	14	12	5	6	7	12	222
All Chiwogs	377	417	304	346	335	401	357	312	227	187	148	143	103	88	71	131	3,947
Male	186	240	159	184	175	217	193	166	131	91	71	66	42	40	29	52	2,042
Female	191	177	145	162	160	184	164	146	96	96	77	77	61	48	42	79	1,905

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Bumthang 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+	
<b>TANG</b>																	
Tandingang	17	17	19	11	13	10	13	15	8	5	5	7	5	7	3	3	158
Male	10	6	16	11	7	7	10	7	3	1	3	6	3	3	2	1	96
Female	7	11	3	0	6	3	3	8	5	4	2	1	2	4	1	2	62
Khangrab	38	35	20	7	22	37	41	26	18	24	19	18	21	20	18	25	389
Male	22	18	14	4	11	20	26	12	14	10	6	9	14	8	10	12	210
Female	16	17	6	3	11	17	15	14	4	14	13	9	7	12	8	13	179
Kidzom_Nyimalung	27	36	31	9	19	27	27	25	22	27	27	23	19	11	18	27	375
Male	14	16	17	3	14	15	14	8	11	9	11	11	13	4	7	14	181
Female	13	20	14	6	5	12	13	17	11	18	16	12	6	7	11	13	194
Dazur	47	47	185	180	34	58	54	40	31	15	20	18	11	13	14	30	797
Male	19	29	89	96	20	38	27	25	20	6	6	10	4	6	8	14	417
Female	28	18	96	84	14	20	27	15	11	9	14	8	7	7	6	16	380
Bepzur_Kuenzangdrag	43	59	50	25	64	69	73	49	29	24	31	28	16	13	14	12	599
Male	26	30	26	5	15	22	33	24	16	11	16	11	11	6	5	4	261
Female	17	29	24	20	49	47	40	25	13	13	15	17	5	7	9	8	338
All Chiwogs	172	194	305	232	152	201	208	155	108	95	102	94	72	64	67	97	2,318
Male	91	99	162	119	67	102	110	76	64	37	42	47	45	27	32	45	1,165
Female	81	95	143	113	85	99	98	79	44	58	60	47	27	37	35	52	1,153
<b>CHHUMIG</b>																	
Gyaltsa	39	52	76	32	57	59	58	40	48	36	36	19	31	19	17	28	647
Male	22	30	59	22	38	45	32	26	32	23	19	12	12	8	11	17	408
Female	17	22	17	10	19	14	26	14	16	13	17	7	19	11	6	11	239
Domkhar	37	57	54	51	175	57	50	49	27	21	14	16	21	10	9	16	664
Male	15	29	24	35	97	31	23	28	13	11	6	8	12	3	6	6	347
Female	22	28	30	16	78	26	27	21	14	10	8	8	9	7	3	10	317
Phurjoen	62	64	72	140	73	50	60	59	39	30	23	17	26	14	7	16	752
Male	32	34	41	72	50	28	31	30	20	15	15	10	11	10	2	10	411
Female	30	30	31	68	23	22	29	29	19	15	8	7	15	4	5	6	341
Zung-Ngae	79	81	75	45	70	97	72	59	62	47	39	36	42	15	31	46	896
Male	45	35	36	22	35	46	43	28	29	26	21	18	20	7	17	21	449
Female	34	46	39	23	35	51	29	31	33	21	18	18	22	8	14	25	447
Choongphel	23	20	7	6	22	25	26	10	9	14	10	18	13	9	10	14	236
Male	15	12	2	6	13	16	11	8	6	5	5	10	8	3	6	7	133
Female	8	8	5	0	9	9	15	2	3	9	5	8	5	6	4	7	103
All Chiwogs	240	274	284	274	397	288	266	217	185	148	122	106	133	67	74	120	3,195
Male	129	140	162	157	233	166	140	120	100	80	66	58	63	31	42	61	1,748
Female	111	134	122	117	164	122	126	97	85	68	56	48	70	36	32	59	1,447
<b>URA</b>																	
Beteng_Pangkhar_Somthrang	22	34	42	18	19	28	30	22	20	16	25	17	10	9	10	11	333
Male	12	15	25	9	5	17	13	13	12	6	9	8	6	5	6	2	163
Female	10	19	17	9	14	11	17	9	8	10	16	9	4	4	4	9	170
Tangsibi	19	34	11	13	18	28	19	15	14	17	20	6	13	6	3	12	248
Male	11	16	5	5	10	13	9	7	7	7	8	3	6	4	1	4	116
Female	8	18	6	8	8	15	10	8	7	10	12	3	7	2	2	8	132
Shing-Nyer	21	19	7	8	7	15	13	12	11	11	7	11	8	3	8	7	168
Male	9	8	3	5	4	7	7	3	6	4	5	7	5	1	4	4	82
Female	12	11	4	3	3	8	6	9	5	7	2	4	3	2	4	3	86

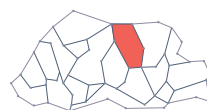
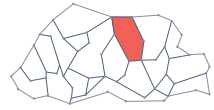


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

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+
Ura-Dozhi	55	82	152	105	45	86	54	61	46	28	15	19	24	15	11	22	820
Male	27	43	78	50	33	41	32	38	27	16	7	9	9	7	5	11	433
Female	28	39	74	55	12	45	22	23	19	12	8	10	15	8	6	11	387
Shingkar	8	9	5	5	10	25	10	7	14	8	13	10	9	3	7	12	155
Male	6	5	1	3	7	17	5	3	4	0	8	5	2	3	3	5	77
Female	2	4	4	2	3	8	5	4	10	8	5	5	7	0	4	7	78
All Chiwogs	125	178	217	149	99	182	126	117	105	80	80	63	64	36	39	64	1,724
Male	65	87	112	72	59	95	66	64	56	33	37	32	28	20	19	26	871
Female	60	91	105	77	40	87	60	53	49	47	43	31	36	16	20	38	853
<b>BUMTHANG TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	142	156	137	132	135	197	170	158	74	65	57	48	38	33	35	53	1,630
Male	81	80	62	87	87	106	92	88	43	41	36	24	22	13	20	29	911
Female	61	76	75	45	48	91	78	70	31	24	21	24	16	20	15	24	719
Local Area 2	21	22	30	16	20	18	20	21	10	15	9	3	5	3	1	5	219
Male	13	11	10	5	8	6	9	9	5	9	4	1	2	2	0	5	99
Female	8	11	20	11	12	12	11	12	5	6	5	2	3	1	1	0	120
Local Area 3	125	114	122	102	128	152	124	91	71	58	33	28	26	17	13	20	1,224
Male	64	48	63	41	62	75	61	46	32	33	14	13	14	6	5	5	582
Female	61	66	59	61	66	77	63	45	39	25	19	15	12	11	8	15	642
Local Area 4	65	77	76	103	141	192	121	86	55	40	31	17	10	8	6	8	1,036
Male	37	43	50	68	113	157	91	58	34	27	18	8	6	3	2	3	718
Female	28	34	26	35	28	35	30	28	21	13	13	9	4	5	4	5	318
Local Area 5	187	172	174	119	204	213	158	170	93	77	63	41	39	18	23	26	1,777
Male	84	96	76	49	93	110	88	82	55	40	30	27	21	10	11	16	888
Female	103	76	98	70	111	103	70	88	38	37	33	14	18	8	12	10	889
All Local Areas	540	541	539	472	628	772	593	526	303	255	193	137	118	79	78	112	5,886
Male	279	278	261	250	363	454	341	283	169	150	102	73	65	34	38	58	3,198
Female	261	263	278	222	265	318	252	243	134	105	91	64	53	45	40	54	2,688
<b>CHHUMIG TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	27	30	69	104	20	26	24	21	25	12	7	8	5	6	5	4	393
Male	17	18	28	44	15	8	13	9	10	7	3	6	2	5	2	2	189
Female	10	12	41	60	5	18	11	12	15	5	4	2	3	1	3	2	204
All Local Areas	27	30	69	104	20	26	24	21	25	12	7	8	5	6	5	4	393
Male	17	18	28	44	15	8	13	9	10	7	3	6	2	5	2	2	189
Female	10	12	41	60	5	18	11	12	15	5	4	2	3	1	3	2	204

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

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																										
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Urban	1,353	866	2,219	36	40	76	1,437	1,324	2,761	70	142	212	9	15	24	34	96	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,939	2,483	5,422
Bumthang Town	1,267	764	2,031	36	40	76	1,378	1,256	2,634	66	138	204	8	13	21	30	90	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,785	2,301	5,086
Chhurnig Town	86	102	188	0	0	0	59	68	127	4	4	8	1	2	3	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	182	336
Rural	2,156	1,512	3,668	15	10	25	2,428	2,372	4,800	87	217	304	11	40	51	92	266	358	0	1	1	1	1	1	4,789	4,418	9,207
Chhoeikhor	653	439	1,092	6	3	9	892	892	1,784	36	79	115	5	7	12	24	116	140	0	1	1	1	1	1	1,616	1,537	3,153
Tang	450	395	845	3	5	8	486	472	958	15	42	57	2	13	15	19	50	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	975	977	1,952
Chhurnig	739	431	1,170	4	1	5	679	637	1,316	22	56	78	4	16	20	31	61	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,479	1,202	2,681
Ura	314	247	561	2	1	3	371	371	742	14	40	54	0	4	4	18	39	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	719	702	1,421
Both Areas	3,509	2,378	5,887	51	50	101	3,865	3,696	7,561	157	359	516	20	55	75	126	362	488	0	1	1	1	1	1	7,728	6,901	14,629
	Percent																										
Urban	25.0	16.0	40.9	0.7	0.7	1.4	26.5	24.4	50.9	1.3	2.6	3.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	45.8	100.0
Bumthang Town	24.9	15.0	39.9	0.7	0.8	1.5	27.1	24.7	51.8	1.3	2.7	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	45.2	100.0
Chhurnig Town	25.6	30.4	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	20.2	37.8	1.2	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	54.2	100.0
Rural	23.4	16.4	39.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	26.4	25.8	52.1	0.9	2.4	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	48.0	100.0
Chhoeikhor	20.7	13.9	34.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	28.3	28.3	56.6	1.1	2.5	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	3.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.3	48.7	100.0
Tang	23.1	20.2	43.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	24.9	24.2	49.1	0.8	2.2	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	50.1	100.0
Chhurnig	27.6	16.1	43.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	25.3	23.8	49.1	0.8	2.1	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	44.8	100.0
Ura	22.1	17.4	39.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	26.1	26.1	52.2	1.0	2.8	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.6	49.4	100.0
Both Areas	24.0	16.3	40.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	26.4	25.3	51.7	1.1	2.5	3.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	47.2	100.0



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

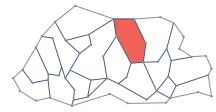
Age	Marital Status																							
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total							
10-14	900	839	1,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	839	1,739				
15-19	821	731	1,552	0	1	16	21	37	1	3	4	1	5	6	0	0	0	839	761	1,600				
20-24	725	434	1,159	4	6	190	273	463	8	24	32	2	4	6	0	0	0	929	741	1,670				
25-29	502	178	680	18	12	30	517	592	1,109	24	58	82	2	2	4	2	3	5	0	0	1,065	845	1,910	
30-34	195	60	255	5	12	17	645	607	1,252	29	40	69	3	9	12	1	5	6	0	1	1	878	734	1,612
35-39	113	35	148	4	2	6	578	521	1,099	30	61	91	4	9	13	1	13	14	0	0	0	730	641	1,371
40-44	87	11	98	9	8	17	426	362	788	12	35	47	2	5	7	4	9	13	0	0	0	540	430	970
45-49	35	13	48	0	2	2	358	312	670	11	37	48	1	5	6	4	19	23	0	0	0	409	388	797
50-54	26	15	41	3	2	5	284	251	535	8	35	43	1	4	5	4	31	35	0	0	0	326	338	664
55-59	20	14	34	0	0	0	245	188	433	10	20	30	1	5	6	8	46	54	0	0	0	284	273	557
60-64	25	10	35	2	2	4	199	185	384	6	14	20	0	2	2	16	45	61	0	0	0	248	258	506
65-69	15	10	25	3	3	6	124	130	254	4	14	18	0	2	2	13	29	42	0	0	0	159	188	347
70-74	16	8	24	2	0	2	114	106	220	6	12	18	2	1	3	29	50	79	0	0	0	169	177	346
75-79	15	9	24	0	0	0	76	66	142	3	3	6	0	0	1	20	42	62	0	0	0	114	120	234
80-84	8	7	15	1	0	1	54	43	97	4	2	6	1	0	1	10	39	49	0	0	0	78	91	169
85+	6	4	10	0	0	0	39	39	78	1	1	2	0	2	2	14	31	45	0	0	0	60	77	137
All Ages	3,509	2,378	5,887	51	50	101	3,865	3,696	7,561	157	359	516	20	55	75	126	362	488	0	1	1	7,728	6,901	14,629



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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	2,699	500	3,199	84.4	1,950	766	2,716	71.8	4,649	1,266	5,915	78.6
6-9	233	28	261	89.3	210	26	236	89.0	443	54	497	89.1
10-14	304	1	305	99.7	319	3	322	99.1	623	4	627	99.4
15-19	299	8	307	97.4	285	7	292	97.6	584	15	599	97.5
20-24	354	41	395	89.6	270	22	292	92.5	624	63	687	90.8
25-29	428	57	485	88.2	290	62	352	82.4	718	119	837	85.8
30-34	301	67	368	81.8	214	72	286	74.8	515	139	654	78.7
35-39	261	43	304	85.9	168	98	266	63.2	429	141	570	75.3
40-44	140	49	189	74.1	78	78	156	50.0	218	127	345	63.2
45-49	134	34	168	79.8	42	77	119	35.3	176	111	287	61.3
50-54	72	38	110	65.5	31	71	102	30.4	103	109	212	48.6
55-59	50	31	81	61.7	14	56	70	20.0	64	87	151	42.4
60-64	47	23	70	67.1	8	56	64	12.5	55	79	134	41.0
65+	76	80	156	48.7	21	138	159	13.2	97	218	315	30.8
Rural	4,098	1,129	5,227	78.4	2,921	1,902	4,823	60.6	7,019	3,031	10,050	69.8
6-9	403	47	450	89.6	354	53	407	87.0	757	100	857	88.3
10-14	589	6	595	99.0	513	2	515	99.6	1,102	8	1,110	99.3
15-19	521	11	532	97.9	462	7	469	98.5	983	18	1,001	98.2
20-24	492	42	534	92.1	412	37	449	91.8	904	79	983	92.0
25-29	487	92	579	84.1	406	85	491	82.7	893	177	1,070	83.5
30-34	434	71	505	85.9	324	123	447	72.5	758	194	952	79.6
35-39	318	104	422	75.4	184	191	375	49.1	502	295	797	63.0
40-44	233	116	349	66.8	83	191	274	30.3	316	307	623	50.7
45-49	152	88	240	63.3	63	206	269	23.4	215	294	509	42.2
50-54	122	94	216	56.5	36	200	236	15.3	158	294	452	35.0
55-59	105	98	203	51.7	25	178	203	12.3	130	276	406	32.0
60-64	74	104	178	41.6	20	174	194	10.3	94	278	372	25.3
65+	168	256	424	39.6	39	455	494	7.9	207	711	918	22.5
Both Areas	6,797	1,629	8,426	80.7	4,871	2,668	7,539	64.6	11,668	4,297	15,965	73.1
6-9	636	75	711	89.5	564	79	643	87.7	1,200	154	1,354	88.6
10-14	893	7	900	99.2	832	5	837	99.4	1,725	12	1,737	99.3
15-19	820	19	839	97.7	747	14	761	98.2	1,567	33	1,600	97.9
20-24	846	83	929	91.1	682	59	741	92.0	1,528	142	1,670	91.5
25-29	915	149	1,064	86.0	696	147	843	82.6	1,611	296	1,907	84.5
30-34	735	138	873	84.2	538	195	733	73.4	1,273	333	1,606	79.3
35-39	579	147	726	79.8	352	289	641	54.9	931	436	1,367	68.1
40-44	373	165	538	69.3	161	269	430	37.4	534	434	968	55.2
45-49	286	122	408	70.1	105	283	388	27.1	391	405	796	49.1
50-54	194	132	326	59.5	67	271	338	19.8	261	403	664	39.3
55-59	155	129	284	54.6	39	234	273	14.3	194	363	557	34.8
60-64	121	127	248	48.8	28	230	258	10.9	149	357	506	29.4
65+	244	336	580	42.1	60	593	653	9.2	304	929	1,233	24.7



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

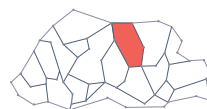
Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	766	1,543	887	24.0	820	1,062	832	30.2	1,586	2,605	1,719	26.8
6-12	413	12	14	94.1	412	4	11	96.5	825	16	25	95.3
13-14	103	15	9	81.1	125	4	2	95.4	228	19	11	88.4
15-16	95	21	10	75.4	125	5	1	95.4	220	26	11	85.6
17-18	64	46	13	52.0	73	28	2	70.9	137	74	15	60.6
19-22	57	159	62	20.5	63	135	11	30.1	120	294	73	24.6
23+	34	1,290	779	1.6	22	886	805	1.3	56	2,176	1,584	1.5
Rural	1,491	1,802	1,934	28.5	1,409	1,340	2,074	29.2	2,900	3,142	4,008	28.9
6-12	735	13	56	91.4	669	13	26	94.5	1,404	26	82	92.9
13-14	184	17	40	76.3	200	11	3	93.5	384	28	43	84.4
15-16	170	28	27	75.6	181	10	5	92.3	351	38	32	83.4
17-18	142	51	14	68.6	154	32	5	80.6	296	83	19	74.4
19-22	179	173	63	43.1	153	174	32	42.6	332	347	95	42.9
23+	81	1,520	1,734	2.4	52	1,100	2,003	1.6	133	2,620	3,737	2.0
Both Areas	2,257	3,345	2,821	26.8	2,229	2,402	2,906	29.6	4,486	5,747	5,727	28.1
6-12	1,148	25	70	92.4	1,081	17	37	95.2	2,229	42	107	93.7
13-14	287	32	49	78.0	325	15	5	94.2	612	47	54	85.8
15-16	265	49	37	75.5	306	15	6	93.6	571	64	43	84.2
17-18	206	97	27	62.4	227	60	7	77.2	433	157	34	69.4
19-22	236	332	125	34.1	216	309	43	38.0	452	641	168	35.8
23+	115	2,810	2,513	2.1	74	1,986	2,808	1.5	189	4,796	5,321	1.8

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

Town/Gewog	Male					Female					Both Sex				
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	% Never Attended	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	% Never Attended	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	% Never Attended
Bumthang	2,257	3,345	2,821	26.8	2,229	2,402	2,906	29.6	4,486	5,747	5,727	28.1			
Bumthang Town	676	1,483	866	22.3	710	1,014	797	28.2	1,386	2,497	1,663	25.0			
Chhumig Town	90	60	21	52.6	110	48	35	57.0	200	108	56	54.9			
Chhoehor	469	644	672	26.3	445	501	733	26.5	914	1,145	1,405	26.4			
Tang	348	286	422	33.0	309	303	451	29.1	657	589	873	31.0			
Chhumig	429	585	587	26.8	426	335	547	32.6	855	920	1,134	29.4			
Ura	245	287	253	31.2	229	201	343	29.6	474	488	596	30.4			

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

Gewog/Town/ Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed							
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Bumthang Town	62	25	1,552	441	664	583	69	93	322	49	23
Male	15	11	946	239	300	287	46	62	198	42	13
Female	47	14	606	202	364	296	23	31	124	7	10
Chhumig Town	5	2	104	76	66	26	4	6	17	2	
Male	2	2	56	32	27	14	3	4	10	2	
Female	5		48	44	39	12	1	2	7		
Chhoehor	67	4	953	195	325	322	12	16	139	21	5
Male	14	3	558	91	157	157	5	13	89	21	5
Female	53	1	395	104	168	165	7	3	50		
Tang	91	13	596	209	139	89	5	5	81	8	10
Male	19	2	320	96	63	53	3	4	58	8	8
Female	72	11	276	113	76	36	2	1	23		
Chhumig	69	16	766	136	328	290	15	20	105	24	6
Male	43	6	444	79	151	167	13	13	72	20	6
Female	26	10	322	57	177	123	2	7	33	4	
Ura	24	21	406	175	152	91	2	9	62	15	5
Male	4	9	242	91	70	49	2	9	40	13	3
Female	20	12	164	84	82	42			22	2	
Bumthang	318	81	4,377	1,232	1,674	1,401	107	149	726	119	49
Male	95	33	2,566	628	768	727	72	105	467	106	35
Female	223	48	1,811	604	906	674	35	44	259	13	14

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

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Bumthang Town	44	42	86
Chhumig Town	0	1	1
Chhoekhor	34	45	79
Tang	28	56	84
Chhumig	38	49	87
Ura	25	31	56
Total	169	224	393

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

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Bumthang Town	14	12	26
Chhumig Town	0	0	0
Chhoekhor	14	16	30
Tang	10	17	27
Chhumig	12	22	34
Ura	5	13	18
Total	55	80	135

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

Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
Urban				
Bumthang Town	3.8	3.7	1.0	1,445
Chhumig Town	4.1	3.6	0.9	72
Rural				
Chhoekhor	4.3	4.3	1.0	805
Tang	4.1	4.1	1.0	432
Chhumig	4.5	3.9	0.9	637
Ura	4.5	3.9	0.9	379
Both Areas	4.2	3.9	0.9	3,770

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 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							
Bumthang Town	396	67	754	105	119	4	1,445
Chhumig Town	24	15	10	13	9	1	72
Rural							
Chhoekhor	540	66	90	46	55	8	805
Tang	320	30	30	22	21	9	432
Chhumig	441	21	71	63	34	7	637
Ura	275	31	30	19	22	2	379
Both Areas	1,996	230	985	268	260	31	3,770

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	
Urban										
Bumthang Town	102	186	341	406	221	94	25	70	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	0	11	16	21	14	2	4	4	0	72
Rural										
Chhoekhor	37	84	124	222	169	77	35	56	1	805
Tang	38	52	65	116	83	29	9	40	0	432
Chhumig	42	66	113	112	102	72	53	76	1	637
Ura	24	37	77	73	56	45	10	57	0	379
Both Areas	243	436	736	950	645	319	136	303	2	3,770

**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Area and Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Bumthang Town	1,047	188	5	76	100	15	4	7	3	1,445
Chhumig Town	57	3	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	72
Rural										
Chhoekhor	297	90	14	180	172	21	22	5	4	805
Tang	128	38	0	106	155	3	0	2	0	432
Chhumig	284	26	0	199	110	14	0	4	0	637
Ura	157	24	3	113	74	1	0	7	0	379
Both Areas	1,970	369	22	677	619	55	26	25	7	3,770

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Bumthang Town	236	1,209	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	6	66	0	72
Rural				
Chhoekhor	126	679	0	805
Tang	59	373	0	432
Chhumig	93	544	0	637
Ura	37	342	0	379
Both Areas	557	3,213	0	3,770



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

Gewog/Town	Cane/ Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/RCC wall	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	Total
Urban														
Bumthang Town	35	117	370	47	10	275	280	2	39	244	6	7	13	1,445
Chhumig Town	1	2	13	1	0	18	13	0	3	20	0	1	0	72
Rural														
Chhoekhor	14	87	371	28	1	39	116	2	1	127	1	5	13	805
Tang	3	52	264	7	3	17	32	2	1	46	0	2	3	432
Chhumig	6	60	327	6	2	31	22	1	5	145	23	7	2	637
Ura	4	12	263	10	0	12	16	1	5	49	3	2	2	379
Both Areas	63	330	1,608	99	16	392	479	8	54	631	33	24	33	3,770

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

Gewog/Town	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	Total
Urban										
Bumthang Town	22	12	65	3	1	1,318	15	6	3	1,445
Chhumig Town	0	1	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	72
Rural										
Chhoekhor	1	10	30	2	4	751	6	0	1	805
Tang	0	5	28	0	6	393	0	0	0	432
Chhumig	0	8	27	0	4	592	4	0	2	637
Ura	0	2	65	1	0	310	1	0	0	379
Both Areas	23	38	215	6	15	3,435	26	6	6	3,770

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

Gewog/Town	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	Total
Urban								
Bumthang Town	10	1,038	4	262	12	116	3	1,445
Chhumig Town	0	65	0	2	0	5	0	72
Rural								
Chhoekhor	6	603	1	167	1	26	1	805
Tang	5	398	0	5	1	22	1	432
Chhumig	6	406	4	165	0	54	2	637
Ura	2	341	2	26	1	5	2	379
Both Areas	29	2,851	11	627	15	228	9	3,770

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

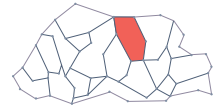
Gewog/Town	Lighting								Cooking						Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	
Urban															
Bumthang Town	1,423	4	7	4	2	2	2	1	1,429	1	8	0	6	1	1,445
Chhumig Town	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	1	0	72
Rural															
Chhoeckhor	786	1	6	3	1	2	4	2	769	0	31	1	3	1	805
Tang	418	4	2	5	0	0	1	2	394	2	26	1	9	0	432
Chhumig	619	1	3	3	3	0	6	2	604	1	31	0	1	0	637
Ura	359	1	2	11	2	2	1	1	331	2	43	0	3	0	379
Both Areas	3,677	11	20	26	8	6	14	8	3,598	6	139	2	23	2	3,770

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

Gewog/Town	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	Total
Urban							
Bumthang Town	1,089	344	5	1	3	3	1,445
Chhumig Town	51	19	1	1	0	0	72
Rural							
Chhoeckhor	326	470	3	0	3	3	805
Tang	185	237	2	2	3	3	432
Chhumig	265	364	1	0	6	1	637
Ura	163	208	1	0	6	1	379
Both Areas	2,079	1,642	13	4	21	11	3,770

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 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						
Bumthang Town	1,416	26	1	2	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	72	0	0	0	0	72
Rural						
Chhoeckhor	787	1	15	2	0	805
Tang	432	0	0	0	0	432
Chhumig	632	1	1	3	0	637
Ura	379	0	0	0	0	379
Both Areas	3,718	28	17	7	0	3,770



**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellery	DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households
Urban																	
Bumthang Town	664	452	120	292	117	536	875	777	85	842	90	63	1,371	487	6	1.6	1,445
Chhumig Town	34	26	8	12	2	27	45	36	8	39	5	5	65	14	2	0.0	72
Rural																	
Chhoeckhor	572	493	342	60	50	266	448	307	118	374	88	16	764	217	32	2.0	805
Tang	335	265	234	27	20	100	184	82	62	86	35	7	398	113	83	2.3	432
Chhumig	426	403	273	77	47	142	245	206	134	274	83	24	591	245	31	2.2	637
Ura	289	261	228	18	22	81	82	81	60	76	39	5	337	65	16	2.4	379
Both Areas	2,320	1,900	1,205	486	258	1,152	1,879	1,489	467	1,691	340	120	3,526	1,141	170	1.9	3,770

**Table A7.13** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Bumthang Town	1,276	169	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	71	1	0	72
Rural				
Chhoeckhor	664	139	2	805
Tang	372	60	0	432
Chhumig	562	73	2	637
Ura	329	49	1	379
Both Areas	3,274	491	5	3,770

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

Gewog/Town	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/ VCR	Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households
Urban										
Bumthang Town	591	114	62	108	297	191	557	34.5	0.3	1,445
Chhumig Town	10	2	2	3	3	4	10	68.1	0.0	72
Rural										
Chhoeckhor	423	49	43	91	106	102	244	29.9	0.0	805
Tang	182	17	18	57	16	36	79	42.6	0.0	432
Chhumig	261	36	24	67	66	71	155	37.7	0.0	637
Ura	131	11	7	23	15	39	69	45.4	0.0	379
Both Areas	1,598	229	156	349	503	443	1,114	36.7	0.1	3,770



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

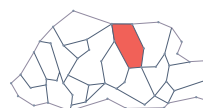
Gewog/Town	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone		Laptop	Tablet	Internet-		Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households	
				(Smart Phone)	(Simple Phone)			Mobile	Fixed						
Urban															
Bumthang Town	342	1,235	110	1,173	513	116	411	111	855	72	90	2	1.3	0.0	1,445
Chhumig Town	10	65	8	57	31	6	22	5	52	6	2	0	2.8	0.0	72
Rural															
Chhoeckhor	247	700	29	552	419	36	122	40	394	22	14	1	2.6	0.0	805
Tang	145	334	5	237	271	10	60	8	146	6	5	2	1.6	0.0	432
Chhumig	179	491	28	405	327	22	92	18	196	10	12	6	2.4	0.0	637
Ura	91	275	2	236	211	11	61	5	138	5	0	1	3.2	0.0	379
Both Areas	1,014	3,100	182	2,660	1,772	201	768	187	1,781	121	123	12	2	0	3,770

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Bumthang Town	1,340	105	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	71	1	0	72
Rural				
Chhoeckhor	767	37	1	805
Tang	407	25	0	432
Chhumig	615	21	1	637
Ura	341	38	0	379
Both Areas	3,541	227	2	3,770

**Table A7.17** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency		Total
	Yes	No	
Urban			
Bumthang Town	37	1,408	1,445
Chhumig Town	0	72	72
Rural			
Chhoeckhor	32	773	805
Tang	21	411	432
Chhumig	45	592	637
Ura	24	355	379
Both Areas	159	3,611	3,770



**Table A7.18** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Bumthang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Bumthang Town	0	88	3	12	0	0	1	1	105
Chhumig Town	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rural									
Chhoekhor	2	30	0	1	0	3	1	1	38
Tang	0	22	0	1	0	1	1	0	25
Chhumig	1	17	0	1	1	1	0	1	22
Ura	3	23	0	7	1	0	4	0	38
Both Areas	6	181	3	22	2	5	7	3	229

**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Roan Head by Gewog/Town, Bumthang 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										
Bumthang Town	1,441	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,445
Chhumig Town	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Rural										
Chhoekhor	787	14	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	805
Tang	421	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	432
Chhumig	618	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	637
Ura	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Both Areas	3,718	42	6	1	0	2	0	0	1	3,770





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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## CHHUKHA DZONGKHAG



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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**CHHUKHA DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Chhime Tshering'.

(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	68,966*
	Male	36,041
	Female	32,925
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females )	109.5
	Total Dependency Ratio	40.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	34.9
	Aged Dependency Ratio	6.0
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	17,078
	15-64 years	48,963
	65 years and over	2,925
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	75.1
	Male (%)	81.1
	Female (%)	68.6
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	30.2
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	16.1
	Total Fertility Rate	1.6
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population )	6.1
	Infant Mortality Rate	14.4
	Child Mortality Rate	18.0
	Under Five Mortality Rate	32.4
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	16,075
	Average Household Size	3.9
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	97.8
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	74.6

Note: \*Excludes 1,091 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census day

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

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

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

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

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Chhukha 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 a 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)/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 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, therefore, to fully examine and understand population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to affect specific and proper planning at a regional level. 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 Chhukha 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 data from the 2017 PHCB to those from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

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

---

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

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

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

## 2.2 Population of Chhukha

The total population of Chhukha Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 70,057 persons. This is the total number of people found within the territory of Chhukha Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 1,091 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and a few on move on the census reference day. The analysis in this report is based on 68,966 persons (Annex Table A2.1) since no detailed information was collected from the 1,091 non-Bhutanese/tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by Gewog/Town. Of the total 68,966 persons, 52.3% are males and 47.7% females. Chhukha Dzongkhag's population represents 9.5% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

The population of Chhukha Dzongkhag has decreased from 74,387 in 2005 to 70,057 persons in 2017. The *Dzongkhag's*

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the population by Gewog/Town and Sex, Chhukha 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Urban</b>			
Phuentshogling Thromde	15,052	12,606	27,658
Tsimasham Town	1,125	1,010	2,135
Chhukha Town	871	971	1,842
Darla Town	496	541	1,037
Gedu Town	1,437	1,412	2,849
<b>Rural</b>			
Bjagchhog	1,523	1,364	2,887
Bongo	1,758	1,905	3,663
Chapchha	1,377	1,280	2,657
Darla	3,798	3,706	7,504
Getana	392	428	820
Doongna	554	537	1,091
Geling	853	756	1,609
Loggchina	1,386	1,308	2,694
Maedtabkha	322	335	657
Phuentshogling	2,991	2,795	5,786
Samphelling	2,106	1,971	4,077
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>36,041</b>	<b>32,925</b>	<b>68,966</b>

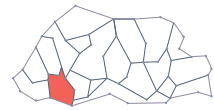
Note: Excludes 1,091 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

population has decreased by about 5.8% in the intercensal period. Chhukha Dzongkhag ranks second highest in population size when compared with other *Dzongkhags*. In terms of the proportion of the population to the total population of Bhutan, the Chhukha Dzongkhag's population has slightly decreased from 11.7% in 2005 to 9.5 % in 2017.

## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 49 persons live in rural areas





and 51 persons live in 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 the urban population is 51.5%, which is an increase of about 7 percentage points from 2005.

### 2.5 Sex Ratio

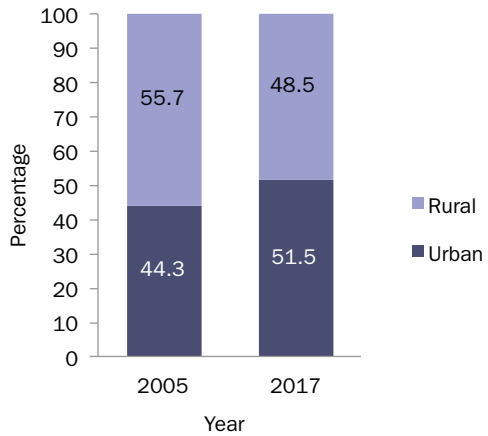
Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Chhukha Dzongkhag in 2017 exceeded the population of females by 3,116 persons. The sex ratio (number of males for every 100 females) of Chhukha is 109.5, which is equivalent to the national level sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

### 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

Population can be divided into three broad age groups: people aged less than 15 years (child population); 15-64 years (productive population); and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in 2017, there were 17,078 persons under 15 years of age, 48,963 persons aged between 15 and 64 years, and 2,925 persons aged 65 years and over.

**Figure 2.1.** Distribution of Population by Area, Chhukha 2005 and 2017



The proportion of population in these broad age groups in Chhukha has significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 24.8% from 30.6%, while the productive population has increased to 71.0% from 66.8% and the elderly population to 4.2 % from 2.6%.

### 2.7 Dependency Ratios

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

The total and child dependency ratios for Chhukha Dzongkhag have fallen from 49.7 and 45.7 in 2005 to 40.9

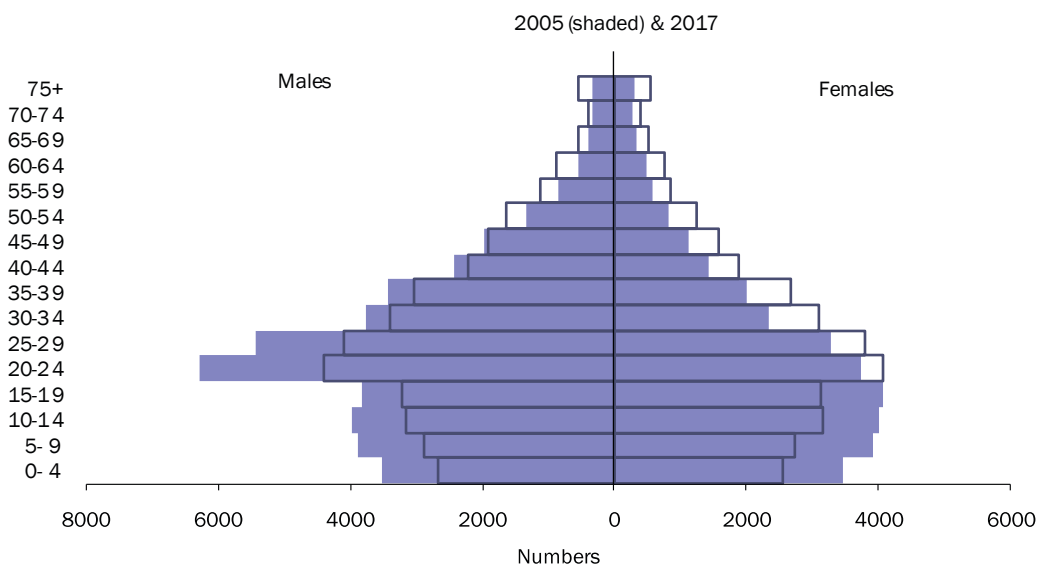
and 34.9 in 2017. The aged dependency ratio has increased from 3.9 in 2005 to 6.0 in 2017. The decline in total dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

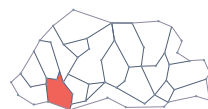
The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the “window of opportunity” when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continue 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. Chhukha 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 points to the declining fertility rates in the population, while the elongated bar at the top indicates an increasing life expectancy. The population pyramid of

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Chhukha 2005 and 2017





Chhukha Dzongkhag shows a consistent decline in fertility rates over time since a decade back.

Compared to 2005 (shaded), the population pyramid for Chhukha Dzongkhag has significantly decreased at the base. It illustrates declining birth-rates, with a bulge observed between the ages of 20-29 age groups. The proportion of male population has substantially declined among ages 0-49 years with maximum decreases of 2.7% and 1.4% seen in the age groups of 20-24 and 25-29 years respectively. The decrease in the proportion of female population is observed among ages 0-19 years with the maximum drop seen at 4-9 years age group in 2017. This phenomenal change could be attributed to the presence of a large number of expatriate workers in the *Dzongkhag* in 2005 or any other factors.

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

## 2.9 Population by Type of Household

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

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;

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

2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, in vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 62,904 persons (91.2%) living in regular households, 4,909 persons (7.1%) in institutional household, and 1,153 persons (1.7%) were transient population in 2017. Compared to 2005, the proportion of regular household has increased by about 3.8 percentage point in 2017 while the institutional population and transient population have decreased by about 2.1 and 1.7 percentage point respectively (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 31,144 persons (49.5%)

live in urban areas while 31,760 persons (50.5%) live in rural areas. Among the towns in Chhukha Dzongkhag, Phuentshogling town has the highest number of regular household population with 24,727 persons, representing 79.4% of the total urban population in the *Dzongkhag*.

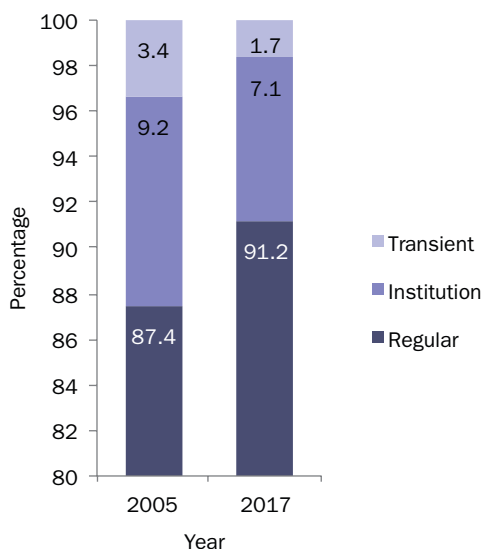
Comparing the population among the *gewogs*, Darla has the highest number of regular household population with 7,256 persons (22.8%), followed by Phuentshogling Gewog and Samphelling Gewog with 5,615 persons (17.7%) and 4,029 persons (12.7%) respectively. Maedtabkha Gewog has the least number of regular household population with just 657 persons (2.1%) in 2017.

In terms of institutional population among the *gewogs*, Geling with 424 persons (26.2%) has the highest number of people living in institutions, while within the *Dzongkhag*, Phuentshogling Thromde has 1,861 persons living in institutions.

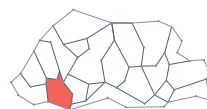
## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Chhukha Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 62,926 persons (Table 2.2). Of these, 31,844 persons were males and 31,082 persons were females. Across the areas,

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Chhukha 2005 and 2017



31,692 persons lived in urban area and 31,234 persons in rural areas. The total number of Non-Bhutanese Population in Chhukha Dzongkhag was 7,095 persons.


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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
<b>Urban</b>	16,161	15,531	31,692	51.0	49.0	100.0	104
Phuentshogling Thromde	12,455	11,697	24,152	51.6	48.4	100.0	106
Tsimasham Town	1,038	987	2,025	51.3	48.7	100.0	105
Chhukha Town	854	968	1,822	46.9	53.1	100.0	88
Darla Town	464	505	969	47.9	52.1	100.0	92
Gedu Town	1,350	1,374	2,724	49.6	50.4	100.0	98
<b>Rural</b>	15,683	15,551	31,234	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Bjagchhog	1,168	1,167	2,335	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Bongo	1,698	1,871	3,569	47.6	52.4	100.0	91
Chapchha	1,122	1,159	2,281	49.2	50.8	100.0	97
Darla	3,635	3,603	7,238	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Getana	390	428	818	47.7	52.3	100.0	91
Doongna	526	537	1,063	49.5	50.5	100.0	98
Geling	776	730	1,506	51.5	48.5	100.0	106
Loggchina	1,302	1,197	2,499	52.1	47.9	100.0	109
Maedtabkha	307	335	642	47.8	52.2	100.0	92
Phuentshogling	2,805	2,670	5,475	51.2	48.8	100.0	105
Samphelling	1,954	1,854	3,808	51.3	48.7	100.0	105
<b>Both Areas</b>	31,844	31,082	62,926	50.6	49.4	100.0	102

## 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 were attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

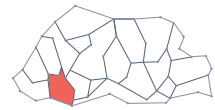
### 3.1 Literacy

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 the literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. For Chhukha Dzongkhag, out of the 62,590 persons aged 6 years and above, 222 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. Therefore, the *Dzongkhag's* literacy rate is calculated

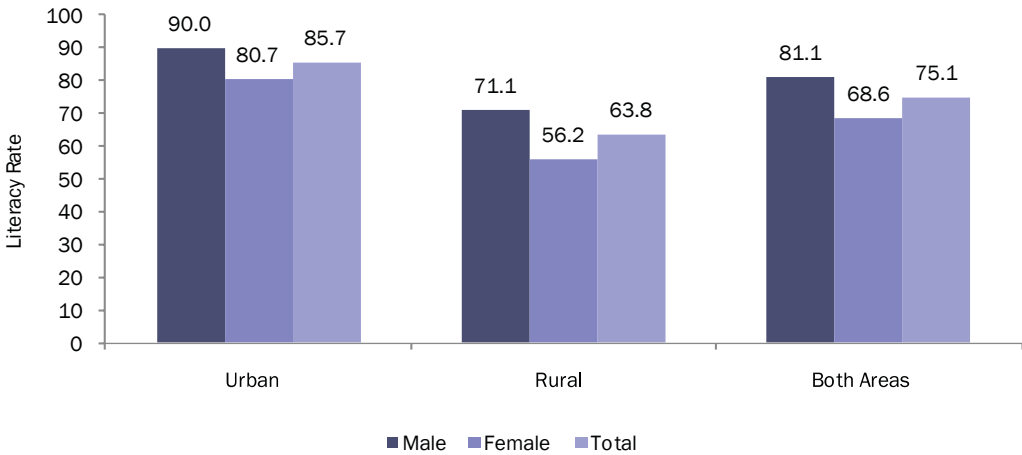
based on a total population of 62,368 persons. The 2017 PHCB revealed that there were 46,854 literate persons, representing a literacy rate of 75.1% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 71.3%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations. Among males, 81.1% of the population are literate as compared to 68.6% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas although the disparity is relatively larger in the rural areas with a disparity of 14.9 percentage points as compared to 9.3 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (85.7%) than in rural areas (63.8%).

Comparing the 2005 and 2017 PHCB, the literacy rate in Chhukha Dzongkhag has increased from 63.1% in 2005 to 75.1% in 2017, which is an increase of 12.0 percentage points. The literacy rate in Phuentsholing Thromde



**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Chhukha 2017



is 85.9%, whereas the literacy rate in Chhukha Dzongkhag excluding Phuentsholing Thromde is 67.9% (Annex Table A3.1).

### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education in the country is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Chhukha Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 62,590 persons aged 6 years and above, 228 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 62,362 persons. Out of these, 30.2% are currently attending school/institute, 38.3% had attended in the past, and 31.5% have never attended school/institute.

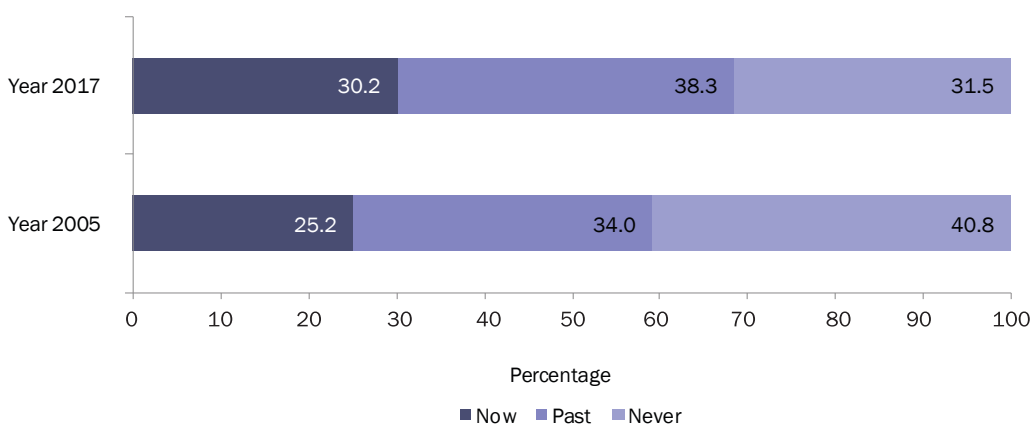
Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently

attending school/institute is observed in the 6-12 years age group (94.3%), followed by the 13-14 years age group at 92.7%. Only 3.9% of the population aged 23 years and above are currently attending school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is slightly higher in urban areas (31.6%) as compared to 28.6% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). Between male and female school attendance rates, the female population currently attending school/institute (31.2%) slightly outnumber the male population (29.3%).

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 5.0 and 4.3 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, the drop

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

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	62,362	8,101	2,587	2,480	2,560	6,220	40,414	100.0%
Currently Attending	18,825	94.3%	92.7%	91.1%	75.7%	48.4%	3.9%	30.2%
Previously Attended	23,900	1.1%	4.5%	6.5%	18.8%	41.0%	50.7%	38.3%
Never Attended	19,637	4.6%	2.9%	2.4%	5.5%	10.6%	45.3%	31.5%

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

in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 9.3 percentage points; it had declined from 40.8% in 2005 to 31.5% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by high-

est level of education completed<sup>2</sup>. For Chhukha Dzongkhag, out of the total population of 42,725 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 16,168 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 5,322 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 7,056 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 6,098 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). It is also observed that 5,080 persons have completed their bachelor's degrees and

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.

<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.





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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	42,725	14,324	11,475	25,799	9,425	7,501	16,926	23,749	18,976	100.0%
Non-formal Education	763	0.3%	2.2%	1.2%	1.7%	4.1%	2.8%	0.9%	3.0%	1.8%
ECCD/Day-care	117	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Primary	16,168	30.1%	26.9%	28.7%	52.6%	50.7%	51.8%	39.1%	36.3%	37.8%
Lower Secondary	5,322	11.2%	11.7%	11.4%	13.6%	14.6%	14.1%	12.1%	12.9%	12.5%
Middle Secondary	7,056	15.7%	20.1%	17.7%	14.1%	15.6%	14.7%	15.1%	18.3%	16.5%
Higher Secondary	6,098	15.1%	21.4%	17.9%	8.5%	9.0%	8.7%	12.5%	16.5%	14.3%
Certificates	477	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%
Diploma	730	2.7%	1.4%	2.1%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%	2.2%	1.1%	1.7%
Bachelor's Degree	5,080	19.7%	13.1%	16.8%	5.0%	3.8%	4.5%	13.9%	9.4%	11.9%
Masters and Above	682	2.7%	1.4%	2.1%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	2.1%	1.0%	1.6%
Others	232	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%

682 persons hold master's degrees and above.

In percentages, among those who have completed some levels of education, the highest proportion of population completed only the primary level (37.8%), followed by middle and higher secondary levels at 16.5% and 14.3% respectively. About 11.9% have completed their bachelor's degrees and only 1.6% completed their master's degrees and above.

Among the persons aged 3-5 years, 801 persons completed pre-primary and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning <sup>4</sup>

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 Chhukha Dzongkhag. Out of 62,590 persons aged 6 years and above, only 952 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 51.6% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 12.4% in private monasteries, while 30.5% are *Gomchen* or lay monks. Both in urban and rural areas,

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Laymonks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	952	435	40	475	452	25	477	887	65	100.0%
Monastic Public	491	52.9%	32.5%	51.2%	53.5%	24.0%	52.0%	53.2%	29.2%	51.6%
Monastic Private	118	10.3%	22.5%	11.4%	13.3%	16.0%	13.4%	11.8%	20.0%	12.4%
Gomchen/Laymonks	290	33.1%	15.0%	31.6%	30.3%	12.0%	29.4%	31.7%	13.8%	30.5%
Other	53	3.7%	30.0%	5.9%	2.9%	48.0%	5.2%	3.3%	36.9%	5.6%

a higher proportion of these learners attend public monasteries. Proportionally, more than half of the male population attending traditional learning are in public monasteries, whereas among the

female population, nearly 30.0% attend public monasteries as compared to 20.0% attending private monasteries.

# 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 between 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.

The question on the occurrence of death in the last 12 months prior to the census reference day included information on age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group 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 Chhukha is 21 years. The mean age at first birth for urban areas is 22 years and for rural areas, it is 21 years.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the total number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Chhukha is 94.6.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for Chhukha is 16.1. The CBR is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for the urban areas in Chhukha is 17.8 and for the rural areas is 14.4 per 1,000 population. The CBR for Chhukha has reduced from 16.8 in 2005 to 16.1 in 2017.

The 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 Chhukha is 55.0 per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Chhukha has reduced from 69.5 in 2005 to 55.0 in 2017.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is the number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. GMFR for Chhukha is 90.1 per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. The GMFR has reduced from 107.1 in 2005 to 90.1 in 2017.

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 Chhukha is 1.6 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 1.6 and for the rural areas is 1.7 per woman. The TFR for Chhukha has reduced from 2.1 in 2005 to 1.6 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Chhukha is 6.1. It decreased from 6.6 in 2005 to 6.1 in 2017. The CDR for the urban areas is 5.0 and for the rural areas is 7.3.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year. The IMR for Chhukha

Dzongkhag is 14.4. It decreased from 30.4 in 2005 to 14.4 in 2017.

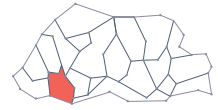
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The CMR for Chhukha Dzongkhag is 18.0. It decreased from 58.5 in 2005 to 18.0 in 2017.

The 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. For Chhukha, the U5MR is 32.4 per 1,000 live births. It decreased from 88.9 in 2005 to 32.4 in 2017.

## 4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for Chhukha according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 1.8%. 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 found in Loggchina Gewog (4.0%) and the lowest prevalence rate is in Chhukha Town (0.8%).



**Table 4.1 Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/  
Town, Chhukha 2017**

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Phuentshogling Thromde	0.8	1.2	1.0
Tsimasham Town	1.2	1.6	1.4
Chhukha Town	0.9	0.7	0.8
Darla Town	1.6	1.7	1.6
Gedu Town	0.8	1.1	0.9
Bjagchhog	1.4	1.6	1.5
Bongo	3.0	3.1	3.0
Chapchha	3.4	4.8	4.1
Darla	2.5	2.6	2.5
Getana	1.8	2.1	2.0
Doongna	3.4	2.4	2.9
Geling	1.6	1.9	1.7
Loggchina	4.3	3.7	4.0
Maedtabkha	1.9	1.8	1.8
Phuentshogling	2.3	1.9	2.1
Samphelling	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total	1.7	1.9	1.8

# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial 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.

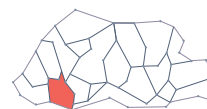
## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and above by usual activity status in Chhukha Dzongkhag. Chhukha Dzongkhag has 51,888 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above) category: 27,368 persons are males and 24,520 females. In urban areas, the working-age

population make up 53.2%, and in rural areas, it is 46.8%. Of the total working-age population, 31,562 persons (60.8%) are economically active or in the 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 20,326 persons (39.2%), are economically inactive. They are economically inactive as they do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business or are not seeking employment on account of being students, monks/nuns, old, housewife, retired, sick, and disabled, and others.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

As shown in Table 5.2, the labour force participation rate is significantly higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas. The overall unemployment rate for Chhukha is


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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	19,910	11,652	14,970	16,592	31,562
Economically Inactive	7,458	12,868	12,650	7,676	20,326
Both Active and Inactive	27,368	24,520	27,620	24,268	51,888
	Percent				
Economically Active	72.7	47.5	54.2	68.4	60.8
Economically Inactive	27.3	52.5	45.8	31.6	39.2
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Measure	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	69.1	36.8	54.2	77.1	59.1	68.4	72.7	47.5	60.8
Unemployment Rate	3.1	6.4	4.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	3.5	2.7

2.7%, which is the second highest among the 20 *Dzongkhags*. The unemployment rate is higher among females than males in both urban and rural areas.

## 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 is to say 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. However, this Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth' to measure the level of internal migration in the county. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals

making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *Gewog/Town* of residence at the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

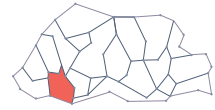
**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

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

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

**Place of Birth:** is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country was 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 15,647 persons are lifetime migrants in Chhukha Dzongkhag excluding Phuentshogling Thromde, meaning that these people are away from their *gewog*/town of birth and are currently residing in Chhukha. Out of these migrants, 11,958 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. On the other hand, a total of 12,541 persons have migrated out of Chhukha to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

The percent of urban-urban migration is 3.8%, urban-rural migration is 4.6%, rural-urban migration is 11.2%, and rural-rural migration is 19.8% for Chhukha.

A total of 19,038 persons have in-migrated to Phuentshogling Thromde and 6,371 have out-migrated from Phuentshogling Thromde, which accounts to a gain of 12,667 persons. The percent of urban-urban migrants is 19.1% and rural-urban migrants is 57.8% for Phuentshogling Thromde.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

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

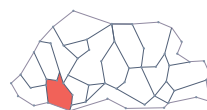
This section presents results from the 2017 PHCB for Chhukha Dzongkhag in relation to household size; housing conditions including number of rooms, construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, flooring material, and sanitation facilities; housing amenities such as water supply and energy sources;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

assets and availing of health facilities.

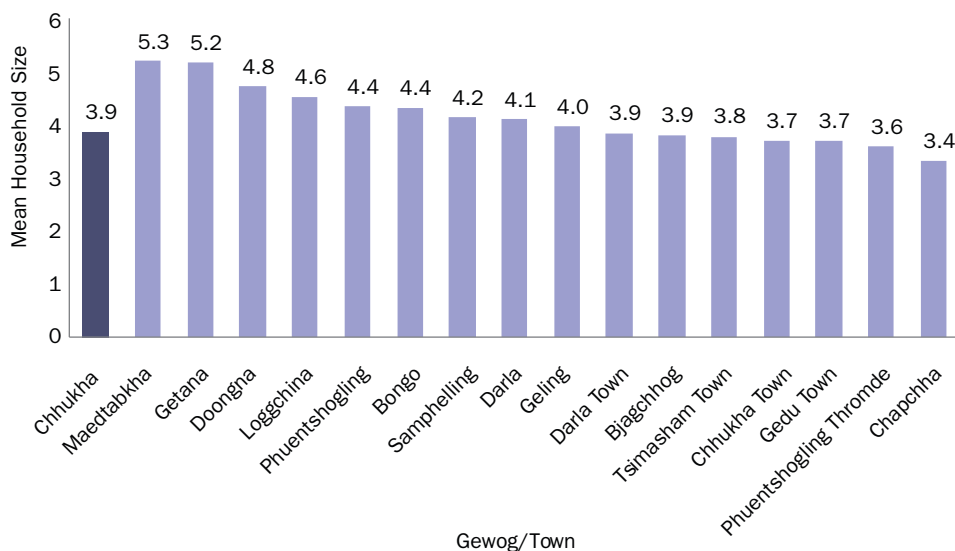
The section is, therefore, divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There were 16,075 regular households in Chhukha Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (10.9%) from 14,482 regular households in 2005. Phuntshogling Thromde has the largest number of households, while Maedtabkha and Getana Gewogs have the smallest number of regular households.



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



The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.9 persons in 2017 from 4.5 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog*/*Town*. The mean household size is highest in Maedtabkha (5.3) and Getana (5.2) *Gewogs*. The lowest household size is recorded in Chapchha *Gewog* with 3.4 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

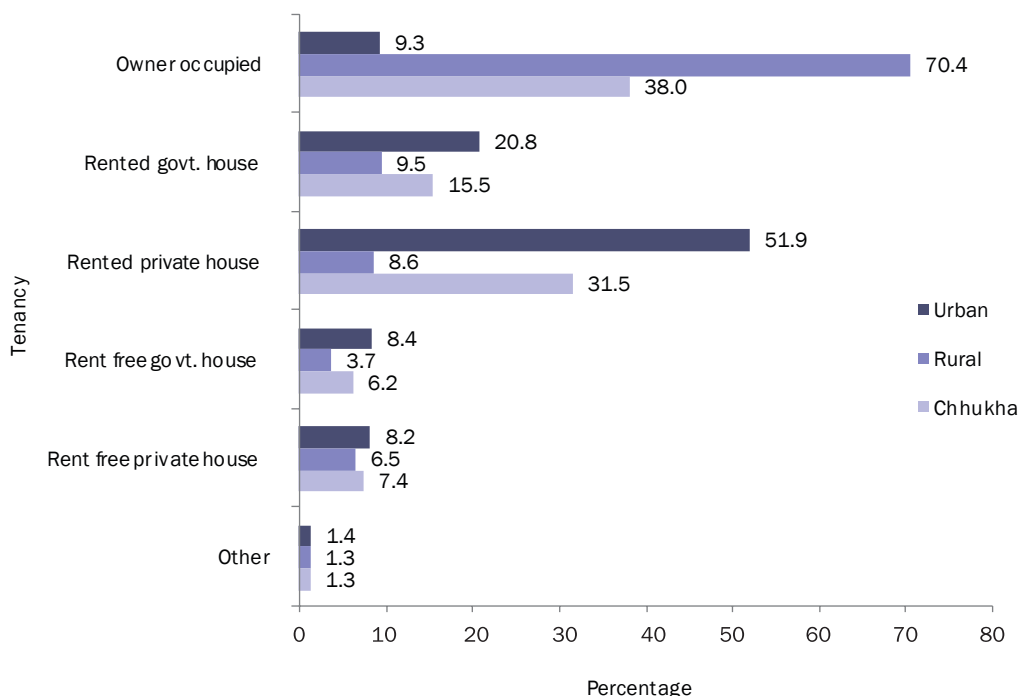
Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census includes ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the

main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

About four in ten (38.0%) of the households in Chhukha *Dzongkhag* own their housing units. In rural areas, 70.4% of households reside in their own housing units, 18.1% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 9.3% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than seven in ten are tenants (72.7%) 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,

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the 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 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Chhukha 2017

and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Chhukha Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.31 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.44 persons per room).

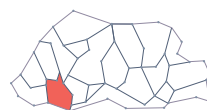
The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 63.6% of the households having reported using this facility. More households in

urban areas (79.3%) than in rural areas (45.9%) use flush toilets. About 2.8% of households do not have any toilet facility. The number of households without a toilet facility is higher in rural (5.2%) than in urban areas (0.6%).

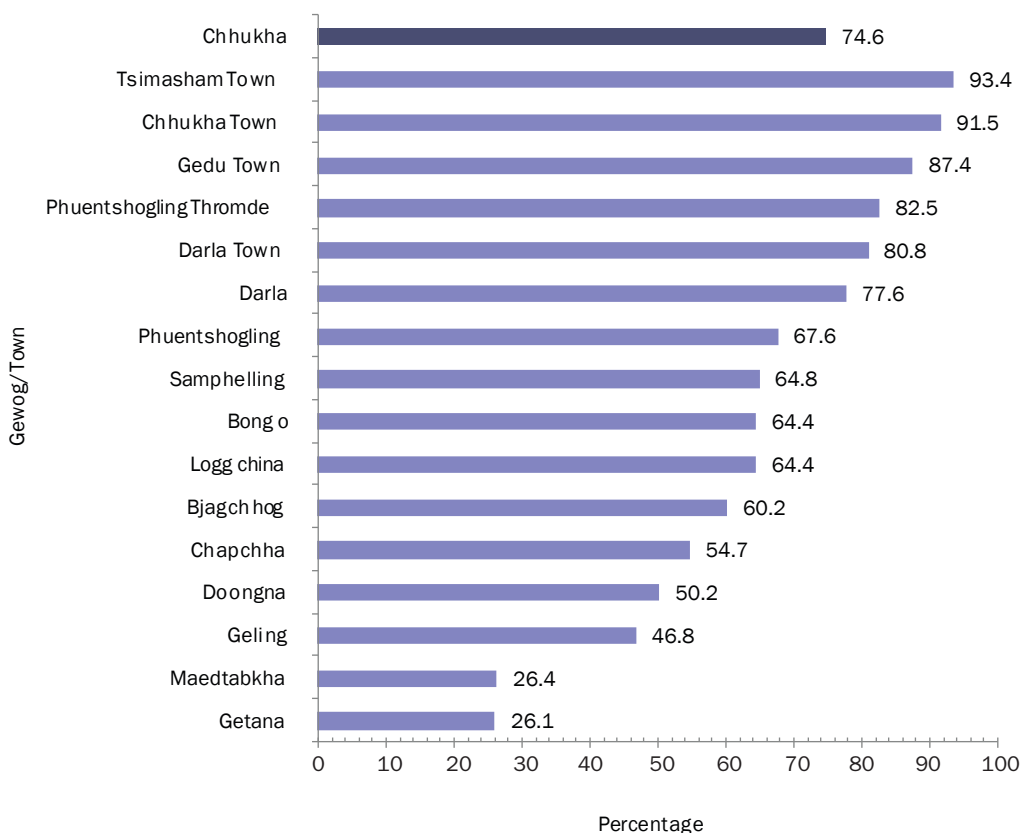
In addition, 74.6% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab, or composting toilet.

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	2.80	3.66	1.31	8,511
Rural	2.92	4.20	1.44	7,564
Both Areas	2.86	3.91	1.37	16,075



**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Chhukha 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.

Tsimasham town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 93.4%, followed by Chhukha town at 91.5%. Getana Gewog recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 26.1% (Figure 7.3).

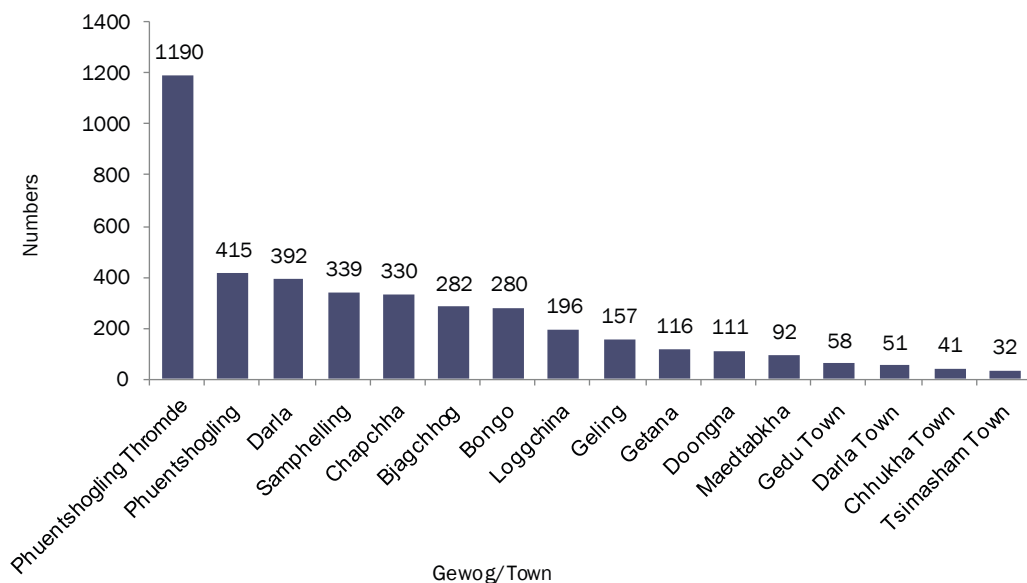
A quarter of households (4,082) lacked access to improved sanitation

facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation between *Gewogs* would allow targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Phuentshogling Thromde had 1,190 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Tsimasham Town had only 32 households (Figure 7.4).

In Chhukha Dzongkhag, a significant proportion (51%) of the households' walls are made of cement/rcc wall, bricks and cement blocks (Table 7.2). In urban areas, the proportion of such housing

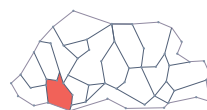
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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



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

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	
Urban	10.2	6.8	5.1	73.8	4.2	8,511
Rural	4.8	29.0	28.1	26.0	12.1	7,564
Both Areas	7.7	17.2	15.9	51.3	7.9	16,075
Area	Main Material for Roof				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other		
Urban	1.2	80.0	15.6	3.2	8,511	
Rural	3.6	85.9	1.3	9.2	7,564	
Both Areas	2.3	82.8	8.9	6.0	16,075	
Area	Main Material for Floor				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other		
Urban	4.6	0.5	91.9	3.1	8,511	
Rural	30.4	2.1	48.5	19.0	7,564	
Both Areas	16.7	1.2	71.5	10.6	16,075	



units is much higher (73.8%) than in rural areas (25.9%).

Most of the households live in housing units with roofs made of metal sheets (82.8%), followed by roofs made of tiles/slates or concrete/cement (8.9%). Tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo are the most common flooring materials (71.5%), followed by planks/shingles (16.7%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Chhukha Dzongkhag use electricity (96.7%) for lighting, though there are a few households still using kerosene (1.51%) and solar energy (0.62%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.7%) and rural areas (94.6%) in the use of electricity as the main source of lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (3.9%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

Most of the households in Chhukha Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (95.0%) in combination with LPG (92.7%) while usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, almost half of the households (50.0%) use firewood for cooking.

The main sources of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* are piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 97.3% of the total households. In addition, 0.5% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater collection. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved. Close to 97.8% of households in Chhukha use improved sources of drinking water today as compared to 83.5% in 2005. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (77.4%) than in rural areas (30.3%). About 2.6% of households in rural areas report unpro-

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

Area	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	8,511
Rural	94.6	2.9	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	7,564
Both Areas	96.7	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	16,075
Area	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)							Total	
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban	95.0	0.6	1.1	1.0	92.7	0.9	8,511		
Rural	89.8	1.9	50.0	1.6	43.8	0.3	7,564		
Both Areas	92.5	1.2	24.1	1.3	69.7	0.6	16,075		

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

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	77.4	22.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	8,511
Rural	30.3	64.7	0.7	0.1	2.6	1.7	7,564
Both Areas	55.2	42.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.0	16,075

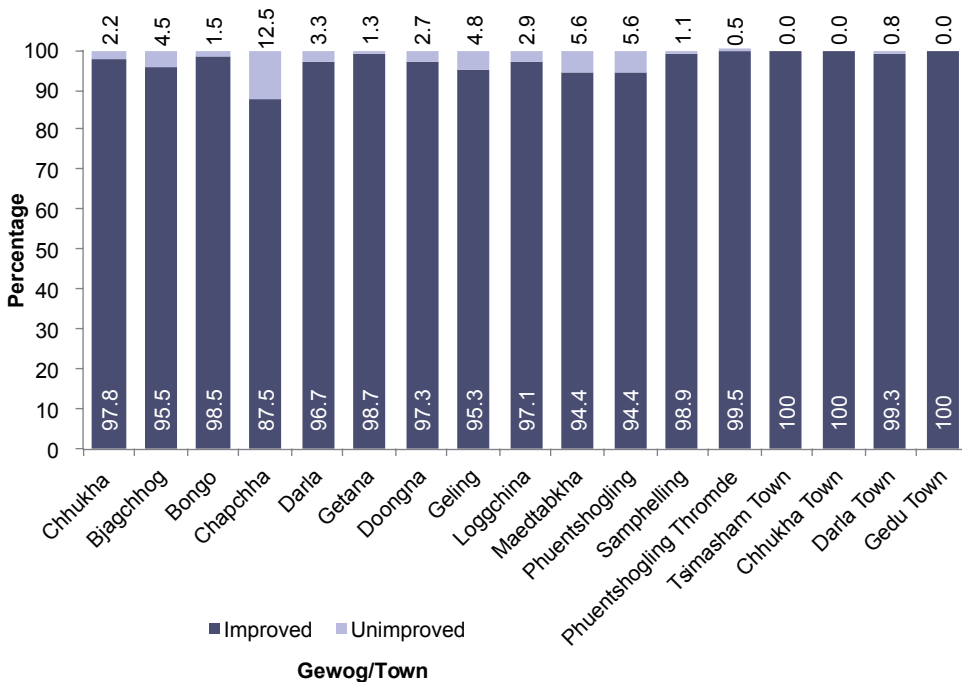
tected well/spring/rivers/ streams/lake/ pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

More than 97% of the households in the Dzongkhag have access to improved sources of drinking water. Among the Gewogs/Towns, all the households (100%) in Tsimasham, Chhukha and Gedu towns have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Chap-

chha Gewog (87.5%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 2.2% or some 360 households depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Chapchha Gewog had 91 households without access

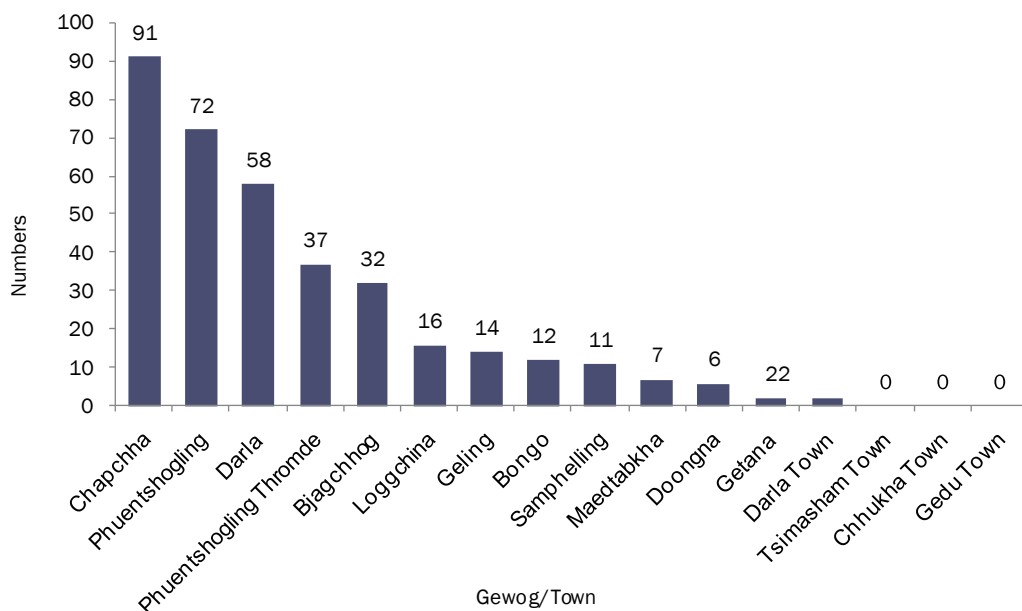
**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Chhukha Dzongkhag 2017







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



to improved drinking water sources while Tsimasham, Chhukha and Gedu towns had no such households (Figure 7.6).

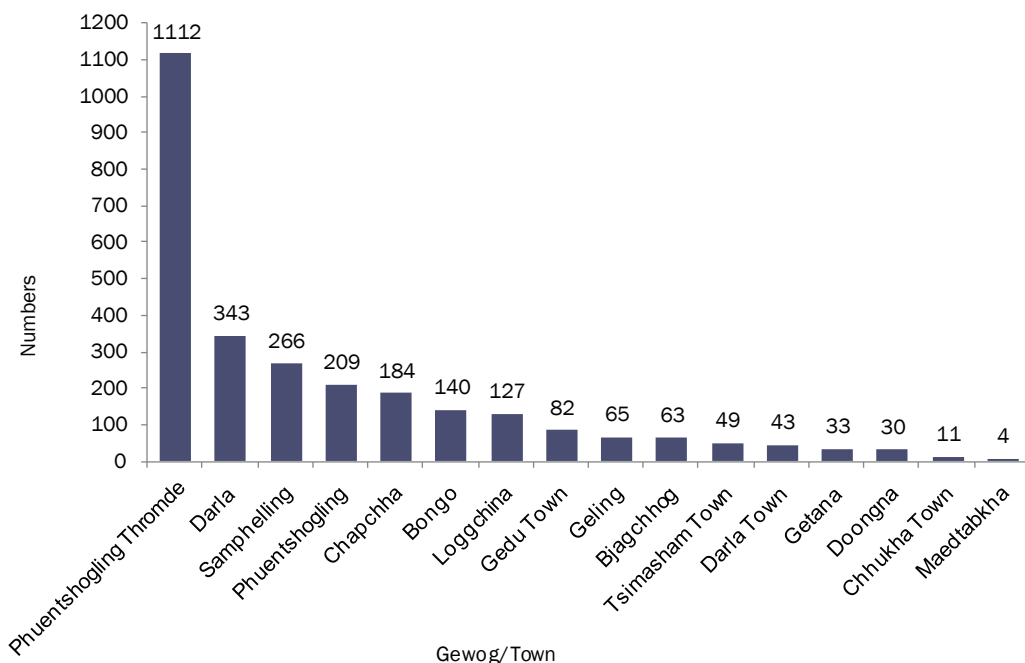
About 82.5% of housing units have reliable source of water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, more than a fifth (2,761) of households in Chhukha Dzongkhag lacked reliable source of water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Phuentshogling Thromde had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water with 1,112 households while Maedtabkha Gewog had the lowest (Figure 7.7)

About 1.5% of households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

#### 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

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

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

of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas. (Annex Table A7.13-A7.15)

### 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (90.8%) of households in Chhukha have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (76.8%). However, there are some households (0.4%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel more than 6 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (88.4%) reported of having availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census

reference day. Among the households that did not avail health services, 75.3% stated that they did not require health services, 9.97% reported of the health services being too far, and 7.3% stated that they did not have enough time.

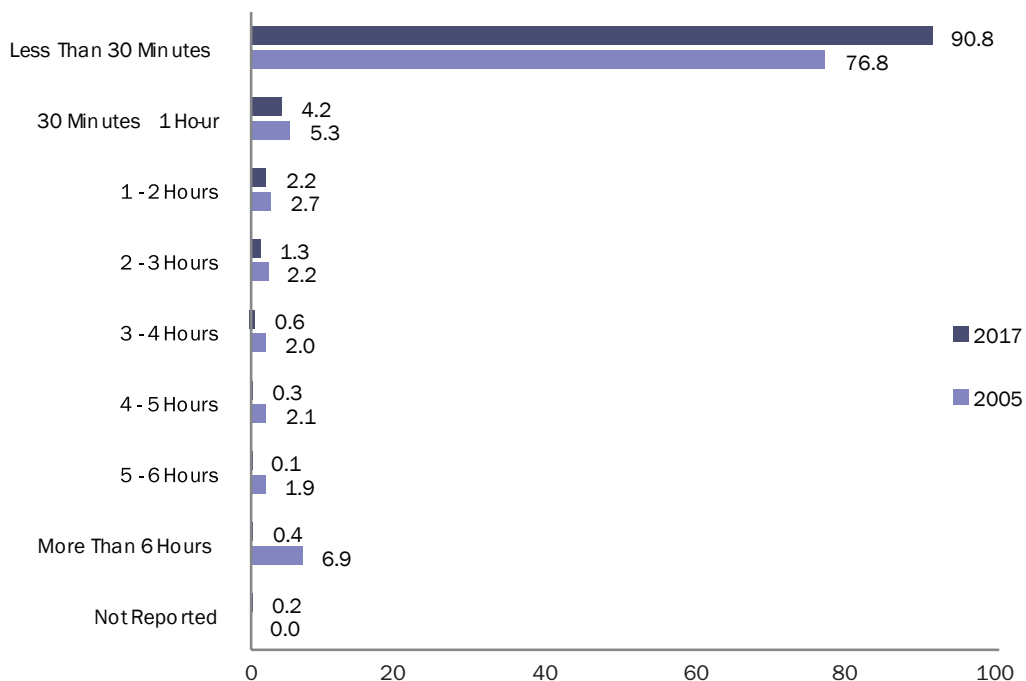
### 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 7.2% of the households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of having experienced food insufficiency (no enough food to feed all household members) during the last 12 months. The situation of food insufficiency is higher in the rural areas (12.0%) than in urban areas (3.0%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the Gewogs/Towns. Of the 1,161 households (7.2%)



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



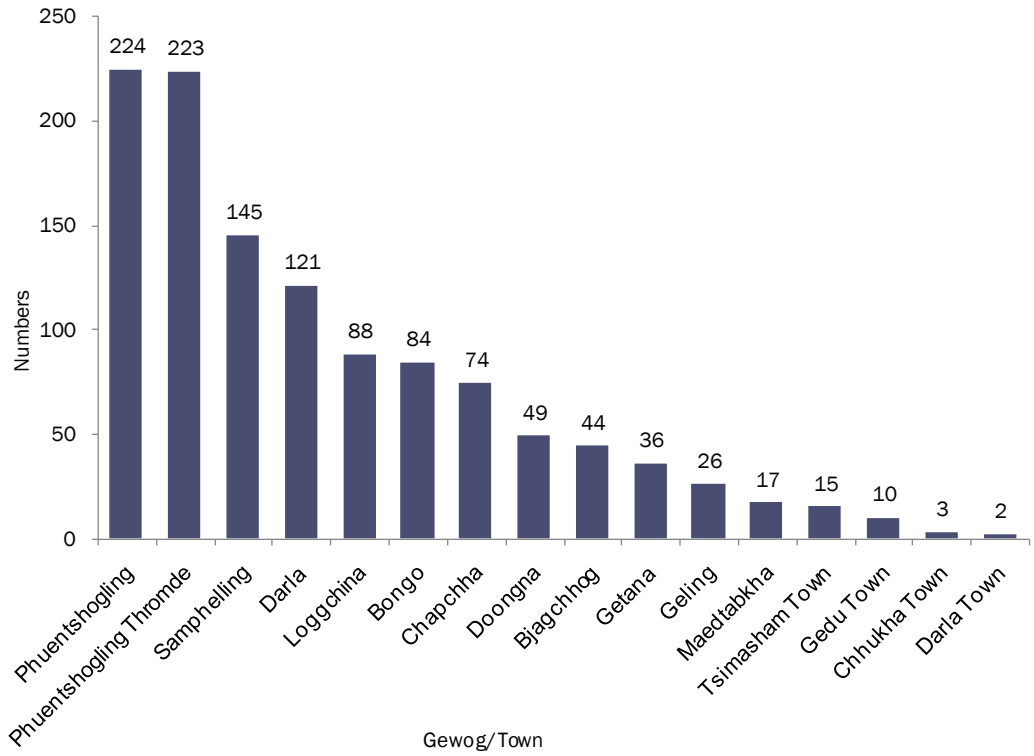
that experienced food insufficiency, Phuentsholing Gewog had the highest with 224 households while Darla town had only 2 households that reported food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	3.0	96.9	0.2	8,511
Rural	12.0	87.8	0.2	7,564
Both Areas	7.2	92.6	0.2	16,075

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



# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

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

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



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

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
CHHUKHA	36,041	32,925	68,966	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.5
Urban	18,981	16,540	35,521	53.4	46.6	100.0	114.8
Phuentshogling Thromde	15,052	12,606	27,658	54.4	45.6	100.0	119.4
Tsimasham Town	1,125	1,010	2,135	52.7	47.3	100.0	111.4
Chhukha Town	871	971	1,842	47.3	52.7	100.0	89.7
Darla Town	496	541	1,037	47.8	52.2	100.0	91.7
Gedu Town	1,437	1,412	2,849	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.8
Rural	17,060	16,385	33,445	51.0	49.0	100.0	104.1
Bjagchhog	1,523	1,364	2,887	52.8	47.2	100.0	111.7
Bongo	1,758	1,905	3,663	48.0	52.0	100.0	92.3
Chapchha	1,377	1,280	2,657	51.8	48.2	100.0	107.6
Darla	3,798	3,706	7,504	50.6	49.4	100.0	102.5
Getana	392	428	820	47.8	52.2	100.0	91.6
Doongna	554	537	1,091	50.8	49.2	100.0	103.2
Geling	853	756	1,609	53.0	47.0	100.0	112.8
Loggchina	1,386	1,308	2,694	51.4	48.6	100.0	106.0
Maedtabkha	322	335	657	49.0	51.0	100.0	96.1
Phuentshogling	2,991	2,795	5,786	51.7	48.3	100.0	107.0
Samphelling	2,106	1,971	4,077	51.7	48.3	100.0	106.8

Note: Excludes 1,091 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



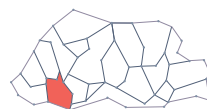


Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>CHHUKHA</b>	5,203	5,583	6,292	6,346	8,445	7,882	6,479	5,710	4,092	3,499	2,883	1,995	1,632	1,078	763	1,084	68,966
Urban	2,558	2,567	2,711	3,195	5,529	4,845	3,645	3,113	2,121	1,754	1,268	770	530	338	215	362	35,521
Phuentshogling Thromde	2,002	1,857	1,908	2,325	4,025	4,109	3,053	2,513	1,674	1,404	1,021	641	421	262	169	274	27,658
Tsimasham Town	163	205	244	338	206	210	171	159	131	106	66	26	31	22	21	36	2,135
Chihukha Town	159	248	255	189	129	148	160	202	125	69	71	34	18	12	5	18	1,842
Darla Town	83	94	118	117	81	73	86	96	72	72	52	31	22	22	7	11	1,037
Gedu Town	151	163	186	226	1,088	305	175	143	119	103	58	38	38	20	13	23	2,849
Rural	2,645	3,016	3,581	3,151	2,916	3,037	2,834	2,597	1,971	1,745	1,615	1,225	1,102	740	548	722	33,445
Bjagchhog	239	339	288	242	309	323	258	248	174	138	95	65	46	41	32	50	2,887
Bongo	269	322	474	360	265	254	264	231	205	200	177	166	170	100	89	117	3,663
Chapchha	179	191	268	272	213	239	216	218	155	156	171	98	92	52	64	73	2,657
Darla	628	707	803	622	575	638	677	654	493	393	356	287	249	180	90	152	7,504
Getana	91	78	78	68	70	71	59	71	39	25	39	35	36	21	21	18	820
Doongna	101	112	96	99	104	107	91	64	62	57	52	25	45	28	22	26	1,091
Geling	117	115	205	362	131	139	108	85	59	61	54	51	41	31	22	28	1,609
Loggchina	219	195	316	255	276	265	215	178	145	133	158	96	104	55	40	44	2,694
Maedtabkha	60	89	83	37	42	56	49	37	40	34	36	18	26	15	15	20	657
Phuentshogling	425	540	579	456	544	572	519	441	347	346	290	225	168	135	90	109	5,786
Samphelling	317	328	391	378	387	373	378	370	252	202	187	159	125	82	63	85	4,077

Note: Excludes 1,091 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.3 Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total De- pendency Ratio	Child De- pendency Ratio	Old Age De- pendency Ratio	
CHHUKHA	17,078	48,963	2,925	68,966	40.9	34.9	6.0	17.1
Urban	7,836	26,770	915	35,521	32.7	29.3	3.4	11.7
Phuentshogling Thromde	5,767	21,186	705	27,658	30.5	27.2	3.3	12.2
Tsimasham Town	612	1,444	79	2,135	47.9	42.4	5.5	12.9
Chhukha Town	662	1,145	35	1,842	60.9	57.8	3.1	5.3
Darla Town	295	702	40	1,037	47.7	42.0	5.7	13.6
Gedu Town	500	2,293	56	2,849	24.2	21.8	2.4	11.2
Rural	9,242	22,193	2,010	33,445	50.7	41.6	9.1	21.7
Bjagchhog	866	1,898	123	2,887	52.1	45.6	6.5	14.2
Bongo	1,065	2,292	306	3,663	59.8	46.5	13.4	28.7
Chapchha	638	1,830	189	2,657	45.2	34.9	10.3	29.6
Darla	2,138	4,944	422	7,504	51.8	43.2	8.5	19.7
Getana	247	513	60	820	59.8	48.1	11.7	24.3
Doongna	309	706	76	1,091	54.5	43.8	10.8	24.6
Geling	437	1,091	81	1,609	47.5	40.1	7.4	18.5
Loggchina	730	1,825	139	2,694	47.6	40.0	7.6	19.0
Maedtabkha	232	375	50	657	75.2	61.9	13.3	21.6
Phuentshogling	1,544	3,908	334	5,786	48.1	39.5	8.5	21.6
Samphelling	1,036	2,811	230	4,077	45.0	36.9	8.2	22.2

Note: Excludes 1,091 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
CHHUKHA	62,904	4,909	1,153	68,966	91.2	7.1	1.7	100.0
Urban	31,144	3,291	1,086	35,521	87.7	9.3	3.1	100.0
Phuentshogling Thromde	24,727	1,861	1,070	27,658	89.4	6.7	3.9	100.0
Tsimasham Town	1,853	277	5	2,135	86.8	13.0	0.2	100.0
Chhukha Town	1,808	23	11	1,842	98.2	1.2	0.6	100.0
Darla Town	1,034	3	0	1,037	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
Gedu Town	1,722	1,127	0	2,849	60.4	39.6	0.0	100.0
Rural	31,760	1,618	67	33,445	95.0	4.8	0.2	100.0
Bjagchhog	2,735	152	0	2,887	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0
Bongo	3,439	203	21	3,663	93.9	5.5	0.6	100.0
Chapchha	2,442	213	2	2,657	91.9	8.0	0.1	100.0
Darla	7,256	223	25	7,504	96.7	3.0	0.3	100.0
Getana	820	0	0	820	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Doongna	1,064	17	10	1,091	97.5	1.6	0.9	100.0
Geling	1,182	424	3	1,609	73.5	26.4	0.2	100.0
Loggchina	2,521	173	0	2,694	93.6	6.4	0.0	100.0
Maedtabkha	657	0	0	657	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Phuentshogling	5,615	165	6	5,786	97.0	2.9	0.1	100.0
Samphelling	4,029	48	0	4,077	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 1,091 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
URBAN																	
CHHUKHA																	
Phuentshogling/Thromde	2,002	1,857	1,908	2,325	4,025	4,109	3,053	2,513	1,674	1,404	1,021	641	421	262	169	274	27,658
Male	1,029	987	962	1,199	2,141	2,225	1,692	1,411	969	833	633	384	244	143	81	119	15,052
Female	973	870	946	1,126	1,884	1,884	1,361	1,102	705	571	388	257	177	119	88	155	12,606
Tsimasham Town	163	205	244	338	206	210	171	159	131	106	66	26	31	22	21	36	2,135
Male	84	100	143	190	113	106	79	76	71	65	45	13	10	11	3	16	1,125
Female	79	105	101	148	93	104	92	83	60	41	21	13	21	11	18	20	1,010
Chhukha Town	159	248	255	189	129	148	160	202	125	69	71	34	18	12	5	18	1,842
Male	81	116	116	94	55	58	54	99	72	38	39	23	7	6	2	11	871
Female	78	132	139	95	74	90	106	103	53	31	32	11	11	6	3	7	971
Darla Town	83	94	118	117	81	73	86	96	72	72	52	31	22	22	7	11	1,037
Male	50	44	45	59	41	31	39	42	33	33	33	16	8	13	3	6	496
Female	33	50	73	58	40	42	47	54	39	39	19	15	14	9	4	5	541
Gedu Town	151	163	186	226	1,088	305	175	143	119	103	58	38	38	20	13	23	2,849
Male	91	91	93	95	540	180	81	64	56	56	26	19	20	11	4	10	1,437
Female	60	72	93	131	548	125	94	79	63	47	32	19	18	9	9	13	1,412
RURAL																	
Bjagchhog	239	339	288	242	309	323	258	248	174	138	95	65	46	41	32	50	2,887
Male	117	170	139	125	195	154	137	138	101	77	53	41	24	15	15	22	1,523
Female	122	169	149	117	114	169	121	110	73	61	42	24	22	26	17	28	1,364
Bongo	269	322	474	360	265	254	264	231	205	200	177	166	170	100	89	117	3,663
Male	129	175	234	179	113	103	121	119	88	92	87	82	88	45	45	58	1,758
Female	140	147	240	181	152	151	143	112	117	108	90	84	82	55	44	59	1,905
Chapchha	179	191	268	272	213	239	216	218	155	156	171	98	92	52	64	73	2,657
Male	92	90	143	152	107	125	111	113	79	94	95	47	42	27	31	29	1,377
Female	87	101	125	120	106	114	105	105	76	62	76	51	50	25	33	44	1,280

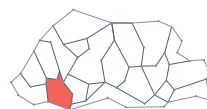


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age															All Ages	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Darla	628	707	803	622	575	638	677	654	493	393	356	287	249	180	90	152	7,504
Male	322	352	403	304	280	307	351	314	261	179	182	161	140	103	54	85	3,798
Female	306	355	400	318	295	331	326	340	232	214	174	126	109	77	36	67	3,706
Getana	91	78	78	68	70	71	59	71	39	25	39	35	36	21	21	18	820
Male	41	31	42	27	33	33	34	37	17	10	16	20	25	7	9	10	392
Female	50	47	36	41	37	38	25	34	22	15	23	15	11	14	12	8	428
Doongna	101	112	96	99	104	107	91	64	62	57	52	25	45	28	22	26	1,091
Male	55	47	43	57	53	53	48	35	32	21	29	12	28	15	12	14	554
Female	46	65	53	42	51	54	43	29	30	36	23	13	17	13	10	12	537
Geling	117	115	205	362	131	139	108	85	59	61	54	51	41	31	22	28	1,609
Male	56	63	99	191	74	71	66	40	32	35	29	24	22	20	17	14	853
Female	61	52	106	171	57	68	42	45	27	26	25	27	19	11	5	14	756
Loggchina	219	195	316	255	276	265	215	178	145	133	158	96	104	55	40	44	2,694
Male	110	103	147	131	134	144	113	102	58	65	90	58	53	29	22	27	1,386
Female	109	92	169	124	142	121	102	76	87	68	68	38	51	26	18	17	1,308
Maedtakhba	60	89	83	37	42	56	49	37	40	34	36	18	26	15	15	20	657
Male	30	52	37	12	20	27	22	18	26	19	23	8	9	5	5	9	322
Female	30	37	46	25	22	29	27	19	14	15	13	10	17	10	10	11	335
Phuentshogling	425	540	579	456	544	572	519	441	347	346	290	225	168	135	90	109	5,786
Male	229	281	289	209	284	297	261	226	187	188	148	135	85	65	51	56	2,991
Female	196	259	290	247	260	275	258	215	160	158	142	90	83	70	39	53	2,795
Samphelling	317	328	391	378	387	373	378	370	252	202	187	159	125	82	63	85	4,077
Male	145	164	209	194	197	191	184	199	120	109	110	93	72	42	29	48	2,106
Female	172	164	182	184	190	182	194	171	132	93	77	66	53	40	34	37	1,971
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	2,661	2,866	3,144	3,218	4,380	4,105	3,393	3,033	2,202	1,914	1,638	1,136	877	557	383	534	36,041
Female	2,542	2,717	3,148	3,128	4,065	3,777	3,086	2,677	1,890	1,585	1,245	859	755	521	380	550	32,925
Both Sex	5,203	5,583	6,292	6,346	8,445	7,882	6,479	5,710	4,092	3,499	2,883	1,995	1,632	1,078	763	1,084	68,966

Note: Excludes 1,091 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	330	261	591	239	225	464	569	486	1,055
1	192	194	386	210	226	436	402	420	822
2	266	268	534	279	276	555	545	544	1,089
3	257	241	498	272	275	547	529	516	1,045
4	290	259	549	326	317	643	616	576	1,192
5	294	264	558	320	295	615	614	559	1,173
6	277	228	505	294	265	559	571	493	1,064
7	251	225	476	283	285	568	534	510	1,044
8	281	267	548	306	320	626	587	587	1,174
9	235	245	480	325	323	648	560	568	1,128
10	271	215	486	336	337	673	607	552	1,159
11	229	276	505	313	347	660	542	623	1,165
12	314	302	616	385	376	761	699	678	1,377
13	263	298	561	388	380	768	651	678	1,329
14	282	261	543	363	356	719	645	617	1,262
15	264	258	522	328	345	673	592	603	1,195
16	298	291	589	357	343	700	655	634	1,289
17	306	282	588	299	315	614	605	597	1,202
18	387	352	739	324	301	625	711	653	1,364
19	382	375	757	273	266	539	655	641	1,296
20	480	533	1,013	321	277	598	801	810	1,611
21	549	521	1,070	268	285	553	817	806	1,623
22	644	541	1,185	274	264	538	918	805	1,723
23	613	532	1,145	311	305	616	924	837	1,761
24	604	512	1,116	316	295	611	920	807	1,727
25	581	431	1,012	305	334	639	886	765	1,651
26	541	473	1,014	298	318	616	839	791	1,630
27	499	472	971	317	320	637	816	792	1,608
28	533	435	968	309	277	586	842	712	1,554
29	446	434	880	276	283	559	722	717	1,439
30	518	371	889	347	364	711	865	735	1,600
31	361	316	677	275	256	531	636	572	1,208
32	457	378	835	338	298	636	795	676	1,471
33	335	334	669	228	236	464	563	570	1,133
34	274	301	575	260	232	492	534	533	1,067
35	414	302	716	306	278	584	720	580	1,300
36	301	310	611	284	272	556	585	582	1,167
37	366	314	680	258	259	517	624	573	1,197



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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
38	354	286	640	275	234	509	629	520	1,149
39	257	209	466	218	213	431	475	422	897
40	328	277	605	262	273	535	590	550	1,140
41	215	159	374	196	164	360	411	323	734
42	269	171	440	222	202	424	491	373	864
43	200	159	359	157	166	323	357	325	682
44	189	154	343	164	165	329	353	319	672
45	225	180	405	196	241	437	421	421	842
46	188	143	331	161	142	303	349	285	634
47	216	141	357	169	159	328	385	300	685
48	227	146	373	181	151	332	408	297	705
49	169	119	288	182	163	345	351	282	633
50	191	140	331	216	195	411	407	335	742
51	153	81	234	149	142	291	302	223	525
52	171	110	281	165	147	312	336	257	593
53	137	79	216	172	145	317	309	224	533
54	124	82	206	160	124	284	284	206	490
55	127	87	214	172	113	285	299	200	499
56	112	72	184	137	133	270	249	205	454
57	84	54	138	133	87	220	217	141	358
58	78	65	143	133	121	254	211	186	397
59	54	37	91	106	90	196	160	127	287
60	93	78	171	158	144	302	251	222	473
61	47	49	96	112	94	206	159	143	302
62	59	46	105	110	105	215	169	151	320
63	48	42	90	106	90	196	154	132	286
64	42	26	68	102	81	183	144	107	251
65	54	43	97	108	85	193	162	128	290
66	40	24	64	69	64	133	109	88	197
67	28	31	59	78	84	162	106	115	221
68	36	29	65	71	68	139	107	97	204
69	26	27	53	47	66	113	73	93	166
70	35	38	73	85	73	158	120	111	231
71	15	16	31	40	40	80	55	56	111
72	9	23	32	61	45	106	70	68	138
73	16	27	43	57	56	113	73	83	156
74	18	18	36	47	44	91	65	62	127
75	26	28	54	53	40	93	79	68	147

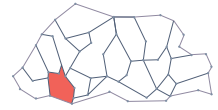
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
76	13	13	26	30	36	66	43	49	92
77	13	17	30	39	25	64	52	42	94
78	11	27	38	27	39	66	38	66	104
79	8	14	22	28	19	47	36	33	69
80	16	21	37	38	33	71	54	54	108
81	7	6	13	19	28	47	26	34	60
82	10	16	26	16	17	33	26	33	59
83	10	11	21	19	21	40	29	32	61
84	6	0	13	21	16	37	27	16	50
85	12	8	20	19	16	35	31	24	55
86	6	9	15	9	13	22	15	22	37
87	4	2	6	13	8	21	17	10	27
88	5	1	6	8	7	15	13	8	21
89	1	5	6	8	9	17	9	14	23
90	0	4	8	9	6	15	9	10	23
91	0	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	5
92	0	2	3	4	4	8	4	6	11
93	2	0	4	3	0	4	5	0	8
94	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	5
95	1	0	2	3	2	5	4	2	7
96	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3
97	1	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	6
98	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6
99	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	18,975	16,528	35,521	17,060	16,381	33,445	36,035	32,909	68,966

Note: Excludes 1,091 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day





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

Gewog/Town/Chiwoq/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+
<b>BJAGHHOG</b>																	
Bjagchhog	8	21	17	7	5	4	8	7	6	6	4	8	3	6	4	2	116
Male	2	9	11	1	3	0	3	5	3	5	0	4	1	2	4	0	53
Female	6	12	6	6	2	4	5	2	3	1	4	4	2	4	0	2	63
Tsimalakha_Tsimasham	78	104	99	86	94	115	67	76	71	66	35	26	18	18	9	22	984
Male	39	54	48	45	52	58	36	42	36	33	15	17	8	10	5	9	507
Female	39	50	51	41	42	57	31	34	35	33	20	9	10	8	4	13	477
Mebisa	18	15	13	16	18	31	22	19	8	7	6	7	6	5	4	8	203
Male	11	9	3	10	13	12	13	8	5	5	3	4	5	2	1	5	109
Female	7	6	10	6	5	19	9	11	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	94
TashiGaishel	79	132	108	64	103	76	96	71	37	36	11	8	8	6	8	12	855
Male	38	62	54	35	78	39	38	37	22	21	6	4	1	1	2	4	442
Female	41	70	54	29	25	37	58	34	15	15	5	4	7	5	6	8	413
Wangkha	56	67	51	69	89	97	65	75	52	23	39	16	11	6	7	6	729
Male	27	36	23	34	49	45	47	46	35	13	29	12	9	0	3	4	412
Female	29	31	28	35	40	52	18	29	17	10	10	4	2	6	4	2	317
All Chiwoqs	239	339	288	242	309	323	258	248	174	138	95	65	46	41	32	50	2,887
Male	117	170	139	125	195	154	137	138	101	77	53	41	24	15	15	22	1,523
Female	122	169	149	117	114	169	121	110	73	61	42	24	22	26	17	28	1,364
<b>BONGO</b>																	
Togtokha_Togtogongm	13	13	17	26	15	13	14	12	8	18	14	16	13	12	10	12	226
Male	6	10	9	10	5	3	5	6	5	5	7	7	6	4	5	6	99
Female	7	3	8	16	10	10	9	6	3	13	7	9	7	8	5	6	127
Choongkha_Chhasilakha	30	35	128	64	42	41	29	34	32	30	33	26	21	14	13	14	586
Male	18	23	65	33	23	16	12	16	13	18	17	12	12	7	7	8	300
Female	12	12	63	31	19	25	17	18	19	12	16	14	9	7	6	6	286

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog/Town, Chhukha 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+
Gedu_Mirtsemo	159	183	210	184	133	127	139	99	86	93	66	59	72	37	30	35	1,712
Male	75	93	114	91	55	48	60	45	37	40	36	33	39	20	12	20	818
Female	84	90	96	93	78	79	79	54	49	53	30	26	33	17	18	15	894
Ketogkha	31	38	48	26	34	33	45	22	27	21	26	24	21	18	11	20	445
Male	18	21	16	13	14	17	22	12	9	12	11	12	11	8	7	7	210
Female	13	17	32	13	20	16	23	10	18	9	15	12	10	10	4	13	235
Bongo_Phasooma	24	38	52	49	23	25	24	39	35	24	25	27	30	13	18	30	476
Male	8	20	20	29	8	12	15	21	17	10	11	14	15	4	9	16	229
Female	16	18	32	20	15	13	9	18	18	14	14	13	15	9	9	14	247
BaeyuelKunzang	12	15	19	11	18	15	13	25	17	14	13	14	13	6	7	6	218
Male	4	8	10	3	8	7	7	19	7	7	5	4	5	2	5	1	102
Female	8	7	9	8	10	8	6	6	10	7	8	10	8	4	2	5	116
All Chiwogs	269	322	474	360	265	254	264	231	205	200	177	166	170	100	89	117	3,663
Male	129	175	234	179	113	103	121	119	88	92	87	82	88	45	45	58	1,758
Female	140	147	240	181	152	151	143	112	117	108	90	84	82	55	44	59	1,905
CHAPCHHA																	
Pagga	15	31	42	35	25	32	25	25	17	16	20	11	13	8	8	12	335
Male	6	17	24	22	15	20	16	14	11	11	11	6	6	5	4	5	193
Female	9	14	18	13	10	12	9	11	6	5	9	5	7	3	4	7	142
Tshamdrag	23	21	35	19	24	26	29	22	14	13	13	6	11	5	4	4	269
Male	12	6	21	10	12	13	19	11	7	6	6	2	5	3	1	3	137
Female	11	15	14	9	12	13	10	11	7	7	7	4	6	2	3	1	132
Gangkha_Shel-Yuel	49	48	63	57	63	69	68	65	49	46	41	18	16	14	16	9	691
Male	26	25	34	31	31	38	33	37	19	28	22	8	9	5	9	5	360
Female	23	23	29	26	32	31	35	28	30	18	19	10	7	9	7	4	331
Dokharchhu_Rimtekha	52	60	83	118	58	63	61	68	54	49	62	35	25	15	19	28	850

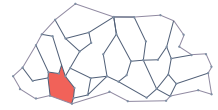


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Chhukha Dzongkhag 2017

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+
Male	30	27	42	69	29	34	31	33	36	33	37	16	11	8	10	11	457
Female	22	33	41	49	29	29	30	35	18	16	25	19	14	7	9	17	393
Lang Nyelsa	31	27	32	26	31	37	25	22	17	18	24	14	23	8	15	16	366
Male	15	15	14	13	15	16	9	11	5	8	12	8	10	5	6	5	167
Female	16	12	18	13	16	21	16	11	12	10	12	6	13	3	9	11	199
Bunakha	9	4	13	17	12	12	8	16	4	14	11	14	4	2	2	4	146
Male	3	0	8	7	5	4	3	7	1	8	7	7	1	1	1	0	63
Female	6	4	5	10	7	8	5	9	3	6	4	7	3	1	1	4	83
All Chiwogs	179	191	268	272	213	239	216	218	155	156	171	98	92	52	64	73	2,657
Male	92	90	143	152	107	125	111	113	79	94	95	47	42	27	31	29	1,377
Female	87	101	125	120	106	114	105	105	76	62	76	51	50	25	33	44	1,280
DARLA																	
Tagp-Thang-Bu	118	124	157	145	111	127	113	137	101	68	69	43	47	39	23	34	1,456
Male	61	65	84	69	49	59	61	67	47	32	33	24	29	21	12	17	730
Female	57	59	73	76	62	68	52	70	54	36	36	19	18	18	11	17	726
Nyimgang_Tabji	263	336	342	266	215	246	315	309	198	148	114	96	62	57	21	58	3,046
Male	132	161	165	141	98	112	157	155	112	74	59	53	39	31	11	34	1,534
Female	131	175	177	125	117	134	158	154	86	74	55	43	23	26	10	24	1,512
Gengu_Yagang	69	62	73	79	66	73	65	55	58	41	48	36	42	21	15	13	816
Male	33	34	36	29	34	33	33	29	29	15	26	20	23	12	8	11	405
Female	36	28	37	50	32	40	32	26	29	26	22	16	19	9	7	2	411
Samarchen_Sinchula	77	101	156	81	94	92	92	82	64	58	57	47	35	28	10	24	1,098
Male	36	49	83	44	45	48	52	35	38	23	28	30	19	20	6	12	568
Female	41	52	73	37	49	44	40	47	26	35	29	17	16	8	4	12	530
Gamanang_Kalzang-ri	73	57	67	37	54	66	61	46	49	55	36	42	44	23	16	17	743
Male	43	32	29	15	33	32	32	13	20	23	20	21	21	14	13	7	368

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Chhukha 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+
Female	30	25	38	22	21	34	29	33	29	32	16	21	23	9	3	10	375
Sharphu	28	27	8	14	35	34	31	25	23	23	32	23	19	12	5	6	345
Male	17	11	6	6	21	23	16	15	15	12	16	13	9	5	4	4	193
Female	11	16	2	8	14	11	15	10	8	11	16	10	10	7	1	2	152
All Chiwogs	628	707	803	622	575	638	677	654	493	393	356	287	249	180	90	152	7,504
Male	322	352	403	304	280	307	351	314	261	179	182	161	140	103	54	85	3,798
Female	306	355	400	318	295	331	326	340	232	214	174	126	109	77	36	67	3,706
GETANA																	
Darga_Tshebji	10	4	3	8	8	10	4	7	6	1	3	2	3	3	4	3	79
Male	2	0	0	3	3	5	1	4	2	1	1	2	3	0	3	1	31
Female	8	4	3	5	5	5	3	3	4	0	2	0	0	3	1	2	48
Tashigang	9	3	4	4	6	2	3	4	3	2	0	4	6	2	3	1	56
Male	4	2	3	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	25
Female	5	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	3	1	3	1	31
Janamo_Phootsha	13	11	9	11	6	10	10	6	3	8	7	2	6	4	3	0	109
Male	6	3	2	5	2	4	6	2	2	4	4	1	2	2	2	0	47
Female	7	8	7	6	4	6	4	4	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	0	62
Bachhu_Getana	20	29	22	21	14	17	17	20	15	7	16	13	14	3	3	5	236
Male	11	12	15	7	6	7	11	10	6	1	7	7	12	0	1	4	117
Female	9	17	7	14	8	10	6	10	9	6	9	6	2	3	2	1	119
Chiyuel_Getag	39	31	40	24	36	32	25	34	12	7	13	14	7	9	8	9	340
Male	18	14	22	10	20	17	15	19	6	3	4	7	5	4	3	5	172
Female	21	17	18	14	16	15	10	15	6	4	9	7	2	5	5	4	168
All Chiwogs	91	78	78	68	70	71	59	71	39	25	39	35	36	21	21	18	820
Male	41	31	42	27	33	33	34	37	17	10	16	20	25	7	9	10	392
Female	50	47	36	41	37	38	25	34	22	15	23	15	11	14	12	8	428

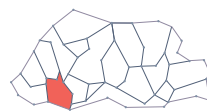


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Chhukha Dzongkhag 2017

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+
<b>DOONGNA</b>																	
Babana_Papaling	9	5	3	4	9	11	9	9	10	6	6	5	8	5	5	4	108
Male	5	3	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	2	4	3	7	3	2	1	57
Female	4	2	1	2	6	6	4	4	5	4	2	2	1	2	3	3	51
Chhulakha_Mangdokha	11	13	14	13	17	14	9	5	10	6	5	3	2	3	2	5	132
Male	9	5	5	4	7	9	4	3	6	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	68
Female	2	8	9	9	10	5	5	2	4	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	64
Doongna_Pagsel-Lakha	61	67	58	68	52	60	54	35	33	38	26	15	22	15	12	12	628
Male	34	28	26	42	31	28	31	18	16	13	15	7	14	7	5	5	320
Female	27	39	32	26	21	32	23	17	17	25	11	8	8	8	7	7	308
Drukingsa_Khori	19	23	20	12	25	20	18	13	6	7	12	2	10	2	3	2	194
Male	6	8	10	8	11	10	8	9	3	4	5	1	5	1	3	1	93
Female	13	15	10	4	14	10	10	4	3	3	7	1	5	1	0	1	101
Damchhekha_Uezhi	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	29
Male	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	3	16
Female	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	13
All Chiwogs	101	112	96	99	104	107	91	64	62	57	52	25	45	28	22	26	1,091
Male	55	47	43	57	53	53	48	35	32	21	29	12	28	15	12	14	554
Female	46	65	53	42	51	54	43	29	30	36	23	13	17	13	10	12	537
<b>GELING</b>																	
Gelingkha_Tsanglingna	18	15	15	13	15	14	13	11	13	9	11	9	5	0	3	6	170
Male	10	6	9	6	5	7	5	8	4	4	8	4	2	0	2	1	81
Female	8	9	6	7	10	7	8	3	9	5	3	5	3	0	1	5	89
Dagpa_Sorchten	34	23	35	20	31	36	20	21	14	15	14	8	16	13	9	9	318
Male	14	14	20	9	14	21	14	8	9	8	8	4	6	9	8	6	172
Female	20	9	15	11	17	15	6	13	5	7	6	4	10	4	1	3	146

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Chhukha 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+
Geling_Geygoen	5	13	17	3	10	9	6	12	5	7	6	11	7	5	3	4	123
Male	4	5	7	2	2	7	3	8	3	4	4	6	3	3	2	4	67
Female	1	8	10	1	8	2	3	4	2	3	2	5	4	2	1	0	56
Kanji_Na-Yekha	58	59	129	318	74	75	64	39	25	25	17	15	8	9	4	8	927
Male	28	33	58	170	53	34	41	15	15	17	7	7	7	5	2	3	495
Female	30	26	71	148	21	41	23	24	10	8	10	8	1	4	2	5	432
Dilokha_Lamjokha	2	5	9	8	1	5	5	2	2	5	6	8	5	4	3	1	71
Male	0	5	5	4	0	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	0	38
Female	2	0	4	4	1	3	2	1	1	3	4	5	1	1	0	1	33
All Chiwogs	117	115	205	362	131	139	108	85	59	61	54	51	41	31	22	28	1,609
Male	56	63	99	191	74	71	66	40	32	35	29	24	22	20	17	14	853
Female	61	52	106	171	57	68	42	45	27	26	25	27	19	11	5	14	756
LOGGCHINA																	
Chagdokha_Damchhekha	42	48	45	49	61	51	39	36	26	23	23	17	12	3	6	9	490
Male	23	25	19	25	34	27	25	21	8	13	12	12	7	2	1	6	260
Female	19	23	26	24	27	24	14	15	18	10	11	5	5	1	5	3	230
Dolepchen_Bjagchhu	56	37	35	32	66	78	47	33	30	19	26	14	22	9	9	9	522
Male	30	25	16	14	24	45	26	21	6	7	20	8	13	4	5	5	269
Female	26	12	19	18	42	33	21	12	24	12	6	6	9	5	4	4	253
Aamleg_Dofam	76	64	180	139	99	104	85	71	47	49	70	44	48	20	16	17	1,129
Male	36	35	78	75	52	53	42	39	25	27	37	23	27	9	11	10	579
Female	40	29	102	64	47	51	43	32	22	22	33	21	21	11	5	7	550
Dzedokha	13	11	15	11	21	16	20	14	16	15	16	12	10	7	4	7	208
Male	7	3	8	8	12	10	9	9	8	5	10	7	4	5	1	5	111
Female	6	8	7	3	9	6	11	5	8	10	6	5	6	2	3	2	97

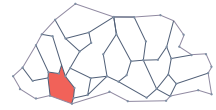


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog/Town, Chihukha Dzongkhag 2017.

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+	
Mongha_Lha-sarp	32	35	41	24	29	16	24	24	26	27	23	9	12	16	5	2	345
Male	14	15	26	9	12	9	11	12	11	13	11	8	2	9	4	1	167
Female	18	20	15	15	17	7	13	12	15	14	12	1	10	7	1	1	178
All Chiwogs	219	195	316	255	276	265	215	178	145	133	158	96	104	55	40	44	2,694
Male	110	103	147	131	134	144	113	102	58	65	90	58	53	29	22	27	1,386
Female	109	92	169	124	142	121	102	76	87	68	68	38	51	26	18	17	1,308
MAEDTABKHA																	
Pangu	17	25	25	11	10	10	11	13	9	10	6	2	7	4	7	7	174
Male	9	13	14	5	6	5	4	5	5	7	4		3	1	1	3	85
Female	8	12	11	6	4	5	7	8	4	3	2	2	4	3	6	4	89
Jozhingkha_Maedtab-Toed	4	3	3	2	2	3	5	4	3	1	2	0	4	1	1	3	41
Male	1	3	1	0	2	2	4	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	23
Female	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	18
Maedtab-Maed	12	19	24	8	14	16	16	11	11	11	6	4	4	4	3	2	165
Male	5	8	10	2	6	6	8	7	8	8	5	3	1	2	1	2	82
Female	7	11	14	6	8	10	8	4	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	0	83
Uekha	11	19	12	7	8	14	8	3	7	5	10	9	6	3	1	5	128
Male	8	12	3	3	4	7	4	0	4	1	7	4	1	1	0	3	62
Female	3	7	9	4	4	7	4	3	3	4	3	5	5	2	1	2	66
Gumina_Tenchhukha	16	23	19	9	8	13	9	6	10	7	12	3	5	3	3	3	149
Male	7	16	9	2	2	7	2	4	6	3	5	1	3	1	2	0	70
Female	9	7	10	7	6	6	7	2	4	4	7	2	2	2	1	3	79
All Chiwogs	60	89	83	37	42	56	49	37	40	34	36	18	26	15	15	20	657
Male	30	52	37	12	20	27	22	18	26	19	23	8	9	5	5	9	322
Female	30	37	46	25	22	29	27	19	14	15	13	10	17	10	10	11	335

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Chhukha 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+
<b>PHUENTSCHOLING</b>																	
Lingtaen	54	84	88	60	78	76	78	81	77	57	73	49	39	33	22	31	980
Male	24	37	43	27	40	43	38	43	44	31	35	27	18	18	10	14	492
Female	30	47	45	33	38	33	40	38	33	26	38	22	21	15	12	17	488
Pachhu	60	93	101	80	96	95	92	82	64	51	49	67	29	24	10	20	1,013
Male	29	48	48	35	48	48	42	44	35	24	23	37	15	12	9	14	511
Female	31	45	53	45	48	47	50	38	29	27	26	30	14	12	1	6	502
Dophuchen_WangdueGatshel	144	186	171	152	176	197	183	133	91	119	70	40	41	26	20	23	1,772
Male	73	108	92	79	107	102	95	63	51	70	40	23	25	13	9	9	959
Female	71	78	79	73	69	95	88	70	40	49	30	17	16	13	11	14	813
Deling_Marpji	38	54	66	40	52	50	47	45	28	47	43	32	21	14	12	13	602
Male	25	29	28	17	23	26	26	27	11	21	21	23	9	7	5	6	304
Female	13	25	38	23	29	24	21	18	17	26	22	9	12	7	7	7	298
Chong-Geykha_Dophulakha	129	123	153	124	142	154	119	100	87	72	55	37	38	38	26	22	1,419
Male	78	59	78	51	66	78	60	49	46	42	29	25	18	15	18	13	725
Female	51	64	75	73	76	76	59	51	41	30	26	12	20	23	8	9	694
All Chiwogs	425	540	579	456	544	572	519	441	347	346	290	225	168	135	90	109	5,786
Male	229	281	289	209	284	297	261	226	187	188	148	135	85	65	51	56	2,991
Female	196	259	290	247	260	275	258	215	160	158	142	90	83	70	39	53	2,795
<b>SAMPHELLING</b>																	
Pekarling_Rigzinling	35	35	52	51	45	37	53	40	22	24	32	23	16	9	8	15	497
Male	16	14	29	33	24	23	31	24	13	14	16	13	10	6	5	10	281
Female	19	21	23	18	21	14	22	16	9	10	16	10	6	3	3	5	216
Sengyegang_Tsho-Chhoongna	153	158	216	225	211	214	187	183	138	102	70	57	37	23	25	32	2,031



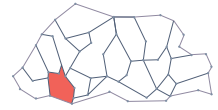


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwoig and Gewog/Town, Chhukha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwoig/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+
Male	75	84	112	111	116	112	89	91	67	56	43	37	21	11	11	16	1,052
Female	78	74	104	114	95	102	98	92	71	46	27	20	16	12	14	16	979
Khenpaithang_Soramthang	24	35	26	26	30	22	34	29	25	17	18	17	16	15	8	12	354
Male	11	13	16	13	13	8	15	18	12	8	9	10	8	8	4	6	172
Female	13	22	10	13	17	14	19	11	13	9	9	7	8	7	4	6	182
Gongboogang_Pangna	63	58	64	56	46	64	61	69	33	32	39	36	39	22	10	14	706
Male	29	28	34	23	21	21	33	39	13	18	24	18	19	11	3	8	342
Female	34	30	30	33	25	43	28	30	20	14	15	18	20	11	7	6	364
Pedtshel-Nang	42	42	33	20	55	36	43	49	34	27	28	26	17	13	12	12	489
Male	14	25	18	14	23	27	16	27	15	13	18	15	14	6	6	8	259
Female	28	17	15	6	32	9	27	22	19	14	10	11	3	7	6	4	230
All Chiwoigs	317	328	391	378	387	373	378	370	252	202	187	159	125	82	63	85	4,077
Male	145	164	209	194	197	191	184	199	120	109	110	93	72	42	29	48	2,106
Female	172	164	182	184	190	182	194	171	132	93	77	66	53	40	34	37	1,971
TSMASHAM TOWN																	
Local Area 1	36	41	44	60	34	36	25	35	20	18	10	6	13	9	5	9	401
Male	20	19	26	11	17	15	5	14	11	10	4	2	3	6	2	4	169
Female	16	22	18	49	17	21	20	21	9	8	6	4	10	3	3	5	232
Local Area 2	60	81	100	124	69	54	61	53	55	29	22	12	5	7	9	11	752
Male	26	41	49	83	44	24	22	24	29	20	15	7	2	3	1	5	395
Female	34	40	51	41	25	30	39	29	26	9	7	5	3	4	8	6	357
Local Area 3	60	64	80	137	91	109	72	55	43	41	27	7	12	4	5	10	817
Male	34	31	54	87	45	62	46	25	23	21	20	3	4	2	0	4	461
Female	26	33	26	50	46	47	26	30	20	20	7	4	8	2	5	6	356
Local Area 4	7	19	20	17	12	11	13	16	13	18	7	1	1	2	2	6	165

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Chhukha 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+
Male	4	9	14	9	7	5	6	13	8	14	6	1	1	0	0	3	100
Female	3	10	6	8	5	6	7	3	5	4	1	0	0	2	2	3	65
All Local Areas	163	205	244	338	206	210	171	159	131	106	66	26	31	22	21	36	2,135
Male	84	100	143	190	113	106	79	76	71	65	45	13	10	11	3	16	1,125
Female	79	105	101	148	93	104	92	83	60	41	21	13	21	11	18	20	1,010
<b>CHHUKHA TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	43	76	73	51	36	49	37	61	39	30	26	19	4	5	1	4	554
Male	20	36	31	22	15	20	9	32	18	15	12	16	2	2	0	2	252
Female	23	40	42	29	21	29	28	29	21	15	14	3	2	3	1	2	302
Local Area 2	55	98	100	84	53	60	70	85	53	26	30	10	12	5	2	9	752
Male	27	50	44	43	24	26	28	42	36	15	19	5	4	3	0	4	370
Female	28	48	56	41	29	34	42	43	17	11	11	5	8	2	2	5	382
Local Area 3	8	10	18	23	17	10	5	10	13	6	7	3	0	2	2	2	136
Male	2	6	12	15	6	3	2	3	7	5	3	2	0	1	2	2	71
Female	6	4	6	8	11	7	3	7	6	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	65
Local Area 4	53	64	64	31	23	29	48	46	20	7	8	2	2	0	0	3	400
Male	32	24	29	14	10	9	15	22	11	3	5	0	1	0	0	3	178
Female	21	40	35	17	13	20	33	24	9	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	222
All Local Areas	159	248	255	189	129	148	160	202	125	69	71	34	18	12	5	18	1,842
Male	81	116	116	94	55	58	54	99	72	38	39	23	7	6	2	11	871
Female	78	132	139	95	74	90	106	103	53	31	32	11	11	6	3	7	971
<b>DARLA TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	54	66	92	82	55	48	54	66	54	52	36	24	12	14	5	6	720
Male	28	33	35	45	29	22	28	29	25	25	26	12	3	9	1	3	353
Female	26	33	57	37	26	26	26	37	29	27	10	12	9	5	4	3	367

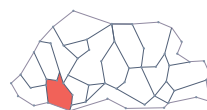


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Chhukha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+	
Local Area 2	29	28	26	35	26	25	32	30	18	8	8	7	4	5	4	2	5	317
Male	22	11	10	14	12	9	11	13	8	8	7	4	5	4	2	3	143	
Female	7	17	16	21	14	16	21	17	10	12	9	3	5	4	0	2	174	
All Local Areas	83	94	118	117	81	73	86	96	72	72	52	31	22	22	7	11	1,037	
Male	50	44	45	59	41	31	39	42	33	33	33	16	8	13	3	6	496	
Female	33	50	73	58	40	42	47	54	39	39	19	15	14	9	4	5	541	
GEDU																		
Local Area 1	37	34	52	47	45	48	28	35	26	25	18	14	12	4	6	8	439	
Male	22	24	33	21	24	23	8	11	10	14	7	6	8	2	1	5	219	
Female	15	10	19	26	21	25	20	24	16	11	11	8	4	2	5	3	220	
Local Area 2	36	41	32	86	717	117	53	39	31	21	16	11	10	5	2	6	1,223	
Male	18	20	11	26	244	68	32	18	20	8	8	8	6	3	1	3	494	
Female	18	21	21	60	473	49	21	21	11	13	8	3	4	2	1	3	729	
Local Area 3	28	36	50	44	278	92	39	25	20	20	13	6	2	4	1	2	660	
Male	21	18	27	29	255	69	20	14	10	11	6	2	0	2	1	0	485	
Female	7	18	23	15	23	23	19	11	10	9	7	4	2	2	0	2	175	
Local Area 4	50	52	52	49	48	48	55	44	42	37	11	7	14	7	4	7	527	
Male	30	29	22	19	17	20	21	21	16	23	5	3	6	4	1	2	239	
Female	20	23	30	30	31	28	34	23	26	14	6	4	8	3	3	5	288	
All Local Areas	151	163	186	226	1088	305	175	143	119	103	58	38	38	20	13	23	2,849	
Male	91	91	93	95	540	180	81	64	56	56	26	19	20	11	4	10	1,437	
Female	60	72	93	131	548	125	94	79	63	47	32	19	18	9	9	13	1,412	

Note: Excludes 1,091 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

LAP/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Other Local Area	474	314	273	333	734	918	531	365	223	165	126	89	48	31	14	23	4,661
Male	243	145	144	145	275	431	269	187	106	83	62	45	25	18	8	12	2,198
Female	231	169	129	188	459	487	262	178	117	82	64	44	23	13	6	11	2,463
Core	849	931	1007	1083	1361	1589	1315	1277	851	743	547	329	209	140	93	156	12,480
Male	444	510	496	533	660	813	662	671	480	446	344	198	121	75	44	62	6,559
Female	405	421	511	550	701	776	653	606	371	297	203	131	88	65	49	94	5,921
Kabrayar Lap	132	113	93	122	148	219	215	130	78	90	66	40	36	15	10	22	1,529
Male	69	66	39	51	60	109	119	78	43	45	39	19	20	7	3	13	780
Female	63	47	54	71	88	110	96	52	35	45	27	21	16	8	7	9	749
Dhamdara Lap	90	81	93	84	101	151	136	108	57	47	40	27	27	20	8	11	1,081
Male	48	42	57	34	52	73	72	63	29	24	23	17	14	12	2	6	568
Female	42	39	36	50	49	78	64	45	28	23	17	10	13	8	6	5	513
Kareyphu Lap	0	0	2	3	9	4	5	3	3	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	37
Male	0	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	14
Female	0	0	1	2	6	4	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	23
Amo Chhu Lap	24	28	21	38	81	103	60	52	38	19	16	12	12	5	5	4	518
Male	11	15	14	17	54	75	47	34	25	12	6	8	11	5	3	2	339
Female	13	13	7	21	27	28	13	18	13	7	10	4	1	0	2	2	179
Toosatar Lap	6	4	5	7	12	16	13	7	6	8	5	2	4	3	0	1	99
Male	3	2	3	3	9	11	12	4	4	7	3	0	1	3	0	1	66
Female	3	2	2	4	3	5	1	3	2	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	33
Rinchending Lap	89	105	120	230	833	211	155	151	88	66	50	34	23	9	10	17	2,191
Male	53	52	57	136	567	134	91	82	59	39	35	23	11	5	4	9	1,357
Female	36	53	63	94	266	77	64	69	29	27	15	11	12	4	6	8	834
Ahlay Lap	11	9	17	23	59	27	21	18	7	6	12	4	10	2	2	3	231

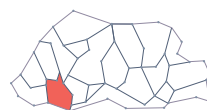


Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Phuentshongling Thromde 2017

LAP/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Male	3	5	11	16	36	16	12	13	3	4	8	1	8	1	1	0	138
Female	8	4	6	7	23	11	9	5	4	2	4	3	2	1	1	3	93
Pekarzhing Lap	24	26	33	59	88	81	56	36	26	16	16	15	10	8	2	10	506
Male	14	19	18	37	50	51	31	23	13	9	10	7	6	3	2	5	298
Female	10	7	15	22	38	30	25	13	13	7	6	8	4	5	0	5	208
Pasakha Lap	269	215	197	253	377	538	376	232	185	162	96	60	32	23	21	23	3,059
Male	128	111	83	148	175	287	223	137	104	99	61	43	18	11	12	8	1,648
Female	141	104	114	105	202	251	153	95	81	63	35	17	14	12	9	15	1,411
Industrial Area	34	31	47	90	222	252	170	134	112	79	47	28	8	6	2	4	1,266
Male	13	20	39	78	200	225	151	118	101	64	42	23	8	3	1	1	1,087
Female	21	11	8	12	22	27	19	16	11	15	5	5	0	3	1	3	179
All LAP	2002	1857	1908	2325	4025	4109	3053	2513	1674	1404	1021	641	421	262	169	274	27,658
Male	1029	987	962	1199	2141	2225	1692	1411	969	833	633	384	244	143	81	119	15,052
Female	973	870	946	1126	1884	1884	1361	1102	705	571	388	257	177	119	88	155	12,606

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

Gewog/Town	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	
Urban	7,313	5,802	13,115	94	88	182		8,408	7,303	15,711	309	461	770	45	81	126	93	350	443	46	3	49	16,308	14,088	30,396			
Phuent-shogling Thromde	5,487	4,186	9,673	50	51	101		7,062	5,784	12,846	270	398	668	42	67	109	79	275	354	46	2	48	13,036	10,763	23,799			
Tsimasham Town	518	346	864	8	5	13		392	416	808	19	24	43	1	5	6	3	30	33	0	0	0	941	826	1,767			
Chhukha Town	281	306	587	11	8	19		367	414	781	10	13	23	0	1	1	5	19	24	0	0	0	674	761	1,435			
Darla Town	171	173	344	19	21	40		208	240	448	1	7	8	1	5	6	2	12	14	0	0	0	402	458	860			
Gedu Town	856	791	1,647	6	3	9		379	449	828	9	19	28	1	3	4	4	14	18	0	1	1	1,255	1,280	2,535			
Rural	5,614	4,406	10,020	103	99	202		8,019	8,159	16,178	218	345	563	44	48	92	188	516	704	20	5	25	14,206	13,578	27,784			
Bjagchhog	493	325	818	2	3	5		709	657	1,366	16	36	52	0	8	8	10	44	54	6	0	6	1,236	1,073	2,309			
Bongo	597	573	1,170	4	1	5		787	873	1,660	27	69	96	8	11	19	27	90	117	4	1	5	1,454	1,618	3,072			
Chapchha	474	315	789	6	7	13		663	625	1,288	30	71	101	7	2	9	14	72	86	1	0	1	1,195	1,092	2,287			
Darla	1,160	975	2,135	24	21	45		1,870	1,916	3,786	31	51	82	7	4	11	30	76	106	2	2	4	3,124	3,045	6,169			
Getana	103	90	193	0	0	0		206	227	433	6	7	13	0	1	1	4	6	10	1	0	1	320	331	651			
Doongna	158	128	286	1	3	4		274	259	533	10	15	25	3	5	8	6	16	22	0	0	0	452	426	878			
Gelling	415	320	735	3	2	5		294	287	581	11	11	22	0	2	2	11	20	31	0	1	1	734	643	1,377			
Loggchha	489	364	853	26	23	49		619	655	1,274	11	14	25	7	6	13	18	44	62	3	1	4	1,173	1,107	2,280			
Maedtabkha	78	83	161	0	0	0		150	157	307	4	10	14	0	1	1	7	17	24	1	0	1	240	268	508			
Phuent-shogling	941	745	1,686	14	10	24		1,432	1,468	2,900	45	35	80	5	3	8	42	79	121	2	0	2	2,481	2,340	4,821			
Sampelling	706	488	1,194	23	29	52		1,015	1,035	2,050	27	26	53	7	5	12	19	52	71	0	0	0	1,797	1,635	3,432			
Both Areas	12,927	10,208	23,135	197	187	384		16,427	15,462	31,889	527	806	1,333	89	129	218	281	866	1,147	66	8	74	30,514	27,666	58,180			

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

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																							
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
Urban	24.1	19.1	43.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	27.7	24.0	51.7	1.0	1.5	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	53.7	46.3	100.0	
Phuent-shoging Thromde	23.1	17.6	40.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	29.7	24.3	54.0	1.1	1.7	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	54.8	45.2	100.0
Tsimasham Town	29.3	19.6	48.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	22.2	23.5	45.7	1.1	1.4	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	46.7	100.0
Chhukha Town	19.6	21.3	40.9	0.8	0.6	1.3	25.6	28.9	54.4	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	53.0	100.0
Darla Town	19.9	20.1	40.0	2.2	2.4	4.7	24.2	27.9	52.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	53.3	100.0
Gedu Town	33.8	31.2	65.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	15.0	17.7	32.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Rural	20.2	15.9	36.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	28.9	29.4	58.2	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	51.1	48.9	100.0
Biagchhog	21.4	14.1	35.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.7	28.5	59.2	0.7	1.6	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	53.5	46.5	100.0
Bongo	19.4	18.7	38.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	25.6	28.4	54.0	0.9	2.2	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.9	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	47.3	52.7	100.0
Chapchha	20.7	13.8	34.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	29.0	27.3	56.3	1.3	3.1	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	3.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	47.7	100.0
Darla	18.8	15.8	34.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	30.3	31.1	61.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	50.6	49.4	100.0
Getana	15.8	13.8	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	34.9	66.5	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	49.2	50.8	100.0
Doongna	18.0	14.6	32.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	31.2	29.5	60.7	1.1	1.7	2.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	100.0
Gelling	30.1	23.2	53.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	21.4	20.8	42.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	53.3	46.7	100.0
Loggchha	21.4	16.0	37.4	1.1	1.0	2.1	27.1	28.7	55.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	51.4	48.6	100.0
Maectabkha	15.4	16.3	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	30.9	60.4	0.8	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	3.3	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	47.2	52.8	100.0
Phuent-shoging	19.5	15.5	35.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	29.7	30.5	60.2	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	100.0
Sampelling	20.6	14.2	34.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	29.6	30.2	59.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	47.6	100.0
Both Areas	22.2	17.5	39.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	28.2	26.6	54.8	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	52.4	47.6	100.0

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

Age	Marital Status																							
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Seperated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total							
10-14	3,143	3,141	6,284	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3,144	3,148	6,292				
15-19	3,160	2,959	6,119	3	7	10	46	150	196	2	4	6	4	7	11	1	1	2	3,218	3,128	6,346			
20-24	3,580	2,530	6,110	34	40	74	721	1,415	2,136	17	59	76	6	16	22	2	1	3	4,380	4,065	8,445			
25-29	1,697	821	2,518	46	38	84	2,248	2,759	5,007	81	123	204	13	20	33	3	15	18	4,105	3,777	7,882			
30-34	489	278	767	21	18	39	2,772	2,611	5,383	83	144	227	9	9	18	9	24	33	3,393	3,086	6,479			
35-39	295	117	412	23	27	50	2,594	2,312	4,906	101	159	260	6	17	23	7	44	51	3,033	2,677	5,710			
40-44	143	103	246	18	20	38	1,946	1,599	3,545	73	109	182	8	13	21	8	46	54	2,202	1,890	4,092			
45-49	96	73	169	13	11	24	1,720	1,339	3,059	56	73	129	9	16	25	19	73	92	1	0	1	1,914	1,585	3,499
50-54	96	48	144	16	8	24	1,446	1,041	2,487	40	57	97	11	8	19	28	83	111	1	0	1	1,638	1,245	2,883
55-59	73	43	116	8	7	15	984	694	1,678	35	27	62	2	5	7	33	83	116	1	0	1	1,136	859	1,995
60-64	53	37	90	6	3	9	770	578	1,348	18	23	41	7	8	15	23	106	129	0	0	0	877	755	1,632
65-69	39	16	55	3	5	8	477	382	859	10	13	23	6	4	10	22	101	123	0	0	0	557	521	1,078
70-74	33	20	53	4	1	5	299	250	549	6	4	10	3	2	5	38	103	141	0	0	0	383	380	763
75-79	18	6	24	1	1	2	193	171	364	2	3	5	3	2	5	31	75	106	0	0	0	248	258	506
80-84	7	9	16	0	0	0	123	105	228	2	4	6	1	1	2	29	57	86	0	0	0	162	176	338
85+	5	7	12	1	1	2	88	51	139	1	3	4	1	1	2	28	53	81	0	0	0	124	116	240
All Ages	12,927	10,208	23,135	197	187	384	16,427	15,462	31,889	527	806	1,333	89	129	218	281	866	1,147	66	8	74	30,514	27,666	58,180



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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Phuentshogling Thromde	12,254	1,393	13,647	89.8	9,292	2,138	11,430	81.3	21,546	3,531	25,077	85.9
6-9	691	66	757	91.3	605	64	669	90.4	1,296	130	1,426	90.9
10-14	948	14	962	98.5	935	11	946	98.8	1,883	25	1,908	98.7
15-19	1,153	36	1,189	97.0	1,091	35	1,126	96.9	2,244	71	2,315	96.9
20-24	2,008	101	2,109	95.2	1,794	90	1,884	95.2	3,802	191	3,993	95.2
25-29	2,016	175	2,191	92.0	1,653	230	1,883	87.8	3,669	405	4,074	90.1
30-34	1,493	174	1,667	89.6	1,121	239	1,360	82.4	2,614	413	3,027	86.4
35-39	1,201	197	1,398	85.9	793	309	1,102	72.0	1,994	506	2,500	79.8
40-44	799	156	955	83.7	446	259	705	63.3	1,245	415	1,660	75.0
45-49	699	128	827	84.5	355	216	571	62.2	1,054	344	1,398	75.4
50-54	534	92	626	85.3	201	187	388	51.8	735	279	1,014	72.5
55-59	298	82	380	78.4	126	131	257	49.0	424	213	637	66.6
60-64	191	52	243	78.6	75	102	177	42.4	266	154	420	63.3
65+	223	120	343	65.0	97	265	362	26.8	320	385	705	45.4
Other than Phuentshogling Thromde	14,164	4,761	18,925	74.8	11,144	7,222	18,366	60.7	25,308	11,983	37,291	67.9
6-9	1,254	238	1,492	84.0	1,279	206	1,485	86.1	2,533	444	2,977	85.1
10-14	2,129	48	2,177	97.8	2,168	33	2,201	98.5	4,297	81	4,378	98.1
15-19	1,922	92	2,014	95.4	1,930	71	2,001	96.5	3,852	163	4,015	95.9
20-24	1,998	231	2,229	89.6	1,831	343	2,174	84.2	3,829	574	4,403	87.0
25-29	1,477	397	1,874	78.8	1,248	640	1,888	66.1	2,725	1,037	3,762	72.4
30-34	1,259	432	1,691	74.5	910	814	1,724	52.8	2,169	1,246	3,415	63.5
35-39	1,141	478	1,619	70.5	701	871	1,572	44.6	1,842	1,349	3,191	57.7
40-44	749	481	1,230	60.9	381	804	1,185	32.2	1,130	1,285	2,415	46.8
45-49	628	452	1,080	58.1	245	769	1,014	24.2	873	1,221	2,094	41.7
50-54	541	464	1,005	53.8	161	695	856	18.8	702	1,159	1,861	37.7
55-59	367	384	751	48.9	92	509	601	15.3	459	893	1,352	33.9
60-64	274	359	633	43.3	80	497	577	13.9	354	856	1,210	29.3
65+	425	705	1,130	37.6	118	970	1,088	10.8	543	1,675	2,218	24.5
Urban	15,486	1,716	17,202	90.0	12,142	2,905	15,047	80.7	27,628	4,621	32,249	85.7
6-9	953	89	1,042	91.5	881	83	964	91.4	1,834	172	2,006	91.4
10-14	1,341	18	1,359	98.7	1,337	15	1,352	98.9	2,678	33	2,711	98.8
15-19	1,579	47	1,626	97.1	1,516	41	1,557	97.4	3,095	88	3,183	97.2
20-24	2,746	111	2,857	96.1	2,523	115	2,638	95.6	5,269	226	5,495	95.9
25-29	2,370	196	2,566	92.4	1,965	278	2,243	87.6	4,335	474	4,809	90.1
30-34	1,728	192	1,920	90.0	1,369	330	1,699	80.6	3,097	522	3,619	85.6
35-39	1,444	235	1,679	86.0	996	425	1,421	70.1	2,440	660	3,100	78.7

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
40-44	996	191	1,187	83.9	556	364	920	60.4	1,552	555	2,107	73.7
45-49	846	173	1,019	83.0	422	307	729	57.9	1,268	480	1,748	72.5
50-54	640	129	769	83.2	233	259	492	47.4	873	388	1,261	69.2
55-59	350	101	451	77.6	145	170	315	46.0	495	271	766	64.6
60-64	223	65	288	77.4	87	154	241	36.1	310	219	529	58.6
65+	270	169	439	61.5	112	364	476	23.5	382	533	915	41.7
Rural	10,932	4,438	15,370	71.1	8,294	6,455	14,749	56.2	19,226	10,893	30,119	63.8
6-9	992	215	1,207	82.2	1,003	187	1,190	84.3	1,995	402	2,397	83.2
10-14	1,736	44	1,780	97.5	1,766	29	1,795	98.4	3,502	73	3,575	98.0
15-19	1,496	81	1,577	94.9	1,505	65	1,570	95.9	3,001	146	3,147	95.4
20-24	1,260	221	1,481	85.1	1,102	318	1,420	77.6	2,362	539	2,901	81.4
25-29	1,123	376	1,499	74.9	936	592	1,528	61.3	2,059	968	3,027	68.0
30-34	1,024	414	1,438	71.2	662	723	1,385	47.8	1,686	1,137	2,823	59.7
35-39	898	440	1,338	67.1	498	755	1,253	39.7	1,396	1,195	2,591	53.9
40-44	552	446	998	55.3	271	699	970	27.9	823	1,145	1,968	41.8
45-49	481	407	888	54.2	178	678	856	20.8	659	1,085	1,744	37.8
50-54	435	427	862	50.5	129	623	752	17.2	564	1,050	1,614	34.9
55-59	315	365	680	46.3	73	470	543	13.4	388	835	1,223	31.7
60-64	242	346	588	41.2	68	445	513	13.3	310	791	1,101	28.2
65+	378	656	1,034	36.6	103	871	974	10.6	481	1,527	2,008	24
Both Areas	26,418	6,154	32,572	81.1	20,436	9,360	29,796	68.6	46,854	15,514	62,368	75.1
6-9	1,945	304	2,249	86.5	1,884	270	2,154	87.5	3,829	574	4,403	87.0
10-14	3,077	62	3,139	98.0	3,103	44	3,147	98.6	6,180	106	6,286	98.3
15-19	3,075	128	3,203	96.0	3,021	106	3,127	96.6	6,096	234	6,330	96.3
20-24	4,006	332	4,338	92.3	3,625	433	4,058	89.3	7,631	765	8,396	90.9
25-29	3,493	572	4,065	85.9	2,901	870	3,771	76.9	6,394	1,442	7,836	81.6
30-34	2,752	606	3,358	82.0	2,031	1,053	3,084	65.9	4,783	1,659	6,442	74.2
35-39	2,342	675	3,017	77.6	1,494	1,180	2,674	55.9	3,836	1,855	5,691	67.4
40-44	1,548	637	2,185	70.8	827	1,063	1,890	43.8	2,375	1,700	4,075	58.3
45-49	1,327	580	1,907	69.6	600	985	1,585	37.9	1,927	1,565	3,492	55.2
50-54	1,075	556	1,631	65.9	362	882	1,244	29.1	1,437	1,438	2,875	50.0
55-59	665	466	1,131	58.8	218	640	858	25.4	883	1,106	1,989	44.4
60-64	465	411	876	53.1	155	599	754	20.6	620	1,010	1,630	38.0
65+	648	825	1,473	44.0	215	1,235	1,450	14.8	863	2,060	2,923	29.5

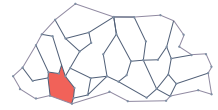


Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Chhukha 2017

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
PhuentshoglingThromde	3,581	7,670	2,393	26.2	3,215	5,513	2,701	28.1	6,796	13,183	5,094	27.1
6-12	1,274	21	52	94.6	1,174	11	29	96.7	2,448	32	81	95.6
13-14	331	26	15	89.0	381	10	10	95.0	712	36	25	92.1
15-16	345	38	19	85.8	360	12	7	95.0	705	50	26	90.3
17-18	360	107	30	72.4	363	84	15	78.6	723	191	45	75.4
19-22	819	579	128	53.7	625	668	79	45.6	1,444	1,247	207	49.8
23+	452	6,899	2,149	4.8	312	4,728	2,561	4.1	764	11,627	4,710	4.5
Other than PhuentshoglingThromde	5,955	6,543	6,425	31.5	6,074	4,174	8,118	33.1	12,029	10,717	14,543	32.3
6-12	2,533	43	172	92.2	2,659	11	122	95.2	5,192	54	294	93.7
13-14	829	58	33	90.1	856	22	16	95.7	1,685	80	49	92.9
15-16	741	84	16	88.1	813	27	18	94.8	1,554	111	34	91.5
17-18	570	183	60	70.1	645	107	36	81.9	1,215	290	96	75.9
19-22	765	652	222	46.7	799	652	232	47.5	1,564	1,304	454	47.1
23+	517	5,523	5,922	4.3	302	3,355	7,694	2.7	819	8,878	13,616	3.5
Urban	5,305	9,019	2,875	30.8	4,898	6,577	3,571	32.6	10,203	15,596	6,446	31.6
6-12	1,769	27	60	95.3	1,709	12	36	97.3	3,478	39	96	96.3
13-14	488	39	18	89.5	534	13	12	95.5	1,022	52	30	92.6
15-16	493	49	19	87.9	521	18	10	94.9	1,014	67	29	91.4
17-18	513	137	38	74.6	526	91	17	83.0	1,039	228	55	78.6
19-22	1,220	667	147	60.0	1,099	773	96	55.8	2,319	1,440	243	57.9
23+	822	8,100	2,593	7.1	509	5,670	3,400	5.3	1,331	13,770	5,993	6.3
Rural	4,231	5,194	5,943	27.5	4,391	3,110	7,248	29.8	8,622	8,304	13,191	28.6
6-12	2,038	37	164	91.0	2,124	10	115	94.4	4,162	47	279	92.7
13-14	672	45	30	90.0	703	19	14	95.5	1,375	64	44	92.7

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending		
15-16	593	73	16	87.0	652	21	15	94.8	1,245	94	31	90.9
17-18	417	153	52	67.0	482	100	34	78.2	899	253	86	72.6
19-22	364	564	203	32.2	325	547	215	29.9	689	1,111	418	31.1
23+	147	4,322	5,478	1.5	105	2,413	6,855	1.1	252	6,735	12,333	1.3
Both Areas	9,536	14,213	8,818	29.3	9,289	9,687	10,819	31.2	18,825	23,900	19,637	30.2
6-12	3,807	64	224	93.0	3,833	22	151	95.7	7,640	86	375	94.3
13-14	1,160	84	48	89.8	1,237	32	26	95.5	2,397	116	74	92.7
15-16	1,086	122	35	87.4	1,173	39	25	94.8	2,259	161	60	91.1
17-18	930	290	90	71.0	1,008	191	51	80.6	1,938	481	141	75.7
19-22	1,584	1,231	350	50.0	1,424	1,320	311	46.6	3,008	2,551	661	48.4
23+	969	12,422	8,071	4.5	614	8,083	10,255	3.2	1,583	20,505	18,326	3.9

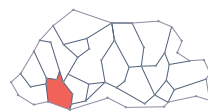


Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Chhukha 2017

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
Chhukha	9,536	14,213	8,818	29.3	9,289	9,687	10,819	31.2	18,825	23,900	19,637	30.2
Phuentshogling Thromde	3,581	7,670	2,393	26.2	3,215	5,513	2,701	28.1	6,796	13,183	5,094	27.1
Tsimasham Town	402	462	161	39.2	348	290	274	38.2	750	752	435	38.7
Chhukha Town	318	346	103	41.5	369	305	195	42.5	687	651	298	42.0
Darla Town	153	219	64	35.1	181	160	155	36.5	334	379	219	35.8
Gedu Town	851	322	154	64.1	785	309	246	58.6	1636	631	400	61.3
Bjagchhog	371	592	405	27.1	393	308	515	32.3	764	900	920	29.6
Bongo	525	420	638	33.2	553	292	890	31.9	1,078	712	1,528	32.5
Chapchha	299	515	452	23.6	321	310	542	27.4	620	825	994	25.4
Darla	990	1,349	1,053	29.2	1,013	805	1,516	30.4	2,003	2,154	2,569	29.8
Getana	81	61	200	23.7	95	35	235	26.0	176	96	435	24.9
Doongra	97	136	251	20.0	128	82	266	26.9	225	218	517	23.4
Geling	343	166	277	43.6	303	123	253	44.6	646	289	530	44.1
Loggchina	322	386	539	25.8	334	234	607	28.4	656	620	1,146	27.1
Maedtabkha	76	59	143	27.3	99	42	156	33.3	175	101	299	30.4
Phuentshogling	654	800	1,245	24.2	689	463	1,384	27.2	1,343	1,263	2,629	25.7
Samphelling	473	710	740	24.6	463	416	884	26.3	936	1,126	1,624	25.4

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Phuentshogling Thromde	195	54	5,631	2,232	3,729	3,596	215	451	3,329	425	122	
Male	27	36	3,334	1,233	1,836	1,847	132	329	2,111	289	77	
Female	168	18	2,297	999	1,893	1,749	83	122	1,218	136	45	
Tsimasham Town	18	7	559	224	283	229	29	24	102	21	6	
Male	7	2	360	119	138	116	20	18	62	19	3	
Female	11	5	199	105	145	113	9	6	40	2	3	
Chhukha Town	55	21	540	204	214	140	42	38	68	12	4	
Male	5	7	270	102	117	66	28	20	37	8	4	
Female	50	14	270	102	97	74	14	18	31	4	0	
Darla Town	12	0	282	119	136	77	19	15	42	7	4	
Male	1	0	141	64	70	39	17	12	19	6	3	
Female	11	0	141	55	66	38	2	3	23	1	1	
Gedu Town	17	1	396	164	198	578	26	21	784	82	0	
Male	1	1	213	83	88	102	17	12	593	63	0	
Female	16	0	183	81	110	476	9	9	191	19	0	
Bjagchhog	34	5	784	240	303	162	9	28	89	4	6	
Male	12	3	429	141	202	92	6	21	54	2	1	
Female	22	2	355	99	101	70	3	7	35	2	5	
Bongo	47	3	920	223	271	171	4	13	98	19	21	
Male	19	1	501	117	132	78	3	10	57	13	14	
Female	28	2	419	106	139	93	1	3	41	6	7	
Chapchha	44	2	659	231	220	138	4	14	107	20	6	
Male	13	2	376	132	122	71	2	10	64	18	6	
Female	31	2	283	99	98	67	2	4	43	2	0	
Darla	70	3	2,032	566	692	378	97	67	200	38	14	
Male	18	2	1,182	283	351	213	69	48	129	33	11	
Female	52	1	850	283	341	165	28	19	71	5	3	

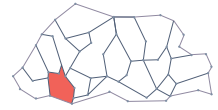


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Chhukha 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Higher				
Getana	11	0	177	25	30	20	0	1	6	0	2	
Male	4	0	89	13	16	13	0	0	5	0	2	
Female	7	0	88	12	14	7	0	1	1	0	0	
Doongna	9	3	275	51	50	28	0	5	20	0	2	
Male	5	1	139	29	26	17	0	3	11	0	2	
Female	4	2	136	22	24	11	0	2	9	0	0	
Geling	30	1	382	272	164	42	2	6	26	6	4	
Male	18	0	212	145	83	20	1	4	17	6	3	
Female	12	1	170	127	81	22	1	2	9	0	1	
Loggchina	76	2	752	166	129	101	4	6	33	7	0	
Male	27	1	424	93	71	61	3	5	18	5	0	
Female	49	1	328	73	58	40	1	1	15	2	0	
Maectabkha	19	5	198	22	8	16	1	1	2	1	3	
Male	5	2	103	7	2	8	1	1	2	1	3	
Female	14	3	95	15	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	
Phuentshogling	76	8	1,421	315	354	251	14	26	97	21	23	
Male	23	2	823	173	181	131	10	23	60	18	10	
Female	53	6	598	142	173	120	4	3	37	3	13	
Samphelling	50	2	1,160	268	275	171	11	14	77	19	15	
Male	17	1	682	149	140	100	9	10	53	13	9	
Female	33	1	478	119	135	71	2	4	24	6	6	
Chhukha	763	117	16,168	5,322	7,056	6,098	477	730	5,080	682	232	
Male	202	59	9,278	2,883	3,575	2,974	318	526	3,292	494	148	
Female	561	58	6,890	2,439	3,481	3,124	159	204	1,788	188	84	

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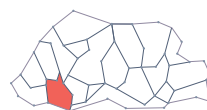
**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Chhukha 2017

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Phuentshogling Thromde	122	150	272
Tsimasham Town	14	16	30
Chhukha Town	8	7	15
Darla Town	8	9	17
Gedu Town	11	16	27
Bjagchhog	22	22	44
Bongo	52	59	111
Chapchha	47	62	109
Darla	94	96	190
Getana	7	9	16
Doongna	19	13	32
Geling	14	14	28
Loggchina	59	48	107
Maedtabkha	6	6	12
Phuentshogling	68	53	121
Samphelling	62	60	122
Total	613	640	1,253

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

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Phuentshogling Thromde	27	42	69
Tsimasham Town	6	3	9
Chhukha Town	3	2	5
Darla Town	3	0	3
Gedu Town	3	4	7
Bjagchhog	9	8	17
Bongo	24	20	44
Chapchha	13	25	38
Darla	31	25	56
Getana	4	4	8
Doongna	7	6	13
Geling	5	5	10
Loggchina	15	14	29
Maedtabkha	2	2	4
Phuentshogling	28	26	54
Samphelling	22	25	47
Total	202	211	413



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

Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
Urban				
Phuentshogling Thromde	2.7	3.6	1.4	6,817
Tsimasham Town	3.2	3.8	1.2	484
Chhukha Town	3.2	3.7	1.2	483
Darla Town	3.4	3.9	1.1	266
Gedu Town	3.5	3.7	1.1	461.0
Rural				
Bjagchhog	2.7	3.9	1.4	708
Bongo	3.4	4.4	1.3	786
Chapchha	3.1	3.4	1.1	728
Darla	3.2	4.1	1.3	1,749
Getana	3.0	5.2	1.8	157
Doongna	3.0	4.8	1.6	223
Geling	2.6	4.0	1.5	295
Loggchina	2.3	4.6	2.0	550
Maedtabkha	2.4	5.3	2.2	125
Phuentshogling	2.8	4.4	1.5	1,279
Samphelling	2.6	4.2	1.6	964.0
Both Areas	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>16,075</b>

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**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Chhukha 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	
<b>Urban</b>							
Phuentshogling Thromde	493	1,104	4,046	668	403	103	6,817
Tsimasham Town	77	93	122	20	164	8	484
Chhukha Town	14	324	28	4	111	2	483
Darla Town	111	83	61	8	3	0	266
Gedu Town	98	164	159	16	20	4	461
<b>Rural</b>							
Bjagchhog	364	128	50	11	148	7	708
Bongo	642	40	57	27	18	2	786
Chapchha	453	28	76	70	79	22	728
Darla	1,095	416	73	36	125	4	1,749
Getana	148	0	0	1	3	5	157
Doongna	203	11	2	4	2	1	223
Geling	182	12	51	31	16	3	295
Loggchina	501	21	10	9	7	2	550
Maedtabkha	117	5	1	0	0	2	125
Phuentshogling	947	38	117	52	85	40	1,279
Samphelling	670	18	214	42	10	10	964
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>16,075</b>

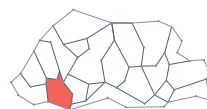


**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Chukha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	Total
Urban										
Phuentshogling Thromde	1,243	2,046	2,092	949	289	96	36	38	28	6,817
Tsimasham Town	30	99	234	55	28	16	11	10	1	484
Chhukha Town	21	106	211	92	30	17	2	4	0	483
Darla Town	4	51	115	52	27	10	2	5	0	266
Gedu Town	14	63	159	153	48	14	4	6	0	461
Rural										
Bjagchhog	156	202	174	84	65	16	3	8	0	708
Bongo	86	166	163	216	92	35	13	15	0	786
Chapchha	148	164	166	122	60	22	11	21	14	728
Darla	215	329	560	374	152	78	29	11	1	1,749
Getana	24	45	31	40	9	3	3	2	0	157
Doongna	31	59	63	42	13	10	2	3	0	223
Geling	54	107	68	44	16	5	1	0	0	295
Loggchina	235	117	78	53	40	20	2	5	0	550
Maedtabkha	24	48	33	17	3	0	0	0	0	125
Phuentshogling	275	353	267	186	121	49	7	21	0	1,279
Samphelling	207	300	241	125	52	28	4	6	1	964
Both Areas	2,767	4,255	4,655	2,604	1,045	419	130	155	45	16,075

Table A7.4 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Area and Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility										Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	Latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other		
Urban											
Phuentshogling Thromde	5,333	950	60	222	75	69	12	46	50	6,817	
Tsimasham Town	429	27	2	21	2	3	0	0	0	484	
Chhukha Town	439	40	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	483	
Darla Town	167	37	10	36	6	5	2	3	0	266	
Gedu Town	382	38	0	20	13	3	1	3	1	461	
Rural											
Bjagchhog	347	80	3	67	79	20	9	102	1	708	
Bongo	307	78	2	164	108	54	33	38	2	786	
Chapchha	248	64	5	138	185	10	7	48	23	728	
Darla	1,089	204	99	156	107	43	13	27	11	1,749	
Getana	5	5	1	35	43	61	0	6	1	157	
Doongna	26	29	0	75	46	19	11	14	3	223	
Geling	104	63	7	27	50	17	0	25	2	295	
Loggchina	241	83	1	102	75	14	10	21	3	550	
Maedtabkha	21	19	0	11	35	22	1	14	2	125	
Phuentshogling	633	195	11	211	148	15	9	51	6	1,279	
Sampelling	454	199	38	132	81	4	1	47	8	964	
Both Areas	10,225	2,111	240	1,417	1,053	359	111	446	113	16,075	



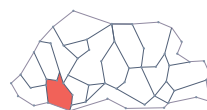
**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Chhukha Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Phuentshogling Thromde	1,456	5,347	14	6,817
Tsimasham Town	42	442	0	484
Chhukha Town	77	406	0	483
Darla Town	26	240	0	266
Gedu Town	28	433	0	461
<b>Rural</b>				
Bjagchhog	158	550	0	708
Bongo	99	687	0	786
Chapchha	158	557	13	728
Darla	150	1,597	2	1,749
Getana	32	123	2	157
Doongna	31	192	0	223
Geling	43	252	0	295
Loggchina	60	490	0	550
Maedtabkha	14	111	0	125
Phuentshogling	171	1,107	1	1,279
Samphelling	319	643	2	964
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>13,177</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16,075</b>

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

Gewog/Town	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/RCC wall	Lime/Cement	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	Total
<b>Urban</b>																
Phuentshogling Thromde	100	92	35	173	24	4,475	318	771	574	62	1	6	186	6,817		
Tsimasham Town	4	7	12	21	0	294	18	37	59	21	0	0	11	484		
Chhukha Town	0	1	0	2	1	387	7	2	71	3	0	0	9	483		
Darla Town	7	6	24	39	14	107	5	5	29	26	0	0	4	266		
Gedu Town	31	8	1	28	0	267	15	42	15	50	0	2	2	461		
<b>Rural</b>																
Bjagchhog	22	67	96	24	2	169	22	10	108	53	0	9	126	708		
Bongo	36	83	377	29	6	101	33	6	9	90	8	0	8	786		
Chapchha	17	39	270	12	2	74	29	4	18	52	77	34	100	728		
Darla	58	100	368	65	5	555	163	20	117	196	2	5	95	1,749		
Getana	4	35	76	0	1	2	3	0	0	34	0	0	2	157		
Doongna	8	50	97	3	1	10	12	0	3	17	8	0	14	223		
Geling	33	48	51	13	1	68	3	4	0	39	0	0	35	295		
Loggchina	50	176	106	5	0	65	35	3	8	80	4	0	18	550		
Maedtabkha	11	13	78	0	0	10	0	0	0	6	0	2	5	125		
Phuentshogling	44	255	129	26	3	311	83	57	80	219	0	4	68	1,279		
Samphelling	85	90	43	54	2	207	49	106	51	198	1	1	77	964		
Both Areas	510	1,070	1,763	494	62	7,102	795	1,067	1,142	1,146	101	63	760	16,075		



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

Gewog/Town	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	Total
<b>Urban</b>										
Phuentshogling Thromde	21	27	76	39	51	5,242	70	1,226	65	6,817
Tsimasham Town	0	1	2	6	0	462	0	6	7	484
Chhukha Town	0	0	1	0	0	474	3	5	0	483
Darla Town	0	1	3	1	6	237	0	14	4	266
Gedu Town	27	7	20	1	4	395	3	4	0	461
<b>Rural</b>										
Bjagchhog	7	12	57	5	59	505	2	33	28	708
Bongo	8	15	54	1	8	694	3	2	1	786
Chapchha	4	3	21	1	40	616	3	3	37	728
Darla	31	11	24	4	20	1,628	4	19	8	1,749
Getana	10	2	11	0	1	129	0	1	3	157
Doongha	0	5	29	0	4	184	0	0	1	223
Geling	7	20	13	0	25	225	2	2	1	295
Loggchina	26	27	10	0	52	429	2	3	1	550
Maedtabkha	0	5	5	0	3	112	0	0	0	125
Phuentshogling	6	50	40	18	52	1,093	3	9	8	1,279
Samphelling	32	7	9	0	19	885	0	7	5	964
Both Areas	179	193	375	76	344	13,310	95	1,334	169	16,075

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

Gewog/Town	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	Total
Urban								
Phuentshogling Thromde	146	81	25	18	1,215	5,290	42	6,817
Tsimasham Town	3	136	0	6	15	322	2	484
Chhukha Town	1	16	0	0	73	393	0	483
Darla Town	11	57	1	0	1	180	16	266
Gedu Town	14	100	1	15	37	294	0	461
Rural								
Bjagchhog	75	197	4	21	58	352	1	708
Bongo	33	553	6	43	6	144	1	786
Chapchha	28	472	0	23	4	187	14	728
Darla	350	286	8	16	45	1,032	12	1,749
Getana	30	118	0	1	0	5	3	157
Doongna	27	148	1	19	1	27	0	223
Geling	38	126	14	4	7	106	0	295
Loggchina	277	89	1	5	8	169	1	550
Maedtabkha	1	106	1	11	0	4	2	125
Phuentshogling	379	95	6	6	29	756	8	1,279
Samphelling	114	107	2	11	14	714	2	964
Both Areas	1,527	2,687	70	199	1,513	9,975	104	16,075



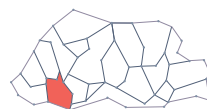


Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Chhukha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting										Cooking						Total	
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other				
Urban																		
Phuentshogling Thromde	6,720	21	17	15	11	4	4	25	6404	48	59	74	6,292	76	6,817			
Tsimasham Town	476	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	477	1	10	5	443	1	484			
Chhukha Town	479	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	482	2	1	2	470	0	483			
Darla Town	263	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	263	1	14	2	242	0	266			
Gedu Town	458	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	460	1	7	2	441	0	461			
Rural																		
Biagchhog	693	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	591	9	220	9	434	1	708			
Bongo	722	39	17	6	2	0	0	0	731	26	463	11	249	0	786			
Chapchha	700	4	7	1	0	1	1	14	656	4	196	4	501	14	728			
Darla	1,697	32	5	5	6	1	2	1	1,664	28	793	46	851	1	1,749			
Getana	136	1	4	16	0	0	0	0	141	3	134	0	14	0	157			
Doongna	212	5	1	4	0	0	0	1	207	2	142	4	54	0	223			
Gelling	238	27	1	26	1	1	1	0	224	20	133	3	161	0	295			
Loggchina	519	15	7	7	1	0	0	1	468	12	439	1	104	0	550			
Maedtabkha	118	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	117	3	100	0	23	1	125			
Phuentshogling	1,206	43	7	15	3	2	1	2	1101	19	729	16	466	0	1,279			
Samphelling	913	35	9	2	1	0	1	3	889	15	432	25	458	4	964			
Both Areas	15,550	242	82	99	26	11	14	51	14,875	194	3,872	204	11,203	98	16,075			

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

Gewog/Town	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	Total
<b>Urban</b>							
Phuentshogling Thromde	5,198	1,572	9	1	9	28	6,817
Tsimasham Town	427	57	0	0	0	0	484
Chhukha Town	400	83	0	0	0	0	483
Darla Town	190	74	0	0	2	0	266
Gedu Town	369	89	3	0	0	0	461
<b>Rural</b>							
Bjagchhog	358	318	0	0	32	0	708
Bongo	186	584	2	2	6	6	786
Chapchha	222	410	3	2	7	84	728
Darla	780	901	8	2	45	13	1,749
Getana	15	140	0	0	1	1	157
Doongna	32	179	6	0	5	1	223
Geling	82	194	4	1	7	7	295
Loggchina	97	425	12	0	12	4	550
Maedtabkha	9	108	1	0	7	0	125
Phuentshogling	307	888	11	1	67	5	1,279
Samphelling	200	747	6	0	6	5	964
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>8,872</b>	<b>6,769</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>16,075</b>



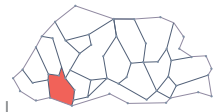
**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Chhukha Dzongkhag 2017

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	
<b>Urban</b>						
Phuentshogling Thromde	6,790	7	0	9	11	6,817
Tsimasham Town	484	0	0	0	0	484
Chhukha Town	476	0	3	4	0	483
Darla Town	265	0	0	0	1	266
Gedu Town	461	0	0	0	0	461
<b>Rural</b>						
Bjagchhog	707	0	1	0	0	708
Bongo	776	5	4	1	0	786
Chapchha	691	12	11	1	13	728
Darla	1,708	25	13	1	2	1,749
Getana	155	2	0	0	0	157
Doongna	221	0	0	2	0	223
Geling	290	1	0	3	1	295
Loggchina	518	7	21	4	0	550
Maedtabkha	125	0	0	0	0	125
Phuentshogling	1,226	23	16	13	1	1,279
Samphelling	935	9	16	2	2	964
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>15,828</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16,075</b>

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Phuentshogling Thromde	5,681	1,112	24	6,817
Tsimasham Town	435	49	0	484
Chhukha Town	472	11	0	483
Darla Town	223	43	0	266
Gedu Town	379	82	0	461
<b>Rural</b>				
Bjagchhog	644	63	1	708
Bongo	646	140	0	786
Chapchha	528	184	16	728
Darla	1,406	343	0	1,749
Getana	124	33	0	157
Doongna	193	30	0	223
Geling	230	65	0	295
Loggchina	422	127	1	550
Maedtabkha	115	4	6	125
Phuentshogling	1,069	209	1	1,279
Samphelling	694	266	4	964
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>13,261</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16,075</b>



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

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Live-stock	Vehicle		Washing Machine	Machinery	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelries	DTH	% With None of the Items		Total			
				(Commercial)	(Non-Commercial)								%	with All of the Items				
<b>Urban</b>																		
Phuentshogling Thromde	1,913	809	222	803	549	1,471	4,975	1,870	287	3,988	190	394	5,922	2,264	362	6.8	0.0	6,817
Tsimasham Town	180	101	23	73	27	189	323	188	23	310	21	21	435	185	9	5.4	0.0	484
Chhukha Town	191	80	18	37	23	181	412	188	13	366	35	18	469	157	14	1.2	0.0	483
Darla Town	133	80	26	32	41	59	185	72	4	185	9	2	256	97	4	2.3	0.0	266
Gedu Town	155	70	12	93	54	143	314	210	19	322	29	37	444	219	17	1.3	0.0	461
<b>Rural</b>																		
Bjagchhog	259	202	145	47	19	124	323	117	36	302	25	22	551	160	46	14.8	0.0	708
Bongo	632	386	273	53	42	72	202	44	35	138	8	1	586	120	55	2.8	0.0	786
Chapcha	418	316	247	50	36	139	316	103	95	182	18	6	628	185	224	5.9	0.0	728
Darla	1,203	720	637	105	73	330	703	266	61	652	52	48	1,467	657	114	1.6	0.0	1,749
Getana	143	107	101	14	5	3	8	1	0	2	0	0	116	20	10	0.6	0.0	157
Doongna	181	125	123	10	11	12	40	9	2	14	1	0	191	8	58	4.0	0.0	223
Geling	166	131	115	15	22	25	92	25	13	70	0	1	206	41	14	10.2	0.0	295
Loggchina	442	269	298	20	18	40	76	6	12	33	3	1	407	174	55	3.3	0.0	550
Maedtabkha	107	92	84	3	0	16	10	2	3	7	0	0	107	1	31	0.0	0.0	125
Phuentshogling	943	583	550	57	39	126	371	66	16	253	24	10	912	290	165	4.3	0.0	1,279
Sampelling	642	578	466	66	44	78	457	54	29	232	17	5	849	324	220	2.2	0.0	964
Both Areas	7,708	4,649	3,340	1,478	1,003	3,008	8,807	3,221	648	7,056	432	566	13,546	4,902	1,398	5.2	0.0	16,075

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/ VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% With All of the Items	Total
<b>Urban</b>										
Phuentshogling Thromde	3,883	397	290	227	1,291	761	1,580	31.5	0.1	6,817
Tsimasham Town	235	61	15	33	111	57	189	29.8	0.0	484
Chhukha Town	240	31	11	23	159	87	148	25.7	0.2	483
Darla Town	133	7	5	6	27	43	37	38.7	0.0	266
Gedu Town	234	34	18	35	101	72	150	27.8	0.0	461
<b>Rural</b>										
Bjagchhog	228	37	19	37	63	59	106	54.9	0.3	708
Bongo	250	14	10	30	59	50	120	54.2	0.1	786
Chapchha	302	22	8	73	68	103	147	38.1	0.0	728
Darla	813	87	18	23	115	239	227	43.0	0.0	1,749
Getana	44	1	0	3	18	8	13	54.1	0.0	157
Doongna	109	0	0	26	3	4	23	40.4	0.0	223
Gelling	126	5	5	24	48	38	82	37.3	0.3	295
Loggchina	264	5	5	2	24	42	44	46.2	0.0	550
Maedtabkha	33	1	0	10	3	2	27	57.6	0.0	125
Phuentshogling	560	23	15	47	71	96	134	48.3	0.0	1,279
Sampelling	497	88	37	13	113	107	81	37.0	0.0	964
Both Areas	7,951	813	456	612	2,274	1,768	3,108	37.8	0.1	16,075



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

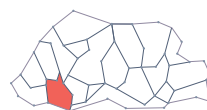
Gewog/Town	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet-		Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households
									Mobile	Fixed					
<b>Urban</b>															
Phuentshogling Thromde	831	5,777	394	5,373	2,376	725	2,017	568	4,462	351	712	6	1.5	0.0	6,817
Tsimasham Town	75	437	46	407	147	52	158	41	280	26	35	0	0.6	0.0	484
Chhukha Town	125	461	57	427	164	54	142	40	368	26	45	0	0.2	0.0	483
Darla Town	82	236	2	197	92	15	48	12	143	0	19	0	1.1	0.0	266
Gedu Town	89	417	47	386	145	71	177	62	328	24	58	0	0.2	0.0	461
<b>Rural</b>															
Bjagchhog	121	473	17	386	350	26	84	13	272	15	24	0	7.1	0.0	708
Bongo	293	436	12	317	523	13	61	8	129	4	16	0	4.3	0.0	786
Chapchha	226	546	14	385	405	8	61	10	246	6	19	0	4.3	0.0	728
Darla	598	1,195	20	926	1,087	88	224	54	673	16	26	1	1.5	0.0	1,749
Getana	39	38	2	71	97	0	0	0	38	0	0	1	4.5	0.0	157
Doongna	68	114	0	87	153	0	4	1	34	0	1	1	4.9	0.0	223
Geling	114	171	1	125	188	4	27	5	50	1	3	2	2.0	0.0	295
Loggchha	132	198	3	212	366	4	20	1	92	1	2	3	6.4	0.0	550
Maedtabkha	26	47	2	39	77	1	5	0	29	0	3	0	13.6	0.0	125
Phuentshogling	317	696	10	550	752	24	75	12	341	5	40	7	5.0	0.0	1,279
Sampheiling	296	548	7	487	607	28	57	14	339	9	51	2	3.3	0.0	964
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>11,790</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>10,375</b>	<b>7,529</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>7,824</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16,075</b>

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Phuentshogling Thromde	6,024	788	5	6,817
Tsimasham Town	446	38	0	484
Chhukha Town	437	46	0	483
Darla Town	244	22	0	266
Gedu Town	449	12	0	461
<b>Rural</b>				
Bjagchhog	580	128	0	708
Bongo	685	101	0	786
Chapchha	557	157	14	728
Darla	1,539	210	0	1,749
Getana	151	6	0	157
Doongna	210	13	0	223
Geling	262	33	0	295
Loggchina	515	35	0	550
Maedtabkha	105	20	0	125
Phuentshogling	1,125	154	0	1,279
Samphelling	880	83	1	964
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>14,209</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16,075</b>





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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Phuentshogling Thromde	82	590	8	59	1	38	8	7	793
Tsimasham Town	0	23	0	14	1	0	0	0	38
Chhukha Town	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Darla Town	0	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	22
Gedu Town	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	12
<b>Rural</b>									
Bjagchhog	14	113	0	1	0	0	0	0	128
Bongo	13	76	0	3	2	6	1	0	101
Chapchha	4	129	0	15	2	3	4	14	171
Darla	39	131	2	29	0	7	2	0	210
Getana	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Doongna	2	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	13
Geling	6	22	0	4	0	0	1	0	33
Loggchina	8	24	1	1	0	1	0	0	35
Maedtabkha	1	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	20
Phuentshogling	10	120	0	10	1	10	3	0	154
Samphelling	6	72	1	1	0	2	1	1	84
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,866</b>

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

Gewog/Town	Approach Road								Not Reported	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		
<b>Urban</b>										
Phuentshogling Thromde	6,669	113	8	1	1	1	1	1	22	6,817
Tsimasham Town	483	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	484
Chhukha Town	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483
Darla Town	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266
Gedu Town	456	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	461
<b>Rural</b>										
Bjagchhog	698	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	708
Bongo	639	64	14	16	29	12	1	11	0	786
Chapchha	696	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	728
Darla	1,343	156	111	86	52	0	1	0	0	1,749
Getana	58	18	26	24	1	0	1	29	0	157
Doongna	173	3	18	23	6	0	0	0	0	223
Geling	198	16	37	12	5	7	10	10	0	295
Loggchina	459	51	30	5	3	1	0	0	1	550
Maedtabkha	114	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	125
Phuentshogling	1,055	117	56	20	1	25	5	0	0	1,279
Samphelling	810	102	46	6	0	0	0	0	0	964
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16,075</b>

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Phuentshogling Thromde	223	6,580	14	6,817
Tsimasham Town	15	469	0	484
Chhukha Town	3	480	0	483
Darla Town	2	264	0	266
Gedu Town	10	451	0	461
<b>Rural</b>				
Bjagchhog	44	664	0	708
Bongo	84	702	0	786
Chapchha	74	641	13	728
Darla	121	1,627	1	1,749
Getana	36	121	0	157
Doongna	49	174	0	223
Geling	26	269	0	295
Loggchina	88	462	0	550
Maedtabkha	17	108	0	125
Phuentshogling	224	1,054	1	1,279
Samphelling	145	818	1	964
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>14,884</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16,075</b>





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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## DAGANA DZONGKHAG



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**DAGANA DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	24,965
	Male	12,956
	Female	12,009
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	107.9
	Total Dependency Ratio	53.4
	Child Dependency Ratio	43.2
	Aged Dependency Ratio	10.2
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	7,024
	15-64 years	16,277
	65 years and over	1,664
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	63.5
	Male (%)	71.0
	Female (%)	55.5
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	31.2
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	13.7
	Total Fertility Rate	1.8
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	8.0
	Infant Mortality Rate	26.3
	Child Mortality Rate	26.3
	Under Five Mortality Rate	52.6
Housing, Household Amenities, and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	5,671
	Average Household Size	3.8
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.0
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	59.8

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets in the country. 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 development resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

The Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Dagana 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 a 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)/Thromde Census

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels were instituted with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongda/Thrompon* 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 *Dzongkhag/Thromdes* conducting trainings, 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, therefore, to fully examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to affect specific and proper planning at local level. 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 Dagana Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by gewog and town and place of residence (urban and rural). In addition to the size and distribution

of the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing data from the 2007 PHCB to results from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations



**Table 2.1** Distribution of the population by Gewog/Town and Sex, Dagana 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Urban</b>			
Dagana Town	852	695	1,547
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	991	970	1,961
Dagapela Town	332	246	578
Drukjeygang Town	250	325	575
Sankosh Town	25	27	52
<b>Rural</b>			
Drukjeygang	965	977	1,942
Gozhi	1,256	1,251	2,507
Karna	1,271	1,239	2,510
Khebisa	597	618	1,215
Largyab	454	389	843
Tseza	554	541	1,095
Tsangkha	838	817	1,655
Karmaling	785	539	1,324
Dorona	415	337	752
Gesarling	933	730	1,663
Lhamoi Dzingkha	432	364	796
Nichula	242	192	434
Tashiding	843	844	1,687
Tsenda-Gang	921	908	1,829
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,956</b>	<b>12,009</b>	<b>24,965</b>

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

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

## 2.2 Population of Dagana

The total population of Dagana Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 24,965 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total

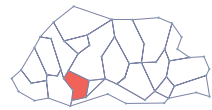
number of people found within the territory of Dagana on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. Of the total, 12,956 persons (51.9%) are males and 12,009 persons (48.1%) are females. The total population of Dagana Dzongkhag represents 3.4% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

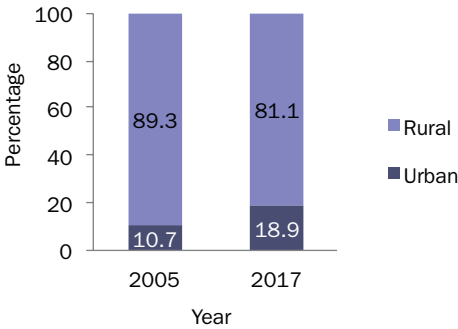
The population of Dagana Dzongkhag has increased substantially from 18,222 in 2005 to 24,965 in the 2017, which is an increase of about 34.6% during the intercensal period. When compared to other *Dzongkhags*, Dagana Dzongkhag ranks eleventh highest in terms of population size in the country and its proportion to the total population of Bhutan has slightly increased from 2.9% in 2005 to 3.4% in 2017.

## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 81 persons lived in rural areas while 19 persons lived in 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 Dagana Dzongkhag is 18.9%, which is an increase of 8.2 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.



**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area, Dagona 2005 and 2017



### 2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The male population of Dagona Dzongkhag in 2017 exceeded its female population by 947 persons. The sex ratio (number of males for every 100 females) of Dagona is 107.9, which is slightly lower than the national level sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

### 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups: those less than 15 years (child population); 15-64 years (productive population); and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups

shows that in 2017, the population of those under 15 years was 7,024 persons, between 15 and 64 years was 16,277 persons, while the population of those aged 65 years and above was 1,664 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 28.1% from 38.7%, while the productive population has increased to 65.2% from 56.6%, and the elderly population to 6.7% from 4.6% during the same period.

### 2.7 Dependency Ratio

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

The total and child dependency ratios for Dagona Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 76.6 and 68.4 in 2005 to 53.4 and 43.2 in 2017. The aged dependency ratio has increased from 8.2 in 2005 to 10.2 in 2017. The decline in total dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continue 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. Dagana 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. A declining bar at the base points to the declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bars at the top indicate an increase in the number of elderly people and an increasing life expectancy.

Except for ages 0-4 and 5-9 years, the proportion of population for both sexes has substantially increased between 2005 and 2017. This phenomenal change in population size can be attributed to the expansion of *Dzongkhag* boundary

as a result of delimitation process of the parliamentary and local government constituencies in 2008.

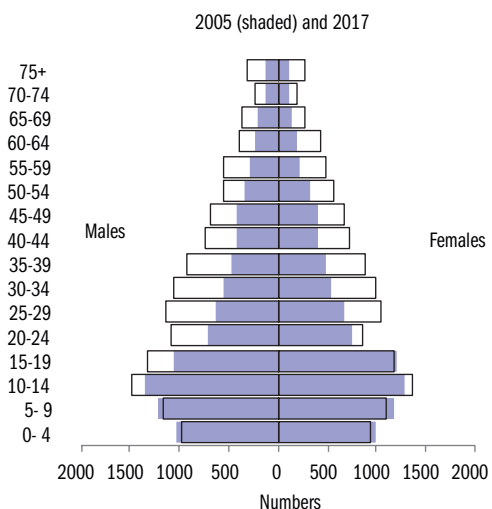
Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Dagana Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. A bulge is observed between the ages of 10-14 and 15-19 years, indicating the presence of a large number of people in these age groups.

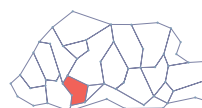
### 2.9 Population by type of Household

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

1. Regular Household consists of a single or a combined household;

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Dagana 2005 and 2017





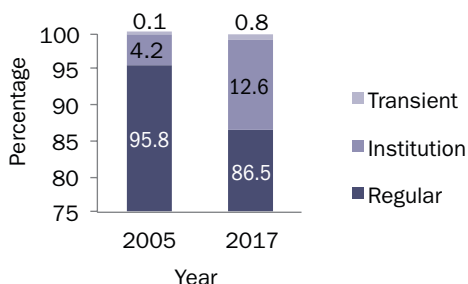
- A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house
- A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has 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 arrangements for food or taking their food from a common kitchen;
3. Transient Population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on the Census night at airports, bus stands, in vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 21,605 persons (86.5%) living in regular households, 3,158 persons (12.6%) in institutional households, and 202 persons (0.8%) were transient population in 2017. Compared to 2005, the number of regular households has decreased by about 9.3 percentage points while the institutional and transient population had increased by about 8.4 and 0.4 percentage points respectively (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 3,158 persons(14.6%) live in urban areas while 18,447 persons

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Dagaana 2005 and 2017



(85.4%) live in rural areas. Among the towns in Dagaana Dzongkhag, Lhamoi Dzingkha has the highest number of regular household population with 1,576 persons, representing 49.9% of the total urban population in the *Dzongkhag* followed by Dagaana town with 27.5%.

Comparing the population among the *gewogs*, Karna Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,473 persons (13.4%) followed by Gozhi Gewog and Drukjeygang Gewog with 2,417 persons (13.1%) and 1,790 persons (9.7%) respectively. Nichula Gewog has the least number of regular household population with just 425 persons (2.3%) in 2017.

In terms of institutional population among the *gewogs*, Gesarling Gewog with 687 persons (14.1%) has the highest number of people living in institutional households, while Dagaana Town has 611 persons representing 41.1% of the total institutional population among the towns.

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	2,355	2,250	4,605	51.1	48.9	100.0	105
Dagana Town	804	695	1,499	53.6	46.4	100.0	116
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	963	958	1,921	50.1	49.9	100.0	101
Dagapela Town	331	246	577	57.4	42.6	100.0	135
Drukjeygang Town	232	324	556	41.7	58.3	100.0	72
Sankosh Town	25	27	52	48.1	51.9	100.0	93
Rural	9,949	9,693	19,642	50.7	49.3	100.0	103
Drukjeygang	948	972	1,920	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Gozhi	1,183	1,248	2,431	48.7	51.3	100.0	95
Karna	1,241	1,229	2,470	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Khebisa	580	617	1,197	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Largyab	371	389	760	48.8	51.2	100.0	95
Tseza	509	540	1,049	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Tsangkha	824	811	1,635	50.4	49.6	100.0	102
Karmaling	695	535	1,230	56.5	43.5	100.0	130
Dorona	398	336	734	54.2	45.8	100.0	118
Gesarling	853	724	1,577	54.1	45.9	100.0	118
Lhamoi Dzingkha	402	361	763	52.7	47.3	100.0	111
Nichula	235	192	427	55.0	45.0	100.0	122
Tashiding	841	838	1,679	50.1	49.9	100.0	100
Tsenda-Gang	869	901	1,770	49.1	50.9	100.0	96
Both Areas	12,304	11,943	24,247	50.7	49.3	100.0	103

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Dagana Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 24,247 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 12,304 persons were males and

11,943 persons were females. Across the areas, 4,605 persons lived in urban areas and 19,642 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population of Dagana Dzongkhag was 718 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

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

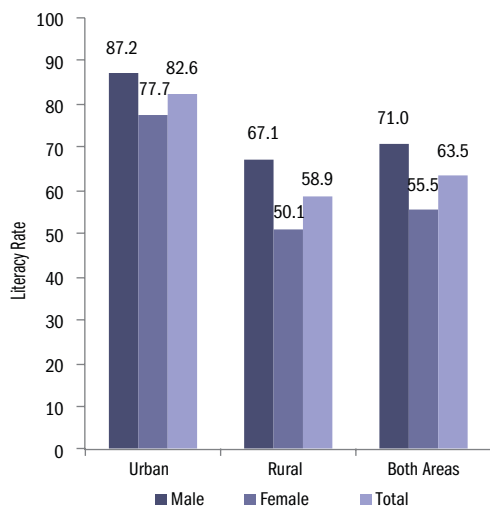
## 3.1 Literacy

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 same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 22,606 persons aged 6 years and above, 145 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. Therefore, the literacy rate for Dagana Dzongkhag is calculated based on a total population of 22,461 persons. The 2017 PHCB revealed

that there were 14,270 literate persons, representing a literacy rate of 63.5% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 55.7%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations. Among males, 71.0% of the population were literate as compared to 55.5% of the female population. The

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Dagana 2017



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

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	22,459	3,480	1,178	1,148	928	1,532	14,193	100.0%
Currently Attending	7,000	95.4%	94.5%	91.6%	79.3%	35.4%	1.7%	31.2%
Previously Attended	6,164	1.0%	2.7%	4.7%	15.8%	51.6%	36.0%	27.4%
Never Attended	9,295	3.6%	2.8%	3.7%	4.8%	12.9%	62.4%	41.4%

trend is similar in both urban and rural areas although the disparity is relatively larger in the rural areas with a disparity of 17.0 percentage points compared to 9.5 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.6%) than in rural areas (58.9%).

Comparing the 2005 and 2017 PHCB, the literacy rate in Dagana Dzongkhag has increased by 12.2 percentage points; it has increased from 51.3% in 2005 to 63.5% in 2017.

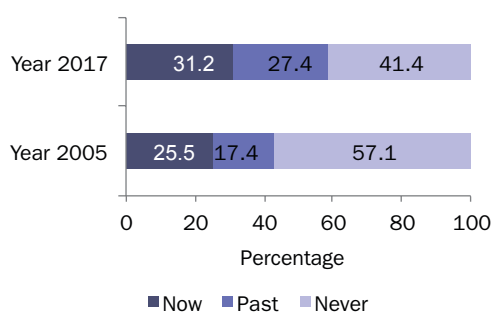
### 3.2 School Attendance

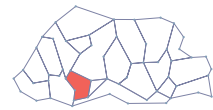
The official entry age for primary education of the country is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group

in Dagana Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 22,606 persons aged 6 years and above, 147 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 22,459 persons. Out of these, 31.2% are currently attending school/institute, 27.4% had attended in the past, and 41.4% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion (95.4%) of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the 6-12 years age group. More than half (62.4%) of the 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 (47.2%) as compared to only 27.3% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). About 31.0% of both male and female population of the *Dzongkhag* are currently attending school/institute (Annex Table A3.2.).

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005

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

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	13,164	1,800	1,640	3,440	5,589	4,135	9,724	7,389	5,775	100.0%
Non-formal Education	636	0.3%	3.2%	1.7%	4.3%	8.2%	5.9%	3.3%	6.8%	4.8%
ECCD/Daycare	86	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Primary	6,396	37.3%	34.3%	35.9%	54.4%	51.3%	53.1%	50.2%	46.5%	48.6%
Lower Secondary	1,894	15.0%	19.2%	17.0%	13.3%	13.7%	13.5%	13.7%	15.3%	14.4%
Middle Secondary	1,931	20.1%	24.0%	21.9%	10.8%	13.9%	12.1%	13.0%	16.7%	14.7%
Higher Secondary	1,163	13.6%	11.8%	12.7%	7.7%	7.1%	7.5%	9.1%	8.5%	8.8%
Certificates	122	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Diploma	185	2.8%	0.9%	1.9%	1.9%	0.3%	1.2%	2.1%	0.5%	1.4%
Bachelor's Degree	602	6.9%	4.2%	5.6%	4.9%	3.3%	4.2%	5.4%	3.5%	4.6%
Masters and Above	81	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%
Others	68	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%

and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past had increased by 5.7 and 10.0 percentage points respectively (Figure 3.2). In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 15.7 percentage points, which is a decline from 57.1% in 2005 to 41.4% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by highest

level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Dagona *Dzongkhag*. Out of the total population of 13,164 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 6,396 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 1,894 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 1,931 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary) and 1,163 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). It is also observed that 602 persons have completed their bachelor's degrees and only 81 persons hold master's degrees and above.

In percentages, among those who have completed some levels of education, the highest proportion of population completed the primary level (48.6%), followed by middle and lower secondary levels at 14.7% and 14.4% respectively. About 4.6% have completed their bachelor's degrees

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.

<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.



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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	393	198	4	202	174	17	191	372	21	100.0%
Monastic Public	231	91.9%	25.0%	90.6%	25.9%	17.6%	25.1%	61.0%	19.0%	58.8%
Monastic Private	29	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	13.2%	29.4%	14.7%	6.5%	23.8%	7.4%
Gomchen/Laymonks	105	4.5%	50.0%	5.4%	50.0%	41.2%	49.2%	25.8%	42.9%	26.7%
Other	28	3.0%	25.0%	3.5%	10.9%	11.8%	11.0%	6.7%	14.3%	7.1%

and less than 1.0% completed their master's degrees and above.

Among the persons aged 3-5 years, 275 persons completed pre-primary and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

Information on the attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Dagana Dzongkhag. Out of 22,606 persons aged 6 years and

above, only 393 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 58.8% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 7.4% in private monasteries. Some 26.7% are *Gomchen* or lay monks. In rural areas, 49.2% of persons who are attending traditional learning are *Gomchen*, whereas in urban areas, 90.6% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries. There are only 21 females attending traditional learning and 42.9% of them are lay practitioners falling under the '*Gomchen/Lay monks*' category.

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

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

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

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged between 15-49 years in order 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 last 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on the age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group 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 Dagana is 20 years. The mean age at first birth for urban areas was 21 years while it was 20 years for rural areas.

The child survival rate for Dagana is 93.6. 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 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for Dagana is 13.7. The CBR is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for the urban areas in Dagana is 11.7 and for the rural areas is 14.2 per 1,000 population. The CBR for Dagana has reduced from 23.8 in 2005 to 13.7 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per

1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Dagana is 53.7 per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Dagana has reduced from 96.5 in 2005 to 53.7 in 2017.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is 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 Dagana is 78.7 per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. GMFR for Dagana has also reduced from 140.8 in 2005 to 78.7 in 2017.

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 Dagana is 1.8 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 1.6 and for the rural areas is 1.9 per woman. There has been a reduction in Dagana Dzongkhag's TFR from 3.1 in 2005 to 1.8 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Dagana is 8.0. It increased from 7.5 in 2005 to 8.0 in 2017. The CDR for the urban areas is 5.7 and for the rural areas is 8.5.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000

live births in a year and for Dagana, it is 26.3. The IMR for Dagana declined from 46.3 in 2005 to 26.3 in 2017, a significant drop of over 40%.

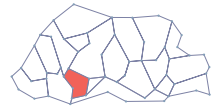
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Dagana's CMR is 26.3. The CMR slightly increased from 25.9 in 2005 to 26.3 in 2017.

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 Dagana is 52.6 per 1,000 live births, which is a decline from Dagana's U5MR of 72.2 per 1,000 live births in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for Dagana according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 2.2%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at



all.' The highest prevalence rate is found in Nichula Gewog (5.5%) and the lowest prevalence rate is in Sankosh Town where no one reported any kind of disability.

**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/  
Town, Dagana 2017

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Dagana Town	0.2	0.9	0.5
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	1.4	1.4	1.4
Dagapela Town	1.8	1.6	1.7
Drukjeygang Town	0.4	1.2	0.9
Sankosh Town	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drukjeygang	2.4	2.4	2.4
Gozhi	1.0	1.4	1.2
Karna	1.6	2.1	1.8
Khebisa	4.4	5.3	4.9
Largyab	3.3	4.6	3.9
Tseza	1.3	1.1	1.2
Tsangkha	2.6	3.5	3.1
Karmaling	2.3	1.9	2.1
Dorona	3.6	6.5	4.9
Gesarling	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lhamoi Dzingkha	3.2	1.9	2.6
Nichula	3.7	7.8	5.5
Tashiding	2.4	2.8	2.6
Tsenda-Gang	3.0	1.9	2.5
Total	2.1	2.4	2.2

# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial 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.

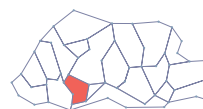
## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and above by usual activity status in Dagana Dzongkhag. Dagana Dzongkhag has 17,941 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 9,320 persons are males; and 8,621 females.

In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 19.1%, and in rural areas, it is 80.9%. Of the total working-age population, 11,866 persons (66.1%) are economically active or in the labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated that they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 6,075 persons (33.9%), are economically inactive. They are economically inactive for the reasons that they do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business or are not seeking employment on account of being students, monks/nuns, old, housewife, retired, sick, disabled, and others.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rate

As shown in Table 5.2, the labour force participation rate is significantly higher among males than females, and in rural than in urban areas. The overall



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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	6,796	5,070	1,443	10,423	11,866
Economically Inactive	2,524	3,551	1,976	4,099	6,075
Both Active and Inactive	9,320	8,621	3,419	14,522	17,941
	Percent				
Economically Active	72.9	58.8	42.2	71.8	66.1
Economically Inactive	27.1	41.2	57.8	28.2	33.9
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Measure	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	53.8	29.9	42.2	77.4	65.7	71.8	72.9	58.8	66.1
Unemployment Rate	2.0	3.2	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2

unemployment rate is 1.2% in Dagana Dzongkhag, and it is slightly higher for males than females. In urban areas, the unemployment rate among females (3.2%) is higher than among males (2%).

## 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 is to say 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. However, this Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth' to measure the level of internal migration in the county. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals

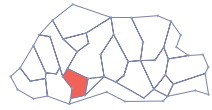
making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *Gewog/Town* of residence on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

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

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

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

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



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

## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 10,375 persons are lifetime migrants in Dagana Dzongkhag as they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Dagana. Out of these migrants, 5,660

persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 12,528 persons have migrated out of Dagana to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

The percent of urban-urban migration is 2.4%, urban-rural migration is 4.0%, rural-urban migration is 11.4%, and rural-rural migration is 25.1% for Dagana.



# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

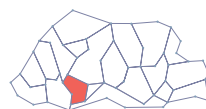
Housing is one of human life's basic needs. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of a population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents some of the results from the 2017 PHCB for Dagana 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.

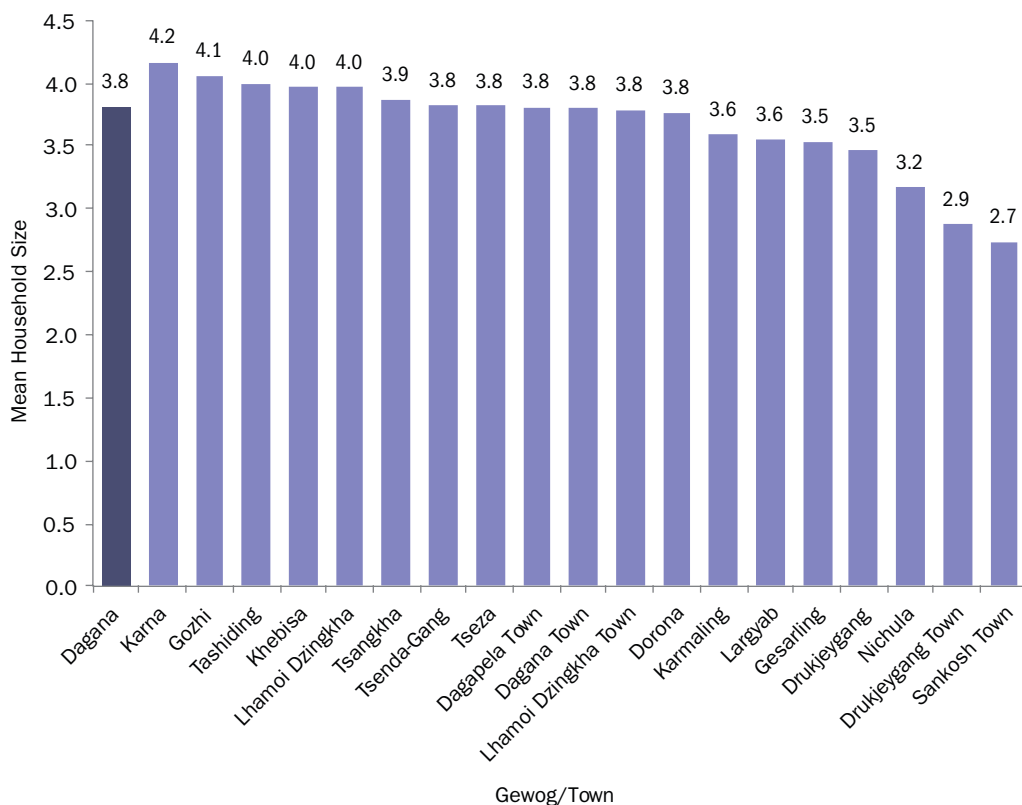
The section is, therefore, divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There are 5,671 regular households in Dagana Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (62.7%) from 3,485 regular households in 2005. This is in part because of the inclusion of new *Gewogs* to Dagana Dzongkhag during the delimitation process for 2008 elections. Gozhi Gewog has the highest number of households, while Sankosh and Drukjeygang Towns have the smallest number of regular households.



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



The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.8 persons in 2017 from 5.0 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is the highest in Karna (4.2) and Gozhi (4.1) *Gewogs*. The lowest household size is recorded in Sankosh town with 2.7 persons.

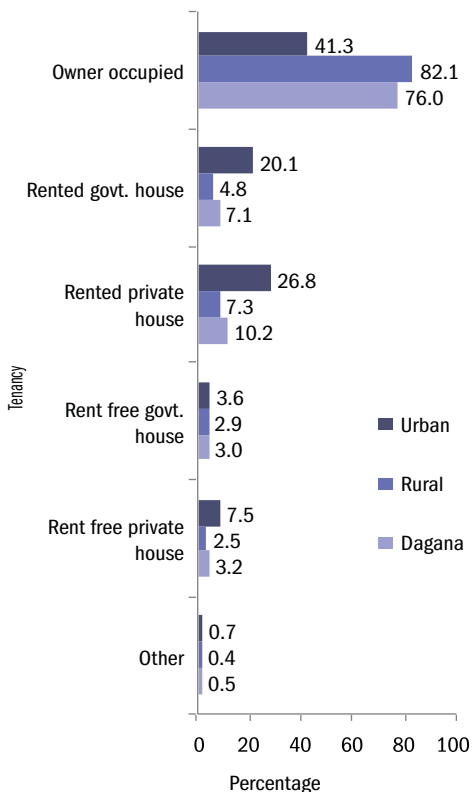
## 7.2 Housing Conditions

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

More than seven in ten households in Dagona Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 82.1% of households resides in their own housing units, 12.1% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the 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.

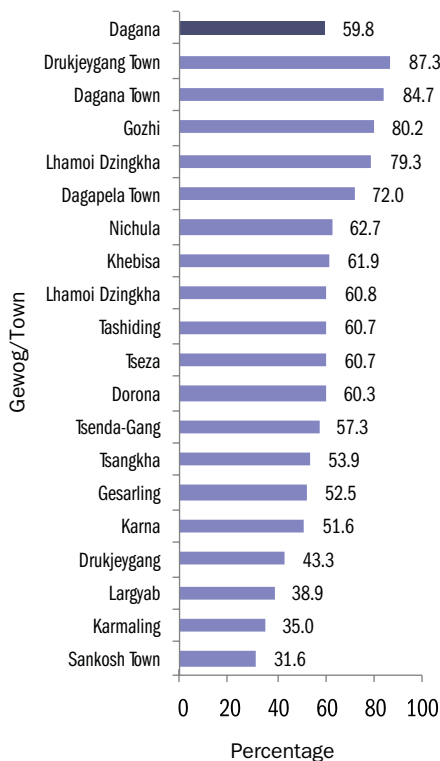
**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Dagana 2017



tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 41.3% of households resides in their own housing units, four in ten are tenants (46.9%) while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings,

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

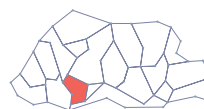


excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Dagana Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.3 persons per room)

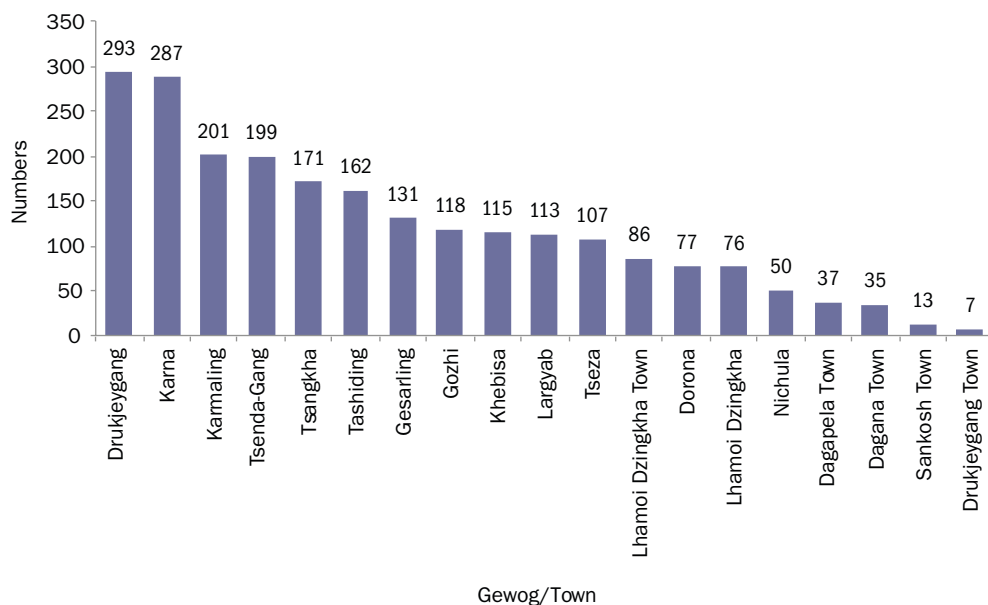
The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 43.9% of households reporting the use

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.3	3.7	1.1	851
Rural	3.0	3.8	1.3	4,820
Both Areas	3.0	3.8	1.3	5,671



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



of this facility. More households in urban areas (67.8%) than in rural areas (39.7%) use flush toilet. About 2.2 % of households do not have a toilet facility. The number of households without a toilet facility is higher in rural (2.5%) than in urban areas (0.6%).

Additionally, 59.8% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Drukjeygang town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 87.3%,

followed by Dagana town at 84.7%. Sankosh town recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 31.6% (Figure 7.3).

Four in ten households (2,278) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation between *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Drukjeygang Gewog had 293 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Drukjeygang town had only 7 (Figure 7.4)

In Dagaana Dzongkhag, a significant proportion (36%) of the households' walls are made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Dagana 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	17.0	17.2	17.2	42.1	6.6	851
Rural	6.9	35.5	39.9	11.9	5.8	4,820
Both Areas	8.4	32.8	36.5	16.4	5.9	5671
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	0.7	96.1	1.5	1.7	851	
Rural	2.6	91.9	0.8	4.7	4,820	
Both Areas	2.3	92.5	0.9	4.3	5,671	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	14.2	1.2	77.6	7.1	851	
Rural	28.4	1.3	35.8	34.6	4,820	
Both Areas	26.2	1.3	42.0	30.5	5,671	

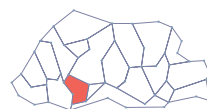
**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Dagana 2017

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	851
Rural	95.4	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	4,820
Both Areas	95.9	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	5,671
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	98.1	0.4	9.5	1.1	86.1	0.0	851		
Rural	93.7	1.2	54.5	2.4	39.8	0.2	4,820		
Both Areas	94.39	1.06	47.72	2.19	46.76	0.12	5,671		

housing units is much higher (40.0%) than in urban areas (17.2%).

Most of the households live in housing units whose roofs are made of metal sheets (92.5%), followed by thatch, bamboo, cardboard, tarpaulin and others (4.3%). Tiles/marbles, cement/concrete

and terrazzo are the most common flooring materials (42.0%), followed by earthen/clay floor, bamboo and others (30.5%).

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

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	58.6	40.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	851
Rural	20.3	76.6	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.6	4,820
Both Areas	26.0	71.2	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.5	5,671

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

Most of the households in Dagona Dzongkhag use electricity (95.9%) for lighting though there are also a few households still using kerosene (2.2%) and solar energy (0.6%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.9%) and rural areas (95.4%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (3.2%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

Most households in Dagona Dzongkhag use electricity or firewood as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (98.1%) in combination with LPG (86.1%) while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, more than half of the households (54.5%) use firewood for cooking.

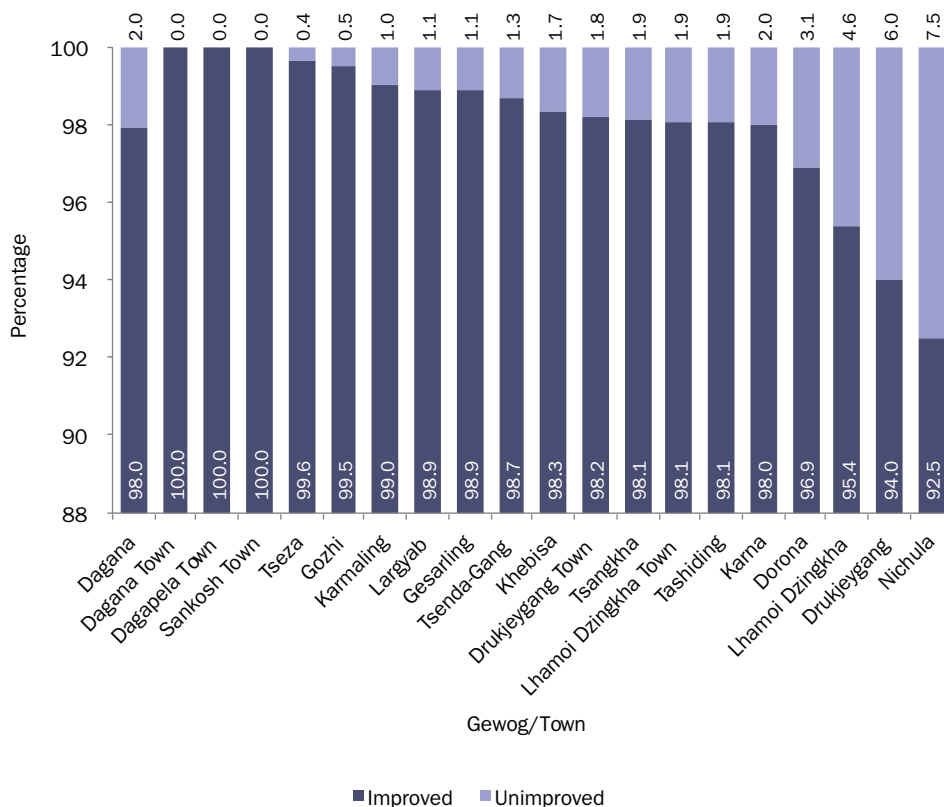
The main sources of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* are piped water (inside and outside the dwelling), accounting for 97.2% of the total households. In addition, 0.9% of households use protected well/protected

spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved. Close to 98% of households in Dagona use these improved sources of drinking water, a dramatic increase from 56.6% in 2005. There are more households (58.7%) using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas than in rural areas (20.3%). About 1.6% of households in rural areas report unprotected well/spring/rivers/streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

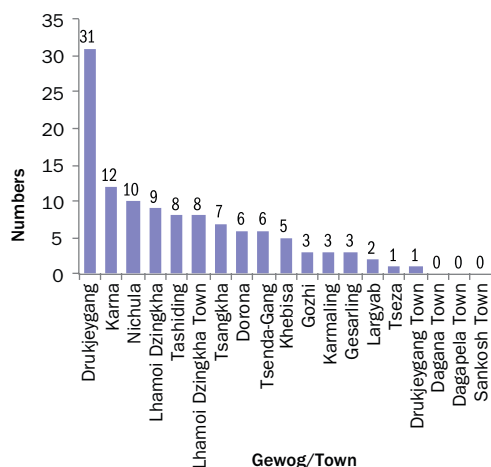
Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100%) in Dagona, Dagapela and Sankosh towns have access to improved sources of drinking water while Nichula Gewog (92.5%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite much progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 2.03% or some 115 households depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Drukjeygang had 31 households without access to improved drinking water sources while Dagona, Dagapela, and Sankosh town had no households (Figure 7.6).

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

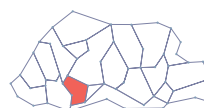


**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Dagana 2017

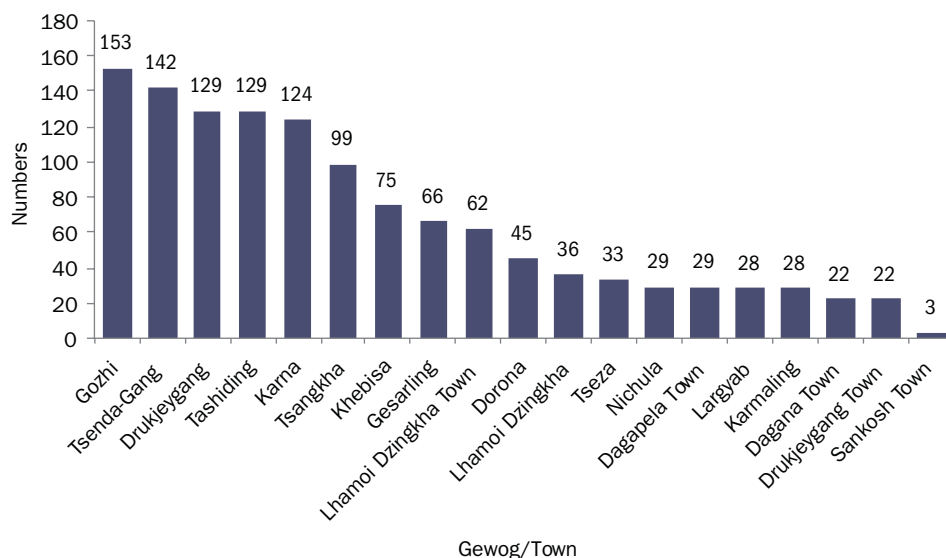


About 77.8% of the housing units have reliable sources of water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, one fourth (1,254) of the households lacked reliable source of water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Gozhi Gewog had 153 households without reliable sources of water while Sankosh town had only 3 households (Figure 7.7).



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



About 1.8% of households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex 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. Information on the ownership of household assets and communication/

media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas (Annex Table A7.13-A7.15).

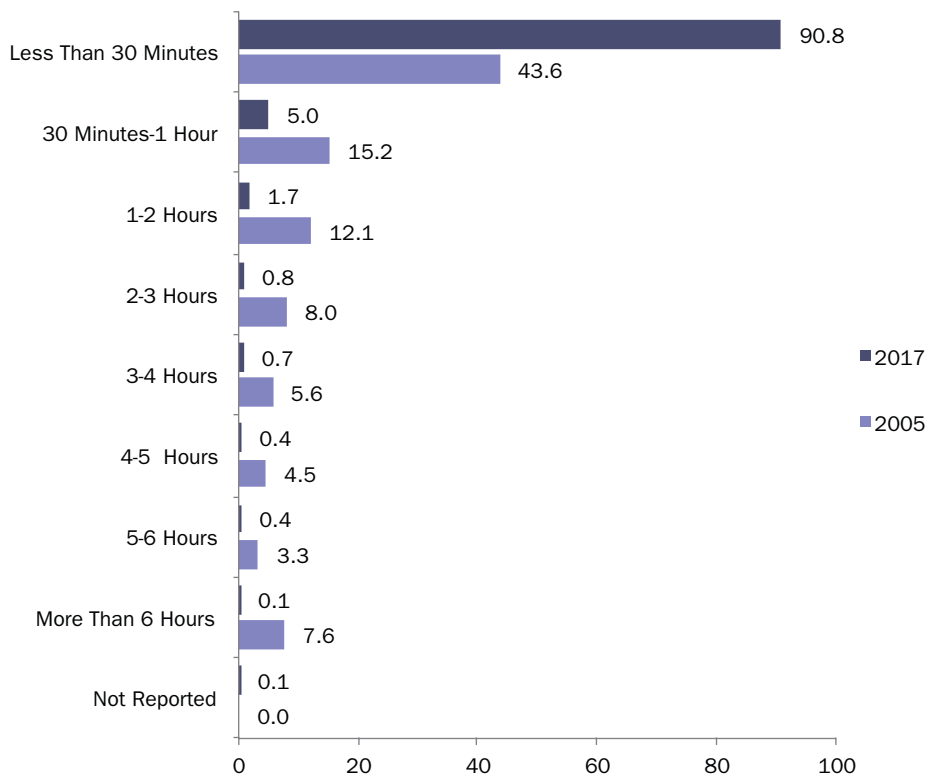
#### 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (90.8%) of households in Dagana have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (43.6%). However, there are some households (0.1%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still

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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	9.3	90.7	0.0	851
Rural	10.1	89.9	0.0	4,820
Both Areas	10.0	90.0	0.0	5,671



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

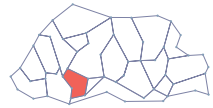
need to travel for more than 6 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority (91.2%) of households availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census. Among the households that did not avail health facilities, 76.8% stated that they did not need health services, 11.2% did not visit a health owing to the health facility being too far, and 4.8% stated that they did not have enough time to avail health services.

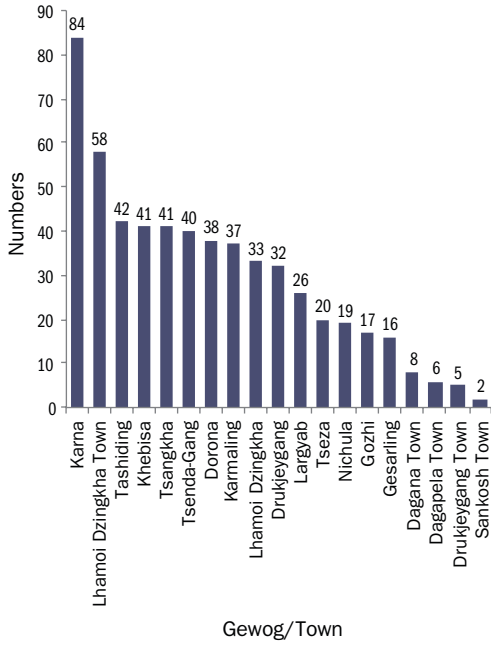
## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 10.0% 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 the households is higher in rural areas (10.1%) than in urban areas (9.3%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs/Towns*. Of the 565 households (10%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Karna *Gewog* had 84 households while Sankosh town had only 2 (Figure 7.9).

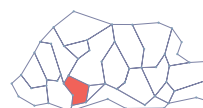


**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the Last 12 Months by Gewog/Town, Dagona 2017



# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

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



Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
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.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
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

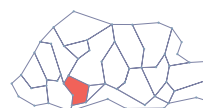
**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
DAGANA	12,956	12,009	24,965	51.9	48.1	100.0	107.9
Urban	2,450	2,263	4,713	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Dagana Town	852	695	1,547	55.1	44.9	100.0	122.6
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	991	970	1,961	50.5	49.5	100.0	102.2
Dagapela Town	332	246	578	57.4	42.6	100.0	135.0
Drukjeygang Town	250	325	575	43.5	56.5	100.0	76.9
Sankosh Town	25	27	52	48.1	51.9	100.0	92.6
Rural	10,506	9,746	20,252	51.9	48.1	100.0	107.8
Drukjeygang	965	977	1,942	49.7	50.3	100.0	98.8
Gozhi	1,256	1,251	2,507	50.1	49.9	100.0	100.4
Karna	1,271	1,239	2,510	50.6	49.4	100.0	102.6
Khebisa	597	618	1,215	49.1	50.9	100.0	96.6
Largyab	454	389	843	53.9	46.1	100.0	116.7
Tseza	554	541	1,095	50.6	49.4	100.0	102.4
Tsangkha	838	817	1,655	50.6	49.4	100.0	102.6
Karmaling	785	539	1,324	59.3	40.7	100.0	145.6
Dorona	415	337	752	55.2	44.8	100.0	123.1
Gesarling	933	730	1,663	56.1	43.9	100.0	127.8
Lhamoi Dzingkha	432	364	796	54.3	45.7	100.0	118.7
Nichula	242	192	434	55.8	44.2	100.0	126.0
Tashiding	843	844	1,687	50.0	50.0	100.0	99.9
Tsenda-Gang	921	908	1,829	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.4

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

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
DAGANA	1,919	2,253	2,852	2,496	1,955	2,185	2,041	1,819	1,461	1,347	1,118	1,029	826	640	435	589	24,965
Urban	259	340	695	1,066	416	355	394	269	229	183	132	109	84	57	58	67	4,713
Dagana Town	95	110	181	424	151	147	136	74	66	56	31	23	14	5	12	22	1,547
Lhamoi Dzongkha Town	106	148	372	243	146	132	169	138	120	94	72	67	50	38	35	31	1,961
Dagapela Town	41	61	81	69	54	59	58	41	26	23	15	15	12	9	7	7	578
Drukjeyang Town	13	19	59	327	62	15	25	12	14	7	10	2	4	1	3	2	575
Sankosh Town	4	2	2	3	3	2	6	4	3	3	4	2	4	4	1	5	52
Rural	1,660	1,913	2,157	1,430	1,539	1,830	1,647	1,550	1,232	1,164	986	920	742	583	377	522	20,252
Drukjeyang	138	174	203	224	112	127	135	147	132	106	90	87	80	70	50	67	1,942
Gozhi	226	266	240	129	210	231	250	219	146	144	97	98	82	66	38	65	2,507
Karna	260	252	220	99	230	243	186	163	164	152	120	111	107	88	55	60	2,510
Khebisa	120	135	108	38	86	119	87	98	91	75	59	54	43	31	33	38	1,215
Largyab	72	75	74	20	74	94	82	68	72	66	31	31	26	31	10	17	843
Tseza	112	91	104	55	94	103	101	71	67	58	66	56	35	27	19	36	1,095
Tsangkha	136	184	279	111	103	123	124	122	100	79	75	67	61	34	27	30	1,655
Karmaling	79	102	90	56	125	157	133	124	76	81	75	75	56	34	25	36	1,324
Dorona	55	59	70	27	59	92	62	65	49	45	44	55	24	16	11	19	752
Gesarling	76	119	275	407	110	118	100	90	73	60	67	43	43	31	17	34	1,663
Lhamoi Dzongkha	53	81	40	49	61	93	76	64	43	54	49	50	24	31	11	17	796
Nichula	35	32	10	15	40	39	37	53	41	29	30	15	19	17	13	9	434
Tashiding	146	168	252	90	119	137	138	107	76	103	98	85	56	39	29	44	1,687
Tsenda-Gang	152	175	192	110	116	154	136	159	102	112	85	93	86	68	39	50	1,829

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, *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	
DAGANA	7,024	16,277	1,664	24,965	53.4	43.2	10.2	23.7
Urban	1,294	3,237	182	4,713	45.6	40.0	5.6	14.1
Dagana Town	386	1,122	39	1,547	37.9	34.4	3.5	10.1
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	626	1,231	104	1,961	59.3	50.9	8.4	16.6
Dagapela Town	183	372	23	578	55.4	49.2	6.2	12.6
Drukjeygang Town	91	478	6	575	20.3	19.0	1.3	6.6
Sankosh Town	8	34	10	52	52.9	23.5	29.4	125.0
Rural	5,730	13,040	1,482	20,252	55.3	43.9	11.4	25.9
Drukjeygang	515	1,240	187	1,942	56.6	41.5	15.1	36.3
Gozhi	732	1,606	169	2,507	56.1	45.6	10.5	23.1
Karna	732	1,575	203	2,510	59.4	46.5	12.9	27.7
Khebisa	363	750	102	1,215	62.0	48.4	13.6	28.1
Largyab	221	564	58	843	49.5	39.2	10.3	26.2
Tseza	307	706	82	1,095	55.1	43.5	11.6	26.7
Tsangkha	599	965	91	1,655	71.5	62.1	9.4	15.2
Karmaling	271	958	95	1,324	38.2	28.3	9.9	35.1
Dorona	184	522	46	752	44.1	35.2	8.8	25.0
Gesarling	470	1,111	82	1,663	49.7	42.3	7.4	17.4
Lhamoi Dzingkha	174	563	59	796	41.4	30.9	10.5	33.9
Nichula	77	318	39	434	36.5	24.2	12.3	50.6
Tashiding	566	1,009	112	1,687	67.2	56.1	11.1	19.8
Tsenda-Gang	519	1,153	157	1,829	58.6	45.0	13.6	30.3

**Table A2.4** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, *Dzongkhag* 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
DAGANA	21,605	3,158	202	24,965	86.5	12.6	0.8	100.0
Urban	3,158	1,485	70	4,713	67.0	31.5	1.5	100.0
Dagana Town	869	611	67	1,547	56.2	39.5	4.3	100.0
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	1,576	385	0	1,961	80.4	19.6	0.0	100.0
Dagapela Town	503	72	3	578	87.0	12.5	0.5	100.0
Drukjeygang Town	158	417	0	575	27.5	72.5	0.0	100.0
Sankosh Town	52	0	0	52	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	18,447	1,673	132	20,252	91.1	8.3	0.7	100.0
Drukjeygang	1,790	152	0	1,942	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0
Gozhi	2,417	87	3	2,507	96.4	3.5	0.1	100.0
Karna	2,473	37	0	2,510	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Khebisa	1,198	16	1	1,215	98.6	1.3	0.1	100.0
Largyab	657	186	0	843	77.9	22.1	0.0	100.0
Tseza	1,038	57	0	1,095	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0
Tsangkha	1,435	220	0	1,655	86.7	13.3	0.0	100.0
Karmaling	1,109	117	98	1,324	83.8	8.8	7.4	100.0
Dorona	731	16	5	752	97.2	2.1	0.7	100.0
Gesarling	976	687	0	1,663	58.7	41.3	0.0	100.0
Lhamoi Dzingkha	769	27	0	796	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
Nichula	425	9	0	434	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
Tashiding	1,647	16	24	1,687	97.6	0.9	1.4	100.0
Tsenda-Gang	1,782	46	1	1,829	97.4	2.5	0.1	100.0



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Table A2.5 Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
DAGANA																	
URBAN																	
Dagana Town	95	110	181	424	151	147	136	74	66	56	31	23	14	5	12	22	1,547
Male	49	57	88	213	98	86	90	40	36	35	20	14	8	2	5	11	852
Female	46	53	93	211	53	61	46	34	30	21	11	9	6	3	7	11	695
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	106	148	372	243	146	132	169	138	120	94	72	67	50	38	35	31	1,961
Male	56	74	200	127	74	63	72	66	65	49	38	31	21	21	14	20	991
Female	50	74	172	116	72	69	97	72	55	45	34	36	29	17	21	11	970
Dagapela Town	41	61	81	69	54	59	58	41	26	23	15	15	12	9	7	7	578
Male	26	42	50	52	29	26	28	20	14	12	7	9	5	5	4	3	332
Female	15	19	31	17	25	33	30	21	12	11	8	6	7	4	3	4	246
Drukjeygang Town	13	19	59	327	62	15	25	12	14	7	10	2	4	1	3	2	575
Male	10	6	34	108	33	10	16	6	11	2	5	1	2	1	3	2	250
Female	3	13	25	219	29	5	9	6	3	5	5	1	2				325
Sankosh Town	4	2	2	3	3	2	6	4	3	3	4	2	4	4	1	5	52
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	25
Female	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	27
RURAL																	
Drukjeygang	138	174	203	224	112	127	135	147	132	106	90	87	80	70	50	67	1,942
Male	67	84	99	169	51	53	65	59	56	49	38	35	36	44	27	33	965
Female	71	90	104	55	61	74	70	88	76	57	52	52	44	26	23	34	977
Gozhi	226	266	240	129	210	231	250	219	146	144	97	98	82	66	38	65	2,507
Male	115	126	113	59	110	123	129	109	78	79	41	53	34	38	19	30	1,256
Female	111	140	127	70	100	108	121	110	68	65	56	45	48	28	19	35	1,251
Karna	260	252	220	99	230	243	186	163	164	152	120	111	107	88	55	60	2,510
Male	129	136	121	50	124	114	79	87	75	77	54	57	53	51	30	34	1,271
Female	131	116	99	49	106	129	107	76	89	75	66	54	54	37	25	26	1,239
Khevisa	120	135	108	38	86	119	87	98	91	75	59	54	43	31	33	38	1,215
Male	56	67	51	16	45	54	49	49	46	36	25	29	18	18	16	22	597
Female	64	68	57	22	41	65	38	49	45	39	34	25	25	13	17	16	618

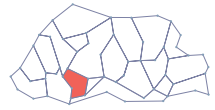


Table A2.5 Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																	All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Largyab	72	75	74	20	74	94	82	68	72	66	31	31	26	31	10	17	843	
Male	32	31	39	11	45	51	50	41	40	40	16	15	13	15	7	8	454	
Female	40	44	35	9	29	43	32	27	32	26	15	16	13	16	3	9	389	
Tseza	112	91	104	55	94	103	101	71	67	58	66	56	35	27	19	36	1,095	
Male	52	52	47	34	48	56	48	36	32	28	39	27	11	15	11	18	554	
Female	60	39	57	21	46	47	53	35	35	30	27	29	24	12	8	18	541	
Tsangkhha	136	184	279	111	103	123	124	122	100	79	75	67	61	34	27	30	1,655	
Male	77	97	145	61	46	60	64	51	48	37	39	33	26	19	15	20	838	
Female	59	87	134	50	57	63	60	71	52	42	36	34	35	15	12	10	817	
Karmaling	79	102	90	56	125	157	133	124	76	81	75	75	56	34	25	36	1,324	
Male	47	60	48	39	95	108	74	73	46	35	39	41	28	18	12	22	785	
Female	32	42	42	17	30	49	59	51	30	46	36	34	28	16	13	14	539	
Dorona	55	59	70	27	59	92	62	65	49	45	44	55	24	16	11	19	752	
Male	27	29	36	14	39	60	32	31	29	18	24	36	13	9	7	11	415	
Female	28	30	34	13	20	32	30	34	20	27	20	19	11	7	4	8	337	
Gesarling	76	119	275	407	110	118	100	90	73	60	67	43	43	31	17	34	1,663	
Male	49	64	141	239	70	70	53	49	36	35	32	26	28	15	9	17	933	
Female	27	55	134	168	40	48	47	41	37	25	35	17	15	16	8	17	730	
Lhamoi Dzingkha	53	81	40	49	61	93	76	64	43	54	49	50	24	31	11	17	796	
Male	27	52	21	30	34	50	39	38	20	27	21	26	13	16	7	11	432	
Female	26	29	19	19	27	43	37	26	23	27	28	24	11	15	4	6	364	
Nichula	35	32	10	15	40	39	37	53	41	29	30	15	19	17	13	9	434	
Male	17	15	7	10	25	27	21	27	21	14	18	8	8	11	9	4	242	
Female	18	17	3	5	15	12	16	26	20	15	12	7	11	6	4	5	192	
Tashiding	146	168	252	90	119	137	138	107	76	103	98	85	56	39	29	44	1,687	
Male	70	84	145	36	57	61	67	56	36	43	49	49	30	21	14	25	843	
Female	76	84	107	54	62	76	71	51	40	60	49	36	26	18	15	19	844	
Tsenda-Gang	152	175	192	110	116	154	136	159	102	112	85	93	86	68	39	50	1,829	
Male	81	90	96	52	60	66	71	81	48	63	36	47	49	33	25	23	921	
Female	71	85	96	58	56	88	65	78	54	49	49	46	37	35	14	27	908	
BOTH AREAS																		
Male	988	1,166	1,481	1,321	1,083	1,139	1,051	921	740	681	542	539	398	354	235	317	12,956	
Female	931	1,087	1,371	1,175	872	1,046	990	898	721	666	576	490	428	286	200	272	12,009	
Both Sex	1,919	2,253	2,852	2,496	1,955	2,185	2,041	1,819	1,461	1,347	1,118	1,029	826	640	435	589	24,965	

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	27	26	53	162	148	310	189	174	363
1	24	19	43	144	129	273	168	148	316
2	35	21	56	179	193	372	214	214	428
3	26	24	50	170	180	350	196	204	400
4	30	27	57	191	164	355	221	191	412
5	35	26	61	189	190	379	224	216	440
6	24	34	58	190	176	366	214	210	424
7	39	35	74	181	162	343	220	197	417
8	38	32	70	214	176	390	252	208	460
9	43	34	77	213	222	435	256	256	512
10	34	42	76	236	192	428	270	234	504
11	75	51	126	209	222	431	284	273	557
12	77	61	138	234	240	474	311	301	612
13	90	70	160	219	218	437	309	288	597
14	96	99	195	211	176	387	307	275	582
15	80	122	202	203	164	367	283	286	569
16	108	139	247	196	137	333	304	276	580
17	101	133	234	148	105	253	249	238	487
18	114	105	219	134	96	230	248	201	449
19	98	66	164	139	108	247	237	174	411
20	75	46	121	126	131	257	201	177	378
21	53	34	87	154	111	265	207	145	352
22	42	32	74	207	137	344	249	169	418
23	31	34	65	156	139	295	187	173	360
24	33	36	69	206	172	378	239	208	447
25	33	28	61	195	184	379	228	212	440
26	44	38	82	190	178	368	234	216	450
27	38	34	72	201	172	373	239	206	445
28	34	35	69	220	186	406	254	221	475
29	37	34	71	147	157	304	184	191	375
30	47	47	94	188	152	340	235	199	434
31	34	35	69	175	169	344	209	204	413
32	48	33	81	187	174	361	235	207	442
33	38	33	71	138	157	295	176	190	366
34	43	36	79	153	154	307	196	190	386
35	28	25	53	157	133	290	185	158	343
36	24	27	51	188	166	354	212	193	405
37	32	34	66	148	162	310	180	196	376
38	31	24	55	184	171	355	215	195	410
39	19	25	44	110	131	241	129	156	285
40	31	32	63	158	138	296	189	170	359
41	24	13	37	114	118	232	138	131	269
42	30	24	54	114	119	233	144	143	287
43	27	16	43	111	138	249	138	154	292
44	17	15	32	114	108	222	131	123	254
45	24	13	37	129	122	251	153	135	288

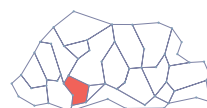
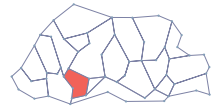


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Dagaana Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	17	14	31	110	106	216	127	120	247
47	17	20	37	111	125	236	128	145	273
48	27	23	50	116	111	227	143	134	277
49	15	13	28	115	119	234	130	132	262
50	17	16	33	112	127	239	129	143	272
51	16	9	25	82	89	171	98	98	196
52	14	11	25	104	112	216	118	123	241
53	12	11	23	89	91	180	101	102	203
54	12	14	26	84	96	180	96	110	206
55	13	15	28	95	98	193	108	113	221
56	7	12	19	114	97	211	121	109	230
57	16	9	25	83	84	167	99	93	192
58	13	8	21	85	90	175	98	98	196
59	8	8	16	105	69	174	113	77	190
60	11	12	23	90	86	176	101	98	199
61	10	12	22	83	76	159	93	88	181
62	8	7	15	78	80	158	86	87	173
63	6	10	16	63	74	137	69	84	153
64	3	5	8	46	66	112	49	71	120
65	8	7	15	87	60	147	95	67	162
66	7	4	11	74	50	124	81	54	135
67	5	10	15	72	50	122	77	60	137
68	4	4	8	50	60	110	54	64	118
69	7	1	8	40	40	80	47	41	88
70	7	10	17	58	37	95	65	47	112
71	2	3	5	41	31	72	43	34	77
72	8	8	16	28	38	66	36	46	82
73	4	4	8	32	34	66	36	38	74
74	6	6	12	49	29	78	55	35	90
75	4	5	9	36	35	71	40	40	80
76	7	2	9	30	18	48	37	20	57
77	4	2	6	21	17	38	25	19	44
78	5	2	7	30	17	47	35	19	54
79	1	1	2	25	24	49	26	25	51
80	4	1	5	24	21	45	28	22	50
81	0	2	2	17	17	34	17	19	36
82	1	0	1	14	12	26	15	12	27
83	1	1	2	10	13	23	11	14	25
84	4	3	7	20	14	34	24	17	41
85	0	4	4	12	11	23	12	15	27
86	1	1	2	6	9	15	7	10	17
87	3	1	4	6	5	11	9	6	15
88	1	0	1	8	7	15	9	7	16
89	0	0	0	4	3	7	4	3	7
90	1	1	2	4	6	10	5	7	12
91	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	3	4

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	5	5
93	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
94	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
95	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
96	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	4
97	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	2,450	2,263	4,713	10,506	9,746	20,252	12,956	12,009	24,965



**Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Dagana 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+
<b>DRUKHEYGANG</b>																	
Pangna_Patala	23	31	53	150	26	27	16	24	31	16	19	12	22	14	11	17	492
Male	9	14	34	130	13	12	12	7	13	6	10	3	10	12	3	9	297
Female	14	17	19	20	13	15	4	17	18	10	9	9	12	2	8	8	195
Thangna	33	37	49	15	22	21	37	40	19	33	15	25	13	14	14	11	398
Male	16	21	17	8	9	8	13	20	8	16	5	9	6	4	10	7	177
Female	17	16	32	7	13	13	24	20	11	17	10	16	7	10	4	4	221
Boodepang_Pangna	33	37	44	33	33	28	38	36	32	28	30	22	21	21	12	15	463
Male	17	16	14	16	19	13	19	14	15	16	11	11	8	14	7	8	218
Female	16	21	30	17	14	15	19	22	17	12	19	11	13	7	5	7	245
Ambithang_Pangserpo	33	31	30	10	16	24	21	13	24	17	11	17	6	11	5	10	279
Male	14	15	20	5	4	10	10	6	8	7	5	8	2	9	3	3	129
Female	19	16	10	5	12	14	11	7	16	10	6	9	4	2	2	7	150
Pangserpo	16	38	27	16	15	27	23	34	26	12	15	11	18	10	8	14	310
Male	11	18	14	10	6	10	11	12	12	4	7	4	10	5	4	6	144
Female	5	20	13	6	9	17	12	22	14	8	8	7	8	5	4	8	166
All Chiwogs	138	174	203	224	112	127	135	147	132	106	90	87	80	70	50	67	1942
Male	67	84	99	169	51	53	65	59	56	49	38	35	36	44	27	33	965
Female	71	90	104	55	61	74	70	88	76	57	52	52	44	26	23	34	977
<b>GOZHI</b>																	
Dogaag	45	56	29	19	41	44	25	39	20	24	23	20	24	14	9	18	450
Male	26	20	14	7	20	21	11	22	9	15	9	8	11	7	5	8	213
Female	19	36	15	12	21	23	14	17	11	9	14	12	13	7	4	10	237
Baleggang	52	70	50	19	47	47	63	57	40	26	22	24	15	14	8	7	561
Male	27	37	25	11	25	26	25	29	26	16	8	12	7	8	2	3	287
Female	25	33	25	8	22	21	38	28	14	10	14	12	8	6	4	4	274
Gozhi-Maed	11	10	19	13	15	17	13	17	17	16	15	14	9	6	4	6	202

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog/Town, Dagana 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+
Male	5	6	8	5	9	10	8	6	11	10	5	8	4	3	2	3	103
Female	6	4	11	8	6	7	5	11	6	6	10	6	5	3	2	3	99
Gozhi-Toed	67	61	72	41	71	89	92	54	40	44	22	23	19	18	7	20	740
Male	30	31	36	17	38	50	56	27	19	19	12	13	6	11	4	11	380
Female	37	30	36	24	33	39	36	27	21	25	10	10	13	7	3	9	360
Gozhi	51	69	70	37	36	34	57	52	29	34	15	17	15	14	10	14	554
Male	27	32	30	19	18	16	29	25	13	19	7	12	6	9	6	5	273
Female	24	37	40	18	18	18	28	27	16	15	8	5	9	5	4	9	281
All ChiwoGs	226	266	240	129	210	231	250	219	146	144	97	98	82	66	38	65	2507
Male	115	126	113	59	110	123	129	109	78	79	41	53	34	38	19	30	1256
Female	111	140	127	70	100	108	121	110	68	65	56	45	48	28	19	35	1251
KARNA																	
Lhaling	94	77	64	27	86	89	56	54	59	43	44	38	30	30	22	31	844
Male	42	41	33	11	45	43	28	30	27	19	14	17	20	18	10	18	416
Female	52	36	31	16	41	46	28	24	32	24	30	21	10	12	12	13	428
Poongzhi	24	24	36	16	19	20	19	17	17	13	12	3	19	16	6	4	265
Male	12	14	20	8	6	12	7	10	12	8	7	1	7	8	3	4	139
Female	12	10	16	8	13	8	12	7	5	5	5	2	12	8	3	0	126
Dalitang_ Gangyab_Khagochen	79	77	80	31	69	63	52	44	47	44	37	35	28	14	14	14	728
Male	39	41	44	20	39	25	21	23	19	25	15	21	11	9	8	5	365
Female	40	36	36	11	30	38	31	21	28	19	22	14	17	5	6	9	363
Bartsha_Namgyalgang	39	33	9	12	39	43	31	26	27	32	15	26	21	19	9	8	389
Male	25	22	4	3	25	24	10	15	12	16	9	12	12	11	7	4	211
Female	14	11	5	9	14	19	21	11	15	16	6	14	9	8	2	4	178
Jurugang	24	41	31	13	17	28	28	22	14	20	12	9	9	9	4	3	284
Male	11	18	20	8	9	10	13	9	5	9	9	6	3	5	2	3	140
Female	13	23	11	5	8	18	15	13	9	11	3	3	6	4	2	0	144
All ChiwoGs	260	252	220	99	230	243	186	163	164	152	120	111	107	88	55	60	2510
Male	129	136	121	50	124	114	79	87	75	77	54	57	53	51	30	34	1271
Female	131	116	99	49	106	129	107	76	89	75	66	54	54	37	25	26	1239

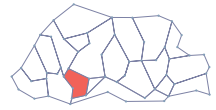


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzongkhag 2017

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+
<b>KHEBISA</b>																	
Pogtog	24	29	31	6	19	25	20	22	22	19	18	13	10	4	10	4	276
Male	10	15	17	4	11	12	13	11	12	9	10	8	4	2	5	3	146
Female	14	14	14	2	8	13	7	11	10	10	8	5	6	2	5	1	130
Pagser	19	14	22	7	7	16	13	20	13	13	11	2	8	3	5	13	186
Male	11	8	10	5	5	6	7	10	4	7	5	1	4	1	2	8	94
Female	8	6	12	2	2	10	6	10	9	6	6	1	4	2	3	5	92
Akhochen	37	40	36	14	39	44	26	29	33	25	15	25	10	9	5	12	399
Male	14	17	20	4	21	22	15	14	18	12	5	13	6	6	3	6	196
Female	23	23	16	10	18	22	11	15	15	13	10	12	4	3	2	6	203
Thongmang	11	16	4	3	4	13	10	6	6	7	5	2	4	5	5	2	103
Male	9	8	0	2	0	6	6	2	3	4	1	2	0	4	1	2	50
Female	2	8	4	1	4	7	4	4	3	3	4	0	4	1	4	0	53
Gibsa	29	36	15	8	17	21	18	21	17	11	10	12	11	10	8	7	251
Male	12	19	4	1	8	8	8	12	9	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	111
Female	17	17	11	7	9	13	10	9	8	7	6	7	7	7	5	3	140
All Chiwogs	120	135	108	38	86	119	87	98	91	75	59	54	43	31	33	38	1215
Male	56	67	51	16	45	54	49	49	46	36	25	29	18	18	16	22	597
Female	64	68	57	22	41	65	38	49	45	39	34	25	25	13	17	16	618
<b>LARGYAB</b>																	
Baloong	15	9	3	1	6	16	9	7	7	5	5	9	2	4	0	3	101
Male	5	7	0	0	2	4	6	4	3	3	2	5	1	2	0	1	45
Female	10	2	3	1	4	12	3	3	4	2	3	4	1	2	0	2	56
Thasa	11	6	1	4	23	26	15	8	10	13	5	2	5	4	2	2	137
Male	5	2	1	2	21	21	12	6	4	8	3	0	1	2	1	0	89
Female	6	4	0	2	2	5	3	2	6	5	2	2	4	2	1	2	48
Kompa	16	9	3	4	20	19	23	16	18	14	5	6	5	12	4	2	176
Male	7	4	1	4	13	12	16	10	13	9	3	3	4	5	3	2	109
Female	9	5	2	0	7	7	7	6	5	5	2	3	1	7	1	0	67
Barna	24	50	67	9	17	25	26	24	22	26	12	9	11	8	2	9	341
Male	11	18	37	4	7	10	13	16	10	16	7	5	6	4	1	5	170
Female	13	32	30	5	10	15	13	8	12	10	5	4	5	4	1	4	171



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Dagana 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+		
<b>Sidpa</b>	6	1	0	2	8	8	9	13	15	8	4	5	3	3	2	1	88	
Male	4	0	0	1	2	4	3	5	10	4	1	2	1	2	2	0	41	
Female	2	1	0	1	6	4	6	8	5	4	3	3	2	1	0	1	47	
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	72	75	74	20	74	94	82	68	72	66	31	31	26	31	10	17	843	
Male	32	31	39	11	45	51	50	41	40	40	16	15	13	15	7	8	454	
Female	40	44	35	9	29	43	32	27	32	26	15	16	13	16	3	9	389	
<b>TSEZA</b>																		
<b>Pei-Ling</b>	11	8	9	1	4	11	10	8	7	5	9	6	5	2	0	6	102	
Male	4	5	2	0	2	5	3	2	3	4	6	3	3	2	0	2	46	
Female	7	3	7	1	2	6	7	6	4	1	3	3	2	0	0	4	56	
<b>Tashigang</b>	25	12	14	5	27	18	12	7	13	9	16	22	9	5	4	6	204	
Male	15	8	4	3	10	11	6	2	6	4	9	11	2	3	2	2	98	
Female	10	4	10	2	17	7	6	5	7	5	7	11	7	2	2	4	106	
<b>Samaed</b>	20	20	19	3	7	11	25	17	9	9	8	13	4	5	7	3	180	
Male	10	10	7	2	3	5	12	6	4	2	7	6	1	3	5	3	86	
Female	10	10	12	1	4	6	13	11	5	7	1	7	3	2	2	0	94	
<b>Karling Dzongkha</b>	39	28	33	25	29	32	32	22	18	19	19	8	6	6	5	6	327	
Male	19	14	19	14	16	15	15	16	9	11	11	2	3	2	3	2	171	
Female	20	14	14	11	13	17	17	6	9	8	8	6	3	4	2	4	156	
<b>Tsanglegkha</b>	17	23	29	21	27	31	22	17	20	16	14	7	11	9	3	15	282	
Male	4	15	15	15	17	20	12	10	10	7	6	5	2	5	1	9	153	
Female	13	8	14	6	10	11	10	7	10	9	8	2	9	4	2	6	129	
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	112	91	104	55	94	103	101	71	67	58	66	56	35	27	19	36	1095	
Male	52	52	47	34	48	56	48	36	32	28	39	27	11	15	11	18	554	
Female	60	39	57	21	46	47	53	35	35	30	27	29	24	12	8	18	541	
<b>TSANGKHA</b>																		
<b>Gelegchhu</b>	23	11	4	7	14	20	23	12	10	7	10	9	11	3	2	7	173	
Male	11	3	2	5	4	10	12	5	4	4	7	4	5	2	1	6	85	
Female	12	8	2	2	10	10	11	7	6	3	3	5	6	1	1	1	88	
<b>Tsangkha</b>	38	82	184	68	24	48	28	30	22	17	12	14	12	5	5	5	594	
Male	23	48	91	36	9	22	16	14	11	8	5	5	5	3	2	2	300	
Female	15	34	93	32	15	26	12	16	11	9	7	9	7	2	3	3	294	

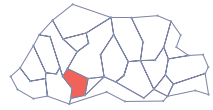


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Zinchila	26	37	39	15	25	17	31	32	17	14	11	9	8	5	3	5	294
Male	16	23	21	8	14	8	16	14	10	7	7	5	3	3	1	3	159
Female	10	14	18	7	11	9	15	18	7	7	4	4	5	2	2	2	135
Googpa-Soomchu	23	21	25	13	24	15	13	20	21	13	16	14	12	6	4	5	245
Male	14	9	16	8	12	9	6	7	11	8	6	8	6	2	3	3	128
Female	9	12	9	5	12	6	7	13	10	5	10	6	6	4	1	2	117
Paateykha	26	33	27	8	16	23	29	28	30	28	26	21	18	15	13	8	349
Male	13	14	15	4	7	11	14	11	12	10	14	11	7	9	8	6	166
Female	13	19	12	4	9	12	15	17	18	18	12	10	11	6	5	2	183
All Chiwogs	136	184	279	111	103	123	124	122	100	79	75	67	61	34	27	30	1655
Male	77	97	145	61	46	60	64	51	48	37	39	33	26	19	15	20	838
Female	59	87	134	50	57	63	60	71	52	42	36	34	35	15	12	10	817
<b>KARMALING</b>																	
Labtsakha	8	7	8	6	38	49	23	14	3	6	8	13	4	4	2	3	196
Male	6	4	3	4	30	41	19	13	2	2	5	8	2	2	1	2	144
Female	2	3	5	2	8	8	4	1	1	4	3	5	2	2	1	1	52
Omchhu	13	17	12	20	25	24	14	22	12	22	12	14	8	9	5	8	237
Male	8	8	7	17	15	13	7	10	7	8	8	8	5	3	3	5	132
Female	5	9	5	3	10	11	7	12	5	14	4	6	3	6	2	3	105
Senchumthang	18	21	25	15	48	42	38	32	19	16	18	19	17	7	2	8	345
Male	12	12	15	12	41	32	24	23	14	7	11	12	8	4	1	6	234
Female	6	9	10	3	7	10	14	9	5	9	7	7	9	3	1	2	111
Karmaling	31	45	36	10	10	37	43	39	32	27	27	19	23	11	7	14	411
Male	17	28	17	4	7	19	18	23	16	13	10	8	10	7	2	7	206
Female	14	17	19	6	3	18	25	16	16	14	17	11	13	4	5	7	205
Jemathang	9	12	9	5	4	5	15	17	10	10	10	10	4	3	9	3	135
Male	4	8	6	2	2	3	6	4	7	5	5	5	3	2	5	2	69
Female	5	4	3	3	2	2	9	13	3	5	5	5	1	1	4	1	66
All Chiwogs	79	102	90	56	125	157	133	124	76	81	75	75	56	34	25	36	1324
Male	47	60	48	39	95	108	74	73	46	35	39	41	28	18	12	22	785
Female	32	42	42	17	30	49	59	51	30	46	36	34	28	16	13	14	539

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog/Town, and Gewog/Town, Dagana 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+
<b>DORONA</b>																	
Maamedthang	7	6	10	1	5	7	8	7	4	6	10	8	4	4	1	2	90
Male	4	4	4	1	4	3	6	3	2	2	3	6	1	2	0	2	47
Female	3	2	6	0	1	4	2	4	2	4	7	2	3	2	1	0	43
Nyimtola	30	32	38	10	23	41	32	31	28	15	19	18	14	10	5	8	354
Male	12	17	18	8	14	25	14	14	17	6	11	12	8	5	4	5	190
Female	18	15	20	2	9	16	18	17	11	9	8	6	6	5	1	3	164
Dorona Chhewa	5	7	2	6	6	11	6	11	2	8	6	3	1	0	2	3	79
Male	2	2	3	3	4	7	4	4	6	1	2	4	1	1	0	1	40
Female	3	5	2	3	2	4	2	5	1	6	2	2	0	0	1	1	39
Dorona Chhoongwa	6	6	5	7	11	13	7	5	3	5	2	9	1	1	2	0	83
Male	3	3	5	1	8	9	2	2	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	0	49
Female	3	3	0	6	3	4	5	3	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	34
Tshalamji	7	8	15	3	14	20	9	11	12	11	7	17	4	1	1	6	146
Male	6	3	9	1	9	16	6	6	7	5	4	12	2	1	0	2	89
Female	1	5	6	2	5	4	3	5	5	6	3	5	2	0	1	4	57
All Chiwogs	55	59	70	27	59	92	62	65	49	45	44	55	24	16	11	19	752
Male	27	29	36	14	39	60	32	31	29	18	24	36	13	9	7	11	415
Female	28	30	34	13	20	32	30	34	20	27	20	19	11	7	4	8	337
<b>GESARLING</b>																	
Tajoog	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	5	6	2	1	0	2	4	1	37
Male	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	0	1	3	1	24
Female	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	13
Samtengang	8	9	9	9	18	29	17	10	13	9	10	9	6	3	1	3	163
Male	5	5	6	5	14	24	10	5	6	4	5	5	6	0	0	2	102
Female	3	4	3	4	4	5	7	5	7	5	5	4	0	3	1	1	61
Gesarling	32	81	244	372	49	56	38	39	24	29	20	14	8	11	8	14	1039
Male	24	46	122	220	29	30	23	20	11	22	9	9	6	5	5	6	587
Female	8	35	122	152	20	26	15	19	13	7	11	5	2	6	3	8	452
Puensoomgang	10	5	6	8	9	7	13	11	6	10	8	6	8	5	0	5	117
Male	5	1	4	2	5	5	6	5	3	4	5	5	4	2	0	3	59
Female	5	4	2	6	4	2	7	6	3	6	3	1	4	3	0	2	58

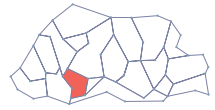


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Tashithang	24	22	15	17	31	23	29	25	24	10	28	14	19	8	7	11	307
Male	13	11	8	11	19	10	13	15	13	4	12	7	11	5	3	6	161
Female	11	11	7	6	12	13	16	10	11	6	16	7	8	3	4	5	146
All Chiwogs	76	119	275	407	110	118	100	90	73	60	67	43	43	31	17	34	1663
Male	49	64	141	239	70	70	53	49	36	35	32	26	28	15	9	17	933
Female	27	55	134	168	40	48	47	41	37	25	35	17	15	16	8	17	730
LHAMIO DZINGKHA																	
Tsham-Zhi-Gosa	18	39	10	14	28	40	32	29	14	18	19	19	12	14	3	5	314
Male	9	21	4	13	17	21	14	15	8	10	7	10	5	6	3	1	164
Female	9	18	6	1	11	19	18	14	6	8	12	9	7	8	0	4	150
Chongsamling	12	16	3	8	13	21	17	8	7	15	13	17	5	8	5	5	173
Male	4	11	2	5	6	11	10	4	2	8	7	8	3	5	3	5	94
Female	8	5	1	3	7	10	7	4	5	7	6	9	2	3	2	0	79
Loongsilsa	6	3	2	4	6	13	7	6	1	5	2	5	1	1	2	2	66
Male	4	2	1	3	4	9	5	5	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	41
Female	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	0	4	1	3	0	1	1	1	25
Kuendrelthang	17	23	25	23	14	19	20	21	21	16	15	9	6	8	1	5	243
Male	10	18	14	9	7	9	10	14	9	8	6	6	4	5	0	4	133
Female	7	5	11	14	7	10	10	7	12	8	9	3	2	3	1	1	110
All Chiwogs	53	81	40	49	61	93	76	64	43	54	49	50	24	31	11	17	796
Male	27	52	21	30	34	50	39	38	20	27	21	26	13	16	7	11	432
Female	26	29	19	19	27	43	37	26	23	27	28	24	11	15	4	6	364
NICHULA																	
Dramze-Kesa	3	6	3	7	6	5	2	17	8	2	5	1	1	2	0	0	68
Male	2	2	3	5	5	5	1	9	6	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	44
Female	1	4	0	2	1	0	1	8	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	24
Yarphelling	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	5	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	18
Male	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	14
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Damchhunang	13	13	4	3	14	13	6	14	9	9	1	7	2	3	4	124	
Male	5	8	2	0	9	9	3	6	3	4	6	0	2	1	2	3	63
Female	8	5	2	3	5	4	3	8	6	5	3	1	5	1	1	1	61

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Dagana 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+	
Dangreybu	11	9	0	1	17	13	13	11	7	3	5	4	5	5	5	1	110
Male	6	4	0	1	9	8	7	6	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	0	61
Female	5	5	0	0	8	5	6	5	5	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	49
Gangtongkha	8	4	3	4	1	7	16	10	12	12	9	9	6	6	3	4	114
Male	4	1	2	4	0	4	10	5	7	5	4	5	2	4	2	1	60
Female	4	3	1	0	1	3	6	5	5	7	5	4	4	2	1	3	54
All Chiwogs	35	32	10	15	40	39	37	53	41	29	30	15	19	17	13	9	434
Male	17	15	7	10	25	27	21	27	21	14	18	8	8	11	9	4	242
Female	18	17	3	5	15	12	16	26	20	15	12	7	11	6	4	5	192
<b>TASHIDING</b>																	
Shamdolay	21	23	22	10	20	15	17	16	9	12	11	13	10	5	4	8	216
Male	12	9	11	4	9	7	8	8	5	6	5	6	7	2	2	4	105
Female	9	14	11	6	11	8	9	8	4	6	6	7	3	3	2	4	111
Tashiding	62	65	82	17	43	73	46	31	23	35	32	29	19	11	8	16	592
Male	32	32	45	6	18	32	28	14	10	10	16	16	8	7	3	11	288
Female	30	33	37	11	25	41	18	17	13	25	16	13	11	4	5	5	304
Namchagla	31	48	94	46	32	30	48	38	29	36	33	27	11	17	15	9	544
Male	12	24	56	17	15	13	20	21	13	17	17	16	7	9	9	5	271
Female	19	24	38	29	17	17	28	17	16	19	16	11	4	8	6	4	273
Norbuling	25	30	44	12	16	18	18	18	11	16	19	10	10	3	1	8	259
Male	12	18	26	6	9	8	6	10	5	8	8	9	7	5	1	0	134
Female	13	12	18	6	7	10	12	8	6	8	10	3	5	2	1	4	125
Gangyab	7	2	10	5	8	1	9	4	4	4	3	6	6	3	1	3	76
Male	2	1	7	3	6	1	5	3	3	2	2	4	3	2	0	1	45
Female	5	1	3	2	2	0	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	31
All Chiwogs	146	168	252	90	119	137	138	107	76	103	98	85	56	39	29	44	1687
Male	70	84	145	36	57	61	67	56	36	43	49	49	30	21	14	25	843
Female	76	84	107	54	62	76	71	51	40	60	49	36	26	18	15	19	844
<b>TSENDA GANG</b>																	
Tsenda-Gang	29	32	37	27	28	22	32	22	22	30	22	24	20	19	6	16	388
Male	19	19	17	9	9	8	13	11	10	18	8	13	12	9	5	9	189
Female	10	13	20	18	19	14	19	11	12	12	14	11	8	10	1	7	199

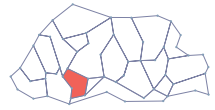


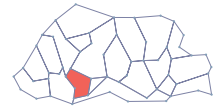
Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzongkhag 2017

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+		
Gangzur-Maed	32	47	29	9	15	33	19	18	16	18	23	20	11	14	10	10	324	
Male	20	28	16	7	6	14	11	7	8	6	11	12	6	10	6	5	173	
Female	12	19	13	2	9	19	8	11	8	12	12	8	5	4	4	5	151	
Gangzur-Toed	30	32	36	26	27	27	19	25	19	16	17	15	26	14	5	8	342	
Male	14	14	17	15	12	9	8	14	10	8	7	6	14	6	4	4	162	
Female	16	18	19	11	15	18	11	11	9	8	10	9	12	8	1	4	180	
Norbu-Zhingka	54	58	77	40	24	47	41	75	31	35	14	26	19	13	12	12	578	
Male	24	24	40	16	14	15	19	38	13	21	7	11	12	5	6	3	268	
Female	30	34	37	24	10	32	22	37	18	14	7	15	7	8	6	9	310	
Samarchhu	7	6	13	8	22	25	25	19	14	13	9	8	10	8	6	4	197	
Male	4	5	6	5	19	20	20	11	7	10	3	5	5	3	4	2	129	
Female	3	1	7	3	3	5	5	8	7	3	6	3	5	5	2	2	68	
All Chiwogs	152	175	192	110	116	154	136	159	102	112	85	93	86	68	39	50	1829	
Male	81	90	96	52	60	66	71	81	48	63	36	47	49	33	25	23	921	
Female	71	85	96	58	56	88	65	78	54	49	49	46	37	35	14	27	908	
DAGANA TOWN																		
Local Area 1	95	110	181	424	151	147	136	74	66	56	31	23	14	5	12	22	1547	
Male	49	57	88	213	98	86	90	40	36	35	20	14	8	2	5	11	852	
Female	46	53	93	211	53	61	46	34	30	21	11	9	6	3	7	11	695	
All Local Areas	95	110	181	424	151	147	136	74	66	56	31	23	14	5	12	22	1547	
Male	49	57	88	213	98	86	90	40	36	35	20	14	8	2	5	11	852	
Female	46	53	93	211	53	61	46	34	30	21	11	9	6	3	7	11	695	
LHAMIO DZINGKHA TOWN																		
Local Area 1	25	46	238	151	45	22	45	40	41	20	13	16	10	9	5	8	734	
Male	15	25	132	76	22	11	14	15	18	12	8	6	2	7	2	5	370	
Female	10	21	106	75	23	11	31	25	23	8	5	10	8	2	3	3	364	
Local Area 2	22	20	32	17	41	21	38	38	26	17	15	14	7	10	10	4	332	
Male	14	8	12	10	24	14	19	23	18	9	7	9	4	4	3	2	180	
Female	8	12	20	7	17	7	19	15	8	8	8	5	3	6	7	2	152	
Local Area 3	39	40	68	45	40	64	59	35	35	40	25	25	20	10	10	9	564	
Male	17	19	38	28	19	30	28	15	18	21	14	8	12	4	5	4	280	
Female	22	21	30	17	21	34	31	20	17	19	11	17	8	6	5	5	284	

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog/Town, and Gewog/Town, Dagana 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+	
<b>Local Area 4</b>	20	42	34	30	20	25	27	25	18	17	19	12	13	9	10	10	331
Male	10	22	18	13	9	8	11	13	11	7	9	8	3	6	4	9	161
Female	10	20	16	17	11	17	16	12	7	10	10	4	10	3	6	1	170
<b>All Local Areas</b>	106	148	372	243	146	132	169	138	120	94	72	67	50	38	35	31	1961
Male	56	74	200	127	74	63	72	66	65	49	38	31	21	21	14	20	991
Female	50	74	172	116	72	69	97	72	55	45	34	36	29	17	21	11	970
<b>DAGAPELA TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	41	61	81	69	54	59	58	41	26	23	15	15	12	9	7	7	578
Male	26	42	50	52	29	26	28	20	14	12	7	9	5	5	4	3	332
Female	15	19	31	17	25	33	30	21	12	11	8	6	7	4	3	4	246
<b>All Local Areas</b>	41	61	81	69	54	59	58	41	26	23	15	15	12	9	7	7	578
Male	26	42	50	52	29	26	28	20	14	12	7	9	5	5	4	3	332
Female	15	19	31	17	25	33	30	21	12	11	8	6	7	4	3	4	246
<b>DRUKJYGANG TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	13	19	59	327	62	15	25	12	14	7	10	2	4	1	3	2	575
Male	10	6	34	108	33	10	16	6	11	2	5	1	2	1	3	2	250
Female	3	13	25	219	29	5	9	6	3	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	325
<b>All Local Areas</b>	13	19	59	327	62	15	25	12	14	7	10	2	4	1	3	2	575
Male	10	6	34	108	33	10	16	6	11	2	5	1	2	1	3	2	250
Female	3	13	25	219	29	5	9	6	3	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	325
<b>SANKOSH TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	4	2	2	3	3	2	6	4	3	3	4	2	4	4	1	5	52
Male	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	25
Female	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	2	27
<b>All Local Areas</b>	4	2	2	3	3	2	6	4	3	3	4	2	4	4	1	5	52
Male	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	25
Female	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	2	27



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

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																All Status																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Never Married				Living Together				Married				Divorced				Separated				Widow/Widower				Not Reported		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female		Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Urban	1,230	1,074	2,304	5	4	9	856	816	1,672	19	29	48	1	5	6	18	56	74	0	1	1	2,129	1,985	4,114	470	354	824	2	1	3	265	215	480	5	10	15	1	2	3	3	14	17	0	0	746	596	1,342	439	370	809	1	1	2	404	427	831	9	14	23	0	2	2	8	32	40	0	0	861	846	1,707	140	75	215	2	2	4	115	123	238	3	4	7	0	0	1	4	8	12	0	0	264	212	476	178	270	448	0	0	0	52	34	86	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	2	5	0	1	1	234	309	543	3	5	8	0	0	0	20	17	37	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	22	46	Rural	3064	2107	5171	56	61	117	5197	5292	10489	90	167	257	31	69	100	132	309	441	103	1	104	8,673	8,006	16,679	343	205	548	21	22	43	426	513	939	7	32	39	0	6	6	17	38	55	0	0	814	816	1,630	302	255	557	7	5	12	673	661	1,334	11	18	29	9	7	16	12	54	66	1	0	1,015	1,000	2,015	339	218	557	6	13	19	631	685	1,316	9	23	32	5	12	17	16	41	57	0	0	1,006	992	1,998	131	96	227	0	2	2	322	359	681	9	13	22	1	2	3	11	14	25	0	0	474	486	960	116	64	180	5	4	9	257	219	476	5	5	10	1	4	5	7	9	16	0	0	391	305	696	143	113	256	4	2	6	285	281	566	6	15	21	2	5	7	10	26	36	0	0	450	442	892	263	214	477	1	1	2	385	420	805	8	10	18	0	3	3	7	23	30	0	0	664	671	1,335	169	82	251	5	4	9	388	354	742	8	13	21	2	1	3	4	10	14	102	1	103	678	465	1,143	114	65	179	0	0	0	233	205	438	6	1	7	1	1	2	5	7	12	0	0	359	279	638	480	326	806	2	2	4	328	292	620	3	9	12	2	4	6	5	15	20	0	0	820	648	1,468	110	52	162	1	0	1	229	231	460	4	1	5	1	4	5	8	21	29	0	0	353	309	662	59	17	76	0	0	0	141	128	269	2	1	3	4	7	11	4	4	8	0	0	210	157	367	268	206	474	1	3	4	400	425	825	2	18	20	2	7	9	16	25	41	0	0	689	684	1,373	227	194	421	3	3	6	499	519	1,018	10	8	18	1	6	7	10	22	32	0	0	750	752	1,502	4,294	3,181	7,475	61	65	126	6,053	6,108	12,161	109	196	305	32	74	106	150	365	515	103	2	105	10,802	9,991	20,793	Urban	29.9	26.1	56.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	20.8	19.8	40.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	35.0	26.4	61.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	19.7	16.0	35.8	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	25.7	21.7	47.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.7	25.0	48.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	29.4	15.8	45.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	24.2	25.8	50.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.5	44.5	100.0	32.8	49.7	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	6.3	15.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	43.1	56.9	100.0	6.5	10.9	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	37.0	80.4	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	47.8	100.0	18.4	12.6	31.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	31.2	31.7	62.9	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	52.0	48.0	100.0	21.0	12.6	33.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	26.1	31.5	57.6	0.4	2.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	15.0	12.7	27.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	33.4	32.8	66.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	17.0	10.9	27.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	31.6	34.3	65.9	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	13.6	10.0	23.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	33.5	37.4	70.9	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	50.6	100.0
Urban	29.9	26.1	56.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	20.8	19.8	40.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	35.0	26.4	61.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	19.7	16.0	35.8	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	25.7	21.7	47.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.7	25.0	48.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	29.4	15.8	45.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	24.2	25.8	50.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.5	44.5	100.0	32.8	49.7	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	6.3	15.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	43.1	56.9	100.0	6.5	10.9	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	37.0	80.4	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	47.8	100.0	18.4	12.6	31.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	31.2	31.7	62.9	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	52.0	48.0	100.0	21.0	12.6	33.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	26.1	31.5	57.6	0.4	2.0	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	15.0	12.7	27.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	33.4	32.8	66.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	17.0	10.9	27.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	31.6	34.3	65.9	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	13.6	10.0	23.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	33.5	37.4	70.9	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	50.6	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

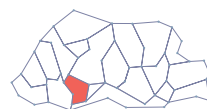


Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	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			
Largyab	16.7	9.2	25.9	0.7	0.6	1.3	36.9	31.5	68.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.2	43.8	100.0
Tseza	16.0	12.7	28.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	32.0	31.5	63.5	0.7	1.7	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	2.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
Tsangkhag	19.7	16.0	35.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	28.8	31.5	60.3	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	50.3	100.0
Karmaling	14.8	7.2	22.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	33.9	31.0	64.9	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	8.9	0.1	9.0	59.3	40.7	100.0
Dorona	17.9	10.2	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	32.1	68.7	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	43.7	100.0
Gesarling	32.7	22.2	54.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	22.3	19.9	42.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	44.1	100.0
Lhamoi Dzongkhag	16.6	7.9	24.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	34.6	34.9	69.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	46.7	100.0
Nichula	16.1	4.6	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.4	34.9	73.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.9	3.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.2	42.8	100.0
Tashiding	19.5	15.0	34.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	29.1	31.0	60.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	49.8	100.0
Tsenda-Gang	15.1	12.9	28.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	33.2	34.6	67.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	50.1	100.0
Both Areas	20.7	15.3	35.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	29.1	29.4	58.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.8	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	52.0	48.0	100.0

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

Age	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	1,481	1,371	2,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,481	1,371	2,852	
15-19	1,294	1,111	2,405	2	2	4	17	58	75	0	2	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1,321	1,175	2,496
20-24	790	373	1,163	4	7	11	247	477	724	5	11	16	6	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	1,083	872	1,955
25-29	381	147	528	10	17	27	693	841	1,534	13	32	45	2	6	8	1	1	2	39	2	41	1,139	1,046	2,185	
30-34	118	51	169	13	12	25	875	878	1,753	22	25	47	5	9	14	3	15	18	15	0	15	1,051	990	2,041	
35-39	59	27	86	7	6	13	824	817	1,641	16	27	43	2	10	12	2	11	13	11	0	11	921	898	1,819	
40-44	30	27	57	9	7	16	679	633	1,312	14	26	40	4	11	15	4	17	21	0	0	0	740	721	1,461	
45-49	35	15	50	7	5	12	616	584	1,200	12	24	36	4	8	12	7	30	37	0	0	0	681	666	1,347	
50-54	27	17	44	1	2	3	495	499	994	10	16	26	3	9	12	5	33	38	1	0	1	542	576	1,118	
55-59	26	10	36	2	1	3	488	437	925	0	8	8	1	7	8	22	27	49	0	0	0	539	490	1,029	
60-64	17	13	30	1	3	4	361	348	709	4	2	6	2	3	5	13	59	72	0	0	0	398	428	826	
65-69	17	4	21	3	1	4	302	229	531	8	11	19	0	1	1	24	40	64	0	0	0	354	286	640	
70-74	7	8	15	1	1	2	205	147	352	3	4	7	0	1	1	19	39	58	0	0	0	235	200	435	
75-79	9	4	13	1	0	1	140	79	219	1	5	6	0	1	1	12	34	46	0	0	0	163	123	286	
80-84	2	1	3	0	1	1	74	46	120	1	2	3	1	2	3	17	32	49	0	0	0	95	84	179	
85+	1	2	3	0	0	0	37	35	72	0	1	1	0	0	0	21	27	48	0	0	0	59	65	124	
All Ages	4,294	3,181	7,475	61	65	126	6,053	6,108	12,161	109	196	305	32	74	106	150	365	515	103	2	105	10,802	9,991	20,793	

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
<b>Urban</b>	1,981	290	2,271	87.2	1,647	472	2,119	77.7	3,628	762	4,390	82.6
6-9	129	15	144	89.6	116	19	135	85.9	245	34	279	87.8
10-14	370	1	371	99.7	322	1	323	99.7	692	2	694	99.7
15-19	500	1	501	99.8	563	2	565	99.6	1,063	3	1,066	99.7
20-24	220	14	234	94.0	172	10	182	94.5	392	24	416	94.2
25-29	168	18	186	90.3	146	22	168	86.9	314	40	354	88.7
30-34	179	31	210	85.2	135	49	184	73.4	314	80	394	79.7
35-39	103	30	133	77.4	80	55	135	59.3	183	85	268	68.3
40-44	100	29	129	77.5	38	62	100	38.0	138	91	229	60.3
45-49	72	28	100	72.0	38	45	83	45.8	110	73	183	60.1
50-54	46	25	71	64.8	12	49	61	19.7	58	74	132	43.9
55-59	33	24	57	57.9	11	41	52	21.2	44	65	109	40.4
60-64	23	15	38	60.5	8	38	46	17.4	31	53	84	36.9
65+	38	59	97	39.2	6	79	85	7.1	44	138	182	24.2
<b>Rural</b>	6,269	3,073	9,342	67.1	4,373	4,356	8,729	50.1	10,642	7,429	18,071	58.9
6-9	662	134	796	83.2	630	104	734	85.8	1,292	238	1,530	84.4
10-14	1,089	19	1,108	98.3	1,035	12	1,047	98.9	2,124	31	2,155	98.6
15-19	769	38	807	95.3	589	21	610	96.6	1,358	59	1,417	95.8
20-24	669	145	814	82.2	566	123	689	82.1	1,235	268	1,503	82.2
25-29	667	242	909	73.4	555	317	872	63.6	1,222	559	1,781	68.6
30-34	496	330	826	60.0	307	499	806	38.1	803	829	1,632	49.2
35-39	435	337	772	56.3	254	509	763	33.3	689	846	1,535	44.9
40-44	353	257	610	57.9	143	478	621	23.0	496	735	1,231	40.3
45-49	303	278	581	52.2	111	472	583	19.0	414	750	1,164	35.6
50-54	219	250	469	46.7	66	448	514	12.8	285	698	983	29.0
55-59	188	294	482	39.0	45	393	438	10.3	233	687	920	25.3
60-64	142	218	360	39.4	25	356	381	6.6	167	574	741	22.5
65+	277	531	808	34.3	47	624	671	7	324	1155	1479	21.9
<b>Both Areas</b>	8,250	3,363	11,613	71.0	6,020	4,828	10,848	55.5	14,270	8,191	22,461	63.5
6-9	791	149	940	84.1	746	123	869	85.8	1,537	272	1,809	85.0
10-14	1,459	20	1,479	98.6	1,357	13	1,370	99.1	2,816	33	2,849	98.8
15-19	1,269	39	1,308	97.0	1,152	23	1,175	98.0	2,421	62	2,483	97.5
20-24	889	159	1,048	84.8	738	133	871	84.7	1,627	292	1,919	84.8
25-29	835	260	1,095	76.3	701	339	1,040	67.4	1,536	599	2,135	71.9
30-34	675	361	1,036	65.2	442	548	990	44.6	1,117	909	2,026	55.1
35-39	538	367	905	59.4	334	564	898	37.2	872	931	1,803	48.4
40-44	453	286	739	61.3	181	540	721	25.1	634	826	1,460	43.4
45-49	375	306	681	55.1	149	517	666	22.4	524	823	1,347	38.9
50-54	265	275	540	49.1	78	497	575	13.6	343	772	1,115	30.8
55-59	221	318	539	41.0	56	434	490	11.4	277	752	1,029	26.9
60-64	165	233	398	41.5	33	394	427	7.7	198	627	825	24.0
65+	315	590	905	34.8	53	703	756	7.0	368	1293	1661	22.2

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Dagana 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	995	805	471	43.8	1,075	565	479	50.7	2,070	1,370	950	47.2
6-12	306	5	18	93.0	283	0	6	97.9	589	5	24	95.3
13-14	160	9	17	86.0	167	2	0	98.8	327	11	17	92.1
15-16	155	6	27	82.4	258	3	0	98.9	413	9	27	92.0
17-18	176	18	21	81.9	227	10	1	95.4	403	28	22	89.0
19-22	179	71	18	66.8	122	52	4	68.5	301	123	22	67.5
23+	19	696	370	1.8	18	498	468	1.8	37	1,194	838	1.8
Rural	2,599	2,990	3,751	27.8	2,331	1,804	4,594	26.7	4,930	4,794	8,345	27.3
6-12	1,399	17	58	94.9	1,332	12	44	96.0	2,731	29	102	95.4
13-14	406	13	11	94.4	380	8	5	96.7	786	21	16	95.5
15-16	360	31	7	90.5	279	14	8	92.7	639	45	15	91.4
17-18	197	63	14	71.9	136	56	9	67.7	333	119	23	70.1
19-22	141	352	107	23.5	101	316	69	20.8	242	668	176	22.3
23+	96	2,514	3,554	1.6	103	1,398	4,459	1.7	199	3,912	8,013	1.6
Both Areas	3,594	3,795	4,222	31.0	3,406	2,369	5,073	31.4	7,000	6,164	9,295	31.2
6-12	1,705	22	76	94.6	1,615	12	50	96.3	3,320	34	126	95.4
13-14	566	22	28	91.9	547	10	5	97.3	1,113	32	33	94.5
15-16	515	37	34	87.9	537	17	8	95.6	1,052	54	42	91.6
17-18	373	81	35	76.3	363	66	10	82.7	736	147	45	79.3
19-22	320	423	125	36.9	223	368	73	33.6	543	791	198	35.4
23+	115	3210	3924	1.6	121	1896	4927	1.7	236	5106	8851	1.7

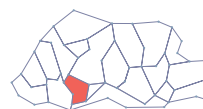


Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Dagana 2017

Town/Gewog	Male						Female						Both Sex					
	Currently Attending		Never Attended		%		Currently Attending		Never Attended		%		Currently Attending		Never Attended		%	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Dagana	3,594	31.0	4,222	36.0	3,406	29.2	2,369	20.4	5,073	43.6	7,000	60.6	6,164	53.0	9,295	80.6	31.2	50.6
Dagana Town	365	46.0	185	23.1	361	45.5	159	20.0	122	15.5	726	91.5	403	51.0	307	38.5	50.6	50.6
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	373	40.8	164	17.6	364	39.1	277	29.8	266	28.7	737	79.5	655	70.8	430	46.0	40.5	40.5
Dagapela Town	84	28.0	87	28.3	68	21.9	88	27.8	70	21.9	152	47.1	217	66.5	157	48.6	28.9	28.9
Drukjeygang Town	172	72.3	25	10.4	275	113.0	35	14.2	10	4.0	447	184.0	76	31.2	35	14.2	80.1	80.1
Sankosh Town	1	4.2	10	41.7	7	27.3	6	23.1	11	41.7	8	29.2	19	67.3	21	76.9	16.7	16.7
Drukjeygang	328	37.2	317	36.3	225	25.8	198	22.7	459	52.3	553	63.1	434	49.5	776	88.5	31.4	31.4
Gozhi	282	44.4	375	58.4	294	45.9	301	46.5	513	78.4	576	87.9	745	112.5	888	133.8	26.1	26.1
Karna	257	34.4	517	68.9	223	29.5	208	27.8	656	88.1	480	64.0	552	73.6	1,173	156.8	21.8	21.8
Khebisa	104	19.8	275	51.1	131	24.4	99	18.3	306	56.4	235	42.8	244	43.7	581	104.5	22.2	22.2
Largyab	67	16.3	206	50.6	84	20.4	65	15.9	190	46.8	151	37.0	202	49.5	396	97.5	20.2	20.2
Tseza	130	26.2	221	44.2	108	21.6	112	22.4	249	49.8	238	47.6	257	51.4	470	94.0	24.7	24.7
Tsangkha	260	35.3	235	31.7	240	32.4	135	18.1	361	48.1	500	66.0	376	49.5	596	78.8	34.0	34.0
Karmaling	110	17.7	293	45.9	90	14.0	96	14.4	313	48.0	200	29.4	315	46.5	606	87.9	17.8	17.8
Dorona	70	18.3	175	43.8	66	16.5	50	12.5	186	46.5	136	33.6	188	46.5	361	89.5	19.9	19.9
Gesarling	429	49.1	237	27.8	352	41.0	106	12.5	238	28.0	781	91.8	313	36.8	475	55.8	49.8	49.8
Lhamoi Dzingkha	90	22.7	162	40.5	55	13.7	73	18.3	206	51.5	145	35.8	218	54.5	368	91.5	19.8	19.8
Nichula	23	11.1	88	42.2	17	7.9	36	16.5	117	55.2	40	18.2	147	68.0	205	97.5	10.2	10.2
Tashiding	246	32.5	301	39.3	226	29.5	143	18.7	383	50.1	472	61.5	354	45.8	684	88.5	31.3	31.3
Tsenda-Gang	203	24.8	349	43.3	220	27.5	182	22.8	417	52.1	423	52.8	449	56.0	766	96.0	25.8	25.8

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Highest Level of Education Completed										
	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Dagana Town	10	2	305	192	304	194	10	27	69	13	3
Male	0	1	164	100	142	116	4	23	46	10	3
Female	10	1	141	92	162	78	6	4	23	3	0
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	35	3	666	217	202	107	28	24	88	12	10
Male	5	2	336	127	113	59	18	18	56	7	10
Female	30	1	330	90	89	48	10	6	32	5	0
Dagapela Town	6	4	159	60	62	31	9	10	24	3	1
Male	1	1	113	32	26	13	4	6	15	2	0
Female	5	3	46	28	36	18	5	4	9	1	1
Drukjeygang Town	7	0	84	116	186	100	3	4	12	8	3
Male	0	0	47	11	81	54	2	3	7	7	1
Female	7	0	37	105	105	46	1	1	5	1	2
Sankosh Town	0	0	21	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	9	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Drukjeygang	35	10	505	167	120	76	7	8	43	1	15
Male	7	6	268	122	77	41	3	5	26	0	9
Female	28	4	237	45	43	35	4	3	17	1	6
Gozhi	42	13	652	145	163	139	36	37	77	9	8
Male	14	5	360	72	72	81	26	33	50	7	6
Female	28	8	292	73	91	58	10	4	27	2	2
Karna	59	10	586	112	106	97	7	5	36	3	11
Male	21	6	365	61	51	56	4	4	22	2	9
Female	38	4	221	51	55	41	3	1	14	1	2
Khebisa	34	5	302	26	54	34	2	3	13	3	3
Male	15	2	162	12	26	18	0	2	8	2	2
Female	19	3	140	14	28	16	2	1	5	1	1
Largyab	68	0	192	23	33	20	3	1	13	0	0
Male	38	0	107	16	16	14	1	0	12	0	0
Female	30	0	85	7	17	6	2	1	1	0	0
Tseza	12	1	237	52	72	67	0	9	41	3	1
Male	2	1	141	31	27	37	0	7	25	3	1
Female	10	0	96	21	45	30	0	2	16	0	0
Tsangkha	50	13	523	133	71	45	4	9	23	3	2
Male	24	8	306	73	31	26	3	8	18	3	1
Female	26	5	217	60	40	19	1	1	5	0	1
Karmaling	53	1	303	47	47	32	1	9	16	5	1
Male	18	1	206	26	30	21	1	9	13	3	1
Female	35	0	97	21	17	11	0	0	3	2	0
Dorona	32	2	169	25	37	27	5	7	16	1	3
Male	13	2	102	21	21	21	5	7	14	0	2
Female	19	0	67	4	16	6	0	0	2	1	1
Gesarling	41	2	449	314	195	43	2	8	32	6	2
Male	19	1	267	174	118	27	1	7	20	2	0
Female	22	1	182	140	77	16	1	1	12	4	2
Lhamoi Dzingkha	48	2	177	43	46	25	1	2	15	1	3

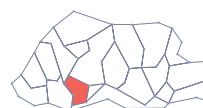


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Dagana 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Highest Level of Education Completed										
	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Male	30		116	23	27	22	0	2	12	1	2
Female	18	2	61	20	19	3	1	0	3	0	1
Nichula	9	0	97	15	32	19	1	4	9	1	0
Male	1	0	71	13	21	14	1	4	8	1	0
Female	8	0	26	2	11	5	0	0	1	0	0
Tashiding	51	2	513	86	81	47	1	8	33	3	1
Male	20	1	309	36	40	22	0	8	18	3	0
Female	31	1	204	50	41	25	1	0	15	0	1
Tsenda-Gang	44	16	456	121	119	55	2	10	42	6	1
Male	17	11	259	63	45	31	1	10	28	4	1
Female	27	5	197	58	74	24	1	0	14	2	0
Dagana	636	86	6,396	1,894	1,931	1,163	122	185	602	81	68
Male	245	48	3,711	1,013	964	675	74	156	398	57	48
Female	391	38	2,685	881	967	488	48	29	204	24	20

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

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Dagana Town	2	6	8
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	14	14	28
Dagapela Town	6	4	10
Drukjeygang Town	1	4	5
Sankosh Town	0	0	0
Drukjeygang	23	23	46
Gozhi	13	17	30
Karna	20	26	46
Khebisa	26	33	59
Largyab	15	18	33
Tseza	7	6	13
Tsangkha	22	29	51
Karmaling	18	10	28
Dorona	15	22	37
Gesarling	14	11	25
Lhamoi Dzingkha	14	7	21
Nichula	9	15	24
Tashiding	20	24	44
Tsenda-Gang	28	17	45
Total	267	286	553

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

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Dagana Town	1	2	3
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	5	7	12
Dagapela Town	1	1	2
Drukjeygang Town	0	1	1
Sankosh Town	0	0	0
Drukjeygang	8	4	12
Gozhi	0	3	3
Karna	7	7	14
Khebisa	11	12	23
Largyab	10	7	17
Tseza	3	1	4
Tsangkha	10	15	25
Karmaling	6	3	9
Dorona	2	5	7
Gesarling	5	4	9
Lhamoi Dzingkha	7	1	8
Nichula	2	7	9
Tashiding	7	8	15
Tsenda-Gang	16	6	22
Total	101	94	195

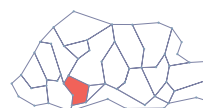
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
<b>Urban</b>				
Dagana Town	3.2	3.8	1.2	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	3.2	3.8	1.2	416
Dagapela Town	3.5	3.8	1.1	132
Drukjeygang Town	3.6	2.9	0.8	55
Sankosh Town	4.0	2.7	0.7	19
<b>Rural</b>				
Drukjeygang	3.0	3.5	1.2	517
Gozhi	3.2	4.1	1.3	595
Karna	3.1	4.2	1.4	593
Khebisa	2.6	4.0	1.5	302
Largyab	2.2	3.6	1.6	185
Tseza	3.4	3.8	1.1	272
Tsangkha	2.8	3.9	1.4	371
Karmaling	3.1	3.6	1.2	309
Dorona	2.9	3.8	1.3	194
Gesarling	2.9	3.5	1.2	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	3.0	4.0	1.3	194
Nichula	2.9	3.2	1.1	134
Tashiding	2.5	4.0	1.6	412
Tsenda-Gang	3.2	3.8	1.2	466
Dagana	3.0	3.8	1.3	5,671

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Dagana 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	
<b>Urban</b>							
Dagana Town	44	83	84	2	13	3	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	220	63	68	18	45	2	416
Dagapela Town	61	6	52	8	5	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	14	16	22	2	1	0	55
Sankosh Town	12	3	2	1	0	1	19
<b>Rural</b>							
Drukjeygang	432	7	31	30	14	3	517
Gozhi	389	92	59	11	40	4	595
Karna	502	21	29	29	12	0	593
Khebisa	252	30	11	5	2	2	302
Largyab	165	9	5	6	0	0	185
Tseza	185	5	67	6	7	2	272
Tsangkha	320	14	23	4	8	2	371
Karmaling	276	5	18	8	1	1	309
Dorona	172	11	8	1	1	1	194
Gesarling	230	12	25	8	1	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	184	4	4	2	0	0	194
Nichula	114	1	7	9	1	2	134
Tashiding	360	11	20	13	7	1	412
Tsenda-Gang	376	9	45	9	25	2	466
Dagana	4,308	402	580	172	183	26	5,671

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

Gewog/Town	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	Total
<b>Urban</b>										
Dagana Town	12	44	105	40	12	9	5	2	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	22	112	147	67	37	18	8	4	1	416
Dagapela Town	11	25	29	40	12	7	7	1	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	2	5	18	21	8	0	0	1	0	55
Sankosh Town	1	4	0	7	3	4	0	0	0	19
<b>Rural</b>										
Drukjeygang	87	123	157	76	41	19	8	5	1	517
Gozhi	110	114	119	137	63	22	9	20	1	595
Karna	131	119	105	132	60	21	11	14	0	593
Khebisa	79	61	99	33	21	7	2	0	0	302
Largyab	69	42	43	23	8	0	0	0	0	185
Tseza	15	52	92	61	26	15	9	2	0	272
Tsangkha	91	85	79	63	37	11	1	4	0	371
Karmaling	41	73	96	55	26	9	5	3	1	309
Dorona	44	58	31	28	21	3	4	5	0	194
Gesarling	45	82	64	46	22	11	2	4	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	21	48	76	26	12	6	3	2	0	194
Nichula	38	23	32	14	15	8	1	1	2	134
Tashiding	138	95	77	59	22	12	5	3	1	412
Tsenda-Gang	68	103	117	94	45	24	9	6	0	466
Dagana	1,025	1,268	1,486	1,022	491	206	89	77	7	5,671

**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Area and Dazhongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
<b>Urban</b>										
Dagana Town	184	29	0	10	4	0	0	0	2	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	257	62	20	52	21	0	1	2	1	416
Dagapela Town	90	31	0	5	4	0	0	2	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	40	4	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	55
Sankosh Town	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	19
<b>Rural</b>										
Drukjeygang	114	75	5	94	196	1	11	21	0	517
Gozhi	418	64	1	57	51	0	1	2	1	595
Karna	236	78	0	70	179	16	0	12	2	593
Khebisa	81	29	2	91	74	2	13	9	1	302
Largyab	20	40	1	50	65	2	1	5	1	185
Tseza	143	53	1	21	46	3	0	4	1	272
Tsangkha	141	80	1	48	65	15	10	10	1	371
Karmaling	65	142	24	18	46	2	1	9	2	309
Dorona	79	40	8	30	32	2	0	3	0	194
Gesarling	107	87	0	38	30	12	0	2	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	62	46	17	36	20	3	3	4	3	194
Nichula	61	12	4	19	15	3	0	18	2	134
Tashiding	175	38	4	71	112	0	0	11	1	412
Tsenda-Gang	210	94	20	36	93	2	1	8	2	466
Dagana	2,489	1,013	108	754	1,056	63	42	123	23	5,671



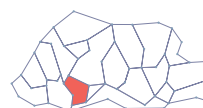
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**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Dagana Town	21	208	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	90	326	0	416
Dagapela Town	23	109	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	10	45	0	55
Sankosh Town	4	15	0	19
<b>Rural</b>				
Drukjeygang	32	485	0	517
Gozhi	33	562	0	595
Karna	74	519	0	593
Khebisa	42	260	0	302
Largyab	33	152	0	185
Tseza	50	222	0	272
Tsangkha	41	330	0	371
Karmaling	30	278	1	309
Dorona	13	181	0	194
Gesarling	30	246	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	38	156	0	194
Nichula	24	110	0	134
Tashiding	50	362	0	412
Tsenda-Gang	34	432	0	466
Dagana	672	4,998	1	5,671

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

Gewog/Town	Cane/ Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/ RCC wall	Stone with		Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	Total
							Lime/ Cement	Bricks						
<b>Urban</b>														
Dagana Town	3	25	17	1	0	127	33	3	11	2	1	3	3	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	21	25	1	0	3	140	23	130	20	34	0	0	19	416
Dagapela Town	1	26	28	3	1	32	27	2	0	3	0	0	9	132
Drukjeygang Town	0	6	9	0	0	22	3	1	0	9	0	5	0	55
Sankosh Town	0	3	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	19
<b>Rural</b>														
Drukjeygang	19	77	219	3	1	18	48	0	3	77	1	40	11	517
Gozhi	7	85	250	9	5	112	41	7	27	14	0	2	36	595
Karna	12	150	235	3	0	52	38	3	8	49	23	9	11	593
Khebisa	4	107	90	5	1	30	13	1	3	25	2	18	3	302
Largyab	7	76	78	2	0	5	4	0	0	8	2	3	0	185
Tseza	5	29	70	3	0	14	10	0	0	18	99	19	5	272
Tsangkha	5	108	156	2	6	28	31	3	2	22	0	6	2	371
Karmaling	12	85	14	0	6	62	16	9	24	64	0	4	13	309
Dorona	6	83	49	0	3	11	8	0	1	29	0	1	3	194
Gesarling	3	75	94	1	0	38	19	9	4	26	0	3	4	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	7	27	2	0	0	14	12	42	8	64	0	0	18	194
Nichula	21	14	2	0	0	21	0	1	0	66	0	6	3	134
Tashiding	10	114	138	1	0	38	56	3	4	16	0	4	28	412
Tsenda-Gang	1	117	185	1	0	40	45	4	6	34	2	7	24	466
Dagana	144	1,232	1,637	34	26	810	432	218	121	565	130	130	192	5,671



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

Gewog/Town	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	Total
Urban										
Dagana Town	0	1	0	0	0	227	0	1	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	1	0	5	1	0	390	1	10	8	416
Dagapela Town	0	1	1	0	1	128	0	1	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	1	55
Sankosh Town	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Rural										
Drukjeygang	7	4	21	0	3	462	1	1	18	517
Gozhi	7	0	24	0	0	560	1	1	2	595
Karna	9	11	22	8	5	537	0	1	0	593
Khebisa	6	7	16	0	5	263	1	3	1	302
Largyab	7	5	15	0	18	140	0	0	0	185
Tseza	1	2	6	1	1	260	0	0	1	272
Tsangkha	2	3	0	1	0	362	0	2	1	371
Karmaling	2	0	3	0	4	292	2	5	1	309
Dorona	3	3	6	0	12	168	1	0	1	194
Gesarling	1	1	1	0	0	270	3	0	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	2	3	1	0	0	183	2	3	0	194
Nichula	2	4	0	0	8	116	2	0	2	134
Tashiding	4	8	8	0	13	374	1	4	0	412
Tsenda-Gang	5	6	3	0	5	440	3	3	1	466
Dagana	59	59	132	11	75	5,245	18	35	37	5,671

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

Gewog/Town	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/Terrazzo	Other	Total
Urban								
Dagana Town	10	55	0	4	7	153	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	26	28	0	2	14	343	3	416
Dagapela Town	13	18	0	1	0	97	3	132
Drukjeygang Town	4	18	0	3	0	29	1	55
Sankosh Town	0	2	0	0	0	17	0	19
Rural								
Drukjeygang	58	288	2	7	2	158	2	517
Gozhi	185	109	1	1	29	266	4	595
Karna	237	196	2	17	1	139	1	593
Khebisa	86	143	3	17	2	50	1	302
Largyab	91	63	1	0	0	30	0	185
Tseza	10	187	0	4	0	71	0	272

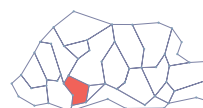
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Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/Terrazzo	Other	Total
Tsangkha	185	67	0	1	0	118	0	371
Karmaling	96	21	0	3	2	185	2	309
Dorona	80	68	1	0	0	45	0	194
Gesarling	94	82	0	2	7	89	2	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	39	28	0	2	0	125	0	194
Nichula	88	4	0	0	0	40	2	134
Tashiding	194	51	1	1	0	165	0	412
Tsenda-Gang	200	60	1	6	3	196	0	466
Dagana	1,696	1,488	12	71	67	2,316	21	5,671

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

Gewog/Town	Lighting								Cooking						Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Personal				Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	
			Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator									
Urban															
Dagana Town	227	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	228	0	13	0	213	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	412	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	405	1	58	6	345	0	416
Dagapela Town	129	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	129	2	7	1	111	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	2	1	48	0	55
Sankosh Town	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	1	1	16	0	19
Rural															
Drukjeygang	493	18	4	2	0	0	0	0	492	10	269	9	213	0	517
Gozhi	584	4	4	0	2	0	0	1	591	4	208	6	328	1	595
Karna	559	16	9	2	2	0	4	1	552	6	374	11	181	0	593
Khebisa	282	9	9	0	0	1	1	0	289	3	211	5	65	0	302
Largyab	176	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	165	0	147	8	32	0	185
Tseza	268	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	268	0	80	4	177	1	272
Tsangkha	362	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	357	0	208	13	148	0	371
Karmaling	296	7	3	1	1	0	0	1	290	7	186	5	114	1	309
Dorona	172	14	2	3	1	1	0	1	165	3	147	5	34	0	194
Gesarling	265	8	2	0	0	0	1	0	262	4	124	4	141	2	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	191	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	2	112	6	77	0	194
Nichula	107	20	4	1	0	0	0	2	99	9	91	3	33	2	134
Tashiding	400	7	1	4	0	0	0	0	372	1	247	16	144	0	412
Tsenda-Gang	441	3	1	17	3	0	1	0	430	8	221	20	232	0	466
Dagana	5,438	123	45	36	9	4	9	7	5,353	60	2,706	124	2,652	7	5,671



**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzungkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Piped water	Piped Water	Protected Well/	Rain	Unprotected	Other	Total
	Inside the Dwelling	Outside the Dwelling	Protected Spring	Water Collection	Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam		
<b>Urban</b>							
Dagana Town	173	56	0	0	0	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	227	180	1	0	8	0	416
Dagapela Town	60	72	0	0	0	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	29	25	0	0	0	1	55
Sankosh Town	10	9	0	0	0	0	19
<b>Rural</b>							
Drukjeygang	71	406	8	1	27	4	517
Gozhi	200	391	1	0	1	2	595
Karna	97	482	1	1	9	3	593
Khebisa	55	240	1	1	4	1	302
Largyab	24	159	0	0	1	1	185
Tseza	83	186	2	0	1	0	272
Tsangkha	80	283	1	0	4	3	371
Karmaling	27	278	1	0	1	2	309
Dorona	29	157	0	2	2	4	194
Gesarling	72	199	1	1	3	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	65	106	13	1	5	4	194
Nichula	9	113	1	1	8	2	134
Tashiding	50	349	4	1	7	1	412
Tsenda-Gang	114	344	2	0	5	1	466
Dagana	1,475	4,035	37	9	86	29	5,671

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzungkhag 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	
<b>Urban</b>						
Dagana Town	228	0	0	1	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	407	8	1	0	0	416
Dagapela Town	131	0	0	1	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	53	0	0	2	0	55
Sankosh Town	19	0	0	0	0	19
<b>Rural</b>						
Drukjeygang	491	20	3	3	0	517
Gozhi	574	8	8	5	0	595
Karna	586	1	5	1	0	593
Khebisa	302	0	0	0	0	302
Largyab	185	0	0	0	0	185
Tseza	271	0	0	1	0	272
Tsangkha	371	0	0	0	0	371

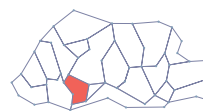
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Table A7.11 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzongkhag 2017

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	
Karmaling	306	2	0	0	1	309
Dorona	194	0	0	0	0	194
Gesarling	269	2	5	0	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	192	2	0	0	0	194
Nichula	133	0	0	1	0	134
Tashiding	395	1	16	0	0	412
Tsenda-Gang	465	1	0	0	0	466
Dagana	5,572	45	38	15	1	5,671

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Dagana Town	207	22	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	354	62	0	416
Dagapela Town	102	29	1	132
Drukjeygang Town	33	22	0	55
Sankosh Town	16	3	0	19
<b>Rural</b>				
Drukjeygang	388	129	0	517
Gozhi	441	153	1	595
Karna	469	124	0	593
Khebisa	227	75	0	302
Largyab	157	28	0	185
Tseza	239	33	0	272
Tsangkha	271	99	1	371
Karmaling	280	28	1	309
Dorona	149	45	0	194
Gesarling	210	66	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	158	36	0	194
Nichula	103	29	2	134
Tashiding	282	129	1	412
Tsenda-Gang	324	142	0	466
Dagana	4,410	1,254	7	5,671

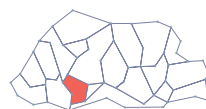


**Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Dagaana Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle		Washing Machine	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellries	DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households			
					(Commercial)	(Non- Commercial)												
Urban																		
Dagana Town	101	73	26	41	15	83	164	70	10	154	12	8	216	81	3	1.3	0.0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	274	218	125	71	21	102	307	74	17	221	9	12	386	209	114	2.4	0.0	416
Dagapela Town	74	27	16	31	4	38	78	32	4	59	13	4	119	60	2	3.0	0.0	132
Drukjeygang Town	25	16	6	15	3	26	42	13	4	29	4	1	52	16	1	3.6	0.0	55
Sankosh Town	12	9	2	2	5	0	12	3	1	7	2	1	16	9	0	0.0	0.0	19
Rural																		
Drukjeygang	422	331	320	26	15	39	150	20	27	67	3	1	425	97	30	1.7	0.0	517
Gozhi	395	342	320	41	34	99	272	86	36	207	15	14	540	209	33	1.7	0.0	595
Karna	462	379	365	34	31	42	132	17	52	82	11	6	504	186	79	1.0	0.0	593
Khebisa	253	116	186	5	7	17	56	7	42	24	8	1	232	53	16	2.0	0.0	302
Langyab	162	172	155	17	5	11	27	4	19	13	3	1	157	66	20	0.0	0.0	185
Tseza	187	178	154	9	9	20	62	12	55	50	5	3	259	52	26	0.7	0.0	272
Tsangkha	295	215	196	30	19	42	105	17	35	55	11	2	318	132	60	0.8	0.0	371
Karmaling	266	143	192	10	2	10	80	3	6	56	5	2	245	102	56	1.0	0.0	309
Dorona	161	104	118	14	4	17	22	5	14	17	8	0	143	59	11	1.6	0.0	194
Gesarling	206	191	155	19	5	34	57	20	23	42	7	1	211	61	24	1.5	0.0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	169	119	125	9	13	3	58	6	4	39	2	1	141	33	66	1.0	0.0	194
Nichula	92	108	105	10	4	4	24	2	15	11	3	2	98	70	15	7.5	0.0	134
Tashiding	335	273	316	34	18	29	112	15	20	75	7	3	330	199	47	1.0	0.0	412
Tsenda-Gang	385	267	284	66	33	55	153	35	10	85	9	7	375	159	32	1.5	0.0	466
Dagana	4,276	3,281	3,166	484	247	671	1,913	441	394	1,293	137	70	4,767	1,853	635	1.6	0.0	5,671

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

Gewog/Town	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households
<b>Urban</b>										
Dagana Town	134	13	5	16	39	24	75	25.8	0.0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	219	227	52	11	240	57	67	13.5	0.0	416
Dagapela Town	61	5	4	9	56	21	33	30.3	0.0	132
Drukjeygang Town	25	10	2	9	13	5	14	34.6	0.0	55
Sankosh Town	5	0	0	1	1	2	5	57.9	0.0	19
<b>Rural</b>										
Drukjeygang	149	6	9	13	14	57	51	59.8	0.2	517
Gozhi	277	26	15	18	77	77	81	41.2	0.0	595
Karna	217	9	10	30	21	88	72	48.7	0.0	593
Khebisa	72	0	4	5	9	11	28	65.6	0.0	302
Largyab	72	2	3	2	4	18	20	53.0	0.0	185
Tseza	92	3	3	18	5	16	35	55.5	0.0	272
Tsangkha	152	13	12	10	21	77	18	46.1	0.0	371
Karmaling	123	55	33	0	149	50	9	24.9	0.0	309
Dorona	77	1	1	5	10	15	15	53.1	0.0	194
Gesarling	116	3	10	4	58	69	28	40.2	0.0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	83	90	11	2	82	25	10	20.6	0.0	194
Nichula	51	28	10	0	57	30	13	33.6	0.0	134
Tashiding	149	4	2	2	30	70	38	49.8	0.0	412
Tsenda-Gang	174	8	13	5	31	63	42	51.3	0.0	466
Dagana	2,248	503	199	160	917	775	654	43.5	0.0	5,671



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

Gewog/Town	Radio/ Tape Player		TV/ Video		Telephone (Landline)		Mobile Phone (Smart)		Mobile Phone (Simple)		Desktop Laptop		Internet- Mobile		Internet- Fixed		Newspaper		Other		% With None of the Items		% with All of the Items		Regular Households			
Urban																												
Dagana Town	43	202	15	201	67	156	12	0	0	0	1.3	0.0	229															
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	163	318	4	305	195	260	2	37	1	0	2.9	0.0	416															
Dagapela Town	39	109	10	77	69	94	9	1	0	0	3.0	0.0	132															
Drukjeygang Town	14	48	3	44	28	41	6	1	1	1	1.8	0.0	55															
Sankosh Town	0	15	0	9	13	7	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	19															
Rural																												
Drukjeygang	176	312	7	161	364	103	3	6	0	0	4.1	0.0	517															
Gozhi	137	453	9	373	339	176	15	8	0	0	2.2	0.0	595															
Karna	148	285	6	228	429	100	3	5	3	3	3.5	0.0	593															
Khebisa	73	156	1	78	222	31	0	2	0	0	4.0	0.0	302															
Largyab	68	81	2	43	157	45	1	0	0	0	2.2	0.0	185															
Tseza	84	177	4	132	186	78	2	1	0	0	0.7	0.0	272															
Tsangkha	113	235	2	143	260	81	3	2	2	2	4.0	0.0	371															
Karmaling	53	171	2	128	224	77	0	7	2	2	3.9	0.0	309															
Dorona	47	80	2	80	138	31	0	0	0	0	2.1	0.0	194															
Gesarling	105	188	0	152	157	62	0	12	0	0	4.7	0.0	276															
Lhamoi Dzingkha	26	122	0	75	139	49	0	2	0	0	7.7	0.0	194															
Nichula	25	52	1	63	80	52	2	18	0	0	9.0	0.0	134															
Tashiding	105	218	1	124	328	58	0	4	0	0	3.2	0.0	412															
Tsenda-Gang	102	290	8	176	331	139	4	2	1	1	1.7	0.0	466															
Dagana	1,521	3,512	77	2,592	3,726	1,640	62	106	14	14	3.3	0.0	5,671															



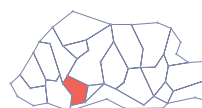
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**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Dagana Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Dagana Town	208	21	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	335	81	0	416
Dagapela Town	132	0	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	51	4	0	55
Sankosh Town	17	2	0	19
<b>Rural</b>				
Drukjeygang	442	75	0	517
Gozhi	581	13	1	595
Karna	581	12	0	593
Khebisa	255	47	0	302
Largyab	169	16	0	185
Tseza	261	11	0	272
Tsangkha	346	25	0	371
Karmaling	266	42	1	309
Dorona	182	12	0	194
Gesarling	253	23	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	165	29	0	194
Nichula	106	28	0	134
Tashiding	373	39	0	412
Tsenda-Gang	449	17	0	466
Dagana	5,172	497	2	5,671

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Dagana Town	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	2	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
Dagapela Town	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Drukjeygang Town	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sankosh Town	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Rural</b>									
Drukjeygang	26	48	0	1	0	0	0	0	75
Gozhi	8	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	14
Karna	0	5	0	6	0	0	1	0	12
Khebisa	3	23	1	9	0	10	1	0	47
Largyab	2	12	0	0	0	1	1	0	16
Tseza	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
Tsangkha	0	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	25
Karmaling	1	36	0	0	0	4	1	1	43
Dorona	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Gesarling	5	14	1	0	0	2	1	0	23
Lhamoi Dzingkha	0	28	0	0	0	1	0	0	29
Nichula	4	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	28
Tashiding	1	31	0	3	1	3	0	0	39
Tsenda-Gang	2	11	1	1	0	1	1	0	17
Dagana	56	383	3	24	1	24	6	2	499



**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Roan Head by Gewog/Town, Dagana 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	
<b>Urban</b>										
Dagana Town	227	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	401	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	416
Dagapela Town	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Sankosh Town	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
<b>Rural</b>										
Drukjeygang	500	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	517
Gozhi	586	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	595
Karna	545	40	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	593
Khebisa	252	38	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	302
Largyab	159	15	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	185
Tseza	264	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	272
Tsangkha	344	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	371
Karmaling	302	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	309
Dorona	108	20	12	11	24	17	0	2	0	194
Gesarling	272	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	184	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	194
Nichula	31	40	39	6	0	0	16	0	2	134
Tashiding	348	44	8	6	5	1	0	0	0	412
Tsenda-Gang	421	8	6	17	3	1	4	6	0	466
Dagana	5,150	282	98	47	42	20	20	8	4	5,671

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Inefficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Dagana Town	8	221	0	229
Lhamoi Dzingkha Town	58	358	0	416
Dagapela Town	6	126	0	132
Drukjeygang Town	5	50	0	55
Sankosh Town	2	17	0	19
<b>Rural</b>				
Drukjeygang	32	485	0	517
Gozhi	17	578	0	595
Karna	84	509	0	593
Khebisa	41	261	0	302
Largyab	26	159	0	185
Tseza	20	252	0	272
Tsangkha	41	330	0	371
Karmaling	37	271	1	309
Dorona	38	156	0	194
Gesarling	16	260	0	276
Lhamoi Dzingkha	33	161	0	194
Nichula	19	115	0	134
Tashiding	42	370	0	412
Tsenda-Gang	40	426	0	466
Dagana	565	5,105	1	5,671





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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## GASA DZONGKHAG



ISBN 978-99936-28-54-5



National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)



NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

འབྲུག་གི་མི་ཚོའི་བསམ་དང་ཁྱིམ་གྱི་གྲངས་ཚུལ་ ༢༠༡༧།།

**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**GASA DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	3,952
	Male	2,104
	Female	1,848
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	113.9
	Total Dependency Ratio	49.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	41.2
	Aged Dependency Ratio	8.7
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	1,086
	15-64 years	2,636
	65 years and over	230
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	59.8
	Male (%)	71.5
	Female (%)	46.5
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	24.9
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	15.9
	Total Fertility Rate	2.1
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.8
	Infant Mortality Rate	63.5
	Child Mortality Rate	47.6
	Under Five Mortality Rate	111.1
Housing, Household Amenities, and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	909
	Average Household Size	3.6
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	95.3
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	55.1

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets of the country. 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 development resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

The Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Gasa 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 order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and a 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)/Thromde Census Committee (TCC) at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels were instituted with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCC/TCC to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation at their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors/enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhag/Thromde*, conducting trainings, 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, therefore, important to fully examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to affect specific and proper planning at local level. 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 Gasa Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town and place of residence (urban and rural). In addition to the size and distribution of

the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing data from the 2007 PHCB to results from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

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

---

<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations

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

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (this means that 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 the *de jure* methods was also adopted.

## 2.2 Population of Gasas

The total population of Gasas Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 3,952 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Gasas on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. Of the total, 2,104 (53.2%) were males and 1,848 (46.8%) were females. The total population of Gasas Dzongkhag represents 0.5% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Gasas Dzongkhag experienced an increase in its population from 3,116 persons in 2005 to 3,952 persons in 2017 according to the 2017 PHCB. This is a significant increase of 26.8% for Gasas Dzongkhag during the intercensal periods (2005-2017). However, when compared with other *Dzongkhags* in the country, Gasas is still the least populated with just 0.5% of the total population of Bhutan.

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the population by *Gewog/Town* and Sex, Gasas 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Gasas Town	482	297	779
Damji Town	313	274	587
Rural			
Khamaed	232	264	496
Lunana	348	351	699
Khatoed	150	166	316
Laya	579	496	1,075
Both Areas	2,104	1,848	3,952

## 2.4 Population by Area

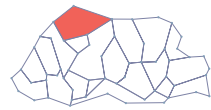
In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 65 persons lived in rural areas while 35 persons lived in urban areas (Figure 2.1). This is not significantly different from figures at the national level where 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas and 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Gasas Dzongkhag was 34.6%, which is an increase of 21.7 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.5 Sex Ratio

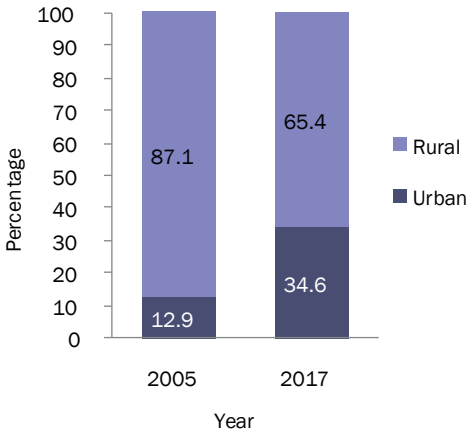
Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Gasas Dzongkhag in 2017 exceeded the female





**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area of Residence, Gasa 2005 and 2017



population by 256 persons. The sex ratio of the Gasa (number of males for every 100 females) is 113.9, which is much higher than the national level sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

### 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

Population can be divided into three broad age groups: those aged less than 15 years (child population); 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in 2017, the population of those under 15 years was 1,086 persons, those between 15 and 64 years was 2,636 persons, and the population of persons aged 65 years and above was 230 persons.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has

decreased to 27.5% from 32.7%, while the productive population has increased to 66.7% from 61.8%, and the elderly population to 5.8% from 5.5% during the same period.

### 2.7 Dependency Ratios

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

The total and child dependency ratios for Gasa Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 61.7 and 52.9 in 2005 to 49.9 and 41.2 respectively. Similarly, the aged dependency ratio has also slightly decreased from 8.8 in 2005 to 8.7 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of

working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continue to increase.

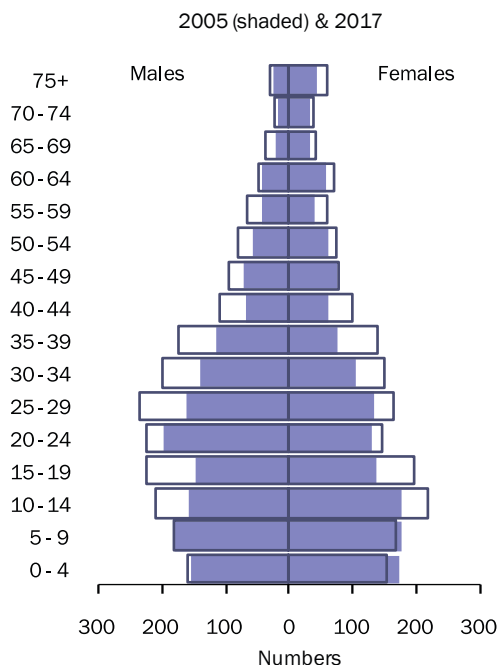
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

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. The length of each bar shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the lengths of the bars become shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid. A declining bar at the base indicates a decrease in fertility rates in the population, while elongated bars at the top indicate an increase in the number of elderly people due to increasing life expectancy.

Although an overall decline in birth rates is observed, the base of the population pyramid for Gasa Dzongkhag has remained more or less constant. Except for ages 0-4 and 5-9 years, the proportions of population for both sexes have increased between 2005 and 2017.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Gasa Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. For the male population, a bulge is observed between the ages of 10-14 and 35-39 years, while for the female population, the highest number is observed in the age group 5-9 years.

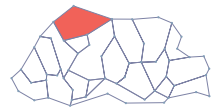
**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Gasa 2005 and 2017



## 2.9 Population by type of Household

To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular household; institutional household; 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



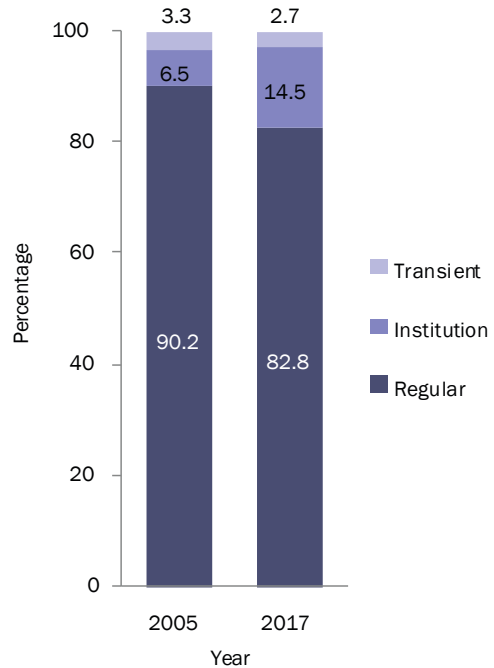
or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.

2. Institutional Household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangements for food or taking their food from a common kitchen;
3. Transient Population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on the Census night at airports, bus stands, in vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 3,273 persons (82.8%) living in regular household, 574 persons (14.5%) in institutional households, and 105 persons (2.7%) were transient population in 2017. Compared to 2005, the number of regular households and transient population have decreased by about 7.4 and 0.6 percentage points respectively, while the institutional population has increased by about 8 percentage points (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 891 persons (27.2%) live in urban areas while 2,382 persons (72.8%) live in rural areas. Out of the two towns in Gasa Dzongkhag, Gasa town has 707 persons representing 79.2% of the total regular household population living in urban area, while Damji town has 184 person (20.7%).

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Gasa 2005 and 2017



Comparing the regular household population among the *gewogs*, Lunana has the highest number of total regular household population with 676 persons (28.4%), which is closely followed by Khamaed Gewog with 467 persons (19.6%). Khatoed with 245 persons has the lowest number of regular household population.

In terms of institutional population among the *gewogs*, Laya with 81 persons (73.6%) has the highest number of people living in institutional households, while Damji Town has 403 persons representing 86.9% of the total institutional population among the towns.

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	740	568	1,308	56.6	43.4	100.0	130
Gasa Town	445	295	740	60.1	39.9	100.0	151
Damji Town	295	273	568	51.9	48.1	100.0	108
Rural	1,280	1,277	2,557	50.1	49.9	100.0	100
Khamaed	209	264	473	44.2	55.8	100.0	79
Lunana	348	351	699	49.8	50.2	100.0	99
Khatoed	150	166	316	47.5	52.5	100.0	90
Laya	573	496	1,069	53.6	46.4	100.0	116
Both Areas	2,020	1,845	3,865	52.3	47.7	100.0	109

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Gasa Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 3,865 persons. Of the total, 2,020 persons were males and 1,845 persons were females. Across the areas, 1,308 persons were found in urban areas and 2,557 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population of Gasa Dzongkhag was 87 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

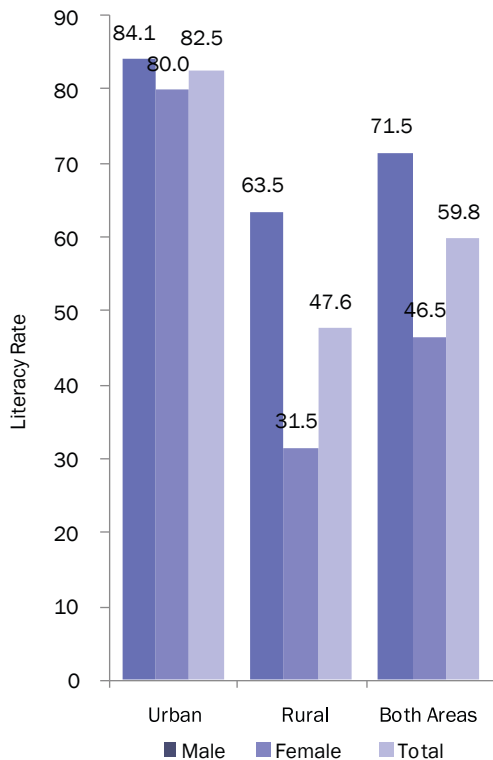
The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who were attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In 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 same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 3,577 persons aged 6 years and above, 3 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. Therefore, Gasa Dzongkhag's literacy rate is based on a total population of 3,574 persons. The

2017 PHCB revealed that there were 2,139 literate persons in Gasa, representing a literacy rate of 59.8% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 53.5%.

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Gasa 2017



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

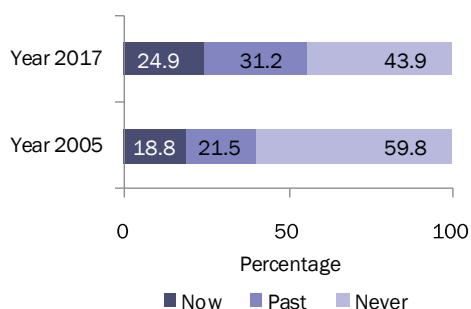
School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						23 and Above	Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22			
Total Population	3,574	504	206	196	151	287	2,230	100.0%	
Currently Attending	891	82.3%	77.2%	76.0%	60.3%	20.6%	0.8%	24.9%	
Previously Attended	1,115	3.8%	12.1%	15.3%	21.2%	49.1%	38.9%	31.2%	
Never Attended	1,568	13.9%	10.7%	8.7%	18.5%	30.3%	60.3%	43.9%	

There is marked difference in literacy levels between the male and female populations. Among males, 71.5% of the population are literate as compared to only 46.5% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas although the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas with a disparity of 32.0 percentage points as compared to only 4.1 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.5%) than in rural areas (47.6%).

Comparing the 2005 and 2017 PHCB, the literacy rate of Gasa Dzongkhag has increased by 13.0 percentage points. It has increased from 46.8% in 2005 to 59.8% in 2017.

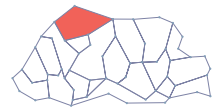
### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education of the country is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Gasa Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 3,577 persons aged 6 years and above, 3 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each

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

category of school attendance is based on 3,574 persons. Out of these, 24.9% are currently attending school/institute, 31.2% had attended in the past, and 43.9% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (82.3%), followed by 13-14 years (77.2%), and 15-16 years (76.0%). More than half (60.3%) 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 (45.4%) as compared to only 13.9% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2).



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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	2,006	592	403	995	646	365	1,011	1,238	768	100.0%
Non-formal Education	91	1.0%	4.7%	2.5%	5.1%	9.0%	6.5%	3.2%	6.8%	4.5%
ECCD/Daycare	5	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Primary	1,065	49.3%	46.7%	48.2%	58.5%	56.7%	57.9%	54.1%	51.4%	53.1%
Lower Secondary	246	15.5%	15.9%	15.7%	8.7%	9.3%	8.9%	12.0%	12.8%	12.3%
Middle Secondary	210	14.4%	13.2%	13.9%	6.7%	7.9%	7.1%	10.3%	10.7%	10.5%
Higher Secondary	158	7.4%	10.9%	8.8%	6.2%	8.2%	6.9%	6.8%	9.6%	7.9%
Certificates	14	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Diploma	44	3.2%	1.5%	2.5%	2.3%	1.1%	1.9%	2.7%	1.3%	2.2%
Bachelor's Degree	133	6.1%	3.7%	5.1%	9.6%	5.5%	8.1%	7.9%	4.6%	6.6%
Masters and Above	22	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%
Others	18	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 6.1 and 9.7 percentage points respectively (Figure 3.2). In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 15.9 percentage points. It has declined from 59.8% in 2005 to 43.9% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Gasa Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 2,006 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 1,065 persons have completed grades between 03 to 6 (primary), 246 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 210 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary) and 158 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). It is also observed that only 133 persons have completed their bachelor's degrees and 22 persons have completed their master's degrees and above.

In percentages, among those who have completed some levels of education, the highest proportion of population

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

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	126	59	0.0	59	63	4	67	122	4	100.0%
Monastic Public	73	94.9%	0.0	94.9%	27.0%	0.0%	25.4%	59.8%	0.0%	57.9%
Monastic Private	10	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	12.7%	50.0%	14.9%	6.6%	50.0%	7.9%
Gomchen/Laymonks	43	5.1%	0.0	5.1%	60.3%	50.0%	59.7%	33.6%	50.0%	34.1%

completed the primary level (53.1%), followed by lower and middle secondary levels at 12.3% and 10.5% respectively. Only 6.6% and 1.1% have completed their bachelor's degrees and master's degrees and above respectively. The Census also shows that those attending non-formal education are mostly females.

Among the persons aged 3-5 years, 55 persons completed pre-primary and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

Information on the attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Gasa Dzongkhag. Out of 3,577 persons aged 6 years and above, only 126 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 57.9% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 7.9% in private monasteries, while 34.1% are *Gomchen* or laymonks. In rural areas, about 60.0% of persons who are attending traditional learning are *Gomchen* or Laymonks, whereas in urban areas 94.9% attend traditional learning in public monastery.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Laymonks are also considered as attending traditional learning.



# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

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

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years in order 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 last 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on the age, sex, and cause of death, including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan the Washington Group 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 Gasa is 21 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas.

The child survival rate for Gasa is 89.9. 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 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for Gasa is 15.9. The CBR is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for the urban areas in Gasa is 8.8 and for the rural areas is 19.7 per 1,000 population. The CBR for Gasa has reduced from 23.1 in 2005 to 15.9 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per

1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Gasa is 64.9 per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Gasa has reduced from 102.3 in 2005 to 64.9 in 2017.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. GMFR for Gasa is 94.5 per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. The GMFR for Gasa has also reduced from 151.6 in 2005 to 94.5 in 2017.

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 Gasa is 2.1 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 1.3 and for the rural areas is 2.5 per woman. There has been a reduction in Gasa Dzongkhag's TFR from 3.1 in 2005 to 2.1 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Gasa is 6.8, a decrease from 11.6 in 2005. For the *Dzongkhag*, the CDR for the urban areas is 6.6 and for the rural areas is 7.0.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000

live births in a year and for Gasa, it is 63.5. There was no infant death reported in 2005 PHCB.

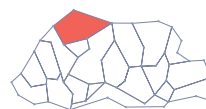
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Gasa's CMR is 47.6, a substantial increase from 13.9 in 2005.

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 Gasa is 111.1 per 1,000 live births. The U5MR increased from 13.9 in 2005 to 111.1 in 2017.

## 4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for Gasa according to the cut-off recommended by the WG for 2017 is 2.1%. 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 found in Lunana Gewog (4.3%) while the lowest prevalence rate is in Damji Town (0.2%).



**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/  
Town, Gasa 2017

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gasa Town	0.2	1.3	0.6
Damji Town	0.0	0.4	0.2
Khamaed	1.7	6.1	4.0
Lunana	4.0	4.6	4.3
Khatoed	0.7	4.8	2.8
Laya	1.7	1.6	1.7
Total	1.4	2.9	2.1

# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial 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.

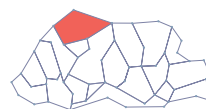
## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and over above by usual activity status in Gasa Dzongkhag. Gasa Dzongkhag has 2,866 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 1,555 persons are males; and 1,311 females. In urban areas, the working-age population

makes up 31.7%, and in rural areas, it is 68.3%. Of the total working-age population, 2,143 persons (74.8%) are economically active or in the 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 723 persons (25.2%) are economically inactive. They are economically inactive as they do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business or are not seeking employment on account of being students, monks/nuns, old, housewives, retired, sick, disabled, and others.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

As shown in Table 5.2, the labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas. The overall unemployment rate for Gasa is just 0.7%, with no significant difference between males and


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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	1,249	894	510	1,633	2,143
Economically Inactive	306	417	398	325	723
Both Active and Inactive	1,555	1,311	908	1,958	2,866
Percent					
Economically Active	80.3	68.2	56.2	83.4	74.8
Economically Inactive	19.7	31.8	43.8	16.6	25.2
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	66.4	40.1	56.2	88.1	78.5	83.4	80.3	68.2	74.8
Unemployment Rate	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7

females. In urban areas, female unemployment rate of 2.1% is higher than that of males (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 is to say 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. However, this Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth' to measure the level of internal migration in the county. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals

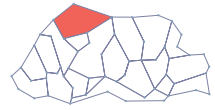
making the move as lifetime migrants. So in the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *Gewog/Town* of residence at the census day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

**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 Life Time Migration

A total of 1,554 persons are life migrants in Gasa Dzongkhag as they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Gasa. Out of these

migrants, 1,308 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total 699 persons have migrated out of Gasa to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Gasa, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 5.2%, urban to rural migrants is 1.5%, rural to urban migrants is 24.8%, and rural to rural migrants is 8.9%.

# 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 a 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 some of the results from the 2017 PHCB for Gasa Dzongkhag in relation to the 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, therefore, 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.

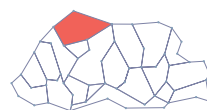
## 7.1 Household Size

There were 909 regular households in Gasa Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (31.4%) from 727 regular households in 2005. Laya Gewog has the largest number of households, while Damji town has the smallest number of regular households.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* is reduced to 3.6 persons

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the 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.





in 2017 from 3.9 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is highest in Laya *Gewog* (4.1) while the lowest household size is recorded in Gasa Town with 3.1 persons.

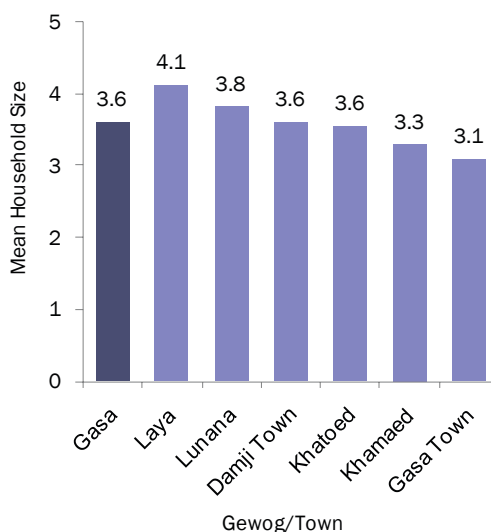
## 7.2 Housing Conditions

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

The majority of households in Gasa Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 86.2% of households resides in their own housing units, 7.8% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 12.5% of households reside in their own housing units, more than a third are tenants (33.6%) 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 Gasa Dzongkhag is slightly lower in

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

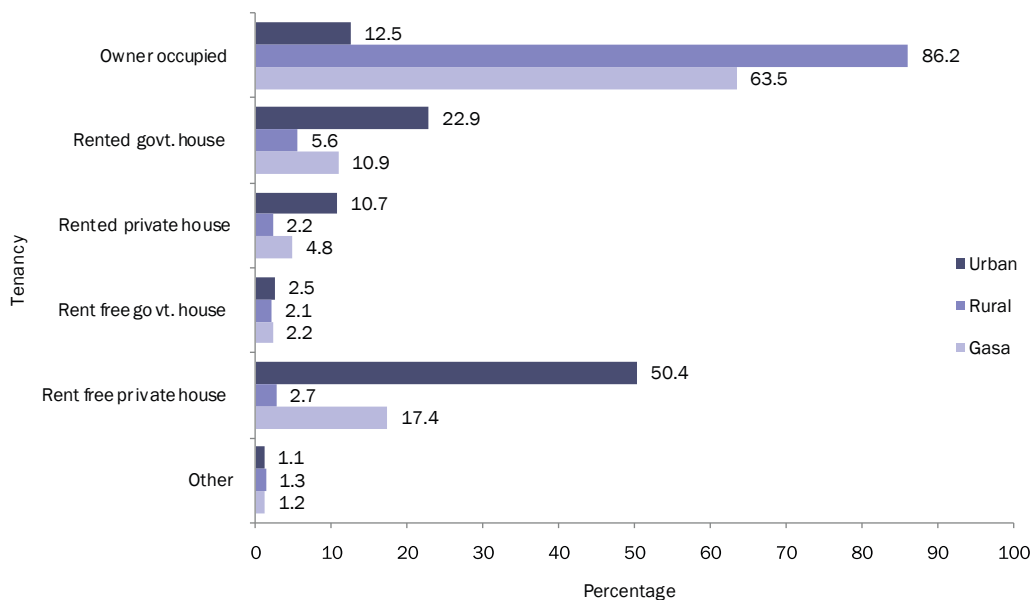


urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.3 persons per room).

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 23.9% of households using this facility. More households in urban areas (52.5%) than in rural areas (11.1%) used flush toilet. About 3.2% of households do not have a toilet facility. The number of households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (4%) than in urban areas (1.4%).

Additionally, 55.1% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, Pit latrine (without slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Gasa 2017



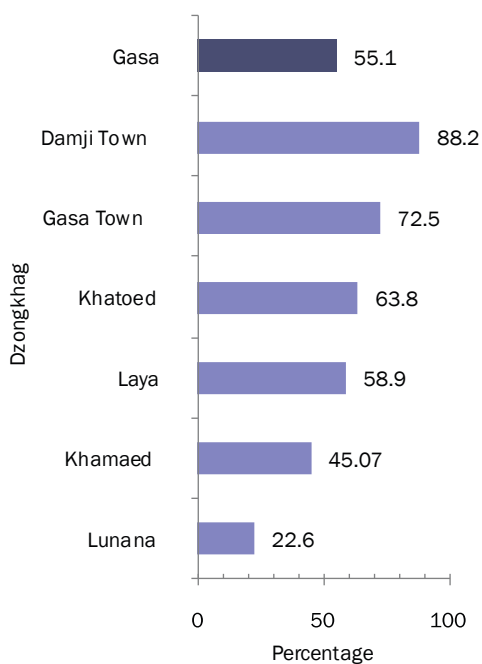
**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Gasa 2017

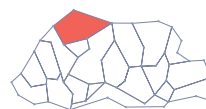
Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	2.8	3.2	1.1	280
Rural	2.9	3.8	1.3	629
Both Areas	2.8	3.6	1.3	909

Damji Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 88.2%, followed by Gasa town at 72.5%. Lunana Gewog recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 22.6% (Figure 7.3).

A little less than half of the households (408) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to

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



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

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	
Urban	0.4	24.3	28.6	13.2	33.6	280
Rural	0.0	6.2	89.2	4.0	0.6	629
Both Areas	0.1	11.8	70.5	6.8	10.8	909

Area	Main Material for Roof				Total
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	
Urban	0.4	97.9	0.0	1.8	280
Rural	22.3	74.7	0.6	2.4	629
Both Areas	15.5	81.9	0.4	2.2	909

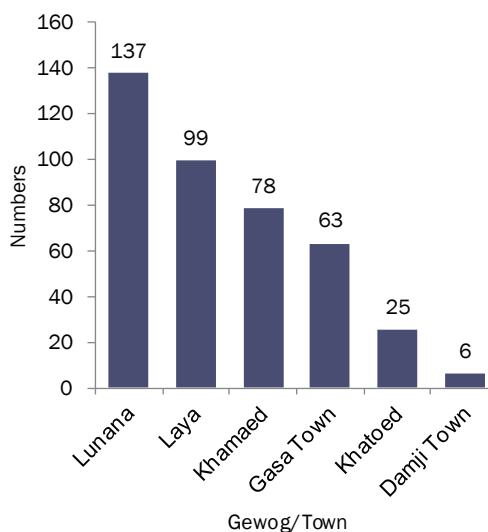
  

Area	Main Material for Floor				Total
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	
Urban	77.9	9.3	10.4	2.5	280
Rural	88.9	4.6	3.0	3.5	629
Both Areas	85.5	6.1	5.3	3.2	909

sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Lunana Gewog had 137 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Damji Town had only 6 households (Figure 7.4).

In Gasa Dzongkhag, a significant proportion (70.5%) of the households' walls are 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 (89.2%) than in urban areas (28.6%).

Most of the households live in housing units whose roofs are made of metal sheets (81.9%), followed by planks/shingles (15.5%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (85.5%), followed by polished wood (6.1%).

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

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

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	280
Rural	64.6	1.8	4.8	28.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	629
Both Areas	75.3	1.3	3.3	19.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	909
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	99.6	0.4	10.0	2.5	82.9	0.0	280		
Rural	66.1	1.8	62.0	1.4	40.9	2.1	629		
Both Areas	76.5	1.3	46.0	1.8	53.8	1.4	909		

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Gasa Dzongkhag use electricity (75.3%) for lighting, while a substantial proportion of households also use solar energy (19.8%) for the same purpose. There is a significant difference between the urban (99.3%) and rural areas (64.6%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy for lighting in rural areas is much higher (28.5%) than in urban areas (0.4%).

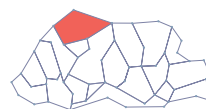
For cooking, however, most households in Gasa Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.6%) in combination with LPG (82.9%) while in rural areas, 62.0% of the households use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside the dwelling), accounting for 95.1% of total households. In addition, 0.2% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking

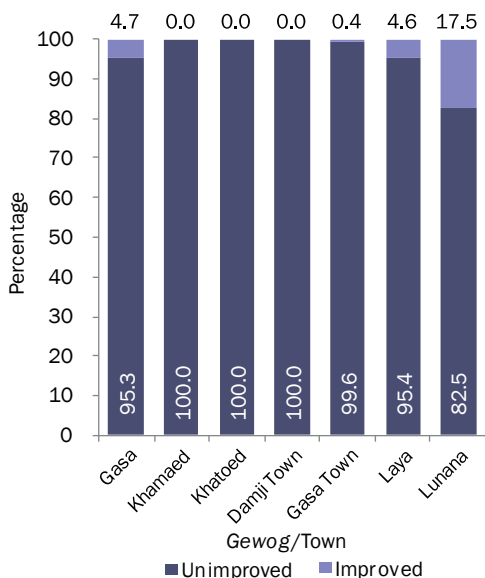
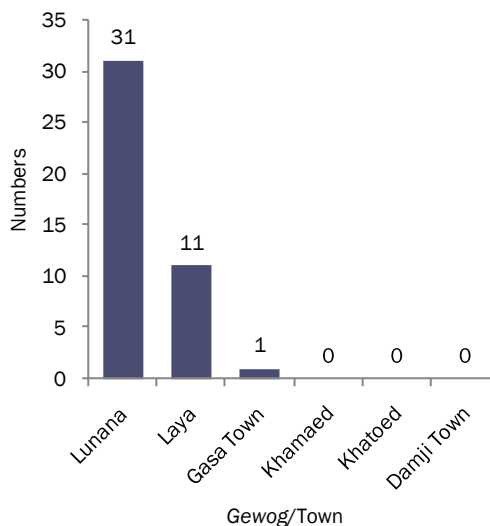
water are classified as improved. The Census revealed that 95.3% of households in the Dzongkhag use improved sources of drinking water, which is significantly higher than that of 2005 (47.7%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (39.6%) than in rural areas (12.9%). About 5.7% of households in rural areas report 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 Damji Town, Kha-toed Gewog and Khamaed Gewog have access to improved sources of drinking water while Lunana Gewog (82.5%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite much progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 4.7% or some 43 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Lunana Gewog had 31 households without access to improved

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

Area	Source of Drinking Water							Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/Lake/ Pond/Dam	Other Source		
Urban	39.6	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	280	
Rural	12.9	80.1	0.3	0.0	5.7	1.0	629	
Both Areas	21.1	73.9	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.7	909	

**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Gasa 2017**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Gasa 2017

drinking water sources while Khamaaed Gewog, Khatoed Gewog, and Damiji Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

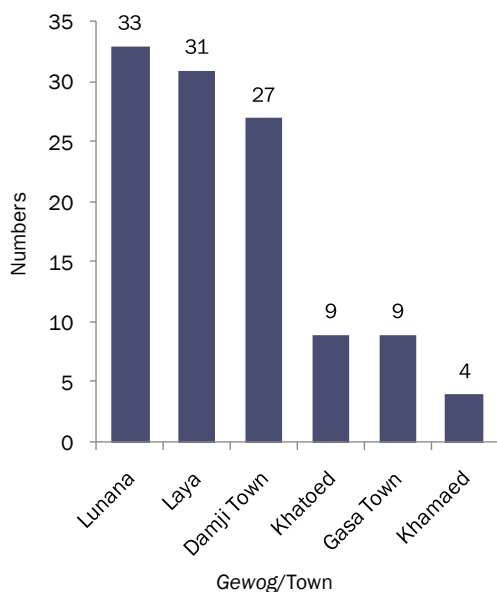
About 87.5% of all housing units in the *Dzongkhag* have reliable sources of water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little more than a tenth (113) of the households lacked reliable

source of water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Lunana Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water with 33 households while Khamaaed Gewog had the lowest (Figure 7.7).

About 0.1% of the households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

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



## 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets And Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct to Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. Information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas. (Annex Table A7.13-A7.15).

**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Gasa2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.5	97.5	0.0	280
Rural	4.5	95.6	0.0	629
Both Areas	3.9	96.2	0.0	909

## 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

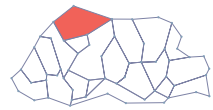
More than half (54.0%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (18.4%). However, there are still a considerable proportion of households (38.6%) that needs to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households in Gasa *Dzongkhag* availed health services (84.1%) during the 12 months prior to the Census. Among the households that did not visit a health facility, 85.5% stated that they did not require health services and 6.9% stated that they did not have enough time to visit a health facility.

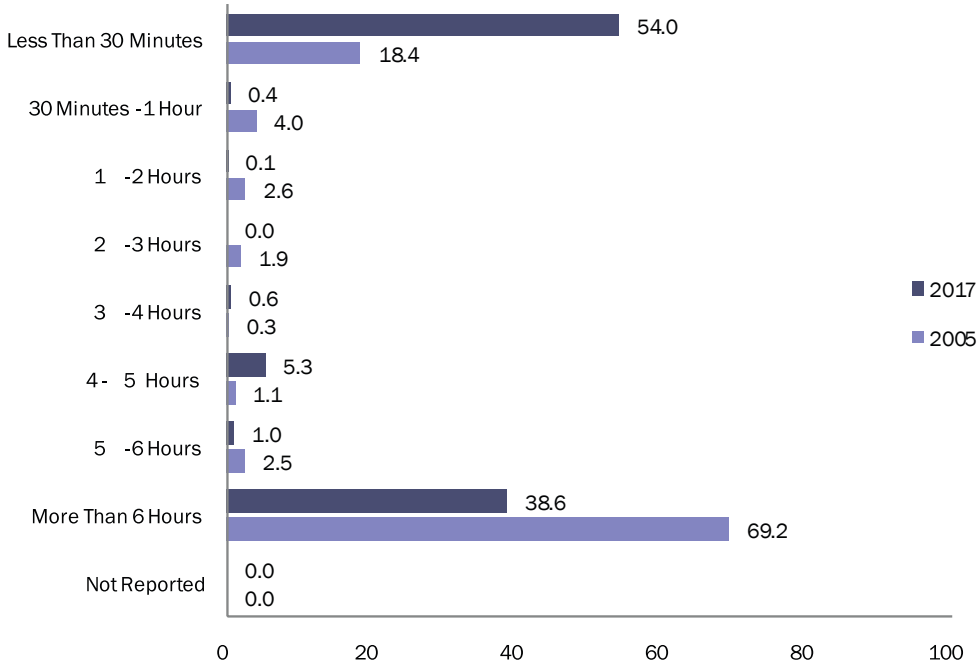
## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

During the 12 months prior to the Census, 3.9% of households reported to have experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) in Gasa *Dzongkhag*.

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs/Towns*.

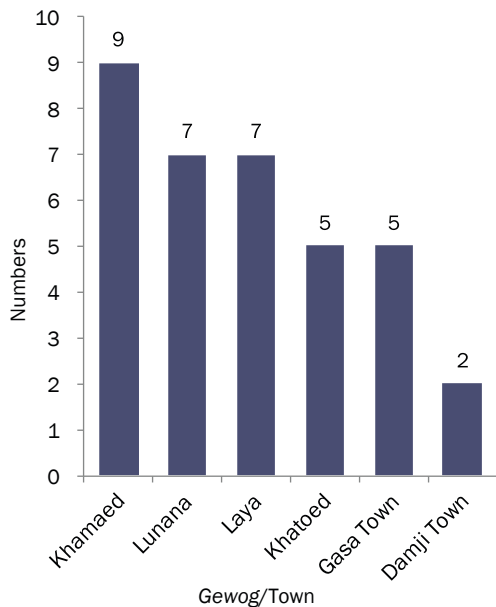


**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Gasa 2005 and 2017



Of the 35 households (3.9%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Khamaed Gewog had 9 households while Damji Town had only 2 households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

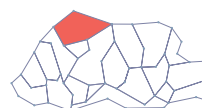
**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Gasa 2017



# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

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





Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\sum$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/ question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/ were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
GASA	2,104	1,848	3,952	53.2	46.8	100.0	113.9
Urban	795	571	1,366	58.2	41.8	100.0	139.2
Gasa Town	482	297	779	61.9	38.1	100.0	162.3
Damji Town	313	274	587	53.3	46.7	100.0	114.2
Rural	1,309	1,277	2,586	50.6	49.4	100.0	102.5
Khamaed	232	264	496	46.8	53.2	100.0	87.9
Lunana	348	351	699	49.8	50.2	100.0	99.1
Khatoed	150	166	316	47.5	52.5	100.0	90.4
Laya	579	496	1,075	53.9	46.1	100.0	116.7

**Table A2.2** Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, 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
GASA	312	348	426	420	371	400	349	314	209	174	155	126	118	78	63	89	3,952
Urban	91	149	218	248	130	142	112	97	52	30	27	21	16	11	13	9	1,366
Gasa Town	70	86	56	35	99	119	91	72	43	23	21	20	15	10	11	8	779
Damji Town	21	63	162	213	31	23	21	25	9	7	6	1	1	1	2	1	587
Rural	221	199	208	172	241	258	237	217	157	144	128	105	102	67	50	80	2,586
Khamaed	36	18	27	28	42	49	41	42	34	30	37	29	28	16	15	24	496
Lunana	61	73	63	52	71	57	57	71	39	40	31	19	25	12	10	18	699
Khatoed	33	20	11	9	22	36	35	19	23	17	15	21	20	15	3	17	316
Laya	91	88	107	83	106	116	104	85	61	57	45	36	29	24	22	21	1,075

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, 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	
GASA	1,086	2,636	230	3,952	49.9	41.2	8.7	21.2
Urban	458	875	33	1,366	56.1	52.3	3.8	7.2
Gasa Town	212	538	29	779	44.8	39.4	5.4	13.7
Damji Town	246	337	4	587	74.2	73.0	1.2	1.6
Rural	628	1,761	197	2,586	46.8	35.7	11.2	31.4
Khamaed	81	360	55	496	37.8	22.5	15.3	67.9
Lunana	197	462	40	699	51.3	42.6	8.7	20.3
Khatoed	64	217	35	316	45.6	29.5	16.1	54.7
Laya	286	722	67	1,075	48.9	39.6	9.3	23.4

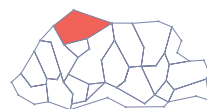
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
GASA	3,273	574	105	3,952	82.8	14.5	2.7	100.0
Urban	891	464	11	1,366	65.2	34.0	0.8	100.0
Gasa Town	707	61	11	779	90.8	7.8	1.4	100.0
Damji Town	184	403	0	587	31.3	68.7	0.0	100.0
Rural	2,382	110	94	2,586	92.1	4.3	3.6	100.0
Khamaed	467	23	6	496	94.2	4.6	1.2	100.0
Lunana	676	0	23	699	96.7	0.0	3.3	100.0
Khatoed	245	6	65	316	77.5	1.9	20.6	100.0
Laya	994	81	0	1,075	92.5	7.5	0.0	100.0

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

Gewog/ Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
GASA																	
	URBAN																
Gasa Town	70	86	56	35	99	119	91	72	43	23	21	20	15	10	11	8	779
Male	34	56	34	26	69	71	56	45	30	15	10	14	9	5	6	2	482
Female	36	30	22	9	30	48	35	27	13	8	11	6	6	5	5	6	297
Damji Town	21	63	162	213	31	23	21	25	9	7	6	1	1	1	2	1	587
Male	13	30	72	117	26	13	9	14	7	5	4			1	1	1	313
Female	8	33	90	96	5	10	12	11	2	2	2	1	1		1		274
	RURAL																
Khamaed	36	18	27	28	42	49	41	42	34	30	37	29	28	16	15	24	496
Male	18	9	9	14	25	31	16	26	9	13	17	17	12	4	4	8	232
Female	18	9	18	14	17	18	25	16	25	17	20	12	16	12	11	16	264
Lunana	61	73	63	52	71	57	57	71	39	40	31	19	25	12	10	18	699
Male	32	35	34	24	32	34	33	38	19	23	15	8	7	4	4	6	348
Female	29	38	29	28	39	23	24	33	20	17	16	11	18	8	6	12	351
Khatoed	33	20	11	9	22	36	35	19	23	17	15	21	20	15	3	17	316
Male	15	6	8	5	8	16	22	7	12	11	6	10	7	8	2	7	150
Female	18	14	3	4	14	20	13	12	11	6	9	11	13	7	1	10	166
Laya	91	88	107	83	106	116	104	85	61	57	45	36	29	24	22	21	1,075
Male	47	44	53	39	65	70	64	46	32	29	30	19	12	16	7	6	579
Female	44	44	54	44	41	46	40	39	29	28	15	17	17	8	15	15	496
	BOTH AREAS																
Male	159	180	210	225	225	235	200	176	109	96	82	68	47	38	24	30	2,104
Female	153	168	216	195	146	165	149	138	100	78	73	58	71	40	39	59	1,848
Both Sex	312	348	426	420	371	400	349	314	209	174	155	126	118	78	63	89	3,952

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	3	8	11	24	19	43	27	27	54
1	8	6	14	13	17	30	21	23	44
2	15	11	26	33	26	59	48	37	85
3	10	11	21	25	27	52	35	38	73
4	11	8	19	17	20	37	28	28	56
5	10	11	21	25	17	42	35	28	63
6	13	12	25	19	23	42	32	35	67
7	14	11	25	14	25	39	28	36	64
8	26	18	44	16	14	30	42	32	74
9	23	11	34	20	26	46	43	37	80
10	21	14	35	17	18	35	38	32	70
11	10	21	31	21	15	36	31	36	67
12	19	24	43	18	22	40	37	46	83
13	35	26	61	28	24	52	63	50	113
14	21	27	48	20	25	45	41	52	93
15	29	29	58	18	18	36	47	47	94
16	41	28	69	17	16	33	58	44	102
17	29	24	53	13	19	32	42	43	85
18	21	14	35	13	18	31	34	32	66
19	23	10	33	21	19	40	44	29	73
20	25	0	25	27	21	48	52	21	73
21	18	7	25	25	19	44	43	26	69
22	19	11	30	21	21	42	40	32	72
23	17	8	25	23	31	54	40	39	79
24	16	9	25	34	19	53	50	28	78
25	19	12	31	24	20	44	43	32	75
26	13	14	27	32	21	53	45	35	80
27	21	10	31	33	19	52	54	29	83
28	13	16	29	28	25	53	41	41	82
29	18	6	24	34	22	56	52	28	80
30	19	9	28	34	27	61	53	36	89
31	10	14	24	29	24	53	39	38	77
32	14	7	21	28	18	46	42	25	67
33	8	8	16	28	15	43	36	23	59
34	14	9	23	16	18	34	30	27	57
35	13	14	27	27	22	49	40	36	76
36	15	8	23	24	23	47	39	31	70
37	14	10	24	26	21	47	40	31	71
38	10	4	14	27	23	50	37	27	64
39	7	2	9	13	11	24	20	13	33
40	11	4	15	17	20	37	28	24	52
41	6	1	7	8	13	21	14	14	28
42	10	4	14	16	23	39	26	27	53
43	5	2	7	16	12	28	21	14	35
44	5	4	9	15	17	32	20	21	41
45	5	3	8	18	16	34	23	19	42

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	1	4	5	16	20	36	17	24	41
47	6	0	6	18	10	28	24	10	34
48	4	1	5	10	8	18	14	9	23
49	4	2	6	14	14	28	18	16	34
50	4	5	9	21	18	39	25	23	48
51		2	2	14	6	20	14	8	22
52	4	1	5	16	18	34	20	19	39
53	4	3	7	10	10	20	14	13	27
54	2	2	4	7	8	15	9	10	19
55	3	0	3	10	12	22	13	12	25
56	1	3	4	7	7	14	8	10	18
57	4	1	5	12	12	24	16	13	29
58	2	0	2	14	9	23	16	9	25
59	4	3	7	11	11	22	15	14	29
60	3	4	7	7	15	22	10	19	29
61	2	2	4	8	12	20	10	14	24
62	2	0	2	10	11	21	12	11	23
63	1	1	2	4	14	18	5	15	20
64	1	0	1	9	12	21	10	12	22
65	2	1	3	4	10	14	6	11	17
66	1	1	2	7	8	15	8	9	17
67	1	1	2	6	8	14	7	9	16
68	2	2	4	9	4	13	11	6	17
69	0	0	0	6	5	11	6	5	11
70	4	3	7	5	6	11	9	9	18
71	0	1	1	3	5	8	3	6	9
72	2	1	3	4	7	11	6	8	14
73	0	0	0	3	6	9	3	6	9
74	1	1	2	2	9	11	3	10	13
75	2	1	3	2	5	7	4	6	10
76	1	0	1	3	7	10	4	7	11
77	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	5
78	0	0	0	3	4	7	3	4	7
79	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	4
80	0	1	1	3	4	7	3	5	8
81	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
82	0	2	2	1	5	6	1	7	8
83	0	0	0	2	6	8	2	6	8
84	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4
85	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	1	5	6	1	5	6
88	0	0	0	3	3	6	3	3	6
89	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
90	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

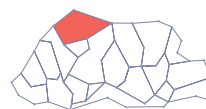


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Gasa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
93	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	795	571	1,366	1,309	1,277	2,586	2,104	1,848	3,952

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Gasa 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+
KHAMIAED																	
Gayza_Zomina	4	0	2	2	2	3	5	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	1	5	44
Male	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	16
Female	1	0	2	2	2	0	4	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	4	28
Jabisa	6	1	4	2	2	4	10	3	1	6	4	1	2	2	3	5	56
Male	5	1	1	2	1	3	5	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	26
Female	1	0	3	0	1	1	5	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	3	3	30
Damji	12	12	21	16	8	8	10	12	14	9	14	8	7	1	4	5	161
Male	5	6	8	9	4	3	2	7	4	7	6	5	3	1	1	0	71
Female	7	6	13	7	4	5	8	5	10	2	8	3	4	0	3	5	90
Barsha_Panikong	7	4	0	7	20	25	11	18	11	6	8	9	11	6	5	6	154
Male	4	2	0	3	15	18	6	12	3	2	5	5	5	0	2	4	86
Female	3	2	0	4	5	7	5	6	8	4	3	4	6	6	3	2	68
Khailog_Tarshingthang	7	1	0	1	10	9	5	6	6	6	9	7	4	5	2	3	81
Male	1	0	0	0	5	4	2	4	1	1	3	6	1	3	1	1	33
Female	6	1	0	1	5	5	3	2	5	5	6	1	3	2	1	2	48
All Chiwogs	36	18	27	28	42	49	41	42	34	30	37	29	28	16	15	24	496
Male	18	9	9	14	25	31	16	26	9	13	17	17	12	4	4	8	232
Female	18	9	18	14	17	18	25	16	25	17	20	12	16	12	11	16	264
LUNANA																	
Thangza_Toenchoe	30	36	41	19	32	22	31	30	15	20	14	4	11	5	3	6	319
Male	17	17	22	9	15	13	18	12	6	11	5	2	3	2	0	1	153
Female	13	19	19	10	17	9	13	18	9	9	9	2	8	3	3	5	166
Tshozhong	7	8	4	9	13	14	14	7	6	2	8	6	3	1	1	2	105
Male	5	1	2	5	9	8	7	5	3	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	53
Female	2	7	2	4	4	6	7	2	3	2	4	5	1	1	1	1	52
Lhedi	7	6	8	11	13	10	6	18	7	6	4	6	4	3	4	3	116
Male	3	4	5	3	5	7	4	14	3	4	3	4	0	1	3	1	64
Female	4	2	3	8	8	3	2	4	4	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	52



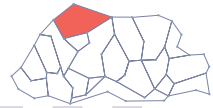


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Gasa Dzongkhag 2017

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+
Shang_Threlga_ Wachey	12	15	9	10	12	9	2	9	5	8	4	3	5	3	0	3	109
Male	5	9	4	4	2	5	1	4	2	5	3	1	0	1	0	2	48
Female	7	6	5	6	10	4	1	5	3	3	1	2	5	2	0	1	61
Raminang_Uesana	5	8	1	3	1	2	4	7	6	4	1	0	2	0	2	4	50
Male	2	4	1	3	1	1	3	3	5	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	30
Female	3	4	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	20
All Chiwogs	61	73	63	52	71	57	57	71	39	40	31	19	25	12	10	18	699
Male	32	35	34	24	32	34	33	38	19	23	15	8	7	4	4	6	348
Female	29	38	29	28	39	23	24	33	20	17	16	11	18	8	6	12	351
KHATOED																	
Chhogtey_Phulakha	1	2	1	2	0	1	4	0	2	6	0	3	2	1	1	4	30
Male	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	2	0	1	1	2	17
Female	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	13
Mani	8	4	0	2	2	5	2	0	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	34
Male	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	13
Female	4	2	0	2	2	3	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	21
Baychhu_Tshedpgang	12	6	7	4	12	12	18	10	11	6	8	11	12	6	2	7	144
Male	6	1	5	3	5	7	12	4	6	4	2	6	4	3	1	2	71
Female	6	5	2	1	7	5	6	6	5	2	6	5	8	3	1	5	73
Tsheringkha	10	8	3	1	7	14	7	6	6	4	3	3	3	6	0	3	84
Male	4	2	3	1	3	4	5	1	3	3	2	0	2	3	0	2	38
Female	6	6	0	0	4	10	2	5	3	1	1	3	1	3	0	1	46
Rimi	2	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	2	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	24
Male	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	11
Female	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	13
All Chiwogs	33	20	11	9	22	36	35	19	23	17	15	21	20	15	3	17	316
Male	15	6	8	5	8	16	22	7	12	11	6	10	7	8	2	7	150
Female	18	14	3	4	14	20	13	12	11	6	9	11	13	7	1	10	166

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

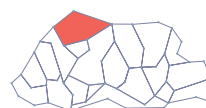
Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
LAYA																	
Gyalza_LoongGo	26	22	8	18	28	31	22	21	15	9	14	8	7	5	4	3	241
Male	15	13	1	6	18	18	12	14	7	4	9	7	2	4	1	0	131
Female	11	9	7	12	10	13	10	7	8	5	5	1	5	1	3	3	110
Neyloog	24	14	59	29	31	31	20	17	13	22	8	6	7	4	6	2	293
Male	10	8	33	16	18	22	10	10	8	10	7	2	3	3	3	2	165
Female	14	6	26	13	13	9	10	7	5	12	1	4	4	1	3	0	128
Toedkor	10	13	8	9	7	12	15	7	5	4	4	3	2	6	3	3	111
Male	4	4	5	5	4	6	8	4	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	55
Female	6	9	3	4	3	6	7	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	56
Pazhi	16	12	16	12	12	15	24	12	12	4	8	5	4	5	4	5	166
Male	10	6	8	5	5	9	14	6	5	4	3	2	2	4	1	1	85
Female	6	6	8	7	7	6	10	6	7	0	5	3	2	1	3	4	81
Chongra_Loobchag	15	27	16	15	28	27	23	28	16	18	11	14	9	4	5	8	264
Male	8	13	6	7	20	15	20	12	8	9	9	7	4	2	1	2	143
Female	7	14	10	8	8	12	3	16	8	9	2	7	5	2	4	6	121
All Chiwogs	91	88	107	83	106	116	104	85	61	57	45	36	29	24	22	21	1,075
Male	47	44	53	39	65	70	64	46	32	29	30	19	12	16	7	6	579
Female	44	44	54	44	41	46	40	39	29	28	15	17	17	8	15	15	496
GASA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	70	86	56	35	99	119	91	72	43	23	21	20	15	10	11	8	779
Male	34	56	34	26	69	71	56	45	30	15	10	14	9	5	6	2	482
Female	36	30	22	9	30	48	35	27	13	8	11	6	6	5	5	6	297
All Local Areas	70	86	56	35	99	119	91	72	43	23	21	20	15	10	11	8	779
Male	34	56	34	26	69	71	56	45	30	15	10	14	9	5	6	2	482
Female	36	30	22	9	30	48	35	27	13	8	11	6	6	5	5	6	297
DAMJI TOWN																	
Local Area 1	21	63	162	213	31	23	21	25	9	7	6	1	1	1	2	1	587
Male	13	30	72	117	26	13	9	14	7	5	4	0	0	1	1	1	313
Female	8	33	90	96	5	10	12	11	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	274
All Local Areas	21	63	162	213	31	23	21	25	9	7	6	1	1	1	2	1	587
Male	13	30	72	117	26	13	9	14	7	5	4	0	0	1	1	1	313
Female	8	33	90	96	5	10	12	11	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	274

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

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																														
	Never Married				Living Together				Married				Divorced				Separated				Widow/Widower				Not Reported				All Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total
Urban	367	237	604	0	0	0	0	278	213	491	11	2	13	2	0	2	4	12	16	0	0	0	662	464	1,126						
Gasa Town	146	45	191	0	0	0	0	229	174	403	11	2	13	2	0	2	4	10	14	0	0	0	392	231	623						
Damji Town	221	192	413	0	0	0	0	49	39	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	270	233	503						
Rural	329	247	576	2	1	3	718	700	1,418	34	52	86	3	5	8	17	58	75	0	0	0	1,103	1,063	2,166							
Khamaed	59	53	112	0	0	0	130	144	274	10	27	37	0	0	0	6	13	19	0	0	0	205	237	442							
Lunana	92	81	173	1	0	1	175	170	345	5	13	18	0	3	3	8	17	25	0	0	0	281	284	565							
Khatoed	35	22	57	0	0	0	88	100	188	6	5	11	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	129	134	263							
Laya	143	91	234	1	1	2	325	286	611	13	7	20	3	2	5	3	21	24	0	0	0	488	408	896							
Both Areas	696	484	1,180	2	1	3	996	913	1,909	45	54	99	5	5	10	21	70	91	0	0	0	1,765	1,527	3,292							
Percent																															
Urban	32.6	21.0	53.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	18.9	43.6	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	41.2	100.0							
Gasa Town	23.4	7.2	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	27.9	64.7	1.8	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	37.1	100.0							
Damji Town	43.9	38.2	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	7.8	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	46.3	100.0							
Rural	15.2	11.4	26.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.1	32.3	65.5	1.6	2.4	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	49.1	100.0							
Khamaed	13.3	12.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	32.6	62.0	2.3	6.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	53.6	100.0							
Lunana	16.3	14.3	30.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	31.0	30.1	61.1	0.9	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	50.3	100.0							
Khatoed	13.3	8.4	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	38.0	71.5	2.3	1.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	51.0	100.0							
Laya	16.0	10.2	26.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	36.3	31.9	68.2	1.5	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	45.5	100.0							
Both Areas	21.1	14.7	35.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	30.3	27.7	58.0	1.4	1.6	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	46.4	100.0							

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

Age	Marital Status																								
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
10-14	210	216	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	216	426
15-19	220	170	390	0	0	0	5	24	29	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	195	420
20-24	155	45	200	0	1	1	65	96	161	5	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	146	371
25-29	68	21	89	1	0	1	156	134	290	8	10	18	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	165	400
30-34	20	7	27	0	0	0	171	136	307	7	5	12	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	149	349
35-39	8	5	13	0	0	0	161	125	286	6	5	11	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	176	138	314
40-44	1	6	7	1	0	1	99	90	189	6	3	9	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	109	100	209
45-49	3	6	9	0	0	0	93	61	154	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	96	78	174
50-54	1	2	3	0	0	0	73	59	132	2	6	8	0	0	0	6	6	12	0	0	0	0	82	73	155
55-59	2	2	4	0	0	0	60	49	109	4	2	6	0	2	2	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	68	58	126
60-64	4	3	7	0	0	0	38	54	92	3	4	7	0	0	0	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	47	71	118
65-69	3	0	3	0	0	0	29	23	52	2	6	8	0	0	0	4	11	15	0	0	0	0	38	40	78
70-74	1	1	2	0	0	0	21	25	46	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	11	13	0	0	0	0	24	39	63
75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	22	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	9	11	0	0	0	0	16	21	37
80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	23	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	7	25	32
85+	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	13	20
All Ages	696	484	1,180	2	1	3	996	913	1,909	45	54	99	5	5	10	21	70	91	0	0	0	0	1,765	1,527	3,292

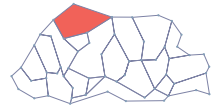
**Table A3.1** Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Gasa 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	621	117	738	84.1	413	103	516	80.0	1,034	220	1,254	82.5
6-9	73	3	76	96.1	50	2	52	96.2	123	5	128	96.1
10-14	105	1	106	99.1	112		112	100.0	217	1	218	99.5
15-19	140	3	143	97.9	104	1	105	99.0	244	4	248	98.4
20-24	80	15	95	84.2	32	3	35	91.4	112	18	130	86.2
25-29	62	22	84	73.8	47	11	58	81.0	109	33	142	76.8
30-34	51	14	65	78.5	29	18	47	61.7	80	32	112	71.4
35-39	45	14	59	76.3	27	11	38	71.1	72	25	97	74.2
40-44	23	14	37	62.2	3	12	15	20.0	26	26	52	50.0
45-49	15	5	20	75.0	2	8	10	20.0	17	13	30	56.7
50-54	9	5	14	64.3	6	7	13	46.2	15	12	27	55.6
55-59	12	2	14	85.7		7	7	0.0	12	9	21	57.1
60-64	3	6	9	33.3	1	6	7	14.3	4	12	16	25.0
65+	3	13	16	18.8		17	17	0.0	3	30	33	9.1
Rural	743	427	1,170	63.5	362	788	1,150	31.5	1,105	1,215	2,320	47.6
6-9	43	26	69	62.3	54	33	87	62.1	97	59	156	62.2
10-14	90	14	104	86.5	77	27	104	74.0	167	41	208	80.3
15-19	63	19	82	76.8	53	37	90	58.9	116	56	172	67.4
20-24	112	18	130	86.2	62	49	111	55.9	174	67	241	72.2
25-29	113	37	150	75.3	43	64	107	40.2	156	101	257	60.7
30-34	95	40	135	70.4	35	67	102	34.3	130	107	237	54.9
35-39	76	40	116	65.5	15	85	100	15.0	91	125	216	42.1
40-44	43	29	72	59.7	12	73	85	14.1	55	102	157	35.0
45-49	36	40	76	47.4	5	63	68	7.4	41	103	144	28.5
50-54	26	42	68	38.2	2	58	60	3.3	28	100	128	21.9
55-59	23	31	54	42.6	1	50	51	2.0	24	81	105	22.9
60-64	13	25	38	34.2	1	63	64	1.6	14	88	102	13.7
65+	10	66	76	13.2	2	119	121	1.7	12	185	197	6.1
Both Areas	1,364	544	1,908	71.5	775	891	1,666	46.5	2,139	1,435	3,574	59.8
6-9	116	29	145	80.0	104	35	139	74.8	220	64	284	77.5
10-14	195	15	210	92.9	189	27	216	87.5	384	42	426	90.1
15-19	203	22	225	90.2	157	38	195	80.5	360	60	420	85.7
20-24	192	33	225	85.3	94	52	146	64.4	286	85	371	77.1
25-29	175	59	234	74.8	90	75	165	54.5	265	134	399	66.4
30-34	146	54	200	73.0	64	85	149	43.0	210	139	349	60.2
35-39	121	54	175	69.1	42	96	138	30.4	163	150	313	52.1
40-44	66	43	109	60.6	15	85	100	15.0	81	128	209	38.8
45-49	51	45	96	53.1	7	71	78	9.0	58	116	174	33.3
50-54	35	47	82	42.7	8	65	73	11.0	43	112	155	27.7
55-59	35	33	68	51.5	1	57	58	1.7	36	90	126	28.6
60-64	16	31	47	34.0	2	69	71	2.8	18	100	118	15.3
65+	13	79	92	14.13	2	136	138	1.449	15	215	230	6.522

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**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Gasa 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	305	287	146	41.3	264	139	113	51	569	426	259	45.4
6-12	117	8	1	92.9	107	3	1	96	224	11	2	94.5
13-14	48	8		85.7	52	1		98.1	100	9		91.7
15-16	63	5	2	90.0	56		1	98.2	119	5	3	93.7
17-18	39	5	6	78.0	38			100.0	77	5	6	87.5
19-22	33	33	19	38.8	8	18	2	28.6	41	51	21	36.3
23+	5	228	118	1.4	3	117	109	1.3	8	345	227	1.4
Rural	169	477	524	14.4	153	212	785	13.3	322	689	1,309	13.9
6-12	95	5	25	76.0	96	3	43	67.6	191	8	68	71.5
13-14	31	9	8	64.6	28	7	14	57.1	59	16	22	60.8
15-16	21	11	3	60.0	9	14	11	26.5	30	25	14	43.5
17-18	6	13	7	23.1	8	14	15	21.6	14	27	22	22.2
19-22	12	57	25	12.8	6	33	41	7.5	18	90	66	10.3
23+	4	382	456	0.5	6	141	661	0.7	10	523	1,117	0.6
Both Areas	474	764	670	24.8	417	351	898	25.0	891	1,115	1,568	24.9
6-12	212	13	26	84.5	203	6	44	80.2	415	19	70	82.3
13-14	79	17	8	76.0	80	8	14	78.4	159	25	22	77.2
15-16	84	16	5	80.0	65	14	12	71.4	149	30	17	76.0
17-18	45	18	13	59.2	46	14	15	61.3	91	32	28	60.3
19-22	45	90	44	25.1	14	51	43	13.0	59	141	87	20.6
23+	9	610	574	0.8	9	258	770	0.9	18	868	1,344	0.8



**Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Gasa 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
Gasa	474	764	670	24.8	417	351	898	25.0	891	1,115	1,568	24.9
Gasa Town	76	235	130	18.5	52	108	96	22.7	128	343	226	20.1
Damji Town	229	52	16	77.4	212	31	17	82.1	441	83	33	79.6
Khamaed	35	98	76	17.0	39	65	139	15.8	74	163	215	16.3
Lunana	33	96	180	10.5	19	22	277	5.7	52	118	457	8.1
Khatoed	15	55	63	10.6	15	42	87	10.3	30	97	150	10.4
Laya	86	228	205	16.9	80	83	282	18.4	166	311	487	17.6

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Highest Level of Education Completed										Other
		Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above		
Gasa Town	22	2	276	11	21	63	4	23	29	11	9	
Male	6	1	192	9	14	36	2	17	22	7	5	
Female	16	1	84	2	7	27	2	6	7	4	4	
Damji Town	3	0	204	145	117	25	1	2	22	5	0	
Male	0	0	100	83	71	8	0	2	14	3	0	
Female	3	0	104	62	46	17	1	0	8	2	0	
Khamaed	31	0	95	24	27	27	4	4	23	1	1	
Male	11	0	61	11	15	12	3	3	16	1	0	
Female	20	0	34	13	12	15	1	1	7	0	1	
Lunana	8	0	120	5	9	7	2	3	14	1	1	
Male	8	0	85	5	9	4	2	3	12	1	0	
Female	0	0	35	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	
Khatoed	6	0	55	13	10	17	1	6	15	4	0	
Male	3	0	37	3	4	7	0	3	9	4	0	
Female	3	0	18	10	6	10	1	3	6	0	0	
Laya	21	3	315	48	26	19	2	6	30	0	7	
Male	11	1	195	37	15	17	2	6	25	0	5	
Female	10	2	120	11	11	2	0	0	5	0	2	
Gasa	91	5	1065	246	210	158	14	44	133	22	18	
Male	39	2	670	148	128	84	9	34	98	16	10	
Female	52	3	395	98	82	74	5	10	35	6	8	

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

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gasa Town	1	4	5
Damji Town	0	1	1
Khamaed	4	16	20
Lunana	14	16	30
Khatoed	1	8	9
Laya	10	8	18
Total	30	53	83

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

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gasa Town	1	2	3
Damji Town	0	0	0
Khamaed	0	2	2
Lunana	4	7	11
Khatoed	0	3	3
Laya	0	3	3
Total	5	17	22

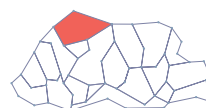
**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Gasa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
Urban				
Gasa Town	2.8	3.1	1.1	229
Damji Town	2.7	3.6	1.3	51
Rural				
Khamaed	3.2	3.3	1.0	142
Lunana	2.8	3.8	1.3	177
Khatoed	3.3	3.6	1.1	69
Laya	2.5	4.1	1.6	241
Both Areas	2.8	3.6	1.3	909

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Gasa 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								
Gasa Town	21	40	23	6	136	3	229	
Damji Town	14	24	7	1	5	0	51	
Rural								
Khamaed	115	15	8	2	0	2	142	
Lunana	166	3	0	3	3	2	177	
Khatoed	48	8	5	3	3	2	69	
Laya	213	9	1	5	11	2	241	
Both Areas	577	99	44	20	158	11	909	



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

Gewog/Town	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	Total
Urban										
Gasa Town	29	70	80	38	4	4	2	2	0	229
Damji Town	9	8	25	7	2	0	0	0	0	51
Rural										
Khamaed	14	32	52	24	11	2	2	5	0	142
Lunana	20	74	43	21	7	4	3	3	2	177
Khatoed	8	11	26	14	3	3	0	4	0	69
Laya	68	71	49	34	8	5	1	3	2	241
Both Areas	148	266	275	138	35	18	8	17	4	909

**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Area and Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Gasa Town	108	35	0	58	22	2	0	4	0	229
Damji Town	39	1	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	51
Rural										
Khamaed	25	20	0	39	57	0	0	1	0	142
Lunana	1	1	0	39	116	6	0	13	1	177
Khatoed	24	4	0	20	18	1	0	2	0	69
Laya	20	5	15	107	79	5	0	9	1	241
Both Areas	217	66	15	269	297	14	0	29	2	909

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

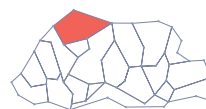
Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gasa Town	101	128	0	229
Damji Town	8	43	0	51
Rural				
Khamaed	18	124	0	142
Lunana	12	165	0	177
Khatoed	10	59	0	69
Laya	27	214	0	241
Both Areas	176	733	0	909

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

Gewog/Town	Cane/Palm/ Trunks/Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/ RCC wall	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	Total
Urban														
Gasa Town	90	12	40	9	0	5	35	0	2	32	0	1	3	229
Damji Town	1	4	2	1	0	30	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	51
Rural														
Khamaed	0	5	114	2	0	12	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	142
Lunana	0	3	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
Khatoad	0	5	34	1	0	2	15	0	0	12	0	0	0	69
Laya	1	2	214	0	0	11	6	0	0	5	0	0	2	241
Both Areas	92	31	578	13	0	60	63	0	2	63	0	1	6	909

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

Gewog/Town	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	Total
Urban										
Gasa Town	0	2	1	0	3	223	0	0	0	229
Damji Town	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
Rural										
Khamaed	0	2	6	1	0	133	0	0	0	142
Lunana	0	0	81	0	0	95	0	0	1	177
Khatoad	0	0	5	1	2	60	0	0	1	69
Laya	2	4	48	0	0	182	4	0	1	241
Both Areas	2	8	141	2	5	744	4	0	3	909

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

Gewog/Town	Earthen/Clay Floor					Polished Wood			Cement/Concrete/Terrazzo		Total
	Planks/Shingles	Bamboo	Tiles/Marbles	Other	Total	Wood	Other	Terrazzo	Other		
Urban											
Gasa Town	5	177	0	26	20	0	1	20	1	229	
Damji Town	1	41	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	51	
Rural											
Khamaed	4	122	1	1	14	0	0	14	0	142	
Lunana	0	172	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	177	
Khatoed	2	61	2	1	2	0	1	2	1	69	
Laya	7	204	2	24	3	0	1	3	1	241	
Both Areas	19	777	6	55	48	0	4	48	4	909	

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

Gewog/Town	Lighting										Cooking						Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban																	
Gasa Town	227	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	228	1	28	7	181	0	229	
Damji Town	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	51	0	51	
Rural																	
Khamaed	137	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	140	0	14	2	125	0	142		
Lunana	1	2	5	167	1	0	0	1	0	2	177	6	19	11	177		
Khatoed	68	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	13	0	51	0	69		
Laya	200	6	23	12	0	0	0	0	207	9	186	1	62	2	241		
Both Areas	684	12	30	180	1	0	0	2	695	12	418	16	489	13	909		

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

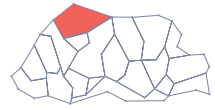
Gewog/Town	Piped water	Piped Water	Protected Well/	Rain Water	Unprotected Well/	Other	Total
	Inside the Dwelling	Outside the Dwelling	Protected Spring		Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam		
Urban							
Gasa Town	78	150	0	0	1	0	229
Damji Town	33	18	0	0	0	0	51
Rural							
Khamaed	29	113	0	0	0	0	142
Lunana	5	140	1	0	29	2	177
Khatoed	21	47	1	0	0	0	69
Laya	26	204	0	0	7	4	241
Both Areas	192	672	2	0	37	6	909

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Gasa 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						
Gasa Town	229	0	0	0	0	229
Damji Town	51	0	0	0	0	51
Rural						
Khamaed	142	0	0	0	0	142
Lunana	177	0	0	0	0	177
Khatoed	69	0	0	0	0	69
Laya	240	1	0	0	0	241
Both Areas	908	1	0	0	0	909

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gasa Town	220	9	0	229
Damji Town	24	27	0	51
Rural				
Khamaed	138	4	0	142
Lunana	143	33	1	177
Khatoed	60	9	0	69
Laya	210	31	0	241
Both Areas	795	113	1	909



**Table A7.13** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Gasa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non- Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelries	DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total
Urban																		
Gasa Town	88	44	23	17	8	61	81	75	10	53	8	4	222	74	39	1.8	0.0	229
Damji Town	10	4	2	2	4	19	31	20	3	20	1	0	48	15	33	0.0	0.0	51
Rural																		
Khamaed	120	107	99	7	9	25	71	17	26	18	10	1	122	37	45	0.7	0.0	142
Lunana	152	119	137	6	1	3	8	2	0	6	2	1	14	45	5	2.8	0.0	177
Khatoad	51	47	42	4	0	15	21	10	7	8	3	2	49	10	24	2.9	0.0	69
Laya	191	195	172	32	3	5	2	12	29	10	2	3	218	141	35	2.9	0.0	241
Both Areas	612	516	475	68	25	128	214	136	75	115	26	11	673	322	181	2.1	0.0	909

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

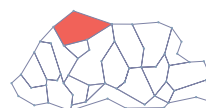
Gewog/Town	Whist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households
Urban										
Gasa Town	77	4	3	16	20	12	66	48.0	0.0	229
Damji Town	22	2	3	10	10	10	23	27.5	0.0	51
Rural										
Khamaed	62	3	2	9	11	13	30	40.9	0.0	142
Lunana	141	1	2	62	8	2	77	10.2	0.0	177
Khatoad	39.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	4	4	22	37.7	0.0	69
Laya	175	0	1	121	1.1	17	51	16.2	0.0	241
Both Areas	516	11	11	220	64	58	269	29.2	0.0	909

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

Gewog/Town	Radio/Tape Player	TV/Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet-		Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households
									Mobile	Fixed					
Urban															
Gasa Town	52	164	8	189	51	5	58	6	43	1	3	0	1.8	0.0	229
Damji Town	17	40	2	44	16	4	31	4	36	4	2	0	2.0	0.0	51
Rural															
Khamaed	35	115	2	79	96	4	22	2	23	1	3	0	4.2	0.0	142
Lunana	99	78	2	103	125	0	7	0	33	0	0	1	5.7	0.0	177
Khatoed	31	50	2	43	39	4	11	0	15	1	1	0	1.5	0.0	69
Laya	88	109	1	181	165	0	13	0	37	0	7	0	2.9	0.0	241
Both Areas	322	556	17	639	492	17	142	12	187	7	16	1	3.2	0.0	909

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gasa Town	165	64	0	229
Damji Town	46	5	0	51
Rural				
Khamaed	132	10	0	142
Lunana	137	40	0	177
Khatoed	62	7	0	69
Laya	222	19	0	241
Both Areas	764	145	0	909



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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Gasa Town	1	52	1	10	0	0	0	0	64
Damji Town	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Rural									
Khamaed	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Lunana	5	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Khatoed	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Laya	1	15	0	0	0	2	1	0	19
Both Areas	7	124	1	10	0	2	1	0	145

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Roan Head by Gewog/Town, Gasa 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										
Gasa Town	229	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	229
Damji Town	51	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	51
Rural										
Khamaed	137	4	1		0	0	0	0	0	142
Lunana	3	0	0		4	1	0	169	0	177
Khatoed	69	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	69
Laya	2	0	0		1	47	9	182	0	241
Both Areas	491	4	1		5	48	9	351	0	909

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency		Total
	Yes	No	
Urban			
Gasa Town	5	224	229
Damji Town	2	49	51
Rural			
Khamaed	9	133	142
Lunana	7	170	177
Khatoed	5	64	69
Laya	7	234	241
Both Areas	35	874	909







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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



**HAA DZONGKHAG**



ISBN 978-99936-28-55-2



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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**HAA DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	13,655*
	Male	7,435
	Female	6,220
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	119.5
	Total Dependency Ratio	46.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	38.5
	Aged Dependency Ratio	8.3
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	3,582
	15-64 years	9,298
	65 years and over	775
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	68.7
	Male (%)	75.6
	Female (%)	60.4
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	30.7
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	14.3
	Total Fertility Rate	1.8
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.6
	Infant Mortality Rate	25.6
	Child Mortality Rate	20.5
	Under Five Mortality Rate	46.2
Housing, Household Amenities, and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	2,952
	Average Household Size	3.7
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	97.7
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	67.2

Note: \*Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census day

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

## 1.2 Legal Basis

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

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

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

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC)/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 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, therefore, important to fully examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to affect specific and proper planning at a regional level. 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 Haa Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town and place of residence (urban and rural). In addition to the size and distribution of

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

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

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

---

<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General outline\* United Nations

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

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

## 2.2 Population of Haa

The total population of Haa Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 13,744 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Haa Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 89 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and a few who were on the move on the census reference day. The analyses in this Report are based on 13,655 persons as no detailed information was collected from the 89 non-Bhutanese/tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex and by *Gewog*/Town. Of the total 13,655 persons, 54.4% were males and 45.6% were females. The total population of Haa Dzongkhag represents 1.9% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Haa Dzongkhag experienced a slight increase in population size, from 11,648 persons in 2005 to 13,655 persons in

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Haa 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Haa Town	1,419	1,177	2,596
Jyenkana Town	261	241	502
Rural			
Bji	1,710	1,611	3,321
Kar-tshog	794	688	1,482
Uesu	1,527	1,024	2,551
Gakiling	743	549	1,292
Samar	509	491	1,000
Sangbay	472	439	911
Both Areas	7,435	6,220	13,655

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

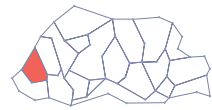
2017 according to the 2017 Census. This is an increase of 17.2% between the intercensal periods (2005-2017) for Gasa. Haa Dzongkhag ranks second lowest of all *Dzongkhags* in terms of population size.

## 2.4 Population by Area

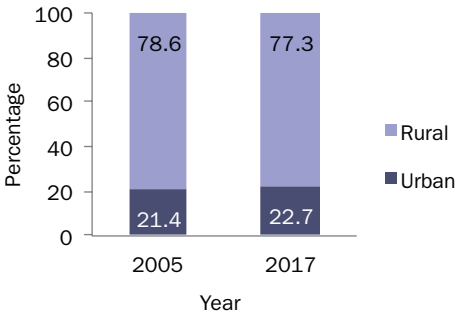
In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 77 persons lived in rural areas while 23 persons lived in urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas and 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Haa Dzongkhag is 22.7%, which is an increase of 1.3 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more



**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area, Haa 2005 and 2017



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 Haa Dzongkhag exceeded its female population by 256 persons. The sex ratio of Haa (number of males for every 100 females) is 119.5, which is much higher than the national sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

## 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

Population can be divided into three broad age groups: those less than 15 years (child population); 15-64 years (productive population); and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in 2017, the population of those under 15 years was 3,582 persons, those between 15 and 64 years was 9,298 persons, and the population of persons aged 65 years and over was 775 persons.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 26.2% from 31.8 %, while the productive population has increased to 68.1% from 63.3%, and the elderly population to 5.7% from 4.9% during the same period.

## 2.7 Dependency Ratios

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

The total and child dependency ratios for Haa Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 57.9 and 50.2 in 2005 to 46.9 and 38.5 respectively while the aged dependency ratio has slightly increased from 7.7 in 2005 to 8.3 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

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

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

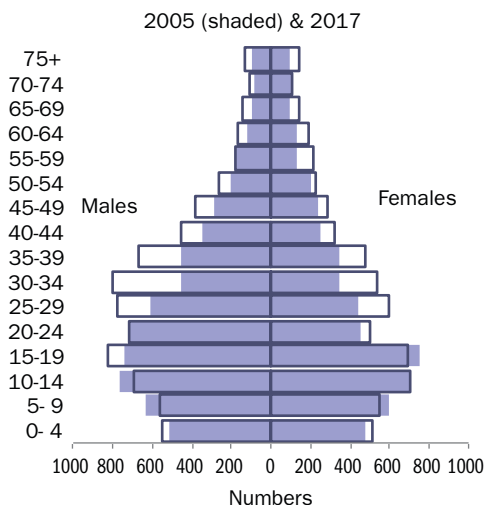
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

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. The length of each bar shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the lengths of the bars become shorter as compare to the base of the pyramid. The declining bar at the base indicates a decrease in fertility rates in the population, while elongated bars at the top indicate an increase in the number of elderly people due to increasing life expectancy.

Although an overall decline in birth rates is observed in 2017, the base of the population pyramid for Haa Dzongkhag has remained more or less constant. Except for ages 5-9 and 10-14 years among the males and ages 5-9 and 10-19 years among the females, the proportions of population for both the sexes in all age groups have increased noticeably between 2005 and 2017.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure for the population of Haa Dzongkhag between 2005 (shaded) and 2017. For

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Haa 2005 and 2017

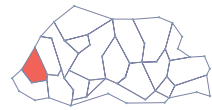


the male population, a bulge is observed between the ages of 10-14 and 35-39 years, while for the female population, the highest number is observed in the age group 10-14 to 35-39 years.

## 2.9 Population by Type of Household

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

1. Regular Household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
  - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two



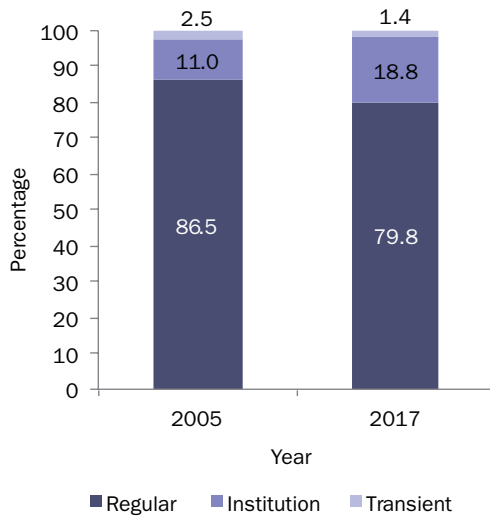
- or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.
2. Institutional Household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
  3. Transient Population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on the census night at airports, bus stands, in vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 10,896 persons (86.5%) living in the regular households, 2,571 persons (18.8%) in institutional households, and 188 persons (1.4%) were transient population in 2017. Compared to 2005, the number of regular households and transient populations have decreased by about 6.7 and 1.1 percentage points respectively while the institutional population has increased by about 7.8 percentage points (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 2,193 persons (20.1%) live in urban areas while 8,703 persons (79.9%) live in rural areas. Out of the two towns in Haa Dzongkhag, Haa Town has 1,862 persons, representing 84.9% of the total regular household population living in urban areas, Jyenkana Town has 331 persons (15.1%).

Comparing the regular household

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Haa 2005 and 2017



population among the *gewogs*, Bji Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,532 persons (29.1%), closely followed by Uesu Gewog with 1,926 persons (22.1%). Sangbay with 836 persons (9.6) has the lowest number of regular household population.

In terms of institutional population among the *gewogs*, Bji and Uesu with 789 persons and 621 persons have the highest number of people living in institutional households, while Samar and Sangbay have 75 persons each, representing 4.1% each of the total institutional population among the *gewogs*.

### 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Haa Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 12,324 persons. Of the total, 6,328 persons were



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,475	1,403	2,878	51.3	48.7	100.0	105
Haa Town	1,224	1,163	2,387	51.3	48.7	100.0	105
Jyenkana Town	251	240	491	51.1	48.9	100.0	105
Rural	4,853	4,593	9,446	51.4	48.6	100.0	106
Bji	1,557	1,608	3,165	49.2	50.8	100.0	97
Kartshog	671	686	1,357	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Uesu	973	821	1,794	54.2	45.8	100.0	119
Gakiling	707	549	1,256	56.3	43.7	100.0	129
Samar	475	491	966	49.2	50.8	100.0	97
Sangbay	470	438	908	51.8	48.2	100.0	107
Both Areas	6,328	5,996	12,324	51.3	48.7	100.0	106

males and 5,996 persons were females. Across the areas, 2,878 persons lived in urban areas and 9,446 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population of Haa Dzongkhag was 1,242 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

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

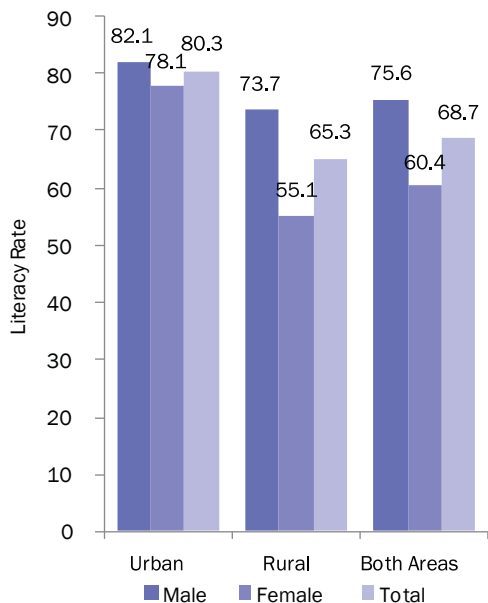
## 3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkhag*, 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 same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 12,331 persons aged 6 years and above, 34 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. Therefore, the literacy rate for Haa Dzongkhag is based on a total population of 12,297 persons.

The 2017 PHCB revealed that there were 8,453 literate persons in Haa, representing a literacy rate of 68.7% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 63.1%.

There is marked difference in literacy levels between the male and female populations. Among males, 75.6% of the population are literate as compared

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Haa 2017



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

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	12,284	1,612	641	578	629	1,000	7,824	100.0%
Currently Attending	3,767	96.3%	94.5%	89.6%	82.2%	44.0%	1.7%	30.7%
Previously Attended	4,069	0.6%	3.9%	8.0%	11.4%	40.2%	44.9%	33.1%
Never Attended	4,448	3.0%	1.6%	2.4%	6.4%	15.8%	53.4%	36.2%

to only 60.4% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas although the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas. The disparity in rural areas is 18.6 percentage points compared to only 4.0 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (80.3%) than in rural areas (65.3%).

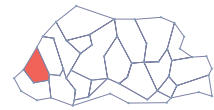
Comparing the 2005 and 2017 PHCB, the literacy rate of Haa Dzongkhag has increased by 6.3 percentage points. It has increased from 62.4% in 2005 to 68.7% in 2017.

### 3.2 School Attendance

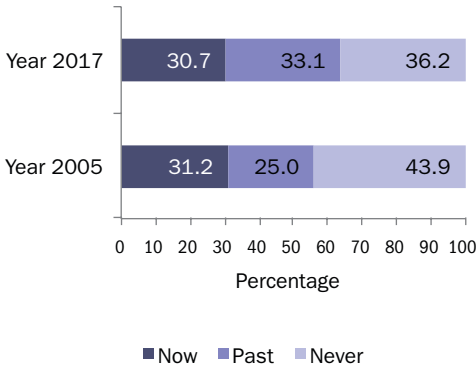
The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Haa Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 12,331 persons aged 6 years and above, 47 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 12,284 persons. Of these, 30.7% are currently attending school/institute, 33.1% had attended in the past, and 36.2% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (96.3%), followed by 13-14 years (94.5%). About half (53.4%) of the 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 (38.4%) as compared to only 28.4% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). Comparing male and female school attendance rates, 34.0% of the female population are currently attending school/institute as compared to 27.9% 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 less than one percentage point, while those who had attended in the past has increased by 8.1 percentage points (Figure 3.2). In 12 years, there has been a drop of 7.7 percentage points in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute; it declined from 53.9% in 2005 to 36.2% in 2017.



**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Haa 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 completed<sup>2</sup> in Haa Dzongkhag. Out of the total

population of 7,836 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 3,235 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 943 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 1,166 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 1,365 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). It is also observed that 590 persons have completed their bachelor’s degrees and 108 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above.

In percentages, among those who have completed some levels of education, the highest proportion of population completed the primary level (41.5%), followed by higher and middle secondary levels at 17.4% and 14.9% respectively. About 7.5% completed their bachelor’s degrees and only 1.4% completed their master’s degrees and above.

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	7,836	1,143	981	2,124	3,385	2,327	5,712	4,528	3,308	100.0%
Non-formal Education	179	0.3%	1.9%	1.0%	1.6%	4.4%	2.7%	1.3%	3.7%	2.3%
ECCD/Daycare	32	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Primary	3,253	35.4%	31.4%	33.6%	43.6%	45.7%	44.5%	41.6%	41.4%	41.5%
Lower Secondary	943	14.3%	15.6%	14.9%	10.6%	11.4%	11.0%	11.6%	12.7%	12.0%
Middle Secondary	1,166	16.6%	21.8%	19.0%	12.9%	14.0%	13.3%	13.8%	16.3%	14.9%
Higher Secondary	1,365	18.3%	17.4%	17.9%	18.8%	15.0%	17.2%	18.7%	15.7%	17.4%
Certificates	38	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Diploma	111	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.7%	1.0%	1.4%
Bachelor’s Degree	590	8.6%	7.8%	8.2%	7.7%	6.7%	7.3%	7.9%	7.0%	7.5%
Masters and Above	108	2.3%	0.5%	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	1.4%
Others	51	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%

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

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	300	54	2	56	230	14	244	284	16	100.0%
Monastic Public	172	27.8%	0.0%	26.8%	66.1%	35.7%	64.3%	58.8%	31.3%	57.3%
Monastic Private	37	13.0%	50.0%	14.3%	11.3%	21.4%	11.9%	11.6%	25.0%	12.3%
Gomchen/ Laymonks	83	59.3%	50.0%	58.9%	19.6%	35.7%	20.5%	27.1%	37.5%	27.7%
Other	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	7.1%	3.3%	2.5%	6.3%	2.7%

Among the persons aged 3-5 years, 160 persons completed pre-primary and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

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

attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Haa *Dzongkhag*. Out of 12,331 persons aged 6 years and above, only 300 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 57.3% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 12.3% in private monasteries, while 27.7% are *Gomchen/Laymonks*. More than 80.0% of those attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Laymonks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

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

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years in order 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 occurrence of death in the last 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex and cause of death of the deceased including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group 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 Haa is 22 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas.

The child survival rate for Haa is 94.8. 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.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 populations. The CBR for Haa is 14.3. The CBR for the urban areas in Haa is 14.5 and for the rural areas is 14.2 per 1,000 populations. The CBR for Haa has reduced from 17.6 in 2005 to 14.3 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per

1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Haa is 56.9 per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Haa has reduced from 72.8 in 2005 to 56.9 in 2017.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is 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 Haa is 91.7 per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. The GMFR for Haa has also reduced from 119.1 in 2005 to 91.7 in 2017.

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 Haa is 1.8 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 1.6 and for the rural areas is 1.9 per woman. The TFR for Haa has reduced from 2.5 in 2005 to 1.8 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Haa is 6.6, a decrease from 7.3 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 4.2 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 and for Haa, it is 25.6.

This is an increase from 14.6 in 2005.

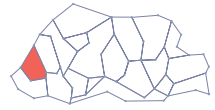
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1–4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Haa Dzongkhag's CMR is 20.5, a decrease from 39.0 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Haa is 46.2 per 1,000 live births and it has decreased from 53.7 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for Haa according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 1.8%. 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 found in Samar Gewog (3.3%) and the lowest prevalence rate is in Haa Town (0.8%).



**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/  
Town, Haa 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Haa Town	0.5	1.3	0.8
Jyenkana Town	2.7	0.8	1.8
Bji	1.1	1.4	1.2
Kar-tshog	2.3	1.9	2.1
Uesu	1.2	3.1	2.0
Gakiling	2.4	3.1	2.7
Samar	2.8	3.9	3.3
Sangbay	1.5	2.7	2.1
Total	1.4	2.1	1.8



# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial 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 15 years and over above by usual activity status in Haa Dzongkhag. Haa Dzongkhag has 10,073 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 5,622 persons are males; and 4,451 females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes

up 22.4%, and in rural areas, it is 77.6%. Of the total working-age population, 6,471 persons (64.2%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 3,602 (35.8%) are economically inactive and do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are not seeking employment on account of them being students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, disabled, and others.

### 5.2 Labour Force Rates

As shown in Table 5.2, the labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females in both urban and rural areas. The Overall unemployment rate for Haa Dzongkhag is 1.5%, and the rate is higher among the females (2.3%) than the males (1.2%). In both urban and



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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	4,326	2,145	1,297	5,174	6,471
Economically Inactive	1,296	2,306	961	2,641	3,602
Both Active and Inactive	5,622	4,451	2,258	7,815	10,073
Percent					
Economically Active	76.9	48.2	57.4	66.2	64.2
Economically Inactive	23.1	51.8	42.6	33.8	35.8
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	74.0	37.3	57.4	77.8	51.4	66.2	76.9	48.2	64.2
Unemployment Rate	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.5

rural areas, the female unemployment rate is comparatively higher than that for males.

## 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 is to say 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. However, this Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth' to measure the level of internal migration in the county. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals

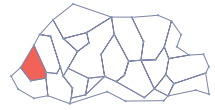
making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *Gewog/Town* of residence on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

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

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

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

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



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

## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 6,452 persons are lifetime migrants in Haa Dzongkhag, meaning that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Haa. Out of these migrants, 5,226

persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total 6,282 persons have migrated out of Haa to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

The percent of urban to urban migrants is 3.3%, urban to rural migrants is 7.5%, rural to urban migrants is 14.2%, and rural to rural migrants is 26.8% for Haa Dzongkhag.

# 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 a 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 some of the results from the 2017 PHCB for Haa Dzongkhag in relation to the 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

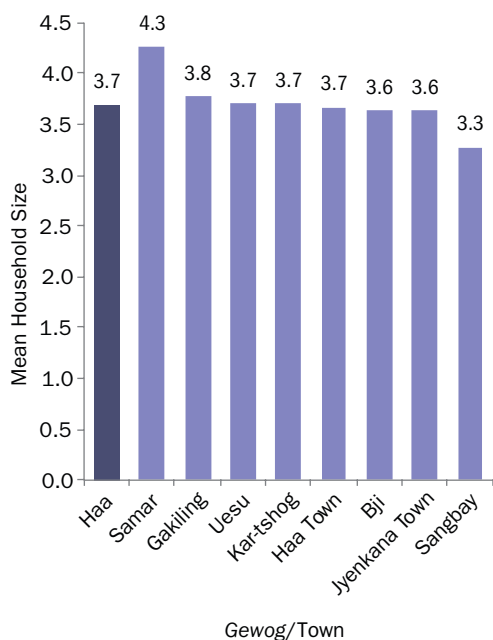
There were 2,952 regular households in Haa Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (28.9%) from 2,290 regular households in 2005. Bji Gewog has the highest number of households while Jyenkana Town has the smallest number of regular households.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.7 persons

<sup>5</sup> 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, Haa 2017



from 4.4 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is highest in Samar *Gewog* (4.3). The lowest household size is recorded in Sangbay *Gewog* with 3.3 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

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

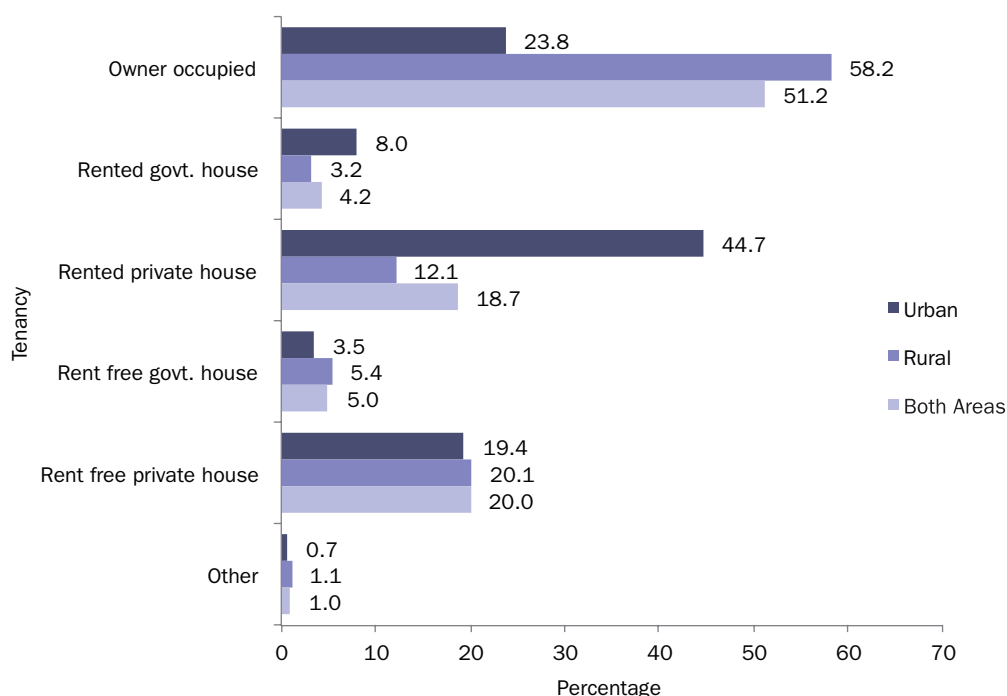
A little more than half of the households in Haa Dzongkhag own their

housing units. In rural areas, 58.2% of households reside in their own housing units, 15.3% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 23.8% of households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (52.7%) 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 Haa Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (0.98 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.05 persons per room).

The main toilet facility used at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 57.3% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (84.6%) than in rural areas (50.3%) used flush toilet. About 3.2% of households do not have toilet facility. The number of households without toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (4.0%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

Additionally, 67.2% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.64	3.55	0.98	598
Rural	3.53	3.69	1.05	2,354
Both Areas	3.55	3.69	1.04	2,952

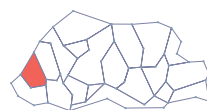
(without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Haa Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 91.9% while Gakiling Gewog had the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 30.2% (Figure 7.3).

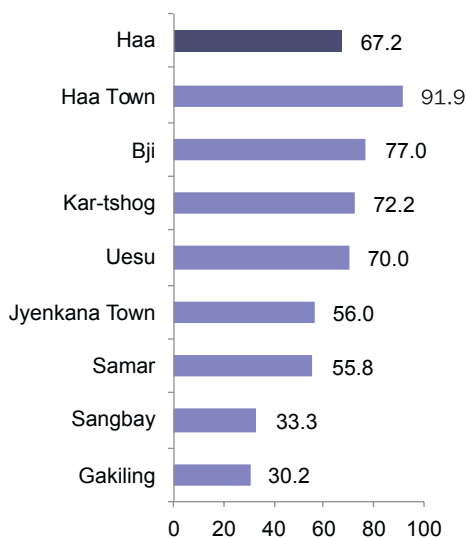
More than three in ten households (969) in the *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017.

A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Gakiling Gewog had 201 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Jyenkana Town had only 40 households (Figure 7.4).

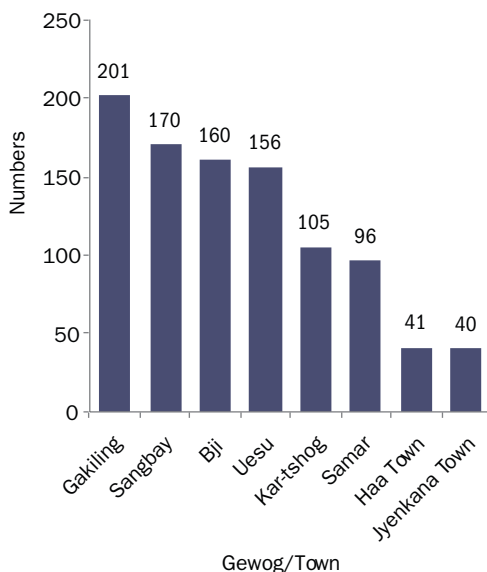
In Haa Dzongkhag, a significant proportion (30.4%) of the households' walls are made of stone with mud and



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



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



stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In urban areas, the proportion of such housing units is higher (34.5%) than in rural areas (29.3%).

Most households live in housing units whose roofs are made of metal sheets (88.2%), followed by planks/shingles (5.7%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (72.2%), followed by Tiles/Marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (11.6%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Haa Dzongkhag use electricity (94.2%) for lighting though there are still a few households using kerosene (1.9%) and solar energy (1.8%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.3%) and rural areas (93.1%)

in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is significantly higher in rural areas (4.5%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

Most households in Haa Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (98.0%) in combination with LPG (91.1%) while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, a fifth of the households (20.6%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside the dwelling), accounting for 97.2% of total households. In addition, 0.4% of households use protected well/protected spring



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**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Haa 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	32.6	5.4	34.5	26.6	1.0	598
Rural	26.1	20.5	29.3	20.6	3.5	2,354
Both Areas	27.4	17.4	30.4	21.8	3.0	2,952
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	4.0	94.2	0.7	1.2	598	
Rural	6.1	86.7	1.3	6.0	2,354	
Both Areas	5.7	88.2	1.2	5.0	2,952	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	68.9	11.5	18.9	0.7	598	
Rural	73.0	10.2	9.7	7.2	2,354	
Both Areas	72.2	10.4	11.6	5.9	2,952	

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

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	598
Rural	93.1	2.3	1.9	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	2,354
Both Areas	94.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	2,952
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	98.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	91.1	0.0	598		
Rural	91.4	2.0	20.6	0.6	72.2	1.2	2,354		
Both Areas	92.8	1.6	16.7	0.5	76.0	1.0	2,952		

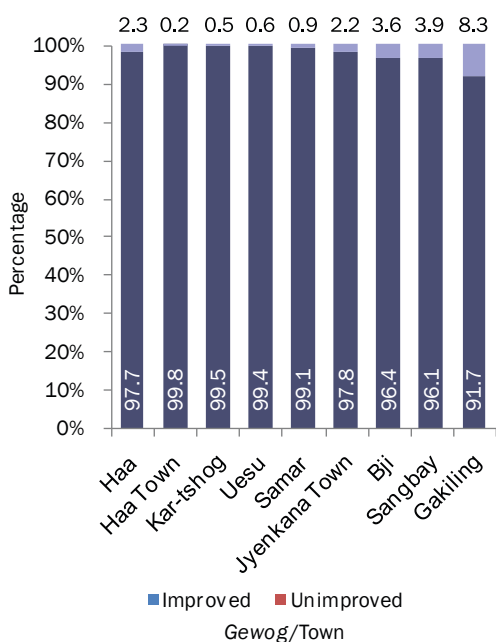
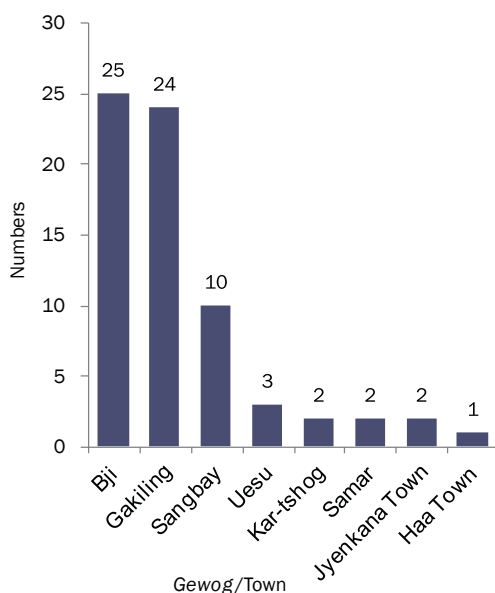
and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved.

In Haa, some 97.7% of households have access to improved sources of drinking water, which is nearly 10 percentage points higher than that of 2005 (87.8%). There are more households

using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (81.3%) than in rural areas (52.3%). About 2.1% of the households in rural areas report unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

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

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	81.3	18.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	598
Rural	52.3	44.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.7	2,354
Both Areas	58.2	39.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.6	2,952

**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017

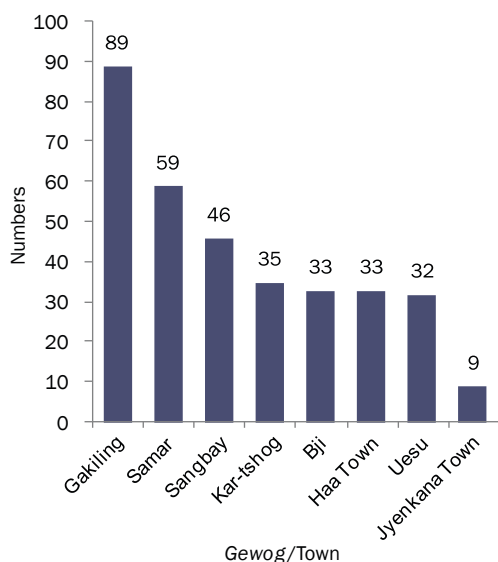
Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, the highest proportion of the households in Haa town (99.8%) have reported to having access to improved sources of drinking water while Gakaling *Gewog* (91.7%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite much progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 2.3%

or some 69 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Bji *Gewog* had 25 households without access to improved drinking water sources while Haa Town had one household (Figure 7.6).

About 88.5% of all housing units in the *Dzongkhag* have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined

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

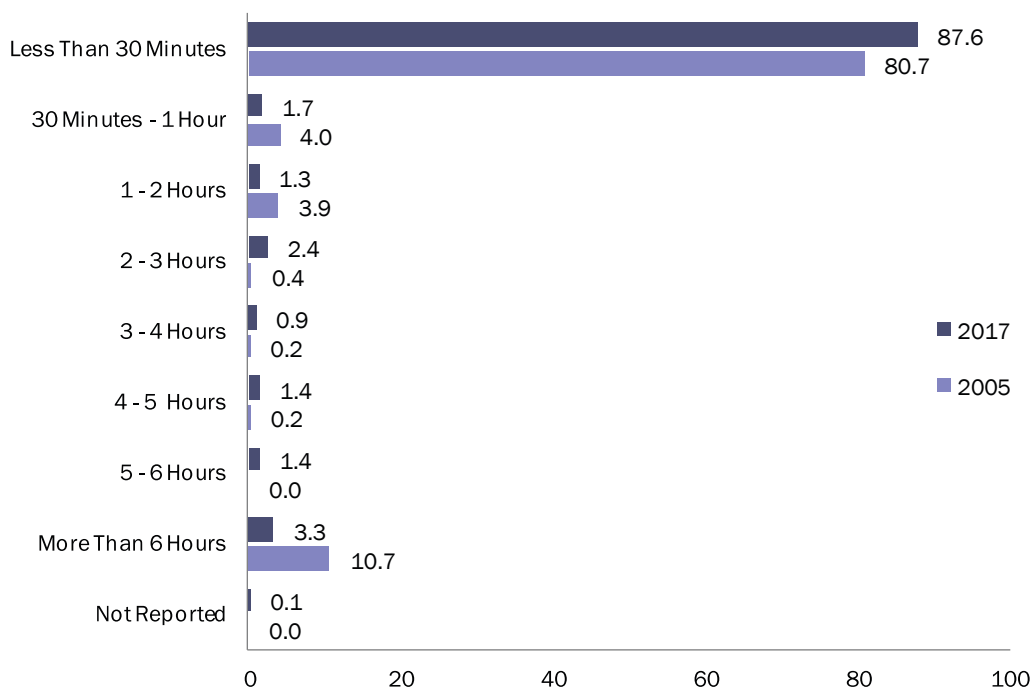


as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little more than a fifth (336) of the households lacked reliable source of water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Gakiling Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water with 89 households while Jyenkana Town with 9 households had the lowest (Figure 7.7).

About 1.6% of all households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

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





## 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct To Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Table A7.13-A7.15.

## 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (87.6%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is an improvement by nearly 7 percentage points from 2005 (80.7%). However, there are some households (3.3%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (87.7%) in Haa availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those households that did not visit a health facility, 76.1% stated that they did not require health services,

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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.2	97.8	0.0	598
Rural	5.9	94.1	0.0	2,354
Both Areas	5.2	94.8	0.0	2,952

11.4% stated that health services were too far, and 8.1% stated that they did not have enough time to avail health services.

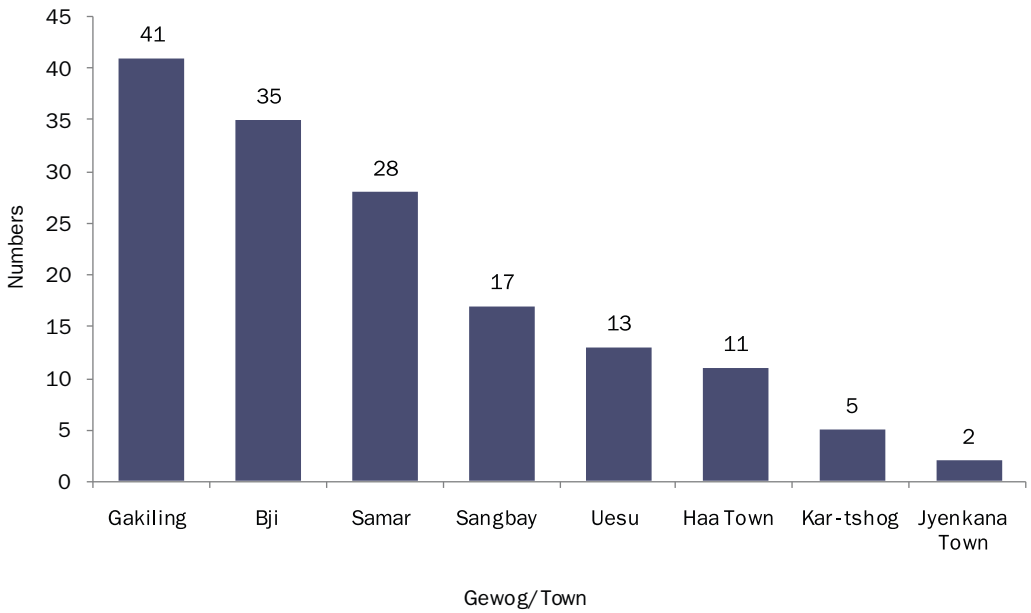
## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 5.2% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of 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 (5.9%) than in urban areas (2.2%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs/Towns*. Of the 152 households (5.2%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Gakiling *Gewog* had 41 households while Jyenkana Town had 2 households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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





# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

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

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

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



## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

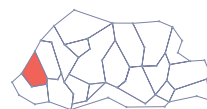
Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
HAA	7,435	6,220	13,655	54.4	45.6	100.0	119.5
Urban	1,680	1,418	3,098	54.2	45.8	100.0	118.5
Haa Town	1,419	1,177	2,596	54.7	45.3	100.0	120.6
Jyenkana Town	261	241	502	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Rural	5,755	4,802	10,557	54.5	45.5	100.0	119.8
Bji	1,710	1,611	3,321	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.1
Kar-tshog	794	688	1,482	53.6	46.4	100.0	115.4
Uesu	1,527	1,024	2,551	59.9	40.1	100.0	149.1
Gakiling	743	549	1,292	57.5	42.5	100.0	135.3
Samar	509	491	1,000	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.7
Sangbay	472	439	911	51.8	48.2	100.0	107.5

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/ Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
HAA	1,071	1,116	1,395	1,520	1,214	1,377	1,338	1,152	774	677	493	399	354	283	210	282	13,655
Urban	223	267	341	479	307	344	322	259	146	132	72	48	50	48	24	36	3,098
Haa Town	193	202	194	466	275	299	286	224	132	118	58	33	36	39	17	24	2,596
Jyenkana Town	30	65	147	13	32	45	36	35	14	14	14	15	14	9	7	12	502
Rural	848	849	1,054	1,041	907	1,033	1,016	893	628	545	421	351	304	235	186	246	10,557
Bji	239	316	478	500	289	251	273	271	188	125	96	71	67	45	49	63	3,321
Kar-tshog	129	110	121	95	138	177	147	123	70	96	74	48	33	36	33	52	1,482
Uesu	170	187	274	279	159	236	311	244	203	144	87	64	64	51	32	46	2,551
Gakiling	126	108	114	89	151	154	115	89	56	55	46	54	44	42	20	29	1,292
Samar	112	67	17	35	92	122	88	74	59	64	63	60	49	32	32	34	1,000
Sangbay	72	61	50	43	78	93	82	92	52	61	55	54	47	29	20	22	911

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, 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	
HAA	3,582	9,298	775	13,655	46.9	38.5	8.3	21.6
Urban	831	2,159	108	3,098	43.5	38.5	5.0	13.0
Haa Town	589	1,927	80	2,596	34.7	30.6	4.2	13.6
Jyenkana Town	242	232	28	502	116.4	104.3	12.1	11.6
Rural	2,751	7,139	667	10,557	47.9	38.5	9.3	24.2
Bji	1,033	2,131	157	3,321	55.8	48.5	7.4	15.2
Kar-tshog	360	1,001	121	1,482	48.1	36.0	12.1	33.6
Uesu	631	1,791	129	2,551	42.4	35.2	7.2	20.4
Gakiling	348	853	91	1,292	51.5	40.8	10.7	26.1
Samar	196	706	98	1,000	41.6	27.8	13.9	50.0
Sangbay	183	657	71	911	38.7	27.9	10.8	38.8

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
HAA	10,896	2,571	188	13,655	79.8	18.8	1.4	100.0
Urban	2,193	721	184	3,098	70.8	23.3	5.9	100.0
Haa Town	1,862	550	184	2,596	71.7	21.2	7.1	100.0
Jyenkana Town	331	171	0	502	65.9	34.1	0.0	100.0
Rural	8,703	1,850	4	10,557	82.4	17.5	0.0	100.0
Bji	2,532	789	0	3,321	76.2	23.8	0.0	100.0
Kar-tshog	1,398	84	0	1,482	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0
Uesu	1,926	621	4	2,551	75.5	24.3	0.2	100.0
Gakiling	1,086	206	0	1,292	84.1	15.9	0.0	100.0
Samar	925	75	0	1,000	92.5	7.5	0.0	100.0
Sangbay	836	75	0	911	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Age													75+ All Ages			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-69	70-74	75+
<b>HAA</b>																	
URBAN																	
Haa Town	193	202	194	466	275	299	286	224	132	118	58	33	36	39	17	24	2,596
Male	103	109	91	217	156	165	175	136	87	77	36	18	14	19	8	8	1,419
Female	90	93	103	249	119	134	111	88	45	41	22	15	22	20	9	16	1,177
Jyenkana Town	30	65	147	13	32	45	36	35	14	14	14	15	14	9	7	12	502
Male	18	34	76	7	14	26	16	15	10	8	5	8	7	5	4	8	261
Female	12	31	71	6	18	19	20	20	4	6	9	7	7	4	3	4	241
RURAL																	
Bji	239	316	478	500	289	251	273	271	188	125	96	71	67	45	49	63	3,321
Male	118	161	236	264	180	125	130	149	103	68	54	30	26	19	22	25	1,710
Female	121	155	242	236	109	126	143	122	85	57	42	41	41	26	27	38	1,611
Kartshog	129	110	121	95	138	177	147	123	70	96	74	48	33	36	33	52	1,482
Male	63	57	64	49	85	96	90	65	31	49	43	25	13	19	15	30	794
Female	66	53	57	46	53	81	57	58	39	47	31	23	20	17	18	22	688
Uesu	170	187	274	279	159	236	311	244	203	144	87	64	64	51	32	46	2,551
Male	88	102	138	173	93	150	216	167	139	80	50	33	34	24	18	22	1,527
Female	82	85	136	106	66	86	95	77	64	64	37	31	30	27	14	24	1,024
Gakiling	126	108	114	89	151	154	115	89	56	55	46	54	44	42	20	29	1,292
Male	64	50	52	65	94	92	76	50	35	38	24	22	22	28	11	20	743
Female	62	58	62	24	57	62	39	39	21	17	22	32	22	14	9	9	549
Samar	112	67	17	35	92	122	88	74	59	64	63	60	49	32	32	34	1,000
Male	67	23	10	20	49	66	51	40	26	32	32	25	24	13	17	14	509
Female	45	44	7	15	43	56	37	34	33	32	31	35	25	19	15	20	491
Sangbay	72	61	50	43	78	93	82	92	52	61	55	54	47	29	20	22	911
Male	34	30	25	31	41	55	44	51	24	34	18	24	26	14	13	8	472
Female	38	31	25	12	37	38	38	41	28	27	37	30	21	15	7	14	439
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	555	566	692	826	712	775	798	673	455	386	262	185	166	141	108	135	7,435
Female	516	550	703	694	502	602	540	479	319	291	231	214	188	142	102	147	6,220
Both Sex	1,071	1,116	1,395	1,520	1,214	1,377	1,338	1,152	774	677	493	399	354	283	210	282	13,655

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	25	19	44	75	76	151	100	95	195
1	21	19	40	89	61	150	110	80	190
2	24	24	48	86	100	186	110	124	234
3	29	18	47	89	79	168	118	97	215
4	22	22	44	95	98	193	117	120	237
5	30	20	50	92	111	203	122	131	253
6	28	20	48	72	82	154	100	102	202
7	28	26	54	92	79	171	120	105	225
8	28	28	56	91	74	165	119	102	221
9	29	30	59	76	80	156	105	110	215
10	30	40	70	83	100	183	113	140	253
11	32	32	64	85	96	181	117	128	245
12	38	23	61	99	96	195	137	119	256
13	37	45	82	139	121	260	176	166	342
14	30	34	64	119	116	235	149	150	299
15	32	33	65	100	99	199	132	132	264
16	57	73	130	91	95	186	148	168	316
17	46	75	121	126	85	211	172	160	332
18	50	51	101	128	71	199	178	122	300
19	39	23	62	157	89	246	196	112	308
20	38	35	73	118	89	207	156	124	280
21	26	17	43	101	67	168	127	84	211
22	33	27	60	85	65	150	118	92	210
23	30	31	61	128	60	188	158	91	249
24	43	27	70	110	84	194	153	111	264
25	38	28	66	110	82	192	148	110	258
26	43	19	62	100	92	192	143	111	254
27	41	38	79	132	72	204	173	110	283
28	35	28	63	149	104	253	184	132	316
29	34	40	74	93	99	192	127	139	266
30	39	25	64	134	91	225	173	116	289
31	27	25	52	105	74	179	132	99	231
32	52	32	84	132	88	220	184	120	304
33	37	19	56	139	85	224	176	104	280
34	36	30	66	97	71	168	133	101	234
35	34	21	55	119	83	202	153	104	257
36	25	26	51	101	72	173	126	98	224
37	29	23	52	110	78	188	139	101	240
38	34	18	52	107	74	181	141	92	233
39	29	20	49	85	64	149	114	84	198
40	25	17	42	114	78	192	139	95	234
41	20	9	29	55	49	104	75	58	133
42	29	4	33	69	55	124	98	59	157
43	10	8	18	69	44	113	79	52	131
44	13	11	24	51	44	95	64	55	119

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
45	27	9	36	83	56	139	110	65	175
46	12	7	19	47	41	88	59	48	107
47	9	12	21	57	50	107	66	62	128
48	22	10	32	70	40	110	92	50	142
49	15	9	24	44	57	101	59	66	125
50	15	7	22	63	44	107	78	51	129
51	9	4	13	34	32	66	43	36	79
52	8	6	14	59	48	107	67	54	121
53	4	5	9	36	38	74	40	43	83
54	5	9	14	29	38	67	34	47	81
55	11	6	17	26	42	68	37	48	85
56	6	4	10	40	36	76	46	40	86
57	1	4	5	35	41	76	36	45	81
58	5	4	9	35	37	72	40	41	81
59	3	4	7	23	36	59	26	40	66
60	4	5	9	52	35	87	56	40	96
61	3	7	10	19	24	43	22	31	53
62	5	8	13	30	30	60	35	38	73
63	7	7	14	25	37	62	32	44	76
64	2	2	4	19	33	52	21	35	56
65	8	7	15	22	33	55	30	40	70
66	7	6	13	26	29	55	33	35	68
67	2	4	6	23	29	52	25	33	58
68	1	3	4	25	15	40	26	18	44
69	6	4	10	21	12	33	27	16	43
70	2	2	4	25	22	47	27	24	51
71	0	2	2	17	12	29	17	14	31
72	2	4	6	20	24	44	22	28	50
73	3	2	5	13	11	24	16	13	29
74	5	2	7	21	21	42	26	23	49
75	2	6	8	15	7	22	17	13	30
76	1	0	1	10	12	22	11	12	23
77	3	2	5	9	9	18	12	11	23
78	4	1	5	13	14	27	17	15	32
79	0	1	1	10	11	21	10	12	22
80	1	1	2	12	16	28	13	17	30
81	1	1	2	7	4	11	8	5	13
82	1	2	3	2	15	17	3	17	20
83	0	2	2	9	8	17	9	10	19
84	1	1	2	8	8	16	9	9	18
85	1	1	2	5	5	10	6	6	12
86	0	0	0	6	2	8	6	2	8
87	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6
88	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	4
89	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
90	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4

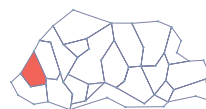


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
91	0	1	1	2	3	5	2	4	6
92	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
93	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
94	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
95	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
96	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
97	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	1,680	1,418	3,098	5,754	4,803	10,557	7,434	6,221	13,655

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog/Town, Haa 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+
<b>BJI</b>																	
Gensa_Tokey	7	11	21	15	6	13	7	14	6	10	4	8	8	3	3	3	139
Male	3	6	12	6	3	7	2	5	2	8	1	4	4	1	2	2	68
Female	4	5	9	9	3	6	5	9	4	2	3	4	4	2	1	1	71
Chenpa_Geychhukha	154	213	231	76	100	134	162	172	114	65	28	20	15	20	12	16	1,532
Male	82	110	115	40	53	58	69	89	72	38	21	8	6	8	5	8	782
Female	72	103	116	36	47	76	93	83	42	27	7	12	9	12	7	8	750
Tsenka_Taloong	33	39	172	87	51	60	56	51	29	29	22	13	17	6	16	19	700
Male	16	19	80	38	39	38	35	36	17	15	11	6	6	2	7	5	370
Female	17	20	92	49	12	22	21	15	12	14	11	7	11	4	9	14	330
Choompa_Jamgoen	20	28	35	303	109	17	30	19	21	7	25	15	18	7	10	11	675
Male	7	13	18	170	73	9	14	9	7	2	12	6	8	3	5	5	361
Female	13	15	17	133	36	8	16	10	14	5	13	9	10	4	5	6	314
Yangthang	25	25	19	19	23	27	18	15	18	14	17	15	9	9	8	14	275
Male	10	13	11	10	12	13	10	10	5	5	9	6	2	5	3	5	129
Female	15	12	8	9	11	14	8	5	13	9	8	9	7	4	5	9	146
All Chiwogs	239	316	478	500	289	251	273	271	188	125	96	71	67	45	49	63	3,321
Male	118	161	236	264	180	125	130	149	103	68	54	30	26	19	22	25	1,710
Female	121	155	242	236	109	126	143	122	85	57	42	41	41	26	27	38	1,611
<b>KARTSHOG</b>																	
Bail_Mombitshokha	23	25	37	24	38	51	41	29	16	17	11	7	8	6	2	4	339
Male	7	11	19	12	21	30	27	14	9	8	8	3	3	3	2	2	179
Female	16	14	18	12	17	21	14	15	7	9	3	4	5	3	0	2	160
Kargoen_Hatam	7	7	4	9	2	5	7	4	4	3	5	3	3	6	5	6	80
Male	4	5	3	6	1	4	3	2	0	1	2	1	0	4	3	4	43
Female	3	2	1	3	1	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	37
Dragding_Karfena	54	40	37	38	64	71	57	53	30	44	36	19	11	15	15	15	599
Male	28	20	19	21	49	43	37	25	17	28	19	11	6	7	7	10	347
Female	26	20	18	17	15	28	20	28	13	16	17	8	5	8	8	5	252
Ingo_Pharikha	32	31	29	22	25	36	34	26	14	21	16	14	7	6	8	16	337
Male	18	18	16	10	11	15	20	16	3	8	12	6	3	4	2	9	171
Female	14	13	13	12	14	21	14	10	11	13	4	8	4	2	6	7	166

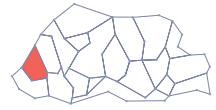


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

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+
Wangtsa	13	7	14	2	9	14	8	11	6	11	6	5	4	3	3	11	127
Male	6	3	7	0	3	4	3	8	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	5	54
Female	7	4	7	2	6	10	5	3	4	7	4	1	3	2	2	6	73
All Chiwogs	129	110	121	95	138	177	147	123	70	96	74	48	33	36	33	52	1,482
Male	63	57	64	49	85	96	90	65	31	49	43	25	13	19	15	30	794
Female	66	53	57	46	53	81	57	58	39	47	31	23	20	17	18	22	688
UESU																	
Betso_Doomchhog	21	19	31	51	45	32	34	24	26	21	16	11	13	9	5	12	370
Male	12	12	15	41	33	21	21	14	14	11	9	6	6	3	1	8	227
Female	9	7	16	10	12	11	13	10	12	10	7	5	7	6	4	4	143
Geyruna_Karnag	18	23	20	12	24	20	19	19	16	18	13	14	13	9	5	11	254
Male	9	12	9	6	12	14	11	11	7	9	6	7	6	4	4	8	135
Female	9	11	11	6	12	6	8	8	9	9	7	7	7	5	1	3	119
Pejekha_Sangkiri	14	12	4	5	10	5	10	11	10	12	7	4	6	6	2	5	123
Male	8	5	1	3	4	3	4	6	5	5	3	2	2	2	1	0	56
Female	6	7	3	2	6	2	6	5	5	7	4	2	4	4	1	5	67
Kipiri_Tagchhu	72	87	89	61	36	127	206	152	118	61	36	22	14	12	9	12	1,114
Male	32	48	45	42	21	80	158	114	96	36	27	13	7	7	6	3	735
Female	40	39	44	19	15	47	48	38	22	25	9	9	7	5	3	9	379
Tshaphel_Tsilboongkha	45	46	130	150	44	52	42	38	33	32	15	13	18	15	11	6	690
Male	27	25	68	81	23	32	22	22	17	17	4	5	13	9	6	3	374
Female	18	21	62	69	21	20	20	16	16	15	11	8	5	6	5	3	316
All Chiwogs	170	187	274	279	159	236	311	244	203	144	87	64	64	51	32	46	2,551
Male	88	102	138	173	93	150	216	167	139	80	50	33	34	24	18	22	1,527
Female	82	85	136	106	66	86	95	77	64	64	37	31	30	27	14	24	1,024
GAKILING																	
Dorthisa_Kowkha_Yangtse	14	4	0	21	40	49	28	21	13	13	14	9	9	6	4	7	252
Male	6	3	0	19	31	42	19	15	8	10	8	4	5	4	1	3	178
Female	8	1	0	2	9	7	9	6	5	3	6	5	4	2	3	4	74



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Langtse_Ia-Nga_Yokha	67	78	85	35	62	59	48	37	27	18	15	17	17	13	6	12	596
Male	38	33	37	24	35	24	31	20	17	13	6	7	9	7	5	10	316
Female	29	45	48	11	27	35	17	17	10	5	9	10	8	6	1	2	280
Sai-dzong_Thangdoxha	7	2	4	5	9	11	6	1	1	5	6	9	3	3	3	1	76
Male	3	2	3	3	7	5	4	0	1	2	4	4	1	2	2	0	43
Female	4	0	1	2	2	6	2	1	0	3	2	5	2	1	1	1	33
Phootsena_Ngatse	25	5	3	12	15	18	13	11	10	10	4	6	5	7	4	7	155
Male	10	2	1	5	7	11	10	4	5	7	2	1	3	6	1	5	80
Female	15	3	2	7	8	7	3	7	5	3	2	5	2	1	3	2	75
Fentena_Sertena	13	19	22	16	25	17	20	19	5	9	7	13	10	13	3	2	213
Male	7	10	11	14	14	10	12	11	4	6	4	6	4	9	2	2	126
Female	6	9	11	2	11	7	8	8	1	3	3	7	6	4	1	0	87
All Chhiwogs	126	108	114	89	151	154	115	89	56	55	46	54	44	42	20	29	1,292
Male	64	50	52	65	94	92	76	50	35	38	24	22	22	28	11	20	743
Female	62	58	62	24	57	62	39	39	21	17	22	32	22	14	9	9	549
SAMAR																	
Dorikha_Langjogang	23	9	3	8	34	39	33	20	18	11	9	12	9	4	5	6	243
Male	19	3	3	6	23	27	26	16	11	8	7	7	3	2	4	3	168
Female	4	6	0	2	11	12	7	4	7	3	2	5	6	2	1	3	75
Langpa_Norbugang	26	6	0	13	22	23	9	20	10	9	18	16	12	11	12	11	218
Male	12	1	0	7	12	9	5	9	3	5	4	8	6	8	4	5	98
Female	14	5	0	6	10	14	4	11	7	4	14	8	6	3	8	6	120
Balamnang	27	22	8	5	7	19	16	11	11	12	15	13	11	4	6	9	196
Male	14	6	4	3	3	7	7	3	6	4	9	6	6	1	5	3	87
Female	13	16	4	2	4	12	9	8	5	8	6	7	5	3	1	6	109
Jenkanang_Pudunang	12	11	0	1	11	22	14	8	6	13	13	7	7	4	3	4	136
Male	7	5	0	1	5	13	6	4	2	6	9	2	4	1	1	2	68
Female	5	6	0	0	6	9	8	4	4	7	4	5	3	3	2	2	68
Shar-ri	24	19	6	8	18	19	16	15	14	19	8	12	10	9	6	4	207
Male	15	8	3	3	6	10	7	8	4	9	3	2	5	1	3	1	88
Female	9	11	3	5	12	9	9	7	10	10	5	10	5	8	3	3	119

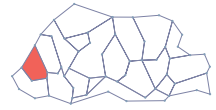


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

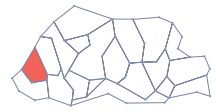
Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
All Chiwogs	112	67	17	35	92	122	88	74	59	64	63	60	49	32	32	34	1,000
Male	67	23	10	20	49	66	51	40	26	32	32	25	24	13	17	14	509
Female	45	44	7	15	43	56	37	34	33	32	31	35	25	19	15	20	491
SANGBAY																	
Mochhu	38	36	15	15	39	56	43	49	16	27	21	17	23	13	9	9	426
Male	17	15	9	13	22	29	24	26	8	15	6	5	13	7	6	4	219
Female	21	21	6	2	17	27	19	23	8	12	15	12	10	6	3	5	207
Nakha_Tashigang	5	4	1	2	3	4	10	4	9	6	5	7	9	5	2	2	78
Male	3	3	0	1	1	3	6	2	2	6	1	0	7	2	1	1	39
Female	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	7	0	4	7	2	3	1	1	39
Anakha_Sheppi	3	0	0	0	2	4	2	4	8	3	5	2	0	0	1	1	35
Male	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	13
Female	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	22
Shema_Yaba	7	0	2	6	4	4	4	12	7	7	6	4	2	2	1	2	70
Male	2	0	2	1	2	2	3	6	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	34
Female	5	0	0	5	2	2	1	6	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	2	36
Sangbay Ama	19	21	32	20	30	25	23	23	12	18	18	24	13	9	7	8	302
Male	10	12	14	16	16	19	11	16	7	7	7	16	5	4	4	3	167
Female	9	9	18	4	14	6	12	7	5	11	11	8	8	5	3	5	135
All Chiwogs	72	61	50	43	78	93	82	92	52	61	55	54	47	29	20	22	911
Male	34	30	25	31	41	55	44	51	24	34	18	24	26	14	13	8	472
Female	38	31	25	12	37	38	38	41	28	27	37	30	21	15	7	14	439
HAA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	48	55	48	44	47	75	58	60	23	24	23	6	8	14	8	2	543
Male	25	28	19	19	24	35	30	28	14	12	17	3	3	7	1	0	265
Female	23	27	29	25	23	40	28	32	9	12	6	3	5	7	7	2	278
Local Area 2	87	76	73	348	139	129	104	76	48	40	15	14	17	14	7	14	1,201
Male	48	49	32	156	80	77	57	46	30	26	10	8	3	6	5	4	637
Female	39	27	41	192	59	52	47	30	18	14	5	6	14	8	2	10	564

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Local Area 3	58	71	73	74	89	95	124	88	61	54	20	13	11	11	2	8	852
Male	30	32	40	42	52	53	88	62	43	39	9	7	8	6	2	4	517
Female	28	39	33	32	37	42	36	26	18	15	11	6	3	5	0	4	335
All Local Areas	193	202	194	466	275	299	286	224	132	118	58	33	36	39	17	24	2,596
Male	103	109	91	217	156	165	175	136	87	77	36	18	14	19	8	8	1,419
Female	90	93	103	249	119	134	111	88	45	41	22	15	22	20	9	16	1,177
JYENKANA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	30	65	147	13	32	45	36	35	14	14	14	15	14	9	7	12	502
Male	18	34	76	7	14	26	16	15	10	8	5	8	7	5	4	8	261
Female	12	31	71	6	18	19	20	20	4	6	9	7	7	4	3	4	241
All Local Areas	30	65	147	13	32	45	36	35	14	14	14	15	14	9	7	12	502
Male	18	34	76	7	14	26	16	15	10	8	5	8	7	5	4	8	261
Female	12	31	71	6	18	19	20	20	4	6	9	7	7	4	3	4	241

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

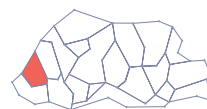


**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																						
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status								
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total						
Urban	630	561	1,191	5	0	5	742	555	1,297	24	32	56	4	3	7	11	40	51	0	1	1,416	1,192	2,608
Haa Town	511	461	972	5	0	5	658	464	1,122	21	28	49	2	4	10	38	48	0	1	1	1,207	994	2,201
Jyengkana Town	119	100	219	0	0	0	84	91	175	3	4	7	2	1	3	1	2	3	0	0	209	198	407
Rural	1,959	1,339	3,298	11	7	18	2,754	2,272	5,026	109	182	291	10	18	28	55	144	199	0	0	4,898	3,962	8,860
Bji	740	591	1,331	3	1	4	647	649	1,296	28	50	78	0	1	1	13	43	56	0	0	1,431	1,335	2,766
Kar-tshog	236	188	424	1	1	2	408	335	743	15	19	34	4	5	9	10	21	31	0	0	674	569	1,243
Uesu	509	307	816	3	1	4	784	449	1,233	22	54	76	4	4	8	15	42	57	0	0	1,337	857	2,194
Gakiling	229	110	339	3	1	4	374	285	659	17	18	35	1	2	3	5	13	18	0	0	629	429	1,058
Samar	129	73	202	0	1	1	263	282	545	15	29	44	1	2	3	11	15	26	0	0	419	402	821
Sangbay	116	70	186	1	2	3	278	272	550	12	12	24	0	4	4	1	10	11	0	0	408	370	778
Both Areas	2,589	1,900	4,489	16	7	23	3,496	2,827	6,323	133	214	347	14	21	35	66	184	250	0	1	6,314	5,154	11,468
Percent																							
Urban	24.2	21.5	45.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	28.5	21.3	49.7	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	45.7	100.0
Haa Town	23.2	20.9	44.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	29.9	21.1	51.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	54.8	45.2	100.0
Jyengkana Town	29.2	24.6	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	22.4	43.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	51.4	48.6	100.0
Rural	22.1	15.1	37.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	31.1	25.6	56.7	1.2	2.1	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	55.3	44.7	100.0
Bji	26.8	21.4	48.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.4	23.5	46.9	1.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	48.3	100.0
Kar-tshog	19.0	15.1	34.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	32.8	27.0	59.8	1.2	1.5	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	54.2	45.8	100.0
Uesu	23.2	14.0	37.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	35.7	20.5	56.2	1.0	2.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	60.9	39.1	100.0
Gakiling	21.6	10.4	32.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	35.3	26.9	62.3	1.6	1.7	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	59.5	40.5	100.0
Samar	15.7	8.9	24.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.0	34.3	66.4	1.8	3.5	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	51.0	49.0	100.0
Sangbay	14.9	9.0	23.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	35.7	35.0	70.7	1.5	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	52.4	47.6	100.0
Both Areas	22.6	16.6	39.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.5	24.7	55.1	1.2	1.9	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	55.1	44.9	100.0

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

Age	Marital Status																										
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
10-14	692	703	1,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	692	703	1,395	
15-19	812	669	1,481	2	1	3	10	24	34	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	826	694	1,520
20-24	518	262	780	2	0	2	181	232	413	11	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	712	502	1,214
25-29	265	91	356	3	1	4	487	487	974	17	20	37	1	1	2	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	775	602	1,377	
30-34	97	37	134	1	1	2	672	471	1,143	24	27	51	3	3	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	798	540	1,338	
35-39	51	28	79	3	1	4	592	409	1,001	21	31	52	6	5	11	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	673	479	1,152	
40-44	34	18	52	2	0	2	396	264	660	19	28	47	0	3	3	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	455	319	774	
45-49	30	20	50	0	0	0	341	235	576	13	21	34	1	2	3	1	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	386	291	677	
50-54	21	14	35	1	0	1	231	186	417	4	18	22	1	1	2	4	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	262	231	493	
55-59	13	23	36	0	1	1	160	150	310	5	22	27	0	2	2	7	16	23	0	0	0	0	0	185	214	399	
60-64	16	7	23	0	1	1	142	130	272	5	19	24	0	0	0	3	31	34	0	0	0	0	0	166	188	354	
65-69	17	9	26	0	1	1	109	99	208	4	6	10	2	1	3	9	26	35	0	0	0	0	0	141	142	283	
70-74	13	9	22	1	0	1	80	67	147	2	8	10	0	1	1	12	17	29	0	0	0	0	0	108	102	210	
75-79	4	3	7	0	0	0	50	33	83	1	4	5	0	0	0	12	23	35	0	0	0	0	0	67	63	130	
80-84	2	5	7	0	0	0	33	30	63	3	1	4	0	0	0	4	22	26	0	0	0	0	0	42	58	100	
85+	4	2	6	1	0	1	12	10	22	2	1	3	0	2	2	7	11	18	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	52	
All Ages	2,589	1,900	4,489	16	7	23	3,496	2,827	6,323	133	214	347	14	21	35	66	184	250	0	1	1	6,314	5,154	11,468			

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
<b>Urban</b>	1,251	272	1,523	82.1	1,010	284	1,294	78.1	2,261	556	2,817	80.3
6-9	101	12	113	89.4	91	13	104	87.5	192	25	217	88.5
10-14	166	1	167	99.4	174	0	174	100.0	340	1	341	99.7
15-19	216	6	222	97.3	255	0	255	100.0	471	6	477	98.7
20-24	145	22	167	86.8	127	10	137	92.7	272	32	304	89.5
25-29	153	37	190	80.5	136	16	152	89.5	289	53	342	84.5
30-34	156	35	191	81.7	100	30	130	76.9	256	65	321	79.8
35-39	111	40	151	73.5	70	38	108	64.8	181	78	259	69.9
40-44	68	29	97	70.1	25	24	49	51.0	93	53	146	63.7
45-49	61	24	85	71.8	14	33	47	29.8	75	57	132	56.8
50-54	26	15	41	63.4	8	23	31	25.8	34	38	72	47.2
55-59	18	8	26	69.2	2	20	22	9.1	20	28	48	41.7
60-64	10	11	21	47.6	3	26	29	10.3	13	37	50	26.0
65+	20	32	52	38.5	5	51	56	8.9	25	83	108	23.1
<b>Rural</b>	3,845	1,373	5,218	73.7	2,347	1,915	4,262	55.1	6,192	3,288	9,480	65.3
6-9	270	61	331	81.6	277	38	315	87.9	547	99	646	84.7
10-14	517	8	525	98.5	522	7	529	98.7	1,039	15	1,054	98.6
15-19	575	27	602	95.5	431	8	439	98.2	1,006	35	1,041	96.6
20-24	458	84	542	84.5	304	59	363	83.7	762	143	905	84.2
25-29	478	106	584	81.8	308	136	444	69.4	786	242	1,028	76.5
30-34	471	133	604	78.0	224	182	406	55.2	695	315	1,010	68.8
35-39	382	138	520	73.5	145	225	370	39.2	527	363	890	59.2
40-44	238	117	355	67.0	61	208	269	22.7	299	325	624	47.9
45-49	168	133	301	55.8	35	209	244	14.3	203	342	545	37.2
50-54	113	108	221	51.1	14	185	199	7.0	127	293	420	30.2
55-59	53	105	158	33.5	9	183	192	4.7	62	288	350	17.7
60-64	45	99	144	31.2	5	154	159	3.1	50	253	303	16.5
65+	77	254	331	23.3	12	321	333	3.6	89	575	664	13.4
<b>Both Areas</b>	5,096	1,645	6,741	75.6	3,357	2,199	5,556	60.4	8,453	3,844	12,297	68.7
6-9	371	73	444	83.6	368	51	419	87.8	739	124	863	85.6
10-14	683	9	692	98.7	696	7	703	99.0	1,379	16	1,395	98.9
15-19	791	33	824	96.0	686	8	694	98.8	1,477	41	1,518	97.3
20-24	603	106	709	85.0	431	69	500	86.2	1,034	175	1,209	85.5
25-29	631	143	774	81.5	444	152	596	74.5	1,075	295	1,370	78.5
30-34	627	168	795	78.9	324	212	536	60.4	951	380	1,331	71.5
35-39	493	178	671	73.5	215	263	478	45.0	708	441	1,149	61.6
40-44	306	146	452	67.7	86	232	318	27.0	392	378	770	50.9
45-49	229	157	386	59.3	49	242	291	16.8	278	399	677	41.1
50-54	139	123	262	53.1	22	208	230	9.6	161	331	492	32.7
55-59	71	113	184	38.6	11	203	214	5.1	82	316	398	20.6
60-64	55	110	165	33.3	8	180	188	4.3	63	290	353	17.8
65+	97	286	383	25.326	17	372	389	4.37	114	658	772	14.767

**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Haa 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	520	623	380	34.1	563	418	313	43.5	1,083	1,041	693	38.4
6-12	212	0	1	99.5	197	0	2	99.0	409	0	3	99.3
13-14	66	0	1	98.5	79	0	0	100.0	145	0	1	99.3
15-16	84	3	2	94.4	106	0	0	100.0	190	3	2	97.4
17-18	85	7	4	88.5	120	6	0	95.2	205	13	4	92.3
19-22	59	48	24	45.0	49	49	4	48.0	108	97	28	46.4
23+	14	565	348	1.5	12	363	307	1.8	26	928	655	1.6
Rural	1,359	2,026	1,820	26.1	1,325	1,002	1,935	31.1	2,684	3,028	3,755	28.4
6-12	551	10	32	92.9	593	14	14	97.7	1,144	10	46	95.3
13-14	235	17	6	91.1	226	8	3	95.4	461	25	9	93.1
15-16	147	31	11	77.8	181	12	1	93.3	328	43	12	85.6
17-18	173	46	32	68.9	139	13	4	89.1	312	59	36	76.7
19-22	196	173	90	42.7	136	132	40	44.2	332	305	130	43.3
23+	57	1,749	1,649	1.6	50	837	1,873	1.8	107	2,586	3,522	1.7
Both Areas	1,879	2,649	2,200	27.9	1,888	1,420	2,248	34.0	3,767	4,069	4,448	30.7
6-12	763	10	33	94.7	790	0	16	98.0	1,553	10	49	96.3
13-14	301	17	7	92.6	305	8	3	96.5	606	25	10	94.5
15-16	231	34	13	83.1	287	12	1	95.7	518	46	14	89.6
17-18	258	53	36	74.4	259	19	4	91.8	517	72	40	82.2
19-22	255	221	114	43.2	185	181	44	45.1	440	402	158	44.0
23+	71	2314	1997	1.6	62	1200	2180	1.8	133	3514	4177	1.7

**Table A3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Haa 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
Haa	1,879	2,649	2,200	27.9	1,888	1,420	2,248	34.0	3,767	4,069	4,448	30.7
Haa Town	403	557	322	31.4	452	362	253	42.4	855	919	575	36.4
Jyenkana Town	117	66	58	48.5	111	56	60	48.9	228	122	118	48.7
Bji	685	477	398	43.9	636	286	516	44.2	1,321	763	914	44.1
Kartshog	158	330	232	21.9	149	190	267	24.6	307	520	499	23.2
Uesu	349	738	317	24.9	318	261	346	34.4	667	999	663	28.6
Gakiling	96	192	376	14.5	114	88	264	24.5	210	280	640	18.6
Samar	39	150	244	9.0	56	104	273	12.9	95	254	517	11.0
Sangbay	32	139	253	7.5	52	73	269	13.2	84	212	522	10.3



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

Gewog/Town/ Sex	Highest Level of Education Completed										
	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Haa Town	18	7	483	299	381	342	14	45	149	30	6
Male	3	5	281	154	177	192	7	27	85	25	4
Female	15	2	202	145	204	150	7	18	64	5	2
Jyenkana Town	4	3	230	18	23	38	1	4	26	1	2
Male	0	2	124	10	13	17	0	2	13	1	1
Female	4	1	106	8	10	21	1	2	13	0	1
Bji	44	12	983	215	300	404	7	11	86	14	8
Male	5	5	566	117	155	233	6	8	52	11	4
Female	39	7	417	98	145	171	1	3	34	3	4
Kar-tshog	8	5	346	98	114	109	5	23	96	20	3
Male	2	3	216	62	68	51	2	17	51	15	1
Female	6	2	130	36	46	58	3	6	45	5	2
Uesu	15	5	607	233	216	350	0	13	162	37	28
Male	1	2	366	125	133	286	0	10	115	25	24
Female	14	3	241	108	83	64	0	3	47	12	4
Gakiling	45	0	284	28	53	40	5	8	24	1	2
Male	24	0	145	21	37	27	4	8	19	1	2
Female	21	0	139	7	16	13	1	0	5	0	0
Samar	20	0	153	31	42	62	0	4	32	4	1
Male	8	0	92	21	23	28	0	3	12	2	0
Female	12	0	61	10	19	34	0	1	20	2	1
Sangbay	25	0	167	21	37	20	6	3	15	1	1
Male	14	0	92	14	21	11	5	2	10	1	1
Female	11	0	75	7	16	9	1	1	5	0	0
Haa	179	32	3253	943	1166	1365	38	111	590	108	51
Male	57	17	1882	524	627	845	24	77	357	81	37
Female	122	15	1371	419	539	520	14	34	233	27	14

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Haa Town	7	15	22
Jyenkana Town	7	2	9
Bji	18	23	41
Kar-tshog	18	13	31
Uesu	18	32	50
Gakiling	18	17	35
Samar	14	19	33
Sangbay	7	12	19
Total	107	133	240

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Haa Town	4	5	9
Jyenkana Town	3	0	3
Bji	6	7	13
Kar-tshog	10	5	15
Uesu	4	10	14
Gakiling	6	9	15
Samar	4	7	11
Sangbay	2	6	8
Total	39	49	88



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

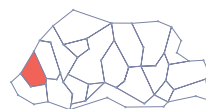
Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
Urban				
Haa Town	3.6	3.7	1.0	507
Jyenkana Town	3.8	3.6	1.0	91
Rural				
Bji	3.6	3.6	1.0	696
Kar-tshog	3.9	3.7	0.9	378
Uesu	3.8	3.7	1.0	520
Gakiling	2.2	3.8	1.7	288
Samar	4.4	4.3	1.0	217
Sangbay	3.0	3.3	1.1	255
Both Areas	3.5	3.7	1.1	2,952

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Haa 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							
Haa Town	101	42	234	17	109	4	507
Jyenkana Town	41	6	33	4	7	0	91
Rural							
Bji	296	19	49	27	300	5	696
Kar-tshog	184	5	154	17	12	6	378
Uesu	203	31	73	59	148	6	520
Gakiling	241	14	6	9	10	8	288
Samar	210	0	0	5	2	0	217
Sangbay	235	7	2	9	2	0	255
Both Areas	1,511	124	551	147	590	29	2,952

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

Gewog/Town	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	Total
Urban										
Haa Town	45	116	95	115	62	38	13	23	0	507
Jyenkana Town	6	16	22	25	9	4	3	5	1	91
Rural										
Bji	47	240	132	87	60	51	19	59	1	696
Kar-tshog	35	30	74	107	83	31	11	7	0	378
Uesu	47	137	91	86	57	28	23	51	0	520
Gakiling	131	48	59	32	10	1	2	2	3	288
Samar	9	26	33	64	29	16	12	28	0	217
Sangbay	39	52	71	72	12	6	2	1	0	255
Both Areas	359	665	577	588	322	175	85	176	5	2,952

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	Pit latrine with slab	Latrine without slab /open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other		
Urban										
Haa Town	466	28	0	0	10	0	0	1	2	507
Jyenkana Town	40	17	1	10	21	0	0	1	1	91
Rural										
Bji	451	72	0	85	56	2	0	29	1	696
Kar-tshog	258	43	0	15	57	1	0	4	0	378
Uesu	330	77	1	33	71	2	0	4	2	520
Gakiling	36	21	2	49	130	1	0	41	8	288
Samar	43	7	0	77	86	1	1	2	0	217
Sangbay	66	84	0	19	73	0	0	13	0	255
Both Areas	1,690	349	4	288	504	7	1	95	14	2,952

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Haa Town	85	422	0	507
Jyenkana Town	42	49	0	91
Rural				
Bji	74	621	1	696
Kar-tshog	52	326	0	378
Uesu	69	451	0	520
Gakiling	69	219	0	288
Samar	9	208	0	217
Sangbay	36	219	0	255
Both Areas	436	2,515	1	2,952

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

Gewog/Town	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo		Bamboo with Mud		Stone with Mud		Plywood		Cardboard		Cement/RCC wall		Stone with Lime/Cement		Bricks		Cement Blocks		Wood Planks		Rammed Earth		Mud Blocks		Other		Total
	1	0	7	3	129	60	5	1	2	0	117	6	14	3	11	0	36	0	11	11	165	4	5	10	4	507	
Haa Town	1	0	7	3	129	60	5	1	2	0	117	6	14	3	11	0	36	0	11	11	165	4	5	10	4	507	
Jyenkana Town	0	0	3	3	60	60	1	1	0	0	6	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	4	4	4	10	1	91		
Rural	3	0	4	0	73	0	4	0	2	0	111	3	11	0	8	0	36	0	8	7	161	0	10	1	91		
Bji	3	0	6	6	145	145	8	8	7	273	67	5	67	5	36	5	10	36	123	1	123	1	1	12	696		
Kar-tshog	1	1	12	12	116	116	5	5	1	15	3	0	3	3	37	3	3	141	37	7	141	37	7	7	378		
Uesu	1	1	40	40	108	108	8	8	3	63	11	3	11	3	45	3	95	112	29	2	112	29	2	2	520		
Gakiling	19	19	58	58	89	89	1	1	0	11	4	1	4	1	80	4	10	4	0	11	4	0	0	11	288		
Samar	6	6	6	6	106	106	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	33	0	0	63	0	0	63	0	0	0	217		
Sangbay	19	19	84	84	39	39	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	0	0	94	2	2	94	2	2	2	255		
Both Areas	50	50	216	216	792	792	29	29	15	489	104	20	154	20	254	154	706	84	39	706	84	39	39	2,952			

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

Gewog/Town	Thatch		Bamboo		Planks/Shingles		Cardboard		Tarpaulin		Metal Sheets		Tiles/Slates		Concrete/Cement		Other		Total
	1	0	0	2	19	5	0	0	4	0	478	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haa Town	1	0	0	2	19	5	0	0	4	0	478	85	0	0	0	0	1	0	507
Jyenkana Town	1	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bji	0	0	2	2	39	39	0	0	7	7	627	11	11	0	0	0	10	10	696
Kar-tshog	0	0	0	0	42	42	0	0	4	4	331	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	378
Uesu	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	468	0	0	18	6	6	6	6	520
Gakiling	16	16	24	24	3	3	2	2	26	26	205	0	0	1	11	11	11	11	288
Samar	1	1	2	2	27	27	0	0	1	1	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	217
Sangbay	2	2	17	17	4	4	0	0	8	8	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255
Both Areas	21	21	45	45	167	167	2	2	50	50	2,603	15	15	20	20	20	29	29	2,952



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

Gewog/Town	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	Total
Urban								
Haa Town	1	352	1	44	7	100	2	507
Jyenkana Town	0	60	0	25	0	6	0	91
Rural								
Bji	13	551	0	101	0	20	11	696
Kar-tshog	10	297	0	56	0	15	0	378
Uesu	3	333	3	31	3	139	8	520
Gakiling	65	161	7	12	2	37	4	288
Samar	6	191	1	18	0	1	0	217
Sangbay	38	185	0	21	1	10	0	255
Both Areas	136	2,130	12	308	13	328	25	2,952

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

Gewog/Town	Lighting								Cooking						Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	Personal			Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other		
					LPG	Generator	Candle	Other							
Urban															
Haa Town	499	1	0	1	4	0	0	2	495	1	6	1	462	0	507
Jyenkana Town	89	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	91	0	4	0	83	0	91
Rural															
Bji	668	19	4	3	1	0	0	1	665	8	48	2	626	8	696
Kar-tshog	375	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	375	0	10	1	333	0	378
Uesu	515	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	509	9	15	9	427	3	520
Gakiling	193	26	31	34	0	0	0	4	176	16	213	1	62	17	288
Samar	212	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	208	0	13	0	182	0	217
Sangbay	229	8	9	7	0	0	1	1	219	14	185	2	69	0	255
Both Areas	2,780	55	44	54	7	1	2	9	2,738	48	494	16	2,244	28	2,952

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

Gewog/Town	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	Total
Urban							
Haa Town	449	56	1	0	0	1	507
Jyenkana Town	37	52	0	0	1	1	91
Rural							
Bji	468	202	1	0	24	1	696
Kar-tshog	249	126	1	0	2	0	378
Uesu	333	182	2	0	1	2	520
Gakiling	41	218	5	0	11	13	288
Samar	52	162	1	0	1	1	217
Sangbay	89	154	2	0	10	0	255
Both Areas	1,718	1,152	13	0	50	19	2,952

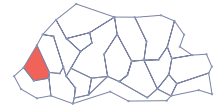
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**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source				Not Reported	Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours		
Urban						
Haa Town	500	5	0	2	0	507
Jyenkana Town	91	0	0	0	0	91
Rural						
Bji	688	0	7	0	1	696
Kar-tshog	376	0	1	1	0	378
Uesu	518	1	0	1	0	520
Gakiling	263	15	7	3	0	288
Samar	214	0	0	3	0	217
Sangbay	254	1	0	0	0	255
Both Areas	2,904	22	15	10	1	2,952

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Haa Town	473	33	1	507
Jyenkana Town	82	9	0	91
Rural				
Bji	662	33	1	696
Kar-tshog	343	35	0	378
Uesu	488	32	0	520
Gakiling	196	89	3	288
Samar	158	59	0	217
Sangbay	209	46	0	255
Both Areas	2,611	336	5	2,952



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

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelleries	DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households	
<b>Urban</b>																	
Haa Town	204	127	39	99	33	218	333	280	36	306	49	52	475	211	6	2.0	507
Jyengkana Town	53	29	24	13	12	18	41	27	5	37	4	4	84	41	24	2.2	91
<b>Rural</b>																	
Bji	366	297	237	27	26	119	392	174	24	329	58	13	655	212	4	2.0	696
Kar-tshog	205	168	139	34	27	127	228	145	31	156	13	10	359	125	3	2.4	378
Uesu	236	217	156	31	20	123	253	183	46	207	54	13	457	212	25	3.1	520
Gakiling	204	179	179	12	3	8	20	3	7	11	4	0	161	19	46	5.9	288
Samar	208	190	184	5	5	44	79	20	8	30	5	1	202	93	43	0.0	217
Sangbay	210	195	188	8	7	13	15	1	6	6	1	0	209	22	59	1.6	255
Both Areas	1,686	1,402	1,146	229	133	670	1,361	833	163	1,082	188	93	2,602	935	210	2.4	2,952

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

Gewog/Town	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households
<b>Urban</b>										
Haa Town	254	67	26	94	139	104	208	27.6	0.00	507
Jyengkana Town	48	8	2	12	15	20	40	23.1	0.00	91
<b>Rural</b>										
Bji	265	37	7	145	38	50	184	40.8	0.00	696
Kar-tshog	182	23	10	102	50	36	162	28.6	0.00	378
Uesu	240	90	22	77	108	53	113	32.1	0.00	520
Gakiling	121	3	0	29	72	16	22	40.3	0.00	288
Samar	95	3	2	68	12	31	71	30.4	0.00	217
Sangbay	102	0	0	45	143	9	43	28.2	0.00	255
Both Areas	1,307	231	69	572	577	319	843	33.0	0.03	2,952

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

Gewog/Town	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		Regular Households
													None of the Items	All of the Items	
<b>Urban</b>															
Haa Town	134	452	45	436	208	55	187	59	368	34	48	2	0.6	0.0	507
Jyenkana Town	13	77	8	72	40	5	17	7	53	5	11	0	2.2	0.0	91
<b>Rural</b>															
Bji	147	611	17	455	336	19	78	19	331	11	23	0	1.0	0.0	696
Kar-tshog	96	302	8	268	209	22	94	24	211	5	21	0	2.1	0.0	378
Uesu	95	452	39	354	273	21	89	25	243	24	14	0	1.4	0.0	520
Gakiling	71	82	1	92	188	2	11	4	64	0	0	0	7.6	0.0	288
Samar	74	182	0	84	162	1	12	3	61	1	0	0	1.4	0.0	217
Sangbay	73	136	2	92	185	5	4	0	59	1	0	0	2.4	0.0	255
Both Areas	703	2,294	120	1,853	1,601	130	492	141	1,390	81	117	2	2.0	0.0	2,952



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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Haa Town	456	51	0	507
Jyenkana Town	72	19	0	91
Rural				
Bji	616	79	1	696
Kar-tshog	336	42	0	378
Uesu	477	43	0	520
Gakiling	205	82	1	288
Samar	205	12	0	217
Sangbay	225	30	0	255
Both Areas	2,592	358	2	2,952

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Haa Town	0	39	0	12	0	0	0	0	51
Jyenkana Town	1	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	19
Rural									
Bji	13	54	0	8	0	4	0	1	80
Kar-tshog	0	37	0	5	0	0	0	0	42
Uesu	0	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	43
Gakiling	17	59	0	1	0	1	4	1	83
Samar	2	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	12
Sangbay	8	20	0	1	0	0	1	0	30
Both Areas	41	274	1	29	1	7	5	2	360

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Haa 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										
Haa Town	507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507
Jyenkana Town	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Rural										
Bji	669	4	2	0	0	4	2	14	1	696
Kar-tshog	356	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	378
Uesu	517	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	520
Gakiling	162	12	24	14	9	27	15	22	3	288
Samar	214	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
Sangbay	70	9	9	56	18	10	23	60	0	255
Both Areas	2,586	50	37	71	27	41	40	96	4	2,952



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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	No Reported	
Urban				
Haa Town	11	496	0	507
Jyenkana Town	2	89	0	91
Rural				
Bji	35	660	1	696
Kar-tshog	5	373	0	378
Uesu	13	507	0	520
Gakiling	41	247	0	288
Samar	28	189	0	217
Sangbay	17	238	0	255
Both Areas	152	2,799	1	2,952



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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



**LHUMENTSE DZONGKHAG**



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**LHUMENTSE DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	14,437*
	Male	7,407
	Female	7,030
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	105.4
	Total Dependency Ratio	60.3
	Child Dependency Ratio	47.3
	Aged Dependency Ratio	13.0
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	4,263
	15-64 years	9,006
	65 years and over	1,168
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	65.4
	Male (%)	73.9
	Female (%)	56.4
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	28.8
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	16.6
	Total Fertility Rate	2.3
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	8.3
	Infant Mortality Rate	16.7
	Child Mortality Rate	33.5
	Under Five Mortality Rate	50.2
Housing, Household Amenities, and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	3,111
	Average Household Size	3.8
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	99.2
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	75.4

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

## 1.2 Legal Basis

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

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

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

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census

Committee (DCC)/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 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, therefore, important to fully examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to affect specific and proper planning at local level. 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 Lhuentse Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town and place of residence (urban and

rural). In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing data from the current Census to results from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity<sup>1</sup>.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference date and time for the census

---

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

enumeration was midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides population data of Lhuentse as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

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

## 2.2 Population of Lhuentse

The total population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 14,458 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Lhuentse Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the population by Gewog/Town and Sex, Lhuentse 2017

Name	Persons		Total
	Male	Female	
<b>Urban</b>			
Lhuentse Town	897	603	1,500
Autsho Town	386	389	775
<b>Rural</b>			
Gangzur	1,141	1,121	2,262
Khoma	731	770	1,501
Kurtoed	379	361	740
Minjey	714	716	1,430
Jarey	494	514	1,008
Maenbi	1,191	1,150	2,341
Maedtsho	470	475	945
Tsaenkhar	1,004	931	1,935
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>7,407</b>	<b>7,030</b>	<b>14,437</b>

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

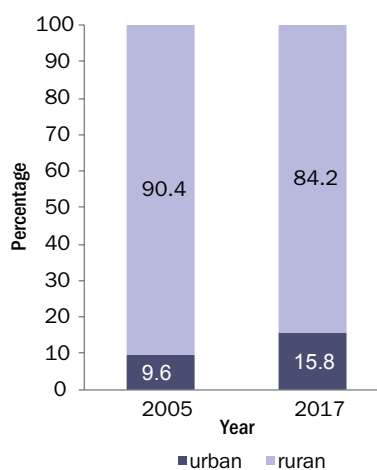
21 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and a few who were on move on the census reference day. The analyses in this Report are based on 14,437 persons since no detailed information was collected from the 21 non-Bhutanese/tourists.

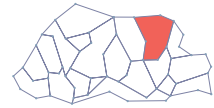
Table 2.1 presents the population of Lhuentse by sex and by *Gewog*/Town. Of the total 14,437 persons, 51.3% were males and 48.7% were females. The total population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag represents 2.0% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Lhuentse Dzongkhag experienced a slight decrease in population size, from 15,395 persons in 2005 to 14,437 persons in the 2017 Census. This is a decrease of some 6.2% between the intercensal periods

**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area, Lhuentse 2005 and 2017





(2005-2017). Lhuentse Dzongkhag ranks the third lowest among all *Dzongkhags* in terms of population size.

## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 84 persons lived in rural areas while 16 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2 % of the total population lives in rural areas while 37.8 % live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Lhuentse Dzongkhag is 15.8%, which is an increase of 6.2 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The male population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag exceeded its female population by 377 persons. The sex ratio of Lhuentse (number of males for every 100 females) is 105.4, which is lower than the national sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

## 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

Population can be divided into three broad age groups: those less than 15 years (child population); 15-64 years

(productive population); and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in 2017, the population of those under 15 years in Lhuentse Dzongkhag was 4,263 persons, those between 15 and 64 years was 9,006 persons, and the population of those aged 65 years and over (aged population) was 1,168 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 29.5% from 35.4%, while the productive population has increased to 62.4% from 57.8%, and the elderly population to 8.1% from 6.8% during the same period.

## 2.7 Dependency Ratios

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

The total and child dependency ratios for Lhuentse Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 73.0 and 61.3 in 2005 to 60.3 and 47.3 respectively, while the aged dependency ratio has increased from 11.7 in 2005 to 13.0 in 2017. The

decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

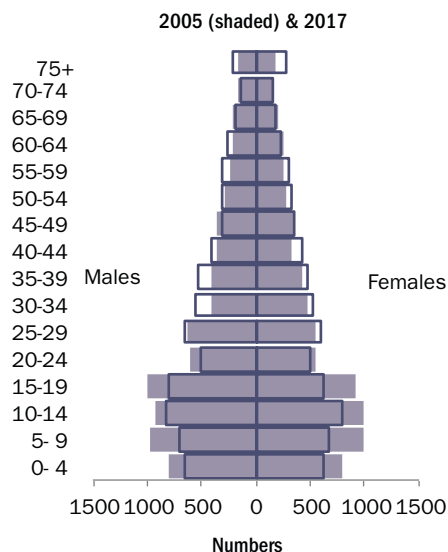
The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continue 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. Lhuentse Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates was observed in 2017. The length of each bar shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length becomes shorter as compare to the base of the pyramid. The declining bar at the base indicates the declining fertility rates in the population, while the elongated bars at the top indicate the increase in the number of elderly people due to increasing life expectancy.

Compared to 2005 (shaded), Lhuentse Dzongkhag in 2017 experienced a decline

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



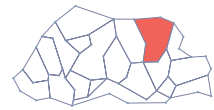
in the number of population in all the age groups until 20-24 years. However, a slight increase in every age group since 20-24 years is observed until the ages 55-59 years for both the sexes.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure for the population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. A population bulge is observed between the ages of 10-14 and 15-19 for males, while for females, the highest number of population is observed in the age group 10-14 years.

## 2.9 Population by type of Household

To ensure complete converge, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These





different types of households are defined as follows:

1. Regular Household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
  - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.
2. Institutional Household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.

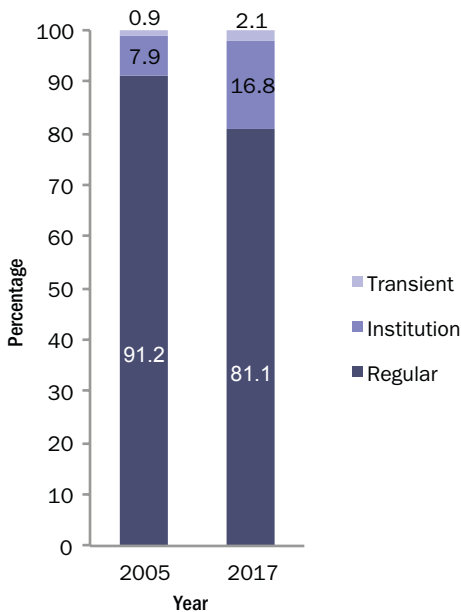
3. Transient Population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on the census night at airports, bus stands, in vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 11,706 persons (81.1%) living in the regular households, 2,429 persons (16.8%) in institutional households, and 302 persons (2.1%) were transient population in 2017. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population had decreased by about 10.1 percentage points while the institutional and transient populations have increased by about 8.9 and 1.2 percentage points respectively (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 1,325 persons (11.3% ) live in urban areas while 10,381 persons (88.7%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Lhuentse Dzongkhag, Lhuentse Town has 896 persons, representing 67.6% of regular household population living in urban areas. Autsho Town has 429 persons (32.4%).

Comparing the regular household population among the *gewogs*, Gangzur Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,089 persons (20.1%), closely followed by Tsaenkhar Gewog with 1,733 persons (16.7%). Kurtoed with 635 persons (6.1%) has the lowest number of regular household population in the *Dzongkhag*.

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Lhuentse 2005 and 2017



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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,188	989	2,177	54.6	45.4	100.0	120
Lhuentse Town	846	601	1,447	58.5	41.5	100.0	141
Autsho Town	342	388	730	46.8	53.2	100.0	88
Rural	6,050	6,013	12,063	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Gangzur	1,133	1,119	2,252	50.3	49.7	100.0	101
Khoma	718	750	1,468	48.9	51.1	100.0	96
Kurtoed	374	361	735	50.9	49.1	100.0	104
Minjey	700	716	1,416	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Jarey	488	513	1,001	48.8	51.2	100.0	95
Maenbi	1,175	1,148	2,323	50.6	49.4	100.0	102
Maedtsho	464	475	939	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Tsaenkhar	998	931	1,929	51.7	48.3	100.0	107
Both Areas	7,238	7,002	14,240	50.8	49.2	100.0	103

In terms of institutional population among the *gewogs*, Maenbi and Khoma with 613 and 231 persons have the highest number of people living in an institution, while Lhuentse and Autsho Towns have 390 and 346 persons each, representing 53% and 47% of the urban population respectively.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 14,240 persons. Of the total, 7,238 persons were males and 7,002 persons were females. Across the areas, 2,177 persons were found in urban areas and 12,063 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag on the census reference day was 197 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

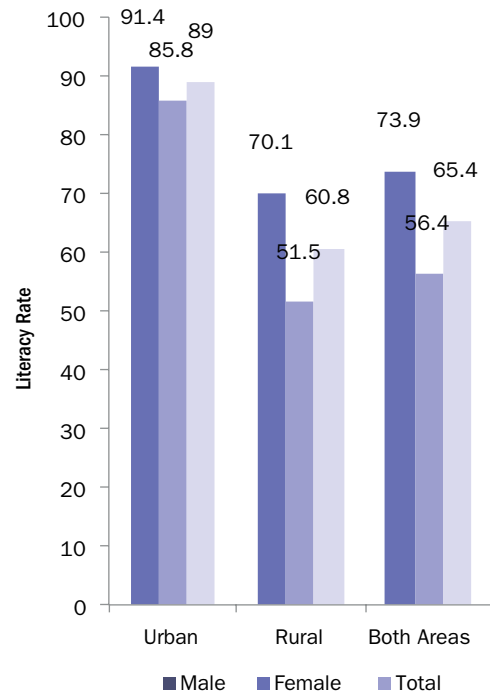
The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who were attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In 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 same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 12,854 persons aged 6 years and above, 12 had not responded to the literacy questions. Therefore, the literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is based on a total population of 12,842 persons. The 2017

PHCB revealed that in 2017, there were 8,393 literate persons in Lhuentse, representing a literacy rate of 65.4% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 57.9%.

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Lhuentse 2017



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

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	12,840	2,018	662	638	582	809	8,131	100.0%
Currently Attending	3,703	91.1%	82.9%	83.4%	73.7%	27.8%	1.6%	28.8%
Previously Attended	3,424	3.9%	11.6%	10.3%	20.8%	55.0%	32.4%	26.7%
Never Attended	5,713	5.0%	5.4%	6.3%	5.5%	17.2%	66.0%	44.5%

There is marked difference in literacy levels between the male and female populations. Among males, 73.9% of the population are literate as compared to only 56.4% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas although the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas. The disparity in rural areas is 18.6 percentage points as compared to only 5.6 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (89.0%) than in rural areas (60.8%).

Comparing the 2005 and 2017 PHCB, the literacy rate of Lhuentse Dzongkhag has increased by 10.4 percentage points. It has increased from 55.0% in 2005 to 65.4% in 2017.

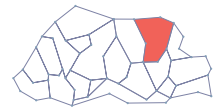
### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Lhuentse Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 12,854 persons aged 6 years and above, 14 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school

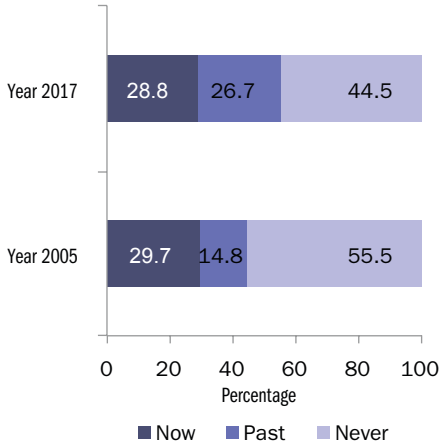
attendance is based on 12,840 persons. Of these, 28.8% are currently attending school/institute, 26.7% had attended in the past, and 44.5% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (91.1%), followed by 15-16 years (83.4%). More than half (66.0%) of the 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 (45.2%) as compared to only 25.7% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.).

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 less than one percentage point, while those who had attended in the past has increased by 11.9 percentage points (Figure 3.2). In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 11.0



**Figure 3.2 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Lhuentse 2017**



percentage points; it declined from 55.5% in 2005 to 44.5% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Lhuentse Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 7,127 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 3,270 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 936 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 893 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 772 persons have completed any grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). It is also observed that 440 persons have completed their bachelor’s degrees while 72 persons hold master’s degrees and above.

In percentages, among those who have completed some levels of education, the highest proportions of population completed the primary level (45.9%), followed by lower secondary levels at

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	7,127	899	716	1,615	2,987	2,525	5,512	3,886	3,241	100.0%
Non-formal Education	498	0.7%	2.5%	1.5%	5.5%	12.2%	8.6%	4.4%	10.1%	7.0%
ECCD/Daycare	41	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Primary	3,270	29.4%	32.0%	30.5%	51.8%	48.7%	50.4%	46.6%	45.0%	45.9%
Lower Secondary	936	14.7%	17.5%	15.9%	11.8%	13.0%	12.3%	12.5%	13.9%	13.1%
Middle Secondary	893	15.4%	20.7%	17.7%	10.0%	12.2%	11.0%	11.3%	14.0%	12.5%
Higher Secondary	772	22.5%	20.9%	21.8%	7.4%	7.9%	7.6%	10.9%	10.8%	10.8%
Certificates	51	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%
Diploma	97	4.2%	1.1%	2.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.6%	1.4%
Bachelor’s Degree	440	9.1%	3.6%	6.7%	7.9%	3.8%	6.0%	8.2%	3.8%	6.2%
Masters and Above	72	1.7%	0.3%	1.1%	1.5%	0.4%	1.0%	1.6%	0.3%	1.0%
Others	57	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	1.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%

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

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1,094	119	6	125	900	69	969	1,019	75	100.0%
Monastic Public	430	74.8%	33.3%	72.8%	37.0%	8.7%	35.0%	41.4%	10.7%	39.3%
Monastic Private	314	5.0%	50.0%	7.2%	30.2%	47.8%	31.5%	27.3%	48.0%	28.7%
Gomchen/Laymonks	344	20.2%	16.7%	20.0%	32.4%	39.1%	32.9%	31.0%	37.3%	31.4%
Other	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	4.3%	0.6%	0.3%	4.0%	0.5%

13.1%. About 6.2% have completed their bachelor's degrees and only 1.0% have completed their master's degrees and above.

Among the persons aged 3-5 years, 215 persons completed pre-primary and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

Information on the attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all

population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Lhuentse Dzongkhag. Out of 12,854 persons aged 6 years and above, 1,094 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 39.3% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 28.7% in private monasteries, while 31.4% are *Gomchen/Laymonks*. About 89.0% of those attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Laymonks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

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

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years in order 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 occurrence of death in the last 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex, and cause of death of the deceased including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group 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 Lhuentse is 20 years. The mean age at first birth for urban was 21 years and 20 years for rural.

The child survival rate for Lhuentse is 93.2. 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 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 populations. The CBR for Lhuentse is 16.6. The CBR for the urban areas in Lhuentse is 17.1 and for the rural areas is 16.4 per 1,000 populations. The overall CBR for Lhuentse has reduced from 20.9 in 2005 to 16.6 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per

1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Lhuentse is 68.8 per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years), which is a significant drop from a GFR of 89.7 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is 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 Lhuentse is 105.1 per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. The GMFR for Lhuentse has also reduced from 143.0 in 2005 to 105.1 in 2017.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing of age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Lhuentse is 2.3 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 2.4 and for the rural areas is 2.3 per woman. The TFR for Lhuentse has reduced from 3.1 in 2005 to 2.3 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Lhuentse is 8.3. It remained unchanged over the last 12 years. The CDR for the urban areas is 4.4 and for the rural areas is 9.0.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000

**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Lhuentse Town	1.1	0.8	1.0
Autsho Town	0.8	0.8	0.8
Gangzur	2.8	4.4	3.6
Khoma	3.0	4.0	3.5
Kurtoed	1.8	2.8	2.3
Minjey	1.8	2.0	1.9
Jarey	2.0	3.9	3.0
Maenbi	1.7	3.1	2.4
Maedtsho	1.9	2.7	2.3
Tsaenkhar	5.2	6.0	5.6
Total	2.4	3.4	2.9

live births in a year and for Lhuentse, the IMR is 16.7, which is a significant drop from an IMR of 49.8 in 2005.

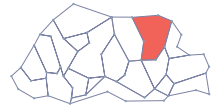
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Lhuentse's CMR is 33.5. This is a substantial increase from 12.5 in 2005.

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 Lhuentse is 50.2 per 1,000 live births, a decrease from 62.3 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

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





The disability prevalence rate for Lhuentse according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 2.9%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering,

self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is found in Tsaenkhar Gewog (5.6%) and the lowest prevalence rate is in Autsho Town (0.8%).

## Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

### Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial 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.

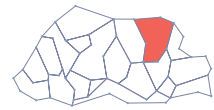
### 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and over by usual activity status in Lhuentse Dzongkhag. Lhuentse Dzongkhag's working-age population (15 years and above) totaled to 10,174 persons: 5,224 are males; and 4,950 females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes

up 14.2%, and in rural areas, it is 85.8%. Of the total working-age population, 6,432 persons (63.2%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 3,742 (36.8%) are economically inactive as they do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are not seeking employment

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	3,381	3,051	594	5,838	6,432
Economically Inactive	1,843	1,899	854	2,888	3,742
Both Active and Inactive	5,224	4,950	1,448	8,726	10,174
	Percent				
Economically Active	64.7	61.6	41.0	66.9	63.2
Economically Inactive	35.3	38.4	59.0	33.1	36.8
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



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

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	50.2	28.9	41.0	67.4	66.4	66.9	64.7	61.6	63.2
Unemployment Rate	0.7	2.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0

on account of them being students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, disabled, and others.

### 5.2 Labour Force Rates

As shown in Table 5.2, the labour force participation rate is slightly higher among the males than females. The overall unemployment rate for Lhuentse

Dzongkhag is 1% and there is no significant difference between the male and female populations. In urban areas, female unemployment rate of 2.8% is much higher than that of males (0.7%), while in rural areas, there is no significant difference between males (1.2%) and females (0.7%).

## 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 is to say 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. However, this Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth' to measure the level of internal migration in the county. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals

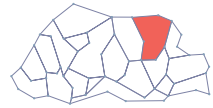
making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *gewog/town* of residence on the census reference day differs from the *gewog/town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

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

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

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

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



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

## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 4,056 persons are lifetime migrants in Lhuentse meaning that they have moved from their *gewog*/town of birth and are currently residing in Lhuentse. Out of these migrants, 2,213

persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total 10,664 persons have migrated out of Lhuentse to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

The percent of urban to urban migrants is 1.9%, urban to rural migrants is 2.6%, rural to urban migrants is 9.0%, and rural to rural migrants is 14.9% for Lhuentse Dzongkhag.

# 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 a 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 some of the results from the 2017 PHCB for Lhuentse Dzongkhag in relation to the 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.

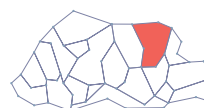
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There were 3,111 regular households reported in Lhuentse Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a slight increase (3.7%) from the 3,001 regular households reported in 2005. Gangzur Gewog has the largest number of households, while Autsho Town has the smallest number of regular households.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.8 persons from 4.7 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the 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, Lhuentse 2017



population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is the highest in Gangzur Gewog (4.2). The lowest household size is recorded in Khoma Gewog with 3.5 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

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

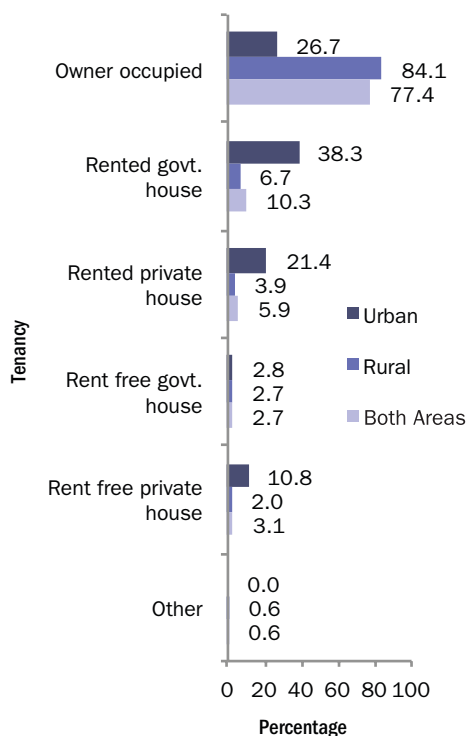
More than seven in ten of the households in Lhuentse Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 84.1% of the households reside in their own housing units, 10.5% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 26.7% of households reside

in their own housing units, about six in ten are tenants (59.7%), 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 Lhuentse Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.10 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.15 persons per room)

The main toilet facility used at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 63.4% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (75.8%) than in rural areas (61.8%) used flush toilet. About 2.3% of households do not have toilet facility. The number of households without toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (2.5%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Lhuentse 2017



Additionally, 75.4% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, Pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Autsho Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 91.1%, while Jarey Gewog recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 63.2% (Figure 7.3).

A quarter of households (764) in the *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Tsaenkhag Gewog had 149 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Autsho Town had only 10 households (Figure 7.4).

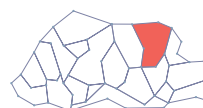
A significant proportion (68.1%) of the households' walls in the *Dzongkhag* are made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (74.7%) than in urban areas (17.2%).

Most of the households live in housing units whose roofs are made of metal sheets (91.4%), followed by planks/shingles (5.8%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (86.2%), followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (11.1%).

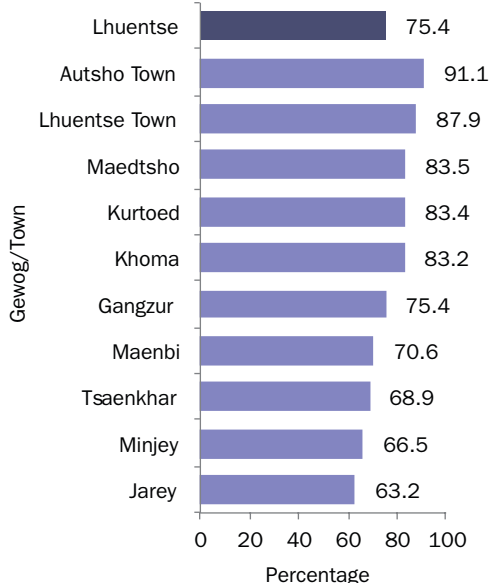
**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Lhuentse 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.36	3.68	1.10	360
Rural	3.29	3.77	1.15	2,751
Both Areas	3.31	3.76	1.14	3,111

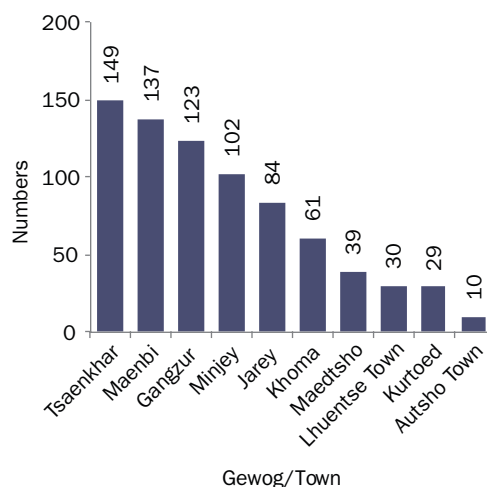




**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 2017



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



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

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	
Urban	0.6	34.7	17.2	42.8	4.7	360
Rural	1.1	16.3	74.7	4.9	3.1	2,751
Both Areas	1.0	18.4	68.1	9.3	3.3	3,111

Area	Main Material for Roof				Total
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	
Urban	4.2	91.9	2.5	1.4	360
Rural	6.0	91.3	0.1	2.7	2,751
Both Areas	5.8	91.4	0.4	2.5	3,111

Area	Main Material for Floor				Total
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	
Urban	49.4	0.0	49.7	0.8	360
Rural	91.0	1.0	6.1	2.0	2,751
Both Areas	86.2	0.9	11.1	1.8	3,111

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

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	99.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	360
Rural	97.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	2,751
Both Areas	97.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3,111
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	95.0	0.0	360		
Rural	96.3	0.9	32.2	3.2	59.6	0.1	2,751		
Both Areas	96.8	0.8	28.5	3.0	63.7	0.1	3,111		

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

A majority of the households in Lhuentse Dzongkhag use electricity (97.5%) for lighting though there are still a few households using kerosene (0.6%) and solar energy (0.8%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.4%) and rural areas (97.2%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (1.5%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

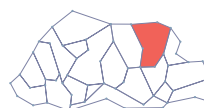
Most households in Lhuentse Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, all the households use electricity (100%) in combination with LPG (95.0%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, about one-third of the households (32.2%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside the

dwelling), accounting for 98.8% of all households. In addition, 0.5% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved. Some 99.2% of households have access to these improved sources today as compared to 88.0% in 2005. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (74.2%) than in rural areas (26.0%). About 0.5% of households in rural areas report unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all the households (100%) in Lhuentse and Autsho Towns, and Khoma and Kurtoed *Gewogs* have access to improved sources of drinking water while Jarey *Gewog* (97.8%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

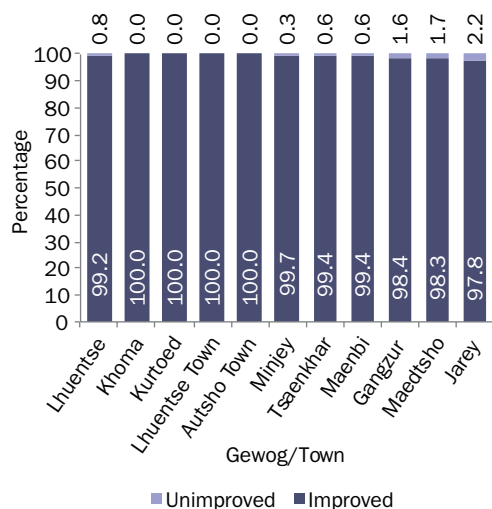
Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 0.8% or some 24 households in the *Dzongkhag*

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

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	74.2	25.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	360
Rural	26.0	72.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	2,751
Both Areas	31.6	67.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	3,111

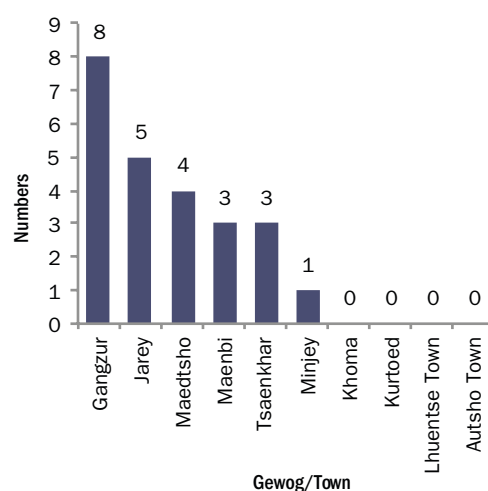
depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Gangzur Gewog had 8 households without access to improved drinking water sources while Khoma and Kurtoed Gewogs and Lhuentse and Autsho Towns had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 85.8% of all housing units in the *Dzongkhag* have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as 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.

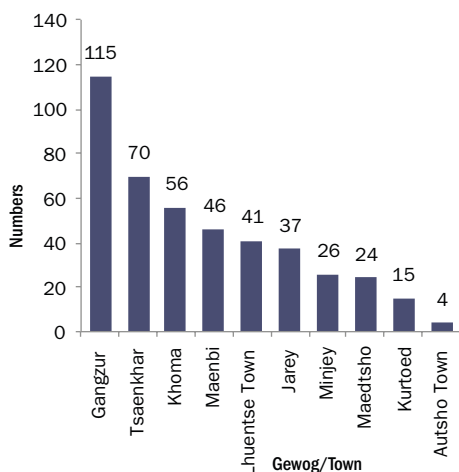
**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 2017

In 2017, a little more than a tenth (434) of the households lacked reliable source of water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Gangzur Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water with 115 households while Autsho Town had the lowest with 4 households (Figure 7.7)

About 1.6% of all households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

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

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



## 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct To Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer to Annex Table A7.13-A7.15.

## 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

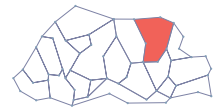
The majority (88.6%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (30.2%). However, there are some households (0.7%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (90.6%) in Lhuentse availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those households that did not avail health services, 72.7% stated that they did not require health services, 9.9% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 8.5% stated that they did not have enough time to avail health services.

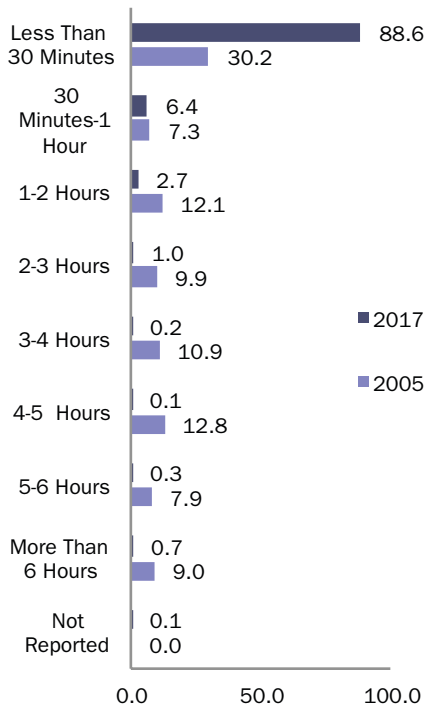
## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 8.4% 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 (9.2%) than in urban areas (2.2%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs/Towns*. Of the 261 households (8.4%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Gangzur Gewog had 60 households while Autsho and Lhuentse Towns had only 4 households each reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).



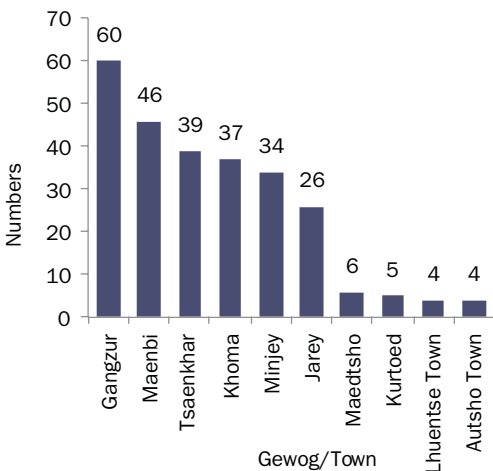
**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Lhuentse 2005 and 2017



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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.2	97.5	0.3	360
Rural	9.2	90.8	0.0	2,751
Both Areas	8.4	91.6	0.0	3,111

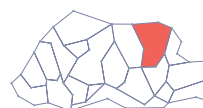
**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 2017



# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

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

## ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB Indicators: Definitions, Numerators and Denominators



Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
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.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
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, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
LHUEMSE	7,407	7,030	14,437	51.3	48.7	100.0	105.4
Urban	1,283	992	2,275	56.4	43.6	100.0	129.3
Lhuentse Town	897	603	1,500	59.8	40.2	100.0	148.8
Autsho Town	386	389	775	49.8	50.2	100.0	99.2
Rural	6,124	6,038	12,162	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.4
Gangzur	1,141	1,121	2,262	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.8
Khoma	731	770	1,501	48.7	51.3	100.0	94.9
Kurtoed	379	361	740	51.2	48.8	100.0	105.0
Minjey	714	716	1,430	49.9	50.1	100.0	99.7
Jarey	494	514	1,008	49.0	51.0	100.0	96.1
Maenbi	1,191	1,150	2,341	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.6
Maedtsho	470	475	945	49.7	50.3	100.0	98.9
Tsaenkhar	1,004	931	1,935	51.9	48.1	100.0	107.8

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/ Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
LHUEMSE	1,278	1,357	1,628	1,425	1,003	1,258	1,092	991	834	658	629	608	508	369	307	492	14,437
Urban	171	168	328	504	188	234	185	153	113	70	47	31	28	10	17	28	2,275
Lhuentse Town	119	110	126	341	136	173	141	116	91	45	35	19	18	6	9	15	1,500
Autsho Town	52	58	202	163	52	61	44	37	22	25	12	12	10	4	8	13	775
Rural	1,107	1,189	1,300	921	815	1,024	907	838	721	588	582	577	480	359	290	464	12,162
Gangzur	251	203	218	151	161	193	159	153	127	121	116	108	87	67	53	94	2,262
Khoma	109	136	186	70	92	142	141	122	104	75	59	82	42	48	35	58	1,501
Kurtoed	53	88	71	20	55	66	62	53	48	30	44	51	34	22	18	25	740
Minjey	108	107	168	219	100	116	87	88	66	63	78	55	57	38	37	43	1,430
Jarey	115	142	120	25	67	77	73	62	54	46	50	51	46	24	19	37	1,008
Maenbi	187	224	301	327	123	177	164	148	114	98	98	97	80	64	53	86	2,341
Maedtsho	124	112	58	24	67	91	69	71	74	43	49	41	46	30	22	24	945
Tsaenkhar	160	177	178	85	150	162	152	141	134	112	88	92	88	66	53	97	1,935

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, 2017

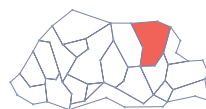
Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	
LHUEENTSE	4,263	9,006	1,168	14,437	60.3	47.3	13.0	27.4
Urban	667	1,553	55	2,275	46.5	42.9	3.5	8.2
Lhuentse Town	355	1,115	30	1,500	34.5	31.8	2.7	8.5
Autsho Town	312	438	25	775	76.9	71.2	5.7	8.0
Rural	3,596	7,453	1,113	12,162	63.2	48.2	14.9	31.0
Gangzur	672	1,376	214	2,262	64.4	48.8	15.6	31.8
Khoma	431	929	141	1,501	61.6	46.4	15.2	32.7
Kurtoed	212	463	65	740	59.8	45.8	14.0	30.7
Minjey	383	929	118	1,430	53.9	41.2	12.7	30.8
Jarey	377	551	80	1,008	82.9	68.4	14.5	21.2
Maenbi	712	1,426	203	2,341	64.2	49.9	14.2	28.5
Maedtsho	294	575	76	945	64.3	51.1	13.2	25.9
Tsaenkhar	515	1,204	216	1,935	60.7	42.8	17.9	41.9

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
LHUEENTSE	11,706	2,429	302	14,437	81.1	16.8	2.1	100.0
Urban	1,325	736	214	2,275	58.2	32.4	9.4	100.0
Lhuentse Town	896	390	214	1,500	59.7	26.0	14.3	100.0
Autsho Town	429	346	0	775	55.4	44.6	0.0	100.0
Rural	10,381	1,693	88	12,162	85.4	13.9	0.7	100.0
Gangzur	2,089	165	8	2,262	92.4	7.3	0.4	100.0
Khoma	1,265	231	5	1,501	84.3	15.4	0.3	100.0
Kurtoed	635	105	0	740	85.8	14.2	0.0	100.0
Minjey	1,184	224	22	1,430	82.8	15.7	1.5	100.0
Jarey	845	139	24	1,008	83.8	13.8	2.4	100.0
Maenbi	1,705	613	23	2,341	72.8	26.2	1.0	100.0
Maedtsho	925	20	0	945	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
Tsaenkhar	1,733	196	6	1,935	89.6	10.1	0.3	100.0

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



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

Gewog/Town LHUMENTSE	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																
Lhuentse Town	119	110	126	341	136	173	141	116	91	45	35	19	18	6	9	15	1,500
Male	63	60	70	205	85	105	89	68	60	28	25	12	8	2	7	10	897
Female	56	50	56	136	51	68	52	48	31	17	10	7	10	4	2	5	603
Autsho Town	52	58	202	163	52	61	44	37	22	25	12	12	10	4	8	13	775
Male	27	28	80	91	28	28	24	21	10	15	7	6	4	3	5	9	386
Female	25	30	122	72	24	33	20	16	12	10	5	6	6	1	3	4	389
	RURAL																
Gangzur	251	203	218	151	161	193	159	153	127	121	116	108	87	67	53	94	2,262
Male	130	98	124	92	89	94	76	92	52	52	53	57	45	33	22	32	1,141
Female	121	105	94	59	72	99	83	61	75	69	63	51	42	34	31	62	1,121
Khoma	109	136	186	70	92	142	141	122	104	75	59	82	42	48	35	58	1,501
Male	45	62	88	41	39	62	78	67	52	36	32	41	22	20	18	28	731
Female	64	74	98	29	53	80	63	55	52	39	27	41	20	28	17	30	770
Kurtoed	53	88	71	20	55	66	62	53	48	30	44	51	34	22	18	25	740
Male	24	50	32	11	31	31	38	25	26	14	21	27	18	13	3	15	379
Female	29	38	39	9	24	35	24	28	22	16	23	24	16	9	15	10	361
Minjey	108	107	168	219	100	116	87	88	66	63	78	55	57	38	37	43	1,430
Male	61	53	90	105	41	63	43	42	25	34	41	24	31	19	19	23	714
Female	47	54	78	114	59	53	44	46	41	29	37	31	26	19	18	20	716
Jarey	115	142	120	25	67	77	73	62	54	46	50	51	46	24	19	37	1,008
Male	58	83	57	12	31	42	32	31	27	18	21	24	27	11	9	11	494
Female	57	59	63	13	36	35	41	31	27	28	29	27	19	13	10	26	514
Maenbi	187	224	301	327	123	177	164	148	114	98	98	97	80	64	53	86	2,341
Male	97	122	162	189	56	99	80	76	54	36	42	47	44	30	23	34	1,191
Female	90	102	139	138	67	78	84	72	60	62	56	50	36	34	30	52	1,150
Maedts'ho	124	112	58	24	67	91	69	71	74	43	49	41	46	30	22	24	945
Male	67	56	27	11	27	41	38	38	34	26	21	23	22	17	11	11	470
Female	57	56	31	13	40	50	31	33	40	17	28	18	24	13	11	13	475
Tsaenkhar	160	177	178	85	150	162	152	141	134	112	88	92	88	66	53	97	1,935
Male	82	83	104	50	78	101	69	68	65	50	45	41	51	41	31	45	1,004
Female	78	94	74	35	72	61	83	73	69	62	43	51	37	25	22	52	931
	BOTH AREAS																
Male	654	695	834	807	505	666	567	528	405	309	308	302	272	189	148	218	7,407
Female	624	662	794	618	498	592	525	463	429	349	321	306	236	180	159	274	7,030
Both Sex	1,278	1,357	1,628	1,425	1,003	1,258	1,092	991	834	658	629	608	508	369	307	492	14,437

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	18	21	39	109	107	216	127	128	255
1	16	11	27	84	85	169	100	96	196
2	15	17	32	121	100	221	136	117	253
3	17	16	33	115	127	242	132	143	275
4	24	16	40	135	124	259	159	140	299
5	18	17	35	141	129	270	159	146	305
6	20	10	30	115	106	221	135	116	251
7	10	21	31	105	121	226	115	142	257
8	21	19	40	119	109	228	140	128	268
9	19	13	32	127	117	244	146	130	276
10	28	14	42	106	132	238	134	146	280
11	22	27	49	129	108	237	151	135	286
12	24	41	65	172	163	335	196	204	400
13	36	48	84	136	126	262	172	174	346
14	40	48	88	141	87	228	181	135	316
15	49	32	81	144	92	236	193	124	317
16	54	58	112	124	85	209	178	143	321
17	87	56	143	92	96	188	179	152	331
18	65	37	102	83	67	150	148	104	252
19	41	25	66	68	70	138	109	95	204
20	17	13	30	84	80	164	101	93	194
21	23	10	33	79	97	176	102	107	209
22	27	13	40	75	90	165	102	103	205
23	21	20	41	71	76	147	92	96	188
24	25	19	44	83	80	163	108	99	207
25	27	27	54	100	92	192	127	119	246
26	23	20	43	97	90	187	120	110	230
27	33	25	58	116	114	230	149	139	288
28	24	10	34	118	96	214	142	106	248
29	26	19	45	102	99	201	128	118	246
30	34	19	53	115	108	223	149	127	276
31	18	14	32	92	93	185	110	107	217
32	26	15	41	88	84	172	114	99	213
33	15	16	31	76	93	169	91	109	200
34	20	8	28	83	75	158	103	83	186
35	22	12	34	77	66	143	99	78	177
36	15	10	25	88	70	158	103	80	183
37	19	13	32	102	84	186	121	97	218
38	20	18	38	84	95	179	104	113	217
39	13	11	24	88	84	172	101	95	196
40	20	6	26	88	98	186	108	104	212
41	11	8	19	55	57	112	66	65	131
42	14	18	32	64	74	138	78	92	170
43	12	7	19	76	82	158	88	89	177
44	13	4	17	52	75	127	65	79	144
45	4	7	11	49	72	121	53	79	132

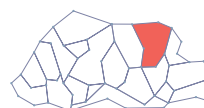


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	9	3	12	41	67	108	50	70	120
47	6	3	9	51	60	111	57	63	120
48	10	7	17	58	59	117	68	66	134
49	14	7	21	67	64	131	81	71	152
50	12	4	16	59	76	135	71	80	151
51	3	2	5	52	65	117	55	67	122
52	9	3	12	58	58	116	67	61	128
53	1	4	5	51	46	97	52	50	102
54	7	2	9	56	61	117	63	63	126
55	6	3	9	60	53	113	66	56	122
56	3	3	6	68	67	135	71	70	141
57	3	3	6	54	61	115	57	64	121
58	3	3	6	48	68	116	51	71	122
59	3	1	4	54	44	98	57	45	102
60	3	2	5	74	65	139	77	67	144
61	3	1	4	54	49	103	57	50	107
62	4	6	10	54	36	90	58	42	100
63	2	2	4	46	33	79	48	35	83
64	0	5	5	32	37	69	32	42	74
65	2	0	2	48	43	91	50	43	93
66	1	1	2	36	40	76	37	41	78
67	0	3	3	36	35	71	36	38	74
68	1	0	1	36	33	69	37	33	70
69	1	1	2	28	24	52	29	25	54
70	4	0	4	34	32	66	38	32	70
71	1	1	2	29	25	54	30	26	56
72	2	3	5	23	36	59	25	39	64
73	4	1	5	25	35	60	29	36	65
74	1	0	1	25	26	51	26	26	52
75	0	1	1	22	21	43	22	22	44
76	1	0	1	23	27	50	24	27	51
77	3	1	4	15	15	30	18	16	34
78	2	1	3	22	28	50	24	29	53
79	2	0	2	13	21	34	15	21	36
80	1	1	2	15	30	45	16	31	47
81	3	2	5	11	18	29	14	20	34
82	0	2	2	16	23	39	16	25	41
83	1	0	1	13	6	19	14	6	20
84	0	0	0	13	14	27	13	14	27
85	2	0	2	6	15	21	8	15	23
86	1	0	1	10	8	18	11	8	19
87	1	0	1	6	5	11	7	5	12
88	0	0	0	1	8	9	1	8	9
89	0	0	0	3	5	8	3	5	8
90	1	0	1	3	10	13	4	10	14
91	0	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	6

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	4
93	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
94	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
95	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
96	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
97	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
98	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	1,283	992	2,275	6,124	6,038	12,162	7,407	7,030	14,437

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

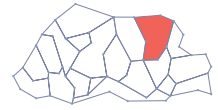


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

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+
GANGZUR																	
Ney	46	38	25	6	25	20	15	26	18	19	20	22	13	11	9	12	325
Male	17	18	14	2	12	7	7	11	9	9	11	6	5	6	5	3	142
Female	29	20	11	4	13	13	8	15	9	10	9	16	8	5	4	9	183
Thirima_Shawa_ Zhamling	41	19	32	45	35	41	30	34	17	25	18	20	15	10	8	19	409
Male	22	11	26	41	26	25	19	21	4	8	9	13	6	4	4	7	246
Female	19	8	6	4	9	16	11	13	13	17	9	7	9	6	4	12	163
Kyidloong_Somshing	79	64	70	43	40	42	48	25	50	32	31	22	25	18	17	25	631
Male	46	28	33	17	21	17	19	15	22	15	14	15	13	9	6	9	299
Female	33	36	37	26	19	25	29	10	28	17	17	7	12	9	11	16	332
Nyimizhong_Tongling	39	50	53	42	30	48	30	22	20	20	16	23	14	12	8	16	443
Male	20	25	30	21	17	25	12	15	9	10	6	12	11	8	2	5	228
Female	19	25	23	21	13	23	18	7	11	10	10	11	3	4	6	11	215
Jang_Ngar	46	32	38	15	31	42	36	46	22	25	31	21	20	16	11	22	454
Male	25	16	21	11	13	20	19	30	8	10	13	11	10	6	5	8	226
Female	21	16	17	4	18	22	17	16	14	15	18	10	10	10	6	14	228
All Chiwogs	251	203	218	151	161	193	159	153	127	121	116	108	87	67	53	94	2,262
Male	130	98	124	92	89	94	76	92	52	52	53	57	45	33	22	32	1,141
Female	121	105	94	59	72	99	83	61	75	69	63	51	42	34	31	62	1,121
KHOMA																	
Rollmoteng_TsangNgo	9	4	2	3	12	20	14	17	11	9	2	4	3	6	4	0	120
Male	5	1	0	0	6	13	8	13	6	4	2	2	2	2	3	0	67
Female	4	3	2	3	6	7	6	4	5	5	0	2	1	4	1	0	53
Pangkhar	6	1	2	6	8	8	12	10	16	5	6	5	1	7	4	7	104
Male	4	0	2	4	4	3	8	6	7	4	3	2	0	3	1	4	55
Female	2	1	0	2	4	5	4	4	9	1	3	3	1	4	3	3	49
Gangla_Kholma	30	42	34	19	24	29	34	26	24	22	20	21	9	1	6	19	360
Male	11	24	13	13	11	11	15	16	11	11	7	14	6	1	4	10	178
Female	19	18	21	6	13	18	19	10	13	11	13	7	3	0	2	9	182

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 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+		
Berpa_Khoma	43	75	140	37	33	58	58	44	40	22	19	32	17	19	10	18	665	
Male	18	33	68	22	14	26	33	19	21	9	12	14	8	7	5	8	317	
Female	25	42	72	15	19	32	25	25	19	13	7	18	9	12	5	10	348	
Babfong_Dragteng	21	14	8	5	15	27	23	25	13	17	12	20	12	15	11	14	252	
Male	7	4	5	2	4	9	14	13	7	8	8	9	6	7	5	6	114	
Female	14	10	3	3	11	18	9	12	6	9	4	11	6	8	6	8	138	
All Chiwogs	109	136	186	70	92	142	141	122	104	75	59	82	42	48	35	58	1,501	
Male	45	62	88	41	39	62	78	67	52	36	32	41	22	20	18	28	731	
Female	64	74	98	29	53	80	63	55	52	39	27	41	20	28	17	30	770	
KURTOED																		
Jasabi_Ugyenphu	7	2	1	2	4	5	7	4	2	1	4	5	6	2	4	1	57	
Male	3	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	0	30	
Female	4	0	0	1	3	3	2	2	1	0	2	4	0	1	3	1	27	
Chagdrom_Chhusa	20	23	4	7	18	15	22	15	17	9	10	11	10	2	2	11	196	
Male	9	13	3	5	12	8	18	7	9	5	5	8	4	1	0	8	115	
Female	11	10	1	2	6	7	4	8	8	4	5	3	6	1	2	3	81	
TangRoong_Wawel	8	4	3	4	5	12	8	13	7	9	11	13	6	5	6	7	121	
Male	4	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	5	1	5	9	1	3	1	4	57	
Female	4	0	0	1	2	7	6	9	2	8	6	4	5	2	5	3	64	
Dungkar	13	51	62	5	25	31	16	16	18	7	12	16	10	11	5	3	301	
Male	7	28	24	2	13	15	8	10	8	3	6	7	6	7	0	2	146	
Female	6	23	38	3	12	16	8	6	10	4	6	9	4	4	5	1	155	
Tabi	5	8	1	2	3	3	9	5	4	4	7	6	2	2	1	3	65	
Male	1	3	1	0	2	1	5	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	31	
Female	4	5	0	2	1	2	4	3	1	0	4	4	1	1	0	2	34	
All Chiwogs	53	88	71	20	55	66	62	53	48	30	44	51	34	22	18	25	740	
Male	24	50	32	11	31	31	38	25	26	14	21	27	18	13	3	15	379	
Female	29	38	39	9	24	35	24	28	22	16	23	24	16	9	15	10	361	
MINJEY																		
Amdrangchhu_Zham	24	12	5	14	22	12	22	18	10	13	13	12	7	6	10	6	206	
Male	13	6	5	4	13	7	9	10	4	7	6	4	5	4	5	4	106	
Female	11	6	0	10	9	5	13	8	6	6	7	8	2	2	5	2	100	



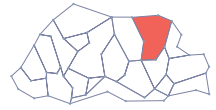


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

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+		
Chusa_Legshogang	18	13	16	16	10	16	11	14	5	12	13	9	7	4	2	10	176	
Male	14	6	12	5	3	10	5	4	1	8	8	3	4	2	2	5	92	
Female	4	7	4	11	7	6	6	10	4	4	5	6	3	2	0	5	84	
Minjey_Wazhing	42	53	118	163	35	55	31	32	20	11	19	18	17	13	11	7	645	
Male	20	27	57	85	14	28	18	16	7	5	12	9	9	5	7	4	323	
Female	22	26	61	78	21	27	13	16	13	6	7	9	8	8	4	3	322	
DraagGong_Jalang	7	13	22	14	12	10	14	15	10	10	13	5	10	6	6	8	175	
Male	4	7	13	3	2	6	5	8	4	5	4	4	5	3	2	4	79	
Female	3	6	9	11	10	4	9	7	6	5	9	1	5	3	4	4	96	
Boo-Dur_Kupi-Nyalsa	17	16	7	12	21	23	9	9	21	17	20	11	16	9	8	12	228	
Male	10	7	3	8	9	12	6	4	9	9	11	4	8	5	3	6	114	
Female	7	9	4	4	12	11	3	5	12	8	9	7	8	4	5	6	114	
All Chiwogs	108	107	168	219	100	116	87	88	66	63	78	55	57	38	37	43	1,430	
Male	61	53	90	105	41	63	43	42	25	34	41	24	31	19	19	23	714	
Female	47	54	78	114	59	53	44	46	41	29	37	31	26	19	18	20	716	
JAREY																		
Yabi_Zangkhar	41	60	62	4	19	27	22	20	13	12	12	12	12	4	8	10	338	
Male	24	37	30	1	5	8	10	10	6	5	3	6	6	4	4	3	162	
Female	17	23	32	3	14	19	12	10	7	7	9	6	6	0	4	7	176	
Artobi_NgangNgae	34	26	24	11	23	25	27	18	16	15	13	17	6	7	3	11	276	
Male	15	15	15	7	12	21	14	11	8	5	6	8	4	3	2	4	150	
Female	19	11	9	4	11	4	13	7	8	10	7	9	2	4	1	7	126	
Ladrong	22	34	11	2	6	17	15	12	14	5	10	12	12	4	4	7	187	
Male	10	17	4	2	5	8	5	5	8	2	4	8	6	1	3	1	89	
Female	12	17	7	0	1	9	10	7	6	3	6	4	6	3	1	6	98	
Kharchung	6	7	11	5	11	6	2	5	5	3	7	6	6	4	3	1	88	
Male	4	5	6	2	6	3	2	2	3	0	4	2	4	1	0	0	44	
Female	2	2	5	3	5	3	0	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	1	44	
Yumchhe	12	15	12	3	8	2	7	7	6	11	8	4	10	5	1	8	119	
Male	5	9	2	0	3	2	1	3	2	6	4	0	7	2	0	3	49	
Female	7	6	10	3	5	0	6	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	1	5	70	

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 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	115	142	120	25	67	77	73	62	54	46	50	51	46	24	19	37	1,008
Male	58	83	57	12	31	42	32	31	27	18	21	24	27	11	9	11	494
Female	57	59	63	13	36	35	41	31	27	28	29	27	19	13	10	26	514
MAENBI																	
Nyaibi_Zhungkhar	35	19	2	8	14	27	20	26	25	29	19	22	17	24	13	15	315
Male	13	9	2	6	5	14	4	10	9	12	8	9	9	8	6	5	129
Female	22	10		2	9	13	16	16	16	17	11	13	8	16	7	10	186
Kamdhar_Moormo	32	36	25	12	22	27	26	26	22	7	18	18	19	13	10	11	324
Male	17	19	16	2	8	20	11	15	10	5	5	8	10	8	5	5	164
Female	15	17	9	10	14	7	15	11	12	2	13	10	9	5	5	6	160
Phagidoong	34	21	7	6	27	35	25	24	18	19	16	16	16	8	10	11	293
Male	21	13	5	5	14	17	14	9	9	5	6	5	9	5	3	5	145
Female	13	8	2	1	13	18	11	15	9	14	10	11	7	3	7	6	148
Tagmochhu_Gorgan	60	121	261	298	41	63	68	57	29	27	25	21	19	10	11	30	1,141
Male	38	73	136	174	22	33	37	32	17	8	13	12	10	4	4	11	624
Female	22	48	125	124	19	30	31	25	12	19	12	9	9	6	7	19	517
Maenjabhi	26	27	6	3	19	25	25	15	20	16	20	20	9	9	9	19	268
Male	8	8	3	2	7	15	14	10	9	6	10	13	6	5	5	8	129
Female	18	19	3	1	12	10	11	5	11	10	10	7	3	4	4	11	139
All Chiwogs	187	224	301	327	123	177	164	148	114	98	98	97	80	64	53	86	2,341
Male	97	122	162	189	56	99	80	76	54	36	42	47	44	30	23	34	1,191
Female	90	102	139	138	67	78	84	72	60	62	56	50	36	34	30	52	1,150
MAEDTSHO																	
Oong-gar	24	21	2	2	7	16	15	10	11	5	9	13	12	8	6	1	162
Male	15	12	1	2	5	4	7	3	6	4	2	8	5	3	4	0	81
Female	9	9	1	0	2	12	8	7	5	1	7	5	7	5	2	1	81
Gortshom_Thshangthrom-Maed	68	65	41	8	38	45	31	29	31	20	21	16	19	14	5	5	456
Male	33	30	19	5	10	21	18	16	9	10	11	9	10	8	3	2	214
Female	35	35	22	3	28	24	13	13	22	10	10	7	9	6	2	3	242

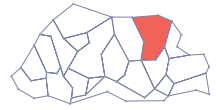


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

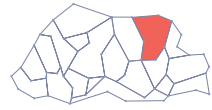
Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/ Sex	Age																	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Zhongmaed	8	4	0	0	3	7	5	11	12	1	8	2	4	3	4	5	77	
Male	2	1	0	0	1	3	4	8	7	1	4	2	2	2	0	3	40	
Female	6	3	0	0	2	4	1	3	5	0	4	0	2	1	4	37		
Obi_Tongthro	14	19	15	10	14	13	10	15	15	13	5	2	3	4	5	7	164	
Male	7	11	7	3	8	8	6	8	8	9	2	1	0	4	3	3	88	
Female	7	8	8	7	6	5	4	7	7	4	3	1	3	0	2	4	76	
Bamdhir_Yurung	10	3	0	4	5	10	8	6	5	4	6	8	8	1	2	6	86	
Male	10	2	0	1	3	5	3	3	4	2	2	3	5	0	1	3	47	
Female	0	1	0	3	2	5	5	3	1	2	4	5	3	1	1	3	39	
All Chhiwogs	124	112	58	24	67	91	69	71	74	43	49	41	46	30	22	24	945	
Male	67	56	27	11	27	41	38	38	34	26	21	23	22	17	11	11	470	
Female	57	56	31	13	40	50	31	33	40	17	28	18	24	13	11	13	475	
<b>TSAENKHAR</b>																		
Go-Nyid_Wambur	48	59	55	15	17	32	32	31	24	21	16	21	18	19	15	25	448	
Male	32	29	35	9	4	17	14	16	8	11	5	11	11	12	6	12	232	
Female	16	30	20	6	13	15	18	15	16	10	11	10	7	7	9	13	216	
Domkhar_Umling	37	26	26	17	30	31	31	36	27	19	21	13	17	11	8	14	364	
Male	21	14	12	7	15	17	12	17	15	8	10	5	12	6	5	5	181	
Female	16	12	14	10	15	14	19	19	12	11	11	8	5	5	3	9	183	
Dekaling_Tshochhen	36	57	45	15	39	37	52	37	49	37	30	27	31	24	14	29	559	
Male	17	23	18	4	14	23	22	19	24	13	17	11	16	14	9	17	261	
Female	19	34	27	11	25	14	30	18	25	24	13	16	15	10	5	12	298	
Autsho_Chharbi	37	33	51	38	61	57	29	33	24	27	16	26	16	8	9	23	488	
Male	11	16	38	30	43	42	17	15	12	14	9	14	9	6	7	7	289	
Female	26	17	13	8	18	15	12	18	12	13	7	12	7	2	3	16	199	
Artobadeb_Guendrang	2	2	1	0	3	5	8	4	10	8	5	5	6	4	7	6	76	
Male	1	1	1	0	2	2	4	1	6	4	4	0	3	3	5	4	41	
Female	1	1	0	0	1	3	4	3	4	4	1	5	3	1	2	2	35	
All Chhiwogs	160	177	178	85	150	162	152	141	134	112	88	92	88	66	53	97	1,935	
Male	82	83	104	50	78	101	69	68	65	50	45	41	51	41	31	45	1,004	
Female	78	94	74	35	72	61	83	73	69	62	43	51	37	25	22	52	931	
<b>LHUMENTSE TOWN</b>																		

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age																	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Local Area 1	68	62	78	299	78	118	89	79	58	31	23	14	11	6	6	12	1,032	
Male	37	37	40	174	41	77	57	46	36	22	15	9	6	2	6	8	613	
Female	31	25	38	125	37	41	32	33	22	9	8	5	5	4	0	4	419	
Local Area 1	51	48	48	42	58	55	52	37	33	14	12	5	7	0	3	3	468	
Male	26	23	30	31	44	28	32	22	24	6	10	3	2	0	1	2	284	
Female	25	25	18	11	14	27	20	15	9	8	2	2	5	0	2	1	184	
All Local Areas	119	110	126	341	136	173	141	116	91	45	35	19	18	6	9	15	1,500	
Male	63	60	70	205	85	105	89	68	60	28	25	12	8	2	7	10	897	
Female	56	50	56	136	51	68	52	48	31	17	10	7	10	4	2	5	603	
AUTSHO TOWN																		
Local Area 1	52	58	202	163	52	61	44	37	22	25	12	12	10	4	8	13	775	
Male	27	28	80	91	28	28	24	21	10	15	7	6	4	3	5	9	386	
Female	25	30	122	72	24	33	20	16	12	10	5	6	6	1	3	4	389	
All Local Areas	52	58	202	163	52	61	44	37	22	25	12	12	10	4	8	13	775	
Male	27	28	80	91	28	28	24	21	10	15	7	6	4	3	5	9	386	
Female	25	30	122	72	24	33	20	16	12	10	5	6	6	1	3	4	389	

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

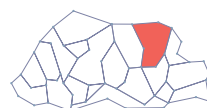


**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gweng/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017**

Gweng/Town	Marital Status																										
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Urban	612	427	1,039	2	6	8	470	361	831	12	19	31	2	3	5	7	15	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,105	831	1,936
Lhuentse Town	405	218	623	2	2	4	354	252	606	10	12	22	1	3	4	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	497	1,271
Autsho Town	207	209	416	0	4	4	116	109	225	2	7	9	1	0	1	5	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	334	665
Rural	1961	1322	3283	35	46	81	2720	2929	5649	80	209	289	16	57	73	134	347	481	7	3	10	4,953	4,913	9,866			
Gangzur	349	196	545	3	9	12	520	571	1,091	14	22	36	2	17	19	21	78	99	4	2	6	913	895	1,808			
Khoma	249	185	434	4	6	10	327	357	684	12	22	34	5	10	15	27	51	78	0	1	1	624	632	1,256			
Kurtoed	101	77	178	0	1	1	181	170	351	7	14	21	3	3	6	10	29	39	3	0	3	305	294	599			
Minjey	269	229	498	2	1	3	296	314	610	12	34	46	2	3	5	19	34	53	0	0	0	600	615	1,215			
Jarey	111	98	209	1	0	1	220	234	454	5	20	25	0	4	4	16	42	58	0	0	0	353	398	751			
Maenbi	505	335	840	13	17	30	423	485	908	13	51	64	0	14	14	18	56	74	0	0	0	972	958	1,930			
Maedtsho	82	59	141	1	2	3	248	252	500	8	26	34	2	3	5	6	20	26	0	0	0	347	362	709			
Tsaenkhar	295	143	438	11	10	21	505	546	1,051	9	20	29	2	3	5	17	37	54	0	0	0	839	759	1,598			
Both Areas	2,573	1,749	4,322	37	52	89	3,190	3,290	6,480	92	228	320	18	60	78	141	362	503	7	3	10	6,058	5,744	11,802			
	PERCENT																										
Urban	31.6	22.1	53.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	24.3	18.6	42.9	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	42.9	100.0			
Lhuentse Town	31.9	17.2	49.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	27.9	19.8	47.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	39.1	100.0			
Autsho Town	31.1	31.4	62.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	17.4	16.4	33.8	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	50.2	100.0			
Rural	19.9	13.4	33.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	27.6	29.7	57.3	0.8	2.1	2.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	3.5	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.2	49.8	100.0			
Gangzur	19.3	10.8	30.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	28.8	31.6	60.3	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	4.3	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	50.5	49.5	100.0			
Khoma	19.8	14.7	34.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	26.0	28.4	54.5	1.0	1.8	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.1	4.1	6.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	49.7	50.3	100.0			
Kurtoed	16.9	12.9	29.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	30.2	28.4	58.6	1.2	2.3	3.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	4.8	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	50.9	49.1	100.0			
Minjey	22.1	18.8	41.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	24.4	25.8	50.2	1.0	2.8	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	2.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	50.6	100.0			
Jarey	14.8	13.0	27.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.3	31.2	60.5	0.7	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	5.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	53.0	100.0			
Maenbi	26.2	17.4	43.5	0.7	0.9	1.6	21.9	25.1	47.0	0.7	2.6	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0			
Maedtsho	11.6	8.3	19.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	35.0	35.5	70.5	1.1	3.7	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	2.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.9	51.1	100.0			
Tsaenkhar	18.5	8.9	27.4	0.7	0.6	1.3	31.6	34.2	65.8	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	47.5	100.0			
Both Areas	21.8	14.8	36.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	27.0	27.9	54.9	0.8	1.9	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	3.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	51.3	48.7	100.0			

**Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Lhuentse 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	834	793	1,627	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	834	794	1,628		
15-19	798	582	1,380	2	1	3	6	34	40	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	807	618	1,425
20-24	369	209	578	3	11	14	124	257	381	6	13	19	1	7	8	0	0	0	2	1	3	505	498	1,003		
25-29	241	75	316	7	7	14	401	470	871	12	32	44	3	6	9	2	1	3	0	1	1	666	592	1,258		
30-34	105	25	130	5	6	11	436	439	875	18	38	56	2	12	14	1	5	6	0	0	0	567	525	1,092		
35-39	87	21	108	1	1	2	419	376	795	17	49	66	2	5	7	2	11	13	0	0	0	528	463	991		
40-44	36	13	49	3	5	8	355	361	716	6	24	30	1	8	9	3	18	21	1	0	1	405	429	834		
45-49	17	10	27	2	7	9	273	298	571	8	12	20	1	8	9	6	13	19	2	1	3	309	349	658		
50-54	18	4	22	4	2	6	271	276	547	4	13	17	1	6	7	9	20	29	1	0	1	308	321	629		
55-59	13	6	19	5	3	8	261	234	495	9	21	30	2	2	4	12	40	52	0	0	0	302	306	608		
60-64	15	0	15	2	1	3	230	172	402	4	9	13	1	2	3	20	52	72	0	0	0	272	236	508		
65-69	8	3	11	0	1	1	163	128	291	1	7	8	0	0	0	17	41	58	0	0	0	189	180	369		
70-74	14	5	19	0	2	2	108	106	214	4	7	11	2	1	3	20	38	58	0	0	0	148	159	307		
75-79	6	2	8	2	3	5	67	56	123	2	1	3	2	1	3	24	52	76	0	0	0	103	115	218		
80-84	11	1	12	0	0	0	46	55	101	1	1	2	0	1	1	15	38	53	0	0	0	73	96	169		
85+	1	0	1	1	1	2	30	28	58	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	33	43	0	0	0	42	63	105		
All Ages	2,573	1,749	4,322	37	52	89	3,190	3,290	6,480	92	228	320	18	60	78	141	362	503	7	3	10	6,058	5,744	11,802		

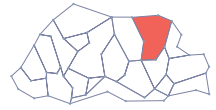
**Table A3.1** Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Lhuentse 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,074	101	1,175	91.4	766	127	893	85.8	1,840	228	2,068	89.0
6-9	66	4	70	94.3	63	0	63	100.0	129	4	133	97.0
10-14	150	0	150	100.0	178	0	178	100.0	328	0	328	100.0
15-19	293	3	296	99.0	206	2	208	99.0	499	5	504	99.0
20-24	107	6	113	94.7	71	4	75	94.7	178	10	188	94.7
25-29	120	13	133	90.2	88	12	100	88.0	208	25	233	89.3
30-34	97	16	113	85.8	66	6	72	91.7	163	22	185	88.1
35-39	72	17	89	80.9	38	26	64	59.4	110	43	153	71.9
40-44	62	8	70	88.6	25	18	43	58.1	87	26	113	77.0
45-49	39	4	43	90.7	11	16	27	40.7	50	20	70	71.4
50-54	26	6	32	81.2	8	7	15	53.3	34	13	47	72.3
55-59	15	3	18	83.3	2	11	13	15.4	17	14	31	54.8
60-64	9	3	12	75.0	5	11	16	31.2	14	14	28	50.0
65+	18	18	36	50.0	5	14	19	26.3	23	32	55	41.8
Rural	3,794	1,618	5,412	70.1	2,759	2,603	5,362	51.5	6,553	4,221	10,774	60.8
6-9	393	73	466	84.3	390	63	453	86.1	783	136	919	85.2
10-14	665	19	684	97.2	604	12	616	98.1	1,269	31	1,300	97.6
15-19	498	13	511	97.5	391	18	409	95.6	889	31	920	96.6
20-24	346	44	390	88.7	359	63	422	85.1	705	107	812	86.8
25-29	446	86	532	83.8	358	132	490	73.1	804	218	1,022	78.7
30-34	359	95	454	79.1	246	207	453	54.3	605	302	907	66.7
35-39	289	150	439	65.8	135	264	399	33.8	424	414	838	50.6
40-44	175	159	334	52.4	78	308	386	20.2	253	467	720	35.1
45-49	143	121	264	54.2	67	254	321	20.9	210	375	585	35.9
50-54	106	169	275	38.5	35	271	306	11.4	141	440	581	24.3
55-59	111	173	284	39.1	38	255	293	13.0	149	428	577	25.8
60-64	102	158	260	39.2	20	200	220	9.1	122	358	480	25.4
65+	161	358	519	31.0	38	556	594	6.4	199	914	1,113	17.9
Both Areas	4,868	1,719	6,587	73.9	3,525	2,730	6,255	56.4	8,393	4,449	12,842	65.4
6-9	459	77	536	85.6	453	63	516	87.8	912	140	1,052	86.7
10-14	815	19	834	97.7	782	12	794	98.5	1,597	31	1,628	98.1
15-19	791	16	807	98.0	597	20	617	96.8	1,388	36	1,424	97.5
20-24	453	50	503	90.1	430	67	497	86.5	883	117	1,000	88.3
25-29	566	99	665	85.1	446	144	590	75.6	1,012	243	1,255	80.6
30-34	456	111	567	80.4	312	213	525	59.4	768	324	1,092	70.3
35-39	361	167	528	68.4	173	290	463	37.4	534	457	991	53.9
40-44	237	167	404	58.7	103	326	429	24.0	340	493	833	40.8
45-49	182	125	307	59.3	78	270	348	22.4	260	395	655	39.7
50-54	132	175	307	43.0	43	278	321	13.4	175	453	628	27.9
55-59	126	176	302	41.7	40	266	306	13.1	166	442	608	27.3
60-64	111	161	272	40.8	25	211	236	10.6	136	372	508	26.8
65+	179	376	555	32.3	43	570	613	7.0	222	946	1,168	19.0

Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Lhuentse 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	485	414	276	41.3	450	266	177	50.4	935	680	453	45.2
6-12	128	10	6	88.9	142	3	0	97.9	270	13	6	93.4
13-14	69	6	1	90.8	95	1	0	99.0	164	7	1	95.3
15-16	94	5	4	91.3	90	0	0	100.0	184	5	4	95.3
17-18	138	10	4	90.8	89	4	0	95.7	227	14	4	92.7
19-22	49	30	29	45.4	27	31	3	44.3	76	61	32	45.0
23+	7	353	232	1.2	7	227	174	1.7	14	580	406	1.4
Rural	1,396	1,591	2,423	25.8	1,372	1,153	2,837	25.6	2,768	2,744	5,260	25.7
6-12	767	56	50	87.9	802	10	44	93.7	1,569	66	94	90.7
13-14	186	61	30	67.1	199	9	5	93.4	385	70	35	78.6
15-16	190	50	28	70.9	158	11	8	89.3	348	61	36	78.2
17-18	102	52	20	58.6	100	55	8	61.3	202	107	28	59.9
19-22	81	165	58	26.6	68	219	49	20.2	149	384	107	23.3
23+	70	1,207	2,237	2.0	45	849	2,723	1.2	115	2,056	4,960	1.6
Both Areas	1,881	2,005	2,699	28.6	1,822	1,419	3,014	29.1	3,703	3,424	5,713	28.8
6-12	895	66	56	88.0	944	13	44	94.3	1,839	79	100	91.1
13-14	255	67	31	72.2	294	10	5	95.1	549	77	36	82.9
15-16	284	55	32	76.5	248	11	8	92.9	532	66	40	83.4
17-18	240	62	24	73.6	189	59	8	73.8	429	121	32	73.7
19-22	130	195	87	31.6	95	250	52	23.9	225	445	139	27.8
23+	77	1,560	2,469	1.9	52	1,076	2,897	1.3	129	2,636	5,366	1.6



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

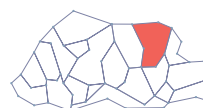
Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Lhuentse	1,881	2,005	2,699	28.6	1,822	1,419	3,014	29.1	3,703	3,424	5,713	28.8
Lhuentse Town	289	319	214	35.2	230	187	115	43.2	519	506	329	38.3
Autsho Town	196	95	62	55.5	220	79	62	60.9	416	174	124	58.3
Gangzur	180	296	503	18.4	200	193	579	20.6	380	489	1,082	19.5
Khoma	158	179	339	23.4	177	158	350	25.8	335	337	689	24.6
Kurtoed	77	94	173	22.4	80	69	180	24.3	157	163	353	23.3
Minjey	231	168	243	36.0	212	173	271	32.3	443	341	514	34.1
Jarey	123	118	181	29.1	113	114	218	25.4	236	232	399	27.2
Maenbi	400	294	367	37.7	352	180	500	34.1	752	474	867	35.9
Maedtsho	78	124	183	20.3	74	88	242	18.3	152	212	425	19.3
Tsaenkhar	149	318	434	16.5	164	178	497	19.5	313	496	931	18

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Highest Level of Education Completed							Masters and Above	Other		
			Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree				
Lhuentse Town	13	1	278	80	177	318	187	14	22	38	84	12	2
Male	3	1	168	41	84	187	14	31	67	10	2	0	2
Female	10	0	110	39	93	131	8	7	17	2	0	0	0
Autsho Town	11	4	215	177	109	34	3	8	24	5	0	0	0
Male	3	3	96	91	54	15	2	7	15	5	0	0	0
Female	8	1	119	86	55	19	1	1	9	0	0	0	0
Gangzur	134	6	428	82	64	75	5	8	47	12	8	7	8
Male	65	1	235	44	32	35	4	8	33	12	7	0	0
Female	69	5	193	38	32	40	1	0	14	0	1	0	0
Khoma	74	7	328	77	36	65	2	6	42	10	25	0	0
Male	23	3	167	39	19	31	1	3	20	8	23	0	0
Female	51	4	161	38	17	34	1	3	22	2	2	0	0

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Kurtoed	33	3	176	14	26	33	4	4	4	26	1	0
Male	13	1	89	12	13	18	3	4	4	18	0	0
Female	20	2	87	2	13	15	1	0	0	8	1	0
Minjey	38	0	368	169	84	61	5	7	46	4	4	2
Male	13	0	187	80	42	29	3	4	37	3	3	1
Female	25	0	181	89	42	32	2	3	9	1	1	1
Jarey	80	0	265	24	20	37	3	4	4	29	4	2
Male	19	0	145	10	8	24	3	4	4	23	3	2
Female	61	0	120	14	12	13	0	0	0	6	1	0
Maenbi	28	1	528	230	251	72	3	5	83	15	10	10
Male	6	0	321	120	128	37	3	4	55	12	8	8
Female	22	1	207	110	123	35	0	1	28	3	2	2
Maedtscho	23	11	190	37	40	30	0	6	22	2	3	3
Male	6	4	101	24	20	19	0	4	20	2	2	2
Female	17	7	89	13	20	11	0	2	2	0	1	1
Tsaenkhar	64	8	494	46	86	47	4	11	37	7	5	5
Male	20	4	303	23	38	28	3	8	30	6	4	4
Female	44	4	191	23	48	19	1	3	7	1	1	1
Lhuentse	498	41	3,270	936	893	772	51	97	440	72	57	57
Male	171	17	1,812	484	438	423	36	77	318	61	49	49
Female	327	24	1,458	452	455	349	15	20	122	11	8	8

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Lhuentse Town	10	5	15
Autsho Town	3	3	6
Gangzur	32	49	81
Khoma	22	31	53
Kurtoed	7	10	17
Minjey	13	14	27
Jarey	10	20	30
Maenbi	20	36	56
Maedtsho	9	13	22
Tsaenkhar	52	56	108
Total	178	237	415

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Lhuentse Town	2	1	3
Autsho Town	2	1	3
Gangzur	11	17	28
Khoma	8	9	17
Kurtoed	4	0	4
Minjey	5	2	7
Jarey	4	7	11
Maenbi	7	10	17
Maedtsho	2	3	5
Tsaenkhar	22	26	48
Total	67	76	143

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

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Lhuentse Town	3	4	1	248
Autsho Town	4	4	1	112
Rural				
Gangzur	3	4	1	500
Khoma	3	3	1	362
Kurtoed	4	4	1	175
Minjey	4	4	1	304
Jarey	3	4	1	228
Maenbi	4	4	1	466
Maedtsho	3	4	1	237
Tsaenkhar	3	4	1	479
Both Areas	3	4	1	3,111

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 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							
Lhuentse Town	50	121	47	5	25	0	248
Autsho Town	46	17	30	5	14	0	112
Rural							
Gangzur	428	27	20	16	6	3	500
Khoma	282	25	21	23	9	2	362
Kurtoed	146	14	6	3	5	1	175
Minjey	259	21	14	5	3	2	304
Jarey	195	17	5	2	8	1	228
Maenbi	380	44	21	9	11	1	466
Maedtsho	210	10	5	6	4	2	237
Tsaenkhar	413	25	15	11	10	5	479
Both Areas	2,409	321	184	85	95	17	3,111

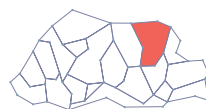
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Rooms in Dwelling									Not Reported	Total
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms			
Urban											
Lhuentse Town	6	41	118	48	29	1	4	1	0	248	
Autsho Town	9	20	32	27	10	10	3	1	0	112	
Rural											
Gangzur	74	153	112	109	31	7	4	10	0	500	
Khoma	45	83	99	66	40	11	8	10	0	362	
Kurtoed	6	23	47	53	27	10	4	5	0	175	
Minjey	27	41	53	88	43	16	13	23	0	304	
Jarey	30	74	52	34	17	14	5	2	0	228	
Maenbi	28	114	130	93	38	34	8	20	1	466	
Maedtsho	24	55	57	63	25	3	7	3	0	237	
Tsaenkhar	76	115	124	94	38	15	5	10	2	479	
Both Areas	325	719	824	675	298	121	61	85	3	3,111	

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other		
Urban										
Lhuentse Town	190	20	1	25	8	1	2	1	0	248
Autsho Town	83	4	0	17	4	2	2	0	0	112
Rural										
Gangzur	305	38	3	68	45	15	1	21	4	500
Khoma	250	27	19	32	17	1	0	16	0	362
Kurtoed	125	19	1	16	9	0	4	1	0	175
Minjey	178	83	0	20	14	1	4	4	0	304
Jarey	84	24	5	55	34	10	0	12	4	228
Maenbi	298	120	1	30	11	1	0	3	2	466
Maedtsho	171	23	0	27	8	0	0	5	3	237
Tsaenkhar	288	122	2	40	13	3	0	8	3	479
Both Areas	1,972	480	32	330	163	34	13	71	16	3,111



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

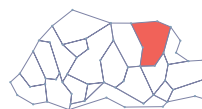
Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Lhuentse Town	20	227	1	248
Autsho Town	16	96	0	112
Rural				
Gangzur	54	446	0	500
Khoma	66	296	0	362
Kurtoed	6	169	0	175
Minjey	29	275	0	304
Jarey	44	184	0	228
Maenbi	64	402	0	466
Maedtsho	14	223	0	237
Tsaenkhar	44	434	1	479
Both Areas	357	2,752	2	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used											Total		
	Cane/Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	RCC wall	Cement/ Lime/ Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth		Mud Blocks	Other
Urban														
Lhuentse Town	5	23	19	15	1	123	24	0	4	33	0	0	1	248
Autsho Town	10	5	14	0	0	23	5	2	4	48	0	0	1	112
Rural														
Gangzur	10	78	344	4	1	16	11	1	1	29	1	2	2	500
Khoma	5	34	253	2	0	9	15	0	1	35	2	2	4	362
Kurtoed	3	7	139	0	0	4	11	0	2	5	0	3	1	175
Minjey	5	15	237	2	0	15	8	0	1	11	1	4	5	304
Jarey	13	10	181	2	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	228
Maenbi	14	35	314	7	2	33	20	0	8	27	2	3	1	466
Maedtsho	7	30	173	0	0	11	1	0	0	8	1	6	0	237
Tsaenkhar	13	26	330	0	0	21	18	0	1	66	1	1	2	479
Botha Areas	85	263	2,004	32	4	266	113	3	22	273	8	21	17	3,111

**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 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													
Lhuentse Town	0	3	12	0	0	226	0	0	7	0	0	0	248
Autsho Town	0	2	3	0	0	105	0	0	2	0	0	0	112
Rural													
Gangzur	0	10	24	0	0	465	0	0	0	1	0	0	500
Khoma	0	5	17	0	2	335	0	0	0	3	0	0	362
Kurtoed	0	1	14	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
Minjey	1	1	4	0	0	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
Jarey	0	10	16	0	3	198	0	0	1	0	0	0	228
Maenbi	2	6	24	0	1	432	0	0	0	1	0	0	466
Maedtsho	0	9	21	0	0	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	237
Tsaenkhar	1	11	44	0	1	417	1	0	0	4	0	0	479
Botha Areas	4	58	179	0	7	2,843	1	10	9	10	9	0	3,111



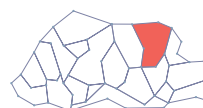
**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total
	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/Terrazzo	Other	
Urban								
Lhuentse Town	1	100	2	0	4	141	0	248
Autsho Town	0	78	0	0	2	32	0	112
Rural								
Gangzur	6	468	2	0	2	21	1	500
Khoma	8	334	0	1	0	17	2	362
Kurtoed	0	170	1	0	0	4	0	175
Minjey	2	275	2	2	1	21	1	304
Jarey	2	212	1	1	0	12	0	228
Maenbi	6	406	3	1	1	48	1	466
Maedtsho	1	230	2	0	0	4	0	237
Tsaenkhar	8	407	1	23	1	35	4	479
Both Areas	34	2,680	14	28	11	335	9	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	Lighting										Cooking				
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total
Urban															
Lhuentse Town	246	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	2	240	0	248
Autsho Town	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	1	2	102	0	112
Rural															
Gangzur	490	5	3	1	0	0	1	0	485	3	228	9	230	0	500
Khoma	340	2	2	18	0	0	0	0	339	12	63	5	278	0	362
Kurtoed	169	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	171	0	56	21	92	0	175
Minjey	295	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	296	3	24	7	261	0	304
Jarey	223	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	204	1	173	2	46	1	228
Maenbi	457	0	5	0	2	1	0	1	459	0	76	19	346	0	466
Maedtsho	233	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	232	0	133	11	88	0	237
Tsaenkhar	467	6	1	1	0	1	0	3	464	5	132	15	298	2	479
Both Areas	3,032	17	22	26	4	2	3	5	3,010	24	886	93	1,981	3	3,111





**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 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	
<b>Urban</b>							
Lhuentse Town	194	53	0	1	0	0	248
Autsho Town	73	39	0	0	0	0	112
<b>Rural</b>							
Gangzur	95	389	7	1	7	1	500
Khoma	102	256	4	0	0	0	362
Kurtoed	59	116	0	0	0	0	175
Minjey	95	208	0	0	1	0	304
Jarey	37	186	0	0	2	3	228
Maenbi	178	285	0	0	2	1	466
Maedtsho	32	201	0	0	1	3	237
Tsaenkhar	117	358	1	0	0	3	479
Both Areas	982	2,091	12	2	13	11	3,111

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 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	
<b>Urban</b>						
Lhuentse Town	245	0	2	0	1	248
Autsho Town	112	0	0	0	0	112
<b>Rural</b>						
Gangzur	492	5	3	0	0	500
Khoma	362	0	0	0	0	362
Kurtoed	175	0	0	0	0	175
Minjey	298	1	0	5	0	304
Jarey	226	0	1	1	0	228
Maenbi	466	0	0	0	0	466
Maedtsho	237	0	0	0	0	237
Tsaenkhar	448	18	12	1	0	479
Both Areas	3,061	24	18	7	1	3,111

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

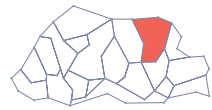
Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Lhuentse Town	207	41	0	248
Autsho Town	108	4	0	112
<b>Rural</b>				
Gangzur	385	115	0	500
Khoma	300	56	6	362
Kurtoed	160	15	0	175
Minjey	278	26	0	304
Jarey	190	37	1	228
Maenbi	420	46	0	466
Maedtsho	213	24	0	237
Tsaenkhar	407	70	2	479
Both Areas	2,668	434	9	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets														Total Regular Households			
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Commercial Vehicle	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelries		DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items
Urban																		
Lhuentse Town	74	52	18	34	18	122	204	91	7	160	20	12	233	82	2	0	0	248
Autsho Town	62	23	10	20	8	39	73	35	5	53	4	2	106	30	16	0	0	112
Rural																		
Gangzur	396	357	353	11	15	40	151	26	44	46	30	4	426	86	47	2	0	500
Khoma	273	278	205	13	13	37	193	49	52	55	36	1	319	72	39	2	0	362
Kurtoed	138	141	132	3	3	20	80	12	16	11	6	2	160	16	10	0	0	175
Minjey	217	216	201	8	13	42	182	29	55	53	16	5	266	73	108	2	0	304
Jarey	199	189	155	4	4	17	24	9	24	11	4	6	166	13	22	0	0	228
Maenbi	308	296	256	24	21	55	218	48	47	89	31	1	427	77	41	2	0	466
Maedtsho	195	193	168	4	2	9	31	6	7	4	0	1	209	12	14	0	0	237
Tsaenkhar	389	313	289	35	18	63	147	29	77	54	28	5	396	51	86	3	0	479
Both Areas	2,251	2,058	1,787	156	115	444	1,303	334	334	536	175	39	2,708	512	385	2	0	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets														Total Regular Households			
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	DVD/ VCR	Camera	Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households								
Urban																		
Lhuentse Town	114	10	10	32	31	64	31	115	23	0	0	0	248					
Autsho Town	26	4	4	12	9	12	9	26	55	0	0	0	112					
Rural																		
Gangzur	168	3	5	99	29	45	29	79	46	0	0	0	500					
Khoma	108	3	4	71	75	55	75	93	34	0	0	0	362					
Kurtoed	50	5	1	52	15	15	18	34	39	0	0	0	175					
Minjey	106	7	10	61	31	31	63	79	40	0	0	0	304					
Jarey	29	4	0	0	2	3	2	13	83	0	0	0	228					
Maenbi	126	8	8	34	17	23	17	65	57	0	0	0	466					
Maedtsho	56	2	3	7	3	6	3	14	70	1	1	1	237					
Tsaenkhar	94	4	10	69	21	31	48	58	58	0	0	0	479					
Both Areas	877	50	55	437	275	275	278	566	50	0	0	0	3,111					



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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities											% With None of the Items	% With All of the Items	Regular Households	
	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet- Mobile	Internet- Fixed	Other Newspaper				
Urban	71	230	23	220	85	30	106	22	199	9	30	0	0	0	248
Lhuentse Town	13	92	4	85	55	5	27	3	53	0	3	0	1	0	112
Autsho Town	934	1924													
Rural	163	300	4	221	319	5	33	3	84	2	1	1	5	0	500
Gangzur	168	221	3	221	211	8	36	9	143	1	1	1	4	0	362
Khoma	33	138	3	63	122	4	11	1	15	1	0	0	2	0	175
Kurtoed	139	216	4	204	210	6	27	3	145	0	1	0	3	0	304
Minjey	49	48	5	60	177	3	13	1	7	1	0	0	8	0	228
Jarey	126	276	4	204	301	10	38	6	125	4	3	2	4	0	466
Maenbi	46	94	0	87	139	1	10	0	28	0	0	0	7	0	237
Maedtsho	126	309	3	199	318	4	27	2	62	2	3	1	4	0	479
Tsaenkhar	934	1,924	53	1,564	1,937	76	328	50	861	20	42	5	4	0	3,111
Both Areas															

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Lhuentse Town	232	16	0	248
Autsho Town	107	5	0	112
Rural				
Gangzur	457	43	0	500
Khoma	293	69	0	362
Kurtoed	172	3	0	175
Minjey	295	9	0	304
Jarey	201	26	1	228
Maenbi	428	38	0	466
Maedtsho	205	32	0	237
Tsaenkhar	428	50	1	479
Both Areas	2,818	291	2	3,111

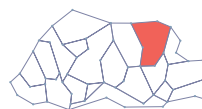
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Lhuentse Town	0	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
Autsho Town	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Rural									
Gangzur	0	36	0	5	0	1	1	0	43
Khoma	18	43	4	3	0	0	1	0	69
Kurtoed	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Minjey	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	9
Jarey	1	22	0	1	0	1	1	1	27
Maenbi	1	33	1	1	0	1	1	0	38
Maedtsho	1	30	0	1	0	0	0	0	32
Tsaenkhar	6	24	0	10	0	5	5	1	51
Both Areas	29	213	5	25	1	8	10	2	293

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 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										
Lhuentse Town	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248
Autsho Town	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
Rural										
Gangzur	481	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Khoma	258	23	34	13	4	2	6	21	1	362
Kurtoed	163	6	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	175
Minjey	282	17	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	304
Jarey	193	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
Maenbi	419	41	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	466
Maedtsho	207	26	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	237
Tsaenkhar	393	43	25	13	3	0	0	0	2	479
Both Areas	2,756	199	83	30	7	4	8	21	3	3,111



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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Lhuentse Town	4	243	1	248
Autsho Town	4	108	0	112
<b>Rural</b>				
Gangzur	60	440	0	500
Khoma	37	325	0	362
Kurtoed	5	170	0	175
Minjey	34	270	0	304
Jarey	26	202	0	228
Maenbi	46	420	0	466
Maedtsho	6	231	0	237
Tsaenkhar	39	440	0	479
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,111</b>





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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## MONGGAR DZONGKHAG



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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**MONGGAR DZONGKHAG**



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Editor: Kuenga Wangmo

National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

information on the 2017 PHCB.

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Chhime Tshering'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

(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	37,150*
	Male	18,247
	Female	18,903
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	96.5
	Total Dependency Ratio	60.8
	Child Dependency Ratio	49.3
	Aged Dependency Ratio	11.4
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	11,399
	15-64 years	23,108
	65 years and over	2,643
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	63.1
	Male (%)	71.0
	Female (%)	55.6
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	30.8
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	15.8
	Total Fertility Rate	2.0
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	8.2
	Infant Mortality Rate	13.6
	Child Mortality Rate	32.4
	Under Five Mortality Rate	46.0
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	8,640
	Average Household Size	3.6
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.5
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	81.0

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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



# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

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

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

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

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Monggar 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.

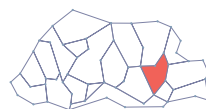


In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

### **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 and 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, therefore, important to fully examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to affect specific and proper planning at a local level. 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 Monggar Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town and place of residence. In addition to the size and distribution of the pop-

ulation, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing data from the current Census to results from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2:A General Outline\* United Nation

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

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (this means that 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 Monggar

The total population of Monggar Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 37,158 (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Monggar Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 8 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and a few of those on the move during the census reference day. The analysis is based on the 37,150 persons since no detailed information was collected from the 8 non-Bhutanese/tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *gewog*/town. Out of the total 37,150 persons, 49.1% were males and 50.9% were females. The total population of Monggar Dzongkhag represents 5.1% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Monggar Dzongkhag experienced a slight increase in population size by

**Table 2.1** Population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Monggar 2017

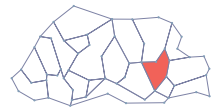
<i>Gewog</i> /Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Gyalposhing Town	1,374	1,255	2,629
Kilikhar Town	290	275	565
Monggar Town	2,301	2,151	4,452
Yadi Town	360	370	730
Dramedtse Town	580	389	969
Lingmethang Town	512	440	952
Rural			
Balam	418	494	912
Chagsakhar	1,206	1,288	2,494
Dramedtse	815	1,033	1,848
Na-Rang	593	670	1,263
Ngatshang	775	870	1,645
Shermuhoong	797	830	1,627
Thang-Rong	717	889	1,606
Gongdue	616	618	1,234
Jurmed	589	658	1,247
Kengkhar	881	963	1,844
Saling	973	956	1,929
Silambi	634	723	1,357
Chhaling	720	721	1,441
Drepoong	427	477	904
Monggar	1,681	1,803	3,484
Tsakaling	544	542	1,086
Tsamang	444	488	932
Total	18,247	18,903	37,150

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

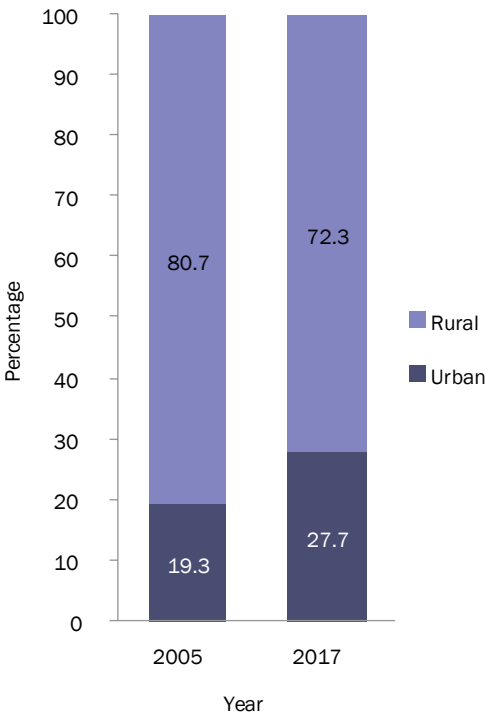
about 89 persons during the intercensal period, which accounts to about 0.2% between 2005 and 2017. The population of Monggar Dzongkhag in 2005 was 37,069 persons. When compared with other *Dzongkhags*, Monggar Dzongkhag ranks eighth highest in terms of population size in the country.

## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 72 persons live in rural areas



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



while 28 persons live in 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 Monggar Dzongkhag is 27.7%, which is an increase of 8.4 percentage points.

### 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 female population in Monggar Dzongkhag exceeds the male population by 656 persons. Sex ratio of Monggar (number of males for every 100 females) is 97 males per 100 females, which is significantly lower than the national level sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

### 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that there are 11,399 persons aged under 15 years, 23,108 persons aged between 15 and 64, and 2,643 persons aged 65 years and over.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed since 2005. The proportion of child population has decreased to 30.7% from 34.9%, while the productive population has increased to 62.2% from 59.4% and the aged population to 7.1% from 5.6% during the same period.

### 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the children (aged

less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

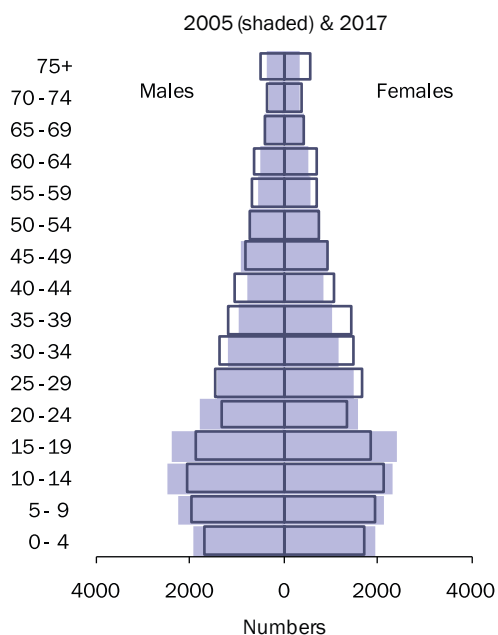
The total and child dependency ratios for Monggar Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 68.2 and 58.8 in 2005 to 60.8 and 49.3 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 9.5 in 2005 to 11.4 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

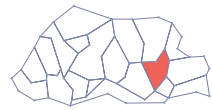
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Monggar Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar shows the number of population in each age group. With

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



advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while the elongated bars at the top indicate an increase in the number elderly people and the life expectancy in the *Dzongkhag*.

Compared to 2005 (shaded), Monggar Dzongkhag in 2017 experienced a decline in the number of population in each age group until 20-24 years. The majority of the decrease is seen between the age groups 5-9 and 20-24 years for males, while among the females, the majority of the change in the number of population is noticed at the ages 15-19 years. A slight increase in the number of



population is observed in each age group for both the sexes as compared to figures from 2005.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Monggar Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. Population bulge is observed between the ages of 5-9 and 15-19 for males, while for the females, the highest number of population is observed in the age group 10-14 years.

## 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 insti-

tution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.

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

Figure 2.3 shows that on the census reference day, there were a total of 31,438 persons (84.6%) living in regular households, 5,559 persons (15.0%) in institutional households and 153 persons (0.4%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular households and transient population had decreased by about 7.1 and 0.2 percentage points respectively while the institutional households have increased by about 7.2 percentage points (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 7,174 persons (22.8%) live in urban areas while 24,264 persons (77.2%) live in rural areas. Among the towns in Monggar Dzongkhag, Monggar Town has 3,629 persons representing 50.6% of the total regular household population living in urban areas, while Gyalposhing and Lingmethang town have 1,813 persons (25.3%) and 823 persons (11.5%) respectively.

Among the *Gewogs*, Monggar Gewog has the highest number of regular household population at 3,036 persons (12.5%), closely followed by Chagsakhar

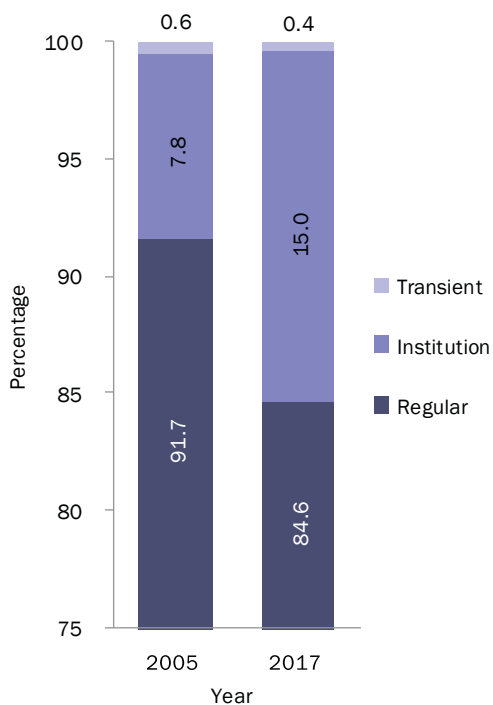
Gewog with 2,225 persons (9.2%). Tsamang with 816 persons (3.4%) has the lowest number of regular household population in Monggar Dzongkhag.

Monggar Gewog and Chagsakhar Gewog with 448 and 261 persons respectively have the highest number of people living in institutional households. While, Gyalposhing Town and Monggar Town have 775 and 744 persons each in institutional households, representing 25.8% and 24.8% respectively.

### 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Monggar Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 36,255 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 17,435 persons were males and 18,820 persons were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 9,898 persons lived in urban areas and 26,357 persons in rural area. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Monggar Dzongkhag was 895 persons.

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Monggar 2005 and 2017



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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	5,028	4,870	9,898	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Gyalpoishing Town	1,293	1,252	2,545	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Kilikhar Town	267	275	542	49.3	50.7	100.0	97
Monggar Town	2,177	2,144	4,321	50.4	49.6	100.0	102
Yadi Town	359	370	729	49.2	50.8	100.0	97
Dramedtse Town	501	389	890	56.3	43.7	100.0	129
Lingmethang Town	431	440	871	49.5	50.5	100.0	98
Rural	12,407	13,950	26,357	47.1	52.9	100.0	89
Balam	418	494	912	45.8	54.2	100.0	85
Chagsakhar	1,101	1,274	2,375	46.4	53.6	100.0	86
Dramedtse	784	1,014	1,798	43.6	56.4	100.0	77
Na-Rang	555	633	1,188	46.7	53.3	100.0	88
Ngatshang	758	870	1,628	46.6	53.4	100.0	87
Shermuhoong	791	830	1,621	48.8	51.2	100.0	95
Thang-Rong	716	889	1,605	44.6	55.4	100.0	81
Gongdue	610	618	1,228	49.7	50.3	100.0	99
Jurmed	579	658	1,237	46.8	53.2	100.0	88
Kengkhar	870	963	1,833	47.5	52.5	100.0	90
Saling	885	955	1,840	48.1	51.9	100.0	93
Silambi	634	723	1,357	46.7	53.3	100.0	88
Chhaling	677	721	1,398	48.4	51.6	100.0	94
Drepoong	418	477	895	46.7	53.3	100.0	88
Monggar	1,649	1,801	3,450	47.8	52.2	100.0	92
Tsakaling	543	542	1,085	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Tsamang	419	488	907	46.2	53.8	100.0	86
Both Areas	17,435	18,820	36,255	48.1	51.9	100.0	93



# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

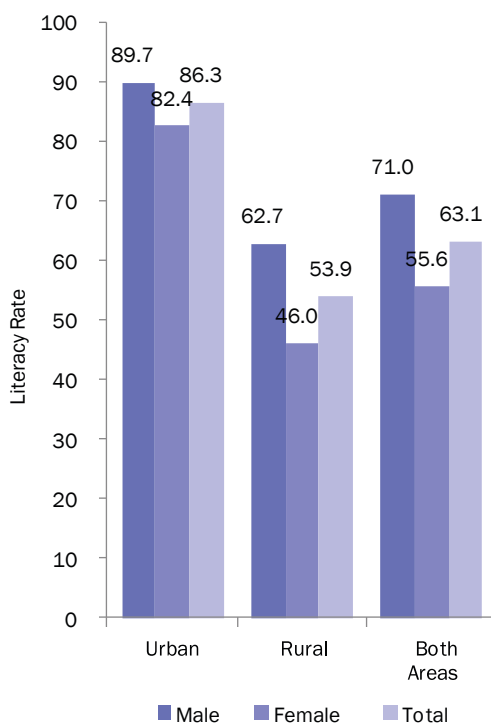
The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In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

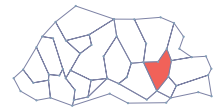
## 3.1 Literacy

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. The literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is calculated based on a total population of 32,901 instead of 32,924 persons aged 6 years and above as 23 persons had not responded to the questions on literacy. The Census reveals that there

were 20,767 literate persons in Monggar *Dzongkhag*, representing a literacy rate of 63.1% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is 54.8%.

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Monggar 2017





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

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	32,900	5,540	1,627	1,561	1,502	2,177	20,493	100.0%
Currently Attending	10,146	93.2%	88.8%	85.6%	77.3%	33.2%	1.6%	30.8%
Previously Attended	8,591	1.8%	6.3%	8.8%	15.4%	46.7%	34.2%	26.1%
Never Attended	14,163	5.1%	4.9%	5.6%	7.3%	20.1%	64.3%	43.1%

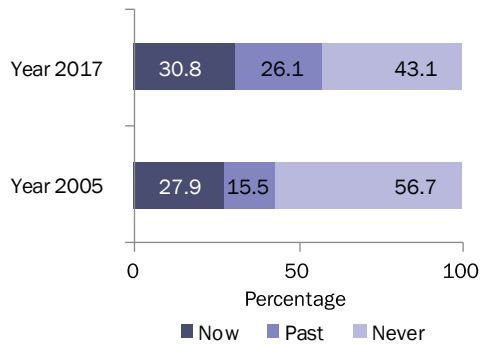
There is marked difference in literacy levels between male and female populations with 71.0% of male population literate as compared to only 55.6% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas with 16.7 percentage points as compared to only 7.3 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (86.3%) than in rural areas (53.9%).

The literacy rate in Monggar Dzongkhag has increased by 12.9 percentage points, from 50.2% in 2005 to 63.1% in 2017.

### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education in the country is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Monggar Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 32,900 persons aged 6 years and above as 24 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Of these, 30.8% are currently attending school/institute, 26.1% had attended in the past, 43.1% have never attended school/institute.

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



and 43.1% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (93.2%), followed by 13-14 years and 15-16 years (88.8% and 85.6% respectively). More than half (64.3%) of the 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 (45.3%) as compared to only 25.1% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2).

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

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	18,737	4,055	3,538	7,593	5,652	5,492	11,144	9,707	9,030	100.0%
Non-formal Education	1,359	0.8%	3.9%	2.2%	5.9%	15.6%	10.7%	3.7%	11.0%	7.3%
ECCD/Daycare	115	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Primary	8,579	33.7%	31.4%	32.6%	57.0%	52.4%	54.7%	47.3%	44.2%	45.8%
Lower Secondary	2,409	17.3%	19.2%	18.2%	9.1%	9.4%	9.2%	12.5%	13.2%	12.9%
Middle Secondary	2,614	19.4%	23.2%	21.2%	8.7%	9.4%	9.0%	13.2%	14.8%	14.0%
Higher Secondary	1,745	11.6%	11.9%	11.7%	7.6%	7.7%	7.7%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%
Certificates	238	2.8%	1.7%	2.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%
Diploma	340	3.6%	1.8%	2.8%	1.6%	0.7%	1.1%	2.4%	1.2%	1.8%
Bachelor's Degree	1,052	8.4%	5.6%	7.1%	6.2%	3.0%	4.6%	7.1%	4.0%	5.6%
Masters and Above	187	1.9%	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%	1.6%	0.4%	1.0%
Others	99	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%

and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 2.9 and 10.6 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, those who had never attended school/institute declined by 13.6 percentage points from 56.7% in 2005 to 43.1% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

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

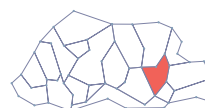
Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Monggar Dzongkhag. Out of 18,737 persons who are currently attending

school/institute or had attended in the past, 8,579 persons completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 2,409 persons completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 2,614 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 1,745 persons completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 187 persons hold master's degrees and above and 1,052 persons have completed bachelor's degrees.

In percentages, among the persons who have completed certain levels of education, the highest proportions of population have completed primary level (45.8%), followed by middle and lower secondary at 14.0% and 12.9% respectively. Only 5.6% and 1.0% have completed their bachelor's degrees and master's degrees and above respectively. About 7.3% have attended non-formal education.

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.

<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1,605	306	8	314	1,156	135	1,291	1,462	143	100.0%
Monastic Public	575	80.7%	0.0%	78.7%	23.2%	44.4%	25.4%	35.2%	42.0%	35.8%
Monastic Private	316	7.5%	50.0%	8.6%	21.6%	28.9%	22.4%	18.7%	30.1%	19.7%
Gomchen/Laymonks	665	11.4%	12.5%	11.5%	52.4%	17.0%	48.7%	43.8%	16.8%	41.4%
Other	49	0.3%	37.5%	1.3%	2.8%	9.6%	3.5%	2.3%	11.2%	3.1%

Among those aged 3-5 years, 591 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

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 Monggar Dzongkhag. Out of 32,924 persons aged 6 years and above, 1,605 persons attend traditional learning. Of these, 35.8% are learning in public monasteries and 19.7% in private monasteries, while 41.4% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 80.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

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

## Section 4: HEALTH

### Introduction

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

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years in order 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 of questions, which cover the six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communications were adopted. The disability questions

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

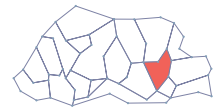
### 4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Monggar Dzongkhag is 21 years; 22 years for urban and 20 years for rural Monggar.

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 Monggar is 92.1.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Monggar is 15.8. The CBR for the urban areas in Monggar is 13.8 and for the rural areas is 16.6 per 1,000 population. The CBR for Monggar has reduced from 22.4 in 2005 to 15.8 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Monggar is 60.5, a reduction from 89.9 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 Monggar is 89.5, a reduction from 144.0 in 2005.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Monggar is 2.0 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the census. The TFR for the urban area is 1.7 and for the rural area is 2.2 per woman. The TFR for Monggar 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 Monggar is 8.2, an increase from 7.7 in 2005. The CDR for urban areas is 4.4 and for the rural areas is 9.7.

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 Monggar, is 13.6, a decrease from 50.5 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year. Monggar's CMR is 32.4, an increase from 20.4 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/Town, Monggar 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gyalposhing Town	0.7	0.6	0.6
Kilikhar Town	0.0	0.4	0.2
Monggar Town	1.0	1.3	1.2
Yadi Town	0.3	0.0	0.1
Dramedtse Town	0.3	1.8	0.9
Lingmethang Town	1.0	2.5	1.7
Balam	6.0	4.7	5.3
Chagsakhar	1.9	2.5	2.2
Dramedtse	1.8	3.3	2.7
Na-Rang	2.9	3.0	2.9
Ngatshang	1.2	2.0	1.6
Shermuhoong	3.8	3.3	3.5
Thang-Rong	4.2	4.2	4.2
Gongdue	4.2	4.5	4.4
Jurmed	2.9	2.7	2.8
Kengkhar	2.7	2.3	2.5
Saling	4.3	5.3	4.8
Silambi	5.2	5.9	5.6
Chhaling	3.2	4.4	3.8
Drepoong	1.4	3.4	2.4
Monggar	2.0	1.3	1.6
Tsakaling	7.4	8.9	8.1
Tsamang	5.2	6.4	5.8
Total	2.5	2.9	2.7

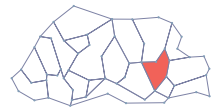
is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Monggar is 46.0, a decrease from 70.9 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for

Monggar according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 2.7%. 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 found in Tsakaling Gewog (8.1%) and the lowest prevalence rate is in Yadi Town (0.1%).



# 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 15 years and over by usual activity status in Monggar Dzongkhag. Monggar Dzongkhag has 25,751 persons within the working-age population (15 years or over): 12,555 are males and 13,196 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 28%, and in rural areas, it is 72%. Of the total working-age population, 17,504

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	9,035	8,469	3,539	13,965	17,504
Economically Inactive	3,520	4,727	3,668	4,579	8,247
Both Active and Inactive	12,555	13,196	7,207	18,544	25,751
	Percent				
Economically Active	72.0	64.2	49.1	75.3	68.0
Economically Inactive	28.0	35.8	50.9	24.7	32.0
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



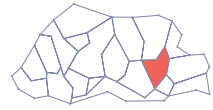
**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Monggar 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	60.1	36.3	49.1	77.3	73.6	75.3	72.0	64.2	68.0
Unemployment Rate	2.2	3.7	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2

persons (68%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 8,247 persons (32%), are economically inactive as they were students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and did not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business, or sought employment.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate is high among the males than the females in Monggar Dzongkhag (Table 5.2). The labour force participation rate is significantly high among the urban males than urban females. The unemployment rate for Monggar Dzongkhag is 1.2% with no significant difference between male and female though in urban areas, the unemployment rate for females (3.7%) is slightly higher than males (2.2%). In rural areas, there is no significant difference between males and females with unemployment rate less than 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* meaning 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. This information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB. However, the Report will limit its analysis to the ‘place of birth.’ The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

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

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

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

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

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

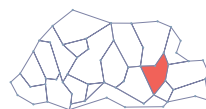
**Net-migrant:** is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.

## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 12,675 persons are lifetime migrants in Monggar which means that they moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Monggar. Out of these migrants, 7,091 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromde*. Conversely, a total of 19,800

persons have migrated out of Monggar to other *Dzongkhag/Thromdes*.

For Monggar Dzongkhag, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 5.0%, urban to rural migrants is 2.3%, rural to urban migrants is 17.0%, and rural to rural migrants is 10.7%.



# 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 a 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 the results of the 2017 PHCB for Monggar 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.

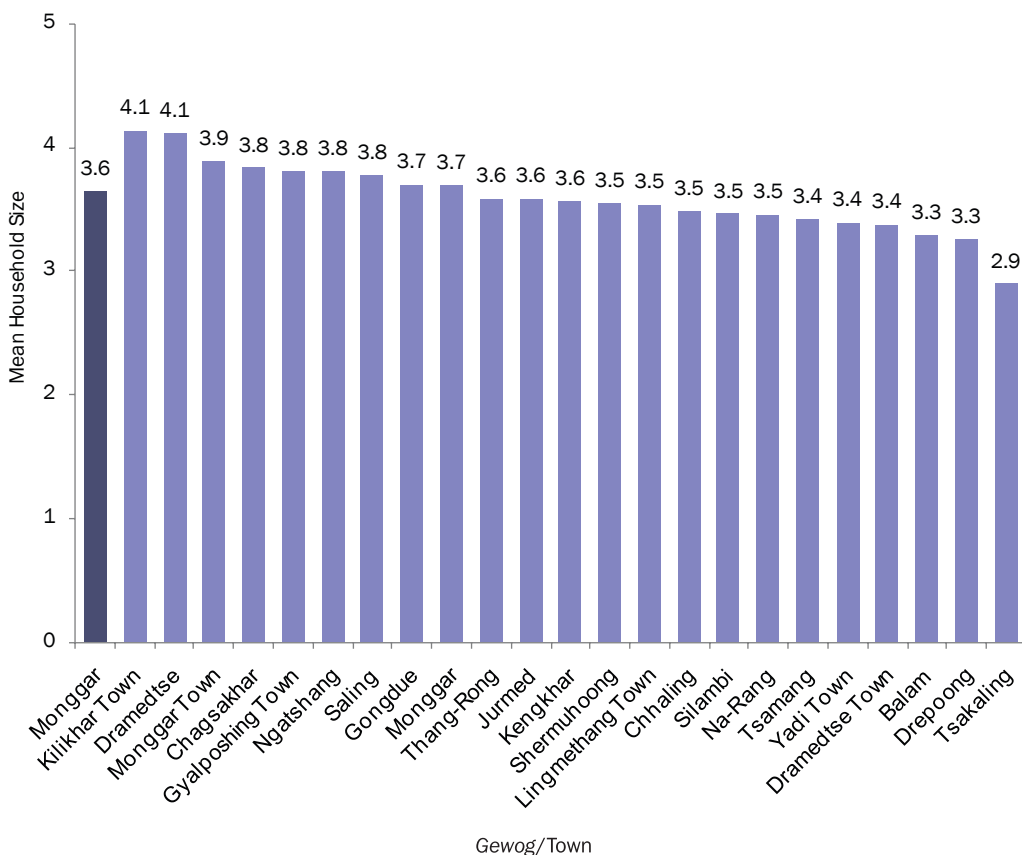
## 7.1 Household Size

There were 8,640 regular households in Monggar Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (17.6%) from 7,348 regular households in 2005. Monggar town had the largest number of households, while Yadi town had the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.6 persons from 4.6 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.

<sup>5</sup> 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 the census enumeration but were within Bhutan were excluded.

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



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

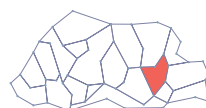
Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.3	3.8	1.2	1,893
Rural	2.5	3.6	1.4	6,747
Both Areas	2.7	3.6	1.4	8,640

Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog*/Town. At 4.1, the mean household size is the highest in Kilikhar Town while the lowest is recorded in Tsakaling *Gewog* with 2.9 persons.

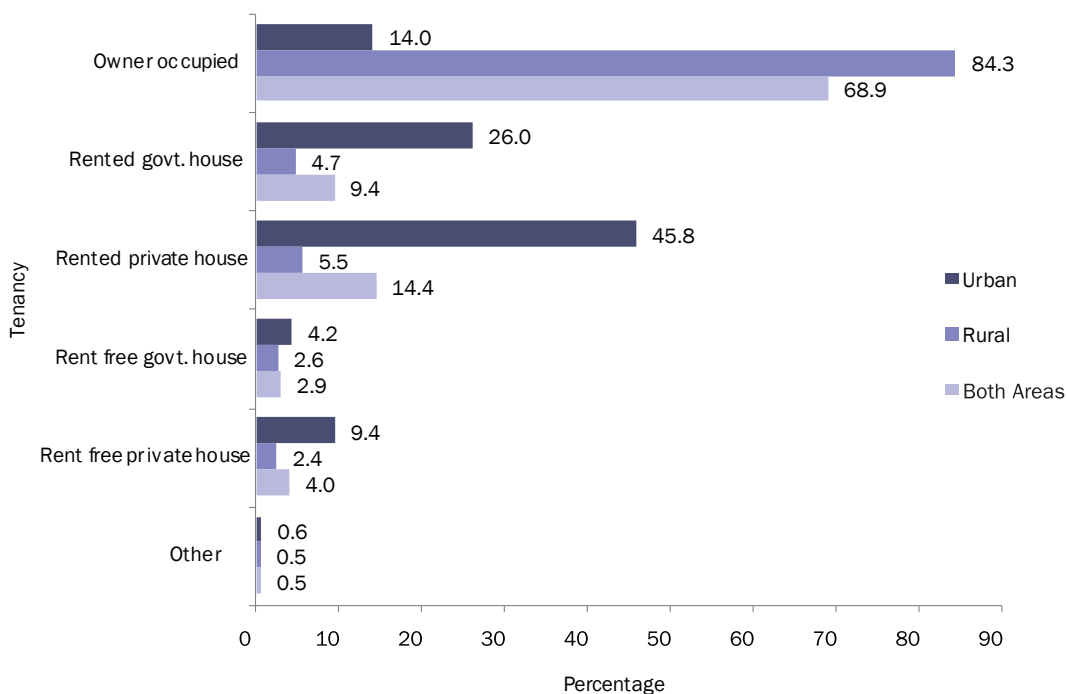
## 7.2 Housing Conditions

Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census includes 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 households in Monggar Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 84.3% of households reside in their own housing units, 10.2% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government



**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Monggar 2017



houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 14.0% of households reside in their own housing units, more than seven in ten are tenants (71.8%) while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

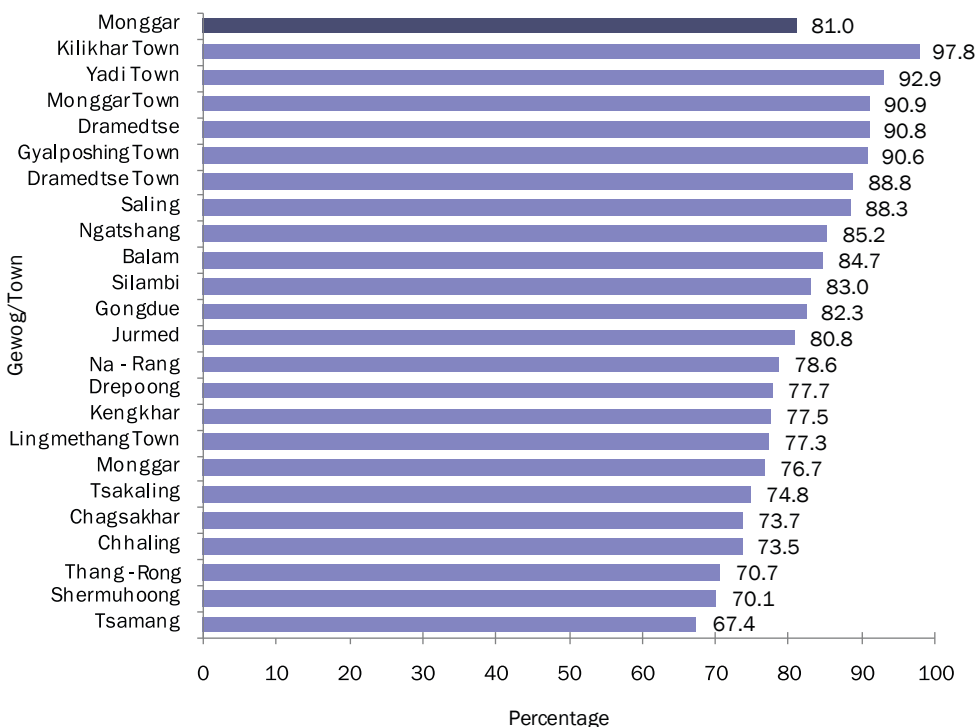
The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Monggar Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.2 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.4 persons per room)

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level in Monggar is a flush toilet with 76.9% of households reporting the use of this facility. More households in urban areas (87.0%) than in rural areas (74.0%) use flush toilet. About 1.6% of households do not have a toilet facility. Households without a toilet facility is higher in rural (2.0%) than in urban areas (0.2%).

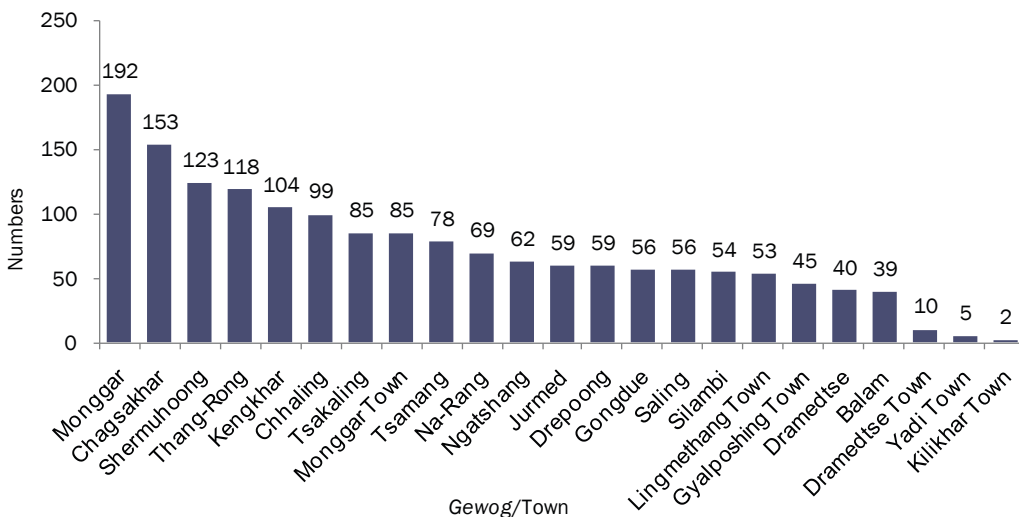
Additionally, 81.0% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet somewhere else, pit

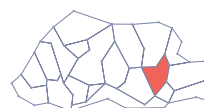
2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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



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



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

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	
Urban	5.2	18.6	23.5	49.9	2.9	1,893
Rural	1.0	16.1	74.4	5.2	3.3	6,747
Both Areas	1.9	16.7	63.3	15.0	3.2	8,640
Area	Main Material for Roof				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other		
Urban	4.2	89.1	5.7	1.0	1,893	
Rural	8.5	88.1	0.4	3.1	6,747	
Both Areas	7.5	88.3	1.6	2.6	8,640	
Area	Main Material for Floor				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other		
Urban	24.3	1.6	72.7	1.4	1,893	
Rural	83.8	2.7	11.0	2.5	6,747	
Both Areas	70.8	2.4	24.5	2.3	8,640	

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

Area	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,893
Rural	95.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	6,747
Both Areas	96.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	8,640
Area	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)						Total		
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban	99.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	93.2	0.1	1,893		
Rural	93.4	0.9	49.1	3.5	40.9	0.1	6,747		
Both Areas	94.7	0.8	38.6	2.9	52.4	0.1	8,640		

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

Kilikhar Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 97.8%, while Tsamang Gewog recorded the lowest at 67.4% (Figure 7.3).

One fifth of households (1,646) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus

on disparities in access to sanitation between *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Monggar Gewog had 192 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Kilikhar Town had only 2 households (Figure 7.4).

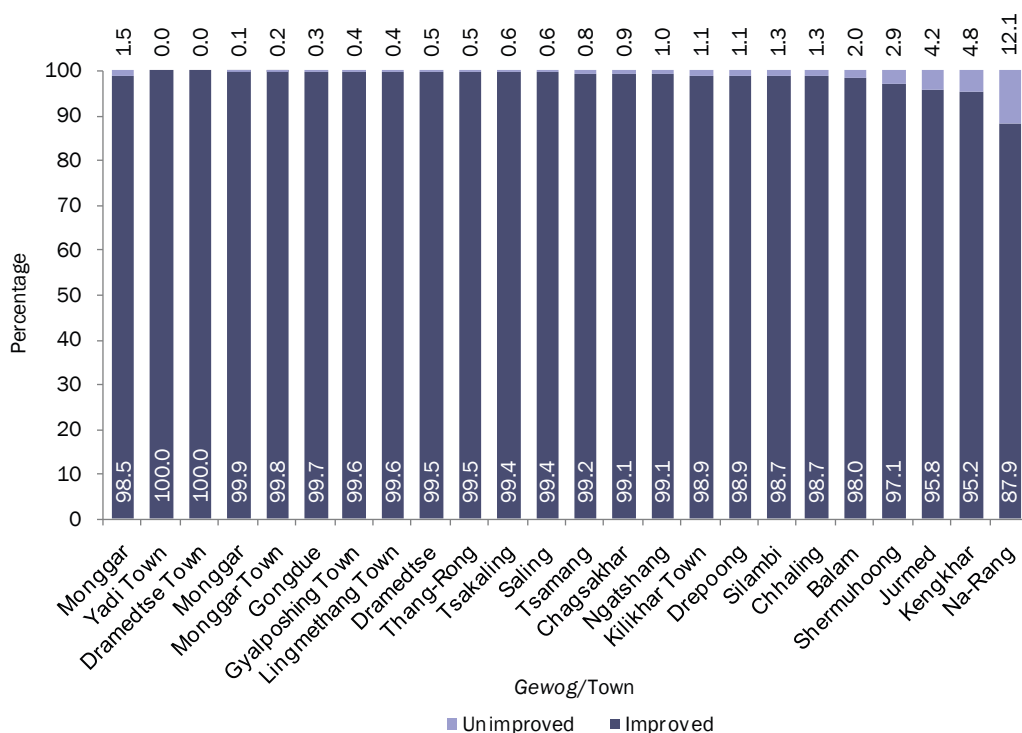
A significant number of households (63.3%) have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table



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

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/ Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	76.9	22.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1,893
Rural	25.4	71.0	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.4	6,747
Both Areas	36.7	60.5	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	8,640

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



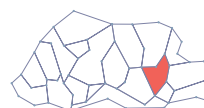
7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (74.4%) than urban areas (23.5%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (88.3%), followed by planks/shingles (7.5%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (70.8%), followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo

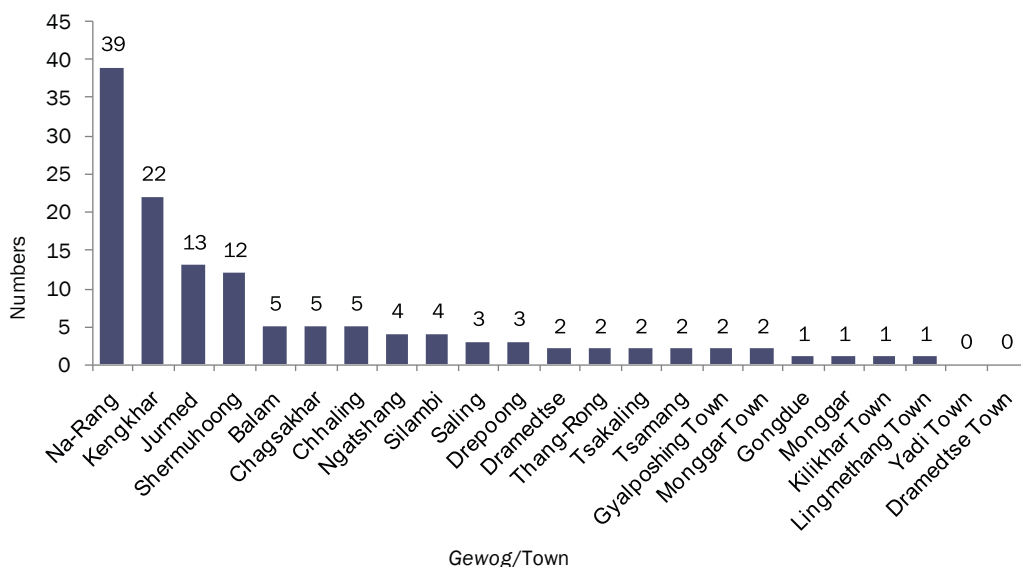
(24.5%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Monggar Dzongkhag use electricity (96.2%) for lighting, though there are a few households still using kerosene (1.3%) and solar energy (1.0%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference



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



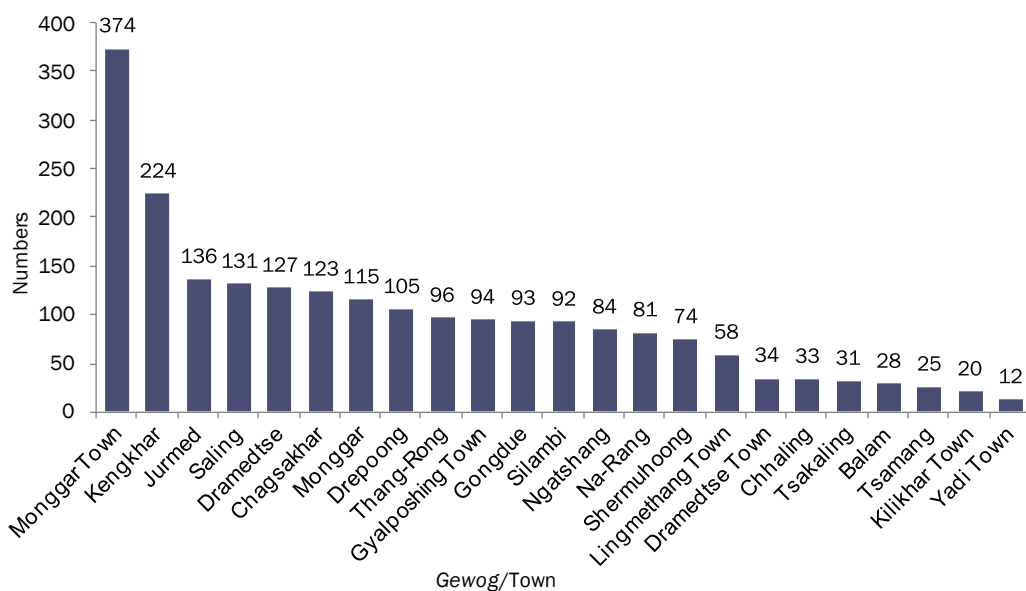
between urban (99.2%) and rural areas (95.4%) in the use of electricity for lighting. More households in rural areas (2.8%) use solar energy and kerosene for lighting than in urban areas (0.4%).

Most households in Monggar Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.3%) in combination with LPG (93.2%) while the usage of other sources of fuel are negligible. In rural areas, almost one half of households (49.1%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 97.2% of the total households. In addition, 1.4% of households use protected well/protected

spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved. According to the 2017 Census, some 98.5% of households have access to improved drinking water source, which is significantly higher than 82.4% of 2005. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (76.9%) than in rural areas (25.4%). About 1.5% 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 the households (100%) in Yadi Town and Dramedtse Town have access to improved sources of drinking water while Na-Rang Gewog (87.9%) has the lowest proportion of households with

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

access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.5% or some 131 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Na-Rang Gewog has 39 households without access to improved drinking water sources (Figure 7.6).

About 74.6% of all housing units have reliable sources of water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

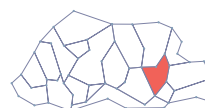
In 2017, a quarter (2,190) of the households in Monggar Dzongkhag

lacked reliable source of water supply. In absolute numbers, Monggar Town had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water at 374 households while Yadi town had the lowest (Figure 7.7).

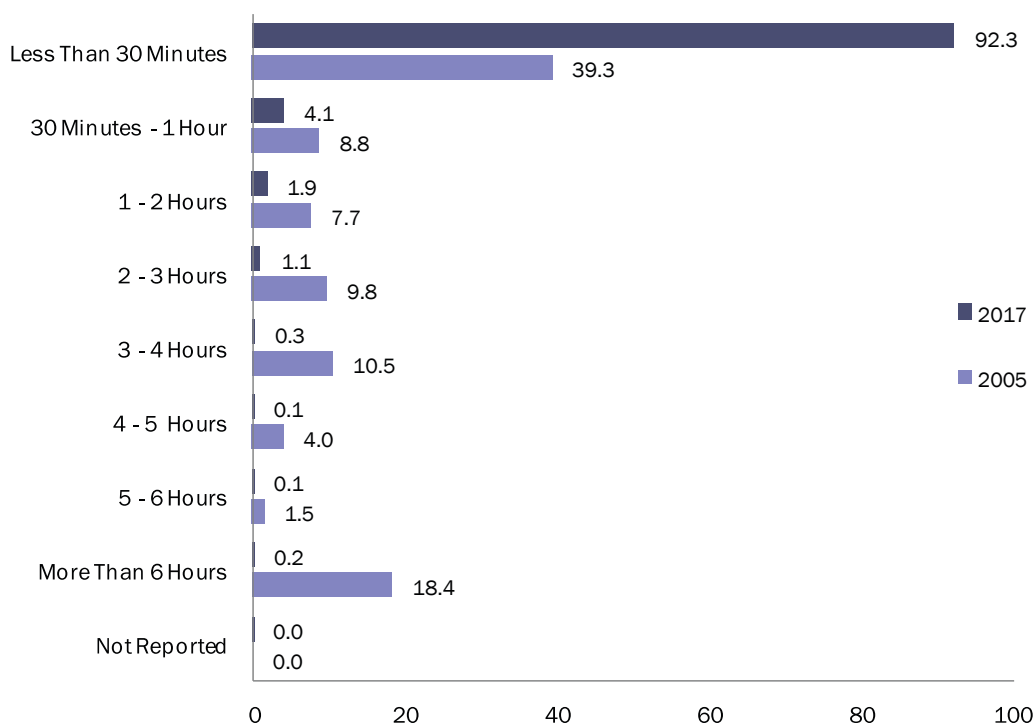
About 1.7% of households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

#### 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

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



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



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

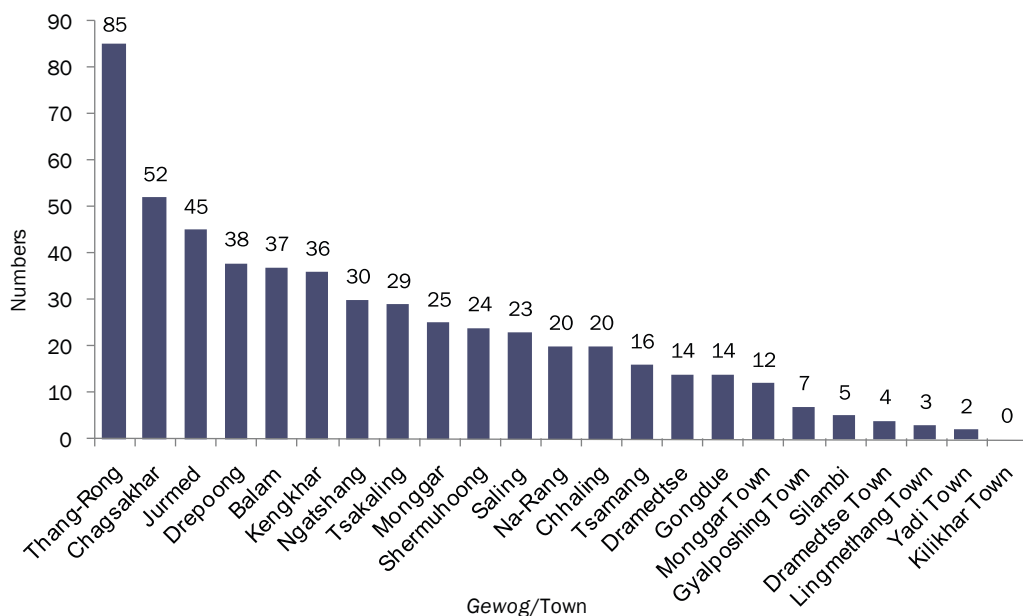
Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	1.5	98.5	0.0	1,893
Rural	7.6	92.4	0.0	6,747
Both Areas	6.3	93.7	0.0	8,640

vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct to Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the Dzongkhag level and by urban and rural

areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

## 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (92.3%) of households in Monggar Dzongkhag have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (39.3%). However, there

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

are some households (0.2%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (90.9%) availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not visit a health facility, 69.1% stated that they did not require health services, 12.8% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 10.4% stated that they did not have enough time to avail health services.

## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 6.3% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of experiencing

food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in the rural areas (7.6%) than in urban areas (1.5%).

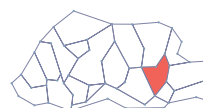
Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 541 households (6.3%) that experienced food insufficiency, Thangrong Gewog had 85 households while Kilikhar town had no household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

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

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\sum$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/ were employed or unemployed during the during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population



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

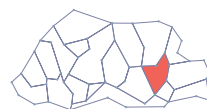


## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, MonggarDzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
MONGGAR	18,247	18,903	37,150	49.1	50.9	100.0	96.5
Urban	5,417	4,880	10,297	52.6	47.4	100.0	111.0
Gyalposhing Town	1,374	1,255	2,629	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.5
Kilikhar Town	290	275	565	51.3	48.7	100.0	105.5
Monggar Town	2,301	2,151	4,452	51.7	48.3	100.0	107.0
Yadi Town	360	370	730	49.3	50.7	100.0	97.3
Dramedtse Town	580	389	969	59.9	40.1	100.0	149.1
Lingmethang Town	512	440	952	53.8	46.2	100.0	116.4
Rural	12,830	14,023	26,853	47.8	52.2	100.0	91.5
Balam	418	494	912	45.8	54.2	100.0	84.6
Chagsakhar	1,206	1,288	2,494	48.4	51.6	100.0	93.6
Dramedtse	815	1,033	1,848	44.1	55.9	100.0	78.9
Na-Rang	593	670	1,263	47.0	53.0	100.0	88.5
Ngatshang	775	870	1,645	47.1	52.9	100.0	89.1
Shermuhoong	797	830	1,627	49.0	51.0	100.0	96.0
Thang-Rong	717	889	1,606	44.6	55.4	100.0	80.7
Gongdue	616	618	1,234	49.9	50.1	100.0	99.7
Jurmed	589	658	1,247	47.2	52.8	100.0	89.5
Kengkhar	881	963	1,844	47.8	52.2	100.0	91.5
Saling	973	956	1,929	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.8
Silambi	634	723	1,357	46.7	53.3	100.0	87.7
Chhaling	720	721	1,441	50.0	50.0	100.0	99.9
Drepoong	427	477	904	47.2	52.8	100.0	89.5
Monggar	1,681	1,803	3,484	48.2	51.8	100.0	93.2
Tsakaling	544	542	1,086	50.1	49.9	100.0	100.4
Tsamang	444	488	932	47.6	52.4	100.0	91.0

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.2** Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, MonggarDzongkhag 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
<b>MONGGAR</b>	3,382	3,875	4,142	3,702	2,692	3,141	2,857	2,638	2,132	1,712	1,499	1,411	1,324	838	727	1,078	37,150
<b>Urban</b>	753	934	1,403	2,144	833	970	843	792	511	344	260	143	105	84	71	107	10,297
Gyalposhing Town	194	242	485	530	173	210	200	214	135	81	62	32	18	18	20	15	2,629
Kilikhar Town	37	52	121	86	36	48	46	51	26	20	14	9	1	4	4	10	565
Monggar Town	385	446	415	698	405	476	456	371	233	161	129	76	58	48	32	63	4,452
Yadi Town	23	26	98	416	47	33	18	20	17	11	5	3	4	5	3	1	730
Dramedtse Town	35	51	195	354	60	68	38	51	34	23	22	9	11	3	7	8	969
Lingmethang Town	79	117	89	60	112	135	85	85	66	48	28	14	13	6	5	10	952
<b>Rural</b>	2,629	2,941	2,739	1,558	1,859	2,171	2,014	1,846	1,621	1,368	1,239	1,268	1,219	754	656	971	26,853
Balam	98	104	94	17	53	62	84	56	65	57	61	43	40	29	14	35	912
Chagsakhar	239	286	276	208	197	230	175	185	126	125	83	104	87	58	52	63	2,494
Dramedtse	245	227	156	105	153	149	126	123	103	95	79	74	56	50	50	57	1,848
Na-Rang	150	170	144	45	95	114	92	87	70	67	54	50	45	23	27	30	1,263
Ngatshang	151	183	196	110	113	128	119	124	105	93	73	61	70	32	31	56	1,645
Shermuhoong	176	160	222	79	100	125	126	120	94	65	67	94	80	45	32	42	1,627
Thang-Rong	178	197	157	44	94	131	123	106	102	94	77	75	74	46	43	65	1,606
Gongdue	123	160	74	42	74	107	104	75	63	63	69	74	63	39	36	68	1,234
Jurmed	149	140	129	48	91	94	92	81	82	68	66	61	48	28	33	37	1,247
Kengkhar	191	169	255	107	104	143	126	123	118	90	70	89	85	70	42	62	1,844
Saling	199	250	108	44	168	161	150	143	127	109	104	93	105	60	39	69	1,929
Silambi	100	136	238	88	58	88	95	85	58	51	44	67	60	54	61	74	1,357
Chhaling	123	135	173	73	105	129	108	89	95	65	88	76	66	31	39	46	1,441
Drepoons	83	119	59	32	41	71	81	65	59	51	64	59	49	28	19	24	904
Monggar	287	322	296	481	308	314	262	222	228	141	121	125	125	80	60	112	3,484
Tsakaling	72	73	81	16	47	61	80	86	44	76	67	78	102	54	52	97	1,086
Tsamang	65	110	81	19	58	64	71	76	82	58	52	45	64	27	26	34	932

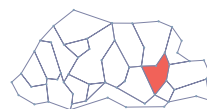
Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, 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	
MONGGAR	11,399	23,108	2,643	37,150	60.8	49.3	11.4	23.2
Urban	3,090	6,945	262	10,297	48.3	44.5	3.8	8.5
Gyalposhing Town	921	1,655	53	2,629	58.9	55.6	3.2	5.8
Kilikhar Town	210	337	18	565	67.7	62.3	5.3	8.6
Monggar Town	1,246	3,063	143	4,452	45.3	40.7	4.7	11.5
Yadi Town	147	574	9	730	27.2	25.6	1.6	6.1
Dramedtse Town	281	670	18	969	44.6	41.9	2.7	6.4
Lingmethang Town	285	646	21	952	47.4	44.1	3.3	7.4
Rural	8,309	16,163	2,381	26,853	66.1	51.4	14.7	28.7
Balam	296	538	78	912	69.5	55.0	14.5	26.4
Chagsakhar	801	1,520	173	2,494	64.1	52.7	11.4	21.6
Dramedtse	628	1,063	157	1,848	73.8	59.1	14.8	25.0
Na-Rang	464	719	80	1,263	75.7	64.5	11.1	17.2
Ngatshang	530	996	119	1,645	65.2	53.2	11.9	22.5
Shermuhoong	558	950	119	1,627	71.3	58.7	12.5	21.3
Thang-Rong	532	920	154	1,606	74.6	57.8	16.7	28.9
Gongdue	357	734	143	1,234	68.1	48.6	19.5	40.1
Jurmed	418	731	98	1,247	70.6	57.2	13.4	23.4
Kengkhar	615	1,055	174	1,844	74.8	58.3	16.5	28.3
Saling	557	1,204	168	1,929	60.2	46.3	14.0	30.2
Silambi	474	694	189	1,357	95.5	68.3	27.2	39.9
Chhaling	431	894	116	1,441	61.2	48.2	13.0	26.9
Drepoong	261	572	71	904	58.0	45.6	12.4	27.2
Monggar	905	2,327	252	3,484	49.7	38.9	10.8	27.8
Tsakaling	226	657	203	1,086	65.3	34.4	30.9	89.8
Tsamang	256	589	87	932	58.2	43.5	14.8	34.0

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
MONGGAR	31,438	5,559	153	37,150	84.6	15.0	0.4	100.0
Urban	7,174	3,001	122	10,297	69.7	29.1	1.2	100.0
Gyalposhing Town	1,813	775	41	2,629	69.0	29.5	1.6	100.0
Kilikhar Town	372	193	0	565	65.8	34.2	0.0	100.0
Monggar Town	3,629	744	79	4,452	81.5	16.7	1.8	100.0
Yadi Town	237	491	2	730	32.5	67.3	0.3	100.0
Dramedtse Town	300	669	0	969	31.0	69.0	0.0	100.0
Lingmethang Town	823	129	0	952	86.4	13.6	0.0	100.0
Rural	24,264	2,558	31	26,853	90.4	9.5	0.1	100.0
Balam	834	76	2	912	91.4	8.3	0.2	100.0
Chagsakhar	2,225	261	8	2,494	89.2	10.5	0.3	100.0
Dramedtse	1,791	55	2	1,848	96.9	3.0	0.1	100.0
Na-Rang	1,116	147	0	1,263	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0
Ngatshang	1,595	50	0	1,645	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
Shermuhoong	1,456	171	0	1,627	89.5	10.5	0.0	100.0
Thang-Rong	1,441	165	0	1,606	89.7	10.3	0.0	100.0
Gongdue	1,168	66	0	1,234	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0
Jurmed	1,100	147	0	1,247	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0
Kengkhar	1,644	191	9	1,844	89.2	10.4	0.5	100.0
Saling	1,810	119	0	1,929	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0
Silambi	1,096	251	10	1,357	80.8	18.5	0.7	100.0
Chhaling	1,300	141	0	1,441	90.2	9.8	0.0	100.0
Drepoong	862	42	0	904	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0
Monggar	3,036	448	0	3,484	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0
Tsakaling	974	112	0	1,086	89.7	10.3	0.0	100.0
Tsamang	816	116	0	932	87.6	12.4	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Age													All Ages			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-69	70-74	75+
<b>MONGGAR</b>	<b>URBAN</b>																
Gyalposhing Town	<b>URBAN</b>																
Male	93	128	220	283	104	97	95	119	85	54	41	17	13	7	9	9	1,374
Female	101	114	265	247	69	113	105	95	50	27	21	15	5	11	11	6	1,255
Kilikhar Town	<b>URBAN</b>																
Male	14	28	50	45	24	24	26	30	14	16	7	5	2	2	2	3	290
Female	23	24	71	41	12	24	20	21	12	4	7	4	1	2	2	7	275
Monggar Town	<b>URBAN</b>																
Male	202	231	225	350	232	215	222	192	133	94	69	40	24	26	16	30	2,301
Female	183	215	190	348	173	261	234	179	100	67	60	36	34	22	16	33	2,151
Yadi Town	<b>URBAN</b>																
Male	11	9	36	221	25	15	9	10	8	5	2	3	3	2	2	1	360
Female	12	17	62	195	22	18	9	10	9	6	3	3	1	3	3	3	370
Dramedtse Town	<b>URBAN</b>																
Male	10	32	111	201	37	49	28	32	27	18	16	6	4	3	3	3	580
Female	25	19	84	153	23	19	10	19	7	5	6	3	7	4	4	5	389
Lingmethang Town	<b>URBAN</b>																
Male	42	54	41	35	72	71	37	47	40	32	16	10	8	4	2	1	512
Female	37	63	48	25	40	64	48	38	26	16	12	4	5	2	3	9	440
<b>RURAL</b>	<b>RURAL</b>																
Balam	<b>RURAL</b>																
Male	45	54	48	8	14	24	33	21	29	23	27	27	20	18	9	18	418
Female	53	50	46	9	39	38	51	35	36	34	34	16	20	11	5	17	494
Chagsakhar	<b>RURAL</b>																
Male	122	155	136	109	94	108	80	85	53	54	38	53	44	22	23	30	1,206
Female	117	131	140	99	103	122	95	100	73	71	45	51	43	36	29	33	1,288
Dramedtse	<b>RURAL</b>																
Male	119	115	75	41	66	71	45	46	37	37	34	27	28	23	24	27	815
Female	126	112	81	64	87	78	81	77	66	58	45	47	28	27	26	30	1,033

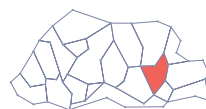


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

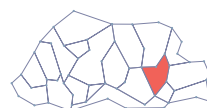
Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74
<b>Na-Rang</b>																
Male	79	94	77	19	38	45	41	38	22	28	33	24	20	11	10	14
Female	71	76	67	26	57	69	51	49	48	39	21	26	25	12	17	16
<b>Ngatshang</b>																
Male	70	89	91	62	51	52	58	51	44	45	35	30	34	18	18	27
Female	81	94	105	48	62	76	61	73	61	48	38	31	36	14	13	29
<b>Shermuhoong</b>																
Male	91	82	104	42	46	58	54	50	42	28	32	56	45	26	20	21
Female	85	78	118	37	54	67	72	70	52	37	35	38	35	19	12	21
<b>Thang-Rong</b>																
Male	99	89	90	12	29	51	48	39	47	36	32	32	39	23	20	31
Female	79	108	67	32	65	80	75	67	55	58	45	43	35	23	23	34
<b>Gongdue</b>																
Male	66	92	33	20	33	51	58	36	34	30	34	29	33	18	20	29
Female	57	68	41	22	41	56	46	39	29	33	35	45	30	21	16	39
<b>Jumed</b>																
Male	77	66	60	24	42	43	49	35	36	28	29	30	23	12	17	18
Female	72	74	69	24	49	51	43	46	46	40	37	31	25	16	16	19
<b>Kengkhar</b>																
Male	103	76	127	52	31	72	67	44	61	37	40	42	32	39	22	36
Female	88	93	128	55	73	71	59	79	57	53	30	47	53	31	20	26
<b>Saling</b>																
Male	96	119	53	28	91	69	78	71	60	54	54	53	54	37	21	35
Female	103	131	55	16	77	92	72	72	67	55	50	40	51	23	18	34
<b>Silambi</b>																
Male	51	72	114	36	22	52	49	38	20	22	22	28	22	22	31	33
Female	49	64	124	52	36	36	46	47	38	29	22	39	38	32	30	41
<b>Chhaling</b>																
Male	47	68	104	42	55	67	60	33	53	31	43	34	26	13	22	22
Female	76	67	69	31	50	62	48	56	42	34	45	42	40	18	17	24

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Age													All Ages			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-69	70-74	75+
<b>Drepoong</b>																	
Male	41	63	33	13	20	35	28	23	28	26	24	39	17	13	10	14	427
Female	42	56	26	19	21	36	53	42	31	25	40	20	32	15	9	10	477
<b>Monggar</b>																	
Male	142	156	140	221	162	147	125	101	125	57	68	63	58	37	29	50	1,681
Female	145	166	156	260	146	167	137	121	103	84	53	62	67	43	31	62	1,803
<b>Tsakaling</b>																	
Male	35	37	40	8	23	32	42	44	20	31	31	40	55	25	30	51	544
Female	37	36	41	8	24	29	38	42	24	45	36	38	47	29	22	46	542
<b>Tsamang</b>																	
Male	25	55	39	10	34	33	45	31	40	20	20	20	30	14	14	14	444
Female	40	55	42	9	24	31	26	45	42	38	32	25	34	13	12	20	488
	BOTH AREAS																
Male	1,680	1,964	2,047	1,882	1,345	1,481	1,377	1,216	1,058	806	747	708	632	415	372	517	18,247
Female	1,702	1,911	2,095	1,820	1,347	1,660	1,480	1,422	1,074	906	752	703	692	423	355	561	18,903
Both Sex	3,382	3,875	4,142	3,702	2,692	3,141	2,857	2,638	2,132	1,712	1,499	1,411	1,324	838	727	1,078	37,150

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	82	64	146	237	208	445	319	272	591
1	47	62	109	230	243	473	277	305	582
2	75	65	140	276	299	575	351	364	715
3	88	103	191	284	277	561	372	380	752
4	80	87	167	281	294	575	361	381	742
5	96	90	186	330	328	658	426	418	844
6	80	77	157	300	293	593	380	370	750
7	89	100	189	261	270	531	350	370	720
8	113	106	219	306	274	580	419	380	799
9	104	79	183	285	294	579	389	373	762
10	102	84	186	316	298	614	418	382	800
11	115	106	221	287	301	588	402	407	809
12	128	160	288	313	304	617	441	464	905
13	154	179	333	232	255	487	386	434	820
14	184	191	375	216	217	433	400	408	808
15	210	219	429	159	165	324	369	384	753
16	294	231	525	153	130	283	447	361	808
17	215	253	468	152	152	304	367	405	772
18	238	188	426	131	173	304	369	361	730
19	178	118	296	152	191	343	330	309	639
20	127	71	198	161	211	372	288	282	570
21	88	66	154	149	172	321	237	238	475
22	90	57	147	145	202	347	235	259	494
23	102	77	179	184	198	382	286	275	561
24	87	68	155	212	225	437	299	293	592
25	94	92	186	185	233	418	279	325	604
26	111	93	204	209	220	429	320	313	633
27	94	120	214	225	258	483	319	378	697
28	94	101	195	200	242	442	294	343	637
29	78	93	171	191	208	399	269	301	570
30	95	94	189	222	238	460	317	332	649
31	81	84	165	193	211	404	274	295	569
32	85	87	172	212	208	420	297	295	592
33	74	83	157	184	211	395	258	294	552
34	82	78	160	149	186	335	231	264	495
35	122	82	204	148	204	352	270	286	556
36	101	83	184	155	230	385	256	313	569
37	78	84	162	170	218	388	248	302	550
38	67	66	133	150	196	346	217	262	479
39	62	47	109	163	212	375	225	259	484
40	82	47	129	192	204	396	274	251	525
41	48	40	88	119	160	279	167	200	367
42	68	44	112	161	184	345	229	228	457
43	61	39	100	125	156	281	186	195	381
44	48	34	82	154	166	320	202	200	402
45	46	19	65	118	155	273	164	174	338



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	41	25	66	128	147	275	169	172	341
47	47	28	75	117	156	273	164	184	348
48	47	32	79	110	170	280	157	202	359
49	38	21	59	114	153	267	152	174	326
50	39	31	70	137	122	259	176	153	329
51	25	26	51	122	150	272	147	176	323
52	35	18	53	134	125	259	169	143	312
53	28	20	48	105	132	237	133	152	285
54	24	14	38	98	114	212	122	128	250
55	19	11	30	107	122	229	126	133	259
56	18	10	28	131	130	261	149	140	289
57	24	18	42	137	139	276	161	157	318
58	9	11	20	141	119	260	150	130	280
59	11	12	23	111	131	242	122	143	265
60	15	14	29	142	160	302	157	174	331
61	14	20	34	121	126	247	135	146	281
62	14	8	22	116	124	240	130	132	262
63	2	4	6	112	132	244	114	136	250
64	7	7	14	89	97	186	96	104	200
65	9	9	18	97	109	206	106	118	224
66	10	9	19	79	76	155	89	85	174
67	11	11	22	63	77	140	74	88	162
68	9	7	16	68	56	124	77	63	140
69	5	4	9	64	65	129	69	69	138
70	9	9	18	85	83	168	94	92	186
71	4	8	12	74	61	135	78	69	147
72	4	14	18	67	69	136	71	83	154
73	6	3	9	63	56	119	69	59	128
74	9	5	14	51	47	98	60	52	112
75	3	8	11	47	52	99	50	60	110
76	5	8	13	61	48	109	66	56	122
77	5	3	8	34	48	82	39	51	90
78	1	3	4	41	47	88	42	50	92
79	6	4	10	40	35	75	46	39	85
80	3	8	11	38	47	85	41	55	96
81	1	7	8	31	33	64	32	40	72
82	1	4	5	25	25	50	26	29	55
83	6	1	7	26	31	57	32	32	64
84	3	2	5	20	30	50	23	32	55
85	6	3	9	25	18	43	31	21	52
86	2	1	3	24	16	40	26	17	43
87	3	3	6	13	17	30	16	20	36
88	1	2	3	10	13	23	11	15	26
89	0	1	1	12	6	18	12	7	19
90	0	1	1	5	9	14	5	10	15
91	0	0	0	4	4	8	4	4	8

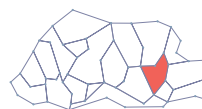


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	1	0	1	4	2	6	5	2	7
93	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	4	5
94	0	0	0	4	3	7	4	3	7
95	0	0	0	3	3	6	3	3	6
96	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
97	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
98	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
99	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
100	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
101	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	5,417	4,880	10,297	12,830	14,023	26,853	18,247	18,903	37,150

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.7** Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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
<b>BALAM</b>																
Khebishing	5	1	0	5	7	2	4	10	9	8	5	13	5	2	2	6
Male	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	4	6	2	7	2	2	2	3
Female	2	1	0	4	5	1	4	7	5	2	3	6	3	0	0	3
Balam_Morphu	21	20	19	3	9	17	16	11	13	10	19	8	9	6	1	4
Male	13	12	8	2	3	7	6	2	7	4	7	5	5	4	1	2
Female	8	8	11	1	6	10	10	9	6	6	12	3	4	2	0	2
Bahkaphai	11	8	5	2	4	7	9	4	8	7	7	4	2	0	1	5
Male	5	3	1	0	1	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	3
Female	6	5	4	2	3	3	6	2	5	4	4	2	1	0	1	2
Jadoong_Yangbari	46	71	70	7	27	30	46	28	31	21	20	17	20	15	7	15
Male	19	38	39	5	5	10	21	13	13	5	11	12	9	8	4	6
Female	27	33	31	2	22	20	25	15	18	16	9	5	11	7	3	9
Doongmanma_Seikhar	15	4	0	0	6	6	9	3	4	11	10	1	4	6	3	5
Male	5	1	0	0	3	2	3	1	2	5	4	1	3	4	2	4
Female	10	3	0	0	3	4	6	2	2	6	6	0	1	2	1	1
All Chiwogs	98	104	94	17	53	62	84	56	65	57	61	43	40	29	14	35
Male	45	54	48	8	14	24	33	21	29	23	27	20	18	9	18	418
Female	53	50	46	9	39	38	51	35	36	34	34	16	20	11	5	17
<b>CHAGSAKHAR</b>																
Yangrapoongshing	23	10	0	19	12	23	12	20	13	17	12	14	7	4	3	9
Male	14	0	0	6	6	7	0	7	5	10	4	6	5	4	3	4
Female	9	10	0	13	6	16	12	13	8	7	8	8	2	0	0	5
Kharnang_Kheshingra	60	58	51	29	43	40	32	48	25	34	22	30	17	13	4	10
Male	35	31	29	10	17	14	14	19	9	16	13	17	10	5	4	3
Female	25	27	22	19	26	26	18	29	16	18	9	13	7	8	0	7
Borphai_Chagsakhar	49	91	128	30	44	48	31	38	22	23	14	16	16	0	5	12
Male	27	45	54	0	19	19	17	18	10	8	8	9	5	0	0	8
Female	22	46	74	30	25	29	14	20	12	15	6	7	11	0	5	4
Doongsingma_Pam	60	68	54	57	50	87	62	53	45	33	26	22	30	23	13	20
Male	23	41	32	40	30	49	29	33	19	16	10	12	15	8	7	9
Female	37	27	22	17	20	38	33	20	26	17	16	10	15	15	6	11

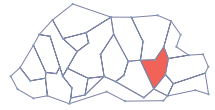


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwoig and Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwoig/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+
Yétong_Jarshingpogtor	47	51	0	0	48	32	32	26	21	18	9	9	17	4	7	12	410
Male	23	30	0	0	22	19	14	8	10	4	3	9	9	1	3	6	188
Female	24	21	0	0	26	13	18	18	11	14	6	0	8	3	4	6	222
All Chiwoigs	239	278	233	135	197	230	169	185	126	125	83	91	87	44	32	63	2,494
Male	122	147	115	56	94	108	74	85	53	54	38	53	44	18	17	30	1,206
Female	117	131	118	79	103	122	95	100	73	71	45	38	43	26	15	33	1,288
DRAMEDTSE																	
Serkhaghdu_Yengkhartshing	91	28	0	47	53	39	27	42	37	27	25	20	22	5	7	19	603
Male	48	0	0	19	23	18	0	14	16	6	11	9	12	5	7	7	271
Female	43	28	0	28	30	21	27	28	21	21	14	11	10	0	0	12	332
Dramedtse_Shaphangma	31	30	22	14	16	21	24	18	14	13	12	19	11	6	2	3	261
Male	16	18	12	6	6	8	9	6	8	6	5	8	6	2	2	3	121
Female	15	12	10	8	10	13	15	12	6	7	7	11	5	4	0	0	140
Ba-Ging_Shadang	77	77	69	25	38	35	31	27	31	28	22	17	7	0	8	23	550
Male	34	33	31	0	12	13	10	7	8	12	6	5	2	0	0	10	210
Female	43	44	38	25	26	22	21	20	23	16	16	12	5	0	8	13	340
Zangkhar	28	34	10	2	21	27	19	16	12	13	12	13	10	8	11	6	242
Male	11	13	4	2	11	17	8	9	3	5	7	4	5	4	6	3	112
Female	17	21	6	0	10	10	11	7	9	8	5	9	5	4	5	3	130
Bikhar_Thoongdari	18	23	0	0	25	27	12	20	9	14	8	1	6	3	5	6	192
Male	10	16	0	0	14	15	5	10	2	8	5	1	3	2	2	4	101
Female	8	7	0	0	11	12	7	10	7	6	3	0	3	1	3	2	91
All Chiwoigs	245	192	101	88	153	149	113	123	103	95	79	70	56	22	33	57	1,848
Male	119	80	47	27	66	71	32	46	37	37	34	27	28	13	17	27	815
Female	126	112	54	61	87	78	81	77	66	58	45	43	28	9	16	30	1,033
Na-Rang																	
Khalong	15	14	0	1	7	17	10	14	8	6	11	13	8	0	2	2	155
Male	10	0	0	0	5	6	0	8	2	1	5	7	3	0	2	1	74
Female	5	14	0	1	2	11	10	6	6	5	6	6	5	0	0	1	81
Thrinangphu	50	46	40	12	35	43	18	29	22	20	13	15	18	6	1	15	389
Male	24	26	28	4	18	20	7	11	7	9	7	8	8	3	1	7	188
Female	26	20	12	8	17	23	11	18	15	11	6	7	10	3	0	8	201

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/Sex	Age																Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Gomchhu	17	3	0	0	5	7	8	9	5	10	7	4	5	5	0	2	4	98
Male	8	3	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	0	0	3	42
Female	9	0	0	5	5	6	5	3	8	3	3	1	3	2	0	2	1	56
Na-Rang_Pangthang	17	14	18	12	4	6	8	13	11	10	10	8	5	9	6	4	3	148
Male	9	7	7	8	1	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	2	5	3	1	1	69
Female	8	7	11	4	3	3	5	9	7	5	5	2	3	4	3	2	2	79
Dongshoom_Pangkhang	51	80	0	0	42	40	37	26	19	24	18	5	5	5	9	6	473	
Male	28	45	0	0	12	14	17	13	7	9	12	5	1	3	4	2	220	
Female	23	35	0	0	30	26	20	13	12	15	6	0	4	2	5	4	253	
All Chhiwogs	150	157	58	30	95	114	82	87	70	67	54	43	45	17	18	30	1,263	
Male	79	81	35	12	38	45	31	38	22	28	33	24	20	9	8	14	593	
Female	71	76	23	18	57	69	51	49	48	39	21	19	25	8	10	16	670	
NGATSANG																		
Ngatshang	47	25	0	16	42	42	8	28	36	24	17	18	21	4	7	13	432	
Male	23	0	0	7	19	20	0	10	19	12	10	10	10	4	7	6	214	
Female	24	25	0	9	23	22	8	18	17	12	7	8	11	0	0	7	218	
Thoombani_Zangtari	13	24	15	4	10	14	7	19	13	15	9	3	7	5	2	9	170	
Male	4	13	7	0	5	4	2	10	4	10	6	1	2	2	2	5	77	
Female	9	11	8	4	5	10	5	9	9	5	3	2	5	3	0	4	93	
Nyingala_Phanasi	26	24	25	3	21	20	19	19	10	6	11	9	10	0	2	2	213	
Male	16	10	13	0	11	8	6	10	2	2	5	5	6	0	0	2	101	
Female	10	14	12	3	10	12	13	9	8	4	6	4	4	0	2	0	112	
Peishoob	57	73	92	70	33	44	55	51	33	36	29	25	24	13	11	26	672	
Male	26	35	38	42	13	15	26	20	14	15	12	12	10	9	7	11	305	
Female	31	38	54	28	20	29	29	31	19	21	17	13	14	4	4	15	367	
Yadi_Yekhar	8	17	0	0	7	8	13	7	13	12	7	2	8	4	3	6	158	
Male	1	11	0	0	3	5	7	1	5	6	2	2	6	2	2	3	78	
Female	7	6	0	0	4	3	6	6	8	6	5	0	2	2	1	3	80	
All Chhiwogs	151	163	132	93	113	128	102	124	105	93	73	57	70	26	25	56	1,645	
Male	70	69	58	49	51	52	41	51	44	45	35	30	34	17	18	27	775	
Female	81	94	74	44	62	76	61	73	61	48	38	27	36	9	7	29	870	

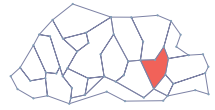


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwoig and Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwoig/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+
<b>SHERMUHOONG</b>																	
Soenakhar_Yarab	48	14	0	17	24	20	12	35	25	18	12	28	15	5	6	18	385
Male	23	0	0	5	15	9	0	14	10	8	4	18	7	5	6	9	195
Female	25	14	0	12	9	11	12	21	15	10	8	10	8	0	0	9	190
Jabgang_Thiling	17	3	2	3	12	8	20	13	16	8	7	7	6	3	3	2	130
Male	11	1	2	2	7	4	8	5	7	3	4	2	5	3	3	0	67
Female	6	2	0	1	5	4	12	8	9	5	3	5	1	0	0	2	63
Muhoong_Shiling	29	27	25	5	8	26	23	27	22	13	25	15	21	0	5	9	302
Male	14	9	21	0	5	9	9	10	10	7	14	10	11	0	0	4	151
Female	15	18	4	5	3	17	14	17	12	6	11	5	10	0	5	5	151
Gangmoong	19	3	0	2	14	22	12	4	2	4	8	10	6	4	3	6	119
Male	9	2	0	2	4	16	7	4	0	0	4	4	4	4	1	3	64
Female	10	1	0	0	10	6	5	0	2	4	4	6	2	0	2	3	55
Malang_Serzhong	63	85	0	0	42	49	49	41	29	22	15	22	32	19	9	7	691
Male	34	42	0	0	15	20	20	17	15	10	6	22	18	10	8	5	320
Female	29	43	0	0	27	29	29	24	14	12	9	0	14	9	1	2	371
All Chiwoigs	176	132	27	27	100	125	116	120	94	65	67	82	80	31	26	42	1,627
Male	91	54	23	9	46	58	44	50	42	28	32	56	45	22	18	21	797
Female	85	78	4	18	54	67	72	70	52	37	35	26	35	9	8	21	830
<b>THANGRONG</b>																	
Changshing	18	1	0	2	11	13	7	15	9	8	6	10	8	2	1	6	136
Male	8	0	0	0	1	9	0	2	4	5	2	3	4	2	1	3	57
Female	10	1	0	2	10	4	7	13	5	3	4	7	4	0	0	3	79
Atola	30	17	5	7	9	20	21	18	15	10	12	15	13	4	2	10	211
Male	21	7	3	1	2	6	9	6	5	5	4	6	6	4	2	4	91
Female	9	10	2	6	7	14	12	12	10	5	8	9	7	0	0	6	120
Lingkhar	34	37	11	8	18	21	22	20	20	14	18	20	7	0	3	11	279
Male	22	15	5	0	6	10	8	8	10	4	9	8	5	0	0	9	131
Female	12	22	6	8	12	11	14	12	10	10	9	12	2	0	3	2	148
Ngaru-Pongtang	17	9	7	4	15	18	10	7	16	25	11	6	12	12	6	11	186
Male	10	4	4	2	7	8	3	1	10	9	5	4	6	4	4	5	86
Female	7	5	3	2	8	10	7	6	6	16	6	2	6	8	2	6	100

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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+	
Bauchhoeling_Panglen	79	130	0	0	41	59	54	46	42	37	30	11	34	18	21	27	794
Male	38	60	0	0	13	18	19	22	18	13	12	11	18	9	8	10	352
Female	41	70	0	0	28	41	35	24	24	24	18	0	16	9	13	17	442
All Chiwogs	178	194	23	21	94	131	114	106	102	94	77	62	74	36	33	65	1,606
Male	99	86	12	3	29	51	39	39	47	36	32	32	39	19	15	31	717
Female	79	108	11	18	65	80	75	67	55	58	45	30	35	17	18	34	889
GONGDUE																	
Damkhar_Weringla	29	13	0	19	22	30	8	23	19	20	19	20	13	3	7	20	318
Male	15	0	0	14	12	13	0	12	13	6	13	10	6	3	7	7	170
Female	14	13	0	5	10	17	8	11	6	14	6	10	7	0	0	13	148
Baagma_Dengkaling	10	12	1	2	2	5	9	6	1	2	8	8	3	4	3	3	81
Male	4	9	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	3	3	2	3	3	1	36
Female	6	3	1	2	2	3	7	3	1	1	5	5	1	1	0	2	45
Pikhari_Yangbari	40	50	28	11	30	33	34	22	22	25	20	14	19	0	5	25	400
Male	18	21	15	0	12	16	21	8	13	13	8	5	12	0	0	14	190
Female	22	29	13	11	18	17	13	14	9	12	12	9	7	0	5	11	210
Daaḡsa_Kumadzong	32	64	34	4	11	31	27	10	15	14	14	21	9	7	7	14	314
Male	21	41	12	0	5	17	15	5	6	9	7	8	3	2	3	6	160
Female	11	23	22	4	6	14	12	5	9	5	7	13	6	5	4	8	154
Phadzong	12	3	0	0	9	8	11	14	6	2	8	3	19	4	6	6	121
Male	8	3	0	0	4	3	5	8	2	1	3	3	10	4	3	1	60
Female	4	0	0	0	5	5	6	6	4	1	5	0	9	0	3	5	61
All Chiwogs	123	142	63	36	74	107	89	75	63	63	69	66	63	18	28	68	1,234
Male	66	74	27	14	33	51	43	36	34	30	34	29	33	12	16	29	616
Female	57	68	36	22	41	56	46	39	29	33	35	37	30	6	12	39	618
JURMED																	
Ngamphu_Sangkama	29	7	0	8	14	16	3	18	13	8	6	4	5	1	1	5	158
Male	15	0	0	6	5	8	0	7	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	75
Female	14	7	0	2	9	8	3	11	10	4	3	2	3	0	0	3	83
Bilam_Dangkhla	39	89	108	15	23	27	33	18	23	19	17	11	12	9	7	9	465
Male	21	40	52	4	11	9	18	7	10	8	8	7	5	4	7	5	216
Female	18	49	56	11	12	18	15	11	13	11	9	4	7	5	0	4	249

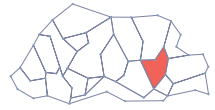


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Kognala_Ya-Ragla	21	16	5	3	11	12	14	10	12	7	6	15	6	0	2	7	156
Male	6	7	3	0	6	4	6	4	6	3	2	7	3	0	0	3	67
Female	15	9	2	3	5	8	8	6	6	4	4	8	3	0	2	4	89
Moodoongkhar_Tselam	32	6	3	12	22	25	15	19	13	18	14	21	15	8	12	4	239
Male	19	3	2	8	11	12	5	11	5	8	4	11	7	5	6	2	119
Female	13	3	1	4	11	13	10	8	8	10	10	10	8	3	6	2	120
Moogtangkhar_Tsangkhazor	28	14	0	0	21	14	19	16	21	16	23	3	10	4	2	12	229
Male	16	8	0	0	9	10	12	6	12	5	12	3	6	1	1	6	112
Female	12	6	0	0	12	4	7	10	9	11	11	0	4	3	1	6	117
All Chiwogs	149	132	116	38	91	94	84	81	82	68	66	54	48	22	24	37	1,247
Male	77	58	57	18	42	43	41	35	36	28	29	30	23	11	15	18	589
Female	72	74	59	20	49	51	43	46	46	40	37	24	25	11	9	19	658
KENGGKHAR																	
Tongla_Zi-Tsibi	19	7	0	2	16	15	7	14	13	17	13	12	15	4	1	10	203
Male	14	0	0	0	4	5	0	4	9	8	9	5	7	4	1	4	102
Female	5	7	0	2	12	10	7	10	4	9	4	7	8	0	0	6	101
Kyrdpari_Yuldari	28	32	25	9	12	25	25	17	23	14	19	13	14	11	3	2	277
Male	12	20	14	5	4	9	13	7	10	7	10	6	6	7	3	0	133
Female	16	12	11	4	8	16	12	10	13	7	9	7	8	4	0	2	144
Neykorlog_Warongborang	32	9	1	3	16	25	15	25	16	7	9	14	19	0	3	7	224
Male	20	3	0	0	5	16	8	11	6	4	4	5	7	0	0	6	111
Female	12	6	1	3	11	9	7	14	10	3	5	9	12	0	3	1	113
Olokid_Tsalabi	22	15	8	6	11	11	13	10	12	10	6	12	4	12	8	17	177
Male	13	9	5	4	4	8	4	4	7	2	4	8	1	4	3	11	91
Female	9	6	3	2	7	3	9	6	5	8	2	4	3	8	5	6	86
Phosothong_Shingchongri	55	72	0	0	26	46	28	39	36	24	15	10	26	16	7	16	654
Male	26	28	0	0	4	24	15	12	20	11	9	10	9	10	5	10	300
Female	29	44	0	0	22	22	13	27	16	13	6	0	17	6	2	6	354
Dogtang_Mooroong	35	29	40	20	23	21	25	18	18	18	8	18	7	11	8	10	309
Male	18	11	19	12	10	10	14	6	9	5	4	8	2	7	4	5	144
Female	17	18	21	8	13	11	11	12	9	13	4	10	5	4	4	5	165



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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	191	164	74	40	104	143	113	123	118	90	70	79	85	54	30	62	1,844
Male	103	71	38	21	31	72	54	44	61	37	40	42	32	32	16	36	881
Female	88	93	36	19	73	71	59	79	57	53	30	37	53	22	14	26	963
SALING																	
Seng-Gor	17	17	0	7	17	26	8	22	17	24	12	16	8	2	6	1	232
Male	5	0	0	4	11	11	0	12	12	15	7	9	3	2	6	1	125
Female	12	17	0	3	6	15	8	10	5	9	5	7	5	0	0	0	107
Saling	18	24	3	3	9	11	7	11	6	8	10	7	8	3	1	3	133
Male	8	11	1	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	5	5	2	1	1	57
Female	10	13	2	1	6	7	4	8	4	5	7	2	3	1	0	2	76
Thridangbi	55	64	44	6	43	37	29	40	40	28	25	15	31	0	6	19	505
Male	26	29	21	0	17	18	11	22	16	14	14	9	17	0	0	9	240
Female	29	35	23	6	26	19	18	18	24	14	11	6	14	0	6	10	265
Tsenzabi_Masangdaza	62	65	39	16	59	53	47	44	40	24	34	31	24	19	9	29	595
Male	34	31	18	12	39	25	29	21	20	9	18	15	14	11	5	16	317
Female	28	34	21	4	20	28	18	23	20	15	16	16	10	8	4	13	278
Drogsar	22	17	0	0	14	15	16	5	4	3	3	5	14	5	2	4	138
Male	12	9	0	0	6	5	7	2	1	2	0	5	8	3	1	1	65
Female	10	8	0	0	8	10	9	3	3	1	3	0	6	2	1	3	73
Kalapanng_Rtisa	25	49	16	8	26	19	30	21	20	22	20	16	20	15	6	13	326
Male	11	25	10	7	15	6	15	11	9	11	12	10	7	10	3	7	169
Female	14	24	6	1	11	13	15	10	11	11	8	6	13	5	3	6	157
All Chiwogs	199	236	102	40	168	161	137	143	127	109	104	90	105	44	30	69	1,929
Male	96	105	50	25	91	69	65	71	60	54	54	53	54	28	16	35	973
Female	103	131	52	15	77	92	72	72	67	55	50	37	51	16	14	34	956
SILAMBI																	
Daag	11	3	0	2	7	10	3	5	7	5	2	4	6	4	3	7	89
Male	5	0	0	1	1	8	0	4	4	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	43
Female	6	3	0	1	6	2	3	1	3	4	1	2	4	0	0	4	46
Wama	10	11	8	5	11	12	12	11	9	14	14	19	15	7	4	12	175
Male	2	8	4	1	3	9	7	4	3	7	7	6	5	3	4	4	77
Female	8	3	4	4	8	3	5	7	6	7	7	13	10	4	0	8	98

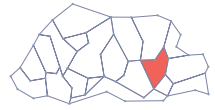


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwoq and Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwoq/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+
Gyalgong	6	3	0	0	4	7	5	6	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	5	66
Male	4	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	27
Female	2	3	0	0	3	3	3	5	2	2	0	2	3	0	5	3	39
Pang_Nagor	58	87	198	77	27	46	57	46	24	20	21	30	20	27	28	37	803
Male	35	45	90	32	11	26	29	21	7	9	10	12	5	10	14	17	373
Female	23	42	108	45	16	20	28	25	17	11	11	18	15	17	14	20	430
Katag_Siambi	15	32	0	0	9	13	14	17	13	8	7	5	15	10	13	13	224
Male	5	19	0	0	6	5	7	8	3	3	4	5	9	5	6	7	114
Female	10	13	0	0	3	8	7	9	10	5	3	0	6	5	7	6	110
All Chiwoqs	100	136	206	84	58	88	91	85	58	51	44	63	60	48	53	74	1,357
Male	51	72	94	34	22	52	45	38	20	22	22	28	22	22	27	33	634
Female	49	64	112	50	36	36	46	47	38	29	22	35	38	26	26	41	723
CHHALJING																	
Chhaling_Dopang	22	12	0	10	11	21	12	21	15	11	26	16	13	3	6	9	263
Male	8	0	0	4	1	11	0	8	8	3	15	5	5	3	6	5	121
Female	14	12	0	6	10	10	12	13	7	8	11	11	8	0	0	4	142
Chulabi	36	31	43	16	16	46	47	23	23	19	19	26	15	7	7	10	390
Male	19	11	24	12	10	26	29	11	13	13	10	14	7	3	7	4	213
Female	17	20	19	4	6	20	18	12	10	6	9	12	8	4	0	6	177
Shebchi_Yangthang	12	14	22	2	7	8	9	6	7	8	5	8	6	0	3	5	137
Male	3	9	22	0	3	2	6	2	4	2	4	3	1	0	0	3	77
Female	9	5	0	2	4	6	3	4	3	6	1	5	5	0	3	2	60
Pangthang_Thempang	17	16	21	4	9	6	6	11	8	7	4	5	14	1	2	3	134
Male	6	7	7	0	4	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	5	1	1	2	50
Female	11	9	14	4	5	5	4	8	5	4	2	2	9	0	1	1	84
Wangmakhar_Khalangji	36	48	0	0	62	48	25	28	42	20	34	9	18	12	12	19	517
Male	11	27	0	0	37	27	14	9	25	10	12	9	8	4	6	8	259
Female	25	21	0	0	25	21	11	19	17	10	22	0	10	8	6	11	258
All Chiwoqs	123	121	86	32	105	129	99	89	95	65	88	64	66	23	30	46	1,441
Male	47	54	53	16	55	67	51	33	53	31	43	34	26	11	20	22	720
Female	76	67	33	16	50	62	48	56	42	34	45	30	40	12	10	24	721

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/Sex	Age														Total		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
<b>DREPOONG</b>																	
Labtsa_Shing-Gar	12	9	0	3	9	8	7	11	12	11	14	11	5	1	4	6	150
Male	5	0	0	1	4	2	0	2	4	6	6	8	1	1	4	4	68
Female	7	9	0	2	5	6	7	9	8	5	8	3	4	0	0	2	82
Boompazar_Drepoons	10	27	8	15	9	22	18	20	10	7	11	19	18	8	1	6	213
Male	5	14	6	9	6	16	6	10	7	1	5	11	7	3	1	2	109
Female	5	13	2	6	3	6	12	10	3	6	6	8	11	5	0	4	104
Bainangri_Nyamla	15	21	5	1	11	13	8	6	10	19	14	8	8	0	1	4	150
Male	9	8	3	0	6	8	2	1	3	12	4	7	2	0	0	3	73
Female	6	13	2	1	5	5	6	5	7	7	10	1	6	0	1	1	77
Zunglen	23	48	36	8	6	14	26	15	15	11	14	14	11	11	6	3	261
Male	9	28	18	1	2	6	9	6	6	6	7	7	3	6	3	2	119
Female	14	20	18	7	4	8	17	9	9	5	7	7	8	5	3	1	142
Chhagsuzor_Tsangkhari	23	4	0	0	6	14	17	13	12	3	11	6	7	4	0	5	130
Male	13	3	0	0	2	3	6	4	8	1	2	6	4	2	0	3	58
Female	10	1	0	0	4	11	11	9	4	2	9	0	3	2	0	2	72
All Chhiwogs	83	109	49	27	41	71	76	65	59	51	64	58	49	24	12	24	904
Male	41	53	27	11	20	35	23	23	28	26	24	39	17	12	8	14	427
Female	42	56	22	16	21	36	53	42	31	25	40	19	32	12	4	10	477
<b>MONGGAR</b>																	
Gyalpoizhing_Wangling	9	4	0	5	6	7	4	8	6	5	9	5	4	2	1	6	92
Male	4	0	0	3	4	1	0	3	2	3	5	2	1	2	1	4	42
Female	5	4	0	2	2	6	4	5	4	2	4	3	3	0	0	2	50
Phosorong	137	145	150	335	161	136	122	105	98	55	54	51	50	28	13	49	1,700
Male	67	76	67	147	78	66	53	48	53	23	36	26	24	13	13	17	807
Female	70	69	83	188	83	70	69	57	45	32	18	25	26	15	0	32	893
Kidekhar	37	42	53	23	56	59	26	34	30	24	16	19	14	0	4	16	509
Male	17	17	26	0	44	34	13	15	16	9	8	9	6	0	0	9	268
Female	20	25	27	23	12	25	13	19	14	15	8	10	8	0	4	7	241
Wengkhari_Yagpoogang	62	79	64	71	50	72	71	37	57	29	27	25	33	21	11	19	728
Male	34	37	30	31	18	29	35	16	31	10	14	10	17	10	4	9	335
Female	28	42	34	40	32	43	36	21	26	19	13	15	16	11	7	10	393

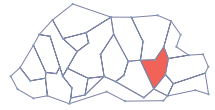


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
<b>Thennangbi_Ketongri</b>	16	8	0	0	17	16	15	11	12	7	7	3	7	8	5	3	5	155
Male	5	4	0	0	11	9	8	7	8	4	4	1	7	4	3	0	3	89
Female	11	4	0	0	6	7	4	4	4	3	2	0	4	2	3	3	2	66
<b>Koobar_Jagchu</b>	26	43	19	7	18	24	19	27	25	21	12	15	16	4	7	17	300	
Male	15	21	8	3	7	8	11	12	15	8	4	9	6	2	3	8	140	
Female	11	22	11	4	11	16	8	15	10	13	8	6	10	2	4	9	160	
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	287	321	286	441	308	314	257	222	228	141	121	122	125	60	39	112	3,484	
Male	142	155	131	184	162	147	120	101	125	57	68	63	58	30	21	50	1,681	
Female	145	166	155	257	146	167	137	121	103	84	53	59	67	30	18	62	1,803	
<b>TSAKALING</b>																		
<b>Tagkhambi</b>	16	2	0	3	6	9	4	18	5	13	12	12	17	3	6	31	178	
Male	7	0	0	1	5	5	0	9	2	8	5	6	5	3	6	20	93	
Female	9	2	0	2	1	4	4	9	3	5	7	6	12	0	0	11	85	
<b>Kaling_Thoomling</b>	27	16	8	2	13	21	30	15	12	21	14	22	28	11	7	21	275	
Male	10	9	5	2	3	10	13	9	4	8	5	11	18	3	7	10	127	
Female	17	7	3	0	10	11	17	6	8	13	9	11	10	8	0	11	148	
<b>Nyantsi_Tsakaling</b>	11	32	62	1	14	18	23	33	13	18	11	14	21	0	4	19	313	
Male	8	14	27	0	10	11	13	18	9	7	6	7	11	0	0	8	164	
Female	3	18	35	1	4	7	10	15	4	11	5	7	10	0	4	11	149	
<b>Drengling_Horong</b>	10	12	3	2	7	8	10	15	9	15	18	17	24	14	15	22	201	
Male	4	8	3	2	2	4	6	6	3	6	9	7	15	9	10	9	103	
Female	6	4	0	0	5	4	4	9	6	9	9	10	9	5	5	13	98	
<b>Drongboed_Tormazhong</b>	8	8	0	0	7	5	7	5	5	9	12	9	12	10	4	4	119	
Male	6	3	0	0	3	2	4	2	2	2	6	9	6	3	2	4	57	
Female	2	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	3	7	6	0	6	7	2	0	62	
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	72	70	73	8	47	61	74	86	44	76	67	74	102	38	36	97	1,086	
Male	35	34	35	5	23	32	36	44	20	31	31	40	55	18	25	51	544	
Female	37	36	38	3	24	29	38	42	24	45	36	34	47	20	11	46	542	
<b>TSAMANG</b>																		
<b>Gangjapong&gt;Toed</b>	8	5	0	0	7	5	3	9	9	4	15	5	12	2	2	5	108	
Male	3	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	4	0	6	4	5	2	2	0	44	
Female	5	5	0	0	3	1	3	7	5	4	9	1	7	0	0	5	64	

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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+	
<b>Gangapong Maed</b>	9	7	8	1	5	5	8	9	11	10	8	4	7	3	3	2	101
Male	3	2	4	1	3	1	5	2	6	3	3	1	4	1	3	1	43
Female	6	5	4	0	2	4	3	7	5	7	5	3	3	2	0	1	58
<b>Baanjar</b>	19	14	0	0	16	7	10	17	12	17	8	10	16	0	7	11	176
Male	9	9	0	0	9	5	8	4	5	4	3	5	6	0	0	4	80
Female	10	5	0	0	7	2	2	13	7	13	5	5	10	0	7	7	96
<b>Thuenmong Tokari</b>	23	74	64	15	24	42	44	35	35	19	20	22	22	10	6	11	466
Male	8	37	32	7	13	21	26	20	19	10	7	8	11	4	5	6	234
Female	15	37	32	8	11	21	18	15	16	9	13	14	11	6	1	5	232
<b>Drangmaling Nanggor</b>	6	5	0	0	6	5	5	6	15	8	1	2	7	3	2	5	81
Male	2	2	0	0	5	2	5	3	6	3	1	2	4	2	1	3	43
Female	4	3	0	0	1	3	0	3	9	5	0	0	3	1	1	2	38
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	65	105	72	16	58	64	70	76	82	58	52	43	64	18	20	34	932
Male	25	50	36	8	34	33	44	31	40	20	20	20	30	9	11	14	444
Female	40	55	36	8	24	31	26	45	42	38	32	23	34	9	9	20	488
<b>GYALPOSHING TOWN</b>																	
<b>Local Area 1</b>	35	26	0	367	60	48	13	28	15	14	17	7	3	0	3	2	916
Male	18	0	0	192	43	25	0	21	10	7	12	4	2	0	3	1	480
Female	17	26	0	175	17	23	13	7	5	7	5	3	1	0	0	1	436
<b>Local Area 2</b>	92	93	129	74	69	85	81	94	58	41	22	15	6	12	3	7	887
Male	48	53	52	31	30	37	28	49	35	27	15	7	5	3	3	4	427
Female	44	40	77	43	39	48	53	45	23	14	7	8	1	9	0	3	460
<b>Local Area 3</b>	67	103	121	29	44	77	85	92	62	26	23	10	9	0	4	6	826
Male	27	55	67	0	31	35	46	49	40	20	14	6	6	0	0	4	467
Female	40	48	54	29	13	42	39	43	22	6	9	4	3	0	4	2	359
<b>All Local Areas</b>	194	222	250	470	173	210	179	214	135	81	62	32	18	12	10	15	2,629
Male	93	108	119	223	104	97	74	119	85	54	41	17	13	3	6	9	1,374
Female	101	114	131	247	69	113	105	95	50	27	21	15	5	9	4	6	1,255
<b>KLIK HAR TOWN</b>																	
<b>Local Area 1</b>	37	24	0	86	36	48	20	51	26	20	14	9	1	2	2	10	565
Male	14	0	0	45	24	24	0	30	14	16	7	5	0	2	2	3	290
Female	23	24	0	41	12	24	20	21	12	4	7	4	1	0	0	7	275

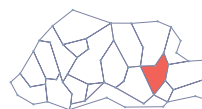


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwoig and Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwoig/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
All Local Areas	37	24	0	86	36	48	20	51	26	20	14	9	1	2	2	10	565
Male	14	0	0	45	24	24	0	30	14	16	7	5	0	2	2	3	290
Female	23	24	0	41	12	24	20	21	12	4	7	4	1	0	0	7	275
<b>MONGGAR TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	96	59	0	97	107	102	59	96	53	40	35	19	15	6	5	17	1,021
Male	53	0	0	48	66	47	0	54	31	21	19	9	6	6	5	7	534
Female	43	59	0	49	41	55	59	42	22	19	16	10	9	0	0	10	487
Local Area 2	29	42	37	325	53	24	25	31	19	10	12	2	5	1	2	3	621
Male	18	25	18	170	36	9	11	15	14	4	6	2	2	0	2	2	334
Female	11	17	19	155	17	15	14	16	5	6	6	0	3	1	0	1	287
Local Area 3	78	93	76	45	74	102	117	75	62	35	30	21	17	0	9	24	896
Male	43	44	33	0	42	48	58	36	37	21	17	12	6	0	0	9	440
Female	35	49	43	45	32	54	59	39	25	14	13	9	11	0	9	15	456
Local Area 4	98	100	120	125	121	176	111	94	56	48	28	20	12	18	5	15	1,147
Male	47	49	83	69	66	85	61	49	29	30	15	11	5	8	3	10	620
Female	51	51	37	56	55	91	50	45	27	18	13	9	7	10	2	5	527
Local Area 5	84	83	0	0	50	72	101	75	43	28	24	6	9	7	4	4	767
Male	41	44	0	0	22	26	49	38	22	18	12	6	5	6	3	2	373
Female	43	39	0	0	28	46	52	37	21	10	12	0	4	1	1	2	394
All Local Areas	385	377	233	592	405	476	413	371	233	161	129	68	58	32	25	63	4,452
Male	202	162	134	287	232	215	179	192	133	94	69	40	24	20	13	30	2,301
Female	183	215	99	305	173	261	234	179	100	67	60	28	34	12	12	33	2,151
<b>YADI TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	23	17	0	416	47	33	9	20	17	11	5	3	4	2	0	1	730
Male	11	0	0	221	25	15	0	10	8	5	2	3	3	2	0	1	360
Female	12	17	0	195	22	18	9	10	9	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	370
All Local Areas	23	17	0	416	47	33	9	20	17	11	5	3	4	2	0	1	730
Male	11	0	0	221	25	15	0	10	8	5	2	3	3	2	0	1	360
Female	12	17	0	195	22	18	9	10	9	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	370
<b>DRAMETSÉ TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	35	19	0	354	60	68	10	51	34	23	22	9	11	3	3	8	969
Male	10	0	0	201	37	49	0	32	27	18	16	6	4	3	3	3	580
Female	25	19	0	153	23	19	10	19	7	5	6	3	7	0	0	5	389

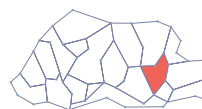
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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 Local Areas	35	19	0	354	60	68	10	51	34	23	22	9	11	3	3	8	969
Male	10	0	0	201	37	49	0	32	27	18	16	6	4	3	3	3	580
Female	25	19	0	153	23	19	10	19	7	5	6	3	7	0	0	5	389
LINGMETHANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	79	63	0	60	112	135	48	85	66	48	28	14	13	4	2	10	952
Male	42	0	0	35	72	71	0	47	40	32	16	10	8	4	2	1	512
Female	37	63	0	25	40	64	48	38	26	16	12	4	5	0	0	9	440
All Local Areas	79	63	0	60	112	135	48	85	66	48	28	14	13	4	2	10	952
Male	42	0	0	35	72	71	0	47	40	32	16	10	8	4	2	1	512
Female	37	63	0	25	40	64	48	38	26	16	12	4	5	0	0	9	440

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES



**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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	2,458	2,056	4,514	11	11	22	2,018	1,800	3,818	45	94	139	4	17	21	27	69	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,563	4,047	8,610
Gyalposhing Town	639	574	1,213	3	2	5	487	426	913	17	19	36	0	1	1	7	18	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,153	1,040	2,193
Kilikhar Town	122	130	252	0	0	0	121	87	208	2	7	9	1	0	1	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	228	476
Monggar Town	884	725	1,609	2	4	6	950	927	1,877	17	53	70	1	12	13	14	32	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,868	1,753	3,621
Yadi Town	283	277	560	3	1	4	51	59	110	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	341	681
Drametse Town	379	255	634	3	3	6	149	79	228	4	5	9	2	0	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	345	883
Lingmethang Town	151	95	246	0	1	1	260	222	482	3	8	11	0	4	4	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	416	340	756
Rural	3,267	2,755	6,022	74	85	159	6,322	7,344	13,666	72	369	441	32	71	103	261	618	879	12	1	13	10,040	11,243	21,283			
Balam	68	61	129	1	2	3	229	284	513	2	15	17	1	1	2	13	28	41	5	0	5	391	391	710			
Chagsakhar	360	287	647	11	18	29	531	643	1,174	4	28	32	5	14	19	18	50	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	1,040	1,969
Drametse	167	152	319	5	5	10	390	569	959	1	27	28	1	3	4	13	39	52	4	0	4	581	795	1,376			
Na-Rang	121	110	231	9	8	17	277	352	629	2	22	24	2	5	7	9	26	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	523	943
Ngatshang	224	182	406	0	0	0	370	452	822	6	14	20	0	1	1	15	46	61	1	0	1	616	695	1,311			
Shermuhoong	199	172	371	1	1	2	396	430	826	11	29	40	1	4	5	16	31	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	667	1,291
Thang-Rong	152	126	278	0	0	0	364	523	887	0	15	15	1	2	3	12	36	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	702	1,231
Gongdue	108	83	191	8	9	17	320	355	675	2	9	11	0	5	5	20	32	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	493	951
Jurmed	143	129	272	0	1	1	287	325	612	2	18	20	1	2	3	13	37	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	512	958
Kengkhar	229	236	465	5	7	12	440	482	922	5	22	27	1	5	6	22	30	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	782	1,484
Saling	174	115	289	3	3	6	553	533	1,086	4	31	35	3	6	9	21	34	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	758	722	1,480
Sliambi	211	216	427	14	12	26	266	303	569	1	17	18	4	9	13	14	53	67	1	0	1	511	610	1,121			
Chhaling	230	138	368	8	9	17	344	375	719	3	15	18	3	5	8	17	36	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	605	578	1,183
Drepong	88	55	143	4	3	7	223	278	501	4	27	31	1	3	4	3	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	379	702
Monggar	596	528	1,124	3	6	9	726	828	1,554	18	59	77	3	1	4	36	69	105	1	1	2	1,383	1,492	2,875			
Tsamang	86	80	166	1	1	2	362	340	702	4	8	12	4	3	7	15	37	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	469	941
Tsamang	111	85	196	1	0	1	244	272	516	3	13	16	1	2	3	4	21	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	393	757
Both Areas	5,725	4,811	10,536	85	96	181	8,340	9,144	17,484	117	463	580	36	88	124	288	687	975	12	1	13	14,603	15,290	29,893			



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																		All 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	Male	Female	Total		
	PERCENT																										
Urban	28.5	23.9	52.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	23.4	20.9	44.3	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	47.0	100.0
Gyelposhing Town	29.1	26.2	55.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.4	41.6	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	100.0
Klikhar Town	25.6	27.3	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	18.3	43.7	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.1	47.9	100.0
Monggar Town	24.4	20.0	44.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	26.2	25.6	51.8	0.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	48.4	100.0
Yedi Town	41.6	40.7	82.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	7.5	8.7	16.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	50.1	100.0
Dramedte town	42.9	28.9	71.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	16.9	8.9	25.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	39.1	100.0
Lingmethang Town	20.0	12.6	32.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	34.4	29.4	63.8	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	
Rural	15.4	12.9	28.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	29.7	34.5	64.2	0.3	1.7	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.9	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	47.2	52.8	100.0	
Balam	9.6	8.6	18.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	32.3	40.0	72.3	0.3	2.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	3.9	5.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	55.1	100.0	
Chagsakhar	18.3	14.6	32.9	0.6	0.9	1.5	27.0	32.7	59.6	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	2.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	52.8	100.0	
Dramedte	12.1	11.0	23.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	28.3	41.4	69.7	0.1	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.8	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	42.2	57.8	100.0	
Na-Rang	12.8	11.7	24.5	1.0	0.8	1.8	29.4	37.3	66.7	0.2	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	55.5	100.0	
Ngatshang	17.1	13.9	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	34.5	62.7	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.5	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	47.0	53.0	100.0	
Shermuhoong	15.4	13.3	28.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.7	33.3	64.0	0.9	2.2	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	51.7	100.0	
Thang-Rong	12.3	10.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	42.5	72.1	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	2.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	
Gongdue	11.4	8.7	20.1	0.8	0.9	1.8	33.6	37.3	71.0	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	3.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	51.8	100.0	
Jurmed	14.9	13.5	28.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.0	33.9	63.9	0.2	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	3.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	53.4	100.0	
Kengkhar	15.4	15.9	31.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	29.6	32.5	62.1	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	
Saling	11.8	7.8	19.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	37.4	36.0	73.4	0.3	2.1	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	48.8	100.0	
Silambi	18.8	19.3	38.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	23.7	27.0	50.8	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	4.7	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	45.6	54.4	100.0	
Chhaling	19.4	11.7	31.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	29.1	31.7	60.8	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	3.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	48.9	100.0	
Dreponoo	12.5	7.8	20.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	31.8	39.6	71.4	0.6	3.8	4.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	
Monggar	20.7	18.4	39.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	25.3	28.8	54.1	0.6	2.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	
Tsakaling	9.1	8.5	17.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	38.5	36.1	74.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.6	3.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	
Tsamang	14.7	11.2	25.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	32.2	35.9	68.2	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	
Both Areas	19.2	16.1	35.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	27.9	30.6	58.5	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.9	51.1	100.0	

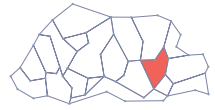


Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Age Group	Marital Status																								
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status										
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total								
10-14	2,043	2,092	4,135	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2,047	2,095	4,142					
15-19	1,850	1,646	3,496	2	5	7	27	159	186	1	4	5	1	5	6	1	2	1,882	1,820	3,702					
20-24	889	533	1,422	16	20	36	426	744	1,170	7	33	40	4	12	16	1	6	1,345	1,347	2,692					
25-29	438	222	660	16	17	33	1,005	1,345	2,350	14	64	78	5	6	11	3	5	8	0	1	1,481	1,660	3,141		
30-34	164	72	236	9	8	17	1,173	1,310	2,483	21	73	94	6	5	11	3	12	15	1	0	1	1,377	1,480	2,857	
35-39	109	45	154	5	7	12	1,073	1,240	2,313	16	87	103	2	17	19	9	26	35	2	0	2	1,216	1,422	2,638	
40-44	69	59	128	6	5	11	955	905	1,860	14	62	76	2	13	15	11	30	41	1	0	1	1,058	1,074	2,132	
45-49	27	28	55	7	8	15	755	783	1,538	9	44	53	1	4	5	7	39	46	0	0	0	806	906	1,712	
50-54	30	17	47	1	4	5	685	650	1,335	14	27	41	2	2	4	15	52	67	0	0	0	747	752	1,499	
55-59	30	26	56	5	5	10	642	578	1,220	7	24	31	0	3	3	23	67	90	1	0	1	708	703	1,411	
60-64	13	30	43	6	7	13	564	523	1,087	5	15	20	6	8	14	37	109	146	1	0	1	632	692	1,324	
65-69	19	11	30	3	2	5	355	325	680	5	12	17	0	4	4	33	69	102	0	0	0	415	423	838	
70-74	19	10	29	3	3	6	305	247	552	0	12	12	1	3	4	44	80	124	0	0	0	372	355	727	
75-79	10	13	23	4	4	8	186	154	340	3	4	7	3	1	4	37	80	117	0	0	0	243	256	499	
80-84	7	4	11	2	0	2	111	121	232	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	31	59	90	0	0	0	154	188	342
85+	8	3	11	0	0	0	78	58	136	0	1	1	1	2	3	33	53	86	0	0	0	120	117	237	
All Ages	5,725	4,811	10,536	85	96	181	8,340	9,144	17,484	117	463	580	36	88	124	288	687	975	12	1	13	14,603	15,290	29,893	

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
<b>Urban</b>	4,436	509	4,945	89.7	3,634	775	4,409	82.4	8,070	1,284	9,354	86.3
6-9	370	16	386	95.9	344	18	362	95.0	714	34	748	95.5
10-14	680	3	683	99.6	715	5	720	99.3	1,395	8	1,403	99.4
15-19	1,128	7	1,135	99.4	993	16	1,009	98.4	2,121	23	2,144	98.9
20-24	439	55	494	88.9	312	27	339	92.0	751	82	833	90.2
25-29	423	46	469	90.2	440	59	499	88.2	863	105	968	89.2
30-34	375	41	416	90.1	350	76	426	82.2	725	117	842	86.1
35-39	374	56	430	87.0	251	111	362	69.3	625	167	792	78.9
40-44	244	62	306	79.7	99	105	204	48.5	343	167	510	67.3
45-49	166	53	219	75.8	53	72	125	42.4	219	125	344	63.7
50-54	101	50	151	66.9	37	72	109	33.9	138	122	260	53.1
55-59	47	34	81	58.0	16	46	62	25.8	63	80	143	44.1
60-64	31	21	52	59.6	11	42	53	20.8	42	63	105	40.0
65+	58	65	123	47.2	13	126	139	9.4	71	191	262	27.1
<b>Rural</b>	7,007	4,168	11,175	62.7	5,690	6,682	12,372	46.0	12,697	10,850	23,547	53.9
6-9	943	209	1,152	81.9	930	200	1,130	82.3	1,873	409	2,282	82.1
10-14	1,323	37	1,360	97.3	1,347	27	1,374	98.0	2,670	64	2,734	97.7
15-19	702	45	747	94.0	728	83	811	89.8	1,430	128	1,558	91.8
20-24	694	153	847	81.9	752	256	1,008	74.6	1,446	409	1,855	78.0
25-29	786	224	1,010	77.8	728	433	1,161	62.7	1,514	657	2,171	69.7
30-34	658	300	958	68.7	487	567	1,054	46.2	1,145	867	2,012	56.9
35-39	477	306	783	60.9	291	769	1,060	27.5	768	1,075	1,843	41.7
40-44	359	391	750	47.9	156	714	870	17.9	515	1,105	1,620	31.8
45-49	223	364	587	38.0	108	673	781	13.8	331	1,037	1,368	24.2
50-54	223	373	596	37.4	54	589	643	8.4	277	962	1,239	22.4
55-59	183	443	626	29.2	46	595	641	7.2	229	1,038	1,267	18.1
60-64	168	410	578	29.1	28	611	639	4.4	196	1,021	1,217	16.1
65+	268	913	1,181	23	35	1,165	1,200	3	303	2,078	2,381	12.7
<b>Both Areas</b>	11,443	4,677	16,120	71.0	9,324	7,457	16,781	55.6	20,767	12,134	32,901	63.1
6-9	1,313	225	1,538	85.4	1,274	218	1,492	85.4	2,587	443	3,030	85.4
10-14	2,003	40	2,043	98.0	2,062	32	2,094	98.5	4,065	72	4,137	98.3
15-19	1,830	52	1,882	97.2	1,721	99	1,820	94.6	3,551	151	3,702	95.9
20-24	1,133	208	1,341	84.5	1,064	283	1,347	79.0	2,197	491	2,688	81.7
25-29	1,209	270	1,479	81.7	1,168	492	1,660	70.4	2,377	762	3,139	75.7
30-34	1,033	341	1,374	75.2	837	643	1,480	56.6	1,870	984	2,854	65.5
35-39	851	362	1,213	70.2	542	880	1,422	38.1	1,393	1,242	2,635	52.9
40-44	603	453	1,056	57.1	255	819	1,074	23.7	858	1,272	2,130	40.3
45-49	389	417	806	48.3	161	745	906	17.8	550	1,162	1,712	32.1
50-54	324	423	747	43.4	91	661	752	12.1	415	1,084	1,499	27.7
55-59	230	477	707	32.5	62	641	703	8.8	292	1,118	1,410	20.7
60-64	199	431	630	31.6	39	653	692	5.6	238	1,084	1,322	18.0
65+	326	978	1,304	25	48	1,291	1,339	4	374	2,269	2,643	14.2

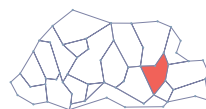


Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Monggar 2017

Area/Age Group	Male					Female					Both Sex				
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	%	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	%	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	%
Urban	2,105	1,950	890	42.6		2,135	1,403	871	48.4		4,240	3,353	1,761	45.3	
6-12	673	24	34	92.1		695	8	9	97.6		1,368	32	43	94.8	
13-14	286	25	27	84.6		360	10	0	97.3		646	35	27	91.2	
15-16	458	24	22	90.9		446	2	2	99.1		904	26	24	94.8	
17-18	397	36	20	87.6		410	22	9	93.0		807	58	29	90.3	
19-22	240	179	64	49.7		170	123	19	54.5		410	302	83	51.6	
23+	51	1,662	723	2.1		54	1,238	832	2.5		105	2,900	1,555	2.3	
Rural	2,845	2,807	5,523	25.5		3,061	2,431	6,879	24.7		5,906	5,238	12,402	25.1	
6-12	1,852	55	158	89.7		1,942	11	79	95.6		3,794	66	237	92.6	
13-14	356	47	44	79.6		443	20	9	93.9		799	67	53	86.9	
15-16	213	57	42	68.3		219	54	22	74.2		432	111	64	71.2	
17-18	163	77	43	57.6		191	96	38	58.8		354	173	81	58.2	
19-22	161	281	164	26.6		152	434	190	19.6		313	715	354	22.6	
23+	100	2,290	5,072	1.3		114	1,816	6,541	1.3		214	4,106	11,613	1.3	
Both Areas	4,950	4,757	6,413	30.7		5,196	3,834	7,750	31.0		10,146	8,591	14,163	30.8	
6-12	2,525	79	192	90.3		2,637	19	88	96.1		5,162	98	280	93.2	
13-14	642	72	71	81.8		803	30	9	95.4		1,445	102	80	88.8	
15-16	671	81	64	82.2		665	56	24	89.3		1,336	137	88	85.6	
17-18	560	113	63	76.1		601	118	47	78.5		1,161	231	110	77.3	
19-22	401	460	228	36.8		322	557	209	29.6		723	1,017	437	33.2	
23+	151	3952	5795	1.5		168	3054	7373	1.6		319	7006	13168	1.6	

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

Town/Gewog	Male						Female						Both Sex					
	Currently Attending		Previously Attended		% Currently Attending		Currently Attending		Previously Attended		% Currently Attending		Currently Attending		Previously Attended		% Currently Attending	
	Attending	Never Attended	Attended	Never Attended	Attending	Never Attended	Attending	Never Attended	Attended	Never Attended	Attending	Never Attended	Attending	Never Attended	Attended	Never Attended	Attending	Never Attended
Monggar	4,950	4,757	6,413	30.7	5,196	3,834	7,750	31.0	10,146	8,591	14,163	30.8						
Gyalposhing Town	559	487	210	44.5	606	318	213	53.3	174	181	434	22.1						
Kilikhar Town	132	105	33	48.9	135	70	45	54.0	615	584	984	28.2						
Monggar Town	741	945	367	36.1	727	747	445	37.9	353	259	932	22.9						
Yadi Town	278	51	17	80.3	280	41	32	79.3	243	242	580	22.8						
Dramedtse Town	284	112	164	50.7	259	59	44	71.5	427	390	637	29.4						
Lingmethang Town	111	250	99	24.1	128	168	92	33.0	348	290	777	24.6						
Balam	88	74	194	24.7	86	107	240	19.9	295	301	789	21.3						
Chagsakhar	297	274	473	28.4	318	310	511	27.9	196	254	615	18.4						
Dramedtse	175	120	366	26.5	178	139	566	20.2	255	237	577	23.9						
Na-Rang	126	124	238	25.8	117	118	342	20.3	455	329	831	28.2						
Ngatshang	211	219	254	30.8	216	171	383	28.1	343	447	884	20.5						
Shermulhoong	148	169	369	21.6	200	121	408	27.4	401	137	682	32.9						
Thang-Rong	149	124	327	24.8	146	177	462	18.6	298	267	726	23.1						
Gongdue	102	158	264	19.5	94	96	351	17.4	174	169	464	21.6						
Jurmed	119	131	249	23.8	136	106	328	23.9	1,014	793	1,322	32.4						
Kengkharr	223	166	374	29.2	232	163	457	27.2	144	137	721	14.4						
Saling	163	251	440	19.1	180	196	444	22.0	171	221	447	20.4						
Silambi	184	86	294	32.6	217	51	388	33.1	1,165	805	423	48.7						
Chhaling	146	163	349	22.2	152	104	377	24.0	267	175	78	51.3						
Drepoons	88	90	198	23.4	86	79	266	20.0	1,468	1,692	812	37.0						
Monggar	469	451	591	31.0	545	342	731	33.7	558	92	49	79.8						
Tsakaling	69	87	346	13.7	75	50	375	15.0	543	171	208	58.9						
Tsamang	88	120	197	21.7	83	101	250	19.1	239	418	191	28.2						

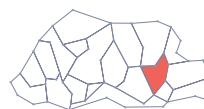


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Monggar 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Highest Level of Education Completed							Masters and Above	Other
			Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree		
Gyalposhing Town	56	2	752	402	356	197	33	39	102	26	5
Male	12	0	416	200	163	107	22	30	71	21	4
Female	44	2	336	202	193	90	11	9	31	5	1
Kilikhar Town	12	2	147	110	57	23	25	10	48	6	2
Male	3	1	73	59	25	12	20	9	29	5	1
Female	9	1	74	51	32	11	5	1	19	1	1
Monggar Town	65	9	946	357	736	462	98	133	282	60	12
Male	10	2	542	172	351	240	60	86	173	45	5
Female	55	7	404	185	385	222	38	47	109	15	7
Yadi Town	0	0	117	166	222	110	1	1	29	4	0
Male	0	0	47	82	127	53	1	1	15	3	0
Female	0	0	70	84	95	57	0	0	14	1	0
Dramedtse Town	10	0	278	262	99	26	3	3	27	4	2
Male	5	0	157	144	51	14	0	3	17	3	2
Female	5	0	121	118	48	12	3	0	10	1	0
Lingmethang Town	27	7	238	82	137	73	11	26	52	3	1
Male	2	3	133	43	70	45	9	18	36	1	1
Female	25	4	105	39	67	28	2	8	16	2	0
Balam	66	1	232	11	20	7	3	1	10	1	3
Male	18	0	115	3	10	3	1	1	7	1	3
Female	48	1	117	8	10	4	2	0	3	0	0
Chagsakhar	219	26	557	133	115	61	1	19	54	7	7
Male	41	12	291	76	63	27	0	15	34	6	6
Female	178	14	266	57	52	34	1	4	20	1	1
Dramedtse	46	1	419	58	30	28	0	1	20	9	0
Male	6	0	200	34	18	16	0	1	12	8	0
Female	40	1	219	24	12	12	0	0	8	1	0
Na-Rang	84	10	301	18	25	19	5	4	13	0	6
Male	25	6	166	8	16	13	3	1	6	0	6
Female	59	4	135	10	9	6	2	3	7	0	0

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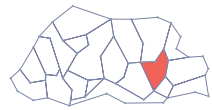
Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Monggar 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Higher				
Ngatshang	73	4	385	101	110	82	7	8	41	3	3	
Male	34	2	202	57	52	40	5	6	26	3	3	
Female	39	2	183	44	58	42	2	2	15	0	0	
Shermuhoong	36	4	372	82	43	41	3	5	39	9	4	
Male	13	1	184	35	23	19	2	2	26	8	4	
Female	23	3	188	47	20	22	1	3	13	1	0	
Thang-Rong	148	6	349	18	28	16	3	4	20	3	1	
Male	44	4	176	8	9	7	1	2	18	3	1	
Female	104	2	173	10	19	9	2	2	2	0	0	
Gongdue	30	1	251	30	51	38	5	7	26	4	7	
Male	6	0	150	17	22	29	2	6	19	4	5	
Female	24	1	101	13	29	9	3	1	7	0	2	
Jurmed	75	0	312	11	31	30	5	2	17	3	6	
Male	28	0	156	7	14	18	4	1	14	3	5	
Female	47	0	156	4	17	12	1	1	3	0	1	
Kengkhar	122	16	445	95	33	30	1	4	33	1	4	
Male	38	6	248	39	13	14	1	2	25	1	2	
Female	84	10	197	56	20	16	0	2	8	0	2	
Saling	106	8	405	57	85	60	3	12	39	6	9	
Male	32	5	214	38	43	33	3	10	28	4	4	
Female	74	3	191	19	42	27	0	2	11	2	5	
Silambi	21	8	315	111	24	23	2	4	22	5	3	
Male	7	4	163	39	15	15	2	3	15	5	2	
Female	14	4	152	72	9	8	0	1	7	0	1	
Chhaling	33	2	333	54	31	44	7	6	38	4	13	
Male	11	1	184	32	14	20	6	3	27	3	8	
Female	22	1	149	22	17	24	1	3	11	1	5	
Drepoong	20	0	232	25	25	16	0	2	19	1	3	
Male	4	0	121	11	12	10	0	2	14	1	3	
Female	16	0	111	14	13	6	0	0	5	0	0	

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Monggar	60	7	781	194	292	304	18	34	89	22	6	
Male	19	2	430	94	127	131	12	22	59	20	4	
Female	41	5	351	100	165	173	6	12	30	2	2	
Tsakaling	14	1	189	11	23	15	2	6	15	4	1	
Male	4	1	102	7	15	11	1	3	8	3	1	
Female	10	0	87	4	8	4	1	3	7	1	0	
Tsamang	36	0	223	21	41	40	2	9	17	2	1	
Male	2	0	122	11	26	25	2	8	10	2	0	
Female	34	0	101	10	15	15	0	1	7	0	1	
Monggar	1,359	115	8,579	2,409	2,614	1,745	238	340	1,052	187	99	
Male	364	50	4,592	1,216	1,279	902	157	235	689	153	70	
Female	995	65	3,987	1,193	1,335	843	81	105	363	34	29	

ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES





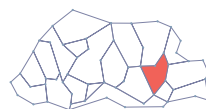
2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gyalposhing Town	9	7	16
Kilikhar Town	0	1	1
Monggar Town	24	28	52
Yadi Town	1	0	1
Dramedtse Town	2	7	9
Lingmethang Town	5	11	16
Balam	25	23	48
Chagsakhar	23	32	55
Dramedtse	15	34	49
Na-Rang	17	20	37
Ngatshang	9	17	26
Shermuhoong	30	27	57
Thang-Rong	30	37	67
Gongdue	26	28	54
Jurmed	17	18	35
Kengkhar	24	22	46
Saling	42	51	93
Silambi	33	43	76
Chhaling	23	32	55
Drepoong	6	16	22
Monggar	33	23	56
Tsakaling	40	48	88
Tsamang	23	31	54
Total	457	556	1013

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gyalposhing Town	1	4	5
Kilikhar Town	0	1	1
Monggar Town	6	12	18
Yadi Town	0	0	0
Dramedtse Town	0	1	1
Lingmethang Town	0	4	4
Balam	15	12	27
Chagsakhar	7	10	17
Dramedtse	9	15	24
Na-Rang	7	10	17
Ngatshang	5	6	11
Shermuhoong	10	8	18
Thang-Rong	14	15	29
Gongdue	12	15	27
Jurmed	9	9	18
Kengkhar	10	13	23
Saling	13	18	31
Silambi	15	19	34
Chhaling	6	9	15
Drepoong	2	5	7
Monggar	15	7	22
Tsakaling	14	16	30
Tsamang	9	10	19
Total	179	219	398

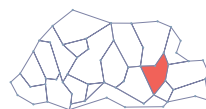
**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Gyalpoishing Town	3.3	3.8	1.1	477
Kilikhar Town	3.8	4.1	1.1	90
Monggar Town	3.4	3.9	1.1	934
Yadi Town	3.2	3.4	1.0	70
Dramedtse Town	2.9	3.4	1.2	89
Lingmethang Town	2.7	3.5	1.3	233
Rural				
Balam	1.6	3.3	2.1	254
Chagsakhar	2.2	3.8	1.7	581
Dramedtse	2.2	4.1	1.9	436
Na-Rang	1.9	3.5	1.9	323
Ngatshang	2.8	3.8	1.4	420
Shermuhoong	2.0	3.5	1.8	411
Thang-Rong	2.3	3.6	1.5	402
Gongdue	2.8	3.7	1.3	316
Jurmed	1.7	3.6	2.1	307
Kengkhar	1.9	3.6	1.9	462
Saling	2.8	3.8	1.3	480
Silambi	2.6	3.5	1.3	317
Chhaling	2.9	3.5	1.2	374
Drepoong	3.1	3.3	1.1	265
Monggar	3.4	3.7	1.1	823
Tsakaling	2.7	2.9	1.1	337
Tsamang	3.5	3.4	1.0	239
Both Areas	2.7	3.6	1.4	8,640

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**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Monggar 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	
<b>Urban</b>							
Gyalposhing Town	47	241	93	30	63	3	477
Kilikhar Town	14	19	53	1	2	1	90
Monggar Town	123	168	587	36	15	5	934
Yadi Town	11	18	34	6	1	0	70
Dramedtse Town	39	14	28	1	7	0	89
Lingmethang Town	31	33	71	6	90	2	233
<b>Rural</b>							
Balam	232	17	2	1	2	0	254
Chagsakhar	501	21	28	7	17	7	581
Dramedtse	405	11	6	10	3	1	436
Na-Rang	290	13	2	4	9	5	323
Ngatshang	310	11	67	13	19	0	420
Shermuhoong	354	21	20	9	7	0	411
Thang-Rong	367	16	6	5	7	1	402
Gongdue	268	21	6	2	17	2	316
Jurmed	282	16	4	0	5	0	307
Kengkhar	405	24	15	13	5	0	462
Saling	354	25	29	41	30	1	480
Silambi	289	16	8	2	1	1	317
Chhaling	299	18	28	17	8	4	374
Drepoong	245	10	1	4	4	1	265
Monggar	576	44	144	37	20	2	823
Tsakaling	304	13	4	6	4	6	337
Tsamang	208	19	4	2	5	1	239
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>5,954</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8,640</b>



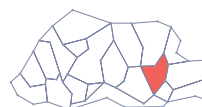
**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

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										
Gyalposhing Town	27	89	149	146	56	6	3	1	0	477
Kilikhar Town	2	8	20	45	10	4	0	1	0	90
Monggar Town	56	145	321	250	106	40	7	8	1	934
Yadi Town	9	10	28	14	4	1	1	3	0	70
Dramedtse Town	12	30	22	15	4	3	1	2	0	89
Lingmethang Town	32	81	67	39	6	4	1	3	0	233
Rural										
Balam	158	61	24	5	5	0	1	0	0	254
Chagsakhar	171	218	129	35	11	14	2	1	0	581
Dramedtse	147	152	88	28	7	9	5	0	0	436
Na-Rang	153	97	52	14	5	0	1	0	1	323
Ngatshang	76	124	102	86	17	7	2	6	0	420
Shermuhoong	187	112	58	39	9	2	1	3	0	411
Thang-Rong	94	161	99	33	9	4	0	2	0	402
Gongdue	34	119	78	61	13	5	3	2	1	316
Jurmed	153	108	31	10	4	0	1	0	0	307
Kengkhar	205	154	62	25	11	3	1	1	0	462
Saling	82	139	132	77	26	14	4	6	0	480
Silambi	28	152	86	37	11	1	2	0	0	317
Chhaling	35	135	101	70	21	8	2	1	1	374
Drepoong	31	56	86	65	16	4	3	4	0	265
Monggar	77	170	215	197	98	33	15	18	0	823
Tsakaling	40	158	55	60	15	6	2	1	0	337
Tsamang	21	45	51	81	25	7	2	7	0	239
Both Areas	1,830	2,524	2,056	1,432	489	175	60	70	4	8,640

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Gyalposhing Town	425	41	0	5	2	0	2	2	0	477
Kilikhar Town	86	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	90
Monggar Town	827	64	8	14	15	2	0	1	3	934
Yadi Town	58	2	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	70
Dramedtse Town	76	5	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	89
Lingmethang Town	175	47	0	5	4	1	0	1	0	233
Rural										
Balam	212	30	0	3	3	0	0	6	0	254
Chagsakhar	423	137	0	5	7	1	0	7	1	581
Dramedtse	380	13	7	9	15	3	0	9	0	436
Na-Rang	251	10	1	2	29	1	0	24	5	323
Ngatshang	343	55	2	13	5	0	0	2	0	420
Shermuhoong	278	71	1	9	37	7	0	7	1	411
Thang-Rong	257	112	10	16	2	0	1	4	0	402
Gongdue	250	42	3	5	7	2	2	3	2	316
Jurmed	195	18	6	46	30	3	1	6	2	307
Kengkhar	293	46	3	59	37	3	3	16	2	462
Saling	410	24	0	14	14	3	0	15	0	480
Silambi	242	29	1	15	18	0	5	7	0	317
Chhaling	262	81	3	10	5	5	0	7	1	374
Drepoonsg	200	46	0	6	8	3	0	2	0	265
Monggar	606	155	1	22	26	3	2	6	2	823
Tsakaling	239	68	1	11	8	1	1	8	0	337
Tsamang	153	63	0	8	7	0	0	6	2	239
Both Areas	6,641	1,159	48	288	289	38	17	139	21	8,640



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

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Gyalposhing Town	61	416	0	477
Kilikhar Town	7	83	0	90
Monggar Town	126	808	0	934
Yadi Town	13	57	0	70
Dramedtse Town	19	70	0	89
Lingmethang Town	45	188	0	233
<b>Rural</b>				
Balam	20	234	0	254
Chagsakhar	65	516	0	581
Dramedtse	36	400	0	436
Na-Rang	49	273	1	323
Ngatshang	58	362	0	420
Shermuhoong	46	365	0	411
Thang-Rong	22	380	0	402
Gongdue	17	298	1	316
Jurmed	17	290	0	307
Kengkhar	49	413	0	462
Saling	79	401	0	480
Silambi	16	301	0	317
Chhaling	46	328	0	374
Drepoong	19	246	0	265
Monggar	71	752	0	823
Tsakaling	40	297	0	337
Tsamang	13	226	0	239
<b>Total</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>7,704</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,640</b>

Table A7.6 Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Monggar 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															
Gyalposhing Town	7	8	9	7	1	331	27	2	16	67	0	0	2	477	
Kiilikhar Town	0	2	13	3	8	17	16	23	6	2	0	0	0	90	
Monggar Town	3	26	140	44	4	332	91	61	134	89	2	2	6	934	
Yadi Town	0	3	18	3	0	8	26	0	3	9	0	0	0	70	
Dramedtse Town	3	5	23	1	0	18	28	0	6	2	0	0	3	89	
Lingmienthang Town	5	14	8	2	0	52	45	4	21	52	0	4	26	233	
Rural															
Balam	0	10	202	1	1	9	10	0	2	19	0	0	0	254	
Chagsakhar	3	37	442	6	0	10	18	2	13	31	0	1	18	581	
Dramedtse	3	15	366	7	1	5	6	1	2	26	0	2	2	436	
Na-Rang	4	17	204	2	0	17	17	0	1	27	1	0	33	323	
Ngatshang	3	7	295	1	0	32	36	0	9	30	0	2	5	420	
Shermuhoong	7	21	331	0	0	11	21	1	1	17	1	0	0	411	
Thang-Rong	5	13	321	1	0	5	29	0	1	27	0	0	0	402	
Gongdue	39	26	168	7	0	14	29	0	4	26	0	0	3	316	
Jurmed	12	38	182	1	0	4	1	0	0	66	1	2	0	307	
Kengkhar	13	30	303	2	0	7	25	0	1	77	1	0	3	462	
Saling	20	55	236	0	0	55	25	1	8	72	1	6	1	480	
Silambi	6	30	230	2	1	8	3	0	0	33	1	0	3	317	
Chhaling	3	9	248	1	0	16	27	3	8	22	1	25	11	374	
Drepoons	1	9	220	3	0	5	7	0	0	19	0	1	0	265	
Monggar	9	33	488	14	0	83	45	4	8	129	0	5	5	823	
Tsakaling	7	33	285	0	0	4	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	337	
Tsamang	3	9	189	0	0	5	11	0	0	21	0	0	1	239	
Both Areas	156	450	4,921	108	16	1,048	545	102	245	865	10	51	123	8,640	

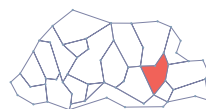


Table A7.7 Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling										Total	
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other			
Urban												
Gyalpoishing Town	0	1	2	0	0	387	72	15	0		477	
Kilikhar Town	0	1	3	0	0	86	0	0	0		90	
Monggar Town	8	0	71	1	3	828	2	18	3		934	
Yadi Town	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0		70	
Dramedtse Town	0	0	0	0	1	88	0	0	0		89	
Lingmethang Town	0	0	4	0	0	227	0	1	1		233	
Rural												
Balam	1	1	36	1	1	206	4	0	4		254	
Chagsakhar	0	6	27	1	5	524	4	3	11		581	
Dramedtse	0	2	13	0	1	418	1	1	0		436	
Na-Rang	0	2	10	0	7	269	0	1	34		323	
Ngatshang	0	2	18	0	0	396	1	2	1		420	
Shermuhoong	0	7	57	0	2	344	0	1	0		411	
Thang-Rong	1	9	60	1	4	323	3	0	1		402	
Gongdue	2	9	21	0	1	278	1	1	3		316	
Jurmed	0	7	25	0	23	251	1	0	0		307	
Kengkharr	1	8	31	0	0	422	0	0	0		462	
Saling	0	2	51	1	2	421	1	0	2		480	
Silambi	3	9	69	0	1	234	0	0	1		317	
Chhaling	0	2	55	0	0	316	0	0	1		374	
Drepoong	1	1	22	0	0	241	0	0	0		265	
Monggar	0	2	54	0	3	760	1	1	2		823	
Tsakaling	0	6	16	0	2	313	0	0	0		337	
Tsamang	1	6	5	0	0	226	0	1	0		239	
Both Areas	18	83	650	5	56	7,628	91	45	64		8,640	



Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Monggar 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									
Gyalposhing Town	7	38	7	0	14	411	0	477	
Kiilikhar Town	1	28	0	0	0	61	0	90	
Monggar Town	1	281	2	30	69	547	4	934	
Yadi Town	0	27	0	0	9	34	0	70	
Dramedtse Town	3	52	0	0	3	30	1	89	
Lingmethang Town	0	34	1	0	23	175	0	233	
Rural									
Balam	3	221	0	20	1	7	2	254	
Chagsakhar	18	480	2	2	1	75	3	581	
Dramedtse	15	357	2	29	0	32	1	436	
Na-Rang	17	230	1	2	0	72	1	323	
Ngatshang	5	320	1	9	1	83	1	420	
Shermuhoong	18	351	1	3	1	37	0	411	
Thang-Rong	2	376	1	0	2	21	0	402	
Gongdue	7	251	5	8	1	41	3	316	
Jurmed	7	282	5	0	0	11	2	307	
Kengkhar	2	398	5	30	1	25	1	462	
Saling	11	346	5	34	2	82	0	480	
Silambi	1	306	1	1	0	7	1	317	
Chhaling	2	291	0	17	0	63	1	374	
Drepoons	3	251	0	7	0	4	0	265	
Monggar	4	669	2	2	3	141	2	823	
Tsakaling	3	315	1	2	0	16	0	337	
Tsamang	0	212	2	15	0	10	0	239	
Both Areas	130	6,116	44	211	131	1,985	23	8,640	

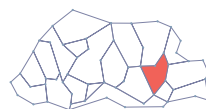


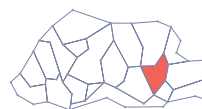
Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting							Cooking					Total		
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas		LPG	Other
<b>Urban</b>															
Gyalpoishing Town	474	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	475	2	9	1	439	0	477
Kilikhar Town	88	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	89	0	3	0	87	0	90
Monggar Town	926	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	924	2	1	6	876	0	934
Yadi Town	68	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	64	0	70
Dramedtse Town	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	2	2	77	0	89
Lingmethang Town	232	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	232	1	1	1	222	0	233
<b>Rural</b>															
Balam	249	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	224	4	144	6	92	0	254
Chagsakhar	566	6	4	1	3	1	0	0	552	6	314	42	194	0	581
Dramedtse	429	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	426	0	182	15	203	0	436
Na-Rang	284	33	5	0	0	0	0	1	275	11	186	3	113	0	323
Ngatshang	410	1	1	3	0	0	0	5	413	0	87	57	263	0	420
Shermuhoong	364	10	27	7	0	0	2	1	358	3	249	31	125	2	411
Thang-Rong	380	7	7	5	1	0	1	1	372	6	276	6	71	1	402
Gongdue	271	9	7	25	3	0	0	1	280	0	226	2	78	1	316
Jurmed	300	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	283	1	224	0	60	0	307
Kengkhar	436	4	5	13	0	0	0	4	414	0	322	3	100	1	462
Saling	464	6	3	6	1	0	0	0	451	2	200	15	236	0	480
Silambi	282	11	10	14	0	0	0	0	271	21	269	2	32	0	317
Chhaling	366	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	338	2	106	12	209	2	374
Drepoong	257	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	248	1	132	14	114	0	265
Monggar	815	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	811	2	124	24	605	0	823
Tsakaling	332	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	330	0	143	0	164	0	337
Tsamang	232	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	233	2	131	5	100	0	239
Both Areas	8,314	110	89	86	14	2	4	21	8178	66	3331	247	4524	8	8,640

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Monggar 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	
<b>Urban</b>							
Gyalposhing Town	404	71	0	0	0	2	477
Kilikhar Town	75	13	0	1	0	1	90
Monggar Town	773	158	0	1	0	2	934
Yadi Town	39	31	0	0	0	0	70
Dramedtse Town	48	41	0	0	0	0	89
Lingmethang Town	116	116	0	0	0	1	233
<b>Rural</b>							
Balam	60	189	0	0	5	0	254
Chagsakhar	190	381	4	1	1	4	581
Dramedtse	86	348	0	0	1	1	436
Na-Rang	52	232	0	0	35	4	323
Ngatshang	130	285	1	0	4	0	420
Shermuhoong	113	282	4	0	8	4	411
Thang-Rong	118	282	0	0	0	2	402
Gongdue	61	254	0	0	0	1	316
Jurmed	26	200	4	64	12	1	307
Kengkhar	46	366	5	23	22	0	462
Saling	151	321	2	3	2	1	480
Silambi	22	289	2	0	3	1	317
Chhaling	122	245	2	0	1	4	374
Drepoong	64	198	0	0	1	2	265
Monggar	341	480	1	0	0	1	823
Tsakaling	88	247	0	0	2	0	337
Tsamang	43	194	0	0	1	1	239
Botha Sexes	3,168	5,223	25	93	98	33	8,640



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

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Not Reported	Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours			
Urban							
Gyalpoishing Town	472	0	0	5	0	477	
Kilikhar Town	89	0	0	1	0	90	
Monggar Town	926	2	5	1	0	934	
Yadi Town	70	0	0	0	0	70	
Dramedtse Town	89	0	0	0	0	89	
Lingmethang Town	233	0	0	0	0	233	
Rural							
Balam	253	0	0	1	0	254	
Chagsakhar	579	1	1	0	0	581	
Dramedtse	435	0	0	1	0	436	
Na-Rang	322	1	0	0	0	323	
Ngatshang	419	0	0	1	0	420	
Shermuhoong	408	0	1	2	0	411	
Thang-Rong	401	1	0	0	0	402	
Gongdue	301	4	5	5	1	316	
Jurmed	261	21	16	9	0	307	
Kengkhar	446	13	3	0	0	462	
Saling	479	1	0	0	0	480	
Silambi	313	0	4	0	0	317	
Chhaling	364	2	5	3	0	374	
Drepoong	264	0	0	1	0	265	
Monggar	808	8	5	2	0	823	
Tsakaling	327	0	6	4	0	337	
Tsamang	238	0	0	1	0	239	
Both Areas	8,497	54	51	37	1	8,640	

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Gyalposhing Town	383	94	0	477
Kilikhar Town	70	20	0	90
Monggar Town	559	374	1	934
Yadi Town	58	12	0	70
Dramedtse Town	55	34	0	89
Lingmethang Town	175	58	0	233
<b>Rural</b>				
Balam	226	28	0	254
Chagsakhar	458	123	0	581
Dramedtse	309	127	0	436
Na-Rang	241	81	1	323
Ngatshang	336	84	0	420
Shermuhoong	337	74	0	411
Thang-Rong	304	96	2	402
Gongdue	222	93	1	316
Jurmed	169	136	2	307
Kengkhar	238	224	0	462
Saling	349	131	0	480
Silambi	225	92	0	317
Chhaling	340	33	1	374
Drepoons	160	105	0	265
Monggar	708	115	0	823
Tsakaling	306	31	0	337
Tsamang	213	25	1	239
Both Areas	6,441	2,190	9	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets															Total Regular Households		
	Land/Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellery	DTH		% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items
<b>Urban</b>																		
Gyalposhing Town	153	69	14	57	25	197	411	153	9	328	13	17	457	119	9	1.7	0.0	477
Kilikhar Town	31	17	4	14	6	45	76	40	5	67	10	5	88	32	0	1.1	0.0	90
Monggar Town	348	129	27	143	76	360	727	398	33	609	59	52	888	316	56	1.3	0.0	934
Yadi Town	20	14	3	16	8	32	56	19	1	41	3	2	69	27	4	0	0.0	70
Dramedtse Town	34	28	20	13	5	18	49	20	1	31	4	0	85	21	37	1.1	0.0	89
Lingmethang Town	57	31	9	28	8	75	183	67	15	112	13	10	228	67	24	0.9	0.0	233
<b>Rural</b>																		
Balam	215	179	153	6	10	8	26	1	8	16	3	0	176	12	9	2.4	0.0	254
Chagsakhar	454	397	403	16	28	37	199	16	43	48	21	0	511	73	12	1.6	0.0	581
Dramedtse	374	244	323	9	11	13	67	9	20	16	5	5	348	19	26	0.5	0.0	436
Na-Rang	224	188	196	6	7	13	47	10	21	18	19	3	241	34	25	10.8	0.0	323
Ngatshang	306	251	235	16	16	61	185	24	36	85	16	8	382	50	74	0.5	0.0	420
Shermuhoong	323	299	285	31	13	26	116	16	34	31	7	2	337	32	39	2.2	0.0	411
ThangRong	367	324	293	9	9	15	48	5	9	18	2	0	339	27	17	0.8	0.0	402
Gongdue	254	173	139	14	7	14	98	12	7	26	5	1	238	12	39	2.2	0.0	316
Jurmed	275	246	214	7	5	15	27	4	4	5	0	3	251	11	2	0.3	0.0	307
Kengkharr	386	383	333	30	17	26	93	5	23	14	27	2	392	78	27	0.4	0.0	462
Saling	333	210	279	44	28	70	230	44	58	88	14	4	418	93	92	1.7	0.0	480
Silambi	258	252	191	4	6	15	21	3	6	4	1	1	228	18	14	0.1	0.0	317
Chhaling	291	219	212	13	14	35	126	27	38	34	12	6	334	48	10	1.6	0.0	374
Drepoons	241	192	193	6	5	9	51	7	17	13	0	0	240	16	11	0.4	0.0	265
Monggar	557	487	400	32	54	124	384	96	74	182	24	7	700	66	22	1.7	0.0	823
Tsakaling	296	267	224	4	4	27	96	6	23	12	12	2	291	24	18	2.4	0.0	337
Tsamang	189	178	170	3	2	18	48	7	14	22	7	1	199	14	24	0.4	0.0	239
Both Areas	5,986	4,777	4,320	521	364	1,253	3,364	989	499	1,820	277	131	7,440	1,209	591	1.6	0.0	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets											% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households			
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items					
<b>Urban</b>																
Gyalpoishing Town	217	39	16	27	69	52	185	31.0	0.0	477						
Kilikhar Town	45	5	3	5	24	23	47	22.2	0.0	90						
Monggar Town	488	54	29	75	205	90	386	29.8	0.1	934						
Yadi Town	38	5	1	4	34	22	22	34.3	0.0	70						
Dramedtse Town	36	4	5	2	25	10	25	38.2	0.0	89						
Lingmethang Town	86	27	11	8	33	23	48	46.4	0.0	233						
<b>Rural</b>																
Balam	62	0	2	2	4	20	19	66.9	0.0	254						
Chagsakhar	156	3	1	1	16	28	80	61.1	0.0	581						
Dramedtse	82	2	2	0	23	11	37	69.7	0.0	436						
Na-Rang	69	1	2	1	35	25	27	63.8	0.0	323						
Ngatshang	158	5	4	9	30	54	79	45.5	0.0	420						
Shermuhoong	73	3	2	6	35	43	39	63.3	0.0	411						
Thang-Rong	59	3	2	2	5	15	44	76.4	0.3	402						
Gongdue	72	3	6	1	13	16	27	65.8	0.0	316						
Jurmed	54	1	1	1	61	3	25	66.1	0.3	307						
Kengkhar	121	0	0	1	50	18	39	59.5	0.0	462						
Saling	149	8	14	20	40	47	80	48.3	0.0	480						
Silambi	80	2	0	0	3	0	20	70.4	0.0	317						
Chhaling	97	4	5	1	13	23	60	59.6	0.0	374						
Drepoons	76	0	2	3	5	5	26	65.3	0.0	265						
Monggar	338	18	16	21	61	89	132	43.7	0.1	823						
Tsakaling	115	1	4	7	12	21	24	57.3	0.0	337						
Tsamang	87	2	4	0	6	18	22	54.8	0.0	239						
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8,640</b>						

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

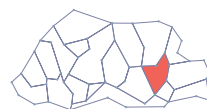
Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities														% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households
	Radio/Tape Player	TV/Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet-Mobile	Internet-Fixed	Newspaper	Other					
<b>Urban</b>																	
Gyalpoishing Town	72	413	36	411	127	40	156	34	361	18	12	0	0.4	0.0	477		
Kilikhar Town	26	83	11	83	21	15	38	15	67	9	11	0	0	0.0	90		
Monggar Town	135	844	106	812	289	143	332	101	678	74	70	2	0.5	0.0	934		
Yadi Town	1	58	1	58	23	7	29	7	51	11	1	0	0	0.0	70		
Dramedtse Town	28	69	3	61	38	9	31	5	44	5	6	1	1.1	0.0	89		
Lingmethang Town	56	199	23	205	101	21	76	16	165	18	21	0	1.3	0.0	233		
<b>Rural</b>																	
Balam	101	114	1	63	194	2	9	0	21	0	3	0	4.3	0.0	254		
Chagsakhar	119	287	2	197	406	4	31	4	59	1	1	0	4.0	0.0	581		
Dramedtse	77	245	2	112	330	1	11	2	50	1	10	1	6.0	0.0	436		
Na-Rang	82	140	2	92	221	3	14	2	43	2	1	1	8.1	0.0	323		
Ngatshang	106	303	4	208	273	14	45	19	109	8	3	0	0.1	0.0	420		
Shermuhoong	79	176	13	146	294	2	17	1	62	0	2	1	2.9	0.0	411		
Thang-Rong	104	132	1	90	295	3	9	0	36	1	0	1	7.5	0.0	402		
Gongdue	84	114	1	115	219	2	20	2	57	0	1	1	5.7	0.0	316		
Jurmed	88	73	2	102	204	2	11	2	3	0	0	3	6.8	0.0	307		
Keng'khar	187	171	2	149	329	5	25	2	68	0	4	1	7.1	0.0	462		
Sailing	206	259	4	217	302	5	31	14	149	4	4	0	2.5	0.0	480		
Silambi	50	56	2	72	259	1	12	2	28	0	0	0	6.6	0.0	317		
Chhaling	84	183	2	128	244	8	25	3	81	2	8	0	7.2	0.0	374		
Drepoong	72	140	1	77	178	4	12	0	15	0	1	1	6.8	0.0	265		
Monggar	225	542	12	543	425	17	97	15	375	5	11	0	2.4	0.0	823		
Tsakaling	134	164	1	75	261	3	10	1	24	0	3	0	6.2	0.0	337		
Tsamang	81	127	3	110	177	2	19	3	36	0	3	0	3.8	0.0	239		
Both Areas	2,197	4,892	235	4,126	5,210	313	1,060	250	2,582	159	176	13	4.0	0.0	8,640		



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, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Gyalposhing Town	445	32	0	477
Kilikhar Town	87	3	0	90
Monggar Town	867	66	1	934
Yadi Town	47	23	0	70
Dramedtse Town	83	6	0	89
Lingmethang Town	225	8	0	233
<b>Rural</b>				
Balam	243	11	0	254
Chagsakhar	537	44	0	581
Dramedtse	390	46	0	436
Na-Rang	318	5	0	323
Ngatshang	391	29	0	420
Shermuhoong	389	22	0	411
Thang-Rong	382	20	0	402
Gongdue	269	47	0	316
Jurmed	268	39	0	307
Kengkhar	389	73	0	462
Saling	436	44	0	480
Silambi	245	72	0	317
Chhaling	296	77	1	374
Drepoonsg	244	21	0	265
Monggar	784	39	0	823
Tsakaling	323	14	0	337
Tsamang	195	44	0	239
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,640</b>

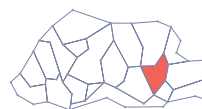


**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Gyalposhing Town	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Kilikhar Town	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Monggar Town	0	62	0	2	0	2	0	1	67
Yadi Town	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
Dramedtse Town	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Lingmethang Town	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
Rural									
Balam	3	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	11
Chagsakhar	2	34	0	7	1	0	0	0	44
Dramedtse	6	35	1	1	0	0	3	0	46
Na-Rang	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ngatshang	1	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
Shermuhoong	8	9	0	4	0	0	1	0	22
Thang-Rong	2	11	0	6	0	0	1	0	20
Gongdue	32	12	0	1	0	2	0	0	47
Jurmed	9	17	0	9	1	2	1	0	39
Kengkhar	4	56	1	7	0	3	2	0	73
Saling	19	18	3	3	0	0	1	0	44
Silambi	5	41	1	2	0	1	22	0	72
Chhaling	2	45	0	30	0	0	0	1	78
Drepoong	4	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	21
Monggar	0	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	39
Tsakaling	3	7	0	1	0	3	0	0	14
Tsamang	1	42	0	1	0	0	0	0	44
Both Areas	101	544	9	82	3	15	31	2	787

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

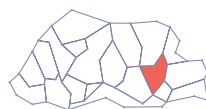
Gewog/Town	Approach Road											Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes- 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported			
Urban												
Gyalpoishing Town	475	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	477
Kilikhar Town	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Monggar Town	930	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	934
Yadi Town	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Dramedtse Town	88	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Lingmethang Town	232	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233
Rural												
Balam	245	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254
Chagsakhar	525	28	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	581
Dramedtse	377	42	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	436
Na-Rang	309	8	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323
Ngatshang	418	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420
Shermuhoong	328	23	18	22	7	2	1	10	0	0	0	411
ThangRong	352	25	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	402
Gongdue	229	16	32	30	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	316
Jurmed	236	56	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	307
Kengkhar	422	17	17	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	462
Saling	430	10	5	12	7	7	9	0	0	0	0	480
Silambi	290	18	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317
Chhaling	356	11	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	374
Drepoonsg	256	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265
Monggar	791	25	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	823
Tsakaling	314	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337
Tsamang	208	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
Both Areas	7,971	354	160	95	23	9	12	13	3			8,640



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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Gyalpoishing Town	7	470	0	477
Kilikhar Town	0	90	0	90
Monggar Town	12	922	0	934
Yadi Town	2	68	0	70
Dramedtse Town	4	85	0	89
Lingmethang Town	3	230	0	233
<b>Rural</b>				
Balam	37	217	0	254
Chagsakhar	52	529	0	581
Dramedtse	14	422	0	436
Na-Rang	20	303	0	323
Ngatshang	30	390	0	420
Shermuhoong	24	387	0	411
Thang-Rong	85	317	0	402
Gongdue	14	301	1	316
Jurmed	45	262	0	307
Kengkhar	36	426	0	462
Saling	23	457	0	480
Silambi	5	312	0	317
Chhaling	20	354	0	374
Drepoong	38	227	0	265
Monggar	25	798	0	823
Tsakaling	29	308	0	337
Tsamang	16	223	0	239
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>8,098</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,640</b>







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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



**PARO** DZONGKHAG



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National Statistics Bureau  
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འབྲུག་གི་མི་ཚོལ་བས་དང་ཁྱིམ་གྱི་གྲངས་རྩིས་ ༢༠༡༧།།

**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**PARO DZONGKHAG**



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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	46,316*
	Male	23,941
	Female	22,375
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	107.0
	Total Dependency Ratio	44.0
	Child Dependency Ratio	35.5
	Aged Dependency Ratio	8.5
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	11,406
	15-64 years	32,161
	65 years and over	2,749
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	73.6
	Male (%)	79.7
	Female (%)	67.1
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	28.8
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	14.9
	Total Fertility Rate	1.5
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population )	6.4
	Infant Mortality Rate	7.3
	Child Mortality Rate	13.1
	Under Five Mortality Rate	20.3
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	10,274
	Average Household Size	3.9
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	99.1
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	75.1

Note: \*Excludes 3,012 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census day

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

## 1.2 Legal Basis

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



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

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

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

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs and 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 greatest 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, therefore, important to fully examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to effect specific and proper planning at a regional level. The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) collected data on important demographic and social characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, and etc.

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

and place of residence. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing data from the 2017 Census to results from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity<sup>1</sup>.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference time and date for the census

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<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations

enumeration was midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides population data of Paro as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (this means that 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 Paro

The total population of Paro Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 49,328 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Paro Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 3,012 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and a few of those on the move on the census reference day. The analysis is based on 46,316 persons since no detailed information was collected from the 3,012 non-Bhutanese/tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *Gewog* and Town. Of the total 46,316 persons, 51.7% are males and 22,375 48.3% are females. The total population of Paro Dzongkhag represents 6.7% of the total population of Bhutan.

**Table 2.1** Population Distribution by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Paro 2017

Name	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Paro Town	5,828	5,620	11,448
Beteykha Town	230	235	465
Rural			
Dokar	1,116	1,211	2,327
Loong-nyi	2,453	2,274	4,727
Nagya	1,664	1,623	3,287
Sharpa	3,258	2,683	5,941
Dopshar-ri	1,623	1,710	3,333
Doteng	651	652	1,303
Hoongrel	266	70	336
Lamgong	2,972	2,874	5,846
Tsento	3,122	2,824	5,946
Wangchang	758	599	1,357
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,941</b>	<b>22,375</b>	<b>46,316</b>

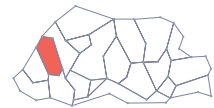
Note: \*Excludes 3,012 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census day

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

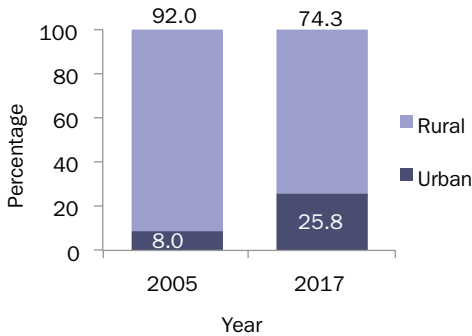
Paro Dzongkhag experienced an increase in population size by about 12,885 persons during the intercensal period, which is an increase of about 35.4% between 2005 and 2017. The population of Paro Dzongkhag in 2005 was 36,433 persons. When compared with other *Dzongkhags*, Paro Dzongkhag ranks fourth highest in terms of population size in the country.

## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 74 persons lived in rural areas and 26 persons lived in urban areas. At the national level, 62.2% of the total population lives in rural areas while 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion



**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area, Paro 2005 and 2017



of urban population in Paro Dzongkhag is 25.7%, which is an increase of 17.7 percentage points since 2005.

### 2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The male population in Paro Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 1,566 persons. Sex ratio of the Paro (number of males for every 100 females) is 106.9, which is slightly lower than the national level 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 there are 11,406 persons aged under 15 years, 32,161 persons aged between 15 and 64 years, and 2,749 persons aged 65 years and over.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 24.6% from 29.7%, while the productive population has increased to 69.4% from 65.0%, and the elderly population to 5.9% from 5.3% during the same period.

### 2.7 Dependency Ratios

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

The total and child dependency ratios for Paro Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 53.8 and 45.7 in 2005 to 44.0 and 35.5 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 8.1 in 2005 to 8.5 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

### 2.8 Population Age-sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Paro Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar shows the number of population in individual age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while the elongated bar at the top indicates an increase in the life expectancy.

Compared to 2005 (shaded), Paro Dzongkhag in 2017 experienced an increase in the number of population in each age group. The majority of the increase among the males is seen at the ages 25-29 and 30-34 years, while among the females, significant change in the

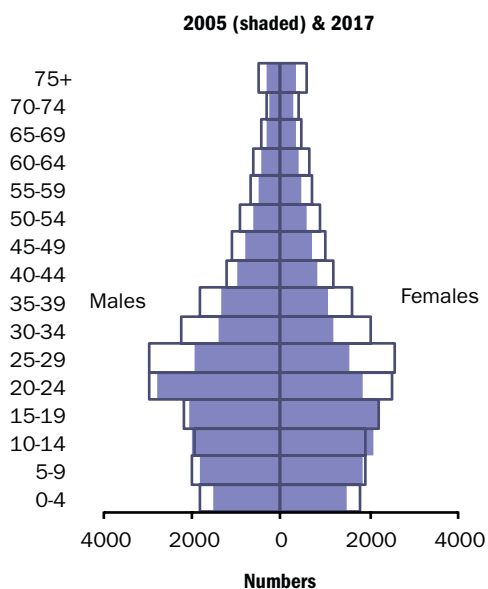
proportion of its population is noticed at the ages 25-29 years. However, there is a slight decrease in the age group 10-17 years in both the sexes.

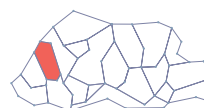
Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Paro Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. A population bulge is observed between the ages of 20-24 and 25-29 for both sexes.

### 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:

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Paro 2005 and 2017

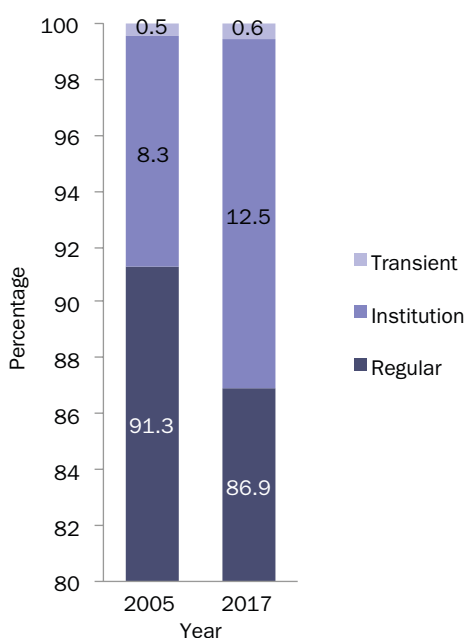




1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
  - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined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

Figure 2.3 shows that on the census reference day, there were a total of 40,242 persons (86.9%) living in regular household, 5,812 persons (12.5%) in institutional households, and 262 persons (0.6%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population had decreased by about 4.4 percentage points while the institutional and transient populations have increased by about 4.2 and 0.1 percentage points respectively (Annex Table A2.4).

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Paro 2005 and 2017



Of the total regular household population, 10,326 persons (25.7%) live in urban areas while 29,916 persons (74.3%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in the Dzongkhag, Paro Town has 10,126 persons, representing 98.1% of total regular household population living in urban areas, while Betyekha Town has 200 persons (1.9%).

Among the *gewogs*, Lamgong Gewog has the highest number of regular household population at 5,233 persons (17.5%), closely followed by Sharpa Gewog and Tsento Gewog with 4,846 (16.2%) and 4,839 persons (16.2%) respectively. Hoongrel with 132 persons (0.4%) has the lowest number of regular household population in Paro Dzongkhag.

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	5,443	5,768	11,211	48.6	51.4	100.0	94
Paro Town	5,214	5,533	10,747	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Beteykha Town	229	235	464	49.4	50.6	100.0	97
Rural	15,910	16,241	32,151	49.5	50.5	100.0	98
Dokar	1,061	1,211	2,272	46.7	53.3	100.0	88
Loong-nyi	2,039	2,195	4,234	48.2	51.8	100.0	93
Nagya	1,471	1,531	3,002	49.0	51.0	100.0	96
Sharpa	2,677	2,653	5,330	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Dopshar-ri	1,558	1,704	3,262	47.8	52.2	100.0	91
Doteng	602	651	1,253	48.0	52.0	100.0	92
Hoongrel	107	70	177	60.5	39.5	100.0	153
Lamgong	2,816	2,854	5,670	49.7	50.3	100.0	99
Tsento	2,923	2,775	5,698	51.3	48.7	100.0	105
Wangchang	656	597	1,253	52.4	47.6	100.0	110
Both Areas	21,353	22,009	43,362	49.2	50.8	100.0	97

Sharpa Gewog and Tsento Gewog with 1,089 and 1,078 persons have the highest number of people living in the institutional households, while Paro Town has 1,146 persons, representing 81.2% of the urban institutional population.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Paro Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 43,362 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 21,353 persons were males and 22,009 persons were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 11,211 persons lived in urban areas and 32,151 persons in rural area. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Paro Dzongkhag was 2,954 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

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

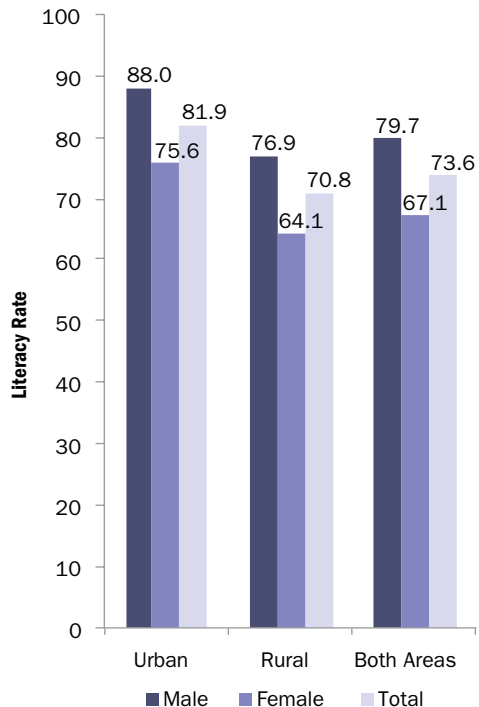
## 3.1 Literacy

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. The literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is based on a total population of 41,764 persons instead of 41,906 persons aged 6 years and above as 142 persons did not respond to the literacy questions. The Census reveals that there were 30,745

literate persons in the *Dzongkhag*, representing a literacy rate of 73.6% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 69.8%.

There is marked difference in literacy levels between the male and female

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Paro 2017





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

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	41,748	5,390	1,592	1,586	1,829	4,241	27,110	1.0
Currently Attending	12,035	93.6%	88.3%	90.5%	79.0%	43.9%	3.1%	28.8%
Previously Attended	16,353	1.7%	8.9%	6.3%	16.2%	45.2%	50.9%	39.2%
Never Attended	13,360	4.7%	2.8%	3.2%	4.8%	11.0%	45.9%	32.0%

populations with 79.7% of the male population literate as compared to 67.1% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas with a disparity rate of about 12.0% percentage points in both urban and rural areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (81.9%) than in rural areas (70.8%).

The literacy rate in Paro *Dzongkhag* has increased by 8.9 percentage points, from 64.7% in 2005 to 73.6% in 2017.

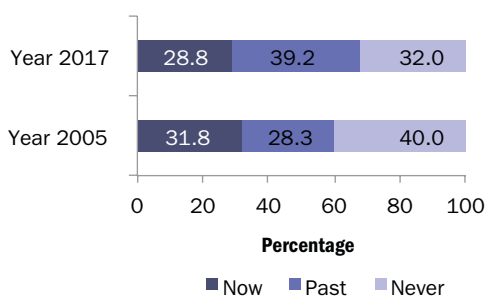
### 3.2 School Attendance

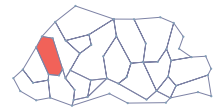
The official entry age for primary education in the country is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Paro *Dzongkhag* is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 41,906 persons aged

6 years and above, 158 persons have not responded to questions on status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 41,748 persons. Of these, 28.8% are currently attending school/institute, 39.2% had attended in the past and 32.0% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (93.6%), followed by 15-16 years (90.5%). Nearly half (45.9%) of the population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is slightly higher in urban areas (31.5%) as compared to 27.9% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.).

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all the persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has declined by 3.0 percentage points, while those who had attended in the past

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



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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	28,388	4,469	3,945	8,414	10,826	9,148	19,974	15,295	13,093	100.0%
Non-formal Education	461	0.3%	2.2%	1.2%	0.9%	2.9%	1.8%	0.7%	2.7%	1.6%
ECCD/Daycare	92	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Primary	10,425	33.1%	27.2%	30.3%	41.9%	36.4%	39.4%	39.4%	33.6%	36.7%
Lower Secondary	3,181	11.0%	11.4%	11.2%	10.8%	11.7%	11.2%	10.9%	11.6%	11.2%
Middle Secondary	4,409	14.0%	18.4%	16.0%	13.8%	17.1%	15.3%	13.9%	17.5%	15.5%
Higher Secondary	5,559	21.6%	25.0%	23.2%	17.1%	19.2%	18.1%	18.4%	21.0%	19.6%
Certificates	250	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Diploma	482	2.6%	1.9%	2.3%	1.8%	1.0%	1.5%	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%
Bachelor's Degree	2,766	12.4%	11.3%	11.8%	8.9%	8.8%	8.9%	9.9%	9.5%	9.7%
Masters and Above	577	3.3%	1.4%	2.4%	2.4%	1.3%	1.9%	2.7%	1.3%	2.0%
Others	186	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%

increased by 10.9 percentage points. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 8.0 percentage points. It has declined from 40.0% in 2005 to 32.0% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Paro Dzongkhag. Out of 28,388 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 10,425 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 3,181 persons completed

grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 4,409 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary) and 5,559 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 2,766 and 577 persons hold bachelor's degrees and master's degrees and above respectively.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions (36.7%) have completed the primary level, followed by higher and middle secondary at 19.6% and 15.5% respectively. About 10.0% have completed their bachelor's degrees and only 2.0% have completed their master's degrees and above.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 586 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

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

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1,611	196	19	215	1,207	189	1,396	1,403	208	100.0%
Monastic Public	869	68.4%	26.3%	64.7%	52.8%	49.2%	52.3%	55.0%	47.1%	53.9%
Monastic Private	360	8.2%	31.6%	10.2%	23.3%	30.2%	24.2%	21.2%	30.3%	22.3%
Gomchen/Laymonks	333	19.4%	21.1%	19.5%	21.8%	14.8%	20.8%	21.5%	15.4%	20.7%
Other	49	4.1%	21.1%	5.6%	2.2%	5.8%	2.7%	2.4%	7.2%	3.0%

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

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 by attendance of traditional learning by sex and areas in Paro Dzongkhag. Out of

41,906 persons aged 6 years and above, 1,611 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 53.9% are in public monasteries and 22.3% in private monasteries, while 20.7% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 87.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

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

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

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

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

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

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan the Washington Group (WG) of questions which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communications 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 Paro is 22 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas of the *Dzongkhag*.

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 Paro is 95.9.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The Crude Birth rate for Paro is 14.9. The CBR for the urban areas in the *Dzongkhag* is 18.0 and for the rural areas is 13.8. The CBR for Paro has reduced from 16.8 in 2005 to 14.9 in 2017.

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

years). The GFR for Paro is 52.5, a reduction from 65.6 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 Paro is 90.6, also a reduction from 118.7 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 Paro is 1.5 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the census. The TFR for the urban area is 1.7 and for the rural area is 1.5 per woman. The TFR for Paro has reduced from 2.1 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 Paro is 6.4, which is a slight decrease from 6.9 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 6.2 and for the rural areas is 6.4.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year and for Paro, it is 7.3, a decrease from 21.2 in 2005.

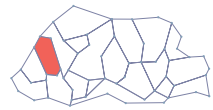
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Paro's CMR is 13.1, which is an increase from 6.5 in 2005.

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 Paro is 20.3, a decrease from 27.7 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 disability by asking whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication).

The disability prevalence rate for Paro according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 1.5%. 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 found in Doteng Gewog (2.9%) while the lowest prevalence rate is in Beteykha Town where no one reported to having any kind of disability.



**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/  
Town, Paro 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Paro Town	0.8	1.0	0.9
Beteykha Town	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dokar	1.4	2.9	2.2
Loong-nyi	1.1	1.7	1.4
Nagya	2.0	2.5	2.2
Sharpa	1.2	2.0	1.5
Dopshar-ri	1.0	1.1	1.1
Doteng	2.8	3.1	2.9
Hoongrel	1.1	4.3	1.8
Lamgong	1.3	1.6	1.4
Tsento	1.5	1.9	1.7
Wangchang	1.3	2.5	1.8
Total	1.2	1.7	1.5

## 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.

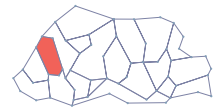
This section presents information on working-age population (15 years and above), economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

### 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and over by usual activity status in Paro Dzongkhag. Paro Dzongkhag has 34,910 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 18,124 are males and 16,786 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 25.8%, and in rural areas, it is 74.2%. Of the total working-age population, 20,807 persons (59.6%) are economically

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	12,490	8,317	5,121	15,686	20,807
Economically Inactive	5,634	8,469	3,894	10,209	14,103
Both Active and Inactive	18,124	16,786	9,015	25,895	34,910
	Percent				
Economically Active	68.9	49.5	56.8	60.6	59.6
Economically Inactive	31.1	50.5	43.2	39.4	40.4
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



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

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	67.1	46.1	56.8	69.5	50.8	60.6	68.9	49.5	59.6
Unemployment Rate	2.2	3.2	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0

active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling to 14,103 persons (40.4%), are economically inactive as they were students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and did not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business, or sought employment.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate in Paro Dzongkhag is high among the males than the females (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation is higher for males than females. The overall unemployment rate for the Dzongkhag is 2%. Unemployment rate for females (2.3%) is higher than males (1.8%) and in both urban and rural areas, unemployment rates for females are higher than that of males.



## 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. This information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analysis to the ‘place of birth.’. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. So in the present context, a

lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *Gewog*/Town of residence on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog*/Town of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

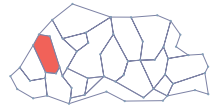
**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

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

**Place of Enumeration:** is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the day of 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 24,548 persons are lifetime migrants in Paro meaning that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Paro. Out of these migrants, 21,709 persons are from

other *Dzongkhags*. Conversely, a total 9,907 persons have out migrated out of Paro to other *Dzongkhags*.

For Paro *Dzongkhag*, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 4.4%, urban to rural migrants is 7.5%, rural to urban migrants is 14.7%, and rural to rural migrants is 29.9%.

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

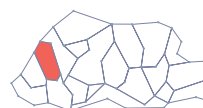
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

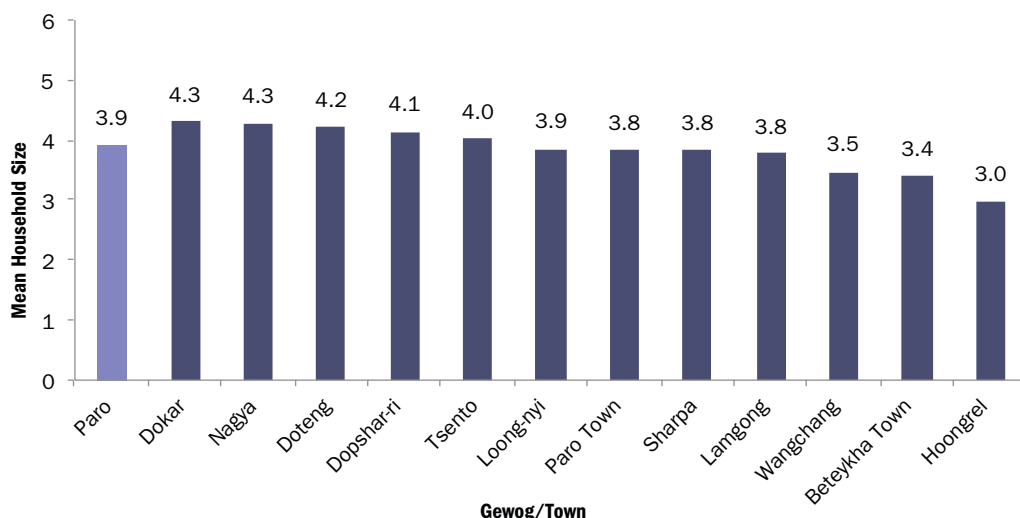
There were 10,274 regular households in Paro Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (44.3%) from 7,118 regular households in 2005. Paro Town has the largest number of regular households, while Hoongrel Gewog has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.9 persons from 4.7 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the 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, Paro 2017



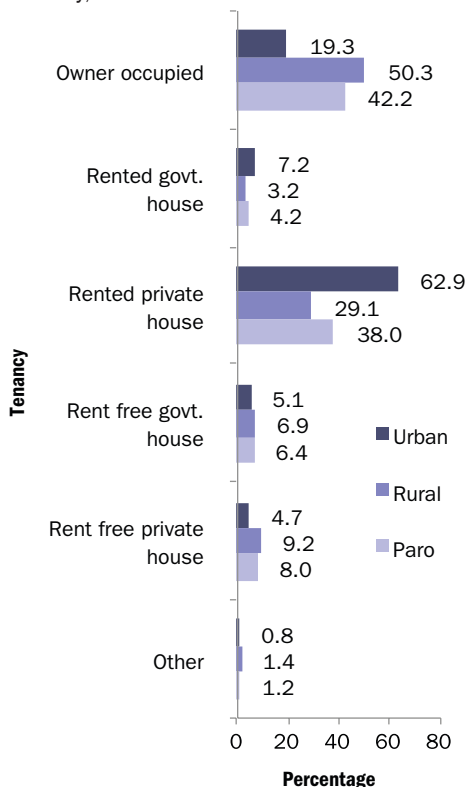
number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. At 4.3, the mean household size is the highest in Dokar Gewog while the lowest household size is recorded in Hoongrel Gewog with 3.0 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

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

About four in ten of households in Paro Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 50.3% of the households reside in their own housing units, 32.3% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Paro 2017



urban areas, only 19.3% of households reside in their own housing units, more than seven in ten are tenants (70.1%) while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Paro Dzongkhag is slightly higher in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.0 persons per room).

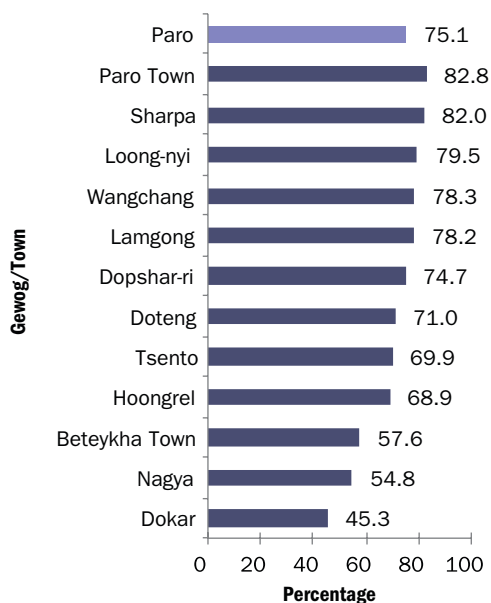
The main toilet facility at the Dzongkhag level is a flush toilet with 62.7% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (75.2%) than in rural areas (58.2%) use a flush toilet. About 1.1% of households do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is slightly higher in rural (1.3%) than in urban areas (0.6%).

Additionally, 75.1% of households have toilet facilities that were either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

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

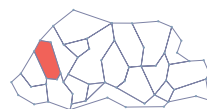
Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.4	3.8	1.1	2,701
Rural	4.1	4.0	1.0	7,573
Both Areas	3.9	3.9	1.0	10,274

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

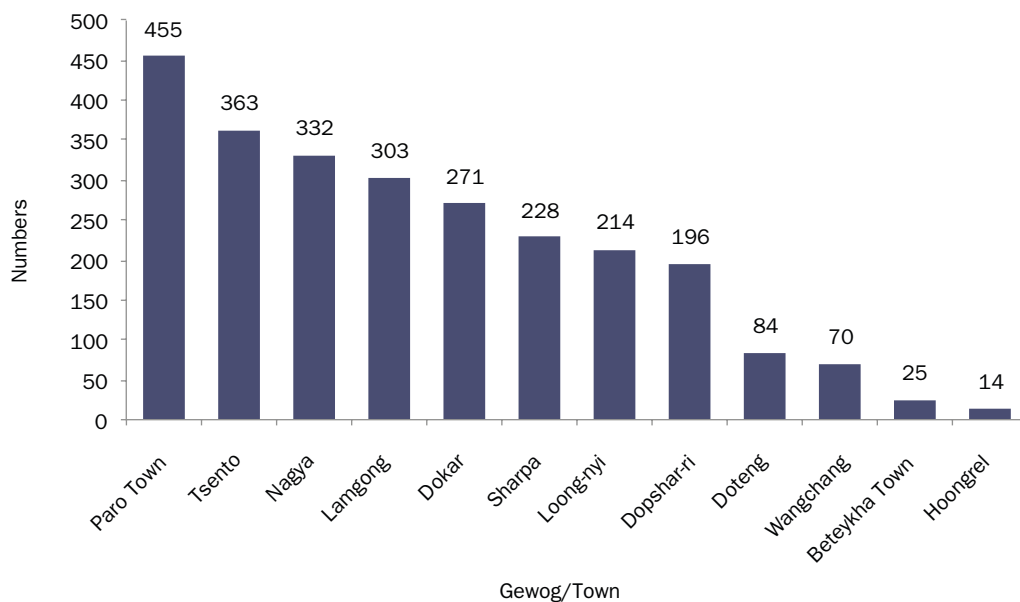


Paro Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 82.8%, while Dokar Gewog recorded the lowest at 45.3% (Figure 7.3).

A quarter of the households (2,555) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation among *Gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Paro Town had 455 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Hoongrel Gewog had only 14 households (Figure 7.4).



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



Some 28.2% 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 higher (29.0%) than urban areas (26.0%).

Most of the housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (91.1%), followed by planks/shingles (4.9%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (57.4%), followed by tiles/marbles, concrete/cement, and terrazzo (26.9%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Paro *Dzongkhag* use electricity (98.6%) for lighting, though there are still a few households using kerosene (0.3%) and

solar energy (0.2%) for the same purpose. There is no difference between urban (98.7%) and rural areas (98.6%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is also similar in urban and rural areas (0.5%).

Most of the households in Paro *Dzongkhag* use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.0%) in combination with LPG (92.6%) while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, some households (5.0%) still use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water, accounting for 98.3% of

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

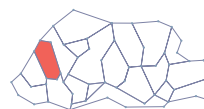
Main Material for Wall							Total
Area	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other		
Urban	16.7	13.8	26.0	40.9	2.6	2,701	
Rural	28.9	16.7	29.0	22.1	3.4	7,573	
Both Areas	25.7	15.9	28.2	27.0	3.2	10,274	
Main Material for Roof						Total	
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other			
Urban	3.6	91.2	3.0	2.3	2,701		
Rural	5.4	91.1	0.8	2.8	7,573		
Both Areas	4.9	91.1	1.4	2.6	10,274		
Main Material for Floor						Total	
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other			
Urban	44.3	12.6	40.5	2.6	2,701		
Rural	62.0	12.4	22.1	3.5	7,573		
Both Areas	57.4	12.4	26.9	3.3	10,274		

total households (inside and outside dwelling). In addition, 0.8% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and some 99.1% have access to these improved drinking water sources which is more than 10 percentage points

higher than that of PHCB 2005 (88.2%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (73.2%) than in rural areas (53.2%). About 0.9% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

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

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	2,701
Rural	98.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	7,573
Both Areas	98.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	10,274
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)								Total	
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban	99.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	92.6	0.2	2,701		
Rural	98.8	0.2	5.0	1.1	88.6	0.2	7,573		
Both Areas	98.9	0.2	3.9	1.0	89.7	0.2	10,274		

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

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/ Spring/Rivers/ Streams/Lake/ Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	73.2	26.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	2,701
Rural	53.2	44.8	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	7,573
Both Areas	58.4	39.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	10,274

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100%) in Hoongrel Gewog and Betykha Town have access to improved sources of drinking water while Dopsha-ri Gewog has the lowest proportion of households (97.9%) with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 0.9% or some 92 households depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Sharpa Gewog has 18 households without access to improved drinking water sources while Hoongrel Gewog and Betykha Town have no households (Figure 7.6).

About 83.3% 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, a little less than a fifth (1,707) of the households in Paro Dzongkhag lacked reliable source of water supply. In absolute numbers, Paro Town had the highest number of households

without reliable sources of water with 404 households while Hoongrel Gewog had the lowest (Figure 7.7)

About 1.5% of households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel for at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

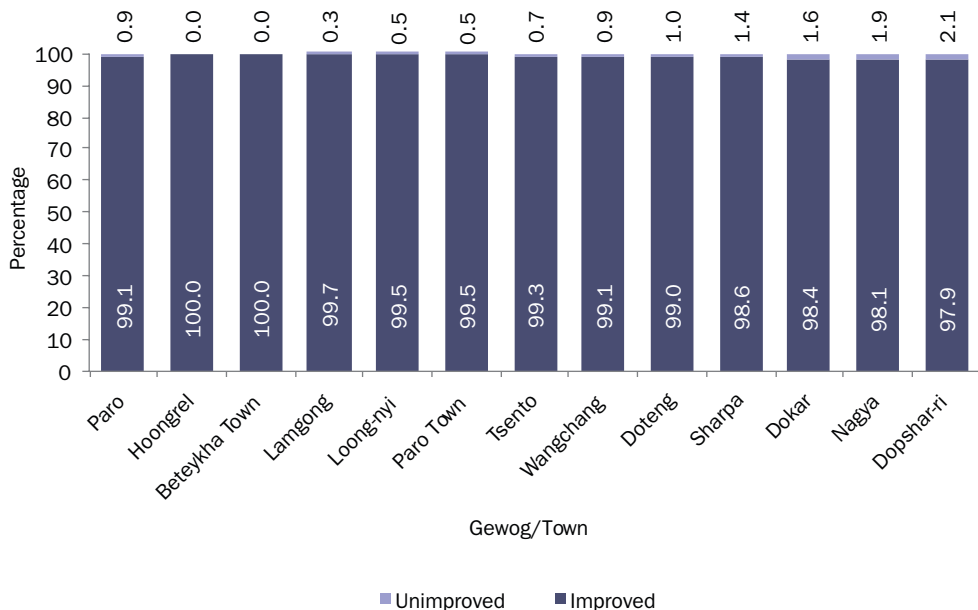
#### 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. The 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 Table A7.13-A7.15.

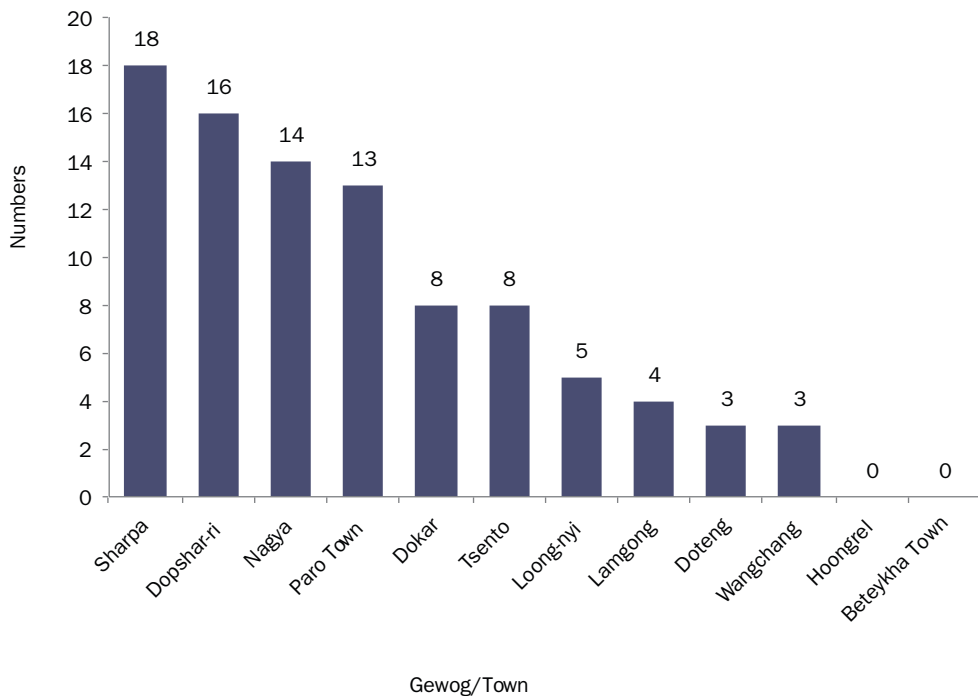


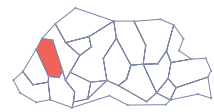
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**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Paro 2017

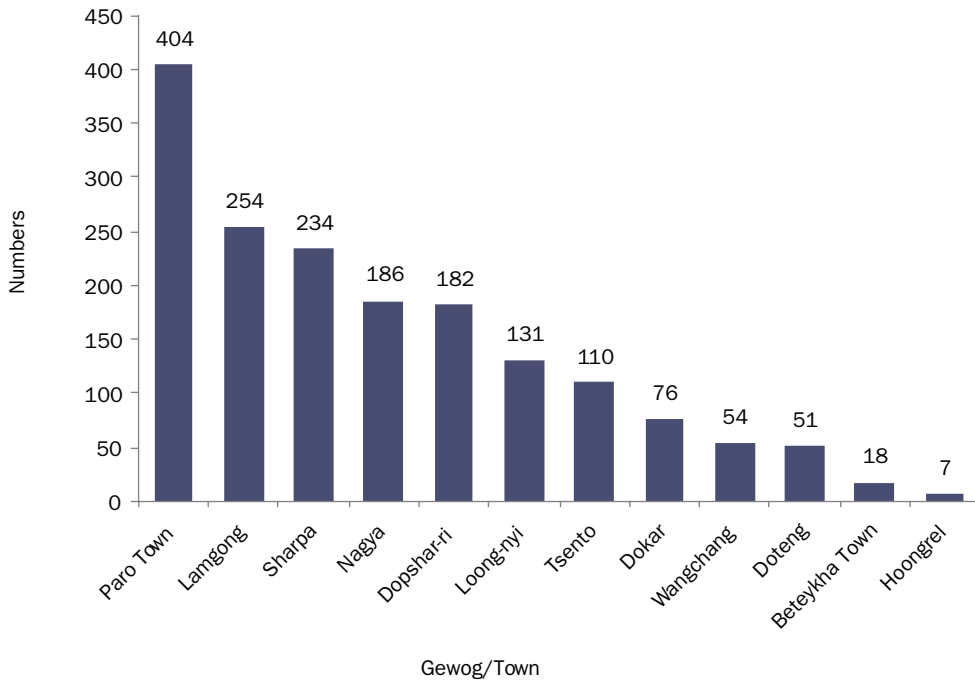


**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Paro 2017





**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households Without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Paro 2017



## 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (96.2%) of households in Paro Dzongkhag have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (83.0%) though there are a few households (0.3%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (90.0%) availed health services during the 12 months prior to the Census. Among those that did not, 74.2% stated that they did not require health services, 10.6% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 8.8% reported of having no time.

## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 4.1% of all households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in the rural areas (4.6%) than in urban areas (2.6%).

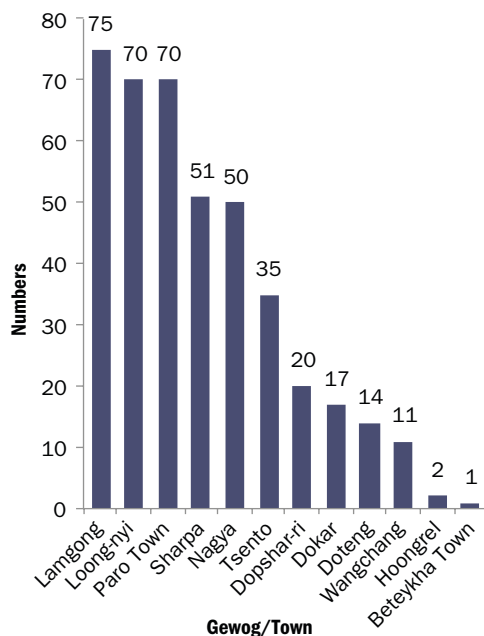
Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 416 households (4.1%) that experienced food insufficiency, Lamgong Gewog had 75 households while Beteykha Town had only one household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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

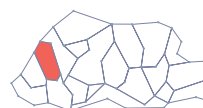


**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Paro 2017



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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.6	97.2	0.2	2,701
Rural	4.6	95.4	0.1	7,573
Both Areas	4.1	95.8	0.1	10,274

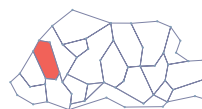


# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB Indicators: Definitions, Numerators and Denominators

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

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
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.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.



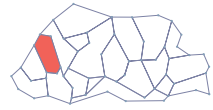
Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
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, Paro Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
PARO	23,941	22,375	46,316	51.7	48.3	100.0	107.0
Urban	6,058	5,855	11,913	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.5
Paro Town	5,828	5,620	11,448	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.7
Beteykha Town	230	235	465	49.5	50.5	100.0	97.9
Rural	17,883	16,520	34,403	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Dokar	1,116	1,211	2,327	48.0	52.0	100.0	92.2
Loong-nyi	2,453	2,274	4,727	51.9	48.1	100.0	107.9
Nagya	1,664	1,623	3,287	50.6	49.4	100.0	102.5
Sharpa	3,258	2,683	5,941	54.8	45.2	100.0	121.4
Dopshar-ri	1,623	1,710	3,333	48.7	51.3	100.0	94.9
Doteng	651	652	1,303	50.0	50.0	100.0	99.8
Hoongrel	266	70	336	79.2	20.8	100.0	380.0
Lamgong	2,972	2,874	5,846	50.8	49.2	100.0	103.4
Tsento	3,122	2,824	5,946	52.5	47.5	100.0	110.6
Wangchang	758	599	1,357	55.9	44.1	100.0	126.5

Note: Excludes 3,012 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.2** Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Paro 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
PARO	3,621	3,902	3,883	4,406	5,483	5,588	4,292	3,440	2,447	2,103	1,816	1,359	1,227	921	706	1,122	46,316
Urban	977	962	959	1,122	1,733	1,595	1,184	962	620	459	371	286	202	159	130	192	11,913
Paro Town	957	925	838	965	1,714	1,565	1,163	945	607	453	366	284	197	155	127	187	11,448
Betyekha Town	20	37	121	157	19	30	21	17	13	6	5	2	5	4	3	5	465
Rural	2,644	2,940	2,924	3,284	3,750	3,993	3,108	2,478	1,827	1,644	1,445	1,073	1,025	762	576	930	34,403
Dokar	197	231	213	176	190	218	204	142	135	129	126	96	73	67	56	74	2,327
Loong-nyi	360	342	465	337	632	653	441	335	229	210	194	134	124	95	61	115	4,727
Nagya	253	316	319	244	280	298	289	212	169	173	167	137	147	98	64	121	3,287
Sharpa	491	537	461	578	637	745	551	469	289	288	251	163	151	90	97	143	5,941
Dopshar-ri	241	290	275	275	333	374	288	253	192	178	144	122	129	86	55	98	3,333
Doteng	105	119	125	70	131	130	99	89	79	83	63	47	49	40	40	34	1,303
Hoongrel	10	13	24	25	70	53	33	22	19	23	21	7	4	2	2	8	336
Lamgong	465	453	419	559	732	763	545	411	310	262	217	164	173	123	102	148	5,846
Tsento	438	536	548	904	549	582	519	460	338	238	210	155	141	128	73	127	5,946
Wangchang	84	103	75	116	196	177	139	85	67	60	52	48	34	33	26	62	1,357

Note: Excludes 3,012 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Paro Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups										Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14		15-64		65+		Total		Child		Old Age			
	Depend	Ratio	Depend	Ratio	Depend	Ratio	Depend	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio		
PARO	11,406	32,161	2,749	46,316	44.0	35.5	8.5	24.1						
Urban	2,898	8,534	481	11,913	39.6	34.0	5.6	16.6						
Paro Town	2,720	8,259	469	11,448	38.6	32.9	5.7	17.2						
Betyekha Town	178	275	12	465	69.1	64.7	4.4	6.7						
Rural	8,508	23,627	2,268	34,403	45.6	36.0	9.6	26.7						
Dokar	641	1,489	197	2,327	56.3	43.0	13.2	30.7						
Loong-nyi	1,167	3,289	271	4,727	43.7	35.5	8.2	23.2						
Nagya	888	2,116	283	3,287	55.3	42.0	13.4	31.9						
Sharpa	1,489	4,122	330	5,941	44.1	36.1	8.0	22.2						
Dopshar-ri	806	2,288	239	3,333	45.7	35.2	10.4	29.7						
Doteng	349	840	114	1,303	55.1	41.5	13.6	32.7						
Hoongrel	47	277	12	336	21.3	17.0	4.3	25.5						
Lamgong	1,337	4,136	373	5,846	41.3	32.3	9.0	27.9						
Tsento	1,522	4,096	328	5,946	45.2	37.2	8.0	21.6						
Wangchang	262	974	121	1,357	39.3	26.9	12.4	46.2						

Note: Excludes 3,012 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

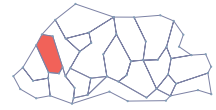


## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
PARO	40,242	5,812	262	46,316	86.9	12.5	0.6	100.0
Urban	10,326	1,411	176	11,913	86.7	11.8	1.5	100.0
Paro Town	10,126	1,146	176	11,448	88.5	10.0	1.5	100.0
Beteykha Town	200	265	0	465	43.0	57.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	29,916	4,401	86	34,403	87.0	12.8	0.2	100.0
Dokar	2,129	185	13	2,327	91.5	8.0	0.6	100.0
Loong-nyi	4,039	677	11	4,727	85.4	14.3	0.2	100.0
Nagya	3,143	140	4	3,287	95.6	4.3	0.1	100.0
Sharpa	4,846	1,089	6	5,941	81.6	18.3	0.1	100.0
Dopshar-ri	3,213	116	4	3,333	96.4	3.5	0.1	100.0
Doteng	1,221	82	0	1,303	93.7	6.3	0.0	100.0
Hoongrel	134	202	0	336	39.9	60.1	0.0	100.0
Lamgong	5,233	594	19	5,846	89.5	10.2	0.3	100.0
Tsento	4,839	1,078	29	5,946	81.4	18.1	0.5	100.0
Wangchang	1,119	238	0	1,357	82.5	17.5	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 3,012 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



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

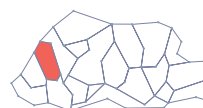
Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
<b>PARO</b>																	
URBAN																	
Paro Town	957	925	838	965	1,714	1,565	1,163	945	607	453	366	284	197	155	127	187	11,448
Male	493	455	411	435	895	834	609	502	343	230	193	124	94	77	54	79	5,828
Female	464	470	427	530	819	731	554	443	264	223	173	160	103	78	73	108	5,620
Betykha Town	20	37	121	157	19	30	21	17	13	6	5	2	5	4	3	5	465
Male	10	18	63	71	13	13	10	13	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	230
Female	10	19	58	86	6	17	11	4	8	3	2		3	4	1	3	235
RURAL																	
Dokar	197	231	213	176	190	218	204	142	135	129	126	96	73	67	56	74	2,327
Male	96	118	97	99	107	104	91	65	67	50	50	48	29	38	23	34	1,116
Female	101	113	116	77	83	114	113	77	68	79	76	48	44	29	33	40	1,211
Loongnyi	360	342	465	337	632	653	441	335	229	210	194	134	124	95	61	115	4,727
Male	190	188	228	176	335	346	239	186	109	105	95	65	68	43	26	54	2,453
Female	170	154	237	161	297	307	202	149	120	105	99	69	56	52	35	61	2,274
Nagya	253	316	319	244	280	298	289	212	169	173	167	137	147	98	64	121	3,287
Male	113	161	164	126	145	156	162	100	73	83	84	70	80	50	35	62	1,664
Female	140	155	155	118	135	142	127	112	96	90	83	67	67	48	29	59	1,623
Sharpa	491	537	461	578	637	745	551	469	289	288	251	163	151	90	97	143	5,941
Male	270	277	244	315	401	428	305	251	141	171	147	81	67	43	47	70	3,258
Female	221	260	217	263	236	317	246	218	148	117	104	82	84	47	50	73	2,683
Dopshar-ri	241	290	275	275	333	374	288	253	192	178	144	122	129	86	55	98	3,333
Male	116	148	140	137	157	174	150	117	91	92	73	55	63	41	25	44	1,623
Female	125	142	135	138	176	200	138	136	101	86	71	67	66	45	30	54	1,710
Doteng	105	119	125	70	131	130	99	89	79	83	63	47	49	40	40	34	1,303
Male	52	57	72	30	68	71	51	38	40	39	25	30	22	19	20	17	651
Female	53	62	53	40	63	59	48	51	39	44	38	17	27	21	20	17	652
Hoongrel	10	13	24	25	70	53	33	22	19	23	21	7	4	2	2	8	336
Male	5	7	15	21	60	48	28	17	17	19	16	5	2	1	1	5	266
Female	5	6	9	4	10	5	5	5	2	4	5	2	2	1	1	3	70

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Age															All Ages	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Lamgong	465	453	419	559	732	763	545	411	310	262	217	164	173	123	102	148	5,846
Male	228	242	212	271	398	418	274	227	147	122	113	74	85	46	46	69	2,972
Female	237	211	207	288	334	345	271	184	163	140	104	90	88	77	56	79	2,874
Tsento	438	536	548	904	549	582	519	460	338	238	210	155	141	128	73	127	5,946
Male	238	267	281	438	304	309	284	253	180	137	99	89	76	61	41	65	3,122
Female	200	269	267	466	245	273	235	207	158	101	111	66	65	67	32	62	2,824
Wangchang	84	103	75	116	196	177	139	85	67	60	52	48	34	33	26	62	1,357
Male	45	54	41	75	117	102	79	47	35	33	33	19	17	21	17	23	758
Female	39	49	34	41	79	75	60	38	32	27	19	29	17	12	9	39	599
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	1,856	1,992	1,968	2,194	3,000	3,003	2,282	1,816	1,248	1,084	931	662	605	440	336	524	23,941
Female	1,765	1,910	1,915	2,212	2,483	2,585	2,010	1,624	1,199	1,019	885	697	622	481	370	598	22,375
Both Sex	3,621	3,902	3,883	4,406	5,483	5,588	4,292	3,440	2,447	2,103	1,816	1,359	1,227	921	706	1,122	46,316

Note: Excludes 3,012 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	106	101	207	269	246	515	375	347	722
1	76	78	154	251	211	462	327	289	616
2	104	99	203	255	273	528	359	372	731
3	104	91	195	302	282	584	406	373	779
4	113	105	218	276	279	555	389	384	773
5	74	104	178	309	302	611	383	406	789
6	98	110	208	307	273	580	405	383	788
7	104	86	190	282	289	571	386	375	761
8	85	103	188	333	252	585	418	355	773
9	112	86	198	288	305	593	400	391	791
10	89	85	174	289	267	556	378	352	730
11	87	102	189	264	267	531	351	369	720
12	118	104	222	322	294	616	440	398	838
13	94	100	194	302	320	622	396	420	816
14	86	94	180	317	282	599	403	376	779
15	87	109	196	263	280	543	350	389	739
16	84	102	186	350	314	664	434	416	850
17	103	120	223	330	326	656	433	446	879
18	123	144	267	360	327	687	483	471	954
19	109	141	250	385	349	734	494	490	984
20	174	158	332	433	368	801	607	526	1,133
21	151	182	333	380	337	717	531	519	1,050
22	209	179	388	403	309	712	612	488	1,100
23	183	153	336	424	334	758	607	487	1,094
24	191	153	344	452	310	762	643	463	1,106
25	193	141	334	471	359	830	664	500	1,164
26	156	159	315	444	382	826	600	541	1,141
27	174	147	321	454	366	820	628	513	1,141
28	180	158	338	418	381	799	598	539	1,137
29	144	143	287	369	349	718	513	492	1,005
30	155	143	298	440	352	792	595	495	1,090
31	114	104	218	278	273	551	392	377	769
32	145	125	270	363	317	680	508	442	950
33	105	109	214	298	283	581	403	392	795
34	100	84	184	284	220	504	384	304	688
35	136	95	231	293	230	523	429	325	754
36	104	88	192	243	240	483	347	328	675
37	93	116	209	284	266	550	377	382	759
38	104	88	192	277	233	510	381	321	702
39	78	60	138	204	208	412	282	268	550
40	104	73	177	246	256	502	350	329	679
41	64	51	115	166	176	342	230	227	457
42	65	58	123	204	173	377	269	231	500
43	56	48	104	154	172	326	210	220	430
44	59	42	101	130	150	280	189	192	381
45	71	58	129	203	162	365	274	220	494

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	30	48	78	146	156	302	176	204	380
47	47	43	90	166	150	316	213	193	406
48	45	41	86	181	160	341	226	201	427
49	40	36	76	155	165	320	195	201	396
50	64	42	106	183	188	371	247	230	477
51	44	29	73	116	127	243	160	156	316
52	35	48	83	165	135	300	200	183	383
53	31	30	61	135	140	275	166	170	336
54	22	26	48	136	120	256	158	146	304
55	34	36	70	116	123	239	150	159	309
56	23	29	52	104	111	215	127	140	267
57	34	33	67	101	118	219	135	151	286
58	13	41	54	109	96	205	122	137	259
59	22	21	43	106	89	195	128	110	238
60	25	29	54	120	145	265	145	174	319
61	10	17	27	83	85	168	93	102	195
62	24	24	48	109	109	218	133	133	266
63	16	16	32	101	84	185	117	100	217
64	21	20	41	96	93	189	117	113	230
65	24	28	52	89	117	206	113	145	258
66	12	13	25	72	78	150	84	91	175
67	18	19	37	76	83	159	94	102	196
68	11	13	24	66	62	128	77	75	152
69	12	9	21	60	59	119	72	68	140
70	12	16	28	76	75	151	88	91	179
71	9	11	20	49	41	90	58	52	110
72	13	14	27	42	76	118	55	90	145
73	7	14	21	62	47	109	69	61	130
74	15	19	34	51	57	108	66	76	142
75	8	15	23	47	52	99	55	67	122
76	10	15	25	39	64	103	49	79	128
77	8	7	15	42	40	82	50	47	97
78	5	11	16	55	41	96	60	52	112
79	4	7	11	27	39	66	31	46	77
80	9	9	18	38	49	87	47	58	105
81	8	4	12	23	26	49	31	30	61
82	5	7	12	17	28	45	22	35	57
83	3	3	6	21	23	44	24	26	50
84	3	8	11	31	23	54	34	31	65
85	0	3	3	23	31	54	23	34	57
86	3	7	10	14	16	30	17	23	40
87	3	3	6	16	17	33	19	20	39
88	3	1	4	11	9	20	14	10	24
89	2	2	4	11	11	22	13	13	26
90	3	1	4	7	3	10	10	4	14
91	2	2	4	7	3	10	9	5	14

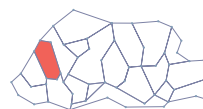


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Paro Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	1	1	2	5	7	2	6	8
93	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
94	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
95	0	1	1	5	0	5	5	1	6
96	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
97	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
98	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
99	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	6,058	5,855	11,913	17,883	16,520	34,403	23,941	22,375	46,316

Note: Excludes 3,012 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Paro 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+
DOKAR																	
Tenchhekha_Tsiphu	2	3	1	1	6	2	1	3	3	2	6	4	0	1	7	3	45
Male	1	2	1	0	5	1	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	18
Female	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	0	1	6	3	27
Goensakha_Phuchhekha	17	31	14	18	18	25	20	8	12	13	17	18	9	10	6	10	246
Male	9	13	6	11	11	14	10	1	7	5	6	10	5	8	5	6	127
Female	8	18	8	7	7	11	10	7	5	8	11	8	4	2	1	4	119
Mendrel_Uesuna	40	41	33	31	27	38	38	20	35	28	25	18	22	16	11	20	443
Male	19	24	14	17	14	17	19	10	13	14	12	6	8	9	6	10	212
Female	21	17	19	14	13	21	19	10	22	14	13	12	14	7	5	10	231
Dawakha_Tshongkha	52	60	43	42	69	61	66	46	37	32	39	24	21	15	13	19	639
Male	25	26	25	31	42	38	29	24	21	14	15	16	7	8	4	8	333
Female	27	34	18	11	27	23	37	22	16	18	24	8	14	7	9	11	306
Khamdraag_Sali	86	96	122	84	70	92	79	65	48	54	39	32	21	25	19	22	954
Male	42	53	51	40	35	34	33	28	26	16	15	14	9	13	7	10	426
Female	44	43	71	44	35	58	46	37	22	38	24	18	12	12	12	12	528
All Chiwogs	197	231	213	176	190	218	204	142	135	129	126	96	73	67	56	74	2,327
Male	96	118	97	99	107	104	91	65	67	50	50	48	29	38	23	34	1,116
Female	101	113	116	77	83	114	113	77	68	79	76	48	44	29	33	40	1,211
LOONGNYI																	
Naemjog	112	80	52	51	164	181	54	76	31	56	63	44	0	14	18	25	1,266
Male	61	50	52	0	84	96	0	42	0	22	27	21	0	0	7	0	636
Female	51	30	0	51	80	85	54	34	31	34	36	23	0	14	11	25	630
Jieu_Woochhu	133	137	134	99	189	225	144	118	67	64	52	43	45	41	12	28	1,531
Male	69	70	65	44	80	108	71	67	28	30	25	18	30	15	7	14	741
Female	64	67	69	55	109	117	73	51	39	34	27	25	15	26	5	14	790
Dzongdraag_Gadraag	40	35	43	27	56	54	53	38	28	29	20	16	18	12	12	17	498
Male	20	23	20	17	35	26	28	17	14	16	9	9	8	8	4	5	259
Female	20	12	23	10	21	28	25	21	14	13	11	7	10	4	8	12	239

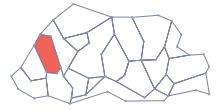


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Paro Dzongkhag 2017

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+
Baangdey	56	71	78	64	126	110	70	57	47	39	41	25	19	11	12	21	847
Male	32	35	44	34	54	47	35	27	15	21	22	13	11	5	4	13	412
Female	24	36	34	30	72	63	35	30	32	18	19	12	8	6	8	8	435
Pangbisa	19	19	105	45	97	83	70	46	24	22	18	6	10	7	7	7	585
Male	8	10	47	30	82	69	55	33	20	16	12	4	5	5	4	5	405
Female	11	9	58	15	15	14	15	13	4	6	6	2	5	2	3	2	180
All Chiwogs	360	342	412	286	632	653	391	335	197	210	194	134	92	85	61	98	4,727
Male	190	188	228	125	335	346	189	186	77	105	95	65	54	33	26	37	2,453
Female	170	154	184	161	297	307	202	149	120	105	99	69	38	52	35	61	2,274
NAGYA																	
Bemphu_Lingzhi_Nagu	39	39	14	6	36	46	14	32	13	23	30	29	0	10	8	7	446
Male	26	20	14	0	17	22	0	14	0	13	14	18	0	0	7	0	243
Female	13	19	0	6	19	24	14	18	13	10	16	11	0	10	1	7	203
Buetitkha_Jagoen	33	47	49	35	49	39	35	31	31	33	37	27	33	21	13	25	538
Male	19	28	29	23	32	25	17	16	14	16	17	15	19	10	10	11	301
Female	14	19	20	12	17	14	18	15	17	17	20	12	14	11	3	14	237
Rangzhin-Gang_Ishebji	46	57	44	27	39	50	54	29	29	37	33	25	37	22	18	25	572
Male	19	29	27	17	20	21	23	12	11	17	14	11	19	13	8	13	274
Female	27	28	17	10	19	29	31	17	18	20	19	14	18	9	10	12	298
Wanakha_Zursoona	80	113	138	102	108	123	124	85	54	56	37	35	28	18	14	30	1,145
Male	26	57	58	40	51	70	78	44	24	27	23	16	13	9	6	15	557
Female	54	56	80	62	57	53	46	41	30	29	14	19	15	9	8	15	588
Jazhina_Tsoen-Goen	55	60	61	66	48	40	38	35	33	24	30	21	24	17	11	23	586
Male	23	27	36	38	25	18	20	14	15	10	16	10	13	8	4	12	289
Female	32	33	25	28	23	22	18	21	18	14	14	11	11	9	7	11	297
All Chiwogs	253	316	306	236	280	298	265	212	160	173	167	137	122	88	64	110	3,287
Male	113	161	164	118	145	156	138	100	64	83	84	70	64	40	35	51	1,664
Female	140	155	142	118	135	142	127	112	96	90	83	67	58	48	29	59	1,623
SHARPA																	
Bara_Zhunggar	95	121	72	44	75	101	49	100	40	53	53	40	0	11	20	24	1,144
Male	60	65	72	0	38	46	0	43	0	30	26	16	0	0	11	0	582
Female	35	56	0	44	37	55	49	57	40	23	27	24	0	11	9	24	562



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Paro 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+	
Drugyalidngkha	35	41	34	203	99	60	32	38	30	31	35	29	24	20	20	16	747
Male	21	18	18	116	59	26	12	20	9	15	19	17	8	10	8	6	382
Female	14	23	16	87	40	34	20	18	21	16	16	12	16	10	12	10	365
Dochhoeten_Neyphu	324	351	290	265	327	397	339	277	148	164	129	70	66	33	46	58	3,284
Male	167	182	145	139	182	203	180	147	76	106	84	35	28	13	22	30	1,739
Female	157	169	145	126	145	194	159	130	72	58	45	35	38	20	24	28	1,545
Bjizhikha_Phubarna	31	19	13	13	130	174	93	47	30	26	22	13	9	3	3	9	635
Male	19	9	8	10	118	146	80	38	24	16	13	7	5	0	1	5	499
Female	12	10	5	3	12	28	13	9	6	10	9	6	4	3	2	4	136
Chhukha_Gangjoogkha	6	5	3	4	6	13	6	7	11	14	12	11	11	5	8	9	131
Male	3	3	1	1	4	7	1	3	2	4	5	6	7	2	5	2	56
Female	3	2	2	3	2	6	5	4	9	10	7	5	4	3	3	7	75
All Chiwogs	491	537	412	529	637	745	519	469	259	288	251	163	110	72	97	116	5,941
Male	270	277	244	266	401	428	273	251	111	171	147	81	48	25	47	43	3,258
Female	221	260	168	263	236	317	246	218	148	117	104	82	62	47	50	73	2,683
DOPSHARRI																	
Duezhi_Jipa	16	24	12	6	27	26	13	19	16	21	19	16	0	5	4	11	307
Male	8	12	12	0	16	13	0	8	0	9	14	7	0	0	2	0	148
Female	8	12	0	6	11	13	13	11	16	12	5	9	0	5	2	11	159
Kempa_Kuduphu	29	47	42	36	37	55	37	28	31	27	24	22	25	22	12	19	493
Male	14	26	24	17	15	28	17	16	15	13	14	9	8	12	4	9	241
Female	15	21	18	19	22	27	20	12	16	14	10	13	17	10	8	10	252
Rinchhending_Shar-ri	76	85	82	72	95	98	102	92	62	51	47	34	44	26	11	27	1,004
Male	36	47	43	33	45	43	58	40	31	32	20	16	30	12	3	12	501
Female	40	38	39	39	50	55	44	52	31	19	27	18	14	14	8	15	503
Jangsa_Jooka	86	100	91	105	133	141	92	77	53	57	36	27	30	19	17	22	1,086
Male	41	50	50	56	62	63	44	40	23	27	17	8	14	8	9	9	521
Female	45	50	41	49	71	78	48	37	30	30	19	19	16	11	8	13	565
Jizhigang	34	34	34	45	41	54	35	37	19	22	18	23	15	10	11	11	443
Male	17	13	11	20	19	27	22	13	11	11	8	15	7	5	7	6	212
Female	17	21	23	25	22	27	13	24	8	11	10	8	8	5	4	5	231

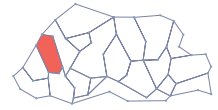


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Paro Dzongkhag 2017

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	241	290	261	264	333	374	279	253	181	178	144	122	114	82	55	90	3,333
Male	116	148	140	126	157	174	141	117	80	92	73	55	59	37	25	36	1,623
Female	125	142	121	138	176	200	138	136	101	86	71	67	55	45	30	54	1,710
DOTENG																	
Phooshar	30	21	12	9	29	37	9	17	6	20	19	6	0	3	9	2	285
Male	15	10	12	0	20	26	0	6	0	9	9	6	0	0	5	0	162
Female	15	11	0	9	9	11	9	11	6	11	10	0	0	3	4	2	123
Aa-tsho_Phunoob	9	10	16	6	8	12	8	6	12	9	6	4	7	8	2	3	126
Male	4	4	10	1	1	5	4	3	6	4	2	3	2	5	2	0	56
Female	5	6	6	5	7	7	4	3	6	5	4	1	5	3	0	3	70
Chhubar	16	21	12	13	14	19	14	14	8	11	14	8	6	2	6	6	184
Male	7	9	4	2	7	6	6	7	5	7	3	6	2	1	2	4	78
Female	9	12	8	11	7	13	8	7	3	4	11	2	4	1	4	2	106
Jabji_Loogchhoed	31	45	42	18	48	36	37	36	25	24	11	19	14	15	15	9	425
Male	14	22	26	8	26	20	18	15	13	10	3	12	9	7	7	3	213
Female	17	23	16	10	22	16	19	21	12	14	8	7	5	8	8	6	212
Joogar_Pachhu	19	22	35	16	32	26	15	16	17	19	13	10	16	9	8	10	283
Male	12	12	20	11	14	14	7	7	5	9	8	3	7	3	4	6	142
Female	7	10	15	5	18	12	8	9	12	10	5	7	9	6	4	4	141
All Chiwogs	105	119	117	62	131	130	83	89	68	83	63	47	43	37	40	30	1,303
Male	52	57	72	22	68	71	35	38	29	39	25	30	20	16	20	13	651
Female	53	62	45	40	63	59	48	51	39	44	38	17	23	21	20	17	652
HOONGREL																	
Gaupel	3	8	1	2	10	8	2	5	2	3	7	2	0	1	1	0	76
Male	1	4	1	0	7	4	0	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	41
Female	2	4	0	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	35
Hoongreikha_Jangsarbu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Loongchhungna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chhubjagkha	7	5	18	19	60	45	25	14	14	20	12	4	2	1	1	3	250
Male	4	3	14	17	53	44	22	12	14	19	11	3	0	1	0	2	219
Female	3	2	4	2	7	1	3	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	31
Goenkha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
All Chhiwogs	10	13	19	21	70	53	27	22	16	23	21	7	3	2	2	6	336
Male	5	7	15	17	60	48	22	17	14	19	16	5	1	1	0	3	266
Female	5	6	4	4	10	5	5	5	2	4	5	2	2	1	2	3	70
LAMGONG																	
Chhukha	64	58	21	34	61	78	34	57	27	44	24	16	0	10	17	16	702
Male	31	30	21	0	29	37	0	27	0	21	11	8	0	0	9	0	324
Female	33	28	0	34	32	41	34	30	27	23	13	8	0	10	8	16	378
Tsendonang	39	43	44	41	104	139	64	51	29	30	33	25	26	14	23	26	731
Male	23	29	17	23	74	107	37	25	12	19	12	8	13	1	10	15	425
Female	16	14	27	18	30	32	27	26	17	11	21	17	13	13	13	11	306
Jagarthang	171	150	126	178	224	241	194	144	98	89	68	51	56	35	21	32	1,878
Male	87	79	60	82	106	122	101	77	49	42	42	23	24	17	8	16	935
Female	84	71	66	96	118	119	93	67	49	47	26	28	32	18	13	16	943
Ngopa_Shomo	88	95	105	191	206	172	120	83	63	51	56	40	42	25	23	35	1,395
Male	36	50	65	106	115	94	56	55	28	17	33	23	24	9	14	15	740
Female	52	45	40	85	91	78	64	28	35	34	23	17	18	16	9	20	655
Gangjoog_Kyidchhu	103	107	91	93	137	133	104	76	66	48	36	32	34	30	18	32	1,140
Male	51	54	49	38	74	58	51	43	31	23	15	12	18	10	5	16	548
Female	52	53	42	55	63	75	53	33	35	25	21	20	16	20	13	16	592
All Chhiwogs	465	453	387	537	732	763	516	411	283	262	217	164	158	114	102	141	5,846
Male	228	242	212	249	398	418	245	227	120	122	113	74	79	37	46	62	2,972
Female	237	211	175	288	334	345	271	184	163	140	104	90	79	77	56	79	2,874

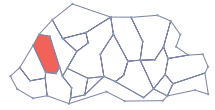


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Paro Dzongkhag 2017

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+
<b>TSENTO</b>																	
Soe_Yagsa	14	7	3	2	17	19	6	9	4	13	7	7	0	2	2	1	154
Male	4	2	3	0	11	12	0	5	0	8	1	5	0	0	2	0	89
Female	10	5	0	2	6	7	6	4	4	5	6	2	0	2	0	1	65
Mitsmig_Shana	50	72	39	37	52	75	58	46	23	28	24	16	16	14	12	18	580
Male	26	38	16	17	32	33	30	25	11	19	12	7	8	7	6	10	297
Female	24	34	23	20	20	42	28	21	12	9	12	9	8	7	6	8	283
Chhungjei_Zamsar	51	69	66	49	43	49	42	45	43	35	29	25	24	14	12	27	623
Male	31	33	35	20	27	23	23	17	21	22	12	17	10	5	9	12	317
Female	20	36	31	29	16	26	19	28	22	13	17	8	14	9	3	15	306
Nyamjei_Phangdo	223	307	340	690	294	272	285	267	186	97	95	52	52	60	24	50	3,294
Male	126	152	177	340	162	142	144	158	102	56	49	29	26	25	14	30	1,732
Female	97	155	163	350	132	130	141	109	84	41	46	23	26	35	10	20	1,562
Nyechhu_Sharri	100	81	97	116	143	167	116	93	74	65	55	55	42	38	23	30	1,295
Male	51	42	50	51	72	99	75	48	38	32	25	31	27	24	10	12	687
Female	49	39	47	65	71	68	41	45	36	33	30	24	15	14	13	18	608
All Chiwogs	438	536	545	894	549	582	507	460	330	238	210	155	134	128	73	126	5,946
Male	238	267	281	428	304	309	272	253	172	137	99	89	71	61	41	64	3,122
Female	200	269	264	466	245	273	235	207	158	101	111	66	63	67	32	62	2,824
<b>WANGCHANG</b>																	
Geboed_Olathang_Tajoog	2	6	2	2	18	6	1	6	1	3	6	5	0	1	6	0	95
Male	2	2	2	0	17	5	0	4	0	2	3	3	0	0	5	0	71
Female	0	4	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	24
Changmedthangka_Khangkhu	3	6	11	11	6	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	60
Male	3	4	8	9	5	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	3	41
Female	0	2	3	2	1	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	19
Dungkar_Namkar	21	22	16	21	101	80	45	34	18	22	8	9	10	8	8	21	444
Male	8	14	8	10	60	54	27	20	11	17	5	4	6	4	5	10	263
Female	13	8	8	11	41	26	18	14	7	5	3	5	4	4	3	11	181

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

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Mendrel_Nakha	39	41	30	30	51	71	52	25	22	22	20	21	11	13	6	18	472
Male	20	20	14	13	23	31	25	15	11	7	13	9	5	8	3	3	220
Female	19	21	16	17	28	40	27	10	11	15	7	12	6	5	3	15	252
Changkar_Jangteyna	19	28	14	44	20	17	29	18	20	11	16	12	9	7	4	18	286
Male	12	14	9	35	12	11	15	8	10	6	10	2	5	6	3	5	163
Female	7	14	5	9	8	6	14	10	10	5	6	10	4	1	1	13	123
All Chhiwogs	84	103	73	108	196	177	129	85	64	60	52	48	31	31	26	60	1,357
Male	45	54	41	67	117	102	69	47	32	33	33	19	16	19	17	21	758
Female	39	49	32	41	79	75	60	38	32	27	19	29	15	12	9	39	599
PARO TOWN																	
Local Area 1	122	108	39	83	214	231	72	119	39	56	57	43	0	14	17	15	1,507
Male	66	55	39	0	112	126	0	70	0	30	29	19	0	0	7	0	757
Female	56	53	0	83	102	105	72	49	39	26	28	24	0	14	10	15	750
Local Area 2	162	148	175	151	195	203	153	150	90	69	50	39	20	22	22	31	1,680
Male	83	82	94	74	83	103	76	72	46	30	26	17	11	8	6	16	827
Female	79	66	81	77	112	100	77	78	44	39	24	22	9	14	16	15	853
Local Area 3	210	197	169	211	342	379	288	232	125	87	86	52	46	31	20	46	2,521
Male	114	93	82	95	176	188	152	119	70	43	41	21	16	19	10	18	1,257
Female	96	104	87	116	166	191	136	113	55	44	45	31	30	12	10	28	1,264
Local Area 4	53	65	51	82	120	93	67	54	43	38	29	22	22	13	13	15	780
Male	25	40	31	41	76	63	41	33	26	20	17	9	9	7	6	7	451
Female	28	25	20	41	44	30	26	21	17	18	12	13	13	6	7	8	329
Local Area 5	136	136	102	159	441	227	164	103	79	65	53	59	31	21	23	27	1,826
Male	69	64	38	65	233	120	86	50	47	35	25	24	15	12	12	12	907
Female	67	72	64	94	208	107	78	53	32	30	28	35	16	9	11	15	919
Local Area 5	139	152	143	124	238	232	196	159	110	73	57	42	22	16	17	20	1,740
Male	68	73	78	63	132	132	104	92	67	38	37	21	13	6	7	7	938
Female	71	79	65	61	106	100	92	67	43	35	20	21	9	10	10	13	802
Local Area 5	135	119	102	102	164	200	154	128	73	65	34	27	24	24	15	28	1,394
Male	68	48	49	44	83	102	81	66	39	34	18	13	15	11	6	14	691
Female	67	71	53	58	81	98	73	62	34	31	16	14	9	13	9	14	703

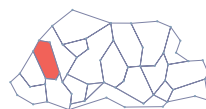


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Paro Dzongkhag 2017

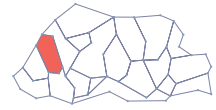
Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
All Local Areas	957	925	781	912	1,714	1,565	1,094	945	559	453	366	284	165	141	127	182	11,448
Male	493	455	411	382	895	834	540	502	295	230	193	124	79	63	54	74	5,828
Female	464	470	370	530	819	731	554	443	264	223	173	160	86	78	73	108	5,620
BETEKHA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	20	37	63	86	19	30	11	17	8	6	5	2	0	4	3	3	465
Male	10	18	63	0	13	13	0	13	0	3	3	2	0	0	2	0	230
Female	10	19	0	86	6	17	11	4	8	3	2	0	0	4	1	3	235
All Local Areas	20	37	63	86	19	30	11	17	8	6	5	2	0	4	3	3	465
Male	10	18	63	0	13	13	0	13	0	3	3	2	0	0	2	0	230
Female	10	19	0	86	6	17	11	4	8	3	2	0	0	4	1	3	235

Note: Excludes 3,012 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																							
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	2,265	1,970	4,235	39	37	76	2,583	2,480	5,063	108	221	329	8	12	20	45	172	217	34	0	34	5,082	4,892	9,974
Paro Town	2,113	1,813	3,926	39	37	76	2,533	2,434	4,967	108	220	328	8	12	20	45	170	215	34	0	34	4,880	4,686	9,566
Betykha Town	152	157	309	0	0	0	50	46	96	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	202	206	408
Rural	6,624	4,788	11,412	127	97	224	7,683	7,550	15,233	357	729	1,086	40	81	121	164	562	726	16	1	17	15,011	13,808	28,819
Dokar	360	289	649	1	0	1	506	581	1,087	22	72	94	2	7	9	11	48	59	0	0	0	902	997	1,899
Loong-nyi	865	721	1,586	22	17	39	1,111	992	2,103	42	112	154	11	15	26	24	93	117	0	0	0	2,075	1,950	4,025
Nagya	588	419	1,007	12	11	23	745	806	1,551	27	53	80	2	4	6	12	35	47	4	0	4	1,390	1,328	2,718
Sharpa	1,206	746	1,952	19	8	27	1,396	1,236	2,632	57	108	165	5	9	14	28	95	123	0	0	0	2,711	2,202	4,913
Dopshar-ri	544	466	1,010	7	4	11	743	800	1,543	44	90	134	0	8	8	21	75	96	0	0	0	1,359	1,443	2,802
Doteng	206	151	357	3	2	5	307	325	632	12	33	45	0	5	5	14	20	34	0	1	1	542	537	1,079
Hoongrel	126	25	151	0	0	0	126	27	153	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	254	59	313
Lamgong	1,166	843	2,009	50	43	93	1,190	1,265	2,455	71	152	223	11	22	33	14	101	115	0	0	0	2,502	2,426	4,928
Tsento	1,279	962	2,241	10	9	19	1,224	1,219	2,443	60	84	144	9	10	19	35	71	106	0	0	0	2,617	2,355	4,972
Wangchang	284	166	450	3	3	6	335	299	634	21	23	44	0	1	1	4	19	23	12	0	12	659	511	1,170
Both Areas	8,889	6,758	15,647	166	134	300	10,266	10,030	20,296	465	950	1,415	48	93	141	209	734	943	50	1	51	20,093	18,700	38,793
PERCENT																								
Urban	23	20	42	0	0	1	26	25	51	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	51	49	100
Paro Town	22	19	41	0	0	1	26	25	52	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	51	49	100
Betykha Town	37	38	76	0	0	0	12	11	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	100
Rural	23	17	40	0	0	1	27	26	53	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	52	48	100
Dokar	19	15	34	0	0	0	27	31	57	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	47	53	100
Loong-nyi	21	18	39	1	0	1	28	25	52	1	3	4	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	52	48	100
Nagya	22	15	37	0	0	1	27	30	57	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	51	49	100
Sharpa	25	15	40	0	0	1	28	25	54	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	55	45	100
Dopshar-ri	19	17	36	0	0	0	27	29	55	2	3	5	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	49	51	100
Doteng	19	14	33	0	0	0	28	30	59	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	50	50	100
Hoongrel	40	8	48	0	0	0	40	9	49	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	81	19	100
Lamgong	24	17	41	1	1	2	24	26	50	1	3	5	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	51	49	100
Tsento	26	19	45	0	0	0	25	25	49	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	53	47	100
Wangchang	24	14	38	0	0	1	29	26	54	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	56	44	100
Both Areas	23	17	40	0	0	1	26	26	52	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	52	48	100



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

Age Group	Marital Status																		
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
10-14	1,968	1,911	3,879	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,968	1,915	3,883
15-19	2,149	2,135	4,284	7	10	17	33	62	95	3	3	6	1	2	3	0	2,194	2,212	4,406
20-24	2,337	1,553	3,890	42	45	87	580	839	1,419	18	33	51	5	6	11	0	3,000	2,483	5,483
25-29	1,300	582	1,882	52	26	78	1,567	1,832	3,399	57	131	188	7	6	13	4	3,003	2,585	5,588
30-34	419	172	591	18	10	28	1,754	1,640	3,394	74	153	227	9	20	29	3	2,282	2,010	4,292
35-39	189	106	295	11	12	23	1,521	1,340	2,861	80	142	222	9	10	19	3	1,816	1,624	3,440
40-44	111	72	183	5	6	11	1,062	976	2,038	61	110	171	1	5	6	3	1,248	1,199	2,447
45-49	87	52	139	5	10	15	943	800	1,743	39	108	147	3	13	16	7	1,084	1,019	2,103
50-54	81	49	130	7	2	9	789	675	1,464	41	92	133	1	7	8	10	931	885	1,816
55-59	64	29	93	7	2	9	543	531	1,074	32	54	86	4	8	12	12	662	697	1,359
60-64	56	31	87	5	2	7	498	437	935	18	50	68	4	3	7	24	605	622	1,227
65-69	43	19	62	3	4	7	342	337	679	24	31	55	2	5	7	26	440	481	921
70-74	37	15	52	2	1	3	264	221	485	5	21	26	1	3	4	27	336	370	706
75-79	25	11	36	1	1	2	180	178	358	6	12	18	0	4	4	33	245	291	536
80-84	18	14	32	0	0	0	112	98	210	3	5	8	1	0	1	24	158	180	338
85+	5	7	12	1	0	1	78	63	141	4	5	9	0	1	1	33	121	127	248
All Ages	8,889	6,758	15,647	166	134	300	10,266	10,030	20,296	465	950	1,415	48	93	141	209	20,093	18,700	38,793



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex		
	Literate	Illiterate	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	% Literate
Urban	4,767	651	88.0	3,985	1,285	75.6	8,752	1,936	81.9
6-9	326	72	398	324	61	385	650	133	83.0
10-14	469	5	474	476	9	485	945	14	98.5
15-19	499	5	504	604	11	615	1,103	16	98.6
20-24	842	45	887	781	43	824	1,623	88	94.9
25-29	764	67	831	651	96	747	1,415	163	89.7
30-34	549	62	611	437	128	565	986	190	83.8
35-39	456	57	513	306	141	447	762	198	79.4
40-44	290	53	343	162	109	271	452	162	73.6
45-49	199	32	231	104	121	225	303	153	66.4
50-54	136	57	193	69	106	175	205	163	55.7
55-59	79	46	125	37	123	160	116	169	40.7
60-64	60	35	95	14	92	106	74	127	36.8
65+	98	115	213	20	245	265	118	360	24.7
Rural	12,430	3,730	16,160	9,563	5,353	14,916	21,993	9,083	70.8
6-9	1,038	168	1,206	974	142	1,116	2,012	310	86.6
10-14	1,448	41	1,489	1,403	26	1,429	2,851	67	97.7
15-19	1,634	49	1,683	1,562	34	1,596	3,196	83	97.5
20-24	1,791	289	2,080	1,487	169	1,656	3,278	458	87.7
25-29	1,733	407	2,140	1,463	372	1,835	3,196	779	80.4
30-34	1,286	374	1,660	995	450	1,445	2,281	824	73.5
35-39	964	334	1,298	660	517	1,177	1,624	851	65.6
40-44	606	289	895	338	586	924	944	875	51.9
45-49	558	289	847	249	544	793	807	833	49.2
50-54	449	284	733	168	542	710	617	826	42.8
55-59	272	264	536	84	453	537	356	717	33.2
60-64	241	267	508	51	465	516	292	732	28.5
65+	410	675	1085	129	1,053	1,182	539	1,728	23.8

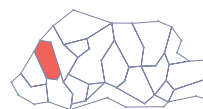


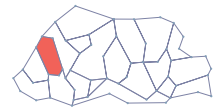
Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Paro 2017

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Both Areas	17,197	4,381	21,578	79.7	13,548	6,638	20,186	67.1	30,745	11,019	41,764	73.6
6-9	1,364	240	1,604	85.0	1,298	203	1,501	86.5	2,662	443	3,105	85.7
10-14	1,917	46	1,963	97.7	1,879	35	1,914	98.2	3,796	81	3,877	97.9
15-19	2,133	54	2,187	97.5	2,166	45	2,211	98.0	4,299	99	4,398	97.7
20-24	2,633	334	2,967	88.7	2,268	212	2,480	91.5	4,901	546	5,447	90.0
25-29	2,497	474	2,971	84.0	2,114	468	2,582	81.9	4,611	942	5,553	83.0
30-34	1,835	436	2,271	80.8	1,432	578	2,010	71.2	3,267	1,014	4,281	76.3
35-39	1,420	391	1,811	78.4	966	658	1,624	59.5	2,386	1,049	3,435	69.5
40-44	896	342	1,238	72.4	500	695	1,195	41.8	1,396	1,037	2,433	57.4
45-49	757	321	1,078	70.2	353	665	1,018	34.7	1,110	986	2,096	53.0
50-54	585	341	926	63.2	237	648	885	26.8	822	989	1,811	45.4
55-59	351	310	661	53.1	121	576	697	17.4	472	886	1,358	34.8
60-64	301	302	603	49.9	65	557	622	10.5	366	859	1,225	29.9
65+	508	790	1,298	39.1	149	1,298	1,447	10.3	657	2,088	2,745	23.9

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**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Paro 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	1,661	2,808	940	30.7	1,703	2,242	1,321	32.3	3,364	5,050	2,261	31.5
6-12	658	2	32	95.1	651	6	19	96.3	1,309	8	51	95.7
13-14	166	12	2	92.2	185	4	5	95.4	351	16	7	93.9
15-16	155	12	3	91.2	202	7	1	96.2	357	19	4	93.9
17-18	185	35	6	81.9	223	35	6	84.5	408	70	12	83.3
19-22	300	261	65	47.9	326	300	34	49.4	626	561	99	48.7
23+	197	2,486	832	5.6	116	1,890	1,256	3.6	313	4,376	2,088	4.6
Rural	4,262	6,564	5,333	26.4	4,409	4,739	5,766	29.6	8,671	11,303	11,099	27.9
6-12	1,887	68	124	90.8	1,847	16	80	95.1	3,734	84	204	92.8
13-14	490	99	27	79.5	565	27	10	93.9	1,055	126	37	86.6
15-16	515	63	34	84.2	563	18	13	94.8	1,078	81	47	89.4
17-18	489	141	56	71.3	548	85	20	83.9	1,037	226	76	77.4
19-22	614	724	256	38.5	620	631	110	45.6	1,234	1,355	366	41.8
23+	267	5,469	4,836	2.5	266	3,962	5,533	2.7	533	9,431	10,369	2.6
Both Areas	5,923	9,372	6,273	27.5	6,112	6,981	7,087	30.3	12,035	16,353	13,360	28.8
6-12	2,545	70	156	91.8	2,498	22	99	95.4	5,043	92	255	93.6
13-14	656	111	29	82.4	750	31	15	94.2	1,406	142	44	88.3
15-16	670	75	37	85.7	765	25	14	95.1	1,435	100	51	90.5
17-18	674	176	62	73.9	771	120	26	84.1	1,445	296	88	79.0
19-22	914	985	321	41.2	946	931	144	46.8	1,860	1,916	465	43.9
23+	464	7,955	5,668	3.3	382	5,852	6,789	2.9	846	13,807	12,457	3.1



**Table A3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Paro 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
Paro	5,923	9,372	6,273	27.5	6,112	6,981	7,087	30.3	12,035	16,353	13,360	28.8
Paro Town	1,506	2,759	926	29.0	1,541	2,207	1,298	30.5	3,047	4,966	2,224	29.8
Betykha Town	155	49	14	71.1	162	35	23	73.6	317	84	37	72.4
Dokar	241	388	363	24.3	275	291	516	25.4	516	679	879	24.9
Loongnyi	556	1,113	554	25.0	560	776	729	27.1	1,116	1,889	1,283	26.0
Nagya	348	344	825	22.9	400	241	820	27.4	748	585	1,645	25.1
Sharpa	823	1,095	1,014	28.1	735	761	914	30.5	1,558	1,856	1,928	29.2
Dopsharri	396	677	394	27.0	432	581	542	27.8	828	1,258	936	27.4
Doteng	158	217	214	26.8	158	174	251	27.1	316	391	465	27.0
Hoongrel	15	180	65	5.8	15	23	23	24.6	30	203	88	9.3
Langong	685	1,171	842	25.4	705	988	892	27.3	1,390	2,159	1,734	26.3
Tsento	877	1,022	911	31.2	967	701	891	37.8	1,844	1,723	1,802	34.3
Wangchang	163	357	151	24.3	162	203	188	29.3	325	560	339	26.6

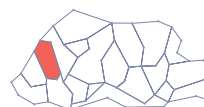
**Table A3.4** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Paro 2017

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				
Paro Town	98	19	2,390	831	1,281	1,927	71	192	977	199	28
Male	14	14	1,391	442	596	953	36	116	539	146	18
Female	84	5	999	389	685	974	35	76	438	53	10
Betykha Town	4	0	163	109	69	25	2	0	20	4	5
Male	1	0	90	50	30	13	1	0	13	3	3
Female	3	0	73	59	39	12	1	0	7	1	2
Dokar	47	4	621	140	145	140	7	11	67	6	7
Male	12	2	353	73	63	70	6	7	35	4	4
Female	35	2	268	67	82	70	1	4	32	2	3
Loongnyi	38	8	1,095	375	459	498	86	64	272	69	41
Male	8	4	630	209	245	257	40	42	161	46	27
Female	30	4	465	166	214	241	46	22	111	23	14

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed						Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree				
Nagya	45	4	738	170	163	119	5	12	59	9	9		
Male	16	2	404	77	71	61	3	10	33	7	8		
Female	29	2	334	93	92	58	2	2	26	2	1		
Sharpa	64	24	1,396	359	528	611	23	58	271	71	9		
Male	12	13	819	183	265	358	13	46	148	54	7		
Female	52	11	577	176	263	253	10	12	123	17	2		
Dopshar-ri	27	2	813	229	243	389	10	35	262	65	11		
Male	11	1	444	119	115	172	4	19	146	37	5		
Female	16	1	369	110	128	217	6	16	116	28	6		
Doteng	18	4	335	74	57	123	2	8	73	12	1		
Male	4	3	187	33	39	58	2	7	36	6	0		
Female	14	1	148	41	18	65	0	1	37	6	1		
Hoongrel	0	0	124	20	49	25	0	3	10	2	0		
Male	0	0	112	14	38	20	0	3	6	2	0		
Female	0	0	12	6	11	5	0	0	4	0	0		
Lamgong	53	20	1,192	346	585	838	21	49	386	48	11		
Male	13	11	679	186	246	433	14	32	202	31	9		
Female	40	9	513	160	339	405	7	17	184	17	2		
Tsento	55	7	1,284	462	724	657	9	17	240	60	52		
Male	15	3	737	239	352	310	7	11	130	45	50		
Female	40	4	547	223	372	347	2	6	110	15	2		
Wangchang	12	0	274	66	106	207	14	33	129	32	12		
Male	4	0	175	40	64	108	9	22	68	27	3		
Female	8	0	99	26	42	99	5	11	61	5	9		
Paro	461	92	10,425	3,181	4,409	5,559	250	482	2,766	577	186		
Male	110	53	6,021	1,665	2,124	2,813	135	315	1,517	408	134		
Female	351	39	4,404	1,516	2,285	2,746	115	167	1,249	169	52		

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

<i>Gewog/Town</i>	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Paro Town	48	56	104
Beteykha Town	0	0	0
Dokar	16	35	51
Loong-nyi	26	39	65
Nagya	33	40	73
Sharpa	39	53	92
Dopshar-ri	17	19	36
Doteng	18	20	38
Hoongrel	3	3	6
Lamgong	39	45	84
Tsento	48	53	101
Wangchang	10	15	25
Total	297	378	675

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

<i>Gewog/Town</i>	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Paro Town	10	14	24
Beteykha Town	0	0	0
Dokar	7	12	19
Loong-nyi	8	14	22
Nagya	8	17	25
Sharpa	13	20	33
Dopshar-ri	7	7	14
Doteng	7	8	15
Hoongrel	0	0	0
Lamgong	13	10	23
Tsento	12	30	42
Wangchang	3	5	8
Total	88	137	225

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

<i>Gewog/Town</i>	Room Density			
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
Urban				
Paro Town	3	4	1	2,642
Beteykha Town	4	3	1	59
Rural				
Dokar	5	4	1	495
Loong-nyi	4	4	1	1,046
Nagya	4	4	1	735
Sharpa	4	4	1	1,269
Dopshar-ri	4	4	1	776
Doteng	5	4	1	290
Hoongrel	3	3	1	45
Lamgong	4	4	1	1,389
Tsento	4	4	1	1,206
Wangchang	4	3	1	322
Both Areas	4	4	1	10,274

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by *Gewog/Town*, Paro Dzongkhag 2017

<i>Gewog/Town</i>	House Occupancy Status						Total
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
Urban							
Paro Town	506	185	1,673	136	121	21	2,642
Beteykha Town	16	10	26	1	6	0	59
Rural							
Dokar	387	17	38	31	19	3	495
Loong-nyi	405	31	404	105	90	11	1,046
Nagya	633	18	30	16	7	31	735

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Paro Dzongkhag 2017

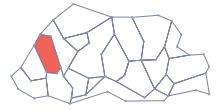
Sharpa	477	61	243	79	393	16	1,269
Dopshar-ri	388	25	260	77	20	6	776
Doteng	213	8	40	23	4	2	290
Hoongrel	16	2	3	16	7	1	45
Lamgong	579	12	663	98	15	22	1,389
Tsento	566	60	372	57	141	10	1,206
Wangchang	144	6	147	22	0	3	322
Both Areas	4,330	435	3,899	661	823	126	10,274

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Rooms in Dwelling								Not Reported	Total
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms		
Urban										
Paro Town	269	482	833	526	250	111	63	100	8	2,642
Beteykha Town	4	5	22	11	8	1	2	6	0	59
Rural										
Dokar	40	51	66	96	53	68	37	83	1	495
Loong-nyi	90	215	207	185	136	61	46	105	1	1,046
Nagya	89	110	113	151	73	62	41	96	0	735
Sharpa	99	332	349	146	106	75	54	106	2	1,269
Dopshar-ri	42	115	147	137	101	80	47	105	2	776
Doteng	13	32	45	62	39	29	12	56	2	290
Hoongrel	10	12	9	3	6	2	1	2	0	45
Lamgong	126	191	266	305	190	107	77	126	1	1,389
Tsento	79	210	253	269	140	91	52	111	1	1,206
Wangchang	59	57	50	52	27	25	13	39	0	322
Both Areas	920	1,812	2,360	1,943	1,129	712	445	935	18	10,274

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Paro Town	2,004	355	2	178	72	7	3	15	6	2,642
Beteykha Town	28	22	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	59
Rural										
Dokar	101	87	1	120	152	11	2	19	2	495
Loong-nyi	716	98	2	109	93	3	5	18	2	1,046
Nagya	179	75	2	161	189	54	61	12	2	735
Sharpa	818	123	41	182	89	4	0	8	4	1,269
Dopshar-ri	474	107	13	90	65	15	3	6	3	776
Doteng	163	35	3	40	38	8	0	2	1	290
Hoongrel	21	4	0	10	6	0	0	3	1	45
Lamgong	984	197	5	97	79	11	0	9	7	1,389
Tsento	742	200	11	86	117	28	4	17	1	1,206
Wangchang	211	45	4	36	18	4	1	3	0	322
Both Areas	6,441	1,348	84	1,115	920	146	79	112	29	10,274

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Paro Town	490	2,146	6	2,642
Betykha Town	20	39	0	59
Rural				
Dokar	69	426	0	495
Loong-nyi	206	840	0	1,046
Nagya	108	627	0	735
Sharpa	202	1,067	0	1,269
Dopshar-ri	95	681	0	776
Doteng	30	260	0	290
Hoongrel	15	30	0	45
Lamgong	229	1,160	0	1,389
Tsento	108	1,096	2	1,206
Wangchang	66	256	0	322
Both Areas	1,638	8,628	8	10,274

**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Paro 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														
Paro Town	45	85	558	122	6	987	138	103	106	142	149	176	25	2,642
Betykha Town	0	6	5	3	0	10	1	0	2	8	19	5	0	59
Rural														
Dokar	10	14	67	5	1	17	20	5	7	78	229	37	5	495
Loong-nyi	5	35	154	67	0	211	49	19	33	91	269	55	58	1,046
Nagya	8	38	312	5	2	14	3	2	2	92	124	39	94	735
Sharpa	7	41	212	52	1	321	87	21	103	106	280	24	14	1,269
Dopshar-ri	3	21	220	26	0	125	45	44	15	68	173	32	4	776
Doteng	8	14	38	4	2	22	6	4	6	31	129	26	0	290
Hoongrel	0	0	6	12	0	2	2	0	1	2	13	9	0	45
Lamgong	23	47	345	53	2	263	161	35	87	109	202	56	6	1,389
Tsento	5	44	271	18	1	302	107	10	51	145	168	81	3	1,206
Wangchang	1	8	76	13	1	83	14	11	8	15	81	11	0	322
Both Areas	115	353	2,264	380	16	2,355	633	254	421	887	1,836	551	209	10,274

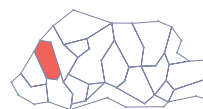


**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Paro Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling										Total
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates	Concrete/Cement	Other		
Urban											
Paro Town	2	2	96	11	22	2,405	35	45	24	2,642	
Betykha Town	0	0	0	0	0	58	1	0	0	59	
Rural											
Dokar	1	2	45	1	6	432	2	4	2	495	
Loong-nyi	4	2	69	1	0	946	6	6	12	1,046	
Nagya	3	11	90	2	17	539	0	1	72	735	
Sharpa	2	6	46	1	0	1,204	5	4	1	1,269	
Dopshar-ri	1	2	42	1	27	692	8	2	1	776	
Doteng	0	0	8	0	2	279	0	0	1	290	
Hoongrel	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	1	45	
Lamgong	2	0	50	4	5	1,310	2	13	3	1,389	
Tsento	2	1	39	1	4	1,154	1	4	0	1,206	
Wangchang	0	3	21	0	0	295	0	1	2	322	
Both Areas	17	29	506	22	83	9,358	60	80	119	10,274	

**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Paro 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											
Paro Town	31	1,151	13	341	98	983	25	2,642			
Betykha Town	1	45	0	0	0	13	0	59			
Rural											
Dokar	6	451	0	6	3	27	2	495			
Loong-nyi	21	599	5	145	9	267	0	1,046			
Nagya	65	575	3	26	2	61	3	735			
Sharpa	39	770	4	234	13	207	2	1,269			
Dopshar-ri	11	484	7	110	17	143	4	776			
Doteng	2	211	0	24	2	51	0	290			
Hoongrel	1	40	0	2	0	2	0	45			
Lamgong	29	763	4	131	39	417	6	1,389			
Tsento	23	662	6	206	25	282	2	1,206			
Wangchang	17	143	3	52	4	103	0	322			
Both Areas	246	5,894	45	1,277	212	2,556	44	10,274			



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

Gewog/Town	Lighting										Cooking						Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban																	
Paro Town	2,609	5	6	9	4	1	1	1	7	2,616	6	15	19	2,446	5	2,642	
Betykha Town	56	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	59	0	1	0	56	0	59	
Rural																	
Dokar	483	2	1	0	2	1	1	5	5	491	0	23	6	447	1	495	
Loong-nyi	1,031	2	5	2	3	0	1	2	2	1,030	0	52	20	910	0	1,046	
Nagya	718	8	4	1	1	2	0	1	714	3	205	3	506	1	735		
Sharpa	1,259	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	1,262	5	16	13	1,193	1	1,269		
Dopshar-ri	768	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	768	0	10	2	734	1	776		
Doteng	287	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	290	1	10	3	271	1	290		
Hoongrel	44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	1	0	33	0	45		
Lamgong	1,375	1	5	3	2	0	0	3	1,371	2	20	5	1,260	0	1,389		
Tsento	1,189	3	3	3	2	1	4	1	1,196	2	40	25	1,069	6	1,206		
Wangchang	313	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	319	3	4	3	289	0	322		
Both Areas	10,132	26	34	20	22	10	8	22	10,159	22	397	99	9,214	16	10,274		

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

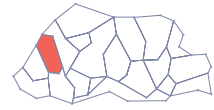
Gewog/Town	Main Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/Lake/ Pond/Dam Other		
Urban							
Paro Town	1,948	675	6	0	4	9	2,642
Beteykha Town	29	30	0	0	0	0	59
Rural							
Dokar	126	358	2	1	6	2	495
Loong-nyi	626	413	2	0	3	2	1,046
Nagya	139	561	19	2	13	1	735
Sharpa	720	507	18	6	14	4	1,269
Dopshar-ri	448	308	2	2	15	1	776
Doteng	140	146	0	1	2	1	290
Hoongrel	18	27	0	0	0	0	45
Lamgong	929	447	9	0	1	3	1,389
Tsento	698	489	9	2	8	0	1,206
Wangchang	183	134	2	0	3	0	322
Both Areas	6,004	4,095	69	14	69	23	10,274

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by *Gewog/Town*, Paro 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						
Paro Town	2,628	1	2	5	6	2,642
Beteykha Town	59	0	0	0	0	59
Rural						
Dokar	473	20	1	1	0	495
Loong-nyi	1,045	0	0	1	0	1,046
Nagya	688	33	1	13	0	735
Sharpa	1,262	1	0	6	0	1,269
Dopshar-ri	763	8	2	3	0	776
Doteng	289	0	0	1	0	290
Hoongrel	45	0	0	0	0	45
Lamgong	1,365	11	10	3	0	1,389
Tsento	1,184	10	3	8	1	1,206
Wangchang	320	0	0	2	0	322
Both Areas	10,121	84	19	43	7	10,274

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Paro Town	2,232	404	6	2,642
Beteykha Town	41	18	0	59
Rural				
Dokar	418	76	1	495
Loong-nyi	915	131	0	1,046
Nagya	548	186	1	735
Sharpa	1,034	234	1	1,269
Dopshar-ri	594	182	0	776
Doteng	239	51	0	290
Hoongrel	38	7	0	45
Lamgong	1,135	254	0	1,389
Tsento	1,096	110	0	1,206
Wangchang	268	54	0	322
Both Areas	8,558	1,707	9	10,274



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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets														Total Regular Households			
	Land/Plot	House/Building	Livestock	Business	Commercial Vehicle	Commercial Vehicle	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelry	DTH		% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	
Urban																		
Paro Town	956	575	159	462	222	846	1,739	1,141	150	1,542	123	246	2,431	990	27	4	0	2,642
Betykha Town	23	21	12	17	3	26	39	32	5	35	3	1	59	13	4	0	0	59
Rural																		
Dokar	381	291	215	39	46	148	309	83	67	189	8	3	462	145	35	2	0	495
Loong-nyi	507	356	219	74	86	329	640	354	116	497	46	72	945	462	19	5	0	1,046
Nagya	520	405	436	25	31	118	255	92	41	177	5	7	608	143	34	9	0	735
Sharpa	598	407	245	81	105	263	865	287	121	611	58	59	1,157	395	37	4	0	1,269
Dopshar-ri	481	383	229	81	63	300	536	308	117	437	53	72	719	352	13	2	0	776
Doteng	230	202	139	31	27	99	222	80	72	146	26	10	283	124	7	0	0	290
Hoongrel	23	15	12	4	5	9	22	9	7	14	3	4	37	4	4	9	0	45
Lamgong	689	542	273	157	153	383	877	483	181	731	79	95	1,272	540	17	3	0	1,389
Tsento	637	557	366	138	109	342	771	377	109	562	59	52	1,101	391	38	2	0	1,206
Wangchang	180	119	59	15	24	69	156	107	24	143	12	24	275	119	7	2	0	322
Both Areas	5,225	3,873	2,364	1,124	874	2,932	6,431	3,353	1,010	5,084	475	645	9,349	3,678	242	4	0	10,274

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

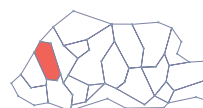
Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets										Total Regular Households	
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/Scooter	Compound/Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Cho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items			
Urban												
Paro Town	1,480	197	75	202	616	348	933	30	0	2,642		
Betykha Town	23	3	2	8	7	8	19	34	0	59		
Rural												
Dokar	183	20	7	102	35	67	131	40	0	495		
Loong-nyi	429	84	38	125	226	158	400	36	0	1,046		
Nagya	246	29	15	80	19	74	188	46	0	735		
Sharpa	505	57	30	135	215	145	369	41	0	1,269		
Dopshar-ri	389	79	32	93	230	127	349	25	0	776		
Doteng	133	30	11	71	45	50	141	29	0	290		
Hoongrel	18	3	0	3	5	2	8	47	0	45		
Lamgong	639	122	29	166	342	177	607	27	0	1,389		
Tsento	623	76	37	234	211	134	405	28	0	1,206		
Wangchang	146	15	8	27	99	42	123	29	0	322		
Both Areas	4,814	715	284	1,246	2,050	1,332	3,673	33	0	10,274		

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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities												% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	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				
Urban	377	2,275	217	2,265	874	319	996	312	1,801	159	307	3	0	1	0	2,642
Paro Town	12	50	1	45	26	4	23	6	42	0	3	0	0	0	0	59
Betykha Town																
Rural	160	404	11	276	292	23	54	10	174	4	15	0	2	2	0	495
Dokar	204	889	36	769	492	89	263	105	645	44	101	0	2	2	0	1,046
Loong-nyi	181	554	7	300	466	13	46	8	114	3	11	0	5	0	0	735
Nagya	229	1,091	58	837	574	84	260	78	667	48	86	0	1	0	0	1,269
Sharpa	151	684	48	589	339	87	247	84	398	24	74	0	1	0	0	776
Dopshar-ri	77	252	12	208	156	16	62	17	141	14	12	1	1	0	0	290
Doteng	7	25	1	30	22	2	5	1	20	2	2	0	2	0	0	45
Hoongrel	241	1,195	54	1,053	555	126	357	109	801	49	118	3	1	0	0	1,389
Lamgong	172	986	40	900	451	82	261	94	608	33	81	1	1	0	0	1,206
Tsento	95	238	31	265	116	22	106	24	160	10	41	0	1	0	0	322
Wangchang	1,906	8,643	516	7,537	4,363	867	2,680	848	5,571	390	851	8	1	0	0	10,274
Both Areas																

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2,429	209	4	2,642
Paro Town	52	7	0	59
Betykha Town				
Rural	463	32	0	495
Dokar	925	121	0	1,046
Loong-nyi	626	109	0	735
Nagya	1,099	170	0	1,269
Sharpa	700	76	0	776
Dopshar-ri	282	7	1	290
Doteng	39	6	0	45
Hoongrel	1,252	137	0	1,389
Lamgong	1,079	127	0	1,206
Tsento	303	19	0	322
Wangchang	9,249	1,020	5	10,274
Both Areas				

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Paro Town	2	186	1	9	1	8	2	4	213
Beteykha Town	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Rural									
Dokar	2	19	1	5	1	0	4	0	32
Loong-nyi	5	99	1	7	2	4	2	1	121
Nagya	26	52	0	26	1	1	3	0	109
Sharpa	18	114	1	23	0	13	1	0	170
Dopshar-ri	34	32	0	7	0	3	0	0	76
Doteng	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Hoongrel	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	6
Lamgong	1	127	0	9	0	0	0	0	137
Tsento	16	106	0	1	0	2	2	0	127
Wangchang	3	14	0	0	0	1	1	0	19
Both Areas	109	761	4	90	5	32	17	7	1,025

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Paro 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										
Paro Town	2,617	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	13	2,642
Beteykha Town	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Rural										
Dokar	448	44	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	495
Loong-nyi	1,027	15	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1,046
Nagya	643	67	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	735
Sharpa	1,195	59	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,269
Dopshar-ri	757	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	776
Doteng	277	9	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	290
Hoongrel	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Lamgong	1,370	11	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1,389
Tsento	1,133	35	0	2	3	0	0	33	0	1,206
Wangchang	316	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	322
Both Areas	9,887	274	45	10	4	1	3	35	15	10,274

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insecurity			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Paro Town	70	2,566	6	2,642
Beteykha Town	1	58	0	59
Rural				
Dokar	17	474	4	495
Loong-nyi	70	976	0	1,046
Nagya	50	685	0	735
Sharpa	51	1,218	0	1,269
Dopshar-ri	20	756	0	776
Doteng	14	276	0	290
Hoongrel	2	43	0	45
Lamgong	75	1,314	0	1,389
Tsento	35	1,170	1	1,206
Wangchang	11	311	0	322
Both Areas	416	9,847	11	10,274





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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## PEMA GATSEL DZONGKHAG



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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**PEMA GATSHEL DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	23,632
	Male	11,922
	Female	11,710
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	101.8
	Total Dependency Ratio	59.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	44.0
	Aged Dependency Ratio	15.6
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	6,512
	15-64 years	14,812
65 years and over	2,308	
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	62.9
	Male (%)	71.4
	Female (%)	54.1
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	28.8
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	14.3
	Total Fertility Rate	1.9
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	7.8
	Infant Mortality Rate	26.6
	Child Mortality Rate	20.7
	Under Five Mortality Rate	47.3
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	6,075
	Average Household Size	3.5
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	99.1
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	78.0

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census day

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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



# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

## 1.2 Legal Basis

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

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

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

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

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

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

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

It is important to examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic and social 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 Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in

such parameters by comparing results of the 2017 and 2005 PHCBs.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference time and date for the census enumeration was midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides population data of Pema Gatshel as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

---

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

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (this means that 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 Pema Gatshel

The total population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 23,762 (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 130 non-Bhutanese/tourist staying in hotels and a few of those on the move on the census reference day.

The analysis in this Report is based on 23,762 persons since no detailed information was collected from the 130 non-Bhutanese/tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *Gewog*. Of the total 23,632 persons, 11,922 persons (50.4%) are males and (49.6%) are females. The population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag represents 3.2% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag experienced an increase in population size by 9,898 persons during the intercensal period,

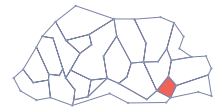
**Table 2.1** Distribution of the Population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Pema Gatshel 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Urban</b>			
Denchi Town	227	113	340
Nganglam Town	2,863	2,555	5,418
Pema Gatshel Town	547	491	1,038
Kherigonpa Town	32	29	61
Yalang Town	29	33	62
Mongling Town	21	17	38
Khothakpa Town	78	68	146
Nangkhor Town	282	240	522
<b>Rural</b>			
Chhimoong	276	288	564
Chongshing	352	419	771
Dungmaed	662	609	1,271
Khar	820	757	1,577
Yurung	516	612	1,128
Nanong	1,056	1,067	2,123
Shumar	1,478	1,648	3,126
Zobel	832	864	1,696
Chhoekhorling	338	365	703
Dechhenling	790	890	1,680
Norboogang	723	645	1,368
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,922</b>	<b>11,710</b>	<b>23,632</b>

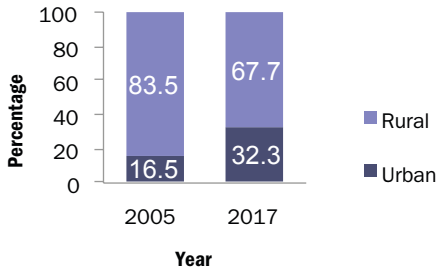
Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census day

which is an increase of 71.4% between 2005 and 2017. This growth is brought about in part by the delimitation process of the parliamentary and local government constituencies in 2008 where a few *gewogs* of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag were merged into Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag. The population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag prior to the merger in 2005 was 13,864 persons.

Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag ranks twelfth highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.



**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area, Pema Gatsel 2005 and 2017



## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 68 persons lived in rural areas while 32 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas and 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag is 32.3%, which is an increase of 15.8 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The male population of Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 212 persons. Sex ratio of Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag (number of males for every 100 females) is 101.8, which is lower than the national level of 109.7.

## 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and above (elderly population). According to the 2017 PHCB, the child population of Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag was 6,512 persons; 14,812 were in the productive age group, and 2,308 were elderly people.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased from 33.7% to 27.6%, the productive aged population has increased from 58.2% to 62.7%, and the aged population from 8.1% to 9.8%.

## 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the young (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 Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 71.9 and 57.9 in 2005 to 59.5 and 44.0 in 2017, while the

age dependency ratio has increased from 13.9 in 2005 to 15.6 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 (Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because of the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

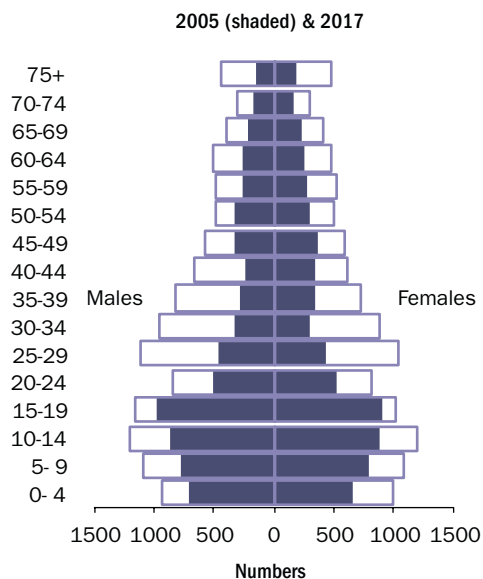
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

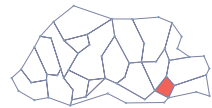
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in 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 the elongated bar at the top indicates an increase in the number of elderly people and life expectancy in the country.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), the population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag in all age group has experienced an increase. A major increase among the males is observed between the ages 25-29 and 40-44 years, while among the females, the biggest change is observed between the ages 25-29 and 35-39 years. This change can be attributed to the change in the *Dzongkhag* boundary as part of the delimitation process in 2008.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. The maximum number of population for both the sexes is observed in the age group of 10-14 years. The dip in the bar observed at ages

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





20-24 could be due to out migration or some other factor.

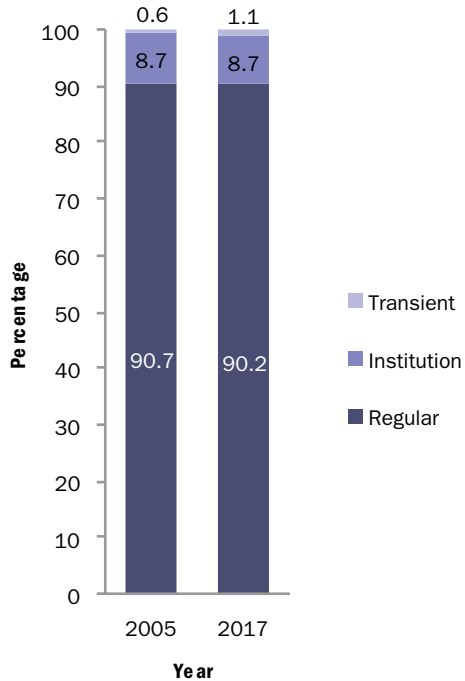
## 2.9 Population by Type of Household

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

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

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 21,301 persons (90.2%) living in

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Pema Gatshel 2005 and 2017



regular households, and 2,065 persons (8.7%) in institutional households, while 266 persons (1.1%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population has decreased by 0.1 percentage points while the institutional household population has remained constant. The transient population has increased by 0.5 percentage points (Annex Table A2.4).

Some 15,012 persons (70.5% ) of the regular household population live in urban areas while 6,289 persons (29.5%) live in rural areas. Among the towns in Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag, Nganglam Town has 4,475 persons, representing 71.2% of the total regular household

**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	3,774	3,540	7,314	51.6	48.4	100.0	107
Denchu Town	172	112	284	60.6	39.4	100.0	154
Nganglam Town	2,650	2,551	5,201	51.0	49.0	100.0	104
Old Pema Gatshel Town	528	491	1,019	51.8	48.2	100.0	108
Kherigonpa Town	32	29	61	52.5	47.5	100.0	110
Yalang Town	26	33	59	44.1	55.9	100.0	79
Mongling Town	20	17	37	54.1	45.9	100.0	118
Khothakpa Town	71	67	138	51.4	48.6	100.0	106
Nangkhor Town	275	240	515	53.4	46.6	100.0	115
Rural	7,548	8,090	15,638	48.3	51.7	100.0	93
Chhimoong	276	288	564	48.9	51.1	100.0	96
Chongshing	352	419	771	45.7	54.3	100.0	84
Dungmaed	638	609	1,247	51.2	48.8	100.0	105
Khar	761	757	1,518	50.1	49.9	100.0	101
Yurung	516	612	1,128	45.7	54.3	100.0	84
Nanong	1,035	1,067	2,102	49.2	50.8	100.0	97
Shumar	1,437	1,648	3,085	46.6	53.4	100.0	87
Zobel	721	790	1,511	47.7	52.3	100.0	91
Chhoechorling	333	365	698	47.7	52.3	100.0	91
Dechhenling	784	890	1,674	46.8	53.2	100.0	88
Norboogang	695	645	1,340	51.9	48.1	100.0	108
Both Areas	11,322	11,630	22,952	49.3	50.7	100.0	97

population living in urban areas and Pema Gatshel Town has 823 persons (13.1%). The least populated town is Mongling Town with just 0.6 % of the total urban regular household population.

Shumar Gewog has the highest number of regular household population at 3,040 persons (20.3%), closely followed by Nanong Gewog and Dechhenling Gewog with 1,984 persons (13.2%) and 1,502 persons (10.0%) respectively. Chhimoong Gewog with 515 persons (3.4%) has the lowest number of regular household population in Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag.

With 200 persons (21.6%), Zobel Gewog has the highest number of persons living in institutional households, followed by 178 persons in Dechhenling

Gewog and 128 persons in Nanong Gewog. Among the urban areas, Nganglam Town with 749 persons, representing 65.7%, has the highest institutional household population, followed by Pema Gatshel Town with 214 persons.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 22,952 persons (Table 2.2). Of these, 11,322 persons were males and 11,630 persons were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 7,314 persons lived in urban area and 15,638 persons in rural area. The total number of non-Bhutanese population of Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag was 680 persons.



# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are 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. The literacy rate for Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag is based on a total population of 21,247 instead of 21,262 persons aged 6 years and above as 15 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. Some 13,359 persons are literate,

representing a literacy rate of 62.9% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 55.9%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between male and female

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Pema Gatshel 2017

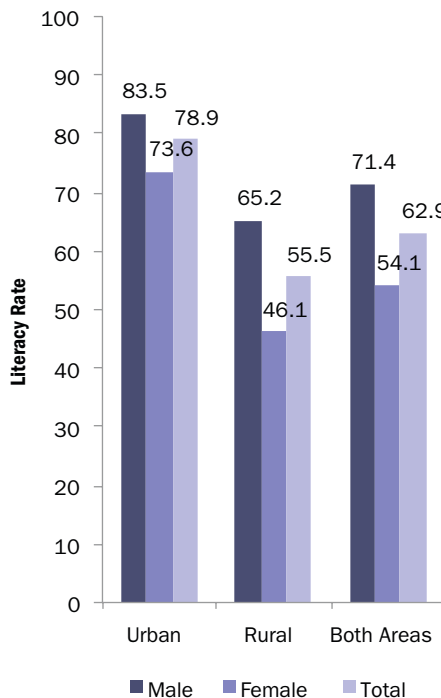


Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Pema Gatshel 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	21,233	3,145	991	933	886	1,239	14,039	100.0%
Currently Attending	6,124	94.3%	93.2%	93.6%	84.5%	33.1%	1.4%	28.8%
Previously Attended	6,253	1.6%	6.0%	5.3%	12.8%	55.9%	37.7%	29.5%
Never Attended	8,856	4.0%	0.8%	1.2%	2.7%	11.0%	60.9%	41.7%

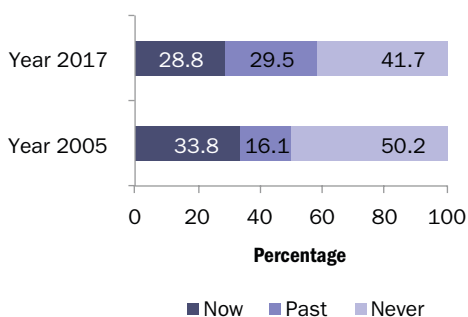
populations with 71.4% of the male population literate as compared to 54.1% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas at 19.1 percentage points as compared to only 9.9 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level for the *Dzongkhag* is substantially higher in urban areas (78.9%) than in rural areas (55.5%).

The literacy rate of Pema Gatshel *Dzongkhag* has increased by about 4.6 percentage points since the first PHCB in 2005 when it was 58.3%.

### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of

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



school attendance by age group in Pema Gatshel *Dzongkhag* is summarized in Table 3.1. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 21,233 persons instead of the 21,262 persons aged 6 years and above found in the *Dzongkhag* as 29 persons did not respond to questions on the status of school attendance. Of these, 28.8% are currently attending school/institute, 29.5% had attended in the past, and 41.7% have never attended school/institute. More than half (60.9%) of those aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (94.3%). The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is higher in urban areas (33.1%) as compared to 26.9% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2).

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all the persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has



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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	12,377	2,837	2,231	5,068	3,953	3,356	7,309	6,790	5,587	100.0%
Non-formal Education	695	0.6%	6.0%	3.0%	3.6%	12.0%	7.4%	2.3%	9.6%	5.6%
ECCD/Daycare	35	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Primary	5,259	34.6%	30.3%	32.7%	49.9%	48.6%	49.3%	43.5%	41.3%	42.5%
Lower Secondary	1,706	13.5%	16.0%	14.6%	12.8%	13.6%	13.2%	13.1%	14.6%	13.8%
Middle Secondary	2,057	20.5%	24.0%	22.1%	12.7%	13.1%	12.8%	15.9%	17.4%	16.6%
Higher Secondary	1,469	15.2%	16.0%	15.6%	9.6%	9.0%	9.3%	11.9%	11.8%	11.9%
Certificates	167	3.2%	2.1%	2.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	1.0%	1.3%
Diploma	175	3.2%	0.7%	2.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.9%	2.1%	0.5%	1.4%
Bachelor's Degree	665	7.4%	3.9%	5.9%	7.2%	2.5%	5.0%	7.3%	3.0%	5.4%
Masters and Above	106	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	0.2%	0.9%	1.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Others	43	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%

declined by 5.0 percentage points, while there is a huge increase in the proportion of population who had attended in the past (13.4 percentage points). In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 8.5 percentage points as it declined from 50.2% in 2005 to 41.7% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population aged 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag. Out of a total population of 12,377 persons who are currently attending school/institute or

had attended in the past, 5,259 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary level), 1,706 persons completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary level), 2,057 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary level) and 1,469 persons completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary level). About 665 persons hold bachelor's degrees and only 106 persons have completed their master's degrees and above.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportion completed the primary level (42.5%), followed by middle and lower secondary levels at 16.6% and 13.8% respectively. About 1.0% have completed their master's degrees and above and 5.4% have their bachelor's degrees.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 157 persons completed the pre-primary level and/or ECCD.

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.

<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	906	105	6	111	707	88	795	812	94	100.0%
Monastic Public	149	54.3%	16.7%	52.3%	10.6%	18.2%	11.4%	16.3%	18.1%	16.4%
Monastic Private	198	5.7%	16.7%	6.3%	20.4%	53.4%	24.0%	18.5%	51.1%	21.9%
Gomchen/Laymonks	535	38.1%	66.7%	39.6%	68.0%	11.4%	61.8%	64.2%	14.9%	59.1%
Other	24	1.9%	0.0%	1.8%	1.0%	17.0%	2.8%	1.1%	16.0%	2.6%

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

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 Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag. Out of 21,262 persons aged 6 years and above,

only 906 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 16.4% attend public monasteries and 21.9% study in private monasteries. Some 59.1% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 88.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

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

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health condition 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 of the deceased 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 Pema Gatshel is 21 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth by area of residence.

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 Pema Gatshel is 93.1.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Pema Gatshel is 14.3, which is a reduction from 18.3 in 2005. The CBR for the urban areas in Pema Gatshel is 20.1 and for the rural areas is 11.6.

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 Pema Gatshel is 59.3, a reduction from 77.7 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Pema Gatshel is 88.4, which is a significant reduction from 128.6 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 Pema Gatshel is 1.9 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the census reference day. The TFR for the urban areas is 2.0 and for the rural areas is 1.8 per woman. The TFR for Pema Gatshel has reduced from 2.8 in 2005 to 1.9 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Pema Gatshel is 7.8. It remained unchanged over the last 12 years. The CDR for the urban areas is 5.8 and for the rural areas is 8.8.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000

live births in a year and for Pema Gatshel, it is 26.6, a decrease from 36.8 in 2005.

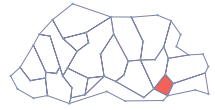
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1–4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Pema Gatshel's CMR is 20.7, an increase from 12.3 in 2005.

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 Pema Gatshel is 47.3, a slight decrease from 49.0 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for Pema Gatshel according to the cut-off recommended by WG is 2.8%. 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 found in Dechhenling Gewog (6.1%), while the lowest is in Khothakpa Town (0.7%).



**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/  
Town, Pema Gatshel 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Denchi Town	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ngangjam Town	1.0	1.3	1.1
Old Pema Gatshel Town	0.9	0.6	0.8
Kherigonpa Town	6.3	3.4	4.9
Yalang Town	6.9	0.0	3.2
Mongling Town	4.8	0.0	2.6
Khothakpa Town	0.0	1.5	0.7
Nangkhor Town	1.1	0.4	0.8
Chhimoong	4.0	2.4	3.2
Chongshing	5.1	4.8	4.9
Dungmaed	2.6	2.8	2.7
Khar	2.9	2.9	2.9
Yurung	4.7	4.2	4.4
Nanong	2.8	2.2	2.5
Shumar	2.6	3.1	2.8
Zobel	4.0	2.3	3.1
Chhoekhorling	5.3	6.0	5.7
Dechhenling	5.1	7.1	6.1
Norboogang	3.7	4.3	4.0
Total	2.7	2.9	2.8

# 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.

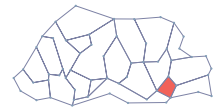
## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag. The *Dzongkhag* has 17,120 persons within the working-age population category (15 years and above): 8,703 are males; and 8,417 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 31.8%, and in rural areas, it is 68.2%. Of the total working-age population, 10,992 persons (64.2%)

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	6,455	4,537	3,060	7,932	10,992
Economically Inactive	2,248	3,880	2,388	3,740	6,128
Both Active and Inactive	8,703	8,417	5,448	11,672	17,120
	Percent				
Economically Active	74.2	53.9	56.2	68.0	64.2
Economically Inactive	25.8	46.1	43.8	32.0	35.8
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0





**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Pema Gatshel 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	74.1	34.4	56.2	74.2	62.0	68.0	74.2	53.9	64.2
Unemployment Rate	2.0	4.0	2.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4

are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 6,128 (35.8%), are economically inactive typically because they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

## 5.2 Labor Force Rate

The labour force participation rate is high among males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is high among the males than the females. The overall unemployment rate for Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag is 1.4%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (4%) is higher than males (2%), while in rural areas, the rate is slightly higher for males (1.1%) than females (0.8%).

## Section 6: MIGRATION

### Introduction

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

### 6.1 Concepts and Measures

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

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

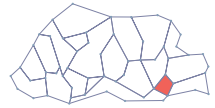
**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

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

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

**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:** the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive and negative.



## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 8,302 persons are migrants in Pema Gatsel, which means that they have moved from their *gewog*/town of birth and are currently residing in Pema Gatsel. Out of these migrants, 5,069 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 16,081

persons have migrated out of Pema Gatsel to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 5.6%, urban to rural migrants is 1.6%, rural to urban migrants is 19.1%, and rural to rural migrants is 10.0%.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

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

This section presents results from the Census for Pema Gatshel 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.

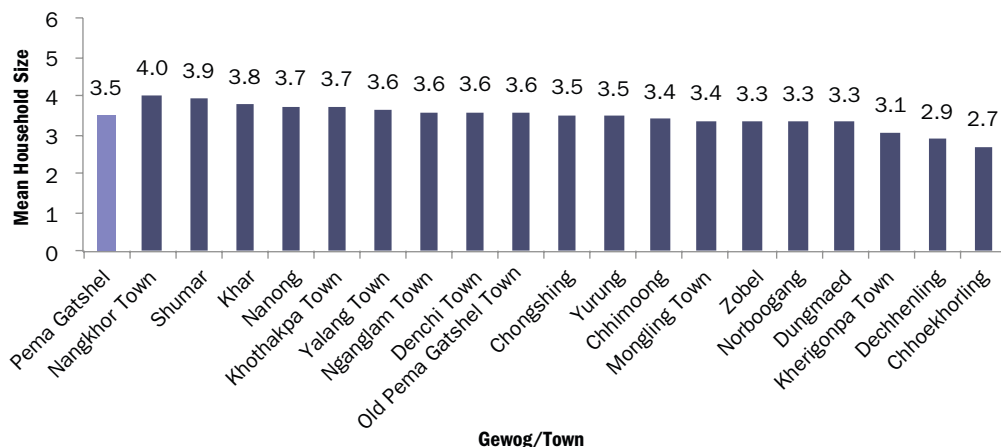
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There were 6,075 regular households in Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag as of 2017. This is a substantial increase (106.8%) from 2,937 regular households in 2005. This increase is due to the inclusion of more *gewogs* in the *Dzongkhag* after the delimitation exercise carried out for the 2008 elections as well as the commencement of the Dungsam Cement Project. Nganglam Town has the largest number of households while Mongling Town has the smallest. The average household



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



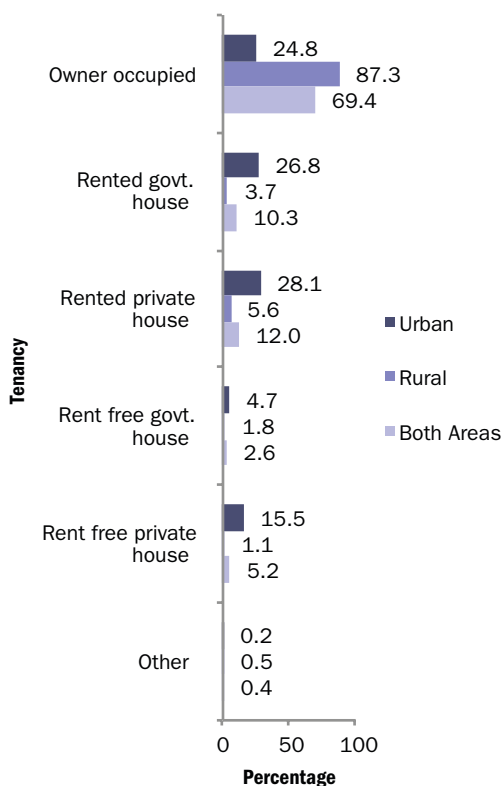
size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.5 persons from 4.3 persons in the 2005 PHCB. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. At 4.0, the mean household size is highest in Nangkhor Town, while the lowest is in Chhoekhorling *Gewog* with 2.7 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

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

About 7 in 10 households in Pema Gatsel *Dzongkhag* own their housing units. In rural areas, 87.3% of the households reside in their own housing units,

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Pema Gatshel 2017



<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the 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.

9.3% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 24.8% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than half are tenants (54.9%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The 2017 PHCB 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 Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.3 persons per room)

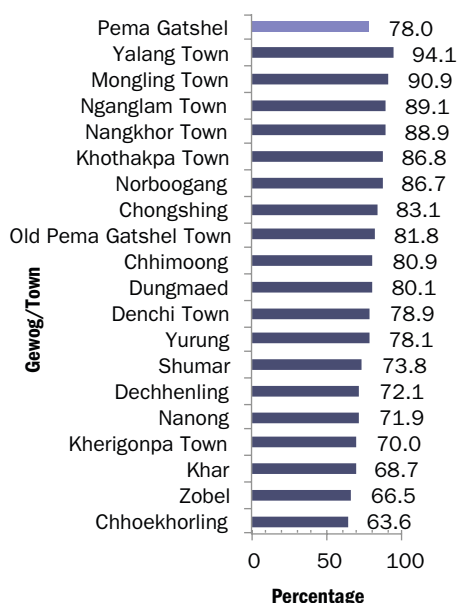
The main toilet facility in the *Dzongkhag* is flush toilet with some 69.6% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (82.9%) than in rural areas (64.2%) use flush toilets. It is important to note that 2.5% of households do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is slightly higher in rural (3.3%) than in urban areas (0.4%).

Additionally, 78.0% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab, or composting

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.2	3.6	1.1	1,738
Rural	2.6	3.5	1.3	4,337
Both Areas	2.8	3.5	1.3	6,075

**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 2017



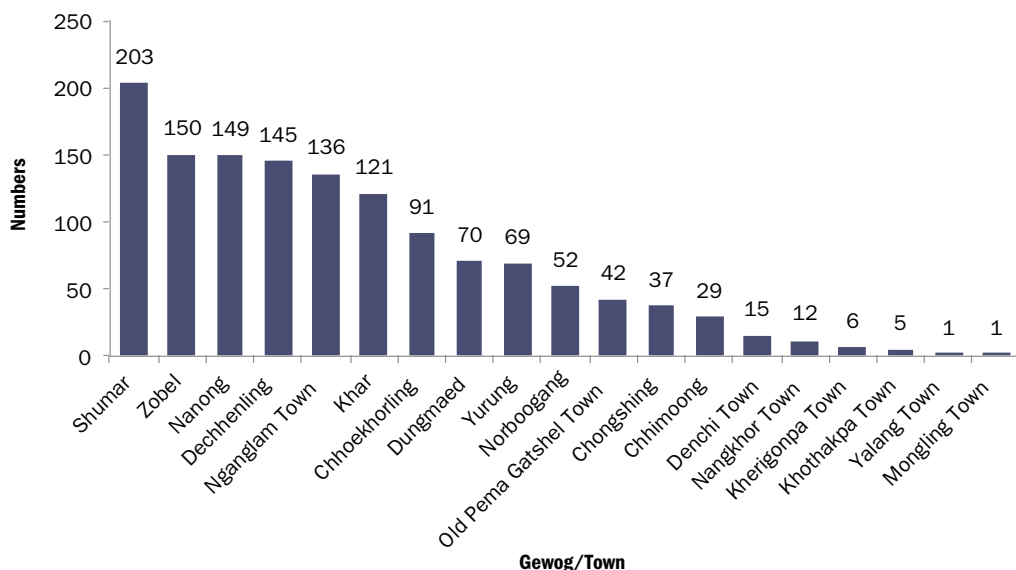
toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households reported to having flush toilet somewhere else, pit latrine without slab, long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Yalang Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 94.1%, while Chhoekhorling Gewog recorded the lowest at 63.6% (Figure 7.3).

A fifth of the households (1,334) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities as of 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to



**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 2017



sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Shumar Gewog had 203 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Mongling Town had only 1 household (Figure 7.4).

Some 40% of households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (52.0%) than in urban areas (11.6%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (89.4%), followed by planks/shingles (4.1%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (56.1%) followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (38.3%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag use electricity (97.0%) for lighting, though a few households still use kerosene (1.8%) and solar energy (0.2%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.7%) and rural areas (96.4%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (2.6%) than in urban areas (0.6%).

Most households in Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.3%) in combination with LPG (90.2%) while the usage of other sources

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Pema Gatshel 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	4.8	27.2	11.6	39.8	16.7	1,738
Rural	2.3	25.4	52.0	10.1	10.3	4,337
Both Areas	3.0	25.9	40.4	18.6	12.1	6,075
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	1.2	93.7	2.6	2.5	1,738	
Rural	5.2	87.7	2.6	4.6	4,337	
Both Areas	4.1	89.4	2.6	4.0	6,075	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	18.8	0.6	79.3	1.3	1,738	
Rural	71.0	2.8	21.8	4.4	4,337	
Both Areas	56.1	2.2	38.3	3.5	6,075	

of fuel is negligible. However, 54.8% of households use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 97.5% of the total households. In addition, 1.6% of households use protected well/protected

spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 99.1% of households in Pema Gatshel have access to those, which is higher than the access rate of 87.0% in 2005. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (59.0%) than in rural areas

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

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator			Total
						Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	98.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,738
Rural	96.4	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	4,337
Both Areas	97.0	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	6,075
Main Source of Energy for Cooking									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	99.3	0.2	3.2	0.3	90.2	0.1	1,738		
Rural	93.5	1.8	54.8	1.8	37.7	0.4	4,337		
Both Areas	95.1	1.3	40.1	1.4	52.7	0.3	6,075		



**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Pema Gatsel 2017

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	59.0	40.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	1,738
Rural	15.0	81.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	4,337
Both Areas	27.6	69.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	6,075

(15.0%). About 0.5% of the 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 Denchi, Yalang, Khothakpa, Nangkor, Mongling, and old Pema Gatsel towns, and Chhimoong Gewog have access to improved sources of drinking water while Kherigonpa Town (95.0%) and Khar Gewog (97.2%) have the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 0.9% or some 54 households depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Khar Gewog had 11 households without access to improved drinking water sources while one gewog and 6 towns in the *Dzongkhag* had no household without improved drinking water source (Figure 7.6).

About 76.0% of the housing units have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours

of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little less than a fifth (1445) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Shumar Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable water supply at 236 households while Denchi Town and Nangkhor Town had the lowest (Figure 7.7).

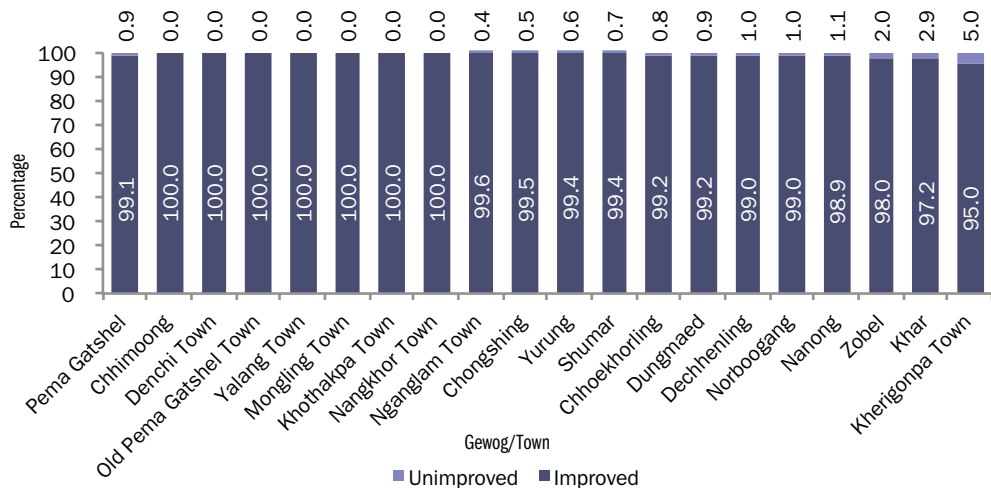
About 2.0% of households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel for at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

## 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

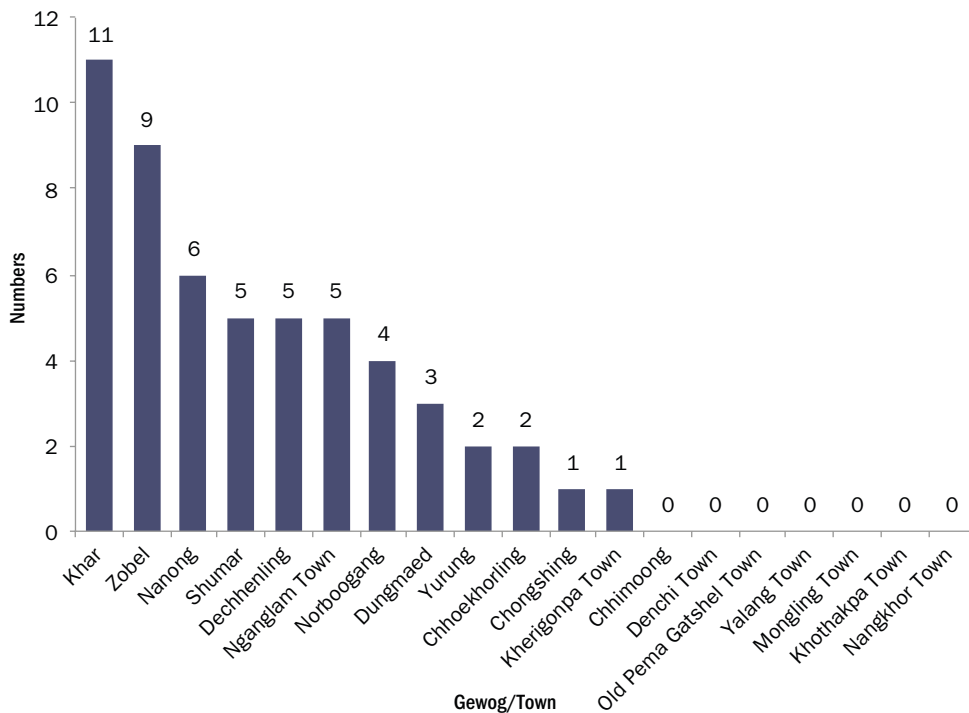
Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner,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

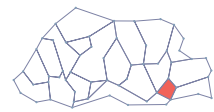
2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

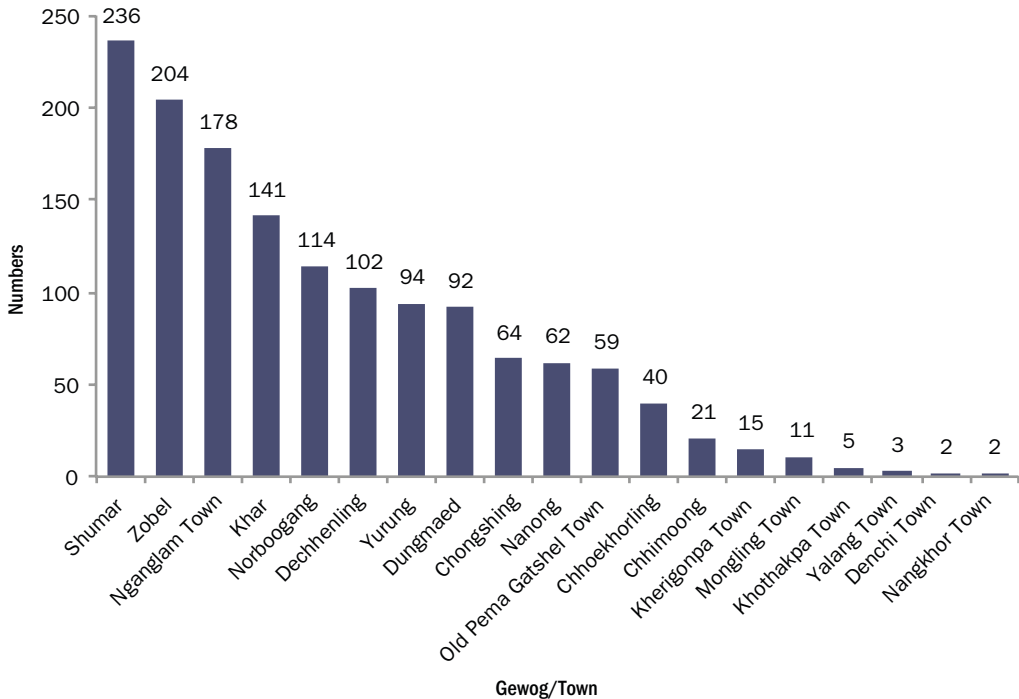


**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 2017





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



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 Table A7.13-A7.15.

## 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

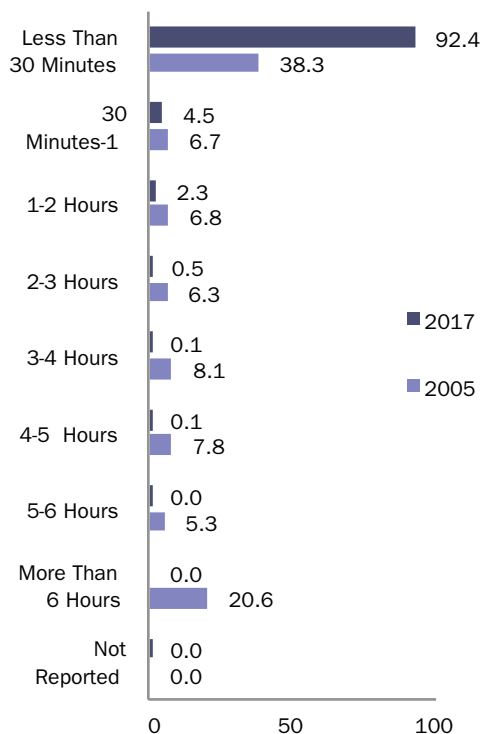
The majority (92.4%) of households have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (38.3%). However, there are some households (0.1%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel between 4 to 5 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (89.0%) availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 66.3% stated that they did not require health services, 13.1% stated that the health facilities were too far and 8.1% reported to having no time.

## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 5.0% of all 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

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



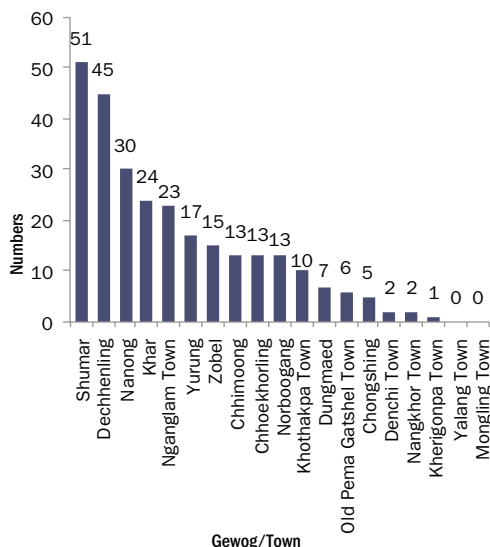
households is higher in rural areas (5.4%) than in urban areas (2.5%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 277 households (4.6%) that experienced food insufficiency, Shumar Gewog had 51 households while Yalang and Mongling towns had no household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.5	97.4	0.1	1,738
Rural	5.4	94.6	0.0	4,337
Both Areas	4.6	95.4	0.0	6,075

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



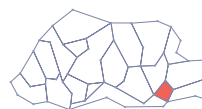


# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

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

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking.	Number of households with reliable water supply.	Total number of households.
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months.	Number of households with food insufficiency.	Total number of households.



## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Peme Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
PEMA GATSHEL	11,922	11,710	23,632	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.8
Urban	4,079	3,546	7,625	53.5	46.5	100.0	115.0
DENCHI TOWN	227	113	340	66.8	33.2	100.0	200.9
NGANGLAM TOWN	2,863	2,555	5,418	52.8	47.2	100.0	112.1
OLD PEMA GATSHEL TOWN	547	491	1,038	52.7	47.3	100.0	111.4
KHERIGONPA TOWN	32	29	61	52.5	47.5	100.0	110.3
YALANG TOWN	29	33	62	46.8	53.2	100.0	87.9
MONGLING TOWN	21	17	38	55.3	44.7	100.0	123.5
KHOETHAKPA TOWN	78	68	146	53.4	46.6	100.0	114.7
NANGKHOR TOWN	282	240	522	54.0	46.0	100.0	117.5
Rural	7,843	8,164	16,007	49.0	51.0	100.0	96.1
CHHIMOONG	276	288	564	48.9	51.1	100.0	95.8
CHONGSHING	352	419	771	45.7	54.3	100.0	84.0
DUNGMAED	662	609	1,271	52.1	47.9	100.0	108.7
KHAR	820	757	1,577	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
YURUNG	516	612	1,128	45.7	54.3	100.0	84.3
NANONG	1,056	1,067	2,123	49.7	50.3	100.0	99.0
SHUMAR	1,478	1,648	3,126	47.3	52.7	100.0	89.7
ZOBEL	832	864	1,696	49.1	50.9	100.0	96.3
CHHOEKHORLING	338	365	703	48.1	51.9	100.0	92.6
DECHHENLING	790	890	1,680	47.0	53.0	100.0	88.8
NORBOOGANG	723	645	1,368	52.9	47.1	100.0	112.1

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

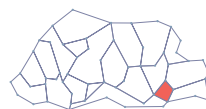
2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.2** Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Peme Gatsel 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
PEMA GATSEL	1,940	2,163	2,409	2,164	1,654	2,162	1,849	1,546	1,279	1,177	991	1,012	978	793	603	912	23,632
Urban	765	702	710	981	773	1,066	752	546	374	270	201	120	121	86	73	85	7,625
Denchi Town	21	21	21	35	58	49	17	24	29	21	15	8	6	7	3	5	340
Nganglam Town	556	468	491	623	597	828	574	395	237	190	134	76	87	58	46	58	5,418
Old Pema Gatsel Town	104	97	117	165	85	118	85	61	62	43	31	17	15	10	18	10	1,038
Kherigonpa Town	5	9	1	9	5	5	7	2	9	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	61
Yalang Town	9	8	7	6	2	6	7	7	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	62
Mongling Town	3	10	1	1	1	3	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	38
Khothakpa Town	13	28	11	18	5	14	18	11	10	5	8	2	0	0	1	2	146
Nangkhor Town	54	61	61	124	20	43	38	44	20	9	11	9	8	9	2	9	522
Rural	1,175	1,461	1,699	1,183	881	1,096	1,097	1,000	905	907	790	892	857	707	530	827	16,007
Chhimoong	38	46	61	40	21	32	29	37	37	44	31	31	44	22	18	33	564
Chongshing	46	57	88	51	28	33	41	52	43	37	38	47	52	40	49	69	771
Dungmaed	87	99	128	84	61	89	96	75	77	71	70	72	93	60	43	66	1,271
Khar	103	144	180	140	93	96	102	96	72	97	72	82	65	79	58	98	1,577
Yurung	86	90	136	113	70	62	74	69	51	50	50	62	62	46	51	56	1,128
Nanong	171	210	255	201	114	137	138	106	123	140	104	105	110	66	58	85	2,123
Shumar	271	348	365	291	168	220	224	204	175	135	117	157	133	119	80	119	3,126
Zobel	135	146	191	128	125	142	121	111	88	85	84	83	70	75	44	68	1,696
ChhoeKhorling	31	45	20	14	38	42	56	47	40	55	45	66	59	57	34	54	703
Dechenling	104	142	178	65	81	129	105	95	111	109	110	119	90	78	58	106	1,680
Norboogang	103	134	97	56	82	114	111	108	88	84	69	68	79	65	37	73	1,368

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



**Table A2.3** Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Peme Gatsel 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	
PEMA GATSHEL	6,512	14,812	2,308	23,632	59.5	44.0	15.6	35.4
Urban	2,177	5,204	244	7,625	46.5	41.8	4.7	11.2
Denchi Town	63	262	15	340	29.8	24.0	5.7	23.8
Nganglam Town	1,515	3,741	162	5,418	44.8	40.5	4.3	10.7
Old Pema Gatsel Town	318	682	38	1,038	52.2	46.6	5.6	11.9
Kherigonpa Town	15	44	2	61	38.6	34.1	4.5	13.3
Yalang Town	24	36	2	62	72.2	66.7	5.6	8.3
Mongling Town	14	22	2	38	72.7	63.6	9.1	14.3
Khothakpa Town	52	91	3	146	60.4	57.1	3.3	5.8
Nangkor Town	176	326	20	522	60.1	54.0	6.1	11.4
Rural	4,335	9,608	2,064	16,007	66.6	45.1	21.5	47.6
Chhimoong	145	346	73	564	63.0	41.9	21.1	50.3
Chongshing	191	422	158	771	82.7	45.3	37.4	82.7
Dungmaed	314	788	169	1,271	61.3	39.8	21.4	53.8
Khar	427	915	235	1,577	72.3	46.7	25.7	55.0
Yurung	312	663	153	1,128	70.1	47.1	23.1	49.0
Nanong	636	1,278	209	2,123	66.1	49.8	16.4	32.9
Shumar	984	1,824	318	3,126	71.4	53.9	17.4	32.3
Zobel	472	1,037	187	1,696	63.5	45.5	18.0	39.6
Chhoekhorling	96	462	145	703	52.2	20.8	31.4	151.0
Dechhenling	424	1,014	242	1,680	65.7	41.8	23.9	57.1
Norboogang	334	859	175	1,368	59.3	38.9	20.4	52.4

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
PEMA GATSHEL	21,301	2,065	266	23,632	90.1	8.7	1.1	100.0
Urban	6,289	1,140	196	7,625	82.5	15.0	2.6	100.0
Denchi Town	255	85	0	340	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Nganglam Town	4,475	749	194	5,418	82.6	13.8	3.6	100.0
Old Pema Gatshel Town	823	214	1	1,038	79.3	20.6	0.1	100.0
Kherigonpa Town	61	0	0	61	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Yalang Town	62	0	0	62	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mongling Town	37	0	1	38	97.4	0.0	2.6	100.0
Khothakpa Town	142	4	0	146	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
Nangkhor Town	434	88	0	522	83.1	16.9	0.0	100.0
Rural	15012	925	70	16007	93.8	5.8	0.4	100.0
Chhimoong	515	39	10	564	91.3	6.9	1.8	100.0
Chongshing	771	0	0	771	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dungmaed	1,169	97	5	1,271	92.0	7.6	0.4	100.0
Khar	1,460	117	0	1,577	92.6	7.4	0.0	100.0
Yurung	1,091	31	6	1,128	96.7	2.7	0.5	100.0
Nanong	1,984	128	11	2,123	93.5	6.0	0.5	100.0
Shumar	3,040	56	30	3,126	97.2	1.8	1.0	100.0
Zobel	1,496	200	0	1,696	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0
Chhoekhorling	678	17	8	703	96.4	2.4	1.1	100.0
Dechhenling	1,502	178	0	1,680	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0
Norboogang	1,306	62	0	1,368	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

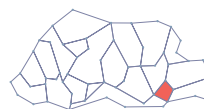


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Peme GatsHEL Dzongkhag 2017

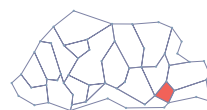
Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
PEMA GATSHHEL																	
URBAN																	
Denchi Town	21	21	21	35	58	49	17	24	29	21	15	8	6	7	3	5	340
Male	11	14	12	19	44	34	12	18	22	13	9	6	4	5	2	2	227
Female	10	7	9	16	14	15	5	6	7	8	6	2	2	2	1	3	113
Nganglam Town	556	468	491	623	597	828	574	395	237	190	134	76	87	58	46	58	5,418
Male	264	229	234	318	302	449	331	237	145	123	78	38	39	30	20	26	2,863
Female	292	239	257	305	295	379	243	158	92	67	56	38	48	28	26	32	2,555
Old Pema GatsHEL Town	104	97	117	165	85	118	85	61	62	43	31	17	15	10	18	10	1,038
Male	53	59	69	79	42	60	40	35	31	26	21	7	8	3	8	6	547
Female	51	38	48	86	43	58	45	26	31	17	10	10	7	7	10	4	491
Kherigonpa Town	5	9	1	9	5	5	7	2	9	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	61
Male	2	4	0	6	2	2	6	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	32
Female	3	5	1	3	3	3	1	1	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	29
Yalang Town	9	8	7	6	2	6	7	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	62
Male	5	4	3	3	1	2	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	29
Female	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	33
Mongling Town	3	10	1	1	1	3	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	38
Male	0	6	1	1	0	1	5	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	21
Female	3	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	17
Khothakpa Town	13	28	11	18	5	14	18	11	10	5	8	2	0	0	1	2	146
Male	5	15	6	14	1	6	9	4	6	4	4	1	0	0	1	2	78
Female	8	13	5	4	4	8	9	7	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	68
Nangkhor Town	54	61	61	124	20	43	38	44	20	9	11	9	8	9	2	9	522
Male	32	36	30	78	11	17	15	24	11	5	5	4	5	2	2	5	282
Female	22	25	31	46	9	26	23	20	9	4	6	5	3	7	0	4	240
RURAL																	
Chhimoong	38	46	61	40	21	32	29	37	37	44	31	31	44	22	18	33	564
Male	25	16	34	21	8	17	15	16	23	19	15	15	20	9	7	16	276
Female	13	30	27	19	13	15	14	21	14	25	16	16	24	13	11	17	288
Chongshing	46	57	88	51	28	33	41	52	43	37	38	47	52	40	49	69	771
Male	21	33	43	22	11	14	12	22	24	16	18	18	27	17	22	32	352
Female	25	24	45	29	17	19	29	30	19	21	20	29	25	23	27	37	419

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Age																	All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Dungmaed	87	99	128	84	61	89	96	75	77	71	70	72	93	60	43	66	1,271	
Male	36	46	69	47	34	50	62	45	35	35	25	34	53	34	25	29	662	
Female	51	53	59	37	27	39	34	30	42	33	45	38	40	26	18	37	609	
Khar	103	144	180	140	93	96	102	96	72	97	72	82	65	79	58	98	1,577	
Male	49	68	98	80	51	65	43	55	38	46	31	39	43	38	33	43	820	
Female	54	76	82	60	42	31	59	41	34	51	41	43	22	41	25	55	757	
Yurung	86	90	136	113	70	62	74	69	51	50	50	62	62	46	51	56	1,128	
Male	39	39	67	60	25	27	37	27	22	16	21	29	34	17	25	31	516	
Female	47	51	69	53	45	35	37	42	29	34	29	33	28	29	26	25	612	
Nanong	171	210	255	201	114	137	138	106	123	140	104	105	110	66	58	85	2,123	
Male	78	115	117	105	62	71	64	52	52	66	55	52	54	38	28	47	1,056	
Female	93	95	138	96	52	66	74	54	71	74	49	53	56	28	30	38	1,067	
Shumar	271	348	365	291	168	220	224	204	175	135	117	157	133	119	80	119	3,126	
Male	138	153	181	139	79	89	111	96	79	62	60	71	71	66	33	50	1,478	
Female	133	195	184	152	89	131	113	108	96	73	57	86	62	53	47	69	1,648	
Zobel	135	146	191	128	125	142	121	111	88	85	84	83	70	75	44	68	1,696	
Male	60	83	94	63	65	65	55	57	48	36	32	41	35	38	24	36	832	
Female	75	63	97	65	60	77	66	54	40	49	52	42	35	37	20	32	864	
Chhoekhoring	31	45	20	14	38	42	56	47	40	55	45	66	59	57	34	54	703	
Male	15	27	9	9	18	24	24	23	18	28	21	32	28	26	15	21	338	
Female	16	18	11	5	20	18	32	24	22	27	24	34	31	31	19	33	365	
Dechhenling	104	142	178	65	81	129	105	95	111	109	110	119	90	78	58	106	1,680	
Male	40	67	89	39	35	66	59	48	56	42	51	54	40	30	30	44	790	
Female	64	75	89	26	46	63	46	47	55	67	59	65	50	48	28	62	890	
Norboogang	103	134	97	56	82	114	111	108	88	84	69	68	79	65	37	73	1,368	
Male	63	64	49	42	43	56	58	59	54	37	33	37	39	35	17	37	723	
Female	40	70	48	14	39	58	53	49	34	47	36	31	40	30	20	36	645	
BOTH AREAS																		
Male	936	1,078	1,205	1,145	834	1,115	961	824	670	579	481	482	501	390	293	428	11,922	
Female	1,004	1,085	1,204	1,019	820	1,047	888	722	609	599	516	527	475	403	308	484	11,710	
Both Sex	1,940	2,163	2,409	2,164	1,654	2,162	1,849	1,546	1,279	1,178	997	1,009	976	793	601	912	23,632	

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	76	81	157	93	101	194	169	182	351
1	59	59	118	82	93	175	141	152	293
2	92	85	177	132	128	260	224	213	437
3	71	86	157	119	145	264	190	231	421
4	74	82	156	138	144	282	212	226	438
5	79	78	157	137	136	273	216	214	430
6	79	60	139	135	157	292	214	217	431
7	80	60	140	157	149	306	237	209	446
8	58	72	130	124	160	284	182	232	414
9	71	65	136	158	148	306	229	213	442
10	70	53	123	142	163	305	212	216	428
11	55	57	112	155	158	313	210	215	425
12	81	83	164	194	203	397	275	286	561
13	66	76	142	185	156	341	251	232	483
14	83	86	169	174	169	343	257	255	512
15	94	93	187	145	134	279	239	227	466
16	98	94	192	153	122	275	251	216	467
17	129	115	244	148	111	259	277	226	503
18	104	85	189	100	96	196	204	181	385
19	93	76	169	81	93	174	174	169	343
20	77	70	147	84	79	163	161	149	310
21	76	67	143	59	70	129	135	137	272
22	72	68	140	93	86	179	165	154	319
23	76	82	158	90	100	190	166	182	348
24	102	83	185	105	115	220	207	198	405
25	120	95	215	108	115	223	228	210	438
26	116	121	237	105	96	201	221	217	438
27	128	109	237	104	109	213	232	218	450
28	107	95	202	118	116	234	225	211	436
29	100	75	175	109	116	225	209	191	400
30	115	78	193	124	132	256	239	210	449
31	72	63	135	113	112	225	185	175	360
32	83	76	159	109	106	215	192	182	374
33	78	61	139	103	108	211	181	169	350
34	73	53	126	91	99	190	164	152	316
35	93	56	149	104	104	208	197	160	357
36	70	48	118	111	112	223	181	160	341
37	66	48	114	101	119	220	167	167	334
38	53	32	85	87	83	170	140	115	255
39	42	38	80	97	82	179	139	120	259
40	71	47	118	122	102	224	193	149	342
41	47	20	67	90	88	178	137	108	245
42	41	34	75	81	81	162	122	115	237
43	34	28	62	84	96	180	118	124	242
44	28	24	52	72	89	161	100	113	213
45	44	18	62	79	93	172	123	111	234

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	36	8	44	85	108	193	121	116	237
47	33	25	58	73	100	173	106	125	231
48	28	28	56	97	110	207	125	138	263
49	31	19	50	72	90	162	103	109	212
50	27	19	46	94	101	195	121	120	241
51	32	17	49	71	85	156	103	102	205
52	20	16	36	73	82	155	93	98	191
53	23	11	34	61	79	140	84	90	174
54	16	20	36	63	81	144	79	101	180
55	14	19	33	84	82	166	98	101	199
56	9	14	23	90	85	175	99	99	198
57	6	7	13	84	105	189	90	112	202
58	18	10	28	73	96	169	91	106	197
59	12	11	23	91	102	193	103	113	216
60	11	11	22	114	123	237	125	134	259
61	13	16	29	82	84	166	95	100	195
62	15	13	28	96	76	172	111	89	200
63	8	7	15	78	67	145	86	74	160
64	12	15	27	74	63	137	86	78	164
65	10	16	26	93	106	199	103	122	225
66	12	7	19	71	56	127	83	63	146
67	7	9	16	66	63	129	73	72	145
68	11	6	17	65	68	133	76	74	150
69	1	7	8	53	66	119	54	73	127
70	10	10	20	57	56	113	67	66	133
71	6	7	13	61	66	127	67	73	140
72	10	8	18	57	65	122	67	73	140
73	5	2	7	43	41	84	48	43	91
74	5	10	15	41	43	84	46	53	99
75	2	6	8	42	46	88	44	52	96
76	3	3	6	36	38	74	39	41	80
77	4	4	8	37	41	78	41	45	86
78	7	3	10	33	43	76	40	46	86
79	4	0	4	36	28	64	40	28	68
80	2	6	8	40	36	76	42	42	84
81	3	1	4	15	26	41	18	27	45
82	2	2	4	21	20	41	23	22	45
83	2	4	6	30	26	56	32	30	62
84	3	5	8	26	29	55	29	34	63
85	1	0	1	17	32	49	18	32	50
86	1	1	2	13	15	28	14	16	30
87	0	1	1	11	13	24	11	14	25
88	1	2	3	7	9	16	8	11	19
89	3	0	3	8	9	17	11	9	20
90	0	3	3	5	4	9	5	7	12
91	1	0	1	3	2	5	4	2	6

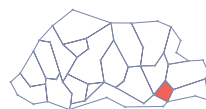


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	2	2	4	2	7	9	4	9	13
93	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9	9
94	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
95	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
96	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	5
97	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
98	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
99	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	4,079	3,546	7,625	7,843	8,164	16,007	11,922	11,710	23,632

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 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+
<b>CHHIMOONG</b>																	
Chhichoong	6	8	3	11	4	3	5	7	5	3	2	4	7	5	3	6	82
Male	5	3	2	6	4	0	2	3	4	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	42
Female	1	5	1	5	0	3	3	4	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	3	40
Nyasikhar	6	4	4	3	3	7	4	5	9	8	3	4	9	5	1	4	79
Male	4	2	2	3	0	4	4	0	6	5	2	1	4	1	0	0	38
Female	2	2	2	0	3	3	0	5	3	3	1	3	5	4	1	4	41
Loongkholom	4	9	6	6	1	4	4	4	3	2	5	6	3	3	3	3	66
Male	3	4	3	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	3	3	2	0	2	2	30
Female	1	5	3	4	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	36
Chhimoong	18	24	47	14	12	14	13	17	20	26	14	12	22	6	9	15	283
Male	11	7	26	6	3	8	7	10	12	12	5	7	10	4	2	8	138
Female	7	17	21	8	9	6	6	7	8	14	9	5	12	2	7	7	145
Pangthang_ Redingla	4	1	1	6	1	4	3	4	0	5	7	5	3	3	2	5	54
Male	2	0	0	4	1	3	0	2	0	1	4	3	1	1	2	3	28
Female	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	3	2	2	0	0	2	26
All Chiwogs	38	46	61	40	21	32	29	37	37	44	31	31	44	22	18	33	564
Male	25	16	34	21	8	17	15	16	23	19	15	15	20	9	7	16	276
Female	13	30	27	19	13	15	14	21	14	25	16	16	24	13	11	17	288
<b>CHONGSHING</b>																	
Gooyoom_La-Nangzor	7	15	9	5	5	6	7	8	9	5	3	11	16	10	9	15	140
Male	3	9	3	2	0	3	1	4	6	1	2	4	9	3	4	6	60
Female	4	6	6	3	5	3	6	4	3	4	1	7	7	7	5	9	80
Thongsa	14	12	32	13	8	11	16	17	13	13	10	14	13	10	9	15	216
Male	6	7	16	5	4	3	5	8	6	4	3	7	6	4	5	5	94
Female	8	5	16	8	4	8	11	9	7	5	7	7	7	6	4	10	122
Maendi	3	11	12	15	5	1	1	10	7	11	7	6	4	3	6	5	107
Male	1	5	4	8	4	1	0	4	4	4	5	2	2	0	3	2	49
Female	2	6	8	7	1	0	1	6	3	7	2	4	2	3	3	3	58



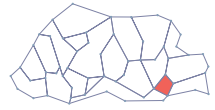


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+	
Chongshing_ Jorphoong	5	9	21	11	7	8	10	9	9	8	14	11	13	12	16	25	188
Male	1	6	10	5	2	4	5	2	5	3	7	4	6	6	8	12	86
Female	4	3	11	6	5	4	5	7	4	5	7	7	7	6	8	13	102
Kamri_Yomzor	17	10	14	7	3	7	7	8	5	4	4	5	6	5	9	9	120
Male	10	0	0	2	1	3	1	4	3	4	1	1	4	4	2	7	63
Female	7	0	4	0	2	4	0	4	2	0	3	4	2	0	7	2	57
All Chiwogs	46	57	88	51	28	33	41	52	43	37	38	47	52	40	49	69	771
Male	21	33	43	22	11	14	12	22	24	16	18	18	27	17	22	32	352
Female	25	24	45	29	17	19	29	30	19	21	20	29	25	23	27	37	419
DUNGMAED																	
Serduwa	7	1	0	4	7	6	2	2	6	4	1	6	9	3	3	2	63
Male	3	0	0	3	2	4	1	0	4	1	1	2	5	1	3	1	31
Female	4	1	0	1	5	2	1	2	2	3	0	4	4	2	0	1	32
La-Nyiri_ Thrumchoong	11	21	20	14	8	11	7	16	17	7	16	16	17	13	5	12	211
Male	6	11	11	9	3	6	4	9	8	3	8	7	10	8	3	5	111
Female	5	10	9	5	5	5	3	7	9	4	8	9	7	5	2	7	100
Dungmaed_Zimzor	23	30	40	25	16	27	29	22	21	17	21	29	28	21	18	29	396
Male	9	15	17	16	12	14	16	13	9	6	7	15	18	10	7	13	197
Female	14	15	23	9	4	13	13	9	12	11	14	14	10	11	11	16	199
Woongborang	3	2	0	1	0	3	13	5	2	4	2	5	6	3	4	4	57
Male	0	2	0	1	0	2	9	4	2	2	0	2	3	3	2	2	34
Female	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	2	2	3	3	0	2	2	23
Bangyuel	43	45	68	40	30	42	45	30	31	39	30	16	33	20	13	19	544
Male	18	0	0	18	17	24	32	19	12	26	9	8	17	12	10	8	289
Female	25	0	27	0	13	18	0	11	19	13	21	8	16	0	3	11	255
All Chiwogs	87	99	128	84	61	89	96	75	77	71	70	72	93	60	43	66	1,271
Male	36	46	69	47	34	50	62	45	35	38	25	34	53	34	25	29	662
Female	51	53	59	37	27	39	34	30	42	33	45	38	40	26	18	37	609

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 201

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+
<b>KHAR</b>																	
Khar_Yagyur	30	57	54	38	34	44	34	40	29	38	23	26	19	20	17	25	528
Male	14	23	27	17	21	32	15	29	14	24	12	14	13	10	12	12	289
Female	16	34	27	21	13	12	19	11	15	14	11	12	6	10	5	13	239
Bongmaan	4	2	15	14	3	1	3	1	2	6	2	4	5	4	2	4	72
Male	2	1	12	12	3	0	2	1	2	3	1	1	4	2	0	3	49
Female	2	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	23
Shinangri	24	34	34	26	28	21	24	23	15	24	19	21	16	17	12	31	369
Male	10	21	20	11	10	11	9	12	8	8	9	7	11	8	4	14	173
Female	14	13	14	15	18	10	15	11	7	16	10	14	5	9	8	17	196
Khengzor_Labar	21	30	42	32	11	13	21	18	11	20	18	16	12	20	12	9	306
Male	12	15	18	19	5	9	8	7	7	6	8	10	7	10	7	2	150
Female	9	15	24	13	6	4	13	11	4	14	10	6	5	10	5	7	156
Nagtseri_ Shemshem_Tsebar	24	21	35	30	17	17	20	14	15	9	10	15	13	18	15	29	302
Male	11	0	0	21	12	13	9	6	7	5	1	7	8	8	10	12	159
Female	13	0	14	0	5	4	0	8	8	4	9	8	5	0	5	17	143
All Chiwogs	103	144	180	140	93	96	102	96	72	97	72	82	65	79	58	98	1,577
Male	49	68	98	80	51	65	43	55	38	46	31	39	43	38	33	43	820
Female	54	76	82	60	42	31	59	41	34	51	41	43	22	41	25	55	757
<b>YURUNG</b>																	
Khangma	29	36	52	36	32	28	16	24	23	27	25	28	19	9	13	10	407
Male	14	16	25	18	9	13	7	11	10	10	12	14	13	3	7	5	187
Female	15	20	27	18	23	15	9	13	13	17	13	14	6	6	6	5	220
Bangdala	2	7	8	9	2	2	4	3	4	7	8	10	10	5	4	6	91
Male	2	4	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	2	3	44
Female	0	3	5	4	1	0	1	2	2	4	5	4	8	3	2	3	47
Wanglakhoo_ Thoong-Go	7	10	4	4	2	4	4	8	7	5	2	4	5	8	12	12	98
Male	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	0	1	3	3	5	8	39
Female	5	7	3	2	1	2	1	6	5	4	2	3	2	5	7	4	59

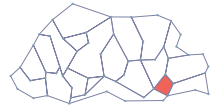


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+
Doongsingma_Thoongkhar	10	8	26	20	7	7	11	10	8	5	4	7	10	12	10	15	170
Male	7	0	11	10	2	4	4	5	3	0	1	2	7	6	4	8	74
Female	3	8	15	10	5	3	7	5	5	5	3	5	3	6	6	7	96
Khominang_Yangkhar	38	29	46	44	27	21	39	24	9	6	11	13	18	12	12	13	362
Male	14	0	0	25	12	6	20	8	5	2	5	6	9	3	7	7	172
Female	24	0	19	0	15	15	0	16	4	4	6	7	9	0	5	6	190
All Chiwogs	86	90	136	113	70	62	74	69	51	50	50	62	62	46	51	56	1,128
Male	39	39	67	60	25	27	37	27	22	16	21	29	34	17	25	31	516
Female	47	51	69	53	45	35	37	42	29	34	29	33	28	29	26	25	612
NANONG																	
Gashighkhar_Tshatshi	52	60	103	66	32	25	39	22	36	40	25	32	32	17	19	20	620
Male	20	33	49	34	16	13	15	11	10	17	18	13	18	11	10	10	298
Female	32	27	54	32	16	12	24	11	26	23	7	19	14	6	9	10	322
Nanong	53	66	80	71	35	57	39	42	45	49	35	28	21	11	12	23	667
Male	29	33	32	36	21	31	19	22	24	24	18	19	11	6	5	12	342
Female	24	33	48	35	14	26	20	20	21	25	17	9	10	5	7	11	325
Raling	13	19	29	16	16	8	11	8	5	9	7	4	14	5	9	9	182
Male	7	15	16	8	11	6	7	2	2	5	2	2	4	5	3	6	101
Female	6	4	13	8	5	2	4	6	3	4	5	2	10	0	6	3	81
Tokarey	13	25	10	10	8	12	12	13	12	14	8	9	10	8	7	13	184
Male	3	12	3	6	5	5	5	7	5	8	5	2	1	5	5	6	83
Female	10	13	7	4	3	7	7	6	7	6	3	7	9	3	2	7	101
Terphu_Woongchhilo	40	40	33	38	23	35	37	21	25	28	29	32	33	25	11	20	470
Male	19	0	0	21	9	16	18	10	11	12	12	16	20	11	5	13	232
Female	21	0	16	0	14	19	0	11	14	16	17	16	13	0	6	7	238
All Chiwogs	171	210	255	201	114	137	138	106	123	140	104	105	110	66	58	85	2,123
Male	78	115	117	105	62	71	64	52	52	66	55	52	54	38	28	47	1,056
Female	93	95	138	96	52	66	74	54	71	74	49	53	56	28	30	38	1,067

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 201

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+
<b>SHUMAR</b>																	
Chongmashing_ Dagor	10	16	8	9	5	8	11	6	11	10	7	12	17	10	7	15	162
Male	3	6	4	5	1	2	4	4	2	5	3	7	8	5	4	6	69
Female	7	10	4	4	4	6	7	2	9	5	4	5	9	5	3	9	93
Goenpoong_Shali	48	76	66	37	29	32	29	43	37	39	29	46	32	33	26	37	639
Male	26	25	35	21	15	12	13	17	22	17	15	16	17	20	14	14	299
Female	22	51	31	16	14	20	16	26	15	22	14	30	15	13	12	23	340
Nangkor	86	141	156	132	69	74	87	81	67	45	50	57	44	43	27	46	1,205
Male	47	67	87	64	31	33	47	36	23	22	26	25	25	23	8	20	584
Female	39	74	69	68	38	41	40	45	44	23	24	32	19	20	19	26	621
Bartseri	39	40	56	49	19	32	40	25	24	12	15	14	15	10	9	8	407
Male	20	21	21	20	4	15	20	10	9	4	8	7	8	4	3	3	177
Female	19	19	35	29	15	17	20	15	15	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	230
Khothagpa_Yalang	88	75	79	64	46	74	57	49	36	29	16	28	25	23	11	13	713
Male	42	0	0	29	28	27	27	29	23	14	8	16	13	14	4	7	349
Female	46	0	45	0	18	47	0	20	13	15	8	12	12	0	7	6	364
All Chiwogs	271	348	365	291	168	220	224	204	175	135	117	157	133	119	80	119	3,126
Male	138	153	181	139	79	89	111	96	79	62	60	71	71	66	33	50	1,478
Female	133	195	184	152	89	131	113	108	96	73	57	86	62	53	47	69	1,648
<b>ZOBEL</b>																	
Chhoongkhar_ Pangthangdaza	49	58	53	37	25	30	35	42	33	34	22	19	19	30	18	20	524
Male	18	30	28	16	11	9	17	20	15	13	7	11	9	15	10	10	239
Female	31	28	25	21	14	21	18	22	18	21	15	8	10	15	8	10	285
Zobel	17	17	11	17	19	16	19	15	13	15	16	16	14	12	5	7	229
Male	9	10	5	6	13	6	9	7	8	5	6	9	8	5	5	4	115
Female	8	7	6	11	6	10	10	8	5	10	10	7	6	7	0	3	114

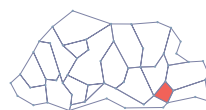


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+
Ngangmalang_ Zorjoog	35	41	116	49	35	51	32	31	21	17	20	26	22	18	12	18	544
Male	15	26	55	28	24	28	13	17	13	8	9	10	10	8	5	10	279
Female	20	15	61	21	11	23	19	14	8	9	11	16	12	10	7	8	265
Raysinang	4	7	1	8	10	5	13	7	3	8	15	9	8	9	4	15	126
Male	1	5	0	6	5	2	6	3	1	4	6	8	3	6	0	9	65
Female	3	2	1	2	5	3	7	4	2	4	9	1	5	3	4	6	61
Maan_Tshelinggor	30	23	10	17	36	40	22	16	18	11	11	13	7	6	5	8	273
Male	17	0	0	7	12	20	10	10	11	6	4	3	5	4	4	3	134
Female	13	0	4	0	24	20	0	6	7	5	7	10	2	0	1	5	139
All Chiwogs	135	146	191	128	125	142	121	111	88	85	84	83	70	75	44	68	1,696
Male	60	83	94	63	65	65	55	57	48	36	32	41	35	38	24	36	832
Female	75	63	97	65	60	77	66	54	40	49	52	42	35	37	20	32	864
CHHOEKHORLING																	
Kerong	2	5	1	1	10	5	3	5	10	11	14	12	9	11	7	11	117
Male	1	5	0	1	6	3	2	3	2	5	8	6	6	3	5	5	61
Female	1	0	1	0	4	2	1	2	8	6	6	6	3	8	2	6	56
Dizama_Shoguri	17	16	15	8	11	12	16	19	12	17	11	13	13	5	5	9	199
Male	7	9	7	5	5	7	6	8	7	11	4	8	6	3	3	3	99
Female	10	7	8	3	6	5	10	11	5	6	7	5	7	2	2	6	100
Yargyewoong	3	6	2	2	2	5	4	0	4	4	4	9	3	6	0	3	57
Male	2	5	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	2	1	5	2	4	0	1	29
Female	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	3	2	3	4	1	2	0	2	28
Chhoeckhorling_ Gazawong	9	18	2	3	14	18	30	22	13	19	14	30	32	35	22	26	307
Male	5	8	1	2	6	9	12	12	8	8	6	12	14	16	7	11	137
Female	4	10	1	1	8	9	18	10	5	11	8	18	18	19	15	15	170
Arden	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	0	0	5	23
Male	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	12
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	4	11

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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	31	45	20	14	38	42	56	47	40	55	45	66	59	57	34	54	703
Male	15	27	9	9	18	24	24	23	18	28	21	32	28	26	15	21	338
Female	16	18	11	5	20	18	32	24	22	27	24	34	31	31	19	33	365
DECHHENLING																	
Doongchhilo_ Kholomri	19	7	5	2	11	20	15	22	19	21	29	11	17	15	11	16	240
Male	4	5	2	1	7	9	8	13	10	9	15	5	8	7	5	7	115
Female	15	2	3	1	4	11	7	9	9	12	14	6	9	8	6	9	125
Doongphu_ Shingchongri	21	25	16	6	13	29	21	20	25	25	27	20	24	18	15	22	327
Male	7	12	7	3	4	14	8	10	12	8	9	12	10	5	8	6	135
Female	14	13	9	3	9	15	13	10	13	17	18	8	14	13	7	16	192
Namdagting	5	3	0	1	0	7	4	2	4	3	5	9	4	2	2	6	57
Male	0	1	0	0	0	5	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	28
Female	5	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	3	6	1	1	0	3	29
Dechenling_ Goenpawoong	35	85	155	45	27	47	39	35	35	41	23	48	28	26	16	44	729
Male	12	40	80	27	11	27	21	14	20	16	12	18	9	13	8	18	346
Female	23	45	75	18	16	20	18	21	15	25	11	30	19	13	8	26	383
Goishing_ Ridzommo	19	19	2	8	19	20	17	10	14	14	12	24	8	10	10	13	219
Male	13	0	0	6	8	8	12	7	7	5	6	11	5	2	3	7	108
Female	6	0	2	0	11	12	0	3	7	9	6	13	3	0	7	6	111
Bidoongri_ Yangmalashing	5	3	0	3	11	6	9	6	14	5	14	7	9	7	4	5	108
Male	4	1	0	2	5	3	7	3	5	2	7	5	5	2	4	3	58
Female	1	2	0	1	6	3	2	3	9	3	7	2	4	5	0	2	50
All Chiwogs	104	142	178	65	81	129	105	95	111	109	110	119	90	78	58	106	1,680
Male	40	67	89	39	35	66	59	48	56	42	51	54	40	30	30	44	790
Female	64	75	89	26	46	63	46	47	55	67	59	65	50	48	28	62	890

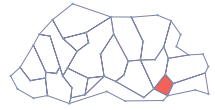


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+
<b>NORBOOGANG</b>																	
Norboogang_ Rinchhenzor	19	40	27	9	16	19	34	42	29	24	20	18	18	15	12	15	357
Male	12	18	13	6	6	10	20	24	17	11	9	7	12	8	4	5	182
Female	7	22	14	3	10	9	14	18	12	13	11	11	6	7	8	10	175
Nyingshingborang	8	26	22	22	9	19	14	12	15	3	4	14	9	2	4	6	189
Male	5	11	14	22	5	9	5	9	10	1	2	6	5	1	2	3	110
Female	3	15	8	0	4	10	9	3	5	2	2	8	4	1	2	3	79
Tshaelshingzor	16	27	12	5	12	8	13	18	15	15	8	8	5	6	3	7	178
Male	9	11	3	5	10	3	5	9	9	6	4	5	2	4	1	3	89
Female	7	16	9	0	2	5	8	9	6	9	4	3	3	2	2	4	89
Gashari	26	29	16	10	16	21	16	17	13	15	15	10	24	12	10	15	265
Male	18	17	9	2	6	12	6	9	5	9	7	8	10	7	6	9	140
Female	8	12	7	8	10	9	10	8	8	6	8	2	14	5	4	6	125
Maenchhu_ Nnganglam	34	12	20	10	29	47	34	19	16	27	22	18	23	30	8	30	379
Male	19	0	0	7	16	22	22	8	13	10	11	11	10	15	4	17	202
Female	15	0	10	0	13	25	0	11	3	17	11	7	13	0	4	13	177
All Chiwogs	103	134	97	56	82	114	111	108	88	84	69	68	79	65	37	73	1,368
Male	63	64	49	42	43	56	58	59	54	37	33	37	39	35	17	37	723
Female	40	70	48	14	39	58	53	49	34	47	36	31	40	30	20	36	645
<b>DENCHI TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	21	21	21	35	58	49	17	24	29	21	15	8	6	7	3	5	340
Male	11	14	12	19	44	34	12	18	22	13	9	6	4	5	2	2	227
Female	10	7	9	16	14	15	5	6	7	8	6	2	2	2	1	3	113
All Local Areas	21	21	21	35	58	49	17	24	29	21	15	8	6	7	3	5	340
Male	11	14	12	19	44	34	12	18	22	13	9	6	4	5	2	2	227
Female	10	7	9	16	14	15	5	6	7	8	6	2	2	2	1	3	113
<b>NGANGLAM TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	90	47	27	37	101	130	80	53	36	43	23	10	10	10	6	9	712
Male	39	25	12	18	43	72	51	30	22	25	12	5	4	6	2	6	372
Female	51	22	15	19	58	58	29	23	14	18	11	5	6	4	4	3	340

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 201

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Local Area 2	134	107	58	50	152	302	163	87	27	30	24	17	15	9	5	3	1,183
Male	70	57	30	24	80	175	106	61	20	24	14	6	7	6	1	2	683
Female	64	50	28	26	72	127	57	26	7	6	10	11	8	3	4	1	500
Local Area 3	118	99	92	355	135	155	111	67	56	32	23	15	20	14	15	9	1,316
Male	53	39	44	179	71	79	57	35	31	21	14	7	11	6	7	2	656
Female	65	60	48	176	64	76	54	32	25	11	9	8	9	8	8	7	660
Local Area 4	198	200	303	174	186	208	189	156	106	66	47	27	25	19	13	26	1,943
Male	92	102	144	91	95	99	94	86	65	41	27	16	11	9	6	10	988
Female	106	98	159	83	91	109	95	70	41	25	20	11	14	10	7	16	955
Local Area 5	4	0	1	2	7	9	4	2	3	5	9	3	10	1	5	7	72
Male	3	0	0	2	5	8	4	1	1	1	6	2	2	1	3	4	43
Female	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	4	3	1	8	0	2	3	29
Local Area 6	12	15	10	5	16	24	27	30	9	14	8	4	7	5	2	4	192
Male	7	6	4	4	8	16	19	24	6	11	5	2	4	2	1	2	121
Female	5	9	6	1	8	8	8	6	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	71
All Local Areas	556	468	491	623	597	828	574	395	237	190	134	76	87	58	46	58	5,418
Male	264	229	234	318	302	449	331	237	145	123	78	38	39	30	20	26	2,863
Female	292	239	257	305	295	379	243	158	92	67	56	38	48	28	26	32	2,555
OLD PEMA GATSHEL TOWN																	
Local Area 1	26	29	33	26	16	37	28	19	25	19	11	5	4	1	6	3	288
Male	16	18	20	8	8	16	15	11	12	10	10	2	3	0	4	2	155
Female	10	11	13	18	8	21	13	8	13	9	1	3	1	1	2	1	133
Local Area 2	78	68	84	139	69	81	57	42	37	24	20	12	11	9	12	7	750
Male	37	41	49	71	34	44	25	24	19	16	11	5	5	3	4	4	392
Female	41	27	35	68	35	37	32	18	18	8	9	7	6	6	8	3	358
All Local Areas	104	97	117	165	85	118	85	61	62	43	31	17	15	10	18	10	1,038
Male	53	59	69	79	42	60	40	35	31	26	21	7	8	3	8	6	547
Female	51	38	48	86	43	58	45	26	31	17	10	10	7	7	10	4	491



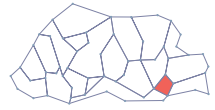


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2011

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+
<b>KHERIGONPA</b>																	
Local Area 1	5	9	1	9	5	5	7	2	9	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	61
Male	2	4	0	6	2	2	6	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	32
Female	3	5	1	3	3	3	1	1	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	29
All Local Areas	5	9	1	9	5	5	7	2	9	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	61
Male	2	4	0	6	2	2	6	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	32
Female	3	5	1	3	3	3	1	1	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	29
<b>YALANG TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	9	8	7	6	2	6	7	7	2	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	62
Male	5	4	3	3	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	29
Female	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	3	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	33
All Local Areas	9	8	7	6	2	6	7	7	2	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	62
Male	5	4	3	3	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	29
Female	4	4	4	3	1	4	4	3	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	33
<b>MONGLING TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	3	10	1	1	1	3	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	38
Male	0	6	1	1	0	1	5	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	21
Female	3	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	17
All Local Areas	3	10	1	1	1	3	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	38
Male	0	6	1	1	0	1	5	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	21
Female	3	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	17
<b>KHOTAKPA TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	13	28	11	18	5	14	18	11	10	5	8	2	0	0	1	2	146
Male	5	15	6	14	1	6	9	4	6	4	4	1	0	0	1	2	78
Female	8	13	5	4	4	8	9	7	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	68
All Local Areas	13	28	11	18	5	14	18	11	10	5	8	2	0	0	1	2	146
Male	5	15	6	14	1	6	9	4	6	4	4	1	0	0	1	2	78
Female	8	13	5	4	4	8	9	7	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	68
<b>NANGKHOR TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	54	61	61	124	20	43	38	44	20	9	11	9	8	9	2	9	522
Male	32	36	30	78	11	17	15	24	11	5	5	4	5	2	2	5	282
Female	22	25	31	46	9	26	23	20	9	4	6	5	3	7	0	4	240
All Local Areas	54	61	61	124	20	43	38	44	20	9	11	9	8	9	2	9	522
Male	32	36	30	78	11	17	15	24	11	5	5	4	5	2	2	5	282
Female	22	25	31	46	9	26	23	20	9	4	6	5	3	7	0	4	240

Note: Excludes 130 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																								
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,430	1,029	2,459	5	8	13	1,845	1,657	3,502	42	52	94	4	8	12	14	61	75	0	3	3	3,340	2,818	6,158	
Denchil Town	86	32	118	1	0	1	109	60	169	4	2	6	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	202	96	298	
Nganglam Town	950	727	1,677	4	5	9	1,373	1,194	2,567	31	45	76	2	5	7	10	45	55	0	3	3	2,370	2,024	4,394	
Old Pema Gatsel Town	225	164	389	0	2	2	204	224	428	4	2	6	1	2	3	1	8	9	0	0	0	435	402	837	
Kherigampa Town	9	6	15	0	0	0	17	14	31	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	21	47
Yalang Town	9	7	16	0	1	1	9	15	24	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	20	25	45	
Mongling Town	3	1	4	0	0	0	12	9	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	25	
Khotakpa Town	22	12	34	0	0	0	36	33	69	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	58	47	105	
Nangkhor Town	126	80	206	0	0	0	85	108	193	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	214	193	407	
Rural	2,242	1,883	4,125	37	44	81	4,040	4,186	8,226	52	191	243	19	36	55	173	461	634	5	2	7	6,568	6,803	13,371	
Chhimoong	77	64	141	3	2	5	153	154	307	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	22	22	0	0	0	235	245	480	
Chongshing	90	115	205	0	1	1	197	214	411	3	11	14	0	1	1	8	28	36	0	0	0	298	370	668	
Dungmaed	183	123	306	3	4	7	369	333	702	1	6	7	2	4	6	21	35	56	1	0	1	580	505	1,085	
Khar	271	186	457	1	1	2	399	376	775	5	23	28	1	3	4	26	38	64	0	0	0	703	627	1,330	
Yurung	170	163	333	1	0	1	244	286	530	2	22	24	1	3	4	20	40	60	0	0	0	438	514	952	
Nanong	313	280	593	5	10	15	508	525	1,033	8	21	29	4	5	9	25	38	63	0	0	0	863	879	1,742	
Shumar	455	423	878	1	3	4	689	740	1,429	15	45	60	1	6	7	25	103	128	1	0	1	1,187	1,320	2,507	
Zobel	242	209	451	2	0	2	416	461	877	3	17	20	2	2	4	21	36	57	3	1	4	689	726	1,415	
Chhoekhorling	65	58	123	17	17	34	196	193	389	4	17	21	3	5	8	11	41	52	0	0	0	296	331	627	
Decchening	200	173	373	1	1	2	468	503	971	7	15	22	3	4	7	4	54	58	0	1	1	683	751	1,434	
Norbongang	176	89	265	3	5	8	401	401	802	3	11	14	1	3	4	12	26	38	0	0	0	596	535	1,131	
Both Areas	3,672	2,912	6,584	42	52	94	5,885	5,843	11,728	94	243	337	23	44	67	187	522	709	5	5	10	9,908	9,621	19,529	

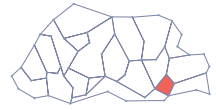


Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																								
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status										
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female									
	PERCENT																								
Urban	23.2	16.7	39.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.0	26.9	56.9	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	45.8	100.0
Denchu Town	28.9	10.7	39.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	36.6	20.1	56.7	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.8	32.2	100.0
Ngangam Town	21.6	16.5	38.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	31.2	27.2	58.4	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	53.9	46.1	100.0
Old Pema Gatsel Town	26.9	19.6	46.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	24.4	26.8	51.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	48.0	100.0
Kherigonpa Town	19.1	12.8	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	29.8	66.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	44.7	100.0
Yalang Town	20.0	15.6	35.6	0.0	2.2	2.2	20.0	33.3	53.3	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Mongling Town	12.0	4.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	36.0	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Khathakpa Town	21.0	11.4	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	31.4	65.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	44.8	100.0
Nangkhor Town	31.0	19.7	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	26.5	47.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	100.0	
Rural	16.8	14.1	30.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	30.2	31.3	61.5	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	3.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	49.1	50.9	100.0	
Chhimoong	16.0	13.3	29.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	31.9	32.1	64.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	51.0	100.0
Chongshing	13.5	17.2	30.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	29.5	32.0	61.5	0.4	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	4.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	55.4	100.0	
Dungmaed	16.9	11.3	28.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	34.0	30.7	64.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	3.2	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.5	46.5	100.0	
Khar	20.4	14.0	34.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.0	28.3	58.3	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	47.1	100.0
Yunung	17.9	17.1	35.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	25.6	30.0	55.7	0.2	2.3	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.1	4.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	
Nanong	18.0	16.1	34.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	29.2	30.1	59.3	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	
Shumar	18.1	16.9	35.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	27.5	29.5	57.0	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	4.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	
Zobel	17.1	14.8	31.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.4	32.6	62.0	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.5	2.5	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	48.7	51.3	100.0	
Chhoekhoring	10.4	9.3	19.6	2.7	2.7	5.4	31.3	30.8	62.0	0.6	2.7	3.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.8	6.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	52.8	100.0	
Dechhenling	13.9	12.1	26.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	32.6	35.1	67.7	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.8	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	47.6	52.4	100.0	
Norboogang	15.6	7.9	23.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	35.5	35.5	70.9	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	47.3	100.0	
Both Areas	18.8	14.9	33.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	30.1	29.9	60.1	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	50.7	49.3	100.0	

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

Age Group	Marital Status																															
	Never Married				Living Together				Married				Divorced				Separated				Widow/Widower				Not Reported				All Status			
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
10-14	1,205	1,204	2,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,205	1,204	2,409
15-19	1,134	965	2,099	2	1	3	8	50	58	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,145	1,019	2,164	
20-24	622	359	981	2	4	6	205	437	642	2	15	17	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	3	5	834	820	1,654			
25-29	378	135	513	4	7	11	713	858	1,571	16	33	49	4	6	10	0	6	10	0	6	6	0	2	2	1,115	1,047	2,162					
30-34	109	48	157	6	3	9	825	775	1,600	16	49	65	2	6	8	2	6	8	2	7	9	1	0	1	961	888	1,849					
35-39	63	41	104	2	5	7	740	623	1,363	16	33	49	0	4	4	2	16	18	1	0	1	0	1	824	722	1,546						
40-44	30	24	54	2	3	5	615	525	1,140	14	39	53	2	3	5	7	15	22	0	0	0	0	0	670	609	1,279						
45-49	35	23	58	4	4	8	524	529	1,053	9	22	31	1	6	7	5	15	20	0	0	0	0	0	578	599	1,177						
50-54	12	13	25	3	6	9	449	447	896	4	13	17	2	2	4	10	30	40	0	0	0	0	0	480	511	991						
55-59	17	18	35	5	6	11	451	442	893	1	7	8	0	5	5	7	53	60	0	0	0	0	0	481	531	1,012						
60-64	16	25	41	4	7	11	442	359	801	6	14	20	3	2	5	32	68	100	0	0	0	0	0	503	475	978						
65-69	19	23	42	3	1	4	337	310	647	3	8	11	1	2	3	26	60	86	0	0	0	0	0	389	404	793						
70-74	14	18	32	3	1	4	248	213	461	4	4	8	3	1	4	23	71	94	0	0	0	0	0	295	308	603						
75-79	8	11	19	2	1	3	167	139	306	1	2	3	1	1	2	25	58	83	0	0	0	0	0	204	212	416						
80-84	4	3	7	0	2	2	109	76	185	2	2	4	1	2	3	28	70	98	0	0	0	0	0	144	155	299						
85+	6	2	8	0	1	1	52	60	112	0	1	1	2	3	5	20	50	70	0	0	0	0	0	80	117	197						
All Ages	3,672	2,912	6,584	42	52	94	5,885	5,843	11,728	94	243	337	23	44	67	187	522	709	5	5	10	9,908	9,621	19,529								

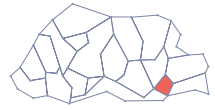


Table A3.1. Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Pema Gatsel 2017

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	3,029	599	3,628	83.5	2,260	812	3,072	73.6	5,289	1,411	6,700	78.9
6-9	257	31	288	89.2	229	28	257	89.1	486	59	545	89.2
10-14	354	1	355	99.7	354	1	355	99.7	708	2	710	99.7
15-19	514	4	518	99.2	456	7	463	98.5	970	11	981	98.9
20-24	365	38	403	90.6	340	28	368	92.4	705	66	771	91.4
25-29	488	83	571	85.5	407	87	494	82.4	895	170	1,065	84.0
30-34	340	81	421	80.8	219	112	331	66.2	559	193	752	74.3
35-39	241	83	324	74.4	118	104	222	53.2	359	187	546	65.8
40-44	150	71	221	67.9	69	84	153	45.1	219	155	374	58.6
45-49	111	61	172	64.5	22	76	98	22.4	133	137	270	49.3
50-54	87	31	118	73.7	23	60	83	27.7	110	91	201	54.7
55-59	32	27	59	54.2	10	51	61	16.4	42	78	120	35.0
60-64	37	22	59	62.7	8	54	62	12.9	45	76	121	37.2
65+	53	66	119	44.5	5	120	125	4.0	58	186	244	23.8
Rural	4,655	2,481	7,136	65.2	3,415	3,996	7,411	46.1	8,070	6,477	14,547	55.5
6-9	436	138	574	76.0	496	117	613	80.9	932	255	1,187	78.5
10-14	838	12	850	98.6	837	12	849	98.6	1,675	24	1,699	98.6
15-19	613	13	626	97.9	542	14	556	97.5	1,155	27	1,182	97.7
20-24	376	54	430	87.4	383	66	449	85.3	759	120	879	86.3
25-29	455	89	544	83.6	362	189	551	65.7	817	278	1,095	74.6
30-34	401	138	539	74.4	281	274	555	50.6	682	412	1,094	62.3
35-39	341	156	497	68.6	169	330	499	33.9	510	486	996	51.2
40-44	256	193	449	57.0	102	354	456	22.4	358	547	905	39.6
45-49	185	221	406	45.6	73	428	501	14.6	258	649	907	28.4
50-54	162	200	362	44.8	53	375	428	12.4	215	575	790	27.2
55-59	167	255	422	39.6	51	419	470	10.9	218	674	892	24.4
60-64	163	281	444	36.7	36	377	413	8.7	199	658	857	23.2
65+	262	731	993	26.4	30	1,041	1,071	2.8	292	1,772	2,064	14.1
Both Areas	7,684	3,080	10,764	71.4	5,675	4,808	10,483	54.1	13,359	7,888	21,247	62.9
6-9	693	169	862	80.4	725	145	870	83.3	1,418	314	1,732	81.9
10-14	1,192	13	1,205	98.9	1,191	13	1,204	98.9	2,383	26	2,409	98.9

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

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
15-19	1,127	17	1,144	98.5	998	21	1,019	97.9	2,125	38	2,163	98.2
20-24	741	92	833	89.0	723	94	817	88.5	1,464	186	1,650	88.7
25-29	943	172	1,115	84.6	769	276	1,045	73.6	1,712	448	2,160	79.3
30-34	741	219	960	77.2	500	386	886	56.4	1,241	605	1,846	67.2
35-39	582	239	821	70.9	287	434	721	39.8	869	673	1,542	56.4
40-44	406	264	670	60.6	171	438	609	28.1	577	702	1,279	45.1
45-49	296	282	578	51.2	95	504	599	15.9	391	786	1,177	33.2
50-54	249	231	480	51.9	76	435	511	14.9	325	666	991	32.8
55-59	199	282	481	41.4	61	470	531	11.5	260	752	1,012	25.7
60-64	200	303	503	39.8	44	431	475	9.3	244	734	978	24.9
65+	315	797	1,112	28.3	35	1,161	1,196	2.9	350	1,958	2,308	15.2

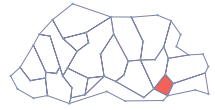


Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Pema Gatschel 2017

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	1,162	1,675	785	32.1	1,055	1,176	841	34.3	2,217	2,851	1,626	33.1
6-12	471	11	12	95.3	436	2	12	96.9	907	13	24	96.1
13-14	141	6	2	94.6	157	4	1	96.9	298	10	3	95.8
15-16	187	5	5	97.4	183	3	1	97.9	370	8	1	97.6
17-18	208	18	7	89.3	179	19	2	89.5	387	37	9	89.4
19-22	125	162	31	39.3	78	180	21	28.0	203	342	52	34.0
23+	30	1,473	733	1.3	22	968	804	1.2	52	2,441	1,537	1.3
Rural	1,955	1,998	3,175	27.4	1,952	1,404	4,055	26.3	3,907	3,402	7,230	26.9
6-12	983	23	58	92.4	1,077	15	45	94.7	2,060	38	103	93.6
13-14	325	29	1	91.5	301	20	4	92.6	626	49	5	92.1
15-16	262	32	4	87.9	241	9	6	94.1	503	41	10	90.8
17-18	189	49	8	76.8	173	27	7	83.6	362	76	15	79.9
19-22	113	158	43	36.0	94	193	41	28.7	207	351	84	32.2
23+	83	1,707	3,061	1.7	66	1,140	3,952	1.3	149	2,847	7,013	1.5
Both Areas	3,117	3,673	3,960	29.0	3,007	2,580	4,896	28.7	6,124	6,253	8,856	28.8
6-12	1,454	34	70	93.3	1,513	17	57	95.3	2,967	51	127	94.3
13-14	466	35	3	92.5	458	24	5	94.0	924	59	8	93.2
15-16	449	37	4	91.6	424	12	7	95.7	873	49	11	93.6
17-18	397	67	15	82.9	352	46	9	86.5	749	113	24	84.5
19-22	238	320	74	37.7	172	373	62	28.3	410	693	136	33.1
23+	113	3,180	3,794	1.6	88	2,108	4,756	1.3	201	5,288	8,550	1.4

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**Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Pema Gatschel 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
Pema Gatschel	3,117	3,673	3,960	29.0	3,007	2,580	4,896	28.7	6,124	6,253	8,856	28.8
Denchi Town	40	100	74	18.7	24	33	43	24.0	64	133	117	20.4
Nganglam Town	745	1,234	569	29.2	730	873	601	33.1	1,475	2,107	1,170	31.0
Pema Gatschel Town	183	214	88	37.7	161	146	124	37.4	344	360	212	37.6
Kherigonpa Town	8	17	4	27.6	10	9	6	40.0	18	26	10	33.3
Yalang Town	8	8	6	36.4	12	12	4	42.9	20	20	10	40.0
Mongling Town	7	4	9	35.0	3	7	3	23.1	10	11	12	30.3
Khothakpa Town	29	27	12	42.6	20	17	21	34.5	49	44	33	38.9
Nangkhor Town	142	71	23	60.2	95	79	39	44.6	237	150	62	52.8
Chhimoong	67	61	120	27.0	66	37	165	24.6	133	98	285	25.8
Chongshing	92	55	178	28.3	94	47	248	24.2	186	102	426	26.1
Dungmaed	143	192	281	23.2	139	84	323	25.5	282	276	604	24.3
Khar	215	261	281	28.4	211	110	367	30.7	426	371	648	29.5
Yurung	116	151	202	24.7	121	138	296	21.8	237	289	498	23.1
Nanong	333	182	446	34.7	309	137	511	32.3	642	319	957	33.5
Shumar	456	365	486	34.9	502	339	638	33.9	958	704	1,124	34.4
Zobel	208	184	360	27.7	199	185	395	25.5	407	369	755	26.6
Chhoekhorling	33	99	181	10.5	30	51	265	8.7	63	150	446	9.6
Dechhenling	179	210	346	24.4	175	148	490	21.5	354	358	836	22.9
Norboogang	113	238	294	17.5	106	128	357	17.9	219	366	651	17.7



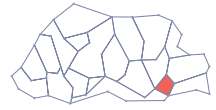


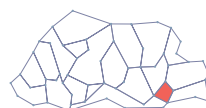
Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed							Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above				
Denchi Town	5	1	65	44	45	23	5	4	4	5	0	0	0	
Male	2	0	49	30	32	17	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	
Female	3	1	16	14	13	6	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	
Nganglam Town	90	5	1163	511	833	565	98	65	215	31	6	6	6	
Male	8	4	663	254	441	316	59	53	154	22	5	5	5	
Female	82	1	500	257	392	249	39	12	61	9	1	1	1	
Old Pema Gatsel Town	19	6	237	114	160	66	18	26	50	6	2	2	2	
Male	3	2	165	61	63	22	14	23	37	5	2	2	2	
Female	16	4	72	53	97	44	4	3	13	1	0	0	0	
Kherigonpa Town	2	0	14	4	12	8	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	
Male	0	0	8	2	7	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	
Female	2	0	6	2	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yalang Town	7	0	17	6	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Male	0	0	7	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Female	7	0	10	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mongling Town	3	0	10	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Male	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Female	3	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khothakpa Town	3	5	38	15	16	10	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Male	0	3	21	10	13	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Female	3	2	17	5	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Nangkhor Town	22	0	112	45	41	115	14	10	23	4	1	1	1	
Male	4	0	61	20	21	69	11	9	14	4	0	0	0	
Female	18	0	51	25	20	46	3	1	9	0	1	1	1	
Chhimoong	5	5	119	35	26	16	0	4	15	5	1	1	1	
Male	2	2	55	22	14	12	0	2	13	5	1	1	1	
Female	3	3	64	13	12	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Chongshing	12	0	133	55	46	22	2	3	11	4	0	0	0	
Male	2	0	74	24	22	9	1	3	10	2	0	0	0	
Female	10	0	59	31	24	13	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed							Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree			
Dungmaed	45	0	279	58	82	44	3	6	35	5	1	
Male	12	0	164	32	53	27	3	6	33	4	1	
Female	33	0	115	26	29	17	0	0	2	1	0	
Khar	48	2	407	96	103	71	0	8	37	10	15	
Male	13	0	258	48	62	36	0	6	29	10	14	
Female	35	2	149	48	41	35	0	2	8	0	1	
Yurung	14	2	243	85	85	54	2	2	36	2	1	
Male	5	0	127	41	41	24	1	2	24	1	1	
Female	9	2	116	44	44	30	1	0	12	1	0	
Nanong	91	3	479	130	108	71	2	10	53	11	3	
Male	44	2	246	60	54	43	2	10	40	11	3	
Female	47	1	233	70	54	28	0	0	13	0	0	
Shumar	132	4	797	222	204	187	6	17	71	16	6	
Male	23	1	393	117	102	101	5	10	49	14	6	
Female	109	3	404	105	102	86	1	7	22	2	0	
Zobel	93	1	333	133	88	79	3	4	36	4	2	
Male	23	1	180	65	46	42	0	4	26	4	1	
Female	70	0	153	68	42	37	3	0	10	0	1	
Chhoekhorling	13	0	95	15	49	22	1	2	12	4	0	
Male	3	0	58	9	34	11	1	2	10	4	0	
Female	10	0	37	6	15	11	0	0	2	0	0	
Dechenhling	56	1	406	84	74	41	5	5	38	2	0	
Male	6	1	223	53	41	26	3	2	32	2	0	
Female	50	0	183	31	33	15	2	3	6	0	0	
Norboogang	35	0	312	51	74	72	5	7	24	1	4	
Male	8	0	195	36	32	47	3	7	19	1	3	
Female	27	0	117	15	42	25	2	0	5	0	1	
Pemagatshel	695	35	5,259	1,706	2,057	1,469	167	175	665	106	43	
Male	158	16	2,954	891	1,083	810	110	145	495	90	38	
Female	537	19	2,305	815	974	659	57	30	170	16	5	



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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Denchi Town	2	1	3
Nganglam Town	30	32	62
Old Pema Gatshel Town	5	3	8
Kherigonpa Town	2	1	3
Yalang Town	2	0	2
Mongling Town	1	0	1
Khothakpa Town	0	1	1
Nangkhor Town	3	1	4
Chhimoong	11	7	18
Chongshing	18	20	38
Dungmaed	17	17	34
Khar	24	22	46
Yurung	24	26	50
Nanong	30	24	54
Shumar	38	51	89
Zobel	33	20	53
Chhoekhorling	18	22	40
Dechhenling	40	63	103
Norboogang	27	28	55
Total	325	339	664

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Denchi Town	0	0	0
Nganglam Town	12	6	18
Old Pema Gatshel Town	1	0	1
Kherigonpa Town	0	0	0
Yalang Town	2	0	2
Mongling Town	0	0	0
Khothakpa Town	0	1	1
Nangkhor Town	1	1	2
Chhimoong	6	2	8
Chongshing	6	8	14
Dungmaed	6	5	11
Khar	9	9	18
Yurung	10	6	16
Nanong	14	5	19
Shumar	13	24	37
Zobel	13	5	18
Chhoekhorling	9	9	18
Dechhenling	18	25	43
Norboogang	9	12	21
Total	129	118	247

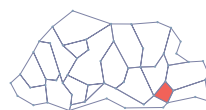
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
<b>Urban</b>				
Denchi Town	3.0	3.6	1.2	71
Nganglam Town	3.1	3.6	1.2	1,242
Pema Gatshel Town	3.7	3.6	1.0	231
Kherigonpa Town	3.7	3.1	0.8	20
Yalang Town	3.4	3.6	1.1	17
Mongling Town	2.9	3.4	1.2	11
Khothakpa Town	2.8	3.7	1.3	38
Nangkhor Town	3.5	4.0	1.1	108
<b>Rural</b>				
Chhimoong	2.8	3.4	1.2	152
Chongshing	2.6	3.5	1.4	219
Dungmaed	2.3	3.3	1.4	352
Khar	2.5	3.8	1.5	386
Yurung	2.9	3.5	1.2	315
Nanong	2.3	3.7	1.6	530
Shumar	2.7	3.9	1.5	774
Zobel	2.3	3.3	1.5	448
Chhoekhorling	2.5	2.7	1.1	250
Dechhenling	2.3	2.9	1.2	519
Norboogang	3.5	3.3	0.9	392
Both Areas	2.8	3.5	1.3	6,075

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 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	
<b>Urban</b>							
Denchi Town	15	2.0	4	1	49	0	71
Nganglam Town	296	369.0	333	65	177	2	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	57	47.0	86	11	28	2	231
Kherigonpa Town	13	4.0	0	0	3	0	20
Yalang Town	8	0.0	7	2	0	0	17
Mongling Town	2	0.0	3	0	6	0	11
Khothakpa Town	9	13.0	10	1	5	0	38
Nangkhor Town	31	30.0	45	1	1	0	108
<b>Rural</b>							
Chhimoong	142	5.0	3	2	0	0	152
Chongshing	200	8.0	1	4	6	0	219
Dungmaed	312	24.0	4	7	4	1	352
Khar	336	19.0	18	4	6	3	386
Yurung	260	16.0	33	0	6	0	315
Nanong	464	35.0	20	5	6	0	530
Shumar	605	10.0	116	28	7	8	774
Zobel	403	13.0	25	4	2	1	448
Chhoekhorling	231	7.0	3	3	5	1	250
Dechhenling	469	13.0	11	17	6	3	519
Norboogang	363	12.0	9	4	1	3	392
Both Areas	4,216	627	731	159	318	24	6,075



**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 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		
<b>Urban</b>											
Denchi Town	6	19	27	11	5	3	0	0	0	0	71
Nganglam Town	143	293	340	330	77	22	22	14	1	1,242	
Old Pema Gatshel Town	8	32	63	73	36	11	5	3	0	231	
Kherigonpa Town	1	4	6	4	2	1	1	1	0	20	
Yalang Town	2	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	0	17	
Mongling Town	1	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Khothakpa Town	0	21	10	3	2	2	0	0	0	38	
Nangkhor Town	4	14	35	40	11	3	0	1	0	108	
<b>Rural</b>											
Chhimoong	19	57	40	21	8	3	2	2	0	152	
Chongshing	20	108	56	24	7	3	1	0	0	219	
Dungmaed	87	151	52	48	9	4	1	0	0	352	
Khar	67	159	81	57	12	5	2	3	0	386	
Yurung	32	98	97	61	16	9	2	0	0	315	
Nanong	120	227	111	48	16	7	1	0	0	530	
Shumar	168	261	155	96	54	18	9	13	0	774	
Zobel	154	124	117	21	15	8	5	4	0	448	
Chhoekhoring	67	81	43	28	24	4	1	2	0	250	
Dechenling	159	177	85	66	19	6	3	4	0	519	
Norboogang	46	77	82	65	79	22	11	10	0	392	
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,075</b>	

Table A7.4 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Sanitation facility					Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	Total
				Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine						
Urban												
Denchi Town	47	4	1	8	10	0	0	0	0	1	71	
Nganglam Town	1,066	114	1	39	11	1	0	7	3	1,242		
OldPema Gatsel Tow	167	34	4	18	8	0	0	0	0	231		
Kherigonpa Town	13	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	20		
Yalang Town	15	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	17		
Mongling Town	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11		
Khothakpa Town	33	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38		
Nangkhor Town	90	10	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	108		
Rural												
Chhimoong	116	22	0	7	5	1	0	0	1	152		
Chongshing	170	19	0	11	11	3	1	3	1	219		
Dungmaed	248	31	1	33	22	11	0	5	1	352		
Khar	235	79	0	30	18	0	0	24	0	386		
Yurung	169	21	34	41	40	7	2	1	0	315		
Nanong	296	64	10	75	62	6	0	15	2	530		
Shumar	531	143	0	39	33	9	1	15	3	774		
Zobel	224	49	21	52	33	9	1	57	2	448		
ChhoeKhorling	148	69	0	11	4	13	0	5	0	250		
Dechenling	332	109	1	39	15	8	2	12	1	519		
Norboogang	317	42	2	21	4	1	0	5	0	392		
Both Areas	4,227	819	78	429	281	70	7	149	15	6,075		



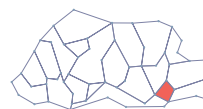
**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Denchi Town	32	39	0	71
Nganglam Town	373	868	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatsel Town	29	202	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	5	15	0	20
Yalang Town	0	17	0	17
Mongling Town	3	8	0	11
Khothakpa Town	0	38	0	38
Nangkhor Town	1	107	0	108
<b>Rural</b>				
Chhimoong	10	142	0	152
Chongshing	3	216	0	219
Dungmaed	42	310	0	352
Khar	37	349	0	386
Yurung	26	289	0	315
Nanong	47	483	0	530
Shumar	119	655	0	774
Zobel	74	373	1	448
Chhoekhorling	29	221	0	250
Dechhenling	47	472	0	519
Norboogang	43	349	0	392
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>5,153</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,075</b>

Table A7.6 Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used													Total
	Cane/Pwalm/ 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														
Denchi Town	17	8	2	22	0	8	0	1	0	12	0	0	1	71
Nganglam Town	179	48	26	95	8	402	62	54	84	208	1	0	75	1,242
Old Pema Gatsel Town	4	19	19	12	1	99	20	10	13	25	1	7	1	231
Kherigonpa Town	0	2	2	1	0	4	1	1	0	6	0	0	3	20
Yalang Town	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	17
Mongling Town	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	11
Khothakpa Town	0	1	1	0	0	0	17	1	18	0	0	0	0	38
Nangkhor Town	1	4	9	0	0	57	28	5	3	0	0	0	1	108
Rural														
Chhimoong	9	6	116	0	0	6	4	0	1	8	0	2	0	152
Chongshing	4	4	191	0	0	5	5	4	1	3	0	1	1	219
Dungmaed	34	37	198	5	0	26	19	0	1	30	0	1	1	352
Khar	3	55	268	3	0	21	12	0	2	16	2	0	4	386
Yurung	1	31	245	1	0	29	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	315
Nanong	37	192	111	2	0	33	19	1	6	120	1	1	7	530
Shumar	43	80	397	7	1	66	76	9	31	39	0	3	22	774
Zobel	14	45	164	2	1	68	11	5	1	75	0	4	58	448
Chhoekhoring	32	26	82	1	0	19	40	8	2	38	0	0	2	250
Dechhenling	100	45	165	13	1	34	23	5	14	75	2	38	4	519
Norboogang	29	16	75	1	0	65	28	3	6	118	5	5	41	392
Both Areas	508	619	2,071	165	12	946	383	108	183	777	12	63	228	6,075





**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 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										
Denchi Town	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	1	0	71
Nganglam Town	2	7	18	27	4	1,157	4	22	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	0	1	3	0	0	216	8	3	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Yalang Town	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
Mongling Town	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	1	0	38
Nangkhor Town	0	1	0	0	0	101	0	6	0	108
Rural										
Chhimoong	1	3	10	0	0	138	0	0	0	152
Chongshing	0	0	7	1	0	183	26	0	2	219
Dungmaed	24	3	4	0	3	309	7	0	2	352
Khar	0	7	20	0	4	300	53	0	2	386
Yurung	1	3	32	0	2	274	2	1	0	315
Nanong	3	20	7	0	2	498	0	0	0	530
Shumar	0	2	22	2	0	739	7	2	0	774
Zobel	0	7	67	1	54	313	1	1	4	448
Chhoekhorling	2	10	23	0	0	211	0	3	1	250
Dechhenling	7	10	19	1	0	476	1	1	4	519
Norboogang	1	5	14	1	1	362	0	6	2	392
Both Areas	41	79	246	33	70	5,432	109	47	18	6,075

**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 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								
Denchi Town	0	4	0	0	1	66	0	71
Nganglam Town	12	168	5	6	124	925	2	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	0	124	1	3	2	100	1	231
Kherigonpa Town	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	20
Yalang Town	0	4	0	0	1	12	0	17
Mongling Town	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	11
Khothakpa Town	0	1	0	1	0	36	0	38
Nangkhor Town	0	14	1	0	0	93	0	108
Rural								
Chhimoong	5	128	0	0	0	19	0	152
Chongshing	0	194	1	2	0	22	0	219
Dungmaed	4	244	7	14	1	82	0	352
Khar	2	326	10	8	1	39	0	386
Yurung	5	263	1	0	1	43	2	315
Nanong	7	463	6	1	0	53	0	530
Shumar	12	439	9	60	2	251	1	774
Zobel	59	346	5	12	0	26	0	448
Chhoekhorling	5	165	0	0	0	80	0	250
Dechhenling	23	339	17	4	4	132	0	519
Norboogang	5	174	3	20	4	185	1	392
Both Areas	139	3,408	66	131	141	2,183	7	6,075





**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 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							
Denchi Town	16	55	0	0	0	0	71
Nganglam Town	721	514	1	1	1	4	1,242
Pema Gatsel Tow	164	67	0	0	0	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	5	14	0	0	0	1	20
Yalang Town	8	9	0	0	0	0	17
Mongling Town	0	2	9	0	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	29	9	0	0	0	0	38
Nangkhor Town	83	25	0	0	0	0	108
Rural							
Chhimoong	48	103	0	1	0	0	152
Chongshing	10	195	3	10	0	1	219
Dungmaed	40	306	3	0	2	1	352
Khar	41	331	0	3	4	7	386
Yurung	66	246	1	0	1	1	315
Nanong	94	423	5	2	4	2	530
Shumar	127	640	1	1	1	4	774
Zobel	33	379	4	23	4	5	448
Chhoekhorling	56	191	1	0	0	2	250
Dechhenling	57	440	17	0	5	0	519
Norboogang	77	298	9	4	2	2	392
Both Areas	1,675	4,247	54	45	24	30	6,075

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Not Reported	Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours			
Urban							
Denchi Town	71	0	0	0	0	0	71
Nganglam Town	1,238	1	1	1	1	1	1,242
Pema Gatsel Tow	231	0	0	0	0	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	18	2	0	0	0	0	20
Yalang Town	17	0	0	0	0	0	17
Mongling Town	10	1	0	0	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	38	0	0	0	0	0	38
Nangkhor Town	107	0	0	1	0	0	108
Rural							
Chhimoong	151	0	1	0	0	0	152
Chongshing	219	0	0	0	0	0	219
Dungmaed	348	1	1	2	0	0	352
Khar	377	2	0	7	0	0	386
Yurung	314	0	0	1	0	0	315
Nanong	521	6	1	2	0	0	530
Shumar	724	46	4	0	0	0	774
Zobel	432	6	3	5	2	2	448
Chhoekhorling	250	0	0	0	0	0	250
Dechhenling	514	4	0	1	0	0	519
Norboogang	390	2	0	0	0	0	392
Both Areas	5,970	71	11	20	3	3	6,075

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**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Denchi Town	69	2	0	71
Nganglam Town	1,063	178	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	172	59	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	5	15	0	20
Yalang Town	14	3	0	17
Mongling Town	0	11	0	11
Khothakpa Town	33	5	0	38
Nangkhor Town	106	2	0	108
<b>Rural</b>				
Chhimoong	131	21	0	152
Chongshing	154	64	1	219
Dungmaed	260	92	0	352
Khar	245	141	0	386
Yurung	221	94	0	315
Nanong	464	62	4	530
Shumar	538	236	0	774
Zobel	244	204	0	448
Chhoeckhorling	210	40	0	250
Dechhenling	416	102	1	519
Norboogang	278	114	0	392
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>4,623</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6,075</b>

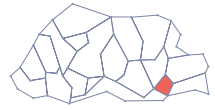
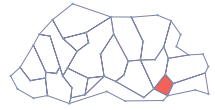


Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets														Total Regular Households			
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelleries		DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items
<b>Urban</b>																		
Denchu Town	26	12	5	9	3	12	37	6	0	21	0	1	66	13	6	2.8	0.0	71
Nganglam Town	410	290	75	109	105	296	894	244	37	651	24	22	1128	191	62	1.7	0.0	1,242
Old Pema Gatsel Town	76	57	13	31	19	80	174	61	6	140	18	12	218	67	36	0.4	0.0	231
Kherigampa Town	12	1	0	5	2	10	11	6	1	14	3	1	19	5	13	0	0.0	20
Yalang Town	10	10	5	9	7	5	12	6	2	10	2	1	16	3	0	0	0.0	17
Mongling Town	5	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	10	0	7	9.1	0.0	11
Khothakpa Town	18	13	0	5	2	13	28	12	1	24	0	2	37	4	0	0	0.0	38
Nangkhur Town	44	37	15	9	7	46	89	26	4	66	8	4	99	29	2	3.7	0.0	108
<b>Rural</b>																		
Chhimooing	137	109	85	4	8	14	20	1	3	7	5	1	89	2	9	2.0	0.0	152
Chongshing	190	147	111	6	1	8	30	2	3	9	2	1	175	9	13	0.5	0.0	219
Dungmaed	280	193	231	15	12	28	61	4	10	23	6	2	271	15	30	1.4	0.0	352
Khar	318	279	177	17	11	20	117	4	8	35	11	3	308	33	9	2.1	0.0	386
Yurung	257	207	171	26	3	26	79	11	3	33	5	1	270	68	49	1.9	0.0	315
Nanong	435	402	362	19	12	44	95	17	10	39	17	3	430	22	23	2.1	0.0	530
Shumar	584	435	400	26	59	106	306	58	24	155	27	8	655	68	39	2.8	0.0	774
Zobel	314	340	282	9	12	30	52	13	13	37	7	1	313	28	28	2.0	0.0	448
Chhoekhorling	209	178	103	9	8	13	76	5	17	20	5	2	205	13	40	2.4	0.0	250
Dechhenling	434	357	230	18	15	20	75	11	20	30	8	0	403	18	39	1.7	0.0	519
Norboogang	334	280	154	14	22	22	116	13	15	57	9	4	303	15	26	1.5	0.0	392
Both Areas	4,093	3,348	2,419	341	309	794	2,275	501	177	1,372	157	69	5,015	603	431	1.9	0.0	6,075

Table A7.14 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets											Total Regular Households			
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/ VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items						
Urban															
Denchi Town	9	1	2	0	5	1	13	71.8	0.0						71
Nganglam Town	406	59	33	68	102	62	209	50.4	0.1						1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	89	11	4	23	59	18	103	33.3	0.0						231
Kherigonpa Town	9	1	0	3	5	5	9	20.0	0.0						20
Yalang Town	9	2	0	1	2	5	10	11.8	0.0						17
Mongling Town	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	72.7	0.0						11
Khothakpa Town	5	1	0	1	3	1	6	71.1	0.0						38
Nangkhor Town	41	14	0	2	59	13	32	22.2	0.0						108
Rural															
Chhimoong	32.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	10	3	17	72.4	0.0						152
Chongshing	59	3	1	0	3	4	15	68.0	0.0						219
Dungmaed	88	3	3	1	38	13	25	63.6	0.0						352
Khar	131	7	1	8	8	9	39	59.8	0.0						386
Yurung	79	1	2	2	8	10	59	62.2	0.0						315
Nanong	123	8	5	4	12	14	45	69.1	0.0						530
Shumar	217	21	16	13	49	39	121	57.5	0.1						774
Zobel	87	4	4	1	7	10	38	73.2	0.0						448
Chhoehorling	58	0	1	0	6	22	16	67.6	0.0						250
Dechenling	111	10	13	15	45	17	44	65.1	0.0						519
Norboogang	108	8	2	4	27	26	29	56.6	0.0						392
Both Areas	1,663	157	90	147	449	272	832	59.2	0.0						6,075



**Table A7.15** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatsel 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																
Denchi Town	18	42	2	57	37	3	8	1	27	0	0	0	0	2.8	0.0	71
Nganglam Town	105	1065	34	927	395	70	245	33	665	29	13	1	1.5	0.0	1,242	
Old Pema Gatsel Town	39	206	34	198	78	28	82	13	124	14	16	0	0	0.0	231	
Kherigompa Town	10	18	5	17	13	3	6	2	11	0	4	0	5	0.0	20	
Yalang Town	16	14	1	16	3	0	3	0	13	0	0	0	0	0.0	17	
Mongling Town	1	7	0	5	8	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	9.1	0.0	11	
Khothakpa Town	6	37	5	24	16	5	9	0	32	4	1	0	0	0.0	38	
Nangkhor Town	32	95	6	97	22	13	51	6	91	4	1	0	0.9	0.0	108	
Rural																
Chhimoong	38	57	3	44	97	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	9.2	0.0	152	
Chongshing	68	86	0	52	170	2	6	1	19	0	0	1	10.5	0.0	219	
Dungmaed	120	114	0	92	233	3	20	0	47	0	0	1	13.1	0.0	352	
Khar	117	244	1	156	250	5	18	2	50	2	2	0	7.5	0.0	386	
Yurung	102	160	1	121	197	6	37	4	57	0	2	0	9.2	0.0	315	
Nanong	176	282	1	129	394	6	29	8	52	0	1	0	6.0	0.0	530	
Shumar	190	518	23	346	471	21	75	11	183	9	4	4	5.6	0.0	774	
Zobel	145	207	2	96	324	5	13	6	37	3	2	0	16.1	0.0	448	
Chhoekhorling	52	112	1	79	171	2	11	2	42	0	0	2	7.2	0.0	250	
Dechenling	142	164	1	116	390	4	20	1	23	0	0	1	7.9	0.0	519	
Norboogang	108	212	2	129	262	8	16	0	69	2	0	0	6.4	0.0	392	
Both Areas	1,485	3,640	122	2,701	3,531	184	655	91	1,547	67	46	10	6.5	0.0	6,075	

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

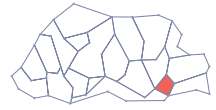
**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Denchi Town	57	14	0	71
Nganglam Town	1,110	131	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	215	16	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	20	0	0	20
Yalang Town	17	0	0	17
Mongling Town	11	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	37	1	0	38
Nangkhor Town	106	2	0	108
<b>Rural</b>				
Chhimoong	133	19	0	152
Chongshing	190	29	0	219
Dungmaed	333	19	0	352
Khar	328	58	0	386
Yurung	304	11	0	315
Nanong	473	57	0	530
Shumar	719	55	0	774
Zobel	327	121	0	448
Chhoekhorling	218	32	0	250
Dechhenling	457	62	0	519
Norboogang	349	43	0	392
Both Areas	5,404	670	1	6,075

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Denchi Town	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Nganglam Town	3	95	26	5	0	2	0	1	132
Old Pema Gatshel Town	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
Kherigonpa Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yalang Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongling Town	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Khothakpa Town	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nangkhor Town									
<b>Rural</b>									
Chhimoong	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Chongshing	2	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	29
Dungmaed	2	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	19
Khar	22	30	0	5	0	0	1	0	58
Yurung	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Nanong	10	37	1	2	0	6	1	0	57
Shumar	3	42	1	6	0	2	1	0	55
Zobel	14	75	2	25	1	2	2	0	121
Chhoekhorling	3	16	7	1	1	3	1	0	32
Dechhenling	15	23	0	6	2	2	14	0	62
Norboogang	1	39	0	1	0	1	1	0	43
Both Areas	88	445	39	54	4	19	21	1	671





**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Pema Gatshel 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	Not Reported		
Urban												
Denchi Town	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Nganglam Town	1,226	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	230	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Yalang Town	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Mongling Town	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Khothakpa Town	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Nangkhor Town	107	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	108
Rural												
Chhimoong	121	11	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	152
Chongshing	164	30	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
Dungmaed	295	24	15	11	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	352
Khar	374	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386
Yurung	307	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315
Nanong	465	43	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530
Shumar	749	22	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774
Zobel	410	29	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448
Chhoekhoring	228	2	12	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
Dechhenling	407	62	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	519
Norboogang	379	9	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	392
Both Areas	5,616	271	137	33	8	8	8	2	0	0	0	6,075

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/  
Town, Pema Gatshel Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Denchi Town	2	69	0	71
Nganglam Town	23	1,218	1	1,242
Old Pema Gatshel Town	6	225	0	231
Kherigonpa Town	1	19	0	20
Yalang Town	0	17	0	17
Mongling Town	0	11	0	11
Khothakpa Town	10	28	0	38
Nangkhor Town	2	106	0	108
<b>Rural</b>				
Chhimoong	13	139	0	152
Chongshing	5	214	0	219
Dungmaed	7	345	0	352
Khar	24	362	0	386
Yurung	17	298	0	315
Nanong	30	500	0	530
Shumar	51	723	0	774
Zobel	15	432	1	448
Chhoekhorling	13	237	0	250
Dechhenling	45	474	0	519
Norboogang	13	379	0	392
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>5,796</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,075</b>



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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## PUNAKHA DZONGKHAG



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**PUNAKHA DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) *Dzongkhag* Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay', with a horizontal line underneath.

(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, appearing to read 'Chhime Tshering'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

(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	28,740*
	Male	15,079
	Female	13,661
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	110.4
	Total Dependency Ratio	47.0
	Child Dependency Ratio	37.7
	Aged Dependency Ratio	9.4
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	7,364
	15-64 years	19,547
	65 years and over	1,829
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	71.0
	Male (%)	78.3
	Female (%)	63.0
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	31.5
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	15.2
	Total Fertility Rate	1.8
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.2
	Infant Mortality Rate	16.0
	Child Mortality Rate	16.0
	Under Five Mortality Rate	32.0
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	6,079
	Average Household Size	3.8
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.5
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	64.6

Note: \*Excludes 651 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Punakha Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

## 1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017

PHCB. In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

### **1.3 Administrative set up at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level**

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics, and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation, and good governance.

It is important to examine and understand population dynamics within *Dzongkhags* to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic and social 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 Punakha Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of population by *gewog* and town. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such

parameters by comparing results from the 2017 and 2005 PHCBs.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference time and date for the census enumeration was midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides population data of Punakha as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration, meaning that the enumeration was done on the basis of where a person was 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 Punakha

The total population of Punakha Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 29,391 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Punakha Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 651 non-Bhutanese/tourist staying in hotels and a few on the move on the census reference day.

The analysis in this Report is based on 28,740 persons since no detailed information was collected from the 651 non-Bhutanese/tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *gewog*/town. Of the total population, 52.5% were males and 47.5% were females. The total population of Punakha Dzongkhag represents 4.0% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Punakha Dzongkhag experienced an increase in population size by 11,676 persons during the intercensal period, an increase of 65.9% between 2005 and 2017. This growth in population was

**Table 2.1** Population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Punakha 2017

Gewog /Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Punakha Town	3,440	2,822	6,262
Lobaysa Town	406	378	784
Rural			
Barp	2,531	2,411	4,942
Guma	1,454	1,298	2,752
Goenshari	413	281	694
Kabisa	1,296	1,246	2,542
Talog	628	577	1,205
Toedpaisa	1,282	1,145	2,427
Chhubu	916	735	1,651
Dzomi	1,036	1,111	2,147
Lingmukha	535	483	1,018
Shelnga-Bjemi	522	481	1,003
Toedwang	620	693	1,313
Total	15,079	13,661	28,740

Note: \*Excludes 651 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day

due to the delimitation process of the parliamentary and local government constituencies in 2008 where some *gewogs* from Thimphu Dzongkhag were merged with Punakha Dzongkhag. The population of Punakha Dzongkhag in 2005 was 17,715 persons.

Punakha Dzongkhag ranks tenth highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 75 persons lived in rural areas while 25 persons lived in urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas and 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Punakha Dzongkhag is 24.5%, which is



an increase of 11.6 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB count.

### 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.

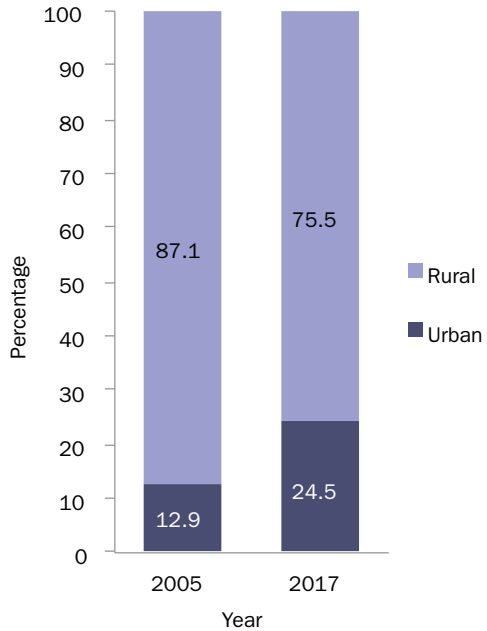
The male population of Punakha Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 1,418 persons. The sex ratio of Punakha Dzongkhag (number of males for every 100 females) is 110.4, which is almost equal to the national level of 109.7.

### 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and above (elderly population). According to the 2017 PHCB, the child population of the *Dzongkhag* was 7,364 persons; 19,547 were in the productive age group and 1,829 were elderly people.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased from 33.1 to 25.7%, the productive aged population has increased from 61.5% to 68.1%, and the elderly population from 5.5% to 6.4%.

**Figure 2.1** Population by Area, Punakha 2005 and 2017



### 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the children (aged less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The total and child dependency ratios for Punakha Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 62.7 and 53.8 in 2005 to 47.0 and 37.7 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 8.9 in 2005 to 9.4 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in



the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continue to increase.

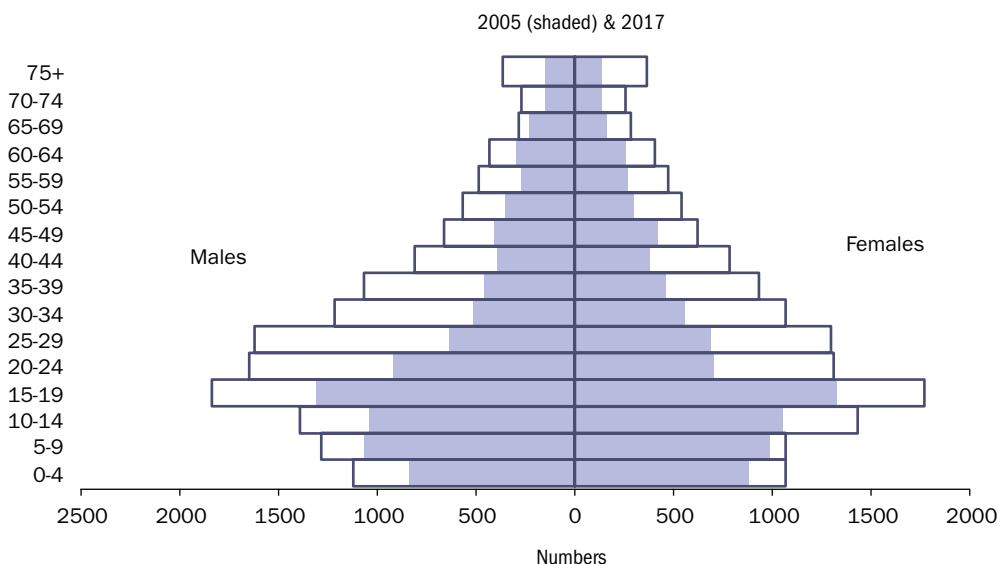
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

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. Punakha

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 normal trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while the elongated bar at the top indicates an increase in the number of elderly people and life expectancy in the country.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Punakha Dzongkhag in 2017 experienced an increase in population in every age group. A major increase for both sexes is observed between the ages 15-19 years. This change could be attributed to the change in the *Dzongkhag* boundary as a part of the delimitation process in 2008.

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Punakha 2005 and 2017



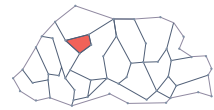


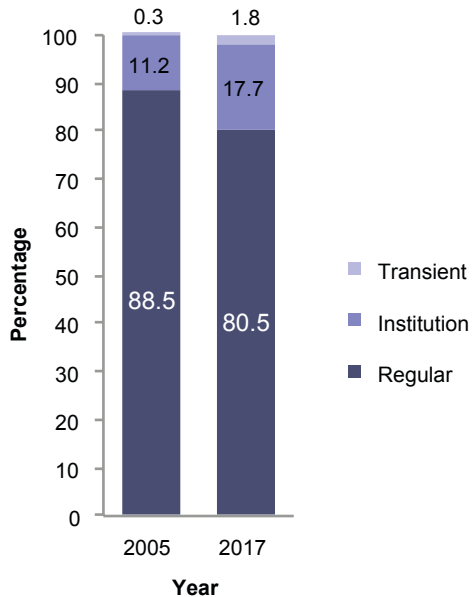
Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Punakha Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. The elongated bars at 75 years and over indicate an increasing number of people living beyond this age.

### 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

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Punakha 2005 and 2017



destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 23,145 persons (80.5%) living in regular households and 5,090 persons (17.7%) in institutional households, while 505 persons (1.8%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population during this Census has decreased by 8.0 percentage points while the institutional and transient populations have increased by 6.5 and 1.5 percentage points respectively (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 18,210 persons (78.7%) live in urban areas while 4,935 persons (21.3%)

**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	3,502	3,108	6,610	53.0	47.0	100.0	113
Punakha Town	3,218	2,782	6,000	53.6	46.4	100.0	116
Lobaysa Town	284	326	610	46.6	53.4	100.0	87
Rural	10,345	10,405	20,750	49.9	50.1	100.0	99
Barp	2,370	2,376	4,746	49.9	50.1	100.0	100
Guma	1,226	1,288	2,514	48.8	51.2	100.0	95
Goenshari	318	278	596	53.4	46.6	100.0	114
Kabisa	1,162	1,245	2,407	48.3	51.7	100.0	93
Talog	627	577	1,204	52.1	47.9	100.0	109
Toedpaisa	1,186	1,143	2,329	50.9	49.1	100.0	104
Chhubu	794	734	1,528	52.0	48.0	100.0	108
Dzomi	1,010	1,111	2,121	47.6	52.4	100.0	91
Lingmukha	521	481	1,002	52.0	48.0	100.0	108
Shelnga-Bjemi	521	479	1,000	52.1	47.9	100.0	109
Toedwang	610	693	1,303	46.8	53.2	100.0	88
Both Areas	13,847	13,513	27,360	50.6	49.4	100.0	102

live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Punakha Dzongkhag, Punakha Town has 4,246 persons, representing 86.2% of the total urban regular household population, while Lobaysa Town has 689 persons (14.0%).

Barp Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 4,060 persons (22.3%), closely followed by Kabisa Gewog and Guma Gewog with 2,334 persons (12.8%) and 2,243 persons (12.3%) respectively. Goenshari Gewog with 525 persons (2.9%) has the lowest among the *gewogs* in Punakha Dzongkhag.

Barp Gewog also has the highest institutional household population with 839 persons (25.1%), followed by

Toedpaisa and Dzomi Gewogs with 635 and 470 persons respectively. Punakha Town with 1,656 persons, representing 94.6% of urban institutional population, is the highest.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Punakha Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 27,360 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 13,847 persons were males and 13,513 persons were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 6,610 persons lived in urban areas and 20,750 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population of Punakha Dzongkhag was 1,380 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

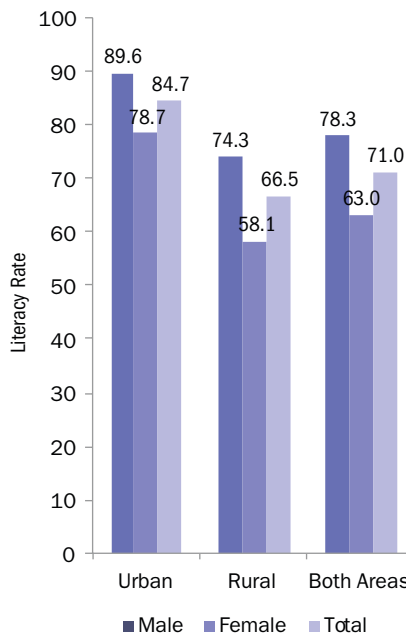
## 3.1 Literacy

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. The literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is based on a total population of 26,042 persons instead of the 26,085 persons aged 6 and above recorded as 43 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. Some 18,490 persons are literate,

representing a literacy rate of 71.0% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 66.7%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female population with 78.3% of the

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Punakha 2017



**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Punakha 2017

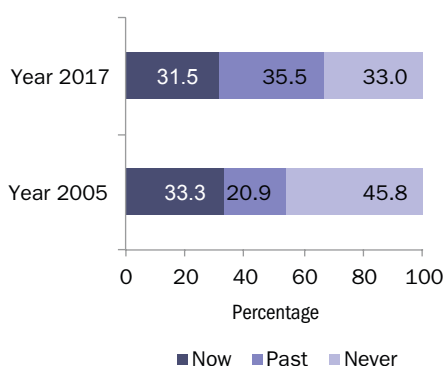
School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						23 and Above	Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22			
Total Population	26,041	3,490	1,218	1,489	1,509	2,441	15,894	100.0%	
Currently Attending	8,203	92.4%	86.5%	86.8%	78.9%	41.9%	2.6%	31.5%	
Previously Attended	9,238	3.1%	11.0%	10.2%	16.9%	48.8%	46.5%	35.5%	
Never Attended	8,600	4.5%	2.5%	3.0%	4.2%	9.3%	50.8%	33.0%	

male population is literate as compared to 63.0% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas at 16.2 percentage points as compared to only 10.9 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (84.7%) than in rural areas (66.5%).

The literacy rate of Punakha *Dzongkhag* has increased by 10.2 percentage points, an increase from 60.8% in 2005 to 71.0%.

### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in

**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Punakha 2005 and 2017

Punakha *Dzongkhag* is summarized in Table 3.1. There are 26,085 persons aged 6 years and above in the *Dzongkhag* though the percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 26,041 persons as 44 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Of these, 31.5% are currently attending school/institute, 35.5% had attended in the past, and 33.0% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (92.4%). Half of the population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is higher in urban areas (40.1%) as compared to only 28.7% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). Some 33.3% of the female population are currently attending school/institute as compared to 29.9% of the male population.

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all the persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of



**Table 3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Area, Punakha 2017**

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	17,441	2,986	2,245	5,231	6,760	5,450	12,210	9,746	7,695	100.0%
Non-formal Education	363	0.4%	2.0%	1.1%	1.6%	3.7%	2.5%	1.2%	3.2%	2.1%
ECCD/Daycare	76	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Primary	7,141	35.3%	24.4%	30.6%	47.0%	43.3%	45.4%	43.4%	37.8%	40.9%
Lower Secondary	2,066	8.0%	9.8%	8.8%	12.2%	14.3%	13.2%	10.9%	13.0%	11.8%
Middle Secondary	2,811	18.4%	24.4%	21.0%	12.5%	15.9%	14.0%	14.3%	18.4%	16.1%
Higher Secondary	2,455	18.3%	25.5%	21.4%	10.8%	11.2%	10.9%	13.1%	15.3%	14.1%
Certificates	226	3.0%	2.3%	2.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%
Diploma	422	3.4%	2.1%	2.9%	2.6%	1.8%	2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	2.4%
Bachelor's Degree	1,506	9.6%	8.0%	8.9%	9.3%	7.5%	8.5%	9.4%	7.7%	8.6%
Masters and Above	294	2.7%	0.9%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%	1.7%
Others	81	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%

population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has declined by 1.8 percentage points, while there is a substantial increase in the proportion of population who had attended in the past (14.6 percentage points). In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of those who had never attended school/institute is 12.8 percentage points, a decline from 45.8% in 2005 to 33.0% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if the person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by highest

level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Punakha Dzongkhag. Of the total population of 17,441 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 7,141 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary level), 2,066 persons completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary level), 2,811 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary level) and 2,455 persons completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary level). Only 294 persons hold master's degrees and above and 1,506 persons have completed their bachelor's degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportion have completed the primary level (40.9%), followed by middle and higher secondary levels at 16.1% and 14.1% respectively. About 8.6% completed their

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.  
<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

**Table 3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex and Area, Punakha 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1,347	372	8	380	788	179	967	1,160	187	100.0%
Monastic Public	1,025	88.2%	62.5%	87.6%	73.1%	64.8%	71.6%	77.9%	64.7%	76.1%
Monastic Private	109	0.3%	12.5%	0.5%	8.0%	24.6%	11.1%	5.5%	24.1%	8.1%
Gomchen/Laymonks	162	5.6%	12.5%	5.8%	16.0%	7.8%	14.5%	12.7%	8.0%	12.0%
Other	51	5.9%	12.5%	6.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	3.9%	3.2%	3.8%

bachelor's degree while only 1.7% have their master's degree and above.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 231 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

Information on attendance of traditional learning are 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 Punakha Dzongkhag. Out of 26,085 persons aged 6 years and above, 1,347 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 76.1% are studying in public monasteries and 8.1% in private monasteries, while 12.0% are Gomchen or Lay monks. About 72.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex, and cause of death of the deceased 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 Punakha is 21 years; 22 years for urban and 21 years for rural areas.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Punakha is 94.0.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Punakha is 15.2; 18.5 for urban and 14.2 for rural Punakha. The CBR for Punakha has reduced from 19.8 in 2005 to 15.2 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years).



The GFR for Punakha is 56.4, reflecting a decline from 78.5 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Punakha is 101.2, which is a reduction from 138.8 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 Punakha is 1.8 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the census. The TFR for urban areas is 2.2 and for the rural area is 1.7. The TFR for Punakha has reduced from 2.7 in 2005 to 1.8 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Punakha is 6.2, which is a decline from 7.7 in 2005. The CDR for urban areas is 5.0 and for rural areas is 6.6.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year and for Punakha, it is 16.0, a decline from 28.0 in 2005.

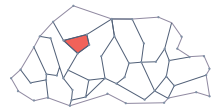
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The CMR for Punakha Dzongkhag is 16.0, a significant increase from 6.5 in 2005.

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 Punakha is 32.0, a decline from 34.5 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

The information on disability for the Census is based on the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of questions designed to identify people with a disability by asking whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication).

The disability prevalence rate for Punakha according to the cut-off recommended by WG is 2.2%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' At 4.3%, the highest prevalence rate is found in Talog Gewog, while the lowest is in Lobaysa Town (0.6%).



**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Punakha Town	1.1	1.3	1.2
Lobaysa Town	0.5	0.8	0.6
Barp	1.1	1.6	1.3
Guma	1.4	2.0	1.7
Goenshari	1.7	7.5	4.0
Kabisa	2.5	3.0	2.8
Talog	3.8	4.9	4.3
Toedpaisa	3.4	3.7	3.5
Chhubu	2.1	3.0	2.5
Dzomi	1.6	2.7	2.2
Lingmukha	3.6	2.7	3.1
Shelnga-Bjemi	2.9	2.7	2.8
Toedwang	3.2	4.3	3.8
Total	1.9	2.5	2.2

## Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

### Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for the country for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2017 PHCB collected information on employment for all persons aged 15 years and above.

This section presents information on working-age population, economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

### 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Punakha Dzongkhag. Punakha Dzongkhag has 21,376 persons within the working-age population category (15 years and above): 11,273 are males; and 10,103 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 24.5%, and in rural areas, it is 75.5%. Of the total working-age population, 13,244 persons (62%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people

**Table 5.1** Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Punakha 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	7,629	5,615	2,447	10,797	13,244
Economically Inactive	3,644	4,488	2,793	5,339	8,132
Both Active and Inactive	11,273	10,103	5,240	16,136	21,376
	Percent				
Economically Active	67.7	55.6	46.7	66.9	62.0
Economically Inactive	32.3	44.4	53.3	33.1	38.0
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Punakha 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	56.1	35.7	46.7	71.5	61.8	66.9	67.7	55.6	62.0
Unemployment Rate	3.0	5.1	3.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.7

who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 8,132 (38%), are economically inactive as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rate

The labour force participation rate is high among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is higher for males than females. The overall unemployment rate for Punakha Dzongkhag is 1.7%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (5.1%) is higher than males (3%). Likewise, in rural areas, the unemployment rate is slightly higher for females (1.5%) than males (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*, meaning that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

### 6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth.' The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

whose *Gewog/Town* of residence on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

**An out-migrant:** a person who leaves a geographical area, crossing its boundary to another place outside it, within the same country.

**Place of Enumeration:** is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the day of 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:** the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive and negative.



## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 14,936 persons are lifetime migrants in Punakha Dzongkhag, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Punakha. Out of these migrants, 12,586 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total

of 9,132 persons have migrated out of Punakha to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Punakha Dzongkhag, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 5.2%, urban to rural migrants is 6.6%, rural to urban migrants is 14.4%, and rural to rural migrants is 28.2%.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of the population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents results from the 2017 PHCB for Punakha 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

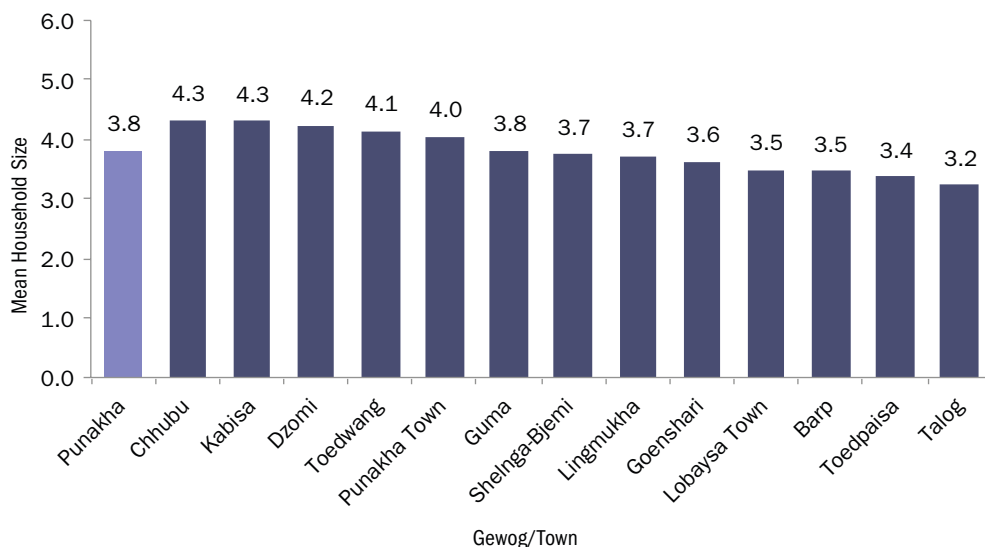
There are 6,079 regular households in Punakha Dzongkhag. This is a substantial increase (79.5%) from 3,387 regular households in 2005. Barp Gewog has the largest number of households, while Goenshari Gewog has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.8 persons from 4.6 persons in the 2005 PHCB. The average household size is the ratio of the

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the 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, Punakha 2017



total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. At 4.3 persons, the mean household size is highest in Chhubu *Gewog*, while the lowest is in Talog *Gewog* with 3.2 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census includes ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

More than half of the households in Punakha Dzongkhag own their own housing units. In rural areas, 60.2% of households reside in their own housing units, 26.6% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements.

In contrast, in urban areas, only 15.0% of the households reside in their own housing units, about 7 in 10 are tenants (68.8%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The 2017 PHCB 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 Punakha Dzongkhag is slightly higher in urban areas (1.2 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.0 persons per room)

The main toilet facility in the *Dzongkhag* is flush toilet with 46.5% of all households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (71.4%) than in rural areas (40.1%) used



flush toilets. About 1.2% of households do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is higher in rural (1.5%) than in urban areas (0.2%).

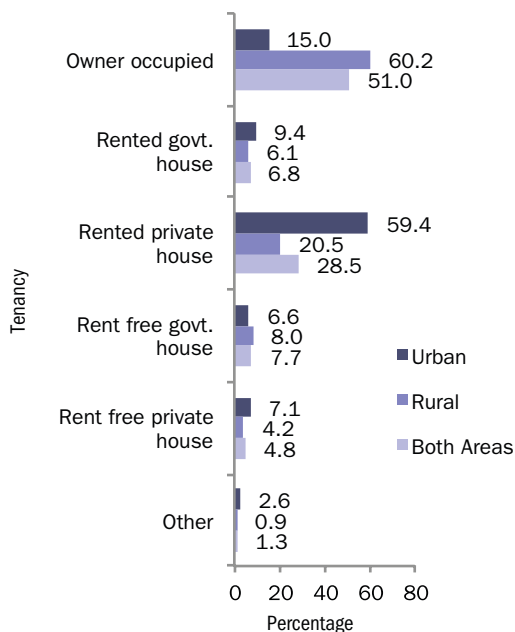
Additionally, 64.6% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet somewhere else, pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Lobaysa Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 87.3%, while Chhubu Gewog recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 34.5% (Figure 7.3).

More than three in ten households (2,155) lack access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation between Gewogs will allow targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Barp Gewog had 322 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Lobaysa town had only 25 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (36.5%) of households have walls made of rammed

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Punakha 2017



earth and mud blocks (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (39.9%) than in urban areas (23.2%).

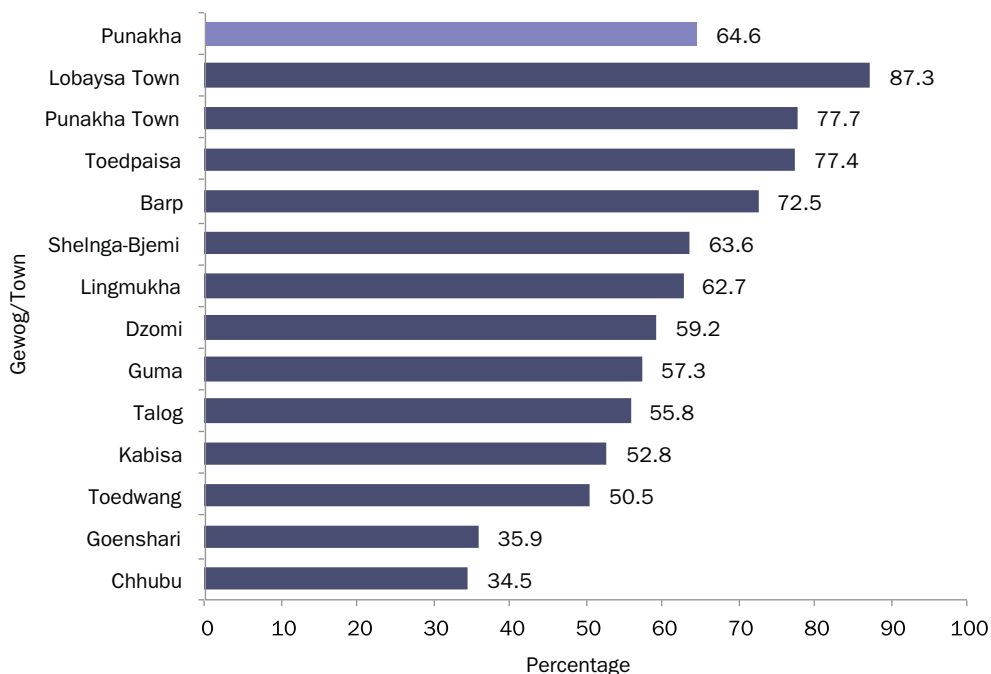
Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (94.0%), followed by plank/shingles (2.6%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (51.3%), followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (37.8%).

**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Punakha 2017

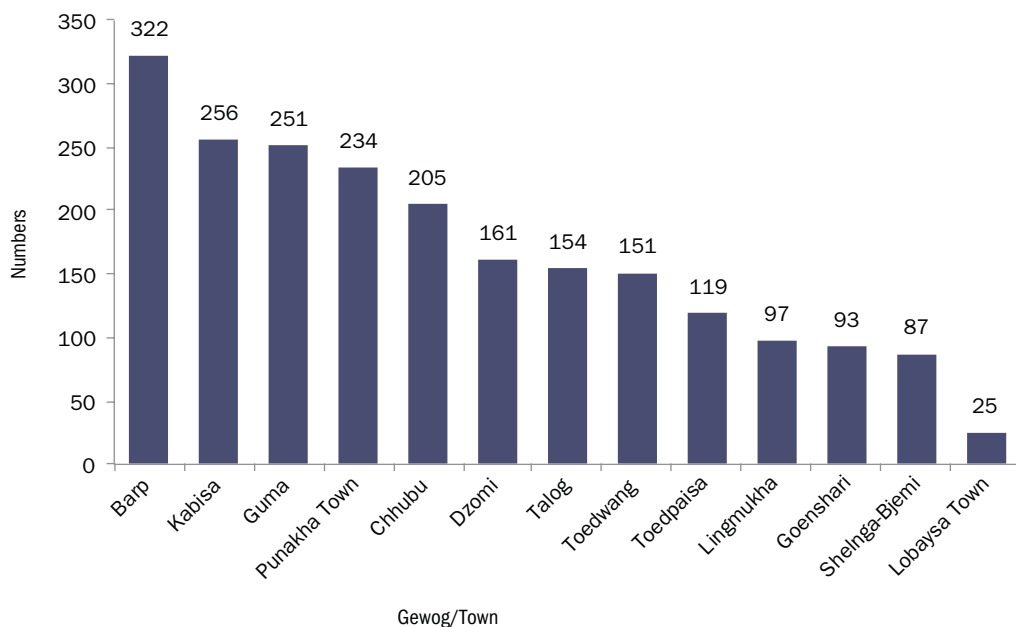
Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.3	4.0	1.2	1,246
Rural	3.8	3.8	1.0	4,833
Both Areas	3.7	3.8	1.0	6,079



**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017



**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households Without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017



**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Punakha 2017

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	
Urban	23.2	19.4	12.5	42.1	2.7	1,246
Rural	39.9	18.6	27.2	11.5	2.8	4,833
Both Areas	36.5	18.8	24.2	17.8	2.8	6,079
Area	Main Material for Roof				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other		
Urban	1.1	94.1	3.4	1.4	1,246	
Rural	2.9	93.9	1.6	1.5	4,833	
Both Areas	2.6	94.0	2.0	1.5	6,079	
Area	Main Material for Floor				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other		
Urban	20.6	4.0	71.0	4.3	1,246	
Rural	59.3	6.1	29.3	5.4	4,833	
Both Areas	51.3	5.6	37.8	5.2	6,079	

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

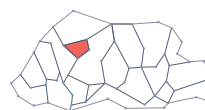
The majority of the households in Punakha Dzongkhag use electricity (98.3%) for lighting, though a few households still use kerosene (0.4%) and solar energy (0.3%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.5%) and rural areas

(98.2%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (0.9%) than in urban areas (0.4%).

Most households in Punakha Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use

**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Punakha 2017

Area	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	98.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,246
Rural	98.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4,833
Both Areas	98.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	6,079
Area	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)							Total	
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	93.9	0.2	1,246		
Rural	98.8	0.3	9.4	1.8	79.7	0.1	4,833		
Both Areas	98.9	0.3	7.5	1.5	82.6	0.1	6,079		

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Punakha 2017

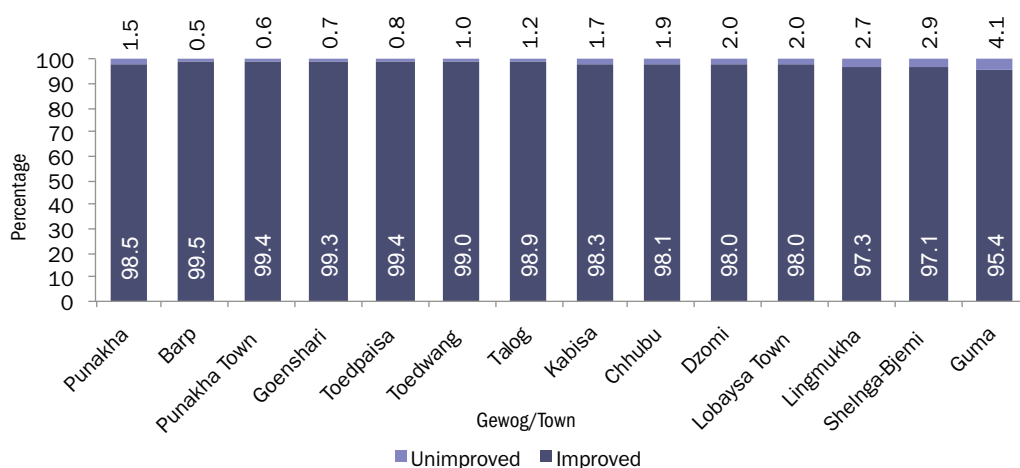
Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	64.0	35.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	1,246
Rural	32.4	64.4	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.5	4,833
Both Areas	38.9	58.4	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.4	6,079

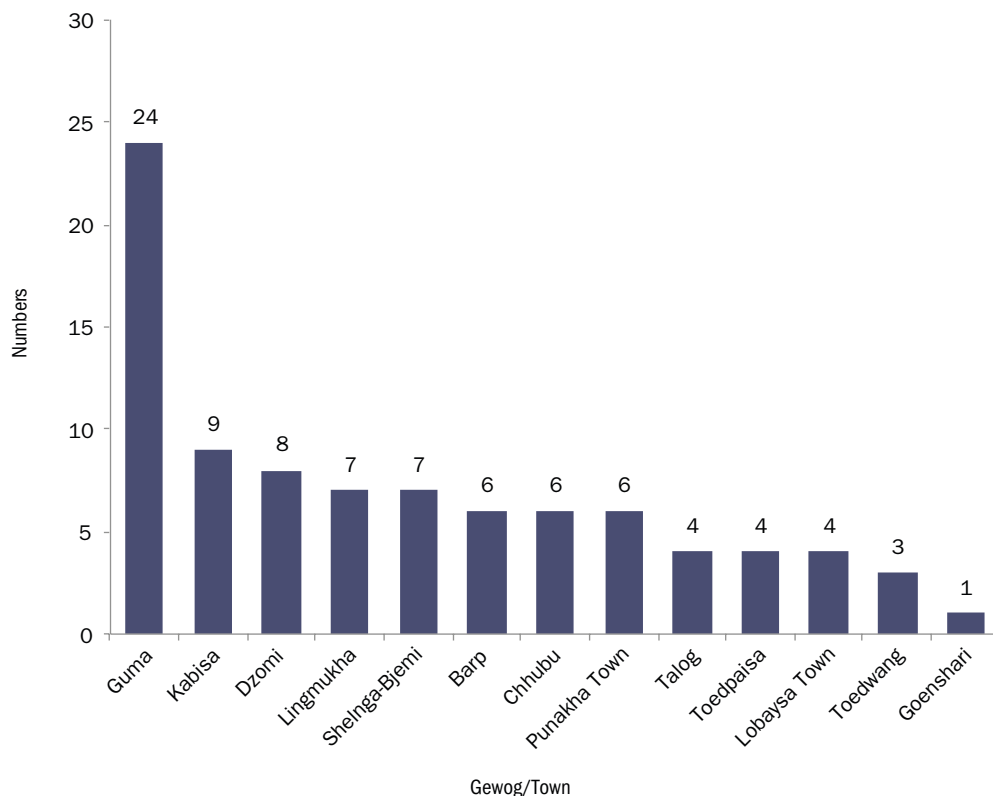
electricity (99.4%) in combination with LPG (93.9%) while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the Dzongkhag is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 97.3% 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 98.5% of households in Punakha Dzongkhag have access to those, which is higher than the access rate of 85.6%

in 2005. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (64.0%) than in rural areas (32.4%). About 1.2% 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*, Barp Gewog (99.5%) has the highest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water while Guma Gewog (95.9%) has the lowest proportion (Figure 7.5).

**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017

**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.5% or some 89 households depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Guma Gewog had 24 households without access to improved drinking water sources while Goenshari Gewog had only 1 household (Figure 7.6).

About 73.4% of housing units have a reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and

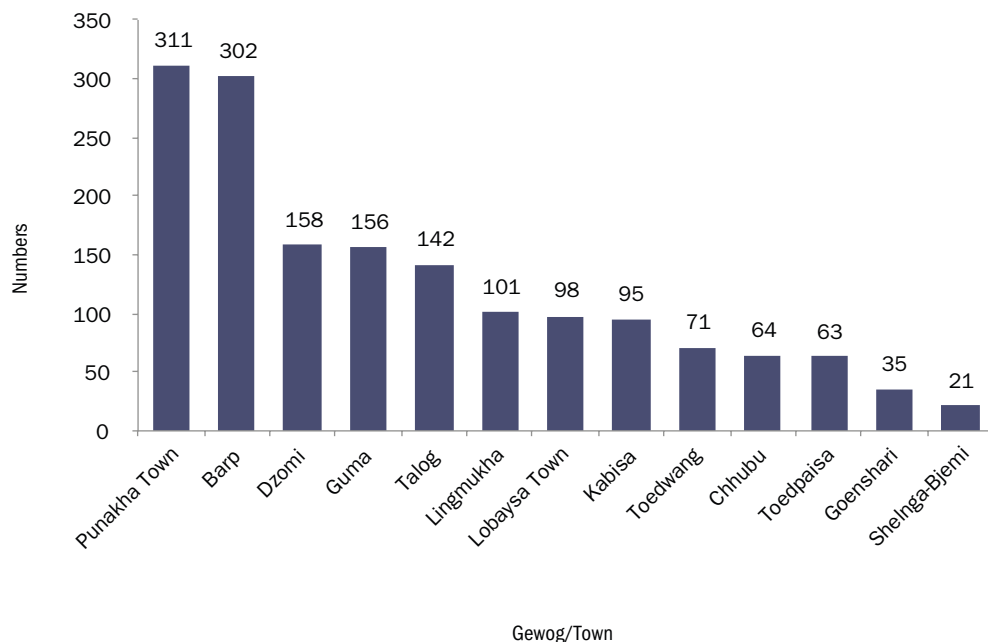
5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little more than a fifth (1,617) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Punakha Town with 311 households had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water while Shelnga Bjemi had the lowest (Figure 7.7).

About 2.0% of households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel for at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).



**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households Without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017



#### 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct to Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

#### 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (96.1%) of households in Punakha Dzongkhag have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (88.1%) though there are some households (0.1%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for five to six hours to reach the nearest road point.

According to the Census, the majority of households (91.0%) availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 83.1% stated that they did not require health services, 4.2% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 7.8% reported to having no time.

## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

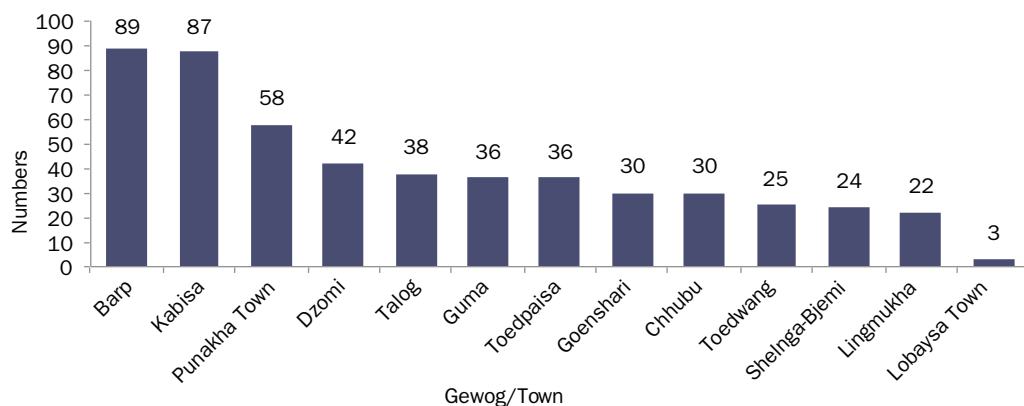
About 9.0% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the last 12 months. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in rural areas (9.5%) than in urban areas (4.9%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 520 households (8.6%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Barp Gewog had 89 households while Lobaysa town had only 3 households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

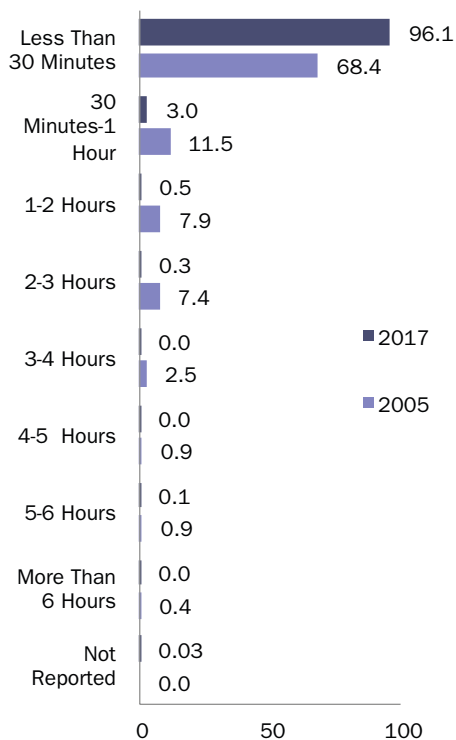
**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Punakha 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	4.9	95.0	0.1	1,246
Rural	9.5	90.5	0.0	4,833
Both Areas	8.6	91.4	0.1	6,079

**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017



**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head, Punakha 2005 and 2017



# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency.	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\sum$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking.	Number of households with reliable water supply.	Total number of households.
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months.	Number of households with food insufficiency.	Total number of households.

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and *Gewog*/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

<i>Gewog</i> /Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
PUNAKHA	15,079	13,661	28,740	52.5	47.5	100.0	110.4
Urban	3,846	3,200	7,046	54.6	45.4	100.0	120.2
Punakha Town	3,440	2,822	6,262	54.9	45.1	100.0	121.9
Lobaysa Town	406	378	784	51.8	48.2	100.0	107.4
Rural	11,233	10,461	21,694	51.8	48.2	100.0	107.4
Barp	2,531	2,411	4,942	51.2	48.8	100.0	105.0
Guma	1,454	1,298	2,752	52.8	47.2	100.0	112.0
Goenshari	413	281	694	59.5	40.5	100.0	147.0
Kabisa	1,296	1,246	2,542	51.0	49.0	100.0	104.0
Talog	628	577	1,205	52.1	47.9	100.0	108.8
Toedpaisa	1,282	1,145	2,427	52.8	47.2	100.0	112.0
Chhubu	916	735	1,651	55.5	44.5	100.0	124.6
Dzomi	1,036	1,111	2,147	48.3	51.7	100.0	93.2
Lingmukha	535	483	1,018	52.6	47.4	100.0	110.8
Shelnga-Bjemi	522	481	1,003	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.5
Toedwang	620	693	1,313	47.2	52.8	100.0	89.5

Note: Excludes 651 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>PUNAKHA</b>	2,182	2,359	2,823	3,614	2,949	2,911	2,281	2,002	1,589	1,290	1,098	969	844	573	527	729	28,740
Urban	505	491	635	1601	792	792	562	472	343	249	198	125	92	57	42	90	7046
Punakha Town	432	414	573	1,535	700	676	472	401	294	217	183	109	81	50	39	86	6,262
Lobaysa Town	73	77	62	66	92	116	90	71	49	32	15	16	11	7	3	4	784
Rural	1677	1868	2188	2013	2157	2119	1719	1530	1246	1041	900	844	752	516	485	639	21694
Barp	421	398	395	513	730	631	469	353	242	190	173	136	90	63	66	72	4,942
Guma	204	201	215	225	320	334	248	217	178	140	102	99	82	57	60	70	2,752
Goenshari	45	48	43	43	54	83	63	66	54	43	36	24	27	17	26	22	694
Kabisa	205	280	278	224	190	200	198	189	158	134	94	91	109	62	50	80	2,542
Talag	94	119	100	50	91	101	86	87	85	71	52	65	55	40	39	70	1,205
Toedpaisa	173	175	316	268	239	207	164	148	129	110	110	97	98	65	46	82	2,427
Chhubu	124	158	149	106	175	174	123	108	112	84	74	60	72	49	40	43	1,651
Dzomi	146	178	335	385	126	129	120	149	97	91	90	97	66	42	37	59	2,147
Lingmukha	86	92	76	64	92	105	87	65	58	57	38	52	40	28	38	40	1,018
Shelnga-Bjemi	65	94	140	74	53	61	63	59	57	53	54	53	40	46	40	51	1,003
Toedwang	114	125	141	61	87	94	98	89	76	68	77	70	73	47	43	50	1,313

Note: Excludes 651 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Punakha 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	
PUNAKHA	7,364	19,547	1,829	28,740	47.0	37.7	9.4	24.8
Urban	1,631	5,226	189	7,046	34.8	31.2	3.6	11.6
Punakha Town	1,419	4,668	175	6,262	34.1	30.4	3.7	12.3
Lobaysa Town	212	558	14	784	40.5	38.0	2.5	6.6
Rural	5,733	14,321	1,640	21,694	51.5	40.0	11.5	28.6
Barp	1,214	3,527	201	4,942	40.1	34.4	5.7	16.6
Guma	620	1,945	187	2,752	41.5	31.9	9.6	30.2
Goenshari	136	493	65	694	40.8	27.6	13.2	47.8
Kabisa	763	1,587	192	2,542	60.2	48.1	12.1	25.2
Talog	313	743	149	1,205	62.2	42.1	20.1	47.6
Toedpaisa	664	1,570	193	2,427	54.6	42.3	12.3	29.1
Chhubu	431	1,088	132	1,651	51.7	39.6	12.1	30.6
Dzomi	659	1,350	138	2,147	59.0	48.8	10.2	20.9
Lingmukha	254	658	106	1,018	54.7	38.6	16.1	41.7
Shelnga-Bjemi	299	567	137	1,003	76.9	52.7	24.2	45.8
Toedwang	380	793	140	1,313	65.6	47.9	17.7	36.8

Note: Excludes 651 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.4** Population by Type of Household, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
PUNAKHA	23,145	5,090	505	28,740	80.5	17.7	1.8	100.0
Urban	4,935	1,750	361	7,046	70.0	24.8	5.1	100.0
Punakha Town	4,246	1,656	360	6,262	67.8	26.4	5.7	100.0
Lobaysa Town	689	94	1	784	87.9	12.0	0.1	100.0
Rural	18,210	3,340	144	21,694	83.9	15.4	0.7	100.0
Barp	4,060	839	43	4,942	82.2	17.0	0.9	100.0
Guma	2,243	463	46	2,752	81.5	16.8	1.7	100.0
Goenshari	525	156	13	694	75.6	22.5	1.9	100.0
Kabisa	2,334	208	0	2,542	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0
Talog	1,123	82	0	1,205	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0
Toedpaisa	1,769	635	23	2,427	72.9	26.2	0.9	100.0
Chhubu	1,353	281	17	1,651	82.0	17.0	1.0	100.0
Dzomi	1,677	470	0	2,147	78.1	21.9	0.0	100.0
Lingmukha	966	52	0	1,018	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0
Shelnga-Bjemi	895	106	2	1,003	89.2	10.6	0.2	100.0
Toedwang	1,265	48	0	1,313	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 651 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
PUNAKHA																	
URBAN																	
Punakha Town	432	414	573	1535	700	676	472	401	294	217	183	109	81	50	39	86	6,262
Male	227	230	325	773	414	402	239	235	167	129	98	59	55	21	22	44	3,440
Female	205	184	248	762	286	274	233	166	127	88	85	50	26	29	17	42	2,822
Lobaysa Town	73	77	62	66	92	116	90	71	49	32	15	16	11	7	3	4	784
Male	29	40	27	32	49	63	51	32	36	20	10	8	4	3	1	1	406
Female	44	37	35	34	43	53	39	39	13	12	5	8	7	4	2	3	378
RURAL																	
Barp	421	398	395	513	730	631	469	353	242	190	173	136	90	63	66	72	4,942
Male	217	201	184	251	349	330	264	206	120	113	97	65	47	25	29	33	2,531
Female	204	197	211	262	381	301	205	147	122	77	76	71	43	38	37	39	2,411
Guma	204	201	215	225	320	334	248	217	178	140	102	99	82	57	60	70	2,752
Male	117	116	97	110	168	182	147	130	89	78	47	51	33	28	32	29	1,454
Female	87	85	118	115	152	152	101	87	89	62	55	48	49	29	28	41	1,298
Goenshari	45	48	43	43	54	83	63	66	54	43	36	24	27	17	26	22	694
Male	18	29	28	31	39	56	42	39	32	21	27	13	11	7	10	10	413
Female	27	19	15	12	15	27	21	27	22	22	9	11	16	10	16	12	281
Kabisa	205	280	278	224	190	200	198	189	158	134	94	91	109	62	50	80	2,542
Male	114	146	136	105	98	110	103	92	79	62	42	47	52	41	23	46	1,296
Female	91	134	142	119	92	90	95	97	79	72	52	44	57	21	27	34	1,246
Talag	94	119	100	50	91	101	86	87	85	71	52	65	55	40	39	70	1,205
Male	45	59	54	36	56	64	39	36	49	37	22	30	22	21	23	35	628
Female	49	60	46	14	35	37	47	51	36	34	30	35	33	19	16	35	577
Toedpaisa	173	175	316	268	239	207	164	148	129	110	110	97	98	65	46	82	2,427
Male	86	92	162	153	159	116	85	82	55	53	51	50	44	31	27	36	1,282
Female	87	83	154	115	80	91	79	66	74	57	59	47	54	34	19	46	1,145
Chnhubu	124	158	149	106	175	174	123	108	112	84	74	60	72	49	40	43	1,651
Male	62	93	59	56	123	105	69	62	58	41	43	26	44	29	25	21	916
Female	62	65	90	50	52	69	54	46	54	43	31	34	28	20	15	22	735



Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Dzomi	146	178	335	385	126	129	120	149	97	91	90	97	66	42	37	59	2,147
Male	77	98	158	185	59	59	51	64	37	50	41	53	40	18	12	34	1,036
Female	69	80	177	200	67	70	69	85	60	41	49	44	26	24	25	25	1,111
Lingmukha	86	92	76	64	92	105	87	65	58	57	38	52	40	28	38	40	1,018
Male	38	55	44	35	49	57	52	29	27	21	21	29	18	13	22	25	535
Female	48	37	32	29	43	48	35	36	31	36	17	23	22	15	16	15	483
Sheinga-Bjemi	65	94	140	74	53	61	63	59	57	53	54	53	40	46	40	51	1,003
Male	34	56	64	46	32	34	32	30	24	15	28	23	28	30	20	26	522
Female	31	38	76	28	21	27	31	29	33	38	26	30	12	16	20	25	481
Toedwang	114	125	141	61	87	94	98	89	76	68	77	70	73	47	43	50	1,313
Male	56	74	59	29	48	41	46	33	32	25	37	38	35	22	21	24	620
Female	58	51	82	32	39	53	52	56	44	43	40	32	38	25	22	26	693
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	1,120	1,289	1,397	1,842	1,643	1,619	1,220	1,070	805	665	564	492	433	289	267	364	15,079
Female	1,062	1,070	1,426	1,772	1,306	1,292	1,061	932	784	625	534	477	411	284	260	365	13,661
Both Sex	2,182	2,359	2,823	3,614	2,949	2,911	2,281	2,002	1,589	1,290	1,098	969	844	573	527	729	28,740

Note: Excludes 651 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.6** Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	60	54	114	162	150	312	222	204	426
1	51	36	87	154	143	297	205	179	384
2	41	51	92	180	158	338	221	209	430
3	58	61	119	181	197	378	239	258	497
4	46	47	93	187	165	352	233	212	445
5	45	45	90	218	165	383	263	210	473
6	55	46	101	216	186	402	271	232	503
7	58	55	113	190	152	342	248	207	455
8	56	38	94	219	186	405	275	224	499
9	56	37	93	176	160	336	232	197	429
10	48	46	94	190	175	365	238	221	459
11	69	47	116	212	243	455	281	290	571
12	71	55	126	215	233	448	286	288	574
13	74	50	124	204	277	481	278	327	605
14	90	85	175	224	215	439	314	300	614
15	120	136	256	180	230	410	300	366	666
16	188	185	373	208	242	450	396	427	823
17	187	192	379	207	170	377	394	362	756
18	181	192	373	211	169	380	392	361	753
19	129	91	220	231	165	396	360	256	616
20	86	60	146	240	215	455	326	275	601
21	89	68	157	243	215	458	332	283	615
22	108	59	167	242	203	445	350	262	612
23	93	72	165	248	178	426	341	250	591
24	87	70	157	207	166	373	294	236	530
25	108	63	171	215	213	428	323	276	599
26	103	68	171	239	213	452	342	281	623
27	91	67	158	229	193	422	320	260	580
28	97	62	159	244	174	418	341	236	577
29	66	67	133	227	172	399	293	239	532
30	63	61	124	196	164	360	259	225	484
31	56	68	124	174	139	313	230	207	437
32	61	54	115	223	165	388	284	219	503
33	63	49	112	179	171	350	242	220	462
34	47	40	87	158	150	308	205	190	395
35	54	40	94	176	119	295	230	159	389
36	61	51	112	145	145	290	206	196	402
37	60	48	108	166	173	339	226	221	447
38	60	41	101	177	162	339	237	203	440
39	32	25	57	139	128	267	171	153	324
40	55	32	87	151	139	290	206	171	377
41	41	31	72	121	143	264	162	174	336
42	41	28	69	123	118	241	164	146	310
43	32	26	58	111	134	245	143	160	303
44	34	23	57	96	110	206	130	133	263
45	42	23	65	123	120	243	165	143	308



Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	32	20	52	94	100	194	126	120	246
47	20	16	36	88	111	199	108	127	235
48	29	17	46	116	91	207	145	108	253
49	26	24	50	95	103	198	121	127	248
50	26	28	54	107	111	218	133	139	272
51	18	13	31	81	78	159	99	91	190
52	32	19	51	87	82	169	119	101	220
53	16	13	29	84	98	182	100	111	211
54	16	17	33	97	75	172	113	92	205
55	16	16	32	103	99	202	119	115	234
56	12	14	26	97	83	180	109	97	206
57	13	7	20	91	76	167	104	83	187
58	15	12	27	73	94	167	88	106	194
59	11	9	20	61	67	128	72	76	148
60	21	5	26	93	76	169	114	81	195
61	11	8	19	85	97	182	96	105	201
62	13	9	22	63	69	132	76	78	154
63	7	8	15	72	61	133	79	69	148
64	7	3	10	61	75	136	68	78	146
65	6	10	16	75	51	126	81	61	142
66	8	5	13	55	52	107	63	57	120
67	3	6	9	54	52	106	57	58	115
68	4	7	11	45	49	94	49	56	105
69	3	5	8	36	47	83	39	52	91
70	8	5	13	60	42	102	68	47	115
71	3	4	7	54	42	96	57	46	103
72	4	5	9	48	65	113	52	70	122
73	6	4	10	42	44	86	48	48	96
74	2	1	3	40	48	88	42	49	91
75	8	7	15	41	42	83	49	49	98
76	1	4	5	39	38	77	40	42	82
77	4	1	5	28	27	55	32	28	60
78	6	5	11	26	33	59	32	38	70
79	2	5	7	27	19	46	29	24	53
80	0	5	5	35	28	63	35	33	68
81	2	3	5	18	23	41	20	26	46
82	0	2	2	14	20	34	14	22	36
83	6	0	6	25	10	35	31	10	41
84	3	4	7	16	22	38	19	26	45
85	0	1	1	12	22	34	12	23	35
86	2	2	4	9	5	14	11	7	18
87	2	2	4	6	10	16	8	12	20
88	2	1	3	4	2	6	6	3	9
89	0	2	2	7	5	12	7	7	14
90	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
91	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	4



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	2	0	2	3	2	5	5	2	7
93	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	4
94	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	4	6
95	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
96	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
97	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
98	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
99	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	3,846	3,200	7,046	11,233	10,461	21,694	15,079	13,661	28,740

Note: Excludes 651 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



**Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Punakha 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+
BARP																	
Chagsa	2	3	1	2	5	4	2	1	7	5	6	7	2	1	3	3	54
Male	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	0	1	25
Female	1	2	1	1	3	2	0	0	4	2	2	5	1	0	3	2	29
Sobsobkha_Yuwakha_Zhikha	91	78	97	53	121	137	99	77	43	35	28	25	11	14	12	19	940
Male	51	35	45	26	48	71	51	45	25	16	18	11	9	6	7	11	475
Female	40	43	52	27	73	66	48	32	18	19	10	14	2	8	5	8	465
Usakha	108	127	101	86	108	182	124	102	69	47	63	39	28	13	12	12	1,221
Male	53	61	44	40	39	91	70	60	39	30	39	21	17	5	8	3	620
Female	55	66	57	46	69	91	54	42	30	17	24	18	11	8	4	9	601
Tshogkorna	146	110	99	127	399	211	159	110	60	59	45	30	23	15	16	22	1,631
Male	75	58	47	56	213	120	90	67	24	34	25	13	9	9	3	9	852
Female	71	52	52	71	186	91	69	43	36	25	20	17	14	6	13	13	779
Gamakha_Septokha	74	80	97	245	97	97	85	63	63	44	31	35	26	20	23	16	1,096
Male	37	46	48	128	47	46	51	33	29	30	11	18	11	4	11	9	559
Female	37	34	49	117	50	51	34	30	34	14	20	17	15	16	12	7	537
All Chiwogs	421	398	395	513	730	631	469	353	242	190	173	136	90	63	66	72	4,942
Male	217	201	184	251	349	330	264	206	120	113	97	65	47	25	29	33	2,531
Female	204	197	211	262	381	301	205	147	122	77	76	71	43	38	37	39	2,411
GUMA																	
Lakhu_Tshowogm	29	32	19	28	40	43	26	14	25	21	10	17	7	3	3	6	368
Male	17	19	0	13	23	24	26	14	11	14	3	12	1	3	0	3	197
Female	12	13	19	15	17	19	0	0	14	7	7	5	6	0	3	3	171
Dochhukha_Dzomlingthang_Ritsa	29	25	21	25	54	60	46	42	48	25	14	24	22	11	13	12	471
Male	17	16	9	10	41	43	35	30	31	19	7	12	9	7	7	6	299
Female	12	9	12	15	13	17	11	12	17	6	7	12	13	4	6	6	172
Baymenang_Phulngsoom_Wangwakha	11	8	3	7	20	10	10	11	11	12	9	7	6	9	1	5	140
Male	9	7	2	4	7	7	7	4	3	7	2	2	3	7	1	2	74
Female	2	1	1	3	13	3	3	7	8	5	7	5	3	2	3	3	66
Changyul_Loongsiligang_Tashijong	74	72	81	60	70	91	66	50	46	40	35	31	26	14	19	30	805
Male	43	35	39	24	35	52	31	27	21	17	16	13	12	6	10	14	395
Female	31	37	42	36	35	39	35	23	25	23	19	18	14	8	9	16	410

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Punakha 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+	
Guma_Wolakha	61	64	80	105	136	130	83	90	48	42	34	20	21	16	21	17	968
Male	31	39	36	59	62	56	48	55	23	21	19	12	8	5	11	4	489
Female	30	25	44	46	74	74	35	35	25	21	15	8	13	11	10	13	479
All Chiwogs	204	201	204	225	320	334	231	207	178	140	102	99	82	53	57	70	2,752
Male	117	116	86	110	168	182	147	130	89	78	47	51	33	28	29	29	1,454
Female	87	85	118	115	152	152	84	77	89	62	55	48	49	25	28	41	1,298
GOENSHARI																	
Goomgang	3	4	0	1	5	3	1	2	5	4	2	3	0	1	1	4	48
Male	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	20
Female	1	2			4	1	0	0	3	2	1	3				3	28
Yorbo	6	3	2	4	16	24	11	11	8	9	5	9	9	4	6	6	133
Male	3	3	2	3	15	21	6	9	5	6	5	5	5	1	2	3	94
Female	3			1	1	3	5	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	39
Zheingoesa	7	8	12	8	6	6	7	15	10	6	4	3	7	4	8	2	113
Male	3	6	7	5	4	3	3	4	5	4	3	3	3	2	4	1	60
Female	4	2	5	3	2	3	4	11	5	2	1	4	4	2	4	1	53
Draagchhukha	8	8	6	1	5	16	15	17	16	9	12	4	3	2	3	4	129
Male	1	6	4	1	3	11	13	12	13	4	8	3	1			2	82
Female	7	2	2		2	5	2	5	3	5	4	1	3	1	3	2	47
Sechaed-Nang	21	25	21	29	22	34	26	19	15	15	13	5	8	4	8	6	271
Male	9	12	13	21	16	19	19	12	7	5	10	2	3	2	4	3	157
Female	12	13	8	8	6	15	7	7	8	10	3	3	5	2	4	3	114
All Chiwogs	45	48	41	43	54	83	60	64	54	43	36	24	27	15	26	22	694
Male	18	29	26	31	39	56	42	39	32	21	27	13	11	7	10	10	413
Female	27	19	15	12	15	27	18	25	22	22	9	11	16	8	16	12	281
KABISA																	
Chhoeten Nyingpo_Uesarkha	60	100	64	91	52	61	31	27	52	44	25	28	37	9	7	19	834
Male	37	55	0	55	23	30	31	27	20	23	11	15	18	9	0	12	422
Female	23	45	64	36	29	31	0	0	32	21	14	13	19	0	7	7	412
Srigang_Wakoo Damchhi	89	106	100	79	70	83	72	71	59	53	40	33	36	30	25	40	986
Male	47	46	56	31	35	41	36	32	27	21	17	15	14	21	13	23	475
Female	42	60	44	48	35	42	36	39	32	32	23	18	22	9	12	17	511

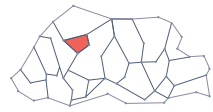


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Peltari	14	27	23	10	16	7	11	13	7	11	6	12	9	5	2	10	183
Male	9	16	12	3	5	2	4	4	3	4	2	7	6	2	2	3	84
Female	5	11	11	7	11	5	7	9	4	7	4	5	3	3	3	7	99
Agonang_Zarbisa	32	27	32	29	40	42	33	40	31	15	15	10	17	9	3	7	382
Male	17	17	16	8	28	32	26	25	22	7	9	6	10	7	5	5	235
Female	15	10	16	21	12	10	7	15	9	8	6	4	7	2	3	2	147
Heyloog_Tongzhoognang	10	20	10	15	12	7	15	10	9	11	8	8	10	2	6	4	157
Male	4	12	3	8	7	5	6	4	7	7	3	4	4	2	1	3	80
Female	6	8	7	7	5	2	9	6	2	4	5	4	6	5	5	1	77
All Chiwogs	205	280	229	224	190	200	162	161	158	134	94	91	109	55	43	80	2,542
Male	114	146	87	105	98	110	103	92	79	62	42	47	52	41	16	46	1,296
Female	91	134	142	119	92	90	59	69	79	72	52	44	57	14	27	34	1,246
TALOG																	
Loongnangkha	11	12	4	4	12	12	5	3	10	10	4	8	8	3	0	8	137
Male	2	6	0	1	6	6	5	3	4	6	4	4	2	3	0	5	56
Female	9	6	4	3	6	6	0	0	6	4	4	4	6	0	3	3	81
Dongkokhar_Yonggu	14	14	12	4	8	13	8	7	11	10	11	10	7	6	6	9	150
Male	7	4	5	2	2	8	2	4	8	3	4	5	3	2	3	4	66
Female	7	10	7	2	6	5	6	3	3	7	7	5	4	4	3	5	84
Norbugang	16	25	32	12	11	15	17	14	22	10	11	9	8	6	9	14	231
Male	8	10	18	11	4	7	10	8	12	6	3	2	3	3	7	7	119
Female	8	15	14	1	7	8	7	6	10	4	8	7	5	3	2	7	112
Talag	20	15	16	18	39	37	18	20	11	16	13	14	11	3	9	18	278
Male	11	9	10	17	35	26	13	8	8	11	8	9	5	2	3	7	182
Female	9	6	6	1	4	11	5	12	3	5	5	5	6	1	6	11	96
Gangthramo_Labtsakha_Soelwdrangsa	33	53	35	12	21	24	30	36	31	25	13	24	21	17	13	21	409
Male	17	30	20	5	9	17	9	13	17	11	7	10	9	11	8	12	205
Female	16	23	15	7	12	7	21	23	14	14	6	14	12	6	5	9	204
All Chiwogs	94	119	99	50	91	101	78	80	85	71	52	65	55	35	37	70	1,205
Male	45	59	53	36	56	64	39	36	49	37	22	30	22	21	21	35	628
Female	49	60	46	14	35	37	39	44	36	34	30	35	33	14	16	35	577

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Punakha 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+
<b>TOEDPAISA</b>																	
Bichekha_Yuel Hamo	37	18	1	26	42	27	18	20	19	24	17	17	16	7	4	15	342
Male	18	8	0	17	23	10	18	20	9	8	6	10	7	7	0	4	176
Female	19	10	1	9	19	17	0	0	10	16	11	7	9	0	4	11	166
Dochola_Maenchhuna	36	28	21	16	27	30	21	21	23	22	21	21	20	16	13	11	347
Male	20	15	9	7	10	11	6	10	12	10	8	9	5	10	10	4	156
Female	16	13	12	9	17	19	15	11	11	12	13	12	15	6	3	7	191
Damkhyi_Rinakha	9	32	210	171	60	30	15	7	14	12	12	11	13	8	4	13	621
Male	4	15	100	96	55	27	11	6	4	9	6	3	7	2	2	8	355
Female	5	17	110	75	5	3	4	1	10	3	6	8	6	6	2	5	266
Lemjakha_Thinleygang	62	71	68	47	88	83	73	70	49	40	40	33	31	15	11	22	803
Male	33	40	39	27	59	52	35	34	21	20	19	22	13	6	5	11	436
Female	29	31	29	20	29	31	38	36	28	20	21	11	18	9	6	11	367
Goenmkha_Mendrelgang	29	26	8	8	22	37	27	22	24	12	20	15	18	14	11	21	314
Male	11	14	6	6	12	16	15	12	9	6	12	6	12	6	7	9	159
Female	18	12	2	2	10	21	12	10	15	6	8	9	6	8	4	12	155
All Chiwogs	173	175	308	268	239	207	154	140	129	110	110	97	98	60	43	82	2,427
Male	86	92	154	153	159	116	85	82	55	53	51	50	44	31	24	36	1,282
Female	87	83	154	115	80	91	69	58	74	57	59	47	54	29	19	46	1,145
<b>CHHUBU</b>																	
Ngoe-Droob-Chhu	10	9	5	7	9	12	4	3	13	7	10	5	4	2	0	5	121
Male	5	5	0	4	6	7	4	3	7	3	4	3	3	2	0	1	61
Female	5	4	5	3	3	5	0	0	6	4	6	2	1	0	4	60	
Bumtakha_Tenpakha	42	53	41	8	29	29	27	24	24	19	16	11	22	13	11	12	381
Male	20	37	13	3	13	12	12	8	13	8	9	6	11	7	5	5	182
Female	22	16	28	5	16	17	15	16	11	11	7	5	11	6	6	7	199
Bali	14	15	15	11	3	10	5	9	9	9	2	10	5	2	4	4	127
Male	4	6	2	4	2	1	1	5	5	6	1	4	3	1	2	1	47
Female	10	9	13	7	1	9	5	4	4	3	1	6	2	1	2	3	80
Yebisa	30	45	34	40	64	85	54	45	43	23	24	15	24	12	13	12	563
Male	13	26	13	16	47	65	36	29	25	13	19	7	14	10	9	10	352
Female	17	19	21	24	17	20	18	16	18	10	5	8	10	2	4	2	211



Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Punakha 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+
Jangakha_Sewla	28	36	51	40	70	38	27	24	23	26	22	19	17	17	11	10	459
Male	20	19	28	29	55	20	17	17	8	11	10	6	13	9	8	4	274
Female	8	17	23	11	15	18	10	7	15	15	12	13	4	8	3	6	185
All Chiwogs	124	158	146	106	175	174	117	105	112	84	74	60	72	46	39	43	1,651
Male	62	93	56	56	123	105	69	62	58	41	43	26	44	29	24	21	916
Female	62	65	90	50	52	69	48	43	54	43	31	34	28	17	15	22	735
DZOMI																	
Goobji_Tseykakra	22	38	14	15	22	18	9	6	12	17	18	22	10	2	4	11	282
Male	13	21	0	7	10	9	9	6	6	6	7	14	6	2	0	5	130
Female	9	17	14	8	12	9	0	0	6	11	11	8	4	0	4	6	152
Khulikhar_Loongkha	20	25	33	18	19	19	9	24	15	18	11	17	20	13	8	18	287
Male	10	12	16	10	8	9	3	12	4	13	3	9	15	4	5	10	143
Female	10	13	17	8	11	10	6	12	11	5	8	8	5	9	3	8	144
Tanag_Uesa	35	43	184	306	27	36	35	29	22	15	20	19	9	10	8	9	807
Male	18	28	89	144	9	16	17	16	6	8	8	12	3	5	4	5	388
Female	17	15	95	162	18	20	18	13	16	7	12	7	6	5	4	4	419
Dzomisa_Mendegang	43	44	51	25	31	32	35	39	25	26	25	24	13	8	11	14	446
Male	23	20	24	14	13	8	13	14	10	17	13	10	8	4	2	9	202
Female	20	24	27	11	18	24	22	25	15	9	12	14	5	4	9	5	244
Bjimithang	26	28	44	21	27	24	22	33	23	15	16	15	14	4	6	7	325
Male	13	17	20	10	19	17	9	16	11	6	10	8	8	3	1	5	173
Female	13	11	24	11	8	7	13	17	12	9	6	7	6	1	5	2	152
All Chiwogs	146	178	326	385	126	129	110	131	97	91	90	97	66	37	37	59	2,147
Male	77	98	149	185	59	59	51	64	37	50	41	53	40	18	12	34	1,036
Female	69	80	177	200	67	70	59	67	60	41	49	44	26	19	25	25	1,111
LINGMUKHA																	
Lingmukha	10	6	1	4	6	13	3	3	4	7	11	12	5	3	4	8	116
Male	6	3	0	3	3	9	3	3	3	1	4	6	2	3	0	6	61
Female	4	3	1	1	3	4	0	0	1	6	7	6	3	0	4	2	55
Dompala	11	19	9	12	9	22	21	12	14	11	9	10	9	9	7	17	201
Male	2	13	5	6	4	10	17	4	7	6	7	5	5	5	5	12	113
Female	9	6	4	6	5	12	4	8	7	5	2	5	4	4	2	5	88

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Punakha 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+	
Nabchhed	13	12	15	6	5	5	7	9	15	5	4	11	4	7	3	3	124
Male	6	7	10	2	2	3	1	3	6	1	3	8	2	4	1	1	60
Female	7	5	5	4	3	2	6	6	9	4	1	3	2	3	2	2	64
Goomkarmo	44	41	36	37	64	57	39	31	14	20	9	12	7	3	10	6	430
Male	22	25	19	21	37	33	24	17	5	9	4	8	3	1	7	3	238
Female	22	16	17	16	27	24	15	14	9	11	5	4	4	2	3	3	192
Umtoedkha	8	14	14	5	8	8	11	8	11	14	5	7	15	4	9	6	147
Male	2	7	9	3	3	2	7	2	6	4	3	2	6	4	3	63	
Female	6	7	5	2	5	6	4	6	5	10	2	5	9	4	5	3	84
All Chiwogs	86	92	75	64	92	105	81	63	58	57	38	52	40	26	33	40	1,018
Male	38	55	43	35	49	57	52	29	27	21	21	29	18	13	17	25	535
Female	48	37	32	29	43	48	29	34	31	36	17	23	22	13	16	15	483
SHELINGA BJEMI																	
Datong	18	13	8	4	9	9	8	6	10	5	11	9	9	6	5	8	164
Male	11	7	0	2	4	6	8	6	4	1	5	6	7	6	0	3	89
Female	7	6	8	2	5	3	0	0	6	4	6	3	2	0	5	5	75
Chongzhi_Jarigang_Jazhikha	18	41	85	45	18	24	21	24	13	14	15	15	12	15	9	14	383
Male	11	24	34	25	9	11	10	12	6	5	6	5	8	9	6	8	189
Female	7	17	51	20	9	13	11	12	7	9	9	10	4	6	3	6	194
Khubji_Tshosa	13	16	15	8	14	12	10	8	19	14	13	10	10	12	8	11	193
Male	5	8	7	6	13	6	4	4	10	4	9	6	7	6	3	5	103
Female	8	8	8	2	1	6	6	4	9	10	4	4	3	6	5	6	90
Gangkha	5	16	14	10	4	3	8	11	6	13	7	6	2	7	7	10	129
Male	1	12	10	8	3	3	3	5	3	2	3	4	1	6	3	5	72
Female	4	4	4	2	1	5	5	6	3	11	4	2	1	1	4	5	57
Thongbji	11	8	10	7	8	13	9	7	9	7	8	13	7	3	6	8	134
Male	6	5	5	5	3	8	7	3	1	3	5	2	5	3	3	5	69
Female	5	3	5	2	5	5	2	4	8	4	3	11	2	3	3	3	65
All Chiwogs	65	94	132	74	53	61	56	56	57	53	54	53	40	43	35	51	1,003
Male	34	56	56	46	32	34	32	30	24	15	28	23	28	30	15	26	522
Female	31	38	76	28	21	27	24	26	33	38	26	30	12	13	20	25	481



Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Punakha 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+
<b>TOEDWANG</b>																	
Kewanang_Tshachhuphu	20	24	8	8	17	23	9	8	15	8	14	7	14	4	6	8	232
Male	11	11	0	6	13	11	9	8	7	5	7	3	6	4	0	4	114
Female	9	13	8	2	4	12	0	0	8	3	7	4	8	0	6	4	118
Tamigdamchhu_Thangbji	27	24	19	14	15	17	17	14	16	14	17	15	18	9	1	5	242
Male	9	13	9	5	6	7	9	4	9	3	8	8	8	7	1	1	107
Female	18	11	10	9	9	10	8	10	7	11	9	7	10	2	0	4	135
Dawakha	13	13	19	10	19	14	9	9	15	9	15	14	19	6	11	11	206
Male	11	8	10	2	13	9	4	3	4	3	7	8	8	3	6	5	104
Female	2	5	9	8	6	5	5	6	11	6	8	6	11	3	5	6	102
Jibjo_Yuesarkha	41	41	68	20	28	26	40	33	23	30	19	26	18	14	12	22	461
Male	20	27	27	10	14	8	19	14	9	10	6	16	9	7	4	12	212
Female	21	14	41	10	14	18	21	19	14	20	13	10	9	7	8	10	249
Tse-phu_Khawakha	13	23	21	9	8	14	11	15	7	7	12	8	4	6	10	4	172
Male	5	15	7	6	2	6	5	4	3	4	9	3	4	1	7	2	83
Female	8	8	14	3	6	8	6	11	4	3	3	5	0	5	3	2	89
All Chiwogs	114	125	135	61	87	94	86	79	76	68	77	70	73	39	40	50	1,313
Male	56	74	53	29	48	41	46	33	32	25	37	38	35	22	18	24	620
Female	58	51	82	32	39	53	40	46	44	43	40	32	38	17	22	26	693
<b>PUNAKHA TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	70	82	30	170	137	122	38	32	55	49	30	21	15	3	3	19	1,082
Male	38	42	0	128	91	89	38	32	32	34	18	12	11	3	0	8	697
Female	32	40	30	42	46	33	0	0	23	15	12	9	4	0	3	11	385
Local Area 2	92	83	94	108	96	109	102	77	63	46	44	22	18	14	6	25	999
Male	49	50	48	54	47	54	46	41	32	24	24	12	12	6	4	14	517
Female	43	33	46	54	49	55	56	36	31	22	20	10	6	8	2	11	482
Local Area 3	31	29	40	353	99	73	44	41	33	33	23	10	3	3	6	6	827
Male	17	15	19	168	70	55	28	30	16	21	16	7	2	2	4	4	474
Female	14	14	21	185	29	18	16	11	17	12	7	3	1	1	2	2	353
Local Area 4	98	84	127	726	130	162	103	98	54	45	27	21	19	8	7	13	1,722
Male	49	46	57	345	64	88	51	67	30	24	15	10	13	5	3	5	872
Female	49	38	70	381	66	74	52	31	24	21	12	11	6	3	4	8	850

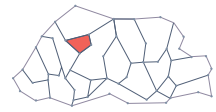


2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Local Area 5	37	37	61	65	133	83	49	43	33	13	17	15	10	3	5	7	611
Male	17	22	41	35	88	57	34	23	23	9	10	7	6	2	2	4	380
Female	20	15	20	30	45	26	15	20	10	4	7	8	4	1	3	3	231
Local Area 6	104	99	105	113	105	127	95	76	56	31	42	20	16	9	7	16	1,021
Male	57	55	44	43	54	59	42	42	34	17	15	11	11	3	4	9	500
Female	47	44	61	70	51	68	53	34	22	14	27	9	5	6	3	7	521
All Local Areas	432	414	457	1,535	700	676	431	367	294	217	183	109	81	40	34	86	6,262
Male	227	230	209	773	414	402	239	235	167	129	98	59	55	21	17	44	3,440
Female	205	184	248	762	286	274	192	132	127	88	85	50	26	19	17	42	2,822
LOBAYSA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	73	77	35	66	92	116	51	32	49	32	15	16	11	3	2	4	784
Male	29	40	0	32	49	63	51	32	36	20	10	8	4	3	0	1	406
Female	44	37	35	34	43	53	0	0	13	12	5	8	7	0	2	3	378
All Local Areas	73	77	35	66	92	116	51	32	49	32	15	16	11	3	2	4	784
Male	29	40	0	32	49	63	51	32	36	20	10	8	4	3	0	1	406
Female	44	37	35	34	43	53	0	0	13	12	5	8	7	0	2	3	378

Note: Excludes 651 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Never Married				Living Together				Married				Divorced				Separated				Widow/Widower				Not Reported				All Status																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Male	Female	Total	PERCENT	Male	Female	Total	PERCENT	Male	Female	Total	PERCENT	Male	Female	Total	PERCENT	Male	Female	Total	PERCENT	Male	Female	Total	PERCENT	Male	Female	Total	PERCENT	Male	Female	Total	PERCENT	Male	Female	Total	PERCENT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Urban	1,844	1,367	3,211	12	13	25	1,366	1,167	2,533	59	106	165	5	11	16	33	63	96	1	3	4	3,320	2,730	6,050	1,716	1,275	2,991	10	12	22	1,167	997	2,164	54	84	138	5	10	15	30	53	83	1	2	3	2,983	2,433	5,416	128	92	220	2	1	3	199	170	369	5	22	27	0	1	1	3	10	13	0	1	1	337	297	634	3,917	2,999	6,916	60	47	107	4,924	4,765	9,689	259	502	761	29	65	94	157	418	575	4	3	7	9,350	8,799	18,149	936	808	1,744	7	6	13	1,084	995	2,079	56	101	157	7	16	23	23	82	105	0	2	2	2,113	2,010	4,123	434	417	851	12	6	18	732	599	1,331	33	65	98	1	5	6	9	34	43	0	0	0	1,221	1,126	2,347	137	42	179	0	0	0	211	151	362	8	11	19	2	4	8	8	25	33	0	0	0	366	235	601	375	312	687	4	3	7	606	590	1,196	25	67	92	4	4	8	19	45	64	3	0	3	1,036	1,021	2,057	225	92	317	1	1	2	265	292	557	14	39	53	1	5	6	18	39	57	0	0	0	524	468	992	545	339	884	7	6	13	506	507	1,013	28	64	92	0	7	7	17	52	69	1	0	1	1,104	975	2,079	313	178	491	8	6	14	400	343	743	18	37	55	5	4	9	17	40	57	0	0	0	761	608	1,369	453	456	909	5	6	11	362	421	783	23	33	56	4	4	8	14	42	56	0	0	0	861	962	1,823	174	83	257	13	8	21	232	260	492	13	30	43	3	5	8	7	12	19	0	0	0	442	398	840	166	133	299	2	1	3	221	224	445	28	27	55	1	2	3	14	24	38	0	1	1	432	412	844	159	139	298	1	4	5	305	383	688	13	28	41	1	7	8	11	23	34	0	0	0	490	584	1,074	5,761	4,366	10,127	72	60	132	6,290	5,932	12,222	318	608	926	34	76	110	190	481	671	5	6	11	12,670	11,529	24,199
Urban	30.5	22.6	53.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	22.6	19.3	41.9	1.0	1.8	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	54.9	45.1	100.0	31.7	23.5	55.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	21.5	18.4	40.0	1.0	1.6	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	55.1	44.9	100.0	20.2	14.5	34.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	31.4	26.8	58.2	0.8	3.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	53.2	46.8	100.0	21.6	16.5	38.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	27.1	26.3	53.4	1.4	2.8	4.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	22.7	19.6	42.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	26.3	24.1	50.4	1.4	2.4	3.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	48.8	100.0	18.5	17.8	36.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	31.2	25.5	56.7	1.4	2.8	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	48.0	100.0	22.8	7.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	25.1	60.2	1.3	1.8	3.2	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	4.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	39.1	100.0	18.2	15.2	33.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	29.5	28.7	58.1	1.2	3.3	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.4	49.6	100.0	22.7	9.3	32.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	26.7	29.4	56.1	1.4	3.9	5.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.8	3.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	47.2	100.0	26.2	16.3	42.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	24.3	24.4	48.7	1.3	3.1	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	22.9	13.0	35.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	29.2	25.1	54.3	1.3	2.7	4.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	24.8	25.0	49.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	19.9	23.1	43.0	1.3	1.8	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	52.8	100.0	20.7	9.9	30.6	1.5	1.0	2.5	27.6	31.0	58.6	1.5	3.6	5.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	100.0	19.7	15.8	35.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	26.2	26.5	52.7	3.3	3.2	6.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.7	2.8	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	51.2	48.8	100.0	14.8	12.9	27.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	28.4	35.7	64.1	1.2	2.6	3.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	54.4	100.0	23.8	18.0	41.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	26.0	24.5	50.5	1.3	2.5	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	47.6	100.0

Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Age Group	Marital Status																			
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total			
10-14	1,396	1,423	2,819	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,397	1,426	2,823
15-19	1,811	1,695	3,506	1	4	5	27	62	89	0	4	4	2	6	8	1	2	1,842	1,772	3,614
20-24	1,318	750	2,068	12	15	27	303	488	791	6	44	50	4	6	10	0	1	1,643	1,306	2,949
25-29	607	233	840	16	11	27	940	935	1,875	47	97	144	6	10	16	3	4	1,619	1,292	2,911
30-34	188	84	272	9	5	14	950	877	1,827	64	78	142	4	9	13	2	7	1,220	1,061	2,281
35-39	111	44	155	5	3	8	899	770	1,669	46	97	143	2	6	8	7	12	1,070	932	2,002
40-44	66	38	104	7	8	15	694	641	1,335	31	68	99	0	8	8	6	21	805	784	1,589
45-49	45	18	63	3	3	6	579	508	1,087	28	63	91	4	8	12	5	25	665	625	1,290
50-54	35	19	54	6	0	6	486	434	920	26	42	68	1	3	4	10	36	564	534	1,098
55-59	47	17	64	2	1	3	415	362	777	14	38	52	3	6	9	11	53	492	477	969
60-64	55	11	66	4	0	4	331	314	645	17	25	42	3	4	7	23	56	433	411	844
65-69	25	9	34	3	1	4	230	181	411	11	28	39	2	3	5	18	62	289	284	573
70-74	19	9	28	3	3	6	201	162	363	10	12	22	0	4	4	34	70	267	260	527
75-79	19	12	31	0	0	0	132	98	230	6	5	11	1	2	3	24	64	182	181	363
80-84	11	3	14	1	2	3	77	67	144	7	4	11	1	1	2	22	40	119	117	236
85+	8	1	9	0	2	2	25	32	57	5	3	8	1	0	1	24	29	63	67	130
All Ages	5,761	4,366	10,127	72	60	132	6,290	5,932	12,222	318	608	926	34	76	110	190	481	12,670	11,529	24,199

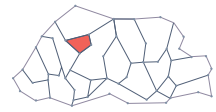


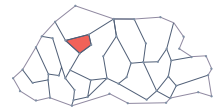
Table A3.1. Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Punakha 2017

Area/ Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	
Urban	3,174	368	3,542	89.6	2,284	619	2,903	78.7	5,458	987	6,445	84.7
6-9	194	31	225	86.2	158	18	176	89.8	352	49	401	87.8
10-14	344	8	352	97.7	280	3	283	98.9	624	11	635	98.3
15-19	793	12	805	98.5	789	7	796	99.1	1,582	19	1,601	98.8
20-24	447	16	463	96.5	305	23	328	93.0	752	39	791	95.1
25-29	432	32	464	93.1	272	55	327	83.2	704	87	791	89.0
30-34	261	29	290	90.0	204	67	271	75.3	465	96	561	82.9
35-39	226	41	267	84.6	116	89	205	56.6	342	130	472	72.5
40-44	156	46	202	77.2	74	66	140	52.9	230	112	342	67.3
45-49	118	31	149	79.2	40	60	100	40.0	158	91	249	63.5
50-54	84	24	108	77.8	21	69	90	23.3	105	93	198	53.0
55-59	42	25	67	62.7	11	47	58	19.0	53	72	125	42.4
60-64	38	21	59	64.4	6	26	32	18.8	44	47	91	48.4
65+	39	52	91	42.9	8	89	97	8.2	47	141	188	25.0
Rural	7,522	2,599	10,121	74.3	5,510	3,966	9,476	58.1	13,032	6,565	19,597	66.5
6-9	589	212	801	73.5	544	140	684	79.5	1,133	352	1,485	76.3
10-14	1,024	20	1,044	98.1	1,126	17	1,143	98.5	2,150	37	2,187	98.3
15-19	1,008	29	1,037	97.2	949	27	976	97.2	1,957	56	2,013	97.2
20-24	1,086	86	1,172	92.7	876	100	976	89.8	1,962	186	2,148	91.3
25-29	984	160	1,144	86.0	745	218	963	77.4	1,729	378	2,107	82.1
30-34	744	180	924	80.5	499	286	785	63.6	1,243	466	1,709	72.7
35-39	587	213	800	73.4	317	410	727	43.6	904	623	1,527	59.2
40-44	400	201	601	66.6	186	458	644	28.9	586	659	1,245	47.1
45-49	296	219	515	57.5	99	426	525	18.9	395	645	1,040	38.0
50-54	189	267	456	41.4	52	392	444	11.7	241	659	900	26.8
55-59	175	250	425	41.2	30	389	419	7.2	205	639	844	24.3
60-64	151	223	374	40.4	34	344	378	9.0	185	567	752	24.6
65+	289	539	828	34.9	53	759	812	6.5	342	1,298	1,640	20.9

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A3.1. Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Punakha 2017

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Both Areas	10,696	2,967	13,663	78.3	7,794	4,585	12,379	63.0	18,490	7,552	26,042	71.0
6-9	783	243	1,026	76.3	702	158	860	81.6	1,485	401	1,886	78.7
10-14	1,368	28	1,396	98.0	1,406	20	1,426	98.6	2,774	48	2,822	98.3
15-19	1,801	41	1,842	97.8	1,738	34	1,772	98.1	3,539	75	3,614	97.9
20-24	1,533	102	1,635	93.8	1,181	123	1,304	90.6	2,714	225	2,939	92.3
25-29	1,416	192	1,608	88.1	1,017	273	1,290	78.8	2,433	465	2,898	84.0
30-34	1,005	209	1,214	82.8	703	353	1,056	66.6	1,708	562	2,270	75.2
35-39	813	254	1,067	76.2	433	499	932	46.5	1,246	753	1,999	62.3
40-44	556	247	803	69.2	260	524	784	33.2	816	771	1,587	51.4
45-49	414	250	664	62.3	139	486	625	22.2	553	736	1,289	42.9
50-54	273	291	564	48.4	73	461	534	13.7	346	752	1,098	31.5
55-59	217	275	492	44.1	41	436	477	8.6	258	711	969	26.6
60-64	189	244	433	43.6	40	370	410	9.8	229	614	843	27.2
65+	328	591	919	35.7	61	848	909	6.7	389	1,439	1,828	21.3



**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Punakha 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	1,299	1,687	556	36.7	1,286	959	658	44.3	2,585	2,646	1,214	40.1
6-12	351	40	22	85.0	311	2	11	96.0	662	42	33	89.8
13-14	107	56	1	65.2	127	7	1	94.1	234	63	2	78.3
15-16	240	61	7	77.9	316	2	3	98.4	556	63	10	88.4
17-18	322	45	1	87.5	361	18	5	94.0	683	63	6	90.8
19-22	214	165	33	51.9	139	126	13	50.0	353	291	46	51.2
23+	65	1,320	492	3.5	32	804	625	2.2	97	2,124	1,117	2.9
Rural	2,787	3,973	3,360	27.5	2,831	2,619	4,026	29.9	5,618	6,592	7,386	28.7
6-12	1,288	43	87	90.8	1,275	23	37	95.5	2,563	66	124	93.1
13-14	356	51	20	83.4	463	20	9	94.1	819	71	29	89.1
15-16	303	58	27	78.1	433	31	8	91.7	736	89	35	85.6
17-18	258	114	46	61.7	250	78	11	73.7	508	192	57	67.1
19-22	378	466	110	39.6	292	435	70	36.6	670	901	180	38.3
23+	204	3,241	3,070	3.1	118	2,032	3,891	2.0	322	5,273	6,961	2.6
Both Areas	4,086	5,660	3,916	29.9	4,117	3,578	4,684	33.3	8,203	9,238	8,600	31.5
6-12	1,639	83	109	89.5	1,586	25	48	95.6	3,225	108	157	92.4
13-14	463	107	21	78.3	590	27	10	94.1	1,053	134	31	86.5
15-16	543	119	34	78.0	749	33	11	94.5	1,292	152	45	86.8
17-18	580	159	47	73.8	611	96	16	84.5	1,191	255	63	78.9
19-22	592	631	143	43.3	431	561	83	40.1	1,023	1,192	226	41.9
23+	269	4,561	3,562	3.2	150	2,836	4,516	2.0	419	7,397	8,078	2.6

**Table A3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Punakha 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
Punakha	4,086	5,660	3,916	29.9	4,117	3,578	4,684	33.3	8,203	9,238	8,600	31.5
Punakha Town	1,206	1,454	510	38.0	1,195	796	587	46.4	2,401	2,250	1,097	41.8
Lobaysa Town	93	233	46	25.0	91	163	71	28.0	184	396	117	26.4
Barp	814	1,009	427	36.2	739	799	625	34.2	1,553	1,808	1,052	35.2
Guma	304	616	392	23.2	269	418	504	22.6	573	1,034	896	22.9
Goenshari	58	152	181	14.8	38	54	160	15.1	96	206	341	14.9
Kabisa	288	446	414	25.1	339	261	527	30.1	627	707	941	27.6
Talog	98	243	231	17.1	113	142	263	21.8	211	385	494	19.4
Toedpaisa	313	406	457	26.6	337	278	429	32.3	650	684	886	29.3
Chhubu	133	388	316	15.9	183	127	351	27.7	316	515	667	21.1
Dzomi	408	222	304	43.7	451	190	390	43.7	859	412	694	43.7
Lingmukha	104	183	188	21.9	85	122	220	19.9	189	305	408	21.0
Sheinga-Bjemi	134	152	190	28.2	131	97	210	29.9	265	249	400	29.0
Toedwang	133	156	260	24.2	146	131	347	23.4	279	287	607	23.8

**Table A3.4** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017

Gewog/Town/ Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed						Bachelors Degree and Above	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Punakha Town	48	10	1,436	381	1,010	1,049	135	129	358	74	21	
Male	9	6	960	205	509	510	86	84	214	62	15	
Female	39	4	476	176	501	539	49	45	144	12	6	
Lobaysa Town	8	4	165	78	86	71	7	22	109	29	1	
Male	2	1	93	34	40	37	5	19	74	20	1	
Female	6	3	72	44	46	34	2	3	35	9	0	
Barp	49	24	1,019	388	582	448	43	192	519	85	12	
Male	14	14	533	202	268	250	28	121	322	61	10	
Female	35	10	486	186	314	198	15	71	197	24	2	
Guma	32	1	676	220	241	289	5	13	106	18	6	
Male	14	1	410	114	122	165	5	8	62	14	5	
Female	18	0	266	106	119	124	0	5	44	4	1	



Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017

Gewog/Town/ Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed						Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree				
Goenshari	12	0	166	32	38	33	1	4	14	2	0		
Male	7	0	125	20	22	21	1	3	10	1	0		
Female	5	0	41	12	16	12	0	1	4	1	0		
Kabisa	49	2	779	165	149	107	4	12	54	8	5		
Male	16	1	441	88	76	59	2	7	35	6	3		
Female	33	1	338	77	73	48	2	5	19	2	2		
Talag	26	8	359	59	50	43	1	6	35	7	2		
Male	3	5	221	36	23	21	1	4	20	5	2		
Female	23	3	138	23	27	22	0	2	15	2	0		
Toedpaisa	51	10	612	209	178	129	10	8	89	26	12		
Male	16	4	341	111	87	67	7	6	54	17	9		
Female	35	6	271	98	91	62	3	2	35	9	3		
Chhubu	27	8	496	86	99	66	6	3	34	0	6		
Male	13	5	316	58	55	42	2	3	22	0	5		
Female	14	3	180	28	44	24	4	0	12	0	1		
Dzomi	30	2	581	265	192	80	4	12	82	20	3		
Male	16	2	306	110	100	30	2	8	42	12	2		
Female	14	0	275	155	92	50	2	4	40	8	1		
Lingmukha	13	0	223	47	86	60	6	7	38	10	4		
Male	7	0	135	26	42	34	4	5	23	8	3		
Female	6	0	88	21	44	26	2	2	15	2	1		
Sheinga-Bjemi	7	1	294	73	43	41	2	3	39	7	4		
Male	0	0	171	37	25	21	1	3	19	6	3		
Female	7	1	123	36	18	20	1	0	20	1	1		
Toedwang	11	6	335	63	57	39	2	11	29	8	5		
Male	0	2	181	25	27	17	1	6	19	7	4		
Female	11	4	154	38	30	22	1	5	10	1	1		
Punakha	363	76	7,141	2,066	2,811	2,455	226	422	1,506	294	81		
Male	117	41	4,233	1,066	1,396	1,274	145	277	916	219	62		
Female	246	35	2,908	1,000	1,415	1,181	81	145	590	75	19		



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**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/  
Town, Punakha 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Punakha Town	38	38	76
Lobaysa Town	2	3	5
Barp	28	38	66
Guma	21	26	47
Goenshari	7	21	28
Kabisa	33	37	70
Talog	24	28	52
Toedpaisa	43	42	85
Chhubu	19	22	41
Dzomi	17	30	47
Lingmukha	19	13	32
Shelnga-Bjemi	15	13	28
Toedwang	20	30	50
Total	286	341	627

**Table A4.2** Persons with Disability in Multiple  
Domain by Gewog/Town, Punakha 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Punakha Town	8	8	16
Lobaysa Town	0	0	0
Barp	6	16	22
Guma	7	11	18
Goenshari	1	3	4
Kabisa	13	16	29
Talog	6	9	15
Toedpaisa	14	13	27
Chhubu	5	6	11
Dzomi	9	7	16
Lingmukha	8	4	12
Shelnga-Bjemi	4	5	9
Toedwang	10	18	28
Total	91	116	207

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Punakha Town	3.3	4.0	1.2	1,049
Lobaysa Town	3.0	3.5	1.1	197
Rural				
Barp	3.2	3.5	1.1	1,172
Guma	3.6	3.8	1.1	588
Goenshari	3.0	3.6	1.2	145
Kabisa	3.6	4.3	1.2	542
Talog	4.2	3.2	0.8	348
Toedpaisa	4.0	3.4	0.8	526
Chhubu	4.0	4.3	1.1	313
Dzomi	4.3	4.2	1.0	395
Lingmukha	4.0	3.7	0.9	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	4.3	3.7	0.9	239
Toedwang	4.6	4.1	0.9	305
Both Areas	3.7	3.8	1.0	6,079

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Punakha 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							
Punakha Town	176	112	575	70	86	30	1,049
Lobaysa Town	11	5	165	12	2	2	197
Rural							
Barp	316	150	505	119	72	10	1,172
Guma	325	10	159	55	33	6	588
Goenshari	109	9	4	9	14	0	145
Kabisa	383	27	74	48	6	4	542
Talog	286	7	18	15	16	6	348
Toedpaisa	337	17	80	66	23	3	526
Chhubu	251	10	9	20	20	3	313
Dzomi	288	25	43	24	10	5	395
Lingmukha	166	16	55	14	4	5	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	201	11	17	7	3	0	239
Toedwang	248	14	28	10	3	2	305
Both Areas	3,097	413	1,732	469	292	76	6,079

**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Punakha 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										
Punakha Town	97	188	333	248	112	33	21	16	1	1,049
Lobaysa Town	33	37	56	33	35	3	0	0	0	197
Rural										
Barp	163	275	329	215	88	38	29	35	0	1,172
Guma	78	139	111	91	62	34	18	54	1	588
Goenshari	17	45	40	24	10	2	4	3	0	145
Kabisa	49	124	112	131	47	22	22	35	0	542
Talog	23	62	62	65	51	30	22	33	0	348
Toedpaisa	44	78	110	113	80	35	24	42	0	526
Chhubu	29	63	53	65	24	27	19	33	0	313
Dzomi	21	53	67	102	52	36	19	44	1	395
Lingmukha	18	52	51	52	33	13	8	33	0	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	14	47	34	42	31	24	20	27	0	239
Toedwang	22	36	37	72	31	41	13	52	1	305
Both Areas	608	1,199	1,395	1,253	656	338	219	407	4	6,079

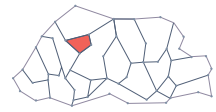
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**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Punakha Town	735	200	13	60	25	7	7	1	1	1,049
Lobaysa Town	155	17	0	17	6	1	0	1	0	197
Rural										
Barp	723	244	6	115	59	3	6	14	2	1,172
Guma	238	121	2	97	86	30	0	12	2	588
Goenshari	23	28	1	28	46	17	0	0	2	145
Kabisa	149	82	3	133	152	9	1	12	1	542
Talog	102	53	5	79	79	19	8	3	0	348
Toedpaisa	266	40	2	131	54	19	8	5	1	526
Chhubu	53	35	0	53	159	8	2	3	0	313
Dzomi	132	35	0	102	110	6	0	9	1	395
Lingmukha	98	41	1	54	48	3	10	5	0	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	81	40	0	71	36	9	0	1	1	239
Toedwang	71	20	0	83	113	10	0	6	2	305
Both Areas	2,826	956	33	1,023	973	141	42	72	13	6,079

**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Punakha Town	254	793	2	1,049
Lobaysa Town	50	147	0	197
Rural				
Barp	333	839	0	1,172
Guma	202	384	2	588
Goenshari	25	120	0	145
Kabisa	118	424	0	542
Talog	74	274	0	348
Toedpaisa	105	421	0	526
Chhubu	61	252	0	313
Dzomi	75	320	0	395
Lingmukha	56	204	0	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	36	203	0	239
Toedwang	44	261	0	305
Both Areas	1,433	4,642	4	6,079



**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Cane/Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo				Bamboo with Mud		Stone with Mud		Stone with Lime/ Cement				Main External Wall Material Used					
	Bamboo	Trunks/ Cane/Palm	Bamboo	with Mud	Mud	Stone	Plywood	Cardboard	RCC wall	Cement	Lime/ Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	Total
Urban																		
Punakha Town	13	60	102	56	8	390	27	21	57	74	102	124	15	1,049				
Lobaysa Town	2	9	24	16	1	58	3	15	20	18	7	20	4	197				
Rural																		
Barp	40	110	178	62	0	222	53	24	72	95	148	143	25	1,172				
Guma	3	66	121	6	0	29	13	7	11	22	218	88	4	588				
Goenshari	5	14	77	0	0	6	7	0	2	26	3	3	2	145				
Kabisa	8	95	192	10	0	20	6	1	9	46	110	37	8	542				
Talag	3	25	48	3	0	15	3	6	3	17	136	87	2	348				
Toedpaisa	6	36	117	14	1	64	19	5	18	29	96	121	0	526				
Chhubu	2	37	53	3	0	15	5	0	0	28	150	20	0	313				
Dzomi	4	27	136	5	1	28	27	0	1	22	112	25	7	395				
Lingmukha	3	20	66	0	0	20	2	1	2	10	117	16	3	260				
Shelinga-Bjemi	3	11	105	2	0	9	9	0	0	17	48	35	0	239				
Toedwang	4	14	67	0	2	9	11	0	2	25	155	15	1	305				
Both Areas	96	524	1,286	177	13	885	185	80	197	429	1,402	734	71	6,079				

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**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Punakha 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										
Punakha Town	3	6	13	0	3	981	35	5	3	1,049
Lobaysa Town	0	0	1	0	0	191	2	0	3	197
Rural										
Barp	0	11	33	0	4	1,074	19	28	3	1,172
Guma	0	0	9	2	2	568	6	0	1	588
Goenshari	0	1	2	0	0	141	0	0	1	145
Kabisa	0	3	18	0	1	517	1	2	0	542
Talog	0	1	7	0	0	335	4	1	0	348
Toedpaisa	3	4	8	3	5	497	1	4	1	526
Chhubu	0	3	13	0	0	296	0	1	0	313
Dzomi	2	9	17	0	1	359	3	3	1	395
Lingmukha	1	0	8	0	0	251	0	0	0	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	0	1	17	0	0	218	3	0	0	239
Toedwang	1	2	9	6	0	283	3	0	1	305
Both Areas	10	41	155	11	16	5,711	77	44	14	6,079

**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Punakha 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										
Punakha Town	40	223	6	35	54	690	1	1,049		
Lobaysa Town	6	34	1	15	36	105	0	197		
Rural										
Barp	57	357	14	64	31	648	1	1,172		
Guma	33	349	1	22	3	178	2	588		
Goenshari	9	114	0	7	2	13	0	145		
Kabisa	42	366	1	15	3	114	1	542		
Talog	11	279	0	16	1	40	1	348		
Toedpaisa	13	356	3	15	1	135	3	526		
Chhubu	16	242	2	26	1	26	0	313		
Dzomi	24	188	3	82	3	93	2	395		
Lingmukha	9	152	0	36	5	57	1	260		
Shelnga-Bjemi	8	203	1	3	0	24	0	239		
Toedwang	3	258	0	7	2	35	0	305		
Both Areas	271	3,121	32	343	142	2,158	12	6,079		



Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting											Cooking					Total	
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other				
Urban																		
Punakha Town	1,034	2	8	2	2	0	0	0	1	1,045	4	0	6	987	3	1,049		
Lobaysa Town	193	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	194	0	0	0	183	0	197		
Rural																		
Barp	1,158	6	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	1,168	3	10	10	1,032	0	1,172		
Guma	581	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	579	1	34	4	500	2	588		
Goenshari	140	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	30	3	108	0	145		
Kabisa	521	4	10	2	1	1	2	1	1	530	4	87	5	372	1	542		
Talag	342	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	339	1	50	15	247	0	348		
Toedpaisa	516	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	1	47	4	395	0	526		
Chhubu	307	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	306	1	64	15	215	0	313		
Dzomi	390	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	393	0	39	5	330	0	395		
Lingmukha	255	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	259	1	28	11	199	0	260		
SheInga-Bjemi	234	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	233	1	36	6	199	0	239		
Toedwang	302	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	305	2	30	8	254	0	305			
Both Areas	5,973	26	35	20	9	3	6	7	6,013	19	455	92	5,021	6	6,079			

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**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Punakha 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	
<b>Urban</b>							
Punakha Town	675	368	0	0	5	1	1,049
Lobaysa Town	123	69	1	0	4	0	197
<b>Rural</b>							
Barp	576	581	7	2	4	2	1,172
Guma	164	366	34	0	20	4	588
Goenshari	21	123	0	0	1	0	145
Kabisa	108	419	6	0	4	5	542
Talog	87	255	2	0	2	2	348
Toedpaisa	216	305	1	0	3	1	526
Chhubu	52	242	12	1	5	1	313
Dzomi	107	276	4	0	7	1	395
Lingmukha	77	175	0	1	1	6	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	89	139	3	1	7	0	239
Toedwang	70	229	2	1	2	1	305
Both Areas	2,365	3,547	72	6	65	24	6,079

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Punakha 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	
<b>Urban</b>						
Punakha Town	1,048	0	0	0	1	1,049
Lobaysa Town	193	1	3	0	0	197
<b>Rural</b>						
Barp	1,163	3	0	6	0	1,172
Guma	580	5	0	0	3	588
Goenshari	140	5	0	0	0	145
Kabisa	527	10	4	1	0	542
Talog	347	0	0	1	0	348
Toedpaisa	482	35	6	3	0	526
Chhubu	311	0	0	2	0	313
Dzomi	373	8	14	0	0	395
Lingmukha	259	0	1	0	0	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	237	2	0	0	0	239
Toedwang	303	2	0	0	0	305
Both Areas	5,963	71	28	13	4	6,079

**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Punakha Town	737	311	1	1,049
Lobaysa Town	99	98	0	197
<b>Rural</b>				
Barp	870	302	0	1,172
Guma	431	156	1	588
Goenshari	110	35	0	145
Kabisa	447	95	0	542
Talog	206	142	0	348
Toedpaisa	463	63	0	526
Chhubu	249	64	0	313
Dzomi	237	158	0	395
Lingmukha	159	101	0	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	217	21	1	239
Toedwang	234	71	0	305
Both Areas	4,459	1,617	3	6,079



**Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets														Total Regular Households			
	Land/Plot	House/Building	Livestock	Business	Commercial Vehicle	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelleries		DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items
Urban																		
Punakha Town	399	233	55	172	119	306	820	323	46	609	51	35	995	437	17	2	0	1,049
Lobaysa Town	49	22	3	48	15	64	140	76	7	114	5	9	176	91	11	4	0	197
Rural																		
Barp	459	273	144	87	102	284	779	301	55	525	43	41	1,110	347	23	3	0	1,172
Guma	359	277	205	23	52	100	394	68	84	170	31	8	537	169	30	3	0	588
Goenshari	99	91	66	3	5	17	73	7	16	15	4	1	132	25	33	1	0	145
Kabisa	379	205	221	25	31	72	264	58	67	121	20	2	458	99	25	1	0	542
Talag	242	223	170	12	14	44	188	31	50	82	15	1	320	59	50	3	0	348
Toedpaisa	362	264	208	40	20	116	292	93	71	140	24	5	476	102	33	1	0	526
Chhubu	244	188	190	16	24	43	192	15	70	51	6	4	281	70	21	2	0	313
Dzomi	304	212	195	20	28	69	237	49	57	105	19	9	348	85	19	0	0	395
Lingmukha	167	110	80	10	12	40	144	34	36	72	3	3	226	42	31	3	0	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	188	156	148	7	9	35	139	31	41	52	8	1	224	64	30	1	0	239
Toedwang	250	179	201	15	13	49	187	19	76	45	16	0	295	76	32	1	0	305
Both Areas	3,501	2,433	1,886	478	440	1,239	3,839	1,105	676	2,101	245	119	5,578	1,666	355	2	0	6,079

**Table A7.14 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets										Total Regular Households							
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/Scooter	Compound/Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Ghoy/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items									
Urban																		
Punakha Town	534	70	34	88	257	141	402	28	0	1,049								
Lobaysa Town	118	10	8	13	38	16	49	28	0	197								
Rural																		
Barp	499	54	33	79	154	113	310	41	0	1,172								
Guma	248	24	20	59	73	78	152	37	0	588								
Goenshari	55	5	1	31	9	25	20	41	0	145								
Kabisa	190	14	16	52	76	41	122	44	0	542								
Talag	110	10	7	41	43	71	57	42	0	348								
Toedpaisa	210	9	7	72	46	37	118	44	0	526								
Chhubu	100	4	3	50	30	26	71	45	0	313								
Dzomi	167	15	10	50	40	34	88	41	0	395								
Lingmukha	103	7	3	26	11	15	54	45	0	260								
Shelnga-Bjemi	84	9	7	44	9	30	59	40	0	239								
Toedwang	117	13	4	73	33	56	62	33	0	305								
Both Areas	2,535	244	153	678	819	683	1,564	38	0	6,079								



Table A7.15 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Punakha 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																	
Punakha Town	175	916	62	861	307	115	355	73	617	46	61	1	1	0	1,049		
Lobaysa Town	14	175	11	167	49	26	67	22	160	13	3	0	0	0	197		
Rural																	
Barp	241	957	18	855	498	69	271	69	597	24	48	9	2	0	1,172		
Guma	175	456	14	363	302	29	88	18	286	7	11	0	1	0	588		
Goenshari	65	88	4	63	104	3	9	0	31	1	3	0	4	0	145		
Kabisa	136	403	8	249	319	16	61	9	97	10	8	0	3	0	542		
Talag	131	256	2	153	247	7	27	3	71	0	2	6	2	0	348		
Toedpalsa	187	382	10	293	317	23	71	16	150	0	13	0	2	0	526		
Chhubu	109	198	4	164	209	6	18	4	95	5	1	0	3	0	313		
Dzomi	95	288	5	220	220	10	61	7	113	2	12	0	4	0	395		
Lingmukha	69	188	5	138	144	9	34	9	82	2	2	1	1	0	260		
Sheinga-Bjemi	86	204	1	101	158	5	25	10	75	0	7	0	0	0	239		
Toedwang	119	221	2	143	210	6	29	10	92	2	14	1	2	0	305		
Both Areas	1,602	4,732	146	3,770	3,084	324	1,116	250	2,466	112	185	18	2	0	6,079		



**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Punakha Town	960	88	1	1,049
Lobaysa Town	165	32	0	197
<b>Rural</b>				
Barp	1,044	128	0	1,172
Guma	513	74	1	588
Goenshari	134	11	0	145
Kabisa	499	43	0	542
Talog	321	27	0	348
Toedpaisa	477	49	0	526
Chhubu	288	25	0	313
Dzomi	390	5	0	395
Lingmukha	248	12	0	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	224	15	0	239
Toedwang	266	39	0	305
Both Areas	5,529	548	2	6,079

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Punakha Town	1	81	0	0	0	6	0	1	89
Lobaysa Town	2	29	0	1	0	0	0	0	32
<b>Rural</b>									
Barp	3	117	1	3	0	3	1	0	128
Guma	8	45	0	20	0	1	0	1	75
Goenshari	3	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	11
Kabisa	1	41	0	1	0	0	0	0	43
Talog	3	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	27
Toedpaisa	1	32	3	12	0	1	0	0	49
Chhubu	0	22	0	1	0	2	0	0	25
Dzomi	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lingmukha	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Shelnga-Bjemi	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Toedwang	1	31	0	2	0	5	0	0	39
Both Areas	23	457	4	43	0	18	3	2	550

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Punakha 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	
<b>Urban</b>										
Punakha Town	1,047	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1,049
Lobaysa Town	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
<b>Rural</b>										
Barp	1,155	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,172
Guma	571	11	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	588
Goenshari	133	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
Kabisa	516	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	542
Talog	331	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	348
Toedpaisa	487	24	6	4	0	1	4	0	0	526
Chhubu	238	63	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	313
Dzomi	390	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	395
Lingmukha	256	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	220	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
Toedwang	299	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	305
Both Areas	5,840	184	28	19	1	1	4	0	2	6,079

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/  
Town, Punakha Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Punakha Town	58	990	1	1,049
Lobaysa Town	3	194	0	197
Rural				
Barp	89	1,083	0	1,172
Guma	36	550	2	588
Goenshari	30	115	0	145
Kabisa	87	455	0	542
Talog	38	310	0	348
Toedpaisa	36	490	0	526
Chhubu	30	283	0	313
Dzomi	42	353	0	395
Lingmukha	22	238	0	260
Shelnga-Bjemi	24	215	0	239
Toedwang	25	280	0	305
Both Areas	520	5,556	3	6,079



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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## SAMTSE DZONGKHAG



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**SAMTSE DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)  
Vice Chairman  
National Census Steering Committee  
Royal Government of Bhutan



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Chhime Tshering'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

(Chhime Tshering)  
Census Commissioner  
National Census Secretariat  
National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	62,590*
	Male	32,022
	Female	30,568
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	104.8
	Total Dependency Ratio	50.2
	Child Dependency Ratio	40.5
	Aged Dependency Ratio	9.7
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	16,884
	15-64 years	41,665
	65 years and over	4,041
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	63.9
	Male (%)	70.9
	Female (%)	56.5
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	29.2
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	12.1
	Total Fertility Rate	1.4
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.7
	Infant Mortality Rate	13.2
	Child Mortality Rate	22.5
	Under Five Mortality Rate	35.7
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	14,537
	Average Household Size	4.1
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.5
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	71.8

Note: \*Excludes 198 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Samtse Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

## 1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017

PHCB. In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

### **1.3 Administrative set up at the Dzongkhag/Thromde level**

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

Population is the greatest 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 and social 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 Samtse Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of this population by *gewog* and town and place of residence (urban and rural). In addition to the size and distribution

of the population, this chapter presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results from the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

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

---

<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendation for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations

provides population data of Samtse as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (meaning that the enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the 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 Samtse

The total population of Samtse Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 62,787 (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Samtse Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 197 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and on the move on the census reference day. The analysis in this Report is based on 62,590 persons as no detailed information was collected from the 197 non-Bhutanese/tourists enumerated.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *gewog*/town. Of the total 62,590 persons, 32,022 persons (51.2%) were males and 30,568 persons (48.8%) were females. The total population of Samtse Dzongkhag represents 8.6% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Samtse Dzongkhag experienced an increase in population size by about

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the Population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Samtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Urban</b>			
Samtse Town	2,656	2,740	5,396
Gomtu Town	1,847	1,814	3,661
Sipsu Town	300	317	617
<b>Rural</b>			
Duenchhukha	1,176	983	2,159
Dophuchen	2,708	2,711	5,419
Doomtoed	756	677	1,433
Tading	2,425	2,294	4,719
Norboogang	2,103	1,972	4,075
Phuentshogpelri	2,096	1,978	4,074
Samtse	1,819	1,787	3,606
Norgaygang	1,940	1,803	3,743
Pemaling	1,692	1,570	3,262
Tashichhoeling	2,018	1,942	3,960
Tendruk	3,216	3,026	6,242
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	1,579	1,482	3,061
Namgyalchhoeling	1,672	1,469	3,141
Ugyentse	699	691	1,390
Yoeseltse	1,320	1,312	2,632
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,022</b>	<b>30,568</b>	<b>62,590</b>

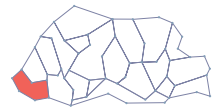
Note: Excludes 197 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day

2,687 persons during the intercensal period, which is an of about 4.5% between 2005 and 2017. The population of Samtse Dzongkhag in 2005 was 60,100 persons. Samtse Dzongkhag ranks third highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

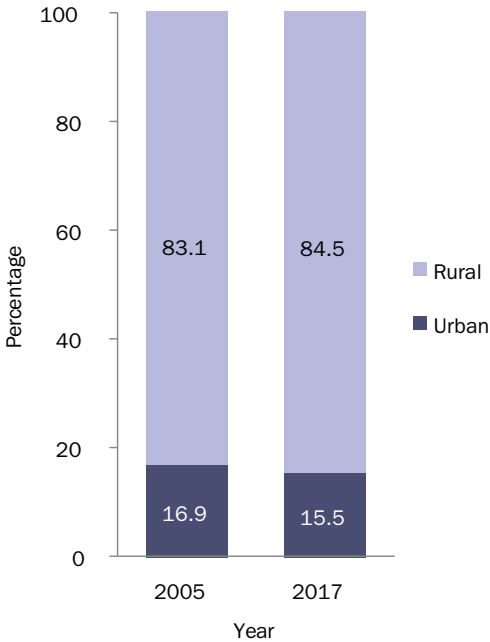
## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 85 persons lived in rural areas, while 15 persons lived in urban areas. 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 Samtse





**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area, Samtse 2005 & 2017



Dzongkhag is 15.5% and ranks the lowest among all *Dzongkhags* in terms of the urban population size.

## 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 these population grow older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Samtse Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by about 1,454 persons. The sex ratio of Samtse is 108.8, which is slightly lower than national sex ratio of 109.7.

## 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those less than 15 years (Child population), 15-64 years (Productive population), and 65 years and over (Elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in Samtse Dzongkhag, there are 16,884 persons in the child population group, 41,665 persons in the productive population group, and 4,041 in the elderly population group.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed since 2005. The proportion of child population has decreased to 27.0% in 2017 from 33.8 % in 2005, the productive population has increased to 66.6% from 61.4%, and the elderly population to 6.5% from 4.8% during the same period.

## 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the young (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 Samtse Dzongkhag in 2017

have fallen from 63.0 and 55.1 in 2005 to 50.2 and 40.5 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 7.8 in 2005 to 9.7 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).

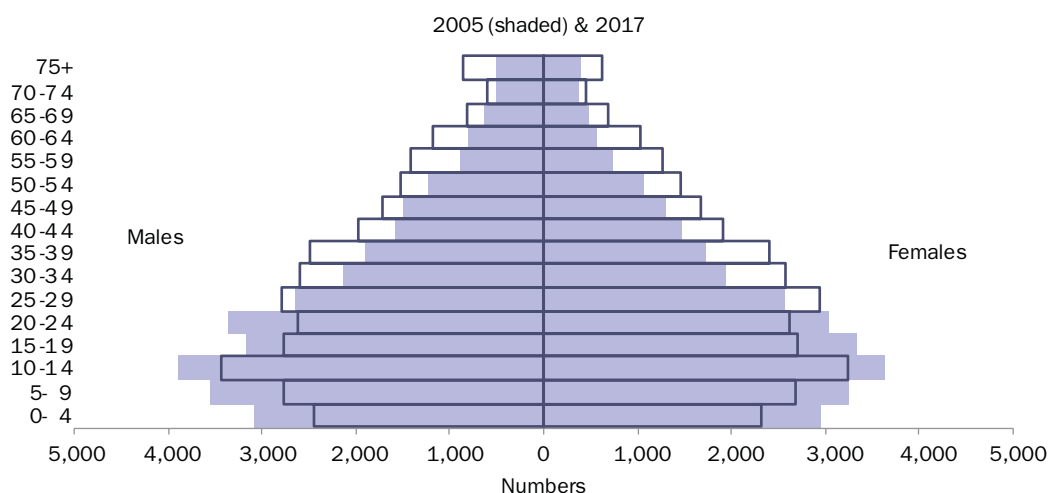
The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts declining and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

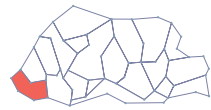
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

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. Samtse Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid which is a usual trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population while elongated bar at the top indicates increasing life expectancy.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Samtse Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced a decrease in the number of population between the ages 0-4

**Figure 2.2** Age-Sex Structure of Population, Samtse 2005 and 2017





and 20-24 years, of both sexes. Major decrease is observed between the ages 0-4 and 10-14 years, while a slight increase is observed in all age groups above 25 years.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Samtse Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

### 2.9 Population by Type of Household

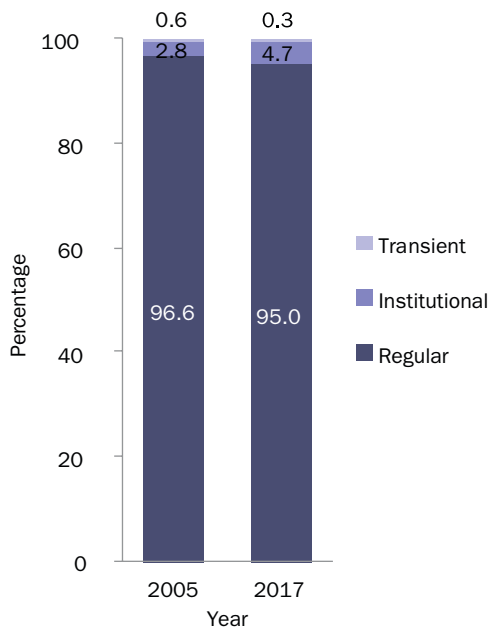
To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
  - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.
2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.

3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that as of 2017, in Samtse Dzongkhag, there were a total of 59,482 persons (95.0%) living in regular households, 2,949 persons (4.7%) in institutional households, while 159 persons (0.3%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population and transient population have decreased by about 1.6 and 0.3 percentage points respectively, while the institutional population has increased by about 1.9 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table 2.4).

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Samtse 2005 & 2017



Of the total regular household population, 8,902 persons (15.0%) live in urban areas while 50,580 persons (85.0%) live in rural areas. Among the three towns of Samtse Dzongkhag, Samtse Town with 4,676 persons (52.5%) has the majority of the total regular household population, while Gomtu Town has 3,629 persons (40.8%).

Among the *Gewogs*, Tendruk Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 5,576 persons (11.0%), closely followed by Tading Gewog and Dophuchen Gewog with 4,714 persons (9.3%) and 4,634 persons (9.2%) respectively. Ugyentse Gewog with 1,330 persons (2.6%) has the lowest number of regular household population in the *Dzongkhag*.

Dophuchen Gewog has the highest number of people living in institutional

households with 783 persons (34.7%), followed by Tendruk Gewog and Norgaygang Gewog with 666 and 183 persons respectively. Among the urban areas, Samtse Town with 649 persons has the highest institutional population, representing 93.4% of the urban population of Samtse.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Samtse Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 61,023 persons. Of the total, 31,174 persons were males and 29,849 persons were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 9,421 persons live in urban areas and 51,602 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Samtse Dzongkhag was 1,567 persons.


**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	4,681	4,740	9,421	49.7	50.3	100.0	99
Samtse Town	2,599	2,677	5,276	49.3	50.7	100.0	97
Gomtu Town	1,791	1,755	3,546	50.5	49.5	100.0	102
Sipsu Town	291	308	599	48.6	51.4	100.0	94
Rural	26,493	25,109	51,602	51.3	48.7	100.0	106
Duenchhukha	1,156	983	2,139	54.0	46.0	100.0	118
Dophuchen	2,702	2,707	5,409	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Doomtoed	745	674	1,419	52.5	47.5	100.0	111
Tading	2,409	2,264	4,673	51.6	48.4	100.0	106
Norboogang	2,026	1,918	3,944	51.4	48.6	100.0	106
Phuentshogpelri	2,068	1,938	4,006	51.6	48.4	100.0	107
Samtse	1,752	1,714	3,466	50.5	49.5	100.0	102
Norgaygang	1,896	1,774	3,670	51.7	48.3	100.0	107
Pemaling	1,677	1,550	3,227	52.0	48.0	100.0	108
Tashichhoeling	1,920	1,914	3,834	50.1	49.9	100.0	100
Tendruk	3,079	2,969	6,048	50.9	49.1	100.0	104
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	1,538	1,436	2,974	51.7	48.3	100.0	107
Namgyalchhoeling	1,598	1,384	2,982	53.6	46.4	100.0	115
Ugyentse	681	656	1,337	50.9	49.1	100.0	104
Yoeseltse	1,246	1,228	2,474	50.4	49.6	100.0	101
Both Areas	31,174	29,849	61,023	51.1	48.9	100.0	104

# 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 attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

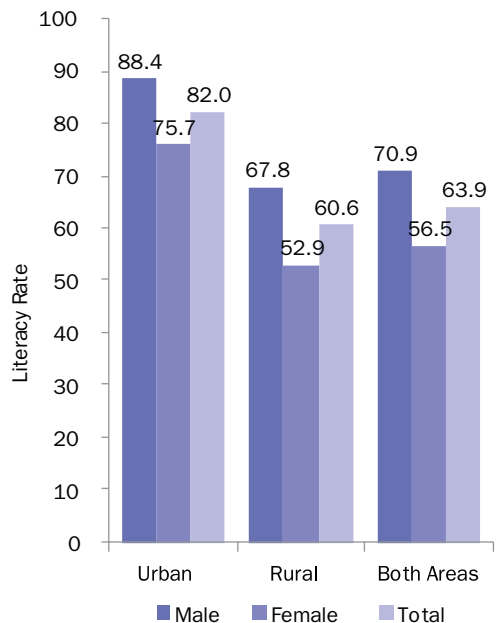
## 3.1 Literacy

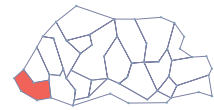
Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha*, English, *Lhotshamkha*, or any other language, while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. The literacy rate is based on a total population of 56,672 persons instead of the 56,727 population aged 6 years and above in the *Dzongkhag* as 55 persons had not responded to the literacy

questions. The 2017 PHCB reveals that 36,210 persons in the *Dzongkhag* are literate, representing a literacy rate of 63.9% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 56.7%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Samtse 2017





**Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Samtse 2017**

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	56,670	8,413	2,598	2,525	2,056	3,834	37,244	100.0%
Currently Attending	16,559	94.1%	94.2%	89.7%	74.6%	38.7%	2.5%	29.2%
Previously Attended	16,076	1.3%	3.9%	7.7%	20.6%	46.6%	36.1%	28.4%
Never Attended	24,035	4.6%	1.9%	2.6%	4.8%	14.7%	61.4%	42.4%

populations with 70.9% of the male population literate as compared to 56.5% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is slightly larger in rural areas at 14.9 percentage points as compared to 12.7 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.0%) than in rural areas (60.6%).

The literacy rate of Samtse Dzongkhag has increased by 13.7 percentage points, from 50.2% in 2005 to 63.9% in 2017.

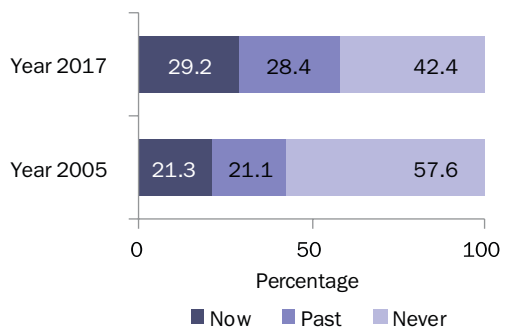
### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Samtse Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 56,727 persons aged 6 years and above, 57 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 56,670 persons. Of these, 29.2% are currently attending school/institute, 28.4% had attended in the past, and 42.4% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age groups 6-12 and 13-14 years (94.0%). More than half (61.4%) of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is higher in urban areas (36.5%) as compared to 27.9% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2).

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past had increased by 7.9 and 7.3 percentage

**Figure 3.2 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Samtse 2005 and 2017**



**Table 3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Area, Samtse 2017

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	32,635	3,616	3,237	6,853	14,643	11,139	25,782	18,259	14,376	100.0%
Non-formal Education	1,264	0.5%	3.7%	2.0%	3.2%	5.9%	4.4%	2.7%	5.4%	3.9%
ECCD/Daycare	99	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Primary	16,659	37.6%	34.6%	36.2%	56.5%	53.1%	55.0%	52.7%	48.9%	51.0%
Lower Secondary	4,415	12.9%	12.5%	12.7%	12.9%	14.8%	13.7%	12.9%	14.3%	13.5%
Middle Secondary	4,381	14.7%	17.3%	16.0%	12.2%	13.4%	12.7%	12.7%	14.3%	13.4%
Higher Secondary	2,695	14.1%	12.3%	13.3%	6.9%	7.0%	6.9%	8.3%	8.2%	8.3%
Certificates	184	1.9%	1.0%	1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%
Diploma	367	3.2%	1.2%	2.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	1.5%	0.7%	1.1%
Bachelor's Degree	2,056	11.7%	15.5%	13.5%	4.9%	3.8%	4.4%	6.2%	6.4%	6.3%
Masters and Above	330	2.8%	1.5%	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%
Others	185	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%

points respectively. In 12 years, the drop in the proportions of population who had never attended school/institute is 15.2 percentage points, a decline from 57.6% in 2005 to 42.4% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if the person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Samtse Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 32,635 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 16,659 persons have completed grades between 03 to 6 (primary), 4,415 persons completed

grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 4,381 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary) and 2,695 persons completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 330 persons have completed their master's degrees and above and 2,056 persons hold bachelor's degrees.

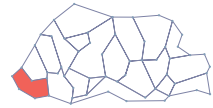
Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportion have completed the primary level (51.0%), followed by lower and middle secondary levels at 13.5% and 13.4% respectively. Only 1.0% have their master's degrees and above and 6.3% have bachelor's degrees.

Among persons aged 3-5 years, 596 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.

<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.





**Table 3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex, and Area, Samtse 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	619	119	10	129	414	76	490	533	86	100.0%
Monastic Public	284	75.6%	0.0%	69.8%	44.7%	11.8%	39.6%	51.6%	10.5%	45.9%
Monastic Private	88	10.1%	40.0%	12.4%	11.1%	34.2%	14.7%	10.9%	34.9%	14.2%
Gomchen/Laymonks	167	10.1%	20.0%	10.9%	33.1%	21.1%	31.2%	28.0%	20.9%	27.0%
Other	80	4.2%	40.0%	7.0%	11.1%	32.9%	14.5%	9.6%	33.7%	12.9%

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

Information on attendance of traditional learning are 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 Samtse Dzongkhag. Out of

56,727 persons aged 6 years and above, only 619 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 45.9% study in public monasteries and 14.2% in private monasteries, while 27.0% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 79.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

## Section 4: HEALTH

### Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census also collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex, and cause of death of the deceased 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.

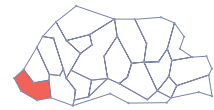
### 4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Samtse is 21 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth by area of residence.

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 Samtse is 95.2.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Samtse is 12.1; 13.7 the urban areas in Samtse and 11.8 for the rural areas. The overall CBR for Samtse has reduced from 19.7 in 2005 to 12.1 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49



years). The GFR for Samtse is 45.0, a reduction from 77.0 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Samtse is 65.4, a reduction from 114.4 in 2005.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing schedule of age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Samtse is 1.4 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months prior to the Census. The TFR for urban areas in Samtse is 1.3 and for rural areas is 1.5 per woman. The TFR for Samtse has reduced from 2.3 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 Samtse is 6.7, a decrease from 7.8 in 2005. The CDR for urban areas is 5.0 and for rural areas in the *Dzongkhag* is 7.0.

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 Samtse Dzongkhag is 13.2, which is a decline from 33.8 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;

Samtse's CMR is 22.5, a slight decrease from 22.8 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 Samtse is 35.7, a decline from 56.7 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 Samtse Dzongkhag according to

**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Samtse Town	1.0	0.8	0.9
Gomtu Town	1.0	0.7	0.8
Sipsu Town	1.0	3.8	2.4
Duenchhukha	3.1	3.5	3.2
Dophuchen	3.1	2.5	2.8
Doomtoed	1.3	1.6	1.5
Tading	3.8	4.0	3.9
Norboogang	2.8	3.0	2.9
Phuentshoggpelri	2.9	2.4	2.7
Samtse	3.0	2.0	2.5
Norgaygang	3.3	3.2	3.3
Pemaling	4.1	3.1	3.6
Tashichhoeling	2.3	2.2	2.2
Tendruk	2.5	2.2	2.3
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	3.8	3.3	3.6
Namgyalchhoeling	3.0	3.2	3.1
Ugyentse	1.7	2.9	2.3
Yoeseltse	3.3	2.5	2.9
Total	2.7	2.5	2.6

the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 2.6%. 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 found in Tading Gewog (3.9%) and the lowest prevalence rate is in Gomtu Town with a prevalence rate of 0.8%.

# 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 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 Samtse Dzongkhag. Samtse Dzongkhag has 45,706 persons within the working-age population category (15 years and above): 23,380 are males; and 22,326 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 15.3%, and in rural areas, it is 84.7%. Of the total working-age population, 30,001 persons (65.6%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who

**Table 5.1** Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Samtse 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	18,232	11,769	3,186	26,815	30,001
Economically Inactive	5,148	10,557	3,819	11,886	15,705
Both Active and Inactive	23,380	22,326	7,005	38,701	45,706
	Percent				
Economically Active	78.0	52.7	45.5	69.3	65.6
Economically Inactive	22.0	47.3	54.5	30.7	34.4
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Samtse 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	65.3	26.2	45.5	80.2	57.7	69.3	78.0	52.7	65.6
Unemployment Rate	2.8	4.7	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3

were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 15,705 persons (34.4%), are economically inactive as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is high for males than females. Overall, the unemployment rate for the *Dzongkhag* is 1.3%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (4.7%) is higher than males (2.8%), while in rural areas, the unemployment rates for males and females are the same.

# Section 6: MIGRATION

## Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination, crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town* which means that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

## 6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth.' The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

whose *Gewog/Town* of residence on the census day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. Other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

**An out-migrant:** a person who leaves a geographical area, crossing its boundary to another place outside it within the same country.

**Place of Enumeration:** is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the day of the census.

**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 and negative.

## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 20,316 persons are migrants in Samtse which means that they have moved from their *Gewog/Town* of birth and are currently residing in Samtse. Out of these migrants, 13,735 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 19,216 persons have migrated out of Samtse to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Samtse Dzongkhag, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 3.0%, urban to rural migrants is 4.4%, rural to urban migrants is 8.1%, and rural to rural migrants is 17.5%.



# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of the population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents results of the Census for Samtse 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.

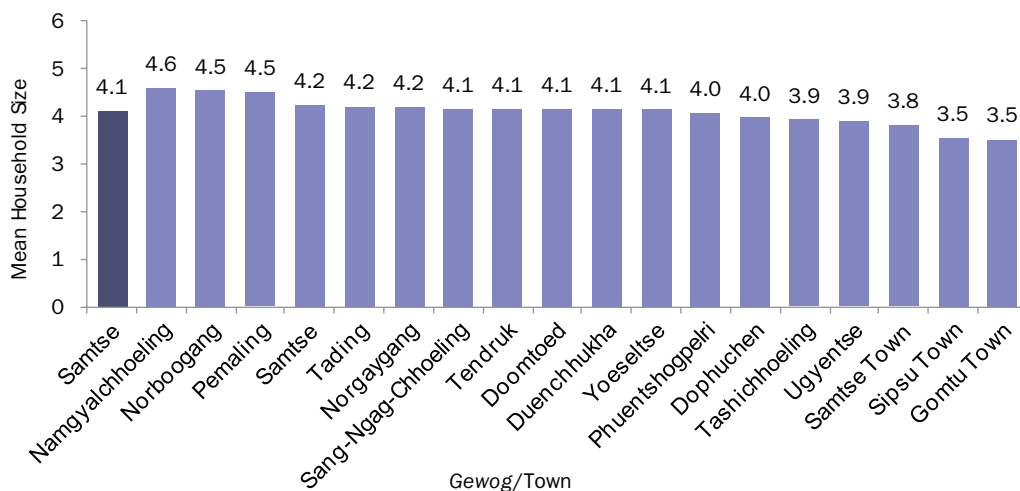
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There were 14,537 regular households in Samtse Dzongkhag as of 2017. This is a substantial increase (25.0%) from 11,634 regular households in 2005. Tendruk Gewog has the largest number of regular households, while Sipsu town has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 4.1 persons from 5.0 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the 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, Samtse 2017

the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. At 4.6 persons, the mean household size is the highest in Namgyalchhoeling *Gewog*, while the lowest household size is recorded in Gomtu Town with 3.5 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

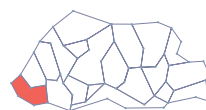
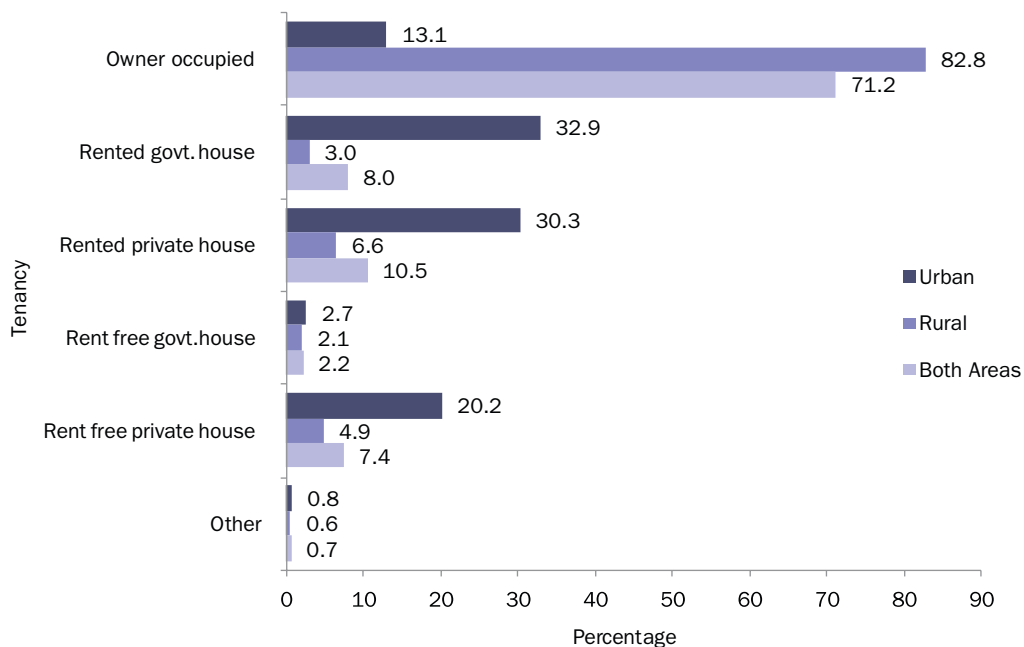
Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census includes ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

More than seven in ten of the households in Samtse Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 82.8% of households reside in their own housing units, 9.6% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements.

In contrast, in urban areas, only 13.1% of households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (63.3%), 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 Samtse Dzongkhag is slightly higher in rural areas (1.4 persons per room) than urban areas (1.3 persons per room).

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 61.2% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (74.0%) than in rural areas (58.6%) use a flush toilet. About 1.6% of households do not have a toilet facility. The number

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Samtse 2017**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Samtse 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	2.8	3.7	1.3	2,430
Rural	3.0	4.2	1.4	12,107
Both Areas	3.0	4.1	1.4	14,537

of households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (1.9%) than in urban areas (0.1%).

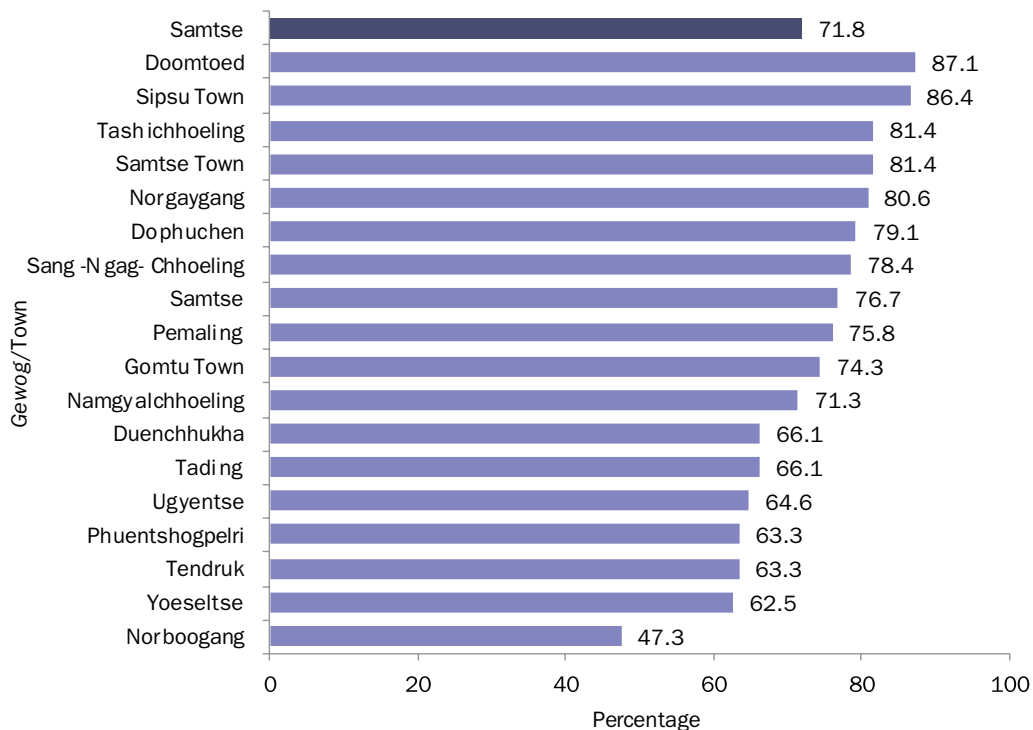
Additionally, 71.8% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine without slab, long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Doomtoed Gewog reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 87.1%, while Norbugang Gewog recorded the lowest proportion of the same at 47.3% (Figure 7.3).

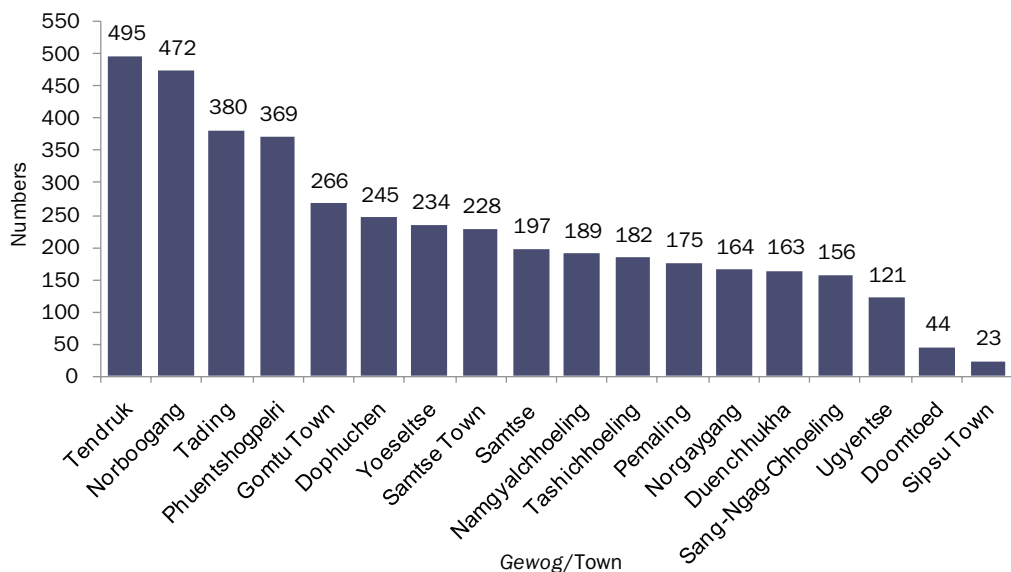
A little less than three in ten households (4,103) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *Gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In absolute

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017



**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017





numbers, Tendruk Gewog had 495 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Sipsu Town had only 23 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (37.2%) of the households have walls made of cement/RCC, bricks, and cement blocks (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much lower (30.9%) than urban areas (68.3%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (89.8%), followed by thatch, bamboo, tarpaulin, and other material (5.6%). Tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo are the most common flooring materials (67.9%), followed by earthen/clay, bamboo, and other materials (27.2%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Samtse Dzongkhag use electricity (95.0%) for lighting though a few households still use kerosene (1.8%) and solar energy (1.4%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.0%) and rural areas (94.2%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene as the main sources of lighting is much higher in rural areas (3.7%) than in urban areas (0.6%).

Most households in Samtse Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (98.7%) in combination with LPG (87.5%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in

**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Samtse 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	13.3	8.9	3.5	68.3	6.1	2,430	
Rural	5.2	32.0	23.7	30.9	8.2	12,107	
Both Areas	6.5	28.2	20.3	37.2	7.8	14,537	
Main Material for Roof							
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total		
Urban	0.7	86.1	12.2	1.0	2,430		
Rural	1.2	90.5	1.8	6.5	12,107		
Both Areas	1.1	89.8	3.5	5.6	14,537		
Main Material for Floor							
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total		
Urban	0.8	0.1	97.1	2.0	2,430		
Rural	5.3	0.4	62.0	32.2	12,107		
Both Areas	4.6	0.4	67.9	27.2	14,537		

**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Samtse 2017

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator			Total
						Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	99.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,430
Rural	94.2	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	12,107
Both Areas	95.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	14,537
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	98.7	0.8	1.7	1.0	87.5	0.1	2,430		
Rural	90.0	2.4	57.8	4.1	33.7	0.2	12,107		
Both Areas	91.5	2.1	48.4	3.6	42.7	0.2	14,537		

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Samtse 2017

Source of Drinking Water								Total
Area	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source		
Urban	66.5	33.4	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0	2,430
Rural	24.9	72.3	0.8	0.2		1.2	0.6	12,107
Both Areas	31.8	65.8	0.7	0.2		1.0	0.5	14,537

rural areas, more than half of the households (57.8%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside outside dwelling), accounting for 97.6% of the total households. In addition, 0.9% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved. Some 98.5% of households today have access to improved sources of drinking water as compared to 76.0% in 2005. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (66.5%) than in rural areas (24.9%). About 1.2% of the households in rural areas report unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

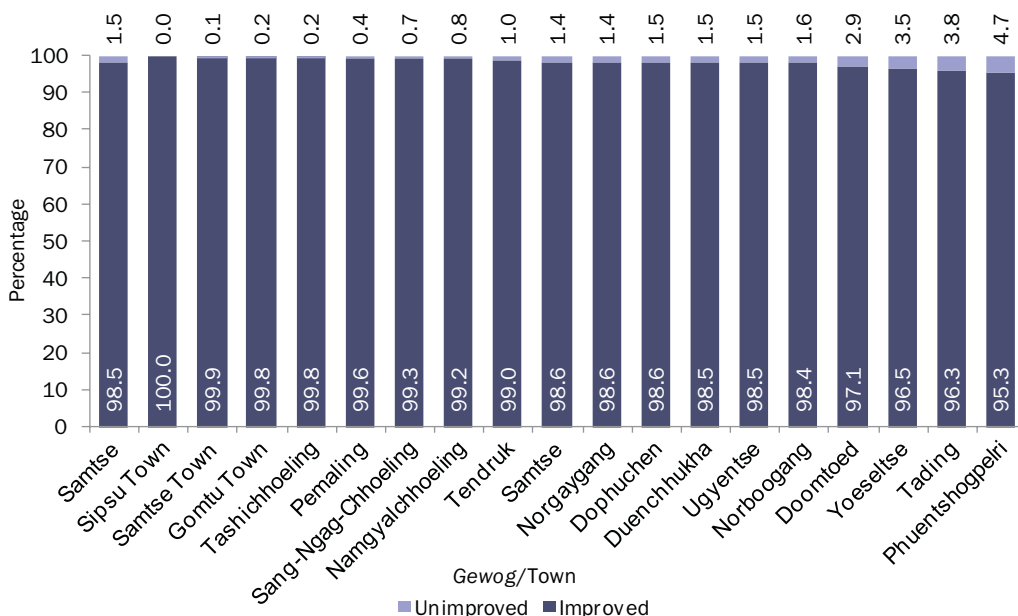
Among *Gewogs/Towns* in Samtse *Dzongkhag*, all households (100.0%) in Sipsu Town have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Tading *Gewog* (96.3%) and *Phuentshogpelri* (95.3%) *Gewog* have the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.5% or some 220 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, *Phuentshogpelri* *Gewog* had 47 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Sipsu Town had none (Figure 7.6).

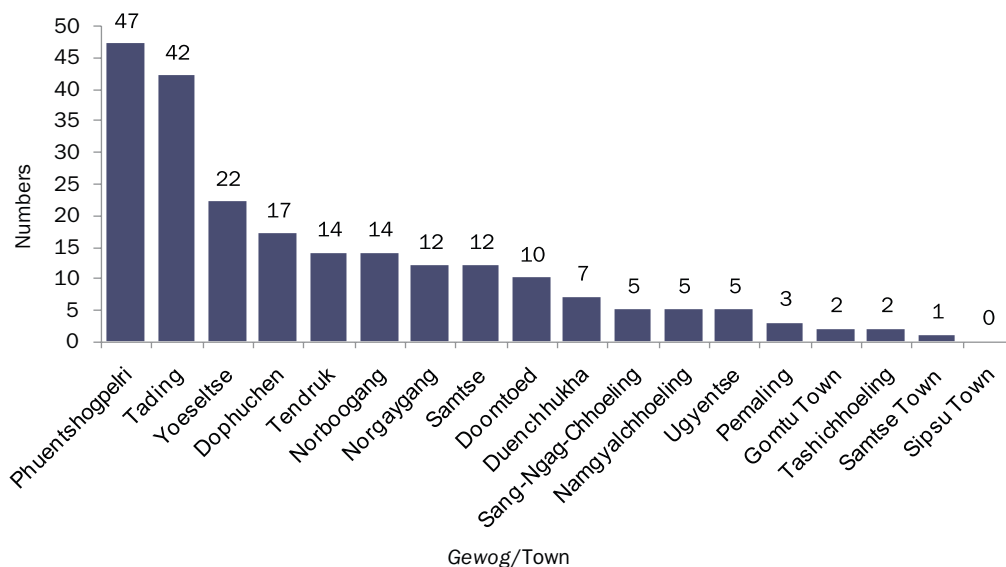
About 84.9% of all housing units have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day

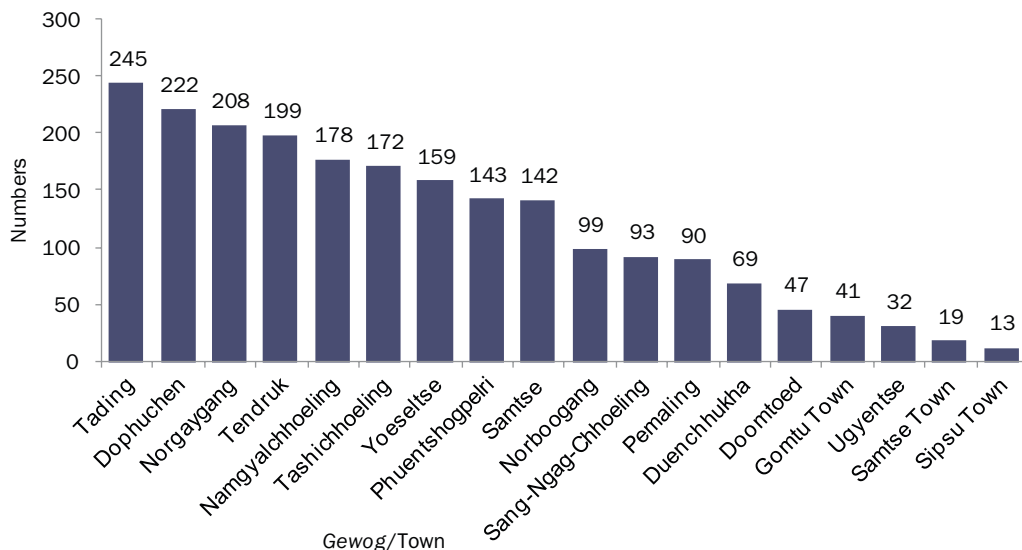


**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017



**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017



**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017

(5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little less than a fifth (2,171) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Tading Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water with 245 households, while Sipsu town had the lowest with only 13 households (Figure 7.7).

About 2.0% of households in the *Dzongkhag* need to at least travel for 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.

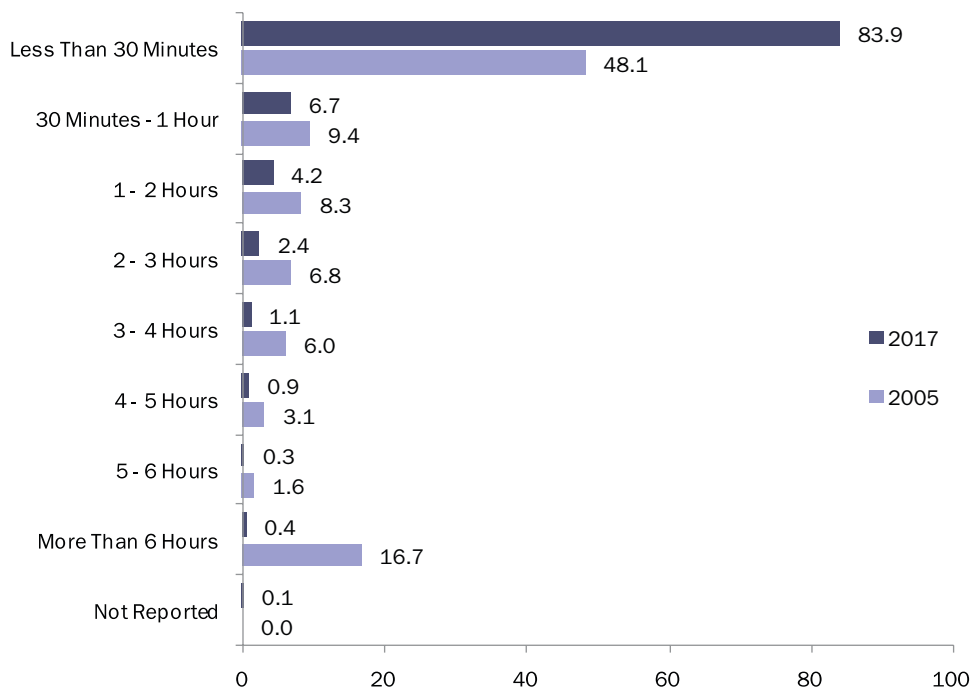
#### 7.5 Access To Road-head And Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (83.9%) of households in Samtse *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement





**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Samtse 2005 and 2017



from 2005 (48.1%). However, there are some households (0.4%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (89.2%) in the *Dzongkhag* availed health services during the 12 months prior to the Census. Among those that did not, 75.6% stated that they did not require health services, 10.0% stated that the health facilities are too far, and 5.5% reported to having no time to avail health services.

## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 10.0% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in the rural areas (11.4%) than in urban areas (2.9%).

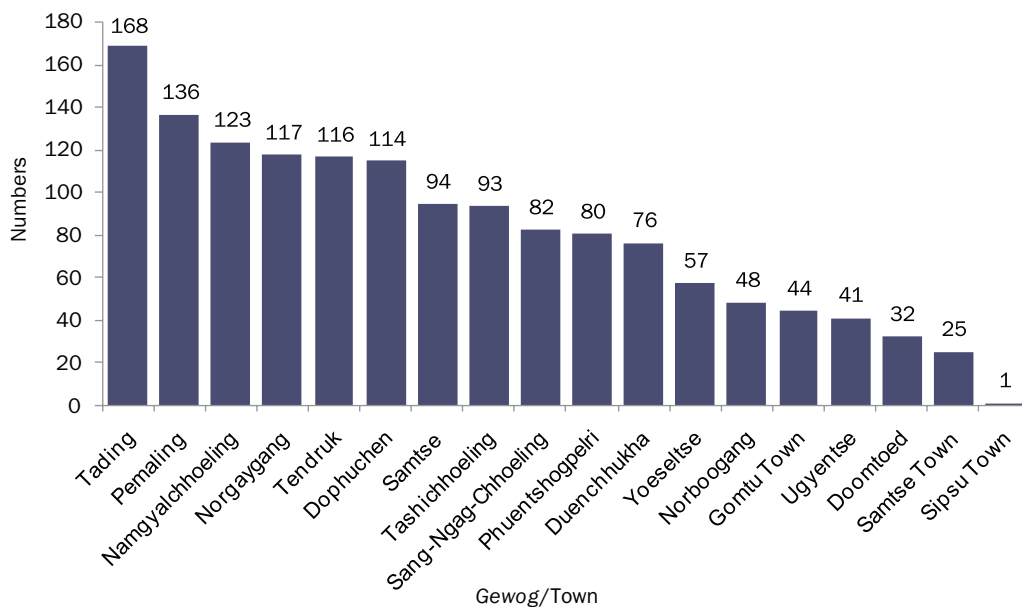
Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 1,447 households (10.0%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Tading Gewog had 168 households, while Sipsu Town had only 1 household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Samtse 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.9	97.1	0.0	2,430
Rural	11.4	88.6	0.1	12,107
Both Areas	10.0	90.0	0.1	14,537

**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017



# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency.	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\Sigma$ (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.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population



Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither “employed” nor “unemployed” during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking.	Number of households with reliable water supply.	Total number of households.
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months.	Number of households with food insufficiency.	Total number of households.

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
SAMTSE	32,022	30,568	62,590	51.2	48.8	100.0	104.8
Urban	4,803	4,871	9,674	49.6	50.4	100.0	98.6
Samtse Town	2,656	2,740	5,396	49.2	50.8	100.0	96.9
Gomtu Town	1,847	1,814	3,661	50.5	49.5	100.0	101.8
Sipsu Town	300	317	617	48.6	51.4	100.0	94.6
Rural	27,219	25,697	52,916	51.4	48.6	100.0	105.9
Duenchhukha	1,176	983	2,159	54.5	45.5	100.0	119.6
Dophuchen	2,708	2,711	5,419	50.0	50.0	100.0	99.9
Doomtoed	756	677	1,433	52.8	47.2	100.0	111.7
Tading	2,425	2,294	4,719	51.4	48.6	100.0	105.7
Norboogang	2,103	1,972	4,075	51.6	48.4	100.0	106.6
Phuentshogpeli	2,096	1,978	4,074	51.4	48.6	100.0	106.0
Samtse	1,819	1,787	3,606	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.8
Norgaygang	1,940	1,803	3,743	51.8	48.2	100.0	107.6
Pemaling	1,692	1,570	3,262	51.9	48.1	100.0	107.8
Tashichhoeling	2,018	1,942	3,960	51.0	49.0	100.0	103.9
Tendruk	3,216	3,026	6,242	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.3
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	1,579	1,482	3,061	51.6	48.4	100.0	106.5
Namgyalchhoeling	1,672	1,469	3,141	53.2	46.8	100.0	113.8
Ugyentse	699	691	1,390	50.3	49.7	100.0	101.2
Yoeseltse	1,320	1,312	2,632	50.2	49.8	100.0	100.6

Note: Excludes 197 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

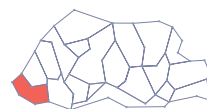


Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
SAMTSE	4,768	5,456	6,665	5,480	5,243	5,726	5,187	4,890	3,892	3,383	2,981	2,684	2,199	1,519	1,057	1,465	62,590
Urban	728	910	1,031	877	1,127	1,069	901	853	633	555	325	224	134	98	82	127	9,674
Samtse Town	410	495	575	523	780	596	447	460	333	270	141	114	77	60	43	72	5,396
Gomtu Town	268	340	379	315	301	407	390	339	266	245	162	94	52	33	33	37	3,661
Sipsu Town	50	75	77	39	46	66	64	54	34	40	22	16	5	5	6	18	617
Rural	4,035	4,546	5,634	4,603	4,116	4,657	4,286	4,037	3,259	2,828	2,656	2,460	2,065	1,421	975	1,338	52,916
Duenchhukha	153	165	234	170	183	187	177	139	139	118	153	112	87	54	41	47	2,159
Dophuchen	454	437	591	752	476	512	320	327	290	265	277	217	192	118	90	101	5,419
Doomtoed	123	157	113	75	124	169	138	109	88	75	60	58	47	34	29	34	1,433
Tading	439	407	486	270	424	459	447	354	281	243	257	190	171	120	74	97	4,719
Norboogang	320	341	410	284	321	341	305	301	299	241	207	187	180	127	90	121	4,075
Phuentshogpeleri	303	310	454	323	362	394	388	329	236	243	201	167	122	92	66	84	4,074
Samtse	238	287	371	300	258	334	271	286	210	210	184	220	151	119	73	94	3,606
Norgaygang	273	352	406	219	316	359	327	339	208	184	176	172	125	112	72	103	3,743
Pemaling	226	285	311	205	234	275	255	237	213	199	182	188	151	99	79	123	3,262
Tashichoeling	289	367	478	387	285	302	316	335	244	204	179	175	163	85	56	95	3,960
Tendruk	459	562	700	864	511	567	487	477	392	292	221	222	189	110	84	105	6,242
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	194	251	319	228	166	208	255	241	200	166	154	181	164	125	91	118	3,061
Namgyalchhoeling	306	274	332	207	223	293	268	245	185	152	178	149	121	72	53	83	3,141
Ugyentse	75	123	143	70	74	95	105	132	97	82	83	74	82	63	34	58	1,390
Yoeseltse	183	228	286	249	159	162	227	186	177	154	144	148	120	91	43	75	2,632

Note: Excludes 197 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

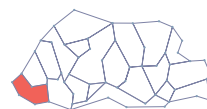
2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Samtse 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	
SAMTSE	16,884	41,665	4,041	62,590	50.2	40.5	9.7	23.9
Urban	2,669	6,698	307	9,674	44.4	39.8	4.6	11.5
Samtse Town	1,480	3,741	175	5,396	44.2	39.6	4.7	11.8
Gomtu Town	987	2,571	103	3,661	42.4	38.4	4.0	10.4
Sipsu Town	202	386	29	617	59.8	52.3	7.5	14.4
Rural	14,215	34,967	3,734	52,916	51.3	40.7	10.7	26.3
Duenchhukha	552	1,465	142	2,159	47.4	37.7	9.7	25.7
Dophuchen	1,482	3,628	309	5,419	49.4	40.8	8.5	20.9
Doomtoed	393	943	97	1,433	52.0	41.7	10.3	24.7
Tading	1,332	3,096	291	4,719	52.4	43.0	9.4	21.8
Norboogang	1,071	2,666	338	4,075	52.9	40.2	12.7	31.6
Phuentshogpelri	1,067	2,765	242	4,074	47.3	38.6	8.8	22.7
Samtse	896	2,424	286	3,606	48.8	37.0	11.8	31.9
Norgaygang	1,031	2,425	287	3,743	54.4	42.5	11.8	27.8
Pemaling	822	2,139	301	3,262	52.5	38.4	14.1	36.6
Tashichhoeling	1,134	2,590	236	3,960	52.9	43.8	9.1	20.8
Tendruk	1,721	4,222	299	6,242	47.8	40.8	7.1	17.4
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	764	1,963	334	3,061	55.9	38.9	17.0	43.7
Namgyalchhoeling	912	2,021	208	3,141	55.4	45.1	10.3	22.8
Ugyentse	341	894	155	1,390	55.5	38.1	17.3	45.5
Yoeseltse	697	1,726	209	2,632	52.5	40.4	12.1	30.0

Note: Excludes 197 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



**Table A2.4** Population by Type of Household, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
SAMTSE	59,482	2,949	159	62,590	95.0	4.7	0.3	100.0
Urban	8,902	695	77	9,674	92.0	7.2	0.8	100.0
Samtse Town	4,676	649	71	5,396	86.7	12.0	1.3	100.0
Gomtu Town	3,629	26	6	3,661	99.1	0.7	0.2	100.0
Sipsu Town	597	20	0	617	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0
Rural	50,580	2,254	82	52,916	95.6	4.3	0.2	100.0
Duenchhukha	1,987	156	16	2,159	92.0	7.2	0.7	100.0
Dophuchen	4,634	783	2	5,419	85.5	14.4	0.0	100.0
Doomtoed	1,410	23	0	1,433	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Tading	4,714	5	0	4,719	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Norboogang	4,057	18	0	4,075	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
Phuentshogpelri	4,072	0	2	4,074	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Samtse	3,571	35	0	3,606	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Norgaygang	3,550	183	10	3,743	94.8	4.9	0.3	100.0
Pemaling	3,260	2	0	3,262	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Tashichhoeling	3,834	120	6	3,960	96.8	3.0	0.2	100.0
Tendruk	5,576	666	0	6,242	89.3	10.7	0.0	100.0
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	2,994	43	24	3,061	97.8	1.4	0.8	100.0
Namgyalchhoeling	3,014	127	0	3,141	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Ugyentse	1,330	59	1	1,390	95.7	4.2	0.1	100.0
Yoeseltse	2,577	34	21	2,632	97.9	1.3	0.8	100.0

Note: Excludes 197 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
SAMTSE																	
URBAN																	
Samtse Town	410	495	575	523	780	596	447	460	333	270	141	114	77	60	43	72	5,396
Male	224	260	283	249	363	270	208	210	173	154	84	56	36	30	21	35	2,656
Female	186	235	292	274	417	326	239	250	160	116	57	58	41	30	22	37	2,740
Gomtu Town	268	340	379	315	301	407	390	339	266	245	162	94	52	33	33	37	3,661
Male	127	160	198	149	149	168	211	173	139	141	98	59	27	15	16	17	1,847
Female	141	180	181	166	152	239	179	166	127	104	64	35	25	18	17	20	1,814
Sipsu Town	50	75	77	39	46	66	64	54	34	40	22	16	5	5	6	18	617
Male	31	36	35	19	21	29	29	20	24	20	10	10	2	1	3	10	300
Female	19	39	42	20	25	37	35	34	10	20	12	6	3	4	3	8	317
RURAL																	
Duenchhukha	153	165	234	170	183	187	177	139	139	118	153	112	87	54	41	47	2,159
Male	87	84	124	102	96	105	102	69	79	54	78	56	49	30	31	30	1,176
Female	66	81	110	68	87	82	75	70	60	64	75	56	38	24	10	17	983
Dophuchen	454	437	591	752	476	512	320	327	290	265	277	217	192	118	90	101	5,419
Male	231	235	286	375	226	273	159	159	135	125	145	103	98	59	44	55	2,708
Female	223	202	305	377	250	239	161	168	155	140	132	114	94	59	46	46	2,711
Doomtoed	123	157	113	75	124	169	138	109	88	75	60	58	47	34	29	34	1,433
Male	61	69	59	44	60	79	84	59	57	29	35	34	23	19	21	23	756
Female	62	88	54	31	64	90	54	50	31	46	25	24	24	15	8	11	677
Tading	439	407	486	270	424	459	447	354	281	243	257	190	171	120	74	97	4,719
Male	217	218	252	134	198	221	234	192	144	114	142	110	94	62	42	51	2,425
Female	222	189	234	136	226	238	213	162	137	129	115	80	77	58	32	46	2,294
Norboogang	320	341	410	284	321	341	305	301	299	241	207	187	180	127	90	121	4,075
Male	175	176	206	158	157	168	147	162	138	119	104	107	99	66	50	71	2,103
Female	145	165	204	126	164	173	158	139	161	122	103	80	81	61	40	50	1,972
Phuentshogpelri	303	310	454	323	362	394	388	329	236	243	201	167	122	92	66	84	4,074
Male	168	152	230	172	188	209	190	163	112	120	103	93	69	44	34	49	2,096
Female	135	158	224	151	174	185	198	166	124	123	98	74	53	48	32	35	1,978

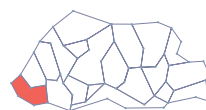


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
Samtse	238	287	371	300	258	334	271	286	210	210	184	220	151	119	73	94	3,606
Male	118	145	199	147	131	148	139	138	93	100	83	132	76	75	41	54	1,819
Female	120	142	172	153	127	186	132	148	117	110	101	88	75	44	32	40	1,787
Norgaygang	273	352	406	219	316	359	327	339	208	184	176	172	125	112	72	103	3,743
Male	137	173	212	115	156	178	163	179	113	91	96	86	67	60	48	66	1,940
Female	136	179	194	104	160	181	164	160	95	93	80	86	58	52	24	37	1,803
Pemaling	226	285	311	205	234	275	255	237	213	199	182	188	151	99	79	123	3,262
Male	119	148	165	102	103	141	133	124	104	104	95	96	78	62	42	76	1,692
Female	107	137	146	103	131	134	122	113	109	95	87	92	73	37	37	47	1,570
Tashichoeling	289	367	478	387	285	302	316	335	244	204	179	175	163	85	56	95	3,980
Male	139	204	241	194	155	152	145	169	122	105	81	94	89	52	27	49	2,018
Female	150	163	237	193	130	150	171	166	122	99	98	81	74	33	29	46	1,942
Tendruk	459	562	700	864	511	567	487	477	392	292	221	222	189	110	84	105	6,242
Male	227	275	350	436	293	266	254	254	210	151	122	106	100	59	48	65	3,216
Female	232	287	350	428	218	301	233	223	182	141	99	116	89	51	36	40	3,026
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	194	251	319	228	166	208	255	241	200	166	154	181	164	125	91	118	3,061
Male	93	137	171	122	87	112	122	106	114	83	68	91	80	66	53	74	1,579
Female	101	114	148	106	79	96	133	135	86	83	86	90	84	59	38	44	1,482
Namgyalchoeling	306	274	332	207	223	293	268	245	185	152	178	149	121	72	53	83	3,141
Male	156	131	184	104	114	156	129	142	91	88	79	91	76	40	35	56	1,672
Female	150	143	148	103	109	137	139	103	94	64	99	58	45	32	18	27	1,469
Ugyentse	75	123	143	70	74	95	105	132	97	82	83	74	82	63	34	58	1,390
Male	42	58	86	37	43	40	49	62	49	37	39	34	42	33	18	30	699
Female	33	65	57	33	31	55	56	70	48	45	44	40	40	30	16	28	691
Yoeseltse	183	228	286	249	159	162	227	186	177	154	144	148	120	91	43	75	2,632
Male	88	113	147	119	78	81	109	101	86	82	67	64	66	53	25	41	1,320
Female	95	115	139	130	81	81	118	85	91	72	77	84	54	38	18	34	1,312
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	2,440	2,774	3,428	2,778	2,618	2,796	2,607	2,482	1,983	1,717	1,529	1,422	1,171	826	599	852	32,022
Female	2,323	2,682	3,237	2,702	2,625	2,930	2,580	2,408	1,909	1,666	1,452	1,262	1,028	693	458	613	30,568
Both Sex	4,763	5,456	6,665	5,480	5,243	5,726	5,187	4,890	3,892	3,383	2,981	2,684	2,199	1,519	1,057	1,465	62,590

Note: Excludes 197 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.6** Population by Age, Sex and Area, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	84	65	149	368	322	690	452	387	839
1	58	57	115	353	350	703	411	407	818
2	65	79	144	419	428	847	484	507	991
3	77	76	153	444	430	874	521	506	1,027
4	98	69	167	474	447	921	572	516	1,088
5	91	69	160	462	478	940	553	547	1,100
6	83	87	170	415	383	798	498	470	968
7	88	100	188	482	425	907	570	525	1,095
8	80	104	184	456	459	915	536	563	1,099
9	114	94	208	503	483	986	617	577	1,194
10	104	101	205	555	553	1,108	659	654	1,313
11	98	100	198	582	521	1,103	680	621	1,301
12	127	106	233	677	541	1,218	804	647	1,451
13	97	91	188	579	562	1,141	676	653	1,329
14	90	117	207	519	545	1,064	609	662	1,271
15	92	94	186	525	559	1,084	617	653	1,270
16	112	96	208	526	521	1,047	638	617	1,255
17	58	92	150	478	430	908	536	522	1,058
18	67	90	157	455	389	844	522	479	1,001
19	88	88	176	377	343	720	465	431	896
20	81	125	206	416	362	778	497	487	984
21	118	111	229	350	345	695	468	456	924
22	117	110	227	425	386	811	542	496	1,038
23	107	128	235	448	452	900	555	580	1,135
24	110	120	230	446	486	932	556	606	1,162
25	109	103	212	480	487	967	589	590	1,179
26	83	111	194	498	452	950	581	563	1,144
27	88	152	240	441	466	907	529	618	1,147
28	85	120	205	454	459	913	539	579	1,118
29	102	116	218	456	464	920	558	580	1,138
30	89	96	185	506	478	984	595	574	1,169
31	92	75	167	424	396	820	516	471	987
32	111	103	214	470	449	919	581	552	1,133
33	84	93	177	375	426	801	459	519	978
34	72	86	158	384	378	762	456	464	920
35	92	81	173	446	423	869	538	504	1,042
36	88	106	194	443	421	864	531	527	1,058
37	78	101	179	435	405	840	513	506	1,019
38	89	90	179	395	370	765	484	460	944
39	56	72	128	360	339	699	416	411	827
40	70	85	155	410	395	805	480	480	960
41	58	47	105	306	303	609	364	350	714
42	91	65	156	339	332	671	430	397	827
43	66	53	119	298	310	608	364	363	727
44	51	47	98	294	272	566	345	319	664
45	61	48	109	343	331	674	404	379	783



Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	75	45	120	276	264	540	351	309	660
47	54	46	100	255	280	535	309	326	635
48	70	55	125	278	276	554	348	331	679
49	55	46	101	250	275	525	305	321	626
50	33	45	78	317	314	631	350	359	709
51	43	27	70	249	237	486	292	264	556
52	49	18	67	267	269	536	316	287	603
53	30	20	50	244	246	490	274	266	540
54	37	23	60	260	253	513	297	276	573
55	29	22	51	291	262	553	320	284	604
56	26	21	47	270	249	519	296	270	566
57	23	21	44	224	214	438	247	235	482
58	21	15	36	271	229	500	292	244	536
59	26	20	46	241	209	450	267	229	496
60	21	20	41	266	266	532	287	286	573
61	12	9	21	226	187	413	238	196	434
62	16	14	30	222	200	422	238	214	452
63	10	14	24	206	169	375	216	183	399
64	6	12	18	186	137	323	192	149	341
65	13	14	27	202	176	378	215	190	405
66	13	9	22	161	122	283	174	131	305
67	8	13	21	155	134	289	163	147	310
68	6	9	15	123	126	249	129	135	264
69	6	7	13	139	83	222	145	90	235
70	11	14	25	152	119	271	163	133	296
71	5	10	15	96	83	179	101	93	194
72	4	5	9	111	81	192	115	86	201
73	12	5	17	102	64	166	114	69	183
74	8	8	16	98	69	167	106	77	183
75	9	5	14	94	77	171	103	82	185
76	9	4	13	81	59	140	90	63	153
77	3	9	12	77	45	122	80	54	134
78	5	7	12	64	38	102	69	45	114
79	7	2	9	66	35	101	73	37	110
80	4	4	8	74	59	133	78	63	141
81	4	3	7	47	27	74	51	30	81
82	1	4	5	43	36	79	44	40	84
83	3	4	7	40	26	66	43	30	73
84	2	1	3	39	31	70	41	32	73
85	6	2	8	41	28	69	47	30	77
86	0	2	2	23	19	42	23	21	44
87	2	4	6	20	11	31	22	15	37
88	1	0	1	23	7	30	24	7	31
89	1	4	5	13	10	23	14	14	28
90	2	1	3	14	13	27	16	14	30
91	0	1	1	4	5	9	4	6	10

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	1	2	3	0	7	7	1	9	10
93	1	0	1	8	4	12	9	4	13
94	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
95	1	1	2	4	3	7	5	4	9
96	0	4	4	6	1	7	6	5	11
97	0	0	0	2	3	5	2	3	5
98	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
99	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
100	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	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	1	1	0	1	1
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	4,803	4,871	9,674	27,219	25,697	52,916	32,022	30,568	62,590

Note: Excludes 197 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

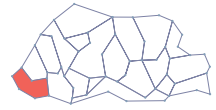


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
<b>DUENCHHUKHA</b>																	
Gawaling_Karzhing	50	51	51	19	47	56	56	43	36	32	44	33	25	9	13	14	579
Male	27	25	27	11	21	34	28	20	19	15	24	20	13	6	9	9	308
Female	23	26	24	8	26	22	28	23	17	17	20	13	12	3	4	5	271
<b>Domchhukha_Shitakha</b>	18	20	33	25	38	28	29	21	28	21	29	25	17	15	9	11	367
Male	13	9	20	13	25	15	20	7	16	10	14	11	8	10	8	6	205
Female	5	11	13	12	13	13	9	14	12	11	15	14	9	5	1	5	162
<b>Gesarling_Yomedling</b>	28	31	30	27	32	39	23	24	33	22	27	15	21	11	5	9	377
Male	16	19	16	16	17	24	13	12	19	14	10	8	13	5	4	7	213
Female	12	12	14	11	15	15	10	12	14	8	17	7	8	6	1	2	164
<b>Duenchhukha_Gabji</b>	40	56	112	85	39	43	49	35	24	26	32	22	15	13	7	11	609
Male	19	28	55	51	17	22	26	20	15	10	18	7	10	4	4	7	313
Female	21	28	57	34	22	21	23	15	9	16	14	15	5	9	3	4	296
<b>Biloong_Poongthra</b>	17	7	8	14	27	21	20	16	18	17	21	17	9	6	7	2	227
Male	12	3	6	11	16	10	15	10	10	5	12	10	5	5	6	1	137
Female	5	4	2	3	11	11	5	6	8	12	9	7	4	1	1	1	90
<b>All Chhiwogs</b>	153	165	234	170	183	187	177	139	139	118	153	112	87	54	41	47	2,159
Male	87	84	124	102	96	105	102	69	79	54	78	56	49	30	31	30	1,176
Female	66	81	110	68	87	82	75	70	60	64	75	56	38	24	10	17	983
<b>DOPHUCHEN</b>																	
<b>Aringgang_Midzomsa</b>	46	55	58	50	70	65	46	55	50	35	41	39	25	25	13	15	688
Male	23	26	32	21	24	38	27	28	22	18	26	18	11	12	10	8	344
Female	23	29	26	29	46	27	19	27	28	17	15	21	14	13	3	7	344
<b>Dangreybu_Ngagang</b>	83	97	141	390	120	99	77	87	63	57	71	53	45	23	17	16	1,439
Male	46	61	66	196	64	53	41	43	28	27	40	26	26	14	8	11	750
Female	37	36	75	194	56	46	36	44	35	30	31	27	19	9	5	5	689
<b>Manigang_Thingyorsa</b>	96	88	119	72	97	120	80	70	60	57	48	30	48	20	17	20	1,042
Male	47	38	55	41	49	64	34	37	28	29	22	16	24	11	9	11	515
Female	49	50	64	31	48	56	46	33	32	28	26	14	24	9	8	9	527
<b>Sangloong_Sengteng</b>	122	128	209	174	104	120	65	68	57	64	50	52	33	20	21	21	1,308
Male	58	72	103	87	48	65	29	31	30	29	24	23	18	8	9	11	645
Female	64	56	106	87	56	55	36	37	27	35	26	29	15	12	12	10	663

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse 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+	
Melong-Gang_Thuloong-Gang	23	14	10	16	34	39	14	12	15	19	17	9	9	5	7	3	246
Male	11	8	6	10	20	26	6	5	7	12	9	6	5	1	5	2	139
Female	12	6	4	6	14	13	8	7	8	7	8	3	4	4	2	1	107
Singye	84	55	54	50	51	69	38	35	45	33	50	34	32	25	15	26	696
Male	46	30	24	20	21	27	22	15	20	10	24	14	14	13	3	12	315
Female	38	25	30	30	30	42	16	20	25	23	26	20	18	12	12	14	381
All Chiwogs	454	437	591	752	476	512	320	327	290	265	277	217	192	118	90	101	5,419
Male	231	235	286	375	226	273	159	159	135	125	145	103	98	59	44	55	2,708
Female	223	202	305	377	250	239	161	168	155	140	132	114	94	59	46	46	2,711
DOOMTOED																	
Doomtoed_Khraling	39	48	36	29	49	55	40	36	39	25	22	15	7	8	7	14	469
Male	23	21	19	16	22	31	25	24	25	12	12	11	4	4	5	10	264
Female	16	27	17	13	27	24	15	12	14	13	10	4	3	4	2	4	205
Maeoegang	25	32	27	18	19	40	29	25	14	11	17	7	13	9	5	4	295
Male	10	14	13	10	11	18	17	11	10	1	11	4	7	5	4	3	149
Female	15	18	14	8	8	22	12	14	4	10	6	3	6	4	1	1	146
Doomtoed Chhewa	6	10	8	5	8	9	9	9	5	10	6	7	6	2	3	3	106
Male	3	3	3	1	3	3	5	7	2	5	3	4	3	1	2	2	50
Female	3	7	5	4	5	6	4	2	3	5	3	3	3	1	1	1	56
Gebji_Kuzhuggang	25	19	11	9	21	32	19	13	9	9	7	15	7	5	4	5	210
Male	13	10	6	6	13	13	15	6	3	4	3	10	3	1	4	3	113
Female	12	9	5	3	8	19	4	7	6	5	4	5	4	4	0	2	97
Doomtoed_Chhungwa_Jarikha	28	48	31	14	27	33	41	26	21	20	8	14	14	10	10	8	353
Male	12	21	18	11	11	14	22	11	17	7	6	5	6	8	6	5	180
Female	16	27	13	3	16	19	19	15	4	13	2	9	8	2	4	3	173
All Chiwogs	123	157	113	75	124	169	138	109	88	75	60	58	47	34	29	34	1,433
Male	61	69	59	44	60	79	84	59	57	29	35	34	23	19	21	23	756
Female	62	88	54	31	64	90	54	50	31	46	25	24	24	15	8	11	677
TADING																	
Norjangsa_Zochhaling	79	66	88	43	65	68	92	52	51	45	31	36	31	20	14	16	797
Male	37	37	47	21	28	28	48	30	27	23	18	20	18	11	7	10	410
Female	42	29	41	22	37	40	44	22	24	22	13	16	13	9	7	6	387



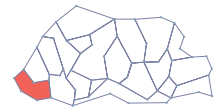


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Dangreybu_Nyindooqakha	79	43	62	39	73	75	57	52	43	26	31	20	18	12	6	11	647
Male	44	22	34	18	36	39	31	32	22	14	20	12	12	7	6	7	356
Female	35	21	28	21	37	36	26	20	21	12	11	8	6	5	0	4	291
Khempagang_Panzhing	141	143	151	62	121	166	134	123	89	66	90	70	62	36	27	29	1,510
Male	71	85	75	33	51	82	68	63	44	28	49	43	28	19	14	13	766
Female	70	58	76	29	70	84	66	60	45	38	41	27	34	17	13	16	744
Thongsa_Tobchhenthang	117	133	144	104	115	119	121	100	69	82	70	47	39	31	16	24	1,331
Male	54	65	72	51	58	57	62	51	36	39	38	25	24	13	9	11	665
Female	63	68	72	53	57	62	59	49	33	43	32	22	15	18	7	13	666
Tading_Tenpaling	23	22	41	22	50	31	43	27	29	24	35	17	21	21	11	17	434
Male	11	9	24	11	25	15	25	16	15	10	17	10	12	12	6	10	228
Female	12	13	17	11	25	16	18	11	14	14	18	7	9	9	5	7	206
All Chiwogs	439	407	486	270	424	459	447	354	281	243	257	190	171	120	74	97	4,719
Male	217	218	252	134	198	221	234	192	144	114	142	110	94	62	42	51	2,425
Female	222	189	234	136	226	238	213	162	137	129	115	80	77	58	32	46	2,294
<b>NORBOOGANG</b>																	
Lambi_Lamjosa	56	56	51	25	46	55	44	45	25	28	21	17	33	19	10	11	542
Male	24	27	26	13	23	30	20	28	12	12	11	7	22	11	8	6	280
Female	32	29	25	12	23	25	24	17	13	16	10	10	11	8	2	5	262
Khangduzhi_Kyidsa	38	53	45	42	45	40	40	31	49	25	36	38	31	25	22	17	577
Male	18	28	20	17	23	19	18	18	24	11	17	25	19	13	12	10	292
Female	20	25	25	25	22	21	22	13	25	14	19	13	12	12	10	7	285
Dramzegang_Maedgang	74	94	94	76	66	65	59	78	74	65	43	42	34	23	17	31	935
Male	43	49	46	44	29	27	32	42	31	32	23	27	14	12	11	23	485
Female	31	45	48	32	37	38	27	36	43	33	20	15	20	11	6	8	450
Dawaling_Yangphelthang	74	77	128	71	106	105	85	87	88	83	63	58	44	41	22	40	1,172
Male	47	42	68	37	57	48	41	40	42	44	26	30	22	22	9	20	595
Female	27	35	60	34	49	57	44	47	46	39	37	28	22	19	13	20	577
Dhamzhagsa_Isaphei/Thang	78	61	92	70	58	76	77	60	63	40	44	32	38	19	19	22	849
Male	43	30	46	47	25	44	36	34	29	20	27	18	22	8	10	12	451
Female	35	31	46	23	33	32	41	26	34	20	17	14	16	11	9	10	398

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse 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	320	341	410	284	321	341	305	301	299	241	207	187	180	127	90	121	4,075
Male	175	176	206	158	157	168	147	162	138	119	104	107	99	66	50	71	2,103
Female	145	165	204	126	164	173	158	139	161	122	103	80	81	61	40	50	1,972
PHUENTSHOPELRI																	
Tashiakha_Uelgyalling	27	17	29	14	16	23	20	14	16	20	15	12	11	9	7	4	254
Male	16	4	17	6	9	8	12	4	6	11	7	8	7	5	4	3	127
Female	11	13	12	8	7	15	8	10	10	9	8	4	4	4	3	1	127
Chhunag_Doomshinggang	19	11	25	30	27	25	21	24	24	28	23	18	19	11	8	10	323
Male	8	3	13	17	12	14	10	11	9	13	11	13	12	6	4	6	162
Female	11	8	12	13	15	11	11	13	15	15	12	5	7	5	4	4	161
Gashingma_Ketshael-Gang_Thongjabi	55	70	101	54	71	77	79	56	35	54	50	47	32	18	19	29	847
Male	28	35	55	32	41	44	44	26	18	27	28	22	20	7	11	15	453
Female	27	35	46	22	30	33	35	30	17	27	22	25	12	11	8	14	394
Jangchhogling_Lachhuthang	57	54	92	84	75	66	67	74	46	40	43	23	23	21	9	12	786
Male	32	26	47	36	38	32	27	41	22	14	22	12	10	10	5	7	381
Female	25	28	45	48	37	34	40	33	24	26	21	11	13	11	4	5	405
Nyoenpaling_Tingtingma	145	158	207	141	173	203	201	161	115	101	70	67	37	33	23	29	1,864
Male	84	84	98	81	88	111	97	81	57	55	35	38	20	16	10	18	973
Female	61	74	109	60	85	92	104	80	58	46	35	29	17	17	13	11	891
All Chiwogs	303	310	454	323	362	394	388	329	236	243	201	167	122	92	66	84	4,074
Male	168	152	230	172	188	209	190	163	112	120	103	93	69	44	34	49	2,096
Female	135	158	224	151	174	185	198	166	124	123	98	74	53	48	32	35	1,978
SAMTSE																	
Dewathang_Lamaithang	22	25	37	19	21	37	23	25	19	16	20	25	14	13	4	15	335
Male	15	15	17	8	12	16	12	12	8	9	11	15	8	9	2	10	179
Female	7	10	20	11	9	21	11	13	11	7	9	10	6	4	2	5	156
Sa-tshamchhu_Tshongdzom	58	92	113	103	78	97	64	69	52	70	60	79	48	34	16	26	1,059
Male	25	48	58	49	44	44	32	29	16	30	25	49	23	24	10	14	520
Female	33	44	55	54	34	53	32	40	36	40	35	30	25	10	6	12	539

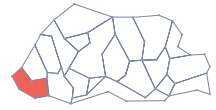


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Damtshangma_Khandochang	95	110	129	95	95	111	104	111	82	69	53	64	52	42	20	36	1,268
Male	52	51	71	46	47	46	54	56	39	36	21	35	27	22	9	20	632
Female	43	59	58	49	48	65	50	55	43	33	32	29	25	20	11	16	636
Nyimaling_Chhirlogsa	28	20	37	32	37	54	43	40	19	22	24	21	17	12	16	11	433
Male	13	10	21	16	17	23	25	23	8	10	13	13	8	9	8	7	224
Female	15	10	16	16	20	31	18	17	11	12	11	8	9	3	8	4	209
Lingmathang_Taserpo	35	40	55	51	27	35	37	41	38	33	27	31	20	18	17	6	511
Male	13	21	32	28	11	19	16	18	22	15	13	20	10	11	12	3	264
Female	22	19	23	23	16	16	21	23	16	18	14	11	10	7	5	3	247
All Chiwogs	238	287	371	300	258	334	271	286	210	210	184	220	151	119	73	94	3,606
Male	118	145	199	147	131	148	139	138	93	100	83	132	76	75	41	54	1,819
Female	120	142	172	153	127	186	132	148	117	110	101	88	75	44	32	40	1,787
NORGAYGANG																	
Dangreybu_Patshaling	57	60	61	32	62	65	76	83	40	46	37	43	28	33	18	26	767
Male	29	27	33	18	27	30	25	46	20	25	19	16	17	17	12	15	376
Female	28	33	28	14	35	35	51	37	20	21	18	27	11	16	6	11	391
Miphelgang_Samphefgang	42	75	187	84	56	48	41	51	38	31	36	29	21	22	17	18	796
Male	24	36	91	50	31	24	21	24	23	16	18	13	7	11	11	14	414
Female	18	39	96	34	25	24	20	27	15	15	18	16	14	11	6	4	382
Chongzhu_Tshachhu	49	93	91	50	81	77	67	71	44	36	36	29	25	20	16	20	805
Male	26	48	49	18	36	51	38	32	27	17	18	20	16	12	12	11	431
Female	23	45	42	32	45	26	29	39	17	19	18	9	9	8	4	9	374
Chhu-Goo_Phendegang	45	59	40	13	39	63	47	39	23	14	18	20	12	14	2	6	454
Male	23	34	20	7	23	32	21	26	12	7	13	9	10	9	2	5	253
Female	22	25	20	6	16	31	26	13	11	7	5	11	2	5	1	1	201
Joenpang_Linggamang	41	19	11	23	24	53	40	61	34	39	23	23	24	14	11	20	460
Male	17	9	7	13	9	18	23	32	18	14	14	12	9	5	6	14	220
Female	24	10	4	10	15	35	17	29	16	25	9	11	15	9	5	6	240
Khababgang_Noryog	39	46	16	17	54	53	56	34	29	18	26	28	15	9	8	13	461
Male	18	19	12	9	30	23	35	19	13	12	14	16	8	6	5	7	246
Female	21	27	4	8	24	30	21	15	16	6	12	12	7	3	3	6	215

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
All Chhiwogs	273	352	406	219	316	359	327	339	208	184	176	172	125	112	72	103	3,743
Male	137	173	212	115	156	178	163	179	113	91	96	86	67	60	48	66	1,940
Female	136	179	194	104	160	181	164	160	95	93	80	86	58	52	24	37	1,803
<b>PEMALING</b>																	
Chhusiung_Dramedsa	75	97	103	79	72	94	78	76	59	65	59	52	40	26	19	36	1,030
Male	43	50	48	33	29	55	38	35	27	39	33	24	21	14	7	21	517
Female	32	47	55	46	43	39	40	41	32	26	26	28	19	12	12	15	513
Thangchenmang_Damtshangna	40	46	29	23	50	44	45	43	40	30	28	30	25	15	14	28	530
Male	13	27	17	16	27	16	23	24	21	11	12	14	14	10	8	20	273
Female	27	19	12	7	23	28	22	19	19	19	16	16	11	5	6	8	257
Dizang-Gang_Nakeyling	40	57	64	24	45	54	44	37	31	34	37	41	26	22	9	23	588
Male	27	32	33	16	18	25	29	23	10	20	18	23	17	16	6	15	328
Female	13	25	31	8	27	29	15	14	21	14	19	18	9	6	3	8	260
Manigang_Tashithang	30	36	62	56	31	35	46	43	41	29	30	27	31	19	12	10	538
Male	16	19	32	30	14	16	24	24	21	12	17	13	14	12	8	8	280
Female	14	17	30	26	17	19	22	19	20	17	13	14	17	7	4	2	258
Norgyeling_Shingdregang	41	49	53	23	36	48	42	38	42	41	28	38	29	17	25	26	576
Male	20	20	35	7	15	29	19	18	25	22	15	22	12	10	13	12	294
Female	21	29	18	16	21	19	23	20	17	19	13	16	17	7	12	14	282
All Chhiwogs	226	285	311	205	234	275	255	237	213	199	182	188	151	99	79	123	3,262
Male	119	148	165	102	103	141	133	124	104	104	95	96	78	62	42	76	1,692
Female	107	137	146	103	131	134	122	113	109	95	87	92	73	37	37	47	1,570
<b>TASHICHOELING</b>																	
Tashichoeling	24	43	58	43	26	36	32	42	24	16	26	38	30	10	9	17	474
Male	8	25	30	18	12	22	12	25	12	7	8	22	18	8	4	9	240
Female	16	18	28	25	14	14	20	17	12	9	18	16	12	2	5	8	234
Daangling_Gangloog	31	39	33	26	32	30	42	30	28	32	30	29	32	22	10	19	465
Male	13	19	18	12	23	15	23	18	11	15	10	13	20	12	4	12	238
Female	18	20	15	14	9	15	19	12	17	17	20	16	12	10	6	7	227

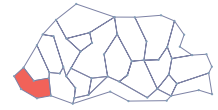


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Dewachen_Zhiwaling	21	22	45	33	25	34	34	34	18	19	30	28	24	16	12	13	408
Male	11	14	25	15	13	15	17	17	10	8	16	15	10	13	5	7	211
Female	10	8	20	18	12	19	17	17	8	11	14	13	14	3	7	6	197
Nojjangsa_Peljoring	51	63	92	102	66	49	55	51	60	43	43	34	34	18	12	21	794
Male	27	35	44	47	34	22	29	23	26	23	21	19	16	9	7	9	391
Female	24	28	48	55	32	27	26	28	34	20	22	15	18	9	5	12	403
Baepoteng_Kangdoongphu	162	200	250	183	136	153	153	178	114	94	50	46	43	19	13	25	1,819
Male	80	111	124	102	73	78	64	86	63	52	26	25	25	10	7	12	938
Female	82	89	126	81	63	75	89	92	51	42	24	21	18	9	6	13	881
All Chiwogs	289	367	478	387	285	302	316	335	244	204	179	175	163	85	56	95	3,960
Male	139	204	241	194	155	152	145	169	122	105	81	94	89	52	27	49	2,018
Female	150	163	237	193	130	150	171	166	122	99	98	81	74	33	29	46	1,942
TENDRUK																	
Miglamthang_Thagproza	76	108	88	60	101	116	86	72	52	54	37	48	27	25	10	27	987
Male	36	43	46	31	56	57	52	48	29	29	22	22	12	16	6	16	521
Female	40	65	42	29	45	59	34	24	23	25	15	26	15	9	4	11	466
Dawathang_Kuengaling	78	53	60	50	81	103	74	85	65	47	48	50	52	24	17	18	905
Male	38	27	36	20	48	45	38	42	37	24	29	22	27	13	9	9	464
Female	40	26	24	30	33	58	36	43	28	23	19	28	25	11	8	9	441
Khengtong_Targothang	27	38	22	38	36	44	32	27	27	22	27	28	17	9	7	13	414
Male	12	18	10	20	19	24	21	12	16	6	20	14	11	5	4	10	222
Female	15	20	12	18	17	20	11	15	11	16	7	14	6	4	3	3	192
Kachhen_Kuchhen	86	100	73	65	88	112	89	78	71	54	45	37	35	21	26	19	999
Male	37	53	38	32	50	54	50	40	39	26	21	21	17	13	16	12	519
Female	49	47	35	33	38	58	39	38	32	28	24	16	18	8	10	7	480
Nyizergang_Tendruk	192	263	457	651	205	192	206	215	177	115	64	59	58	31	24	28	2,937
Male	104	134	220	333	120	86	93	112	89	66	30	27	33	12	13	18	1,490
Female	88	129	237	318	85	106	113	103	88	49	34	32	25	19	11	10	1,447
All Chiwogs	459	562	700	864	511	567	487	477	392	292	221	222	189	110	84	105	6,242
Male	227	275	350	436	293	266	254	254	210	151	122	106	100	59	48	65	3,216
Female	232	287	350	428	218	301	233	223	182	141	99	116	89	51	36	40	3,026

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse 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+
<b>SANGGAG CHHOELUNG</b>																	
Joenlegsa_Sang_Ngag-Chhoeling	40	56	70	34	43	44	61	66	30	36	35	28	40	36	25	35	679
Male	23	35	38	13	17	22	30	27	13	19	12	15	20	15	14	23	336
Female	17	21	32	21	26	22	31	39	17	17	23	13	20	21	11	12	343
Dephellingmaed_Khangzangling	50	62	91	76	43	62	56	59	56	47	39	52	45	28	25	29	820
Male	21	31	45	43	27	27	25	27	37	23	19	28	24	14	10	17	418
Female	29	31	46	33	16	35	31	32	19	24	20	24	21	14	15	12	402
Chuchhungsa_Chhoedeling	46	67	72	64	35	56	65	56	58	43	36	57	32	25	13	27	752
Male	20	36	37	43	17	33	32	22	32	23	15	27	16	15	7	16	391
Female	26	31	35	21	18	23	33	34	26	20	21	30	16	10	6	11	361
Dephellingtoed_Namseling	37	39	40	27	30	23	40	38	31	26	25	20	27	26	13	14	456
Male	20	21	24	12	17	14	20	18	20	9	13	11	9	17	11	10	246
Female	17	18	16	15	13	9	20	20	11	17	12	9	18	9	2	4	210
Ngoedroobling	21	27	46	27	15	23	33	22	25	14	19	24	20	10	15	13	354
Male	9	14	27	11	9	16	15	12	12	9	9	10	11	5	11	8	188
Female	12	13	19	16	6	7	18	10	13	5	10	14	9	5	4	5	166
All Chiwogs	194	251	319	228	166	208	255	241	200	166	154	181	164	125	91	118	3,061
Male	93	137	171	122	87	112	122	106	114	83	68	91	80	66	53	74	1,579
Female	101	114	148	106	79	96	133	135	86	83	86	90	84	59	38	44	1,482
<b>NAMGYALCHHOELUNG</b>																	
Seryvagang_Tsholingkhar	72	72	68	52	66	80	67	65	56	33	51	36	33	16	10	30	807
Male	37	28	45	28	33	42	32	40	28	19	23	23	23	9	6	22	438
Female	35	44	23	24	33	38	35	25	28	14	28	13	10	7	4	8	369
Namgyalchhoeling	44	81	168	67	38	31	47	45	29	43	34	43	25	16	14	10	735
Male	16	39	81	33	24	15	21	20	17	26	16	22	14	8	7	3	362
Female	28	42	87	34	14	16	26	25	12	17	18	21	11	8	7	7	373
Pagshingkha_Tshachhugang	78	52	58	51	52	75	70	62	46	41	48	42	27	21	16	22	761
Male	43	29	41	27	30	38	35	37	19	21	20	28	18	13	10	16	425
Female	35	23	17	24	22	37	35	25	27	20	28	14	9	8	6	6	336

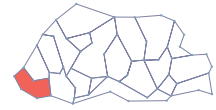


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Chhunaagang_Chhoedeling	56	32	11	13	22	50	42	32	29	13	26	15	21	12	8	16	398
Male	33	17	3	7	10	27	22	21	16	7	12	9	13	6	7	12	222
Female	23	15	8	6	12	23	20	11	13	6	14	6	8	6	1	4	176
Gyalposhing_Sa-Tsangsa	56	37	27	24	45	57	42	41	25	22	19	13	15	7	5	5	440
Male	27	18	14	9	17	34	19	24	11	15	8	9	8	4	5	3	225
Female	29	19	13	15	28	23	23	17	14	7	11	4	7	3	0	2	215
All Chiwogs	306	274	332	207	223	293	268	245	185	152	178	149	121	72	53	83	3,141
Male	156	131	184	104	114	156	129	142	91	88	79	91	76	40	35	56	1,672
Female	150	143	148	103	109	137	139	103	94	64	99	58	45	32	18	27	1,469
UGYENTSE																	
Nyimalung_Tharpaling	19	31	27	12	15	14	28	30	25	14	12	22	12	14	9	11	295
Male	11	11	17	5	11	4	12	13	13	9	5	10	4	9	4	10	148
Female	8	20	10	7	4	10	16	17	12	5	7	12	8	5	5	1	147
Kardhog	14	18	22	9	17	16	23	25	12	8	14	10	16	9	3	4	220
Male	8	9	13	6	10	6	12	10	7	4	6	6	9	5	1	2	114
Female	6	9	9	3	7	10	11	15	5	4	8	4	7	4	2	2	106
Dangrybu_Rigpailing	13	19	26	18	14	32	20	26	13	17	11	10	19	11	7	11	267
Male	10	11	16	12	8	16	11	16	5	8	8	2	10	5	4	4	146
Female	3	8	10	6	6	16	9	10	8	9	3	8	9	6	3	7	121
Jarithang	19	30	40	25	18	20	16	26	21	16	17	15	14	11	9	11	308
Male	9	13	24	10	9	9	8	10	12	6	7	10	9	4	7	4	151
Female	10	17	16	15	9	11	8	16	9	10	10	5	5	7	2	7	157
Dangkarling_Deuchengang	10	25	28	6	10	13	18	25	26	27	29	17	21	18	6	21	300
Male	4	14	16	4	5	5	6	13	12	10	13	6	10	10	2	10	140
Female	6	11	12	2	5	8	12	12	14	17	16	11	11	8	4	11	160
All Chiwogs	75	123	143	70	74	95	105	132	97	82	83	74	82	63	34	58	1,390
Male	42	58	86	37	43	40	49	62	49	37	39	34	42	33	18	30	699
Female	33	65	57	33	31	55	56	70	48	45	44	40	40	30	16	28	691
YOESLITSE																	
Zurigang_Jigmedthang	35	63	64	41	21	18	44	42	32	26	39	31	28	20	4	11	519
Male	16	30	30	22	14	7	21	23	14	17	20	10	15	12	4	5	260
Female	19	33	34	19	7	11	23	19	18	9	19	21	13	8	0	6	259

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse 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+		
Rinchhenphu_Samtinchhu	62	65	59	63	52	54	60	49	47	40	36	43	20	32	14	21	717	
Male	29	30	30	30	27	27	26	25	25	17	16	22	8	18	5	15	350	
Female	33	35	29	33	25	27	34	24	22	23	20	21	12	14	9	6	367	
Koentchhogling_Soentamkhar	24	25	32	43	27	31	36	27	22	20	15	22	28	15	9	6	382	
Male	7	15	15	20	13	15	20	16	12	11	7	8	19	9	6	4	197	
Female	17	10	17	23	14	16	16	11	10	9	8	14	9	6	3	2	185	
Dungkar	53	65	101	66	50	41	67	61	55	47	38	32	29	15	12	26	758	
Male	32	33	57	30	21	22	29	33	28	28	16	12	15	11	7	10	384	
Female	21	32	44	36	29	19	38	28	27	19	22	20	14	4	5	16	374	
Peikithang_Rangioongling	9	10	30	36	9	18	20	7	21	21	16	20	15	9	4	11	256	
Male	4	5	15	17	3	10	13	4	7	9	8	12	9	3	3	7	129	
Female	5	5	15	19	6	8	7	3	14	12	8	8	6	6	1	4	127	
All Chiwogs	183	228	286	249	159	162	227	186	177	154	144	148	120	91	43	75	2,632	
Male	88	113	147	119	78	81	109	101	86	82	67	64	66	53	25	41	1,320	
Female	95	115	139	130	81	81	118	85	91	72	77	84	54	38	18	34	1,312	
<b>SAMTSE TOWN</b>																		
Local Area 1	141	152	158	104	124	163	118	140	76	68	39	47	23	14	12	23	1,402	
Male	73	82	78	49	52	71	47	58	34	34	25	25	12	6	6	11	663	
Female	68	70	80	55	72	92	71	82	42	34	14	22	11	8	6	12	739	
Local Area 2	85	75	108	118	85	104	90	90	80	55	31	26	26	18	5	25	1,021	
Male	43	41	48	59	39	41	46	38	45	34	18	12	10	11	1	14	500	
Female	42	34	60	59	46	63	44	52	35	21	13	14	16	7	4	11	521	
Local Area 3	51	67	83	78	108	98	80	65	41	41	29	17	9	13	8	3	791	
Male	26	36	49	45	68	54	45	34	22	24	15	8	6	5	5	0	442	
Female	25	31	34	33	40	44	35	31	19	17	14	9	3	8	3	3	349	
Local Area 4	58	93	92	98	388	138	75	64	61	42	16	13	9	8	13	13	1,181	
Male	29	44	44	36	164	59	36	28	33	25	9	4	4	5	7	3	530	
Female	29	49	48	62	224	79	39	36	28	17	7	9	5	3	6	10	651	
Local Area 5	75	108	134	125	75	93	84	101	75	64	26	11	10	7	5	8	1,001	
Male	53	57	64	60	40	45	34	52	39	37	17	7	4	3	2	7	521	
Female	22	51	70	65	35	48	50	49	36	27	9	4	6	4	3	1	480	



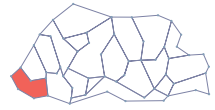


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

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 Local Areas	410	495	575	523	780	596	447	460	333	270	141	114	77	60	43	72	5,396
Male	224	260	283	249	363	270	208	210	173	154	84	56	36	30	21	35	2,656
Female	186	235	292	274	417	326	239	250	160	116	57	58	41	30	22	37	2,740
<b>GOMTU TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	126	162	190	170	159	199	193	183	156	150	95	43	19	13	11	26	1,895
Male	61	66	98	77	85	85	104	89	84	92	59	30	10	4	4	10	958
Female	65	96	92	93	74	114	89	94	72	58	36	13	9	9	7	16	937
Local Area 2	142	178	189	145	142	208	197	156	110	95	67	51	33	20	22	11	1,766
Male	66	94	100	72	64	83	107	84	55	49	39	29	17	11	12	7	889
Female	76	84	89	73	78	125	90	72	55	46	28	22	16	9	10	4	877
All Local Areas	268	340	379	315	301	407	390	339	266	245	162	94	52	33	33	37	3,661
Male	127	160	198	149	149	168	211	173	139	141	98	59	27	15	16	17	1,847
Female	141	180	181	166	152	239	179	166	127	104	64	35	25	18	17	20	1,814
<b>SIPSU TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	50	75	77	39	46	66	64	54	34	40	22	16	5	5	6	18	617
Male	31	36	35	19	21	29	29	20	24	20	10	10	2	1	3	10	300
Female	19	39	42	20	25	37	35	34	10	20	12	6	3	4	3	8	317
All Local Areas	50	75	77	39	46	66	64	54	34	40	22	16	5	5	6	18	617
Male	31	36	35	19	21	29	29	20	24	20	10	10	2	1	3	10	300
Female	19	39	42	20	25	37	35	34	10	20	12	6	3	4	3	8	317

Note: Excludes 197 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	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								
Urban	1,749	1,605	3,354	19	14	33		2,065	2,241	4,306		82	73	155		10	15	25		38	121	159		2	2	4		2	2	4		3,965	4,071	8,036	
Samtse Town	1,067	1,030	2,097	15	11	26		1,012	1,159	2,171		50	42	92		6	11	17		21	64	85		1	2	3		1	2	3		2,172	2,319	4,491	
Gomtu Town	593	484	1,077	4	3	7		917	920	1,837		28	28	56		4	3	7		13	55	68		1	0	1		1	0	1		1,560	1,493	3,053	
Sipsu Town	89	91	180	0	0	0		136	162	298		4	3	7		0	1	1		4	2	6		0	0	0		0	0	0		233	259	492	
Rural	8,746	6,662	15,408	189	200	389		13,176	13,518	26,694		266	211	477		80	82	162		374	814	1,188		12	5	17		22,843	21,492	44,335					
Duenchukhta	398	243	641	1	1	2		579	558	1,137		14	1	15		2	7	9		11	26	37		0	0	0		1,005	836	1,841					
Dophuchen	978	855	1,833	18	25	43		1,199	1,290	2,489		18	28	46		5	7	12		24	80	104		0	1	1		2,242	2,286	4,528					
Doomtoed	191	118	309	1	1	2		414	382	796		9	1	10		0	4	4		11	21	32		0	0	0		626	527	1,153					
Tading	701	473	1,174	20	22	42		1,216	1,289	2,505		19	19	38		5	5	10		25	75	100		4	0	4		1,990	1,883	3,873					
Norhoogang	630	471	1,101	5	3	8		1,056	1,103	2,159		16	17	33		9	7	16		35	61	96		1	0	1		1,752	1,662	3,414					
Phuentshogpelti	721	526	1,247	7	10	17		1,001	1,064	2,065		17	21	38		7	10	17		23	54	77		0	0	0		1,776	1,685	3,461					
Samtse	589	462	1,051	14	15	29		893	958	1,851		26	23	49		5	4	9		28	63	91		1	0	1		1,556	1,525	3,081					
Nongygang	606	461	1,067	20	19	39		964	938	1,902		9	13	22		4	7	11		26	49	75		1	1	2		1,630	1,488	3,118					
Pemaling	471	359	830	10	7	17		872	876	1,748		22	17	39		13	3	16		37	64	101		0	0	0		1,425	1,326	2,751					
Tashichoeling	674	543	1,217	26	28	54		926	992	1,918		23	15	38		9	8	17		15	43	58		2	0	2		1,675	1,629	3,304					
Tendruk	1,194	951	2,145	10	12	22		1,427	1,447	2,874		35	16	51		8	7	15		38	73	111		2	1	3		2,714	2,507	5,221					
Sang-Ngeg-Chhoeling	491	372	863	23	24	47		781	789	1,570		22	11	33		2	2	4		29	67	96		1	2	3		1,349	1,267	2,616					
Namgyalchoeling	489	345	834	7	5	12		834	786	1,620		17	5	22		4	1	5		34	34	68		0	0	0		1,385	1,176	2,561					
Ugyentse	191	138	329	0	1	1		391	410	801		9	6	15		1	4	5		7	34	41		0	0	0		599	593	1,192					
Yoeseltse	422	345	767	27	27	54		623	636	1,259		10	18	28		6	6	12		31	70	101		0	0	0		1,119	1,102	2,221					
Both Areas	10,495	8,267	18,762	208	214	422		15,241	15,759	31,000		348	284	632		90	97	187		412	935	1,347		14	7	21		26,808	25,563	52,371					

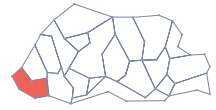


Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

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							
	PERCENT																							
Urban	21.8	20.0	41.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	25.7	27.9	53.6	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	50.7	100.0
Samtse Town	23.8	22.9	46.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	22.5	25.8	48.3	1.1	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	48.4	51.6	100.0
Gomtu Town	19.4	15.9	35.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.0	30.1	60.2	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	48.9	100.0
Sipsu Town	18.1	18.5	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	32.9	60.6	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.4	52.6	100.0
Rural	19.7	15.0	34.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	29.7	30.5	60.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	100.0
Duenchhuikha	21.6	13.2	34.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	31.5	30.3	61.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.6	45.4	100.0
Dophuchen	21.6	18.9	40.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	26.5	28.5	55.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Doomtoed	16.6	10.2	26.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	35.9	33.1	69.0	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	45.7	100.0
Tading	18.1	12.2	30.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	31.4	33.3	64.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.9	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	51.4	48.6	100.0
Norboogang	18.5	13.8	32.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.9	32.3	63.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.3	48.7	100.0
Phuentshognehi	20.8	15.2	36.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	28.9	30.7	59.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.3	48.7	100.0
Samtse	19.1	15.0	34.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	29.0	31.1	60.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.5	49.5	100.0
Nongyöng	19.4	14.8	34.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	30.9	30.1	61.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	52.3	47.7	100.0
Pemaling	17.1	13.0	30.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	31.7	31.8	63.5	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.3	2.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	48.2	100.0
Tashichoeling	20.4	16.4	36.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	28.0	30.0	58.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.7	49.3	100.0
Tendruk	22.9	18.2	41.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	27.3	27.7	55.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	52.0	48.0	100.0
Sang-Nérg-Choeling	18.8	14.2	33.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	29.9	30.2	60.0	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.6	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	51.6	48.4	100.0
Namgyalchoeling	19.1	13.5	32.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	32.6	30.7	63.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	45.9	100.0
Ugentse	16.0	11.6	27.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	32.8	34.4	67.2	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	49.7	100.0
Yoeseltse	19.0	15.5	34.5	1.2	1.2	2.4	28.1	28.6	56.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.4	3.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
Both Areas	20.0	15.8	35.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	29.1	30.1	59.2	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	48.8	100.0

Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Age Group	Marital Status																												
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status							
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
10-14	3,428	2,230	6,658	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,428	3,237	6,665	
15-19	2,737	2,516	5,253	6	7	13	35	176	211	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,778	2,702	5,480
20-24	2,044	1,264	3,308	17	28	45	542	1,303	1,845	4	16	20	5	7	12	2	4	6	4	3	7	2,618	2,625	5,243	0	2,618	2,625	5,243	
25-29	1,059	482	1,541	32	32	64	1,663	2,335	3,998	34	56	90	6	9	15	1	16	17	1	0	1	2,796	2,930	5,726	0	2,796	2,930	5,726	
30-34	383	186	569	27	22	49	2,118	2,291	4,409	60	54	114	9	8	17	7	17	24	3	2	5	2,607	2,580	5,187	0	2,607	2,580	5,187	
35-39	184	146	330	23	15	38	2,183	2,158	4,341	68	33	101	11	17	28	10	39	49	3	0	3	2,482	2,408	4,890	0	2,482	2,408	4,890	
40-44	135	105	240	12	23	35	1,758	1,714	3,472	50	27	77	9	6	15	19	34	53	0	0	0	1,983	1,909	3,892	0	1,983	1,909	3,892	
45-49	129	89	218	20	19	39	1,511	1,459	2,970	31	31	62	12	14	26	13	54	67	1	0	1	1,717	1,666	3,383	0	1,717	1,666	3,383	
50-54	117	70	187	19	18	37	1,331	1,248	2,579	34	27	61	5	10	15	23	79	102	0	0	0	1,529	1,452	2,981	0	1,529	1,452	2,981	
55-59	100	56	156	18	22	40	1,223	1,052	2,275	21	14	35	11	7	18	49	111	160	0	0	0	1,422	1,262	2,684	0	1,422	1,262	2,684	
60-64	63	44	107	13	8	21	1,020	835	1,855	22	11	33	5	6	11	47	124	171	1	0	1	1,171	1,028	2,199	0	1,171	1,028	2,199	
65-69	43	23	66	6	6	12	716	514	1,230	9	6	15	4	5	9	48	139	187	0	0	0	826	693	1,519	0	826	693	1,519	
70-74	30	27	57	8	6	14	492	328	820	9	3	12	8	2	10	51	92	143	1	0	1	599	458	1,057	0	599	458	1,057	
75-79	20	16	36	3	2	5	320	172	492	6	3	9	3	1	4	63	86	149	0	1	1	415	281	696	0	415	281	696	
80-84	16	9	25	3	0	3	189	108	297	0	0	0	2	1	3	47	77	124	0	0	0	257	195	452	0	257	195	452	
85+	7	4	11	1	1	2	140	65	205	0	2	2	0	2	2	32	63	95	0	0	0	180	137	317	0	180	137	317	
All Ages	10,495	8,267	18,762	208	214	422	15,241	15,759	31,000	348	284	632	90	97	187	412	935	1,347	14	7	21	26,808	25,563	52,371	0	26,808	25,563	52,371	

**Table A3.1** Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Samtse 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	3,825	501	4,326	88.4	3,372	1,084	4,456	75.7	7,197	1,585	8,782	82.0
6-9	342	22	364	94.0	362	23	385	94.0	704	45	749	94.0
10-14	509	7	516	98.6	511	4	515	99.2	1,020	11	1,031	98.9
15-19	414	3	417	99.3	452	8	460	98.3	866	11	877	98.7
20-24	514	19	533	96.4	553	41	594	93.1	1,067	60	1,127	94.7
25-29	426	41	467	91.2	478	124	602	79.4	904	165	1,069	84.6
30-34	382	66	448	85.3	314	139	453	69.3	696	205	901	77.2
35-39	329	73	402	81.8	271	179	450	60.2	600	252	852	70.4
40-44	277	59	336	82.4	163	134	297	54.9	440	193	633	69.5
45-49	258	55	313	82.4	120	120	240	50.0	378	175	553	68.4
50-54	158	34	192	82.3	57	76	133	42.9	215	110	325	66.2
55-59	87	38	125	69.6	48	51	99	48.5	215	89	224	60.3
60-64	43	22	65	66.2	20	49	69	29.0	215	71	134	47.0
65+	86	62	148	58.1	23	136	159	14.5	215	198	307	35.5
Rural	16,733	7,934	24,667	67.8	12,280	10,943	23,223	52.9	29,013	18,877	47,890	60.6
6-9	1,586	268	1,854	85.5	1,490	257	1,747	85.3	3,076	525	3,601	85.4
10-14	2,864	48	2,912	98.4	2,667	51	2,718	98.1	5,531	99	5,630	98.2
15-19	2,274	85	2,359	96.4	2,149	92	2,241	95.9	4,423	177	4,600	96.2
20-24	1,741	336	2,077	83.8	1,538	488	2,026	75.9	3,279	824	4,103	79.9
25-29	1,623	699	2,322	69.9	1,261	1,066	2,327	54.2	2,884	1,765	4,649	62.0
30-34	1,269	885	2,154	58.9	864	1,261	2,125	40.7	2,133	2,146	4,279	49.8
35-39	1,172	904	2,076	56.5	658	1,298	1,956	33.6	1,830	2,202	4,032	45.4
40-44	957	689	1,646	58.1	516	1,096	1,612	32.0	1,473	1,785	3,258	45.2
45-49	778	624	1,402	55.5	345	1,081	1,426	24.2	1,123	1,705	2,828	39.7
50-54	592	744	1,336	44.3	263	1,056	1,319	19.9	855	1,800	2,655	32.2
55-59	596	700	1,296	46.0	176	986	1,162	15.1	772	1,686	2,458	31.4
60-64	493	613	1,106	44.6	165	794	959	17.2	658	1,407	2,065	31.9
65+	788	1,339	2,127	37.0	188	1,417	1,605	11.7	976	2,756	3,732	26.2
Both Areas	20,558	8,435	28,993	70.9	15,652	12,027	27,679	56.5	36,210	20,462	56,672	63.9
6-9	1,928	290	2,218	86.9	1,852	280	2,132	86.9	3,780	570	4,350	86.9
10-14	3,373	55	3,428	98.4	3,178	55	3,233	98.3	6,551	110	6,661	98.3
15-19	2,688	88	2,776	96.8	2,601	100	2,701	96.3	5,289	188	5,477	96.6
20-24	2,255	355	2,610	86.4	2,091	529	2,620	79.8	4,346	884	5,230	83.1
25-29	2,049	740	2,789	73.5	1,739	1,190	2,929	59.4	3,788	1,930	5,718	66.2
30-34	1,651	951	2,602	63.5	1,178	1,400	2,578	45.7	2,829	2,351	5,180	54.6
35-39	1,501	977	2,478	60.6	929	1,477	2,406	38.6	2,430	2,454	4,884	49.8
40-44	1,234	748	1,982	62.3	679	1,230	1,909	35.6	1,913	1,978	3,891	49.2
45-49	1,036	679	1,715	60.4	465	1,201	1,666	27.9	1,501	1,880	3,381	44.4
50-54	750	778	1,528	49.1	320	1,132	1,452	22.0	1,070	1,910	2,980	35.9
55-59	683	738	1,421	48.1	224	1,037	1,261	17.8	907	1,775	2,682	33.8
60-64	536	635	1,171	45.8	185	843	1,028	18.0	721	1,478	2,199	32.8
65+	874	1,401	2,275	38.4	211	1,553	1,764	12.0	1,085	2,954	4,039	26.9

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Samtse 2017

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attended	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attended	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attended			
Urban	1,527	2,089	710	35.3	1,678	1,559	1,219	37.7	3,205	3,648	1,929	36.5
6-12	664	11	18	95.8	666	8	18	96.2	1,330	19	36	96.0
13-14	167	16	4	89.3	200	6	2	96.2	367	22	6	92.9
15-16	189	13	2	92.6	180	6	4	94.7	369	19	6	93.7
17-18	93	27	5	74.4	162	17	3	89.0	255	44	8	83.1
19-22	250	138	16	61.9	294	124	16	67.7	544	262	32	64.9
23+	164	1,884	665	6.0	176	1,398	1,176	6.4	340	3,282	1,841	6.2
Rural	6,827	7,816	10,023	27.7	6,527	4,612	12,083	28.1	13,354	12,428	22,106	27.9
6-12	3,425	67	176	93.4	3,163	24	173	94.1	6,588	91	349	93.7
13-14	1,018	57	23	92.7	1,062	22	21	96.1	2,080	79	44	94.4
15-16	905	112	34	86.1	991	64	25	91.8	1,896	176	59	89.0
17-18	671	208	52	72.1	607	172	39	74.2	1,278	380	91	73.1
19-22	513	808	242	32.8	426	718	289	29.7	939	1,526	531	31.3
23+	295	6,564	9,496	1.8	278	3,612	11,536	1.8	573	10,176	21,032	1.8
Both Areas	8,354	9,905	10,733	28.8	8,205	6,171	13,302	29.6	16,559	16,076	24,035	29.2
6-12	4,089	78	194	93.8	3,829	32	191	94.5	7,918	110	385	94.1
13-14	1,185	73	27	92.2	1,262	28	23	96.1	2,447	101	50	94.2
15-16	1,094	125	36	87.2	1,171	70	29	92.2	2,265	195	65	89.7
17-18	764	235	57	72.3	769	189	42	76.9	1,533	424	99	74.6
19-22	763	946	258	38.8	720	842	305	38.6	1,483	1,788	563	38.7
23+	459	8,448	10,161	2.4	454	5,010	12,712	2.5	913	13,458	22,873	2.5

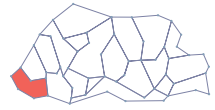


Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Samtse 2017

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
Samtse	8,354	9,905	10,733	28.8	8,205	6,171	13,302	29.6	16,559	16,076	24,035	29.2
Samtse Town	937	1,107	330	39.5	1,064	872	586	42.2	2,001	1,979	916	40.9
Gomtu Town	498	854	336	29.5	509	581	550	31.0	1,007	1,435	886	30.3
Sipsu Town	92	128	44	34.8	105	106	83	35.7	197	234	127	35.3
Duenchhukha	270	320	479	25.3	222	149	529	24.7	492	469	1,008	25.0
Dophuchen	823	690	926	33.7	784	481	1,180	32.1	1,607	1,171	2,106	32.9
Doomtoed	148	164	365	21.9	164	97	339	27.3	312	261	704	24.4
Tading	515	593	1,041	24.0	435	333	1,249	21.6	950	926	2,290	22.8
Norboogang	492	682	711	26.1	454	444	899	25.3	946	1,126	1,610	25.7
Phuentshogpelri	477	622	798	25.1	463	377	966	25.6	940	999	1,764	25.4
Samtse	452	583	633	27.1	411	392	837	25.1	863	975	1,470	26.1
Norgaygang	433	539	797	24.5	425	317	888	26.1	858	856	1,685	25.2
Pemaling	365	512	662	23.7	365	245	821	25.5	730	757	1,483	24.6
Tashichoeling	565	742	529	30.8	604	477	679	34.3	1,169	1,219	1,208	32.5
Tendruk	1,010	899	1,024	34.4	989	557	1,171	36.4	1,999	1,456	2,195	35.4
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	384	523	555	26.3	348	249	756	25.7	732	772	1,311	26.0
Namgyalchhoeling	370	338	776	24.9	348	149	793	27.0	718	487	1,569	25.9
Ugyentse	174	243	231	26.9	151	135	358	23.4	325	378	589	25.2
Yoeseltse	349	366	496	28.8	364	210	618	30.5	713	576	1,114	29.7

Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Samtse Town	86	5	1233	484	620	605	55	85	678	115	14	
Male	7	4	669	253	298	350	35	56	286	81	5	
Female	79	1	564	231	322	255	20	29	392	34	9	
Gomtu Town	46	2	1020	341	416	266	44	64	206	31	6	
Male	11	1	575	188	206	139	33	56	119	18	6	
Female	35	1	445	153	210	127	11	8	87	13	0	
Sipsu Town	6	0	226	48	58	38	4	7	40	3	1	
Male	0	0	115	27	29	22	2	5	18	1	1	
Female	6	0	111	21	29	16	2	2	22	2	0	
Duenchukha	62	4	516	148	118	61	1	5	42	2	2	
Male	37	3	306	86	77	43	0	5	29	2	2	
Female	25	1	210	62	41	18	1	0	13	0	0	
Dophuchen	145	11	1333	572	442	139	4	16	92	16	8	
Male	71	8	747	283	229	75	1	15	64	14	6	
Female	74	3	586	289	213	64	3	1	28	2	2	
Doomtoed	78	0	312	42	77	33	3	3	21	2	2	
Male	36	0	161	29	38	24	1	3	17	2	1	
Female	42	0	151	13	39	9	2	0	4	0	1	
Tading	126	15	1231	157	123	107	6	7	76	8	20	
Male	55	11	734	95	64	66	2	4	57	6	14	
Female	71	4	497	62	59	41	4	3	19	2	6	
Norboogang	48	6	1106	275	269	177	12	19	128	17	15	
Male	15	4	622	157	161	98	9	10	75	11	12	
Female	33	2	484	118	108	79	3	9	53	6	3	
Phuentshogpelri	55	1	1123	270	244	120	14	23	71	14	4	
Male	16	1	656	133	141	72	10	18	40	9	3	
Female	39	0	467	137	103	48	4	5	31	5	1	
Samtse	52	2	1007	197	252	178	6	15	106	10	13	
Male	24	1	600	104	123	90	4	12	65	8	4	
Female	28	1	407	93	129	88	2	3	41	2	9	



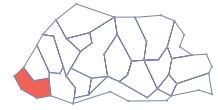


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Norgaygang	76	7	1063	214	140	119	2	3	72	13	5	
Male	49	4	596	119	82	63	2	3	43	10	1	
Female	27	3	467	95	58	56	0	0	29	3	4	
Pemaling	45	11	929	184	164	70	3	9	56	10	6	
Male	16	7	572	102	92	32	3	4	38	7	4	
Female	29	4	357	82	72	38	0	5	18	3	2	
Tashichoeling	88	7	1181	325	214	14	14	56	129	24	25	
Male	6	3	689	187	147	117	8	38	76	16	20	
Female	82	4	492	138	178	97	6	18	53	8	5	
Tendruk	183	12	1672	529	569	265	6	15	157	16	31	
Male	65	6	972	249	320	150	4	11	95	13	24	
Female	118	6	700	280	249	115	2	4	62	3	7	
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	22	2	890	211	180	95	2	7	76	12	7	
Male	11	2	537	123	118	55	1	4	45	5	6	
Female	11	0	353	88	62	40	1	3	31	7	1	
Namgyalchhoeling	76	4	742	137	121	58	4	8	29	8	18	
Male	38	2	434	75	72	38	3	7	24	5	10	
Female	38	2	308	62	49	20	1	1	5	3	8	
Ugyentse	34	0	412	75	74	58	1	7	28	10	4	
Male	15	0	252	45	38	38	1	4	15	8	1	
Female	19	0	160	30	36	20	0	3	13	2	3	
Yoeseltse	36	10	663	206	189	92	3	18	49	19	4	
Male	16	4	388	104	91	44	2	17	31	15	3	
Female	20	6	275	102	98	48	1	1	18	4	1	
Samtse	1,264	99	16,659	4,415	4,381	2,695	184	367	2,056	330	185	
Male	488	61	9,625	2,359	2,326	1,516	121	272	1,137	231	123	
Female	776	38	7,034	2,056	2,055	1,179	63	95	919	99	62	

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Samtse Town	26	22	48
Gomtu Town	18	12	30
Sipsu Town	3	12	15
Duenchhukha	36	34	70
Dophuchen	84	68	152
Doomtoed	10	11	21
Tading	92	91	183
Norboogang	59	59	118
Phuentshogpelri	61	47	108
Samtse	54	36	90
Norgaygang	64	58	122
Pemaling	70	49	119
Tashichhoeling	46	42	88
Tendruk	80	66	146
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	60	49	109
Namgyalchhoeling	50	47	97
Ugyentse	12	20	32
Yoeseltse	43	33	76
Total	868	756	1,624

**Table A4.2** Persons with Disability in Multiple Domain by Gewog/Town, Samtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Samtse Town	7	8	15
Gomtu Town	5	5	10
Sipsu Town	0	6	6
Duenchhukha	13	12	25
Dophuchen	29	26	55
Doomtoed	2	5	7
Tading	34	30	64
Norboogang	19	19	38
Phuentshogpelri	26	16	42
Samtse	15	13	28
Norgaygang	27	23	50
Pemaling	31	21	52
Tashichhoeling	11	12	23
Tendruk	28	25	53
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	22	23	45
Namgyalchhoeling	11	11	22
Ugyentse	6	9	15
Yoeseltse	18	12	30
Total	304	276	580

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Total Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Samtse Town	2.8	3.8	1.3	1,227
Gomtu Town	2.7	3.5	1.3	1,034
Sipsu Town	2.9	3.5	1.2	169
Rural				
Duenchhukha	2.1	4.1	1.9	481
Dophuchen	2.5	4.0	1.6	1,173
Doomtoed	2.3	4.1	1.8	341
Tading	3.2	4.2	1.3	1,120
Norboogang	3.4	4.5	1.3	896
Phuentshogpelri	2.7	4.0	1.5	1,006
Samtse	3.4	4.2	1.2	846
Norgaygang	3.1	4.2	1.3	847
Pemaling	3.2	4.5	1.4	724
Tashichhoeling	3.3	3.9	1.2	980
Tendruk	3.0	4.1	1.4	1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	3.2	4.1	1.3	722
Namgyalchhoeling	3.0	4.6	1.6	658
Ugyentse	3.5	3.9	1.1	342
Yoeseltse	3.2	4.1	1.3	624
Both Areas	3.0	4.1	1.4	14,537

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						Total Regular Households
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
<b>Urban</b>							
Samtse Town	181	289	354	31	361	11	1,227
Gomtu Town	109	486	350	30	52	7	1,034
Sipsu Town	28	25	33	4	78	1	169
<b>Rural</b>							
Duenchhukha	442	9	6	15	8	1	481
Dophuchen	1,021	45	70	8	22	7	1,173
Doomtoed	324	4	6	0	4	3	341
Tading	1,055	13	29	9	11	3	1,120
Norboogang	776	23	55	15	17	10	896
Phuentshogpelri	663	121	150	44	23	5	1,006
Samtse	666	14	89	71	3	3	846
Norgaygang	766	12	35	8	21	5	847
Pemaling	705	3	11	2	2	1	724
Tashichhoeling	544	30	142	21	235	8	980
Tendruk	910	44	120	28	224	21	1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	667	18	18	6	9	4	722
Namgyalchhoeling	625	9	16	5	2	1	658
Ugyentse	310	6	13	9	2	2	342
Yoeseltse	554	14	34	15	4	3	624
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>10,346</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>14,537</b>

**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Rooms in Dwelling									Total Regular Households
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>										
Samtse Town	144	402	385	192	57	28	12	7	0	1,227
Gomtu Town	81	377	397	130	31	11	1	6	0	1,034
Sipsu Town	13	90	24	17	10	7	2	6	0	169
<b>Rural</b>										
Duenchhukha	198	143	67	43	21	5	2	2	0	481
Dophuchen	368	308	194	175	88	21	9	7	3	1,173
Doomtoed	143	73	53	42	19	6	2	3	0	341
Tading	158	315	227	162	114	82	39	23	0	1,120
Norboogang	85	181	215	200	137	52	11	15	0	896
Phuentshogpelri	209	312	234	138	62	31	10	9	1	1,006
Samtse	102	174	194	165	121	59	18	13	0	846
Norgaygang	150	211	162	166	85	41	18	12	2	847
Pemaling	100	174	188	130	76	33	10	13	0	724
Tashichhoeling	113	290	159	193	124	47	20	34	0	980
Tendruk	199	486	217	230	106	66	19	12	12	1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	109	188	166	115	75	41	13	15	0	722
Namgyalchhoeling	116	159	196	88	50	30	13	6	0	658
Ugyentse	29	73	83	78	38	29	4	8	0	342
Yoeseltse	63	180	135	125	69	36	11	5	0	624
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>3,296</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14,537</b>

Table A7.4 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility										Total Regular Households	
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other			
Urban												
Samtse Town	963	207	12	21	12	4	3	2	3			1,227
Gomtu Town	692	259	0	76	3	0	0	1	3			1,034
Sipsu Town	142	23	4	0	0	0	0	0	0			169
Rural												
Duenchhukha	213	102	20	82	37	18	3	5	1			481
Dophuchen	859	144	6	53	66	12	10	17	6			1,173
Doomtoed	283	31	0	13	9	2	1	2	0			341
Tading	531	165	24	139	121	67	46	21	6			1,120
Norboogang	291	379	15	108	57	12	10	22	2			896
Phuentshogneliri	537	247	19	69	55	4	12	52	11			1,006
Samtse	507	113	45	67	54	6	30	16	8			846
Norgaygang	622	70	1	59	56	17	1	14	7			847
Pemaling	347	121	112	87	26	17	3	8	3			724
Tashichhoeling	695	124	64	39	36	13	0	4	5			980
Tendruk	777	422	6	66	39	6	3	8	20			1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	527	115	0	39	17	6	0	15	3			722
Namgyalchhoeling	409	115	1	59	55	2	0	16	1			658
Ugyentse	175	88	7	39	21	7	0	3	2			342
Yoeseltse	322	148	9	50	45	6	9	28	7			624
Botha Areas	8,892	2,873	345	1,066	709	199	131	234	88			14,537

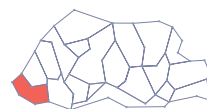


**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total Regular Households
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Samtse Town	214	1,013	0	1,227
Gomtu Town	328	706	0	1,034
Sipsu Town	29	140	0	169
<b>Rural</b>				
Duenchhukha	28	452	1	481
Dophuchen	146	1,027	0	1,173
Doomtoed	9	332	0	341
Tading	159	960	1	1,120
Norboogang	86	810	0	896
Phuentshogpelri	220	786	0	1,006
Samtse	84	762	0	846
Norgaygang	130	716	1	847
Pemaling	93	631	0	724
Tashichhoeling	116	864	0	980
Tendruk	236	1,106	5	1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	82	640	0	722
Namgyalchhoeling	123	535	0	658
Ugyentse	34	308	0	342
Yoeseltse	61	562	1	624
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>12,350</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14,537</b>

**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used													Total Regular Households			
	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Carboard	Cement/RCC wall	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other				
<b>Urban</b>																	
Samtse Town	38	76	6	25	3	614	43	266	78	27	0	1	50				1,227
Gomtu Town	50	14	2	9	0	696	34	54	135	33	0	0	7				1,034
Sipsu Town	0	1	0	4	0	136	0	1	0	24	0	0	3				169
<b>Rural</b>																	
Duenchhukha	8	158	220	3	3	26	30	0	2	14	0	1	16				481
Dophuchen	60	230	352	12	4	200	104	4	15	137	2	16	37				1,173
Doomtoed	8	141	104	5	2	15	27	0	11	15	2	2	9				341
Tading	128	169	63	16	6	183	125	20	55	316	7	5	27				1,120
Norboogang	38	64	50	5	1	332	81	61	37	205	1	4	17				896
Phuentshogepeiri	28	45	40	6	2	232	25	129	94	368	1	3	33				1,006
Samtse	49	105	84	13	2	298	68	49	30	99	2	3	44				846
Norgaygang	59	164	97	8	2	172	84	7	34	166	0	2	52				847
Pemaling	10	132	160	3	10	103	111	13	12	135	2	4	29				724
Tashichoeling	22	37	29	10	3	465	153	60	102	47	1	0	51				980
Tendruk	36	225	138	22	2	366	135	43	210	83	0	8	79				1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	9	99	136	2	1	234	68	19	40	90	4	3	17				722
Namgyalchhoeling	37	108	118	1	8	74	79	34	22	140	1	6	30				658
Ugentse	9	40	22	3	1	130	47	27	16	36	1	2	8				342
Yoeseltse	29	93	75	1	1	183	41	66	51	57	1	13	13				624
<b>Both Areas</b>	618	1,901	1,696	148	51	4,459	1,255	853	944	1,992	25	73	522				14,537



**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling										Total Regular Households	
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates	Concrete/Cement	Other			
Urban												
Samtse Town	1	11	12	0	3	1,108	6	84	2		1,227	
Gomtu Town	3	0	4	1	2	821	4	198	1		1,034	
Sipsu Town	0	0	0	0	1	164	0	4	0		169	
Rural												
Duenchhukha	88	8	3	0	5	377	0	0	0		481	
Dophuchen	73	56	36	4	19	961	2	4	18		1,173	
Doomtoed	27	13	12	0	2	282	0	2	3		341	
Tading	13	26	25	3	27	1,014	4	5	3		1,120	
Norboogang	13	12	5	0	27	823	3	12	1		896	
Phuentshogbeiri	8	10	6	0	18	941	1	16	6		1,006	
Samtse	11	13	6	1	38	747	2	25	3		846	
Norgaygang	7	25	4	1	9	787	3	10	1		847	
Pemaling	8	8	9	0	8	686	2	1	2		724	
Tashichhoeling	1	12	5	1	1	918	3	39	0		980	
Tendruk	5	7	12	0	8	1,278	4	23	10		1,347	
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	15	19	7	9	8	648	0	15	1		722	
Namgyalchhoeling	7	12	5	0	13	613	0	7	1		658	
Ugyentse	1	2	2	0	5	311	1	11	9		342	
Yoeseltse	9	3	6	0	5	575	3	17	6		624	
Both Areas	290	237	159	20	199	13,054	38	473	67		14,537	

Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total Regular Households
	Earthen/Clay Floor	Planks/Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles	Cement/Concrete/Terrazzo	Other	
Urban								
Samtse Town	25	8	10	1	52	1,129	2	1,227
Gomtu Town	4	5	5	1	9	1,009	1	1,034
Sipsu Town	1	7	0	0	9	152	0	169
Rural								
Duenchhukha	362	16	5	1	1	96	0	481
Dophuchen	480	150	21	13	5	484	20	1,173
Doomtoed	189	10	0	2	1	138	1	341
Tading	318	42	98	3	7	649	3	1,120
Norboogang	171	26	3	3	9	682	2	896
Phuentshogpelri	223	65	1	2	1	710	4	1,006
Samtse	183	23	4	4	11	618	3	846
Norgaygang	288	135	5	4	6	402	7	847
Pemaling	330	29	3	3	2	357	0	724
Tashichhoeling	68	25	3	5	25	853	1	980
Tendruk	288	68	6	9	11	952	13	1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	234	15	7	2	1	459	4	722
Namgyalchhoeling	288	21	1	0	0	347	1	658
Ugyentse	69	6	0	0	1	266	0	342
Yoeseitse	193	16	0	1	7	405	2	624
Both Areas	3,714	667	172	54	158	9,708	64	14,537



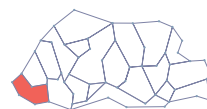


Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting						Cooking						Total Regular Households		
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas		LPG	Other
Urban															
Samtse Town	1,215	2	4	2	3	0	1	1	1,209	11	16	20	1,113	3	1,227
Gomtu Town	1,023	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	1,022	8	24	3	849	0	1,034
Sipsu Town	168	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	165	0	169
Rural															
Duenchhukha	450	10	10	7	1	1	1	1	427	8	395	34	47	0	481
Dophuchen	1,013	49	54	47	2	0	3	5	981	46	749	77	311	2	1,173
Doomtoed	310	12	9	8	2	0	0	0	310	8	266	7	67	0	341
Tading	1,022	55	23	14	0	1	4	1	924	34	898	34	161	0	1,120
Norboogang	856	13	17	5	0	2	3	0	792	15	504	22	349	1	896
Phuentshogoelri	950	26	17	9	1	0	1	2	873	56	539	16	361	4	1,006
Samtse	810	19	5	6	2	0	3	1	777	5	359	47	401	1	846
Norgaygang	732	11	7	91	0	0	6	0	719	45	612	4	161	0	847
Pemaling	712	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	690	4	546	12	115	0	724
Tashichhoeling	970	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	953	7	168	80	705	2	980
Tendruk	1,305	17	6	3	2	0	3	11	1,287	17	639	18	637	11	1,347
Sang-Nga-g-Chhoeling	699	10	8	1	1	0	1	2	669	8	403	25	260	0	722
Namgyalchhoeling	634	4	16	2	0	1	0	1	603	9	465	20	147	0	658
Ugyentse	329	9	2	0	0	1	1	0	303	6	153	12	163	0	342
Yoeselise	607	7	5	1	0	0	1	3	588	17	305	92	197	0	624
Both Areas	13,805	264	191	199	16	6	29	27	13,295	304	7,041	523	6,209	24	14,537

Table A7.10 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Source of Drinking Water							Total Regular Households
	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								
Samtse Town	861	365	0	0	0	0	1	1,227
Gomtu Town	616	416	0	0	2	0	0	1,034
Sipsu Town	139	30	0	0	0	0	0	169
Rural								
Duenchhukha	67	399	8	0	3	4	4	481
Dophuchen	216	922	4	14	11	6	6	1,173
Doomtoed	43	284	4	0	10	0	0	341
Tading	157	889	28	4	34	8	8	1,120
Norboogang	224	655	2	1	12	2	2	896
Phuentshobpelri	228	709	22	0	30	17	17	1,006
Samtse	251	581	2	0	5	7	7	846
Norgaygang	141	687	4	3	7	5	5	847
Pemaling	116	603	2	0	2	1	1	724
Tashichhoeling	526	447	4	1	0	2	2	980
Tendruk	471	859	3	0	2	12	12	1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	181	535	1	0	3	2	2	722
Namgyalchhoeling	89	562	1	1	4	1	1	658
Ugyentse	91	244	1	1	1	4	4	342
Yoeseltse	208	380	13	1	22	0	0	624
Both Areas	4,625	9,567	99	26	148	72	72	14,537



**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Not Reported	Total Regular Households
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours			
<b>Urban</b>							
Samtse Town	1,220	1	0	6	0		1,227
Gomtu Town	1,030	0	1	3	0		1,034
Sipsu Town	169	0	0	0	0		169
<b>Rural</b>							
Duenchhukha	459	20	2	0	0		481
Dophuchen	1,128	33	7	5	0		1,173
Doomtoed	329	9	2	1	0		341
Tading	1,065	31	17	6	1		1,120
Norboogang	890	1	4	1	0		896
Phuentshogpelri	978	14	8	5	1		1,006
Samtse	825	5	0	16	0		846
Norgaygang	836	1	3	7	0		847
Pemaling	724	0	0	0	0		724
Tashichhoeling	949	1	4	26	0		980
Tendruk	1,333	5	0	5	4		1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	717	2	2	1	0		722
Namgyalchhoeling	642	8	4	4	0		658
Ugyentse	336	1	3	2	0		342
Yoeseltse	614	4	1	4	1		624
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>14,244</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>14,537</b>

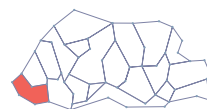
**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total Regular Households
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Samtse Town	1,207	19	1	1,227
Gomtu Town	993	41	0	1,034
Sipsu Town	156	13	0	169
<b>Rural</b>				
Duenchhukha	412	69	0	481
Dophuchen	949	222	2	1,173
Doomtoed	294	47	0	341
Tading	875	245	0	1,120
Norboogang	796	99	1	896
Phuentshogpelri	859	143	4	1,006
Samtse	703	142	1	846
Norgaygang	639	208	0	847
Pemaling	634	90	0	724
Tashichhoeling	808	172	0	980
Tendruk	1,137	199	11	1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	629	93	0	722
Namgyalchhoeling	480	178	0	658
Ugyentse	310	32	0	342
Yoeseltse	465	159	0	624
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>12,346</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14,537</b>

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**Table A7.13** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets														Total Regular Households			
	Land/Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelleries		DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items
<b>Urban</b>																		
Samtse Town	502	219	62	88	63	352	1001	369	32	889	62	66	1122	476	57	2.93	0.0	1,227
Gomtu Town	394	153	61	80	34	234	811	257	46	746	68	45	972	420	84	2.8	0.0	1,034
Sipsu Town	56	40	13	35	10	38	138	36	6	114	5	5	162	64	14	1.18	0.0	169
<b>Rural</b>																		
Duenchukha	423	345	374	30	14	15	25	8	22	15	6	0	308	122	46	1.46	0.0	481
Dophuchen	1011	755	609	71	30	77	257	41	18	181	19	5	776	205	67	1.53	0.0	1,173
Dorntoed	321	265	217	23	9	20	58	6	16	34	6	4	242	106	20	0.88	0.0	341
Tading	959	935	779	47	39	49	195	22	27	153	9	10	782	394	97	1.25	0.0	1,120
Norboogang	756	613	574	61	42	93	355	66	59	232	21	12	670	377	180	1.45	0.0	896
Phuentshogpeiri	644	524	515	40	21	78	361	76	7	335	41	12	738	301	285	1.99	0.0	1,006
Samtse	655	519	422	47	41	112	367	79	32	268	26	16	677	243	140	1.89	0.0	846
Norgygang	720	718	585	68	12	33	151	11	14	123	14	3	622	236	147	0.35	0.0	847
Pemaling	689	645	557	26	19	33	180	12	22	70	11	4	585	370	136	0.41	0.0	724
Tashichhoeling	575	446	374	99	49	184	629	144	35	500	40	21	900	357	118	2.45	0.0	980
Tendruk	895	808	655	84	52	128	566	76	43	462	32	11	1204	513	374	1.86	0.0	1,347
Sang-Nggag-Chhoeling	642	516	469	36	22	49	199	33	18	126	20	9	594	305	233	1.39	0.0	722
Namgyalchhoeling	596	451	362	29	20	41	147	12	15	74	8	4	513	262	141	0.76	0.0	658
Ugyentse	270	278	221	21	12	35	158	27	25	94	17	5	291	143	26	0.88	0.0	342
Yoesselse	510	382	408	24	16	55	217	23	33	133	9	4	474	162	38	0.64	0.0	624
Both Areas	10,618	8,612	7,257	909	505	1,626	5,815	1,298	470	4,549	414	236	11,632	5,056	2,203	1.62	0.0	14,537



**Table A7.14 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets											Total Regular Households		
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Cho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items					
Urban														
Samtse Town	728	110	61	62	282	170	299	27.8	0.16					1,227
Gomtu Town	595	98	38	31	132	147	203	30.6	0.19					1,034
Sipsu Town	77	11	8	7	20	10	19	46.8	0.00					169
Rural														
Duenchhukha	173	7	4	9	13	38	19	57.8	0.00					481
Dophuchen	394	23	38	21	83	79	129	55.6	0.09					1,173
Doomtoed	140	9	15	0	5	25	37	49.0	0.00					341
Tading	497	28	32	9	72	78	57	47.8	0.00					1,120
Norboogang	410	76	41	9	90	114	81	41.9	0.00					896
Phuentshogpelri	510	76	49	15	404	102	60	28.1	0.10					1,006
Samtse	446	60	51	10	78	128	109	34.0	0.00					846
Norgaygang	439	15	7	29	57	139	92	37.4	0.00					847
Pemaling	275	21	8	1	66	94	32	52.5	0.00					724
Tashichhoeling	508	140	31	26	497	118	157	23.2	0.00					980
Tendruk	581	40	20	18	201	178	110	45.2	0.00					1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	337	49	20	4	59	62	45	43.6	0.14					722
Namgyalchhoeling	215	14	15	6	284	81	40	39.2	0.15					658
Ugyentse	125	17	17	2	17	43	30	54.1	0.00					342
Yoeseltse	194	68	17	3	36	26	47	57.7	0.00					624
Both Areas	6,644	862	472	262	2,396	1,632	1,566	41.0	0.06					14,537

**Table A7.15** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities														Regular Households		
	Radio/Type 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																	
Samtse Town	243	1103	92	990	420	145	390	93	898	67	93	1	0.5	0.0	1,227		
Gomtu Town	145	883	93	793	386	107	205	53	685	27	29	1	1.5	0.0	1,034		
Sipsu Town	12	149	1	97	77	13	33	3	98	3	1	0	1.8	0.0	169		
Rural																	
Duenchhukha	226	162	3	197	359	7	13	1	118	3	3	0	3.1	0.0	481		
Dophuchen	469	573	16	506	662	12	83	8	223	7	16	2	7.5	0.0	1,173		
Doomtoed	178	176	2	189	195	0	7	1	67	2	0	0	1.8	0.0	341		
Tading	386	423	11	325	750	11	36	3	136	3	8	2	8.6	0.0	1,120		
Norboogang	289	545	13	390	623	35	93	18	240	5	31	2	4.6	0.0	896		
Phuentshophelri	192	558	9	509	517	24	71	23	286	8	3	1	7.1	0.0	1,006		
Samtse	235	518	3	386	568	29	79	7	192	2	16	2	4.4	0.0	846		
Norgsygang	236	532	8	375	528	8	35	4	119	5	5	0	3.8	0.0	847		
Pemaling	135	396	2	205	552	7	21	13	62	0	3	2	4.3	0.0	724		
Tashichoeling	129	768	16	660	468	73	165	36	446	9	23	1	2.4	0.0	980		
Tendruk	262	1012	22	794	674	29	127	14	514	12	25	3	2.9	0.0	1,347		
Sang-Nggag Chhoeling	171	400	5	266	502	13	37	2	133	5	14	2	5.7	0.0	722		
Namgajachhoeling	151	302	8	254	456	8	27	13	78	2	2	0	2.4	0.0	658		
Ugyentse	95	207	3	108	232	11	19	6	53	2	2	0	5.6	0.0	342		
Yoeseltse	96	335	6	206	438	13	52	8	113	0	9	0	10.1	0.0	624		
Both Areas	3,650	9,042	313	7,250	8,407	545	1,493	306	4,461	162	283	19	4.4	0.0	14,537		



**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total Regular Households
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Samtse Town	1,139	87	1	1,227
Gomtu Town	933	101	0	1,034
Sipsu Town	160	9	0	169
<b>Rural</b>				
Duenchhukha	417	64	0	481
Dophuchen	1,070	102	1	1,173
Doomtoed	299	42	0	341
Tading	1,000	119	1	1,120
Norboogang	822	74	0	896
Phuentshogpelri	784	221	1	1,006
Samtse	775	71	0	846
Norgaygang	756	91	0	847
Pemaling	646	78	0	724
Tashichhoeling	871	109	0	980
Tendruk	1,225	111	11	1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	645	77	0	722
Namgyalchhoeling	522	136	0	658
Ugyentse	306	36	0	342
Yoeseltse	595	29	0	624
Both Areas	12,965	1,557	15	14,537

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Samtse Town	1	80	4	1	0	1	0	1	88
Gomtu Town	21	76	0	3	0	1	0	0	101
Sipsu Town	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
<b>Rural</b>									
Duenchhukha	9	40	1	12	0	2	0	0	64
Dophuchen	20	62	2	13	0	2	3	1	103
Doomtoed	8	29	1	1	0	2	1	0	42
Tading	20	65	1	18	9	3	3	1	120
Norboogang	1	59	5	4	0	5	0	0	74
Phuentshogpelri	30	153	17	1	0	9	10	2	222
Samtse	3	53	1	11	0	1	2	0	71
Norgaygang	22	60	2	1	0	4	2	0	91
Pemaling	6	62	0	4	2	1	3	0	78
Tashichhoeling	2	103	1	1	0	2	0	0	109
Tendruk	4	95	2	0	1	7	2	11	122
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	2	70	0	0	1	4	0	0	77
Namgyalchhoeling	3	119	0	12	0	0	2	0	136
Ugyentse	2	30	0	2	0	2	0	0	36
Yoeseltse	3	23	0	2	0	1	0	0	29
Both Areas	157	1,188	37	86	13	47	28	16	1,572

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Samtse 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	Total		
Urban												
Samtse Town	1,223	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,227
Gomtu Town	1,023	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,034
Sipsu Town	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
Rural												
Duenchhukha	246	65	36	25	16	44	0	49	0	0	0	481
Dophuchen	970	88	57	28	18	6	6	6	0	0	0	1,173
Doomtoed	262	53	14	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	341
Tading	778	89	101	112	34	6	0	0	0	0	0	1,120
Norboogang	854	22	12	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	896
Phuentshogbelri	779	98	60	56	9	2	0	1	1	1	1	1,006
Samtse	774	64	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846
Norgaygang	411	129	157	41	36	47	24	0	2	2	0	847
Pemaling	654	50	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	724
Tashichhoeling	963	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	980
Tendruk	1,147	76	86	25	2	0	0	2	9	9	0	1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	630	49	37	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	722
Namgyalchhoeling	439	81	22	39	42	22	9	4	0	0	0	658
Ugyentse	327	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342
Yoeseltse	550	71	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	624
Both Areas	12,199	978	614	343	163	128	38	62	12	12	0	14,537





**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/  
Town, Samtse Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Samtse Town	25	1,202	0	1,227
Gomtu Town	44	990	0	1,034
Sipsu Town	1	168	0	169
<b>Rural</b>				
Duenchhukha	76	404	1	481
Dophuchen	114	1,059	0	1,173
Doomtoed	32	309	0	341
Tading	168	952	0	1,120
Norboogang	48	848	0	896
Phuentshogpelri	80	926	0	1,006
Samtse	94	752	0	846
Norgaygang	117	730	0	847
Pemaling	136	588	0	724
Tashichhoeling	93	887	0	980
Tendruk	116	1,226	5	1,347
Sang-Ngag-Chhoeling	82	640	0	722
Namgyalchhoeling	123	535	0	658
Ugyentse	41	301	0	342
Yoeseltse	57	566	1	624
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>13,083</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14,537</b>





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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



**SARPANG DZONGKHAG**



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**SARPANG DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) *Dzongkhag* Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)  
Vice Chairman  
National Census Steering Committee  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Chhime Tshering'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

(Chhime Tshering)  
Census Commissioner  
National Census Secretariat  
National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan



# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	46004*
	Male	24,018
	Female	21,986
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	109.2
	Total Dependency Ratio	43.0
	Child Dependency Ratio	34.9
	Aged Dependency Ratio	8.1
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	11,215
	15-64 years	32,177
65 years and over	2,612	
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	72.4
	Male (%)	78.6
	Female (%)	65.5
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	29.7
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	13.3
	Total Fertility Rate	1.5
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.4
	Infant Mortality Rate	14.7
	Child Mortality Rate	18.0
	Under Five Mortality Rate	32.7
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	10,369
	Average Household Size	4.0
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	99.1
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	75.7

\*Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Sarpang Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

## 1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017

PHCB. In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

### **1.3 Administrative set up at the Dzongkhag/Thromde level**

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics, and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation, and good governance.

It is important to examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc. from all 20 *Dzongkhags*.

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Sarpang Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *Gewog* and town by area. In addition to the size and distribution of the population,

this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results from the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity<sup>1</sup>.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference time and date for the census enumeration was midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides

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<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendations for Population and housing Censuses, Revision to: A General Outline\* United Nations

population data of Sarpang as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (meaning that the enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the census moment) though in some isolated cases, a combination of the *de-facto* and *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

## 2.2 Population of Sarpang

The total population of Sarpang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 46,309 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Sarpang Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 305 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and those on the move on the census reference day. Except for the total count, as no detailed information was collected from the 305 non-Bhutanese/tourists, the analysis is limited to 46,004 persons.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *gewog*/town. Of the total 46,004 persons, 52.2% were males and 47.8% were females. The total population of Sarpang Dzongkhag represents 6.3% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Sarpang Dzongkhag experienced an increase in population size by about 4,760 persons during the intercensal

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the Population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Sarpang 2017

Gewog/Town			Persons
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Urban</b>			
Gelegphu Thromde	5,146	4,712	9,858
Sarpang Town	1,652	1,500	3,152
<b>Rural</b>			
Samtenling	1,456	1,345	2,801
Chhuzanggang	1,262	1,237	2,499
Gelegphu	3,314	3,143	6,457
Jigme Chhoeling	1,743	1,515	3,258
Serzhong	1,285	1,422	2,707
Tareythang	225	126	351
Umling	754	832	1,586
Dekiling	3,290	2,690	5,980
Chhudzom	1,460	1,204	2,664
Gakiling	1,105	1,020	2,125
Senggey	569	511	1,080
Shompangkha	757	729	1,486
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>24,018</b>	<b>21,986</b>	<b>46,004</b>

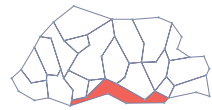
Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in the hotels on the census reference day

period, a population growth of about 11.5% between 2005 and 2017. The population of Sarpang Dzongkhag in 2005 was 41,549 persons.

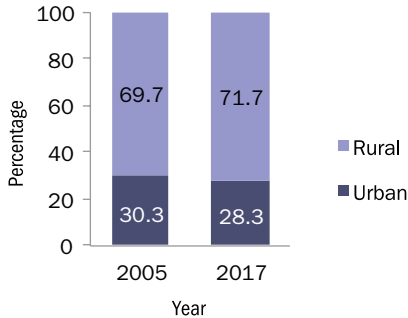
Sarpang Dzongkhag ranks fifth highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag* 72 persons lived in rural areas, while 28 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas, while 37.8% live in urban area. The proportion of urban population in Sarpang Dzongkhag is 28.3%, which is a decrease of 2 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.



**Figure 2.1** Population Distribution by Area of Residence, Sarpang 2017



## 2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Sarpang Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 2,032 persons. The sex ratio for Sarpang is 109.2, which is the same as the national sex ratio of 109.7.

## 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in Sarpang Dzongkhag, there are 11,215 persons in the child population group, 32,177 persons in the productive population

group, and 2,612 persons in the elderly population group.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 24.4% from 34.3 %, while the productive population has increased to 69.9% from 62.0%, and the elderly population to 5.7% from 3.7% during the same period.

## 2.7 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the children (aged less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The total and child dependency ratios for Sarpang Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 61.2 and 55.3 in 2005 to 43.0 and 34.9 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 5.9 in 2005 to 8.1 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a shrinking in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has



a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

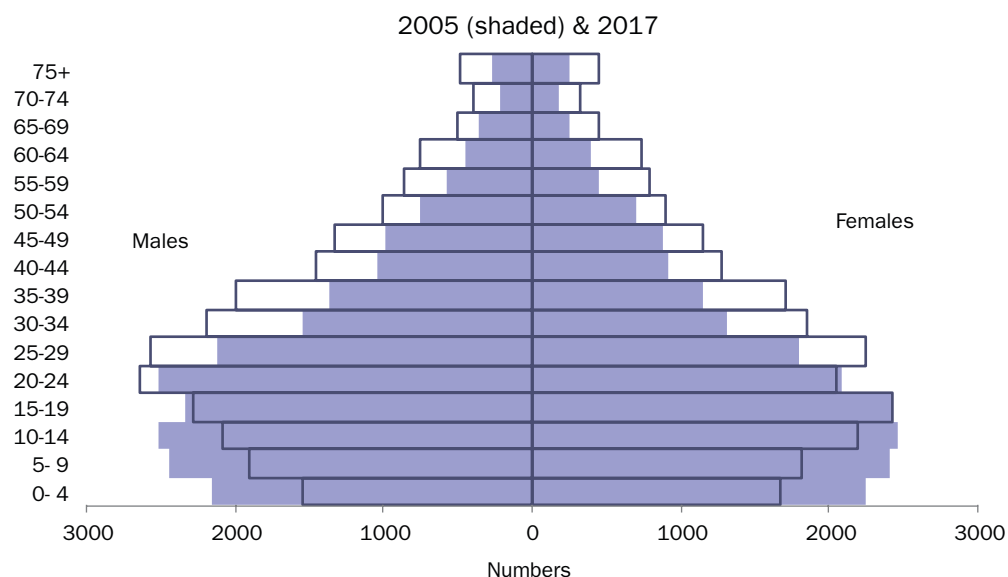
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Sarpang Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the lengths of bars become shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid, which is a usual trend.

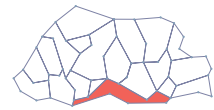
The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bar at the top indicates the increasing life expectancy.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Sarpang Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced a decrease in the number of population between the ages 0-4 and 10-14 years of both sexes, while a slight increase in the number of population is observed in the age categories above 25 years. The proportion of people living beyond 75 years has also increased by about 0.8 percentage points during the intercensal periods.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Sarpang Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Sarpang 2005 and 2017





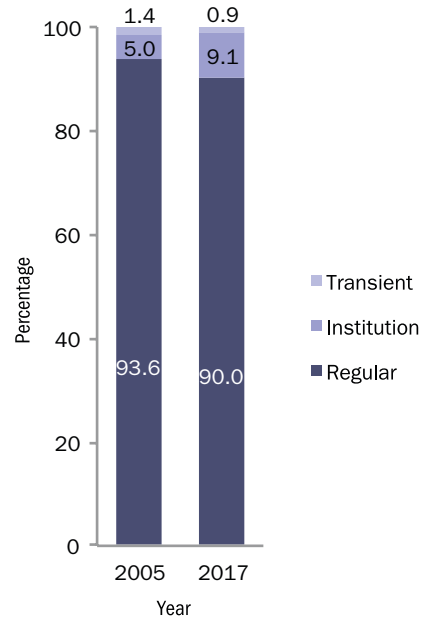
## 2.9 Population by type of Household

To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
  - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.
2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons traveling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 41,413 persons (90.0%) living in regular households and 4,193 persons (9.1%) in institutional households. Some

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Sarpang 2005 and 2017



398 persons (0.9%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population and transient population have decreased by about 0.6 and 0.3 percentage points respectively, while the institutional population has increased by about 1.9 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 11,270 persons (27.2%) live in urban areas while 30,143 persons (72.8%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Sarpang Dzongkhag, Gelegphu Thromde has 8,779 persons (77.9%) of the total regular household population, while Sarpang Town has 2,491 persons (22.1%).

**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Paro 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	5,609	5,969	11,578	48.4	51.6	100.0	94
Gelegphu Thromde	4,130	4,513	8,643	47.8	52.2	100.0	92
Sarpang Town	1,479	1,456	2,935	50.4	49.6	100.0	102
Rural	15,826	15,573	31,399	50.4	49.6	100.0	102
Samtenling	1,311	1,308	2,619	50.1	49.9	100.0	100
Chhuzanggang	1,235	1,220	2,455	50.3	49.7	100.0	101
Gelegphu	2,986	3,108	6,094	49.0	51.0	100.0	96
Jigme Chhoeling	1,626	1,496	3,122	52.1	47.9	100.0	109
Serzhong	1,210	1,418	2,628	46.0	54.0	100.0	85
Tareythang	212	126	338	62.7	37.3	100.0	168
Umling	712	832	1,544	46.1	53.9	100.0	86
Dekiling	2,790	2,663	5,453	51.2	48.8	100.0	105
Chhudzom	1,406	1,181	2,587	54.3	45.7	100.0	119
Gakiling	1,053	1,003	2,056	51.2	48.8	100.0	105
Senggey	555	498	1,053	52.7	47.3	100.0	111
Shompangkha	730	720	1,450	50.3	49.7	100.0	101
Both Areas	21,435	21,542	42,977	49.9	50.1	100.0	100

Among the *Gewogs*, Gelegphu Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 5,747 persons (19.1%), closely followed by Dekiling Gewog and Jigme Chhoeling Gewog with 5,264 persons (17.5%) and 3,091 persons (10.3%) respectively. Tareythang Gewog with 279 persons (0.9%) has the lowest number of regular household population in the Sarpang Dzongkhag.

Gelegphu Gewog also has the highest number of institutional population with 707 persons (25.6%), followed by Dekiling Gewog and Serzhong Gewog with 698 and 695 persons respectively. Among the urban areas, Gelegphu

Thromde with 868 persons has the highest institutional population, representing 60.6% of the urban population.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Sarpang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 42,977 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 21,435 persons were males and 21,542 persons were females. Across the Dzongkhag, 11,578 persons live in urban areas and 31,399 persons live in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Sarpang Dzongkhag was 3,027 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

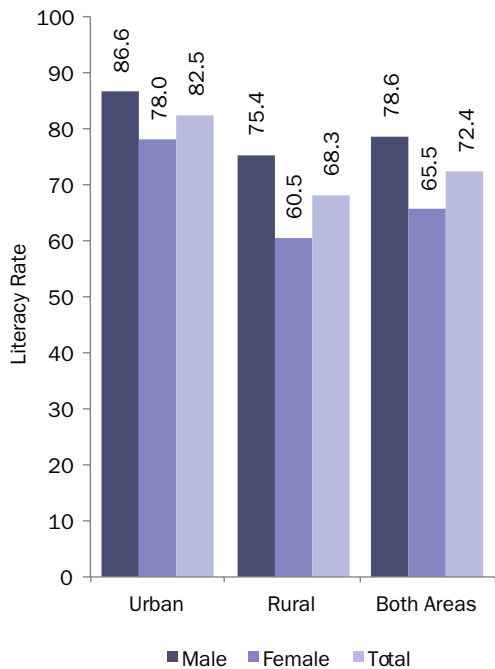
The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

## 3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha*, English, *Lhotshamkha*, or any other language, while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 41,995 population aged 6 years and above, 124 persons had not responded to literacy questions. Therefore, the literacy rate of the *Dzongkhag* is based on a total population

of 41,871 persons. The 2017 PHCB reveals that 30,305 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 72.4% as (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 68.0%.

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Sarpang 2017



**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Sarpang 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	41,860	5,504	1,691	1,752	2,006	3,640	27,267	100.0%
Currently Attending	12,441	95.3%	95.5%	93.9%	84.4%	42.9%	2.5%	29.7%
Previously Attended	15,453	0.9%	3.0%	4.1%	12.3%	47.3%	48.8%	36.9%
Never Attended	13,966	3.8%	1.5%	2.0%	3.3%	9.8%	48.7%	33.4%

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 78.6% of the male population literate as compared to 65.5% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is larger in rural areas at 14.9 percentage points as compared to 8.6 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.5%) than in rural areas (68.3%).

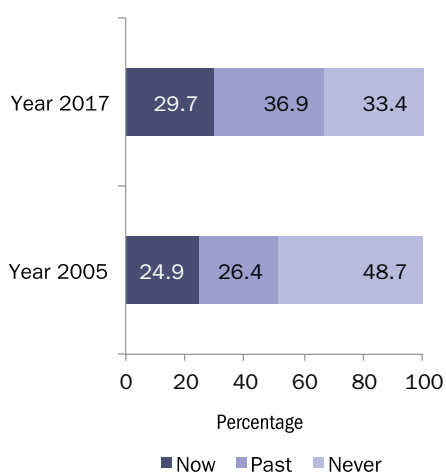
The literacy rate of Sarpang Dzongkhag has increased by 14.6

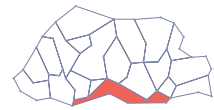
percentage points, from 57.8% in 2005 to 72.4% in 2017. The literacy rate of Gelegphu Thromde is 81.8%, whereas the literacy rate of Sarpang Dzongkhag excluding Gelegphu Thromde is 69.8% (Annex Table A3.1).

### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Sarpang Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 41,995 persons aged 6 years and above, 135 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 41,860 persons. Of these, 29.7% are currently attending school/institute, 36.9% had attended in the past, and 33.4% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age groups 6-12 and 13-14 years (95.0%). Nearly half (48.7%) of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The

**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Sarpang 2005 and 2017

**Table 3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Area, Sarpang 2017

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	27,894	5,152	4,265	9,417	10,416	8,061	18,477	15,568	12,326	100.0%
Non-formal Education	1,100	0.4%	2.6%	1.4%	2.9%	8.2%	5.2%	2.1%	6.3%	3.9%
ECCD/Daycare	102	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Primary	11,498	34.2%	30.4%	32.5%	47.9%	42.7%	45.7%	43.4%	38.5%	41.2%
Lower Secondary	3,695	13.4%	14.2%	13.8%	12.4%	13.7%	13.0%	12.8%	13.9%	13.2%
Middle Secondary	4,664	18.7%	20.3%	19.4%	14.7%	16.2%	15.3%	16.0%	17.6%	16.7%
Higher Secondary	3,679	14.6%	19.3%	16.7%	10.8%	12.1%	11.4%	12.1%	14.6%	13.2%
Certificates	329	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%
Diploma	507	3.4%	1.8%	2.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.4%	2.3%	1.2%	1.8%
Bachelor's Degree	1,844	10.4%	8.0%	9.3%	5.9%	4.4%	5.2%	7.4%	5.6%	6.6%
Masters and Above	337	2.4%	1.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	0.7%	1.2%
Others	139	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%

proportion of population currently attending school/institute is slightly higher in urban areas (32.0%) as compared to 28.8% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). Some 31.9% of female population in the *Dzongkhag* are currently attending school/institute as compared to 27.8% of male population.

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all the persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 4.8 and 10.5 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 15.3 percentage points, a decline from 48.7% in 2005 to 33.4% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if the person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Sarpang Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 27,894 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 11,498 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 3,695 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 4,664 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 3,679 persons completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 337

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.

<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

**Table 3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex and Area, Sarpang 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	727	109	20	129	528	70	598	637	90	100.0%
Monastic Public	205	30.3%	15.0%	27.9%	29.9%	15.7%	28.3%	30.0%	15.6%	28.2%
Monastic Private	175	22.0%	20.0%	21.7%	22.9%	37.1%	24.6%	22.8%	33.3%	24.1%
Gomchen/Laymonks	265	43.1%	20.0%	39.5%	38.1%	18.6%	35.8%	38.9%	18.9%	36.5%
Other	82	4.6%	45.0%	10.9%	9.1%	28.6%	11.4%	8.3%	32.2%	11.3%

persons have completed their master's degrees and above and 1,844 persons in the *Dzongkhag* hold bachelor's degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportion have completed the primary level (41.2%), followed by middle secondary level at 16.7%. Only 1.2% have completed their master's degrees and above and 6.6% have completed their bachelor's degrees.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 417 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning <sup>4</sup>

Information on attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Sarpang Dzongkhag. Out of 41,995 persons aged 6 years and above, only 727 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 28.2% are in public monasteries and 24.1% in private monasteries, while 36.5% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 82.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan the Washington Group (WG) of questions which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communication, were adopted. The disability

questions were asked to all members of the household irrespective of age.

## 4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Sarpang is 21 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas.

The child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Sarpang is 94.1.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Sarpang Dzongkhag is 13.3; 13.8 for urban Sarpang and 13.1 for rural Sarpang. The overall CBR for Sarpang has reduced from 19.5 in 2005 to 13.3 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Sarpang is



48.3, a reduction from 77.0 in 2005. General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Sarpang Dzongkhag is 76.7, which is a significant decline from 110.5 in 2005.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Sarpang is 1.5 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban area is 1.4 and for the rural area is 1.6 per woman. The overall TFR for Sarpang has reduced from 2.3 in 2005 to 1.5 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Sarpang is 6.4, an increase from 5.3 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 6.1 and for the rural areas is 6.5.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year and for Sarpang, it is 14.7, which is a decline from 51.0 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year;

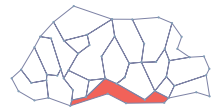
Sarpang's CMR is 18.0, also a decrease from 22.1 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Sarpang is 32.7, a significant decrease from 73.1 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

The information on disability for the Census is based on the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of questions designed to identify people with a disability by asking whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication).

The disability prevalence rate for 2017 in Sarpang Dzongkhag according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 2.2%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is in Umling Gewog (3.5%) and the lowest in Gelegphu Thromde, Sarpang Town, and Gelegphu Gewog with a prevalence rate of 1.6% each.



**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/  
Town, Sarpang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gelegphu Thromde	1.6	1.7	1.6
Sarpang Town	1.7	1.5	1.6
Samtenling	2.3	2.7	2.5
Chhuzanggang	2.2	1.7	2.0
Gelegphu	1.4	1.9	1.6
Jigme Choeling	3.0	3.6	3.3
Serzhong	2.9	3.0	3.0
Tareything	0.9	3.2	1.7
Umling	3.7	3.4	3.5
Dekiling	2.4	2.6	2.5
Chhudzom	3.2	2.0	2.7
Gakiling	2.2	2.6	2.4
Senggey	3.0	2.2	2.6
Shompangkha	2.6	2.1	2.4
Total	2.2	2.3	2.2

# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for the country for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2017 PHCB collected information on employment for all persons aged 15 years and above.

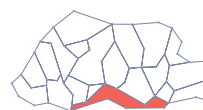
This section presents information on working-age population, economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and above by usual activity status in Sarpang Dzongkhag. Sarpang Dzongkhag has 34,789 persons within the working-age population category (15 years and above): 18,482 are males; and 16,307 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 21%, and in rural areas, it is 79%. Of the total working-age population, 21,158 persons (60.8%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were

**Table 5.1** Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Sarpang 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	13,734	7,424	5,524	15,634	21,158
Economically Inactive	4,748	8,883	4,559	9,072	13,631
Both Active and Inactive	18,482	16,307	10,083	24,706	34,789
	Percent				
Economically Active	74.3	45.5	54.8	63.3	60.8
Economically Inactive	25.7	54.5	45.2	36.7	39.2
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Sarpang 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	72.2	34.8	54.8	75.2	49.8	63.3	74.3	45.5	60.8
Unemployment Rate	2.4	5.7	3.4	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.3

either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 13,631 (39.2%), are economically inactive, as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rate

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas in Sarpang Dzongkhag (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is high for males than females. The overall unemployment rate for Sarpang Dzongkhag is 2.3%; 2% for males and 3% for females. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (5.7%) is higher than for males (2.4%). Likewise, in rural areas, the unemployment rate is slightly high among females (2.2%) than among males (1.8%).

## Section 6: MIGRATION

### Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination, crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town*, which means that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

### 6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth.' The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

whose *Gewog/Town* of residence at the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. Other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

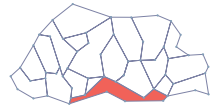
**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

**An out-migrant:** a person who leaves a geographical area, crossing its boundary to another place outside it within the same country.

**Place of Enumeration:** is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the census reference day.

**Place of Birth:** is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country is taken as the person's birthplace. Migrants and non-migrants are classified based on the place of birth.

**Net-migrant:** is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.



## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 20,366 persons are lifetime migrants in Sarpang excluding Gelegphu Thromde which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Sarpang. Out of these migrants, 16,017 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 9,939 persons have migrated out of Sarpang to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. For Sarpang Dzongkhag, the percent of

urban-urban migration is 1.7%, urban-rural migration is 9.7%, rural-urban migration is 5.2%, and rural-rural migration is 42.1%.

A total of 6,609 persons have in-migrated to Gelegphu Thromde and 4,627 have out-migrated from Gelegphu Thromde, which accounts to 1,982 persons gained for the *Thromde*.

The percent of urban to urban migrants is 17.7% and rural to urban migrants is 57.3% for Gelegphu Thromde.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of the population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents results from the 2017 PHCB for Sarpang Dzongkhag in relation to household size; housing conditions including number of rooms, construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, flooring material, and sanitation facilities; housing amenities such as water supply and energy sources; access to road and other services like communications and technology; ownership of

assets; and availing of health facilities.

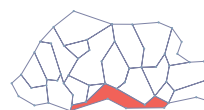
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

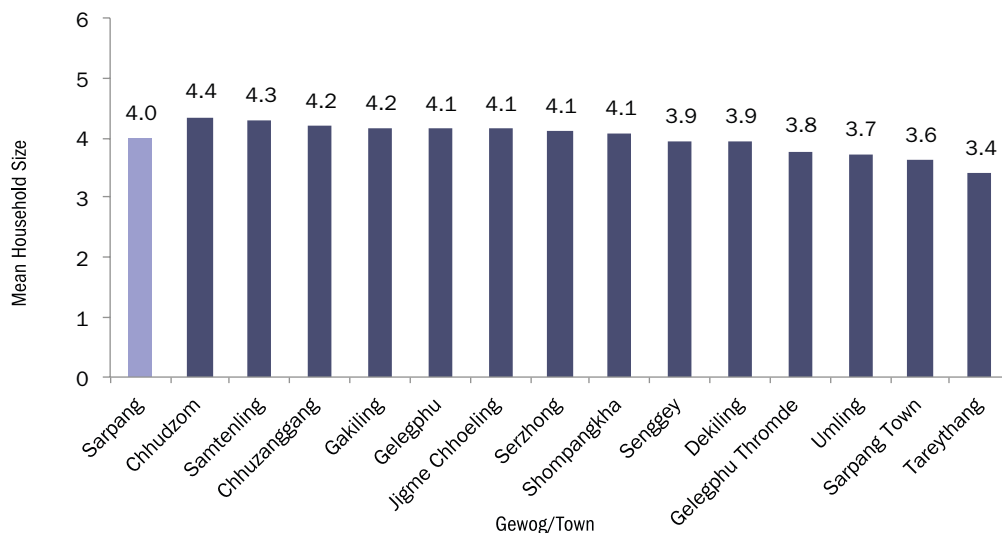
There were 10,369 regular households in Sarpang Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (26.3%) from 8,211 regular households in 2005. Gelegphu Thromde has the largest number of households, while Tareythang Gewog has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 4.0 persons from 4.7 persons in 2005. The average

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in regular households as well as members absent and outside Bhutan. Those persons who were enumerated as visitors were also included. However, members who were canvassed in the institutions or were absent during census enumeration but were within Bhutan were excluded.

**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Sarpang 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.2	3.7	1.2	3,007
Rural	3.6	4.1	1.1	7,362
Both Areas	3.5	4.0	1.1	10,369

**Figure 7.1** Mean Household Size by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017

household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog*/Town. The mean household size is the highest in Chhudzom *Gewog* with 4.4 persons per household. The lowest household size is recorded in Tareythang *Gewog* with 3.4 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census include ownership of the housing unit, number

of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

More than half of the households in Sarpang Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 70.3% of households reside in their own housing units, 16.8% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 18.7% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (62.1%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.



The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Sarpang Dzongkhag is slightly higher in urban areas (1.2 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.1 persons per room)

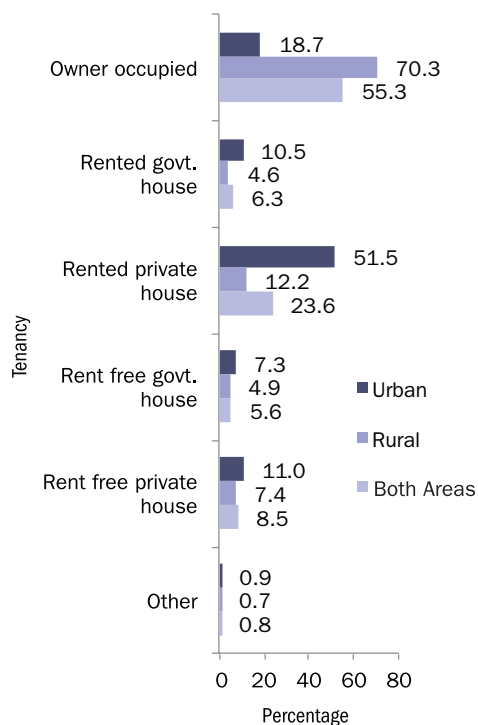
The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 66.6% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (80.0%) than in rural areas (61.2%) use flush toilet. About 1.1% of households do not have a toilet facility. Households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (1.5%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

Additionally, 75.7% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households reported having flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine without slab, long drop latrine or no latrine facilities.

Gelegphu Thromde reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 86.9%, while Senggey Gewog recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 63.5% (Figure 7.3).

A little less than a quarter of the households (2,518) lacked access to

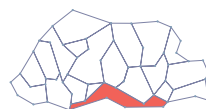
**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Sarpang 2017



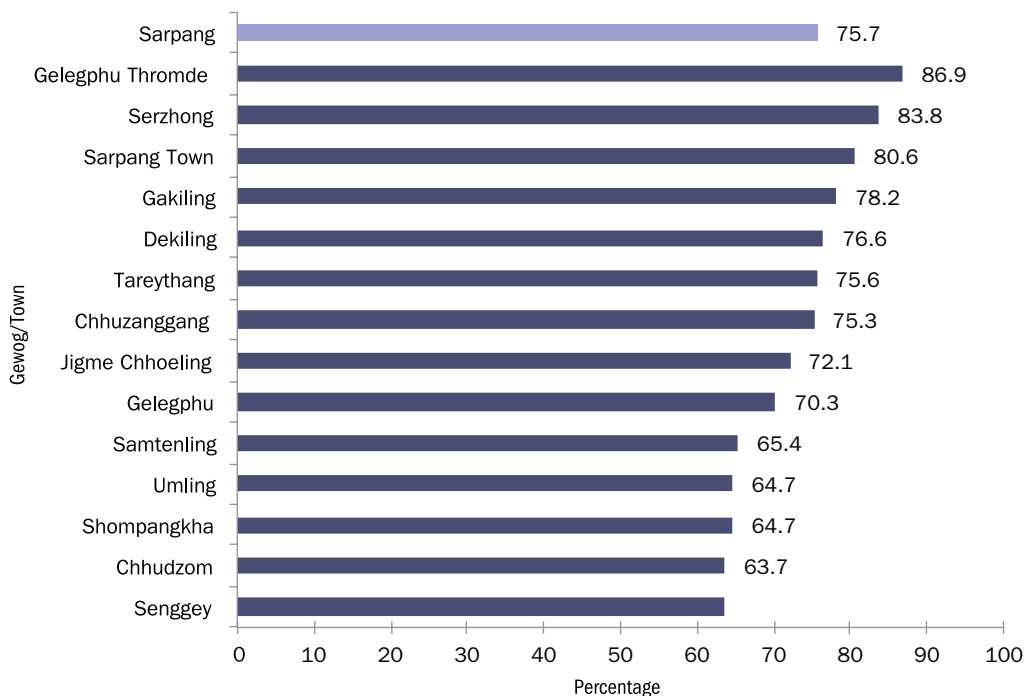
improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *Gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Gelegphu Gewog had 412 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Tareythang Gewog had only 20 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (38.9%) of the households have walls made of cement/RCC, bricks, and cement blocks (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is lower (32.1%) than in urban areas (55.7%).

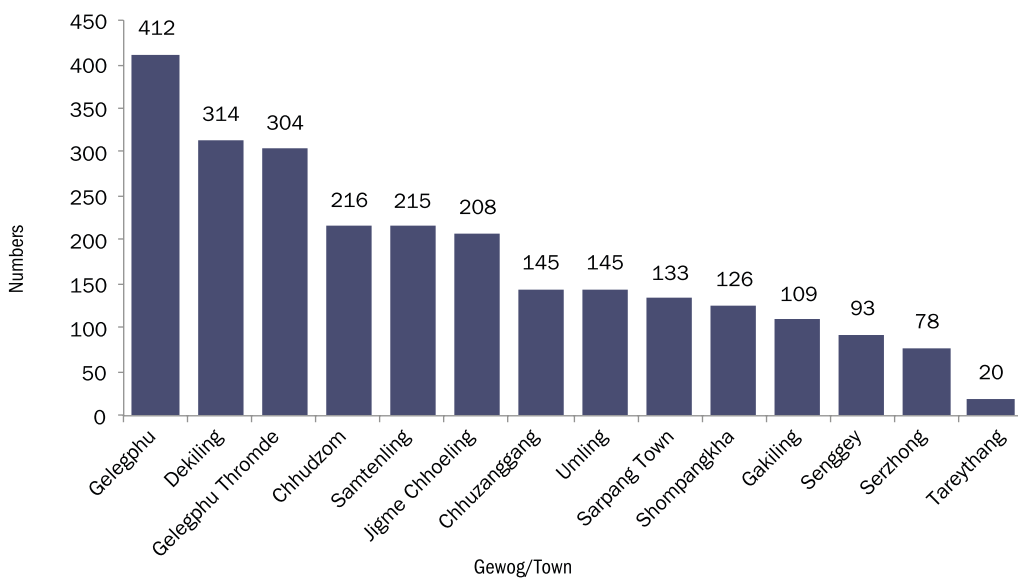
Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (93.4%), followed



**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017



**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017



**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Sarpang 2017

Main Material for Wall						
Area	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	Total
Urban	24.4	13.8	2.5	55.7	3.6	3,007
Rural	15.4	21.8	22.0	32.1	8.7	7,362
Both Areas	18.0	19.5	16.4	38.9	7.2	10,369
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	0.5	94.5	4.2	0.8	3,007	
Rural	1.9	93.0	1.7	3.5	7,362	
Both Areas	1.5	93.4	2.4	2.7	10,369	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	1.9	0.4	95.3	2.4	3,007	
Rural	7.7	0.5	73.1	18.7	7,362	
Both Areas	6.0	0.5	79.5	14.0	10,369	

by thatch, bamboo, cardboard, tarpaulin, and other material (2.7%). Tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo are the most common flooring materials (79.5%), followed by earthen/clay floor, bamboo, and others (14.0%).

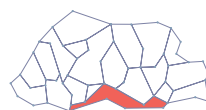
### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Sarpang Dzongkhag use electricity (96.6%) for

lighting, while a few households still use kerosene (1.1%) and solar energy (1.4%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.8%) and rural areas (95.7%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene as the main sources of lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (3.2%) than in urban areas (0.8%).

**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Sarpang 2017

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,007
Rural	95.7	1.4	0.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	7,362
Both Areas	96.6	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	10,369
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	98.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	90.8	0.2	3,007		
Rural	94.5	1.3	26.8	4.0	65.0	0.2	7,362		
Both Areas	95.7	1.2	19.2	3.1	72.5	0.2	10,369		



Most households in Sarpang Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (98.7%) in combination with LPG (90.8%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, 26.8% of the households use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the Dzongkhag is piped water (inside the dwelling and outside dwelling), accounting for 98.7% of the total households. In addition, 0.4% of the households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and in Sarpang, 99.1% of households have access to them, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (86.5%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (71.5%) than in rural areas (39.7%). About 0.8% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100.0%) in Tareythang Gewog have access to improved sources

of drinking water, while Chhudzom Gewog (96.6%) and Chhuzanggang (96.3%) Gewog have the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 0.9% or some 95 households depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Chhuzargang Gewog had 22 households without access to improved drinking water sources while Tareythang Gewog had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 80.3% of housing units have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

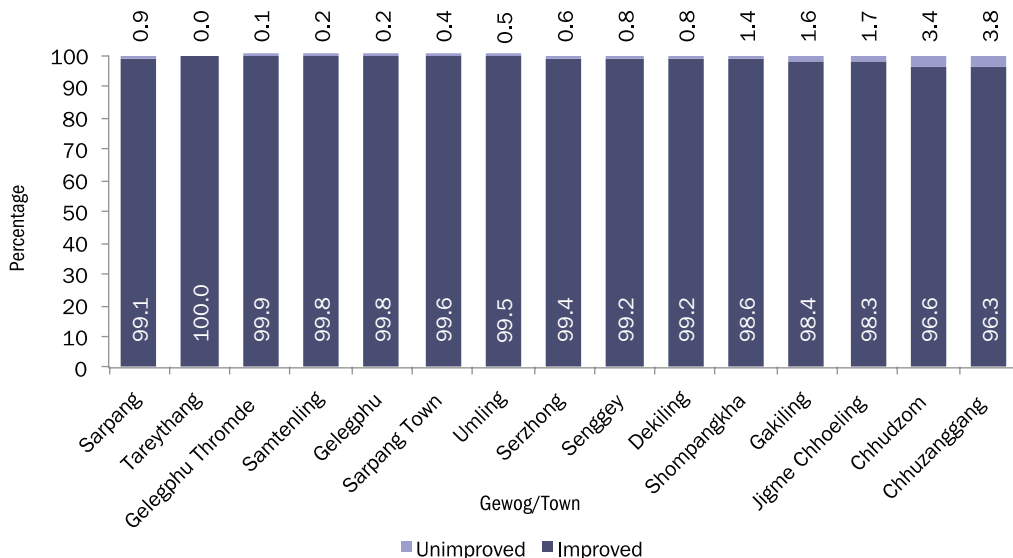
In 2017, a little less than a fifth (2,030) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Dekiling Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable water supply with 360 households, while Tareythang Gewog had the lowest with 12 households (Figure 7.7).

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Sarpang 2017

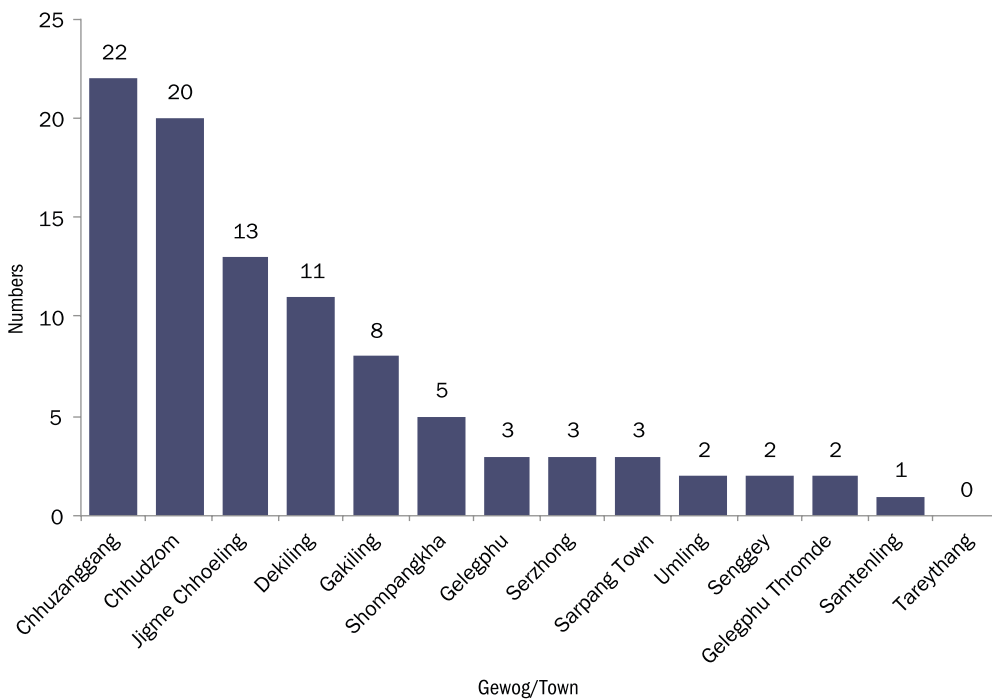
Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	71.5	28.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,007
Rural	39.7	58.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	7,362
Both Areas	48.9	49.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	10,369

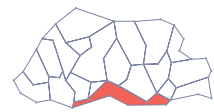
2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017

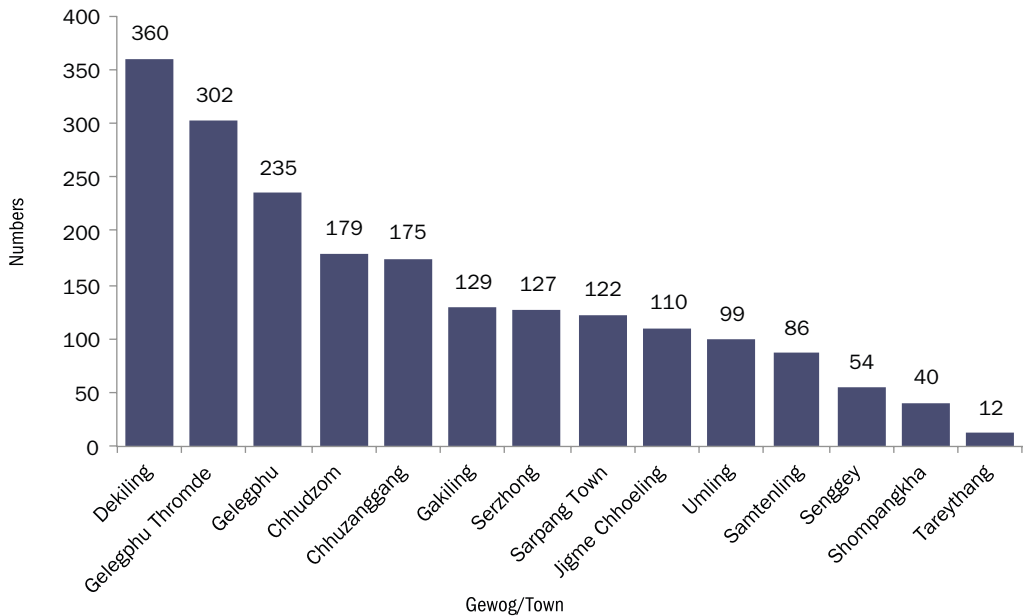


**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017





**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017



About 1.3% of the households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

#### 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct to Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle,

television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

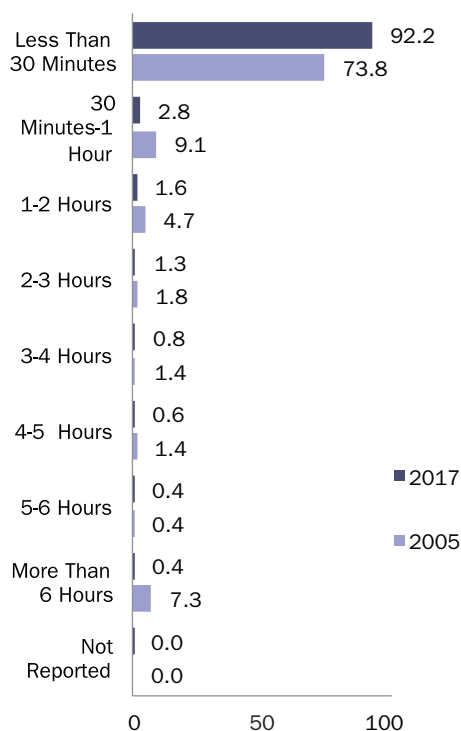
#### 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (92.2%) of households have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (73.8%). However, there are some households (0.4%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than 6 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (93.4%) in the *Dzongkhag* availed health services

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**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Sarpang 2005 and 2017



during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 86.0% stated that they did not require health services, 4.6% reported to having not enough time to avail health services, and 3.7% stated that the health facilities were too far.

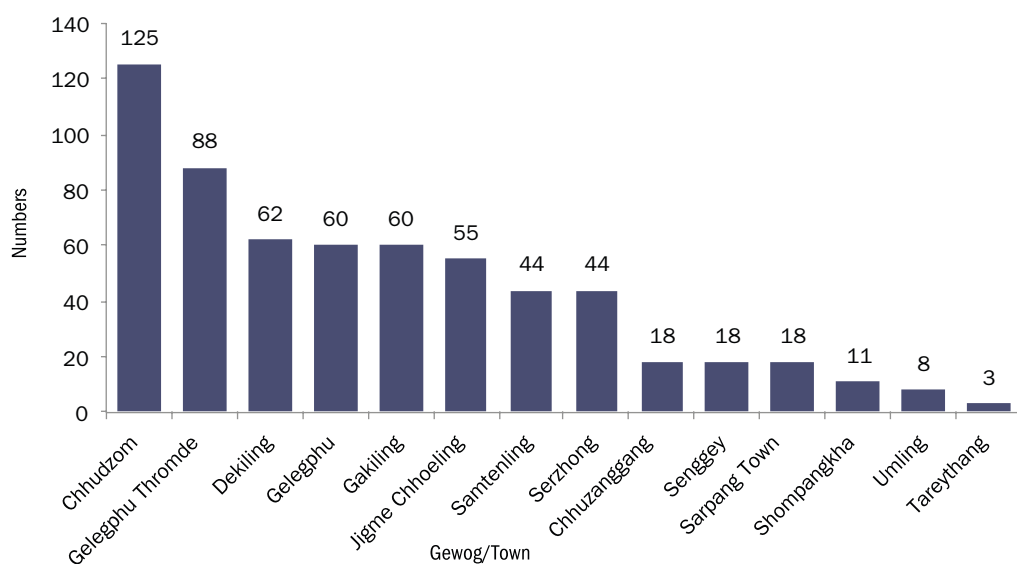
### 7.6 Food Sufficiency

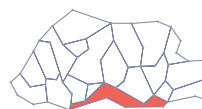
About 5.9% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of having experienced food insufficiency (not enough

**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Sarpang 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	3.5	96.5	0.0	3,007
Rural	6.9	93.1	0.0	7,362
Both Areas	5.9	94.1	0.0	10,369

**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017





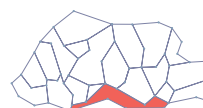
food to feed all household members) during the last 12 months. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in rural areas (6.9%) than in urban areas (3.5%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 614 households (5.9%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Chhudzom Gewog had 125 households, while Tareythang Gewog had only 3 households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).



# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency.	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\Sigma$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year



Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking.	Number of households with reliable water supply.	Total number of households.
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months.	Number of households with food insufficiency.	Total number of households.

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
SARPANG	24,018	21,986	46,004	52.2	47.8	100.0	109.2
Urban	6,798	6,212	13,010	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.4
Gelegphu Thromde	5,146	4,712	9,858	52.2	47.8	100.0	109.2
Sarpang Town	1,652	1,500	3,152	52.4	47.6	100.0	110.1
Rural	17,220	15,774	32,994	52.2	47.8	100.0	109.2
Samtenling	1,456	1,345	2,801	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Chhuzanggang	1,262	1,237	2,499	50.5	49.5	100.0	102.0
Gelegphu	3,314	3,143	6,457	51.3	48.7	100.0	105.4
Jigme Chhoeling	1,743	1,515	3,258	53.5	46.5	100.0	115.0
Serzhong	1,285	1,422	2,707	47.5	52.5	100.0	90.4
Tareythang	225	126	351	64.1	35.9	100.0	178.6
Umling	754	832	1,586	47.5	52.5	100.0	90.6
Dekiling	3,290	2,690	5,980	55.0	45.0	100.0	122.3
Chhudzom	1,460	1,204	2,664	54.8	45.2	100.0	121.3
Gakiling	1,105	1,020	2,125	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Senggey	569	511	1,080	52.7	47.3	100.0	111.4
Shompangkha	757	729	1,486	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.8

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

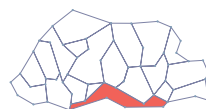


Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	All Ages
<b>SARPANG</b>	3,214	3,714	4,287	4,687	4,685	4,814	4,055	3,711	2,731	2,468	1,897	1,649	1,480	949	725	938	46,004
Urban	812	953	1,102	1,649	1,523	1,581	1,247	1,123	811	687	473	292	263	173	126	195	13,010
Gelegphu Thromde	624	712	813	988	1,204	1,284	1,002	877	634	531	383	225	204	129	91	157	9,858
Sarpang Town	188	241	289	661	319	297	245	246	177	156	90	67	59	44	35	38	3,152
Rural	2,402	2,761	3,185	3,038	3,162	3,233	2,808	2,588	1,920	1,781	1,424	1,357	1,217	776	599	743	32,994
Samtenling	208	266	269	201	260	317	260	215	162	142	129	104	98	76	41	53	2,801
Chhuzanggang	183	247	289	209	174	232	197	152	112	134	109	128	126	79	68	60	2,499
Gelegphu	469	529	680	848	707	627	554	545	400	342	225	156	133	71	74	97	6,457
Jigme Chhoeiling	238	250	300	179	301	292	278	274	181	219	183	160	141	85	76	101	3,258
Serzhong	144	193	343	608	150	194	155	147	140	103	96	102	104	76	63	89	2,707
Tareything	29	31	27	13	31	48	36	36	23	20	12	11	15	7	9	3	351
Umling	111	175	165	83	117	138	111	115	76	83	90	101	94	46	44	37	1,586
Dekiling	441	510	497	417	755	649	557	453	366	308	243	217	224	123	95	125	5,980
Chhudzom	237	204	219	146	288	296	247	227	156	162	116	115	93	53	38	67	2,664
Gakiling	142	155	184	135	156	217	185	210	148	119	109	123	79	72	42	49	2,125
Senggye	104	99	86	62	106	102	104	89	54	45	46	65	43	39	19	17	1,080
Shompangkha	96	102	126	137	117	121	124	125	102	104	66	75	67	49	30	45	1,486

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	
SARPANG	11,215	32,177	2,612	46,004	43.0	34.9	8.1	23.3
Urban	2,867	9,649	494	13,010	34.8	29.7	5.1	17.2
Gelegphu Thromde	2,149	7,332	377	9,858	34.5	29.3	5.1	17.5
Sarpang Town	718	2,317	117	3,152	36.0	31.0	5.0	16.3
Rural	8,348	22,528	2,118	32,994	46.5	37.1	9.4	25.4
Samtenling	743	1,888	170	2,801	48.4	39.4	9.0	22.9
Chhuzanggang	719	1,573	207	2,499	58.9	45.7	13.2	28.8
Gelegphu	1,678	4,537	242	6,457	42.3	37.0	5.3	14.4
Jigme Chhoeling	788	2,208	262	3,258	47.6	35.7	11.9	33.2
Serzhong	680	1,799	228	2,707	50.5	37.8	12.7	33.5
Tareythang	87	245	19	351	43.3	35.5	7.8	21.8
Umling	451	1,008	127	1,586	57.3	44.7	12.6	28.2
Dekiling	1,448	4,189	343	5,980	42.8	34.6	8.2	23.7
Chhudzom	660	1,846	158	2,664	44.3	35.8	8.6	23.9
Gakiling	481	1,481	163	2,125	43.5	32.5	11.0	33.9
Senggey	289	716	75	1,080	50.8	40.4	10.5	26.0
Shompangkha	324	1,038	124	1,486	43.2	31.2	11.9	38.3

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.4** Population by Type of Household, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
SARPANG	41,413	4,193	398	46,004	90.0	9.1	0.9	100.0
Urban	11,270	1,433	307	13,010	86.6	11.0	2.4	100.0
Gelegphu Thromde	8,779	868	211	9,858	89.1	8.8	2.1	100.0
Sarpang Town	2,491	565	96	3,152	79.0	17.9	3.0	100.0
Rural	30,143	2,760	91	32,994	91.4	8.4	0.3	100.0
Samtenling	2,670	131	0	2,801	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0
Chhuzanggang	2,459	40	0	2,499	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Gelegphu	5,747	707	3	6,457	89.0	10.9	0.0	100.0
Jigme Chhoeling	3,091	145	22	3,258	94.9	4.5	0.7	100.0
Serzhong	1,973	695	39	2,707	72.9	25.7	1.4	100.0
Tareythang	279	72	0	351	79.5	20.5	0.0	100.0
Umling	1,527	59	0	1,586	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0
Dekiling	5,264	698	18	5,980	88.0	11.7	0.3	100.0
Chhudzom	2,589	71	4	2,664	97.2	2.7	0.2	100.0
Gakiling	2,085	40	0	2,125	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Senggey	1,004	71	5	1,080	93.0	6.6	0.5	100.0
Shompangkha	1,455	31	0	1,486	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

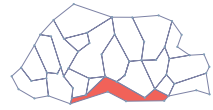


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

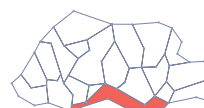
Gewog/Town	Age													All Ages			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-69	70-74	75+
SARPANG																	
URBAN																	
Gelegphu Thromde	624	712	813	988	1,204	1,284	1,002	877	634	531	383	225	204	129	91	157	9,858
Male	301	347	358	431	630	714	553	493	351	307	228	131	117	63	38	84	5,146
Female	323	365	455	557	574	570	449	384	283	224	155	94	87	66	53	73	4,712
Sarpang Town	188	241	289	661	319	297	245	246	177	156	90	67	59	44	35	38	3,152
Male	95	109	145	342	185	165	132	131	90	87	52	36	27	19	15	22	1,652
Female	93	132	144	319	134	132	113	115	87	69	38	31	32	25	20	16	1,500
RURAL																	
Samtenling	208	266	269	201	260	317	260	215	162	142	129	104	98	76	41	53	2,801
Male	96	146	155	94	139	157	132	108	92	67	66	61	49	40	22	32	1,456
Female	112	120	114	107	121	160	128	107	70	75	63	43	49	36	19	21	1,345
Chhuzanggang	183	247	289	209	174	232	197	152	112	134	109	128	126	79	68	60	2,499
Male	90	128	153	120	85	115	90	71	54	55	53	67	62	41	43	35	1,262
Female	93	119	136	89	89	117	107	81	58	79	56	61	64	38	25	25	1,237
Gelegphu	469	529	680	848	707	627	554	545	400	342	225	156	133	71	74	97	6,457
Male	220	276	334	393	420	318	270	291	202	205	118	78	75	37	35	42	3,314
Female	249	253	346	455	287	309	284	254	198	137	107	78	58	34	39	55	3,143
Jigme Chhoeeling	238	250	300	179	301	292	278	274	181	219	183	160	141	85	76	101	3,258
Male	120	141	147	110	170	148	164	141	98	114	95	82	73	46	43	51	1,743
Female	118	109	153	69	131	144	114	133	83	105	88	78	68	39	33	50	1,515
Serzhong	144	193	343	608	150	194	155	147	140	103	96	102	104	76	63	89	2,707
Male	63	92	163	255	71	109	85	76	63	43	50	48	48	37	39	43	1,285
Female	81	101	180	353	79	85	70	71	77	60	46	54	56	39	24	46	1,422
Tareything	29	31	27	13	31	48	36	36	23	20	12	11	15	7	9	3	351
Male	18	22	18	9	22	30	26	28	13	11	6	5	7	5	4	1	225
Female	11	9	9	4	9	18	10	8	10	9	6	6	8	2	5	2	126
Umling	111	175	165	83	117	138	111	115	76	83	90	101	94	46	44	37	1,586
Male	49	75	68	54	59	56	56	50	40	39	44	56	40	24	24	20	754
Female	62	100	97	29	58	82	55	65	36	44	46	45	54	22	20	17	832

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
Dekiling	441	510	497	417	755	649	557	453	366	308	243	217	224	123	95	125	5,980
Male	226	273	238	210	485	372	313	247	208	171	121	110	116	79	64	57	3,290
Female	215	237	259	207	270	277	244	206	158	137	122	107	108	44	31	68	2,690
Chhudzom	237	204	219	146	288	296	247	227	156	162	116	115	93	53	38	67	2,664
Male	115	107	102	86	166	170	138	138	95	87	58	65	40	32	21	40	1,460
Female	122	97	117	60	122	126	109	89	61	75	58	50	53	21	17	27	1,204
Gakiling	142	155	184	135	156	217	185	210	148	119	109	123	79	72	42	49	2,125
Male	63	82	104	65	84	112	102	111	76	62	56	54	42	38	25	29	1,105
Female	79	73	80	70	72	105	83	99	72	57	53	69	37	34	17	20	1,020
Senggey	104	99	86	62	106	102	104	89	54	45	46	65	43	39	19	17	1,080
Male	49	52	42	34	64	48	63	47	33	19	22	32	24	19	12	9	569
Female	55	47	44	28	42	54	41	42	21	26	24	33	19	20	7	8	511
Shompangkha	96	102	126	137	117	121	124	125	102	104	66	75	67	49	30	45	1,486
Male	44	47	63	70	62	58	74	70	48	58	34	35	32	28	14	20	757
Female	52	55	63	67	55	63	50	55	54	46	32	40	35	21	16	25	729
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	1,549	1,897	2,090	2,273	2,642	2,572	2,198	2,002	1,463	1,325	1,003	860	752	508	399	485	24,018
Female	1,665	1,817	2,197	2,414	2,043	2,242	1,857	1,709	1,268	1,143	894	789	728	441	326	453	21,986
Both Sex	3,214	3,714	4,287	4,687	4,685	4,814	4,055	3,711	2,731	2,468	1,897	1,649	1,480	949	725	938	46,004

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.6** Population by Age, Sex and Area, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	76	91	167	226	219	445	302	310	612
1	73	69	142	199	213	412	272	282	554
2	81	76	157	224	283	507	305	359	664
3	71	89	160	239	245	484	310	334	644
4	95	91	186	265	289	554	360	380	740
5	86	105	191	317	287	604	403	392	795
6	95	77	172	290	268	558	385	345	730
7	90	105	195	261	234	495	351	339	690
8	81	107	188	293	276	569	374	383	757
9	104	103	207	280	255	535	384	358	742
10	93	91	184	322	315	637	415	406	821
11	114	102	216	319	315	634	433	417	850
12	105	125	230	322	371	693	427	496	923
13	98	133	231	308	308	616	406	441	847
14	93	148	241	316	289	605	409	437	846
15	114	128	242	299	298	597	413	426	839
16	154	163	317	265	332	597	419	495	914
17	175	199	374	330	347	677	505	546	1,051
18	176	204	380	290	289	579	466	493	959
19	154	182	336	316	272	588	470	454	924
20	184	138	322	372	248	620	556	386	942
21	164	135	299	332	256	588	496	391	887
22	162	128	290	369	242	611	531	370	901
23	146	154	300	380	272	652	526	426	952
24	159	153	312	374	317	691	533	470	1,003
25	189	149	338	367	306	673	556	455	1,011
26	168	153	321	314	312	626	482	465	947
27	213	126	339	363	337	700	576	463	1,039
28	167	141	308	347	298	645	514	439	953
29	142	133	275	302	287	589	444	420	864
30	186	135	321	361	291	652	547	426	973
31	116	99	215	274	247	521	390	346	736
32	157	112	269	356	295	651	513	407	920
33	119	106	225	275	250	525	394	356	750
34	107	110	217	247	212	459	354	322	676
35	145	122	267	299	246	545	444	368	812
36	119	91	210	300	252	552	419	343	762
37	114	80	194	299	264	563	413	344	757
38	127	118	245	247	243	490	374	361	735
39	119	88	207	233	205	438	352	293	645
40	127	92	219	282	217	499	409	309	718
41	66	67	133	171	152	323	237	219	456
42	95	67	162	236	200	436	331	267	598
43	81	72	153	170	176	346	251	248	499
44	72	72	144	163	153	316	235	225	460
45	96	66	162	212	187	399	308	253	561



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	69	55	124	187	153	340	256	208	464
47	86	56	142	189	180	369	275	236	511
48	82	66	148	177	184	361	259	250	509
49	61	50	111	166	146	312	227	196	423
50	74	48	122	160	147	307	234	195	429
51	56	33	89	133	158	291	189	191	380
52	55	48	103	157	146	303	212	194	406
53	50	35	85	152	130	282	202	165	367
54	45	29	74	121	120	241	166	149	315
55	47	34	81	151	163	314	198	197	395
56	26	26	52	172	136	308	198	162	360
57	33	24	57	130	135	265	163	159	322
58	37	21	58	125	121	246	162	142	304
59	24	20	44	115	109	224	139	129	268
60	40	32	72	155	164	319	195	196	391
61	20	24	44	96	124	220	116	148	264
62	33	30	63	123	127	250	156	157	313
63	28	18	46	124	100	224	152	118	270
64	23	15	38	110	94	204	133	109	242
65	18	22	40	117	107	224	135	129	264
66	15	18	33	93	74	167	108	92	200
67	17	17	34	83	79	162	100	96	196
68	17	17	34	69	47	116	86	64	150
69	15	17	32	64	43	107	79	60	139
70	18	17	35	90	71	161	108	88	196
71	5	9	14	55	45	100	60	54	114
72	10	18	28	64	43	107	74	61	135
73	8	14	22	65	56	121	73	70	143
74	12	15	27	72	38	110	84	53	137
75	11	6	17	34	42	76	45	48	93
76	7	9	16	40	28	68	47	37	84
77	10	11	21	34	36	70	44	47	91
78	17	3	20	36	32	68	53	35	88
79	9	7	16	32	23	55	41	30	71
80	5	7	12	44	30	74	49	37	86
81	4	6	10	25	23	48	29	29	58
82	8	3	11	27	27	54	35	30	65
83	8	3	11	21	23	44	29	26	55
84	6	12	18	17	23	40	23	35	58
85	6	4	10	13	10	23	19	14	33
86	3	2	5	10	16	26	13	18	31
87	2	2	4	12	13	25	14	15	29
88	1	5	6	6	7	13	7	12	19
89	3	1	4	12	6	18	15	7	22
90	1	2	3	4	6	10	5	8	13
91	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	4	6

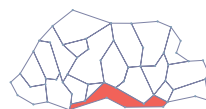


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	2		2	3	2	5	5	2	7
93	1	1	2	4	3	7	5	4	9
94	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
95	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	4
96	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	4
97	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
98	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
99	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
100	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	6,798	6,212	13,010	17,220	15,774	32,994	24,018	21,986	46,004

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age														Total		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
<b>SAMTENLING</b>																	
Khenpagang	18	36	36	19	26	37	42	24	20	21	15	14	15	7	6	5	341
Male	9	17	21	13	16	21	21	14	12	10	7	6	11	4	4	4	190
Female	9	19	15	6	10	16	21	10	8	11	8	8	4	3	2	1	151
Samtenling	97	116	117	87	106	136	116	88	68	50	59	34	28	27	13	22	1,164
Male	41	65	59	43	54	64	53	36	41	25	30	21	13	15	7	13	580
Female	56	51	58	44	52	72	63	52	27	25	29	13	15	12	6	9	584
Samtenthang	39	41	55	42	49	68	49	52	37	25	18	15	23	21	8	9	551
Male	23	26	38	16	26	38	24	31	23	11	10	10	11	8	3	6	304
Female	16	15	17	26	23	30	25	21	14	14	8	5	12	13	5	3	247
Dechhen Pelri	29	39	38	23	39	37	22	25	15	25	19	23	12	9	9	11	375
Male	10	20	19	11	26	19	13	11	6	12	10	16	4	5	5	4	191
Female	19	19	19	12	13	18	9	14	9	13	9	7	8	4	4	7	184
ChhoeKhorling_Dechhen Pelri	25	34	23	30	40	39	31	26	22	21	18	18	20	12	5	6	370
Male	13	18	18	11	17	15	21	16	10	9	9	8	10	8	3	5	191
Female	12	16	5	19	23	24	10	10	12	12	9	10	10	4	2	1	179
All Chiwogs	208	266	269	201	260	317	260	215	162	142	129	104	98	76	41	53	2,801
Male	96	146	155	94	139	157	132	108	92	67	66	61	49	40	22	32	1,456
Female	112	120	114	107	121	160	128	107	70	75	63	43	49	36	19	21	1,345
<b>CHHUZANG GANG</b>																	
Chagsakhar	31	35	56	34	31	43	32	29	30	28	17	20	26	10	9	7	438
Male	13	14	27	22	14	20	16	19	15	10	9	12	16	2	6	3	218
Female	18	21	29	12	17	23	16	10	15	18	8	8	10	8	3	4	220
Pangzor	37	39	52	43	35	54	48	16	22	26	25	35	24	20	11	15	502
Male	17	18	27	28	13	35	20	8	8	11	11	17	13	10	8	9	253
Female	20	21	25	15	22	19	28	8	14	15	14	18	11	10	3	6	249
Nyimaling_Shawapong	34	46	49	48	30	42	34	30	20	16	16	29	24	17	12	11	458
Male	18	24	23	28	13	20	15	12	10	6	8	13	9	11	7	5	222
Female	16	22	26	20	17	22	19	18	10	10	8	16	15	6	5	6	236

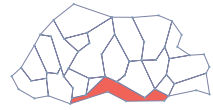


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	
<b>Thongjabi_Yueling</b>	44	62	70	45	36	51	41	36	18	31	28	19	24	13	6	537
Male	23	37	42	23	18	18	16	8	14	13	13	11	8	9	3	274
Female	21	25	28	22	18	33	23	20	10	17	15	6	13	5	3	263
<b>Barthang</b>	37	65	62	39	42	42	42	41	22	33	23	25	28	19	23	564
Male	19	35	34	19	27	22	21	16	13	14	12	12	13	10	13	295
Female	18	30	28	20	15	20	21	25	9	19	11	13	15	9	10	269
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	183	247	289	209	174	232	197	152	112	134	109	128	126	79	68	2,499
Male	90	128	153	120	85	115	90	71	54	55	53	67	62	41	43	1,262
Female	93	119	136	89	89	117	107	81	58	79	56	61	64	38	25	1,237
<b>GELEGPUH</b>																
<b>Pelirithang Khatoad</b>	252	303	372	530	430	305	287	312	221	180	89	48	57	27	40	3,480
Male	120	162	179	243	258	166	134	166	120	115	56	21	30	14	11	1,810
Female	132	141	193	287	172	139	153	146	101	65	33	27	27	13	16	1,670
<b>Pelirithang Khamaed</b>	94	114	152	145	130	145	130	127	84	81	50	46	26	14	16	1,375
Male	44	52	76	69	77	79	72	72	39	49	24	24	17	6	10	878
Female	50	62	76	76	53	66	58	55	45	32	26	22	9	8	6	657
<b>Dzomlingthang</b>	40	43	53	57	45	52	40	32	32	25	26	16	11	10	13	508
Male	16	26	23	27	28	20	18	18	12	14	12	8	5	6	5	247
Female	24	17	30	30	17	32	22	14	20	11	14	8	6	4	8	261
<b>Pemathang</b>	34	34	35	45	34	45	49	32	23	25	20	21	12	4	8	428
Male	15	16	19	19	20	14	26	16	12	13	7	11	9	1	5	206
Female	19	18	16	26	14	31	23	16	11	12	13	10	3	3	3	222
<b>Lekidthang</b>	49	35	68	71	68	80	48	42	40	31	40	25	27	16	10	666
Male	25	20	37	35	37	39	20	19	19	14	19	14	14	10	4	333
Female	24	15	31	36	31	41	28	23	21	17	21	11	13	6	6	333
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	469	529	680	848	707	627	554	545	400	342	225	156	133	71	74	6,457
Male	220	276	334	393	420	318	270	291	202	205	118	78	75	37	35	423,314
Female	249	253	346	455	287	309	284	254	198	137	107	78	58	34	39	553,143

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
<b>JIGME CHHOELING</b>																	
Gongtsekha	27	18	36	19	44	31	25	32	21	35	19	24	14	7	4	10	366
Male	17	13	13	7	25	20	15	11	15	18	11	12	9	4	1	5	196
Female	10	5	23	12	19	11	10	21	6	17	8	12	5	3	3	5	170
Gongduegang	32	40	40	13	51	47	50	44	29	30	21	11	22	9	9	12	460
Male	19	23	23	9	30	26	30	30	18	17	10	9	10	6	5	6	271
Female	13	17	17	4	21	21	20	14	11	13	11	2	12	3	4	6	189
Khamaed	58	71	84	53	70	64	65	78	50	47	50	40	27	22	23	29	831
Male	27	34	35	28	38	27	38	36	23	29	26	22	11	11	15	14	414
Female	31	37	49	25	32	37	27	42	27	18	24	18	16	11	8	15	417
Samkhar	54	49	33	18	61	59	47	46	29	52	35	23	27	12	16	15	576
Male	26	27	16	12	37	26	31	20	19	22	21	9	15	7	8	9	305
Female	28	22	17	6	24	33	16	26	10	30	14	14	12	5	8	6	271
Khatoed	59	58	93	72	58	66	72	61	45	49	49	53	43	28	23	29	858
Male	27	35	52	51	30	34	38	34	19	24	24	28	24	11	13	14	458
Female	32	23	41	21	28	32	34	27	26	25	25	25	19	17	10	15	400
Chhoetenkhar	8	14	14	4	17	25	19	13	7	6	9	9	8	7	1	6	167
Male	4	9	8	3	10	15	12	10	4	4	3	2	4	7	1	3	99
Female	4	5	6	1	7	10	7	3	3	2	6	7	4	0	0	3	68
All Chiwogs	238	250	300	179	301	292	278	274	181	219	183	160	141	85	76	101	3,258
Male	120	141	147	110	170	148	164	141	98	114	95	82	73	46	43	51	1,743
Female	118	109	153	69	131	144	114	133	83	105	88	78	68	39	33	50	1,515
<b>SERZHONG</b>																	
Serzhong	32	48	33	36	39	53	47	38	30	23	20	29	36	19	15	27	525
Male	13	28	18	19	16	32	23	23	15	9	10	15	16	8	11	12	268
Female	19	20	15	17	23	21	24	15	15	14	10	14	20	11	4	15	257
Barshong	23	22	27	20	19	19	16	16	13	10	8	11	14	12	5	5	240
Male	13	13	20	13	12	9	7	8	5	5	2	3	8	5	4	3	130
Female	10	9	7	7	7	10	9	8	8	5	6	8	6	7	1	2	110

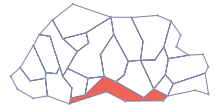


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
<b>PemaYoedling</b>	33	37	55	44	38	44	26	29	30	29	33	21	28	23	12	16	498
Male	10	17	33	23	18	20	15	12	11	9	22	11	11	14	9	7	242
Female	23	20	22	21	20	24	11	17	19	20	11	10	17	9	3	9	256
<b>Tashiphu</b>	15	26	26	32	14	25	23	23	25	14	10	14	14	14	18	18	311
Male	6	9	11	10	8	19	14	11	11	7	3	4	7	6	9	10	145
Female	9	17	15	22	6	6	9	12	14	7	7	10	7	8	9	8	166
<b>Norbuling</b>	41	60	202	476	40	53	43	41	42	27	25	27	12	8	13	23	1,133
Male	21	25	81	190	17	29	26	22	21	13	13	15	6	4	6	11	500
Female	20	35	121	286	23	24	17	19	21	14	12	12	6	4	7	12	633
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	144	193	343	608	150	194	155	147	140	103	96	102	104	76	63	89	2,707
Male	63	92	163	255	71	109	85	76	63	43	50	48	48	37	39	43	1,285
Female	81	101	180	353	79	85	70	71	77	60	46	54	56	39	24	46	1,422
<b>TAREYTHANG</b>																	
<b>Tashichhoeling</b>	11	8	6	4	6	11	4	11	8	5	3	1	7	1	2	1	89
Male	7	5	4	3	4	5	3	9	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	0	55
Female	4	3	2	1	2	6	1	2	5	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	34
<b>Yoezergang</b>	12	13	15	5	13	13	14	12	10	5	5	6	2	0	4	0	129
Male	8	8	10	4	7	8	10	7	7	4	1	2	2	0	1	0	79
Female	4	5	5	1	6	5	4	5	3	1	4	4	0	0	3	0	50
<b>Pemachhoeling</b>	5	9	6	3	3	14	9	6	3	8	4	2	2	5	2	2	83
Male	3	8	4	2	2	9	5	5	2	2	3	1	0	4	1	1	52
Female	2	1	2	1	1	5	4	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	31
<b>Dorjitse</b>	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	0	2	4	1	1	0	21
Male	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	10
Female	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	11
<b>Woongchhiloo</b>	0	0	0	0	8	7	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Male	0	0	0	0	8	7	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	29	31	27	13	31	48	36	36	23	20	12	11	15	7	9	3	351
Male	18	22	18	9	22	30	26	28	13	11	6	5	7	5	4	1	225
Female	11	9	9	4	9	18	10	8	10	9	6	6	8	2	5	2	126

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>UMLING</b>																	
Tashithang	10	15	22	12	15	15	9	21	9	10	6	28	16	7	9	3	207
Male	3	5	8	11	8	9	5	6	4	5	4	15	8	5	4	2	102
Female	7	10	14	1	7	6	4	15	5	5	2	13	8	2	5	1	105
Daangling	17	27	15	11	7	16	15	14	8	8	9	8	14	4	8	8	189
Male	9	12	6	9	4	9	7	6	6	5	3	4	6	2	5	7	100
Female	8	15	9	2	3	7	8	8	2	3	6	4	8	2	3	1	89
Doongmin	25	31	39	21	32	29	27	22	22	20	26	23	23	9	11	10	370
Male	13	19	17	14	18	13	17	12	11	11	13	15	9	3	6	3	194
Female	12	12	22	7	14	16	10	10	11	9	13	8	14	6	5	7	176
Rijoog	39	70	63	31	48	65	44	43	25	35	36	23	28	21	12	12	595
Male	18	29	28	13	22	22	19	18	14	13	16	12	13	11	6	6	260
Female	21	41	35	18	26	43	25	25	11	22	20	11	15	10	6	6	335
Gaden	20	32	26	8	15	13	16	15	12	10	13	19	13	5	4	4	225
Male	6	10	9	7	7	3	8	8	5	5	8	10	4	3	3	2	98
Female	14	22	17	1	8	10	8	7	7	5	5	9	9	2	1	2	127
All Chiwogs	111	175	165	83	117	138	111	115	76	83	90	101	94	46	44	37	1,586
Male	49	75	68	54	59	56	56	50	40	39	44	56	40	24	24	20	754
Female	62	100	97	29	58	82	55	65	36	44	46	45	54	22	20	17	832
<b>DEKLING</b>																	
Jigmeling	233	219	187	220	531	395	294	190	198	138	98	97	86	42	37	56	3,021
Male	129	124	90	114	364	249	186	118	117	80	51	46	47	22	28	29	1,794
Female	104	95	97	106	167	146	108	72	81	58	47	51	39	20	9	27	1,227
Chhoekhoring	113	153	149	92	122	146	131	125	81	71	62	63	64	41	28	36	1,477
Male	59	79	77	44	65	70	64	62	43	37	29	37	31	28	14	13	752
Female	54	74	72	48	57	76	67	63	38	34	33	26	33	13	14	23	725
Nubgang	17	21	39	13	23	23	20	24	25	23	16	13	19	14	12	12	314
Male	6	11	24	7	12	10	7	8	7	14	10	5	11	7	8	7	154
Female	11	10	15	6	11	13	13	16	18	9	6	8	8	7	4	5	160
Dekiling	56	84	89	72	57	61	71	75	42	53	45	28	38	13	16	11	811
Male	22	43	35	36	32	29	35	37	27	26	22	15	21	11	12	4	407
Female	34	41	54	36	25	32	36	38	15	27	23	13	17	2	4	7	404

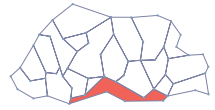


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
<b>Gawaithang</b>	22	33	33	20	22	24	41	39	20	23	22	16	17	13	2	10	357
Male	10	16	12	9	12	14	21	22	14	14	9	7	6	11	2	4	183
Female	12	17	21	11	10	10	20	17	6	9	13	9	11	2		6	174
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	441	510	497	417	755	649	557	453	366	308	243	217	224	123	95	125	5,980
Male	226	273	238	210	485	372	313	247	208	171	121	110	116	79	64	57	3,290
Female	215	237	259	207	270	277	244	206	158	137	122	107	108	44	31	68	2,690
<b>CHHUDZOM</b>																	
<b>Gaalgethang</b>	17	14	27	24	27	26	23	25	17	17	12	10	6	11	3	8	267
Male	7	9	14	16	20	15	14	14	11	9	5	6	3	6	2	6	157
Female	10	5	13	8	7	11	9	11	6	8	7	4	3	5	1	2	110
<b>Sherabling</b>	68	46	41	37	77	64	68	46	35	41	22	36	20	8	10	15	634
Male	35	26	21	21	42	35	40	27	19	24	10	20	9	5	6	5	345
Female	33	20	20	16	35	29	28	19	16	17	12	16	11	3	4	10	289
<b>Draagchhu</b>	32	31	31	22	41	46	30	31	19	11	10	14	29	6	7	5	365
Male	14	17	15	13	23	25	14	21	13	7	4	7	14	4	4	4	199
Female	18	14	16	9	18	21	16	10	6	4	6	7	15	2	3	1	166
<b>Jangchhuling</b>	74	68	70	43	81	99	75	55	47	37	33	30	19	16	6	16	769
Male	36	34	28	23	36	58	40	32	29	18	16	18	5	13	2	8	396
Female	38	34	42	20	45	41	35	23	18	19	17	12	14	3	4	8	373
<b>Lhayuel</b>	46	45	50	20	62	61	51	70	38	56	39	25	19	12	12	23	629
Male	23	21	24	13	45	37	30	44	23	29	23	14	9	4	7	17	363
Female	23	24	26	7	17	24	21	26	15	27	16	11	10	8	5	6	266
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	237	204	219	146	288	296	247	227	156	162	116	115	93	53	38	67	2,664
Male	115	107	102	86	166	170	138	138	95	87	58	65	40	32	21	40	1,460
Female	122	97	117	60	122	126	109	89	61	75	58	50	53	21	17	27	1,204
<b>GAKILLING</b>																	
<b>Maenchulam</b>	34	22	13	15	20	54	46	41	24	13	21	30	9	14	8	12	376
Male	13	11	8	11	12	24	27	23	15	6	12	13	6	7	5	7	200
Female	21	11	5	4	8	30	19	18	9	7	9	17	3	7	3	5	176



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Sangkha	22	24	30	24	39	48	44	44	30	31	27	37	21	13	8	10	452	
Male	13	12	19	14	25	27	26	24	17	17	12	17	12	9	3	6	253	
Female	9	12	11	10	14	21	18	20	13	14	15	20	9	4	5	4	199	
Rilangthang	23	19	32	21	19	31	24	38	25	18	17	8	11	13	6	6	311	
Male	11	13	17	9	11	13	17	18	13	10	8	3	7	5	4	4	163	
Female	12	6	15	12	8	18	7	20	12	8	9	5	4	8	2	2	148	
Getemkha	31	46	53	32	34	35	34	45	32	16	23	20	18	15	6	3	443	
Male	12	19	28	9	14	19	14	26	12	9	9	9	8	9	4	2	203	
Female	19	27	25	23	20	16	20	19	20	7	14	11	10	6	2	1	240	
Gakiling	32	44	56	43	44	49	37	42	37	41	21	28	20	17	14	18	543	
Male	14	27	32	22	22	29	18	20	19	20	15	12	9	8	9	10	286	
Female	18	17	24	21	22	20	19	22	18	21	6	16	11	9	5	8	257	
All Chiwogs	142	155	184	135	156	217	185	210	148	119	109	123	79	72	42	49	2,125	
Male	63	82	104	65	84	112	102	111	76	62	56	54	42	38	25	29	1,105	
Female	79	73	80	70	72	105	83	99	72	57	53	69	37	34	17	20	1,020	
SENGGEY																		
Rishong	5	4	4	6	7	9	4	9	9	5	2	2	2	8	2	0	78	
Male	2	2	2	1	3	5	2	5	6	3	1	1	1	3	1	0	38	
Female	3	2	2	5	4	4	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	5	1	0	40	
Sangyethang	23	18	21	15	26	20	32	21	11	15	7	14	12	7	7	7	256	
Male	11	9	7	8	19	10	24	11	8	9	4	8	7	3	4	4	146	
Female	12	9	14	7	7	10	8	10	3	6	3	6	5	4	3	3	110	
Yarphelling	45	56	43	28	37	45	51	39	24	11	17	20	16	11	6	5	454	
Male	21	27	25	18	22	19	27	21	17	4	8	11	7	5	4	3	239	
Female	24	29	18	10	15	26	24	18	7	7	9	9	9	6	2	2	215	
Labtsakha	12	10	7	6	17	10	3	6	5	8	10	10	7	3	0	3	117	
Male	5	6	3	2	8	4	2	2	1	2	4	3	5	1	0	1	49	
Female	7	4	4	4	9	6	1	4	4	6	6	7	2	2	0	2	68	
Nyenyul	19	11	11	7	19	18	14	14	5	6	10	19	6	10	4	2	175	
Male	10	8	5	5	12	10	8	8	1	1	5	9	4	7	3	1	97	
Female	9	3	6	2	7	8	6	6	4	5	5	10	2	3	1	1	78	

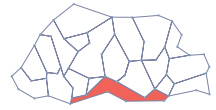


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
All Chiwogs	104	99	86	62	106	102	104	89	54	45	46	65	43	39	19	17	1,080
Male	49	52	42	34	64	48	63	47	33	19	22	32	24	19	12	9	569
Female	55	47	44	28	42	54	41	42	21	26	24	33	19	20	7	8	511
<b>SHOMPANGKHA</b>																	
Gomchola	12	15	26	22	19	16	13	28	16	21	9	8	3	8	7	2	225
Male	5	5	9	14	10	6	7	20	7	13	3	5	1	2	3	2	112
Female	7	10	17	8	9	10	6	8	9	8	6	3	2	6	4	0	113
Risoomgang	16	9	5	13	16	21	13	10	12	10	11	15	4	3	0	2	160
Male	8	5	3	7	9	14	7	5	6	4	6	8	3	2	0	0	87
Female	8	4	2	6	7	7	6	5	6	6	5	7	1	1	0	2	73
Koenchhogling	28	30	39	41	25	29	25	34	28	24	22	13	23	17	8	18	404
Male	12	15	25	19	9	11	12	16	14	12	11	4	12	9	5	6	192
Female	16	15	14	22	16	18	13	18	14	12	11	9	11	8	3	12	212
Shompangkha	14	21	26	26	19	21	28	17	18	16	7	14	12	5	3	7	254
Male	7	10	12	10	12	9	16	8	10	8	3	6	5	4	0	3	123
Female	7	11	14	16	7	12	12	9	8	8	4	8	7	1	3	4	131
Dargyethang	26	27	30	35	38	34	45	36	28	33	17	25	25	16	12	16	443
Male	12	12	14	20	22	18	32	21	11	21	11	12	11	11	6	9	243
Female	14	15	16	15	16	16	13	15	17	12	6	13	14	5	6	7	200
All Chiwogs	96	102	126	137	117	121	124	125	102	104	66	75	67	49	30	45	1,486
Male	44	47	63	70	62	58	74	70	48	58	34	35	32	28	14	20	757
Female	52	55	63	67	55	63	50	55	54	46	32	40	35	21	16	25	729
<b>SARPANG TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	71	81	102	489	137	102	85	80	59	51	23	22	14	17	15	16	1,364
Male	34	37	50	250	73	47	39	41	24	27	14	10	4	6	6	9	671
Female	37	44	52	239	64	55	46	39	35	24	9	12	10	11	9	7	693
Local Area 2	73	95	115	97	92	86	82	93	68	53	25	14	11	12	9	7	932
Male	35	44	59	51	60	52	38	47	38	33	16	8	4	6	5	4	500
Female	38	51	56	46	32	34	44	46	30	20	9	6	7	6	4	3	432

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

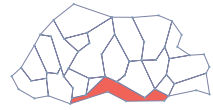
Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Sarpaang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Local Area 3	16	20	19	22	19	33	22	14	13	15	8	7	9	4	2	2	225	
Male	12	9	9	12	10	15	13	9	8	8	4	3	4	3	1	1	121	
Female	4	11	10	10	9	18	9	5	5	7	4	4	5	1	1	1	104	
Local Area 4	9	15	12	12	23	15	9	12	8	12	11	5	5	4	2	2	156	
Male	7	3	9	7	14	8	6	7	3	4	6	3	3	2	0	2	84	
Female	2	12	3	5	9	7	3	5	5	8	5	2	2	2	2	0	72	
Local Area 5	19	30	41	41	48	61	47	47	29	25	23	19	20	7	7	11	475	
Male	7	16	18	22	28	43	36	27	17	15	12	12	12	2	3	6	276	
Female	12	14	23	19	20	18	11	20	12	10	11	7	8	5	4	5	199	
All Local Areas	188	241	289	661	319	297	245	246	177	156	90	67	59	44	35	38	3,152	
Male	95	109	145	342	185	165	132	131	90	87	52	36	27	19	15	22	1,652	
Female	93	132	144	319	134	132	113	115	87	69	38	31	32	25	20	16	1,500	

Note: Excludes 305 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Gelephu Thromde 2017

LAP/Sex	Age																	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Local Area 1	239	278	291	345	389	400	347	326	222	177	131	53	44	43	31	54	3,370	
Male	120	134	129	146	208	201	173	175	121	110	75	25	25	19	11	31	1,703	
Female	119	144	162	199	181	199	174	151	101	67	56	28	19	24	20	23	1,667	
Local Area 2	47	70	73	99	130	148	101	92	64	62	44	30	34	17	11	11	1,033	
Male	23	36	30	48	67	87	65	53	39	34	26	20	21	8	4	6	567	
Female	24	34	43	51	63	61	36	39	25	28	18	10	13	9	7	5	466	
Local Area 3	105	94	132	205	190	204	149	131	100	72	54	36	25	13	10	24	1,544	
Male	44	42	59	87	103	131	93	78	55	47	35	26	13	3	4	15	835	
Female	61	52	73	118	87	73	56	53	45	25	19	10	12	10	6	9	709	
Local Area 4	193	199	251	244	363	377	297	243	170	179	123	84	78	42	29	53	2,925	
Male	94	105	116	104	177	211	154	134	86	94	71	46	45	23	16	24	1,500	
Female	99	94	135	140	186	166	143	109	84	85	52	38	33	19	13	29	1,425	
core	40	71	66	95	132	155	108	85	78	41	31	22	23	14	10	15	986	
Male	20	30	24	46	75	84	68	53	50	22	21	14	13	10	3	8	541	
Female	20	41	42	49	57	71	40	32	28	19	10	8	10	4	7	7	445	
All LAP	624	712	813	988	1,204	1,284	1,002	877	634	531	383	225	204	129	91	157	9,858	
Male	301	347	358	431	630	714	553	493	351	307	228	131	117	63	38	84	5,146	
Female	323	365	455	557	574	570	449	384	283	224	155	94	87	66	53	73	4,712	



**Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Marital Status												All Status												
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
Urban	2,537	2,218	4,755	21	30	51	3,228	2,696	5,924	101	163	264	12	24	36	46	167	213	1	1	2	5,946	5,299	11,245	
Geleghu Thromde	1,799	1,631	3,430	17	27	44	2,550	2,079	4,629	80	141	221	12	21	33	39	124	163	1	1	2	4,498	4,024	8,522	
Sarpang Town	738	587	1,325	4	3	7	678	617	1,295	21	22	43	0	3	3	7	43	50	0	0	0	1,448	1,275	2,723	
Rural	5,713	4,193	9,906	71	63	134	8,390	8,044	16,434	188	270	458	40	73	113	191	558	749	33	4	37	14,626	13,205	27,831	
Samtenling	447	312	759	5	6	11	728	729	1,457	12	21	33	5	9	14	17	36	53	0	0	0	1,214	1,113	2,327	
Chhuzanngang	423	297	720	2	4	6	585	622	1,207	12	34	46	1	9	10	21	59	80	0	0	0	1,044	1,025	2,069	
Geleghu	1,282	1,063	2,345	22	15	37	1,446	1,408	2,854	39	49	88	7	13	20	21	93	114	1	0	1	2,818	2,641	5,459	
Jigme Chhoeling	539	324	863	2	1	3	896	873	1,769	14	20	34	6	9	15	24	60	84	1	1	2	1,482	1,288	2,770	
Serzhong	569	614	1,183	4	5	9	502	506	1,008	24	34	58	1	8	9	29	73	102	1	0	1	1,130	1,240	2,370	
Tareythang	54	23	77	0	1	1	98	79	177	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	6	29	0	0	29	185	106	291
Umling	203	181	384	4	3	7	400	417	817	9	20	29	3	9	12	11	40	51	0	0	0	630	670	1,300	
Dekiling	1,087	675	1,762	21	18	39	1,613	1,395	3,008	35	58	93	11	7	18	24	83	107	0	2	2	2,791	2,238	5,029	
Chhuadzom	392	213	605	2	3	5	816	730	1,546	13	3	16	1	1	2	13	35	48	1	0	1	1,238	985	2,223	
Gakling	343	212	555	5	3	8	591	604	1,195	10	9	19	1	4	5	10	36	46	0	0	0	960	868	1,828	
Senggyi	149	94	243	1	1	2	295	270	565	10	18	28	1	2	3	12	23	35	0	1	1	468	409	877	
Shompangkha	225	185	410	3	3	6	420	411	831	10	4	14	2	2	4	6	17	23	0	0	0	666	622	1,288	
Both Areas	8,250	6,411	14,661	92	93	185	11,618	10,740	22,358	289	433	722	52	97	149	237	725	962	34	5	39	20,572	18,504	39,076	
PERCENT																									
Urban	23	20	42	0	0	0	29	24	53	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Geleghu Thromde	21	19	40	0	0	1	30	24	54	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Sarpang Town	27	22	49	0	0	0	25	23	48	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Rural	21	15	36	0	0	0	30	29	59	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Samtenling	19	13	33	0	0	0	31	31	63	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	52	48	100	
Chhuzanngang	20	14	35	0	0	0	28	30	58	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	50	50	100	
Geleghu	23	19	43	0	0	1	26	26	52	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	52	48	100	
Jigme Chhoeling	19	12	31	0	0	0	32	32	64	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	54	46	100	
Serzhong	24	26	50	0	0	0	21	21	43	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	48	52	100	
Tareythang	19	8	26	0	0	0	34	27	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	10	0	10	64	36	100	
Umling	16	14	30	0	0	1	31	32	63	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	48	52	100	
Dekiling	22	13	35	0	0	1	32	28	60	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	55	45	100	
Chhuadzom	18	10	27	0	0	0	37	33	70	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	56	44	100	
Gakling	19	12	30	0	0	0	32	33	65	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Senggyi	17	11	28	0	0	0	34	31	64	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	53	47	100	
Shompangkha	17	14	32	0	0	0	33	32	65	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	52	48	100	
Both Areas	21	16	38	0	0	0	30	27	57	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	53	47	100	

**Table A2.10 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017**

Age Group	Marital Status																									
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
10-14	2,089	2,195	4,284	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,090	2,197	4,287
15-19	2,239	2,299	4,538	4	7	11	25	99	124	0	3	3	5	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	2,414	4,687
20-24	2,103	1,129	3,232	15	23	38	492	860	1,352	9	24	33	12	2	14	1	3	4	10	2	12	2,642	2,043	4,685		
25-29	1,040	452	1,492	14	20	34	1,463	1,684	3,147	45	65	110	2	13	15	1	5	6	7	3	10	2,572	2,242	4,814		
30-34	324	112	436	8	7	15	1,797	1,630	3,427	50	74	124	6	14	20	5	20	25	8	0	8	2,198	1,857	4,055		
35-39	157	68	225	12	7	19	1,768	1,505	3,273	55	99	154	2	11	13	2	19	21	6	0	6	2,002	1,709	3,711		
40-44	89	55	144	10	5	15	1,309	1,113	2,422	42	49	91	6	11	17	6	35	41	1	0	1	1,463	1,268	2,731		
45-49	60	25	85	10	10	20	1,207	1,014	2,221	32	43	75	4	7	11	12	44	56	0	0	0	1,325	1,143	2,468		
50-54	36	22	58	7	5	12	922	782	1,704	17	24	41	2	5	7	17	56	73	2	0	2	1,003	894	1,897		
55-59	36	19	55	2	2	4	793	663	1,456	13	23	36	1	6	7	15	76	91	0	0	0	860	789	1,649		
60-64	28	14	42	2	5	7	684	582	1,266	9	11	20	1	7	8	28	109	137	0	0	0	752	728	1,480		
65-69	7	7	14	3	1	4	463	331	794	7	9	16	2	4	6	26	89	115	0	0	0	508	441	949		
70-74	20	5	25	2	0	2	330	220	550	6	6	12	3	6	9	38	89	127	0	0	0	399	326	725		
75-79	11	2	13	1	1	2	180	125	305	2	3	5	3	4	7	33	62	95	0	0	0	230	197	427		
80-84	6	4	10	1	0	1	118	87	205	2	0	2	3	0	3	35	66	101	0	0	0	165	157	322		
85+	5	3	8	1	0	1	67	43	110	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	52	69	0	0	0	90	99	189		
All Ages	8,250	6,411	14,661	92	93	185	11,618	10,740	22,358	289	433	722	52	97	149	237	725	962	34	5	39	20,572	18,504	39,076		

**Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Sarpang 2017**

Area/Age Group	Male						Female						Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	% Literate
Gelephu Thromde	4,096	684	4,780	85.7	3,338	971	4,309	77.5	7,434	1,655	9,089	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8
6-9	236	47	283	83.4	250	37	287	87.1	486	84	570	85.3	85.3	85.3	85.3	85.3
10-14	352	6	358	98.3	451	3	454	99.3	803	9	812	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9
15-19	408	23	431	94.7	547	10	557	98.2	955	33	988	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
20-24	554	76	630	87.9	533	41	574	92.9	1,087	117	1,204	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.3	90.3
25-29	621	93	714	87.0	478	91	569	84.0	1,099	184	1,283	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7
30-34	477	76	553	86.3	351	98	449	78.2	828	174	1,002	82.6	82.6	82.6	82.6	82.6
35-39	414	414	493	84.0	261	123	384	68.0	675	202	877	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0
40-44	282	69	351	80.3	169	114	283	59.7	451	183	634	71.1	71.1	71.1	71.1	71.1
45-49	255	52	307	83.1	121	103	224	54.0	376	155	531	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8
50-54	185	42	227	81.5	71	84	155	45.8	256	126	382	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0
55-59	103	28	131	78.6	33	61	94	35.1	136	89	225	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4

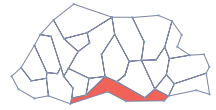


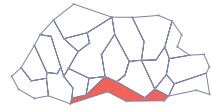
Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Sarpang 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
60-64	87	30	117	74.4	31	56	87	35.6	118	86	204	57.8
65+	122	63	185	65.9	42	150	192	21.9	164	213	377	43.5
Other than Geleghu Thromde	13,170	4,015	17,185	76.6	9,701	5,896	15,597	62.2	22,871	9,911	32,782	69.8
6-9	1,034	175	1,209	85.5	986	149	1,135	86.9	2,020	324	2,344	86.2
10-14	1,704	27	1,731	98.4	1,725	13	1,738	99.3	3,429	40	3,469	98.8
15-19	1,803	35	1,838	98.1	1,826	30	1,856	98.4	3,629	65	3,694	98.2
20-24	1,753	235	1,988	88.2	1,269	196	1,465	86.6	3,022	431	3,453	87.5
25-29	1,441	392	1,833	78.6	1,208	460	1,668	72.4	2,649	852	3,501	75.7
30-34	1,166	459	1,625	71.8	803	604	1,407	57.1	1,969	1,063	3,032	64.9
35-39	1,039	459	1,498	69.4	637	687	1,324	48.1	1,676	1,146	2,822	59.4
40-44	760	347	1,107	68.7	445	539	984	45.2	1,205	886	2,091	57.6
45-49	690	323	1,013	68.1	302	617	919	32.9	992	940	1,932	51.3
50-54	477	296	773	61.7	169	569	738	22.9	646	865	1,511	42.8
55-59	403	326	729	55.3	123	572	695	17.7	526	898	1,424	36.9
60-64	375	259	634	59.1	104	537	641	16.2	479	796	1,275	37.6
65+	525	682	1,207	43.5	104	923	1,027	10.1	629	1,605	2,234	28.2
Urban	5,469	846	6,315	86.6	4,438	1,250	5,688	78.0	9,907	2,096	12,003	82.5
6-9	314	56	370	84.9	347	44	391	88.7	661	100	761	86.9
10-14	496	7	503	98.6	594	4	598	99.3	1,090	11	1,101	99.0
15-19	749	24	773	96.9	865	11	876	98.7	1,614	35	1,649	97.9
20-24	734	81	815	90.1	660	48	708	93.2	1,394	129	1,523	91.5
25-29	762	117	879	86.7	587	114	701	83.7	1,349	231	1,580	85.4
30-34	585	100	685	85.4	440	122	562	78.3	1,025	222	1,247	82.2
35-39	525	99	624	84.1	340	159	499	68.1	865	258	1,123	77.0
40-44	359	82	441	81.4	231	139	370	62.4	590	221	811	72.7
45-49	322	72	394	81.7	160	133	293	54.6	482	205	687	70.2
50-54	231	48	279	82.8	82	111	193	42.5	313	159	472	66.3
55-59	124	43	167	74.3	44	81	125	35.2	168	124	292	57.5
60-64	110	34	144	76.4	40	79	119	33.6	150	113	263	57.0
65+	158	83	241	65.6	48	205	253	19.0	206	288	494	41.7

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Sarpaang 2017

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Literate	Illiterate	% Literate	Total	% Literate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate		
Rural	11,797	3,853	15,650	75.4	8,601	5,617	14,218	60.5	20,398	9,470	29,868	68.3
6-9	956	166	1,122	85.2	889	142	1,031	86.2	1,845	308	2,153	85.7
10-14	1,560	26	1,586	98.4	1,582	12	1,594	99.2	3,142	38	3,180	98.8
15-19	1,462	34	1,496	97.7	1,508	29	1,537	98.1	2,970	63	3,033	97.9
20-24	1,573	230	1,803	87.2	1,142	189	1,331	85.8	2,715	419	3,134	86.6
25-29	1,300	368	1,668	77.9	1,099	437	1,536	71.5	2,399	805	3,204	74.9
30-34	1,058	435	1,493	70.9	714	580	1,294	55.2	1,772	1,015	2,787	63.6
35-39	928	439	1,367	67.9	558	651	1,209	46.2	1,486	1,090	2,576	57.7
40-44	683	334	1,017	67.2	383	514	897	42.7	1,066	848	1,914	55.7
45-49	623	303	926	67.3	263	587	850	30.9	886	890	1,776	49.9
50-54	431	290	721	59.8	158	542	700	22.6	589	832	1,421	41.4
55-59	382	311	693	55.1	112	552	664	16.9	494	863	1,357	36.4
60-64	352	255	607	58.0	95	514	609	15.6	447	769	1,216	36.8
65+	489	662	1,151	42.5	98	868	966	10.1	587	1,530	2,117	27.7
Both Areas	17,266	4,699	21,965	78.6	13,039	6,867	19,906	65.5	30,305	11,566	41,871	72.4
6-9	1,270	222	1,492	85.1	1,236	186	1,422	86.9	2,506	408	2,914	86.0
10-14	2,056	33	2,089	98.4	2,176	16	2,192	99.3	4,232	49	4,281	98.9
15-19	2,211	58	2,269	97.4	2,373	40	2,413	98.3	4,584	98	4,682	97.9
20-24	2,307	311	2,618	88.1	1,802	237	2,039	88.4	4,109	548	4,657	88.2
25-29	2,062	485	2,547	81.0	1,686	551	2,237	75.4	3,748	1,036	4,784	78.3
30-34	1,643	535	2,178	75.4	1,154	702	1,856	62.2	2,797	1,237	4,034	69.3
35-39	1,453	538	1,991	73.0	898	810	1,708	52.6	2,351	1,348	3,699	63.6
40-44	1,042	416	1,458	71.5	614	653	1,267	48.5	1,656	1,069	2,725	60.8
45-49	945	375	1,320	71.6	423	720	1,143	37.0	1,368	1,095	2,463	55.5
50-54	662	338	1,000	66.2	240	653	893	26.9	902	991	1,893	47.6
55-59	506	354	860	58.8	156	633	789	19.8	662	987	1,649	40.1
60-64	462	289	751	61.5	135	593	728	18.5	597	882	1,479	40.4
65+	647	745	1,392	46.5	146	1,073	1,219	12.0	793	1,818	2,611	30.4



**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Sarpong 2017

Area/Age Group	Male					Female					Both Sex				
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	% Never Attended	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	% Never Attended	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	% Never Attended
Gelegphu Thromde	1,176	2,664	939	24.6	94.7	1,430	1,759	1,120	33.2	95.7	2,606	4,423	2,059	28.7	95.2
6-12	478	1	26	94.7	94.9	508	6	17	97.7	95.7	866	7	43	95.2	96.2
13-14	129	4	3	94.9	94.9	204	3	3	97.1	97.1	333	7	6	96.2	96.2
15-16	137	6	6	91.9	171	171	5	2	96.1	96.1	308	11	8	94.2	94.2
17-18	156	24	14	80.4	220	220	32	9	84.3	84.3	376	56	23	82.6	82.6
19-22	194	213	61	41.5	238	179	179	21	54.3	54.3	432	392	82	47.7	47.7
23+	82	2,416	829	2.5	89	1,534	1,068	3.3	171	171	3,950	1,897	2.8	2.8	2.8
Other than Gelegphu Thromde	4,917	6,811	5,449	28.6	4,918	4,219	6,458	31.5	96.0	96.0	4,257	45	166	95.3	95.3
6-12	2,139	31	91	94.6	2,118	14	75	4	97.0	97.0	1,282	44	19	95.3	95.3
13-14	636	28	15	93.7	646	16	4	4	96.6	96.6	1,338	60	27	93.9	93.9
15-16	620	45	17	90.9	718	15	10	10	86.6	86.6	1,317	191	43	84.9	84.9
17-18	644	97	33	83.2	673	94	10	10	43.8	43.8	1,131	1,328	275	41.4	41.4
19-22	622	778	173	39.5	509	550	102	102	2.5	2.5	510	9,362	11,377	2.4	2.4
23+	256	5,832	5,120	2.3	254	3,530	6,257	2.3	35.7	35.7	3,835	5,582	2,585	32.0	32.0
Urban	1,803	3,349	1,162	28.6	2,032	2,233	1,423	35.7	95.8	95.8	1,326	9	56	95.3	95.3
6-12	647	2	33	94.9	679	7	23	4	97.1	97.1	455	9	7	96.6	96.6
13-14	183	5	3	95.8	272	4	4	4	96.6	96.6	534	15	10	95.5	95.5
15-16	253	8	7	94.4	281	7	3	3	88.3	88.3	666	65	23	88.3	88.3
17-18	310	27	14	88.3	356	38	9	9	57.5	57.5	643	513	91	51.6	51.6
19-22	308	288	68	46.4	335	225	23	23	3.2	3.2	211	4,971	2,398	2.8	2.8
23+	102	3,019	1,037	2.5	109	1,952	1,361	2.5	30.4	30.4	8,606	9,871	11,381	28.8	28.8
Rural	4,290	6,126	5,226	27.4	4,316	3,745	6,155	27.4	96.0	96.0	3,917	43	153	95.2	95.2
6-12	1,970	30	84	94.5	1,947	13	69	69	97.0	97.0	1,160	42	18	95.1	95.1
13-14	582	27	15	93.3	578	15	3	3	96.5	96.5	1,112	56	25	93.2	93.2
15-16	504	43	16	89.5	608	13	9	9	84.6	84.6	1,027	182	43	82.0	82.0
17-18	490	94	33	79.4	537	88	10	10	40.6	40.6	920	1,207	266	38.4	38.4
19-22	508	703	166	36.9	412	504	100	100	2.5	2.5	470	8,341	10,876	2.4	2.4
23+	236	5,229	4,912	2.3	234	3,112	5,964	2.3	31.9	31.9	12,441	15,453	13,966	29.7	29.7
Both Areas	6,093	9,475	6,388	27.8	6,348	5,978	7,578	27.8	95.9	95.9	5,243	52	209	95.3	95.3
6-12	2,617	32	117	94.6	2,626	20	92	92	97.0	97.0	1,615	51	25	95.5	95.5
13-14	765	32	18	93.9	850	19	7	7	96.5	96.5	1,646	71	35	93.9	93.9
15-16	757	51	23	91.1	889	20	12	12	86.0	86.0	1,693	247	66	84.4	84.4
17-18	800	121	47	82.6	893	126	19	19	46.7	46.7	1,563	1,720	357	42.9	42.9
19-22	816	991	234	40.0	747	729	123	123	2.7	2.7	681	13312	13274	2.5	2.5
23+	338	8248	5949	2.3	343	5064	7325	2.3	31.5	31.5	9,835	11,030	11,907	30.0	30.0



**Table A3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Sarpang 2017

Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Sarpang	6,093	9,475	6,388	27.8	6,348	5,978	7,578	31.9	12,441	15,453	13,966	29.7
Gelephu Thromde	1,176	2,664	939	24.6	1,430	1,759	1,120	33.2	2,606	4,423	2,059	28.7
Sarpang Town	627	685	223	40.8	602	474	303	43.7	1,229	1,159	526	42.2
Samtenling	364	505	427	28.1	319	372	506	26.6	683	877	933	27.4
Chhuzanggang	383	422	342	33.4	338	352	426	30.3	721	774	768	31.9
Gelephu	1,082	1,223	730	35.7	1,119	825	896	39.4	2,201	2,048	1,626	37.5
Jigme Chhoeling	310	619	656	19.6	300	297	778	21.8	610	916	1,434	20.6
Serzhong	476	320	405	39.6	609	259	449	46.2	1,085	579	854	43.1
Tareything	38	48	87	22.0	20	38	55	17.7	58	86	142	20.3
Umling	193	233	253	28.4	207	198	335	28.0	400	431	588	28.2
Dekiling	652	1,451	890	21.8	682	744	1,009	28.0	1,334	2,195	1,899	24.6
Chhudzom	268	448	599	20.4	222	181	647	21.1	490	629	1,246	20.7
Gakiling	229	409	384	22.4	210	225	490	22.7	439	634	874	22.5
Senggey	118	172	217	23.3	112	103	231	25.1	230	275	448	24.1
Shompangkha	177	276	236	25.7	178	151	333	26.9	355	427	569	26.3

**Table A3.4** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Highest Level of Education Completed										Other
		Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above		
Gelephu Thromde	94	28	2299	878	1226	1283	125	201	715	136	44	
Male	13	13	1330	463	644	607	67	137	434	97	35	
Female	81	15	969	415	582	676	58	64	281	39	9	
Sarpang Town	39	2	761	417	604	292	27	50	163	32	1	
Male	7	1	432	226	319	144	16	37	102	27	1	
Female	32	1	329	191	285	148	11	13	61	5	0	
Samtenling	67	18	727	175	227	191	15	18	77	27	18	
Male	16	6	437	91	115	93	13	13	53	19	13	
Female	51	12	290	84	112	98	2	5	24	8	5	

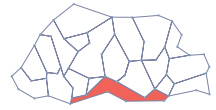


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Sarapang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed							Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above				
Chhuzanggang	134	12	723	210	201	117	8	17	58	12	3			
Male	33	6	408	129	96	65	7	10	38	10	3			
Female	101	6	315	81	105	52	1	7	20	2	0			
Gelegphu	140	25	1633	515	791	644	49	84	296	52	20			
Male	30	16	946	248	421	316	32	66	172	44	14			
Female	110	9	687	267	370	328	17	18	124	8	6			
Jigme Chhoeling	61	4	829	163	208	140	13	16	77	13	2			
Male	32	2	510	92	126	79	11	14	52	9	2			
Female	29	2	319	71	82	61	2	2	25	4	0			
Serzhong	44	4	630	396	361	106	12	11	79	17	4			
Male	7	1	355	174	138	52	6	7	39	13	4			
Female	37	3	275	222	223	54	6	4	40	4	0			
Tareything	19	1	72	15	12	10	1	4	8	0	2			
Male	2	0	50	7	9	7	1	1	7	0	2			
Female	17	1	22	8	3	3	0	3	1	0	0			
Umling	60	1	447	86	70	105	10	3	37	6	6			
Male	13	0	226	45	44	58	6	2	22	5	5			
Female	47	1	221	41	26	47	4	1	15	1	1			
Dekiling	161	3	1538	434	533	488	50	72	208	21	21			
Male	44	2	923	276	334	271	39	49	136	13	16			
Female	117	1	615	158	199	217	11	23	72	8	5			
Chhudzom	106	1	609	108	151	86	5	5	34	10	4			
Male	60	1	382	67	98	63	3	3	27	8	4			
Female	46	0	227	41	53	23	2	2	7	2	0			
Gakiling	91	0	601	103	126	95	4	8	36	6	3			
Male	40	0	378	54	70	56	2	6	28	2	2			
Female	51	0	223	49	56	39	2	2	8	4	1			
Senggey	44	3	266	77	43	35	7	7	19	2	2			
Male	12	1	153	43	30	20	6	7	15	2	1			
Female	32	2	113	34	13	15	1	0	4	0	1			
Shompangkha	40	0	363	118	111	87	3	11	37	3	9			
Male	17	0	225	70	50	46	2	10	25	2	6			
Female	23	0	138	48	61	41	1	1	12	1	3			
Sarapang	1,100	102	11,498	3,695	4,664	3,679	329	507	1,844	337	139			
Male	326	49	6,755	1,985	2,494	1,877	211	362	1,150	251	108			
Female	774	53	4,743	1,710	2,170	1,802	118	145	694	86	31			

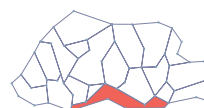
2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gelegphu Thromde	80	82	162
Sarpang Town	28	23	51
Samtenling	33	36	69
Chhuzanggang	28	21	49
Gelegphu	47	59	106
Jigme Chhoeling	53	55	108
Serzhong	37	43	80
Tareythang	2	4	6
Umling	28	28	56
Dekiling	80	69	149
Chhudzom	47	24	71
Gakiling	24	27	51
Senggey	17	11	28
Shompangkha	20	15	35
Total	524	497	1021

**Table A4.2** Persons with Disability in Multiple Domain by Gewog/Town, Sarpang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gelegphu Thromde	25	21	46
Sarpang Town	14	8	22
Samtenling	9	10	19
Chhuzanggang	12	4	16
Gelegphu	18	16	34
Jigme Chhoeling	15	15	30
Serzhong	9	15	24
Tareythang	1	1	2
Umling	15	8	23
Dekiling	24	23	47
Chhudzom	18	11	29
Gakiling	8	5	13
Senggey	7	4	11
Shompangkha	2	5	7
Total	177	146	323

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

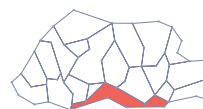
Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density	
			Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
<b>Urban</b>				
Gelegphu Thromde	3	4	1	2,320
Sarpang Town	3	4	1	687
<b>Rural</b>				
Samtenling	4	4	1	622
Chhuzanggang	4	4	1	586
Gelegphu	4	4	1	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	3	4	1	746
Serzhong	4	4	1	481
Tareythang	3	3	1	82
Umling	4	4	1	411
Dekiling	4	4	1	1,339
Chhudzom	3	4	1	595
Gakiling	3	4	1	501
Senggey	3	4	1	255
Shompangkha	4	4	1	357
Both Areas	4	4	1	10,369

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						Total
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
<b>Urban</b>							
Gelegphu Thromde	410	166	1,322	197	205	20	2,320
Sarpang Town	153	151	227	23	126	7	687
<b>Rural</b>							
Samtenling	433	29	91	44	21	4	622
Chhuzanggang	511	18	35	16	2	4	586
Gelegphu	455	79	399	106	337	11	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	622	18	36	33	32	5	746
Serzhong	384	22	32	25	16	2	481
Tareythang	75	3	4	0	0	0	82
Umling	360	21	20	6	2	2	411
Dekiling	854	105	198	55	113	14	1,339
Chhudzom	517	12	24	37	2	3	595
Gakiling	439	17	9	17	14	5	501
Senggey	222	10	14	5	2	2	255
Shompangkha	300	1	35	14	7	0	357
Both Areas	5,735	652	2,446	578	879	79	10,369

Table A7.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Rooms in Dwelling										Total
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported		
Urban											
Gelegphu Thromde	269	492	638	524	218	97	45	36	1	2,320	
Sarpang Town	90	159	204	113	65	34	11	10	1	687	
Rural											
Samtenling	49	92	117	133	126	67	20	18	0	622	
Chhuzanggang	51	95	91	131	106	78	21	13	0	586	
Gelegphu	53	271	333	293	236	115	54	32	0	1,387	
Jigme Chhoeiling	129	166	136	148	100	37	20	10	0	746	
Serzhong	42	78	81	119	70	45	15	31	0	481	
Tareything	14	16	17	16	11	7	0	1	0	82	
Umling	26	78	78	90	76	38	9	12	4	411	
Dekiling	99	208	323	288	235	111	36	38	1	1,339	
Chhudzom	136	127	117	97	67	35	11	5	0	595	
Gakiling	75	105	92	87	74	48	13	7	0	501	
Senggey	52	49	77	36	31	5	2	2	1	255	
Shompangkha	37	51	78	60	72	34	14	11	0	357	
Botha Areas	1,122	1,987	2,382	2,135	1,487	751	271	226	8	10,369	



**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Sanitation facility				No facility/bush, field	Other	Total
				Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet			
Urban	1,877	239	59	76	33	22	4	10	0	2,320
Gelegphu Thromde	529	123	0	25	8	0	0	0	2	687
Rural	325	149	4	77	50	3	1	11	2	622
Samtenling	382	59	3	55	64	16	1	6	0	586
Chhuzanggang	911	364	10	52	37	3	2	5	3	1,387
Gelegphu	410	60	14	108	121	18	6	8	1	746
Jigme Chhoeling	332	42	8	58	21	11	5	3	1	481
Serzhong	42	0	1	17	19	0	2	0	1	82
Tareythang	204	62	1	60	52	26	1	3	2	411
Umling	940	214	16	68	69	7	1	11	13	1,339
Dekiling	282	86	6	71	91	6	20	30	3	595
Chhudzom	341	60	2	47	30	2	2	14	3	501
Gakiling	131	44	3	27	41	0	1	5	3	255
Senggey	202	84	1	25	26	3	3	11	2	357
Shompangkha	6,908	1,586	128	766	662	117	49	117	36	10,369
Both Areas										

**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gelegphu Thromde	458	1,862	0	2,320
Sarpang Town	181	506	0	687
Rural				
Samtenling	68	554	0	622
Chhuzanggang	38	548	0	586
Gelegphu	92	1,295	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	73	673	0	746
Serzhong	69	412	0	481
Tareythang	9	73	0	82
Umling	11	400	0	411
Dekiling	170	1,169	0	1,339
Chhudzom	69	525	1	595
Gakiling	75	426	0	501
Senggey	31	224	0	255
Shompangkha	48	309	0	357
Both Areas	1,392	8,976	1	10,369

**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used														Total
	Cane/ Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	RCC wall	Cement/ Lime/ Cement	Bricks	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	
Urban															
Gelegphu Thromde	41	94	7	42	9	1,199	28	657	97	117	1	1	1	27	2,320
Sarpang Town	23	51	3	49	1	337	37	74	41	53	0	1	1	17	687
Rural															
Samtenling	66	66	24	14	0	167	28	166	25	44	2	1	1	19	622
Chhuzanggang	67	53	24	7	2	99	90	140	47	40	0	5	5	12	586
Gelegphu	52	70	13	8	2	667	92	342	75	36	2	1	1	27	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	39	148	275	4	1	82	66	32	6	70	2	3	3	18	746
Serzhong	29	19	17	11	9	101	170	54	26	39	0	1	1	5	481
Tareything	23	3	0	0	0	25	3	23	1	3	0	0	0	1	82
Umling	60	27	26	1	4	147	44	35	42	24	0	0	0	1	411
Dekiling	66	119	77	26	1	417	192	233	87	87	0	5	29	1,339	
Chhudzom	10	43	241	2	0	24	42	12	1	202	1	1	1	16	595
Gakiling	14	120	105	1	0	108	41	10	13	63	1	2	2	23	501
Senggey	31	47	7	0	0	44	19	16	16	56	3	0	0	16	255
Shompangkha	7	81	10	7	0	122	14	38	20	45	1	1	1	11	357
Both Areas	528	941	829	172	29	3,539	866	1,832	497	879	13	22	22	222	10,369



**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling									Total
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	
Urban										
Gelegphu Thromde	0	2	12	5	7	2,192	21	79	2	2,320
Sarpang Town	3	1	4	1	1	648	0	27	2	687
Rural										
Samtenling	3	6	14	1	2	591	1	4	0	622
Chhuzanggang	2	7	19	0	2	550	3	2	1	586
Gelegphu	4	2	13	3	1	1,329	10	25	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	25	3	31	0	8	673	1	5	0	746
Serzhong	3	3	11	10	1	428	19	6	0	481
Tareythang	0	1	0	0	1	80	0	0	0	82
Umling	1	3	17	0	1	388	0	0	1	411
Dekiling	3	4	8	1	10	1,279	15	12	7	1,339
Chhudzom	23	5	6	1	49	506	1	3	1	595
Gakiling	0	1	4	0	9	480	1	5	1	501
Senggey	0	2	4	0	4	242	1	2	0	255
Shompangkha	2	7	11	2	26	301	4	2	2	357
Botha Areas	69	47	154	24	122	9,687	77	172	17	10,369

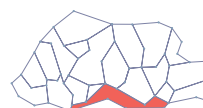
**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total
	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	
Urban								
Gelegphu Thromde	40	47	8	13	317	1,888	7	2,320
Sarpang Town	12	9	2	0	8	654	2	687
Rural								
Samtenling	52	19	2	12	10	523	4	622
Chhuzanggang	50	53	8	1	8	466	0	586
Gelegphu	34	20	2	0	66	1,265	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	299	117	0	2	0	328	0	746
Serzhong	10	82	3	13	1	371	1	481
Tareythang	8	15	0	1	0	58	0	82
Umling	15	74	3	1	3	314	1	411
Dekiling	131	80	4	3	125	991	5	1,339
Chhudzom	387	33	2	1	2	170	0	595
Gakiling	203	25	0	0	4	265	4	501
Senggey	71	41	0	2	0	140	1	255
Shompangkha	75	9	0	1	4	267	1	357
Both Areas	1,387	624	34	50	548	7,700	26	10,369



Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting							Cooking							Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	
Urban															
Gelephu Thromde	2,290	13	1	8	3	2	2	1	2,290	20	8	17	2108	3	2,320
Sarpang Town	682	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	677	2	15	7	621	2	687
Rural															
Samtenling	610	4	2	4	1	1	0	0	604	6	118	21	447	2	622
Chhuzanggang	563	14	3	2	0	1	3	0	569	7	104	27	421	1	586
Gelephu	1,376	1	2	4	2	1	1	0	1372	6	48	26	1258	1	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	672	15	10	40	7	0	0	2	651	17	379	30	319	0	746
Serzhong	467	7	0	2	0	3	2	0	466	1	73	21	343	0	481
Tareything	74	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	74	2	33	7	40	0	82
Umling	403	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	399	4	79	6	292	0	411
Dekiling	1,318	9	3	6	1	1	0	1	1292	11	171	41	1065	3	1,339
Chhudzom	530	17	9	33	2	0	3	1	508	21	484	10	97	0	595
Gakiling	461	14	2	20	1	1	0	2	450	7	278	61	146	0	501
Senggey	224	9	3	16	0	0	0	3	226	4	105	16	135	4	255
Shompangkha	349	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	345	12	98	27	220	0	357
Both Areas	10,019	115	43	142	17	11	11	11	9923	120	1993	317	7512	16	10,369



**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/ Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other	
<b>Urban</b>							
Gelegphu Thromde	1,736	578	3	1	0	2	2,320
Sarpang Town	414	270	0	0	1	2	687
<b>Rural</b>							
Samtenling	372	249	0	0	0	1	622
Chhuzanggang	175	379	9	1	20	2	586
Gelegphu	929	453	0	2	0	3	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	155	570	8	0	9	4	746
Serzhong	173	305	0	0	1	2	481
Tareythang	22	60	0	0	0	0	82
Umling	86	322	0	1	1	1	411
Dekiling	605	723	0	0	1	10	1,339
Chhudzom	101	467	6	1	15	5	595
Gakiling	102	386	5	0	6	2	501
Senggey	69	183	1	0	0	2	255
Shompangkha	136	216	0	0	3	2	357
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>5,075</b>	<b>5,161</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10,369</b>

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

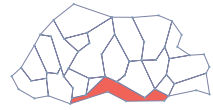
Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>						
Gelegphu Thromde	2,310	6	0	3	1	2,320
Sarpang Town	678	4	2	3	0	687
<b>Rural</b>						
Samtenling	615	4	3	0	0	622
Chhuzanggang	584	0	0	2	0	586
Gelegphu	1,374	4	8	1	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	738	3	4	1	0	746
Serzhong	479	0	0	2	0	481
Tareythang	82	0	0	0	0	82
Umling	410	1	0	0	0	411
Dekiling	1,294	12	11	22	0	1,339
Chhudzom	590	5	0	0	0	595
Gakiling	473	0	3	25	0	501
Senggey	255	0	0	0	0	255
Shompangkha	348	7	1	1	0	357
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>10,230</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10,369</b>

**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Gelegphu Thromde	2,017	302	1	2,320
Sarpang Town	564	122	1	687
<b>Rural</b>				
Samtenling	534	86	2	622
Chhuzanggang	411	175	0	586
Gelegphu	1,151	235	1	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	635	110	1	746
Serzhong	354	127	0	481
Tareythang	70	12	0	82
Umling	312	99	0	411
Dekiling	976	360	3	1,339
Chhudzom	415	179	1	595
Gakiling	372	129	0	501
Senggey	201	54	0	255
Shompangkha	317	40	0	357
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>8,329</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10,369</b>

Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non- Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellries	DTH	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets		Total Regular Households
																% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	
Urban																		
Gelephu Thromde	945	444	130	451	191	693	1814	700	98	1432	109	112	2128	852	97	3.4	0.0	2,320
Sarpang Town	342	188	77	87	42	201	521	149	35	374	30	25	647	348	26	2.3	0.0	687
Rural																		
Samtenling	421	315	318	79	56	87	416	79	31	241	18	14	559	249	172	0.8	0.0	622
Chhuzanggang	482	388	332	46	24	55	417	38	49	178	29	8	526	175	31	1.2	0.0	586
Gelephu	721	429	266	138	102	323	1122	279	50	819	80	45	1298	521	116	1.7	0.0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeeling	616	541	498	58	13	41	205	41	68	119	11	2	596	350	95	1.3	0.0	746
Serzhong	386	310	239	53	25	51	315	53	38	173	21	5	443	111	67	0.6	0.0	481
Tareything	70	64	52	1	3	2	47	1	3	2	0	0	69	15	4	1.2	0.0	82
Umiling	357	293	216	10	19	22	257	19	33	94	12	2	349	57	18	1.7	0.0	411
Dekiling	919	725	512	145	110	209	907	178	67	529	40	39	1195	484	197	2.1	0.0	1,339
Chhudzom	523	449	460	53	21	31	88	11	76	40	6	3	476	262	107	1.0	0.0	595
Gakiling	394	359	345	39	26	48	150	16	31	46	4	1	411	260	57	1.6	0.0	501
Senggye	193	178	147	12	10	14	100	5	18	39	4	1	197	90	82	2.0	0.0	255
Shompangkha	263	252	208	44	44	35	189	29	22	115	12	3	302	148	49	4.2	0.0	357
Both Areas	6,632	4,935	3,800	1,216	686	1,812	6,548	1,598	619	4,201	376	260	9,196	3,922	1,118	2.1	0.0	10,369



**Table A7.14** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets										Total Regular Households
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	VCR	DVD/ Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households	
Urban	1250	352	109	68	460	254	569	30.3	0.0	2,320	
Gelephu Thromde Sarpang Town	345	107	66	31	198	72	180	24.2	0.0	687	
Rural	311	75	51	10	97	80	75	34.1	0.0	622	
Samtenling	211	85	11	22	25	39	68	48.3	0.0	586	
Chhuzanggang	676	201	87	35	233	158	271	34.5	0.0	1,387	
Gelephu	362	16	8	6	47	83	71	42.6	0.0	746	
Jigme Chhoeling	248	41	18	6	60	54	79	34.5	0.0	481	
Serzhong	37	4	4	0	9	1	6	42.7	0.0	82	
Tareything	155	43	11	3	37	20	44	44.5	0.0	411	
Umling	516	142	64	37	167	162	172	42.2	0.0	1,339	
Dekling	205	14	3	1	53	25	27	58.0	0.0	595	
Chhudzom	225	18	22	1	174	66	27	34.9	0.0	501	
Gakiling	96	26	14	3	110	32	25	32.2	0.0	255	
Senggey	153	28	15	7	206	42	29	24.9	0.0	357	
Shompangkha	4,790	1,152	483	230	1,876	1,088	1,643	36.6	0.0	10,369	
Both Areas											

**Table A7.15** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities													Regular Households	
	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart)	Mobile Phone (Simple)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet- Mobile	Internet- Fixed	Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items		% with All of the Items
Urban	365	1957	187	1891	808	296	744	207	1257	144	122	3	1.4	0.0	2,320
Gelephu Thromde Sarpang Town	106	565	45	546	276	83	213	43	463	29	49	0	0.9	0.0	687
Rural	228	464	4	337	377	30	82	21	196	7	16	0	1.1	0.0	622
Samtenling	145	439	6	276	411	13	54	12	146	2	5	2	1.9	0.0	586
Chhuzanggang	263	1230	43	1010	671	105	284	73	847	35	125	0	0.6	0.0	1,387
Gelephu	226	448	9	297	597	10	41	7	217	5	7	0	1.5	0.0	746
Jigme Chhoeling	142	351	1	283	265	19	56	9	162	1	15	1	2.9	0.0	481
Serzhong	26	45	0	36	61	1	4	0	13	0	0	0	1.2	0.0	82
Tareything	116	302	4	179	270	4	36	2	51	2	3	0	1.5	0.0	411
Umling	348	991	14	841	684	64	214	36	498	11	44	6	1.8	0.0	1,339
Dekling	166	272	2	279	451	8	31	7	126	1	5	2	2.7	0.0	595
Chhudzom	176	257	5	230	379	6	19	24	96	0	11	1	3.0	0.0	501
Gakiling	56	130	1	121	171	1	10	2	70	0	2	0	6.3	0.0	255
Senggey	76	229	2	221	180	10	31	5	159	3	8	1	3.9	0.0	357
Shompangkha	2,439	7,680	323	6,547	5,601	650	1,819	448	4,301	240	412	16	1.8	0.0	10,369
Both Areas															

## 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, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Gelegphu Thromde	2,148	172	0	2,320
Sarpang Town	644	42	1	687
<b>Rural</b>				
Samtenling	570	52	0	622
Chhuzanggang	569	17	0	586
Gelegphu	1,303	83	1	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	708	38	0	746
Serzhong	463	18	0	481
Tareythang	81	1	0	82
Umling	373	38	0	411
Dekiling	1,238	100	1	1,339
Chhudzom	530	65	0	595
Gakiling	483	18	0	501
Senggey	250	5	0	255
Shompangkha	329	28	0	357
Both Areas	9,689	677	3	10,369

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason									Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other		
<b>Urban</b>										
Gelegphu Thromde	2	159	2	2	1		5	1	0	172
Sarpang Town	0	40	0	0	0		2	0	1	43
<b>Rural</b>										
Samtenling	1	41	1	8	0		0	1	0	52
Chhuzanggang	0	16	1	0	0		0	0	0	17
Gelegphu	1	72	0	2	0		7	0	2	84
Jigme Chhoeling	6	21	0	4	0		5	2	0	38
Serzhong	1	16	0	1	0		0	0	0	18
Tareythang	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	1
Umling	1	35	0	2	0		0	0	0	38
Dekiling	3	87	1	9	0		0	0	1	101
Chhudzom	10	50	0	3	0		1	1	0	65
Gakiling	0	16	0	0	1		1	0	0	18
Senggey	0	4	1	0	0		0	0	0	5
Shompangkha	0	28	0	0	0		0	0	0	28
Both Areas	25	585	6	31	2		22	5	4	680



**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Approach Road									Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban										
Gelegphu Thromde	2,309	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,320
Sarpang Town	683	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	687
Rural										
Samtenling	584	31	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	622
Chhuzanggang	577	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	586
Gelegphu	1,366	7	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	480	61	18	56	35	32	30	34	0	746
Serzhong	479	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	481
Tareything	81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
Umling	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	411
Dekiling	1,257	46	23	8	0	2	1	1	1	1,339
Chhudzom	408	56	78	31	15	7	0	0	0	595
Gakiling	350	47	18	24	31	18	9	4	0	501
Senggey	234	4	9	5	2	0	0	0	1	255
Shompangkha	342	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	357
Both Areas	9,561	285	161	137	83	60	41	39	2	10,369

**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Sarpang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gelegphu Thromde	88	2,232	0	2,320
Sarpang Town	18	669	0	687
Rural				
Samtenling	44	578	0	622
Chhuzanggang	18	568	0	586
Gelegphu	60	1,327	0	1,387
Jigme Chhoeling	55	691	0	746
Serzhong	44	437	0	481
Tareything	3	79	0	82
Umling	8	403	0	411
Dekiling	62	1,277	0	1,339
Chhudzom	125	470	0	595
Gakiling	60	441	0	501
Senggey	18	237	0	255
Shompangkha	11	346	0	357
Both Areas	614	9,755	0	10,369





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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## SAMDRUP JONGKHAR DZONGKHAG



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**SAMDRUP JONGKHAR  
DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)  
Vice Chairman  
National Census Steering Committee  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Chhime Tshering'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

(Chhime Tshering)  
Census Commissioner  
National Census Secretariat  
National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	35,079*
	Male	18,329
	Female	16,750
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	109.4
	Total Dependency Ratio	51.8
	Child Dependency Ratio	42.5
	Aged Dependency Ratio	9.4
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	9,810
	15-64 years	23,105
	65 years and over	2,164
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	65.9
	Male (%)	73.7
	Female (%)	57.2
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	32.1
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	15.0
	Total Fertility Rate	1.9
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	7.9
	Infant Mortality Rate	17.1
	Child Mortality Rate	41.9
	Under Five Mortality Rate	59.0
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	8,053
	Average Household Size	3.7
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.2
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	82.7

Note: \*Excludes 198 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group



# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

## 1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017

PHCB. In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

### **1.3 Administrative set up at the Dzongkhag/Thromde level**

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation, and good governance.

It is important to examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town and place of residence (urban and rural). In addition to the size and

distribution of the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing the results of the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendation for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A general outline\* United Nations

means that the 2017 PHCB provides population data of Samdrup Jongkhar as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (meaning that the enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the census moment), but in some isolated cases, a combination of the *de-facto* and *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

## 2.2 Population of Samdrup Jongkhar

The total population of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 35,277 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 198 non-Bhutanese/ tourists staying in hotels and a few on the move on the census reference day. The analysis in this Report is based on 35,079 persons since no detailed information was collected from the 198 non-Bhutanese/ tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *Gewog*/Town. Of the total 35,079 persons, 52.2% were males and 47.8% were females. The total population of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag represents 4.8% of the total population of Bhutan.

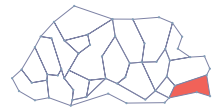
**Table 2.1** Distribution of the Population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

<i>Gewog</i> /Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Urban</b>			
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	5,016	4,309	9,325
Samdrupcholing Town	902	811	1,713
Jomotsangkha Town	600	536	1,136
<b>Rural</b>			
Dewathang	1,599	1,315	2,914
Gomdar	1,578	1,628	3,206
Orong	1,428	1,387	2,815
Phuentshogthang	1,557	1,471	3,028
Wangphu	898	905	1,803
Langchenphu	514	454	968
Lauri	830	884	1,714
Martshala	1,381	1,208	2,589
Pemathang	718	750	1,468
Samrang	209	101	310
Serthig	1,099	991	2,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,329</b>	<b>16,750</b>	<b>35,079</b>

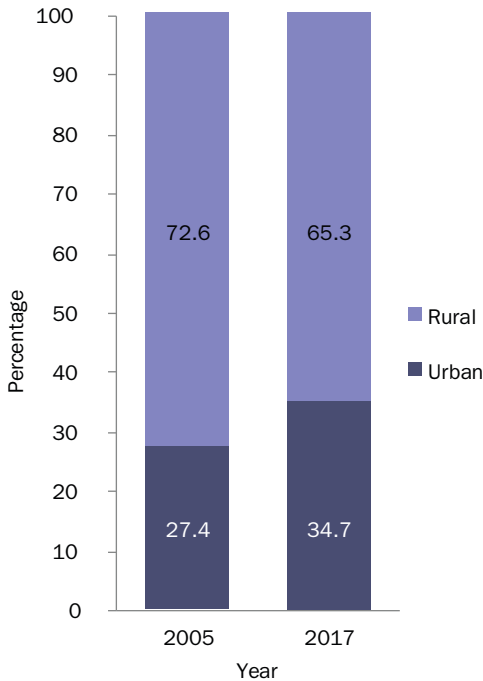
Note: Excludes 198 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag experienced a decrease in its population size by about 4,684 persons during the intercensal period. This is a drop of about 11.7% between 2005 and 2017. The negative growth is brought about by the delimitation process of the parliamentary and local government constituencies in 2008 when some of its *gewogs* were merged with Pema Gatsel Dzongkhag as well as by migration. The population of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag in 2005 was 39,961 persons. Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag ranks ninth highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.



**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2005 and 2017



### 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 65 persons lived in rural areas while 35 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 Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag is 34.7%, which is an increase of about 7 percentage point from 2005.

### 2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more

boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag exceeds its female population by 1,579 persons. The sex ratio of Samdrup Jongkhar (number of males for every 100 females) is 109.4, which is the same as the national sex ratio of 109.7.

### 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those less than 15 years (Child population), 15-64 years (Productive population), and 65 years and over (Elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag, there are 9,810 persons in the child population group, 23,105 persons in the productive population group, and 2,164 persons among the elderly population group.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 28.0% in 2017 from 35.1 % in 2005, while the productive population has increased to 65.9% from 60.0%, and the elderly population to 6.2% from 4.8% during the same period.

## 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. 'Dependents' include the children (aged less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

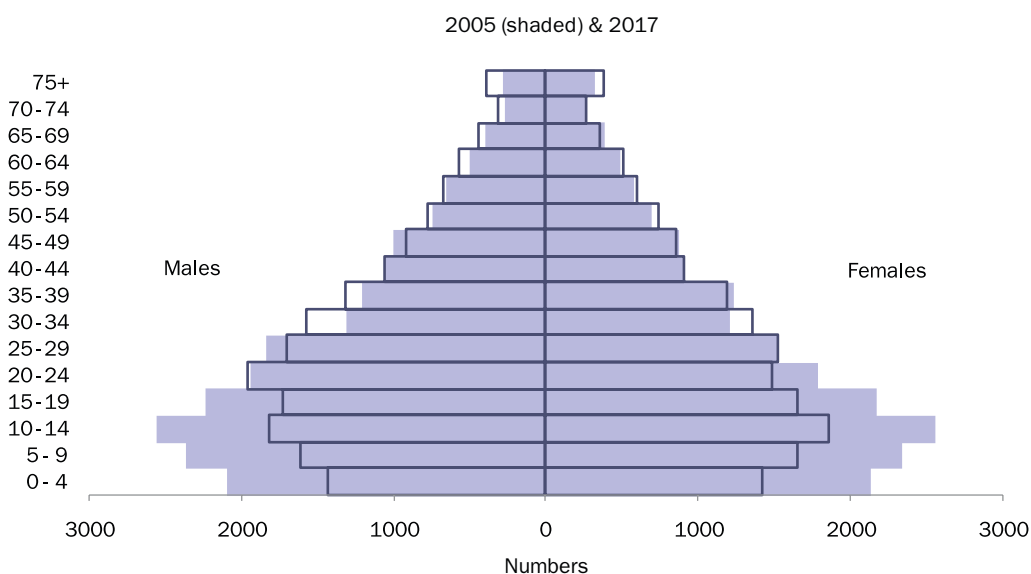
The total and child dependency ratios for Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 66.6 and 58.6 in 2005 to 51.8 and 42.5 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 8.1 in 2005 to 9.4 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

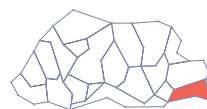
The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the 'window of opportunity' when a 'demographic dividend' may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Samdrup Jongkhar 2005 and 2017





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 an increasing life expectancy.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag as of 2017 has experienced a decrease in the number of population between the ages 0-4 and 25-29 years, of both sexes. Major decrease is observed between the ages 0-4 and 10-14 years. This change could be attributed to the change in the *Dzongkhag* boundary of Samdrup Jongkhar as a part of the delimitation process in 2008.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

## 2.9 Population by Type of Household

To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a

household in which all its members occupy a single house.

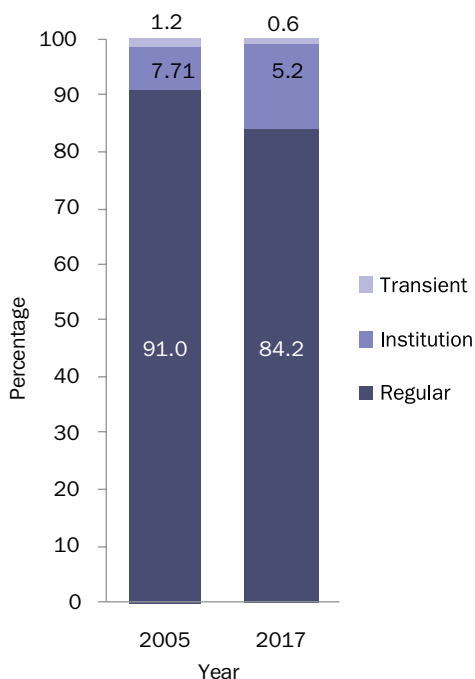
- A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.
2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
  3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 29,541 persons (84.2%) living in regular households and 5,325 persons (15.2%) in institutional households, while 213 persons (0.6%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular households and transient population have decreased by about 6.8 and 0.6 percentage points respectively, while the institutional population has increased by about 7.5 percentage points (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 10,074 persons (34.1%) live in urban areas while 19,467 persons (65.9%) live in rural areas. Among

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Samdrup Jongkhar 2005 and 2017



the three towns in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag, Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde with 7,692 persons (76.4%) has the maximum regular household population, while Samdrupcholing Town has 1,325 persons (13.2%).

Among *gewogs*, Phuentshogthang Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,946 persons (15.1%), closely followed by Dewathang Gewog and Gomdar Gewog with 2,586 persons (13.3%) and 2,474 persons (12.7%) respectively. Samrang Gewog with 191 persons (1.0%) has the lowest number of regular household population in the Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag.

Gomdar Gewog has the highest number of institutional household

**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	5,916	5,486	11,402	51.9	48.1	100.0	108
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	4,464	4,145	8,609	51.9	48.1	100.0	108
Samdrupcholing Town	869	810	1,679	51.8	48.2	100.0	107
Jomotsangkha Town	583	531	1,114	52.3	47.7	100.0	110
Rural	11,054	10,971	22,025	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Dewathang	1,416	1,310	2,726	51.9	48.1	100.0	108
Gomdar	1,421	1,555	2,976	47.7	52.3	100.0	91
Orong	1,385	1,370	2,755	50.3	49.7	100.0	101
Phuentshogthang	1,498	1,460	2,958	50.6	49.4	100.0	103
Wangphu	885	905	1,790	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Langchenphu	490	448	938	52.2	47.8	100.0	109
Lauri	830	884	1,714	48.4	51.6	100.0	94
Martshala	1,273	1,207	2,480	51.3	48.7	100.0	105
Pemathang	702	746	1,448	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Samrang	134	98	232	57.8	42.2	100.0	137
Serthig	1,020	988	2,008	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Both Areas	16,970	16,457	33,427	50.8	49.2	100.0	103





population with 732 persons (21.5%), followed by Serthig Gewog and Martshala Gewog with 697 and 657 persons respectively. Among urban areas, Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde with 1,475 persons has the highest number of institutional population, representing 77.1% of the total.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 33,427 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 16,970 persons were males and 16,457 persons were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 11,402 persons lived in urban areas and 22,025 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag was 1,652 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

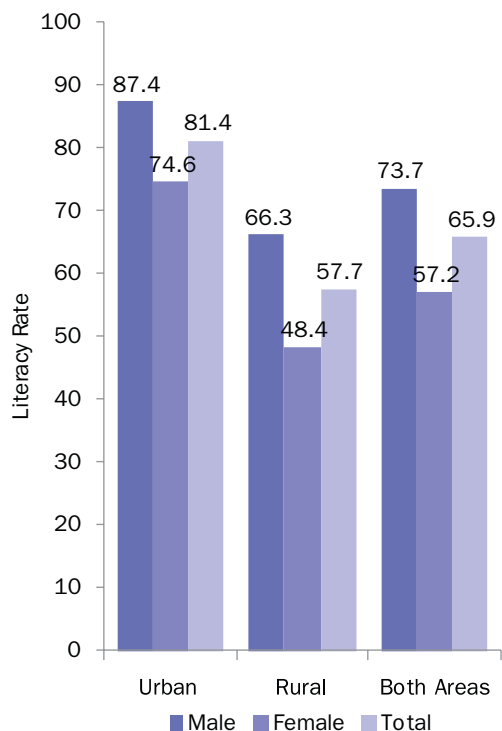
The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

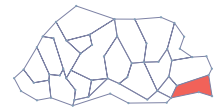
## 3.1 Literacy

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. The literacy rate is based on a total population of 31,444 persons instead of 31,552 persons aged 6 years and above in the *Dzongkhag* as 108 persons did not respond to the literacy questions. The

2017 PHCB reveals that 20,718 persons in Samdrup Jongkhar are literate, representing a literacy rate of 65.9% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 59.4%.

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017





**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	31,431	4,756	1,520	1,474	1,252	2,741	19,688	100.0%
Currently Attending	10,092	94.0%	90.9%	90.0%	79.8%	48.0%	3.0%	32.1%
Previously Attended	8,983	1.5%	5.8%	6.1%	13.7%	39.1%	38.0%	28.6%
Never Attended	12,356	4.5%	3.4%	3.9%	6.5%	12.8%	58.9%	39.3%

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 73.7% of the male population literate as compared to 57.2% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is slightly larger in rural areas at 17.9 percentage points as compared to 12.8 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (81.4%) than in rural areas (57.7%).

The literacy rate of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag has increased by about 11.3 percentage points from 54.6% in 2005 to 65.9% in 2017. The literacy rate of Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde is 82.2%, whereas the literacy rate of Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag excluding Thromde is 60.0% (Annex Table A3.1).

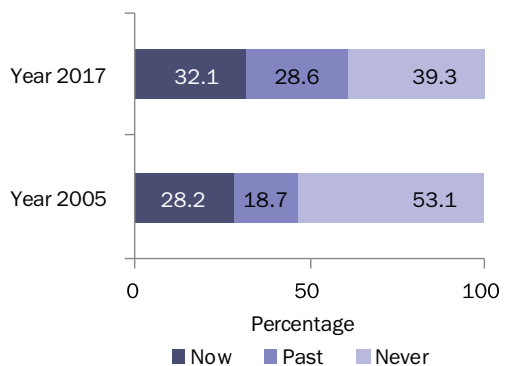
### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance

is based on 31,431 persons instead of the total 31,552 persons aged 6 years and above found in the *Dzongkhag* as 121 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Of these, 32.1% are currently attending school/institute, 28.6% had attended in the past, and 39.3% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (94.0%). More than half (58.9%) of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending

**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Samdrup Jongkhar 2005 and 2017



**Table 3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex, and Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017**

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	19,075	4,694	3,682	8,376	5,960	4,739	10,699	10,654	8,421	100.0%
Non-formal Education	792	0.3%	3.5%	1.7%	4.4%	8.2%	6.1%	2.6%	6.1%	4.2%
ECCD/Daycare	86	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Primary	8,042	34.0%	35.6%	34.7%	48.5%	47.4%	48.0%	42.1%	42.2%	42.2%
Lower Secondary	2,502	10.9%	11.1%	11.0%	14.0%	15.8%	14.8%	12.6%	13.7%	13.1%
Middle Secondary	2,755	13.9%	17.0%	15.3%	12.5%	15.4%	13.8%	13.1%	16.1%	14.4%
Higher Secondary	2,220	12.7%	16.0%	14.2%	10.6%	8.5%	9.7%	11.5%	11.8%	11.6%
Certificates	144	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Diploma	997	13.4%	7.8%	10.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%	6.5%	3.6%	5.2%
Bachelor's Degree	1,245	10.5%	6.6%	8.8%	6.0%	3.2%	4.7%	8.0%	4.7%	6.5%
Masters and Above	210	2.3%	0.9%	1.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	1.6%	0.5%	1.1%
Others	82	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%

school/institute is higher in urban areas (37.1%) than in rural areas (29.5%) (Annex Table A3.2). Some 33.4% of the female population is currently attending school/institute as compared to 30.9% of the male population.

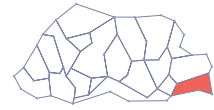
Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCBs for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 3.9 and 9.9 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 13.8 percentage points, a decline from 53.1% in 2005 to 39.3% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if the person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 19,075 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 8,042 persons have completed grades between 03 to 6 (primary), 2,502 persons completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 2,755 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary) and 2,220 persons have completed grades between

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.  
<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.



**Table 3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex, and Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1,603	205	59	264	1,228	111	1,339	1,433	170	100.0%
Monastic Public	244	41.0%	3.4%	32.6%	11.7%	12.6%	11.8%	15.9%	9.4%	15.2%
Monastic Private	566	22.0%	11.9%	19.7%	37.0%	54.1%	38.4%	34.8%	39.4%	35.3%
Gomchen/Laymonks	686	22.4%	8.5%	19.3%	49.8%	21.6%	47.4%	45.8%	17.1%	42.8%
Other	107	14.6%	76.3%	28.4%	1.5%	11.7%	2.4%	3.4%	34.1%	6.7%

11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 1,245 persons hold bachelor's degrees and 210 persons have completed their master's degrees and above.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportion have completed the primary level (42.2%), followed by the middle secondary level at 14.4%. Only 1.1% have completed their master's degrees and above while 6.5% have completed their bachelor's degrees.

Among persons aged 3-5 years, 467 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

Information on attendance of traditional learning are also collected for all the population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag. Out of 31,552 persons aged 6 years and above, 1,603 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, only 15.2% study in public monasteries while 35.3% study in private monasteries, while 42.8% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 84.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex, and cause of death of the deceased 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 Samdrup Jongkhar is 21 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas in the *Dzongkhag*.

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 Samdrup Jongkhar is 91.0.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Samdrup Jongkhar is 15.0; 17.8 for the urban areas of Samdrup Jongkhar and 13.4 for the rural areas. The CBR for Samdrup Jongkhar has reduced from 21.4 in 2005 to 15 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per

**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1.1	1.2	1.1
Samdrupcholing Town	1.4	1.6	1.5
Jomotsangkha Town	1.5	1.5	1.5
Dewathang	1.4	1.2	1.3
Gomdar	2.8	2.6	2.7
Orong	1.5	2.2	1.8
Phuentshogthang	3.0	3.6	3.3
Wangphu	2.0	2.5	2.3
Langchenphu	3.1	4.0	3.5
Lauri	3.6	3.1	3.3
Martshala	2.8	2.4	2.6
Pemathang	3.2	4.1	3.7
Samrang	2.4	4.0	2.9
Serthig	1.2	2.4	1.8
Total	1.9	2.2	2.1

1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Samdrup Jongkhar is 58.6, a decline from 88.1 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 Samdrup Jongkhar is 90.8, which is also a decline from 124.7 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 Samdrup Jongkhar is 1.9 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for urban areas is 1.9 and for rural areas is 1.9 per woman. The overall TFR for Samdrup Jongkhar has reduced from 2.8 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 Samdrup Jongkhar is 7.9, an increase from 6.3 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas of the *Dzongkhag* is 6.6 and for the rural areas is 8.6.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year and for Samdrup Jongkhar, it is 17.1, a decline from 69.1 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year. Samdrup Jongkhar's CMR is 41.9, which is a substantial increase from 18.0 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of

children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Samdrup Jongkhar is 59.0, a reduction from 87.0 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 Samdrup Jongkhar according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 2.1%. 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 found in Pemathang Gewog (3.7%) and the lowest prevalence rate is in Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (1.1%).



# 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 Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag. Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag has 25,269 persons within the working-age population category (15 years and above): 13,454 are males; and 11,815 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 34.8%, and in rural areas, it is 65.2%. Of the total working-age population, 15,552 persons (61.5%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people

**Table 5.1** Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	9,637	5,915	4,445	11,107	15,552
Economically Inactive	3,817	5,900	4,359	5,358	9,717
Both Active and Inactive	13,454	11,815	8,804	16,465	25,269
	Percent				
Economically Active	71.6	50.1	50.5	67.5	61.5
Economically Inactive	28.4	49.9	49.5	32.5	38.5
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	67.0	30.3	50.5	74.2	60.0	67.5	71.6	50.1	61.5
Unemployment Rate	2.0	5.3	2.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.7

who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 9,717 persons (38.5%), are economically inactive as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

As shown in Table 5.2, 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 high for males than females. The overall unemployment rate for Samdrup Jongkhar is 1.7%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (5.3%) is higher than males (2%). In rural areas, the unemployment rate is almost equal for males (1.2%) and females (1.3%).

# Section 6: MIGRATION

## Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination, crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town* which means that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

## 6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth.' The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

whose *Gewog/Town* of residence on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. Other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

**An out-migrant:** a person who leaves a geographical area, crossing its boundary to another place outside it within the same country.

**Place of Enumeration:** is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the census reference day.

**Place of Birth:** is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country is taken as the person's birthplace. Migrants and non-migrants are classified based on the place of birth.

**Net-migrant:** is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive and negative.

## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 8,863 persons are lifetime migrants in Samdrup Jongkhar excluding Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde which means that they moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Samdrup Jongkhar. Out of these migrants, 5,054 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 13,794 persons have migrated out of Samdrup Jongkhar to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag, the percent of urban-urban migration is 2.1%, urban-rural migration is 3.5%, rural-urban migration is 7.3%, and rural-rural migration is 22.8%.

A total of 6,613 persons have in-migrated to Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde and 3,027 have out-migrated from Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde which accounts to 3,586 persons gained. The percent of urban to urban migrants is 16.5% and rural to urban migrants is 59.2% for Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of the population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents results of the 2017 PHCB for Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag in relation to the 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.

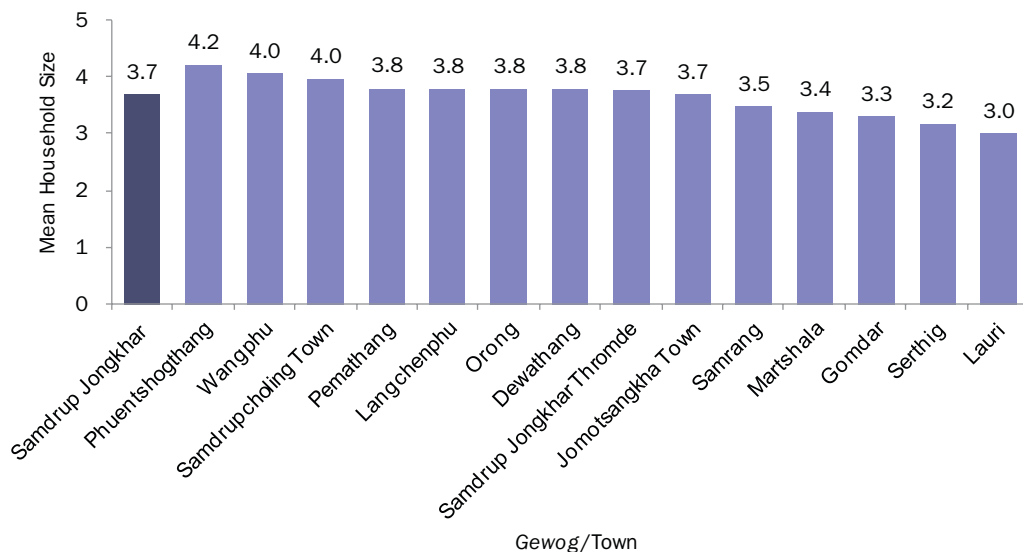
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There were 8,053 regular households in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag as of 2017. This is a substantial decrease (-3.7%) from 8,363 regular households in 2005. This decrease is due to the change in the *Dzongkhag* boundary after the delimitation exercise carried out for the 2008 elections. Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde has the largest number of households, while Samrang Gewog has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.7 persons

<sup>5</sup> 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, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

from 4.4 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. At 4.2 persons, the mean household size is highest in Phuentshogthang *Gewog* while the lowest household size is recorded in Lauri *Gewog* with 3.0 persons.

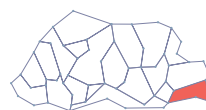
## 7.2 Housing Conditions

Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census includes ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

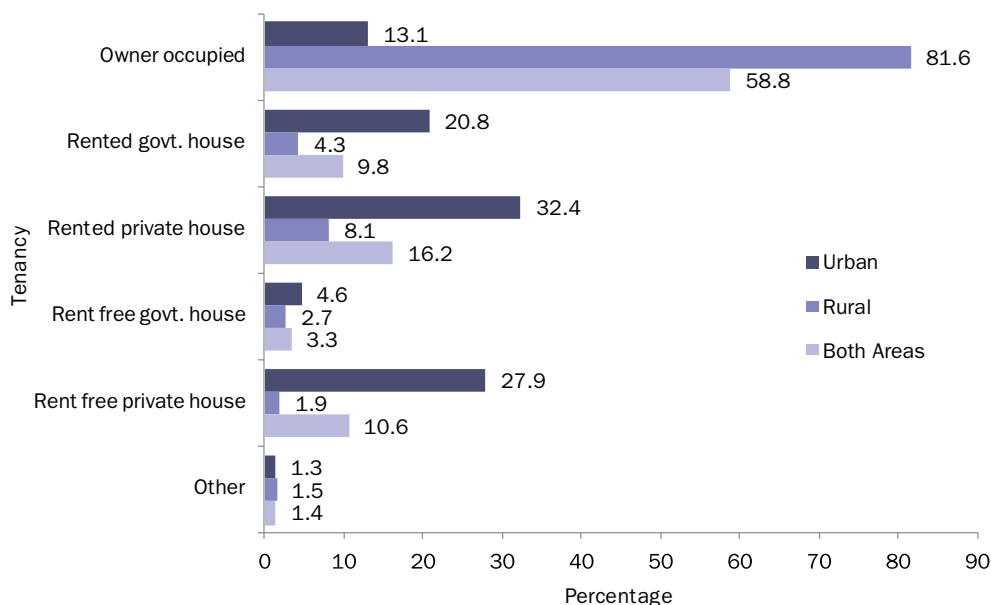
More than half of the households in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 81.6% of

households reside in their own housing units, 12.4% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 13.1% of households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (53.1%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.3 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.4 persons per room).



**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017



The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 76.4% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (78.9%) than in rural areas (75.2%) use flush toilets. About 1.5% of households do not have a toilet facility. The number of households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (2.1%) than in urban areas (0.4%).

Additionally, 82.7% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

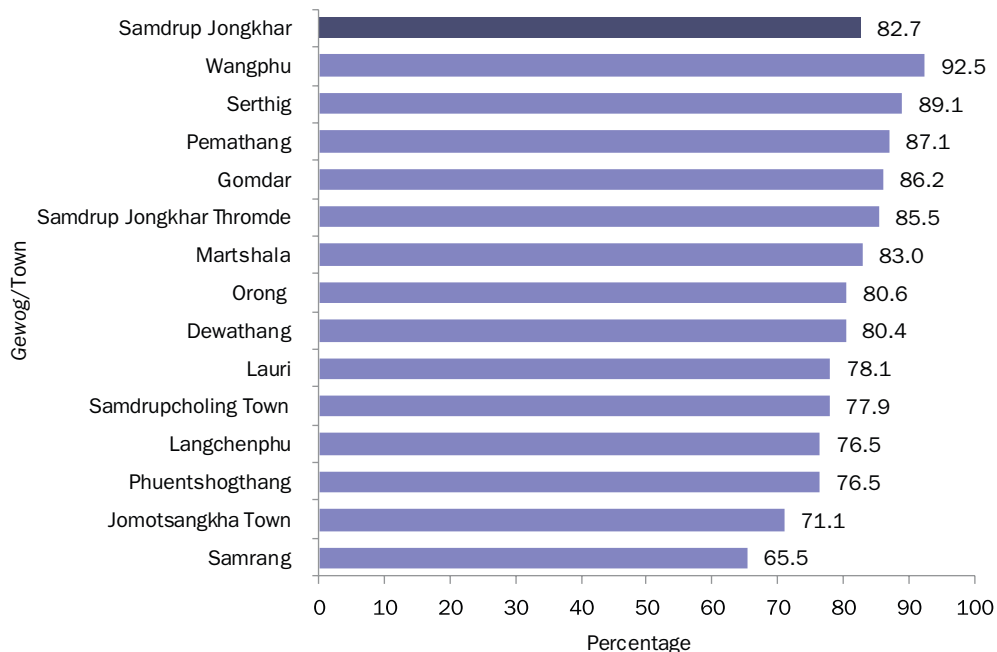
Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.0	3.8	1.3	2,677
Rural	2.6	3.6	1.4	5,376
Both Areas	2.6	3.7	1.4	8,053

Wangphug Gewog reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 92.5%, while the lowest proportion was recorded in Samrang Gewog at 65.5% (Figure 7.3).

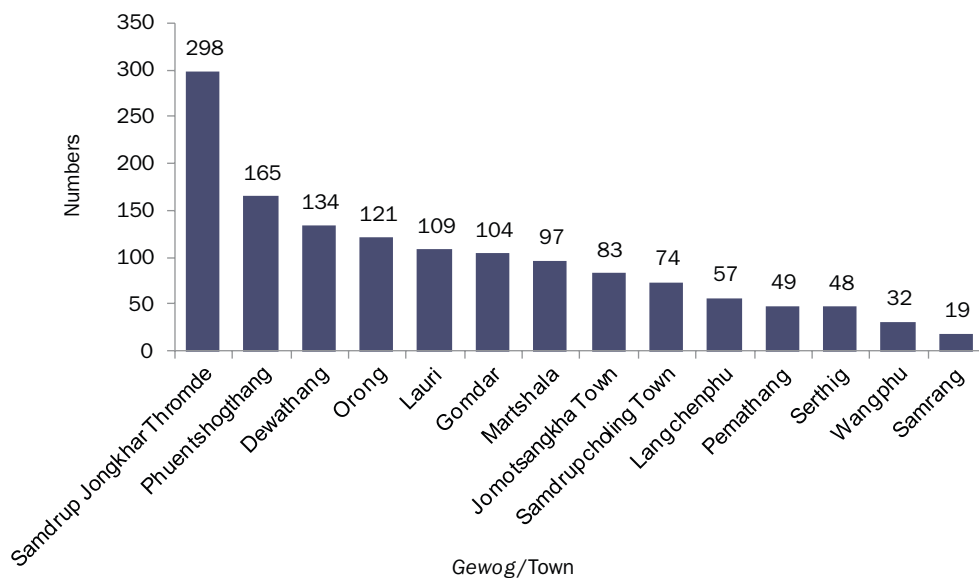
A little less than a fifth of the households (1,390) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *Gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde had 298

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**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017



**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017





**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Main Material for Wall						
Area	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/ Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo, Other	Total
Urban	12.6	11.3	12.7	59.7	3.7	2,677
Rural	3.2	29.9	40.9	16.2	9.9	5,376
Both Areas	6.3	23.7	31.5	30.6	7.9	8,053
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/ Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	1.6	92.1	4.4	1.9	2,677	
Rural	4.1	88.2	1.1	6.6	5,376	
Both Areas	3.2	89.5	2.2	5.0	8,053	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/ Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	6.2	0.3	92.3	1.2	2,677	
Rural	59.0	1.9	31.5	7.7	5,376	
Both Areas	41.5	1.4	51.7	5.5	8,053	

**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2,677
Rural	92.8	2.2	1.9	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	5,376
Both Areas	94.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	8,053
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	96.9	0.7	1.5	0.8	92.5	0.8	2,677		
Rural	91.6	2.5	54.7	5.7	36.5	0.2	5,376		
Both Areas	93.4	1.9	37.0	4.1	55.1	0.4	8,053		

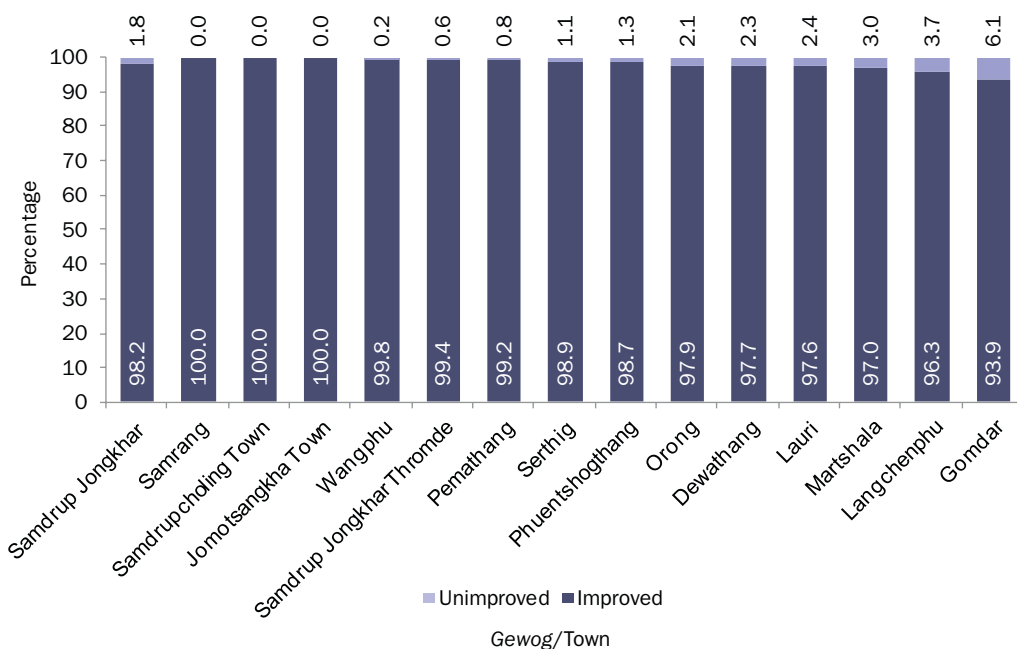
households without access to improved sanitation facilities, while Samrang Gewog had only 19 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (31.5%) of the households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (40.9%) than urban areas (12.7%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (89.5%), followed by thatch, bamboo, cardboard, tarpaulin, and other roofing materials (5.0%). Tiles/marbles, concrete/cement, and terrazzo are the most common flooring materials (51.7%), followed by plank/shingles (41.5%).

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	67.7	31.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	2,677
Rural	22.7	74.2	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.4	5,376
Both Areas	37.6	60.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.0	8,053

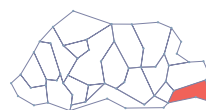
**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

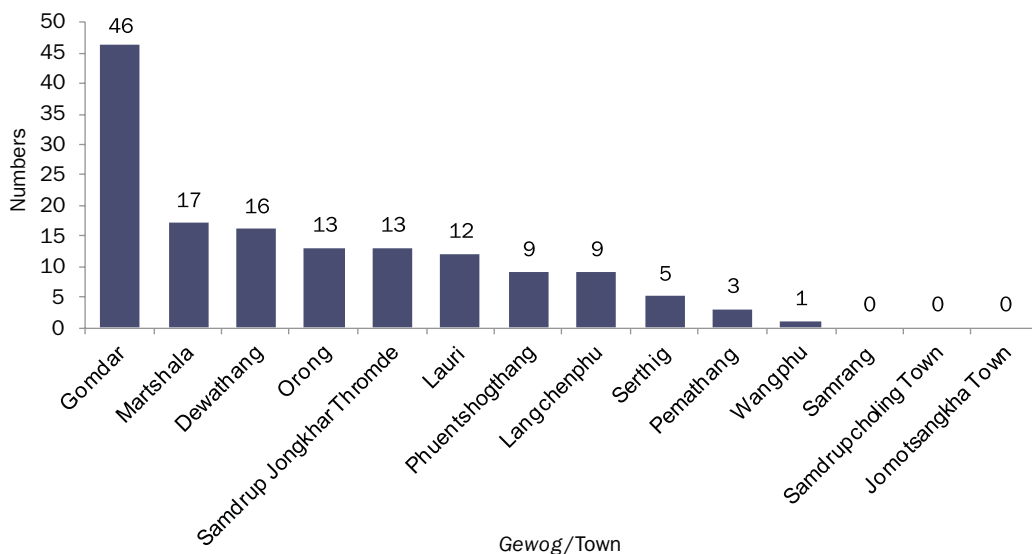
The majority of households in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag use electricity (94.7%) for lighting though a few households still use kerosene (1.7%) and solar energy (1.8%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.6%) and rural areas (92.8%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar

energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (4.8%) than in urban areas (0.8%).

Most households in Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (96.9%) in combination with LPG (92.5%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, more



**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

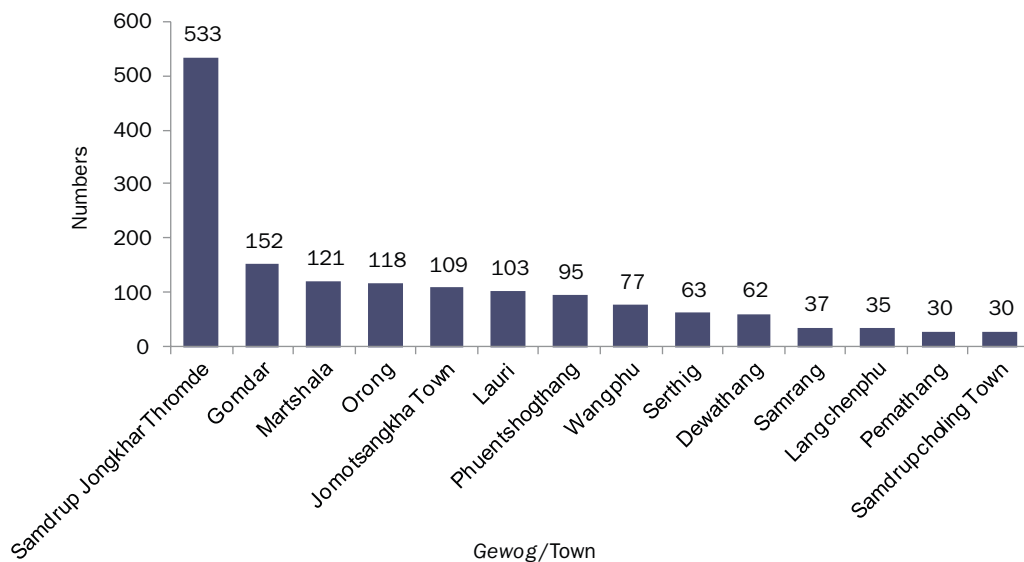


than one half of households (54.7%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside outside dwelling), accounting for 97.6% of the total households. In addition, 0.6% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and some 98.2% of households have access to those, which is an increase from 84.6% households in 2005. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (67.7%) than in rural areas (22.7%). About 1.0% 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 (100.0%) in Samdrupcholing Town, Jomotsangkha Town, and Samrang Gewog have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Gomdar Gewog (93.9%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.8% or some 144 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Gomdar Gewog had 46 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Samrang Gewog, Samdrupcholing Town and Jomotsangkha Town had no household without access to improved drinking water sources (Figure 7.6).

**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

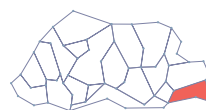
About 80.4% of the housing units have a reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a fifth (1,565) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde with 533 households had the highest number of households without reliable water supply, while Samdrupcholing Town and Pemathang Gewog had the lowest at 30 households (Figure 7.7)

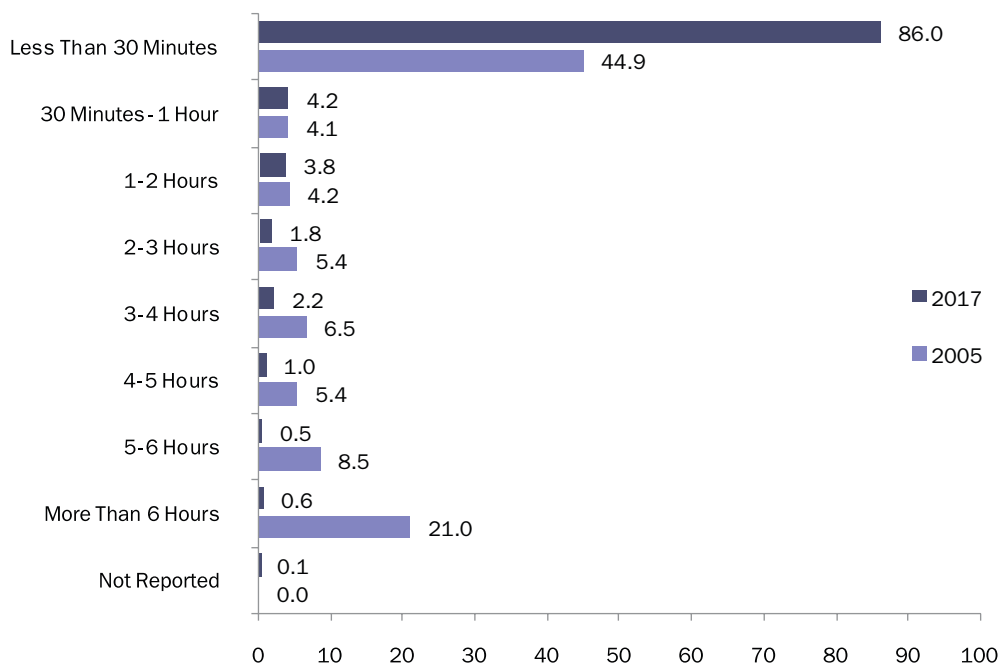
About 1.2% of households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel for at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

#### 7.4 Ownership Of Household Assets And Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct To Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.



**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Samdrup Jongkhar 2005 and 2017



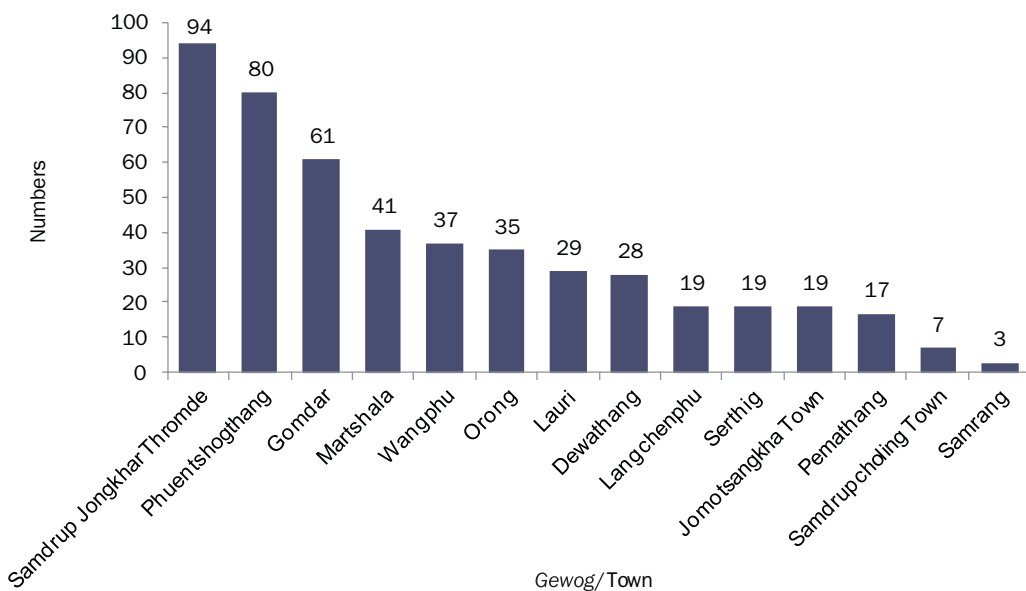
**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	4.5	95.5	0.0	2,677
Rural	6.9	93.1	0.0	5,376
Both Areas	6.1	93.9	0.0	8,053

## 7.5 Access To Road-head And Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (86.0%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (44.9%). However, there are some households (0.6%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (88.2%) in Samdrup Jongkhar availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 77.7% stated that they did not require health services, 9.1% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 6.8% reported to having no time to avail health services.

**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 6.1% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in the rural areas (6.9%) of the *Dzongkhag* than in the urban areas (4.5%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 489 households (6.1%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde had 94 households while Samrang Gewog had only 3 households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

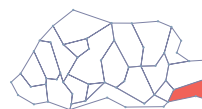
# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency.	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\Sigma$ (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.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population





Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither “employed” nor “unemployed” during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking.	Number of households with reliable water supply.	Total number of households.
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months.	Number of households with food insufficiency.	Total number of households.

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
SAMDRUP JONGKHAR	18,329	16,750	35,079	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.4
Urban	6,518	5,656	12,174	53.5	46.5	100.0	115.2
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	5,016	4,309	9,325	53.8	46.2	100.0	116.4
Samdrupcholing Town	902	811	1,713	52.7	47.3	100.0	111.2
Jomotsangkha Town	600	536	1,136	52.8	47.2	100.0	111.9
Rural	11,811	11,094	22,905	51.6	48.4	100.0	106.5
Dewathang	1,599	1,315	2,914	54.9	45.1	100.0	121.6
Gomdar	1,578	1,628	3,206	49.2	50.8	100.0	96.9
Orong	1,428	1,387	2,815	50.7	49.3	100.0	103.0
Phuentshogthang	1,557	1,471	3,028	51.4	48.6	100.0	105.8
Wangphu	898	905	1,803	49.8	50.2	100.0	99.2
Langchenphu	514	454	968	53.1	46.9	100.0	113.2
Lauri	830	884	1,714	48.4	51.6	100.0	93.9
Martshala	1,381	1,208	2,589	53.3	46.7	100.0	114.3
Pemathang	718	750	1,468	48.9	51.1	100.0	95.7
Samrang	209	101	310	67.4	32.6	100.0	206.9
Serthig	1,099	991	2,090	52.6	47.4	100.0	110.9

Note: Excludes 198 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.2** Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 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
SAMDRUP JONGKHAR	2,859	3,275	3,676	3,373	3,447	3,230	2,935	2,504	1,963	1,774	1,524	1,277	1,078	806	577	781	35,079
Urban	1,007	1,169	1,194	1,113	1,760	1,372	1,231	1,032	691	553	317	211	158	138	103	125	12,174
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	725	868	896	695	1,532	1,085	920	792	544	453	261	165	114	105	73	97	9,325
Samdrupcholing Town	141	162	183	371	122	142	183	125	87	48	26	28	29	24	25	17	1,713
Jomotsangkha Town	141	139	115	47	106	145	128	115	60	52	30	18	15	9	5	11	1,136
Rural	1,852	2,106	2,482	2,260	1,687	1,858	1,704	1,472	1,272	1,221	1,207	1,066	920	668	474	656	22,905
Dewathang	304	302	290	209	300	352	268	201	145	144	114	81	74	52	34	44	2,914
Gomdar	279	312	369	392	243	251	214	191	139	143	157	133	132	99	68	84	3,206
Orong	204	213	283	474	180	165	169	174	134	148	146	133	112	87	86	107	2,815
Phuentshogthang	205	262	320	298	253	259	214	211	191	173	155	139	118	90	47	93	3,028
Wangphu	176	210	177	57	112	166	146	100	115	94	108	98	91	53	36	64	1,803
Langchenphu	68	57	79	72	73	78	93	84	67	57	54	46	49	39	28	24	968
Lauri	154	165	132	45	86	125	132	103	110	119	141	125	93	66	42	76	1,714
Martshala	210	265	329	259	165	193	179	172	143	140	129	109	117	74	45	60	2,589
Pemathang	100	146	167	77	101	109	110	118	104	96	75	79	66	45	37	38	1,468
Samrang	18	10	10	17	43	39	51	27	17	17	16	18	7	7	7	6	310
Serthig	134	164	326	360	131	121	128	91	107	90	112	105	61	56	44	60	2,090

Note: Excludes 198 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



**Table A2.3 Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Samdrup Jongkhar 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	
SAMDRUP JONGKHAR	9,810	23,105	2,164	35,079	51.8	42.5	9.4	22.1
Urban	3,370	8,438	366	12,174	44.3	39.9	4.3	10.9
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	2,489	6,561	275	9,325	42.1	37.9	4.2	11.0
Samdrupcholing Town	486	1,161	66	1,713	47.5	41.9	5.7	13.6
Jomotsangkha Town	395	716	25	1,136	58.7	55.2	3.5	6.3
Rural	6,440	14,667	1,798	22,905	56.2	43.9	12.3	27.9
Dewathang	896	1,888	130	2,914	54.3	47.5	6.9	14.5
Gomdar	960	1,995	251	3,206	60.7	48.1	12.6	26.1
Orong	700	1,835	280	2,815	53.4	38.1	15.3	40.0
Phuentshogthang	787	2,011	230	3,028	50.6	39.1	11.4	29.2
Wangphu	563	1,087	153	1,803	65.9	51.8	14.1	27.2
Langchenphu	204	673	91	968	43.8	30.3	13.5	44.6
Lauri	451	1,079	184	1,714	58.9	41.8	17.1	40.8
Martshala	804	1,606	179	2,589	61.2	50.1	11.1	22.3
Pemathang	413	935	120	1,468	57.0	44.2	12.8	29.1
Samrang	38	252	20	310	23.0	15.1	7.9	52.6
Serthig	624	1,306	160	2,090	60.0	47.8	12.3	25.6

Note: Excludes 198 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.4 Population by Type of Household, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
SAMDRUP JONGKHAR	29,541	5,325	213	35,079	84.2	15.2	0.6	100.0
Urban	10,074	1,914	186	12,174	82.8	15.7	1.5	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	7,692	1,475	158	9,325	82.5	15.8	1.7	100.0
Samdrupcholing Town	1,325	383	5	1,713	77.3	22.4	0.3	100.0
Jomotsangkha Town	1,057	56	23	1,136	93.0	4.9	2.0	100.0
Rural	19,467	3,411	27	22,905	85.0	14.9	0.1	100.0
Dewathang	2,586	310	18	2,914	88.7	10.6	0.6	100.0
Gomdar	2,474	732	0	3,206	77.2	22.8	0.0	100.0
Orong	2,358	455	2	2,815	83.8	16.2	0.1	100.0
Phuentshogthang	2,946	75	7	3,028	97.3	2.5	0.2	100.0
Wangphu	1,733	70	0	1,803	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0
Langchenphu	920	48	0	968	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Lauri	1,493	221	0	1,714	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0
Martshala	1,932	657	0	2,589	74.6	25.4	0.0	100.0
Pemathang	1,441	27	0	1,468	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Samrang	191	119	0	310	61.6	38.4	0.0	100.0
Serthig	1,393	697	0	2,090	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 198 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
SAMDRUP JONGKHAR																	
URBAN																	
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	725	868	896	695	1,532	1,085	920	792	544	453	261	165	114	105	73	97	9,325
Male	378	410	422	320	933	584	501	446	320	264	154	89	57	59	31	48	5,016
Female	347	458	474	375	599	501	419	346	224	189	107	76	57	46	42	49	4,309
Samdrupchoiling Town	141	162	183	371	122	142	183	125	87	48	26	28	29	24	25	17	1,713
Male	88	80	98	188	66	59	87	75	51	29	12	14	17	13	15	10	902
Female	53	82	85	183	56	83	96	50	36	19	14	14	12	11	10	7	811
Jomosangkha Town	141	139	115	47	106	145	128	115	60	52	30	18	15	9	5	11	1,136
Male	73	66	59	25	46	73	67	69	39	32	20	12	6	5	3	5	600
Female	68	73	56	22	60	72	61	46	21	20	10	6	9	4	2	6	536
RURAL																	
Dewathang	304	302	290	209	300	352	268	201	145	144	114	81	74	52	34	44	2,914
Male	147	153	153	125	177	189	165	107	87	82	58	53	37	24	19	23	1,599
Female	157	149	137	84	123	163	103	94	58	62	56	28	37	28	15	21	1,315
Gomdar	279	312	369	392	243	251	214	191	139	143	157	133	132	99	68	84	3,206
Male	130	149	171	190	111	140	108	90	61	75	82	69	65	57	39	41	1,578
Female	149	163	198	202	132	111	106	101	78	68	75	64	67	42	29	43	1,628
Orong	204	213	283	474	180	165	169	174	134	148	146	133	112	87	86	107	2,815
Male	109	113	151	241	96	81	71	78	59	72	72	68	63	53	50	51	1,428
Female	95	100	132	233	84	84	98	96	75	76	74	65	49	34	36	56	1,387
Phuentshogthang	205	262	320	298	253	259	214	211	191	173	155	139	118	90	47	93	3,028
Male	99	136	162	155	137	140	102	112	91	80	81	67	63	44	29	59	1,557
Female	106	126	158	143	116	119	112	99	100	93	74	72	55	46	18	34	1,471
Wangphu	176	210	177	57	112	166	146	100	115	94	108	98	91	53	36	64	1,803
Male	80	104	87	37	60	86	79	51	53	38	54	51	43	29	17	29	898
Female	96	106	90	20	52	80	67	49	62	56	54	47	48	24	19	35	905
Langchenphu	68	57	79	72	73	78	93	84	67	57	54	46	49	39	28	24	968
Male	28	31	50	47	33	51	57	36	32	28	23	22	30	16	18	12	514
Female	40	26	29	25	40	27	36	48	35	29	31	24	19	23	10	12	454
Lauri	154	165	132	45	86	125	132	103	110	119	141	125	93	66	42	76	1,714

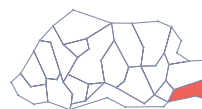


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Male	66	76	61	26	45	61	71	41	53	50	66	61	54	38	26	35	830
Female	88	89	71	19	41	64	61	62	57	69	75	64	39	28	16	41	884
Martshala	210	265	329	259	165	193	179	172	143	140	129	109	117	74	45	60	2,589
Male	112	149	174	130	97	102	101	88	81	68	61	56	60	46	25	31	1,381
Female	98	116	155	129	68	91	78	84	62	72	68	53	57	28	20	29	1,208
Pemathang	100	146	167	77	101	109	110	118	104	96	75	79	66	45	37	38	1,468
Male	53	59	73	39	55	48	56	54	59	45	36	44	31	27	22	17	718
Female	47	87	94	38	46	61	54	64	45	51	39	35	35	18	15	21	750
Samrang	18	10	10	17	43	39	51	27	17	17	16	18	7	7	7	6	310
Male	5	6	4	13	32	29	39	20	12	14	6	12	4	4	5	4	209
Female	13	4	6	4	11	10	12	7	5	3	10	6	3	3	2	2	101
Serthig	134	164	326	360	131	121	128	91	107	90	112	105	61	56	44	60	2,090
Male	69	86	154	189	75	60	73	53	62	42	55	60	36	33	21	31	1,099
Female	65	78	172	171	56	61	55	38	45	48	57	45	25	23	23	29	991
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	1,437	1,618	1,819	1,725	1,963	1,703	1,577	1,320	1,060	919	780	678	566	448	320	396	18,329
Female	1,422	1,657	1,857	1,648	1,484	1,527	1,358	1,184	903	855	744	599	512	358	257	385	16,750
Both Sex	2,859	3,275	3,676	3,373	3,447	3,230	2,935	2,504	1,963	1,774	1,524	1,277	1,078	806	577	781	35,079

Note: Excludes 198 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.6** Population by Age, Sex and Area, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	107	86	193	129	169	298	236	255	491
1	84	81	165	151	155	306	235	236	471
2	132	103	235	197	199	396	329	302	631
3	103	91	194	218	225	443	321	316	637
4	113	107	220	203	206	409	316	313	629
5	108	128	236	194	238	432	302	366	668
6	108	128	236	216	190	406	324	318	642
7	102	103	205	208	204	412	310	307	617
8	134	132	266	221	207	428	355	339	694
9	104	122	226	223	205	428	327	327	654
10	117	115	232	246	229	475	363	344	707
11	109	132	241	209	225	434	318	357	675
12	134	128	262	237	274	511	371	402	773
13	115	126	241	267	260	527	382	386	768
14	104	114	218	281	254	535	385	368	753
15	92	114	206	272	260	532	364	374	738
16	90	103	193	283	260	543	373	363	736
17	103	131	234	232	197	429	335	328	663
18	105	101	206	212	171	383	317	272	589
19	143	131	274	193	180	373	336	311	647
20	196	155	351	189	135	324	385	290	675
21	227	171	398	176	147	323	403	318	721
22	224	145	369	183	161	344	407	306	713
23	212	123	335	156	158	314	368	281	649
24	186	121	307	214	168	382	400	289	689
25	151	123	274	215	180	395	366	303	669
26	140	133	273	185	178	363	325	311	636
27	164	144	308	212	173	385	376	317	693
28	138	129	267	195	179	374	333	308	641
29	123	127	250	180	161	341	303	288	591
30	140	130	270	222	157	379	362	287	649
31	128	102	230	176	141	317	304	243	547
32	135	124	259	185	180	365	320	304	624
33	126	112	238	186	175	361	312	287	599
34	126	108	234	153	129	282	279	237	516
35	115	89	204	158	135	293	273	224	497
36	140	101	241	150	157	307	290	258	548
37	106	78	184	150	156	306	256	234	490
38	130	91	221	133	160	293	263	251	514
39	99	83	182	139	134	273	238	217	455
40	107	75	182	168	140	308	275	215	490
41	72	51	123	125	136	261	197	187	384
42	87	63	150	127	118	245	214	181	395
43	72	49	121	106	121	227	178	170	348
44	72	43	115	124	107	231	196	150	346
45	85	52	137	142	127	269	227	179	406

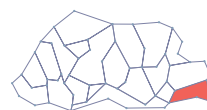


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	60	50	110	109	110	219	169	160	329
47	59	49	108	101	133	234	160	182	342
48	67	46	113	137	132	269	204	178	382
49	54	31	85	105	125	230	159	156	315
50	49	29	78	124	146	270	173	175	348
51	39	24	63	108	126	234	147	150	297
52	46	31	77	144	117	261	190	148	338
53	29	23	52	115	110	225	144	133	277
54	23	24	47	103	114	217	126	138	264
55	27	15	42	114	104	218	141	119	260
56	27	24	51	114	113	227	141	137	278
57	23	17	40	101	92	193	124	109	233
58	25	21	46	128	103	231	153	124	277
59	13	19	32	106	91	197	119	110	229
60	19	26	45	134	112	246	153	138	291
61	17	13	30	109	92	201	126	105	231
62	20	14	34	78	90	168	98	104	202
63	9	13	22	91	73	164	100	86	186
64	15	12	27	74	67	141	89	79	168
65	19	14	33	76	72	148	95	86	181
66	21	13	34	85	49	134	106	62	168
67	14	7	21	68	52	120	82	59	141
68	15	9	24	72	54	126	87	63	150
69	8	18	26	70	70	140	78	88	166
70	10	9	19	63	50	113	73	59	132
71	9	9	18	57	42	99	66	51	117
72	7	15	22	71	48	119	78	63	141
73	10	10	20	45	28	73	55	38	93
74	13	11	24	35	35	70	48	46	94
75	7	10	17	47	37	84	54	47	101
76	10	9	19	32	28	60	42	37	79
77	7	2	9	30	32	62	37	34	71
78	4	3	7	35	29	64	39	32	71
79	6	6	12	37	24	61	43	30	73
80	7	11	18	26	27	53	33	38	71
81	1	2	3	16	14	30	17	16	33
82	3	2	5	26	28	54	29	30	59
83	3	3	6	20	13	33	23	16	39
84	3	4	7	19	24	43	22	28	50
85	3	1	4	13	10	23	16	11	27
86	2	1	3	7	13	20	9	14	23
87	1	2	3	6	11	17	7	13	20
88	1	1	2	6	10	16	7	11	18
89	1	2	3	7	4	11	8	6	14
90	1	1	2	2	3	5	3	4	7
91	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	4
93	1	0	1	1	3	4	2	3	5
94	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
95	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
96	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6
97	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
98	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
99	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
100	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	6,518	5,656	12,174	11,811	11,094	22,905	18,329	16,750	35,079

Note: Excludes 198 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



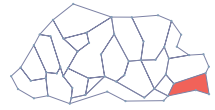


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

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+
<b>DEWATHANG</b>																	
Chhenangri_Rishor	62	57	70	54	86	83	39	40	27	36	17	17	12	9	9	8	626
Male	27	24	32	18	52	46	21	24	15	22	9	11	4	3	9	4	321
Female	35	33	38	36	34	37	18	16	12	14	8	6	8	6	0	4	305
Bangtsho	95	119	138	95	87	116	106	77	60	42	29	21	21	13	13	22	1,054
Male	51	57	88	72	54	60	59	41	41	25	16	14	7	6	5	9	605
Female	44	62	50	23	33	56	47	36	19	17	13	7	14	7	8	13	449
Rikhey	37	40	30	11	26	33	19	26	18	27	19	13	19	14	9	4	345
Male	22	24	11	7	12	17	8	11	6	14	7	7	13	8	4	3	174
Female	15	16	19	4	14	16	11	15	12	13	12	6	6	6	5	1	171
Domphu_Dungkarchhoeing	87	61	34	34	87	106	90	46	24	31	40	23	16	12	2	5	698
Male	37	34	15	21	53	58	68	26	18	20	20	16	11	4	1	4	406
Female	50	27	19	13	34	48	22	20	6	11	20	7	5	8	1	1	292
Martang	23	25	18	15	14	14	14	12	16	8	9	7	6	4	1	5	191
Male	10	14	7	7	6	8	9	5	7	1	6	5	2	3	0	3	93
Female	13	11	11	8	8	6	5	7	9	7	3	2	4	1	1	2	98
All Chiwogs	327	327	308	224	314	366	282	213	161	152	123	88	80	56	35	49	2,914
Male	157	167	160	132	183	197	174	112	94	83	64	58	39	27	19	26	1,599
Female	170	160	148	92	131	169	108	101	67	69	59	30	41	29	16	23	1,315
<b>GOMDAR</b>																	
Broomi_Chidoongkhar	77	65	52	21	37	41	35	33	25	23	44	31	30	22	22	28	586
Male	38	30	27	12	16	26	17	11	10	11	21	14	13	15	11	13	285
Female	39	35	25	9	21	15	18	22	15	12	23	17	17	7	11	15	301
Denchhi	66	81	58	16	29	52	35	46	37	37	27	33	20	23	13	13	586
Male	37	35	33	3	12	27	16	23	15	18	15	13	9	11	9	5	281
Female	29	46	25	13	17	25	19	23	22	19	12	20	11	12	4	8	305
Khoyar Pangthang_Pairoong	19	17	10	4	12	16	16	14	8	11	10	10	20	9	14	7	197
Male	9	7	4	0	6	9	6	5	6	3	4	7	10	4	8	5	93
Female	10	10	6	4	6	7	10	9	2	8	6	3	10	5	6	2	104
Gomdar_Richhanglu	91	128	230	337	120	101	83	64	45	46	54	47	49	39	17	33	1,484
Male	37	66	91	163	56	54	43	29	17	22	25	27	26	24	10	16	706
Female	54	62	139	174	64	47	40	35	28	24	29	20	23	15	7	17	778

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhag 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+
Narphoong	26	21	19	14	45	41	45	34	24	26	22	12	13	6	2	3	353
Male	9	11	16	12	21	24	26	22	13	21	17	8	7	3	1	2	213
Female	17	10	3	2	24	17	19	12	11	5	5	4	6	3	1	1	140
All Chiwogs	279	312	369	392	243	251	214	191	139	143	157	133	132	99	68	84	3,206
Male	130	149	171	190	111	140	108	90	61	75	82	69	65	57	39	41	1,578
Female	149	163	198	202	132	111	106	101	78	68	75	64	67	42	29	43	1,628
ORONG																	
Rimoong	16	12	14	10	9	16	10	12	6	8	11	6	8	11	13	8	170
Male	11	5	9	5	6	10	4	8	2	2	5	4	3	9	7	6	96
Female	5	7	5	5	3	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	5	2	6	2	74
Jangchhubling	39	33	35	15	29	27	34	27	22	29	24	28	19	18	20	23	422
Male	22	21	16	8	18	12	14	12	9	10	13	12	13	9	13	10	212
Female	17	12	19	7	11	15	20	15	13	19	11	16	6	9	7	13	210
Nagzor_Wooling	36	43	32	13	15	15	21	21	22	25	22	28	25	18	15	25	376
Male	17	23	18	6	6	6	9	5	11	12	9	12	11	11	9	11	176
Female	19	20	14	7	9	9	12	16	11	13	13	16	14	7	6	14	200
Morong	22	19	14	5	12	23	23	16	4	12	16	10	10	6	9	7	208
Male	13	12	6	2	9	11	13	9	1	7	8	4	5	4	5	6	115
Female	9	7	8	3	3	12	10	7	3	5	8	6	5	2	4	1	93
Bilam_Orong_Suozong	77	81	172	424	102	69	69	84	67	55	52	52	43	28	21	36	1,432
Male	36	37	90	218	54	34	26	37	33	29	28	33	26	16	13	15	725
Female	41	44	82	206	48	35	43	47	34	26	24	19	17	12	8	21	707
Nabar_Philooma	14	25	16	7	13	15	12	14	13	19	21	9	7	6	8	8	207
Male	10	15	12	2	3	8	5	7	3	12	9	3	5	4	3	3	104
Female	4	10	4	5	10	7	7	7	10	7	12	6	2	2	5	5	103
All Chiwogs	204	213	283	474	180	165	169	174	134	148	146	133	112	87	86	107	2,815
Male	109	113	151	241	96	81	71	78	59	72	72	68	63	53	50	51	1,428
Female	95	100	132	233	84	84	98	96	75	76	74	65	49	34	36	56	1,387
PHUENTSHOGTHANG																	
Minjigang	18	25	32	26	8	24	21	32	21	21	14	13	15	13	5	13	301
Male	11	14	19	15	4	13	11	16	7	12	5	5	7	8	2	10	159
Female	7	11	13	11	4	11	10	16	14	9	9	8	8	5	3	3	142

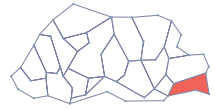


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

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+			
Samdrupchoeling	18	28	35	38	34	31	21	21	34	31	26	24	17	18	14	11	11	8	12	352
Male	18	21	29	23	21	10	13	18	9	6	7	7	5	4	8	6	9	2	3	218
Female	10	14	9	11	11	69	69	51	50	43	49	40	43	18	22	16	19	16	19	134
Phuentshogthang	53	56	76	71	69	43	27	26	21	22	23	22	10	9	9	12	7	7	7	745
Male	20	30	25	32	39	30	26	24	24	22	27	17	21	8	13	7	7	7	7	375
Female	33	26	51	39	30	34	49	39	37	33	22	26	25	19	16	4	15	4	15	484
Baylamsharang	44	40	42	39	34	22	17	23	20	17	9	16	10	11	5	3	9	9	9	245
Male	21	18	24	22	17	26	19	17	16	13	10	15	8	11	1	6	239			
Female	23	22	18	17	17	42	31	30	29	22	25	22	18	18	7	3	16	430		
Khamaedthang	28	42	45	52	42	21	18	14	16	10	13	11	9	11	3	1	11	220		
Male	11	20	24	27	21	13	16	13	12	12	11	9	7	4	2	5	210			
Female	17	22	21	25	21	69	52	47	39	55	38	39	29	37	21	11	18	716		
Doongkarling	34	64	87	76	69	35	22	19	25	13	19	15	20	11	8	8	345			
Male	18	33	41	36	35	34	30	25	20	30	25	20	14	17	10	3	10	371		
Female	16	31	46	40	34	259	214	211	191	173	155	139	118	90	47	93	3,028			
All Chiwogs	205	262	320	298	253	140	102	112	91	80	81	67	63	44	29	59	1,557			
Male	99	136	162	155	137	119	112	99	100	93	74	72	55	46	18	34	1,471			
Female	106	126	158	143	116	20	14	8	7	8	7	14	9	1	2	3	183			
WANGPHU	23	24	16	8	19	10	10	4	3	5	4	5	4	0	1	1	83			
Sachhilo	10	5	8	5	8	11	10	4	4	3	3	3	9	5	1	2	100			
Male	13	19	8	3	11	19	26	20	21	16	18	20	15	10	10	12	295			
Female	22	37	27	7	15	7	9	12	8	8	9	11	7	5	4	7	146			
Bayuel_Pangthang	8	23	17	4	7	8	12	17	8	13	8	9	8	5	6	5	149			
Male	14	14	10	3	8	38	33	20	25	20	23	21	19	13	7	15	438			
Female	40	61	49	17	37	21	18	10	12	5	14	12	10	7	5	7	235			
Shogshi	15	39	23	14	23	14	17	15	10	13	15	9	9	6	2	8	203			
Male	25	22	26	3	14	24	52	42	30	28	20	35	28	25	12	8	20	456		
Female	42	35	38	17	24	14	30	23	15	13	8	15	14	12	6	4	9	227		
Serchenmo_Wangphu	18	17	20	9	14	8	10	22	19	15	12	20	14	13	6	4	11	229		
Male	24	18	18	8	10	22	19	15	15	15	12	20	14	13	6	4	11	229		
Female																				

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhag 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+
<b>Benporong_Yaphu</b>	49	53	47	8	17	37	31	22	34	30	25	15	23	17	9	14	431
Male	29	20	19	5	8	18	19	10	17	12	12	9	10	11	3	5	207
Female	20	33	28	3	9	19	12	12	17	18	13	6	13	6	6	9	224
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	176	210	177	57	112	166	146	100	115	94	108	98	91	53	36	64	1,803
Male	80	104	87	37	60	86	79	51	53	38	54	51	43	29	17	29	898
Female	96	106	90	20	52	80	67	49	62	56	54	47	48	24	19	35	905
<b>LANGCHENPHU</b>																	
<b>Rongchhuthang</b>	6	2	0	4	9	6	8	11	4	5	7	1	2	3	5	2	75
Male	1	1	0	1	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	1	1	1	4	1	41
Female	5	1	0	3	5	1	3	6	0	1	4	0	1	2	1	1	34
<b>Agoothang</b>	12	16	18	6	12	11	18	12	18	9	9	11	9	6	8	2	177
Male	5	9	10	3	4	6	10	6	8	3	2	5	5	5	4	1	86
Female	7	7	8	3	8	5	8	6	10	6	7	6	4	1	4	1	91
<b>Jampani</b>	5	3	10	17	8	6	6	10	8	11	3	3	5	4	4	3	106
Male	0	1	9	17	6	5	5	5	1	5	2	3	3	0	4	1	67
Female	5	2	1	0	2	1	1	5	7	6	1	0	2	4	0	2	39
<b>Langchenphu</b>	31	24	24	27	29	34	38	23	25	20	25	20	27	17	5	11	380
Male	13	15	13	14	14	22	25	6	14	9	10	9	20	5	1	5	195
Female	18	9	11	13	15	12	13	17	11	11	15	11	7	12	4	6	185
<b>Jangsa</b>	14	12	27	18	15	21	23	28	12	12	10	11	6	9	6	6	230
Male	9	5	18	12	5	13	12	14	5	7	6	4	1	5	5	4	125
Female	5	7	9	6	10	8	11	14	7	5	4	7	5	4	1	2	105
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	68	57	79	72	73	78	93	84	67	57	54	46	49	39	28	24	968
Male	28	31	50	47	33	51	57	36	32	28	23	22	30	16	18	12	514
Female	40	26	29	25	40	27	36	48	35	29	31	24	19	23	10	12	454
<b>LAURI</b>																	
<b>Morning_Rolhang</b>	31	82	69	6	17	24	27	19	24	21	28	25	21	16	11	19	440
Male	11	38	27	4	11	13	15	8	12	10	15	8	13	12	10	7	214
Female	20	44	42	2	6	11	12	11	12	11	13	17	8	4	1	12	226

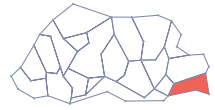


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

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+
Gonong_Zangthig	18	29	13	3	9	13	22	12	19	15	27	17	17	7	7	16	244
Male	9	13	7	1	3	3	11	6	9	5	11	9	9	5	3	6	110
Female	9	16	6	2	6	10	11	6	10	10	16	8	8	2	4	10	134
Tshothang	13	13	23	18	21	19	20	12	18	20	28	25	7	11	5	9	262
Male	6	8	11	12	14	8	14	4	7	7	12	16	5	6	2	6	138
Female	7	5	12	6	7	11	6	8	11	13	16	9	2	5	3	3	124
Betseling_Doongnamma	31	31	21	7	11	23	26	25	16	20	17	24	19	11	5	12	299
Male	16	12	12	5	4	12	14	9	9	11	10	13	10	7	3	6	153
Female	15	19	9	2	7	11	12	16	7	9	7	11	9	4	2	6	146
Lauri	61	10	6	11	28	46	37	35	33	43	41	34	29	21	14	20	469
Male	24	5	4	4	13	25	17	14	16	17	18	15	17	8	8	10	215
Female	37	5	2	7	15	21	20	21	17	26	23	19	12	13	6	10	254
All Chiwogs	154	165	132	45	86	125	132	103	110	119	141	125	93	66	42	76	1,714
Male	66	76	61	26	45	61	71	41	53	50	66	61	54	38	26	35	830
Female	88	89	71	19	41	64	61	62	57	69	75	64	39	28	16	41	884
MARTSHALA																	
Chhoedoong_Kakani	15	25	18	6	13	10	9	13	14	8	17	12	10	5	4	6	185
Male	4	16	9	1	7	5	5	4	10	3	11	5	5	1	1	5	92
Female	11	9	9	5	6	5	4	9	4	5	6	7	5	4	3	1	93
Sarioong	38	42	25	11	24	33	31	24	24	24	20	15	22	19	9	6	367
Male	23	23	12	7	16	16	18	12	13	17	9	7	13	11	5	2	204
Female	15	19	13	4	8	17	13	12	11	7	11	8	9	8	4	4	163
Keaptang_Isholingkhar	43	24	6	8	19	23	33	30	30	27	20	22	32	13	14	10	354
Male	24	11	2	7	12	12	16	14	20	10	8	13	16	10	8	6	189
Female	19	13	4	1	7	11	17	16	10	17	12	9	16	3	6	4	165
Suzor_Ishotsalu	7	8	2	0	8	10	8	13	12	9	11	12	6	6	4	5	121
Male	3	3	2	0	4	8	4	8	3	4	5	6	3	3	4	3	63
Female	4	5	0	0	4	2	4	5	9	5	6	6	3	3	0	2	58
Galingkhar_Wangphu	16	15	1	2	9	16	11	20	10	19	11	4	4	5	1	11	155
Male	7	6	1	2	5	8	6	12	6	5	6	3	1	1	1	6	76
Female	9	9	0	0	4	8	5	8	4	14	5	1	3	4	0	5	79

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhag 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+
Marshala	91	151	277	232	92	101	87	72	53	53	50	44	43	26	13	22	1,407
Male	51	90	148	113	53	53	52	38	29	29	22	22	22	20	6	9	757
Female	40	61	129	119	39	48	35	34	24	24	28	22	21	6	7	13	650
All Chiwogs	210	265	329	259	165	193	179	172	143	140	129	109	117	74	45	60	2,589
Male	112	149	174	130	97	102	101	88	81	68	61	56	60	46	25	31	1,381
Female	98	116	155	129	68	91	78	84	62	72	68	53	57	28	20	29	1,208
PEMATHANG																	
Uesarna_Warong	17	24	32	22	20	17	20	17	21	17	15	21	13	8	10	8	282
Male	9	13	18	13	13	9	12	8	14	9	4	14	6	6	6	2	156
Female	8	11	14	9	7	8	8	9	7	8	11	7	7	2	4	6	126
Raling	18	34	28	17	24	17	15	17	11	22	21	16	5	10	8	4	267
Male	7	13	11	6	13	5	8	7	5	10	11	9	2	4	6	1	118
Female	11	21	17	11	11	12	7	10	6	12	10	7	3	6	2	3	149
Pemathang	41	54	56	22	38	43	50	49	47	35	15	24	24	9	11	17	535
Male	22	17	25	12	20	21	22	24	25	17	10	12	11	5	7	9	259
Female	19	37	31	10	18	22	28	25	22	18	5	12	13	4	4	8	276
Chirtshosa_Loongminang	10	17	28	6	11	11	15	16	10	13	11	9	8	13	6	5	189
Male	6	9	10	4	7	4	7	7	6	5	6	4	3	7	2	3	90
Female	4	8	18	2	4	7	8	9	4	8	5	5	5	6	4	2	99
Kathoobang_Shiling Gye	14	17	23	10	8	21	10	19	15	9	13	9	16	5	2	4	195
Male	9	7	9	4	2	9	7	8	9	4	5	5	9	5	1	2	95
Female	5	10	14	6	6	12	3	11	6	5	8	4	7	0	1	2	100
All Chiwogs	100	146	167	77	101	109	110	118	104	96	75	79	66	45	37	38	1,468
Male	53	59	73	39	55	48	56	54	59	45	36	44	31	27	22	17	718
Female	47	87	94	38	46	61	54	64	45	51	39	35	35	18	15	21	750
SAMRANG																	
Ngangtshothang Toed	15	9	9	14	31	29	44	20	13	9	14	13	6	3	5	6	240
Male	4	5	4	11	23	20	33	14	9	8	4	8	3	2	3	4	155
Female	11	4	5	3	8	9	11	6	4	1	10	5	3	1	2	2	85



Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 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+
Ngangshothang/Maed	3	1	1	3	12	10	7	7	4	8	2	5	1	4	2	0	70
Male	1	1	0	2	9	9	6	6	3	6	2	4	1	2	2	0	54
Female	2	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	16
All Chiwogs	18	10	10	17	43	39	51	27	17	17	16	18	7	7	7	6	310
Male	5	6	4	13	32	29	39	20	12	14	6	12	4	4	5	4	209
Female	13	4	6	4	11	10	12	7	5	3	10	6	3	3	2	2	101
SERTHIG																	
Khandoplu_Mirjiwoong	48	86	239	325	58	55	49	29	33	23	28	32	15	16	17	18	1,071
Male	26	47	112	162	29	30	29	17	23	11	18	18	8	8	8	9	555
Female	22	39	127	163	29	25	20	12	10	12	10	14	7	8	9	9	516
Drenphu	24	19	23	3	10	19	22	24	24	24	23	20	8	11	8	17	279
Male	15	10	10	1	2	7	13	11	15	8	9	14	5	7	2	7	136
Female	9	9	13	2	8	12	9	13	9	16	14	6	3	4	6	10	143
Phagchhog_Suskar	22	14	27	20	18	19	19	11	15	17	13	16	10	11	7	10	249
Male	11	7	19	18	12	11	11	7	9	7	6	9	7	8	5	7	154
Female	11	7	8	2	6	8	8	4	6	10	7	7	3	3	2	3	95
Dangtsho_Serthig	11	14	19	4	16	9	12	7	14	11	20	14	8	6	7	10	182
Male	5	6	4	3	12	4	7	2	6	6	8	7	3	4	3	5	85
Female	6	8	15	1	4	5	5	5	8	5	12	7	5	2	4	5	97
Momnola_Tashithang Gyed	29	31	18	8	29	19	26	20	21	15	28	23	20	12	5	5	309
Male	12	16	9	5	20	8	13	16	9	10	14	12	13	6	3	3	169
Female	17	15	9	3	9	11	13	4	12	5	14	11	7	6	2	2	140
All Chiwogs	134	164	326	360	131	121	128	91	107	90	112	105	61	56	44	60	2,090
Male	69	86	154	189	75	60	73	53	62	42	55	60	36	33	21	31	1,099
Female	65	78	172	171	56	61	55	38	45	48	57	45	25	23	23	29	991
SAMDRUPCHHOLING TOWN																	
Local Area 1	32	35	51	34	30	42	52	27	29	13	10	13	9	4	7	8	396
Male	16	19	28	24	13	19	29	17	17	8	3	7	7	2	4	6	219
Female	16	16	23	10	17	23	23	10	12	5	7	6	2	2	3	2	177

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Local Area 2	109	127	132	337	92	100	131	98	58	35	16	15	20	20	18	9	1,317
Male	72	61	70	164	53	40	58	58	34	21	9	7	10	11	11	4	683
Female	37	66	62	173	39	60	73	40	24	14	7	8	10	9	7	5	634
All Local Areas	141	162	183	371	122	142	183	125	87	48	26	28	29	24	25	17	1,713
Male	88	80	98	188	66	59	87	75	51	29	12	14	17	13	15	10	902
Female	53	82	85	183	56	83	96	50	36	19	14	14	12	11	10	7	811
JOMOTSANGKHA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	141	139	115	47	106	145	128	115	60	52	30	18	15	9	5	11	1,136
Male	73	66	59	25	46	73	67	69	39	32	20	12	6	5	3	5	600
Female	68	73	56	22	60	72	61	46	21	20	10	6	9	4	2	6	536
All Local Areas	141	139	115	47	106	145	128	115	60	52	30	18	15	9	5	11	1,136
Male	73	66	59	25	46	73	67	69	39	32	20	12	6	5	3	5	600
Female	68	73	56	22	60	72	61	46	21	20	10	6	9	4	2	6	536

Note: Excludes 198 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day





Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde 2017

LAP/Sex	Age																	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Core	150	159	144	136	225	242	189	169	125	115	69	54	35	20	19	25	1,876	
Male	68	82	75	53	102	139	109	99	70	65	44	31	15	11	8	12	983	
Female	82	77	69	83	123	103	80	70	55	50	25	23	20	9	11	13	893	
Service Center	68	57	59	50	86	113	79	54	50	38	33	12	7	7	6	6	725	
Male	33	23	29	23	58	55	50	29	30	23	19	5	3	5	3	3	391	
Female	35	34	30	27	28	58	29	25	20	15	14	7	4	2	3	3	334	
Football ground side	233	251	284	190	274	309	267	228	155	155	84	53	35	31	17	23	2,589	
Male	122	122	135	94	150	155	144	116	89	89	52	30	22	15	6	13	1,354	
Female	111	129	149	96	124	154	123	112	66	66	32	23	13	16	11	10	1,235	
Behind Dzong	20	23	22	20	46	25	24	30	16	11	5	5	0	3	2	2	254	
Male	11	14	14	14	35	17	15	17	12	4	5	5	0	2	1	1	167	
Female	9	9	8	6	11	8	9	13	4	7	0	0	0	1	1	1	87	
Deothang	254	378	387	299	901	396	361	311	198	134	70	41	37	44	29	41	3,881	
Male	144	169	169	136	588	218	183	185	119	83	34	18	17	26	13	19	2,121	
Female	110	209	218	163	313	178	178	126	79	51	36	23	20	18	16	22	1,760	
All LAP	725	868	896	695	1,532	1,085	920	792	544	453	261	165	114	105	73	97	9,325	
Male	378	410	422	320	933	584	501	446	320	264	154	89	57	59	31	48	5,016	
Female	347	458	474	375	599	501	419	346	224	189	107	76	57	46	42	49	4,309	

**Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	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	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total												
Urban	2,461	1,833	4,294	20	19	39	2,787	2,481	5,268	81	93	174	6	22	28	37	122	159	31	5	36	5,423	4,575	9,998	1,944	1,404	3,348	17	14	31	2,154	1,905	4,059	64	65	129	5	19	24	30	97	127	14	0	14	4,228	3,504	7,732
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	382	323	705	0	2	2	341	318	659	6	20	26	0	1	1	5	12	17	0	0	0	734	676	1,410	135	106	241	3	3	6	292	258	550	11	8	19	1	2	3	2	13	15	17	5	22	461	395	856
Samdrupcholing Town	3,884	2,903	6,787	59	52	111	5,566	5,540	11,106	100	202	302	28	35	63	192	364	556	22	0	22	9,851	9,096	18,947	543	305	848	8	10	18	699	622	1,321	13	31	44	2	1	3	20	40	60	14	0	14	1,299	1,009	2,308
Jomtsaangkhata Town	477	451	928	6	7	13	781	770	1,551	5	24	29	3	2	5	26	62	88	1	0	1	1,299	1,316	2,615	554	458	1,012	4	7	11	606	656	1,262	9	31	40	0	4	4	33	36	69	0	0	0	1,206	1,192	2,398
Rural	524	386	910	11	8	19	743	776	1,519	22	22	44	1	7	8	21	40	61	0	0	0	1,322	1,239	2,561	252	161	413	1	1	2	444	492	936	7	18	25	4	7	11	6	24	30	0	0	0	714	703	1,417
Dewathang	183	88	271	12	11	23	240	262	502	10	11	21	5	1	6	5	15	20	0	0	0	455	388	843	184	141	325	5	4	9	467	500	967	5	15	20	2	2	4	25	45	70	0	0	0	688	707	1,395
Gondar	443	338	781	1	0	1	640	593	1,233	9	21	30	4	5	9	22	37	59	1	0	1	1,120	994	2,114	196	164	360	4	1	5	375	413	788	9	11	20	6	3	9	10	24	34	6	0	6	606	616	1,222
Orong	49	19	68	4	1	5	142	60	202	3	1	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	198	84	282	479	392	871	3	2	5	429	396	825	8	17	25	1	2	3	24	39	63	0	0	0	944	848	1,792
Phuentshoghang	252	161	413	1	1	2	444	492	936	7	18	25	4	7	11	6	24	30	0	0	0	1,322	1,239	2,561	183	88	271	12	11	23	240	262	502	10	11	21	5	1	6	5	15	20	0	0	0	455	388	843
Wangphu	184	141	325	5	4	9	467	500	967	5	15	20	2	2	4	25	45	70	0	0	0	688	707	1,395	196	164	360	4	1	5	375	413	788	9	11	20	6	3	9	10	24	34	6	0	6	606	616	1,222
Langchenphu	49	19	68	4	1	5	142	60	202	3	1	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	198	84	282	479	392	871	3	2	5	429	396	825	8	17	25	1	2	3	24	39	63	0	0	0	944	848	1,792
Lauri	6,345	4,736	11,081	79	71	150	8,353	8,021	16,374	181	295	476	34	57	91	229	486	715	53	5	58	15,274	13,671	28,945	184	141	325	5	4	9	467	500	967	5	15	20	2	2	4	25	45	70	0	0	0	688	707	1,395
Marshalia	443	338	781	1	0	1	640	593	1,233	9	21	30	4	5	9	22	37	59	1	0	1	1,120	994	2,114	196	164	360	4	1	5	375	413	788	9	11	20	6	3	9	10	24	34	6	0	6	606	616	1,222
Pemathang	49	19	68	4	1	5	142	60	202	3	1	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	198	84	282	479	392	871	3	2	5	429	396	825	8	17	25	1	2	3	24	39	63	0	0	0	944	848	1,792
Samrang	479	392	871	3	2	5	429	396	825	8	17	25	1	2	3	24	39	63	0	0	0	944	848	1,792	184	141	325	5	4	9	467	500	967	5	15	20	2	2	4	25	45	70	0	0	0	688	707	1,395
Serthig	6,345	4,736	11,081	79	71	150	8,353	8,021	16,374	181	295	476	34	57	91	229	486	715	53	5	58	15,274	13,671	28,945	184	141	325	5	4	9	467	500	967	5	15	20	2	2	4	25	45	70	0	0	0	688	707	1,395
Both Areas	6,345	4,736	11,081	79	71	150	8,353	8,021	16,374	181	295	476	34	57	91	229	486	715	53	5	58	15,274	13,671	28,945	184	141	325	5	4	9	467	500	967	5	15	20	2	2	4	25	45	70	0	0	0	688	707	1,395

Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	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			
	PERCENT																							
Urban	24.6	18.3	42.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	27.9	24.8	52.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	54.2	45.8	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	25.1	18.2	43.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	27.9	24.6	52.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	54.7	45.3	100.0
Samdrupchoing Town	27.1	22.9	50.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	24.2	22.6	46.7	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.1	47.9	100.0
Jomtsangkha Town	15.8	12.4	28.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	34.1	30.1	64.3	1.3	0.9	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	0.6	2.6	53.9	46.1	100.0
Rural	20.5	15.3	35.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	29.4	29.2	58.6	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	52.0	48.0	100.0
Dewathang	23.5	13.2	36.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	30.3	26.9	57.2	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.7	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	56.3	43.7	100.0
Gomdar	18.2	17.2	35.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	29.9	29.4	59.3	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	2.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	50.3	100.0
Orong	23.1	19.1	42.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	25.3	27.4	52.6	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	49.7	100.0
Phuentshogthang	20.5	15.1	35.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	29.0	30.3	59.3	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	48.4	100.0
Wangphu	17.8	11.4	29.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	31.3	34.7	66.1	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
Langchenphu	21.7	10.4	32.1	1.4	1.3	2.7	28.5	31.1	59.5	1.2	1.3	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	46.0	100.0
Lauri	13.2	10.1	23.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	33.5	35.8	69.3	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	3.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	50.7	100.0
Martsjala	21.0	16.0	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	28.1	58.3	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	47.0	100.0
Pemathang	16.0	13.4	29.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	30.7	33.8	64.5	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	49.6	50.4	100.0
Samrang	17.4	6.7	24.1	1.4	0.4	1.8	50.4	21.3	71.6	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.2	29.8	100.0
Serthig	26.7	21.9	48.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	23.9	22.1	46.0	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	47.3	100.0
Both Areas	21.9	16.4	38.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	28.9	27.7	56.6	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	52.8	47.2	100.0

**Table A2.10 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017**

Age Group	Marital Status																										
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
10-14	1,819	1,855	3,674	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,819	1,857	3,676	
15-19	1,697	1,560	3,257	5	3	8	21	84	105	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1,725	1,648	3,373
20-24	1,591	816	2,407	14	19	33	341	619	960	5	16	21	2	8	10	1	4	5	9	2	11	1,963	1,484	3,447			
25-29	655	229	884	22	16	38	991	1,230	2,221	13	39	52	9	8	17	2	4	6	11	1	12	1,703	1,527	3,230			
30-34	224	75	299	10	5	15	1,278	1,183	2,461	44	79	123	0	5	5	7	11	18	14	0	14	1,577	1,358	2,935			
35-39	94	61	155	4	5	9	1,176	1,052	2,228	36	45	81	4	6	10	2	15	17	4	0	4	1,320	1,184	2,504			
40-44	61	41	102	3	6	9	952	793	1,745	31	38	69	1	5	6	7	20	27	5	0	5	1,060	903	1,963			
45-49	56	24	80	5	4	9	817	766	1,583	15	30	45	4	3	7	17	26	43	5	2	7	919	855	1,774			
50-54	29	22	51	3	3	6	714	648	1,362	10	19	29	3	5	8	20	47	67	1	0	1	780	744	1,524			
55-59	28	19	47	4	3	7	616	517	1,133	11	7	18	3	6	9	15	47	62	1	0	1	678	599	1,277			
60-64	33	8	41	5	3	8	499	416	915	4	9	13	2	7	9	22	69	91	1	0	1	566	512	1,078			
65-69	18	8	26	0	0	0	384	272	656	8	4	12	1	3	4	36	71	107	1	0	1	448	358	806			
70-74	19	10	29	2	1	3	263	187	450	3	5	8	1	0	1	32	54	86	0	0	0	320	257	577			
75-79	12	3	15	1	0	1	168	131	299	0	4	4	2	0	2	32	42	74	0	0	0	215	180	395			
80-84	6	5	11	1	1	2	90	79	169	1	0	1	1	0	1	25	43	68	0	0	0	124	128	252			
85+	3	0	3	0	0	0	43	44	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	33	44	0	0	0	57	77	134			
All Ages	6,345	4,736	11,081	79	71	150	8,353	8,021	16,374	181	295	476	34	57	91	229	486	715	53	5	58	15,274	13,671	28,945			

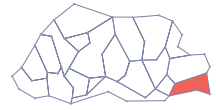


Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	3,967	539	4,506	88.0	2,913	948	3,861	75.4	6,880	1,487	8,367	82.2
6-9	290	42	332	87.3	315	42	357	88.2	605	84	689	87.8
10-14	419	3	422	99.3	470	4	474	99.2	889	7	896	99.2
15-19	312	8	320	97.5	371	4	375	98.9	683	12	695	98.3
20-24	890	37	927	96.0	568	31	599	94.8	1,458	68	1,526	95.5
25-29	522	48	570	91.6	415	86	501	82.8	937	134	1,071	87.5
30-34	429	55	484	88.6	299	120	419	71.4	728	175	903	80.6
35-39	358	81	439	81.5	194	152	346	56.1	552	233	785	70.3
40-44	247	68	315	78.4	118	106	224	52.7	365	174	539	67.7
45-49	197	64	261	75.5	75	114	189	39.7	272	178	450	60.4
50-54	126	26	152	82.9	40	67	107	37.4	166	93	259	64.1
55-59	67	22	89	75.3	20	56	76	26.3	87	78	165	52.7
60-64	38	19	57	66.7	15	42	57	26.3	53	61	114	46.5
65+	72	66	138	52.2	13	124	137	9.5	85	190	275	30.9
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	8,195	3,790	11,985	68.4	5,643	5,449	11,092	50.9	13,838	9,239	23,077	60.0
6-9	805	176	981	82.1	752	181	933	80.6	1,557	357	1,914	81.3
10-14	1,362	32	1,394	97.7	1,365	18	1,383	98.7	2,727	50	2,777	98.2
15-19	1,355	49	1,404	96.5	1,228	44	1,272	96.5	2,583	93	2,676	96.5
20-24	874	146	1,020	85.7	697	186	883	78.9	1,571	332	1,903	82.6
25-29	872	241	1,113	78.3	629	395	1,024	61.4	1,501	636	2,137	70.2
30-34	759	310	1,069	71.0	389	550	939	41.4	1,148	860	2,008	57.2
35-39	547	325	872	62.7	264	574	838	31.5	811	899	1,710	47.4
40-44	424	312	736	57.6	145	534	679	21.4	569	846	1,415	40.2
45-49	323	328	651	49.6	78	586	664	11.7	401	914	1,315	30.5
50-54	252	372	624	40.4	30	607	637	4.7	282	979	1,261	22.4
55-59	199	389	588	33.8	28	495	523	5.4	227	884	1,111	20.4
60-64	160	348	508	31.5	23	432	455	5.1	183	780	963	19.0
65+	263	762	1,025	25.7	15	847	862	1.7	278	1,609	1,887	14.7

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	% Literate	
Urban	5,070	729	87.4	3,768	1,286	5,054	8,838	2,015	10,853	81.4
6-9	389	59	86.8	416	69	485	805	128	933	86.3
10-14	575	4	99.3	610	5	615	1,185	9	1,194	99.2
15-19	522	10	98.1	575	5	580	1,097	15	1,112	98.7
20-24	993	41	1,034	668	45	713	1,661	86	1,747	95.1
25-29	636	63	699	530	124	654	1,166	187	1,353	86.2
30-34	555	81	636	388	188	576	943	269	1,212	77.8
35-39	462	121	583	256	186	442	718	307	1,025	70.0
40-44	318	85	403	143	138	281	461	223	684	67.4
45-49	244	77	321	84	142	226	328	219	547	60.0
50-54	149	33	182	40	91	131	189	124	313	60.4
55-59	87	27	114	24	72	96	111	99	210	52.9
60-64	50	30	80	18	60	78	68	90	158	43.0
65+	90	98	188	16	161	177	106	259	365	29.0
Rural	7,092	3,600	10,692	4,788	5,111	9,899	11,880	8,711	20,591	57.7
6-9	706	159	865	651	154	805	1,357	313	1,670	81.3
10-14	1,206	31	1,237	1,225	17	1,242	2,431	48	2,479	98.1
15-19	1,145	47	1,192	1,024	43	1,067	2,169	90	2,259	96.0
20-24	771	142	913	597	172	769	1,368	314	1,682	81.3
25-29	758	226	984	514	357	871	1,272	583	1,855	68.6
30-34	633	284	917	300	482	782	933	766	1,699	54.9
35-39	443	285	728	202	540	742	645	825	1,470	43.9
40-44	353	295	648	120	502	622	473	797	1,270	37.2
45-49	276	315	591	69	558	627	345	873	1,218	28.3
50-54	229	365	594	30	583	613	259	948	1,207	21.5
55-59	179	384	563	24	479	503	203	863	1,066	19.0
60-64	148	337	485	20	414	434	168	751	919	18.3
65+	245	730	975	12	810	822	257	1540	1797	14.3



Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Samdrup Jongkharpal 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Both Areas	12,162	4,329	16,491	73.7	8,556	6,397	14,953	57.2	20,718	10,726	31,444	65.9
6-9	1,095	218	1,313	83.4	1,067	223	1,290	82.7	2,162	441	2,603	83.1
10-14	1,781	35	1,816	98.1	1,835	22	1,857	98.8	3,616	57	3,673	98.4
15-19	1,667	57	1,724	96.7	1,599	48	1,647	97.1	3,266	105	3,371	96.9
20-24	1,764	183	1,947	90.6	1,265	217	1,482	85.4	3,029	400	3,429	88.3
25-29	1,394	289	1,683	82.8	1,044	481	1,525	68.5	2,438	770	3,208	76.0
30-34	1,188	365	1,553	76.5	688	670	1,358	50.7	1,876	1,035	2,911	64.4
35-39	905	406	1,311	69.0	458	726	1,184	38.7	1,363	1,132	2,495	54.6
40-44	671	380	1,051	63.8	263	640	903	29.1	934	1,020	1,954	47.8
45-49	520	392	912	57.0	153	700	853	17.9	673	1,092	1,765	38.1
50-54	378	398	776	48.7	70	674	744	9.4	448	1,072	1,520	29.5
55-59	266	411	677	39.3	48	551	599	8.0	314	962	1,276	24.6
60-64	198	367	565	35.0	38	474	512	7.4	236	841	1,077	21.9
65+	335	828	1,163	28.8	28	971	999	2.8	363	1,799	2,162	16.8

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 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
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1,597	2,090	810	35.5	1,439	1,395	1,026	37.3	3,036	3,485	1,836	36.3
6-12	550	18	16	94.2	627	7	11	97.2	1,177	25	27	95.8
13-14	154	12	4	90.6	176	8	2	94.6	330	20	6	92.7
15-16	101	11	3	87.8	141	4	3	95.3	242	15	6	92.0
17-18	83	19	9	74.8	100	23	4	78.7	183	42	13	76.9
19-22	449	162	55	67.4	315	166	21	62.7	764	328	76	65.4
23+	260	1,868	723	9.1	80	1,187	985	3.6	340	3,055	1,708	6.7
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	3,500	3,467	5,016	29.2	3,556	2,031	5,504	32.1	7,056	5,498	10,520	30.6
6-12	1,631	33	115	91.7	1,662	14	72	95.1	3,293	47	187	93.4
13-14	506	50	40	84.9	545	18	5	96.0	1,051	68	45	90.3
15-16	518	60	44	83.3	567	15	7	96.3	1,085	75	51	89.6
17-18	419	75	47	77.4	397	54	22	83.9	816	129	69	80.5
19-22	290	405	156	34.1	263	340	119	36.4	553	745	275	35.2
23+	136	2,844	4,614	1.8	122	1,590	5,279	1.7	258	4,434	9,893	1.8
Urban	2,091	2,603	1,096	36.1	1,937	1,745	1,371	38.3	4,028	4,348	2,467	37.1
6-12	763	21	24	94.4	835	7	18	97.1	1,598	28	42	95.8
13-14	200	13	6	91.3	227	10	3	94.6	427	23	9	93.0
15-16	164	13	5	90.1	210	4	3	96.8	374	17	8	93.7
17-18	172	25	11	82.7	201	27	4	86.6	373	52	15	84.8
19-22	524	197	59	67.2	366	209	27	60.8	890	406	86	64.4
23+	268	2,334	991	7.5	98	1,488	1,316	3.4	366	3,822	2,307	5.6
Rural	3,006	2,954	4,730	28.1	3,058	1,681	5,159	30.9	6,064	4,635	9,889	29.5
6-12	1,418	30	107	91.2	1,454	14	65	94.8	2,872	44	172	93.0
13-14	460	49	38	84.1	494	16	4	96.1	954	65	42	89.9
15-16	455	58	42	82.0	498	15	7	95.8	953	73	49	88.7
17-18	330	69	45	74.3	296	50	22	80.4	626	119	67	77.1
19-22	215	370	152	29.2	212	297	113	34.1	427	667	265	31.4
23+	128	2,378	4,346	1.9	104	1,289	4,948	1.6	232	3,667	9,294	1.8



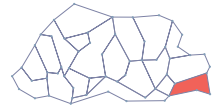


Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

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
Both Areas	5,097	5,557	5,826	30.9	4,995	3,426	6,530	33.4	10,092	8,983	12,356	32.1
6-12	2,181	51	131	92.3	2,289	21	83	95.7	4,470	72	214	94.0
13-14	660	62	44	86.2	721	26	7	95.6	1,381	88	51	90.9
15-16	619	71	47	84.0	708	19	10	96.1	1,327	90	57	90.0
17-18	502	94	56	77.0	497	77	26	82.8	999	171	82	79.8
19-22	739	567	211	48.7	578	506	140	47.2	1,317	1,073	351	48.0
23+	396	4712	5337	3.8	202	2777	6264	2.2	598	7489	11601	3.0

Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Samdrup Jongkhar 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
Samdrup Jongkhar	5,097	5,557	5,826	30.9	4,995	3,426	6,530	33.4	10,092	8,983	12,356	32.1
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1,597	2,090	810	35.5	1,439	1,395	1,026	37.3	3,036	3,485	1,836	36.3
Samdrupcholing Town	361	271	166	45.2	355	203	186	47.7	716	474	352	46.4
Jomoisangkha Town	133	242	120	26.9	143	147	159	31.8	276	389	279	29.2
Dewathang	309	560	545	21.9	327	292	498	29.3	636	852	1,043	25.1
Gomdar	475	318	634	33.3	545	175	726	37.7	1,020	493	1,360	35.5
Orong	523	238	536	40.3	456	161	651	36.0	979	399	1,187	38.2
Phuentshogthang	382	477	568	26.8	364	265	701	27.4	746	742	1,269	27.1
Wangphu	146	135	517	18.3	178	91	517	22.6	324	226	1,034	20.5
Langchenphu	105	204	169	22.0	72	119	216	17.7	177	323	385	20.0
Lauri	118	143	486	15.8	128	115	533	16.5	246	258	1,019	16.2
Martshala	414	331	491	33.5	373	168	545	34.3	787	499	1,036	33.9
Pemathang	156	227	268	24.0	200	141	343	29.2	356	368	611	26.7
Samrang	9	86	106	4.5	10	26	49	11.8	19	112	155	6.6
Serthig	369	235	410	36.4	405	128	380	44.4	774	363	790	40.2

Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed			Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary					
Samdrup Jongkhar/Thromde	91	35	2206	656	887	959	69	870	614	120	14
Male	5	18	1204	372	454	473	42	591	423	91	14
Female	86	17	1002	284	433	486	27	279	191	29	0
Samdrupcholing Town	30	1	378	169	289	177	21	31	80	12	2
Male	2	0	209	84	148	94	13	24	45	11	2
Female	28	1	169	85	141	83	8	7	35	1	0
Jomotsangkha Town	20	1	319	94	103	50	7	16	43	11	1
Male	5	0	181	54	50	31	5	15	26	8	0
Female	15	1	138	40	53	19	2	1	17	3	1
Dewathang	80	14	711	175	246	129	7	17	83	14	12
Male	43	9	428	91	134	70	4	14	54	12	10
Female	37	5	283	84	112	59	3	3	29	2	2
Gomdar	124	4	772	275	183	63	8	10	65	4	5
Male	50	3	410	135	100	30	6	7	43	4	5
Female	74	1	362	140	83	33	2	3	22	0	0
Orong	50	1	519	150	146	417	5	9	67	10	4
Male	26	0	296	84	44	250	4	6	41	8	2
Female	24	1	223	66	102	167	1	3	26	2	2
Phuentshogthang	71	8	677	244	268	143	6	10	53	5	3
Male	34	5	389	137	143	93	4	9	39	4	2
Female	37	3	288	107	125	50	2	1	14	1	1
Wangphu	76	10	351	15	32	29	2	5	18	1	11
Male	31	3	168	12	19	18	1	5	15	1	8
Female	45	7	183	3	13	11	1	0	3	0	3
Langchenphu	26	1	258	55	73	33	3	5	37	6	3
Male	7	1	178	29	37	17	1	4	27	6	2
Female	19	0	80	26	36	16	2	1	10	0	1
Lauri	18	0	343	26	32	23	3	2	47	9	1
Male	3	0	160	17	15	13	1	2	40	9	1
Female	15	0	183	9	17	10	2	0	7	0	0



Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Martshala	95	2	702	211	149	53	7	8	47	9	3	
Male	36	2	409	119	78	41	6	7	35	9	3	
Female	59	0	293	92	71	12	1	1	12	0	0	
Pemathang	63	8	379	112	54	55	6	8	27	4	8	
Male	20	5	206	48	28	42	4	4	18	3	5	
Female	43	3	173	64	26	13	2	4	9	1	3	
Samrang	6	0	49	16	23	18	0	1	15	3	0	
Male	3	0	36	13	14	13	0	1	13	2	0	
Female	3	0	13	3	9	5	0	0	2	1	0	
Serthig	42	1	378	304	270	71	0	5	49	2	15	
Male	11	1	212	151	132	44	0	5	32	2	14	
Female	31	0	166	153	138	27	0	0	17	0	1	
Samdrup Jongkhar	792	86	8,042	2,502	2,755	2,220	144	997	1,245	210	82	
Male	276	47	4,486	1,346	1,396	1,229	91	694	851	170	68	
Female	516	39	3,556	1,156	1,359	991	53	303	394	40	14	

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**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	53	51	104
Samdrupcholing Town	13	13	26
Jomotsangkha Town	9	8	17
Dewathang	22	16	38
Gomdar	44	42	86
Orong	21	31	52
Phuentshogthang	46	53	99
Wangphu	18	23	41
Langchenphu	16	18	34
Lauri	30	27	57
Martshala	39	29	68
Pemathang	23	31	54
Samrang	5	4	9
Serthig	13	24	37
Total	352	370	722

**Table A4.2** Persons with Disability in Multiple Domain by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	11	16	27
Samdrupcholing Town	6	3	9
Jomotsangkha Town	3	2	5
Dewathang	4	5	9
Gomdar	16	13	29
Orong	11	17	28
Phuentshogthang	17	26	43
Wangphu	7	8	15
Langchenphu	4	3	7
Lauri	12	13	25
Martshala	12	7	19
Pemathang	2	3	5
Samrang	2	2	4
Serthig	6	6	12
Total	113	124	237

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
<b>Urban</b>				
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	2.9	3.7	1.3	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	3.5	4.0	1.1	335
Jomotsangkha Town	2.7	3.7	1.3	287
<b>Rural</b>				
Dewathang	2.9	3.8	1.3	685
Gomdar	2.5	3.3	1.3	752
Orong	3.0	3.8	1.2	624
Phuentshogthang	3.1	4.2	1.4	701
Wangphu	2.2	4.0	1.8	428
Langchenphu	3.2	3.8	1.2	243
Lauri	1.8	3.0	1.7	498
Martshala	2.4	3.4	1.4	571
Pemathang	2.9	3.8	1.3	380
Samrang	2.9	3.5	1.2	55
Serthig	1.7	3.2	1.9	439
Both Areas	2.7	3.7	1.4	8,053

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 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	
<b>Urban</b>							
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	214	449	725	106	527	34	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	88	55	78	12	101	1	335
Jomotsangkha Town	48	52	63	4	119	1	287
<b>Rural</b>							
Dewathang	334	51	203	35	52	10	685
Gomdar	626	43	27	10	12	34	752
Orong	521	23	51	8	9	12	624
Phuentshogthang	594	6	63	27	6	5	701
Wangphu	399	17	4	2	3	3	428
Langchenphu	211	5	10	14	3	0	243
Lauri	467	18	6	4	2	1	498
Martshala	497	28	26	15	1	4	571
Pemathang	338	10	20	9	2	1	380
Samrang	36	0	3	1	7	8	55
Serthig	361	29	22	19	7	1	439
Both Areas	4,734	786	1,301	266	851	115	8,053

**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 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	
<b>Urban</b>										
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	270	553	630	387	130	38	24	19	4	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	20	96	73	55	33	54	1	3	0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	28	133	61	37	14	9	1	4	0	287
<b>Rural</b>										
Dewathang	84	263	150	101	46	24	9	7	1	685
Gomdar	139	310	188	74	23	12	2	3	1	752
Orong	50	214	175	85	67	17	5	11	0	624
Phuentshogthang	126	178	143	121	67	39	11	16	0	701
Wangphu	108	195	78	30	11	5	1	0	0	428
Langchenphu	50	38	63	44	28	9	3	7	1	243
Lauri	223	192	55	19	7	0	0	1	1	498
Martshala	163	191	123	61	19	7	6	1	0	571
Pemathang	76	110	73	59	36	17	7	1	1	380
Samrang	11	19	9	9	2	2	1	2	0	55
Serthig	231	137	51	14	4	0	1	1	0	439
Both Areas	1,579	2,629	1,872	1,096	487	233	72	76	9	8,053

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**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
<b>Urban</b>										
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1,653	227	2	95	45	12	7	10	4	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	254	68	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	204	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287
<b>Rural</b>										
Dewathang	513	99	15	22	19	3	1	8	5	685
Gomdar	579	61	31	34	11	3	4	24	5	752
Orong	480	78	6	16	30	1	1	9	3	624
Phuentshogthang	490	113	1	37	25	13	8	14	0	701
Wangphu	371	17	1	23	6	1	1	4	4	428
Langchenphu	166	31	12	7	13	1	1	10	2	243
Lauri	291	14	62	35	32	38	1	21	4	498
Martshala	459	69	6	8	10	1	1	15	2	571
Pemathang	308	35	8	14	6	0	1	5	3	380
Samrang	31	16	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	55
Serthig	355	26	0	36	13	3	0	4	2	439
Both Areas	6,154	937	145	338	218	77	26	124	34	8,053

**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	421	1,633	1	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	87	248	0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	75	212	0	287
<b>Rural</b>				
Dewathang	147	538	0	685
Gomdar	128	624	0	752
Orong	65	559	0	624
Phuentshogthang	66	635	0	701
Wangphu	33	395	0	428
Langchenphu	35	207	1	243
Lauri	26	472	0	498
Martshala	73	498	0	571
Pemathang	40	340	0	380
Samrang	19	36	0	55
Serthig	55	383	1	439
Both Areas	1,270	6,780	3	8,053



**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 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	
<b>Urban</b>														
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	51	136	48	42	5	1,168	168	267	84	42	0	10	34	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	6	27	54	12	3	143	16	31	19	17	0	0	7	335
Jomotsangtha Town	2	13	2	0	0	174	53	26	9	5	2	1	0	287
<b>Rural</b>														
Dewathang	61	50	61	11	1	195	51	56	80	88	2	4	25	685
Gomdar	28	107	368	8	0	51	23	7	10	98	12	0	40	752
Orong	21	111	178	6	0	102	84	19	18	43	1	11	30	624
Phuentshogthang	42	192	100	6	0	112	68	15	29	103	1	3	30	701
Wangphu	20	69	182	1	0	20	20	2	3	107	0	0	4	428
Langchenphu	15	56	34	0	0	40	25	18	16	23	0	1	15	243
Lauri	7	26	380	2	0	14	11	0	0	53	0	2	3	498
Martshala	125	47	222	1	0	39	29	0	11	92	0	2	3	571
Pemathang	27	100	65	1	0	81	37	10	4	46	1	1	7	380
Samrang	2	18	2	0	0	11	6	2	0	13	0	0	1	55
Serthig	24	21	214	2	0	30	37	0	3	105	0	1	2	439
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>8,053</b>

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**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling									Total
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	
<b>Urban</b>										
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1	3	21	15	19	1,889	25	72	10	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	0	1	3	2	0	315	2	12	0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	1	0	18	0	0	261	1	6	0	287
<b>Rural</b>										
Dewathang	11	5	35	3	2	606	3	16	4	685
Gomdar	28	8	35	9	1	664	1	3	3	752
Orong	3	12	32	2	2	557	1	7	8	624
Phuentshogthang	24	7	35	0	2	620	2	8	3	701
Wangphu	50	7	16	0	1	327	0	2	25	428
Langchenphu	0	2	1	0	0	237	0	3	0	243
Lauri	2	8	19	0	3	465	1	0	0	498
Martshala	31	17	30	2	28	440	0	3	20	571
Pemathang	7	1	3	0	0	357	1	8	3	380
Samrang	0	2	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	55
Serthig	1	4	13	0	1	418	1	0	1	439
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7,209</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>8,053</b>

**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 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			
<b>Urban</b>										
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	11	133	13	7	209	1,679	3	2,055		
Samdrupcholing Town	1	29	1	0	21	283	0	335		
Jomotsangkha Town	2	5	1	1	5	273	0	287		
<b>Rural</b>										
Dewathang	7	249	2	14	18	393	2	685		
Gomdar	10	589	8	18	7	119	1	752		
Orong	4	420	5	13	4	177	1	624		
Phuentshogthang	187	104	3	14	2	391	0	701		
Wangphu	4	385	3	0	0	34	2	428		
Langchenphu	56	45	0	9	0	133	0	243		
Lauri	2	476	2	9	0	8	1	498		
Martshala	14	428	7	16	0	104	2	571		
Pemathang	64	92	0	1	1	221	1	380		
Samrang	15	6	3	0	0	31	0	55		
Serthig	6	377	0	7	3	46	0	439		
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8,053</b>		





Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting						Cooking						Total		
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas		LPG	Other
<b>Urban</b>															
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	2,029	11	1	5	3	0	3	3	1,977	15	28	15	1,887	22	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	332	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	334	1	9	2	319	0	335
Jomsangkhla Town	278	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	284	3	2	5	269	0	287
<b>Rural</b>															
Dewathang	667	13	1	1	2	0	0	1	665	12	116	37	488	1	685
Gomdar	706	30	11	1	0	0	2	2	692	18	503	35	197	4	752
Orong	597	8	11	7	1	0	0	0	593	6	228	65	320	0	624
Phuentshogthang	668	14	4	11	2	1	0	1	661	7	372	20	274	1	701
Wangphu	349	2	22	55	0	0	0	0	342	33	326	35	55	0	428
Langchenphu	229	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	222	8	123	31	90	0	243
Lauri	433	12	18	32	2	0	0	1	414	16	436	6	48	1	498
Martshala	526	14	18	11	1	0	1	0	532	11	358	15	179	1	571
Pemathang	365	8	1	3	1	0	0	2	365	6	139	55	177	2	380
Samrang	52	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	50	4	22	0	31	0	55
Serthig	397	11	15	14	0	0	0	2	390	12	316	5	102	0	439
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>7,628</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>4,436</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8,053</b>

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**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 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	
<b>Urban</b>							
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1,464	567	10	1	7	6	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	174	161	0	0	0	0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	173	114	0	0	0	0	287
<b>Rural</b>							
Dewathang	289	378	0	2	10	6	685
Gomdar	118	578	10	0	11	35	752
Orong	182	427	2	0	0	13	624
Phuentshogthang	157	532	3	0	6	3	701
Wangphu	69	353	0	5	0	1	428
Langchenphu	35	198	1	0	8	1	243
Lauri	78	402	6	0	5	7	498
Martshala	127	422	5	0	10	7	571
Pemathang	74	301	2	0	1	2	380
Samrang	15	40	0	0	0	0	55
Serthig	74	358	1	1	5	0	439
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>4,831</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>8,053</b>

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 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	
<b>Urban</b>						
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	2,048	4	1	1	1	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	335	0	0	0	0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	287	0	0	0	0	287
<b>Rural</b>						
Dewathang	683	1	1	0	0	685
Gomdar	741	8	2	1	0	752
Orong	622	1	1	0	0	624
Phuentshogthang	681	13	5	2	0	701
Wangphu	426	1	0	1	0	428
Langchenphu	238	2	1	1	1	243
Lauri	477	4	17	0	0	498
Martshala	557	6	7	1	0	571
Pemathang	379	0	0	1	0	380
Samrang	52	2	1	0	0	55
Serthig	431	2	4	2	0	439
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>7,957</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,053</b>



**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1,518	533	4	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	305	30	0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	178	109	0	287
<b>Rural</b>				
Dewathang	622	62	1	685
Gomdar	596	152	4	752
Orong	506	118	0	624
Phuentshogthang	606	95	0	701
Wangphu	351	77	0	428
Langchenphu	208	35	0	243
Lauri	395	103	0	498
Martshala	450	121	0	571
Pemathang	347	30	3	380
Samrang	18	37	0	55
Serthig	376	63	0	439
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>6,476</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8,053</b>

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**Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets														Total Regular Households			
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non- Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelleries	DTH		% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	
<b>Urban</b>																		
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	688	292	57	250	183	594	1640	454	39	1293	76	89	1877	577	20	3.41	0.0	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	161	94	31	37	21	90	262	51	13	175	9	7	319	114	14	0.6	0.0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	125	57	19	20	7	56	225	31	6	172	14	6	272	63	48	1.39	0.0	287
<b>Rural</b>																		
Dewathang	364	308	160	29	39	104	398	56	25	204	10	10	579	59	53	4.38	0.0	685
Gomdar	576	532	509	55	23	51	185	19	15	58	18	0	591	74	53	3.19	0.0	752
Orong	488	417	375	65	24	60	268	36	32	87	10	8	541	77	70	2.4	0.0	624
Phuentshogthang	557	422	405	45	38	42	260	24	40	116	7	7	579	158	84	2.43	0.0	701
Wangphu	382	276	285	12	7	15	33	3	11	16	3	3	291	27	22	2.1	0.0	428
Langchenphu	203	176	178	11	9	12	89	6	24	38	7	4	202	89	55	2.06	0.0	243
Lauri	426	304	214	19	8	8	7	2	10	4	5	2	349	30	27	3.41	0.0	498
Marshala	484	339	302	36	28	37	116	10	20	56	3	6	427	20	22	2.1	0.0	571
Pemathang	340	250	250	15	17	26	141	15	28	56	7	2	311	85	38	1.32	0.0	380
Samrang	39	25	25	2	3	6	23	3	0	14	0	1	49	6	14	1.82	0.0	55
Serthig	352	253	170	22	12	28	70	7	18	40	5	3	338	33	71	3.42	0.0	439
<b>Both Areas</b>	5,165	3,745	2,980	618	419	1,129	3,717	717	281	2,329	174	148	6,725	1,412	591	2.81	0.0	8,053



**Table A7.14** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets									Total Regular Households
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	
<b>Urban</b>										
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	950	135	78	102	349	143	604	37.1	0.10	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	134	35	11	13	44	20	101	42.4	0.30	335
Jomotsangkha Town	95	50	11	20	115	14	60	33.8	0.00	287
<b>Rural</b>										
Dewathang	233	27	29	23	60	33	71	49.8	0.00	685
Gomdar	228	21	7	27	22	53	78	56.3	0.00	752
Orong	236	11	9	23	29	43	94	49.8	0.00	624
Phuentshogthang	218	79	23	5	53	49	37	53.6	0.00	701
Wangphu	81	0	1	1	18	18	34	70.1	0.00	428
Langchenphu	86	74	20	7	119	33	10	30.9	0.00	243
Lauri	128	4	2	2	6	2	42	69.7	0.00	498
Martshala	173	4	4	9	20	17	49	62.2	0.00	571
Pemathang	80	18	2	2	11	24	24	67.4	0.00	380
Samrang	14	7	2	3	2	2	3	61.8	0.00	55
Serthig	146	23	9	3	34	11	52	52.9	0.00	439
Both Areas	2,802	488	208	240	882	462	1,259	50.3	0.04	8,053

**Table A7.15 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 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	
<b>Urban</b>																
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	285	1850	163	1712	634	205	606	148	1325	133	124	2	0.83	0.0	2,055	
Samdrupcholing Town	33	299	5	215	148	21	94	19	191	3	0	0	0.00	0.0	335	
Jomotsangkha Town	37	261	4	221	138	17	51	12	209	11	5	0	0.35	0.0	287	
<b>Rural</b>																
Dewathang	76	502	11	435	302	12	69	12	268	9	15	0	2.77	0.0	685	
Gomdar	176	368	3	227	537	4	36	1	95	1	5	1	8.91	0.0	752	
Orong	167	377	3	233	424	7	44	1	104	2	6	0	4.49	0.0	624	
Phuentshogthang	104	393	10	284	491	18	49	9	219	10	9	3	5.28	0.0	701	
Wangphu	90	115	0	142	326	1	8	1	41	2	0	0	7.71	0.0	428	
Langchenphu	48	132	0	110	180	4	20	2	56	1	0	0	3.70	0.0	243	
Lauri	114	77	1	90	368	1	14	3	28	3	3	4	9.24	0.0	498	
Marishala	116	213	2	210	399	5	30	5	70	0	2	1	7.18	0.0	571	
Penathang	60	202	4	155	297	5	29	1	100	1	2	0	4.47	0.0	380	
Samrang	1	25	0	25	35	2	8	0	5	0	0	0	9.09	0.0	55	
Serthig	76	154	1	173	273	7	36	0	81	1	1	0	10.25	0.0	439	
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>2,792</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,053</b>	



**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1,858	194	3	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	310	25	0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	266	21	0	287
<b>Rural</b>				
Dewathang	556	128	1	685
Gomdar	635	116	1	752
Orong	500	124	0	624
Phuentshogthang	664	37	0	701
Wangphu	367	61	0	428
Langchenphu	234	9	0	243
Lauri	452	46	0	498
Martshala	490	81	0	571
Pemathang	368	12	0	380
Samrang	41	14	0	55
Serthig	358	81	0	439
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>7,099</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8,053</b>

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	8	176	0	3	0	5	1	4	197
Samdrupcholing Town	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Jomotsangkha Town	0	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	21
<b>Rural</b>									
Dewathang	15	84	2	26	1	0	0	1	129
Gomdar	23	73	0	14	1	3	2	1	117
Orong	8	100	0	5	1	8	2	0	124
Phuentshogthang	0	35	1	1	0	0	0	0	37
Wangphu	0	52	0	6	0	2	1	0	61
Langchenphu	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Lauri	9	28	0	3	0	2	4	0	46
Martshala	14	50	0	6	2	7	2	0	81
Pemathang	0	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	12
Samrang	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Serthig	2	77	0	1	0	0	1	0	81
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>954</b>

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar 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	
<b>Urban</b>										
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	2,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287
<b>Rural</b>										
Dewathang	660	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	685
Gomdar	566	71	100	14	0	0	0	0	1	752
Orong	547	16	3	6	28	24	0	0	0	624
Phuentshogthang	628	43	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	701
Wangphu	269	29	35	38	13	28	16	0	0	428
Langchenphu	240	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	243
Lauri	170	64	76	51	65	17	13	42	0	498
Martshala	447	35	20	31	32	2	4	0	0	571
Pemathang	364	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	380
Samrang	54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Serthig	308	41	33	3	36	9	3	6	0	439
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>6,929</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,053</b>

**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Samdrup Jongkhar Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	94	1,960	1	2,055
Samdrupcholing Town	7	328	0	335
Jomotsangkha Town	19	268	0	287
<b>Rural</b>				
Dewathang	28	657	0	685
Gomdar	61	691	0	752
Orong	35	589	0	624
Phuentshogthang	80	621	0	701
Wangphu	37	391	0	428
Langchenphu	19	223	1	243
Lauri	29	469	0	498
Martshala	41	530	0	571
Pemathang	17	363	0	380
Samrang	3	52	0	55
Serthig	19	420	0	439
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>7,562</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,053</b>





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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## TRASHIGANG DZONGKHAG



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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**TRASHIGANG DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)  
Vice Chairman  
National Census Steering Committee  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Chhime Tshering'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

(Chhime Tshering)  
Census Commissioner  
National Census Secretariat  
National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	45,518*
	Male	23,414
	Female	22,104
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	105.9
	Total Dependency Ratio	54.0
	Child Dependency Ratio	42.6
	Aged Dependency Ratio	11.4
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	12,596
	15-64 years	29,560
	65 years and over	3,362
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	64.5
	Male (%)	71.7
	Female (%)	57.0
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	33.0
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	12.8
	Total Fertility Rate	1.6
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	8.6
	Infant Mortality Rate	20.7
	Child Mortality Rate	34.4
	Under Five Mortality Rate	55.1
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	10,720
	Average Household Size	3.5
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.8
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	71.4

\*Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day.

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Trashigang Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

## 1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017

PHCB. In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

### **1.3 Administrative set up at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level**

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics, and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation, and good governance.

It is important to examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Trashigang Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section

presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results from the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity<sup>1</sup>.

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

---

<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations

provides population data of Trashigang as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the census moment) though in some isolated cases, a combination of the *de-facto* and *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

## 2.2 Population of Trashigang

The total population of Trashigang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 45,527 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Trashigang Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 9 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and on the move on the census reference day. The analyses in this report are based on 45,518 persons, since no information was collected from the 9 non-Bhutanese/tourists enumerated.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *Gewog/Town*. Of the total 45,518 persons, 51.4% are males and 48.6% are females. The total population of Trashigang Dzongkhag represents 2.4% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Trashigang Dzongkhag has experienced a decrease in population size by about 5,607 persons during the intercensal period, a decline by about 11.0% between 2005 and 2017. This negative growth is

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the Population by *Gewog/Town* and Sex, Trashigang 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Urban</b>			
Trashigang Town	1,565	1,472	3,037
Rangjung Town	1,109	915	2,024
Kanglung Town	1,778	1,445	3,223
Khaling Town	587	542	1,129
Resarbu Town	116	95	211
Wamrong Town	224	260	484
<b>Rural</b>			
Bartsham	951	837	1,788
Bidoong	694	727	1,421
Yangnyer	1,284	1,251	2,535
Shongphu	963	962	1,925
Kanglung	2,166	1,927	4,093
Samkhar	1,117	992	2,109
Udzorong	1,349	1,411	2,760
Merag	858	704	1,562
Phongmed	1,305	1,312	2,617
Radhi	1,169	1,177	2,346
Sagteng	1,098	963	2,061
Kangpar	772	819	1,591
Thrimshing	1,244	1,304	2,548
Khaling	1,270	1,186	2,456
Lumang	1,795	1,803	3,598
Both Areas	23,414	22,104	45,518

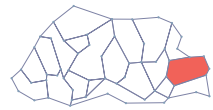
Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day.

brought in by the delimitation process of the parliamentary and local government constituencies in 2008 as well as other factors such as migration. The population of Trashigang Dzongkhag in 2005 was 51,134 persons.

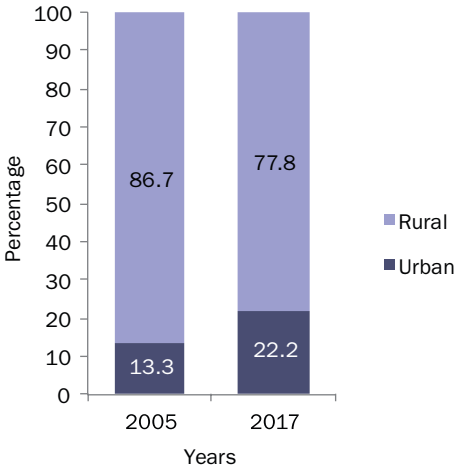
Trashigang Dzongkhag ranks sixth highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 78 persons lived in rural areas, while 22 persons lived in the



**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area, Trashigang 2005 and 2017



urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population lives in rural areas, while 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Trashigang Dzongkhag is 22.2%, which is an increase of 8.9 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

### 2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Trashigang Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 1,310 persons. The sex ratio of Trashigang (number of males for every 100 females) is 105.9, which is slightly lower than the national sex ratio of 109.7.

### 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that for the *Dzongkhag*, the child population is 12,596 persons, the productive population is 29,560 persons, while the elderly population is 3,362 persons.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 27.7% from 35.0 %, while the productive population has increased to 64.9% from 59.4% and the elderly population to 7.4% from 5.6%.

### 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the children (aged less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The total and child dependency ratios for Trashigang Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 68.2 and 58.8 in 2005

to 54.0 and 42.6 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 9.4 in 2005 to 11.4 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

## 2.8 Population Age-sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Trashigang Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid which is a usual trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bar at the top indicates increase in life expectancy.

The population pyramid of Trashigang Dzongkhag shows a consistent decline in fertility rates over time.

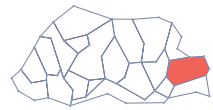
Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Trashigang Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced a decrease in the number of population in the ages between 0-4 and 15-19 years for both sexes. There is not so significant difference in the number of population after 20 years between the 2005 and 2017 censuses for both the sexes.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Trashigang Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

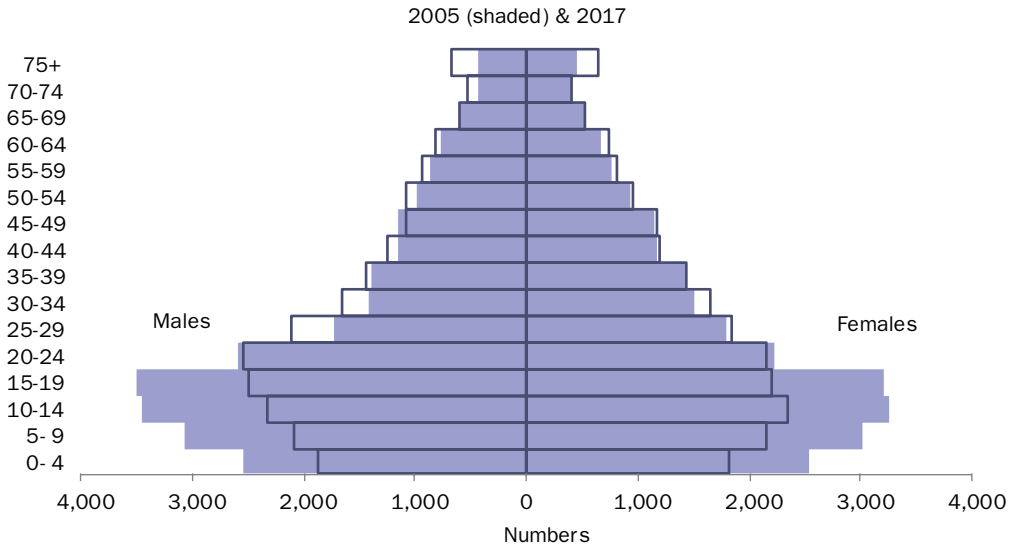
## 2.9 Population by type of Household

To ensure complete converge, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

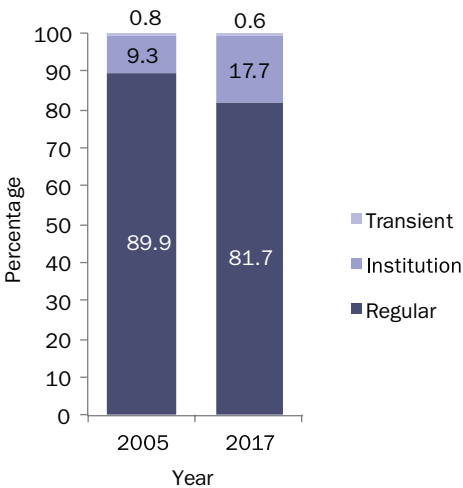
1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
  - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.



**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Trashigang 2005 and 2017



**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Trashigang 2005 and 2017



on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows there were a total of 37,179 persons (81.7%) living in regular households, 8,048 persons (17.7%) in institutional households, while 291 persons (0.6%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household and transient populations have decreased by about 8.2 and 0.2 percentage points respectively while the institutional population has increased by about 8.4 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 6,493 persons (17.5%) live in urban areas, while 30,686 persons (82.5%) live in rural areas. Among

- Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
- Transient population includes persons



the towns in Trashigang Dzongkhag, Trashigang Town with 2,616 persons (40.3%) has the majority of the total regular household population, closely followed by Kanglung Town which has 1,512 persons (23.3%).

Among the *gewogs*, Kanglung Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 3,570 persons (11.6%), closely followed by Lumang Gewog and Khaling Gewog with 2,939 persons (9.6%) and 2,167 persons (7.1%) respectively. Bidoong Gewog with 1,265 persons, accounting for (4.1%) has the lowest regular household population in Trashigang Dzongkhag.

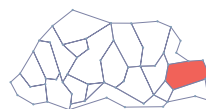
In terms of institutional population, Lumang Gewog has the highest number of people with 654 persons (14.1%), followed by Kanglung Gewog and Thrimshing Gewog with 504 and 501 persons respectively. Among the towns, Trashigang Town alone accounts for 50% of the total urban institutional population in the *Dzongkhag* with 1,707 persons.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Trashigang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 43,741 persons (Table 2.2). Of

**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	4,891	4,660	9,551	51.2	48.8	100.0	105
Trashigang Town	1,480	1,466	2,946	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Rangjung Town	1,049	905	1,954	53.7	46.3	100.0	116
Kanglung Town	1,448	1,398	2,846	50.9	49.1	100.0	104
Khaling Town	577	538	1,115	51.7	48.3	100.0	107
Resarbu Town	115	94	209	55.0	45.0	100.0	122
Wamrong Town	222	259	481	46.2	53.8	100.0	86
Rural	17105	17085	34190	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Bartsham	905	837	1,742	52.0	48.0	100.0	108
Bidoong	670	715	1,385	48.4	51.6	100.0	94
Yangnyer	1,167	1,247	2,414	48.3	51.7	100.0	94
Shongphu	959	958	1,917	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Kanglung	1,822	1,778	3,600	50.6	49.4	100.0	102
Samkhar	1,045	985	2,030	51.5	48.5	100.0	106
Udzorong	1,322	1,411	2,733	48.4	51.6	100.0	94
Merag	858	703	1,561	55.0	45.0	100.0	122
Phongmed	1,288	1,307	2,595	49.6	50.4	100.0	99
Radhi	1,140	1,167	2,307	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Sagteng	1,096	963	2,059	53.2	46.8	100.0	114
Kangpar	772	819	1,591	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Thrimshing	1,228	1,304	2,532	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Khaling	1,142	1,119	2,261	50.5	49.5	100.0	102
Lumang	1,691	1,772	3,463	48.8	51.2	100.0	95
Both Areas	21,996	21,745	43,741	50.3	49.7	100.0	101



the total, 21,996 persons are males and 21,745 persons are females. Across the Dzongkhag, 9,551 persons are in urban area and 34,190 persons are in rural area. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Trashigang Dzongkhag is 1,777 persons.

## Section 3: EDUCATION

### Introduction

The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

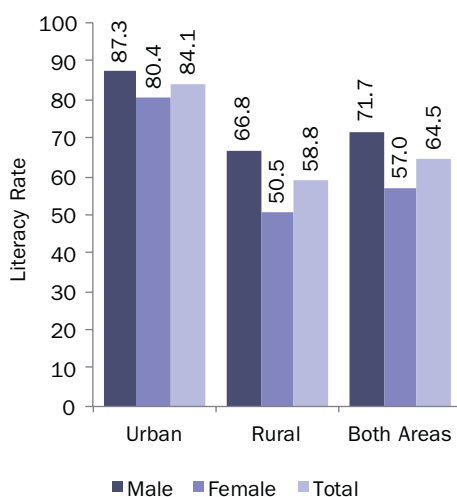
### 3.1 Literacy

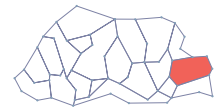
Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha*, English, *Lhotshamkha*, or any other language, while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 40,969 population aged 6 years and above, 34 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. The literacy rate of the *Dzongkhag* is, therefore, based on a

total population of 40,935 persons. The 2017 PHCB reveals that 26,419 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 64.5% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 58.0%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 71.7% of the male population literate as compared to 57.0% of the female population. The

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Trashigang 2017





**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Trashigang 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	40,922	6,007	2,037	2,037	1,874	3,670	25,297	100.0%
Currently Attending	13,490	91.5%	88.4%	86.0%	78.7%	52.4%	4.1%	33.0%
Previously Attended	10,375	2.0%	6.6%	9.5%	14.7%	32.8%	33.4%	25.4%
Never Attended	17,057	6.5%	5.0%	4.5%	6.6%	14.9%	62.5%	41.6%

trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas at 16.3 percentage points as compared to 6.9 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (84.1%) than in rural areas (58.8%).

The literacy rate in Trashigang Dzongkhag has increased by 8.9 percentage points. It has increased from 55.6% in 2005 to 64.5% in 2017.

### 3.2 School Attendance

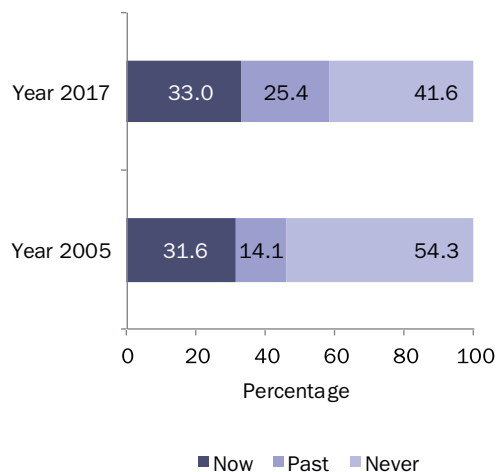
The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Trashigang Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 40,969 persons aged 6 years and above, 47 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 40,922 persons. Of these, 33.0% are currently attending school/institute, 25.4% had attended in the past, and 41.6% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently

attending school/institute is observed in the age groups 6-12 years (91.5%). More than half (62.5%) of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is relatively higher in urban areas (48.4%) as compared to 28.4% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). Some 34.5% of the female population is currently attending school/institute as compared to 31.5% of the male population.

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005

**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Trashigang 2005 and 2017



and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past had increased by 1.4 and 11.3 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 12.7 percentage points. It has declined from 54.3% in 2005 to 41.6% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if a person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Trashigang Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 23,865 persons who are currently

attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 9,910 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 2,829 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 3,075 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 2,810 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 305 persons have completed their master's degrees and above and 2,672 persons have completed their bachelor's degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions have completed the primary level (41.5%), followed by middle secondary at 12.9%. About 11.2% have completed their bachelor's degrees and only 1.3% have completed their master's degrees and above.

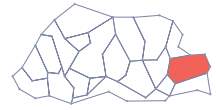
Among those aged 3-5 years, 459 persons have completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

**Table 3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex, and Area, Trashigang 2017

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	23,865	4,025	3,398	7,423	8,901	7,541	16,442	12,926	10,939	100.0%
Non-formal Education	1,497	0.7%	3.2%	1.8%	4.9%	12.3%	8.3%	3.6%	9.5%	6.3%
ECCD/Daycare	101	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Primary	9,910	24.1%	23.0%	23.6%	51.1%	47.9%	49.6%	42.7%	40.2%	41.5%
Lower Secondary	2,829	8.6%	11.7%	10.0%	11.6%	13.9%	12.7%	10.7%	13.2%	11.9%
Middle Secondary	3,075	14.8%	18.2%	16.4%	10.9%	11.9%	11.3%	12.1%	13.8%	12.9%
Higher Secondary	2,810	20.4%	18.6%	19.5%	8.4%	8.0%	8.3%	12.2%	11.3%	11.8%
Certificates	155	1.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%
Diploma	309	2.5%	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.3%
Bachelor's Degree	2,672	24.3%	22.0%	23.3%	7.3%	3.9%	5.7%	12.6%	9.5%	11.2%
Masters and Above	305	2.6%	1.2%	1.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.3%
Others	202	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	1.9%	0.2%	1.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.8%

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.

<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.



**Table 3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex and Area, Trashigang 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Male	Female	Urban			Rural			Both Areas	
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Total Population	2,413	456	11	467	1,738	208	1,946	2,194	219	100.0%	
Monastic Public	772	55.5%	9.1%	54.4%	28.0%	14.9%	26.6%	33.7%	14.6%	32.0%	
Monastic Private	683	32.0%	45.5%	32.3%	23.7%	57.7%	27.3%	25.4%	57.1%	28.3%	
Gomchen/Laymonks	890	11.2%	18.2%	11.3%	46.7%	12.5%	43.0%	39.3%	12.8%	36.9%	
Other	68	1.3%	27.3%	1.9%	1.6%	14.9%	3.0%	1.5%	15.5%	2.8%	

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning <sup>4</sup>

Information on attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all the population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Trashigang Dzongkhag. Out of

40,696 persons aged 6 years and above, 2,413 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 32.0% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 28.3% in private monasteries, while 36.9% are *Gomchen* or *Laymonks*. About 81.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

## Section 4: HEALTH

### Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day has collected information on age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group (WG) of questions, which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communication, were adopted. The disability questions were

asked to all members of the household irrespective of age.

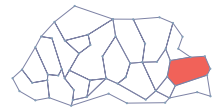
### 4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Trashigang is 21 years. The mean age at first birth for urban areas is 22 years and it is 21 years for rural areas.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Trashigang is 91.2.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Trashigang is 12.8; 11.4 for the urban areas of Trashigang and 13.2 for the rural areas. The CBR for Trashigang has reduced from 21.3 in 2005 to 12.8 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Trashigang is 49.8, which is a decline from 86.8 in 2005.



General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Trashigang is 80.6, a reduction from 139.7 in 2005.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Trashigang is 1.6 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 1.3 and for the rural areas is 1.8 per woman. The TFR for Trashigang has reduced from 3.0 in 2005 to 1.6 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Trashigang is 8.6. It remained unchanged over the last 12 years. The CDR for the urban areas is 5.6 and for the rural areas is 9.4.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year and for Trashigang, it is 20.7, a decrease from 64.5 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The CMR for Trashigang is 34.4, an increase from 24.1 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in

a year. The U5MR for Trashigang is 55.1, which is a decline from 88.6 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

The information on disability for the census is based on the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of questions designed to identify people with a disability by asking whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication).

The disability prevalence rate for 2017 in Trashigang according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 2.9%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is in Shongphu Gewog (5.6%) and the lowest is in Wamrong Town with a prevalence rate of 0.4%.

**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Trashigang Town	1.2	0.8	1.0
Rangjung Town	1.6	1.5	1.6
Kanglung Town	0.6	1.2	0.8
Khaling Town	4.3	3.1	3.7
Resarbu Town	2.6	2.1	2.4
Wamrong Town	0.0	0.8	0.4
Bartsham	3.6	4.2	3.9
Bidoong	2.4	1.5	2.0
Yangnyer	3.3	4.7	4.0
Shongphu	5.8	5.4	5.6
Kanglung	2.9	4.0	3.4
Samkhar	3.1	2.8	3.0
Udzorong	1.9	1.6	1.7
Merag	1.7	2.4	2.0
Phongmed	4.2	4.8	4.5
Radhi	5.2	5.6	5.4
Sagteng	1.4	2.3	1.8
Kangpar	3.6	2.9	3.3
Thrimshing	2.4	1.8	2.1
Khaling	3.2	3.6	3.4
Lumang	4.1	3.8	3.9
Total	2.8	3.1	2.9



# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for the country for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2017 PHCB collected information on employment for all persons aged 15 years and above.

This section presents information on working-age population, economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

### 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Trashigang Dzongkhag. Trashigang Dzongkhag has 32,922 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 17,128 are males; and 15,794

are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 23.9%, and in rural areas, it is 76.1%. Of the total working-age population, 20,942 persons (63.6%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 11,980 (36.4%), are economically inactive typically as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

### 5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is higher for males than females. The overall



**Table 5.1 Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Trashigang 2017**

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	11,674	9,268	3,067	17,875	20,942
Economically Inactive	5,454	6,526	4,806	7,174	11,980
Both Active and Inactive	17,128	15,794	7,873	25,049	32,922
	Percent				
Economically Active	68.2	58.7	39.0	71.4	63.6
Economically Inactive	31.8	41.3	61.0	28.6	36.4
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Trashigang 2017**

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	47.8	28.3	39.0	75.0	67.6	71.4	68.2	58.7	63.6
Unemployment Rate	2.1	2.8	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0

unemployment rate for Trashigang is 1%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (2.8%) is higher than males (2.1%), while in rural areas, unemployment rates among the males and females are equal at 0.8%.

## Section 6: MIGRATION

### Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town*, which means that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

### 6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analyses to the 'place of birth.' The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

whose *Gewog/Town* of residence at the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

**An out-migrant:** a person who leaves a geographical area, crossing its boundary to another place outside it within the same country.

**Place of Enumeration:** is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the census reference day.

**Place of Birth:** is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country is taken as the person's birthplace. Migrants and non-migrants are classified based on the place of birth.

**Net-migrant:** is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.



## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 14,542 persons are lifetime migrants in Trashigang, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog/Town* of birth and are currently residing in Trashigang. Out of these migrants, 8,394 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total of 31,930 persons have migrated out of Trashigang to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Trashigang, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 3.6%, urban to rural migrants is 2.5%, rural to urban migrants is 13.3%, and rural to rural migrants is 13.8%.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of the population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents results from the 2017 PHCB for Trashigang Dzongkhag in relation to household size; housing conditions including number of rooms, construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, flooring material, and sanitation facilities; housing amenities such as water supply and energy sources; access to road and other services like communications and technology;

ownership of assets; and availing of health facilities.

The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities' access to road-head and usage of health facilities' and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There were 10,720 regular households in Trashigang Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a slight decrease (0.9%) from 10,813 regular households in 2005. Kanglung Gewog has the largest number of regular households, while Resarbu Town has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.5 persons

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in regular households as well as members absent and outside Bhutan. Those persons who were enumerated as visitors were also included. However, members who were canvassed in the institutions or were absent during census enumeration but were within Bhutan were excluded.



**Figure 7.1** Mean Household Size by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017



from 4.3 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is the highest in Merag *Gewog* with 4.4 persons per household, while the lowest is recorded in Kangpar *Gewog* with 3.0 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

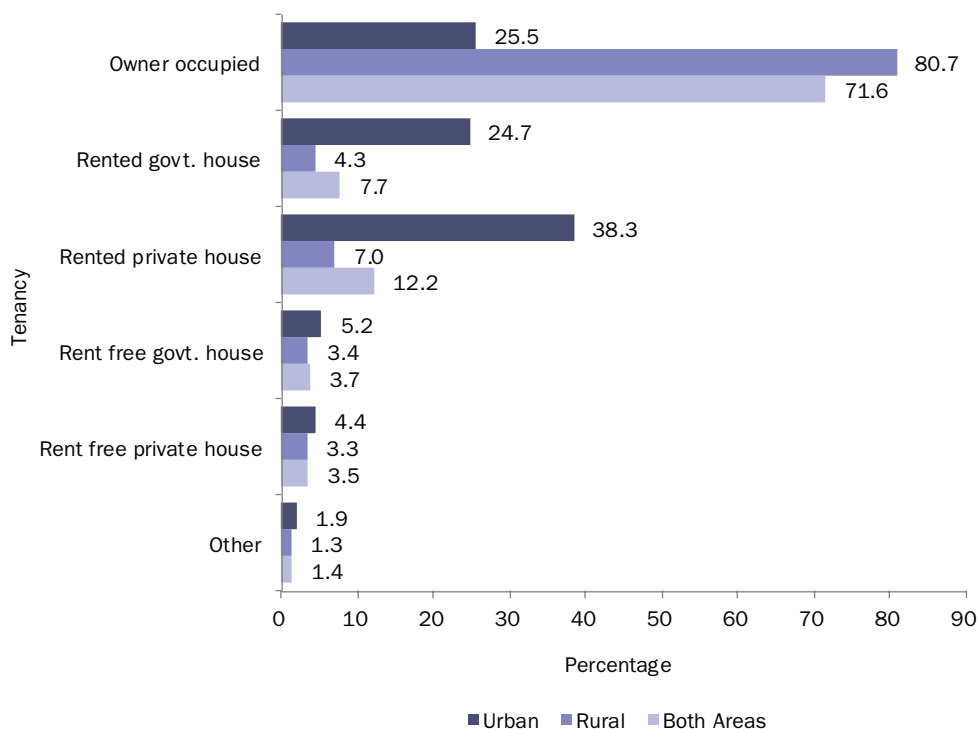
Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census include ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

More than seven in ten of the households in Trashigang Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 80.7% of the households reside in their own housing units, 11.2% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or

government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 25.5% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (62.9%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Trashigang Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.3 persons per room)

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 62.2% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (84.6%) than in rural areas (57.7%) use flush toilets. About 6.0% of households

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Trashigang 2017**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Trashigang 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.4	3.6	1.1	1,784
Rural	2.7	3.4	1.3	8,936
Both Areas	2.8	3.5	1.3	10,720

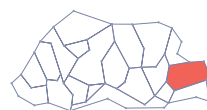
do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is slightly higher in rural (7.1%) than in urban areas (0.6%).

Additionally, 71.4% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine

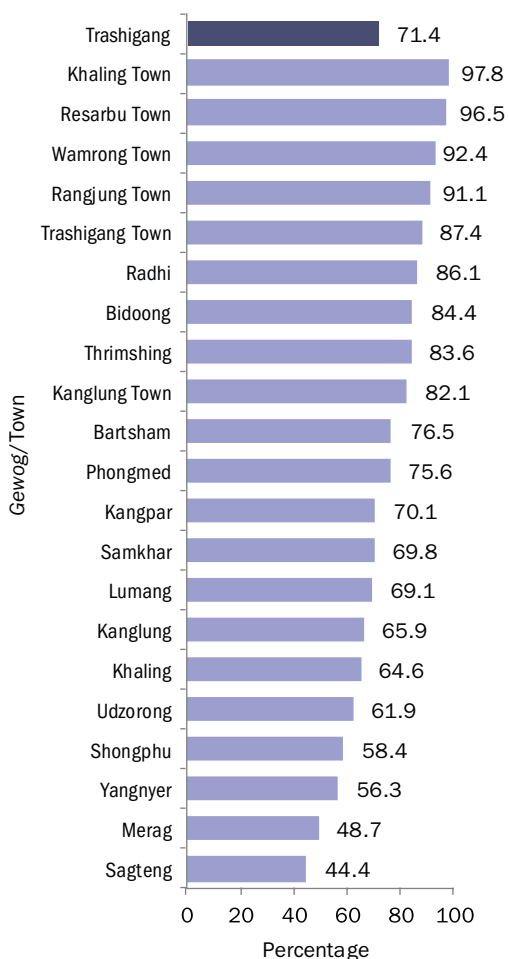
(without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Khaling Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 97.8%, while Sagteng Gewog recorded the lowest at 44.4% (Figure 7.3).

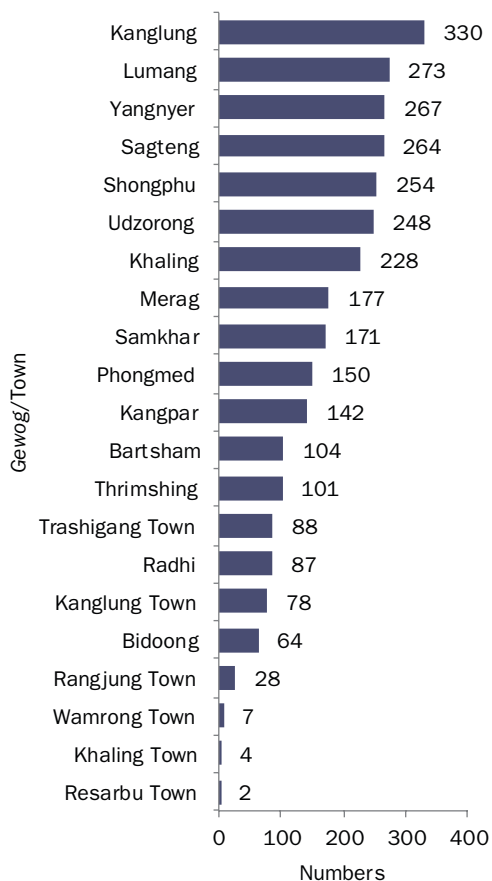
Some 3,067 households in the *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much



**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017



**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017



sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Kanglung Gewog had 330 households without access to improved sanitation facilities, while Resarbu Town had only 2 (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (65.3%) of households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement

(Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (71.1%) than in urban areas (36.3%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (91.3%), followed by planks/shingles (4.1%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (69.0%) followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (23.1%).



**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof, and Floor Materials by Area, Trashigang 2017

Main Material for Wall						
Area	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	Total
Urban	3.9	13.9	36.3	40.2	5.8	1,784
Rural	0.8	12.7	71.1	8.0	7.4	8,936
Both Areas	1.3	12.9	65.3	13.4	7.1	10,720
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	1.0	96.5	1.9	0.6	1,784	
Rural	4.7	90.2	0.5	4.6	8,936	
Both Areas	4.1	91.3	0.7	3.9	10,720	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	27.6	5.1	63.2	4.2	1,784	
Rural	77.2	3.1	15.1	4.6	8,936	
Both Areas	69.0	3.4	23.1	4.5	10,720	

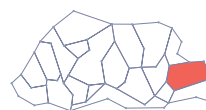
### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Trashigang Dzongkhag use electricity (97.0%) for lighting, though a few households still use kerosene (1.2%) and solar energy (0.8%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.3%) and rural areas (96.5%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (2.2%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

Most households in Trashigang Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.2%) in combination with

LPG (86.6%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, more than four in ten households (46.8%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the Dzongkhag is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 98.3% of the total households. In addition, 0.5% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 98.8% of households in the Dzongkhag have access to these, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (83.1%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas

**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Trashigang 2017

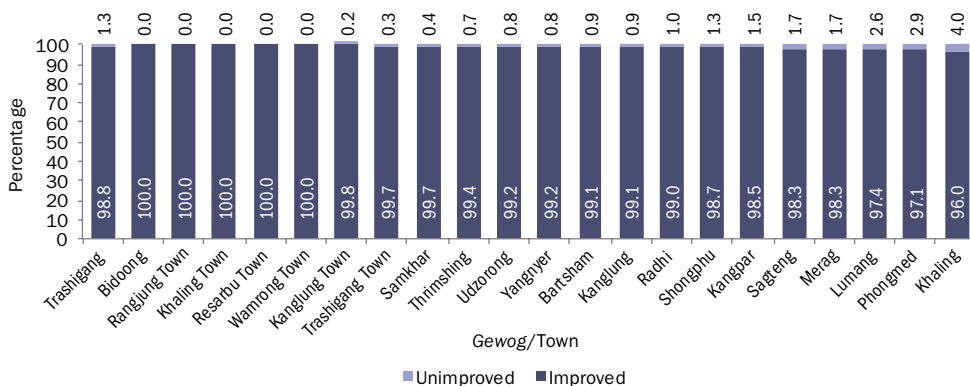
Area	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other		
Urban	99.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1,784	
Rural	96.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	8,936	
Both Areas	97.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	10,720	

Area	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)							Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other		
Urban	99.2	0.4	2.6	1.6	86.6	0.0	1,784	
Rural	94.0	0.8	46.8	3.1	43.2	0.1	8,936	
Both Areas	94.9	0.7	39.4	2.9	50.4	0.1	10,720	

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Trashigang 2017

Area	Source of Drinking Water							Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source		
Urban	74.2	25.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,784	
Rural	26.2	71.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.6	8,936	
Both Areas	34.2	64.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	10,720	

**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017

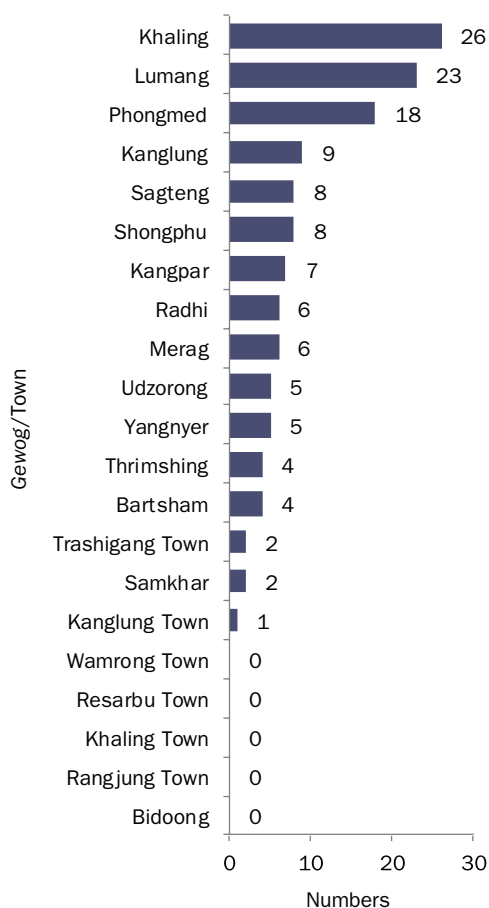
(74.2%) than in rural areas (26.2%). About 0.8% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100%) in Rangjung Town,

Khaling Town, Wamrong Town, and Resarbu Town, and Bidoong Gewog have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Khaling Gewog (96.0%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.2% or some 134 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Khaling Gewog had 26 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Bidung Gewog and the four towns have no household without access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.6).

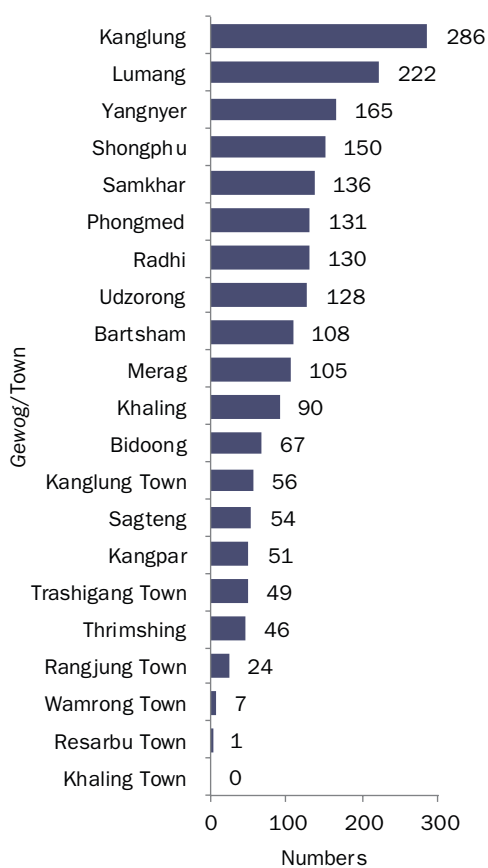
**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017



About 81.2% of housing units have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little less than a fifth (2,006) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Kanglung Gewog had the highest

**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017





number of households without reliable water supply with 286 households, while Khaling Town had the lowest (Figure 7.7)

About 2.2% of households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

### 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

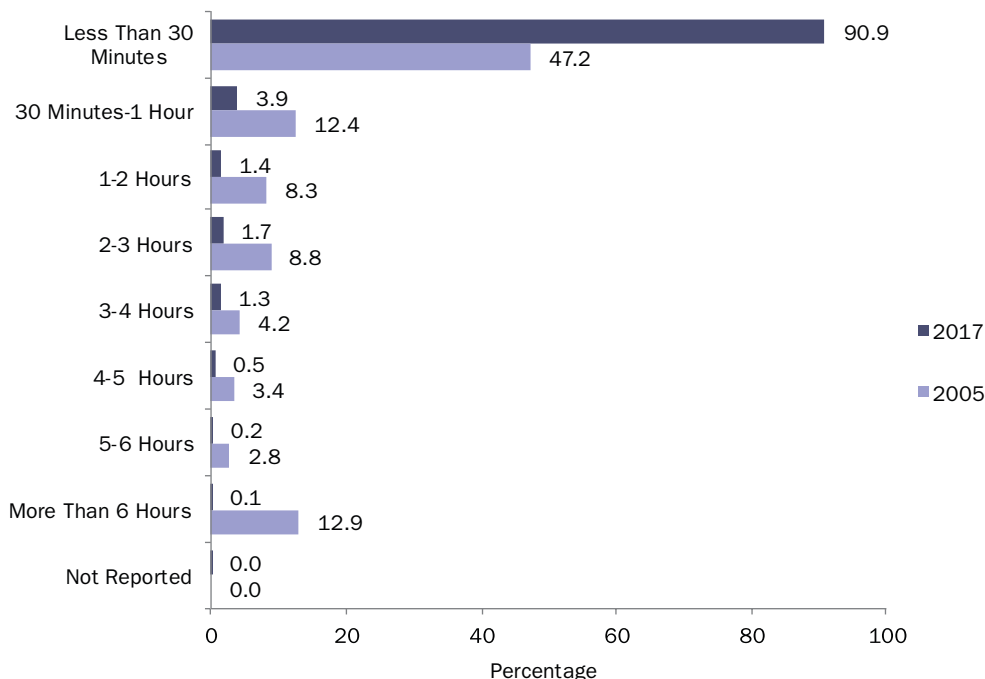
Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial),

fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct to Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

### 7.5 Access to Road-Head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (90.9%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (47.2%). However, there are some

**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-Head, Trashigang 2005 and 2017



households (0.1%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel more than 6 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of the households (90.9%) in Trashigang Dzongkhag availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 74.6% stated that they did not require health services, 11.3% reported of not having enough time to avail health services, and 8.0% stated that the health facilities were too far.

## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

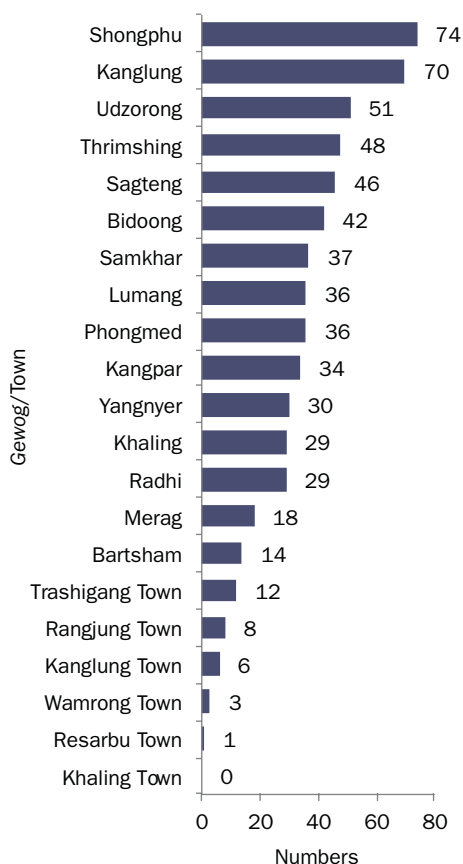
About 5.8% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in the rural areas (6.7%) than in urban areas (1.7%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 624 households (5.8%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Shongphu Gewog had 74 households, while Khaling Town had no household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Trashigang 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	1.7	98.3	0.1	1,784
Rural	6.7	93.3	0.1	8,936
Both Areas	5.8	94.1	0.1	10,720

**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017





# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITION, NUMERATOR, AND DENOMINATOR

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency.	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language	Total population aged 6 years and above
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute	Total population aged 6 years and above
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past	Total population aged 6 years and above
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute	Total population aged 6 years and above
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\Sigma$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children below one year	Total number of live births in a year
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population		
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither “employed” nor “unemployed” during the reference period		



Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area	Total population in regular households in an area	Number of regular households in an area
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet	Total number of households
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater	Total number of households
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking	Number of households with reliable water supply	Total number of households
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months	Number of households with food insufficiency	Total number of households



## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
TRASHIGANG	23,414	22,104	45,518	51.4	48.6	100.0	105.9
Urban	5,379	4,729	10,108	53.2	46.8	100.0	113.7
Trashigang Town	1,565	1,472	3,037	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.3
Ranglung Town	1,109	915	2,024	54.8	45.2	100.0	121.2
Kanglung Town	1,778	1,445	3,223	55.2	44.8	100.0	123.0
Khaling Town	587	542	1,129	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Resarbu Town	116	95	211	55.0	45.0	100.0	122.1
Wamrong Town	224	260	484	46.3	53.7	100.0	86.2
Rural	18,035	17,375	35,410	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.8
Bartsham	951	837	1,788	53.2	46.8	100.0	113.6
Bidoong	694	727	1,421	48.8	51.2	100.0	95.5
Yangnyer	1,284	1,251	2,535	50.7	49.3	100.0	102.6
Shongphu	963	962	1,925	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.1
Kanglung	2,166	1,927	4,093	52.9	47.1	100.0	112.4
Samkhar	1,117	992	2,109	53.0	47.0	100.0	112.6
Udzorong	1,349	1,411	2,760	48.9	51.1	100.0	95.6
Merag	858	704	1,562	54.9	45.1	100.0	121.9
Phongmed	1,305	1,312	2,617	49.9	50.1	100.0	99.5
Radhi	1,169	1,177	2,346	49.8	50.2	100.0	99.3
Sagteng	1,098	963	2,061	53.3	46.7	100.0	114.0
Kangpar	772	819	1,591	48.5	51.5	100.0	94.3
Thrimshing	1,244	1,304	2,548	48.8	51.2	100.0	95.4
Khaling	1,270	1,186	2,456	51.7	48.3	100.0	107.1
Lumang	1,795	1,803	3,598	49.9	50.1	100.0	99.6

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

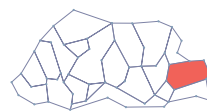


Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																	All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
<b>TRASHIGANG</b>	3,680	4,247	4,669	4,698	4,703	3,953	3,303	2,864	2,445	2,238	2,037	1,751	1,568	1,126	913	1,323	45,518	
Urban	667	704	847	1,559	2,210	1,061	747	595	413	347	290	175	138	109	86	160	10,108	
Trashigang Town	309	313	262	207	275	394	318	261	190	150	92	68	60	45	31	62	3,037	
Rangjung Town	113	122	202	594	280	155	137	99	78	52	53	42	26	15	18	38	2,024	
Kanglung Town	115	121	130	232	1,538	366	182	125	86	97	106	37	23	20	16	29	3,223	
Khaling Town	67	80	119	456	64	71	54	63	29	26	21	11	17	16	14	21	1,129	
Resarbu Town	29	21	10	2	20	41	22	12	9	8	8	7	6	7	3	6	211	
Wamrong Town	34	47	124	68	33	34	34	35	21	14	10	10	6	6	4	4	484	
<b>Rural</b>	3,013	3,543	3,822	3,139	2,493	2,892	2,556	2,269	2,032	1,891	1,747	1,576	1,430	1,017	827	1,163	35,410	
Bartsham	137	171	197	213	106	158	123	125	98	71	91	71	82	55	47	43	1,788	
Bidoong	130	142	192	58	101	91	83	93	85	86	93	70	64	52	31	50	1,421	
Yangtser	242	291	275	228	177	239	206	170	175	127	92	85	88	56	30	54	2,535	
Shongphu	147	205	170	65	115	153	148	120	134	107	119	114	99	73	61	95	1,925	
Kanglung	344	420	422	456	411	393	360	291	229	191	137	128	92	73	65	81	4,093	
Samkhar	178	199	291	93	138	182	148	162	120	118	117	87	79	62	62	73	2,109	
Udzorong	268	298	309	282	156	209	190	191	147	116	128	116	115	82	66	87	2,760	
Merag	172	157	106	91	152	174	121	84	101	111	81	67	53	37	26	29	1,562	
Phongmed	189	235	328	385	157	174	163	123	136	119	121	117	132	80	71	87	2,617	
Radhi	157	238	276	106	121	156	178	160	161	149	133	126	107	76	78	124	2,346	
Sagteng	221	240	232	161	186	168	147	109	104	119	105	75	77	43	25	49	2,061	
Kangpar	110	138	144	61	76	126	137	127	104	93	101	111	72	67	61	63	1,591	
Thrimshing	215	273	333	262	132	196	159	140	134	109	117	128	113	85	68	84	2,548	
Khaling	219	224	219	156	199	212	173	162	133	158	124	125	108	77	51	116	2,456	
Lumang	284	312	328	522	266	261	220	212	171	217	188	156	149	99	85	128	3,598	

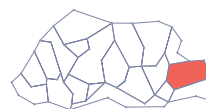
Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	
TRASHIGANG	12,596	29,560	3,362	45,518	54.0	42.6	11.4	26.7
Urban	2,218	7,535	355	10,108	34.1	29.4	4.7	16.0
Trashigang Town	884	2,015	138	3,037	50.7	43.9	6.8	15.6
Ranglung Town	437	1,516	71	2,024	33.5	28.8	4.7	16.2
Kanglung Town	366	2,792	65	3,223	15.4	13.1	2.3	17.8
Khaling Town	266	812	51	1,129	39.0	32.8	6.3	19.2
Resarbu Town	60	135	16	211	56.3	44.4	11.9	26.7
Wamrong Town	205	265	14	484	82.6	77.4	5.3	6.8
Rural	10,378	22,025	3,007	35,410	60.8	47.1	13.7	29.0
Bartsham	505	1,138	145	1,788	57.1	44.4	12.7	28.7
Bidoong	464	824	133	1,421	72.5	56.3	16.1	28.7
Yangnyer	808	1,587	140	2,535	59.7	50.9	8.8	17.3
Shongphu	522	1,174	229	1,925	64.0	44.5	19.5	43.9
Kanglung	1,186	2,688	219	4,093	52.3	44.1	8.1	18.5
Samkhar	668	1,244	197	2,109	69.5	53.7	15.8	29.5
Udzorong	875	1,650	235	2,760	67.3	53.0	14.2	26.9
Merag	435	1,035	92	1,562	50.9	42.0	8.9	21.1
Phongmed	752	1,627	238	2,617	60.8	46.2	14.6	31.6
Radhi	671	1,397	278	2,346	67.9	48.0	19.9	41.4
Sagteng	693	1,251	117	2,061	64.7	55.4	9.4	16.9
Kangpar	392	1,008	191	1,591	57.8	38.9	18.9	48.7
Thrimshing	821	1,490	237	2,548	71.0	55.1	15.9	28.9
Khaling	662	1,550	244	2,456	58.5	42.7	15.7	36.9
Lumang	924	2,362	312	3,598	52.3	39.1	13.2	33.8

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.4** Population by Type of Household, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
TRASHIGANG	37,179	8,048	291	45,518	81.7	17.7	0.6	100.0
Urban	6,493	3,415	200	10,108	64.2	33.8	2.0	100.0
Trashigang Town	2,616	262	159	3,037	86.1	8.6	5.2	100.0
Rangjung Town	1,159	835	30	2,024	57.3	41.3	1.5	100.0
Kanglung Town	1,512	1,707	4	3,223	46.9	53.0	0.1	100.0
Khaling Town	680	449	0	1,129	60.2	39.8	0.0	100.0
Resarbu Town	186	25	0	211	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0
Wamrong Town	340	137	7	484	70.2	28.3	1.4	100.0
Rural	30,686	4,633	91	35,410	86.7	13.1	0.3	100.0
Bartsham	1,431	351	6	1,788	80.0	19.6	0.3	100.0
Bidoong	1,265	156	0	1,421	89.0	11.0	0.0	100.0
Yangnyer	2,084	450	1	2,535	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0
Shongphu	1,882	22	21	1,925	97.8	1.1	1.1	100.0
Kanglung	3,570	504	19	4,093	87.2	12.3	0.5	100.0
Samkhar	1,738	371	0	2,109	82.4	17.6	0.0	100.0
Udzorong	2,335	425	0	2,760	84.6	15.4	0.0	100.0
Merag	1,519	15	28	1,562	97.2	1.0	1.8	100.0
Phongmed	2,154	463	0	2,617	82.3	17.7	0.0	100.0
Radhi	2,152	189	5	2,346	91.7	8.1	0.2	100.0
Sagteng	1,985	76	0	2,061	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0
Kangpar	1,420	171	0	1,591	89.3	10.7	0.0	100.0
Thrimshing	2,045	501	2	2,548	80.3	19.7	0.1	100.0
Khaling	2,167	285	4	2,456	88.2	11.6	0.2	100.0
Lumang	2,939	654	5	3,598	81.7	18.2	0.1	100.0

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
TRASHIGANG																	
URBAN																	
Trashigang Town	309	313	262	207	275	394	318	261	190	150	92	68	60	45	31	62	3,037
Male	161	144	114	113	139	212	163	140	116	86	47	34	29	22	15	30	1,565
Female	148	169	148	94	136	182	155	121	74	64	45	34	31	23	16	32	1,472
Ranglung Town	113	122	202	594	280	155	137	59	78	52	53	42	26	15	18	38	2,024
Male	63	56	103	310	184	88	75	53	44	30	24	25	12	10	13	19	1,109
Female	50	66	99	284	96	67	62	46	34	22	29	17	14	5	5	19	915
Kanglung Town	115	121	130	232	1538	366	182	125	86	97	106	37	23	20	16	29	3,223
Male	47	50	60	109	801	262	101	79	57	60	84	24	12	14	9	9	1,778
Female	68	71	70	123	737	104	81	46	29	37	22	13	11	6	7	20	1,445
Khaling Town	67	80	119	456	64	71	54	63	29	26	21	11	17	16	14	21	1,129
Male	39	39	63	251	41	28	23	31	17	11	13	3	5	6	7	10	587
Female	28	41	56	205	23	43	31	32	12	15	8	8	12	10	7	11	542
Resarbu Town	29	21	10	2	20	41	22	12	9	8	8	7	6	7	3	6	211
Male	20	11	7	1	8	22	13	4	6	6	2	4	2	4	1	5	116
Female	9	10	3	1	12	19	9	8	3	2	6	3	4	3	2	1	95
Wamrong Town	34	47	124	68	33	34	34	35	21	14	10	10	6	6	4	4	484
Male	14	17	53	33	15	24	14	16	7	9	6	6	2	3	3	2	224
Female	20	30	71	35	18	10	20	19	14	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	260
RURAL																	
Bartsham	137	171	197	213	106	158	123	125	98	71	91	71	82	55	47	43	1,788
Male	67	96	113	112	60	88	71	71	42	32	42	37	45	28	27	20	951
Female	70	75	84	101	46	70	52	54	56	39	49	34	37	27	20	23	837
Bidoong	130	142	192	58	101	91	83	93	85	86	93	70	64	52	31	50	1,421
Male	62	80	82	29	51	34	41	41	44	34	45	36	33	30	21	31	694
Female	68	62	110	29	50	57	42	52	41	52	48	34	31	22	10	19	727
Yangnyer	242	291	275	228	177	239	206	170	175	127	92	85	88	56	30	54	2,535
Male	119	155	148	103	95	129	97	90	95	60	48	44	49	53	30	19	2,284
Female	123	136	157	125	82	110	109	80	80	67	44	36	35	26	11	30	1,251
Shongphu	147	205	170	65	115	153	148	120	134	107	119	114	99	73	61	95	1,925
Male	79	102	81	37	60	77	68	65	55	44	63	58	49	39	37	49	963
Female	68	103	89	28	55	76	80	55	79	63	56	56	50	34	24	46	962
Kanglung	344	420	422	456	411	393	360	291	229	191	137	128	92	73	65	81	4,093
Male	195	184	220	229	241	212	201	156	119	104	64	76	48	34	38	45	2,166
Female	149	236	202	227	170	181	159	135	110	87	73	52	44	39	27	36	1,927



Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																	All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Samkhar	178	199	291	93	138	182	148	162	120	118	117	87	79	62	62	73	2,109	
Male	88	99	156	69	85	91	66	84	59	48	64	50	45	37	38	38	1,117	
Female	90	100	135	24	53	91	82	78	61	70	53	37	34	25	24	35	992	
Udzorong	268	298	309	282	156	209	190	191	147	116	128	116	115	82	66	87	2,760	
Male	140	152	151	129	66	105	80	78	76	57	68	57	65	45	37	43	1,349	
Female	128	146	158	153	90	104	110	113	71	59	60	59	50	37	29	44	1,411	
Merag	172	157	106	91	152	174	121	84	101	111	81	67	53	37	26	29	1,562	
Male	89	74	61	61	90	92	67	48	56	56	45	43	33	18	9	16	858	
Female	83	83	45	30	62	82	54	36	45	55	36	24	20	19	17	13	704	
Phongmed	189	235	328	385	157	174	163	123	136	119	121	117	132	80	71	87	2,617	
Male	86	114	139	214	92	93	71	58	67	49	65	64	63	45	38	47	1,305	
Female	103	121	189	171	65	81	92	65	69	70	56	53	69	35	33	40	1,312	
Radhi	157	238	276	106	121	156	178	160	161	149	133	126	107	76	78	124	2,346	
Male	77	126	154	53	59	63	78	65	79	62	69	71	56	43	39	75	1,169	
Female	80	112	122	53	62	93	100	95	82	87	64	55	51	33	39	49	1,177	
Sagteng	221	240	232	161	186	168	147	109	104	119	105	75	77	43	25	49	2,061	
Male	112	129	123	87	113	89	80	57	55	63	63	38	39	21	8	21	1,098	
Female	109	111	109	74	73	79	67	52	49	56	42	37	38	22	17	28	963	
Kangpar	110	138	144	61	76	126	137	127	104	93	101	111	72	67	61	63	1,591	
Male	50	68	70	31	35	63	71	60	47	42	45	58	36	32	36	28	772	
Female	60	70	74	30	41	63	66	67	57	51	56	53	36	35	25	35	819	
Thrimshing	215	273	333	262	132	196	159	140	134	109	117	128	113	85	68	84	2,548	
Male	109	138	158	141	58	91	86	65	57	49	58	54	59	42	38	41	1,244	
Female	106	135	175	121	74	105	73	75	77	60	59	74	54	43	30	43	1,304	
Khaling	219	224	219	156	199	212	173	162	133	158	124	125	108	77	51	116	2,456	
Male	106	100	138	103	112	119	79	69	66	60	59	67	53	43	40	56	1,270	
Female	113	124	81	53	87	93	94	93	67	98	65	58	55	34	11	60	1,186	
Lumang	284	312	328	522	266	261	220	212	171	217	188	156	149	99	85	128	3,598	
Male	137	160	168	268	136	131	98	105	78	108	99	79	78	51	43	56	1,795	
Female	147	152	160	254	130	130	122	107	93	109	89	77	71	48	42	72	1,803	
BOTH AREAS																		
Male	1860	2094	2332	2483	2541	2113	1643	1435	1242	1070	1073	933	817	597	516	665	23,414	
Female	1820	2153	2337	2215	2162	1840	1660	1429	1203	1168	964	818	751	529	397	658	22,104	
Both Sex	3680	4247	4669	4698	4703	3953	3303	2864	2445	2238	2037	1751	1568	1126	913	1323	45,518	

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.6** Population by Age, Sex and Area, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	72	49	121	239	220	459	311	269	580
1	59	50	109	247	226	473	306	276	582
2	65	86	151	343	342	685	408	428	836
3	84	69	153	350	376	726	434	445	879
4	64	69	133	337	333	670	401	402	803
5	54	88	142	400	327	727	454	415	869
6	67	85	152	348	369	717	415	454	869
7	79	84	163	328	351	679	407	435	842
8	63	68	131	369	354	723	432	422	854
9	54	62	116	332	365	697	386	427	813
10	52	64	116	353	313	666	405	377	782
11	62	74	136	340	342	682	402	416	818
12	78	88	166	427	439	866	505	527	1,032
13	85	108	193	399	438	837	484	546	1,030
14	123	113	236	413	358	771	536	471	1,007
15	140	138	278	364	331	695	504	469	973
16	177	159	336	371	358	729	548	517	1,065
17	175	177	352	330	308	638	505	485	990
18	155	132	287	323	274	597	478	406	884
19	170	136	306	278	202	480	448	338	786
20	199	211	410	271	198	469	470	409	879
21	260	266	526	247	206	453	507	472	979
22	287	251	538	281	212	493	568	463	1,031
23	234	184	418	270	269	539	504	453	957
24	208	110	318	284	255	539	492	365	857
25	158	93	251	298	293	591	456	386	842
26	113	78	191	305	300	605	418	378	796
27	136	101	237	305	292	597	441	393	834
28	113	82	195	290	284	574	403	366	769
29	116	71	187	279	246	525	395	317	712
30	91	86	177	273	273	546	364	359	723
31	74	64	138	271	245	516	345	309	654
32	85	73	158	261	265	526	346	338	684
33	69	70	139	235	287	522	304	357	661
34	70	65	135	214	232	446	284	297	581
35	69	67	136	261	211	472	330	278	608
36	69	52	121	206	252	458	275	304	579
37	69	55	124	208	217	425	277	272	549
38	69	47	116	224	238	462	293	285	578
39	47	51	98	213	239	452	260	290	550
40	73	41	114	224	252	476	297	293	590
41	47	30	77	214	207	421	261	237	498
42	56	33	89	210	200	410	266	233	499
43	35	36	71	184	178	362	219	214	433
44	36	26	62	163	200	363	199	226	425
45	49	37	86	191	219	410	240	256	496

## HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY



Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	29	21	50	172	202	374	201	223	424
47	43	30	73	153	205	358	196	235	431
48	39	35	74	178	201	379	217	236	453
49	42	22	64	174	196	370	216	218	434
50	42	37	79	197	191	388	239	228	467
51	34	21	55	194	175	369	228	196	424
52	44	24	68	173	181	354	217	205	422
53	28	14	42	173	145	318	201	159	360
54	28	18	46	160	158	318	188	176	364
55	29	10	39	172	156	328	201	166	367
56	15	17	32	169	165	334	184	182	366
57	15	25	40	173	151	324	188	176	364
58	13	14	27	170	146	316	183	160	343
59	24	13	37	153	121	274	177	134	311
60	17	27	44	173	158	331	190	185	375
61	16	14	30	161	145	306	177	159	336
62	15	15	30	135	144	279	150	159	309
63	7	14	21	152	126	278	159	140	299
64	7	6	13	134	102	236	141	108	249
65	17	9	26	99	103	202	116	112	228
66	8	14	22	118	106	224	126	120	246
67	17	5	22	113	94	207	130	99	229
68	10	11	21	107	95	202	117	106	223
69	7	11	18	101	81	182	108	92	200
70	13	11	24	118	76	194	131	87	218
71	8	5	13	89	69	158	97	74	171
72	9	9	18	90	88	178	99	97	196
73	9	9	18	84	68	152	93	77	170
74	9	4	13	87	58	145	96	62	158
75	7	8	15	73	69	142	80	77	157
76	7	10	17	58	58	116	65	68	133
77	4	3	7	59	52	111	63	55	118
78	5	10	15	47	46	93	52	56	108
79	4	11	15	52	48	100	56	59	115
80	12	7	19	58	47	105	70	54	124
81	6	6	12	35	29	64	41	35	76
82	4	5	9	39	27	66	43	32	75
83	6	1	7	26	30	56	32	31	63
84	2	4	6	30	38	68	32	42	74
85	1	3	4	16	31	47	17	34	51
86	5	3	8	23	24	47	28	27	55
87	4	2	6	23	13	36	27	15	42
88	3	2	5	12	21	33	15	23	38
89	2	2	4	5	9	14	7	11	18
90	2	1	3	7	6	13	9	7	16
91	0	1	1	5	3	8	5	4	9



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	1	1	4	3	7	4	4	8
93	0	1	1	2	4	6	2	5	7
94	0	0	0	2	5	7	2	5	7
95	0	0	0	4	1	5	4	1	5
96	0	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5
97	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4
98	0	0	0	6	2	8	6	2	8
99	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5
100	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	5,379	4,729	10,108	18,035	17,375	35,410	23,414	22,104	45,518

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

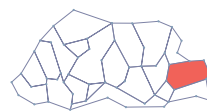


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age														Total		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
<b>BARTSHAM</b>																	
Trashang	11	26	10	15	6	14	16	17	27	6	16	15	21	11	14	9	234
Male	5	16	6	12	1	6	9	9	10	3	7	8	11	7	8	3	121
Female	6	10	4	3	5	8	7	8	17	3	9	7	10	4	6	6	113
<b>Bainangkhar_ Nangkhar</b>																	
Male	82	122	170	184	73	109	78	69	39	32	40	20	17	15	20	17	1,087
Female	42	68	102	92	49	61	51	45	20	11	22	7	9	7	10	8	604
<b>Jamoong_ Kumoong</b>																	
Male	40	54	68	92	24	48	27	24	19	21	18	13	8	8	10	9	483
Female	13	12	5	8	8	8	8	11	7	11	12	12	19	6	4	5	149
<b>DzongThong_ Menchhari</b>																	
Male	6	8	1	4	4	4	3	5	2	5	3	8	8	4	3	2	70
Female	7	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	6	9	4	11	2	1	3	79
<b>Moogtangkhar</b>																	
Male	18	7	12	4	11	20	11	19	8	10	11	13	14	17	4	7	186
Female	6	2	4	2	4	13	6	9	3	6	2	6	11	9	2	4	89
<b>All Chiwogs</b>																	
Male	12	5	8	2	7	7	5	10	5	4	9	7	3	8	2	3	97
Female	13	4	0	2	8	7	10	9	17	12	12	11	11	6	5	5	132
<b>BIDOONG</b>																	
Male	8	2	0	2	2	4	2	3	7	7	8	8	6	1	4	3	67
Female	5	2	0	0	6	3	8	6	10	5	4	3	5	5	1	2	65
Male	137	171	197	213	106	158	123	125	98	71	91	71	82	55	47	43	1,788
Female	67	96	113	112	60	88	71	71	42	32	42	37	45	28	27	20	951
Male	70	75	84	101	46	70	52	54	56	39	49	34	37	27	20	23	837
Female	44	40	32	10	32	34	30	31	37	28	44	23	23	16	13	18	455
<b>Khairi_ Saling</b>																	
Male	17	22	8	3	16	12	14	16	19	9	21	13	11	10	11	13	215
Female	27	18	24	7	16	22	16	15	18	19	23	10	12	6	2	5	240
<b>Lemphang</b>																	
Male	2	3	0	0	1	4	4	4	3	6	9	5	5	6	3	6	59
Female	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	5	3	1	4	2	3	30
<b>Tshekhar</b>																	
Male	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	4	2	4	2	1	3	29
Female	32	34	34	8	31	14	21	20	20	22	15	16	10	10	5	12	304
Male	18	19	21	4	16	3	12	7	11	10	4	11	6	5	3	8	158
Female	14	15	13	4	15	11	9	13	9	12	11	5	4	5	2	4	146

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age																	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Tsigtoom	19	15	2	15	17	14	6	15	9	13	13	15	18	8	2	5	186	
Male	10	12	1	5	9	7	3	5	6	5	8	6	10	5	1	3	96	
Female	9	3	1	10	8	7	3	10	3	8	5	9	8	3	1	2	90	
Kakaniwog	33	50	0	17	20	25	22	25	16	17	12	11	8	12	8	9	417	
Male	15	25	0	17	9	10	12	13	6	7	7	3	5	6	4	4	195	
Female	18	25	0	0	11	15	10	12	10	10	5	8	3	6	4	5	222	
All Chiwogs	130	142	68	50	101	91	83	93	85	86	93	70	64	52	31	50	1,421	
Male	62	80	30	29	51	34	41	41	44	34	45	36	33	30	21	31	694	
Female	68	62	38	21	50	57	42	52	41	52	48	34	31	22	10	19	727	
YANGNYER																		
Daliphang_Ragshigo	40	39	42	14	24	33	33	17	30	28	21	16	20	8	12	9	386	
Male	15	15	15	6	6	19	14	5	15	12	10	8	14	7	9	5	175	
Female	25	24	27	8	18	14	19	12	15	16	11	8	6	1	3	4	211	
Duroong_Ngaminbang	19	2	0	1	14	13	7	6	8	5	7	12	3	4	1	4	106	
Male	12	0	0	0	3	7	2	4	3	2	2	7	1	1	1	2	47	
Female	7	2	0	1	11	6	5	2	5	3	5	5	2	3	0	2	59	
Dargyeling_Kharthoong	80	115	87	33	83	113	93	88	76	58	31	35	33	23	12	21	981	
Male	34	68	42	16	58	64	53	54	49	28	16	21	19	10	6	9	547	
Female	46	47	45	17	25	49	40	34	27	30	15	14	14	13	6	12	434	
Shokang_Tegtegpa	42	48	29	21	23	34	30	22	34	17	14	12	13	8	2	10	359	
Male	27	29	12	6	10	14	8	8	16	9	7	5	7	4	1	2	165	
Female	15	19	17	15	13	20	22	14	18	8	7	7	6	4	1	8	194	
Kharza_Leyphu	61	87	0	75	33	46	43	37	27	19	19	10	19	13	3	10	703	
Male	31	43	0	75	18	25	20	19	12	9	13	8	12	8	2	6	350	
Female	30	44	0	0	15	21	23	18	15	10	6	2	7	5	1	4	353	
All Chiwogs	242	291	158	144	177	239	206	170	175	127	92	85	88	56	30	54	2,535	
Male	119	155	69	103	95	129	97	90	95	60	48	49	53	30	19	24	1,284	
Female	123	136	89	41	82	110	109	80	80	67	44	36	35	26	11	30	1,251	

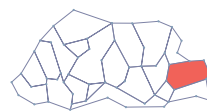


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age														Total		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
<b>SHONGPHU</b>																	
Galling	39	57	57	10	24	32	37	33	31	28	21	23	18	20	13	27	470
Male	23	21	21	4	12	16	17	19	10	12	13	13	8	12	6	15	222
Female	16	36	36	6	12	16	20	14	21	16	8	10	10	8	7	12	248
Chhangmi_ Rangjoong	48	59	48	27	34	42	43	30	38	24	29	31	28	23	20	23	547
Male	24	29	22	16	17	19	16	13	14	11	16	15	13	11	14	15	265
Female	24	30	26	11	17	23	27	17	24	13	13	16	15	12	6	8	282
Gongtsephangma_ Yobinang	20	25	4	3	12	18	12	18	14	11	12	11	10	10	6	22	208
Male	13	19	3	3	6	11	7	13	4	3	4	5	5	6	4	8	114
Female	7	6	1	0	6	7	5	5	10	8	8	6	5	4	2	14	94
Chaling	22	38	39	15	31	30	35	22	31	27	27	27	20	11	12	16	403
Male	10	24	22	11	20	13	17	9	16	11	16	14	9	6	7	8	213
Female	12	14	17	4	11	17	18	13	15	16	11	13	11	5	5	8	190
Dramin_Shongphu	18	26	0	3	14	31	21	17	20	17	30	22	23	9	10	7	297
Male	9	9	0	3	5	18	11	11	11	7	14	11	14	4	6	3	149
Female	9	17	0	0	9	13	10	6	9	10	16	11	9	5	4	4	148
All Chiwogs	147	205	148	58	115	153	148	120	134	107	119	114	99	73	61	95	1,925
Male	79	102	68	37	60	77	68	65	55	44	63	58	49	39	37	49	963
Female	68	103	80	21	55	76	80	55	79	63	56	56	50	34	24	46	962
<b>KANGLUNG</b>																	
Pangthang_ Ritsangdoong	64	70	69	39	28	41	35	34	28	25	22	24	16	19	17	13	544
Male	38	25	29	22	15	16	18	16	12	10	9	16	5	11	12	6	260
Female	26	45	40	17	13	25	17	18	16	15	13	8	11	8	5	7	284
Maanthong	33	47	67	261	114	54	40	37	32	26	16	17	8	8	8	9	777
Male	21	21	35	124	65	36	22	20	17	12	8	13	6	0	5	4	409
Female	12	26	32	137	49	18	18	17	15	14	8	4	2	8	3	5	368

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Mertsham_Thra-Gom	67	82	73	49	46	67	64	51	41	32	21	14	16	12	10	17	662
Male	39	35	39	24	25	30	31	30	23	16	8	8	8	7	3	11	337
Female	28	47	34	25	21	37	33	21	18	16	13	6	8	5	7	6	325
Yonphula	80	116	127	48	112	111	121	101	75	55	37	35	31	25	19	28	1,121
Male	40	59	73	32	78	67	78	58	48	33	20	18	14	10	12	16	656
Female	40	57	54	16	34	44	43	43	27	22	17	17	17	15	7	12	465
Rongthoong-Shingchen	100	105	0	27	111	120	100	68	53	53	41	38	21	9	11	14	989
Male	57	44	0	27	58	63	52	32	19	33	19	21	15	6	6	8	504
Female	43	61	0	0	53	57	48	36	34	20	22	17	6	3	5	6	485
All Chiwogs	344	420	336	424	411	393	360	291	229	191	137	128	92	73	65	81	4,093
Male	195	184	176	229	241	212	201	156	119	104	64	76	48	34	38	45	2,166
Female	149	236	160	195	170	181	159	135	110	87	73	52	44	39	27	36	1,927
SAMKHAR																	
Chagzam_Pam	6	7	2	2	7	11	17	9	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	71
Male	3	2	2	0	4	8	11	8	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	45
Female	3	5	0	2	3	3	6	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	26
Maelphel_Samkhar	48	25	61	24	51	54	32	37	26	25	25	15	15	6	6	9	459
Male	20	13	47	19	35	34	17	22	15	11	17	12	8	4	5	7	286
Female	28	12	14	5	16	20	15	15	11	14	8	3	7	2	1	2	173
Khabi_Lungtenzampa	25	33	29	22	23	37	19	23	26	21	27	13	14	16	17	18	363
Male	14	19	17	17	14	15	5	7	8	8	13	8	8	8	10	7	178
Female	11	14	12	5	9	22	14	16	18	13	14	5	6	8	7	11	185
Bikhar_Domkhar	61	101	182	34	30	43	48	58	30	44	34	37	36	22	19	18	797
Male	30	51	75	25	19	20	18	34	15	19	18	19	19	15	10	7	394
Female	31	50	107	9	11	23	30	24	15	25	16	18	17	7	9	11	403
Kapang_Yenangdrangsa	20	8	0	1	11	20	14	13	12	12	11	5	6	6	4	7	152
Male	12	5	0	1	5	8	7	4	7	4	6	3	4	4	3	4	77
Female	8	3	0	0	6	12	7	9	5	8	5	2	2	2	1	3	75

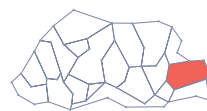


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age													Total				
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-69	70-74	75+	
Rangzhikhar_ Sardang	18	25	17	8	16	17	18	22	24	24	12	18	15	8	12	16	21	267
Male	9	9	15	7	8	6	8	9	13	3	3	8	7	6	6	10	13	137
Female	9	16	2	1	8	11	10	13	11	9	9	10	8	2	6	6	8	130
All Chiwogs	178	199	291	91	138	182	148	162	120	118	117	87	79	62	62	62	73	2,109
Male	88	99	156	69	85	91	66	84	59	48	64	50	45	37	38	38	38	1,117
Female	90	100	135	22	53	91	82	78	61	70	53	37	34	25	24	35	992	
UDZORONG																		
Benshingmo_ Jomtsang	35	50	21	4	23	19	35	29	24	13	18	20	20	21	20	9	18	359
Male	13	28	7	1	15	7	15	11	13	5	7	11	11	11	12	6	9	171
Female	22	22	14	3	8	12	20	18	11	8	11	9	10	8	8	3	9	188
Rizor_Yerchhilo	107	152	229	249	60	92	69	67	48	36	36	36	36	35	24	20	14	1,274
Male	59	80	115	112	22	42	27	30	24	21	24	14	14	22	13	9	4	618
Female	48	72	114	137	38	50	42	37	24	15	12	22	13	11	11	10	10	656
Chhiya	59	61	49	16	38	56	48	39	29	32	32	31	23	18	16	20	20	567
Male	29	30	24	8	15	35	23	17	16	16	15	17	11	10	8	8	8	282
Female	30	31	25	8	23	21	25	22	13	16	17	14	12	8	8	12	12	285
Barkazor_Maenkhar	32	24	7	6	20	25	21	35	20	15	25	15	16	11	10	19	301	
Male	19	9	3	4	7	14	8	14	10	6	13	8	8	6	8	9	146	
Female	13	15	4	2	13	11	13	21	10	9	12	7	8	5	2	10	155	
Baepam	35	11	0	4	15	17	17	21	26	20	17	14	20	9	11	16	259	
Male	20	5	0	4	7	7	7	6	13	9	9	7	13	4	6	13	132	
Female	15	6	0	0	8	10	10	15	13	11	8	7	7	5	5	3	127	
All Chiwogs	268	298	306	279	156	209	190	191	147	116	128	116	116	82	66	87	2,760	
Male	140	152	149	129	66	105	80	78	76	57	68	57	65	45	37	43	1,349	
Female	128	146	157	150	90	104	110	113	71	59	60	59	50	37	29	44	1,411	
MERAG																		
Merrag Toed	55	50	31	33	48	63	39	28	27	36	32	24	21	16	7	5	5	515
Male	25	23	19	20	26	37	21	12	15	15	17	16	13	11	1	3	274	
Female	30	27	12	13	22	26	18	16	12	21	15	8	8	5	6	2	241	

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age																	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Gyen-go	27	29	13	10	23	24	25	13	13	18	5	12	9	6	3	9	239	
Male	15	17	5	7	16	12	15	8	6	9	4	8	5	3	1	5	136	
Female	12	12	8	3	7	12	10	5	7	9	1	4	4	3	2	4	103	
Merag Maed	65	66	53	40	70	69	48	41	54	49	35	27	16	12	14	12	671	
Male	38	25	31	29	42	34	25	27	32	28	18	17	9	4	6	6	371	
Female	27	41	22	11	28	35	23	14	22	21	17	10	7	8	8	6	300	
Knashateng	10	5	6	3	3	10	7	1	2	4	2	3	5	1	1	2	65	
Male	4	3	4	1	3	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	4	0	0	1	37	
Female	6	2	2	2	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	28	
Khiliphoo	15	7	0	4	8	8	2	1	5	4	7	1	2	2	1	1	72	
Male	7	6	0	4	3	5	2	0	1	2	4	0	2	0	1	1	40	
Female	8	1	0	0	5	3	0	1	4	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	32	
All Chiwogs	172	157	103	90	152	174	121	84	101	111	81	67	53	37	26	29	1,562	
Male	89	74	59	61	90	92	67	48	56	56	45	43	33	18	9	16	858	
Female	83	83	44	29	62	82	54	36	45	55	36	24	20	19	17	13	704	
PHONGMED																		
Phimsong	19	27	19	5	15	14	14	9	21	22	17	19	21	9	4	12	247	
Male	12	10	8	5	9	9	5	6	12	8	9	13	7	3	4	6	126	
Female	7	17	11	0	6	5	9	3	9	14	8	6	14	6	0	6	121	
Ya-Brang	42	55	45	22	19	33	41	28	26	23	26	22	30	20	15	22	469	
Male	16	31	23	16	12	13	18	15	11	12	12	13	16	14	3	12	237	
Female	26	24	22	6	7	20	23	13	15	11	14	9	14	6	12	10	232	
Thong-Rong	26	39	38	23	24	21	19	22	15	20	21	24	19	15	16	5	347	
Male	15	20	17	15	11	9	9	12	8	6	14	16	7	8	11	3	181	
Female	11	19	21	8	13	12	10	10	7	14	7	8	12	7	5	2	166	
Phongmed	71	74	210	315	69	69	70	51	53	33	35	26	39	25	27	31	1,198	
Male	32	33	82	162	45	39	32	19	26	18	16	11	22	12	15	17	581	
Female	39	41	128	153	24	30	38	32	27	15	19	15	17	13	12	14	617	
Lem	31	40	0	16	30	37	19	13	21	21	22	26	23	11	9	17	356	
Male	11	20	0	16	15	23	7	6	10	5	14	11	11	8	5	9	180	
Female	20	20	0	0	15	14	12	7	11	16	8	15	12	3	4	8	176	

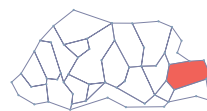


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
All Chiwogs	189	235	312	381	157	174	163	123	136	119	121	117	132	80	71	87	2,617
Male	86	114	130	214	92	93	71	58	67	49	65	64	63	45	38	47	1,305
Female	103	121	182	167	65	81	92	65	69	70	56	53	69	35	33	40	1,312
RADHI																	
Pakaling	24	33	31	12	39	43	43	33	33	33	24	28	16	16	11	19	438
Male	16	22	19	3	16	11	15	11	15	15	11	13	10	9	4	14	204
Female	8	11	12	9	23	32	28	22	18	18	13	15	6	7	7	5	234
Dekiling_Tsenkhar	52	72	91	52	30	54	47	58	49	44	34	28	30	21	20	44	726
Male	24	34	48	26	17	26	22	24	29	20	17	14	17	11	15	22	366
Female	28	38	43	26	13	28	25	34	20	24	17	14	13	10	5	22	360
Tongling Pam	32	54	51	21	20	25	37	23	42	36	21	27	22	15	15	25	466
Male	16	29	29	9	10	12	18	10	18	14	11	17	12	10	7	17	239
Female	16	25	22	12	10	13	19	13	24	22	10	10	10	5	8	8	227
Kadam	23	34	28	11	14	17	27	26	17	12	23	26	18	11	20	25	332
Male	10	19	17	8	8	6	14	12	8	3	13	17	5	7	10	13	170
Female	13	15	11	3	6	11	13	14	9	9	10	9	13	4	10	12	162
Nagtshang_Togshingmang	26	45	75	10	18	17	24	20	20	24	31	17	21	13	12	11	384
Male	11	22	41	7	8	8	9	8	9	10	17	10	12	6	3	9	190
Female	15	23	34	3	10	9	15	12	11	14	14	7	9	7	9	2	194
All Chiwogs	157	238	276	106	121	156	178	160	161	149	133	126	107	76	78	124	2,346
Male	77	126	154	53	59	63	78	65	79	62	69	71	56	43	39	75	1,169
Female	80	112	122	53	62	93	100	95	82	87	64	55	51	33	39	49	1,177
SAGTENG																	
ThragThri	34	34	13	21	24	19	21	13	22	12	14	8	6	5	1	8	255
Male	17	13	5	10	18	7	12	5	9	9	7	3	1	3	1	3	123
Female	17	21	8	11	6	12	9	8	13	3	7	5	5	2	0	5	132
Borangmang_Borangtse	28	35	35	30	27	24	16	12	11	24	19	12	11	11	2	7	304
Male	14	19	17	20	15	14	8	5	7	12	11	5	7	4	1	4	163
Female	14	16	18	10	12	10	8	7	4	12	8	7	4	7	1	3	141



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+			
Joenkhar_Moorbi	27	44	38	15	26	27	19	14	6	11	9	6	13	10	19	8	4	6	313
Male	20	29	22	8	10	9	14	6	11	9	6	6	13	10	19	8	0	2	166
Female	7	15	16	7	16	18	5	14	7	10	7	4	11	4	11	2	4	4	147
Sagteng	77	77	86	60	59	69	53	45	30	40	34	24	18	9	18	9	9	17	707
Male	38	38	52	37	42	44	24	31	19	21	23	15	9	5	1	5	1	8	407
Female	39	39	34	23	17	25	29	14	11	19	11	9	9	4	8	4	8	9	300
Pusa_Tenmang	55	50	0	12	50	29	38	19	23	24	25	21	23	10	9	11	9	11	482
Male	23	30	0	12	28	15	22	10	9	12	16	9	14	3	5	4	5	4	239
Female	32	20	0	0	22	14	16	9	14	12	9	12	9	7	4	7	4	7	243
All Chiwogs	221	240	172	138	186	168	147	109	104	119	105	75	77	43	25	49	25	49	2,061
Male	112	129	96	87	113	89	80	57	55	63	63	38	39	21	8	21	8	21	1,098
Female	109	111	76	51	73	79	67	52	49	56	42	37	38	22	17	28	17	28	963
KANGPAR																			
Bedengphu_Merdag	18	10	10	7	19	29	26	23	13	13	12	20	12	7	11	7	11	7	237
Male	9	5	9	7	15	20	12	14	6	8	4	13	6	2	6	3	6	3	139
Female	9	5	1	0	4	9	14	9	7	5	8	7	6	5	5	4	5	4	98
Threlphu	9	6	1	4	7	10	8	9	11	4	6	8	2	6	3	7	3	7	101
Male	2	2	1	1	4	5	4	6	4	2	5	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	47
Female	7	4	0	3	3	5	4	3	7	2	1	6	1	3	1	4	1	4	54
Zordoong	30	32	10	2	15	22	31	35	23	16	22	15	17	19	13	9	13	9	311
Male	15	14	6	1	5	10	13	18	9	7	9	9	6	10	9	4	10	9	145
Female	15	18	4	1	10	12	18	17	14	9	13	6	11	9	4	5	4	5	166
Kangpar_Lamyong	43	65	115	47	29	50	55	41	36	43	42	43	26	21	20	19	20	19	695
Male	23	35	51	22	10	23	33	16	19	16	19	22	15	10	11	9	11	9	334
Female	20	30	64	25	19	27	22	25	17	27	23	21	11	11	9	10	9	10	361
Passaphu_Peydoong	10	25	0	0	6	15	17	19	21	17	19	25	15	14	14	21	14	21	247
Male	1	12	0	0	1	5	9	6	9	9	8	12	8	7	8	9	8	9	107
Female	9	13	0	0	5	10	8	13	12	8	11	13	7	7	6	12	6	12	140
All Chiwogs	110	138	136	60	76	126	137	127	104	93	101	111	72	67	61	63	61	63	1,591
Male	50	68	67	31	35	63	71	60	47	42	45	58	36	32	36	28	36	28	772
Female	60	70	69	29	41	63	66	67	57	51	56	53	36	35	25	35	25	35	819

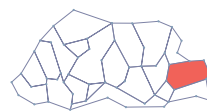


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age														Total		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
<b>THRIMSHING</b>																	
Thrimshing	52	84	179	206	25	37	45	34	25	23	14	19	17	19	16	17	812
Male	30	43	84	103	6	15	22	10	10	9	8	9	9	6	10	9	383
Female	22	41	95	103	19	22	23	24	15	14	6	10	8	13	6	8	429
<b>Doongsingma_ Tsangpo</b>																	
Male	18	28	17	15	18	23	14	9	12	10	15	15	18	14	5	8	239
Female	26	23	25	3	16	29	16	16	17	15	18	22	14	5	11	8	264
<b>Bongzor_Phegpari</b>																	
Male	30	30	9	9	20	23	14	18	15	6	15	5	11	5	2	6	218
Female	24	18	12	2	13	27	14	7	18	7	9	11	7	4	3	8	184
<b>Ramchongma_ Yemkhar</b>																	
Male	18	24	40	10	9	14	25	12	11	13	10	11	12	8	13	8	238
Female	20	36	30	11	16	19	9	11	13	9	15	18	14	11	5	13	250
<b>Berdoongma_ Thoongkhar</b>																	
Male	13	13	0	4	5	16	11	16	9	11	10	14	9	9	8	10	166
Female	14	17	0	0	10	8	11	17	14	15	11	13	11	10	5	6	177
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	215	273	312	260	132	196	159	140	134	109	117	128	113	85	68	84	2,548
Male	109	138	150	141	58	91	86	65	57	49	58	54	59	42	38	41	1,244
Female	106	135	162	119	74	105	73	75	77	60	59	74	54	43	30	43	1,304
<b>KHALING</b>																	
Jiri_Lemi	36	47	32	6	27	34	22	16	15	30	21	22	19	15	8	15	365
Male	20	30	19	2	12	17	12	6	7	11	8	14	6	9	7	7	187
Female	16	17	13	4	15	17	10	10	8	19	13	8	13	6	1	8	178
<b>Barshong</b>	36	31	46	57	28	38	28	23	26	24	15	27	19	12	5	20	435
Male	19	15	32	53	23	23	11	7	13	10	8	12	9	5	4	10	254
Female	17	16	14	4	5	15	17	16	13	14	7	15	10	7	1	10	181

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Gomchhu_Khodoong	26	32	35	29	25	34	21	30	24	19	25	10	7	6	7	21	351
Male	11	13	22	16	14	21	8	13	13	6	13	5	6	3	4	8	176
Female	15	19	13	13	11	13	13	17	11	13	12	5	1	3	3	13	175
Khaling	32	41	45	39	34	31	26	35	21	32	23	23	22	12	7	19	442
Male	15	16	23	19	18	17	8	16	8	12	10	13	11	7	5	11	209
Female	17	25	22	20	16	14	18	19	13	20	13	10	11	5	2	8	233
Brekha_Merengzor	31	32	0	6	32	36	40	21	21	28	19	18	19	12	14	16	383
Male	13	12	0	6	23	22	21	11	10	10	11	10	11	6	12	9	212
Female	18	20	0	0	9	14	19	10	11	18	8	8	8	6	2	7	171
Bayphu_Togkaphu	58	41	28	14	53	39	36	37	26	25	21	25	22	20	10	25	480
Male	28	14	17	7	22	19	19	16	15	11	9	13	10	13	8	11	232
Female	30	27	11	7	31	20	17	21	11	14	12	12	12	7	2	14	248
All Chiwogs	219	224	186	151	199	212	173	162	133	158	124	125	108	77	51	116	2,456
Male	106	100	113	103	112	119	79	69	66	60	59	67	53	43	40	56	1,270
Female	113	124	73	48	87	93	94	93	67	98	65	58	55	34	11	60	1,186
LUMANG																	
Chhengri_Doongmanma	35	34	19	7	24	28	21	29	15	19	22	12	21	11	5	11	313
Male	13	19	8	1	10	12	9	17	11	7	12	5	10	6	4	6	150
Female	22	15	11	6	14	16	12	12	4	12	10	7	11	5	1	5	163
Dubkhang_Lumang	38	41	51	9	23	40	31	26	31	38	32	32	27	15	20	18	472
Male	20	25	26	8	13	16	17	11	14	16	14	16	11	8	10	5	230
Female	18	16	25	1	10	24	14	15	17	22	18	16	16	7	10	13	242
Kharpbu_Kurchhilo	38	44	40	11	36	30	28	25	26	40	32	31	32	20	16	31	480
Male	16	24	22	7	17	17	10	7	9	22	12	18	17	11	8	15	232
Female	22	20	18	4	19	13	18	18	17	18	20	13	15	9	8	16	248
Riserbu_Tsangpo	79	88	134	447	109	90	67	74	50	67	37	34	23	26	18	36	1,379
Male	47	47	71	230	62	52	32	40	26	33	21	17	18	13	10	19	738
Female	32	41	63	217	47	38	35	34	24	34	16	17	5	13	8	17	641



Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Moochhu_Wakhar	67	62	0	14	50	51	41	44	38	38	46	30	28	16	14	15	622
Male	32	24	0	14	23	25	18	23	16	22	30	14	16	7	4	7	302
Female	35	38	0	0	27	26	23	21	22	16	16	16	12	9	10	8	320
Tshogoempa	27	43	32	18	24	22	32	14	11	15	19	17	18	11	12	17	332
Male	9	21	14	8	11	9	12	7	2	8	10	9	6	6	7	4	143
Female	18	22	18	10	13	13	20	7	9	7	9	8	12	5	5	13	189
All Chiwogs	284	312	276	506	266	261	220	212	171	217	188	156	149	99	85	128	3,598
Male	137	160	141	268	136	131	98	105	78	108	99	79	78	51	43	56	1,795
Female	147	152	135	238	130	130	122	107	93	109	89	77	71	48	42	72	1,803
TRASHIGANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	68	65	70	36	44	67	55	59	39	17	15	8	10	10	4	11	578
Male	41	37	29	17	17	33	23	32	24	11	10	2	3	3	2	6	290
Female	27	28	41	19	27	34	32	27	15	6	5	6	7	7	2	5	288
Local Area 2	73	65	57	83	82	104	93	72	57	46	32	17	14	8	8	18	829
Male	35	28	26	60	46	57	48	36	35	30	15	11	10	4	2	7	450
Female	38	37	31	23	36	47	45	36	22	16	17	6	4	4	6	11	379
Local Area 3	104	102	97	52	71	110	101	80	55	50	18	17	15	12	8	23	915
Male	53	44	41	22	26	50	49	42	32	22	11	8	5	7	3	13	428
Female	51	58	56	30	45	60	52	38	23	28	7	9	10	5	5	10	487
Local Area 4	32	26	18	19	37	37	17	17	12	17	10	5	6	4	3	3	263
Male	13	13	8	2	22	23	9	9	6	12	5	3	4	1	3	0	133
Female	19	13	10	17	15	14	8	8	6	5	5	2	2	3	0	3	130
Local Area 5	24	34	0	10	36	68	45	24	13	14	8	15	12	4	5	2	330
Male	12	15	0	10	27	47	30	17	11	8	3	5	5	3	4	0	205
Female	12	19	0	0	9	21	15	7	2	6	5	10	7	1	1	2	125
Local Area 6	8	21	8	3	5	8	7	9	14	6	9	6	3	7	3	5	122
Male	7	7	2	2	1	2	4	4	8	3	3	5	2	4	1	4	59
Female	1	14	6	1	4	6	3	5	6	3	6	1	1	3	2	1	63
All Local Areas	309	313	250	203	275	394	318	261	190	150	92	68	60	45	31	62	3,037
Male	161	144	106	113	139	212	163	140	116	86	47	34	29	22	15	30	1,565
Female	148	169	144	90	136	182	155	121	74	64	45	34	31	23	16	32	1,472

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
<b>RANGJUNG TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	50	56	103	491	189	69	60	41	26	16	18	14	8	6	4	6	1,157
Male	27	27	48	245	123	35	30	20	13	11	8	10	2	5	3	3	610
Female	23	29	55	246	66	34	30	21	13	5	10	4	6	1	1	3	547
Local Area 2	63	66	99	103	91	86	77	58	52	36	35	28	18	9	14	32	867
Male	36	29	55	65	61	53	45	33	31	19	16	15	10	5	10	16	499
Female	27	37	44	38	30	33	32	25	21	17	19	13	8	4	4	16	368
All Local Areas	113	122	202	594	280	155	137	99	78	52	53	42	26	15	18	38	2,024
Male	63	56	103	310	184	88	75	53	44	30	24	25	12	10	13	19	1,109
Female	50	66	99	284	96	67	62	46	34	22	29	17	14	5	5	19	915
<b>KANGLUNG TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	50	56	60	157	1017	234	99	73	49	61	77	18	11	9	5	13	1,989
Male	24	26	29	88	716	191	56	54	36	45	68	12	8	6	4	1	1,364
Female	26	30	31	69	301	43	43	19	13	16	9	6	3	3	1	12	625
Local Area 2	42	37	45	53	468	95	51	34	23	21	14	9	7	8	6	9	922
Male	18	14	16	10	50	51	28	16	11	10	8	5	2	7	2	5	253
Female	24	23	29	43	418	44	23	18	12	11	6	4	5	1	4	4	669
Local Area 3	23	28	25	22	53	37	32	18	14	15	15	10	5	3	5	7	312
Male	5	10	15	11	35	20	17	9	10	5	8	7	2	1	3	3	161
Female	18	18	10	11	18	17	15	9	4	10	7	3	3	2	2	4	151
All Local Areas	115	121	130	232	1538	366	182	125	86	97	106	37	23	20	16	29	3,223
Male	47	50	60	109	801	262	101	79	57	60	84	24	12	14	9	9	1,778
Female	68	71	70	123	737	104	81	46	29	37	22	13	11	6	7	20	1,445
<b>KHALING TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	44	48	69	412	46	49	31	36	15	12	12	3	6	7	7	7	804
Male	28	23	36	233	31	19	14	15	11	4	6	1	2	3	3	4	433
Female	16	25	33	179	15	30	17	21	4	8	6	2	4	4	4	3	371
Local Area 2	23	32	50	44	18	22	23	27	14	14	9	8	11	9	7	14	325
Male	11	16	27	18	10	9	9	16	6	7	7	2	3	3	4	6	154
Female	12	16	23	26	8	13	14	11	8	7	2	6	8	6	3	8	171



Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex and Chiwog, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
All Local Areas	67	80	119	456	64	71	54	63	29	26	21	11	17	16	14	21	1,129
Male	39	39	63	251	41	28	23	31	17	11	13	3	5	6	7	10	587
Female	28	41	56	205	23	43	31	32	12	15	8	8	12	10	7	11	542
RESARBU TOWN																	
Local Area 1	29	21	10	2	20	41	22	12	9	8	8	7	6	7	3	6	211
Male	20	11	7	1	8	22	13	4	6	6	2	4	2	4	1	5	116
Female	9	10	3	1	12	19	9	8	3	2	6	3	4	3	2	1	95
All Local Areas	29	21	10	2	20	41	22	12	9	8	8	7	6	7	3	6	211
Male	20	11	7	1	8	22	13	4	6	6	2	4	2	4	1	5	116
Female	9	10	3	1	12	19	9	8	3	2	6	3	4	3	2	1	95
WAMRONG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	34	47	124	68	33	34	34	35	21	14	10	10	6	6	4	4	484
Male	14	17	53	33	15	24	14	16	7	9	6	6	2	3	3	2	224
Female	20	30	71	35	18	10	20	19	14	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	260
All Local Areas	34	47	124	68	33	34	34	35	21	14	10	10	6	6	4	4	484
Male	14	17	53	33	15	24	14	16	7	9	6	6	2	3	3	2	224
Female	20	30	71	35	18	10	20	19	14	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	260

Note: Excludes 9 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																							
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	2,787	2,191	4,978	22	20	42	1,827	1,631	3,458	38	65	103	8	7	15	34	104	138	2	1	3	4,718	4,019	8,737
Trashigang Town	460	353	813	6	5	11	754	731	1,485	25	29	54	4	2	6	9	35	44	2	0	2	1,260	1,155	2,415
Ranglung Town	682	480	1,162	4	1	5	284	275	559	4	15	19	1	1	2	15	27	42	0	0	0	990	799	1,789
Kanglung Town	1,150	946	2,096	12	14	26	503	311	814	7	9	16	3	1	4	6	24	30	0	1	1	1,681	1,306	2,987
Khaling Town	367	283	650	0	0	0	138	159	297	1	11	12	0	3	3	3	17	20	0	0	0	509	473	982
Resarbu Town	21	11	32	0	0	0	63	65	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	85	76	161
Wangrong Town	107	118	225	0	0	0	85	90	175	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	193	210	403
Rural	5,498	4,190	9,688	73	83	156	8,521	8,720	17,241	190	397	587	57	72	129	394	649	1,043	9	1	10	14,742	14,112	28,854
Bartsham	346	227	573	4	4	8	411	399	810	3	19	22	7	10	17	17	33	50	0	0	0	788	692	1,480
Bidoong	177	177	354	2	2	4	339	351	690	9	20	29	1	3	4	24	44	68	0	0	0	552	597	1,149
Yanggyer	353	314	667	8	10	18	606	580	1,186	11	31	42	1	8	9	31	49	80	0	0	0	1,010	992	2,002
Shongphu	237	173	410	3	2	5	496	548	1,044	17	24	41	4	2	6	23	41	64	2	1	3	782	791	1,573
Kanglung	744	544	1,288	15	18	33	962	877	1,839	25	35	60	7	6	13	31	62	93	3	0	3	1,787	1,542	3,329
Samkhar	358	212	570	2	1	3	522	523	1,045	20	20	40	2	9	11	26	37	63	0	0	0	930	802	1,732
Udzorong	376	344	720	1	2	3	635	723	1,358	5	22	27	7	6	13	33	40	73	0	0	0	1,057	1,137	2,194
Merag	203	95	298	0	1	1	462	411	873	14	12	26	3	4	7	11	15	26	2	0	2	695	538	1,233
Phongmed	503	426	929	0	0	0	543	588	1,131	11	18	29	2	1	3	46	55	101	0	0	0	1,105	1,088	2,193
Radhi	313	284	597	5	6	11	599	614	1,213	14	27	41	7	3	10	28	51	79	0	0	0	966	985	1,951
Sagteng	327	199	526	0	1	1	495	497	992	11	17	28	1	3	4	23	26	49	0	0	0	857	743	1,600
Kangpar	154	128	282	17	17	34	442	472	914	13	29	42	4	6	10	24	37	61	0	0	0	654	689	1,343
Thinshing	373	352	725	9	9	18	584	624	1,208	7	36	43	2	3	5	21	39	60	1	0	1	997	1,063	2,060
Khaling	410	189	599	6	4	10	606	660	1,266	15	50	65	3	4	7	23	42	65	1	0	1	1,064	949	2,013
Lumang	624	526	1,150	1	6	7	819	853	1,672	15	37	52	6	4	10	33	78	111	0	0	0	1,498	1,504	3,002
Both Meas	8,285	6,381	14,666	95	103	198	10,348	10,351	20,699	228	462	690	65	79	144	428	753	1,181	11	2	13	19,460	18,131	37,591

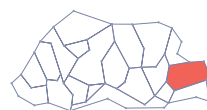


Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status										
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female									
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total									
Urban	31.9	25.1	57.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	20.9	18.7	39.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	46.0	100.0
Trashigang Town	19.0	14.6	33.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	31.2	30.3	61.5	1.0	1.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	52.2	47.8	100.0	
Rengjung Town	38.1	26.8	65.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	15.9	15.4	31.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	44.7	100.0	
Kanglung Town	38.5	31.7	70.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	16.8	10.4	27.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	
Khaling Town	37.4	28.8	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	16.2	30.2	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	
Resabu Town	13.0	6.8	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	40.4	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	47.2	100.0	
Wamong Town	26.6	29.3	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	22.3	43.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.9	52.1	100.0	
Rural	19.1	14.5	33.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	29.5	30.2	59.8	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	48.9	100.0	
Barsham	23.4	15.3	38.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	27.8	27.0	54.7	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	2.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.2	46.8	100.0	
Bidooing	15.4	15.4	30.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	29.5	30.5	60.1	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.1	3.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	52.0	100.0	
Yanggyer	17.6	15.7	33.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	30.3	29.0	59.2	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	
Shongphu	15.1	11.0	26.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	31.5	34.8	66.4	1.1	1.5	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.5	2.6	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	49.7	50.3	100.0	
Kanglung	22.3	16.3	38.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	28.9	26.3	55.2	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.7	46.3	100.0	
Samkhar	20.7	12.2	32.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.1	30.2	60.3	1.2	1.2	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.5	2.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	
Utزونog	17.1	15.7	32.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	28.9	33.0	61.9	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	51.8	100.0	
Mereg	16.5	7.7	24.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	37.5	33.3	70.8	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	56.4	43.6	100.0	
Phongmed	22.9	19.4	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	26.8	51.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	2.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	
Radhi	16.0	14.6	30.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	30.7	31.5	62.2	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	
Sagteng	20.4	12.4	32.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.9	31.1	62.0	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	46.4	100.0	
Kangpar	11.5	9.5	21.0	1.3	1.3	2.5	32.9	35.1	68.1	1.0	2.2	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.8	2.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	51.3	100.0	
Thrimshing	18.1	17.1	35.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	28.3	30.3	58.6	0.3	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	51.6	100.0	
Khaling	20.4	9.4	29.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	30.1	32.8	62.9	0.7	2.5	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	
Lumang	20.8	17.5	38.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	27.3	28.4	55.7	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	
Both Areas	22.0	17.0	39.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	27.5	27.5	55.1	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	



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Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Marital Status																										
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
10-14	2,332	2,337	4,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,332	2,337	4,669	
15-19	2,439	2,097	4,536	1	6	7	42	106	148	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,483	2,215	4,698
20-24	2,022	1,310	3,332	25	35	60	472	777	1,249	18	31	49	0	8	8	1	1	2	3	0	3	0	3	2,541	2,162	4,703	
25-29	848	309	1,157	16	18	34	1,213	1,427	2,640	28	70	98	5	6	11	2	9	11	1	1	2	1	1	2,113	1,840	3,953	
30-34	229	99	328	13	8	21	1,359	1,447	2,806	28	78	106	10	12	22	4	15	19	0	1	1	0	1	1,643	1,660	3,303	
35-39	118	53	171	9	9	18	1,257	1,254	2,511	32	73	105	6	13	19	10	27	37	3	0	3	0	3	1,435	1,429	2,864	
40-44	71	37	108	7	8	15	1,114	1,066	2,180	33	61	94	6	4	10	9	27	36	2	0	2	0	2	1,242	1,203	2,445	
45-49	56	33	89	6	2	8	960	1,043	2,003	27	51	78	2	2	4	18	37	55	1	0	1	0	1	1,070	1,168	2,238	
50-54	35	26	61	6	8	14	986	843	1,829	12	25	37	2	5	7	32	57	89	0	0	0	0	0	1,073	964	2,037	
55-59	34	18	52	3	3	6	844	702	1,546	17	26	43	5	5	10	30	64	94	0	0	0	0	0	933	818	1,751	
60-64	31	19	50	3	1	4	703	610	1,313	17	19	36	7	8	15	55	94	149	1	0	1	0	1	817	751	1,568	
65-69	22	11	33	2	1	3	505	406	911	11	11	22	2	1	3	55	99	154	0	0	0	0	0	597	529	1,126	
70-74	20	9	29	3	3	6	411	278	689	0	4	4	8	8	16	74	95	169	0	0	0	0	0	516	397	913	
75-79	11	11	22	0	0	0	245	211	456	1	5	6	6	6	12	53	82	135	0	0	0	0	0	316	315	631	
80-84	10	9	19	1	1	2	155	111	266	1	1	2	6	0	6	45	72	117	0	0	0	0	0	218	194	412	
85+	7	3	10	0	0	0	82	70	152	2	2	4	0	1	1	40	73	113	0	0	0	0	0	131	149	280	
All Ages	8,285	6,381	14,666	95	103	198	10,348	10,351	20,699	228	462	690	65	79	144	428	753	1,181	11	2	13	19,460	18,131	37,591			



**Table A3.1** Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Trashigang 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	4,345	634	4,979	87.3	3,470	845	4,315	80.4	7,815	1,479	9,294	84.1
6-9	244	19	263	92.8	269	29	298	90.3	513	48	561	91.4
10-14	396	4	400	99.0	441	6	447	98.7	837	10	847	98.8
15-19	804	13	817	98.4	735	7	742	99.1	1,539	20	1,559	98.7
20-24	1,123	64	1,187	94.6	1,001	20	1,021	98.0	2,124	84	2,208	96.2
25-29	585	51	636	92.0	363	62	425	85.4	948	113	1,061	89.3
30-34	328	61	389	84.3	277	80	357	77.6	605	141	746	81.1
35-39	251	71	322	78.0	161	111	272	59.2	412	182	594	69.4
40-44	178	69	247	72.1	90	76	166	54.2	268	145	413	64.9
45-49	146	56	202	72.3	50	95	145	34.5	196	151	347	56.5
50-54	122	54	176	69.3	37	77	114	32.5	159	131	290	54.8
55-59	55	41	96	57.3	14	65	79	17.7	69	106	175	39.4
60-64	39	23	62	62.9	14	62	76	18.4	53	85	138	38.4
65+	74	108	182	40.7	18	155	173	10.4	92	263	355	25.9
Rural	10,755	5,337	16,092	66.8	7,849	7,700	15,549	50.5	18,604	13,037	31,641	58.8
6-9	1,125	252	1,377	81.7	1,180	259	1,439	82.0	2,305	511	2,816	81.9
10-14	1,865	65	1,930	96.6	1,825	65	1,890	96.6	3,690	130	3,820	96.6
15-19	1,588	77	1,665	95.4	1,376	96	1,472	93.5	2,964	173	3,137	94.5
20-24	1,143	204	1,347	84.9	843	297	1,140	73.9	1,986	501	2,487	79.9
25-29	1,159	312	1,471	78.8	913	501	1,414	64.6	2,072	813	2,885	71.8
30-34	920	334	1,254	73.4	648	654	1,302	49.8	1,568	988	2,556	61.3
35-39	760	348	1,108	68.6	406	751	1,157	35.1	1,166	1,099	2,265	51.5
40-44	518	474	992	52.2	235	802	1,037	22.7	753	1,276	2,029	37.1
45-49	411	454	865	47.5	163	860	1,023	15.9	574	1,314	1,888	30.4
50-54	344	552	896	38.4	98	752	850	11.5	442	1,304	1,746	25.3
55-59	301	536	837	36.0	72	667	739	9.7	373	1,203	1,576	23.7
60-64	239	515	754	31.7	41	634	675	6.1	280	1,149	1,429	19.6
65+	382	1214	1596	23.9	49	1362	1411	3.5	431	2,576	3,007	14.3
Both Areas	15,100	5,971	21,071	71.7	11,319	8,545	19,864	57.0	26,419	14,516	40,935	64.5
6-9	1,369	271	1,640	83.5	1,449	288	1,737	83.4	2,818	559	3,377	83.4
10-14	2,261	69	2,330	97.0	2,266	71	2,337	97.0	4,527	140	4,667	97.0
15-19	2,392	90	2,482	96.4	2,111	103	2,214	95.3	4,503	193	4,696	95.9
20-24	2,266	268	2,534	89.4	1,844	317	2,161	85.3	4,110	585	4,695	87.5
25-29	1,744	363	2,107	82.8	1,276	563	1,839	69.4	3,020	926	3,946	76.5
30-34	1,248	395	1,643	76.0	925	734	1,659	55.8	2,173	1,129	3,302	65.8
35-39	1,011	419	1,430	70.7	567	862	1,429	39.7	1,578	1,281	2,859	55.2
40-44	696	543	1,239	56.2	325	878	1,203	27.0	1,021	1,421	2,442	41.8
45-49	557	510	1,067	52.2	213	955	1,168	18.2	770	1,465	2,235	34.5
50-54	466	606	1,072	43.5	135	829	964	14.0	601	1,435	2,036	29.5
55-59	356	577	933	38.2	86	732	818	10.5	442	1,309	1,751	25.2
60-64	278	538	816	34.1	55	696	751	7.3	333	1,234	1,567	21.3
65+	456	1,322	1,778	25.6	67	1,517	1,584	4.2	523	2,839	3,362	15.6

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**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Trashigang 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	2,230	1,795	954	44.8	2,269	1,129	917	52.6	4,499	2,924	1,871	48.4
6-12	437	4	14	96.0	511	2	11	97.5	948	6	25	96.8
13-14	188	6	14	90.4	215	2	4	97.3	403	8	18	93.9
15-16	277	19	21	87.4	287	8	2	96.6	564	27	23	91.9
17-18	274	33	23	83.0	285	19	5	92.2	559	52	28	87.5
19-22	656	175	85	71.6	722	126	16	83.6	1,378	301	101	77.4
23+	398	1,558	797	14.5	249	972	879	11.9	647	2,530	1,676	13.3
Rural	4,399	4,502	7,181	27.4	4,592	2,949	8,005	29.5	8,991	7,451	15,186	28.4
6-12	2,208	90	197	88.5	2,340	26	167	92.4	4,548	116	364	90.5
13-14	643	111	58	79.2	755	15	26	94.8	1,398	126	84	86.9
15-16	560	130	45	76.2	628	37	23	91.3	1,188	167	68	83.5
17-18	453	152	48	69.4	463	71	48	79.6	916	223	96	74.2
19-22	318	518	236	29.7	226	383	209	27.6	544	901	445	28.8
23+	217	3,501	6,597	2.1	180	2,417	7,532	1.8	397	5,918	14,129	1.9
Both Areas	6,629	6,297	8,135	31.5	6,861	4,078	8,922	34.5	13,490	10,375	17,057	33.0
6-12	2,645	94	211	89.7	2,851	28	178	93.3	5,496	122	389	91.5
13-14	831	117	72	81.5	970	17	30	95.4	1,801	134	102	88.4
15-16	837	149	66	79.6	915	45	25	92.9	1,752	194	91	86.0
17-18	727	185	71	74.0	748	90	53	84.0	1,475	275	124	78.7
19-22	974	693	321	49.0	948	509	225	56.4	1,922	1,202	546	52.4
23+	615	5,059	7,394	4.7	429	3,389	8,411	3.5	1,044	8,448	15,805	4.1



Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Trashigang 2017

Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Trashigang	6,629	6,297	8,135	31.5	6,861	4,078	8,922	34.5	13,490	10,375	17,057	33.0
Trashigang Town	305	702	366	22.2	333	519	425	26.1	638	1,221	791	24.1
Rangjung Town	532	258	249	51.2	499	179	169	58.9	1,031	437	418	54.7
Kanglung Town	901	592	233	52.2	987	209	165	72.5	1,888	801	398	61.2
Khaling Town	377	110	55	69.6	299	111	97	59.0	676	221	152	64.4
Resarbu Town	14	60	18	15.2	17	43	25	20.0	31	103	43	17.5
Wangrong Town	101	73	33	48.8	134	68	36	56.3	235	141	69	52.8
Bartsham	269	215	383	31.0	251	139	367	33.2	520	354	750	32.0
Bidoong	176	140	298	28.7	201	128	317	31.1	377	268	615	29.9
Yangnyer	320	333	469	28.5	367	239	491	33.5	687	572	960	31.0
Shongphu	197	228	436	22.9	213	173	492	24.3	410	401	928	23.6
Kanglung	578	656	697	29.9	599	356	780	34.5	1,177	1,012	1,477	32.1
Samkhar	214	351	439	21.3	244	197	441	27.7	458	548	880	24.3
Udzorong	366	205	592	31.5	402	188	664	32.1	768	393	1,256	31.8
Merag	92	174	472	12.5	93	74	436	15.4	185	248	908	13.8
Phongmed	366	326	498	30.8	441	180	557	37.4	807	506	1,055	34.1
Radhi	297	239	531	27.8	260	220	598	24.1	557	459	1,129	26.0
Sagteng	212	247	496	22.2	177	97	569	21.0	389	344	1,065	21.6
Kangpar	137	238	334	19.3	152	208	381	20.5	289	446	715	19.9
Thrimshing	393	302	411	35.5	410	215	549	34.9	803	517	960	35.2
Khaling	223	408	510	19.5	229	209	612	21.8	452	617	1,122	20.6
Lumang	559	440	615	34.6	553	326	751	33.9	1,112	766	1,366	34.3

Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed						Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Higher					
Trashigang Town	26	6	689	224	321	252	29	67	215	24	6		
Male	4	2	379	104	149	147	17	44	136	19	6		
Female	22	4	310	120	172	105	12	23	79	5			
Rangjung Town	50	1	287	167	428	385	33	27	74	10	6		
Male	16	1	156	62	200	245	29	20	50	7	4		
Female	34	0	131	105	228	140	4	7	24	3	2		
Kanglung Town	17	1	382	123	146	553	13	24	1,331	96	3		
Male	2	1	248	68	84	265	7	20	728	68	2		
Female	15	0	134	55	62	288	6	4	603	28	1		
Khaling Town	14	2	188	124	275	207	1	9	65	11	1		
Male	1	1	94	60	140	136	1	6	40	8	0		
Female	13	1	94	64	135	71	0	3	25	3	1		
Resarbu Town	13	1	41	6	17	24	10	6	16	0	0		
Male	4	1	21	4	8	15	8	5	8	0	0		
Female	9	0	20	2	9	9	2	1	8	0	0		
Wangrong Town	16	0	166	100	27	30	1	5	26	3	2		
Male	1	0	73	49	13	12	1	5	16	2	2		
Female	15	0	93	51	14	18	0	0	10	1	0		
Bartsham	23	9	383	175	125	57	3	17	63	10	9		
Male	6	4	231	86	56	29	1	12	44	8	7		
Female	17	5	152	89	69	28	2	5	19	2	2		
Bidoong	61	0	326	90	41	56	2	8	44	6	11		
Male	15	0	174	35	14	28	1	4	29	5	11		
Female	46	0	152	55	27	28	1	4	15	1	0		
Yangnyer	103	22	660	181	154	72	1	8	45	9	4		
Male	20	11	361	91	84	34	1	7	31	9	4		
Female	83	11	299	90	70	38	0	1	14	0	0		
Shongphu	88	13	446	38	51	76	5	16	55	11	12		
Male	40	8	239	15	24	39	3	11	31	4	11		
Female	48	5	207	23	27	37	2	5	24	7	1		
Kanglung	44	4	1,061	224	332	280	15	13	170	25	21		
Male	16	1	599	125	183	144	10	9	108	18	21		
Female	28	3	462	99	149	136	5	4	62	7	0		

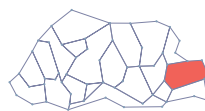


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed							Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	
Samkhar	102	1	558	126	61	71	1	12	42	15	17
Male	32	0	325	59	33	46	1	8	29	15	17
Female	70	1	233	67	28	25	0	4	13	0	0
Udzorong	69	1	601	227	113	59	4	9	59	5	14
Male	11	0	293	113	43	37	2	8	47	4	13
Female	58	1	308	114	70	22	2	1	12	1	1
Merag	35	6	276	25	25	24	0	6	25	10	1
Male	16	4	160	15	22	15	0	5	19	9	1
Female	19	2	116	10	3	9	0	1	6	1	0
Phongmed	99	4	555	286	163	88	3	9	73	14	19
Male	33	1	297	124	97	48	2	8	54	12	16
Female	66	3	258	162	66	40	1	1	19	2	3
Radhi	83	1	574	84	69	89	4	7	67	7	31
Male	24	0	303	44	32	44	2	6	48	5	28
Female	59	1	271	40	37	45	2	1	19	2	3
Sagteng	47	8	473	73	28	36	4	9	33	8	14
Male	29	4	274	45	16	33	4	6	26	8	14
Female	18	4	199	28	12	3	0	3	7	0	0
Kangpar	214	8	345	51	20	47	3	11	31	3	2
Male	89	5	176	25	9	30	2	9	26	2	2
Female	125	3	169	26	11	17	1	2	5	1	0
Thrimshing	111	2	605	209	194	77	7	18	80	12	5
Male	25	0	332	100	100	47	5	14	56	12	4
Female	86	2	273	109	94	30	2	4	24	0	1
Khaling	74	5	618	100	107	74	6	11	59	5	10
Male	11	1	401	52	52	43	6	10	42	4	9
Female	63	4	217	48	55	31	0	1	17	1	1
Lumang	208	6	676	196	378	253	10	17	99	21	14
Male	66	1	381	105	202	135	7	15	64	13	10
Female	142	5	295	91	176	118	3	2	35	8	4
Trashigang	1,497	101	9,910	2,829	3,075	2,810	155	309	2,672	305	202
Male	461	46	5,517	1,381	1,561	1,572	110	232	1,632	232	182
Female	1,036	55	4,393	1,448	1,514	1,238	45	77	1,040	73	20

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**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Trashigang Town	18	12	30
Rangjung Town	18	14	32
Kanglung Town	10	17	27
Khaling Town	25	17	42
Resarbu Town	3	2	5
Wangrong Town	0	2	2
Bartsham	34	35	69
Bidoong	17	11	28
Yangnyer	43	59	102
Shongphu	56	52	108
Kanglung	63	78	141
Samkhar	35	28	63
Udzorong	25	22	47
Merag	15	17	32
Phongmed	55	63	118
Radhi	61	66	127
Sagteng	15	22	37
Kangpar	28	24	52
Thrimshing	30	24	54
Khaling	41	43	84
Lumang	73	69	142
Total	665	677	1,342

**Table A4.2** Persons with Disability in Multiple Domain by Gewog/Town, Trashigang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Trashigang Town	6	4	10
Rangjung Town	6	4	10
Kanglung Town	4	6	10
Khaling Town	7	3	10
Resarbu Town	1	1	2
Wangrong Town	0	0	0
Bartsham	13	15	28
Bidoong	6	3	9
Yangnyer	13	24	37
Shongphu	21	22	43
Kanglung	19	18	37
Samkhar	13	9	22
Udzorong	4	7	11
Merag	5	8	13
Phongmed	24	23	47
Radhi	18	25	43
Sagteng	6	12	18
Kangpar	9	9	18
Thrimshing	9	7	16
Khaling	15	16	31
Lumang	26	28	54
Total	225	244	469

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
<b>Urban</b>				
Trashigang Town	3.5	3.7	1.1	700
Rangjung Town	3.6	3.7	1.0	315
Kanglung Town	3.0	3.5	1.2	436
Khaling Town	3.5	3.7	1.1	184
Resarbu Town	3.3	3.3	1.0	57
Wamrong Town	3.0	3.7	1.2	92
<b>Rural</b>				
Bartsham	3.4	3.2	1.0	442
Bidoong	2.9	3.1	1.1	409
Yangnyer	2.4	3.4	1.4	611
Shongphu	2.4	3.1	1.3	610
Kanglung	3.1	3.7	1.2	967
Samkhar	3.0	3.1	1.0	567
Udzorong	2.6	3.6	1.4	651
Merag	2.0	4.4	2.2	345
Phongmed	2.4	3.5	1.5	615
Radhi	3.0	3.4	1.1	626
Sagteng	2.5	4.2	1.7	475
Kangpar	2.5	3.0	1.2	475
Thrimshing	2.7	3.3	1.2	616
Khaling	2.7	3.4	1.3	644
Lumang	2.2	3.3	1.5	883
Both Areas	2.8	3.5	1.3	10,720

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						Total
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
<b>Urban</b>							
Trashigang Town	138	225	275	37	23	2	700
Rangjung Town	100	39	138	26	8	4	315
Kanglung Town	107	96	159	20	27	27	436
Khaling Town	69	31	64	7	12	1	184
Resarbu Town	14	29	10	2	2	0	57
Wamrong Town	27	20	38	1	6	0	92
<b>Rural</b>							
Bartsham	316	12	71	30	6	7	442
Bidoong	342	8	29	21	7	2	409
Yangnyer	465	21	50	33	36	6	611
Shongphu	546	21	12	28	2	1	610
Kanglung	670	66	138	51	38	4	967
Samkhar	410	13	25	28	84	7	567
Udzorong	564	30	33	10	13	1	651
Merag	312	11	11	6	4	1	345
Phongmed	516	20	45	11	5	18	615
Radhi	542	10	48	17	3	6	626
Sagteng	404	34	20	4	10	3	475
Kangpar	420	16	15	2	20	2	475
Thrimshing	497	42	49	4	21	3	616
Khaling	507	28	16	24	23	46	644
Lumang	704	51	59	38	25	6	883
Both Areas	7,670	823	1,305	400	375	147	10,720



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**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Rooms in Dwelling									Total
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	
Urban										
Trashigang Town	61	98	180	252	68	21	5	15	0	700
Rangjung Town	25	57	81	78	33	20	9	12	0	315
Kanglung Town	92	73	104	109	46	4	2	6	0	436
Khaling Town	10	35	52	56	16	7	4	4	0	184
Resarbu Town	2	17	13	18	4	1	2	0	0	57
Wamrong Town	1	31	37	16	4	2	1	0	0	92
Rural										
Bartsham	44	101	99	107	39	33	11	8	0	442
Bidoong	46	161	79	73	26	13	6	5	0	409
Yangnyer	145	215	159	67	19	2	3	1	0	611
Shongphu	172	220	107	63	18	17	7	6	0	610
Kanglung	158	231	182	243	83	37	14	17	2	967
Samkhar	97	140	127	122	41	22	2	15	1	567
Udorong	149	216	138	91	37	10	1	8	1	651
Merag	146	119	35	32	6	1	1	5	0	345
Phongmed	184	204	99	88	20	14	5	1	0	615
Radhi	102	171	118	148	48	17	9	13	0	626
Sagteng	145	127	94	74	18	11	3	3	0	475
Kangpar	64	230	112	46	18	2	0	3	0	475
Thrimshing	74	232	185	92	16	9	3	5	0	616
Khaling	143	202	138	81	43	28	7	2	0	644
Lumang	282	344	151	70	19	12	2	3	0	883
Both Areas	2,142	3,224	2,290	1,926	622	283	97	132	4	10,720

**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Trashigang Town	587	68	0	25	8	10	0	2	0	700
Rangjung Town	285	19	0	2	2	1	0	5	1	315
Kanglung Town	327	57	9	22	13	6	0	2	0	436
Khaling Town	174	3	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	184
Resarbu Town	52	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	57
Wamrong Town	85	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	92
Rural										
Bartsham	285	50	6	43	32	10	4	9	3	442
Bidoong	293	48	35	17	9	3	0	4	0	409
Yangnyer	228	89	2	113	78	18	1	77	5	611
Shongphu	292	57	2	59	117	20	3	56	4	610
Kanglung	550	160	3	82	78	17	2	68	7	967
Samkhar	350	141	9	37	17	0	0	10	3	567



Table A7.4 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Udзорong	352	76	1	48	93	13	2	66	0	651
Merag	128	24	1	38	64	9	1	80	0	345
Phongmed	420	71	3	37	39	8	5	31	1	615
Radhi	520	41	3	16	25	3	0	18	0	626
Sagteng	151	24	5	55	160	14	0	65	1	475
Kangpar	300	105	0	33	23	5	0	9	0	475
Thrimshing	499	31	1	12	33	7	3	27	3	616
Khaling	333	20	0	65	107	32	18	66	3	644
Lumang	458	130	9	141	67	21	2	44	11	883
Both Areas	6,669	1,222	90	853	966	197	41	640	42	10,720

Table A7.5 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trashigang Town	139	561	0	700
Rangjung Town	67	247	1	315
Kanglung Town	126	310	0	436
Khaling Town	17	167	0	184
Resarbu Town	7	50	0	57
Wamrong Town	7	85	0	92
Rural				
Bartsham	51	391	0	442
Bidoong	9	396	4	409
Yangnyer	85	526	0	611
Shongphu	42	568	0	610
Kanglung	221	746	0	967
Samkhar	105	462	0	567
Udзорong	58	593	0	651
Merag	66	279	0	345
Phongmed	52	563	0	615
Radhi	37	589	0	626
Sagteng	50	425	0	475
Kangpar	46	429	0	475
Thrimshing	90	526	0	616
Khaling	84	560	0	644
Lumang	99	782	2	883
Both Areas	1,458	9,255	7	10,720

**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used														Total
	Cane/Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/ RCC wall	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other		
Urban															
Trashigang Town	18	36	120	15	6	265	138	16	34	32	4	0	16	700	
Ranglung Town	19	24	23	16	0	108	78	7	20	15	0	1	4	315	
Kanglung Town	9	47	97	6	1	111	64	17	54	10	0	1	19	436	
Khaling Town	7	8	54	0	1	36	40	11	18	7	0	0	2	184	
Resarbu Town	2	6	2	1	0	30	10	3	0	3	0	0	0	57	
Wamrong Town	4	3	7	1	0	25	14	9	16	10	0	0	3	92	
Rural															
Bartsham	3	10	341	5	0	18	59	0	1	3	0	0	2	442	
Bidoong	12	34	274	3	0	31	34	1	3	14	0	3	0	409	
Yangnyer	6	36	353	9	3	89	72	0	7	29	1	0	6	611	
Shongphu	26	43	421	1	0	39	52	1	11	16	0	0	0	610	
Kanglung	23	84	392	8	2	101	106	19	45	35	0	2	150	967	
Samkhar	81	28	304	4	0	45	60	2	4	11	0	3	25	567	
Udzorong	20	33	508	1	0	22	28	0	3	32	0	1	3	651	
Merag	4	4	289	3	5	2	7	0	0	24	0	0	7	345	
Phongmed	19	32	444	3	3	10	45	2	13	29	0	0	15	615	
Radhi	10	37	461	3	0	38	41	6	9	12	1	5	3	626	
Sagteng	0	10	409	6	0	6	10	0	1	33	0	0	0	475	
Kangpar	7	17	405	0	0	15	14	0	3	11	0	0	3	475	
Thrimshing	19	46	369	2	0	48	80	0	17	26	0	5	4	616	
Khaling	16	49	349	8	1	45	60	5	3	41	0	1	66	644	
Lumang	103	199	292	16	8	62	77	4	24	66	1	6	25	883	
Both Areas	408	786	5,914	111	30	1,146	1,089	103	286	459	7	28	353	10,720	



**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling											Total	
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other				
Urban													
Trashigang Town	1	1	3	1	0	683	2	8	1				700
Rangjung Town	0	0	5	1	0	298	2	7	2				315
Kanglung Town	0	0	7	0	1	420	2	6	0				436
Khaling Town	0	1	2	0	2	176	0	3	0				184
Resarbu Town	0	0	0	0	0	56	1	0	0				57
Wamrong Town	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	3	0				92
Rural													
Bartsham	0	4	23	0	0	413	0	2	0				442
Bidoong	1	0	11	2	0	392	0	2	1				409
Yangnyer	0	6	20	0	0	577	2	4	2				611
Shongphu	3	9	28	0	21	547	1	1	0				610
Kanglung	0	5	22	9	3	859	2	3	64				967
Samkhar	0	5	9	2	1	544	0	0	6				567
Udzorong	3	16	74	0	19	537	0	2	0				651
Merag	0	5	58	1	2	279	0	0	0				345
Phongmed	3	22	34	3	2	548	1	2	0				615
Radhi	0	23	14	1	0	584	1	3	0				626
Sagteng	0	3	43	0	2	427	0	0	0				475
Kangpar	0	23	19	0	3	430	0	0	0				475
Thrimshing	4	12	16	0	0	582	1	0	1				616
Khaling	3	18	18	1	17	547	1	2	37				644
Lumang	10	30	30	0	3	798	7	5	0				883
Both Areas	28	183	436	21	76	9,786	23	53	114				10,720

Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling										Total	
	Earthen/Clay Floor	Planks/Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles	Cement/Concrete/Terrazzo	Other					
Urban												
Trashigang Town	11	174	1	11	33	470	0					700
Kanglung Town	9	33	2	21	18	232	0					315
Kanglung Town	44	141	1	51	4	195	0					436
Khaling Town	3	84	2	4	3	87	1					184
Resarbu Town	0	32	0	0	2	23	0					57
Wamrong Town	0	28	0	4	17	43	0					92
Rural												
Bartsham	19	381	0	4	0	38	0					442
Bidoong	7	306	2	35	2	56	1					409
Yangnyer	6	412	0	21	10	158	4					611
Shongphu	6	506	12	5	1	80	0					610
Kanglung	136	579	4	17	1	229	1					967
Samkhar	7	429	8	8	4	109	2					567
Udzorong	12	571	1	1	3	63	0					651
Merag	3	324	0	17	0	1	0					345
Phongmed	34	461	11	6	3	99	1					615
Radhi	15	439	20	7	0	142	3					626
Sagteng	3	460	0	0	5	7	0					475
Kangpar	2	456	1	0	0	14	2					475
Thrimshing	1	422	2	71	6	114	0					616
Khaling	47	473	14	42	0	67	1					644
Lumang	10	680	10	44	4	134	1					883
Both Areas	375	7,391	91	369	116	2,361	17					10,720

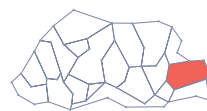


Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting									Cooking						Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other		
<b>Urban</b>																
Trashigang Town	697	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	696	2	7	23	647	0	700	
Ranglung Town	314	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	0	2	0	293	0	315	
Kanglung Town	431	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	430	5	27	2	296	0	436	
Khaling Town	182	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	182	0	3	2	169	0	184	
Resarbu Town	56	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	56	0	1	1	55	0	57	
Wamrong Town	91	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	7	0	85	0	92	
<b>Rural</b>																
Bartsham	436	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	432	0	33	8	361	1	442	
Bidoong	397	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	407	1	50	38	303	0	409	
Yangnyer	597	6	5	0	2	0	1	0	592	5	253	18	301	1	611	
Shongphu	597	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	589	2	251	20	314	0	610	
Kanglung	918	27	5	11	0	2	4	0	872	8	247	17	620	3	967	
Samkhar	550	6	7	2	1	0	1	0	540	1	116	78	313	1	567	
Udzorong	630	8	8	2	1	0	2	0	607	6	387	13	157	0	651	
Merag	314	5	9	17	0	0	0	0	291	2	312	3	24	0	345	
Phongmed	598	3	4	10	0	0	0	0	582	2	352	8	230	0	615	
Radhi	625	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	617	1	178	41	379	0	626	
Sagteng	457	1	6	9	1	0	1	0	431	6	400	4	60	0	475	
Kangpar	466	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	464	7	356	4	81	0	475	
Thrimshing	600	7	7	1	0	0	1	0	592	9	389	6	204	0	616	
Khaling	587	29	8	12	2	3	3	0	577	6	329	11	263	1	644	
Lumang	855	15	10	1	2	0	0	0	808	15	526	10	251	0	883	
Both Areas	10,398	123	86	80	13	7	13	0	10171	78	4226	307	5406	7	10,720	

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/ Spring/Rivers/ Streams/Lake/ Pond/Dam	Other	
<b>Urban</b>							
Trashigang Town	528	170	0	0	1	1	700
Rangjung Town	222	93	0	0	0	0	315
Kanglung Town	308	125	1	1	0	1	436
Khaling Town	141	42	0	1	0	0	184
Resarbu Town	43	14	0	0	0	0	57
Wamrong Town	81	11	0	0	0	0	92
<b>Rural</b>							
Bartsham	147	290	1	0	2	2	442
Bidoong	123	286	0	0	0	0	409
Yangnyer	152	451	1	2	4	1	611
Shongphu	163	432	7	0	5	3	610
Kanglung	415	542	1	0	0	9	967
Samkhar	149	414	1	1	1	1	567
Udzorong	120	525	1	0	5	0	651
Merag	37	302	0	0	5	1	345
Phongmed	190	405	2	0	18	0	615
Radhi	189	427	4	0	4	2	626
Sagteng	83	382	2	0	7	1	475
Kangpar	125	343	0	0	5	2	475
Thrimshing	152	452	8	0	3	1	616
Khaling	140	475	3	0	3	23	644
Lumang	158	689	12	1	12	11	883
Both Areas	3,666	6,870	44	6	75	59	10,720

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>						
Trashigang Town	699	0	0	1	0	700
Rangjung Town	313	1	0	0	1	315
Kanglung Town	390	2	8	36	0	436
Khaling Town	184	0	0	0	0	184
Resarbu Town	56	1	0	0	0	57
Wamrong Town	92	0	0	0	0	92
<b>Rural</b>						
Bartsham	441	1	0	0	0	442
Bidoong	404	0	0	1	4	409
Yangnyer	589	4	2	16	0	611
Shongphu	609	0	0	1	0	610

## HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY



Table A7.11 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours	Not Reported	
Kanglung	946	19	2	0	0	967
Samkhar	553	0	1	13	0	567
Udzorong	607	21	15	8	0	651
Merag	344	0	0	1	0	345
Phongmed	606	9	0	0	0	615
Radhi	623	2	0	1	0	626
Sagteng	473	0	0	2	0	475
Kangpar	475	0	0	0	0	475
Thrimshing	607	6	2	1	0	616
Khaling	637	0	2	5	0	644
Lumang	842	20	18	2	1	883
Both Areas	10,490	86	50	88	6	10,720

Table A7.12 Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Trashigang Town	651	49	0	700
Rangjung Town	291	24	0	315
Kanglung Town	380	56	0	436
Khaling Town	184	0	0	184
Resarbu Town	56	1	0	57
Wamrong Town	85	7	0	92
<b>Rural</b>				
Bartsham	334	108	0	442
Bidoong	342	67	0	409
Yangnyer	446	165	0	611
Shongphu	460	150	0	610
Kanglung	680	286	1	967
Samkhar	430	136	1	567
Udzorong	523	128	0	651
Merag	240	105	0	345
Phongmed	484	131	0	615
Radhi	496	130	0	626
Sagteng	421	54	0	475
Kangpar	424	51	0	475
Thrimshing	569	46	1	616
Khaling	554	90	0	644
Lumang	659	222	2	883
Both Areas	8,709	2,006	5	10,720



**Table A7.13** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets															Total Regular Households		
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelry	DTH		None of the Items	% With All of the Items
<b>Urban</b>																		
Trashigang Town	292	136	71	92	45	283	548	223	27	409	24	27	672	197	5	1.9	0.0	700
Ranglung Town	123	105	30	49	23	92	242	67	7	152	14	11	294	67	4	1.3	0.0	315
Kanglung Town	141	103	38	45	8	145	210	132	7	163	18	21	368	91	1	13.3	0.0	436
Khaling Town	84	70	25	25	8	58	110	65	4	74	8	4	179	36	2	1.1	0.0	184
Resarbu Town	14	14	1	8	10	18	46	15	1	38	2	1	56	8	0	1.8	0.0	57
Wamrong Town	40	27	5	13	9	33	67	24	7	51	2	1	81	20	0	6.5	0.0	92
<b>Rural</b>																		
Bartsham	302	255	227	19	10	44	220	34	12	87	21	3	406	59	7	1.8	0.0	442
Bidoong	339	250	203	9	10	29	149	13	11	40	6	1	334	24	6	3.7	0.0	409
Yangnye	488	409	354	24	25	56	181	29	23	77	37	1	544	57	8	1.5	0.0	611
Shongphu	485	400	324	28	21	53	241	18	48	55	27	3	538	49	25	1.8	0.0	610
Kanglung	542	479	405	52	35	166	359	149	51	233	33	15	830	162	14	9.3	0.0	967
Samkhar	416	314	285	16	15	53	238	30	50	70	25	8	488	63	15	4.4	0.0	567
Udzorong	545	433	440	16	13	34	83	10	17	41	4	2	426	63	13	2.6	0.0	651
Merag	278	203	237	12	10	20	7	7	38	7	4	1	236	108	16	2.9	0.0	345
Phongmed	488	448	316	18	20	56	151	27	39	61	14	2	468	96	29	2.6	0.0	615
Radhi	523	397	386	47	20	81	265	34	104	88	25	2	578	82	33	1.0	0.0	626
Sagteng	382	336	332	28	3	24	34	10	21	13	5	4	342	103	52	2.5	0.0	475
Kangpar	408	362	340	7	5	34	81	8	25	30	22	1	418	54	13	1.1	0.0	475
Thrimshing	495	403	357	43	29	70	154	32	17	82	13	5	511	66	31	1.3	0.0	616
Khaling	452	390	338	19	13	42	153	32	23	76	19	3	519	112	18	5.8	0.0	644
Lumang	686	582	449	33	21	101	202	57	23	126	26	3	699	50	50	1.8	0.0	883
Both Areas	7,523	6,116	5,163	603	353	1,492	3,741	1,016	555	1,973	349	119	8,987	1,567	342	3.4	0.0	10,720



**Table A7.15** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities													Regular Households	
	Radio/Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet-Mobile	Internet-Fixed	Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items		% with All of the Items
<b>Urban</b>															
Trashigang Town	150	611	40	569	236	73	237	86	478	38	36	4	1.0	0.0	700
Ranglung Town	38	264	35	251	130	30	109	21	233	23	11	1	2.2	0.0	315
Kanglung Town	56	282	44	321	140	46	210	42	258	26	34	2	1.6	0.0	436
Khaling Town	24	144	15	124	65	20	60	9	98	21	5	1	0.5	0.0	184
Resarbu Town	11	52	4	43	24	4	21	3	39	3	0	0	1.8	0.0	57
Wamrong Town	15	86	9	73	29	11	35	5	33	4	2	0	0.0	0.0	92
<b>Rural</b>															
Bartsam	128	291	8	220	248	15	47	3	139	2	17	0	4.5	0.0	442
Bidoong	118	217	1	135	253	3	17	2	23	0	2	0	4.4	0.0	409
Yangyer	140	382	6	258	337	2	41	4	162	5	5	1	6.7	0.0	611
Shongphu	212	358	2	202	350	9	33	4	115	0	8	0	8.0	0.0	610
Kanglung	223	641	22	527	543	23	128	15	322	15	53	1	4.7	0.0	967
Samkhar	147	354	3	221	339	6	27	4	124	3	13	0	7.1	0.0	567
Udzorong	148	268	2	192	439	2	34	4	47	1	21	0	8.9	0.0	651
Merag	132	93	1	115	260	3	11	1	18	2	1	0	2.3	0.0	345
Phongmed	202	313	2	180	398	6	50	3	87	1	8	3	7.2	0.0	615
Radhi	266	423	9	259	406	8	44	6	103	2	9	5	2.6	0.0	626
Sagteng	185	175	3	201	345	4	28	3	47	1	3	0	4.2	0.0	475
Kangpar	211	213	1	145	349	3	28	3	41	1	15	2	5.9	0.0	475
Thrimshing	109	401	2	196	437	11	43	4	94	1	7	1	4.4	0.0	616
Khaling	127	370	5	213	460	5	35	3	86	8	8	2	5.4	0.0	644
Lumang	178	481	19	314	573	14	76	13	142	8	27	3	5.6	0.0	883
Both Areas	2,820	6,419	233	4,759	6,361	298	1,314	238	2,689	165	285	26	4.9	0.0	10,720



**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Trashigang Town	646	53	1	700
Rangjung Town	304	11	0	315
Kanglung Town	365	71	0	436
Khaling Town	180	4	0	184
Resarbu Town	56	1	0	57
WamrongTown	87	5	0	92
<b>Rural</b>				
Bartsham	417	25	0	442
Bidoong	377	32	0	409
Yangnyer	573	38	0	611
Shongphu	549	61	0	610
Kanglung	897	70	0	967
Samkhar	517	50	0	567
Udzorong	600	51	0	651
Merag	309	35	1	345
Phongmed	569	46	0	615
Radhi	581	45	0	626
Sagteng	436	39	0	475
Kangpar	410	65	0	475
Thrimshing	557	59	0	616
Khaling	569	75	0	644
Lumang	745	138	0	883
Both Areas	9,744	974	2	10,720

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Trashigang Town	0	51	0	2	0	0	0	1	54
Rangjung Town	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
Kanglung Town	0	41	0	29	1	0	0	0	71
Khaling Town	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Resarbu Town	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WamrongTown	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
<b>Rural</b>									
Bartsham	0	23	0	0	0	1	1	0	25
Bidoong	5	18	1	1	0	7	0	0	32
Yangnyer	5	25	0	7	0	0	1	0	38
Shongphu	3	46	0	10	0	1	1	0	61
Kanglung	2	62	1	2	0	2	1	0	70
Samkhar	3	31	0	13	2	1	0	0	50

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A7.17 Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Udzorong	6	43	0	0	2	0	0	0	51
Merag	0	19	0	16	0	0	0	1	36
Phongmed	18	16	1	7	0	3	1	0	46
Radhi	2	37	0	4	0	2	0	0	45
Sagteng	3	32	0	2	0	1	1	0	39
Kangpar	2	60	0	1	0	2	0	0	65
Thrimshing	1	53	1	2	0	1	1	0	59
Khaling	14	43	0	8	2	4	4	0	75
Lumang	13	111	0	5	4	2	3	0	138
Both Areas	78	728	4	110	11	28	15	2	976

Table A7.18 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Approach Road									Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minute - 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban										
Trashigang Town	698	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
Rangjung Town	314	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	315
Kanglung Town	434	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	436
Khaling Town	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184
Resarbu Town	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Wamrongtown	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
Rural										
Bartsham	397	26	13	4	1	0	1	0	0	442
Bidoong	378	27	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	409
Yangnyer	579	17	4	3	5	0	3	0	0	611
Shongphu	570	36	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	610
Kanglung	938	21	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	967
Samkhar	553	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	567
Udzorong	612	16	12	10	1	0	0	0	0	651
Merag	325	2	3	9	4	0	0	2	0	345
Phongmed	577	22	5	1	1	8	1	0	0	615
Radhi	607	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	626
Sagteng	140	14	13	128	120	46	12	2	0	475
Kangpar	341	61	53	10	10	0	0	0	0	475
Thrimshing	592	19	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	616
Khaling	597	35	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	644
Lumang	754	90	26	10	2	0	1	0	0	883
Both Areas	9,739	421	153	184	144	54	18	5	2	10,720



**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/  
Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Trashigang Town	12	688	0	700
Ranglung Town	8	306	1	315
Kanglung Town	6	430	0	436
Khaling Town	0	184	0	184
Resarbu Town	1	56	0	57
WamrongTown	3	89	0	92
<b>Rural</b>				
Bartsham	14	428	0	442
Bidoong	42	363	4	409
Yangnyer	30	581	0	611
Shongphu	74	536	0	610
Kanglung	70	897	0	967
Samkhar	37	530	0	567
Udзорong	51	600	0	651
Merag	18	327	0	345
Phongmed	36	579	0	615
Radhi	29	596	1	626
Sagteng	46	429	0	475
Kangpar	34	441	0	475
Thrimshing	48	568	0	616
Khaling	29	615	0	644
Lumang	36	846	1	883
Both Areas	624	10,089	7	10,720



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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## THIMPHU DZONGKHAG



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**THIMPHU DZONGKHAG**



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Editor: Kuenga Wangmo

National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)  
Vice Chairman  
National Census Steering Committee  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read '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	138,736*
	Male	72,522
	Female	66,214
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	109.5
	Total Dependency Ratio	38.0
	Child Dependency Ratio	32.7
	Aged Dependency Ratio	5.3
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	32,861
	15-64 years	100,559
	65 years and over	5,316
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	83.9
	Male (%)	88.7
	Female (%)	78.6
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	28.1
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	18.7
	Total Fertility Rate	1.7
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	5.2
	Infant Mortality Rate	6.5
	Child Mortality Rate	6.5
	Under Five Mortality Rate	13.1
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	30,672
	Average Household Size	4.2
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	99.4
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	84.0

\*Note:

1) Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day.

2) Out of the total population of Thimphu, 114,551 persons reside in Thimphu Thromde.

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Thimphu Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

## 1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017



PHCB. In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

### **1.3 Administrative set up at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level**

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics, and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation, and good governance.

It is important to fully examine and understand the population dynamics within each Dzongkhag to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Thimphu Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section

presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results from the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference time and date for the census enumeration was midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides

---

1 Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the Population by *Gewog*/Town, Sex, Thimphu 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		Total
	Male	Female	
Urban			
Thimphu Thromde	58,996	55,555	114,551
Khasadrapchu Town	457	509	966
Rural			
Kawang	3,185	2,292	5,477
Lingzhi	276	214	490
Naro	163	87	250
Soe	101	81	182
Chang	3,801	2,951	6,752
Darkarla	1,387	707	2,094
Ge-nyen	597	544	1,141
Maedwang	3,559	3,274	6,833
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,522</b>	<b>66,214</b>	<b>138,736</b>

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day.

population data of Thimphu as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (meaning that the enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the census moment) though in some isolated cases, a combination of the *de-facto* and *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

## 2.2 Population of Thimphu

The total population of Thimphu Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 141,271 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Thimphu Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 2,535 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and those on the move on the census reference day. The analyses in this Report is based on 138,736

persons as no detailed information was collected from the 2,535 non-Bhutanese/tourists enumerated.

Table 2.1 presents the population of Thimphu by sex, and by *Gewog*/Town. Of the total 138,736 persons, 52.3% were males and 47.7% were females. The total population of Thimphu Dzongkhag represents 19.1% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Thimphu Dzongkhag experienced an increase in population size by about 42,595 persons during the intercensal period, a population growth of about 43.2% between 2005 and 2017. The population of Thimphu Dzongkhag in 2005 was 98,676 persons.

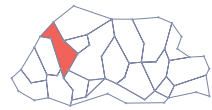
Thimphu Dzongkhag ranks the highest in terms of population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

## 2.4 Population by Area

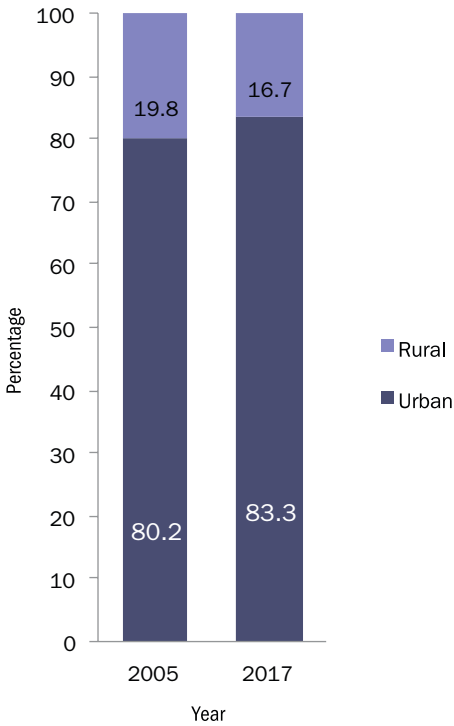
In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 17 persons lived in rural areas, while 83 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2 % of the total population live in rural areas, while 37.8 % live in urban areas. The size of urban population in Thimphu Dzongkhag is 115,517 persons.

## 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



**Figure 2.1** Population by Area of Residence Thimphu 2017



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 Thimphu Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 6,308 persons. The sex ratio of Thimphu is 109.5, which is the same as the national sex ratio of 109.7.

### 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years

and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that the children population of the *Dzongkhag* is 32,861 persons, the productive population is 100,559 persons, and the elderly is 5,316 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 23.7% from 30.1 %, while the productive population has increased to 72.5% from 66.9% and the elderly population to 3.8% from 3.0% during the same period.

### 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the children (aged less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The total and child dependency ratios for Thimphu Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 49.5 and 45.0 in 2005 to 38.0 and 32.7 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 4.5 in 2005 to 5.3 in 2017. The decline in total dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

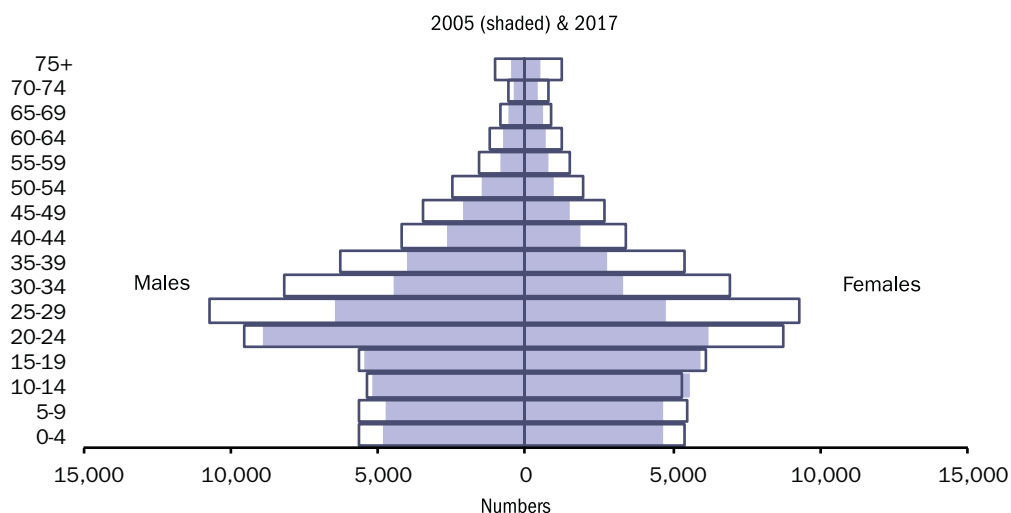
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

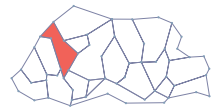
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Thimphu Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid shows

the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid which is a usual trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bar at the top indicates increasing life expectancy. Thimphu Dzongkhag has consistently maintained constant birth rates over a period almost two decades, with a slight increase during the past one-decade. This increase in the birth rates can be attributed to an increase in the number of its base population during the decade.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Thimphu Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced an increasing number of population in the ages 20 years and above of both sexes. This can be largely due to the presence of a huge number of expatriate workers or other factors such

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Thimphu 2005 and 2017





as the migration of people from other Dzongkhags.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Thimphu Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

### 2.9 Population by type of Household

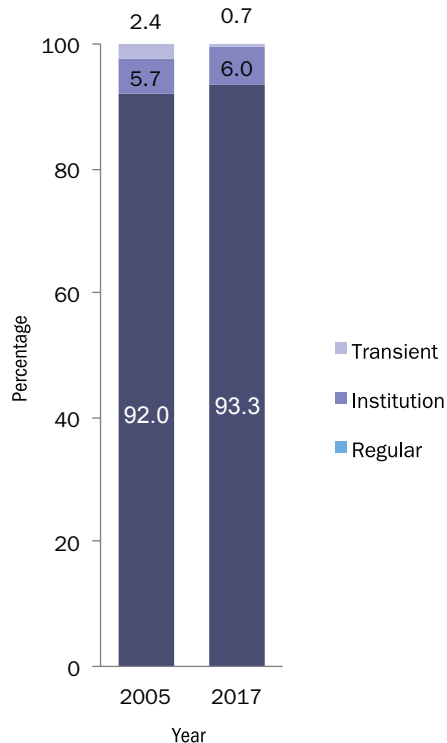
To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
  - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.
2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed

on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons traveling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 129,430 persons (93.3%) living in regular households and 8,381 persons (6.0%) in institutional households. Some 925 persons (0.7%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population and institutional population have increased by about 1.3 and 0.3 percentage points respectively, while the transient population has decreased by about 1.7 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Thimphu 2005 and 2017



**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	52,536	54,884	107,420	48.9	51.1	100.0	96
Thimphu Thromde	52,102	54,385	106,487	48.9	51.1	100.0	96
Khasadrapchu Town	434	499	933	46.5	53.5	100.0	87
Rural	11,182	9,605	20,787	53.8	46.2	100.0	116
Kawang	2,968	2,193	5,161	57.5	42.5	100.0	135
Lingzhi	267	210	477	56.0	44.0	100.0	127
Naro	162	87	249	65.1	34.9	100.0	186
Soe	101	81	182	55.5	44.5	100.0	125
Chang	2,775	2,711	5,486	50.6	49.4	100.0	102
Darkarla	1,339	704	2,043	65.5	34.5	100.0	190
Ge-nyen	559	538	1,097	51.0	49.0	100.0	104
Maedwang	3,011	3,081	6,092	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Both Areas	63,718	64,489	128,207	49.7	50.3	100.0	99

Of the total regular household population, 109,577 persons (84.7%) live in urban areas while 19,853 persons (15.3%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Thimphu Dzongkhag, Thimphu thromde has 108,611 persons (99.0%) of the total regular household population living in urban areas, while Khasadrapchu Town has 966 persons (1.0%).

Among the *gewogs*, Maedwang Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 6,241 persons (31.4%), closely followed by Chang Gewog and Kawang Gewog with 5,553 persons (28.0%) and 4,756 persons (24.0%) respectively. Soe Gewog with 182 persons (0.9%) has the lowest number of regular household population in the Thimphu Dzongkhag.

In terms of institutional population, Chang Gewog has the highest number of people with 1,026 persons (32.4%), followed by Darkarla Gewog and Kawang

Gewog with 714 and 711 persons respectively. Among the two towns in Thimphu Dzongkhag, Thimphu Thromde alone accounts for the entire urban institutional population with 5,211 persons.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Thimphu Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 128,207 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 63,718 persons were males and 64,489 persons were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 107,420 persons lived in urban areas and 20,787 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Thimphu Dzongkhag was 10,529 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

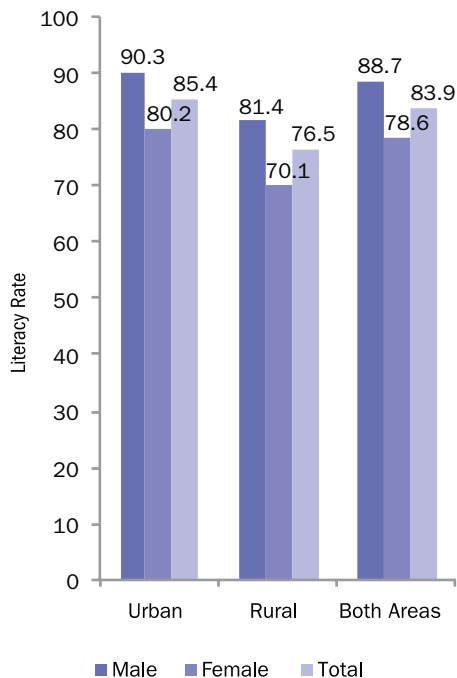
## 3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha*, English, *Lhotshamkha*, or any other language, while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 125,201 population aged 6 years and above, 103 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. The literacy rate of the Dzongkhag is, therefore, based on a total population of 125,098 persons. The 2017 PHCB

reveals that 104,971 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 83.9% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 81.7%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Thimphu 2017





**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Thimphu 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	125,089	15,043	4,274	4,106	4,793	13,335	83,538	100.0%
Currently Attending	35,085	96.4%	92.5%	91.0%	79.5%	43.2%	4.0%	28.1%
Previously Attended	62,719	1.4%	5.2%	5.9%	16.7%	48.7%	65.5%	50.1%
Never Attended	27,285	2.2%	2.3%	3.1%	3.8%	8.1%	30.5%	21.8%

female populations with 88.7% of the male population literate as compared to 78.6% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (85.4%) than in rural areas (76.5%).

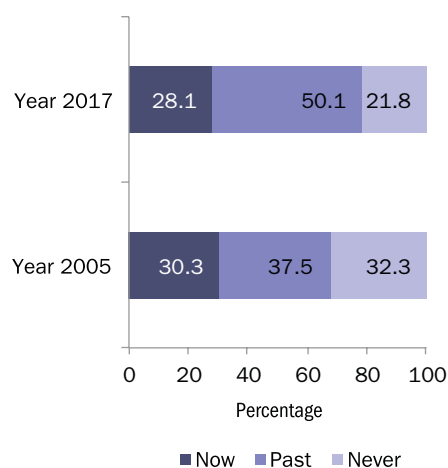
The literacy rate of Thimphu Dzongkhag has increased by 10.6 percentage points from 73.3% in 2005. The literacy rate of Thimphu Thromde is 85.5%, whereas the literacy rate in Thimphu Dzongkhag excluding the *Thromde* is 76.6% (Annex Table A3.1).

### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Thimphu Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 125,201 persons aged 6 years and above, 112 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 125,089 persons. Of these, 28.1% are currently attending school/institute, 50.1% had attended in the past, and 21.8% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years. About 30.5% of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is higher in urban areas (28.9%) as compared to 24.0% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). Some 29.7% of the female population in the *Dzongkhag* are currently attending school/institute as compared to 26.5% of the male population.

**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Thimphu 2005 and 2017



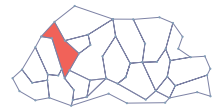


Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute have declined by 2.2 percentage points, while the proportions of population who had attended in the past have increased by 12.6 percentage points. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 10.5 percentage points, a decline from 32.3% in 2005 to 21.8% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Thimphu Dzongkhag. Out of a total population of 97,804 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 28,905 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 9,873 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 15,384 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 19,047 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 4,276 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above and 15,216 persons hold bachelor’s degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportion of population have completed the primary level (29.6%), followed by higher secondary level at 19.5%. About 4.4% have completed their master’s

**Table 3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Area, Thimphu 2017

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	97,804	44,521	38,814	83,335	8,477	5,992	14,469	52,998	44,806	100.0%
Non-formal Education	1,139	0.4%	2.0%	1.1%	0.5%	2.7%	1.4%	0.4%	2.1%	1.2%
ECCD/Daycare	144	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Primary	28,905	29.8%	25.7%	27.9%	40.3%	37.4%	39.1%	31.5%	27.3%	29.6%
Lower Secondary	9,873	10.3%	9.5%	10.0%	10.5%	11.2%	10.8%	10.4%	9.8%	10.1%
Middle Secondary	15,384	14.8%	17.3%	15.9%	13.3%	16.3%	14.5%	14.5%	17.2%	15.7%
Higher Secondary	19,047	18.0%	22.9%	20.3%	14.2%	16.1%	15.0%	17.3%	22.0%	19.5%
Certificates	649	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Diploma	2,704	3.2%	2.8%	3.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	2.9%	2.6%	2.8%
Bachelor’s Degree	15,216	17.0%	15.5%	16.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.4%	16.1%	15.0%	15.6%
Masters and Above	4,276	5.2%	3.1%	4.2%	7.0%	2.6%	5.2%	5.5%	3.1%	4.4%
Others	467	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.

<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

**Table 3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex and Area, Thimphu 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	3,844	1,786	320	2,106	1,488	250	1,738	3,274	570	100.0%
Monastic Public	2,065	52.1%	16.6%	46.7%	69.7%	18.0%	62.3%	60.1%	17.2%	53.7%
Monastic Private	735	14.5%	40.3%	18.4%	13.4%	58.8%	20.0%	14.0%	48.4%	19.1%
Gomchen/Laymonks	853	30.4%	20.0%	28.8%	15.1%	8.8%	14.2%	23.4%	15.1%	22.2%
Other	191	3.0%	23.1%	6.1%	1.8%	14.4%	3.6%	2.5%	19.3%	5.0%

degrees and above and 15.6% have completed their bachelor's degrees.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 2,351 persons have completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

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 Thimphu Dzongkhag. Out of 125,201 persons aged 6 years and above, 3,844 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 53.7% are in public monasteries and 19.1% in private monasteries, while 22.2% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. More than half (54.5%) of the persons attending traditional learning reside in urban areas.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan the Washington Group (WG) of questions, which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communication, were adopted. The disability

questions were asked to all members of the household irrespective of age.

## 4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Thimphu is 22 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Thimphu is 96.9.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Thimphu is 18.7; 19.3 for urban areas in Thimphu and 16.2 for the rural areas. The CBR for Thimphu has reduced from 18.8 in 2005 to 18.7 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Thimphu is 61.2, a decline from 70.2 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 Thimphu is 107.8, a significant reduction from 120.7 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 Thimphu is 1.7 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas of Thimphu is 1.7 and for the rural areas is 1.8. The TFR for Thimphu has reduced from 2.0 in 2005 to 1.7 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Thimphu is 5.2, a decrease from 5.7 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 5.2 and for the rural areas is 5.0.

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 Thimphu is 6.5, a decrease from 30.8 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; Thimphu's CMR is 6.5, which is a significant decline from 13.7 in 2005.

**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Thimphu Thromde	1.0	1.2	1.1
Khasadrapchu Town	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kawang	1.0	2.0	1.4
Lingzhi	1.8	2.3	2.0
Naro	0.6	2.3	1.2
Soe	1.0	2.5	1.6
Chang	0.7	1.5	1.1
Darkarla	2.2	1.3	1.9
Ge-nyen	1.5	2.0	1.8
Maedwang	2.2	2.7	2.4
Total	1.0	1.3	1.2

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 Thimphu is 13.1, also a significant decrease from 44.5 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

The information on disability for the census is based on the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of questions designed to identify people with a disability by asking whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication).

The disability prevalence rate for 2017 in Thimphu according to the cut-off recommended by WG is 1.2%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' At 2.4%, the highest prevalence rate is in Maedwang Gewog (2.4%) and the lowest is in Khasadrapchu Town with a prevalence rate of 0.2%.

# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for the country for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2017 PHCB collected information on employment for all persons aged 15 years and above.

This section presents information on working-age population, economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Thimphu Dzongkhag. Thimphu Dzongkhag has 105,875 persons within the working-age population category (15 years and above): 55,812 are males; and 50,063 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 83.1%, and in rural areas, it is 16.9%. Of the total working-age population, 61,057 persons (57.7%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were

**Table 5.1** Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Thimphu 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	39,223	21,834	50,980	10,077	61,057
Economically Inactive	16,589	28,229	36,996	7,822	44,818
Both Active and Inactive	55,812	50,063	87,976	17,899	105,875
	Percent				
Economically Active	70.3	43.6	57.9	56.3	57.7
Economically Inactive	29.7	56.4	42.1	43.7	42.3
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Thimphu 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	71.6	43.3	57.9	64.4	45.2	56.3	70.3	43.6	57.7
Unemployment Rate	5.1	8.6	6.4	3.5	4.4	3.8	4.8	8.0	6.0

either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 44,818 (42.3%), are economically inactive as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate in Thimphu is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). The overall unemployment rate for Thimphu is 6%, which is the highest among all 20 *Dzongkhags*. Unemployment rate is comparatively high for females (8%) than for males (4.8%). In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (8.6%) is much higher than for males (5.1%). Likewise, in rural areas, there are more females (4.4%) unemployed than males (3.5%).

# Section 6: MIGRATION

## Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination, crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town*, which means that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

## 6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth.' The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

whose *Gewog/Town* of residence at the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. 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 15,096 persons are lifetime migrants in Thimphu excluding Thimphu Thromde, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Thimphu. Out of these migrants, 14,560 persons are from other *Dzongkhags*. Conversely, a total of 3,196 persons have migrated out of Thimphu to other *Dzongkhags*.

For Thimphu Dzongkhag, the percent of urban-urban migration is 0.8%,

urban-rural migration is 14.3%, rural-urban migration is 2.4%, and rural-rural migration is 50.1%.

A total of 68,310 persons have in-migrated to Thimphu Thromde and 20,096 have out-migrated from Thimphu Thromde, which accounts to 48,214 persons gained for the *Thromde*. The percent of urban to urban migrants is 9.6% and rural to urban migrants is 54.0% for Thimphu Thromde.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of the population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents results from the 2017 PHCB for Thimphu 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.

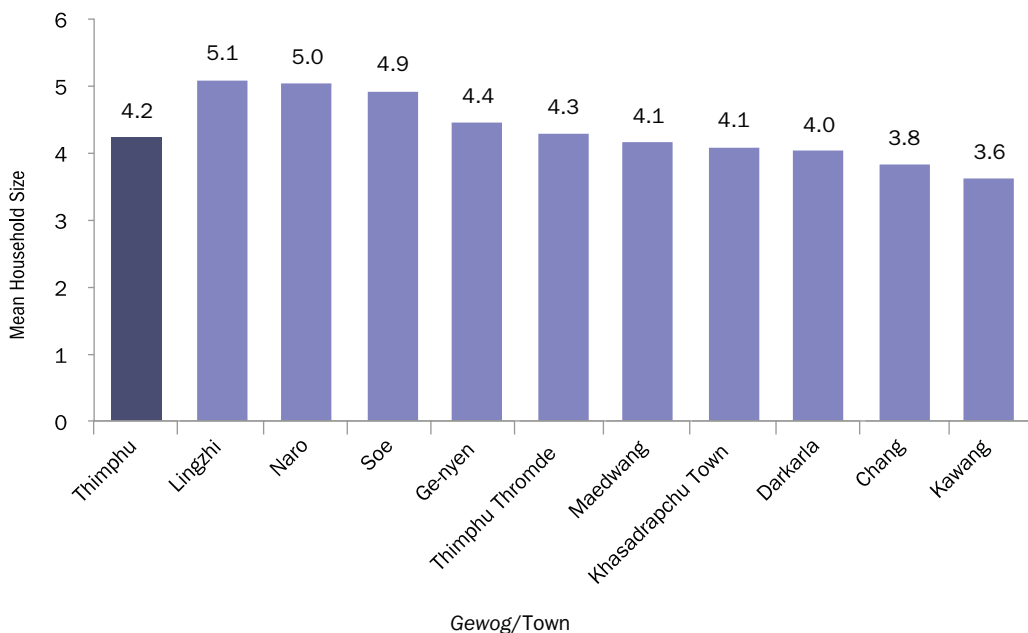
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There were 30,672 regular households in Thimphu Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (55.8%) from 19,689 regular households in 2005. Thimphu Thromde has the largest number of regular households, while Soe Gewog has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 4.2 persons from 4.6 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the

<sup>5</sup> 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*, Thimphu 2017

number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. At 5.1 persons, the mean household size is the highest in Lingzhi *Gewog* while the lowest household size is recorded in Kawang *Gewog* with 3.6 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.

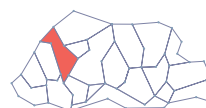
Only 14.6% of households in Thimphu Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 34.4% of households reside in their own housing units, 36.4% are tenants, while the rest live in

rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 10.7% of the households reside in their own housing units, about seven in ten are tenants (67.0%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

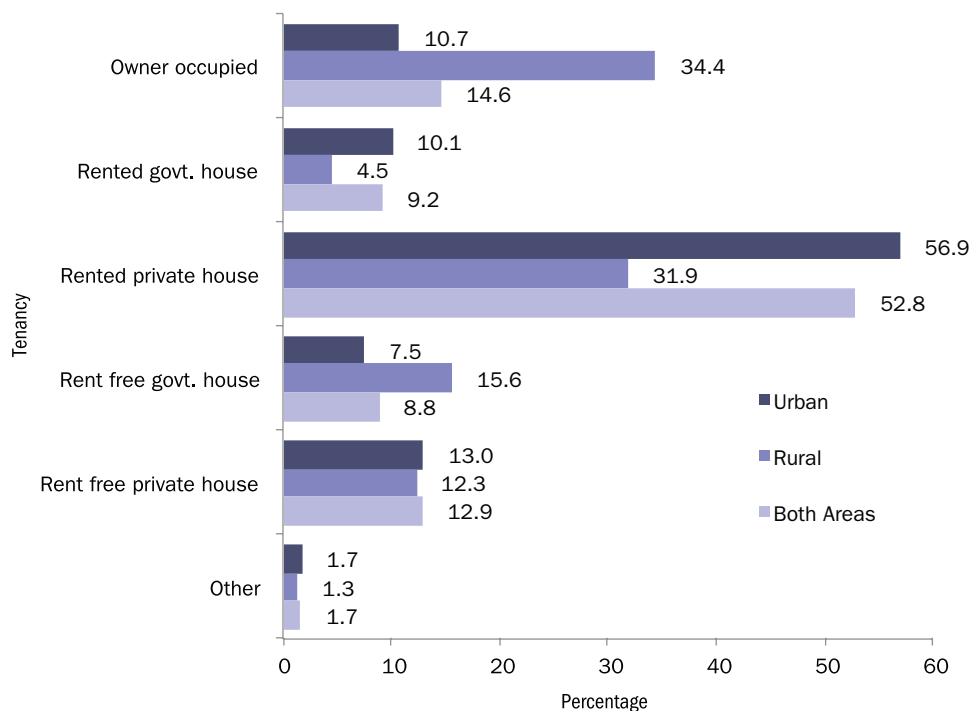
The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people

**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Thimphu 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.3	4.3	1.3	25,644
Rural	3.5	3.9	1.1	5,028
Both Areas	3.3	4.2	1.3	30,672



**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Thimphu 2017



sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Thimphu Dzongkhag is slightly higher in urban areas (1.3 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.1 persons per room).

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 76.8% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (80.2%) than in rural areas (59.5%) use flush toilets. 0.5% of households in the *Dzongkhag* do not have a toilet facility. The households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (1.0%) than in urban areas (0.4%).

Additionally, 84.0% of households have toilet facilities that were either

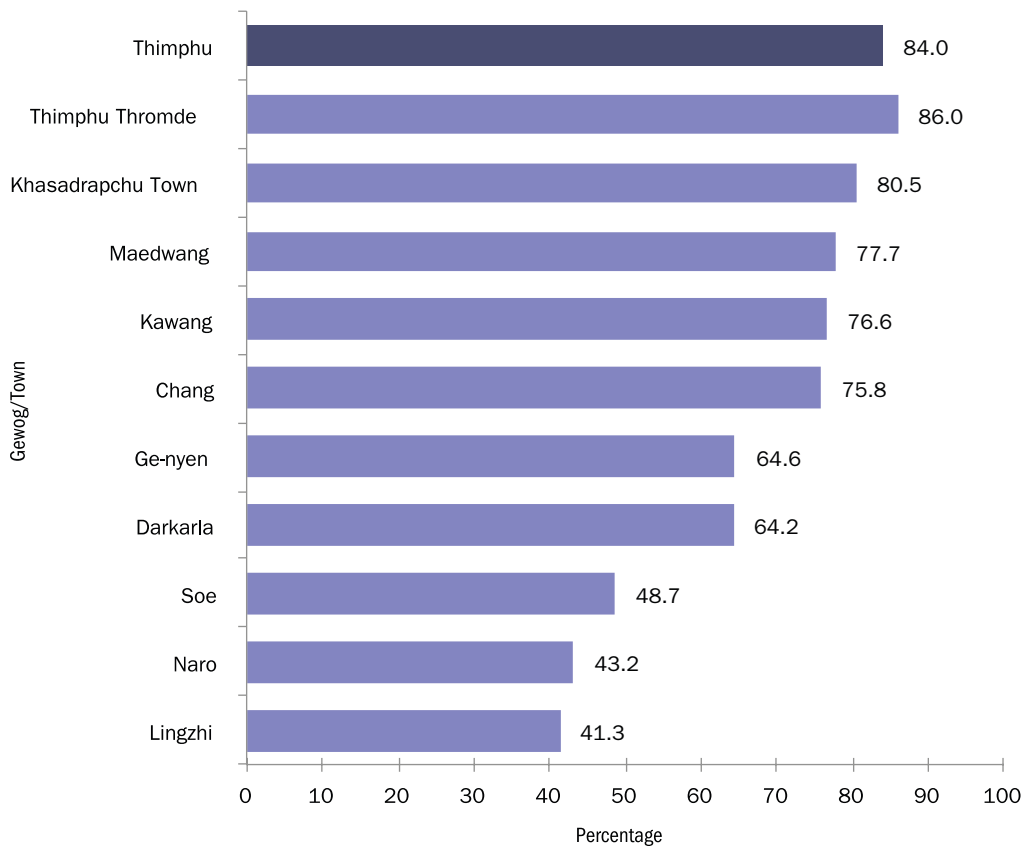
a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Thimphu Thromde reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 86.0%, while Lingzhi Gewog recorded the lowest at 41.3% (Figure 7.3).

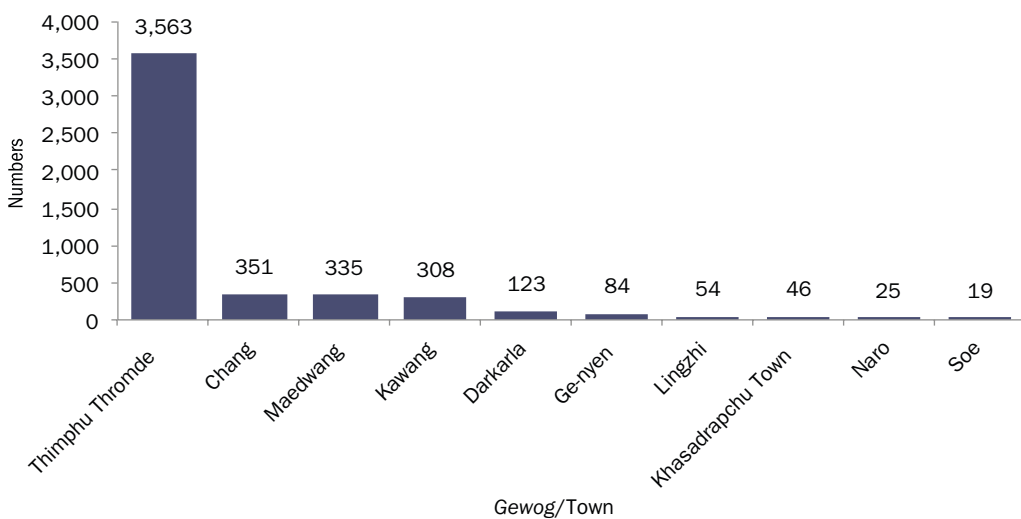
Some 4,908 households in the *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *Gewogs* will allow

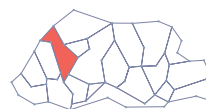
2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017



**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households Without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017



**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Thimphu 2017

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	
Urban	9.4	13.5	10.2	63.7	3.2	25,644
Rural	18.5	28.3	19.6	29.3	4.2	5,028
Both Areas	10.9	16.0	11.8	58.0	3.3	30,672
Area	Main Material for Roof					Total
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other		
Urban	2.5	92.8	3.1	1.6		25,644
Rural	6.5	89.6	1.3	2.6		5,028
Both Areas	3.2	92.2	2.8	1.8		30,672
Area	Main Material for Floor					Total
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other		
Urban	36.3	16.0	43.8	3.9		25,644
Rural	56.1	12.0	27.7	4.2		5,028
Both Areas	39.5	15.4	41.2	4.0		30,672

for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Thimphu Thromde had 3,563 households without access to improved sanitation facilities, while Soe Gewog had only 19 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (58.0%) of the households have walls made of stone with cement/RCC, bricks, and cement blocks (Table 7.2). In urban areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (63.7%) than in rural areas (29.3%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (92.2%), followed by planks/shingles (3.2%). Tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo are the most common flooring materials (41.2%), followed by planks/shingles (39.5%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Thimphu Dzongkhag use electricity (98.3%) for lighting, while a few households still use kerosene (0.3%) and solar energy (0.7%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.0%) and rural areas (94.7%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene as the main sources of lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (4.1%) than in urban areas (0.4%).

Most households in Thimphu Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use

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**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Thimphu 2017

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal			Total
						Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	99.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	25,644
Rural	94.7	1.0	0.6	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	5,028
Both Areas	98.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	30,672

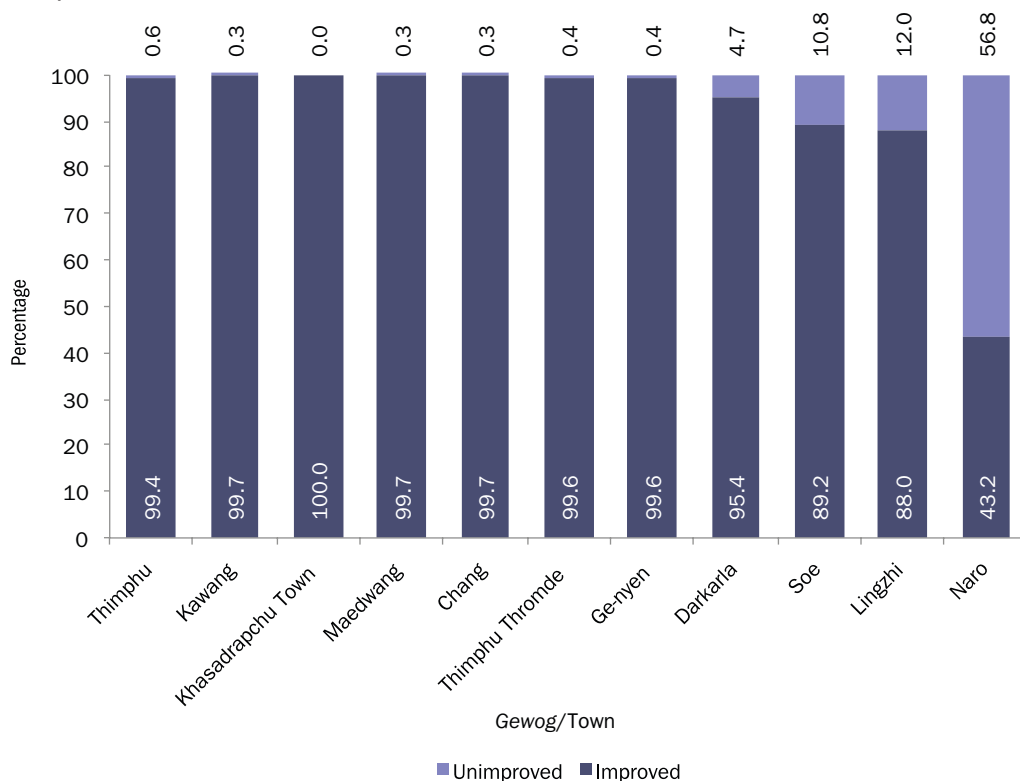
  

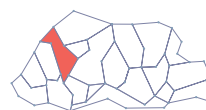
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)							
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total
Rural	95.5	0.6	7.1	1.4	86.3	0.1	5,028
Both Areas	98.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	91.4	0.3	30,672

electricity (98.6%) in combination with LPG (92.4%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, some households (7.1%) still use firewood for cooking.

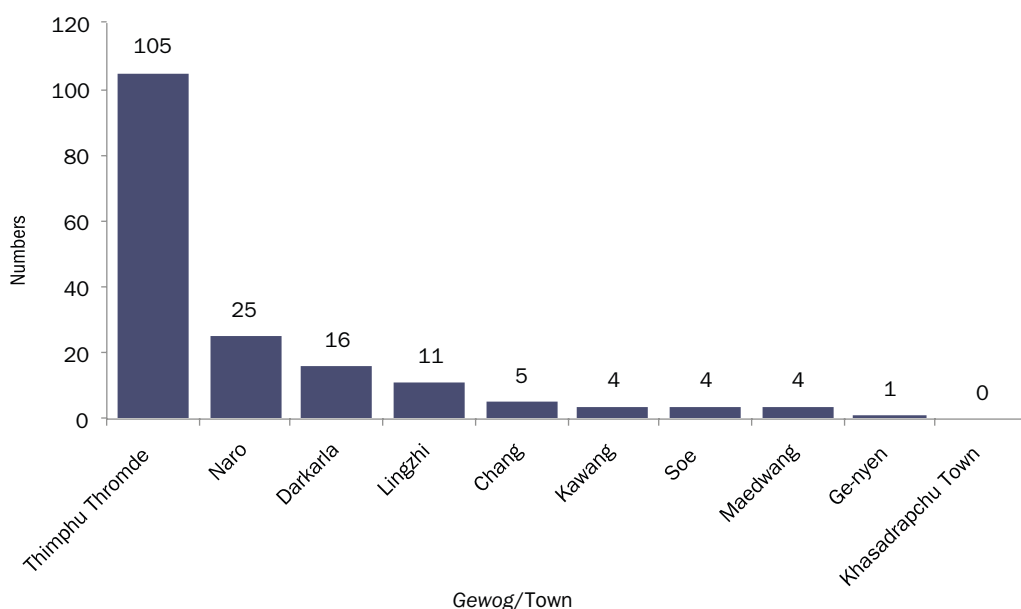
The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 99.2% of the total households. In addition, 0.3% of households

**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017



**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Thimphu 2017

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	80.7	18.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	25,644
Rural	55.6	42.0	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.2	5,028
Both Areas	76.6	22.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	30,672

**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017

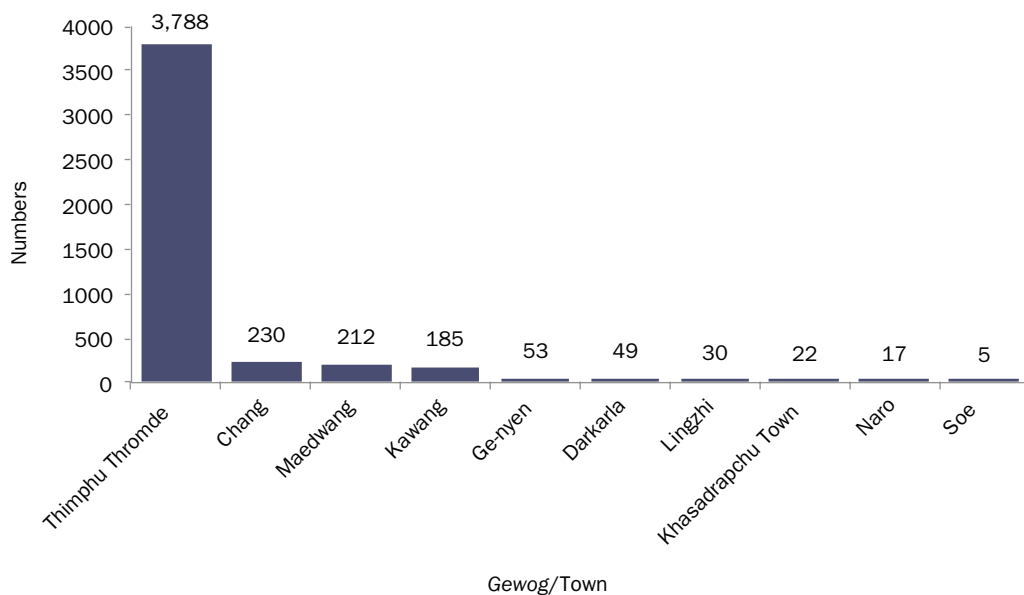
use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 99.4% of households in Thimphu Dzongkhag have access to these, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (96.4%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (80.7%) than in rural areas (55.6%). About 1.2% 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 Khasadrapchu Town have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Naro Gewog (43.2%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 0.6%



**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households Without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017

or some 175 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Thimphu Thromde had 105 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Khasadrapchu Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 84.8% of housing units have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

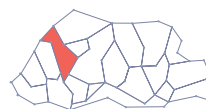
In 2017, a little less than a fifth (4,591) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Thimphu Thromde had the highest number at 3,788 households without reliable

water supply, while Soe Gewog had the lowest at 5 households (Figure 7.7).

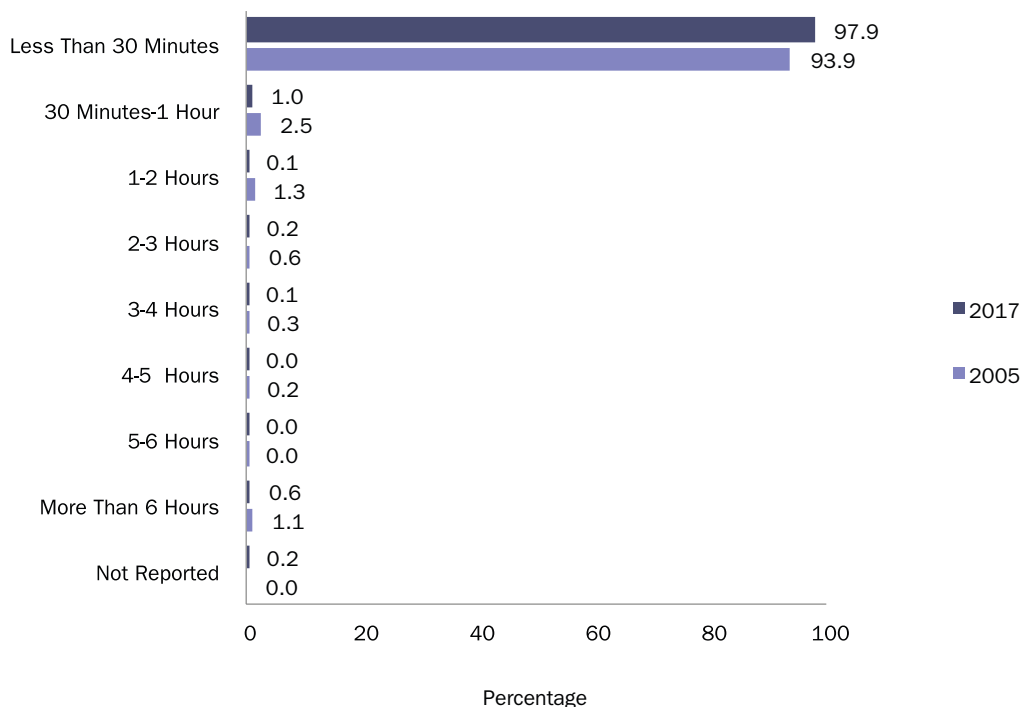
About 0.9% of the households in the *Dzongkhag* needs to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

#### 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct



**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head, Thimphu 2005 and 2017



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 (97.9%) of households have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (93.9%). However, there are some households (0.6%) in the Dzongkhag that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (89.7%) in Thimphu Dzongkhag availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 87.9% stated that they did not require health services, 5.7% reported of not having enough time to avail health services, and 2.0% stated that the health facilities were too far.

### 7.6 Food Sufficiency

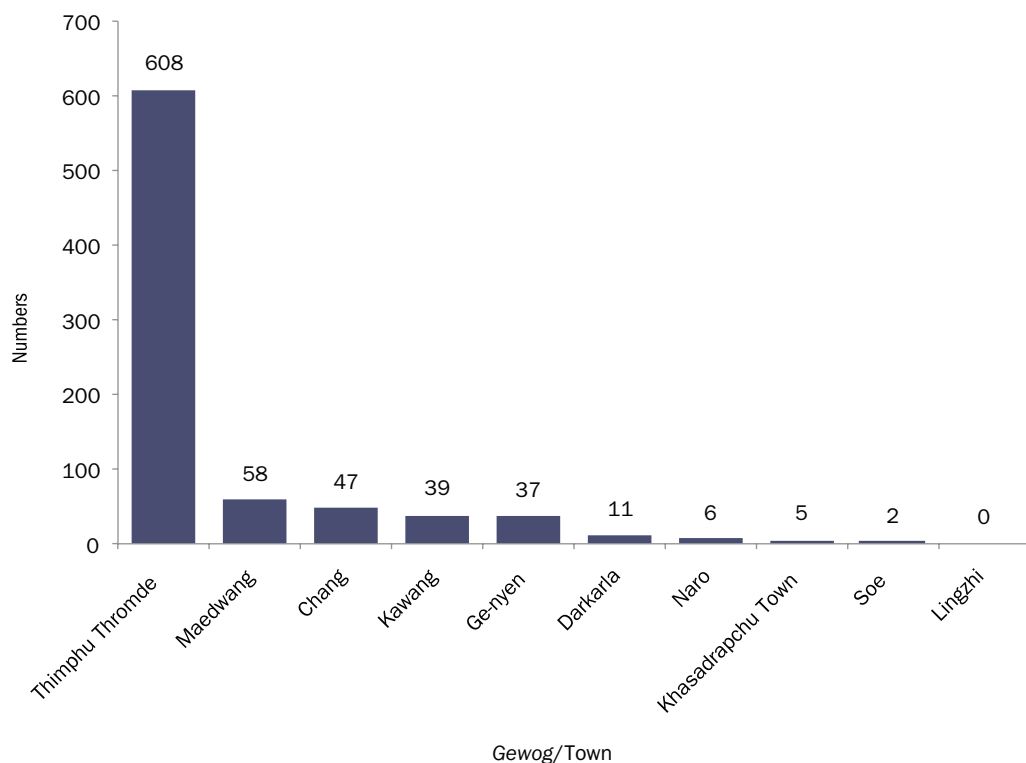
The 2017 PHCB data show that during the 12 months prior to the Census, 2.7% of households in the Dzongkhag experienced food insufficiency (i.e. not enough food to feed all household members). Some 4.0% of households in rural

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**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Area, Thimphu 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.4	97.5	0.1	25,644
Rural	4.0	95.9	0.1	5,028
Both Areas	2.7	97.3	0.1	30,672

**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017



Thimphu reported to having experienced food insufficiency during the period.

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 813 households (2.7%) that have

experienced food insufficiency, Thimphu Thromde had 608 households, while Lingzhi Gewog had no household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency.	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\sum$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/ spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking.	Number of households with reliable water supply.	Total number of households.
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months.	Number of households with food insufficiency.	Total number of households.

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
THIMPHU	72,522	66,214	138,736	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.5
Urban	59,453	56,064	115,517	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.0
Thimphu Thromde	58,996	55,555	114,551	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.2
Khasadrapchu Town	457	509	966	47.3	52.7	100.0	89.8
Rural	13,069	10,150	23,219	56.3	43.7	100.0	128.8
Kawang	3,185	2,292	5,477	58.2	41.8	100.0	139.0
Lingzhi	276	214	490	56.3	43.7	100.0	129.0
Naro	163	87	250	65.2	34.8	100.0	187.4
Soe	101	81	182	55.5	44.5	100.0	124.7
Chang	3,801	2,951	6,752	56.3	43.7	100.0	128.8
Darkarla	1,387	707	2,094	66.2	33.8	100.0	196.2
Ge-nyen	597	544	1,141	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.7
Maedwang	3,559	3,274	6,833	52.1	47.9	100.0	108.7

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017**

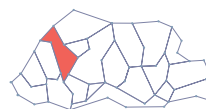
Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
THIMPHU	11,106	11,137	10,618	11,714	18,270	19,987	15,112	11,641	7,651	6,210	4,469	3,029	2,476	1,690	1,382	2,244	138,736
Urban	9,329	9,361	8,851	9,850	15,426	16,726	12,840	9,830	6,274	5,055	3,573	2,379	1,902	1,297	1,057	1,767	115,517
Thimphu Thromde	9,235	9,253	8,749	9,776	15,326	16,618	12,738	9,746	6,222	5,013	3,542	2,358	1,885	1,289	1,048	1,753	114,551
Khasadrapchu Town	94	108	102	74	100	108	102	84	52	42	31	21	17	8	9	14	966
Rural	1,777	1,776	1,767	1,864	2,844	3,261	2,272	1,811	1,377	1,155	896	650	574	393	325	477	23,219
Kawang	436	407	417	437	666	955	562	383	265	230	167	134	120	96	82	120	5,477
Lingzhi	45	46	25	26	54	73	54	32	28	22	27	19	20	7	5	7	490
Naro	10	11	11	32	29	29	34	27	20	15	14	4	8	5	1	0	250
Soe	16	11	12	10	14	21	23	20	12	8	13	10	5	1	0	6	182
Chang	486	427	436	524	1,016	939	650	564	442	353	250	168	174	117	81	125	6,752
Darkarla	130	159	142	146	243	307	221	221	148	121	91	60	46	20	17	22	2,094
Ge-nyen	100	91	108	120	108	114	84	56	78	61	70	46	26	28	32	19	1,141
Maedwang	554	624	616	569	714	823	644	508	384	345	264	209	175	119	107	178	6,833

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.3 Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Thimphu 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			
THIMPHU	32,861	100,559	5,316	138,736	38.0	32.7	5.3	16.2		
Urban	27,541	83,855	4,121	115,517	37.8	32.8	4.9	15.0		
Thimphu Thromde	27,237	83,224	4,090	114,551	37.6	32.7	4.9	15.0		
Khasadrapchu Town	304	631	31	966	53.1	48.2	4.9	10.2		
Rural	5,320	16,704	1,195	23,219	39.0	31.8	7.2	22.5		
Kawang	1,260	3,919	298	5,477	39.8	32.2	7.6	23.7		
Lingzhi	116	355	19	490	38.0	32.7	5.4	16.4		
Naro	32	212	6	250	17.9	15.1	2.8	18.8		
Soe	39	136	7	182	33.8	28.7	5.1	17.9		
Chang	1,349	5,080	323	6,752	32.9	26.6	6.4	23.9		
Darkarla	431	1,604	59	2,094	30.5	26.9	3.7	13.7		
Ge-nyen	299	763	79	1,141	49.5	39.2	10.4	26.4		
Maedwang	1,794	4,635	404	6,833	47.4	38.7	8.7	22.5		

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.4** Population by Type of Household, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
THIMPHU	129,430	8,381	925	138,736	93.3	6.0	0.7	100.0
Urban	109,577	5,211	729	115,517	94.9	4.5	0.6	100.0
Thimphu Thromde	108,611	5,211	729	114,551	94.8	4.5	0.6	100.0
Khasadrapchu Town	966	0	0	966	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	19,853	3,170	196	23,219	85.5	13.7	0.8	100.0
Kawang	4,756	711	10	5,477	86.8	13.0	0.2	100.0
Lingzhi	468	22	0	490	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0
Naro	221	26	3	250	88.4	10.4	1.2	100.0
Soe	182	0	0	182	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chang	5,553	1,026	173	6,752	82.2	15.2	2.6	100.0
Darkarla	1,380	714	0	2,094	65.9	34.1	0.0	100.0
Ge-nyen	1,052	82	7	1,141	92.2	7.2	0.6	100.0
Maedwang	6,241	589	3	6,833	91.3	8.6	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

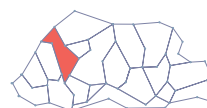


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Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age															All Ages	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
THIMPHU																	
URBAN																	
Thimphu Thromde	9,235	9,253	8,749	9,776	15,326	16,618	12,738	9,746	6,222	5,013	3,542	2,358	1,885	1,289	1,048	1,753	114,551
Male	4,758	4,699	4,400	4,615	7,868	8,635	6,750	5,168	3,465	2,792	1,922	1,176	909	629	438	772	58,996
Female	4,477	4,554	4,349	5,161	7,458	7,983	5,988	4,578	2,757	2,221	1,620	1,182	976	660	610	981	55,555
Khasadrapchu Town	94	108	102	74	100	108	102	84	52	42	31	21	17	8	9	14	966
Male	42	59	55	31	34	55	52	39	26	20	17	9	6	3	3	6	457
Female	52	49	47	43	66	53	50	45	26	22	14	12	11	5	6	8	509
RURAL																	
Kawang	436	407	417	437	666	955	562	383	265	230	167	134	120	96	82	120	5,477
Male	222	213	228	241	391	640	361	215	137	131	91	79	65	58	45	68	3,185
Female	214	194	189	196	275	315	201	168	128	99	76	55	55	38	37	52	2,292
Lingzhi	45	46	25	26	54	73	54	32	28	22	27	19	20	7	5	7	490
Male	25	24	13	12	33	42	31	18	23	13	11	8	12	1	4	6	276
Female	20	22	12	14	21	31	23	14	5	9	16	11	8	6	1	1	214
Naro	10	11	11	32	29	29	34	27	20	15	14	4	8	5	1	0	250
Male	5	7	9	26	13	17	24	19	11	9	11	3	4	4	1	0	163
Female	5	4	2	6	16	12	10	8	9	6	3	1	4	1	0	0	87
Soe	16	11	12	10	14	21	23	20	12	8	13	10	5	1	0	6	182
Male	11	4	5	5	7	11	15	11	7	4	9	6	2	0	0	4	101
Female	5	7	7	5	7	10	8	9	5	4	4	4	3	1	0	2	81
Chang	486	427	436	524	1,016	939	650	564	442	353	250	168	174	117	81	125	6,752
Male	253	217	211	268	590	555	395	344	252	231	159	89	86	71	33	47	3,801
Female	233	210	225	256	426	384	255	220	190	122	91	79	88	46	48	78	2,951
Darkarla	130	159	142	146	243	307	221	221	148	121	91	60	46	20	17	22	2,094
Male	51	79	62	77	174	234	175	158	102	89	72	44	31	17	9	13	1,387
Female	79	80	80	69	69	73	46	63	46	32	19	16	15	3	8	9	707
Ge-nyen	100	91	108	120	108	114	84	56	78	61	70	46	26	28	32	19	1,141
Male	44	44	58	70	55	64	49	29	35	28	37	29	12	17	17	9	597
Female	56	47	50	50	53	50	35	27	43	33	33	17	14	11	15	10	544
Maedwang	554	624	616	569	714	823	644	508	384	345	264	209	175	119	107	178	6,833
Male	281	315	316	271	385	475	329	275	182	190	154	102	91	65	53	75	3,559
Female	273	309	300	298	329	348	315	233	202	155	110	107	84	54	54	103	3,274
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	5,692	5,661	5,357	5,616	9,550	10,728	8,181	6,276	4,240	3,507	2,483	1,545	1,218	865	603	1,000	72,522
Female	5,414	5,476	5,261	6,098	8,720	9,259	6,931	5,365	3,411	2,703	1,986	1,484	1,258	825	779	1,244	66,214
Both Sex	11,106	11,137	10,618	11,714	18,270	19,987	15,112	11,641	7,651	6,210	4,469	3,029	2,476	1,690	1,382	2,244	138,736

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017**

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	1,089	1,018	2,107	203	166	369	1,292	1,184	2,476
1	766	742	1,508	181	167	348	947	909	1,856
2	976	907	1,883	180	163	343	1,156	1,070	2,226
3	928	888	1,816	180	204	384	1,108	1,092	2,200
4	1,041	974	2,015	148	185	333	1,189	1,159	2,348
5	1,054	972	2,026	215	188	403	1,269	1,160	2,429
6	967	904	1,871	197	161	358	1,164	1,065	2,229
7	942	917	1,859	162	160	322	1,104	1,077	2,181
8	934	927	1,861	176	204	380	1,110	1,131	2,241
9	861	883	1,744	153	160	313	1,014	1,043	2,057
10	844	769	1,613	153	170	323	997	939	1,936
11	860	886	1,746	169	151	320	1,029	1,037	2,066
12	987	968	1,955	194	190	384	1,181	1,158	2,339
13	883	914	1,797	199	176	375	1,082	1,090	2,172
14	881	859	1,740	187	178	365	1,068	1,037	2,105
15	793	818	1,611	177	153	330	970	971	1,941
16	857	955	1,812	189	166	355	1,046	1,121	2,167
17	904	1,009	1,913	176	181	357	1,080	1,190	2,270
18	971	1,164	2,135	201	190	391	1,172	1,354	2,526
19	1,121	1,258	2,379	227	204	431	1,348	1,462	2,810
20	1,421	1,414	2,835	307	253	560	1,728	1,667	3,395
21	1,450	1,474	2,924	319	231	550	1,769	1,705	3,474
22	1,611	1,484	3,095	326	245	571	1,937	1,729	3,666
23	1,658	1,585	3,243	333	240	573	1,991	1,825	3,816
24	1,762	1,567	3,329	363	227	590	2,125	1,794	3,919
25	1,905	1,625	3,530	441	251	692	2,346	1,876	4,222
26	1,772	1,637	3,409	414	263	677	2,186	1,900	4,086
27	1,736	1,751	3,487	414	251	665	2,150	2,002	4,152
28	1,773	1,554	3,327	425	244	669	2,198	1,798	3,996
29	1,504	1,469	2,973	344	214	558	1,848	1,683	3,531
30	1,702	1,479	3,181	361	249	610	2,063	1,728	3,791
31	1,241	1,104	2,345	262	180	442	1,503	1,284	2,787
32	1,517	1,301	2,818	314	162	476	1,831	1,463	3,294
33	1,236	1,093	2,329	223	176	399	1,459	1,269	2,728
34	1,106	1,061	2,167	219	126	345	1,325	1,187	2,512
35	1,265	964	2,229	277	172	449	1,542	1,136	2,678
36	1,059	976	2,035	198	154	352	1,257	1,130	2,387
37	1,095	1,034	2,129	214	138	352	1,309	1,172	2,481
38	996	892	1,888	215	159	374	1,211	1,051	2,262
39	792	757	1,549	165	119	284	957	876	1,833
40	906	754	1,660	224	177	401	1,130	931	2,061
41	650	500	1,150	123	112	235	773	612	1,385
42	767	578	1,345	168	140	308	935	718	1,653
43	618	514	1,132	134	93	227	752	607	1,359
44	550	437	987	100	106	206	650	543	1,193

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
45	697	528	1,225	183	104	287	880	632	1,512
46	524	414	938	142	81	223	666	495	1,161
47	555	454	1,009	122	80	202	677	534	1,211
48	553	459	1,012	124	94	218	677	553	1,230
49	483	388	871	124	101	225	607	489	1,096
50	511	418	929	152	99	251	663	517	1,180
51	352	278	630	103	55	158	455	333	788
52	448	341	789	98	83	181	546	424	970
53	301	305	606	88	49	137	389	354	743
54	327	292	619	103	66	169	430	358	788
55	267	283	550	85	59	144	352	342	694
56	244	268	512	65	73	138	309	341	650
57	255	212	467	71	59	130	326	271	597
58	226	255	481	66	39	105	292	294	586
59	193	176	369	73	60	133	266	236	502
60	249	249	498	61	64	125	310	313	623
61	169	173	342	63	58	121	232	231	463
62	211	229	440	64	53	117	275	282	557
63	157	168	325	54	59	113	211	227	438
64	129	168	297	61	37	98	190	205	395
65	170	166	336	61	26	87	231	192	423
66	133	122	255	38	32	70	171	154	325
67	139	145	284	52	36	88	191	181	372
68	107	137	244	43	29	72	150	166	316
69	83	95	178	39	37	76	122	132	254
70	118	144	262	40	38	78	158	182	340
71	73	104	177	24	23	47	97	127	224
72	84	126	210	39	30	69	123	156	279
73	84	130	214	28	37	65	112	167	279
74	82	112	194	31	35	66	113	147	260
75	82	115	197	32	32	64	114	147	261
76	66	95	161	20	28	48	86	123	209
77	81	78	159	19	15	34	100	93	193
78	70	101	171	20	24	44	90	125	215
79	53	57	110	11	14	25	64	71	135
80	58	103	161	23	28	51	81	131	212
81	37	44	81	19	13	32	56	57	113
82	44	49	93	13	10	23	57	59	116
83	50	52	102	6	11	17	56	63	119
84	50	52	102	15	13	28	65	65	130
85	35	60	95	6	11	17	41	71	112
86	36	32	68	10	14	24	46	46	92
87	28	39	67	3	18	21	31	57	88
88	18	21	39	5	6	11	23	27	50
89	16	17	33	4	2	6	20	19	39
90	18	16	34	5	2	7	23	18	41

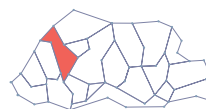


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
91	9	6	15	2	3	5	11	9	20
92	2	11	13	2	3	5	4	14	18
93	5	13	18	4	1	5	9	14	23
94	5	9	14	1	1	2	6	10	16
95	6	4	10	1	3	4	7	7	14
96	2	4	6	0	1	1	2	5	7
97	3	2	5	0	1	1	3	3	6
98	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
99	2	4	6	0	0	0	2	4	6
100	2	2	4	1	0	1	3	2	5
101	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	59,453	56,064	115,517	13,069	10,150	23,219	72,522	66,214	138,736

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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+
<b>KAWANG</b>																	
Boegarna_Dodenmang	26	28	38	29	47	71	64	36	23	23	15	11	13	10	8	15	457
Male	15	16	26	18	23	60	51	24	11	12	10	8	5	6	3	8	296
Female	11	12	12	11	24	11	13	12	12	11	5	3	8	4	5	7	161
Chhamina_Chhokhor	20	21	38	45	45	55	42	29	21	11	12	15	9	10	8	13	394
Male	12	16	28	32	31	34	26	14	11	5	7	9	6	4	5	8	248
Female	8	5	10	13	14	21	16	15	10	6	5	6	3	6	3	5	146
Dazhi-Zhoshuel	272	237	220	209	283	385	263	178	111	123	90	55	46	40	29	52	2593
Male	136	121	103	85	111	178	139	90	54	69	41	28	21	26	15	27	1,244
Female	136	116	117	124	172	207	124	88	57	54	49	27	25	14	14	25	1,349
Chhangdagang_ Chhoekhortse_ Phajoding	70	62	77	125	224	179	82	74	75	46	37	40	42	23	24	28	1,208
Male	39	31	50	91	181	140	52	45	38	26	26	26	27	16	16	16	820
Female	31	31	27	34	43	39	30	29	37	20	11	14	15	7	8	12	388
Kuzhugchen	48	59	44	29	67	265	111	66	35	27	13	13	10	13	13	12	825
Male	20	29	21	15	45	228	93	42	23	19	7	8	6	6	6	9	577
Female	28	30	23	14	22	37	18	24	12	8	6	5	4	7	7	3	248
All Chiwogs	436	407	417	437	666	955	562	383	265	230	167	134	120	96	82	120	5,477
Male	222	213	228	241	391	640	361	215	137	131	91	79	65	58	45	68	3,185
Female	214	194	189	196	275	315	201	168	128	99	76	55	55	38	37	52	2,292
<b>LINGZHI</b>																	
Chakphu	13	14	6	4	17	24	17	10	15	6	6	4	6	2	1	0	145
Male	9	7	5	2	11	16	11	8	13	3	3	1	4	1	1	0	95
Female	4	7	1	2	6	8	6	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	50
Shayuel	7	7	3	2	7	14	11	7	6	6	3	4	3	1	0	3	84
Male	5	6	2	0	5	8	5	2	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	47
Female	2	1	1	2	2	6	6	5	2	2	3	0	3	1	0	1	37
Gangyuel	5	7	6	6	7	8	5	4	3	4	10	2	4	1	4	1	77
Male	2	5	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	6	0	3	0	3	1	38
Female	3	2	4	3	4	5	3	2	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	0	39

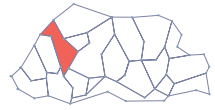


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

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+		
Chhuzarkha	10	13	3	5	14	18	17	4	2	2	2	3	5	3	1	0	2	102
Male	4	6	1	4	9	11	10	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	59
Female	6	7	2	1	5	7	7	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	43
Khangkiyuel	10	5	7	9	9	9	4	7	2	4	5	4	4	2	0	1	0	82
Male	5	0	3	3	5	4	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	37
Female	5	5	4	6	4	5	1	5	0	0	4	3	1	2	0	0	0	45
All Chiwogs	45	46	25	26	54	73	54	32	28	22	27	19	20	7	5	7	490	
Male	25	24	13	12	33	42	31	18	23	13	11	8	12	1	4	6	276	
Female	20	22	12	14	21	31	23	14	5	9	16	11	8	6	1	1	214	
NARO																		
Moentsiphu	1	2	2	3	3	3	11	6	2	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	41
Male	0	1	2	2	2	1	7	6	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	30
Female	1	1	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Barshong_Nango	5	9	8	14	18	12	12	8	8	8	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	111
Male	3	6	7	10	5	5	9	4	5	4	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	65
Female	2	3	1	4	13	7	3	4	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	46
Pagoed	2	0	0	3	2	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	29
Male	0	0	0	3	2	4	5	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	22
Female	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tagsidthang	2	0	1	6	6	6	3	6	3	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	41
Male	2	0	0	5	4	5	2	5	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	28
Female	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	13
Zhomthang	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	28
Male	0	0	0	6	0	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	18
Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
All Chiwogs	10	11	11	32	29	29	34	27	20	15	14	4	8	5	1	0	0	250
Male	5	7	9	26	13	17	24	19	11	9	11	3	4	4	1	0	0	163
Female	5	4	2	6	16	12	10	8	9	6	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	87

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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+	
SOE																	
Jangothang	3	4	4	1	2	6	7	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	35
Male	2	1	2	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
Female	1	3	2	1	1	3	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
Damgochong	2	4	5	2	4	7	8	12	6	2	3	1	4	0	2	0	62
Male	2	1	3	1	3	4	6	8	5	1	3	1	1	0	2	0	41
Female	0	3	2	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	21
Dotagpaithang	3	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	17
Male	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
Female	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Dozotoen	5	1	2	3	5	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	38
Male	4	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	20
Female	1	1	2	0	4	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	18
Jomphu	3	1	0	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	2	0	30
Male	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	17
Female	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	13
All Chiwogs	16	11	12	10	14	21	23	20	12	8	13	10	5	1	6	0	182
Male	11	4	5	5	7	11	15	11	7	4	9	6	2	0	4	0	101
Female	5	7	7	5	7	10	8	9	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	0	81
CHANG																	
Ramtoktok_Tsangrina	69	66	67	38	123	124	96	76	27	0	23	39	0	0	0	0	963
Male	40	27	35	0	74	64	54	40	0	0	23	19	0	0	0	0	506
Female	29	39	32	38	49	60	42	36	27	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	457
Yoeselpang	40	56	59	66	105	84	73	69	56	56	28	12	17	0	4	0	820
Male	40	28	26	35	54	48	45	32	32	33	28	12	11	0	4	0	448
Female	0	28	33	31	51	36	28	37	24	23	0	0	6	0	0	0	372
Lhoongtsho_Tashigang	56	38	37	0	35	104	49	0	0	48	31	20	0	0	0	0	949
Male	26	38	0	0	0	55	49	0	0	27	15	20	0	0	0	0	521
Female	30	0	37	0	35	49	0	0	0	21	16	0	0	0	0	0	428

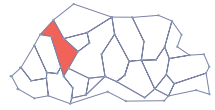


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/ Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Gangchhe_Talakha	142	62	73	105	442	314	219	70	88	128	72	42	0	0	15	0	2,314
Male	71	0	0	105	243	193	131	0	88	93	55	25	0	0	6	0	1,331
Female	71	62	73	0	199	121	88	70	0	35	17	17	0	0	9	0	983
Changyokha-Debsid	151	49	0	103	165	313	116	95	42	56	38	26	23	7	11	0	1,706
Male	76	49	0	36	165	195	116	95	0	56	38	13	23	0	8	0	995
Female	75	0	0	67	0	118	0	0	42	0	0	13	0	7	3	0	711
All Chhiwogs	458	271	236	312	870	939	553	310	213	288	192	139	40	7	30	0	6,752
Male	253	142	61	176	536	555	395	167	120	209	159	89	34	0	18	0	3,801
Female	205	129	175	136	334	384	158	143	93	79	33	50	6	7	12	0	2,951
DARKARLA																	
Wangdrog	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	18
Male	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
Female	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Doongdrog	0	1	1	2	4	9	2	7	8	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	46
Male	0	1	0	1	3	4	2	4	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	29
Female	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Gyaltala	4	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	32
Male	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	15
Female	3	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
Chamgang Toed	33	24	27	27	45	47	31	17	14	26	11	15	0	0	10	0	452
Male	15	0	0	27	23	22	18	0	14	13	6	10	0	0	4	0	229
Female	18	24	27	0	22	25	13	17	0	13	5	5	0	0	6	0	223
Chamgang Maed	91	46	0	90	146	248	153	139	28	70	57	42	24	2	7	0	1,546
Male	35	46	0	47	146	208	153	139	0	70	57	33	24	0	5	0	1,103
Female	56	0	0	43	0	40	0	0	28	0	0	9	0	2	2	0	443
All Chhiwogs	129	72	32	120	199	307	189	164	51	103	78	59	24	2	17	0	2,094
Male	51	48	2	75	173	234	175	144	19	88	72	44	24	0	9	0	1,387
Female	78	24	30	45	26	73	14	20	32	15	6	15	0	2	8	0	707
GENYEN																	
Tsho-chekha_Zamtog	18	9	6	8	10	14	7	7	5	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	136
Male	9	4	2	0	2	8	5	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	65
Female	9	5	4	8	8	6	2	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	71



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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+		
Ge-nyenkha	9	15	11	6	12	12	9	5	5	5	2	3	8	0	2	0	124	
Male	9	8	6	2	5	5	5	3	1	2	2	3	4	0	2	0	58	
Female	0	7	5	4	7	7	4	2	4	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	66	
Wangbama	41	19	23	0	30	70	25	0	0	35	35	14	0	0	0	0	559	
Male	14	19	0	0	41	41	25	0	0	16	18	14	0	0	0	0	298	
Female	27	0	23	0	30	29	0	0	0	19	17	0	0	0	0	0	261	
Chizhi	4	3	2	22	15	8	5	1	4	4	4	6	0	0	4	0	126	
Male	3	0	0	22	13	5	3	0	4	4	2	5	0	0	4	0	94	
Female	1	3	2	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	32	
Zang-legkha	19	8	0	18	4	10	11	8	9	4	12	8	1	4	5	0	196	
Male	9	8	0	5	4	5	11	8	0	4	12	3	1	0	1	0	82	
Female	10	0	0	13	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	4	4	0	114	
All Chiwogs	91	54	42	54	71	114	57	21	23	48	56	36	9	4	11	0	1,141	
Male	44	39	8	29	24	64	49	14	5	26	37	29	5	0	7	0	597	
Female	47	15	34	25	47	50	8	7	18	22	19	7	4	4	4	0	544	
<b>MAEDWANG</b>																		
Tsha-loong-na	26	35	19	9	20	26	19	20	8	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	256	
Male	12	16	7	0	9	15	11	11	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	127	
Female	14	19	12	9	11	11	8	9	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	129	
Jiminang	115	270	280	225	335	373	297	228	157	134	60	38	56	0	16	0	2,912	
Male	115	146	160	131	198	226	149	134	93	73	60	38	30	0	16	0	1,617	
Female	0	124	120	94	137	147	148	94	64	61	0	0	26	0	0	0	1,295	
Danglor-Namsaeling	124	59	42	0	84	181	70	0	0	66	53	27	0	0	0	0	1,362	
Male	76	59	0	0	0	106	70	0	0	42	32	27	0	0	0	0	721	
Female	48	0	42	0	84	75	0	0	0	24	21	0	0	0	0	0	641	
Khasadrupchhu	88	47	62	39	91	124	86	41	27	67	54	41	0	0	32	0	1,122	
Male	41	0	0	39	49	71	42	0	27	36	36	17	0	0	15	0	550	
Female	47	47	62	0	42	53	44	41	0	31	18	24	0	0	17	0	572	
Sisinang	71	45	0	120	61	119	57	43	34	30	21	45	25	10	13	0	1,181	
Male	37	45	0	43	61	57	57	43	0	30	21	18	25	0	7	0	544	
Female	34	0	0	77	0	62	0	0	34	0	0	27	0	10	6	0	637	

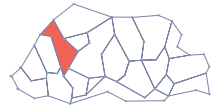


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Mbinggai Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/ Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
All Chhiwogs	424	456	403	393	591	823	529	332	226	297	193	159	81	10	61	0	6,833
Male	281	266	167	213	317	475	329	188	120	181	154	102	55	0	38	0	3,559
Female	143	190	236	180	274	348	200	144	106	116	39	57	26	10	23	0	3,274
<b>KHASADRUPTCHU</b>																	
Local Area 1	58	60	59	49	72	68	61	58	35	27	17	11	6	3	3	6	593
Male	30	36	32	19	23	35	32	29	17	13	10	5	3	1	2	2	289
Female	28	24	27	30	49	33	29	29	18	14	7	6	3	2	1	4	304
Local Area 2	36	48	43	25	28	40	41	26	17	15	14	10	11	5	6	8	373
Male	12	23	23	12	11	20	20	10	9	7	7	4	3	2	1	4	168
Female	24	25	20	13	17	20	21	16	8	8	7	6	8	3	5	4	205
All Local Areas	94	108	102	74	100	108	102	84	52	42	31	21	17	8	9	14	966
Male	42	59	55	31	34	55	52	39	26	20	17	9	6	3	3	6	457
Female	52	49	47	43	66	53	50	45	26	22	14	12	11	5	6	8	509

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Thimphu Thromde 2017

LAP/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
RBG Training Area	19	14	23	58	52	55	18	15	10	10	14	1	3	2	0	6	300
Male	7	8	14	46	48	35	13	8	6	4	6	1	1	1	0	3	201
Female	12	6	9	12	4	20	5	7	4	6	8	0	2	1	0	3	99
RBG Colony	442	582	539	439	449	471	489	444	217	167	100	43	42	30	34	57	4,545
Male	237	314	263	204	236	199	227	240	120	107	52	25	17	11	14	28	2,294
Female	205	268	276	235	213	272	262	204	97	60	48	18	25	19	20	29	2,251
Dechecholing LAP	173	147	153	152	202	243	167	153	75	67	50	44	36	29	13	43	1,747
Male	91	76	81	67	91	99	88	80	31	32	18	23	17	18	5	18	835
Female	82	71	72	85	111	144	79	73	44	35	32	21	19	11	8	25	912
Dechencholing Palace	2	2	9	6	5	0	0	4	1	2	4	1	3	1	0	0	40
Male	2	1	4	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	24
Female	0	1	5	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	16

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Thimphu Thromde 2017

LAP/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Taba LAP	440	355	266	397	666	786	571	343	216	168	127	112	84	55	51	70	4,707
Male	224	171	134	195	336	410	330	199	129	83	61	59	37	27	15	25	2,435
Female	216	184	132	202	330	376	241	144	87	85	66	53	47	28	36	45	2,272
Jungzhina LAP	409	385	299	321	484	578	533	350	224	153	108	71	67	53	44	70	4,149
Male	212	200	154	134	244	286	288	182	118	85	59	34	28	28	19	31	2,102
Female	197	185	145	187	240	292	245	168	106	68	49	37	39	25	25	39	2,047
Hejo Samtenling LAP	383	333	404	430	584	696	480	332	202	144	101	82	73	65	41	68	4,418
Male	193	180	257	262	328	383	279	185	115	79	58	42	32	34	15	33	2,475
Female	190	153	147	168	256	313	201	147	87	65	43	40	41	31	26	35	1,943
Langjophaka LAP	156	139	133	164	293	325	228	177	101	77	54	43	42	20	16	30	1,998
Male	80	67	60	71	169	186	136	102	63	42	30	17	25	11	7	13	1,079
Female	76	72	73	93	124	139	92	75	38	35	24	26	17	9	9	17	919
Upper Langjophaka	47	43	36	46	74	74	63	54	26	23	19	20	11	6	6	13	561
Male	22	23	18	19	29	37	28	24	20	11	8	6	6	5	5	5	266
Female	25	20	18	27	45	37	35	30	6	12	11	14	5	1	1	8	295
Golf Ground & Green Area	42	62	59	76	169	134	90	77	50	35	29	19	10	3	7	6	868
Male	23	30	35	49	133	102	54	59	38	28	20	15	6	2	4	4	602
Female	19	32	24	27	36	32	36	18	12	7	9	4	4	1	3	2	266
Kawang Chenjo	66	77	69	76	136	146	110	59	51	45	37	15	13	20	11	16	947
Male	35	32	33	31	75	74	65	32	28	17	21	7	9	14	6	6	485
Female	31	45	36	45	61	72	45	27	23	28	16	8	4	6	5	10	462
Ziukha	87	90	72	78	115	159	127	98	45	31	32	35	26	26	23	40	1,084
Male	43	43	29	31	65	94	68	53	23	21	10	10	8	10	12	24	544
Female	44	47	43	47	50	65	59	45	22	10	22	25	18	16	11	16	540
Ziukha School Area	13	19	15	23	44	34	30	29	20	9	8	5	8	3	4	7	271
Male	6	10	6	12	29	19	20	20	9	7	6	2	3	2	2	3	156
Female	7	9	9	11	15	15	10	9	11	2	2	3	5	1	2	4	115
Kawang Jangsa	111	105	124	141	300	225	141	115	86	66	70	28	29	18	17	30	1,606
Male	65	57	61	74	167	139	60	58	44	36	39	13	12	10	10	9	854

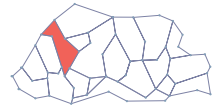


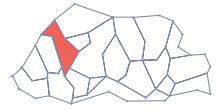
Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Thimphu Thromde 2017

LAP/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Female	46	48	63	67	133	86	81	57	42	30	31	15	17	8	7	21	752
Kawang Dejo	216	279	254	300	471	429	339	319	202	210	110	88	61	39	40	59	3,416
Male	109	141	130	141	251	237	190	185	109	135	57	47	23	21	15	27	1,818
Female	107	138	124	159	220	192	149	134	93	75	53	41	38	18	25	32	1,598
Kawang Damisa	506	561	563	639	779	851	748	635	399	303	245	179	153	114	62	116	6,853
Male	264	300	265	306	357	410	341	305	194	163	132	82	81	56	29	50	3,335
Female	242	261	298	333	422	441	407	330	205	140	113	97	72	58	33	66	3,518
Chang Gumji	124	168	170	177	222	258	227	193	123	109	81	46	36	28	25	35	2,022
Male	62	87	74	77	109	132	111	97	60	63	39	22	17	15	13	17	995
Female	62	81	96	100	113	126	116	96	63	46	42	24	19	13	12	18	1,027
Chang Gangay	183	183	224	224	321	368	256	255	164	158	99	54	45	35	32	42	2,643
Male	100	106	115	98	150	174	129	124	84	73	52	34	19	13	6	17	1,294
Female	83	77	109	126	171	194	127	131	80	85	47	20	26	22	26	25	1,349
Core	585	570	620	787	1,495	1,533	1,041	814	561	484	371	246	179	123	110	195	9,714
Male	291	279	287	366	791	895	598	455	314	250	205	130	86	60	47	93	5,147
Female	294	291	333	421	704	638	443	359	247	234	166	116	93	63	63	102	4,567
Chang Khorlo	130	108	129	189	573	289	212	187	180	158	109	69	57	33	34	79	2,536
Male	62	50	68	89	281	174	114	98	87	79	62	37	31	10	23	31	1,296
Female	68	58	61	100	292	115	98	89	93	79	47	32	26	23	11	48	1,240
Chang Jangsa	303	376	420	453	597	488	383	416	278	228	115	55	36	32	35	57	4,272
Male	158	177	202	222	328	273	204	224	149	131	77	31	11	9	17	17	2,230
Female	145	199	218	231	269	215	179	192	129	97	38	24	25	23	18	40	2,042
Yangchenphug	108	131	152	162	171	149	155	135	113	80	58	36	25	17	20	24	1,536
Male	61	62	77	75	91	73	78	64	57	49	27	17	15	6	9	12	773
Female	47	69	75	87	80	76	77	71	56	31	31	19	10	11	11	12	763
Upper Changzamto LAP	245	213	183	217	386	437	339	199	126	86	56	65	41	18	23	38	2,672
Male	127	97	98	83	153	214	173	98	74	42	28	24	26	11	9	18	1,275
Female	118	116	85	134	233	223	166	101	52	44	28	41	15	7	14	20	1,397
Lower Changzamto LAP	650	567	486	573	854	1,131	823	594	352	261	191	147	108	79	69	97	6,982
Male	359	293	229	264	391	532	420	307	200	131	97	68	46	43	27	44	3,451
Female	291	274	257	309	463	599	403	287	152	130	94	79	62	36	42	53	3,531

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Thimphu Thromde 2017

LAP/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Changbangdu LAP	669	763	830	897	1,112	1,215	924	893	584	438	251	154	149	82	71	131	9,163
Male	330	363	430	433	570	609	458	428	345	263	145	70	74	32	31	58	4,639
Female	339	400	400	464	542	606	466	465	239	175	106	84	75	50	40	73	4,524
RBA Colony	441	609	576	496	458	432	488	511	337	258	106	46	43	30	32	64	4,927
Male	214	322	286	217	216	199	243	291	185	182	62	19	17	9	13	23	2,498
Female	227	287	290	279	242	233	245	220	152	76	44	27	26	21	19	41	2,429
Lungtenphu LAP	1,110	941	760	849	1,570	2,039	1,523	926	519	402	341	253	195	115	82	141	11,766
Male	577	485	397	370	776	1,020	806	485	299	202	174	109	96	60	31	63	5,950
Female	533	456	363	479	794	1,019	717	441	220	200	167	144	99	55	51	78	5,816
Simtokha LAP	768	588	446	575	1,250	1,391	1,019	631	391	337	270	169	121	81	65	102	8,204
Male	393	288	222	282	701	741	559	360	264	194	161	103	64	44	20	55	4,451
Female	375	300	224	293	549	650	460	271	127	143	109	66	57	37	45	47	3,753
Serbitang LAP	68	66	58	78	121	156	104	67	63	63	28	25	15	15	6	8	941
Male	32	32	33	46	70	92	64	33	38	40	17	14	7	8	5	4	535
Female	36	34	25	32	51	64	40	34	25	23	11	11	8	7	1	4	406
Babesa LAP	398	395	321	338	766	895	556	357	245	215	167	102	84	59	36	55	4,989
Male	196	206	151	157	411	489	313	186	129	121	94	57	43	26	17	26	2,622
Female	202	189	170	181	355	406	243	171	116	94	73	45	41	33	19	29	2,367
Chang Bardo	70	75	79	87	115	117	115	93	60	54	41	17	24	10	7	22	986
Male	35	36	39	43	59	63	60	46	32	31	26	11	13	3	2	4	503
Female	35	39	40	44	56	54	55	47	28	23	15	6	11	7	5	18	483
Chang Gedaphu	265	298	255	310	475	501	423	257	179	146	139	81	65	47	32	32	3,505
Male	146	159	135	140	207	241	227	134	90	74	70	42	37	29	10	11	1,752
Female	119	139	120	170	268	260	196	123	89	72	69	39	28	18	22	21	1,753
Embassies	6	9	22	18	17	13	16	14	22	26	11	7	1	1	0	0	183
Male	2	4	13	7	2	4	6	5	11	16	6	4	0	0	0	0	80
Female	4	5	9	11	15	9	10	9	11	10	5	3	1	1	0	0	103
All LAP	9,235	9,253	8,749	9,776	15,326	16,618	12,738	9,746	6,222	5,013	3,542	2,358	1,885	1,289	1,048	1,753	114,551
Male	4,758	4,699	4,400	4,615	7,868	8,635	6,750	5,168	3,465	2,792	1,922	1,176	909	629	438	772	58,996
Female	4,477	4,554	4,349	5,161	7,458	7,983	5,988	4,578	2,757	2,221	1,620	1,182	976	660	610	981	55,555



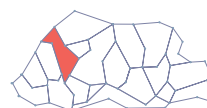
**Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Marital Status												All Status																						
	Never Married				Living Together				Married				Divorced				Separated				Widow/Widower				Not Reported		Total								
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total
Urban	21,937	18,639	40,576	382	364	746	25,895	24,263	50,158	1,008	1,872	2,880	185	259	444	434	1,526	1,960	54	9	63	49,895	46,932	96,827											
Thimphu Thromde	21,791	18,493	40,284	381	362	743	25,695	24,044	49,739	1,000	1,848	2,848	185	255	440	433	1,513	1,946	54	9	63	49,539	46,524	96,063											
Khasadrapchu Town	146	146	292	1	2	3	200	219	419	8	24	32	0	4	4	1	13	14	0	0	0	356	408	764											
Rural	5,152	2,904	8,056	54	56	110	5,568	4,714	10,282	329	329	658	40	47	87	116	339	455	15	3	18	11,274	8,392	19,666											
Kawang	1,522	631	2,153	19	22	41	1,097	1,054	2,151	52	94	146	13	7	20	35	76	111	12	0	12	2,750	1,884	4,634											
Lingzhi	68	39	107	1	0	1	148	116	264	4	3	7	0	2	2	6	12	18	0	0	0	227	172	399											
Naro	66	21	87	0	0	0	73	50	123	11	7	18	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	151	78	229											
Soe	21	17	38	0	0	0	60	42	102	3	7	10	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	86	69	155											
Chang	1,381	940	2,321	23	24	47	1,839	1,364	3,203	45	66	111	10	17	27	31	95	126	2	2	4	3,331	2,508	5,839											
Darika	568	188	756	2	2	4	547	335	882	132	9	141	5	3	8	3	11	14	0	0	0	1,257	548	1,805											
Ge-nyen	219	135	354	1	1	2	262	261	523	16	21	37	1	1	2	10	22	32	0	0	0	509	441	950											
Maedwang	1,307	933	2,240	8	7	15	1,542	1,492	3,034	66	122	188	10	15	25	29	122	151	1	1	2	2,963	2,692	5,655											
Both Areas	27,089	21,543	48,632	436	420	856	31,463	28,977	60,440	1,337	2,201	3,538	225	306	531	550	1,865	2,415	69	12	81	61,169	55,324	116,493											
PERCENT																																			
Urban	23	19	42	0	0	1	27	25	52	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	52	48	100											
Thimphu Thromde	23	19	42	0	0	1	27	25	52	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	52	48	100											
Khasadrapchu Town	19	19	38	0	0	0	26	29	55	1	3	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	47	53	100											
Rural	26	15	41	0	0	1	28	24	52	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	57	43	100											
Kawang	33	14	46	0	0	1	24	23	46	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	59	41	100											
Lingzhi	17	10	27	0	0	0	37	29	66	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	57	43	100											
Naro	29	9	38	0	0	0	32	22	54	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	34	100											
Soe	14	11	25	0	0	0	39	27	66	2	5	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	55	45	100											
Chang	24	16	40	0	0	1	31	23	55	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	57	43	100											
Darika	31	10	42	0	0	0	30	19	49	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	70	30	100											
Ge-nyen	23	14	37	0	0	0	28	27	55	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	54	46	100											
Maedwang	23	16	40	0	0	0	27	26	54	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	52	48	100											
Both Areas	23	18	42	0	0	1	27	25	52	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	53	47	100											

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.10 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017**

Age Group	Marital Status																										
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
10-14	5,357	5,245	10,602	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5,357	5,261	10,618
15-19	5,500	5,829	11,329	9	34	43	74	197	271	1	6	7	28	29	57	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	0	2	5,616	6,098	11,714
20-24	7,844	5,990	13,834	97	137	234	1,517	2,433	3,950	39	117	156	37	33	70	5	7	12	11	3	14	3	14	9,550	8,720	18,270	
25-29	4,998	2,664	7,662	170	112	282	5,322	6,062	11,384	174	365	539	39	25	64	7	28	35	18	3	21	10,728	9,259	19,987			
30-34	1,525	805	2,330	59	47	106	6,256	5,560	11,816	283	443	726	37	34	71	10	40	50	11	2	13	8,181	6,931	15,112			
35-39	664	412	1,076	40	35	75	5,282	4,409	9,691	247	382	629	15	50	65	17	75	92	11	2	13	6,276	5,365	11,641			
40-44	377	192	569	17	17	34	3,634	2,844	6,478	175	255	430	14	21	35	15	82	97	8	0	8	4,240	3,411	7,651			
45-49	221	102	323	15	10	25	3,095	2,242	5,337	134	236	370	11	27	38	26	86	112	5	0	5	3,507	2,703	6,210			
50-54	167	88	255	6	8	14	2,159	1,557	3,716	108	142	250	12	21	33	29	170	199	2	0	2	2,483	1,986	4,469			
55-59	129	53	182	9	6	15	1,304	1,131	2,435	65	84	149	4	15	19	33	195	228	1	0	1	1,545	1,484	3,029			
60-64	108	49	157	5	4	9	1,001	898	1,899	42	66	108	10	10	20	52	231	283	0	0	0	1,218	1,258	2,476			
65-69	65	31	96	2	1	3	694	552	1,246	27	38	65	4	13	17	73	188	261	0	2	2	865	825	1,690			
70-74	54	28	82	2	0	2	450	466	916	16	28	44	5	7	12	76	250	326	0	0	0	603	779	1,382			
75-79	29	24	53	3	1	4	323	321	644	10	18	28	5	6	11	84	189	273	0	0	0	454	559	1,013			
80-84	26	15	41	1	2	3	212	180	392	11	14	25	2	3	5	63	161	224	0	0	0	315	375	690			
85+	25	16	41	1	2	3	140	124	264	5	7	12	2	2	4	58	159	217	0	0	0	231	310	541			
All Ages	27,089	21,543	48,632	436	420	856	31,463	28,977	60,440	1,337	2,201	3,538	225	306	531	550	1,865	2,415	69	12	81	61,169	55,324	116,493			

**Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Thimphu 2017**

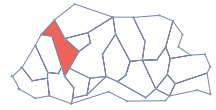
Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Thimphu Thromde	48,050	5,114	53,164	90.4	40,199	9,897	50,096	80.2	88,249	15,011	103,260	85.5
6-9	3,384	272	3,656	92.6	3,346	242	3,588	93.3	6,730	514	7,244	92.9
10-14	4,359	38	4,397	99.1	4,310	38	4,348	99.1	8,669	76	8,745	99.1
15-19	4,552	62	4,614	98.7	5,056	105	5,161	98.0	9,608	167	9,775	98.3
20-24	7,358	504	7,862	93.6	7,096	358	7,454	95.2	14,454	862	15,316	94.4
25-29	7,969	658	8,627	92.4	7,120	861	7,981	89.2	15,089	1,519	16,608	90.9
30-34	6,141	606	6,747	91.0	4,887	1,098	5,985	81.7	11,028	1,704	12,732	86.6
35-39	4,620	547	5,167	89.4	3,359	1,216	4,575	73.4	7,979	1,763	9,742	81.9
40-44	2,995	466	3,461	86.5	1,754	1,003	2,757	63.6	4,749	1,469	6,218	76.4
45-49	2,389	399	2,788	85.7	1,308	912	2,220	58.9	3,697	1,311	5,008	73.8
50-54	1,605	316	1,921	83.6	800	820	1,620	49.4	2,405	1,136	3,541	67.9
55-59	945	231	1,176	80.4	428	754	1,182	36.2	1,373	985	2,358	58.2
60-64	693	216	909	76.2	285	691	976	29.2	978	907	1,885	51.9
65+	1,040	799	1,839	56.6	450	1,799	2,249	20.0	1,490	2,598	4,088	36.4
Other than Thimphu Thromde	10,045	2,276	12,321	81.5	6,677	2,840	9,517	70.2	16,722	5,116	21,838	76.6
6-9	648	87	735	88.2	638	89	727	87.8	1,286	176	1,462	88.0
10-14	943	13	956	98.6	899	11	910	98.8	1,842	24	1,866	98.7
15-19	971	26	997	97.4	910	26	936	97.2	1,881	52	1,933	97.3
20-24	1,502	174	1,676	89.6	1,162	99	1,261	92.1	2,664	273	2,937	90.7
25-29	1,826	256	2,082	87.7	1,021	253	1,274	80.1	2,847	509	3,356	84.8
30-34	1,208	218	1,426	84.7	687	255	942	72.9	1,895	473	2,368	80.0
35-39	835	266	1,101	75.8	468	319	787	59.5	1,303	585	1,888	69.0
40-44	543	229	772	70.3	327	324	651	50.2	870	553	1,423	61.1
45-49	482	227	709	68.0	199	283	482	41.3	681	510	1,191	57.2
50-54	389	172	561	69.3	114	252	366	31.1	503	424	927	54.3
55-59	213	156	369	57.7	73	229	302	24.2	286	385	671	42.6
60-64	188	121	309	60.8	81	201	282	28.7	269	322	591	45.5
65+	297	331	628	47.3	98	499	597	16.4	395	830	1,225	32.2
Urban	48,390	5,177	53,567	90.3	40,522	10,024	50,546	80.2	88,912	15,201	104,113	85.4
6-9	3,425	278	3,703	92.5	3,384	246	3,630	93.2	6,809	524	7,333	92.9
10-14	4,414	38	4,452	99.1	4,357	38	4,395	99.1	8,771	76	8,847	99.1
15-19	4,583	62	4,645	98.7	5,098	106	5,204	98.0	9,681	168	9,849	98.3
20-24	7,388	508	7,896	93.6	7,154	366	7,520	95.1	14,542	874	15,416	94.3
25-29	8,017	665	8,682	92.3	7,157	877	8,034	89.1	15,174	1,542	16,716	90.8
30-34	6,185	614	6,799	91.0	4,926	1,109	6,035	81.6	11,111	1,723	12,834	86.6
35-39	4,649	557	5,206	89.3	3,386	1,234	4,620	73.3	8,035	1,791	9,826	81.8
40-44	3,013	474	3,487	86.4	1,764	1,019	2,783	63.4	4,777	1,493	6,270	76.2
45-49	2,408	400	2,808	85.8	1,319	923	2,242	58.8	3,727	1,323	5,050	73.8
50-54	1,615	323	1,938	83.3	806	828	1,634	49.3	2,421	1,151	3,572	67.8
55-59	952	233	1,185	80.3	434	760	1,194	36.3	1,386	993	2,379	58.3
60-64	696	219	915	76.1	287	700	987	29.1	983	919	1,902	51.7
65+	1,045	806	1,851	56.5	450	1,818	2,268	19.8	1,495	2,624	4,119	36.3
Rural	9,705	2,213	11,918	81.4	6,354	2,713	9,067	70.1	16,059	4,926	20,985	76.5
6-9	607	81	688	88.2	600	85	685	87.6	1,207	166	1,373	87.9
10-14	888	13	901	98.6	852	11	863	98.7	1,740	24	1,764	98.6
15-19	940	26	966	97.3	868	25	893	97.2	1,808	51	1,859	97.3
20-24	1,472	170	1,642	89.6	1,104	91	1,195	92.4	2,576	261	2,837	90.8



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Thimphu 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
25-29	1,778	249	2,027	87.7	984	237	1,221	80.6	2,762	486	3,248	85.0
30-34	1,164	210	1,374	84.7	648	244	892	72.6	1,812	454	2,266	80.0
35-39	806	256	1,062	75.9	441	301	742	59.4	1,247	557	1,804	69.1
40-44	525	221	746	70.4	317	308	625	50.7	842	529	1,371	61.4
45-49	463	226	689	67.2	188	272	460	40.9	651	498	1,149	56.7
50-54	379	165	544	69.7	108	244	352	30.7	487	409	896	54.4
55-59	206	154	360	57.2	67	223	290	23.1	273	377	650	42.0
60-64	185	118	303	61.1	79	192	271	29.2	264	310	574	46.0
65+	292	324	616	47.4	98	480	578	17.0	390	804	1,194	32.7
Both Areas	58,095	7,390	65,485	88.7	46,876	12,737	59,613	78.6	104,971	20,127	125,098	83.9
6-9	4,032	359	4,391	91.8	3,984	331	4,315	92.3	8,016	690	8,706	92.1
10-14	5,302	51	5,353	99.0	5,209	49	5,258	99.1	10,511	100	10,611	99.1
15-19	5,523	88	5,611	98.4	5,966	131	6,097	97.9	11,489	219	11,708	98.1
20-24	8,860	678	9,538	92.9	8,258	457	8,715	94.8	17,118	1,135	18,253	93.8
25-29	9,795	914	10,709	91.5	8,141	1,114	9,255	88.0	17,936	2,028	19,964	89.8
30-34	7,349	824	8,173	89.9	5,574	1,353	6,927	80.5	12,923	2,177	15,100	85.6
35-39	5,455	813	6,268	87.0	3,827	1,535	5,362	71.4	9,282	2,348	11,630	79.8
40-44	3,538	695	4,233	83.6	2,081	1,327	3,408	61.1	5,619	2,022	7,641	73.5
45-49	2,871	626	3,497	82.1	1,507	1,195	2,702	55.8	4,378	1,821	6,199	70.6
50-54	1,994	488	2,482	80.3	914	1,072	1,986	46.0	2,908	1,560	4,468	65.1
55-59	1,158	387	1,545	75.0	501	983	1,484	33.8	1,659	1,370	3,029	54.8
60-64	881	337	1,218	72.3	366	892	1,258	29.1	1,247	1,229	2,476	50.4
65+	1,337	1,130	2,467	54.2	548	2,298	2,846	19.3	1,885	3,428	5,313	35.5



**Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Thimphu 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
Thimphu Thromde	14,777	29,417	8,967	27.8	14,985	23,507	11,602	29.9	29,762	52,924	20,569	28.8
6-12	6,121	65	128	96.9	5,985	73	126	96.8	12,106	138	254	96.9
13-14	1,617	84	38	93.0	1,675	58	19	95.6	3,292	142	57	94.3
15-16	1,509	68	63	92.0	1,638	85	32	93.3	3,147	153	95	92.7
17-18	1,498	276	86	80.5	1,783	319	54	82.7	3,281	595	140	81.7
19-22	2,456	2,558	562	44.0	2,535	2,789	257	45.4	4,991	5,347	819	44.7
23+	1,576	26,366	8,090	4.4	1,369	20,183	11,114	4.2	2,945	46,549	19,204	4.3
Other than Thimphu Thromde	2,593	6,211	3,514	21.1	2,730	3,584	3,202	28.7	5,323	9,795	6,716	24.4
6-12	1,175	52	55	91.7	1,213	22	28	96.0	2,388	74	83	93.8
13-14	332	51	26	81.2	328	31	15	87.7	660	82	41	84.3
15-16	285	62	27	76.2	304	26	7	90.2	589	88	34	82.8
17-18	227	131	31	58.4	301	74	13	77.6	528	205	44	68.0
19-22	366	652	181	30.5	403	494	82	41.2	769	1,146	263	35.3
23+	208	5,263	3,194	2.4	181	2,937	3,057	2.9	389	8,200	6,251	2.6
Urban	14,911	29,610	9,043	27.8	15,129	23,685	11,730	29.9	30,040	53,295	20,773	28.9
6-12	6,196	67	130	96.9	6,052	73	127	96.8	12,248	140	257	96.9
13-14	1,640	84	38	93.1	1,693	61	19	95.5	3,333	145	57	94.3
15-16	1,518	69	63	92.0	1,656	85	32	93.4	3,174	154	95	92.7
17-18	1,509	279	86	80.5	1,798	321	54	82.7	3,307	600	140	81.7
19-22	2,465	2,570	565	44.0	2,551	2,813	264	45.3	5,016	5,383	829	44.7
23+	1,583	26,541	8,161	4.4	1,379	20,332	11,234	4.2	2,962	46,873	19,395	4.3
Rural	2,459	6,018	3,438	20.6	2,586	3,406	3,074	28.5	5,045	9,424	6,512	24.0
6-12	1,100	50	53	91.4	1,146	22	27	95.9	2,246	72	80	93.7
13-14	309	51	26	80.1	310	28	15	87.8	619	79	41	83.8
15-16	276	61	27	75.8	286	26	7	89.7	562	87	34	82.3
17-18	216	128	31	57.6	286	72	13	77.1	502	200	44	67.3
19-22	357	640	178	30.4	387	470	75	41.5	744	1,110	253	35.3
23+	201	5,088	3,123	2.4	171	2,788	2,937	2.9	372	7,876	6,060	2.6

Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Thimphu 2017

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending			
Both Areas	17,370	35,628	12,481	26.5	17,715	27,091	14,804	29.7	35,085	62,719	27,285	28.1
6-12	7,296	117	183	96.1	7,198	95	154	96.7	14,494	212	337	96.4
13-14	1,949	135	64	90.7	2,003	89	34	94.2	3,952	224	98	92.5
15-16	1,794	130	90	89.1	1,942	111	39	92.8	3,736	241	129	91.0
17-18	1,725	407	117	76.7	2,084	393	67	81.9	3,809	800	184	79.5
19-22	2,822	3,210	743	41.7	2,938	3,283	339	44.8	5,760	6,493	1,082	43.2
23+	1,784	31,629	11,284	4.0	1,550	23,120	14,171	4.0	3,334	54,749	25,455	4.0

Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Thimphu 2017

Gewog/Town	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending			
Thimphu	17,370	35,628	12,481	26.5	17,715	27,091	14,804	29.7	35,085	62,719	27,285	28.1
Thimphu Thromde	14,777	29,417	8,967	27.8	14,985	23,507	11,602	29.9	29,762	52,924	20,569	28.8
Khasadrapchu Town	134	193	76	33.3	144	178	128	32.0	278	371	204	32.6
Kawang	569	1,679	650	19.6	585	805	636	28.9	1,154	2,484	1,286	23.4
Lingzhi	25	80	139	10.2	30	46	114	15.8	55	126	253	12.7
Naro	16	76	65	10.2	7	31	42	8.8	23	107	107	9.7
Soe	10	42	36	11.4	16	17	42	21.3	26	59	78	16.0
Chang	718	1,757	1,000	20.7	735	1,143	781	27.6	1,453	2,900	1,781	23.7
Darkarla	199	632	482	15.2	219	173	224	35.6	418	805	706	21.7
Genyen	131	215	197	24.1	130	146	202	27.2	261	361	399	25.6
Maedwang	791	1,537	869	24.7	864	1,045	1,033	29.4	1,655	2,582	1,902	27.0

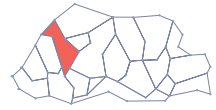


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Highest Level of Education Completed										
	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Thimphu Thromde	932	117	22,987	8,236	13,163	16,781	566	2,513	13,499	3,519	373
Male	164	70	13,125	4,571	6,512	7,949	305	1,431	7,522	2,304	241
Female	768	47	9,862	3,665	6,651	8,832	261	1,082	5,977	1,215	132
Khasadrapchu Town	5	2	263	76	119	98	4	8	63	9	2
Male	2	2	143	35	55	44	2	6	31	6	1
Female	3	0	120	41	64	54	2	2	32	3	1
Kawang	47	7	1,306	337	489	545	20	46	448	376	17
Male	9	2	874	175	225	273	17	34	279	346	14
Female	38	5	432	162	264	272	3	12	169	30	3
Lingzhi	1	0	149	4	3	10	0	0	11	3	0
Male	0	0	79	2	3	8	0	0	11	2	0
Female	1	0	70	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Naro	3	0	79	4	8	17	5	1	9	4	0
Male	0	0	62	2	5	7	5	1	6	4	0
Female	3	0	17	2	3	10	0	0	3	0	0
Soe	1	0	40	10	13	6	0	3	9	0	3
Male	0	0	21	5	9	5	0	3	6	0	3
Female	1	0	19	5	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Chang	48	0	1,437	404	616	735	14	71	726	272	30
Male	11	0	884	244	325	401	11	40	367	171	21
Female	37	0	553	160	291	334	3	31	359	101	9
Darkaria	20	6	454	178	244	204	7	2	84	12	12
Male	3	2	284	121	180	149	4	2	66	9	11
Female	17	4	170	57	64	55	3	0	18	3	1
Ge-nyen	15	1	314	81	67	79	3	7	43	11	1
Male	2	1	189	37	35	46	1	2	25	7	1
Female	13	0	125	44	32	33	2	5	18	4	0
Maedwang	67	11	1,876	543	662	572	30	53	324	70	29
Male	18	7	1,022	301	345	313	15	37	196	51	23
Female	49	4	854	242	317	259	15	16	128	19	6
Thimphu	1,139	144	28,905	9,873	15,384	19,047	649	2,704	15,216	4,276	467
Male	209	84	16,683	5,493	7,694	9,195	360	1,556	8,509	2,900	315
Female	930	60	12,222	4,380	7,690	9,852	289	1,148	6,707	1,376	152

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Thimphu Thromde	565	651	1216
Khasadrapchu Town	1	1	2
Kawang	32	46	78
Lingzhi	5	5	10
Naro	1	2	3
Soe	1	2	3
Chang	28	43	71
Darkarla	30	9	39
Ge-nyen	9	11	20
Maedwang	77	89	166
Total	749	859	1,608

**Table A4.2** Persons with Disability in Multiple Domain by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017

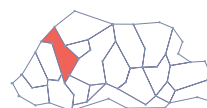
Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Thimphu Thromde	190	191	381
Khasadrapchu Town	0	0	0
Kawang	7	14	21
Lingzhi	2	2	4
Naro	0	1	1
Soe	0	0	0
Chang	8	15	23
Darkarla	1	1	2
Ge-nyen	3	5	8
Maedwang	29	44	73
Total	240	273	513

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Total Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Thimphu Thromde	3	4	1	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	3	4	1	236
Rural				
Kawang	3	4	1	1,316
Lingzhi	3	5	2	92
Naro	2	5	2	44
Soe	3	5	2	37
Chang	4	4	1	1,453
Darkarla	3	4	1	344
Ge-nyen	4	4	1	237
Maedwang	4	4	1	1,505
Both Areas	3	4	1	30,672

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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							
Thimphu Thromde	2,706	2,570	14,478	1,882	3,326	446	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	48	16	120	44	7	1	236
Rural							
Kawang	351	60	465	125	296	19	1,316
Lingzhi	85	0	0	3	4	0	92
Naro	37	0	0	4	2	1	44
Soe	27	4	1	1	2	2	37
Chang	354	60	518	350	153	18	1,453
Darkarla	124	19	81	22	97	1	344
Ge-nyen	147	13	31	31	8	7	237
Maedwang	605	70	506	249	56	19	1,505
Both Areas	4,484	2,812	16,200	2,711	3,951	514	30,672

**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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										
Thimphu Thromde	2,647	5,457	7,252	5,621	2,617	747	401	605	61	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	33	44	59	51	22	11	6	9	1	236
Rural										
Kawang	137	368	297	219	121	62	38	74	0	1,316
Lingzhi	12	43	21	11	3	1	1	0	0	92
Naro	18	18	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	44
Soe	8	6	10	6	2	2	2	1	0	37
Chang	132	314	346	312	153	74	41	77	4	1,453
Darkarla	21	88	48	138	28	16	1	4	0	344
Ge-nyen	34	35	71	36	23	15	4	19	0	237
Maedwang	131	319	365	318	146	94	34	96	2	1,505
Botha Areas	3,173	6,692	8,471	6,716	3,116	1,022	528	886	68	30,672

**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Thimphu Thromde	20,392	2,449	68	1,317	746	164	68	90	114	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	165	38	0	25	8	0	0	0	0	236
Rural										
Kawang	920	193	14	64	63	44	10	7	1	1,316
Lingzhi	4	19	0	34	32	0	0	1	2	92
Naro	3	0	7	9	23	1	0	1	0	44
Soe	11	4	0	7	12	0	0	3	0	37
Chang	930	195	45	125	112	30	2	10	4	1,453
Darkarla	178	45	2	41	52	17	0	9	0	344
Ge-nyen	113	51	0	40	28	0	0	4	1	237
Maedwang	834	156	51	283	136	26	2	14	3	1,505
Both Areas	23,550	3,150	187	1,945	1,212	282	82	139	125	30,672

**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

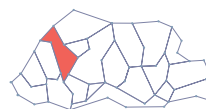
Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Thimphu Thromde	4,159	21,229	20	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	39	197	0	236
Rural				
Kawang	359	957	0	1,316
Lingzhi	17	75	0	92
Naro	6	38	0	44
Soe	4	33	0	37
Chang	311	1,140	2	1,453
Darkarla	68	276	0	344
Ge-nyen	52	184	1	237
Maedwang	352	1,152	1	1,505
Both Areas	5,367	25,281	24	30,672

**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used														Total
	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	RCC wall	Cement/Lime/Cement	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	
Urban															
Thimphu Thromde	316	646	1,461	1,565	103	14,844	1,143	1,489	1,397	1,098	305	550	491	25,408	
Khasadrapchu Town	0	18	11	8	2	81	5	13	4	28	49	13	4	236	
Rural															
Kawang	25	77	220	189	10	256	42	49	44	223	93	61	27	1,316	
Lingzhi	0	3	76	1	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	
Naro	0	0	23	0	1	0	4	0	0	7	0	1	8	44	
Soe	0	0	32	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	37	
Chang	32	78	157	135	7	513	35	81	45	206	45	48	71	1,453	
Darkarla	2	7	42	19	3	122	1	0	3	89	51	4	1	344	
Ge-nyen	5	6	62	21	1	42	2	3	2	17	66	6	4	237	
Maedwang	22	67	236	84	12	276	43	37	168	160	167	217	16	1,505	
Both Areas	402	902	2,320	2,022	139	16,138	1,287	1,673	1,663	1,828	776	900	622	30,672	

**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling										Total	
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates	Concrete/Cement	Other	Other		
Urban												
Thimphu Thromde	50	92	647	79	62	23,560	267	531	120	25,408		
Khasadrapchu Town	2	1	1	0	2	224	2	2	2	236		
Rural												
Kawang	4	9	57	4	10	1,210	10	6	6	1,316		
Lingzhi	1	1	46	0	0	44	0	0	0	92		
Naro	0	1	14	0	12	13	1	0	3	44		
Soe	0	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	0	37		
Chang	5	9	56	4	22	1,313	10	21	13	1,453		
Darkarla	0	1	34	2	1	304	0	1	1	344		
Ge-nyen	0	0	7	0	0	228	0	2	0	237		
Maedwang	0	5	92	15	1	1,378	4	9	1	1,505		
Both Areas	62	119	975	104	110	28,290	294	572	146	30,672		



**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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								
Thimphu Thromde	694	9,211	161	4,099	2,496	8,616	131	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	8	84	6	15	21	99	3	236
Rural								
Kawang	13	921	4	175	42	157	4	1,316
Lingzhi	1	78	0	13	0	0	0	92
Naro	2	31	2	4	0	0	5	44
Soe	1	33	1	2	0	0	0	37
Chang	63	618	11	192	82	483	4	1,453
Darkarla	2	292	0	30	2	17	1	344
Ge-nyen	16	159	0	6	1	54	1	237
Maedwang	76	690	5	181	32	520	1	1,505
Both Areas	876	12,117	190	4,717	2,676	9,946	150	30,672

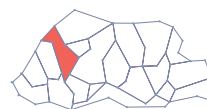


**Table A7.9** Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting										Cooking					
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total	
Urban																
Thimphu Thromde	25,155	43	42	44	51	5	9	59	25044	39	60	73	23485	85	25,408	
Khasadrapchu Town	228	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	229	2	0	1	202	0	236	
Rural																
Kawang	1,291	9	2	10	3	0	0	1	1300	0	52	30	1127	1	1,316	
Lingzhi	3	8	7	73	1	0	0	0	1	12	80	13	75	0	92	
Naro	1	0	5	35	2	0	1	0	4	1	39	2	12	0	44	
Soe	32	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	31	0	16	1	21	0	37	
Chang	1,395	27	9	9	5	3	3	2	1417	9	81	15	1260	4	1,453	
Darkarla	318	2	0	23	1	0	0	0	325	1	28	1	312	0	344	
Ge-nyen	233	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	230	3	10	0	210	0	237	
Maedwang	1,486	1	3	4	8	2	1	0	1494	2	50	10	1321	1	1,505	
Both Areas	30,142	92	76	201	74	10	15	62	30,075	69	416	146	28,025	91	30,672	

**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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							
Thimphu Thromde	20,534	4,738	17	14	26	79	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	168	68	0	0	0	0	236
Rural							
Kawang	749	551	12	0	4	0	1,316
Lingzhi	5	71	5	0	11	0	92
Naro	4	14	0	1	24	1	44
Soe	6	27	0	0	4	0	37
Chang	890	541	8	9	2	3	1,453
Darkarla	165	163	0	0	15	1	344
Ge-nyen	102	133	1	0	1	0	237
Maedwang	875	613	11	2	0	4	1,505
Both Areas	23,498	6,919	54	26	87	88	30,672



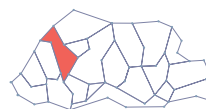
**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

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	
<b>Urban</b>						
Thimphu Thromde	25,317	33	8	29	21	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	234	0	0	2	0	236
<b>Rural</b>						
Kawang	1,283	10	13	10	0	1,316
Lingzhi	91	1	0	0	0	92
Naro	30	5	8	1	0	44
Soe	37	0	0	0	0	37
Chang	1,385	49	8	9	2	1,453
Darkarla	342	1	1	0	0	344
Ge-nyen	207	0	23	6	1	237
Maedwang	1,476	9	12	7	1	1,505
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>30,402</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30,672</b>

**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Thimphu Thromde	21,563	3,788	57	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	214	22	0	236
<b>Rural</b>				
Kawang	1,131	185	0	1,316
Lingzhi	62	30	0	92
Naro	27	17	0	44
Soe	32	5	0	37
Chang	1,221	230	2	1,453
Darkarla	295	49	0	344
Ge-nyen	184	53	0	237
Maedwang	1,293	212	0	1,505
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>26,022</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>30,672</b>





**Table A7.15** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities														Total 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			
<b>Urban</b>																	
Thimphu Thromde	5366	22674	2656	21757	8399	4134	11418	4213	19303	2278	4589	41	0	0	0	0	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	46	203	15	188	107	26	63	28	170	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	236
<b>Rural</b>																	
Kawang	334	960	59	1048	412	113	319	83	815	47	156	7	2	0	0	0	1,316
Lingzhi	16	9	0	41	63	0	3	0	26	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	92
Naro	40	4	0	18	37	2	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Soe	17	1	0	28	23	1	5	0	11	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	37
Chang	365	1066	64	1099	627	176	442	172	894	78	152	4	1	0	0	0	1,453
Darkarla	120	269	7	230	174	16	57	11	191	7	23	0	0	0	0	0	344
Ge-nyen	63	193	4	149	138	10	39	9	103	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	237
Maedwang	386	1265	66	1120	603	106	299	82	884	42	136	3	2	0	0	0	1,505
<b>Both Areas</b>	6,753	26,644	2,871	25,678	10,583	4,584	12,648	4,598	22,407	2,470	5,081	55	0	0	0	0	30,672

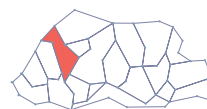
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Thimphu Thromde	22,795	2,584	29	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	224	12	0	236
<b>Rural</b>				
Kawang	1,138	178	0	1,316
Lingzhi	77	15	0	92
Naro	33	11	0	44
Soe	35	2	0	37
Chang	1,313	140	0	1,453
Darkarla	300	44	0	344
Ge-nyen	224	13	0	237
Maedwang	1,374	131	0	1,505
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>27,513</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30,672</b>

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Thimphu Thromde	38	2,354	32	117	3	33	6	30	2,613
Khasadrapchu Town	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
<b>Rural</b>									
Kawang	8	143	7	18	0	0	2	0	178
Lingzhi	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Naro	1	7	0	1	0	0	2	0	11
Soe	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chang	2	103	4	26	0	4	1	0	140
Darkarla	0	25	1	16	0	2	0	0	44
Ge-nyen	1	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
Maedwang	5	116	0	2	0	7	1	0	131
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,159</b>



**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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										
Thimphu Thromde	25,263	84	0	5	0	5	0	2	49	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	214	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236
Rural										
Kawang	1,148	95	24	37	10	2	0	0	0	1,316
Lingzhi	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	77	0	92
Naro	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	42	0	44
Soe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	0	37
Chang	1,404	39	1	7	0	0	0	0	2	1,453
Darkarla	319	1	1	1	2	4	2	14	0	344
Ge-nyen	226	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	237
Maedwang	1,451	46	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	1,505
Both Areas	30,039	295	32	53	14	13	3	171	52	30,672

**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Thimphu Thromde	608	24,783	17	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	5	231	0	236
Rural				
Kawang	39	1,277	0	1,316
Lingzhi	0	92	0	92
Naro	6	38	0	44
Soe	2	35	0	37
Chang	47	1,404	2	1,453
Darkarla	11	333	0	344
Ge-nyen	37	199	1	237
Maedwang	58	1,446	1	1,505
Both Areas	813	29,838	21	30,672





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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## TRONGSA DZONGKHAG



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ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**TRONGSA DZONGKHAG**

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Editor: Kuenga Wangmo

National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)  
Vice Chairman  
National Census Steering Committee  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Chhime Tshering'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

(Chhime Tshering)  
Census Commissioner  
National Census Secretariat  
National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	19,960
	Male	11,878
	Female	8,082
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	147.0
	Total Dependency Ratio	35.5
	Child Dependency Ratio	28.0
	Aged Dependency Ratio	7.5
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	4,124
	15-64 years	14,735
	65 years and over	1,101
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	77.2
	Male (%)	83.1
	Female (%)	68.4
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	26.9
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	15.3
	Total Fertility Rate	1.9
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.0
	Infant Mortality Rate	16.4
	Child Mortality Rate	6.6
	Under Five Mortality Rate	23.0
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	3,690
	Average Household Size	3.6
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.3
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	66.8

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group



# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Trongsa Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

## 1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017

PHCB. In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

### **1.3 Administrative set up at the Dzongkhag/Thromde level**

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics, and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation, and good governance.

It is important to fully examine and understand the population dynamics within each Dzongkhag to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Trongsa Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section

presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results from the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference time and date for the census enumeration was midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides

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1 Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations

population data of Trongsa as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the census moment) though in some isolated cases, a combination of the *de-facto* and *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

## 2.2 Population of Trongsa

The total population of Trongsa Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 19,960 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Trongsa on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. Out of the 19,960 persons, 50.4% are males and 49.6% are females. The total population of Trongsa Dzongkhag represents 2.7 % of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Trongsa Dzongkhag has experienced an increase in population size by about

6,541 persons during the intercensal period, a growth of about 48.7% between 2005 and 2017. This substantial increase in the number of population can be attributed to the presence of expatriate workers in the construction sector or because of labour migrant and any other factors. The population of Trongsa Dzongkhag in 2005 was 13,419 persons.

Trongsa Dzongkhag ranks fourth lowest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

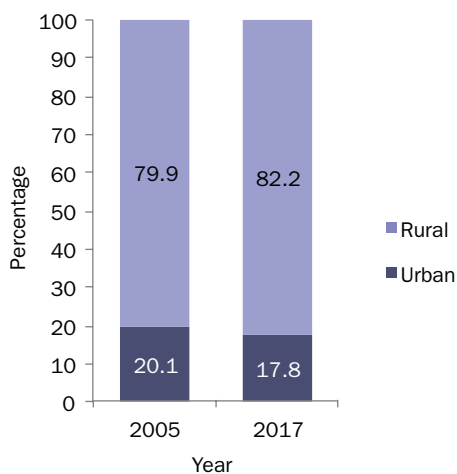
## 2.4 Population by Area

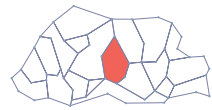
In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 82 persons lived in rural areas, while 18 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas, while 37.8% live in urban areas. The size of urban population in Trongsa is 3,546 persons.

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the Population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Trongsa 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Trongsa Town	1,667	1,455	3,122
Kuengarabten Town	232	192	424
Rural			
Draagteng	3,563	2,637	6,200
Korphu	404	345	749
Langthil	2,332	1,418	3,750
Nubi	2,075	1,096	3,171
Tangsibji	1,605	939	2,544
Both Areas	11,878	8,082	19,960

**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area, 2005 and 2017





## 2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Trongsa Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by about 3,796 persons. The sex ratio of Trongsa (number of males for every 100 females) is 146.9, which is much higher than the national sex ratio of 109.7. Trongsa Dzongkhag has the highest sex ratio in the country.

## 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups for the *Dzongkhag* shows that there are 4,124 persons in the child population group, 14,735 persons in the productive population group, and 1,101 persons in the elderly population group.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased from 34.2% to 20.7%, while the productive population has increased

from 59.0% to 73.8%, and the elderly population has reduced from 6.9% to 5.5% during the same period.

## 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the children (aged less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The total, child, and age dependency ratios for Trongsa Dzongkhag have fallen from 69.5, 11.6, and 57.9 in 2005 to 35.5, 7.5 and 28.0 in 2017 respectively. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

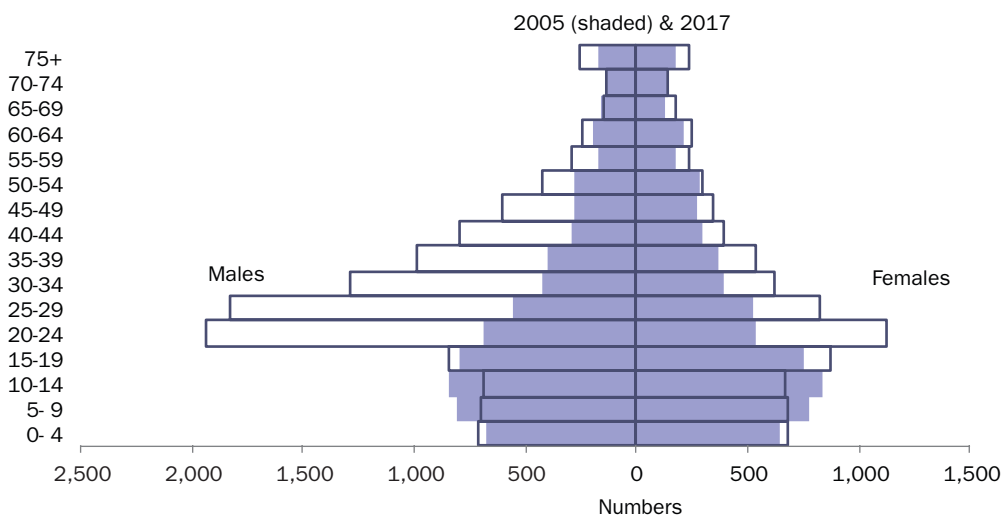
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Trongsa Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid which is a usual trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bar at the top indicates increasing life expectancy. The population pyramid of Trongsa Dzongkhag shows a consistent decline in fertility rates over time for the last two decades.

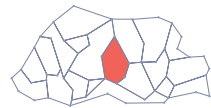
Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Trongsa Dzongkhag in 2017 has

experienced a decline in the number of population in the ages between 0-4 and 10-14 years for both sexes. However, a drastic increase in the number of male population in the age range of 20-24 to 45-49 years is observed in 2017. This could be attributed to the presence of a large number of expatriate workers employed by the hydropower and construction sectors in Trongsa Dzongkhag. Among females, the increase is observed among the age group of 20-24 to 35-39 years age groups.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Trongsa Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Trongsa 2005 and 2017





## 2.9 Population by type of Household

To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;

A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.

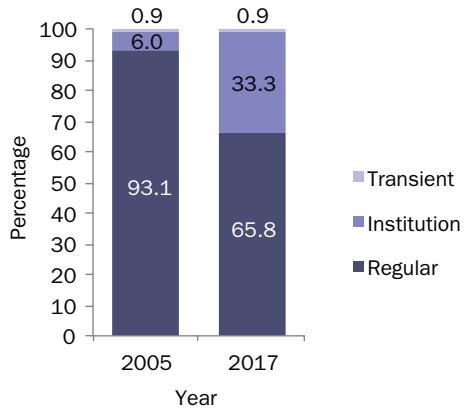
A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.

Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.

Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 13,134 persons (65.8%) living in regular households and 6,648 persons (33.3%) in institutional households, while 178 persons (0.9%) were transient

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Trongsa 2005 and 2017



population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population has decreased by about 27.3 percentage points, while the institutional population has increased by about 27.3 percentage points, while the transient population has remained the same in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 2,850 persons (21.7%) live in urban areas, while 10,284 persons (78.3%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Trongsa Dzongkhag, Trongsa Town has 2,455 persons (86.1%) of the total regular household population living in urban areas, while Kuengarabten Town has 395 persons (13.9%).

Among the *gewogs*, Draagteng Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 3,280 persons (31.9%), closely followed by Langthil Gewog and Nubi Gewog with 2,642 persons (25.7%) and 1,996 persons (19.4%) respectively. Korphu Gewog

with 739 persons (7.2%) has the lowest regular household population in Trongsa Dzongkhag.

In terms of institutional population, Draagteng Gewog has the highest number with 2,920 persons (47.8%), followed by Nubi Gewog and Langthil Gewog with 1,172 and 1,099 persons respectively. Among the two towns in Trongsa Dzongkhag, Trongsa Town alone accounts for 94.6% of the total urban institutional population with 508 persons.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Trongsa Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 16,054 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 8,055 persons are males and 7,999 persons are females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 3,466 persons live in urban areas and 12,588 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Trongsa Dzongkhag is 3,906 persons.

**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Trongsa 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,831	1,635	3,466	52.8	47.2	100.0	112
Trongsa Town	1,604	1,445	3,049	52.6	47.4	100.0	111
Kuengarabten Town	227	190	417	54.4	45.6	100.0	119
Rural	6,224	6,364	12,588	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Draagteng	2,258	2,620	4,878	46.3	53.7	100.0	86
Korphu	398	345	743	53.6	46.4	100.0	115
Langthil	1,495	1,401	2,896	51.6	48.4	100.0	107
Nubi	1,028	1,070	2,098	49.0	51.0	100.0	96
Tangsibji	1,045	928	1,973	53.0	47.0	100.0	113
Both Areas	8,055	7,999	16,054	50.2	49.8	100.0	101



# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

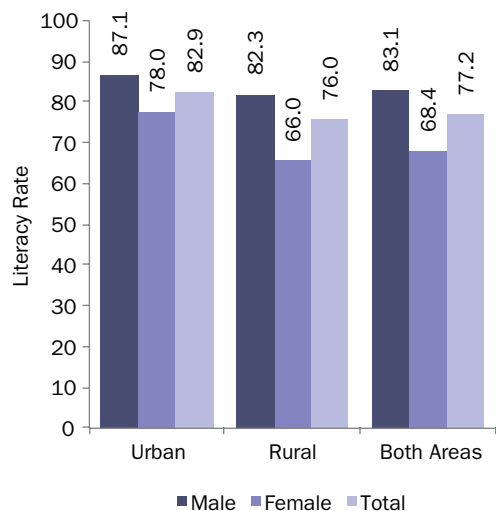
## 3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha*, English, *Lhotshamkha*, or any other language, while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 18,300 persons aged 6 years and above, 48 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. The literacy rate is, therefore, based on a total population of 18,252 persons. The 2017 PHCB

reveals that 14,096 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 77.2% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 75.0%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 83.1% of the male population literate as compared to 68.4% of the female population. The trend is

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Trongsa 2017



**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Trongsa 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	18,252	1,879	585	614	724	2,130	12,320	100.0%
Currently Attending	4,903	91.2%	85.1%	86.8%	78.2%	48.3%	4.6%	26.9%
Previously Attended	7,661	3.4%	11.8%	9.3%	18.1%	41.8%	52.3%	41.9%
Never Attended	5,688	5.4%	3.1%	3.9%	3.7%	9.9%	43.1%	31.2%

similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas at 16.3 percentage points as compared to 9.1 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is higher in urban areas (82.9%) than in rural areas (76.0%).

The literacy rate of Trongsa Dzongkhag increased by 17.5 percentage points, from 59.7% in 2005 to 77.2% in 2017.

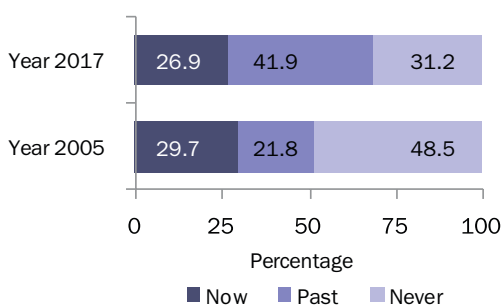
### 3.2 School Attendance

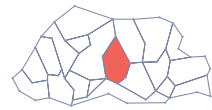
The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Trongsa Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 18,300 persons aged 6 years and above, 48 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 18,252 persons. Of these, 26.9% are currently attending school/institute, 41.9% had attended in the past, and 31.2% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently

attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (91.2%), followed by the age group 15-16 years (86.8%). Less than half (43.1%) of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is relatively higher in urban areas (34.9%) as compared to 25.2% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2). Some 34.8% of the female population is currently attending school/institute as compared to 21.6% of the male population.

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of

**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Trongsa 2005 and 2017



population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has declined by 2.8 percentage points, while the proportions of population who had attended in the past has increased by 20.2 percentage points. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 17.3 percentage points, a decline from 48.5% in 2005 to 31.2% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if the person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Trongsa Dzongkhag. Out of a total

population of 12,564 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 4,384 persons have completed grades between 03 to 6 (primary), 1,251 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 2,163 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 1,971 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 206 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above and 1,800 persons have completed their bachelor’s degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions of population have completed the primary level (34.9%), followed by middle secondary level at 17.2%. About 14.3% have completed their bachelor’s degree and only 1.6% have completed their master’s degrees and above.

**Table 3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex, and Area, Trongsa 2017

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	12,564	1,314	1,080	2,394	6,657	3,513	10,170	7,971	4,593	100.0%
Non-formal Education	319	1.1%	2.6%	1.8%	1.3%	5.4%	2.7%	1.3%	4.7%	2.5%
ECCD/Daycare	15	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Primary	4,384	35.9%	31.4%	33.9%	35.5%	34.4%	35.1%	35.6%	33.7%	34.9%
Lower Secondary	1,251	11.9%	14.3%	12.9%	9.6%	8.5%	9.3%	10.0%	9.9%	10.0%
Middle Secondary	2,163	19.9%	23.0%	21.3%	16.7%	15.3%	16.3%	17.3%	17.1%	17.2%
Higher Secondary	1,971	15.1%	18.9%	16.8%	15.4%	15.5%	15.4%	15.3%	16.3%	15.7%
Certificates	126	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Diploma	280	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	2.7%	1.2%	2.2%	2.7%	1.3%	2.2%
Bachelor’s Degree	1,800	8.5%	5.6%	7.2%	15.0%	17.9%	16.0%	13.9%	15.0%	14.3%
Masters and Above	206	2.1%	0.8%	1.5%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%	2.0%	1.0%	1.6%
Others	49	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.  
<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 222 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

Information on the attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning

by sex and areas in Trongsa Dzongkhag. Out of 18,300 persons aged 6 years and above, only 810 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 35.2% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 37.4% in private monasteries, while 25.4% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 83.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

**Table 3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex, and Area, Trongsa 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	810	134	6	140	448	222	670	582	228	100.0%
Monastic Public	285	74.6%	16.7%	72.1%	39.3%	3.6%	27.5%	47.4%	3.9%	35.2%
Monastic Private	303	6.0%	66.7%	8.6%	21.0%	88.7%	43.4%	17.5%	88.2%	37.4%
Gomchen/Laymonks	206	17.9%	16.7%	17.9%	37.5%	5.9%	27.0%	33.0%	6.1%	25.4%
Other	16	1.5%	0.0%	1.4%	2.2%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan the Washington Group (WG) of questions, which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communication, were adopted. The disability

questions were asked to all members of the household irrespective of age.

## 4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Trongsa is 21 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Trongsa is 94.2.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Trongsa is 15.3; 19.7 for urban areas and 14.3 for rural areas. The CBR for Trongsa has reduced from 21.8 in 2005 to 15.3 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Trongsa is 64.6, a decline from 92.5 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Trongsa is 117.8, a reduction from 154.1 in 2005.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing schedule age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Trongsa is 1.9 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 2.0 and for the rural areas is 1.9. The TFR for Trongsa has reduced from 3.0 in 2005 to 1.9 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Trongsa is 6.0, which is a decrease from 7.7 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 7.1 and for the rural areas is 5.8.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year. The IMR for Trongsa is 16.4, which has fallen from 41.1 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Trongsa's CMR is 6.6, an increase from 3.4 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Trongsa is 23.0, which is a decline from 44.5 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

Information on disability for the Census is based on the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of questions designed to identify people with a disability by asking whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication).

The disability prevalence rate for 2017 in Trongsa according to the cut-off recommended by WG is 2.3%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is in Korphu Gewog (4.7%) and the lowest is in Trongsa Town (1.4%).

**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/Town, Trongsa 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Trongsa Town	1.5	1.2	1.4
Kuengarabten Town	1.3	2.6	1.9
Draagteng	1.2	2.1	1.6
Korphu	4.5	4.9	4.7
Langthil	2.0	5.0	3.1
Nubi	2.0	5.7	3.3
Tangsibji	1.6	2.3	1.8
Total	1.7	3.1	2.3

# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for the country for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2017 PHCB collected information on employment for all persons 15 years and above.

This section presents information on working-age population, economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Trongsa Dzongkhag. Trongsa Dzongkhag has 15,836 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 9,783 are males; and 6,053 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population

makes up 15.4%, and in rural areas, it is 84.6%. Of the total working-age population, 10,993 persons (69.4%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 4,843 (30.6%), are economically inactive typically as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

**Table 5.1** Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Trongsa 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	7,831	3,162	1,393	9,600	10,993
Economically Inactive	1,952	2,891	1,048	3,795	4,843
Both Active and Inactive	9,783	6,053	2,441	13,395	15,836
	Percent				
Economically Active	80.0	52.2	57.1	71.7	69.4
Economically Inactive	20.0	47.8	42.9	28.3	30.6
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is higher for males than females. Overall, the unemployment rate is 1.1%. The female

unemployment rate of 1.9% is higher than their male (0.7%) counterparts. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (3.3%) is slightly higher than males (3.1%); while in rural areas, unemployment rate for females stands at 1.6% and for males at less than 1%.

**Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Trongsa 2017**

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	69.6	42.8	57.1	81.7	54.4	71.7	80.0	52.2	69.4
Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.3	3.2	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.1



# Section 6: MIGRATION

## Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination, crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town*, which means that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

## 6.1 Concepts of Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analyses to the 'place of birth.' The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

whose *Gewog/Town* of residence on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

**An out-migrant:** a person who leaves a geographical area, crossing its boundary to another place outside it, within the same country.

**Place of Enumeration:** is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the census reference day.

**Place of Birth:** is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country is taken as the person's birthplace. Migrants and non-migrants are classified based on the place of birth.

**Net-migrant:** is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.

## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 8,303 persons are lifetime migrants in Trongsa, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Trongsa. Out of these migrants, 7,047 persons are from other *Dzongkhags*/

*Thromdes*. A total 6,989 persons have migrated out of Trongsa to other *Dzongkhags*/*Thromdes*.

For Trongsa *Dzongkhag*, the percent of urban to urban migration is 3.9%, urban to rural migration is 6.3%, rural to urban migration is 13.4%, and rural to rural migration is 28.2%.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of the population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents results of the 2017 PHCB for Trongsa Dzongkhag in relation to household size; housing conditions including number of rooms, construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, flooring material and sanitation facilities; housing amenities such as water supply and energy sources; access to road and other services like communications and technology; ownership of assets; and availing of health facilities.

The section is divided into six parts: household size, housing conditions, housing amenities, ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities, access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There were 3,690 regular households in Trongsa Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (34.7%) from 2,739 regular households in 2005. Draagteng Gewog has the largest number of households, while Kuengarabten Town has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.6 persons from 4.6 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in regular households as well as members absent and outside Bhutan. Those persons who were enumerated as visitors were also included. However, members who were canvassed in the institutions or were absent during census enumeration but were within Bhutan were excluded.

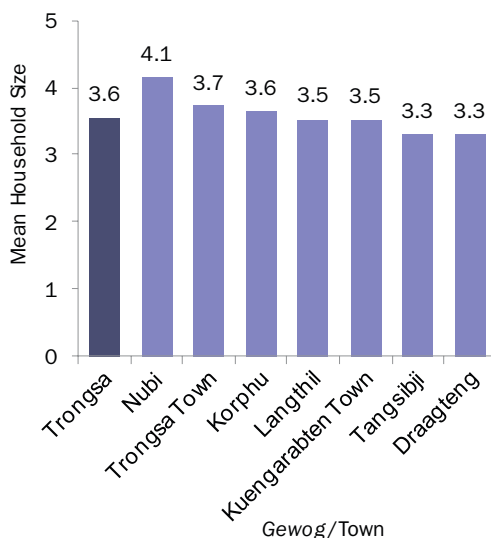
population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog*/Town. The mean household size is the highest in Nubi *Gewog* with 4.1 persons per household. The lowest household size is recorded in Tangsibji *Gewog* and Draagteng *Gewog* with 3.3 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census include ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

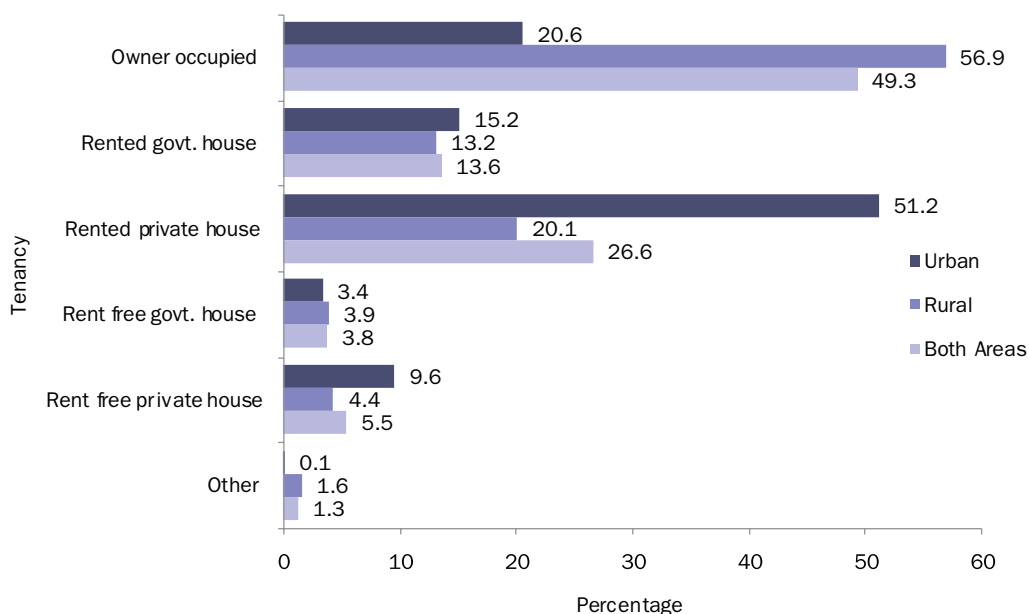
About half of households in Trongsa Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 56.9% of households reside in their own housing units,

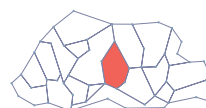
**Figure 7.1** Mean Household Size by *Gewog*/Town, Trongsa 2017



33.3% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 20.6% of the

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Trongsa 2017





households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (66.4%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Trongsa Dzongkhag is slightly higher in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.0 persons per room).

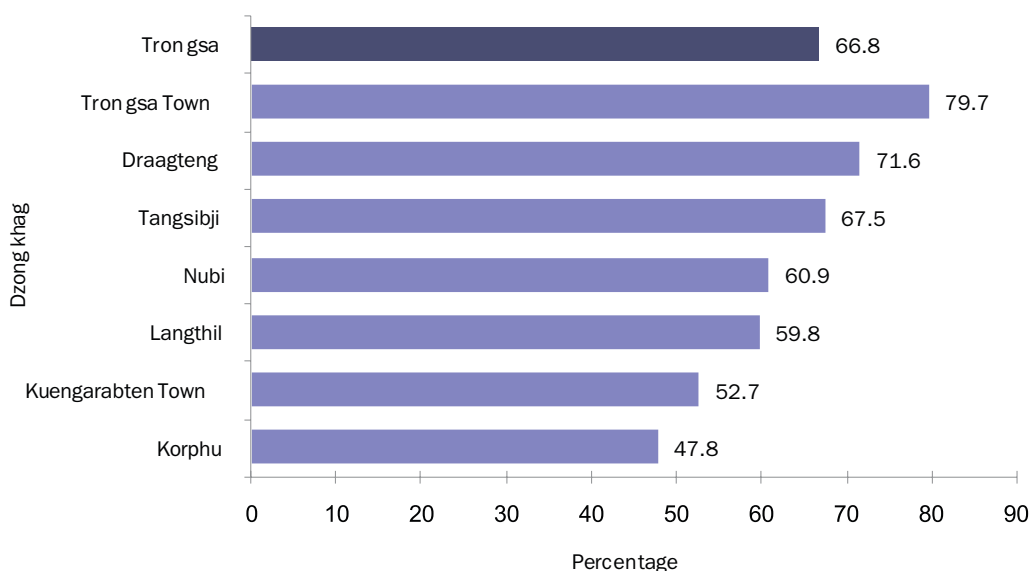
The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is flush toilet with 50.3% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (68.5%) than in rural areas (45.5%) used flush toilets. About 3.4% of households do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is higher in rural (4.4%) than in urban areas (0.0%).

Additionally, 66.8% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have

**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Trongsa 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.5	3.7	1.1	772
Rural	3.5	3.5	1.0	2,918
Both Areas	3.5	3.6	1.0	3,690

**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trongsa 2017



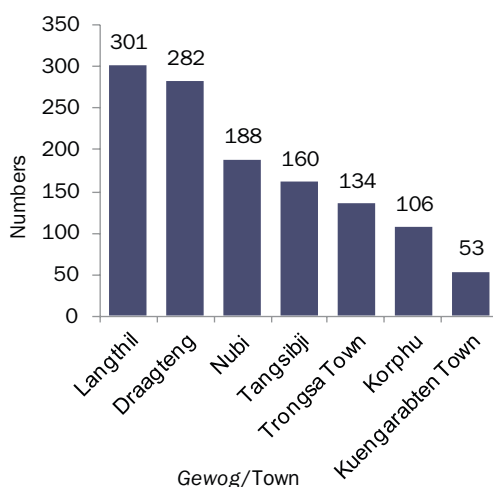
flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Trongsa Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 79.7%, while Korphu Gewog recorded the lowest proportion at 47.8% (Figure 7.3).

About a third of the households (1,224) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Langthil Gewog had 301 households without access to improved sanitation facilities, while Kuengarabten Town had the lowest at 53 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (44.7%) of households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement

**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trongsa 2017

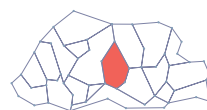


(Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (49.3%) than in urban areas (27.5%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (95.0%), followed by planks/shingles (2.1%). Planks and shingles are the

**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Trongsa 2017

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	
Urban	4.0	24.0	27.5	38.7	5.8	772
Rural	6.3	24.3	49.3	13.9	6.3	2,918
Both Areas	5.9	24.2	44.7	19.1	6.2	3,690
Area	Main Material for Roof				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other		
Urban	0.7	97.3	1.2	0.9	772	
Rural	2.5	94.4	1.0	2.2	2,918	
Both Areas	2.1	95.0	1.0	1.9	3,690	
Area	Main Material for Floor				Total	
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other		
Urban	45.3	7.9	45.9	0.9	772	
Rural	65.5	4.0	27.9	2.7	2,918	
Both Areas	61.3	4.8	31.6	2.3	3,690	



most common flooring materials (61.3%), followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (31.6%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Trongsa Dzongkhag use electricity (96.5%) for lighting though a few households still use kerosene (1.2%) and solar energy (0.8%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.2%) and rural areas (95.8%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene as the main sources of lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (2.5%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

Most households in Trongsa Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the

two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.5%) in combination with LPG (92.5%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, more than one in six households (15.3%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 97.7% of total households. In addition, 0.6% of households use protected well/protected spring and rain-water. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 98.3% of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to these, which is higher than the figure for the same from 2005 (83.9%). There are more households using piped water

**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Trongsa 2017

Area	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	772
Rural	95.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	2,918
Both Areas	96.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	3,690
Area	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)							Total	
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban	99.5	0.0	0.9	2.7	92.5	0.1	772		
Rural	95.9	1.7	15.3	0.9	73.8	1.3	2,918		
Both Areas	96.7	1.3	12.3	1.3	77.7	1.1	3,690		

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Trongsa 2017

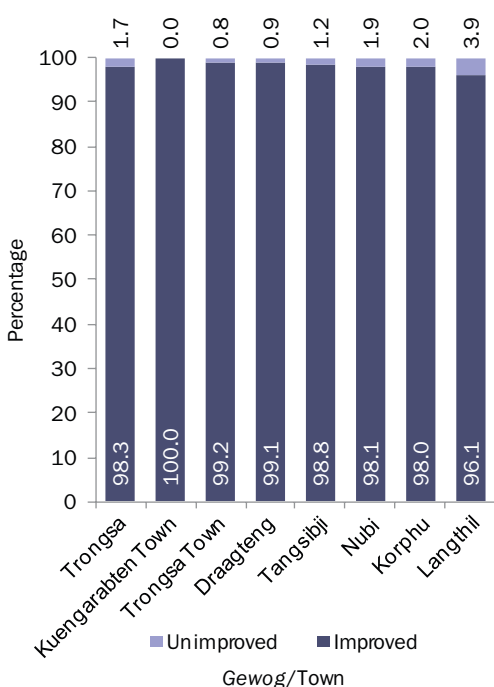
Area	Source of Drinking Water							Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source		
Urban	63.5	35.6	0.1	0.1		0.5	0.1	772
Rural	32.8	64.6	0.7	0.0		1.6	0.4	2,918
Both Areas	39.2	58.5	0.5	0.1		1.4	0.3	3,690

inside the dwelling in urban areas (63.5%) than in rural areas (32.8%). About 1.6% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/ lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

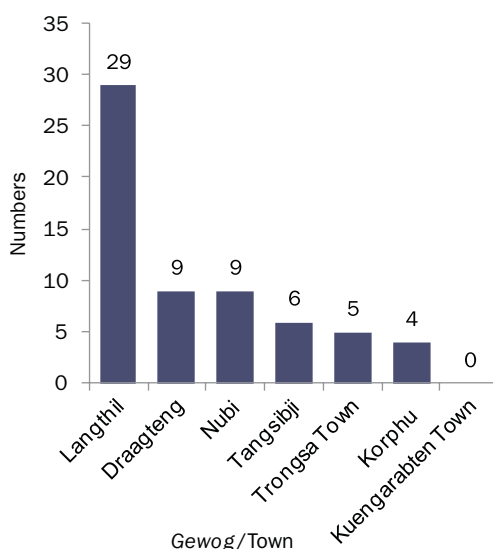
Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100.0%) in Kuengarabten Town have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Langthil *Gewog* (96.1%) has the lowest proportion (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.7% or some 62 households in the *Dzongkhag* still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Langthil *Gewog* had 29 households

**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog/ Town*, Trongsa 2017



**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog/Town*, Trongsa 2017



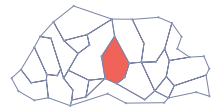
without access to improved drinking water sources while Kuengarabten Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 78.4% of housing units have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

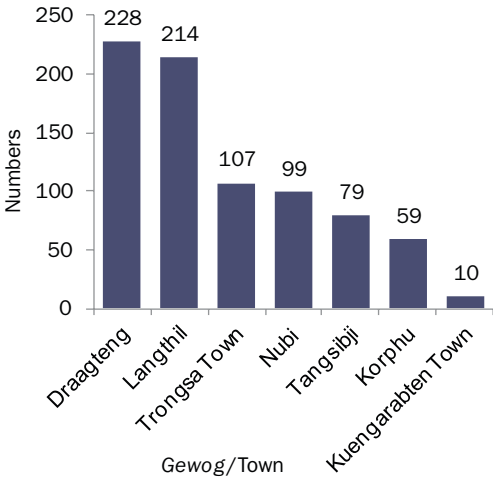
In 2017, a little more than a fifth (796) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Draagteng *Gewog* had the highest number of households without reliable water supply at 228 households, while Kuengarabten Town had the lowest at 10 (Figure 7.7).

About 2.7% of households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel for at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).





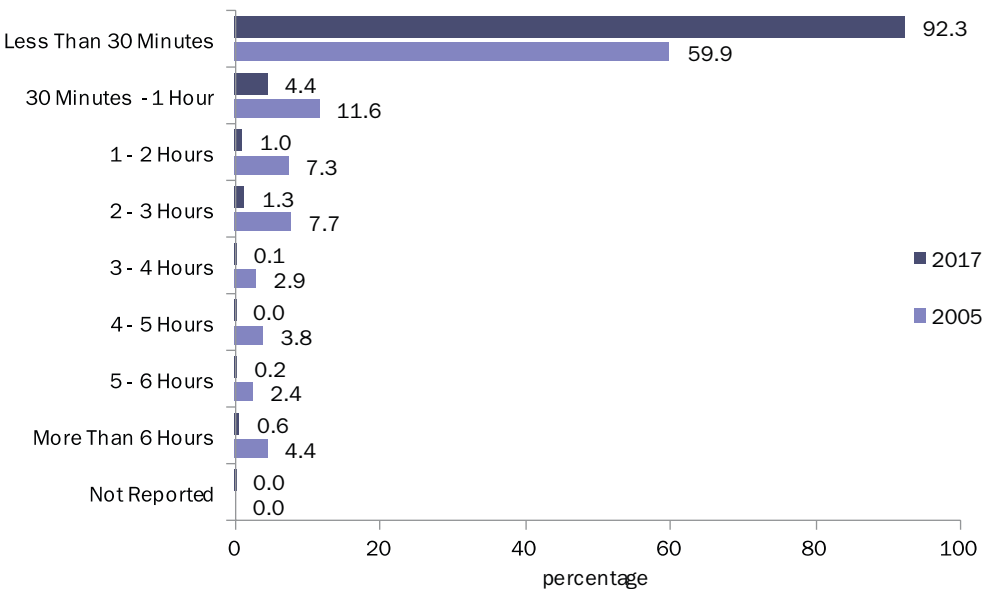
**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trongsa 2017



### 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct to Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the Dzongkhag level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-Head, Trongsa 2005 and 2017



## 7.5 Access to Road-Head and Usage of Health Facilities

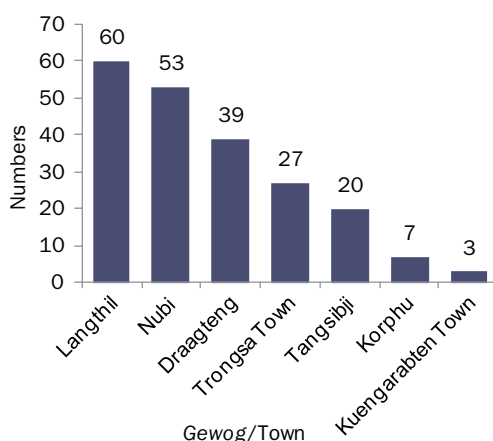
The majority (92.3%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (59.9%). However, there are some households (0.6%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (88.5%) in the *Dzongkhag* availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 69.3% stated that they did not require health services, 11.7% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 7.8% reported to having no time.

## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 5.7% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in the rural areas (6.1%) than in urban areas (3.9%).

**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Gewog/Town, Trongsa 2017



Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 209 households (5.7%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Langthil Gewog had 60 households, while Kuengarabten Town had only three households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Trongsa 2017

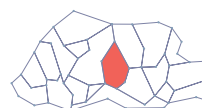
Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	3.9	96.0	0.1	772
Rural	6.1	93.8	0.0	2,918
Both Areas	5.7	94.3	0.1	3,690

# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITION, NUMERATOR, AND DENOMINATOR

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency.	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language	Total population aged 6 years and above
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute	Total population aged 6 years and above
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past	Total population aged 6 years and above
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute	Total population aged 6 years and above
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\Sigma$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children below one year	Total number of live births in a year
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/ were employed or unemployed during the during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population		



Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither “employed” nor “unemployed” during the reference period		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area	Total population in regular households in an area	Number of regular households in an area
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet	Total number of households
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater	Total number of households
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking	Number of households with reliable water supply	Total number of households
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months	Number of households with food insufficiency	Total number of households

## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
TRONGSA	11,878	8,082	19,960	59.5	40.5	100.0	147.0
Urban	1,899	1,647	3,546	53.6	46.4	100.0	115.3
Trongsa Town	1,667	1,455	3,122	53.4	46.6	100.0	114.6
Kuengarabten Town	232	192	424	54.7	45.3	100.0	120.8
Rural	9,979	6,435	16,414	60.8	39.2	100.0	155.1
Draagteng	3,563	2,637	6,200	57.5	42.5	100.0	135.1
Korphu	404	345	749	53.9	46.1	100.0	117.1
Langthil	2,332	1,418	3,750	62.2	37.8	100.0	164.5
Nubi	2,075	1,096	3,171	65.4	34.6	100.0	189.3
Tangsibji	1,605	939	2,544	63.1	36.9	100.0	170.9

**Table A2.2** Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age															All Ages	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
TRONGSA	1,388	1,377	1,359	1,716	3,060	2,650	1,907	1,531	1,189	942	721	529	490	333	276	492	19,960
Urban	334	299	397	496	332	449	318	244	178	142	90	86	58	44	33	46	3,546
Trongsa Town	283	257	358	460	297	385	273	219	164	121	80	71	52	40	25	37	3,122
Kuengarabten Town	51	42	39	36	35	64	45	25	14	21	10	15	6	4	8	9	424
Rural	1,054	1,078	962	1,220	2,728	2,201	1,589	1,287	1,011	800	631	443	432	289	243	446	16,414
Draagteng	355	330	328	701	1,503	801	551	419	316	255	185	110	115	66	66	99	6,200
Korphu	57	59	40	10	73	62	50	59	50	45	48	44	43	28	24	57	749
Langthil	284	305	271	190	461	537	370	314	238	185	155	95	103	65	64	113	3,750
Nubi	205	227	133	98	359	435	339	298	256	202	165	114	105	73	45	117	3,171
Tangsibji	153	157	190	221	332	366	279	197	151	113	78	80	66	57	44	60	2,544

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	
TRONGSA	4,124	14,735	1,101	19,960	35.5	28.0	7.5	26.7
Urban	1,030	2,393	123	3,546	48.2	43.0	5.1	11.9
Trongsa Town	898	2,122	102	3,122	47.1	42.3	4.8	11.4
Kuengarabten Town	132	271	21	424	56.5	48.7	7.7	15.9
Rural	3,094	12,342	978	16,414	33.0	25.1	7.9	31.6
Draagteng	1,013	4,956	231	6,200	25.1	20.4	4.7	22.8
Korphu	156	484	109	749	54.8	32.2	22.5	69.9
Langthil	860	2,648	242	3,750	41.6	32.5	9.1	28.1
Nubi	565	2,371	235	3,171	33.7	23.8	9.9	41.6
Tangsibji	500	1,883	161	2,544	35.1	26.6	8.6	32.2

**Table A2.4 Population by Type of Household, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
TRONGSA	13,134	6,648	178	19,960	65.8	33.3	0.9	100.0
Urban	2,850	537	159	3,546	80.4	15.1	4.5	100.0
Trongsa Town	2,455	508	159	3,122	78.6	16.3	5.1	100.0
Kuengarabten Town	395	29	0	424	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0
Rural	10,284	6,111	19	16,414	62.7	37.2	0.1	100.0
Draagteng	3,280	2,920	0	6,200	52.9	47.1	0.0	100.0
Korphu	739	10	0	749	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Langthil	2,642	1,099	9	3,750	70.5	29.3	0.2	100.0
Nubi	1,996	1,172	3	3,171	62.9	37.0	0.1	100.0
Tangsibji	1,627	910	7	2,544	64.0	35.8	0.3	100.0

**Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Age															All Ages	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
TRONGSA																	
	URBAN																
Trongsa Town	283	257	358	460	297	385	273	219	164	121	80	71	52	40	25	37	3,122
Male	146	131	179	236	158	197	156	114	96	71	51	47	28	19	10	28	1,667
Female	137	126	179	224	139	188	117	105	68	50	29	24	24	21	15	9	1,455
Kuengarabten Town	51	42	39	36	35	64	45	25	14	21	10	15	6	4	8	9	424
Male	24	23	28	25	18	32	22	15	9	11	3	9	4	1	3	5	232
Female	27	19	11	11	17	32	23	10	5	10	7	6	2	3	5	4	192
	RURAL																
Draagteng	355	330	328	701	1503	801	551	419	316	255	185	110	115	66	66	99	6,200
Male	182	166	153	269	845	560	383	281	223	160	118	62	58	30	32	41	3,563
Female	173	164	175	432	658	241	168	138	93	95	67	48	57	36	34	58	2,637
Korphu	57	59	40	10	73	62	50	59	50	45	48	44	43	28	24	57	749
Male	23	33	26	5	36	37	26	34	27	27	25	21	21	16	10	37	404
Female	34	26	14	5	37	25	24	25	23	18	23	23	22	12	14	20	345
Langthil	284	305	271	190	461	537	370	314	238	185	155	95	103	65	64	113	3,750
Male	151	145	144	112	328	392	253	207	156	108	92	57	56	28	37	66	2,332
Female	133	160	127	78	133	145	117	107	82	77	63	38	47	37	27	47	1,418
Nubi	205	227	133	98	359	435	339	298	256	202	165	114	105	73	45	117	3,171
Male	109	115	68	64	293	342	251	206	185	138	94	62	50	31	24	43	2,075
Female	96	112	65	34	66	93	88	92	71	64	71	52	55	42	21	74	1,096
Tangsibji	153	157	190	221	332	366	279	197	151	113	78	80	66	57	44	60	2,544
Male	71	88	90	130	252	263	198	136	99	87	45	36	30	27	20	33	1,605
Female	82	69	100	91	80	103	81	61	52	26	33	44	36	30	24	27	939
	BOTH AREAS																
Male	706	701	688	841	1930	1823	1289	993	795	602	428	294	247	152	136	253	11,878
Female	682	676	671	875	1130	827	618	538	394	340	293	235	243	181	140	239	8,082
Both Sex	1,388	1,377	1,359	1,716	3,060	2,650	1,907	1,531	1,189	942	721	529	490	333	276	492	19,960

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.6** Population by Age, Sex and Area, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	42	35	77	102	114	216	144	149	293
1	35	24	59	67	100	167	102	124	226
2	32	37	69	119	89	208	151	126	277
3	33	27	60	133	98	231	166	125	291
4	28	41	69	115	117	232	143	158	301
5	27	27	54	106	112	218	133	139	272
6	34	28	62	125	86	211	159	114	273
7	47	37	84	99	99	198	146	136	282
8	28	20	48	101	108	209	129	128	257
9	18	33	51	116	126	242	134	159	293
10	31	32	63	101	69	170	132	101	233
11	33	34	67	85	88	173	118	122	240
12	39	40	79	114	108	222	153	148	301
13	55	33	88	101	113	214	156	146	302
14	49	51	100	80	103	183	129	154	283
15	39	44	83	100	97	197	139	141	280
16	64	49	113	104	117	221	168	166	334
17	61	60	121	123	131	254	184	191	375
18	47	50	97	113	139	252	160	189	349
19	50	32	82	140	156	296	190	188	378
20	32	29	61	224	171	395	256	200	456
21	23	27	50	315	218	533	338	245	583
22	40	36	76	397	247	644	437	283	720
23	43	33	76	396	195	591	439	228	667
24	38	31	69	422	143	565	460	174	634
25	38	32	70	374	135	509	412	167	579
26	41	43	84	360	140	500	401	183	584
27	53	50	103	316	121	437	369	171	540
28	49	51	100	312	113	425	361	164	525
29	48	44	92	232	98	330	280	142	422
30	40	36	76	302	114	416	342	150	492
31	39	19	58	192	99	291	231	118	349
32	34	30	64	278	96	374	312	126	438
33	34	31	65	160	87	247	194	118	312
34	31	24	55	179	82	261	210	106	316
35	25	27	52	268	93	361	293	120	413
36	32	24	56	167	96	263	199	120	319
37	32	19	51	154	73	227	186	92	278
38	22	28	50	171	92	263	193	120	313
39	18	17	35	104	69	173	122	86	208
40	24	23	47	231	86	317	255	109	364
41	22	14	36	109	63	172	131	77	208
42	16	11	27	156	71	227	172	82	254
43	21	15	36	116	52	168	137	67	204
44	22	10	32	78	49	127	100	59	159



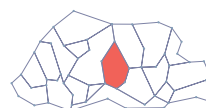


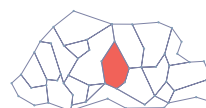
Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
45	25	16	41	155	58	213	180	74	254
46	10	9	19	93	52	145	103	61	164
47	16	10	26	94	50	144	110	60	170
48	21	13	34	102	68	170	123	81	204
49	10	12	22	76	52	128	86	64	150
50	13	12	25	121	63	184	134	75	209
51	11	7	18	68	52	120	79	59	138
52	12	9	21	91	49	140	103	58	161
53	9	5	14	44	42	86	53	47	100
54	9	3	12	50	51	101	59	54	113
55	14	9	23	66	54	120	80	63	143
56	13	10	23	46	37	83	59	47	106
57	10	4	14	40	34	74	50	38	88
58	13	4	17	50	46	96	63	50	113
59	6	3	9	36	34	70	42	37	79
60	9	7	16	54	47	101	63	54	117
61	5	2	7	57	46	103	62	48	110
62	5	4	9	30	47	77	35	51	86
63	4	5	9	48	42	90	52	47	99
64	9	8	17	26	35	61	35	43	78
65	4	6	10	26	44	70	30	50	80
66	5	2	7	34	33	67	39	35	74
67	5	6	11	31	28	59	36	34	70
68	2	5	7	20	24	44	22	29	51
69	4	5	9	21	28	49	25	33	58
70	3	5	8	33	20	53	36	25	61
71	1	2	3	20	15	35	21	17	38
72	4	0	4	28	28	56	32	28	60
73	2	4	6	21	28	49	23	32	55
74	3	9	12	21	29	50	24	38	62
75	6	2	8	33	25	58	39	27	66
76	2	0	2	14	18	32	16	18	34
77	1	1	2	15	20	35	16	21	37
78	1	0	1	23	17	40	24	17	41
79	6	1	7	12	8	20	18	9	27
80	4	1	5	18	16	34	22	17	39
81	0	2	2	12	14	26	12	16	28
82	2	1	3	7	19	26	9	20	29
83	3	0	3	19	13	32	22	13	35
84	3	1	4	15	15	30	18	16	34
85	1	1	2	8	12	20	9	13	22
86	1	1	2	6	14	20	7	15	22
87	1	2	3	7	7	14	8	9	17
88	0	0	0	6	5	11	6	5	11
89	0	0	0	7	7	14	7	7	14
90	0	0	0	5	5	10	5	5	10

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
91	0	0	0	2	3	5	2	3	5
92	1	0	1	4		4	5	0	5
93	0	0	0	3	4	7	3	4	7
94	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
97	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
98	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	1,899	1,647	3,546	9,979	6,435	16,414	11,878	8,082	19,960

**Table A2.7** Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>DRAAGTENG</b>																	
Tagtse_Tashidingkha	157	121	87	479	1150	353	192	123	89	101	51	32	32	24	14	20	3,025
Male	72	56	38	149	587	242	135	81	65	69	30	17	13	8	9	9	1,580
Female	85	65	49	330	563	111	57	42	24	32	21	15	19	16	5	11	1,445
Uesar	12	11	16	11	11	10	18	12	16	9	6	8	11	4	8	12	175
Male	8	8	8	5	4	8	8	3	8	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	83
Female	4	3	8	6	7	2	10	9	8	6	4	5	6	2	5	7	92
Kuenga Rabten	35	42	39	46	133	131	99	81	71	52	40	20	31	7	9	29	865
Male	22	14	14	16	92	80	57	54	46	33	32	13	12	3	3	11	502
Female	13	28	25	30	41	51	42	27	25	19	8	7	19	4	6	18	363
Samling Khatoed	47	54	114	122	31	48	40	48	24	25	26	19	16	15	18	16	663
Male	25	24	49	76	19	20	18	21	12	9	10	10	10	8	8	6	325
Female	22	30	65	46	12	28	22	27	12	16	16	9	6	7	10	10	338
Samling Khamaed	104	102	72	43	178	259	202	155	116	68	62	31	25	16	17	22	1,472
Male	55	64	44	23	143	210	165	122	92	46	44	19	18	9	9	10	1,073
Female	49	38	28	20	35	49	37	33	24	22	18	12	7	7	8	12	399
All Chiwogs	355	330	328	701	1503	801	551	419	316	255	185	110	115	66	66	99	6,200
Male	182	166	153	269	845	560	383	281	223	160	118	62	58	30	32	41	3,563
Female	173	164	175	432	658	241	168	138	93	95	67	48	57	36	34	58	2,637
<b>KORPHU</b>																	
Nabi	13	12	24	3	23	16	15	16	15	12	17	10	7	6	11	12	212
Male	6	6	16	2	10	11	7	10	9	8	7	6	1	5	4	9	117
Female	7	6	8	1	13	5	8	6	6	4	10	4	6	1	7	3	95
Korphu Maed	2	9	2	1	9	7	7	11	11	18	6	5	11	7	7	10	123
Male	1	4	1	0	5	5	4	5	8	12	4	3	6	3	2	10	73
Female	1	5	1	1	4	2	3	6	3	6	2	2	5	4	5	0	50
Korphu Toed	5	8	0	3	9	9	9	7	10	3	10	16	4	4	2	8	107
Male	1	4	0	2	5	6	5	4	4	1	7	6	3	3	1	3	55
Female	4	4	0	1	4	3	4	3	6	2	3	10	1	1	1	5	52
Nyimzhong Toed	16	13	5	1	8	9	6	9	9	6	5	3	6	7	2	13	118
Male	7	8	2	0	2	4	2	6	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	6	53
Female	9	5	3	1	6	5	4	3	6	3	3	1	4	4	1	7	65
Nyimzhong Maed	21	17	9	2	24	21	13	16	5	6	10	10	15	4	2	14	189
Male	8	11	7	1	14	11	8	9	3	3	5	4	9	2	2	9	106
Female	13	6	2	1	10	10	5	7	2	3	5	6	6	2	0	5	83
All Chiwogs	57	59	40	10	73	62	50	59	50	45	48	44	43	28	24	57	749
Male	23	33	26	5	36	37	26	34	27	27	25	21	21	16	10	37	404
Female	34	26	14	5	37	25	24	25	23	18	23	23	22	12	14	20	345
<b>LANGTHIL</b>																	
Langthil	27	29	101	66	26	55	35	42	18	15	24	15	25	13	11	19	521
Male	12	16	46	36	14	29	19	23	9	7	10	8	12	5	7	15	268
Female	15	13	55	30	12	26	16	19	9	8	14	7	13	8	4	4	253
Yuedroongchhoeling	83	82	57	13	287	284	189	138	119	88	53	35	32	25	17	17	1,567
Male	44	40	31	0	240	246	157	114	95	65	41	28	17	10	11	17	1,187
Female	39	42	26	13	47	38	32	24	24	23	12	7	15	15	6	0	380

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
Jangbi	26	43	0	5	5	29	27	23	24	11	14	13	8	10	3	15	275
Male	12	18	0	3	1	15	12	13	13	5	5	4	5	4	2	6	126
Female	14	25	0	2	4	14	15	10	11	6	9	9	3	6	1	9	149
Dhangdoong	112	98	66	25	108	142	84	71	59	41	37	13	33	10	23	30	986
Male	65	43	40	0	52	86	45	37	27	17	21	5	20	6	10	17	525
Female	47	55	26	25	56	56	39	34	32	24	16	8	13	4	13	13	461
Baling	36	53	28	16	35	27	35	40	18	30	27	19	5	7	7	15	401
Male	18	28	19	8	21	16	20	20	12	14	15	12	2	3	7	11	226
Female	18	25	9	8	14	11	15	20	6	16	12	7	3	4	0	4	175
All Chiwogs	284	305	252	125	461	537	370	314	238	185	155	95	103	65	61	96	3,750
Male	151	145	136	47	328	392	253	207	156	108	92	57	56	28	37	66	2,332
Female	133	160	116	78	133	145	117	107	82	77	63	38	47	37	24	30	1,418
NUBI																	
Gagar_Kar-Zhong	24	55	29	20	27	33	28	31	25	22	23	17	18	15	7	25	399
Male	13	28	17	14	16	20	10	10	12	9	11	7	6	4	5	10	192
Female	11	27	12	6	11	13	18	21	13	13	12	10	12	11	2	15	207
Dharbab_Sinphu	34	35	27	7	21	20	28	18	21	19	21	16	15	11	9	10	341
Male	15	14	17	0	12	11	11	4	7	8	6	6	6	4	3	10	145
Female	19	21	10	7	9	9	17	14	14	11	15	10	9	7	6	0	196
Bemji_Chela	48	49	0	6	25	37	21	21	27	23	17	16	27	7	8	29	393
Male	24	26	0	3	11	17	11	8	13	5	5	4	16	1	5	7	169
Female	24	23	0	3	14	20	10	13	14	18	12	12	11	6	3	22	224
Bji_Saengmbji	47	58	24	8	55	54	43	44	37	36	37	22	23	25	15	21	558
Male	25	31	10	0	41	37	20	21	16	21	19	11	7	13	8	10	299
Female	22	27	14	8	14	17	23	23	21	15	18	11	16	12	7	11	259
Baagochen _ Boolingpang_Ueling	52	30	21	37	231	291	219	184	146	102	67	43	22	15	3	14	1,480
Male	32	16	11	27	213	257	199	163	137	95	53	34	15	9	3	6	1,270
Female	20	14	10	10	18	34	20	21	9	7	14	9	7	6	0	8	210
All Chiwogs	205	227	101	78	359	435	339	298	256	202	165	114	105	73	42	99	3,171
Male	109	115	55	44	293	342	251	206	185	138	94	62	50	31	24	43	2,075
Female	96	112	46	34	66	93	88	92	71	64	71	52	55	42	18	56	1,096
TANGSIBJI																	
Chendenbji	27	26	10	8	37	49	40	30	18	14	16	13	16	13	10	10	337
Male	9	18	8	6	24	29	23	19	12	9	9	8	9	9	4	5	201
Female	18	8	2	2	13	20	17	11	6	5	7	5	7	4	6	5	136
Nyala Drangla	23	14	16	2	80	83	61	41	29	27	7	13	8	9	2	2	437
Male	14	9	14	0	69	71	47	35	22	23	4	8	5	5	2	2	349
Female	9	5	2	2	11	12	14	6	7	4	3	5	3	4		0	88
Tangsibji	61	71	0	163	118	115	90	73	67	39	31	29	15	17	13	21	1,074
Male	30	37	0	84	89	74	63	47	40	33	21	11	2	4	7	10	611
Female	31	34	0	79	29	41	27	26	27	6	10	18	13	13	6	11	463
Tshangkha	23	18	6	5	83	99	72	34	24	23	11	15	14	5	8	14	470
Male	9	11	4	0	66	76	57	27	18	17	7	5	7	3	2	6	331
Female	14	7	2	5	17	23	15	7	6	6	4	10	7	2	6	8	139

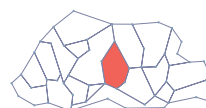


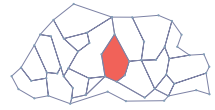
Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
<b>Kela</b>	19	28	7	8	14	20	16	19	13	10	13	10	13	13	5	12	226
Male	9	13	5	5	4	13	8	8	7	5	4	4	7	6	5	10	113
Female	10	15	2	3	10	7	8	11	6	5	9	6	6	7	0	2	113
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	153	157	39	186	332	366	279	197	151	113	78	80	66	57	38	59	2,544
Male	71	88	31	95	252	263	198	136	99	87	45	36	30	27	20	33	1,605
Female	82	69	8	91	80	103	81	61	52	26	33	44	36	30	18	26	939
<b>TRONGSA TOWN</b>																	
<b>Local Area 1</b>	135	121	220	341	134	163	132	96	76	52	41	26	24	12	10	16	1,599
Male	70	65	119	168	63	82	78	46	46	29	27	16	13	5	4	11	842
Female	65	56	101	173	71	81	54	50	30	23	14	10	11	7	6	5	757
<b>Local Area 2</b>	56	44	51	23	77	97	64	54	47	30	17	23	12	9	7	10	651
Male	25	20	20	0	54	54	35	30	30	20	11	14	7	5	2	10	366
Female	31	24	31	23	23	43	29	24	17	10	6	9	5	4	5	0	285
<b>Local Area 3</b>	43	41	0	27	36	64	36	29	16	17	10	11	10	10	7	6	405
Male	24	19	0	14	14	31	19	16	6	8	7	9	4	6	4	5	201
Female	19	22	0	13	22	33	17	13	10	9	3	2	6	4	3	1	204
<b>Local Area 4</b>	49	51	45	15	50	61	41	40	25	22	12	11	6	9	1	4	467
Male	27	27	25	0	27	30	24	22	14	14	6	8	4	3	0	2	258
Female	22	24	20	15	23	31	17	18	11	8	6	3	2	6	1	2	209
<b>All Local Areas</b>	283	257	316	406	297	385	273	219	164	121	80	71	52	40	25	36	3,122
Male	146	131	164	182	158	197	156	114	96	71	51	47	28	19	10	28	1,667
Female	137	126	152	224	139	188	117	105	68	50	29	24	24	21	15	8	1,455
<b>KUENGARABTEN</b>																	
<b>Local Area 1</b>	51	42	39	36	35	64	45	25	14	21	10	15	6	4	8	9	424
Male	24	23	28	25	18	32	22	15	9	11	3	9	4	1	3	5	232
Female	27	19	11	11	17	32	23	10	5	10	7	6	2	3	5	4	192
<b>All Local Areas</b>	51	42	39	36	35	64	45	25	14	21	10	15	6	4	8	9	424
Male	24	23	28	25	18	32	22	15	9	11	3	9	4	1	3	5	232
Female	27	19	11	11	17	32	23	10	5	10	7	6	2	3	5	4	192

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																		All Status																				
	Never Married						Living Together						Divorced						Separated						Widow/Widower						Not Reported						Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total									
Urban	758	546	1,304	13	12	25	766	710	1,476	26	31	57	2	5	7	10	34	44	0	0	0	1,575	1,338	2,913	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,575	1,338	2,913						
Trongsa Town	680	515	1,195	4	6	10	675	618	1,293	25	28	53	0	2	2	6	23	29	0	0	0	1,390	1,192	2,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,390	1,192	2,582						
Kuengarabten Town	78	31	109	9	6	15	91	92	183	1	3	4	2	3	5	4	11	15	0	0	0	185	146	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	146	331						
Rural	3,520	2,126	5,646	85	66	151	5,076	2,777	7,853	92	167	259	26	39	65	66	209	275	31	2	33	8,886	5,386	14,282	2	33	33	8,886	5,386	14,282									
Draageng	1,498	1,305	2,803	35	29	64	1,605	885	2,490	24	39	63	11	6	17	13	36	49	29	0	29	3,215	2,300	5,515	0	29	29	3,215	2,300	5,515									
Korphu	97	47	144	10	6	16	226	208	434	7	6	13	2	2	4	6	16	22	0	0	0	348	285	633	0	0	0	0	0	348	285	633							
Langthil	742	292	1,034	12	13	25	1,236	726	1,962	20	29	49	8	13	21	18	52	70	0	0	0	2,036	1,125	3,161	0	0	0	0	0	2,036	1,125	3,161							
Nubi	572	207	779	8	1	9	1,230	545	1,775	21	54	75	5	10	15	15	70	85	0	1	1	1,851	888	2,739	0	1	1	1,851	888	2,739									
Tangsibji	611	275	886	20	17	37	779	413	1,192	20	39	59	0	8	8	14	35	49	2	1	3	1,446	788	2,234	2	1	3	1,446	788	2,234									
Both Areas	4,278	2,672	6,950	98	78	176	5,842	3,487	9,329	118	198	316	28	44	72	76	243	319	31	2	33	10,471	6,724	17,195	31	2	33	10,471	6,724	17,195									
	PERCENT																																						
Urban	26.0	18.7	44.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	26.3	24.4	50.7	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	45.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	45.9	100.0							
Trongsa Town	26.3	19.9	46.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	26.1	23.9	50.1	1.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	46.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	46.2	100.0							
Kuengarabten Town	23.6	9.4	32.9	2.7	1.8	4.5	27.5	27.8	55.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.2	3.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	44.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	44.1	100.0							
Rural	24.6	14.9	39.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	35.5	19.4	55.0	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	62.3	37.7	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	62.3	37.7	100.0									
Draageng	27.2	23.7	50.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	29.1	16.0	45.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	58.3	41.7	100.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	58.3	41.7	100.0									
Korphu	15.3	7.4	22.7	1.6	0.9	2.5	35.7	32.9	68.6	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	45.0	100.0							
Langthil	23.5	9.2	32.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	39.1	23.0	62.1	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	35.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.4	35.6	100.0							
Nubi	20.9	7.6	28.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	44.9	19.9	64.8	0.8	2.0	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.6	32.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.6	32.4	100.0							
Tangsibji	27.4	12.3	39.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	34.9	18.5	53.4	0.9	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	64.7	35.3	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	64.7	35.3	100.0									
Both Areas	24.9	15.5	40.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	34.0	20.3	54.3	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	60.9	39.1	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	60.9	39.1	100.0									



**Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017**

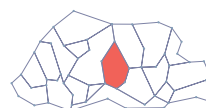
Age Group	Marital Status																							
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total							
10-14	688	1,358	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	671	1,359				
15-19	827	833	1,660	1	4	5	12	34	46	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	841	875	1,716	
20-24	1,545	759	2,304	26	36	62	339	323	662	8	8	16	7	3	10	1	1	2	4	0	4	1,930	1,130	3,060
25-29	748	177	925	32	13	45	1,013	593	1,606	16	37	53	4	4	8	0	3	3	10	0	10	1,823	827	2,650
30-34	203	64	267	16	5	21	1,035	505	1,540	19	34	53	6	4	10	2	4	6	8	2	10	1,289	618	1,907
35-39	81	44	125	4	1	5	877	458	1,335	24	22	46	3	5	8	1	8	9	3	0	3	993	538	1,531
40-44	50	35	85	4	8	12	719	318	1,037	16	18	34	2	8	10	1	7	8	3	0	3	795	394	1,189
45-49	22	20	42	4	2	6	557	289	846	14	20	34	1	3	4	3	6	9	1	0	1	602	340	942
50-54	26	18	44	2	1	3	389	236	625	4	14	18	0	6	6	6	18	24	1	0	1	428	293	721
55-59	15	8	23	2	1	3	270	183	453	2	16	18	1	4	5	4	23	27	0	0	0	294	235	529
60-64	27	15	42	0	5	5	208	180	388	6	12	18	0	2	2	6	29	35	0	0	0	247	243	490
65-69	11	8	19	4	1	5	125	136	261	3	8	11	0	1	1	9	27	36	0	0	0	152	181	333
70-74	16	7	23	1	0	1	109	95	204	0	1	1	1	0	1	9	37	46	0	0	0	136	140	276
75-79	9	1	10	0	0	0	87	65	152	4	2	6	2	2	4	11	22	33	0	0	0	113	92	205
80-84	7	10	17	0	0	0	64	37	101	2	2	4	1	0	1	9	33	42	0	0	0	83	82	165
85+	3	3	6	2	0	2	38	35	73	0	2	2	0	0	0	14	25	39	0	0	0	57	65	122
All Ages	4,278	2,672	6,950	98	78	176	5,842	3,487	9,329	118	198	316	28	44	72	76	243	319	31	2	33	10,471	6,724	17,195

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A3.1** Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Trongsa 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,483	219	1,702	87.1	1,135	321	1,456	78.0	2,618	540	3,158	82.9
6-9	111	16	127	87.4	104	14	118	88.1	215	30	245	87.8
10-14	204	3	207	98.6	188	2	190	98.9	392	5	397	98.7
15-19	258	3	261	98.9	232	3	235	98.7	490	6	496	98.8
20-24	162	14	176	92.0	148	8	156	94.9	310	22	332	93.4
25-29	202	27	229	88.2	194	26	220	88.2	396	53	449	88.2
30-34	160	18	178	89.9	105	35	140	75.0	265	53	318	83.3
35-39	110	19	129	85.3	78	37	115	67.8	188	56	244	77.0
40-44	92	13	105	87.6	26	47	73	35.6	118	60	178	66.3
45-49	62	20	82	75.6	28	32	60	46.7	90	52	142	63.4
50-54	42	12	54	77.8	12	24	36	33.3	54	36	90	60.0
55-59	33	23	56	58.9	7	23	30	23.3	40	46	86	46.5
60-64	18	14	32	56.2	4	22	26	15.4	22	36	58	37.9
65+	29	37	66	43.9	9	48	57	15.8	38	85	123	30.9
Rural	7,648	1,642	9,290	82.3	3,830	1,974	5,804	66.0	11,478	3,616	15,094	76.0
6-9	344	97	441	78.0	356	63	419	85.0	700	160	860	81.4
10-14	476	5	481	99.0	473	8	481	98.3	949	13	962	98.6
15-19	565	15	580	97.4	628	12	640	98.1	1,193	27	1,220	97.8
20-24	1,617	128	1,745	92.7	928	46	974	95.3	2,545	174	2,719	93.6
25-29	1,412	169	1,581	89.3	508	99	607	83.7	1,920	268	2,188	87.8
30-34	961	141	1,102	87.2	329	149	478	68.8	1,290	290	1,580	81.6
35-39	721	138	859	83.9	224	199	423	53.0	945	337	1,282	73.7
40-44	540	145	685	78.8	133	188	321	41.4	673	333	1,006	66.9
45-49	396	122	518	76.4	99	181	280	35.4	495	303	798	62.0
50-54	247	123	370	66.8	51	205	256	19.9	298	328	626	47.6
55-59	135	103	238	56.7	18	187	205	8.8	153	290	443	34.5
60-64	95	120	215	44.2	32	185	217	14.7	127	305	432	29.4
65+	139	336	475	29.3	51	452	503	10.1	190	788	978	19.4
Both Areas	9,131	1,861	10,992	83.1	4,965	2,295	7,260	68.4	14,096	4,156	18,252	77.2
6-9	455	113	568	80.1	460	77	537	85.7	915	190	1,105	82.8
10-14	680	8	688	98.8	661	10	671	98.5	1,341	18	1,359	98.7
15-19	823	18	841	97.9	860	15	875	98.3	1,683	33	1,716	98.1
20-24	1,779	142	1,921	92.6	1,076	54	1,130	95.2	2,855	196	3,051	93.6
25-29	1,614	196	1,810	89.2	702	125	827	84.9	2,316	321	2,637	87.8
30-34	1,121	159	1,280	87.6	434	184	618	70.2	1,555	343	1,898	81.9
35-39	831	157	988	84.1	302	236	538	56.1	1,133	393	1,526	74.2
40-44	632	158	790	80.0	159	235	394	40.4	791	393	1,184	66.8
45-49	458	142	600	76.3	127	213	340	37.4	585	355	940	62.2
50-54	289	135	424	68.2	63	229	292	21.6	352	364	716	49.2
55-59	168	126	294	57.1	25	210	235	10.6	193	336	529	36.5
60-64	113	134	247	45.7	36	207	243	14.8	149	341	490	30.4
65+	168	373	541	31.1	60	500	560	10.7	228	873	1,101	20.7



**Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Trongsa 2017**

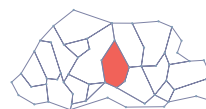
Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	565	749	388	33.2	537	543	376	36.9	1,102	1,292	764	34.9
6-12	220	4	6	95.7	218	1	5	97.3	438	5	11	96.5
13-14	89	12	3	85.6	81	2	1	96.4	170	14	4	90.4
15-16	88	14	1	85.4	90	3	0	96.8	178	17	1	90.8
17-18	88	11	9	81.5	93	13	4	84.5	181	24	13	83.0
19-22	68	58	19	46.9	42	77	5	33.9	110	135	24	40.9
23+	12	650	350	1.2	13	447	361	1.6	25	1,097	711	1.4
Rural	1,808	4,849	2,633	19.5	1,993	1,520	2,291	34.3	3,801	6,369	4,924	25.2
6-12	649	41	51	87.6	627	18	39	91.7	1,276	59	90	89.5
13-14	134	41	6	74.0	194	14	8	89.8	328	55	14	82.6
15-16	167	23	14	81.9	188	17	9	87.9	355	40	23	84.9
17-18	154	74	8	65.3	231	33	6	85.6	385	107	14	76.1
19-22	374	540	155	35.0	544	216	32	68.7	918	756	187	49.3
23+	330	4,130	2,399	4.8	209	1,222	2,197	5.8	539	5,352	4,596	5.1
Both Areas	2,373	5,598	3,021	21.6	2,530	2,063	2,667	34.8	4,903	7,661	5,688	26.9
6-12	869	45	57	89.5	845	19	44	93.1	1,714	64	101	91.2
13-14	223	53	9	78.2	275	16	9	91.7	498	69	18	85.1
15-16	255	37	15	83.1	278	20	9	90.6	533	57	24	86.8
17-18	242	85	17	70.3	324	46	10	85.3	566	131	27	78.2
19-22	442	598	174	36.4	586	293	37	64.0	1,028	891	211	48.3
23+	342	4,780	2,749	4.3	222	1,669	2,558	5	564	6,449	5,307	4.6

**Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Trongsa 2017**

Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Trongsa	2,373	5,598	3,021	21.6	2,530	2,063	2,667	34.8	4,903	7,661	5,688	26.9
Trongsa Town	527	632	340	35.2	510	469	321	39.2	1,037	1,101	661	37.0
Kuengarabten Town	38	117	48	18.7	27	74	55	17.3	65	191	103	18.1
Draagteng	1,066	1,565	675	32.2	1,191	541	692	49.1	2,257	2,106	1,367	39.4
Korphu	58	108	207	15.5	49	82	179	15.8	107	190	386	15.7
Langthil	302	1,123	726	14.0	333	390	532	26.5	635	1,513	1,258	18.6
Nubi	151	1,227	567	7.8	171	242	560	17.6	322	1,469	1,127	11.0
Tangsibji	231	826	458	15.2	249	265	328	29.6	480	1,091	786	20.4

**Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trongsa 2017**

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed						Bachelors Degree and Above	Masters and Above	Other	
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma					
Trongsa Town	37	1	724	280	461	361	184	15	28	51	153	35	7
Male	13	1	409	139	233	184	177	15	15	34	98	26	7
Female	24	0	315	141	228	141	177	13	13	17	55	9	0
Kuengarabten Town	5	4	87	30	49	42	42	11	11	6	20	2	0
Male	1	3	63	17	29	15	15	7	7	4	14	2	0
Female	4	1	24	13	20	27	27	4	4	2	6	0	0
Draagteng	38	7	1,056	431	784	773	473	17	17	63	1,088	90	16
Male	7	6	621	289	509	473	300	11	11	45	588	66	16
Female	31	1	435	142	275	300	300	6	6	18	500	24	0
Korphu	6	2	167	16	18	43	43	12	12	5	26	2	0
Male	1	2	96	5	11	21	21	10	10	5	15	0	0
Female	5	0	71	7	7	22	22	2	2	0	11	2	0
Langthil	80	1	1,127	129	165	321	206	24	24	70	205	22	4
Male	35	1	779	62	84	206	115	18	18	55	162	19	4
Female	45	0	348	67	81	115	249	6	6	15	43	3	0
Nubi	121	0	643	201	326	249	249	17	17	38	162	34	0
Male	35	0	459	184	286	207	132	13	13	34	132	28	0
Female	86	0	184	17	40	42	42	4	4	4	30	6	0
Tangsibji	32	0	580	164	360	182	117	17	17	47	146	21	22
Male	10	0	409	101	225	117	65	12	12	42	102	20	19
Female	22	0	171	63	135	65	5	5	5	5	44	1	3
Trongsa	319	15	4,384	1,251	2,163	1,971	1,263	126	126	280	1,800	206	49
Male	102	13	2,836	797	1,377	1,223	748	86	86	219	1,111	161	46
Female	217	2	1,548	454	786	748	40	40	61	689	689	45	3

**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/  
Town, Trongsang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Trongsang Town	25	18	43
Kuengarabten Town	3	5	8
Draagteng	41	56	97
Korphu	18	17	35
Langthil	47	71	118
Nubi	41	63	104
Tangsibji	25	22	47
Total	200	252	452

**Table A4.2** Persons with Disability in Multiple  
Domain by Gewog/Town, Trongsang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Trongsang Town	7	3	10
Kuengarabten Town	0	0	0
Draagteng	15	18	33
Korphu	9	6	15
Langthil	23	28	51
Nubi	18	25	43
Tangsibji	9	7	16
Total	81	87	168

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Trongsang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Trongsang Town	3.4	3.7	1.1	660
Kuengarabten Town	3.7	3.5	0.9	112
Rural				
Draagteng	3.2	3.3	1.0	994
Korphu	3.5	3.6	1.0	203
Langthil	3.5	3.5	1.0	748
Nubi	3.9	4.1	1.1	481
Tangsibji	3.6	3.3	0.9	492
Both Areas	3.5	3.6	1.0	3,690

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Trongsang Dzongkhag 2017

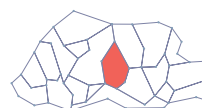
Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						Total
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
Urban							
Trongsang Town	118	106	339	25	71	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	41	11	56	1	3	0	112
Rural							
Draagteng	422	166	329	27	37	13	994
Korphu	181	14	3	4	1	0	203
Langthil	428	118	130	14	42	16	748
Nubi	357	19	39	37	20	9	481
Tangsibji	271	67	86	32	27	9	492
Both Areas	1,818	501	982	140	201	48	3,690

**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Rooms in Dwelling								Total	
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms		Not Reported
Urban										
Trongsa Town	39	142	207	151	72	23	6	19	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	15	26	16	20	12	8	7	8	0	112
Rural										
Draagteng	141	227	247	193	100	45	18	23	0	994
Korphu	21	38	33	62	31	12	4	2	0	203
Langthil	110	135	158	151	97	49	13	35	0	748
Nubi	60	86	82	87	60	42	25	38	1	481
Tangsibji	65	96	112	98	40	34	16	29	2	492
Botha Areas	451	750	855	762	412	213	89	154	4	3,690

**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility										Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other			
Urban											
Trongsa Town	475	108	6	45	18	5	0	0	3	660	
Kuengarabten Town	54	40	1	4	12	1	0	0	0	112	
Rural											
Draagteng	567	135	9	129	102	8	7	31	6	994	
Korphu	39	6	2	56	95	1	0	3	1	203	
Langthil	325	89	1	109	145	9	12	56	2	748	
Nubi	152	22	0	140	146	4	1	16	0	481	
Tangsibji	244	81	4	81	45	9	3	21	4	492	
Botha Areas	1,856	481	23	564	563	37	23	127	16	3,690	



**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trongsa Town	134	525	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	45	67	0	112
Rural				
Draagteng	319	675	0	994
Korphu	12	191	0	203
Langthil	171	576	1	748
Nubi	85	395	1	481
Tangsibji	95	396	1	492
Both Areas	861	2,825	4	3,690

**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used													Total
	Cane/Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/ RCC wall	Stone with Lime/ Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	
Urban														
Trongsa Town	18	73	95	34	1	256	58	2	17	54	17	11	24	660
Kuengarabten Town	1	12	42	1	0	26	17	0	0	10	1	0	2	112
Rural														
Draagteng	23	93	374	67	12	114	85	4	66	71	21	9	55	994
Korphu	3	29	130	0	0	2	12	0	1	5	10	10	1	203
Langthil	21	57	319	20	2	111	54	19	3	119	6	1	16	748
Nubi	16	37	239	27	0	28	22	2	7	38	20	28	17	481
Tangsibji	15	62	145	21	6	39	58	2	33	42	44	9	16	492
Both Areas	97	363	1,344	170	21	576	306	29	127	339	119	68	131	3,690

**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

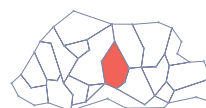
Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling									Total
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	
Urban										
Trongsa Town	0	4	4	0	1	641	2	7	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	0	0	1	0	1	110	0	0	0	112
Rural										
Draagteng	2	6	24	1	4	950	1	6	0	994
Korphu	0	0	2	1	0	198	2	0	0	203
Langthil	3	11	33	0	9	686	2	2	2	748
Nubi	1	5	4	0	7	453	8	1	2	481
Tangsibji	1	5	9	1	1	468	2	4	1	492
Both Areas	7	31	77	3	23	3,506	17	20	6	3,690

**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total
	Earthen/Clay Floor	Planks/Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles	Concrete/Terrazzo	Cement/Other	
Urban								
Trongsa Town	4	276	2	61	5	311	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	0	74	0	0	1	37	0	112
Rural								
Draagteng	15	599	6	28	36	308	2	994
Korphu	2	190	1	3	0	7	0	203
Langthil	11	471	3	9	101	150	3	748
Nubi	9	371	1	6	2	86	6	481
Tangsibji	16	279	1	71	1	122	2	492
Both Areas	57	2,260	14	178	146	1,021	14	3,690

**Table A7.9** Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting											Cooking					Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban																	
Trongsa Town	657	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	656	0	4	20	618	1	660		
Kuengarabten Town	109	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	112	0	3	1	96	0	112		
Rural																	
Draagteng	978	5	4	2	2	0	0	3	982	5	92	10	735	37	994		
Korphu	194	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	198	5	74	2	116	0	203		
Langthil	681	22	25	18	0	1	1	0	673	32	152	7	534	1	748		
Nubi	464	8	1	5	1	0	0	2	466	6	62	4	376	0	481		
Tangsibji	477	6	2	1	4	1	0	1	480	1	65	2	393	1	492		
Both Areas	3,560	44	35	31	9	2	1	8	3,567	49	452	46	2,868	40	3,690		



**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trongsá Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other	
Urban							
Trongsá Town	451	202	1	1	4	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	39	73	0	0	0	0	112
Rural							
Draagteng	367	613	5	0	7	2	994
Korphu	49	150	0	0	4	0	203
Langthil	227	485	6	1	25	4	748
Nubi	121	348	3	0	6	3	481
Tangsibji	193	288	5	0	4	2	492
Both Areas	1,447	2,159	20	2	50	12	3,690

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Trongsá Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Not Reported	Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours			
Urban							
Trongsá Town	653	0	5	1	1	660	
Kuengarabten Town	111	1	0	0	0	112	
Rural							
Draagteng	990	1	1	2	0	994	
Korphu	200	0	1	2	0	203	
Langthil	705	37	6	0	0	748	
Nubi	461	3	15	2	0	481	
Tangsibji	472	20	0	0	0	492	
Both Areas	3,592	62	28	7	1	3,690	

**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trongsá Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trongsá Town	552	107	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	102	10	0	112
Rural				
Draagteng	766	228	0	994
Korphu	144	59	0	203
Langthil	534	214	0	748
Nubi	382	99	0	481
Tangsibji	412	79	1	492
Both Areas	2,892	796	2	3,690

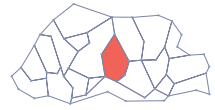
**Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets														Total Regular Households			
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelleries		DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items
Urban																		
Trongsa Town	247	147	52	82	36	194	403	269	17	375	33	33	630	244	11	1.21	0.0	660
Kuengarabten Town	44	48	19	13	11	18	60	21	3	41	7	0	108	24	7	2.68	0.0	112
Rural																		
Draagteng	464	320	247	60	54	169	399	188	55	245	25	22	914	170	33	2.01	0.0	994
Korphu	176	126	93	6	4	14	46	7	3	12	3	0	180	17	23	0.49	0.0	203
Langthil	441	225	238	60	43	117	356	118	29	187	21	8	619	113	147	2.41	0.0	748
Nubi	341	256	247	20	18	59	122	40	73	68	21	7	423	86	49	5.41	0.0	481
Tangsibji	281	136	143	29	35	118	221	113	56	135	21	9	439	106	59	3.25	0.0	492
Both Areas	1,994	1,258	1,039	270	201	689	1,607	756	236	1,063	131	79	3,313	760	329	2.49	0.0	3,690

**Table A7.14 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets										% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households	
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira							
Urban														
Trongsa Town	336	31	11	51	90	105	241	31.4	0.2	660				
Kuengarabten Town	33	7	2	9	7	13	22	44.6	0.0	112				
Rural														
Draagteng	370	32	6	46	127	56	196	46.5	0.0	994				
Korphu	66	4	1	3	7	14	21	59.1	0.5	203				
Langthil	263	9	15	44	74	57	128	50.7	0.0	748				
Nubi	230	6	14	121	52	29	77	31.8	0.0	481				
Tangsibji	205	13	11	35	55	48	116	39.2	0.0	492				
Both Areas	1,503	102	60	309	412	322	801	42.4	0.1	3,690				





**Table A7.15** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities											Regular Households			
	Radio/Tape Player	TV/Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet-Mobile	Internet-Fixed	Other		% With the Items	% with All of the Items	
Urban															
Trongsa Town	100	549	36	553	203	64	192	53	513	26	28	0	1.2	0.0	660
Kuengarabten Town	27	80	1	83	49	7	23	2	58	2	11	0	1.8	0.0	112
Rural															
Draagteng	193	643	18	676	379	33	318	40	509	14	49	2	2.6	0.0	994
Korphu	63	84	0	80	126	7	13	2	20	1	0	0	8.4	0.0	203
Langthil	139	459	9	428	354	22	135	19	304	2	19	0	5.5	0.0	748
Nubi	187	208	6	320	248	9	37	8	201	6	27	0	2.1	0.0	481
Tangsibji	145	358	11	325	180	15	81	18	152	3	10	0	2.9	0.0	492
Both Areas	854	2,381	81	2,465	1,539	157	799	142	1,757	54	144	2	3.2	0.0	3,690

**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trongsa Town	598	61	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	103	9	0	112
Rural				
Draagteng	767	37	1	805
Korphu	407	25	0	432
Langthil	615	21	1	637
Nubi	341	38	0	379
Tangsibji	3541	227	2	3770
Both Areas	3,264	424	2	3,690

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

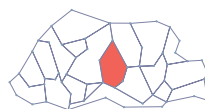
Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Trongsa Town	0	60	0	0	1	0	1	0	62
Kuengarabten Town	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	9
Rural									
Draagteng	5	80	0	4	2	11	0	0	102
Korphu	0	9	0	1	1	1	0	0	12
Langthil	21	48	1	8	5	5	0	0	88
Nubi	19	65	1	17	3	3	0	0	108
Tangsibji	5	28	4	0	5	1	2	0	45
Both Areas	50	295	6	33	17	21	4	0	426

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Approach Road									Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban										
Trongsa Town	652	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660
Kuengarabten Town	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
Rural										
Draagteng	946	43	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	994
Korphu	200	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
Langthil	619	37	25	32	4	1	8	22	0	748
Nubi	413	52	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	481
Tangsibji	465	20	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	492
Both Areas	3,407	162	36	49	4	1	8	22	1	3,690

**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Trongsa Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trongsa Town	27	632	1	660
Kuengarabten Town	3	109	0	112
Rural				
Draagteng	39	955	0	994
Korphu	7	196	0	203
Langthil	60	688	0	748
Nubi	53	428	0	481
Tangsibji	20	471	1	492
Both Areas	209	3,479	2	3,690







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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



**TSIRANG DZONGKHAG**



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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

འབྲུག་གི་མི་ཚོའི་བསམ་དང་ཁྱིམ་གྱི་གྲངས་ཚུལ་ ༢༠༡༧།།

**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**TSIRANG DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)  
Vice Chairman  
National Census Steering Committee  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Tshering' with a stylized flourish at the end.

(Chhime Tshering)  
Census Commissioner  
National Census Secretariat  
National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	22,376
	Male	11,526
	Female	10,850
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	106.2
	Total Dependency Ratio	51.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	39.9
	Aged Dependency Ratio	12.0
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	5,874
	15-64 years	14,733
	65 years and over	1,769
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	66.4
	Male (%)	75.2
	Female (%)	56.9
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	29.2
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	12.9
	Total Fertility Rate	1.7
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	7.4
	Infant Mortality Rate	17.4
	Child Mortality Rate	31.3
	Under Five Mortality Rate	48.6
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	5,063
	Average Household Size	4.0
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.0
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	68.0

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Tsirang Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

## 1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017

PHCB. In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

### **1.3 Administrative set up at the Dzongkhag/Thromde level**

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics, and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation, and good governance.

It is important to examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Trashigang Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section

presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results from the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity<sup>1</sup>.

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

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1 Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations



provides population data of Tsirang as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (the enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the census moment) though in some isolated cases, a combination of the *de-facto* and *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

## 2.2 Population of Tsirang

The total population of Tsirang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 22,376 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Tsirang on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. Of the total, 22,376 persons, 51.5% are males and 48.5% are females. The total population of Tsirang Dzongkhag represents 3.1 % of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Tsirang Dzongkhag has experienced an increase in population size by about 4,183 persons during the intercensal period, a growth of about 22.4% between 2005 and 2017. This change could be attributed to migration and other factors. The population of Tsirang Dzongkhag in 2005 was 18,667 persons.

Tsirang Dzongkhag ranks thirteenth highest in population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

**Table 2.1** Population Distribution by Gewog and Town, Tsirang 2017

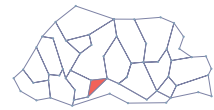
Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Tsirang Town	1,854	1,594	3,448
Mendrelgang Town	31	31	62
Rural			
Barshong	423	419	842
Patshaling	567	592	1,159
Kilkhorthang	1,099	1,046	2,145
Mendrelgang	1,276	1,231	2,507
Rangthangling	803	782	1,585
Tsholingkhar	892	853	1,745
Doonglagang	779	767	1,546
Gosarling	925	939	1,864
Sergithang	731	648	1,379
Pungtenchhu	665	666	1,331
Semjong	712	600	1,312
Tsirang Toed	769	682	1,451
Total	11,526	10,850	22,376

## 2.4 Population by Area

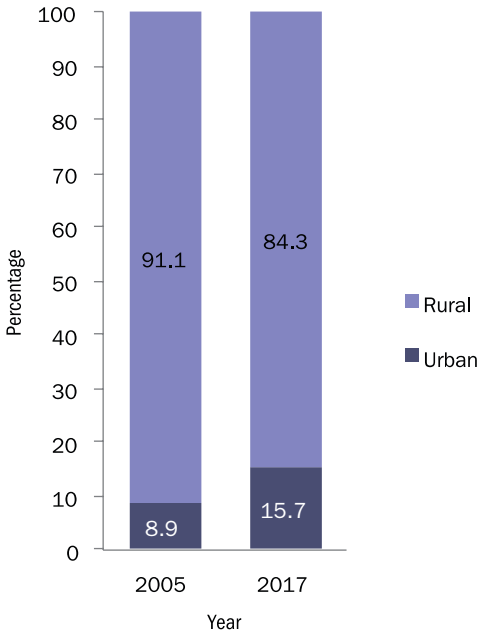
In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 84 persons lived in rural areas, while 16 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas, while 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Tsirang Dzongkhag is 15.7%, which is an increase of 6.8 percentage points from 2005.

## 2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.



**Figure 2.1** Population Area of Residence, Tsirang 2017



The male population of Tsirang Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 676 persons. The sex ratio of Tsirang (number of males for every 100 females) is 103.7, which is lower than the national sex ratio of 109.7.

## 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in Tsirang Dzongkhag, the child population is 5,874 persons, the productive population is 14,733 persons, and the elderly population is 1,769 persons.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 26.3% from 34.0%, the productive population has increased to 65.8% from 60.5%, and the aged population reduced to 7.9% from 5.5%.

## 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the children (aged less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The total and child dependency ratios for Tsirang Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 65.3 and 57.9 in 2005 to 51.9 and 39.9 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 12.0 in 2005 to 9.1 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-in-fant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to

decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because of the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

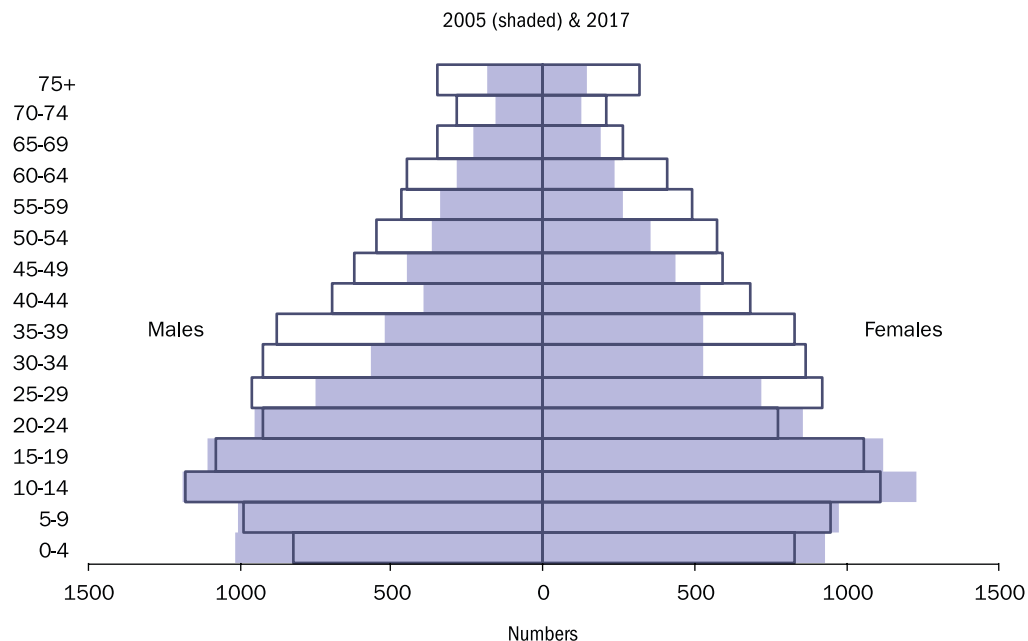
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Tsirang Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid

which is a usual trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bar at the top indicates increasing life expectancy. The population pyramid of Tsirang Dzongkhag shows a consistent decline in fertility rates over time in the last decade.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Tsirang Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced a decrease in the number of population in the ages between 0-4 and 20-24 years for both sexes. However, a large increase in the number of population above the age range of 25-29 is observed. This increase could be attributed either to migration caused by the resettlement programme or because of some other factor.

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Tsirang 2005 and 2017



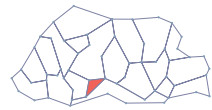


Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Tsirang Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

## 2.9 Population by Type of Household

To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
  - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.
2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Tsirang 2005 and 2017

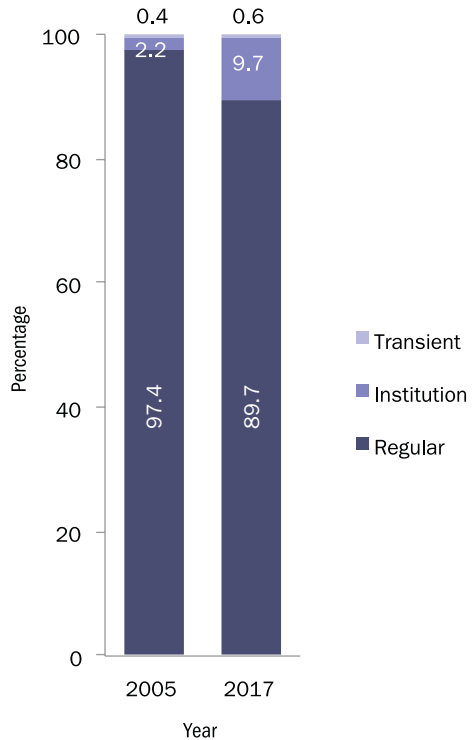


Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 20,064 persons (89.7%) living in regular households, 2,172 persons (9.7%) in institutional households, while 140 persons (0.6%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population has decreased by about 7.7 percentage points while the institutional and transient populations have increased by about 7.5 and 0.2 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 2,493 persons (12.4%) live in urban areas, while 17,571 persons (87.6%) live in rural areas. Of the two

towns in Tsirang Dzongkhag, Tsirang Town with 2,434 persons (97.6%) has the majority of the regular household population, while Mandrelgang Town has 59 persons (2.4%).

Among the *gewogs*, Kilkhorthang Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,114 persons (12.0%), closely followed by Gosarling Gewog and Tsholingkhar Gewog with 1,808 persons (10.3%) and 1,716 persons (9.8%) respectively. Barshong Gewog with 842 persons (4.8%) has the lowest regular household population in Tsirang Dzongkhag.

In terms of institutional population, Mendrelgang Gewog has the highest number of people with 878 persons (69.5%), followed by Tsirang Toed Gewog and Sergithang Gewog with 78

and 70 persons respectively. Among the towns, Tsirang town alone accounts for 99.8% of the total urban institutional population of the Dzongkhag with 906 persons.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Tsirang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 21,514 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 10,795 persons are males and 10,719 persons are females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 3,255 persons live in urban areas and 18,259 persons live in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Tsirang Dzongkhag is 862 persons.

**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,653	1,602	3,255	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Tsirang Town	1,622	1,571	3,193	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Mendrelgang Town	31	31	62	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Rural	9142	9117	18259	50.1	49.9	100.0	100
Barshong	421	417	838	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Patshaling	565	586	1,151	49.1	50.9	100.0	96
Kilkhorthang	1,054	1,040	2,094	50.3	49.7	100.0	101
Mendrelgang	1,160	1,207	2,367	49.0	51.0	100.0	96
Rangthangling	766	773	1,539	49.8	50.2	100.0	99
Tsholingkhar	879	844	1,723	51.0	49.0	100.0	104
Doonglagang	751	764	1,515	49.6	50.4	100.0	98
Gosarling	863	922	1,785	48.3	51.7	100.0	94
Sergithang	678	643	1,321	51.3	48.7	100.0	105
Pungtenchhu	659	662	1,321	49.9	50.1	100.0	100
Semjong	662	596	1,258	52.6	47.4	100.0	111
Tsirang Toed	684	663	1,347	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Both Areas	10,795	10,719	21,514	50.2	49.8	100.0	101

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

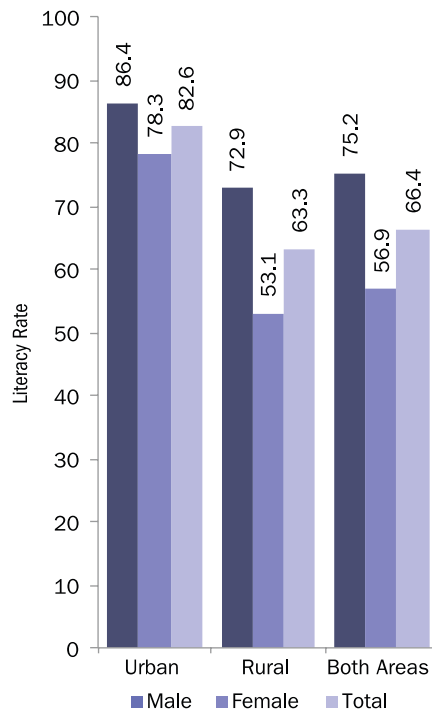
The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

## 3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha*, English, *Lhotshamkha*, or any other language, while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 20,336 population aged 6 years and above 15 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. The literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is, therefore, based on a total population of 20,321 persons. The

2017 PHCB reveals that 13,484 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 66.4% for Tsirang (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 60.3%.

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Tsirang 2017



**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Tsirang 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	20,321	2,933	898	937	847	1,304	13,402	100.0%
Currently Attending	5,928	94.4%	94.8%	92.7%	84.1%	38.0%	1.7%	29.2%
Previously Attended	6,606	1.2%	3.8%	5.7%	13.8%	52.0%	42.4%	32.5%
Never Attended	7,787	4.4%	1.4%	1.6%	2.1%	10.0%	55.8%	38.3%

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 75.2% of the male population literate as compared to 56.9% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas at 19.8 percentage points as compared to 8.1 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.6%) than in rural areas (63.3%).

The literacy rate for Tsirang Dzongkhag has increased by 11.6 percentage points, from 54.8% in 2005 to 66.4% in 2017.

### 3.2 School Attendance

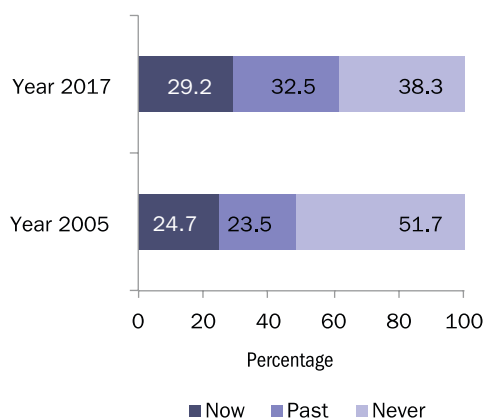
The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Tsirang Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 20,336 persons aged 6 years and above, 15 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 20,321 persons. Of these, 29.2% are currently attending school/institute, 32.5%

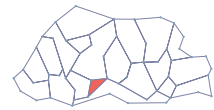
had attended in the past, and 38.3% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 13-14 years (94.8%), followed by 6-12 years at 94.4%. More than half (55.8%) of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is relatively higher in urban areas (39.4%) compared to 27.2% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2).

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged

**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Tsirang 2005 and 2017





6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 4.5 and 9.0 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 13.4 percentage points. It has declined from 51.7% in 2005 to 38.3% in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if the person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Tsirang Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 12,534 persons who are currently attending school/institute or

had attended in the past, 6,201 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 1,641 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 1,905 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 1,158 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 774 persons have completed their bachelor’s degrees and only 122 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions have completed the primary level (49.5%), followed by the middle secondary level at 15.2%. About 6.2% have bachelor’s degrees and only 1.0% have completed their master’s degrees and above.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 133 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

**Table 3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Area, Tsirang 2017**

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	12,534	1,403	1,157	2,560	5,780	4,194	9,974	7,183	5,351	100.0%
Non-formal Education	433	0.8%	2.5%	1.6%	2.5%	5.9%	3.9%	2.2%	5.1%	3.5%
ECCD/Daycare	29	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Primary	6,201	33.1%	27.5%	30.6%	55.5%	52.7%	54.3%	51.1%	47.3%	49.5%
Lower Secondary	1,641	13.1%	16.5%	14.6%	12.0%	13.7%	12.7%	12.2%	14.3%	13.1%
Middle Secondary	1,905	21.8%	24.7%	23.1%	12.9%	13.5%	13.2%	14.6%	16.0%	15.2%
Higher Secondary	1,158	17.1%	16.7%	16.9%	7.1%	7.5%	7.3%	9.1%	9.5%	9.2%
Certificates	82	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Diploma	154	2.9%	2.0%	2.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.5%	0.8%	1.2%
Bachelor’s Degree	774	7.3%	6.9%	7.1%	6.6%	5.0%	5.9%	6.7%	5.4%	6.2%
Masters and Above	122	1.8%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%
Others	35	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.  
<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.



### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

Information on the attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Tsirang Dzongkhag.

Out of 20,336 persons aged 6 years and above, only 234 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 40.6% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 14.1% in private monasteries, while 35.5% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 62.0% of those attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

**Table 3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex and Area, Tsirang 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	234	88	1	89	125	20	145	213	21	100.0%
Monastic Public	95	86.4%	0.0%	85.4%	10.4%	30.0%	13.1%	41.8%	28.6%	40.6%
Monastic Private	33	3.4%	100.0%	4.5%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	13.1%	23.8%	14.1%
Gomchen/Laymonks	83	10.2%	0.0%	10.1%	56.0%	20.0%	51.0%	37.1%	19.0%	35.5%
Other	23	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	30.0%	15.9%	8.0%	28.6%	9.8%

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to the monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered to be attending traditional learning.

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census also collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan the Washington Group (WG) of questions, which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communication, were adopted. The disability

questions were asked to all members of the household irrespective of age.

## 4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Tsirang is 21 years. The mean age at first birth for urban is 22 years and for rural is 21 years.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Tsirang is 94.7.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Tsirang is 12.9; 14.0 for the urban areas of Tsirang and 12.7 for the rural areas. The CBR for Tsirang has reduced from 20.6 in 2005 to 12.9 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Tsirang is 50.4, a decline from 81.7 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Tsirang is 76.5, a reduction from 123.0 in 2005.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing of age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Tsirang is 1.7 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 1.7 and for the rural areas is 1.7 per woman. The TFR for Tsirang has reduced from 2.7 in 2005 to 1.7 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Tsirang is 7.4, slight increase from 6.7 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 8.5 and for the rural areas is 7.2.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year. The IMR for Tsirang is 17.4, which is a decline from 23.4 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year. Tsirang's CMR is 31.3, which is an increase from 13.0 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Tsirang is 48.6, an increase from 36.5 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

The information on disability for the Census is based on the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of questions designed to identify people with a disability by asking whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication).

The disability prevalence rate for 2017 in Tsirang according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 2.9%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is in Doonglagang Gewog (5.1%) and the lowest is in Tsirang Town with a prevalence rate of 1.0%. Mendrelgang Town reported no people with disability.

**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Total
Tsirang Town	0.8	1.3	1.0
Mendrelgang Town	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barshong	3.5	4.5	4.0
Patshaling	3.2	1.2	2.2
Kilkhorthang	3.4	2.6	3.0
Mendrelgang	1.4	1.6	1.5
Rangthangling	3.4	3.1	3.2
Tsholingkhar	3.7	3.3	3.5
Doonglagang	4.2	6.0	5.1
Gosarling	4.4	4.0	4.2
Sergithang	3.4	2.8	3.1
Pungtenchhu	3.5	3.9	3.7
Semjong	4.4	3.3	3.9
Tsirang Toed	2.6	2.9	2.8
Total	2.9	2.9	2.9

# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for the country for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2017 PHCB collected information on employment for all persons aged 15 years and above.

This section presents information on working-age population, economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Tsirang Dzongkhag. Tsirang Dzongkhag has 16,502 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 8,532 are males; and 7,970 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 16.2%, and in rural areas, it is 83.8%. Of the total working-age population, 11,433 persons (69.3%) are economically

**Table 5.1** Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Tsirang 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	6,725	4,708	1,336	10,097	11,433
Economically Inactive	1,807	3,262	1,343	3,726	5,069
Both Active and Inactive	8,532	7,970	2,679	13,823	16,502
	Percent				
Economically Active	78.8	59.1	49.9	73.0	69.3
Economically Inactive	21.2	40.9	50.1	27.0	30.7
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Tsirang 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	65.2	31.8	49.9	81.6	64.0	73.0	78.8	59.1	69.3
Unemployment Rate	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 5,069 (30.7%), are economically inactive typically because they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is higher for males than females. Overall, the unemployment rate for Tsirang Dzongkhag is 1.1%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (2.6%) is higher than males (1.1%), while in rural areas, there is no significant difference between males and females.

# Section 6: MIGRATION

## Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination, crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town* which means that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

## 6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analyses to the 'place of birth.' The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

whose *Gewog/Town* of residence on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

**An out-migrant:** a person who leaves a geographical area, crossing its boundary to another place outside it within the same country.

**Place of Enumeration:** is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the census reference day.

**Place of Birth:** is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country is taken as the person's birthplace. Migrants and non-migrants are classified based on the place of birth.

**Net-migrant:** is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.

## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 10,255 persons are lifetime migrants in Tsirang, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Tsirang. Out of these migrants, 7,191 persons are from other *Dzongkhags*/*Thromdes*. A total 12,500 persons

have migrated out of Tsirang to other *Dzongkhags*/*Thromdes*.

For Tsirang Dzongkhag, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 3.0%, urban to rural migrants is 4.9%, rural to urban migrants is 9.9%, and rural to rural migrants is 29.5%.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of the population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents results of the 2017 PHCB for Tsirang Dzongkhag in relation to household size; housing conditions including number of rooms, construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, flooring material and sanitation facilities; housing amenities such as water supply and energy sources; access to road and other services like communications and technology; ownership of assets; and availing of health facilities.

The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

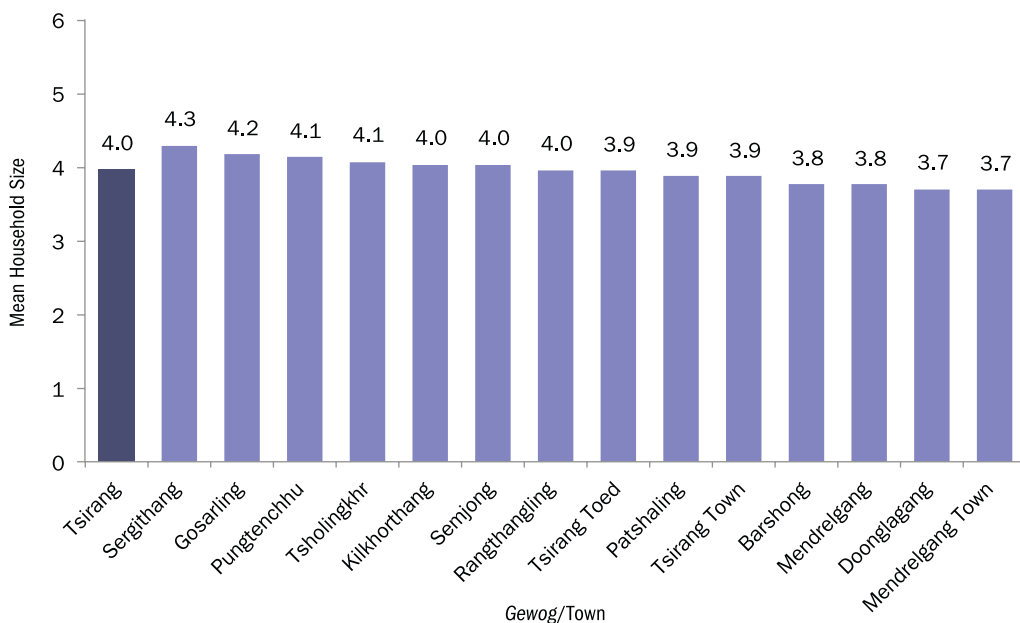
## 7.1 Household Size

There were 5,063 regular households in Tsirang Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (38.7%) from 3,651 regular households in 2005. Tsirang Town has the largest number of regular households, while Mendrelgang Town has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 4.0 persons from 5.0 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in regular households as well as members absent and outside Bhutan. Those persons who were enumerated as visitors were also included. However, members who were canvassed in the institutions or were absent during census enumeration but were within Bhutan were excluded.



**Figure 7.1** Mean Household Size by *Gewog/Town*, Tsirang 2017

number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is highest in Sergithang *Gewog* with 4.3 persons per household while the lowest household size is recorded in Doonglagang *Gewog* and Mendrelgang Town with 3.7 persons.

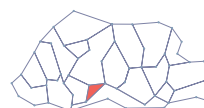
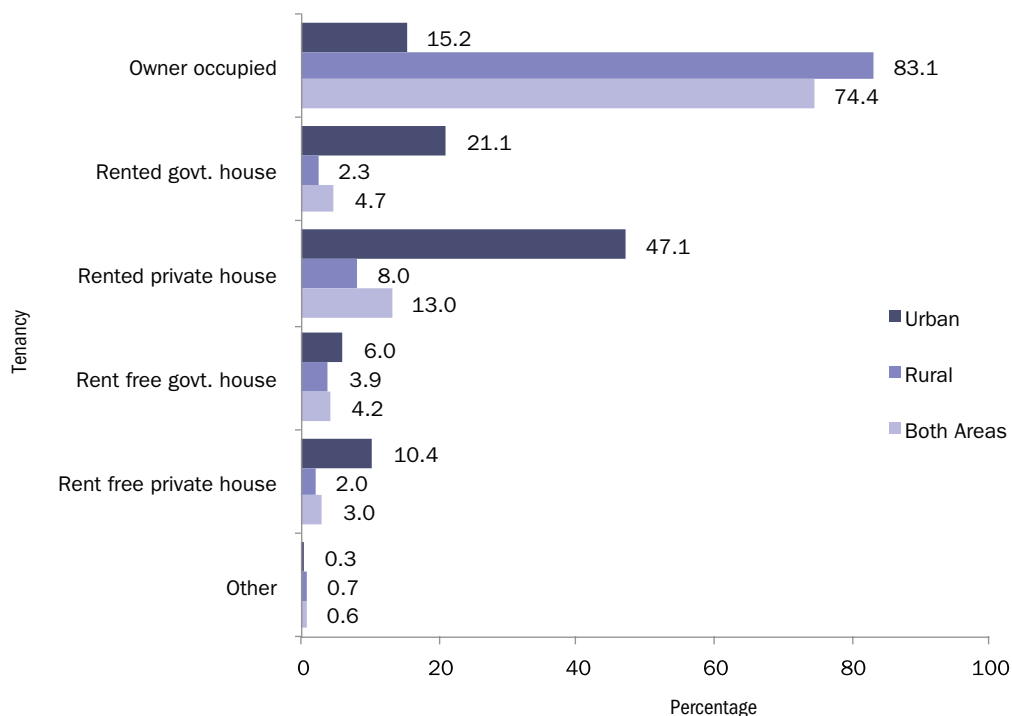
## 7.2 Housing Conditions

Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census include ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

More than seven in ten of the households in Tsirang Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 83.1% of the households reside in their

own housing units, 10.3% are tenants, while the rest live in rent free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 15.2% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (68.2%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Tsirang Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.2 persons per room)

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Tsirang 2017**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Tsirang 2017

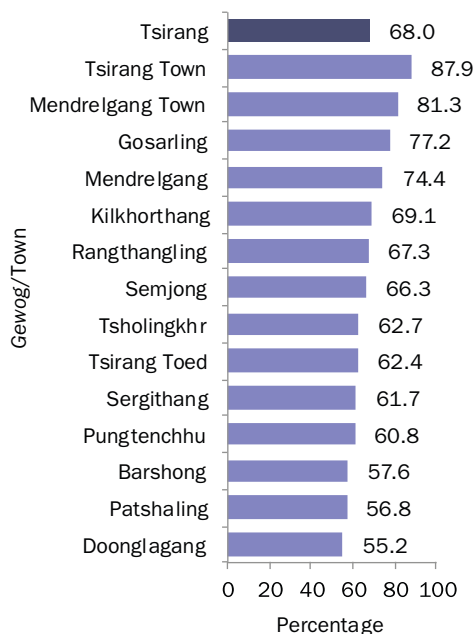
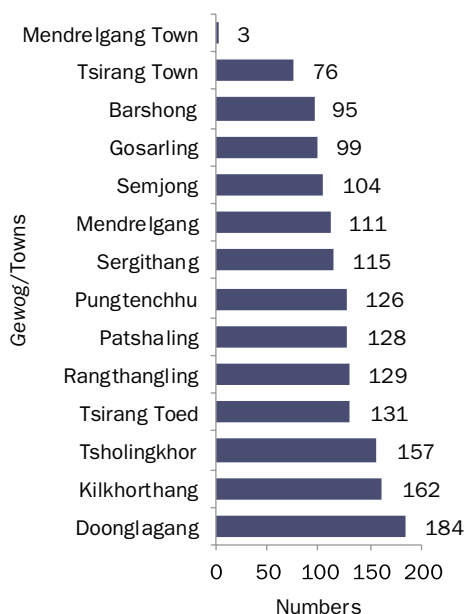
Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size per Room	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.5	3.9	1.1	646
Rural	3.2	4.0	1.2	4,417
Both Areas	3.3	4.0	1.2	5,063

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 55.3% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (84.2%) than in rural areas (51.0%) use flush toilet. About 2.7% of households do not have a toilet facility. The households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (3.0%) than in urban areas (0.0%).

Additionally, 68.0% of households have toilet facilities that were either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households reported having flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Tsirang Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 87.9%, while Doonglagang Gewog recorded the lowest at 55.2% (Figure 7.3).

Some 1,620 households lacked access to improved sanitation facilities

**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households Without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *Gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Doonglagang *Gewog* had 184 households without access to improved sanitation facilities, while Mendrelgang Town had only 3 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (45.0%) of the households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (49.6%) than in urban areas (13.6%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (95.2%), followed by thatch, bamboo, cardboard, tarpaulin, and other materials (2.4%). Tiles/

marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo are the most common flooring materials (45.5%), followed by earthen/clay floor, bamboo, and other materials (40.4%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Tsirang Dzongkhag use electricity (97.1%) for lighting though a few households still use kerosene (0.8%) and solar energy (1.1%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.5%) and rural areas (96.7%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (2.2%) than in urban areas (0.0%).

**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Tsirang 2017

Main Material for Wall						
Area	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	Total
Urban	12.2	13.8	13.6	54.8	5.6	646
Rural	2.8	28.7	49.6	14.7	4.2	4,417
Both Areas	4.0	26.8	45.0	19.8	4.4	5,063
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	0.2	97.4	2.2	0.3	646	
Rural	1.6	94.8	0.8	2.7	4,417	
Both Areas	1.4	95.2	1.0	2.4	5,063	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	4.3	1.9	90.3	3.6	646	
Rural	14.8	0.6	38.9	45.7	4,417	
Both Areas	13.5	0.8	45.5	40.4	5,063	

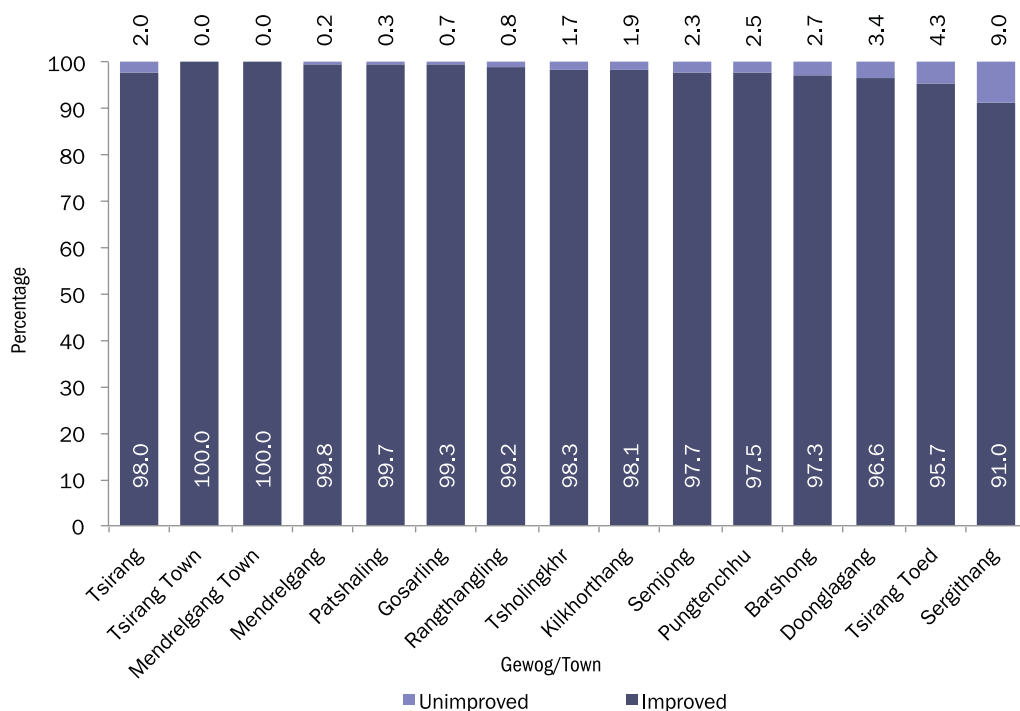
**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Tsirang 2017

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	99.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	646
Rural	96.7	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	4,417
Both Areas	97.1	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	5,063
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	99.5	0.2	1.2	0.0	93.0	0.0	646		
Rural	95.3	0.9	43.4	3.3	49.4	0.1	4,417		
Both Areas	95.9	0.8	38.0	2.9	55.0	0.1	5,063		

Most households in Tsirang Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.5%) in combination with LPG (93.0%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in

rural areas, more than four in ten households (43.4%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside the dwelling), accounting for 97.2% of the total households. In addition, 0.7% of

**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 98.0% of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to them, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (76.7%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (80.3%) than in rural areas (23.4%). About 1.3% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100.0%) in Tsirang Town and Mendrelgang Town have access

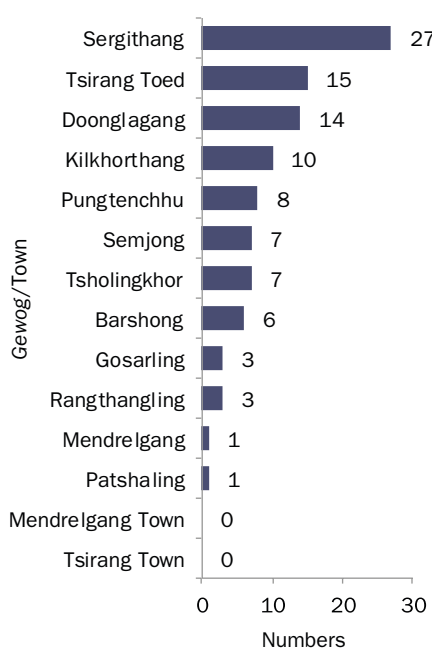
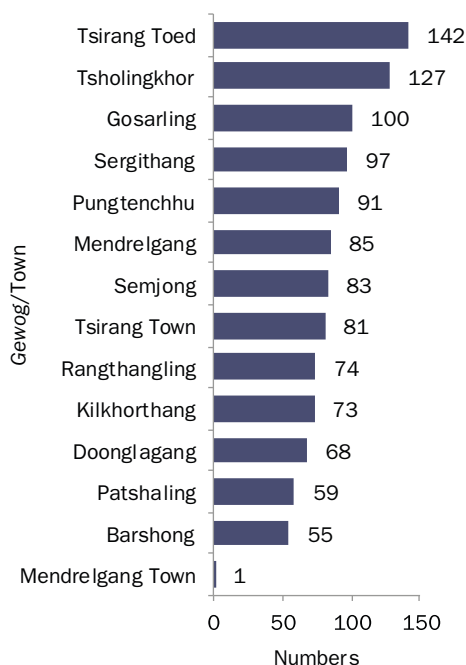
to improved drinking water, while Sergithang Gewog (91.0%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5)

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 2.0% or some 102 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Sergithang Gewog had 27 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Tsirang Town and Mendrelgang Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 77.4% of all housing units have reliable water supply. Reliable water

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Tsirang 2017

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	80.3	18.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	646
Rural	23.4	73.5	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.0	4,417
Both Areas	30.7	66.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.9	5,063

**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households Without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little more than a fifth (1,136) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Tsirang Toed Gewog with 142 households had the highest

number of households without reliable water supply, while Mendrelgang Town had the lowest with just 1 household (Figure 7.7)

About 1.2% of households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel for at least 30 minutes or more to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

## 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

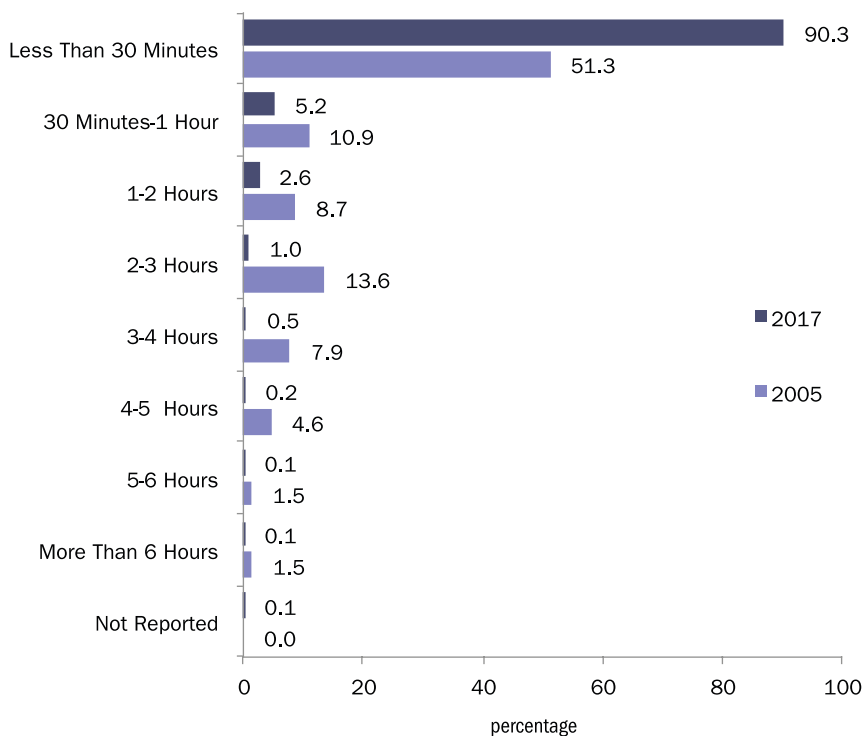
Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct to Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and

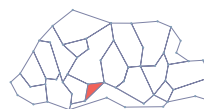
communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

## 7.5 Access to Road-Head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (90.3%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (51.3%). However, there are some households (0.1%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head, Tsirang 2005 and 2017





The majority of households (94.7%) in Tsirang Dzongkhag availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 66.8% stated that they did not require health services, 9.6% stated that the health facilities are too far, and 9.2% reported to having no time.

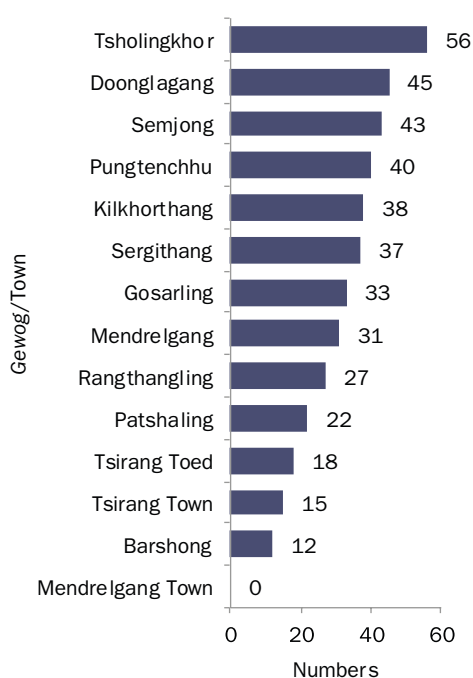
## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 8.2% of households in the Dzongkhag reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in rural areas (9.1%) than in urban areas (2.3%).

**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Area, Tsirang 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.3	97.7	0.0	646
Rural	9.1	90.9	0.1	4,417
Both Areas	8.2	91.7	0.0	5,063

**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017





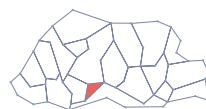
# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITION, NUMERATOR, AND DENOMINATOR

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language	Total population aged 6 years and above
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute	Total population aged 6 years and above
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past	Total population aged 6 years and above
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute	Total population aged 6 years and above
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\sum$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children below one year	Total number of live births in a year
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population		
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area	Total population in regular households in an area	Number of regular households in an area
24	Room Density	Persons per room	Average household size	Average number of rooms
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet	Total number of households
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater	Total number of households
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking	Number of households with reliable water supply	Total number of households
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months	Number of households with food insufficiency	Total number of households



## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

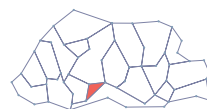
**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
TSIRANG	11,526	10,850	22,376	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.2
Urban	1,885	1,625	3,510	53.7	46.3	100.0	116.0
Tsirang Town	1,854	1,594	3,448	53.8	46.2	100.0	116.3
Mendrelgang Town	31	31	62	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	9,641	9,225	18,866	51.1	48.9	100.0	104.5
Barshong	423	419	842	50.2	49.8	100.0	101.0
Patshaling	567	592	1,159	48.9	51.1	100.0	95.8
Kilkhorthang	1,099	1,046	2,145	51.2	48.8	100.0	105.1
Mendrelgang	1,276	1,231	2,507	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.7
Rangthangling	803	782	1,585	50.7	49.3	100.0	102.7
Tsholingkhar	892	853	1,745	51.1	48.9	100.0	104.6
Doonglagang	779	767	1,546	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.6
Gosarling	925	939	1,864	49.6	50.4	100.0	98.5
Sergithang	731	648	1,379	53.0	47.0	100.0	112.8
Pungtenchhu	665	666	1,331	50.0	50.0	100.0	99.8
Semjong	712	600	1,312	54.3	45.7	100.0	118.7
Tsirang Toed	769	682	1,451	53.0	47.0	100.0	112.8

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	All Ages
<b>TSIRANG</b>	1,650	1,938	2,286	2,131	1,693	1,879	1,789	1,709	1,377	1,209	1,126	964	856	612	485	672	22,376
Urban	247	260	324	714	340	357	327	278	208	144	98	58	43	35	32	45	3,510
Tsirang Town	239	254	321	709	337	351	323	273	202	141	97	57	40	32	30	42	3,448
Rural	8	6	3	5	3	6	4	5	6	3	1	1	3	3	2	3	62
Mendrelgang Town	1,403	1,678	1,962	1,417	1,353	1,522	1,462	1,431	1,169	1,065	1,028	906	813	577	453	627	18,866
Barshong	56	70	69	30	47	54	57	62	74	59	59	54	54	28	31	38	842
Patshalling	111	97	89	56	97	87	94	101	82	72	71	58	47	42	29	26	1,159
Kikhorthang	168	160	211	155	168	194	165	161	107	138	136	102	96	57	44	83	2,145
Mendrelgang	126	188	434	562	134	165	158	155	117	90	94	84	74	42	35	49	2,507
Rangthangling	133	159	111	77	97	141	164	126	102	80	81	97	67	52	48	50	1,585
Tsholingkhar	129	152	182	129	125	142	119	118	123	113	82	72	83	61	38	77	1,745
Doonglagang	117	177	135	33	99	133	132	135	108	92	86	66	68	65	44	56	1,546
Gosarling	133	207	180	142	122	148	153	144	110	104	101	84	76	58	39	63	1,864
Sergithang	112	115	142	68	121	122	114	108	91	68	72	62	61	43	31	49	1,379
Pungtenchhu	117	120	124	54	102	130	94	93	81	71	97	78	62	37	38	33	1,331
Semjong	81	111	117	31	114	104	103	109	87	99	73	62	60	50	50	61	1,312
Tsirang Toed	120	122	168	80	127	102	109	119	87	79	76	87	65	42	26	42	1,451

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	
TSIRANG	5,874	14,733	1,769	22,376	51.9	39.9	12.0	30.1
Urban	831	2,567	112	3,510	36.7	32.4	4.4	13.5
Tsirang Town	814	2,530	104	3,448	36.3	32.2	4.1	12.8
Mendrelgang Town	17	37	8	62	67.6	45.9	21.6	47.1
Rural	5,043	12,166	1,657	18,866	55.1	41.5	13.6	32.9
Barshong	195	550	97	842	53.1	35.5	17.6	49.7
Patshaling	297	765	97	1,159	51.5	38.8	12.7	32.7
Kilkhorthang	539	1,422	184	2,145	50.8	37.9	12.9	34.1
Mendrelgang	748	1,633	126	2,507	53.5	45.8	7.7	16.8
Rangthangling	403	1,032	150	1,585	53.6	39.1	14.5	37.2
Tsholingkhar	463	1,106	176	1,745	57.8	41.9	15.9	38.0
Doonglagang	429	952	165	1,546	62.4	45.1	17.3	38.5
Gosarling	520	1,184	160	1,864	57.4	43.9	13.5	30.8
Sergithang	369	887	123	1,379	55.5	41.6	13.9	33.3
Pungtenchhu	361	862	108	1,331	54.4	41.9	12.5	29.9
Semjong	309	842	161	1,312	55.8	36.7	19.1	52.1
Tsirang Toed	410	931	110	1,451	55.9	44.0	11.8	26.8

**Table A2.4** Population by Type of Household, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
TSIRANG	20,064	2,172	140	22,376	89.7	9.7	0.6	100.0
Urban	2,493	909	108	3,510	71.0	25.9	3.1	100.0
Tsirang Town	2,434	906	108	3,448	70.6	26.3	3.1	100.0
Mendrelgang Town	59	3	0	62	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0
Rural	17,571	1,263	32	18,866	93.1	6.7	0.2	100.0
Barshong	842	0	0	842	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Patshaling	1,147	12	0	1,159	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Kilkhorthang	2,114	31	0	2,145	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Mendrelgang	1,629	878	0	2,507	65.0	35.0	0.0	100.0
Rangthangling	1,563	22	0	1,585	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Tsholingkhar	1,716	26	3	1,745	98.3	1.5	0.2	100.0
Doonglagang	1,521	25	0	1,546	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Gosarling	1,808	55	1	1,864	97.0	3.0	0.1	100.0
Sergithang	1,287	70	22	1,379	93.3	5.1	1.6	100.0
Pungtenchhu	1,325	0	6	1,331	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0
Semjong	1,246	66	0	1,312	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Tsirang Toed	1,373	78	0	1,451	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age													75+ All Ages			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-69	70-74	
TSIRANG																	
URBAN																	
Tsirang Town	239	254	321	709	337	351	323	273	202	141	97	57	40	32	30	42	3,448
Male	128	119	180	345	205	196	184	150	110	88	58	32	17	13	12	17	1,854
Female	111	135	141	364	132	155	139	123	92	53	39	25	23	19	18	25	1,594
Mendrelgang Town	8	6	3	5	3	6	4	5	6	3	1	1	3	3	2	3	62
Male	5	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	31
Female	3	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	31
RURAL																	
Barshong	56	70	69	30	47	54	57	62	74	59	59	54	54	28	31	38	842
Male	28	30	37	23	21	26	26	30	29	35	35	23	26	14	14	26	423
Female	28	40	32	7	26	28	31	32	45	24	24	31	28	14	17	12	419
Patshalling	111	97	89	56	97	87	94	101	82	72	71	58	47	42	29	26	1,159
Male	59	50	39	30	45	35	50	46	37	41	31	24	26	26	17	11	567
Female	52	47	50	26	52	52	44	55	45	31	40	34	21	16	12	15	592
Klikhorthang	168	160	211	155	168	194	165	161	107	138	136	102	96	57	44	83	2,145
Male	86	89	123	79	94	92	80	71	55	65	59	46	59	32	29	40	1,099
Female	82	71	88	76	74	102	85	90	52	73	77	56	37	25	15	43	1,046
Mendrelgang	126	188	434	562	134	165	158	155	117	90	94	84	74	42	35	49	2,507
Male	68	92	208	283	79	81	83	80	56	42	50	43	36	24	24	27	1,276
Female	58	96	226	279	55	84	75	75	61	48	44	41	38	18	11	22	1,231
Rangthangling	133	159	111	77	97	141	164	126	102	80	81	97	67	52	48	50	1,585
Male	60	69	54	41	53	67	86	72	52	41	39	43	32	33	36	25	803
Female	73	90	57	36	44	74	78	54	50	39	42	54	35	19	12	25	782
Tsholingkhar	129	152	182	129	125	142	119	118	123	113	82	72	83	61	38	77	1,745
Male	59	89	97	78	58	66	58	51	56	60	42	33	46	33	20	46	892
Female	70	63	85	51	67	76	61	67	67	53	40	39	37	28	18	31	853
Doonglagang	117	177	135	33	99	133	132	135	108	92	86	66	68	65	44	56	1,546
Male	55	97	78	12	45	70	54	72	63	46	39	27	36	37	23	25	779
Female	62	80	57	21	54	63	78	63	45	46	47	39	32	28	21	31	767



Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age															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+
Gosarling	133	207	180	142	122	148	153	144	110	104	101	84	76	58	39	63	1,864
Male	54	104	87	65	64	70	81	66	56	51	49	50	37	34	22	35	925
Female	79	103	93	77	58	78	72	78	54	53	52	34	39	24	17	28	939
Sergithang	112	115	142	68	121	122	114	108	91	68	72	62	61	43	31	49	1,379
Male	58	56	74	32	59	66	69	61	52	34	31	33	37	23	20	26	731
Female	54	59	68	36	62	56	45	47	39	34	41	29	24	20	11	23	648
Pungtenchhu	117	120	124	54	102	130	94	93	81	71	97	78	62	37	38	33	1,331
Male	50	67	53	31	46	71	49	53	35	35	45	44	31	18	21	16	665
Female	67	53	71	23	56	59	45	40	46	36	52	34	31	19	17	17	666
Semjong	81	111	117	31	114	104	103	109	87	99	73	62	60	50	50	61	1,312
Male	40	61	61	18	79	59	53	59	45	49	36	27	31	32	29	33	712
Female	41	50	56	13	35	45	50	50	42	50	37	35	29	18	21	28	600
Tsirang Toed	120	122	168	80	127	102	109	119	87	79	76	87	65	42	26	42	1,451
Male	73	66	88	38	71	58	50	66	47	32	36	46	37	26	13	22	769
Female	47	56	80	42	56	44	59	53	40	47	40	41	28	16	13	20	682
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	823	991	1,180	1,079	920	961	924	878	696	620	551	472	452	347	281	351	11,526
Female	827	947	1,106	1,052	773	918	865	831	681	589	575	492	404	265	204	321	10,850
Both Sex	1,650	1,938	2,286	2,131	1,693	1,879	1,789	1,709	1,377	1,209	1,126	964	856	612	485	672	22,376



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.6** Population by Age, Sex and Area, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	25	29	54	118	120	238	143	149	292
1	20	19	39	129	130	259	149	149	298
2	25	19	44	138	142	280	163	161	324
3	30	21	51	146	140	286	176	161	337
4	33	26	59	159	181	340	192	207	399
5	17	24	41	170	179	349	187	203	390
6	24	29	53	175	148	323	199	177	376
7	23	30	53	155	136	291	178	166	344
8	25	28	53	172	167	339	197	195	392
9	32	28	60	198	178	376	230	206	436
10	30	35	65	177	170	347	207	205	412
11	38	23	61	202	176	378	240	199	439
12	38	28	66	235	235	470	273	263	536
13	37	27	64	193	193	386	230	220	450
14	38	30	68	192	189	381	230	219	449
15	49	47	96	196	153	349	245	200	445
16	78	78	156	162	174	336	240	252	492
17	73	99	172	128	131	259	201	230	431
18	80	91	171	130	115	245	210	206	416
19	69	50	119	114	114	228	183	164	347
20	55	34	89	118	104	222	173	138	311
21	41	21	62	122	114	236	163	135	298
22	35	26	61	166	122	288	201	148	349
23	34	26	60	154	146	300	188	172	360
24	41	27	68	154	153	307	195	180	375
25	51	25	76	161	164	325	212	189	401
26	41	28	69	139	153	292	180	181	361
27	33	42	75	154	139	293	187	181	368
28	51	31	82	165	156	321	216	187	403
29	24	31	55	142	149	291	166	180	346
30	62	28	90	146	157	303	208	185	393
31	34	23	57	145	125	270	179	148	327
32	37	34	71	167	147	314	204	181	385
33	20	31	51	147	157	304	167	188	355
34	32	26	58	134	137	271	166	163	329
35	32	27	59	137	158	295	169	185	354
36	36	27	63	158	144	302	194	171	365
37	37	32	69	139	152	291	176	184	360
38	20	24	44	160	136	296	180	160	340
39	26	17	43	133	114	247	159	131	290
40	31	27	58	136	119	255	167	146	313
41	17	15	32	106	125	231	123	140	263
42	27	19	46	119	140	259	146	159	305
43	17	17	34	128	108	236	145	125	270
44	21	17	38	94	94	188	115	111	226
45	22	14	36	131	116	247	153	130	283

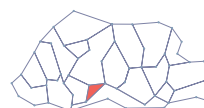


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Tserang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	13	8	21	77	117	194	90	125	215
47	19	12	31	92	88	180	111	100	211
48	16	7	23	129	110	239	145	117	262
49	19	14	33	102	103	205	121	117	238
50	18	11	29	108	133	241	126	144	270
51	12	8	20	89	98	187	101	106	207
52	14	6	20	110	101	211	124	107	231
53	8	8	16	98	103	201	106	111	217
54	7	6	13	87	101	188	94	107	201
55	10	5	15	89	111	200	99	116	215
56	4	3	7	89	96	185	93	99	192
57	7	4	11	100	86	186	107	90	197
58	6	5	11	88	94	182	94	99	193
59	6	8	14	73	80	153	79	88	167
60	6	5	11	109	102	211	115	107	222
61	6	6	12	96	76	172	102	82	184
62	2	6	8	89	73	162	91	79	170
63	2	6	8	85	69	154	87	75	162
64	2	2	4	55	59	114	57	61	118
65	7	5	12	77	65	142	84	70	154
66	2	2	4	72	50	122	74	52	126
67	0	4	4	74	39	113	74	43	117
68	5	2	7	58	44	102	63	46	109
69	1	7	8	51	47	98	52	54	106
70	1	4	5	63	40	103	64	44	108
71	1	3	4	48	29	77	49	32	81
72	3	5	8	49	30	79	52	35	87
73	4	6	10	50	48	98	54	54	108
74	4	1	5	58	38	96	62	39	101
75	0	4	4	38	41	79	38	45	83
76	0	5	5	26	26	52	26	31	57
77	2	1	3	27	20	47	29	21	50
78	3	3	6	31	24	55	34	27	61
79	3	2	5	28	21	49	31	23	54
80	1	3	4	32	27	59	33	30	63
81	1	2	3	24	10	34	25	12	37
82	1	2	3	31	20	51	32	22	54
83	2	1	3	16	15	31	18	16	34
84	2	0	2	11	19	30	13	19	32
85	2	1	3	15	8	23	17	9	26
86	0	1	1	11	16	27	11	17	28
87	0	0	0	4	5	9	4	5	9
88	0	0	0	9	8	17	9	8	17
89	1	0	1	5	3	8	6	3	9
90	1	0	1	8	8	16	9	8	17
91	0	0	0	6	6	12	6	6	12

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	0	0	3	4	7	3	4	7
93	0	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	6
94	0	0	0	3	3	6	3	3	6
95	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
96	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
97	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	1,885	1,625	3,510	9,641	9,225	18,866	11,526	10,850	22,376

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
<b>BARSHONG</b>																	
Barshong Maed	21	20	27	13	15	13	11	25	19	12	10	13	16	9	5	9	238
Male	11	7	14	9	5	7	4	12	10	5	6	7	8	5	2	5	117
Female	10	13	13	4	10	6	7	13	9	7	4	6	8	4	3	4	121
Barshong Toed	11	19	14	9	11	13	14	11	18	16	15	6	9	6	9	6	187
Male	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	7	8	9	2	3	3	4	5	98
Female	4	11	6	1	4	6	8	5	11	8	6	4	6	3	5	1	89
Choonyikhang	11	12	15	5	6	10	7	8	11	9	9	15	4	4	3	6	135
Male	6	6	7	3	2	4	5	3	3	6	7	6	3	2	1	2	66
Female	5	6	8	2	4	6	2	5	8	3	2	9	1	2	2	4	69
Gangtogkha	6	8	12	2	8	8	14	6	15	10	17	8	15	5	6	11	151
Male	2	2	7	2	4	5	5	4	2	9	8	2	8	1	3	8	72
Female	4	6	5	0	4	3	9	2	13	1	9	6	7	4	3	3	79
Toedsang	7	11	1	1	7	10	11	12	11	12	8	12	10	4	8	6	131
Male	2	7	1	1	3	3	6	5	7	7	5	6	4	3	4	6	70
Female	5	4	0	0	4	7	5	7	4	5	3	6	6	1	4	0	61
All Chiwogs	56	70	69	30	47	54	57	62	74	59	59	54	54	28	31	38	842
Male	28	30	37	23	21	26	26	30	29	35	35	23	26	14	14	26	423
Female	28	40	32	7	26	28	31	32	45	24	24	31	28	14	17	12	419

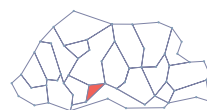


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>PATSHALING</b>																	
Thakorling	29	35	33	15	26	24	23	31	22	18	24	16	11	10	8	5	330
Male	15	19	15	7	11	9	9	15	10	11	11	6	7	5	5	3	158
Female	14	16	18	8	15	15	14	16	12	7	13	10	4	5	3	2	172
Chhudzomsa	30	27	22	19	26	24	25	25	21	20	15	12	11	14	6	7	304
Male	16	15	7	13	10	10	15	12	7	11	5	6	5	7	4	2	145
Female	14	12	15	6	16	14	10	13	14	9	10	6	6	7	2	5	159
Patshaling Toed	21	16	14	12	13	11	13	16	13	12	10	9	8	5	7	4	184
Male	12	9	9	4	5	4	6	7	9	7	4	3	4	4	2	2	91
Female	9	7	5	8	8	7	7	9	4	5	6	6	4	1	5	2	93
Patshaling Maed_ Tsakaling	18	11	13	5	21	18	21	18	10	3	10	8	7	6	5	3	179
Male	7	5	5	5	11	9	14	9	4	2	6	2	3	4	4	1	91
Female	11	6	8	0	10	9	7	9	6	1	4	6	4	2	1	2	88
Pangthang	13	8	3	1	11	10	12	11	16	19	12	13	10	7	3	3	162
Male	9	2	3	1	8	3	6	3	7	10	5	7	7	6	2	3	82
Female	4	6	0	0	3	7	6	8	9	9	7	6	3	1	1	0	80
All Chiwogs	111	97	85	52	97	87	94	101	82	72	71	58	47	42	29	22	1,159
Male	59	50	39	30	45	35	50	46	37	41	31	24	26	26	17	11	567
Female	52	47	46	22	52	52	44	55	45	31	40	34	21	16	12	11	592
<b>KILKHORTHANG</b>																	
Dekiling	67	69	98	77	75	76	65	60	33	64	60	42	36	19	17	34	892
Male	36	41	65	40	38	37	31	23	14	27	22	21	25	11	12	15	458
Female	31	28	33	37	37	39	34	37	19	37	38	21	11	8	5	19	434
Tashiyangjong	18	14	24	7	11	22	12	17	17	12	20	16	14	4	4	8	220
Male	9	6	12	4	7	12	5	8	10	5	11	8	6	2	3	3	111
Female	9	8	12	3	4	10	7	9	7	7	9	8	8	2	1	5	109
Nyizergang	27	22	31	8	27	31	31	19	22	20	20	17	17	14	13	11	330
Male	16	10	14	5	16	16	14	9	13	9	9	7	11	8	8	8	173
Female	11	12	17	3	11	15	17	10	9	11	11	10	6	6	5	3	157
Sa-Tsangma	11	15	17	3	12	15	12	15	6	14	6	14	7	6	5	8	169
Male	2	8	11	3	9	7	6	8	2	9	3	4	3	4	3	5	87
Female	9	7	6	0	3	8	6	7	4	5	3	10	4	2	2	3	82
Maenchhana	45	40	21	27	43	50	45	50	29	28	30	13	22	14	5	9	534
Male	23	24	21	27	24	20	24	23	16	15	14	6	14	7	3	9	270
Female	22	16	0	0	19	30	21	27	13	13	16	7	8	7	2	0	264
All Chiwogs	168	160	191	122	168	194	165	161	107	138	136	102	96	57	44	70	2,145
Male	86	89	123	79	94	92	80	71	55	65	59	46	59	32	29	40	1,099
Female	82	71	68	43	74	102	85	90	52	73	77	56	37	25	15	30	1,046
<b>MENDRELGANG</b>																	
Dzamling Zor	9	4	2	2	15	16	9	14	13	8	13	11	9	4	6	1	136
Male	3	3	2	2	9	8	4	8	7	3	7	7	3	2	4	1	73
Female	6	1			6	8	5	6	6	5	6	4	6	2	2		63
Pemashong_ Samshing Gaden	27	52	180	254	38	35	45	32	35	20	28	17	20	8	10	15	816
Male	13	29	158	239	23	20	25	15	19	13	15	8	14	4	5	7	607
Female	14	23	22	15	15	15	20	17	16	7	13	9	6	4	5	8	209

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, *Chiwog* and *Gewog*/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Mendrelgang	22	45	170	244	32	35	37	22	18	13	8	10	7	6	4	4	677
Male	13	17	11	12	18	19	22	15	7	7	5	5	2	3	4	3	163
Female	9	28	159	232	14	16	15	7	11	6	3	5	5	3		1	514
Riserbu	45	56	47	20	25	55	40	58	28	30	28	29	23	15	10	20	551
Male	24	29	19	20	13	25	19	25	13	12	14	14	11	10	8	11	267
Female	21	27	28	0	12	30	21	33	15	18	14	15	12	5	2	9	284
Tashipang	23	31	18	10	24	24	27	29	23	19	17	17	15	9	5	5	327
Male	15	14	18	10	16	9	13	17	10	7	9	9	6	5	3	5	166
Female	8	17	0	0	8	15	14	12	13	12	8	8	9	4	2	0	161
All Chiwogs	126	188	417	530	134	165	158	155	117	90	94	84	74	42	35	45	2,507
Male	68	92	208	283	79	81	83	80	56	42	50	43	36	24	24	27	1,276
Female	58	96	209	247	55	84	75	75	61	48	44	41	38	18	11	18	1,231
<b>RANGTHANGLING</b>																	
Soonkosh	9	6	1	2	6	5	10	6	7	2	10	11	6	5	4	5	95
Male	4	3		2	3	2	4	4	2	1	4	7	3	2	3	2	46
Female	5	3	1		3	3	6	2	5	1	6	4	3	3	1	3	49
Gagaling_ Nymazor	10	13	10	6	11	6	12	12	10	10	14	12	12	8	8	4	158
Male	6	7	5	4	4	4	6	8	5	4	9	5	5	5	5	2	84
Female	4	6	5	2	7	2	6	4	5	6	5	7	7	3	3	2	74
Charingma_ Rangthangling	34	41	12	9	17	37	43	23	24	14	25	20	15	18	10	16	358
Male	17	17	6	2	10	20	21	13	10	7	11	10	7	14	9	6	180
Female	17	24	6	7	7	17	22	10	14	7	14	10	8	4	1	10	178
Neymedsa	28	32	26	14	27	30	32	31	24	22	21	21	13	7	5	7	351
Male	10	14	12	14	16	14	19	17	13	14	9	9	6	5	4	4	180
Female	18	18	14	0	11	16	13	14	11	8	12	12	7	2	1	3	171
Dharchhargang	52	67	31	19	36	63	67	54	37	32	11	33	21	14	21	11	623
Male	23	28	31	19	20	27	36	30	22	15	6	12	11	7	15	11	313
Female	29	39	0	0	16	36	31	24	15	17	5	21	10	7	6	0	310
All Chiwogs	133	159	80	50	97	141	164	126	102	80	81	97	67	52	48	43	1,585
Male	60	69	54	41	53	67	86	72	52	41	39	43	32	33	36	25	803
Female	73	90	26	9	44	74	78	54	50	39	42	54	35	19	12	18	782
<b>TSHOLINGKCHAR</b>																	
Gomsoom	17	14	13	14	19	16	20	10	22	14	6	6	6	7	4	7	195
Male	8	7	6	11	7	8	12	5	10	8	2	1	4	3	2	5	99
Female	9	7	7	3	12	8	8	5	12	6	4	5	2	4	2	2	96
Tsholingkhar Maed	32	41	48	43	32	43	34	38	29	23	17	24	24	18	10	17	473
Male	18	25	25	26	17	23	15	18	13	16	10	8	14	10	6	7	251
Female	14	16	23	17	15	20	19	20	16	7	7	16	10	8	4	10	222
Tsholingkhar Toed	31	41	51	26	25	34	32	26	30	29	17	12	20	11	14	23	422
Male	19	24	28	18	13	15	13	11	16	12	7	7	10	6	7	16	222
Female	12	17	23	8	12	19	19	15	14	17	10	5	10	5	7	7	200
Droobchhugang	44	45	58	22	41	39	26	37	36	35	34	24	25	18	4	19	526
Male	12	27	27	22	19	15	14	13	15	19	19	13	14	11	2	10	252
Female	32	18	31	0	22	24	12	24	21	16	15	11	11	7	2	9	274

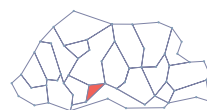


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Kapazhing	5	11	11	1	8	10	7	7	6	12	8	6	8	7	6	8	129
Male	2	6	11	1	2	5	4	4	2	5	4	4	4	3	3	8	68
Female	3	5	0	0	6	5	3	3	4	7	4	2	4	4	3	0	61
All Chiwogs	129	152	181	106	125	142	119	118	123	113	82	72	83	61	38	74	1,745
Male	59	89	97	78	58	66	58	51	56	60	42	33	46	33	20	46	892
Female	70	63	84	28	67	76	61	67	67	53	40	39	37	28	18	28	853
<b>DOONGLAGANG</b>																	
Dangreybu Maed	17	21	18	7	12	16	20	12	15	16	20	15	11	5	3	10	218
Male	9	10	10	3	4	7	9	4	6	9	11	8	5	4	3	3	105
Female	8	11	8	4	8	9	11	8	9	7	9	7	6	1		7	113
Dangreybu Toed	8	20	16	6	11	10	15	24	16	9	7	10	8	16	9	8	193
Male	2	13	8	3	6	6	5	12	11	5	3	1	7	6	6	4	98
Female	6	7	8	3	5	4	10	12	5	4	4	9	1	10	3	4	95
Khirthang	23	36	27	4	13	33	28	28	23	15	17	6	22	15	13	12	315
Male	10	18	17	1	7	16	14	14	17	7	5	4	10	8	7	6	161
Female	13	18	10	3	6	17	14	14	6	8	12	2	12	7	6	6	154
Dingrigang_ Lhamoi-Loongm	45	72	51	3	37	47	46	41	36	35	30	21	14	21	17	18	538
Male	19	40	31	3	14	21	16	22	20	15	15	11	6	13	7	7	260
Female	26	32	20	0	23	26	30	19	16	20	15	10	8	8	10	11	278
Norjangsa	24	28	12	2	26	27	23	30	18	17	12	14	13	8	2	5	282
Male	15	16	12	2	14	20	10	20	9	10	5	3	8	6		5	155
Female	9	12	0	0	12	7	13	10	9	7	7	11	5	2	2	0	127
All Chiwogs	117	177	124	22	99	133	132	135	108	92	86	66	68	65	44	53	1,546
Male	55	97	78	12	45	70	54	72	63	46	39	27	36	37	23	25	779
Female	62	80	46	10	54	63	78	63	45	46	47	39	32	28	21	28	767
<b>GOSARLING</b>																	
Phuensoomgang	17	32	23	7	15	17	16	20	17	15	17	19	14	8	10	9	256
Male	7	14	15	3	6	7	8	10	10	5	8	10	7	6	4	7	127
Female	10	18	8	4	9	10	8	10	7	10	9	9	7	2	6	2	129
Dzamling Zor	45	62	57	43	39	49	56	53	28	25	25	16	16	16	5	12	547
Male	18	35	25	23	25	21	30	20	13	14	13	12	5	9	2	6	271
Female	27	27	32	20	14	28	26	33	15	11	12	4	11	7	3	6	276
Pemathang	14	29	24	19	15	11	22	18	14	19	16	14	12	8	10	15	260
Male	4	15	11	8	11	6	10	7	8	8	10	8	8	3	6	8	131
Female	10	14	13	11	4	5	12	11	6	11	6	6	4	5	4	7	129
Pelrithang	28	54	48	19	39	44	37	32	31	26	27	19	20	14	11	17	491
Male	16	26	22	19	18	26	20	15	17	15	10	12	11	8	9	8	252
Female	12	28	26	0	21	18	17	17	14	11	17	7	9	6	2	9	239
Dzamlingthang	29	30	14	12	14	27	22	21	20	19	16	16	14	12	3	6	310
Male	9	14	14	12	4	10	13	14	8	9	8	8	6	8	1	6	144
Female	20	16	0	0	10	17	9	7	12	10	8	8	8	4	2	0	166
All Chiwogs	133	207	166	100	122	148	153	144	110	104	101	84	76	58	39	59	1,864
Male	54	104	87	65	64	70	81	66	56	51	49	50	37	34	22	35	925
Female	79	103	79	35	58	78	72	78	54	53	52	34	39	24	17	24	939

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, *Chiwog* and *Gewog*/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>SERGITHANG</b>																	
Norboogang	25	27	24	17	40	44	46	30	22	17	16	13	8	9	5	9	352
Male	16	16	13	5	22	27	35	22	14	12	9	7	4	4	4	5	215
Female	9	11	11	12	18	17	11	8	8	5	7	6	4	5	1	4	137
Sergithang Toed	12	9	21	14	8	7	5	13	10	11	8	6	5	7	4	7	147
Male	4	2	9	9	4	5	2	7	7	4	4	2	2	4	2	3	70
Female	8	7	12	5	4	2	3	6	3	7	4	4	3	3	2	4	77
Sergithang Maed	23	27	33	11	22	26	23	23	19	7	13	15	15	8	7	6	278
Male	10	12	16	4	13	13	13	13	9	3	5	10	10	6	5	4	146
Female	13	15	17	7	9	13	10	10	10	4	8	5	5	2	2	2	132
Tashithang	24	33	44	12	26	26	24	29	30	19	25	18	20	14	9	21	380
Male	10	18	25	12	11	13	11	12	17	7	12	9	12	6	4	11	190
Female	14	15	19	0	15	13	13	17	13	12	13	9	8	8	5	10	190
Semdenjong	28	19	11	2	25	19	16	13	10	14	10	10	13	5	6	3	222
Male	18	8	11	2	9	8	8	7	5	8	1	5	9	3	5	3	110
Female	10	11	0	0	16	11	8	6	5	6	9	5	4	2	1	0	112
All Chiwogs	112	115	133	56	121	122	114	108	91	68	72	62	61	43	31	46	1,379
Male	58	56	74	32	59	66	69	61	52	34	31	33	37	23	20	26	731
Female	54	59	59	24	62	56	45	47	39	34	41	29	24	20	11	20	648
<b>PUNGTENCHHU</b>																	
Norbuthang	18	23	19	12	26	25	12	16	14	17	19	20	9	8	6	7	251
Male	10	17	11	5	11	12	6	11	4	8	11	9	4	5	3	3	130
Female	8	6	8	7	15	13	6	5	10	9	8	11	5	3	3	4	121
Tashichhoeling	37	48	59	20	32	34	37	47	23	19	28	17	20	7	12	7	447
Male	14	23	24	15	16	18	17	26	10	11	11	9	10	1	8	3	216
Female	23	25	35	5	16	16	20	21	13	8	17	8	10	6	4	4	231
Peljorling	33	32	29	14	26	39	22	18	28	26	22	20	15	10	13	10	357
Male	12	14	13	8	10	22	8	11	13	11	10	14	7	7	7	5	172
Female	21	18	16	6	16	17	14	7	15	15	12	6	8	3	6	5	185
Goentegkha_ Tongshinggang	17	8	10	3	14	23	12	7	9	7	19	15	12	7	5	5	177
Male	9	7	3	3	8	15	9	4	5	4	8	8	7	2	2	3	97
Female	8	1	7	0	6	8	3	3	4	3	11	7	5	5	3	2	80
Serzhong	12	9	2	0	4	9	11	5	7	2	9	6	6	5	2	2	99
Male	5	6	2		1	4	9	1	3	1	5	4	3	3	1	2	50
Female	7	3	0	0	3	5	2	4	4	1	4	2	3	2	1	0	49
All Chiwogs	117	120	119	49	102	130	94	93	81	71	97	78	62	37	38	31	1,331
Male	50	67	53	31	46	71	49	53	35	35	45	44	31	18	21	16	665
Female	67	53	66	18	56	59	45	40	46	36	52	34	31	19	17	15	666
<b>SEMJONG</b>																	
Dekiling	6	10	20	7	17	13	11	14	14	17	12	7	8	5	11	10	182
Male	1	4	9	6	13	10	5	9	9	6	8	3	4	3	7	4	101
Female	5	6	11	1	4	3	6	5	5	11	4	4	4	2	4	6	81
Dangregygang	15	21	27	6	37	24	26	21	12	26	21	13	15	13	7	19	303
Male	8	14	14	3	30	13	18	11	5	14	9	6	10	9	3	11	178
Female	7	7	13	3	7	11	8	10	7	12	12	7	5	4	4	8	125
Dzomling	33	50	34	8	30	34	31	43	31	15	22	21	18	17	20	13	420
Male	20	30	14	2	18	22	15	19	15	9	11	10	7	10	15	7	224
Female	13	20	20	6	12	12	16	24	16	6	11	11	11	7	5	6	196

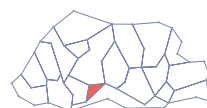


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/ Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Tashiling Maed	16	16	17	3	13	20	18	18	17	18	11	9	8	10	8	9	214
Male	6	6	11	3	7	9	8	13	10	9	5	2	5	6	2	6	108
Female	10	10	6	0	6	11	10	5	7	9	6	7	3	4	6	3	106
Tashiling Toed	11	14	13	4	17	13	17	13	13	23	7	12	11	5	4	5	193
Male	5	7	13	4	11	5	7	7	6	11	3	6	5	4	2	5	101
Female	6	7	0	0	6	8	10	6	7	12	4	6	6	1	2	0	92
All Chiwogs	81	111	111	28	114	104	103	109	87	99	73	62	60	50	50	56	1,312
Male	40	61	61	18	79	59	53	59	45	49	36	27	31	32	29	33	712
Female	41	50	50	10	35	45	50	50	42	50	37	35	29	18	21	23	600
TSIRANG TOED																	
Tagthang_Wangphu	27	23	47	26	29	19	23	22	24	21	30	33	13	10	6	13	366
Male	17	12	23	11	12	9	7	10	10	11	14	18	7	9	3	6	179
Female	10	11	24	15	17	10	16	12	14	10	16	15	6	1	3	7	187
Kabelzhing	21	16	27	10	15	12	14	10	14	20	14	11	7	10	6	7	214
Male	14	10	12	6	7	7	7	6	6	8	7	6	4	5	4	5	114
Female	7	6	15	4	8	5	7	4	8	12	7	5	3	5	2	2	100
Tsirang Toed	23	27	26	23	37	33	30	30	26	15	10	10	16	7	2	5	320
Male	15	13	13	13	31	24	19	17	20	7	7	4	9	4		2	198
Female	8	14	13	10	6	9	11	13	6	8	3	6	7	3	2	3	122
Tongshinghang	7	8	10	3	9	6	3	9	5	3	6	7	9	3	3	4	98
Male	2	6	8	3	6	2	1	5	1	1	1	3	6	2	1	1	49
Female	5	2	2	0	3	4	2	4	4	2	5	4	3	1	2	3	49
Soentabsa	42	48	32	5	37	32	39	48	18	20	16	26	20	12	9	8	453
Male	25	25	32	5	15	16	16	28	10	5	7	15	11	6	5	8	229
Female	17	23	0	0	22	16	23	20	8	15	9	11	9	6	4	0	224
All Chiwogs	120	122	142	67	127	102	109	119	87	79	76	87	65	42	26	37	1,451
Male	73	66	88	38	71	58	50	66	47	32	36	46	37	26	13	22	769
Female	47	56	54	29	56	44	59	53	40	47	40	41	28	16	13	15	682
TSIRANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	74	104	123	538	129	113	116	107	65	49	30	13	13	10	8	14	1,506
Male	39	45	59	259	73	69	70	52	35	30	17	9	4	7	4	7	779
Female	35	59	64	279	56	44	46	55	30	19	13	4	9	3	4	7	727
Local Area 2	90	88	112	96	104	114	125	98	88	55	42	25	10	15	11	13	1,086
Male	45	39	61	42	60	55	63	63	50	34	26	14	5	4	4	5	570
Female	45	49	51	54	44	59	62	35	38	21	16	11	5	11	7	8	516
Local Area 3	75	62	86	75	104	124	82	68	49	37	25	19	17	7	11	15	856
Male	44	35	60	44	72	72	51	35	25	24	15	9	8	2	4	5	505
Female	31	27	26	31	32	52	31	33	24	13	10	10	9	5	7	10	351
All Local Areas	239	254	321	709	337	351	323	273	202	141	97	57	40	32	30	42	3,448
Male	128	119	180	345	205	196	184	150	110	88	58	32	17	13	12	17	1,854
Female	111	135	141	364	132	155	139	123	92	53	39	25	23	19	18	25	1,594
MENDRELGANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	8	6	3	5	3	6	4	5	6	3	1	1	3	3	2	3	62
Male	5	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	31
Female	3	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	31
All Local Areas	8	6	3	5	3	6	4	5	6	3	1	1	3	3	2	3	62
Male	5	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	31
Female	3	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	31



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																							
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total							
Urban	843	653	1,496	6	5	11	756	651	1,407	16	28	44	4	3	7	6	32	38	0	0	1,631	1,372	3,003	
Tsirang Town	836	645	1,481	6	5	11	741	636	1,377	15	28	43	4	3	7	5	31	36	0	0	1,607	1,348	2,955	
Mendreigang Town	7	8	15	0	0	0	15	15	30	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	24	24	48
Rural	2,930	2,291	5,221	64	55	119	4,801	4,925	9,726	107	107	214	32	42	74	142	282	424	5	2	7	8,081	7,704	15,785
Barshong	113	75	188	1	0	1	238	256	494	4	3	7	1	4	5	8	13	21	0	0	0	365	351	716
Patshaling	128	105	233	2	1	3	302	353	655	10	8	18	2	5	7	14	21	35	0	0	0	458	493	951
Kilkhorthang	351	248	599	7	6	13	531	566	1,097	15	20	35	2	7	9	18	46	64	0	0	0	924	893	1,817
Mendreigang	606	570	1,176	13	17	30	474	456	930	8	11	19	1	3	4	14	20	34	0	0	0	1,116	1,077	2,193
Rangthangling	201	144	345	7	3	10	436	442	878	7	8	15	4	1	5	16	21	37	3	0	3	674	619	1,293
Tsolingkhaz	272	205	477	3	3	6	444	475	919	8	8	16	5	3	8	12	26	38	0	0	0	744	720	1,464
Doonglagang	162	129	291	1	1	2	442	448	890	8	11	19	0	2	2	14	34	48	0	0	0	627	625	1,252
Gosaring	272	239	511	2	2	4	466	465	931	11	14	25	6	5	11	10	32	42	0	0	0	767	757	1,524
Sengithang	217	141	358	5	1	6	373	369	742	13	7	20	1	3	4	8	14	22	0	0	0	617	535	1,152
Pungtenchhu	186	154	340	0	1	1	345	370	715	9	6	15	3	1	4	5	14	19	0	0	0	548	546	1,094
Semjong	189	107	296	22	17	39	377	358	735	7	6	13	4	2	6	11	18	29	1	1	2	611	509	1,120
Tsirang loed	233	174	407	1	3	4	373	367	740	7	5	12	3	6	9	12	23	35	1	1	2	630	579	1,209
Both Areas	3,773	2,944	6,717	70	60	130	5,557	5,576	11,133	123	135	258	36	45	81	148	314	462	5	2	7	9,712	9,076	18,788
	PERCENT																							
Urban	28.1	21.7	49.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	25.2	21.7	46.9	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	45.7	100.0
Tsirang Town	28.3	21.8	50.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	25.1	21.5	46.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.4	45.6	100.0
Mendreigang Town	14.6	16.7	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	31.3	62.5	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Rural	18.6	14.5	33.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	30.4	31.2	61.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	48.8	100.0
Barshong	15.8	10.5	26.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.2	35.8	69.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	49.0	100.0
Patshaling	13.5	11.0	24.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	31.8	37.1	68.9	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	51.8	100.0
Kilkhorthang	19.3	13.6	33.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	29.2	31.2	60.4	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	49.1	100.0
Mendreigang	27.6	26.0	53.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	21.6	20.8	42.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	49.1	100.0
Rangthangling	15.5	11.1	26.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	33.7	34.2	67.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	52.1	47.9	100.0
Tsolingkhaz	18.6	14.0	32.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	30.3	32.4	62.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	49.2	100.0
Doonglagang	12.9	10.3	23.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	35.3	35.8	71.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.1	49.9	100.0
Gosaring	17.8	15.7	33.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	30.6	30.5	61.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	49.7	100.0
Sengithang	18.8	12.2	31.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	32.4	32.0	64.4	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	46.4	100.0
Pungtenchhu	17.0	14.1	31.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	31.5	33.8	65.4	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.1	49.9	100.0
Semjong	16.9	9.6	26.4	2.0	1.5	3.5	33.7	32.0	65.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	54.6	45.4	100.0
Tsirang loed	19.3	14.4	33.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	30.9	30.4	61.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	52.1	47.9	100.0
Both Areas	20.1	15.7	35.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	29.6	29.7	59.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	48.3	100.0

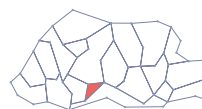


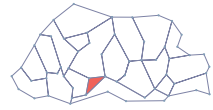
Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Age Group	Marital Status																				
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
10-14	1,179	1,101	2,280	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	1,106	2,286
15-19	1,054	1,006	2,060	6	4	10	15	38	53	1	2	3	3	2	5	0	0	0	1,079	1,052	2,131
20-24	708	395	1,103	8	5	13	198	368	566	3	3	6	2	1	3	0	1	1	920	773	1,693
25-29	372	155	527	16	11	27	554	725	1,279	13	16	29	4	5	9	2	5	7	961	918	1,879
30-34	148	71	219	5	7	12	750	762	1,512	19	16	35	1	3	4	1	6	7	924	865	1,789
35-39	74	46	120	5	3	8	768	735	1,503	19	30	49	6	5	11	4	11	15	878	831	1,709
40-44	51	39	90	5	8	13	623	582	1,205	16	24	40	0	8	8	1	20	21	696	681	1,377
45-49	52	31	83	3	6	9	536	513	1,049	17	19	36	5	6	11	7	14	21	620	589	1,209
50-54	35	20	55	4	6	10	490	510	1,000	10	14	24	1	3	4	11	22	33	551	575	1,126
55-59	22	30	52	3	1	4	422	431	853	7	2	9	7	3	10	10	25	35	472	492	964
60-64	21	15	36	7	2	9	400	335	735	7	7	14	3	2	5	14	43	57	452	404	856
65-69	22	14	36	4	0	4	292	219	511	8	0	8	3	2	5	17	30	47	347	265	612
70-74	16	9	25	1	2	3	239	150	389	2	2	4	1	0	1	22	41	63	281	204	485
75-79	9	5	14	1	2	3	121	107	228	1	0	1	0	2	2	26	31	57	158	147	305
80-84	4	1	5	2	0	2	102	65	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	33	46	121	99	220
85+	6	6	12	0	1	1	46	36	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	32	52	72	75	147
All Ages	3,773	2,944	6,717	70	60	130	5,557	5,576	11,133	123	135	258	36	45	81	148	314	462	9,712	9,076	18,788

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A3.1** Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Tsirang 2017

Area/ Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,496	236	1,732	86.4	1,164	323	1487	78.3	2,660	559	3,219	82.6
6-9	87	17	104	83.7	93	22	115	80.9	180	39	219	82.2
10-14	178	2	180	98.9	142	1	143	99.3	320	3	323	99.1
15-19	347	2	349	99.4	362	3	365	99.2	709	5	714	99.3
20-24	187	19	206	90.8	129	5	134	96.3	316	24	340	92.9
25-29	159	41	200	79.5	134	23	157	85.4	293	64	357	82.1
30-34	141	43	184	76.6	105	37	142	73.9	246	80	326	75.5
35-39	118	32	150	78.7	89	38	127	70.1	207	70	277	74.7
40-44	94	19	113	83.2	53	42	95	55.8	147	61	208	70.7
45-49	77	12	89	86.5	22	33	55	40.0	99	45	144	68.8
50-54	44	15	59	74.6	18	21	39	46.2	62	36	98	63.3
55-59	27	6	33	81.8	4	21	25	16.0	31	27	58	53.4
60-64	14	4	18	77.8	9	16	25	36.0	23	20	43	53.5
65+	23	24	47	48.9	4	61	65	6.2	27	85	112	24.1
Rural	6,398	2,374	8,772	72.9	4,426	3,904	8330	53.1	10,824	6,278	17,102	63.3
6-9	579	121	700	82.7	519	109	628	82.6	1,098	230	1,328	82.7
10-14	987	11	998	98.9	951	12	963	98.8	1,938	23	1,961	98.8
15-19	712	18	730	97.5	677	10	687	98.5	1,389	28	1,417	98.0
20-24	630	83	713	88.4	549	90	639	85.9	1,179	173	1,352	87.2
25-29	599	162	761	78.7	506	255	761	66.5	1,105	417	1,522	72.6
30-34	536	201	737	72.7	343	380	723	47.4	879	581	1,460	60.2
35-39	518	207	725	71.4	264	439	703	37.6	782	646	1,428	54.8
40-44	387	196	583	66.4	206	380	586	35.2	593	576	1,169	50.7
45-49	370	161	531	69.7	137	397	534	25.7	507	558	1,065	47.6
50-54	282	209	491	57.4	87	448	535	16.3	369	657	1,026	36.0
55-59	235	203	438	53.7	62	405	467	13.3	297	608	905	32.8
60-64	214	220	434	49.3	53	326	379	14.0	267	546	813	32.8
65+	349	582	931	37.5	72	653	725	9.9	421	1,235	1,656	25.4
Both Areas	7,894	2,610	10,504	75.2	5,590	4,227	9,817	56.9	13,484	6,837	20,321	66.4
6-9	666	138	804	82.8	612	131	743	82.4	1,278	269	1,547	82.6
10-14	1,165	13	1,178	98.9	1,093	13	1,106	98.8	2,258	26	2,284	98.9
15-19	1,059	20	1,079	98.1	1,039	13	1,052	98.8	2,098	33	2,131	98.5
20-24	817	102	919	88.9	678	95	773	87.7	1,495	197	1,692	88.4
25-29	758	203	961	78.9	640	278	918	69.7	1,398	481	1,879	74.4
30-34	677	244	921	73.5	448	417	865	51.8	1,125	661	1,786	63.0
35-39	636	239	875	72.7	353	477	830	42.5	989	716	1,705	58.0
40-44	481	215	696	69.1	259	422	681	38.0	740	637	1,377	53.7
45-49	447	173	620	72.1	159	430	589	27.0	606	603	1,209	50.1
50-54	326	224	550	59.3	105	469	574	18.3	431	693	1,124	38.3
55-59	262	209	471	55.6	66	426	492	13.4	328	635	963	34.1
60-64	228	224	452	50.4	62	342	404	15.3	290	566	856	33.9
65+	372	606	978	38.0	76	714	790	9.6	448	1,320	1,768	25.3



**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Tsirang 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	626	777	329	36.1	643	514	330	43.2	1,269	1,291	659	39.4
6-12	186	15	9	88.6	194	0	7	96.5	380	15	16	92.5
13-14	59	14	1	79.7	55	1	1	96.5	114	15	2	87.0
15-16	114	12	1	89.8	124	1	0	99.2	238	13	1	94.4
17-18	140	11	2	91.5	175	13	2	92.1	315	24	4	91.8
19-22	112	62	26	56.0	75	53	3	57.3	187	115	29	56.5
23+	15	663	290	1.5	20	446	317	2.6	35	1,109	607	2.0
Rural	2,385	3,395	2,992	27.2	2,274	1,920	4,136	27.3	4,659	5,315	7,128	27.2
6-12	1,238	11	64	94.3	1,150	9	50	95.1	2,388	20	114	94.7
13-14	368	10	7	95.6	369	9	4	96.6	737	19	11	96.1
15-16	327	25	6	91.3	304	15	8	93.0	631	40	14	92.1
17-18	196	51	11	76.0	201	42	3	81.7	397	93	14	78.8
19-22	153	308	58	29.5	156	255	43	34.4	309	563	101	31.8
23+	103	2,990	2,846	1.7	94	1,590	4,028	1.6	197	4,580	6,874	1.7
Both Areas	3,011	4,172	3,321	28.7	2,917	2,434	4,466	29.7	5,928	6,606	7,787	29.2
6-12	1,424	26	73	93.5	1,344	9	57	95.3	2,768	35	130	94.4
13-14	427	24	8	93.0	424	10	5	96.6	851	34	13	94.8
15-16	441	37	7	90.9	428	16	8	94.7	869	53	15	92.7
17-18	336	62	13	81.8	376	55	5	86.2	712	117	18	84.1
19-22	265	370	84	36.9	231	308	46	39.5	496	678	130	38.0
23+	118	3,653	3,136	1.7	114	2,036	4,345	1.8	232	5,689	7,481	1.7

**Table A3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Tsirang 2017

Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Tsirang	3,011	4,172	3,321	28.7	2,917	2,434	4,466	29.7	5,928	6,606	7,787	29.2
Tsirang Town	618	767	321	36.2	636	506	317	43.6	1,254	1,273	638	39.6
Mendrelgang Town	8	10	8	30.8	7	8	13	25.0	15	18	21	27.8
Barshong	74	138	179	18.9	66	70	242	17.5	140	208	421	18.2
Patshaling	91	219	186	18.3	84	152	285	16.1	175	371	471	17.2
Kilkhorthang	274	464	258	27.5	227	302	422	23.9	501	766	680	25.7
Mendrelgang	582	335	282	48.5	578	201	370	50.3	1,160	536	652	49.4
Rangthangling	148	292	283	20.5	170	163	359	24.6	318	455	642	22.5
Tsholingkhr	245	293	280	30.0	205	160	407	26.6	450	453	687	28.3
Doonglagang	160	285	259	22.7	140	139	411	20.3	300	424	670	21.5
Gosarling	241	370	233	28.6	252	245	340	30.1	493	615	573	29.3
Sergithang	130	292	240	19.6	138	122	323	23.7	268	414	563	21.5
Pungtenchhu	137	201	260	22.9	132	104	351	22.5	269	305	611	22.7
Senjong	133	255	268	20.3	113	120	313	20.7	246	375	581	20.5
Tsirang Toed	170	251	264	24.8	169	142	313	27.1	339	393	577	25.9

**Table A3.4** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Certificate	Bachelors Degree and Above	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Secondary	Higher					
Tsirang Town	39	7	770	372	584	430	44	62	181	35	3		
Male	11	3	457	182	303	239	25	39	101	24	1		
Female	28	4	313	190	281	191	19	23	80	11	2		
Mendrelgang Town	1	0	13	3	8	3	0	2	1	2	0		
Male	0	0	8	2	3	1	0	2	1	1	0		
Female	1	0	5	1	5	2	0	0	0	1	0		
Barshong	38	1	213	29	27	20	2	1	16	0	1		
Male	16	1	130	20	17	14	2	1	10	0	1		
Female	22	0	83	9	10	6	0	0	6	0	0		
Patshaling	36	0	323	47	78	38	0	1	19	2	2		
Male	12	0	198	24	39	17	0	1	16	2	1		
Female	24	0	125	23	39	21	0	0	3	0	1		



Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Kilkhorthang	30	2	629	134	169	148	13	27	95	13	7	
Male	8	2	379	86	86	82	8	18	57	7	5	
Female	22	0	250	48	83	66	5	9	38	6	2	
Mendrelgang	40	2	746	390	308	83	4	21	92	9	1	
Male	16	2	419	177	173	46	4	16	57	7	0	
Female	24	0	327	213	135	37	0	5	35	2	1	
Rangthangling	57	4	430	77	98	60	1	3	37	4	2	
Male	18	3	247	49	58	31	1	2	27	3	1	
Female	39	1	183	28	40	29	0	1	10	1	1	
Tsholingkhr	31	0	506	117	119	60	5	7	47	8	3	
Male	8	0	324	72	62	30	4	5	25	6	2	
Female	23	0	182	45	57	30	1	2	22	2	1	
Doonglagang	41	2	482	42	58	47	3	6	36	6	1	
Male	13	1	304	26	33	27	3	6	26	5	1	
Female	28	1	178	16	25	20	0	0	10	1	0	
Gosaring	20	5	562	160	152	93	2	14	85	11	4	
Male	6	3	304	85	82	52	1	10	57	8	3	
Female	14	2	258	75	70	41	1	4	28	3	1	
Sergithang	23	3	391	74	92	52	1	2	40	4	0	
Male	10	2	237	39	64	34	0	2	31	3	0	
Female	13	1	154	35	28	18	1	0	9	1	0	
Pungtenchhu	17	2	333	64	71	34	0	3	44	6	0	
Male	8	1	186	35	47	24	0	3	30	4	0	
Female	9	1	147	29	24	10	0	0	14	2	0	
Semjong	47	0	393	34	45	45	4	2	35	7	9	
Male	28	0	237	21	30	30	3	2	23	7	7	
Female	19	0	156	13	15	15	1	0	12	0	2	
Tsirang Toed	13	1	410	98	96	45	3	3	46	15	2	
Male	4	0	242	58	54	25	1	3	23	10	1	
Female	9	1	168	40	42	20	2	0	23	5	1	
Tsirang	433	29	6,201	1,641	1,905	1,158	82	154	774	122	35	
Male	158	18	3,672	876	1,051	652	52	110	484	87	23	
Female	275	11	2,529	765	854	506	30	44	290	35	12	

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**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Tsirang Town	15	20	35
Mendrelgang Town	0	0	0
Barshong	15	19	34
Patshaling	18	7	25
Kilkhorthang	37	27	64
Mendrelgang	18	20	38
Rangthangling	27	24	51
Tsholingkhar	33	28	61
Doonglagang	33	46	79
Gosarling	41	38	79
Sergithang	25	18	43
Pungtenchhu	23	26	49
Semjong	31	20	51
Tsirang Toed	20	20	40
Total	336	313	649

**Table A4.2** Persons with Disability in multiple Domain by Gewog/Town, Tsirang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Tsirang Town	3	5	8
Mendrelgang Town	0	0	0
Barshong	3	7	10
Patshaling	5	1	6
Kilkhorthang	17	10	27
Mendrelgang	5	5	10
Rangthangling	12	8	20
Tsholingkhar	15	11	26
Doonglagang	10	13	23
Gosarling	12	8	20
Sergithang	11	7	18
Pungtenchhu	9	7	16
Semjong	10	9	19
Tsirang Toed	12	8	20
Total	124	99	223

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Tsirang Town	3.5	3.9	1.1	630
Mendrelgang Town	3.8	3.7	1.0	16
Rural				
Barshong	2.8	3.8	1.4	224
Patshaling	2.7	3.9	1.5	296
Kilkhorthang	3.9	4.0	1.0	524
Mendrelgang	3.5	3.8	1.1	434
Rangthangling	3.1	4.0	1.3	395
Tsholingkhar	3.5	4.1	1.2	421
Doonglagang	3.1	3.7	1.2	411
Gosarling	3.8	4.2	1.1	434
Sergithang	2.9	4.3	1.5	300
Pungtenchhu	3.0	4.1	1.4	321
Semjong	2.9	4.0	1.4	309
Tsirang Toed	2.9	3.9	1.3	348
Both Areas	3.3	4.0	1.2	5,063

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						Total
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
<b>Urban</b>							
Tsirang Town	90	136	297	38	67	2	630
Mendrelgang Town	8	0	7	1	0	0	16
<b>Rural</b>							
Barshong	202	11	6	1	2	2	224
Patshaling	260	5	7	6	15	3	296
Kilkhorthang	375	7	97	38	6	1	524
Mendrelgang	319	15	63	30	4	3	434
Rangthangling	338	13	29	5	6	4	395
Tsholingkhr	369	3	15	17	11	6	421
Doonglagang	357	11	10	25	7	1	411
Gosarling	304	9	76	32	7	6	434
Sergithang	258	9	16	4	13	0	300
Pungtenchhu	303	5	5	6	1	1	321
Semjong	294	6	2	2	4	1	309
Tsirang Toed	291	8	29	8	10	2	348
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5,063</b>

**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Rooms in Dwelling									Total
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>										
Tsirang Town	39	104	206	151	95	14	8	13	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	0	4	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	16
<b>Rural</b>										
Barshong	66	49	40	27	32	6	2	2	0	224
Patshaling	51	97	77	48	17	4	2	0	0	296
Kilkhorthang	34	79	101	135	109	30	16	20	0	524
Mendrelgang	44	85	99	100	55	32	11	8	0	434
Rangthangling	72	88	101	57	47	20	8	1	1	395
Tsholingkhr	54	80	95	84	51	37	13	7	0	421
Doonglagang	59	121	77	75	47	19	6	6	1	411
Gosarling	35	66	81	120	78	25	15	14	0	434
Sergithang	66	71	69	44	27	10	8	4	1	300
Pungtenchhu	52	89	82	47	36	6	5	4	0	321
Semjong	84	63	67	40	35	11	2	6	1	309
Tsirang Toed	74	85	77	62	26	9	9	6	0	348
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,063</b>



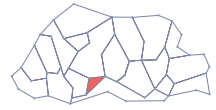
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Tsirang Town	531	65	2	21	8	3	0	0	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Rural										
Barshong	89	44	1	36	29	5	3	14	3	224
Patshaling	149	63	4	13	36	4	2	25	0	296
Kilkhorthang	329	121	2	30	31	6	1	4	0	524
Mendrelgang	283	81	6	33	21	3	1	6	0	434
Rangthangling	202	77	23	39	38	5	2	5	4	395
Tsholingkhr	205	91	13	44	42	8	2	9	7	421
Doonglagang	147	95	12	51	64	2	17	13	10	411
Gosarling	284	60	0	50	27	3	1	9	0	434
Sergithang	122	55	2	60	41	1	1	17	1	300
Pungtenchhu	105	60	13	75	54	2	2	9	1	321
Semjong	169	60	1	30	37	1	5	5	1	309
Tsirang Toed	170	60	1	41	52	1	5	18	0	348
Both Areas	2,798	935	80	523	480	44	42	134	27	5,063

**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Tsirang Town	95	535	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	0	16	0	16
Rural				
Barshong	7	217	0	224
Patshaling	20	276	0	296
Kilkhorthang	30	493	1	524
Mendrelgang	56	378	0	434
Rangthangling	23	372	0	395
Tsholingkhr	23	398	0	421
Doonglagang	37	374	0	411
Gosarling	25	409	0	434
Sergithang	27	273	0	300
Pungtenchhu	37	284	0	321
Semjong	25	283	1	309
Tsirang Toed	34	314	0	348
Both Areas	439	4,622	2	5,063



**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used														Total
	Cane/ Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/ RCC wall	Cement/ Lime/ Cement with	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other		
Urban															
Tsirang Town	12	38	14	11	5	328	73	78	22	27	1	0	21	630	
Mendrelgang Town	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	5	0	0	3	16	
Rural															
Barshong	6	66	116	0	0	20	13	0	0	3	0	0	0	224	
Patshaling	10	76	96	5	1	25	16	6	1	34	4	3	19	296	
Kilkhorthang	3	90	202	11	2	118	23	18	22	16	0	8	11	524	
Mendrelgang	15	67	144	8	1	99	47	6	5	29	0	1	12	434	
Rangthangling	3	81	160	0	1	74	18	18	5	12	1	12	10	395	
Tsholingkhr	14	61	211	4	2	51	32	0	12	20	2	4	8	421	
Doonglagang	4	76	172	0	0	22	21	5	5	88	2	0	16	411	
Gosaring	8	87	133	1	0	109	38	12	12	15	1	9	9	434	
Sergithang	17	71	122	7	0	21	14	0	1	45	0	1	1	300	
Pungtenchhu	5	88	179	2	0	4	7	0	2	32	0	2	0	321	
Semjong	5	39	225	3	0	13	8	0	0	13	0	0	3	309	
Tsirang Toed	3	63	164	7	0	24	31	1	4	42	0	6	3	348	
Both Areas	105	906	1,938	59	12	911	342	144	92	381	11	46	116	5,063	

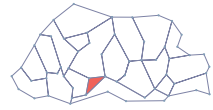
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling									Total
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	
Urban										
Tsirang Town	0	0	1	1	0	616	0	11	1	630
Mendrelgang Town	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	3	0	16
Rural										
Barshong	2	0	0	0	1	221	0	0	0	224
Patshaling	0	3	5	0	2	285	1	0	0	296
Kilkhorthang	3	4	16	4	4	485	0	8	0	524
Mendrelgang	0	5	21	0	1	400	2	5	0	434
Rangthangling	5	1	5	0	3	374	1	4	2	395
Tsholingkhr	8	3	5	0	1	399	2	3	0	421
Doonglagang	4	3	10	0	2	389	0	1	2	411
Gosarling	4	4	2	0	1	419	3	0	1	434
Sergithang	9	1	1	0	1	286	0	2	0	300
Pungtenchhu	8	1	3	0	3	306	0	0	0	321
Semjong	7	0	2	0	2	296	1	0	1	309
Tsirang Toed	7	3	2	0	3	329	4	0	0	348
Both Areas	57	28	73	5	24	4,818	14	37	7	5,063

**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total
	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	
Urban								
Tsirang Town	19	21	2	12	22	553	1	630
Mendrelgang Town	1	7	0	0	0	8	0	16
Rural								
Barshong	123	19	1	0	2	72	7	224
Patshaling	110	49	0	2	1	133	1	296
Kilkhorthang	176	67	3	3	17	258	0	524
Mendrelgang	108	88	2	1	2	232	1	434
Rangthangling	195	12	2	2	0	183	1	395
Tsholingkhr	210	24	1	6	0	179	1	421
Doonglagang	175	136	1	0	0	97	2	411
Gosarling	167	30	4	7	4	222	0	434
Sergithang	140	60	2	1	1	96	0	300
Pungtenchhu	204	67	0	0	1	49	0	321
Semjong	218	13	0	0	1	69	8	309
Tsirang Toed	154	88	3	4	1	98	0	348
Both Areas	2,000	681	21	38	52	2,249	22	5,063



**Table A7.9** Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting					Cooking					Total			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene		Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG
Urban														
Tsirang Town	627	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	627	1	6	0	588	0
Mendreigang Town	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	13	0
Rural														
Barshong	216	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	211	2	134	3	78	0
Patshaling	282	1	4	9	0	0	0	0	276	0	148	0	137	0
Klikhorthang	516	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	511	2	121	22	365	0
Mendreigang	423	4	1	4	0	2	0	0	421	1	98	6	310	0
Rangthangling	381	2	3	1	4	2	1	1	376	7	147	15	219	2
Tsholingkhr	415	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	411	0	131	19	244	1
Doonglagang	393	9	3	2	3	0	0	1	389	3	218	23	153	1
Gosarling	428	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	426	4	105	26	293	0
Sergithang	275	6	4	14	0	0	0	1	270	8	181	8	92	0
Pungtenchhu	296	4	4	16	1	0	0	0	283	4	222	7	86	0
Semjong	304	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	300	5	210	10	78	1
Tsirang Toed	344	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	336	5	203	8	127	0
Both Areas	4,916	41	27	57	13	4	1	4	4,853	42	1,926	147	2,783	5

**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Piped water Inside the Dwelling			Main Source of Drinking Water		Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam			Total
	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Protected Well/Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other	Other		
Urban									
Tsirang Town	513	112	5	0	0	0	0	630	
Mendreigang Town	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	16	
Rural									
Barshong	27	187	2	2	4	2	4	224	
Patshaling	44	250	1	0	1	0	0	296	
Klikhorthang	225	289	0	0	6	4	6	524	
Mendreigang	169	261	2	1	1	0	1	434	
Rangthangling	87	301	4	0	1	2	2	395	
Tsholingkhr	79	335	0	0	0	0	7	421	
Doonglagang	60	335	2	0	6	8	8	411	
Gosarling	146	275	7	3	1	2	4	434	
Sergithang	57	212	4	0	23	4	3	300	
Pungtenchhu	36	275	2	0	5	3	3	321	
Semjong	37	265	0	0	1	6	7	309	
Tsirang Toed	67	263	2	1	8	7	7	348	
Both Areas	1,553	3,370	31	7	56	46	5	5,063	

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Not Reported	Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours			
Urban							
Tsirang Town	629	0	0	1	0	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Rural							
Barshong	222	2	0	0	0	0	224
Patshaling	271	13	9	3	0	0	296
Kilkhorthang	520	2	1	0	1	0	524
Mendrelgang	433	0	0	1	0	0	434
Rangthangling	380	8	6	1	0	0	395
Tsholingkhr	420	0	1	0	0	0	421
Doonglagang	410	0	0	1	0	0	411
Gosarling	431	2	0	1	0	0	434
Sergithang	299	1	0	0	0	0	300
Pungtenchhu	320	1	0	0	0	0	321
Semjong	308	0	0	0	1	0	309
Tsirang Toed	344	3	0	1	0	0	348
Both Areas	5,003	32	17	9	2	0	5,063

**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Tsirang Town	549	81	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	15	1	0	16
Rural				
Barshong	169	55	0	224
Patshaling	237	59	0	296
Kilkhorthang	450	73	1	524
Mendrelgang	349	85	0	434
Rangthangling	320	74	1	395
Tsholingkhr	294	127	0	421
Doonglagang	342	68	1	411
Gosarling	334	100	0	434
Sergithang	203	97	0	300
Pungtenchhu	227	91	3	321
Semjong	225	83	1	309
Tsirang Toed	206	142	0	348
Both Areas	3,920	1,136	7	5,063



**Table A7.15** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities														Regular Households		
	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet- Mobile	Internet- Fixed	Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items	% With All of the Items			
<b>Urban</b>																	
Tsirang Town	128	563	48	526	239	88	214	55	319	23	23	1	0.6	0.0	630		
Mendreigang Town	7	11	0	10	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	16		
<b>Rural</b>																	
Barshong	85	111	2	67	163	2	12	0	51	0	0	0	1.8	0.0	224		
Patshaling	109	180	0	132	224	4	11	2	43	1	2	1	1.7	0.0	296		
Klikhorthang	173	385	9	283	350	32	90	25	133	18	5	0	1.9	0.0	524		
Mendreigang	141	312	5	239	247	14	68	17	138	2	9	0	3.2	0.0	434		
Rangthangling	140	260	3	165	273	11	23	3	88	2	12	0	2.8	0.0	395		
Tsholingkhr	116	302	3	156	287	7	26	22	68	2	2	0	2.6	0.0	421		
Doonglagang	149	250	6	158	280	9	23	2	111	3	5	1	2.0	0.0	411		
Gosarling	139	337	6	268	316	27	79	23	131	4	15	1	2.5	0.0	434		
Sergithang	93	146	4	114	212	4	13	2	53	0	1	0	2.0	0.0	300		
Pungtenchhu	111	155	0	105	259	4	11	2	34	0	0	0	2.8	0.0	321		
Semjong	106	191	0	104	245	4	12	1	60	1	1	0	2.6	0.0	309		
Tsirang Toed	143	223	3	165	233	6	39	7	96	3	4	1	2.9	0.0	348		
<b>Both Areas</b>	1,640	3,426	89	2,492	3,331	212	623	161	1,327	59	79	6	2.2	0.0	5,063		



**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Tsirang Town	591	39	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	16	0	0	16
<b>Rural</b>				
Barshong	213	11	0	224
Patshaling	271	25	0	296
Kilkhorthang	512	12	0	524
Mendrelgang	397	37	0	434
Rangthangling	371	23	1	395
Tsholingkhr	390	31	0	421
Doonglagang	394	16	1	411
Gosarling	416	18	0	434
Sergithang	280	20	0	300
Pungtenchhu	299	22	0	321
Semjong	304	4	1	309
Tsirang Toed	338	10	0	348
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>4,792</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,063</b>

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Tsirang Town	0	36	0	0	0	3	0	0	39
Mendrelgang Town	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Rural</b>									
Barshong	5	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	11
Patshaling	1	21	0	1	0	2	0	0	25
Kilkhorthang	0	9	1	1	0	1	0	0	12
Mendrelgang	0	21	0	16	0	0	0	0	37
Rangthangling	9	13	0	0	0	0	1	1	24
Tsholingkhr	3	10	1	1	0	12	4	0	31
Doonglagang	1	11	0	2	0	1	1	1	17
Gosarling	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Sergithang	2	15	0	2	0	0	1	0	20
Pungtenchhu	3	14	0	0	1	4	0	0	22
Semjong	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
Tsirang Toed	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>271</b>



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Approach Road									Total	
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported		
Urban											
Tsirang Town	629	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Rural											
Barshong	167	36	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
Patshaling	247	31	6	0	5	6	0	1	0	0	296
Kilkhorthang	502	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	524
Mendrelgang	406	22	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	434
Rangthangling	310	31	50	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	395
Tsholingkhr	407	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421
Doonglagang	366	41	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	411
Gosarling	405	20	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	434
Sergithang	240	10	18	23	9	0	0	0	0	0	300
Pungtenchhu	261	7	14	11	13	6	5	4	0	0	321
Semjong	293	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	309
Tsirang Toed	323	18	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	348
Both Areas	4,572	262	129	48	27	12	5	5	3	0	5,063

**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Tsirang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Tsirang Town	15	615	0	630
Mendrelgang Town	0	16	0	16
Rural				
Barshong	12	212	0	224
Patshaling	22	274	0	296
Kilkhorthang	38	485	1	524
Mendrelgang	31	403	0	434
Rangthangling	27	368	0	395
Tsholingkhr	56	365	0	421
Doonglagang	45	366	0	411
Gosarling	33	401	0	434
Sergithang	37	263	0	300
Pungtenchhu	40	281	0	321
Semjong	43	265	1	309
Tsirang Toed	18	330	0	348
Both Areas	417	4,644	2	5,063



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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## TRASHI YANGTSE DZONGKHAG



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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

འབྲུག་གི་མི་ཚོའི་བསམ་དང་བྱིམ་གྱི་གྲངས་ཚུལ་ ༢༠༡༧།།

**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**TRASHI YANGTSE DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)  
Vice Chairman  
National Census Steering Committee  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read '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	17,300
	Male	8,719
	Female	8,581
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	101.6
	Total Dependency Ratio	64.8
	Child Dependency Ratio	53.2
	Aged Dependency Ratio	11.6
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	5,582
	15-64 years	10,498
	65 years and over	1,220
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	66.0
	Male (%)	72.6
	Female (%)	59.3
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	34.2
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	16.6
	Total Fertility Rate	2.3
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	7.1
	Infant Mortality Rate	10.4
	Child Mortality Rate	10.4
	Under Five Mortality Rate	20.8
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	3,982
	Average Household Size	3.7
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.9
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	64.6



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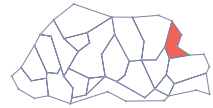
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ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical 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 Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing, and food sufficiency.

## 1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017

PHCB. In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

### **1.3 Administrative set up at the Dzongkhag/Thromde level**

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census

Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics, and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation, and good governance.

It is important to examine and understand the population dynamics within each Dzongkhag to effect specific and proper planning. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Trashigang Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town and place of residence (urban & rural). In addition to the size and

distribution of the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results from the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity<sup>1</sup>.

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

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1 Principles and Recommendations for Population and housing Censuses, Revision to: A General Outline\* United Nations

**Table 2.1** Distribution of Population by Gewog/Town and Sex, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Trashi Yangtse Town	1,661	1,526	3,187
Duksum Town	226	134	360
Rural			
Boomdeling	1,043	1,099	2,142
Jamkhar	516	483	999
Tongmajangsa	890	892	1,782
Yangtse	684	669	1,353
Ramjar	624	589	1,213
Khamdang	1,644	1,668	3,312
Toedtsho	744	836	1,580
Yalang	687	685	1,372
Total	8,719	8,581	17,300

means that the 2017 PHCB provides population data of Trashi Yangtse as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the census moment) though in some isolated cases, a combination of the *de-facto* and *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

## 2.2 Population of Trashi Yangtse

The total population of Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 17,300 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Trashi Yangtse on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. Of the total, 17,300 persons, 8,719 persons (50.4%) are males and 8,581 persons (49.6%) are females. The total population of Trashi Yangtse

Dzongkhag represents 2.4 % of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag has experienced a decrease in population size by about 440 persons during the intercensal period, a decrease by about 2.5% between 2005 and 2017. The population of Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag in 2005 was 17,740 persons.

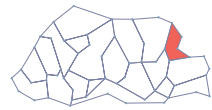
Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag ranks fourth lowest in population size in the country, while Gasa Dzongkhag with just a little over 3,952 persons is the lowest.

## 2.4 Population by Area

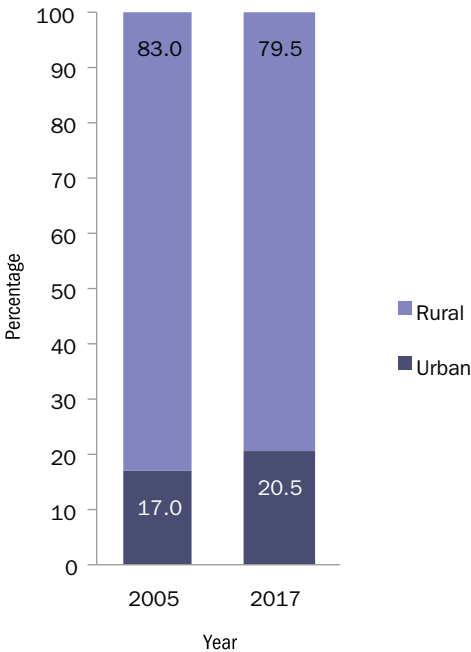
In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 80 persons lived in rural areas, while 20 persons lived in urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas, while 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag is 20.5%, which is an increase of 3.5 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.



**Figure 2.1** Population by Area of Residence, Trashi Yangtse 2017



The male population of Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 138 persons. The sex ratio of the Trashi Yangtse (number of males for every 100 females) is 101.6, which is lower than the national sex ratio of 109.7.

### 2.6 Population by selected Broad Age groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that for Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag, the child population is

5,582 persons, the productive population is 10,498 persons, while the elderly population is 1,220 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 32.3% from 36.3%, while the productive population has increased to 60.7% from 58.3% and the elderly population to 7.1% from 5.4% during the same period.

### 2.7 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the children (aged less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The total and child dependency ratios for Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 71.6 and 62.3 in 2005 to 64.8 and 53.2 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 9.3 in 2005 to 11.6 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-in-fant category (Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic

dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

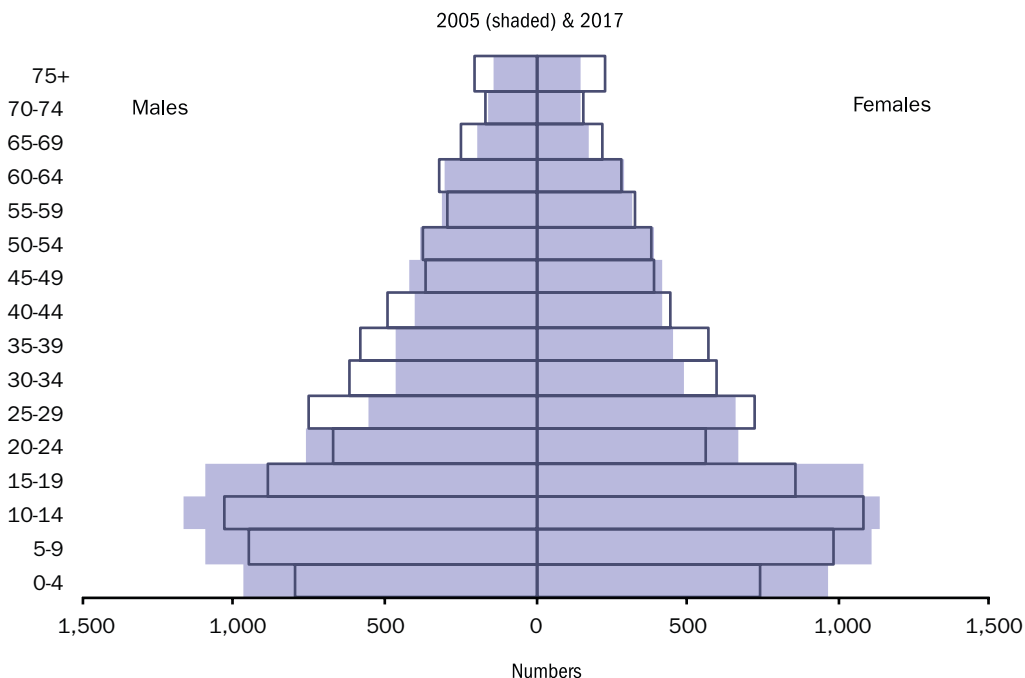
### 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The

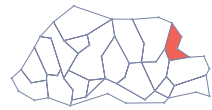
length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid, which is a usual trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bars at the top indicate increasing life expectancy. The population pyramid of Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag shows a consistent decline in fertility rates over time.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced a decline in its population in the ages between 0-4 and 20-24 years for both sexes. Drastic decrease in the number of births during the intercensal

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Trashi Yangtse 2005 and 2017







is observed. However, there is a slight increase in the number of population between ages 25-29 and 40-44 years for both sexes in 2017. The proportion of population living beyond 75 years has increased by about 0.9 percentage points between 2005 and 2017.

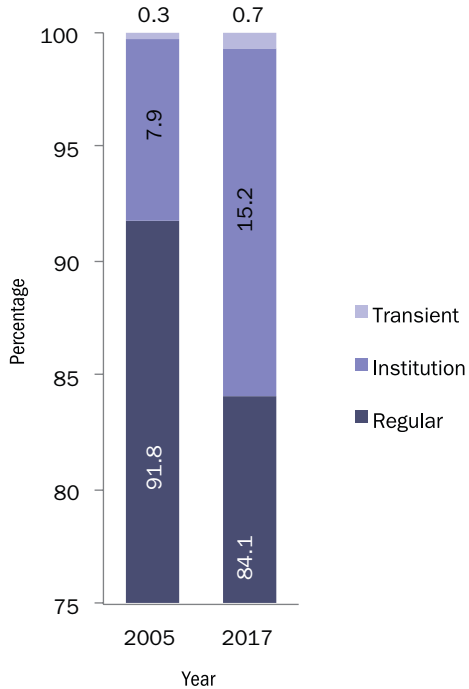
Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

### 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

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Trashi Yangtse 2005 and 2017



of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.

3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 14,554 persons (84.1%) living in regular households, 2,632 persons (15.2%) in institutional households, while 114 persons (0.7%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population has decreased by about 7.7 percentage points, while the institutional and

transient populations have increased by about 7.3 and 0.4 percentage points respectively in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 2,716 persons (18.7%) live in urban areas, while 11,838 persons (81.3%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Trashhi Yangtse Dzongkhag, Trashhi Yangtse Town with 2,438 persons (89.8%) has the majority of the total regular household population, while Duksum Town has 278 persons (10.2%).

Among the *gewogs*, Khamdang Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,800 persons (23.7%), closely followed by Boomdeling Gewog and Toedtsho Gewog with 1,796 persons (15.2%) and 1,90 persons (12.6%) respectively. Ramjar Gewog with 950 persons (8.0%) has the lowest number of regular household population in the Trashhi Yangtse Dzongkhag.

In terms of institutional population, Khamdang Gewog has the highest number of people with 512 persons (26.8%), followed by Tongmajangsa Gewog and Boomdeling Gewog with 497 and 346 persons respectively. Among the towns, Trashhi Yangtse Town alone accounts for 93% of the total urban institutional population with 668 persons.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Trashhi Yangtse Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 16,930 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 8,360 persons are males and 8,570 persons are females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 3,456 persons live in urban area and 13,474 persons in rural area. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Trashhi Yangtse Dzongkhag is 370 persons.

**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashhi Yangtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,798	1,658	3,456	52.0	48.0	100.0	108
Trashhi Yangtse Town	1,586	1,524	3,110	51.0	49.0	100.0	104
Duksum Town	212	134	346	61.3	38.7	100.0	158
Rural	6,562	6,912	13,474	48.7	51.3	100.0	95
Boomdeling	1,033	1,096	2,129	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Jamkhar	487	483	970	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Tongmajangsa	841	892	1,733	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Yangtse	617	667	1,284	48.1	51.9	100.0	93
Ramjar	606	589	1,195	50.7	49.3	100.0	103
Khamdang	1,554	1,665	3,219	48.3	51.7	100.0	93
Toedtsho	742	835	1,577	47.1	52.9	100.0	89
Yalang	682	685	1,367	49.9	50.1	100.0	100
Both Areas	8,360	8,570	16,930	49.4	50.6	100.0	98

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

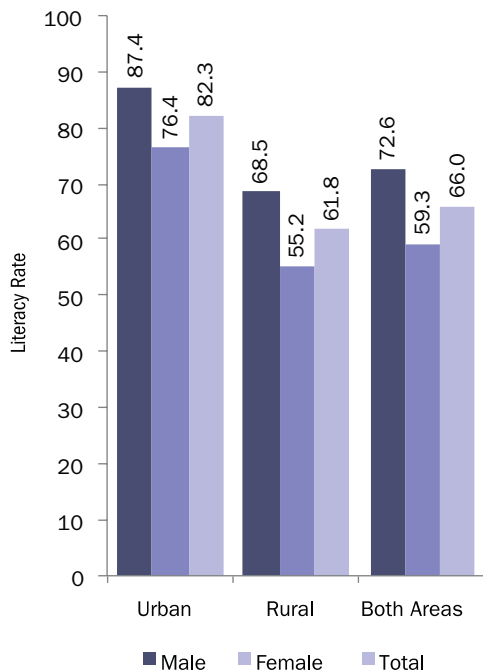
The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (2017 PHCB) collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are currently attending 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 15,354 population aged 6 years and above, 25 persons had not responded to literacy questions. The literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is, therefore, based on a

total population of 15,329 persons. The 2017 PHCB reveals that 10,118 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 66.0% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 57.7%.

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Trashigang 2017



**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Trashy Yangtse 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	15,329	2,807	829	832	664	946	9,251	100.0%
Currently Attending	5,237	94.8%	92.8%	91.2%	82.7%	34.8%	1.8%	34.2%
Previously Attended	3,727	0.9%	4.8%	6.1%	14.2%	49.3%	33.0%	24.3%
Never Attended	6,365	4.3%	2.4%	2.6%	3.2%	16.0%	65.2%	41.5%

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 72.6% of the male population literate as compared to 59.3% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is slightly larger in rural areas at 13.3 percentage points as compared to 11.0 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.3%) than in rural areas (61.8%).

The literacy rate in Trashy Yangtse Dzongkhag has increased by 11.0 percentage points, from 55.0% in 2005 to 66.0% in 2017.

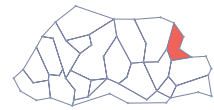
### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Trashy Yangtse Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 15,354 persons aged 6 years and above, 25 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 15,329 persons. Of these, 34.2% are currently attending school/institute, 24.3%

had attended in the past, and 41.5% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years. More than half (65.2%) 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 (41.7%) as compared to 32.2% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). 35.3% of the female population are currently attending school/institute as compared to 33.0% of male population.

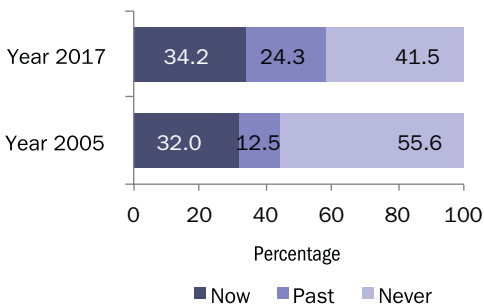
Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 2.2 and 11.8 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 14.1 percentage points, a decline from 55.6% in 2005 to 41.5% in 2017.



**Table 3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Area, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	8,964	1,339	1,089	2,428	3,361	3,175	6,536	4,700	4,264	100.0%
Non-formal Education	524	1.1%	6.5%	3.5%	4.0%	9.6%	6.7%	3.1%	8.8%	5.8%
ECCD/Daycare	36	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Primary	4,212	35.0%	28.8%	32.2%	52.5%	52.4%	52.5%	47.5%	46.4%	47.0%
Lower Secondary	1,215	10.2%	11.4%	10.7%	14.2%	15.0%	14.6%	13.1%	14.1%	13.6%
Middle Secondary	1,262	18.4%	23.5%	20.7%	11.1%	12.2%	11.6%	13.2%	15.1%	14.1%
Higher Secondary	806	14.0%	18.7%	16.1%	6.4%	6.3%	6.3%	8.6%	9.5%	9.0%
Certificates	177	7.5%	3.8%	5.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	2.6%	1.3%	2.0%
Diploma	128	4.0%	1.7%	2.9%	1.4%	0.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.7%	1.4%
Bachelor's Degree	511	8.1%	4.4%	6.4%	7.7%	3.1%	5.4%	7.8%	3.4%	5.7%
Masters and Above	70	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%
Others	23	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Trashi Yangtse 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 completed<sup>2</sup> in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag. Out of the

total population of 8,964 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 4,212 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 1,215 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 1,262 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 806 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). Only 70 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above and 511 persons have completed their bachelor’s degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions of population have completed the primary level (47.0%), followed by middle secondary level (14.1%). About 1.0% have completed their master’s degrees and above and 5.7% have completed their bachelor’s degrees.

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.  
<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

**Table 3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex and Area, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	680	116	3	119	537	24	561	653	27	100.0%
Monastic Public	144	66.4%	0.0%	64.7%	11.9%	12.5%	11.9%	21.6%	11.1%	21.2%
Monastic Private	159	6.9%	33.3%	7.6%	27.2%	16.7%	26.7%	23.6%	18.5%	23.4%
Gomchen/Laymonks	362	25.0%	33.3%	25.2%	59.0%	62.5%	59.2%	53.0%	59.3%	53.2%
Other	15	1.7%	33.3%	2.5%	1.9%	8.3%	2.1%	1.8%	11.1%	2.2%

Among those aged 3-5 years, 224 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

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 Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag. Out of 15,354 persons aged 6 years and above, only 680 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 21.2% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 23.4% in private monasteries, while 53.2% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 83.0% of those attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on the 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 Trashi Yangtse is 21 years. The mean age at first birth for urban areas is 22 years and 21 years for rural areas.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Trashi Yangtse is 90.4.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Trashi Yangtse is 16.6; 22.3 for urban areas and 15.2 for rural areas. The CBR for Trashi Yangtse has reduced from 24.0 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 Trashhi Yangtse is 69.2, a decline from 101.5 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Trashhi Yangtse is 108.3, a substantial reduction from 165.3 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 Trashhi Yangtse is 2.3 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas of the *Dzongkhag* is 2.7 and for the rural areas is 2.2 per woman. The TFR for Trashhi Yangtse has reduced from 3.5 in 2005 to 2.3 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Trashhi Yangtse is 7.1, a decline from 9.2 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 3.9 and for the rural areas is 7.9.

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 Trashhi Yangtse is 10.4, a decrease from 30.5 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The CMR for Trashhi Yangtse is 10.4, which is a slight reduction from 11.7 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 Trashhi Yangtse is 20.8, also a reduction from 42.3 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 Trashhi Yangtse according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 3.5%. 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 Yalang Gewog (7.9%) and the lowest is in Trashhi Yangtse Town with a prevalence rate of 1.7%.





**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/  
Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Trashi Yangtse Town	1.1	2.2	1.7
Duksum Town	2.2	3.0	2.5
Boomdeling	2.4	3.1	2.8
Jamkhar	4.5	5.0	4.7
Tongmajangsa	3.9	6.6	5.3
Yangtse	3.2	3.7	3.5
Ramjar	1.6	3.7	2.6
Khamdang	2.3	3.2	2.7
Toedtsho	4.7	4.2	4.4
Yalang	7.4	8.5	7.9
Total	3.0	4.1	3.5

# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for the country for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2017 PHCB collected information on employment for all persons aged 15 years and above.

This section presents information on working-age population, economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and above by usual activity status in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag. Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag has 11,718 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 5,943 are males; and 5,775 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 21.6%, and in rural areas, it is 78.4%. Of the total working-age population, 8,181 persons (69.8%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who

**Table 5.1** Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	4,452	3,729	1,205	6,976	8,181
Economically Inactive	1,491	2,046	1,330	2,207	3,537
Both Active and Inactive	5,943	5,775	2,535	9,183	11,718
	Percent				
Economically Active	74.9	64.6	47.5	76.0	69.8
Economically Inactive	25.1	35.4	52.5	24.0	30.2
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	61.7	31.2	47.5	78.8	73.1	76.0	74.9	64.6	69.8
Unemployment Rate	2.6	3.8	3.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2

were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 3,537 persons (30.2%), are economically inactive typically because they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

## 5.2. Labour Force Rate

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is higher for males than females. The overall unemployment rate is 1.2%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (3.8%) is higher than males (2.6%), while in rural areas, unemployment rates between male and female is almost equal.

## Section 6: MIGRATION

### Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination, crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town*, which means that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

### 6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analyses to the 'place of birth'. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person

whose *Gewog/Town* of residence on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

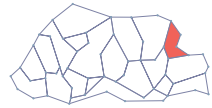
**An in-migrant:** a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

**An out-migrant:** a person who leaves a geographical area, crossing its boundary to another place outside it within the same country.

**Place of Enumeration:** is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the census reference day.

**Place of Birth:** is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country is taken as the person's birthplace. Migrants and non-migrants are classified based on the place of birth.

**Net-migrant:** is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.



## 6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 5,102 persons are lifetime migrants in Trashi Yangtse, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Trashi Yangtse. Out of these migrants, 3,195 persons are from other

*Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. A total of 11,971 persons have migrated out of Trashi Yangtse to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Trashi Yangtse, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 2.7%, urban to rural migrants is 2.6%, rural to urban migrants is 12.1%, and rural to rural migrants is 12.8%.

# 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 Trashigang Dzongkhag in relation to household size; housing conditions including number of rooms, construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, flooring material, and sanitation facilities; housing amenities such as water supply and energy sources; access to road and other services like communications and technology;

ownership of assets; and availing of health facilities.

The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

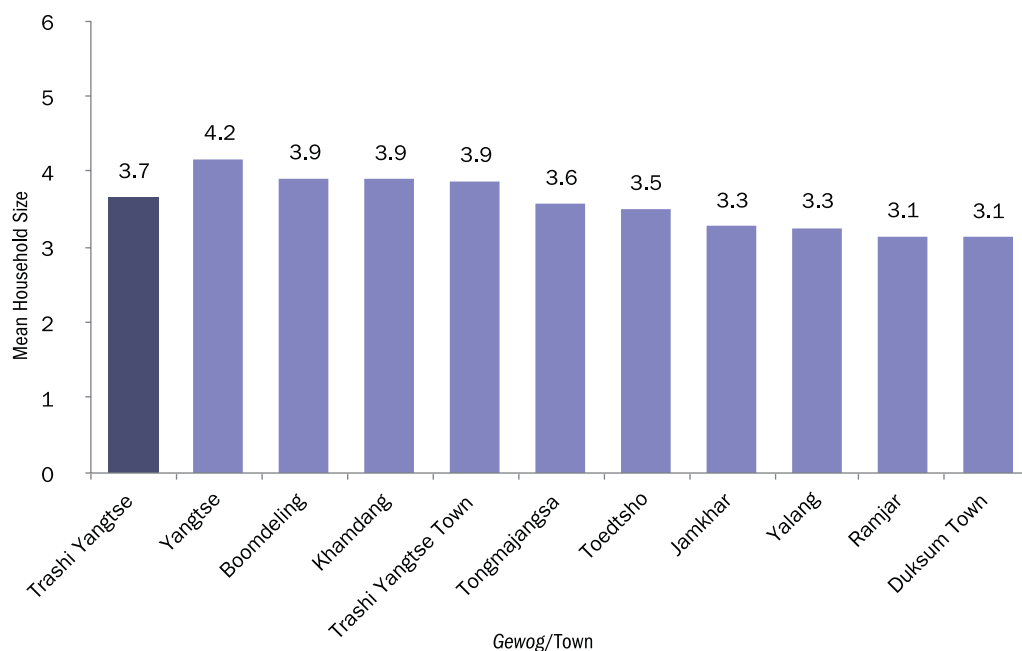
There are 3,982 regular households in Trashigang Dzongkhag as of 2017. This is a slight increase (5.8%) from 3,764 regular households in 2005. Khamdang Gewog has the largest number of households, while Duksum Town has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.7 persons

<sup>5</sup> 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, Trashi Yangtse 2017



from 4.3 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is the highest in Yangtse Gewog with 4.2 persons per household while the lowest is recorded in Duksum Town with 3.1 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

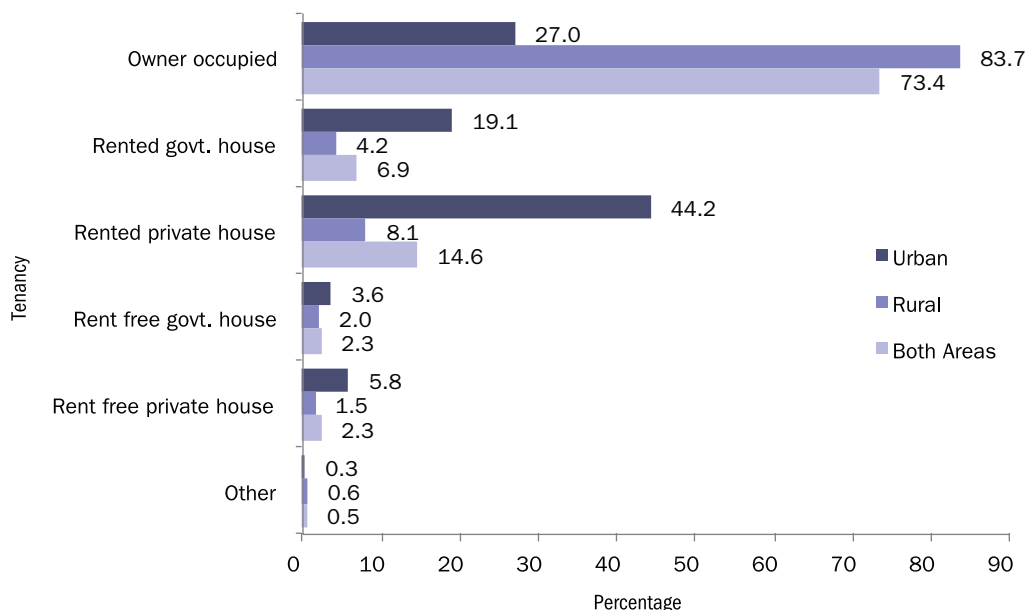
Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census include ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

More than seven in ten of the

households in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 83.7% of 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 arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 27.0% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (63.3%), 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

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Trashhi Yangtse 2017



of crowding. The room density in Trashhi Yangtse Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.4 persons per room)

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 48.8% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (79.8%) than in rural areas (42.0%) use flush toilets. Significantly, some 5.2% of households in the *Dzongkhag* do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is slightly higher in rural (6.0%) than in urban areas (1.5%).

Some 64.6% of households have toilet facilities that were either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet

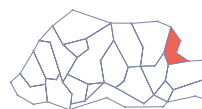
**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Trashhi Yangtse 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.3	3.8	1.1	719
Rural	2.6	3.6	1.4	3,263
Both Areas	2.7	3.7	1.4	3,982

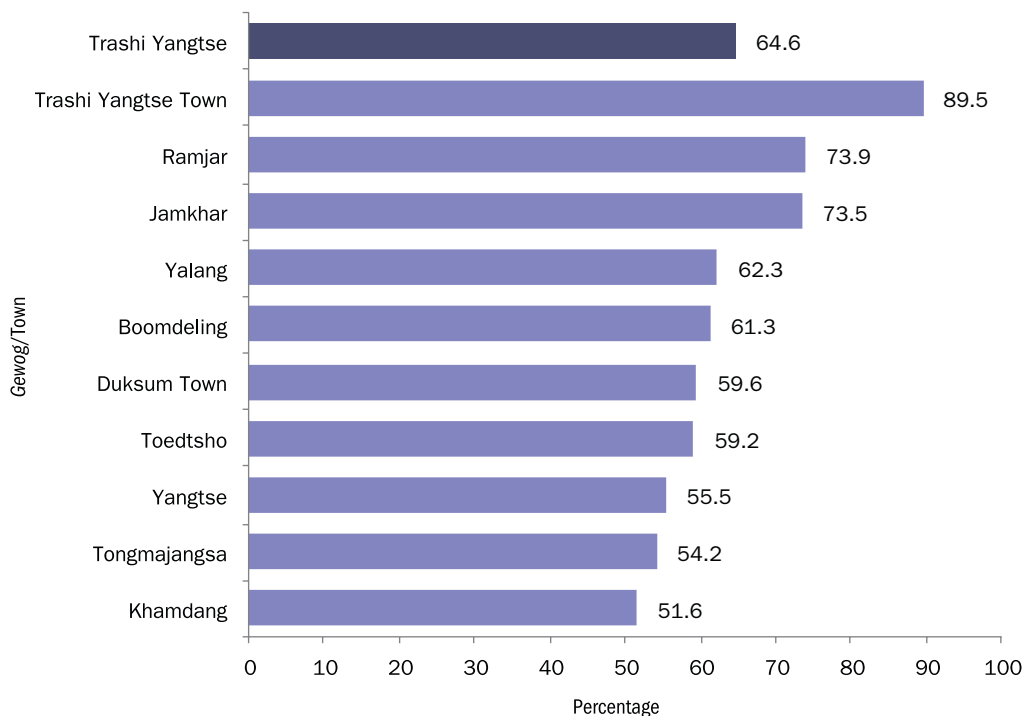
facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Trashhi Yangtse Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 89.5%, while Khamdang Gewog recorded the lowest at 51.6% (Figure 7.3). Some 1,408 households in the *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation

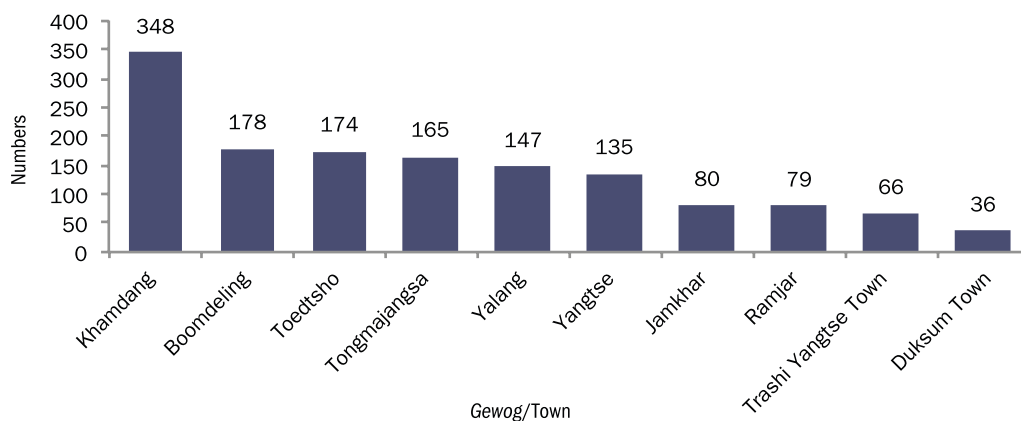




**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017



**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households Without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017



facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among gewogs will allow for targeted

interventions. In absolute numbers, Khamdang Gewog had 348 households without access to improved sanitation

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**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Trashi Yangtse 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	1.0	16.1	61.3	16.0	5.6	719	
Rural	1.5	9.5	82.5	4.4	2.2	3,263	
Both Areas	1.4	10.7	78.7	6.5	2.8	3,982	
Main Material for Roof							
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total		
Urban	1.5	97.5	0.1	0.8	719		
Rural	4.4	94.0	0.3	1.3	3,263		
Both Areas	3.9	94.6	0.3	1.2	3,982		
Main Material for Floor							
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total		
Urban	54.5	0.7	43.0	1.8	719		
Rural	81.4	2.5	13.3	2.8	3,263		
Both Areas	76.6	2.1	18.7	2.6	3,982		

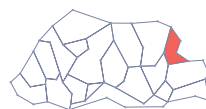
**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	719
Rural	97.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	3,263
Both Areas	97.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	3,982
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	98.8	0.6	1.4	0.3	94.6	0.0	719		
Rural	96.6	0.6	42.8	3.1	47.6	0.0	3,263		
Both Areas	97.0	0.6	35.3	2.6	56.1	0.0	3,982		

facilities, while Duksum Town had only 36 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (78.7%) of households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (82.5%) than in urban areas (61.3%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (94.6%), followed by planks/shingles (3.9%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (76.6%), followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (18.7%).

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Area	Source of Drinking Water							Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/ Spring/Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source		
Urban	65.8	33.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	719	
Rural	19.9	78.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	3,263	
Both Areas	28.2	70.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	3,982	

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag use electricity (97.6%) for lighting though a few households still use kerosene (0.9%) and solar energy (0.5%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.5%) and rural areas (97.5%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (1.5%) than in urban areas (0.9%).

Most households in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (98.8%) in combination with LPG (94.6%) while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, more than four in ten households (42.8%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside the dwelling and outside the dwelling), accounting for 98.3% of the total households. In addition, 0.6% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These

sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 98.9% of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to these, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (86.3%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (65.8%) than in rural areas (19.9%). About 0.7% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

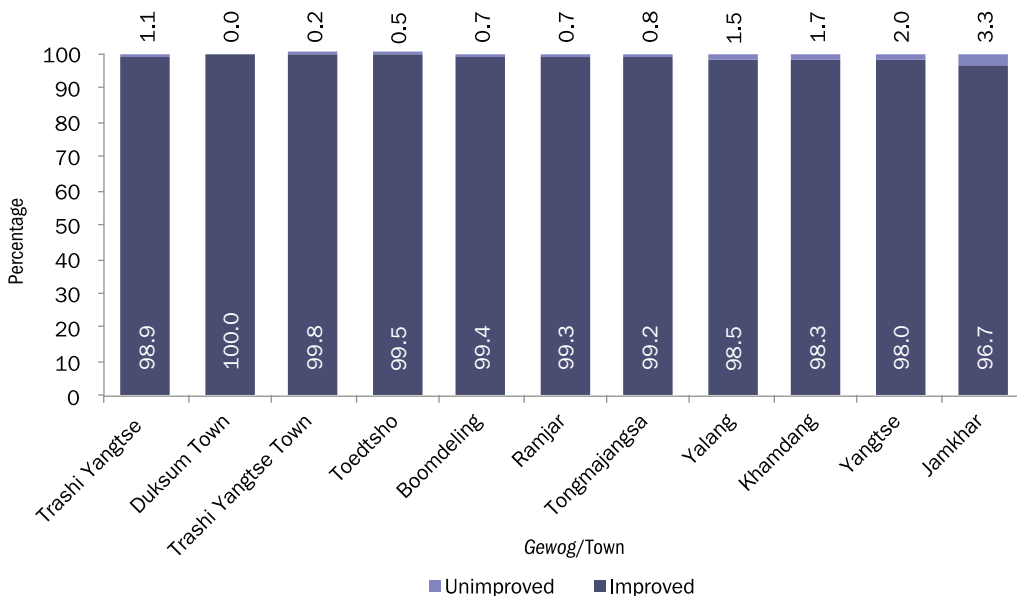
Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100.0%) in Duksum Town have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Jamkhar Gewog (96.7%) has the lowest proportion (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.1% or some 45 households in the *Dzongkhag* still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Khamdang Gewog had 12 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Duksum Town had zero household without access (Figure 7.6).

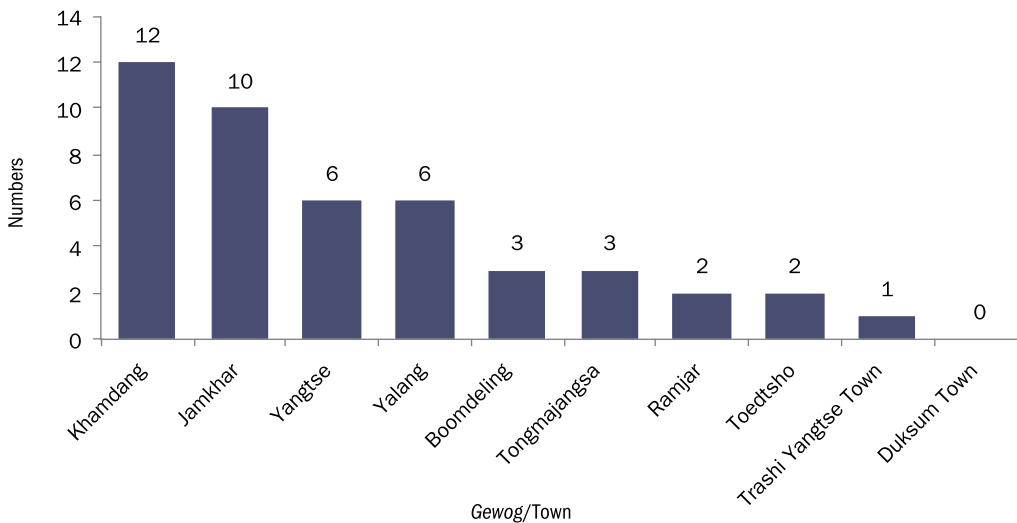
About 75.0% of the housing units have a reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability

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**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017



**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017





of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

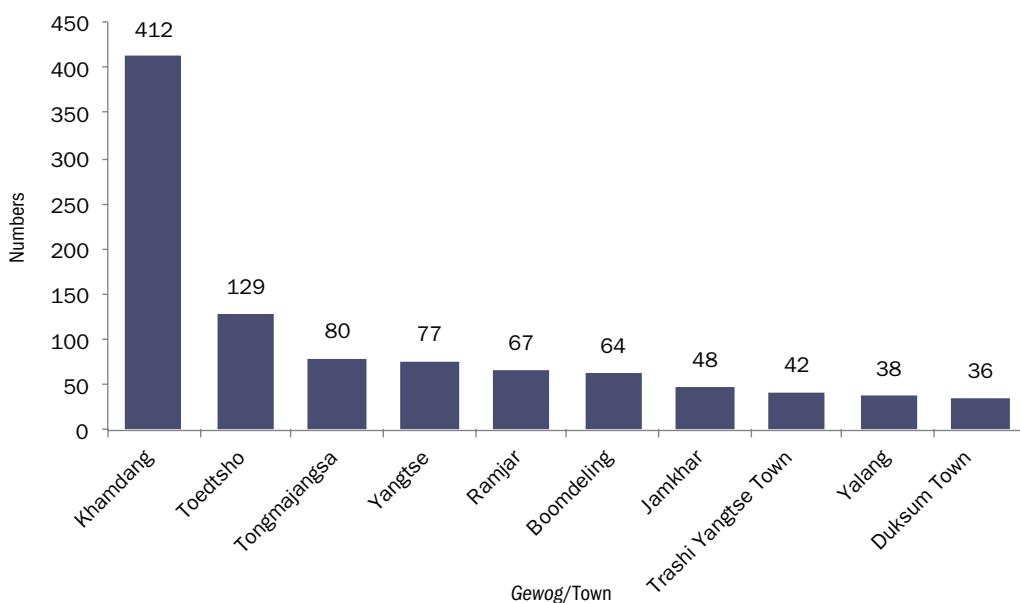
In 2017, a quarter (993) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Khamdang Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable water supply with 412 households, while Duksum town had the lowest with 36 (Figure 7.7).

About 1.2% of households in the *Dzongkhag* still need to travel for at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

## 7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct to Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households Without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017



## 7.5 Access to Road-Head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (78.9%) of households have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (40.0%). However, there are some households (0.2%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point (Figure 7.8).

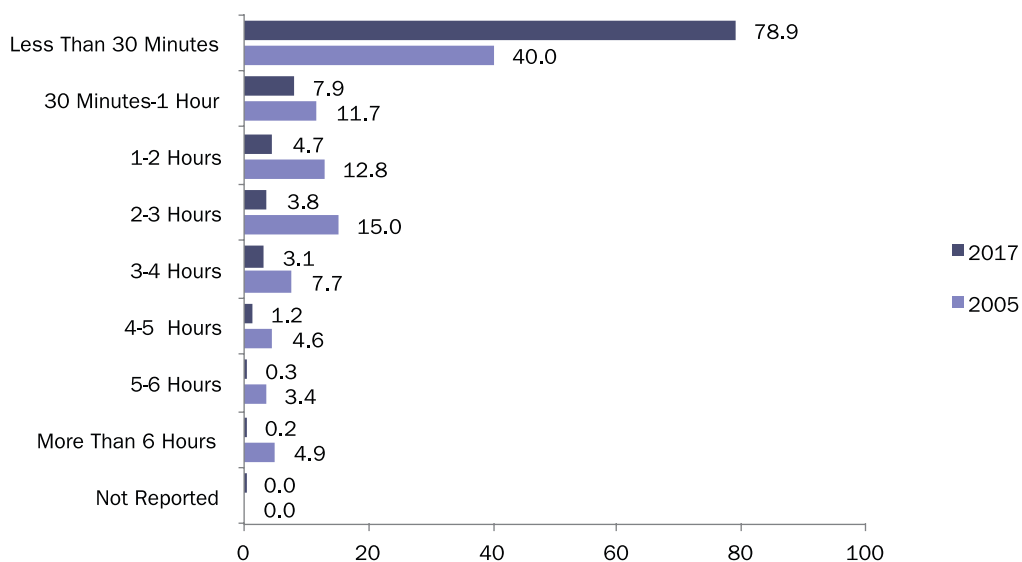
The majority of households (88.5%) in the *Dzongkhag* availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census

reference day. Among those that did not, 77.1% stated that they did not require health services, 14.0% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 3.9% reported of having no time.

## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

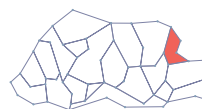
About 7.6% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among

**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head, Trashi Yangtse 2005 and 2017

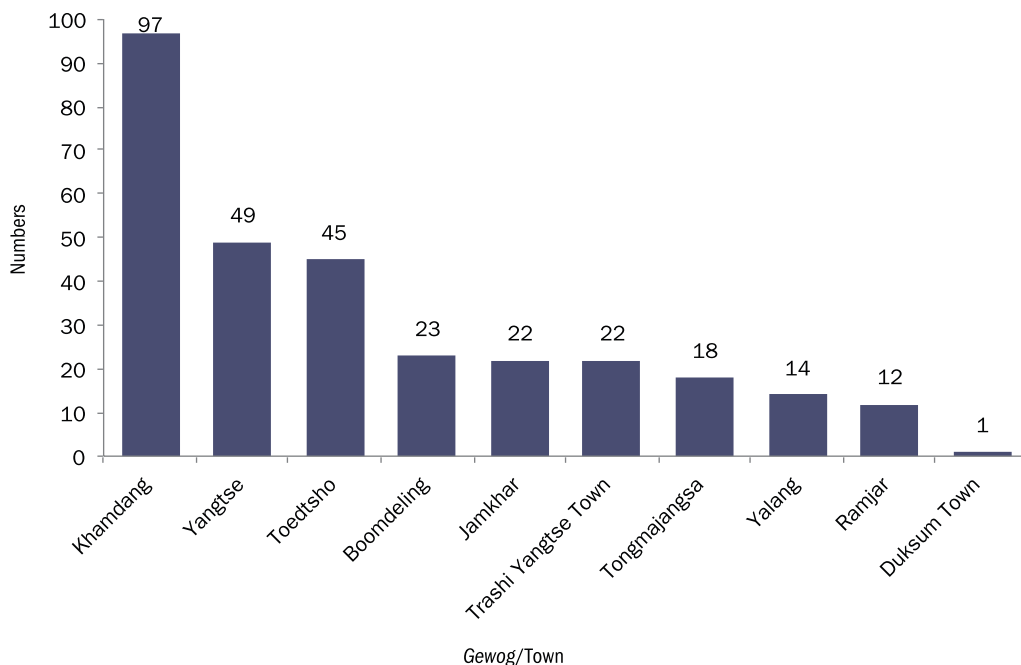


**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	3.2	96.8	0.0	719
Rural	8.6	91.4	0.0	3,263
Both Areas	7.6	92.4	0.0	3,982



**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017



households is higher in rural areas (8.6%) than in urban areas (3.2%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the Dzongkhag. Of the 303 households (7.6%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Khamdang Gewog had 97 households, while Duksum Town had only 1 household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

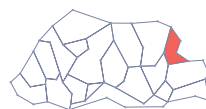
Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency.	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population



Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\Sigma$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/ question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/ were employed or unemployed during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.		

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither “employed” nor “unemployed” during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking.	Number of households with reliable water supply.	Total number of households.
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months.	Number of households with food insufficiency.	Total number of households.



## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
TRASHI YANGTSE	8,719	8,581	17,300	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.6
Urban	1,887	1,660	3,547	53.2	46.8	100.0	113.7
Trashi Yangtse Town	1,661	1,526	3,187	52.1	47.9	100.0	108.8
Duksum Town	226	134	360	62.8	37.2	100.0	168.7
Rural	6,832	6,921	13,753	49.7	50.3	100.0	98.7
Boomdeling	1,043	1,099	2,142	48.7	51.3	100.0	94.9
Jamkhar	516	483	999	51.7	48.3	100.0	106.8
Tongmajangsa	890	892	1,782	49.9	50.1	100.0	99.8
Yangtse	684	669	1,353	50.6	49.4	100.0	102.2
Ramjar	624	589	1,213	51.4	48.6	100.0	105.9
Khamdang	1,644	1,668	3,312	49.6	50.4	100.0	98.6
Toedtsho	744	836	1,580	47.1	52.9	100.0	89.0
Yalang	687	685	1,372	50.1	49.9	100.0	100.3

**Table A2.2** Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Trashhi Yangtse 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
TRASHI YANGTSE	1,543	1,932	2,107	1,742	1,240	1,472	1,217	1,146	937	757	759	625	603	468	320	432	17,300
Urban	298	341	373	631	362	364	293	250	188	126	83	54	68	38	25	53	3,547
Trashhi Yangtse Town	269	307	353	621	316	316	249	214	161	95	69	46	66	36	23	46	3,187
Duksum Town	29	34	20	10	46	48	44	36	27	31	14	8	2	2	2	7	360
Rural	1,245	1,591	1,734	1,111	878	1,108	924	896	749	631	676	571	535	430	295	379	13,753
Boomdeling	236	301	327	107	157	175	136	131	110	80	96	73	55	51	41	66	2,142
Jamkhar	94	82	60	19	65	86	72	75	67	44	73	94	61	48	30	29	999
Tongmajangsa	134	185	294	207	127	148	104	83	70	84	67	47	68	60	50	54	1,782
Yangtse	138	168	115	69	96	144	113	94	70	56	61	63	56	42	33	35	1,353
Ranjar	72	112	149	184	61	86	77	75	77	73	75	50	43	35	19	25	1,213
Khamdang	301	397	427	408	213	243	220	235	158	147	137	117	110	82	43	74	3,312
Toedtsho	156	213	219	69	79	101	115	109	106	73	90	57	59	52	33	49	1,580
Yalang	114	133	143	48	80	125	87	94	91	74	77	70	83	60	46	47	1,372

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Trashhi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups						Dependency Ratio			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Ageing Index		
TRASHI YANGTSE	5,582	10,498	1,220	17,300	64.8	53.2	11.6	21.9		
Urban	1,012	2,419	116	3,547	46.6	41.8	4.8	11.5		
Trashhi Yangtse Town	929	2,153	105	3,187	48.0	43.1	4.9	11.3		
Duksum Town	83	266	11	360	35.3	31.2	4.1	13.3		
Rural	4,570	8,079	1,104	13,753	70.2	56.6	13.7	24.2		
Boomdeling	864	1,120	158	2,142	91.3	77.1	14.1	18.3		
Jamkhar	236	656	107	999	52.3	36.0	16.3	45.3		
Tongmajangsa	613	1,005	164	1,782	77.3	61.0	16.3	26.8		
Yangtse	421	822	110	1,353	64.6	51.2	13.4	26.1		
Ranjar	333	801	79	1,213	51.4	41.6	9.9	23.7		
Khamdang	1,125	1,988	199	3,312	66.6	56.6	10.0	17.7		
Toedtsho	588	858	134	1,580	84.1	68.5	15.6	22.8		
Yalang	390	829	153	1,372	65.5	47.0	18.5	39.2		

**Table A2.4** Population by Type of Household, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
TRASHI YANGTSE	14,554	2,632	114	17,300	84.1	15.2	0.7	100.0
Urban	2,716	718	113	3,547	76.6	20.2	3.2	100.0
Trashi Yangtse Town	2,438	668	81	3,187	76.5	21.0	2.5	100.0
Duksum Town	278	50	32	360	77.2	13.9	8.9	100.0
Rural	11,838	1,914	1	13,753	86.1	13.9	0.0	100.0
Boomdeling	1,796	346	0	2,142	83.8	16.2	0.0	100.0
Jamkhar	986	13	0	999	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Tongmajangsa	1,284	497	1	1,782	72.1	27.9	0.1	100.0
Yangtse	1,261	92	0	1,353	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0
Ramjar	950	263	0	1,213	78.3	21.7	0.0	100.0
Khamdang	2,800	512	0	3,312	84.5	15.5	0.0	100.0
Toedtsho	1,490	90	0	1,580	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0
Yalang	1,271	101	0	1,372	92.6	7.4	0.0	100.0

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Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashig Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
TRASHI YANGTSE																	
URBAN																	
Trashig Yangtse Town	269	307	353	621	316	316	249	214	161	95	69	46	66	36	23	46	3,187
Male	142	153	191	303	194	162	118	102	101	55	38	22	40	14	9	17	1,661
Female	127	154	162	318	122	154	131	112	60	40	31	24	26	22	14	29	1,526
Duksum Town	29	34	20	10	46	48	44	36	27	31	14	8	2	2	2	7	360
Male	16	14	13	6	28	31	28	25	22	21	10	4	1	1	1	4	226
Female	13	20	7	4	18	17	16	11	5	10	4	4	1	1	1	3	134
RURAL																	
Boomdeling	236	301	327	107	157	175	136	131	110	80	96	73	55	51	41	66	2,142
Male	131	137	152	63	76	87	62	59	56	33	36	39	31	29	17	35	1,043
Female	105	164	175	44	81	88	74	72	54	47	60	34	24	22	24	31	1,099
Jamkhar	94	82	60	19	65	86	72	75	67	44	73	94	61	48	30	29	999
Male	50	40	32	12	34	47	40	40	27	20	41	42	37	24	15	15	516
Female	44	42	28	7	31	39	32	35	40	24	32	52	24	24	15	14	483
Tongmajangsa	134	185	294	207	127	148	104	83	70	84	67	47	68	60	50	54	1,782
Male	61	93	127	107	76	75	57	49	38	33	27	24	34	35	29	25	890
Female	73	92	167	100	51	73	47	34	32	51	40	23	34	25	21	29	892
Yangtse	138	168	115	69	96	144	113	94	70	56	61	63	56	42	33	35	1,353
Male	66	85	59	30	50	80	59	53	33	23	30	30	26	25	18	17	684
Female	72	83	56	39	46	64	54	41	37	33	31	33	30	17	15	18	669
Ranjar	72	112	149	184	61	86	77	75	77	73	75	50	43	35	19	25	1,213
Male	38	49	84	103	33	40	47	35	39	37	37	16	27	19	10	10	624
Female	34	63	65	81	28	46	30	40	38	36	38	34	16	16	9	15	589
Khamdang	301	397	427	408	213	243	220	235	158	147	137	117	110	82	43	74	3,312
Male	160	196	198	205	110	117	107	123	83	66	74	52	51	44	24	34	1,644
Female	141	201	229	203	103	126	113	112	75	81	63	65	59	38	19	40	1,668
Toedtsho	156	213	219	69	79	101	115	109	106	73	90	57	59	52	33	49	1,580
Male	77	111	107	26	35	45	58	43	47	34	42	26	28	25	19	21	744
Female	79	102	112	43	44	56	57	66	59	39	48	31	31	27	14	28	836
Yalang	114	133	143	48	80	125	87	94	91	74	77	70	83	60	46	47	1,372
Male	58	72	64	29	38	63	41	47	44	41	38	38	41	27	25	21	687
Female	56	61	79	19	42	62	46	47	47	33	39	32	42	33	21	26	685
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	799	950	1027	884	674	747	617	576	490	363	373	293	316	244	167	199	8,719
Female	744	982	1080	858	566	725	600	570	447	394	386	332	287	224	153	233	8,581
Both Sex	1543	1932	2107	1742	1240	1472	1217	1146	937	757	759	625	603	468	320	432	17,300

**Table A2.6** Population by Age, Sex and Area, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	34	40	74	101	110	211	135	150	285
1	22	20	42	104	92	196	126	112	238
2	30	30	60	142	122	264	172	152	324
3	32	22	54	145	138	283	177	160	337
4	40	28	68	149	142	291	189	170	359
5	35	38	73	176	154	330	211	192	403
6	32	34	66	158	171	329	190	205	395
7	42	38	80	158	151	309	200	189	389
8	30	37	67	146	160	306	176	197	373
9	28	27	55	145	172	317	173	199	372
10	48	27	75	159	186	345	207	213	420
11	36	31	67	141	178	319	177	209	386
12	38	47	85	184	203	387	222	250	472
13	30	32	62	191	151	342	221	183	404
14	52	32	84	148	193	341	200	225	425
15	35	51	86	156	164	320	191	215	406
16	67	60	127	155	144	299	222	204	426
17	76	86	162	106	98	204	182	184	366
18	78	66	144	86	68	154	164	134	298
19	53	59	112	72	62	134	125	121	246
20	56	26	82	85	69	154	141	95	236
21	38	26	64	82	76	158	120	102	222
22	44	21	65	86	95	181	130	116	246
23	34	30	64	87	87	174	121	117	238
24	50	37	87	112	99	211	162	136	298
25	35	29	64	98	93	191	133	122	255
26	41	35	76	111	115	226	152	150	302
27	37	40	77	104	115	219	141	155	296
28	35	41	76	138	118	256	173	159	332
29	45	26	71	103	113	216	148	139	287
30	35	25	60	108	90	198	143	115	258
31	28	22	50	102	80	182	130	102	232
32	37	37	74	109	86	195	146	123	269
33	29	35	64	81	107	188	110	142	252
34	17	28	45	71	90	161	88	118	206
35	21	30	51	90	85	175	111	115	226
36	30	26	56	74	65	139	104	91	195
37	28	26	54	98	101	199	126	127	253
38	27	24	51	84	102	186	111	126	237
39	21	17	38	103	94	197	124	111	235
40	26	23	49	91	83	174	117	106	223
41	20	7	27	81	92	173	101	99	200
42	33	12	45	68	58	126	101	70	171
43	21	11	32	60	78	138	81	89	170
44	23	12	35	67	71	138	90	83	173
45	16	14	30	70	82	152	86	96	182

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Table A2.6 PPopulation by Age, Sex and Area, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	8	13	21	60	65	125	68	78	146
47	23	5	28	53	74	127	76	79	155
48	20	12	32	56	60	116	76	72	148
49	9	6	15	48	63	111	57	69	126
50	11	10	21	76	78	154	87	88	175
51	11	7	18	73	81	154	84	88	172
52	6	8	14	65	70	135	71	78	149
53	9	8	17	57	69	126	66	77	143
54	11	2	13	54	53	107	65	55	120
55	8	10	18	55	72	127	63	82	145
56	6	2	8	57	62	119	63	64	127
57	2	7	9	59	47	106	61	54	115
58	8	5	13	48	60	108	56	65	121
59	2	4	6	48	63	111	50	67	117
60	12	3	15	53	58	111	65	61	126
61	8	7	15	59	56	115	67	63	130
62	8	4	12	59	50	109	67	54	121
63	7	7	14	61	61	122	68	68	136
64	6	6	12	43	35	78	49	41	90
65	3	4	7	51	39	90	54	43	97
66	5	7	12	47	50	97	52	57	109
67	4	5	9	54	51	105	58	56	114
68	2	4	6	45	31	76	47	35	82
69	2	2	4	31	31	62	33	33	66
70	2	2	4	35	32	67	37	34	71
71	1	2	3	35	24	59	36	26	62
72	2	1	3	39	30	69	41	31	72
73	2	3	5	25	32	57	27	35	62
74	3	7	10	23	20	43	26	27	53
75	2	4	6	24	26	50	26	30	56
76	2	4	6	15	20	35	17	24	41
77	2	3	5	14	20	34	16	23	39
78	2	3	5	12	9	21	14	12	26
79	1	2	3	14	16	30	15	18	33
80	4	0	4	12	17	29	16	17	33
81	1	1	2	14	12	26	15	13	28
82	2	0	2	9	15	24	11	15	26
83	2	4	6	10	12	22	12	16	28
84	1	1	2	16	11	27	17	12	29
85	2	3	5	6	6	12	8	9	17
86	0	2	2	4	5	9	4	7	11
87	0	0	0	9	6	15	9	6	15
88	0	1	1	9	5	14	9	6	15
89	0	2	2	5	9	14	5	11	16
90	0	1	1	2	5	7	2	6	8
91	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3





Table A2.6 PPopulation by Age, Sex and Area, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
93	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
96	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
97	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	1,887	1,660	3,547	6,832	6,921	13,753	8,719	8,581	17,300

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**Table A2.7** Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trashigang 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+
<b>BOOMDELING</b>																	
Pangkhar_Taphel	83	90	41	20	39	63	39	29	27	25	23	18	15	15	7	14	548
Male	48	44	16	13	21	33	20	17	15	8	11	6	7	9	3	7	278
Female	35	46	25	7	18	30	19	12	12	17	12	12	8	6	4	7	270
Ngalimang_Phanteng	61	87	179	57	40	41	37	34	31	19	26	18	13	6	10	14	673
Male	32	37	90	31	17	20	18	12	15	9	11	12	8	4	4	5	325
Female	29	50	89	26	23	21	19	22	16	10	15	6	5	2	6	9	348
Betsamang	20	23	17	11	16	19	8	22	18	15	16	11	7	10	10	15	238
Male	8	11	14	10	7	8	0	9	9	7	7	3	5	6	3	7	114
Female	12	12	3	1	9	11	8	13	9	8	9	8	2	4	7	8	124
Bomdir_Wogmanang	34	53	46	8	35	30	25	24	16	8	17	17	13	15	7	14	362
Male	19	27	19	4	19	14	13	8	11	3	3	11	8	7	3	11	180
Female	15	26	27	4	16	16	12	16	5	5	14	6	5	8	4	3	182
Gangkharboong_Tshaleng	38	48	44	11	27	22	27	22	18	13	14	9	7	5	7	9	321
Male	24	18	13	5	12	12	11	13	6	6	4	7	3	3	4	5	146
Female	14	30	31	6	15	10	16	9	12	7	10	2	4	2	3	4	175
All Chiwogs	236	301	327	107	157	175	136	131	110	80	96	73	55	51	41	66	2,142
Male	131	137	152	63	76	87	62	59	56	33	36	39	31	29	17	35	1,043
Female	105	164	175	44	81	88	74	72	54	47	60	34	24	22	24	31	1,099
<b>JAMKHAR</b>																	
Laiashoom_Largyab	12	4	0	2	8	14	7	5	4	4	8	10	10	3	1	5	97
Male	5	0	0	1	3	6	3	3	3	2	2	5	5	2	1	3	44
Female	7	4	0	1	5	8	4	2	1	2	6	5	5	1	0	2	53
Chhema_Taagchhema	17	20	14	5	9	13	12	17	13	4	14	10	9	10	6	4	177
Male	4	15	8	3	5	6	6	9	3	3	7	3	4	4	4	2	96
Female	3	5	6	2	4	7	6	8	10	1	7	7	5	6	2	2	81
Shingkar_Tongla	12	18	17	1	13	8	11	9	13	12	14	11	1	3	6	5	154
Male	9	7	8	0	5	3	5	5	6	4	8	6	1	2	2	3	74
Female	3	11	9	1	8	5	6	4	7	8	6	5	0	1	4	2	80

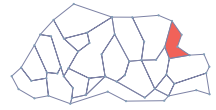


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trashig Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

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+
<b>Rijong_Yoob</b>	36	35	27	10	32	46	27	32	32	21	34	52	38	29	14	13	478
Male	16	15	15	8	19	30	19	17	14	11	22	23	26	14	7	6	262
Female	20	20	12	2	13	16	8	15	18	10	12	29	12	15	7	7	216
<b>Neydraag_Paechhu</b>	17	5	2	1	3	5	15	12	5	3	3	11	3	3	3	2	93
Male	6	3	1	0	2	2	7	6	1	0	2	5	1	2	1	1	40
Female	11	2	1	1	1	3	8	6	4	3	1	6	2	1	2	1	53
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	94	82	60	19	65	86	72	75	67	44	73	94	61	48	30	29	999
Male	50	40	32	12	34	47	40	40	27	20	41	42	37	24	15	15	516
Female	44	42	28	7	31	39	32	35	40	24	32	52	24	24	15	14	483
<b>TONGMAJANGSA</b>																	
<b>Maenchhu_Tsangdhoong</b>	25	41	36	13	24	30	21	16	15	18	22	12	22	17	19	10	341
Male	11	25	18	8	14	13	15	11	7	7	7	6	10	12	12	5	181
Female	14	16	18	5	10	17	6	5	8	11	15	6	12	5	7	5	160
<b>Pang_Lhauzhing</b>	37	43	24	4	18	30	24	20	15	22	12	9	29	16	4	14	321
Male	11	17	11	2	10	13	11	15	6	9	3	4	18	5	2	8	145
Female	26	26	13	2	8	17	13	5	9	13	9	5	11	11	2	6	176
<b>Changmadoong_Sogganghang</b>	7	0	0	1	4	2	3	4	3	5	6	3	4	5	3	1	51
Male	4	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	25
Female	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	2	3	2	0	0	26
<b>Baagpa_Kuenzangling</b>	39	86	224	174	36	42	34	19	23	17	16	10	8	10	12	17	767
Male	18	46	91	82	14	19	15	9	15	4	9	7	4	7	6	6	352
Female	21	40	133	92	22	23	19	10	8	13	7	3	4	3	6	11	415
<b>Bainangkhar_Gomkora</b>	26	15	10	15	45	44	22	24	14	22	11	13	5	12	12	12	302
Male	17	5	7	14	35	30	15	11	10	11	6	6	1	8	6	5	187
Female	9	10	3	1	10	14	7	13	4	11	5	7	4	4	6	7	115
<b>All Chiwogs</b>	134	185	294	207	127	148	104	83	70	84	67	47	68	60	50	54	1,782
Male	61	93	127	107	76	75	57	49	38	33	27	24	34	35	29	25	890
Female	73	92	167	100	51	73	47	34	32	51	40	23	34	25	21	29	892
<b>YANGTSE</b>																	
<b>Baying</b>	36	49	27	30	21	43	31	17	13	11	9	14	16	10	10	1	338
Male	19	30	14	13	7	21	12	13	2	4	5	6	10	5	6	1	168
Female	17	19	13	17	14	22	19	4	11	7	4	8	6	5	4	0	170

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trashigang 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+		
Baaney_Bimkhar	31	28	41	24	25	25	30	19	20	16	23	13	11	4	7	4	321	
Male	11	14	21	10	11	15	20	11	12	7	15	7	4	2	2	2	164	
Female	20	14	20	14	14	10	10	8	8	9	8	6	7	2	5	2	157	
Lichen	17	36	28	3	9	21	19	17	12	11	7	19	10	11	6	11	237	
Male	9	16	11	2	4	9	10	6	5	6	1	9	4	9	2	5	108	
Female	8	20	17	1	5	12	9	11	7	5	6	10	6	2	4	6	129	
Gangkhar	27	25	9	7	22	31	19	17	17	5	13	11	7	8	3	9	230	
Male	12	11	8	3	13	19	11	8	9	1	3	5	3	4	3	4	117	
Female	15	14	1	4	9	12	8	9	8	4	10	6	4	4	0	5	113	
Rabti	27	30	10	5	19	24	14	24	8	13	9	6	12	9	7	10	227	
Male	15	14	5	2	15	16	6	15	5	5	6	3	5	5	5	5	127	
Female	12	16	5	3	4	8	8	9	3	8	3	3	7	4	2	5	100	
All Chiwogs	138	168	115	69	96	144	113	94	70	56	61	63	56	42	33	35	1,353	
Male	66	85	59	30	50	80	59	53	33	23	30	30	26	25	18	17	684	
Female	72	83	56	39	46	64	54	41	37	33	31	33	30	17	15	18	669	
RAMJAR																		
Dhomtshang_Doongmaen	16	14	19	7	10	18	11	19	10	14	15	10	8	8	5	3	187	
Male	10	5	6	3	6	9	8	8	4	7	7	2	4	7	3	1	90	
Female	6	9	13	4	4	9	3	11	6	7	8	8	4	1	2	2	97	
Bawoong	2	2	2	2	7	5	9	8	8	9	6	7	7	1	3	3	81	
Male	1	2	2	1	3	5	5	3	4	6	2	3	3	1	1	1	43	
Female	1	0	0	1	4	0	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	0	2	2	38	
Lengbartang_Woongkhar	10	12	30	32	14	7	8	13	10	8	17	10	8	7	2	9	197	
Male	3	6	23	27	10	3	7	5	7	2	8	5	6	3	1	4	120	
Female	7	6	7	5	4	4	1	8	3	6	9	5	2	4	1	5	77	
Bainang_Reb_Romang	39	83	98	141	26	46	45	27	39	29	22	19	17	14	9	8	662	
Male	22	36	53	71	13	16	25	14	19	17	11	6	11	5	5	4	328	
Female	17	47	45	70	13	30	20	13	20	12	11	13	6	9	4	4	334	
Khalapangthang_Tsang-Rong	5	1	0	2	4	10	4	8	10	13	15	4	3	5	0	2	86	
Male	2	0	0	1	1	7	2	5	5	5	9	0	3	3	0	0	43	
Female	3	1	0	1	3	3	2	3	5	8	6	4	0	2	0	2	43	

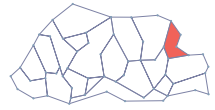


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

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	72	112	149	184	61	86	77	75	77	73	75	50	43	35	19	25	1,213
Male	38	49	84	103	33	40	47	35	39	37	37	16	27	19	10	10	624
Female	34	63	65	81	28	46	30	40	38	36	38	34	16	16	9	15	589
KHAMDANG																	
Doingtse_Lengkhhar	31	42	21	13	17	17	27	23	18	14	16	11	16	9	3	10	288
Male	17	22	5	4	11	11	15	13	13	6	11	6	8	4	2	1	149
Female	14	20	16	9	6	6	12	10	5	8	5	5	8	5	1	9	139
Dhomtshang_Karmadzom	43	31	18	6	17	28	17	22	17	11	7	17	13	7	6	6	266
Male	27	15	12	5	7	14	7	8	8	3	6	6	5	5	1	5	134
Female	16	16	6	1	10	14	10	14	9	8	1	11	8	2	5	1	132
Serpang_Shalli	77	81	56	21	70	77	63	54	37	39	39	26	22	16	15	20	713
Male	37	43	31	14	43	41	39	30	18	18	22	11	7	10	14	9	387
Female	40	38	25	7	27	36	24	24	19	21	17	15	15	6	1	11	326
Nombaring_Shazam	84	152	229	328	66	81	61	77	48	48	41	28	29	18	7	19	1,316
Male	40	71	110	156	28	34	27	42	24	22	20	16	15	9	4	10	628
Female	44	81	119	172	38	47	34	35	24	26	21	12	14	9	3	9	688
Khamdang_Manla	66	91	103	40	43	40	52	59	38	35	34	35	30	32	12	19	729
Male	39	45	40	26	21	17	19	30	20	17	15	13	16	16	3	9	346
Female	27	46	63	14	22	23	33	29	18	18	19	22	14	16	9	10	383
All Chiwogs	301	397	427	408	213	243	220	235	158	147	137	117	110	82	43	74	3,312
Male	160	196	198	205	110	117	107	123	83	66	74	52	51	44	24	34	1,644
Female	141	201	229	203	103	126	113	112	75	81	63	65	59	38	19	40	1,668
TOEDTSHO																	
Nangkhax_Seb	45	63	58	18	22	25	34	30	24	19	19	16	13	16	4	9	415
Male	24	35	30	9	8	11	15	16	11	7	7	8	6	11	2	6	206
Female	21	28	28	9	14	14	19	14	13	12	12	8	7	5	2	3	209
Sertsho	19	26	23	5	6	11	15	14	18	11	12	10	14	4	7	6	201
Male	7	12	12	2	3	7	10	5	7	4	8	2	8	2	6	0	95
Female	12	14	11	3	3	4	5	9	11	7	4	8	6	2	1	6	106
Jangphootse_Thangdoong	20	32	20	4	15	19	19	18	13	9	16	9	8	13	11	11	237
Male	12	14	10	4	6	10	11	6	7	2	7	4	2	5	4	5	109
Female	8	18	10	0	9	9	8	12	6	7	9	5	6	8	7	6	128

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trashig Yangtse 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+		
Maelidoong	27	27	13	4	8	14	16	13	15	6	6	5	3	4	2	3	9	194	
Male	13	18	3	2	4	5	8	7	6	5	4	5	3	4	2	4	4	93	
Female	14	9	10	2	4	9	8	6	9	1	6	5	7	5	3	5	1	5	101
Khi-Nyel_Togshing	35	62	102	36	21	23	24	28	28	19	25	4	10	5	3	8	4	433	
Male	16	29	49	9	11	7	8	8	13	11	11	3	8	1	0	4	4	188	
Female	19	33	53	27	10	16	16	20	15	8	14	1	2	4	3	4	4	245	
Chhemkhar_Manam	10	3	3	2	7	9	7	6	8	9	8	8	4	5	5	6	6	100	
Male	5	3	3	0	3	5	6	1	3	5	5	4	1	2	5	2	5	53	
Female	5	0	0	2	4	4	1	5	5	4	3	4	3	3	0	4	4	47	
All Chiwogs	156	213	219	69	79	101	115	109	106	73	90	57	59	52	33	49	1,580		
Male	77	111	107	26	35	45	58	43	47	34	42	26	28	25	19	21	744		
Female	79	102	112	43	44	56	57	66	59	39	48	31	31	27	14	28	836		
YALANG																			
Dhoogti_Gashing	11	17	10	2	7	13	10	9	10	2	6	5	9	4	3	3	3	121	
Male	3	7	5	1	6	9	4	5	6	1	2	5	3	2	0	1	60		
Female	8	10	5	1	1	4	6	4	4	1	4	0	6	2	3	2	61		
Chhema_Melongkhar	13	18	16	4	12	11	11	9	9	19	19	14	13	4	3	7	182		
Male	6	10	3	2	6	4	7	4	4	4	8	12	8	7	4	2	89		
Female	7	8	13	2	6	7	4	5	5	11	7	6	6	0	1	5	93		
Namthig_Yerphei	17	20	11	3	10	20	7	17	13	13	13	10	17	10	6	11	198		
Male	9	10	4	1	3	8	3	10	7	6	8	4	8	6	5	6	98		
Female	8	10	7	2	7	12	4	7	6	7	5	6	9	4	1	5	100		
Rolam_Thragom	35	40	88	24	24	37	24	34	26	15	16	17	17	23	18	12	450		
Male	19	22	38	13	8	18	11	14	15	6	7	9	6	8	9	7	210		
Female	16	18	50	11	16	19	13	20	11	9	9	8	11	15	9	5	240		
Phuyang_Yalang	38	38	18	15	27	44	35	25	33	25	23	24	27	19	16	14	421		
Male	21	23	14	12	15	24	16	14	12	20	9	12	17	7	9	5	230		
Female	17	15	4	3	12	20	19	11	21	5	14	12	10	12	7	9	191		
All Local Areas	114	133	143	48	80	125	87	94	91	74	77	70	83	60	46	47	1,372		
Male	58	72	64	29	38	63	41	47	44	41	38	38	41	27	25	21	687		
Female	56	61	79	19	42	62	46	47	47	33	39	32	42	33	21	26	685		

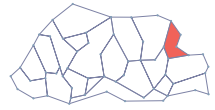


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trashig Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

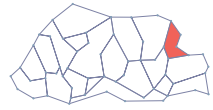
Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
<b>TRASHI YANGTSE TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	50	73	88	94	123	80	63	46	41	22	12	12	11	9	6	9	739
Male	29	34	59	54	90	51	34	19	26	15	9	8	7	2	2	6	445
Female	21	39	29	40	33	29	29	27	15	7	3	4	4	7	4	3	294
Local Area 2	60	58	73	42	58	58	51	45	29	15	17	6	16	8	5	15	556
Male	30	34	38	15	31	26	22	18	16	8	7	2	13	3	3	7	273
Female	30	24	35	27	27	32	29	27	13	7	10	4	3	5	2	8	283
Local Area 3	78	108	105	71	79	104	83	90	58	35	29	20	24	13	10	17	924
Male	42	53	49	29	45	53	38	49	39	22	17	6	11	8	2	4	467
Female	36	55	56	42	34	51	45	41	19	13	12	14	13	5	8	13	457
Local Area 4	81	68	87	414	56	74	52	33	33	23	11	8	15	6	2	5	968
Male	41	32	45	205	28	32	24	16	20	10	5	6	9	1	2	0	476
Female	40	36	42	209	28	42	28	17	13	13	6	2	6	5	0	5	492
All Local Areas	269	307	353	621	316	316	249	214	161	95	69	46	66	36	23	46	3,187
Male	142	153	191	303	194	162	118	102	101	55	38	22	40	14	9	17	1,661
Female	127	154	162	318	122	154	131	112	60	40	31	24	26	22	14	29	1,526
<b>DUKSUM</b>																	
Local Area 1	16	18	13	5	22	24	24	19	13	19	8	7	1	2	2	4	197
Male	9	6	7	5	16	16	14	11	11	14	6	4	0	2	1	2	124
Female	7	12	6	0	6	8	10	8	2	5	2	3	1	0	1	2	73
Local Area 2	13	16	7	5	24	24	20	17	14	12	6	1	1	0	0	3	163
Male	7	8	6	1	12	15	14	14	11	7	4	0	1	0	0	2	102
Female	6	8	1	4	12	9	6	3	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	61
All Local Areas	29	34	20	10	46	48	44	36	27	31	14	8	2	2	2	7	360
Male	16	14	13	6	28	31	28	25	22	21	10	4	1	2	1	4	226
Female	13	20	7	4	18	17	16	11	5	10	4	4	1	0	1	3	134

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**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashig Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																							
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	756	608	1,364	4	5	9	773	671	1,444	12	24	36	2	7	9	13	30	43	2	1	3	1,562	1,346	2,908
Trashig Yangtse Town	717	586	1,303	3	3	6	622	603	1,225	9	21	30	1	5	6	12	26	38	2	1	3	1,366	1,245	2,611
Druksum Town	39	22	61	1	2	3	151	68	219	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	4	5	0	0	0	196	101	297
Rural	1,967	1,757	3,724	39	47	86	3,114	3,120	6,234	68	208	276	29	27	56	169	349	518	22	1	23	5,408	5,509	10,917
Boonmdeling	298	276	574	2	4	6	424	469	893	16	46	62	14	2	16	21	33	54	0	0	0	775	830	1,605
Jamkhar	81	65	146	2	4	6	323	277	600	8	16	24	0	2	2	12	34	46	0	1	1	426	397	823
Tongmajangsa	341	320	661	3	1	4	359	329	688	6	28	34	7	4	11	19	45	64	1	0	1	736	727	1,463
Yangtse	156	126	282	1	3	4	333	330	663	7	28	35	2	6	8	13	21	34	21	0	21	533	514	1,047
Ramjar	234	173	407	11	14	25	268	257	525	6	16	22	4	5	9	14	27	41	0	0	0	537	492	1,029
Khamdang	519	494	1,013	16	17	33	693	680	1,373	14	49	63	2	5	7	44	81	125	0	0	0	1,288	1,326	2,614
Toedtsho	178	177	355	2	2	4	348	409	757	4	12	16	0	2	2	24	53	77	0	0	0	556	655	1,211
Yalang	160	126	286	2	4	6	366	369	735	7	13	20	0	1	1	22	55	77	0	0	0	557	568	1,125
Both Areas	2,723	2,365	5,088	43	52	95	3,887	3,791	7,678	80	232	312	31	34	65	182	379	561	24	2	26	6,970	6,855	13,825
	PERCENT																							
Urban	26.0	20.9	46.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	26.6	23.1	49.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.7	46.3	100.0
Trashig Yangtse Town	27.5	22.4	49.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	23.8	23.1	46.9	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	52.3	47.7	100.0
Druksum Town	13.1	7.4	20.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	50.8	22.9	73.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	100.0
Rural	18.0	16.1	34.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	28.5	28.6	57.1	0.6	1.9	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	3.2	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	49.5	50.5	100.0
Boonmdeling	18.6	17.2	35.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	26.4	29.2	55.6	1.0	2.9	3.9	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.3	2.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	51.7	100.0
Jamkhar	9.8	7.9	17.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	39.2	33.7	72.9	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	4.1	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	51.8	48.2	100.0
Tongmajangsa	23.3	21.9	45.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	24.5	22.5	47.0	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	3.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.3	49.7	100.0
Yangtse	14.9	12.0	26.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	31.8	31.5	63.3	0.7	2.7	3.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.0	3.2	2.0	0.0	2.0	50.9	49.1	100.0
Ramjar	22.7	16.8	39.6	1.1	1.4	2.4	26.0	25.0	51.0	0.6	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	47.8	100.0
Khamdang	19.9	18.9	38.8	0.6	0.7	1.3	26.5	26.0	52.5	0.5	1.9	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	3.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	50.7	100.0
Toedtsho	14.7	14.6	29.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	28.7	33.8	62.5	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	4.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	54.1	100.0
Yalang	14.2	11.2	25.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	32.5	32.8	65.3	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	4.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Both Areas	19.7	17.1	36.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	28.1	27.4	55.5	0.6	1.7	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.7	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	50.4	49.6	100.0





**Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017**

Age Group	Marital Status																							
	Never Married		Living Together		Married		Divorced		Separated		Widow/Widower		Not Reported		All Status									
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female								
10-14	1,027	1,079	2,106	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,027	1,080	2,107					
15-19	873	830	1,703	1	3	4	10	25	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	858	1,742					
20-24	469	254	723	8	12	20	181	282	463	5	14	19	3	3	6	0	1	1	8	674	566	1,240		
25-29	175	76	251	8	7	15	542	580	1,122	11	48	59	5	7	12	2	6	8	4	1	5	747	725	1,472
30-34	71	33	104	5	3	8	523	524	1,047	9	27	36	4	4	8	4	9	13	1	0	1	617	600	1,217
35-39	29	22	51	3	6	9	503	483	986	19	45	64	5	2	7	8	12	20	9	0	9	576	570	1,146
40-44	21	15	36	4	2	6	442	390	832	12	26	38	4	1	5	7	13	20	0	0	0	490	447	937
45-49	10	8	18	2	5	7	338	338	676	5	20	25	1	4	5	6	19	25	1	0	1	363	394	757
50-54	9	11	20	2	3	5	342	322	664	6	16	22	1	3	4	13	31	44	0	0	0	373	386	759
55-59	6	6	12	4	5	9	262	265	527	4	12	16	0	0	0	17	44	61	0	0	0	293	332	625
60-64	6	6	12	2	2	4	274	212	486	5	13	18	1	4	5	27	50	77	1	0	1	316	287	603
65-69	12	7	19	1	1	2	211	152	363	0	2	2	2	1	3	4	19	58	77	0	1	244	224	468
70-74	7	5	12	3	2	5	125	101	226	1	5	6	3	1	4	28	39	67	0	0	0	167	153	320
75-79	1	5	6	0	1	1	67	60	127	1	3	4	1	0	1	18	38	56	0	0	0	88	107	195
80-84	3	7	10	0	0	0	49	31	80	1	0	1	1	0	1	17	35	52	0	0	0	71	73	144
85+	4	1	5	0	0	0	18	25	43	1	1	2	1	2	3	16	24	40	0	0	0	40	53	93
All Ages	2,723	2,365	5,088	43	52	95	3,887	3,791	7,678	80	232	312	31	34	65	182	379	561	24	2	26	6,970	6,855	13,825

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Trashigangte 2017

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,479	213	1,692	87.4	1,132	349	1,481	76.4	2,611	562	3,173	82.3
6-9	124	8	132	93.9	119	17	136	87.5	243	25	268	90.7
10-14	201	3	204	98.5	169	0	169	100.0	370	3	373	99.2
15-19	307	2	309	99.4	321	1	322	99.7	628	3	631	99.5
20-24	203	19	222	91.4	130	10	140	92.9	333	29	362	92.0
25-29	174	19	193	90.2	136	35	171	79.5	310	54	364	85.2
30-34	127	18	145	87.6	109	38	147	74.1	236	56	292	80.8
35-39	103	24	127	81.1	75	48	123	61.0	178	72	250	71.2
40-44	90	33	123	73.2	27	38	65	41.5	117	71	188	62.2
45-49	53	23	76	69.7	22	28	50	44.0	75	51	126	59.5
50-54	32	16	48	66.7	7	28	35	20.0	39	44	83	47.0
55-59	19	7	26	73.1	6	21	27	22.2	25	28	53	47.2
60-64	26	14	40	65.0	3	24	27	11.1	29	38	67	43.3
65+	20	27	47	42.6	8	61	69	11.6	28	88	116	24.1
Rural	4,103	1,891	5,994	68.5	3,404	2,758	6,162	55.2	7,507	4,649	12,156	61.8
6-9	501	106	607	82.5	556	98	654	85.0	1,057	204	1,261	83.8
10-14	807	16	823	98.1	895	16	911	98.2	1,702	32	1,734	98.2
15-19	561	14	575	97.6	524	12	536	97.8	1,085	26	1,111	97.7
20-24	387	57	444	87.2	353	73	426	82.9	740	130	870	85.1
25-29	435	115	550	79.1	378	175	553	68.4	813	290	1,103	73.7
30-34	348	123	471	73.9	240	213	453	53.0	588	336	924	63.6
35-39	280	160	440	63.6	159	288	447	35.6	439	448	887	49.5
40-44	177	190	367	48.2	85	297	382	22.3	262	487	749	35.0
45-49	131	156	287	45.6	60	284	344	17.4	191	440	631	30.3
50-54	129	196	325	39.7	47	304	351	13.4	176	500	676	26.0
55-59	95	172	267	35.6	35	269	304	11.5	130	441	571	22.8
60-64	96	179	275	34.9	26	234	260	10.0	122	413	535	22.8
65+	156	407	563	27.7	46	495	541	8.5	202	902	1,104	18.3

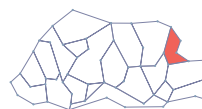
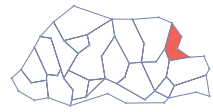


Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Area/ Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Both Areas	5,582	2,104	7,686	72.6	4,536	3,107	7,643	59.3	10,118	5,211	15,329	66.0
6-9	625	114	739	84.6	675	115	790	85.4	1,300	229	1,529	85.0
10-14	1,008	19	1,027	98.2	1,064	16	1,080	98.5	2,072	35	2,107	98.3
15-19	868	16	884	98.2	845	13	858	98.5	1,713	29	1,742	98.3
20-24	590	76	666	88.6	483	83	566	85.3	1,073	159	1,232	87.1
25-29	609	134	743	82.0	514	210	724	71.0	1,123	344	1,467	76.6
30-34	475	141	616	77.1	349	251	600	58.2	824	392	1,216	67.8
35-39	383	184	567	67.5	234	336	570	41.1	617	520	1,137	54.3
40-44	267	223	490	54.5	112	335	447	25.1	379	558	937	40.4
45-49	184	179	363	50.7	82	312	394	20.8	266	491	757	35.1
50-54	161	212	373	43.2	54	332	386	14.0	215	544	759	28.3
55-59	114	179	293	38.9	41	290	331	12.4	155	469	624	24.8
60-64	122	193	315	38.7	29	258	287	10.1	151	451	602	25.1
65+	176	434	610	28.9	54	556	610	8.9	230	990	1,220	18.9

Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Trashigangse 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	680	659	353	40.2	643	446	392	43.4	1,323	1,105	745	41.7
6-12	237	10	7	93.3	232	2	7	96.3	469	12	14	94.7
13-14	66	16	0	80.5	62	2	0	96.9	128	18	0	87.7
15-16	88	14	0	86.3	107	4	0	96.4	195	18	0	91.5
17-18	141	12	1	91.6	145	7	0	95.4	286	19	1	93.5
19-22	104	63	24	54.5	74	51	7	56.1	178	114	31	55.1
23+	44	544	321	4.8	23	380	378	2.9	67	924	699	4.0
Rural	1,860	1,501	2,633	31.0	2,054	1,121	2,987	33.3	3,914	2,622	5,620	32.2
6-12	1,017	9	65	93.2	1,175	4	42	96.2	2,192	13	107	94.8
13-14	308	15	16	90.9	333	7	4	96.8	641	22	20	93.9
15-16	265	25	21	85.2	299	8	1	97.1	564	33	22	91.1
17-18	135	42	15	70.3	128	33	5	77.1	263	75	20	73.5
19-22	78	168	75	24.3	73	184	45	24.2	151	352	120	24.2
23+	57	1,242	2,441	1.5	46	885	2,890	1.2	103	2,127	5,331	1.4
Both Areas	2,540	2,160	2,986	33.0	2,697	1,567	3,379	35.3	5,237	3,727	6,365	34.2
6-12	1,254	19	72	93.2	1,407	6	49	96.2	2,661	25	121	94.8
13-14	374	31	16	88.8	395	9	4	96.8	769	40	20	92.8
15-16	353	39	21	85.5	406	12	1	96.9	759	51	22	91.2
17-18	276	54	16	79.8	273	40	5	85.8	549	94	21	82.7
19-22	182	231	99	35.5	147	235	52	33.9	329	466	151	34.8
23+	101	1,786	2,762	2.2	69	1,265	3,268	1.5	170	3,051	6,030	1.8



**Table A3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Trashhi Yangtse 2017

Town/Gewog	Male						Female						Both Sex					
	Currently Attending		Previously Attended		Never Attended		Currently Attending		Previously Attended		Never Attended		Currently Attending		Previously Attended		Never Attended	
	Attending	%	Attended	%	Never	%	Attending	%	Attended	%	Never	%	Attending	%	Attended	%	Never	%
Trashhi Yangtse	2,540	33.0	2,160	2,986	2,697	1,567	3,379	35.3	5,237	3,727	6,365	34.2						
Trashhi Yangtse Town	649	43.7	569	266	616	399	350	45.1	1,265	968	616	44.4						
Duksum Town	31	14.9	90	87	27	47	42	23.3	58	137	129	17.9						
Boomdeling	278	31.9	261	333	333	195	428	34.8	611	456	761	33.4						
Jamkhar	60	13.2	140	256	64	111	250	15.1	124	251	506	14.1						
Tongmajangsa	287	35.2	221	308	335	151	310	42.1	622	372	618	38.6						
Yangtse	149	25.9	163	264	155	117	315	26.4	304	280	579	26.1						
Ramjar	193	33.5	82	301	199	73	277	36.2	392	155	578	34.8						
Khamdang	543	37.8	333	561	600	247	649	40.1	1,143	580	1,210	39.0						
Toedtsho	212	33.0	130	300	229	103	406	31.0	441	233	706	32.0						
Yalang	138	22.3	171	310	139	124	352	22.6	277	295	662	22.4						

**Table A3.4** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashhi Yangtse 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed						Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
									Secondary			
Trashhi Yangtse Town	74	5	697	243	469	365	141	67	139	24	9	
Male	11	3	413	125	228	170	100	49	97	19	3	
Female	63	2	284	118	241	195	41	18	42	5	6	
Duksum Town	12	0	85	17	33	26	0	4	17	1	0	
Male	4	0	55	11	18	17	0	4	11	1	0	
Female	8	0	30	6	15	9	0	0	6	0	0	
Boomdeling	68	4	679	111	71	59	10	4	54	2	5	
Male	19	3	323	63	37	36	8	2	43	1	4	
Female	49	1	356	48	34	23	2	2	11	1	1	
Jamkhar	77	2	161	21	33	33	0	6	34	5	3	
Male	33	2	89	10	15	12	0	6	26	5	2	
Female	44	0	72	11	18	21	0	0	8	0	1	
Tongmajangsa	50	1	456	201	145	60	2	10	63	6	0	
Male	14	1	223	96	84	31	2	8	43	6	0	
Female	36	0	233	105	61	29	0	2	20	0	0	

Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Trashhi Yangtse 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Yangtse	47	3	310	64	66	42	6	7	31	6	2	
Male	16	1	173	32	37	16	4	6	22	4	1	
Female	31	2	137	32	29	26	2	1	9	2	1	
Ramjar	19	0	249	95	108	32	2	7	30	4	1	
Male	5	0	130	42	56	18	1	5	13	4	1	
Female	14	0	119	53	52	14	1	2	17	0	0	
Khamdang	86	12	831	317	251	106	12	15	77	15	1	
Male	22	5	426	172	101	58	5	13	59	14	1	
Female	64	7	405	145	150	48	7	2	18	1	0	
Toedtsho	34	9	415	84	43	47	3	3	28	7	1	
Male	10	5	215	31	24	23	2	2	23	6	1	
Female	24	4	200	53	19	24	1	1	5	1	0	
Yalang	57	0	329	62	43	36	1	5	38	0	1	
Male	14	0	186	32	19	22	1	5	29	0	1	
Female	43	0	143	30	24	14	0	0	9	0	0	
Trashhi Yangtse	524	36	4,212	1,215	1,262	806	177	128	511	70	23	
Male	148	20	2,233	614	619	403	123	100	366	60	14	
Female	376	16	1,979	601	643	403	54	28	145	10	9	

**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/  
Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Trashi Yangtse Town	19	34	53
Duksum Town	5	4	9
Boomdeling	25	34	59
Jamkhar	23	24	47
Tongmajangsa	35	59	94
Yangtse	22	25	47
Ramjar	10	22	32
Khamdang	37	53	90
Toedtsho	35	35	70
Yalang	51	58	109
Total	262	348	610

**Table A4.2** Persons with Disability in Multiple  
Domain by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Trashi Yangtse Town	5	11	16
Duksum Town	2	1	3
Boomdeling	8	6	14
Jamkhar	6	8	14
Tongmajangsa	14	22	36
Yangtse	6	5	11
Ramjar	5	6	11
Khamdang	12	21	33
Toedtsho	12	17	29
Yalang	20	22	42
Total	90	119	209

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Total
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Trashi Yangtse Town	3	4	1	630
Duksum Town	3	3	1	89
Rural				
Boomdeling	2	4	2	460
Jamkhar	3	3	1	302
Tongmajangsa	3	4	1	360
Yangtse	3	4	1	303
Ramjar	3	3	1	303
Khamdang	2	4	2	719
Toedtsho	2	3	2	426
Yalang	3	3	1	390
Both Areas	3	4	1	3,982

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 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							
Trashi Yangtse Town	172	128	282	21	25	2	630
Duksum Town	22	9	36	5	17	0	89
Rural							
Boomdeling	387	27	32	8	5	1	460
Jamkhar	270	11	13	2	0	6	302
Tongmajangsa	279	22	36	8	13	2	360
Yangtse	263	3	25	8	4	0	303
Ramjar	256	14	26	2	2	3	303
Khamdang	569	33	85	22	6	4	719
Toedtsho	375	11	21	10	8	1	426
Yalang	331	15	25	6	12	1	390
Both Areas	2,924	273	581	92	92	20	3,982

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 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										
Trashi Yangtse Town	45	108	185	185	62	28	8	9	0	630
Duksum Town	19	30	24	8	1	5	1	1	0	89
Rural										
Boomdeling	128	147	94	55	24	5	4	3	0	460
Jamkhar	52	63	54	112	14	5	0	2	0	302
Tongmajangsa	74	87	84	80	17	7	6	5	0	360
Yangtse	41	88	94	49	17	9	3	2	0	303
Ramjar	28	125	72	64	11	3	0	0	0	303
Khamdang	219	263	122	74	27	6	3	5	0	719
Toedtsho	144	161	63	37	13	4	2	2	0	426
Yalang	60	124	128	53	17	5	1	2	0	390
Both Areas	810	1,196	920	717	203	77	28	31	0	3,982

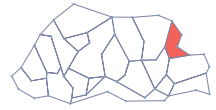
**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Trashi Yangtse Town	521	42	0	43	12	6	0	6	0	630
Duksum Town	53	31	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	89
Rural										
Boomdeling	195	36	2	84	113	20	1	8	1	460
Jamkhar	190	43	10	22	17	0	0	18	2	302
Tongmajangsa	148	35	11	36	79	13	0	38	0	360
Yangtse	94	57	0	70	34	30	4	14	0	303
Ramjar	177	24	0	44	44	6	3	5	0	303
Khamdang	260	100	6	104	162	17	1	57	12	719
Toedtsho	142	19	30	80	106	11	0	37	1	426
Yalang	164	33	2	75	82	10	2	20	2	390
Both Areas	1,944	420	61	558	649	113	11	208	18	3,982

**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trashi Yangtse Town	98	532	0	630
Duksum Town	26	63	0	89
Rural				
Boomdeling	41	419	0	460
Jamkhar	22	280	0	302
Tongmajangsa	43	316	1	360
Yangtse	30	273	0	303
Ramjar	19	284	0	303
Khamdang	90	629	0	719
Toedtsho	31	395	0	426
Yalang	32	358	0	390
Both Areas	432	3,549	1	3,982





**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashy Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used													Total
	Cane/ Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/ RCC wall	Cement/ Lime/ Cement	Stone with Lime/ Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	
Urban														
Trashy Yangtse Town	22	38	102	9	1	103	298	0	4	33	4	1	15	630
Duksum Town	3	13	12	4	0	3	29	2	5	18	0	0	0	89
Rural														
Boomdeling	6	41	308	1	1	7	48	0	0	25	22	1	0	460
Jamkhar	2	32	223	1	0	10	20	0	0	5	0	1	8	302
Tongmajangsa	5	16	269	3	1	22	22	0	0	13	0	0	9	360
Yangtse	10	6	245	1	0	6	17	0	0	16	0	2	0	303
Ramjar	0	5	262	1	2	17	9	0	0	5	0	1	1	303
Khamdang	8	67	463	5	0	17	98	2	17	16	1	13	12	719
Toedtsho	1	9	329	2	1	23	41	0	3	7	3	3	4	426
Yalang	5	16	316	0	0	15	22	0	5	11	0	0	0	390
Both Areas	62	243	2,529	27	6	223	604	4	34	149	30	22	49	3,982

**Table A7.7** Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashy Yangtse 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													
Trashy Yangtse Town	2	3	10	0	1	613	0	1	0	0	1	0	630
Duksum Town	0	0	1	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Rural													
Boomdeling	1	7	10	0	2	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	460
Jamkhar	0	3	19	0	4	274	0	0	1	1	1	1	302
Tongmajangsa	0	2	5	0	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
Yangtse	1	0	8	0	1	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	303
Ramjar	2	0	21	0	0	279	1	1	0	0	0	0	303
Khamdang	2	7	47	0	4	654	4	4	1	0	0	0	719
Toedtsho	0	1	23	0	0	400	0	0	2	0	2	0	426
Yalang	0	1	10	0	3	374	1	1	0	1	0	1	390
Both Areas	8	24	154	0	15	3,768	6	5	2	2	2	2	3,982

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**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 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								
Trashi Yangtse Town	3	379	5	5	6	231	1	630
Duksum Town	4	13	0	0	0	72	0	89
Rural								
Boomdeling	2	412	5	2	0	39	0	460
Jamkhar	9	234	0	21	1	36	1	302
Tongmajangsa	4	296	3	2	0	55	0	360
Yangtse	5	249	0	31	0	18	0	303
Ramjar	10	257	0	0	1	35	0	303
Khamdang	34	484	2	24	3	172	0	719
Toedtsho	8	363	1	0	0	54	0	426
Yalang	7	362	1	0	1	19	0	390
Both Areas	86	3,049	17	85	12	731	2	3,982



Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Trashigang, Trashigang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting										Cooking						Total	
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other				
Urban																		
Trashigang Town	621	2	1	4	1	1	0	0	623	3	9	2	604	0	630			
Duksum Town	87	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	87	1	1	0	76	0	89			
Rural																		
Boomdeling	441	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	454	3	202	20	220	0	460			
Jamkhar	293	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	281	3	119	5	160	0	302			
Tongmajangsa	352	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	348	3	104	31	205	0	360			
Yangtse	294	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	296	2	141	5	146	0	303			
Ramjar	298	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	295	1	106	5	180	0	303			
Khamdang	701	9	2	1	3	1	2	0	696	2	271	20	339	1	719			
Toedtsho	421	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	405	4	225	2	169	0	426			
Yalang	380	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	377	3	229	13	133	0	390			
Both Areas	3,888	35	24	21	4	4	6	0	3,862	25	1,407	103	2,232	1	3,982			

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**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

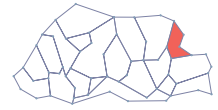
Gewog/Town	Main Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other	
<b>Urban</b>							
Trashy Yangtse Town	439	189	0	1	1	0	630
Duksum Town	34	55	0	0	0	0	89
<b>Rural</b>							
Boomdeling	98	354	5	0	2	1	460
Jamkhar	36	255	1	0	7	3	302
Tongmajangsa	61	296	0	0	0	3	360
Yangtse	70	223	4	0	5	1	303
Ramjar	83	217	1	0	2	0	303
Khamdang	154	550	2	1	2	10	719
Toedtsho	78	340	4	2	0	2	426
Yalang	70	312	1	1	6	0	390
Both Areas	1,123	2,791	18	5	25	20	3,982

**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Trashy Yangtse 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	
<b>Urban</b>						
Trashy Yangtse Town	630	0	0	0	0	630
Duksum Town	89	0	0	0	0	89
<b>Rural</b>						
Boomdeling	457	1	2	0	0	460
Jamkhar	299	3	0	0	0	302
Tongmajangsa	337	16	4	2	1	360
Yangtse	303	0	0	0	0	303
Ramjar	303	0	0	0	0	303
Khamdang	713	5	1	0	0	719
Toedtsho	413	0	1	12	0	426
Yalang	390	0	0	0	0	390
Both Areas	3,934	25	8	14	1	3,982

**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Trashy Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Trashy Yangtse Town	588	42	0	630
Duksum Town	53	36	0	89
<b>Rural</b>				
Boomdeling	396	64	0	460
Jamkhar	254	48	0	302
Tongmajangsa	280	80	0	360
Yangtse	226	77	0	303
Ramjar	236	67	0	303
Khamdang	307	412	0	719
Toedtsho	296	129	1	426
Yalang	352	38	0	390
Both Areas	2,988	993	1	3,982

**Table A7.13** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Trashhi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets														Total			
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Non- Commercial)	Vehicle (Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Machine	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker		Jewelries	DTH	
Urban																	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items
Trashhi Yangtse Town	254	216	91	93	53	244	472	211	24	396	48	15	618	204	62	0.3	0.0	630
Duksum Town	31	27	7	18	13	22	62	11	5	35	3	1	83	16	21	3.4	0.0	89
Rural																		
Boomdeling	336	308	247	15	12	53	123	22	33	63	12	4	411	55	14	1.1	0.0	460
Jamkhar	259	153	155	8	8	28	85	7	7	30	7	1	242	33	5	3.3	0.0	302
Tongmajangsa	232	165	157	11	11	27	114	9	22	33	9	1	310	40	4	3.9	0.0	360
Yangtse	250	232	192	18	12	24	90	12	19	30	8	0	273	27	11	1.3	0.0	303
Ramjar	261	119	109	6	6	30	72	7	9	23	7	1	268	35	0	1.7	0.0	303
Khamdang	561	396	422	30	22	85	153	37	39	104	14	4	628	48	23	1.1	0.0	719
Toedtsho	375	284	255	15	17	19	72	11	12	47	14	4	348	48	53	0.5	0.0	426
Yalang	321	286	206	12	13	24	70	17	39	18	6	1	359	23	47	0.8	0.0	390
Both Areas	2880	2186	1841	226	167	556	1,313	344	209	779	128	32	3,540	529	240	1.4	0.0	3,982

**Table A7.14** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Trashhi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets											Total						
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items									
Urban																		
Trashhi Yangtse Town	289	34	23	49	115	72	216	33.7	0.0	630								
Duksum Town	25	3	4	4	10	13	19	56.2	0.0	89								
Rural																		
Boomdeling	151.0	7.0	8.0	12.0	31.0	41.0	67	51.7	0.0	460								
Jamkhar	38	0	2	2	5	12	15	81.1	0.0	302								
Tongmajangsa	102	3	3	2	11	16	36	63.9	0.0	360								
Yangtse	80	2	4	20	55	22	40	48.5	0.0	303								
Ramjar	68	4	4	3	13	4	26	69.0	0.0	303								
Khamdang	182	6	8	7	48	44	104	62.5	0.0	719								
Toedtsho	126	1	4	6	15	18	46	61.3	0.0	426								
Yalang	74	0	1	3	7	18	29	72.8	0.0	390								
Both Areas	1,135	60	61	108	310	260	598	58.4	0.0	3,982								

**Table A7.15** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Trashhi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities													Total	
	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet- Mobile	Internet- Fixed	Internet- Newspaper	Other the Items	% With None of the Items		% with All of the Items
Urban															
Trashhi Yangtse Town	183	531	25	536	180	58	235	46	440	17	17	3	0.6	0.0	630
Duksum Town	17	70	2	70	26	9	16	3	53	4	1	1	3.4	0.0	89
Rural															
Boomdeling	178	264	1	185	312	4	38	1	62	0	15	1	4.6	0.0	460
Jamkhar	70	156	2	62	229	4	11	2	24	0	2	0	7.0	0.0	302
Tongmajangsa	93	220	2	165	210	6	36	7	61	1	9	0	5.6	0.0	360
Yangtse	122	189	2	108	192	2	24	1	47	0	4	0	4.0	0.0	303
Ramjar	71	210	2	93	190	4	13	2	45	2	6	0	6.6	0.0	303
Khamdang	179	442	4	273	450	16	65	8	141	8	11	0	6.3	0.0	719
Toedtsho	137	230	4	123	268	5	29	7	63	1	3	0	10.1	0.0	426
Yalang	88	249	2	146	280	5	21	2	19	1	1	0	5.9	0.0	390
Both Areas	1138	2561	46	1,761	2,337	113	488	79	955	34	69	5	5.3	0.0	3,982



**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Trashi Yangtse Town	569	61	0	630
Duksum Town	80	9	0	89
<b>Rural</b>				
Boomdeling	400	60	0	460
Jamkhar	256	46	0	302
Tongmajangsa	345	15	0	360
Yangtse	274	29	0	303
Ramjar	263	40	0	303
Khamdang	604	115	0	719
Toedtsho	371	55	0	426
Yalang	362	28	0	390
Both Areas	3,524	458	0	3,982

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Trashi Yangtse Town	29	29	2	1	0	0	0	0	61
Duksum Town	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
<b>Rural</b>									
Boomdeling	12	46	0	0	0	2	0	0	60
Jamkhar	9	31	0	3	1	2	0	0	46
Tongmajangsa	1	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
Yangtse	1	27	0	0	1	0	0	0	29
Ramjar	2	34	1	1	1	0	1	0	40
Khamdang	2	95	1	11	2	2	2	0	115
Toedtsho	5	48	0	0	2	0	0	0	55
Yalang	3	22	0	1	0	1	1	0	28
Both Areas	64	353	5	18	7	7	4	0	458

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse 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	
<b>Urban</b>										
Trashi Yangtse Town	626	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	630
Duksum Town	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
<b>Rural</b>										
Boomdeling	231	90	66	31	30	6	0	6	0	460
Jamkhar	275	10	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	302
Tongmajangsa	348	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
Yangtse	215	51	14	16	7	0	0	0	0	303
Ramjar	274	16	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	303
Khamdang	632	73	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	719
Toedtsho	281	31	17	45	44	8	0	0	0	426
Yalang	170	26	56	49	43	33	11	2	0	390
Both Areas	3,141	313	186	151	124	47	11	8	1	3,982

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**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/  
Town, Trashigangpa Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trashigangpa Town	22	608	0	630
Duksum Town	1	88	0	89
Rural				
Boomdeling	23	437	0	460
Jamkhar	22	280	0	302
Tongmjangsa	18	341	1	360
Yangtse	49	254	0	303
Ramjar	12	291	0	303
Khamdang	97	622	0	719
Toedtsho	45	381	0	426
Yalang	14	376	0	390
Both Areas	303	3,678	1	3,982





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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



**WANGDUE PHODRANG DZONGKHAG**



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**WANGDUE PHODRANG  
DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)  
Vice Chairman  
National Census Steering Committee  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tshering' with a stylized flourish.

(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	42,186*
	Male	24,302
	Female	17,884
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	135.8
	Total Dependency Ratio	44.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	36.7
	Aged Dependency Ratio	8.2
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	10,689
	15-64 years	29,113
65 and over years	2,384	
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	69.4
	Male (%)	77.1
	Female (%)	58.8
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	23.4
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	16.9
	Total Fertility Rate	2.3
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	8.1
	Infant Mortality Ratio	33.7
	Child Mortality Rate	25.3
	Under Five Mortality Rate	59.0
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	8,556
	Average Household Size	3.8
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.1
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	73.3

Note\*: Excludes 162 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Wangdue Phodrang 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 Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town. In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section

presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing the results of the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.<sup>1</sup>

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference time and date for the census enumeration was midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides

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1 Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations

population data of Wangdue Phodrang as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (the enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the census moment), but in some isolated cases, a combination of the *de-facto* and *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

## 2.2 Population of Wangdue Phodrang

The total population of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 42,348 persons (Annex Table 2.1). This is the total number of people

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the Population by Gewog/Town and Sex, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Urban</b>			
Wangdue Phodrang Town	4,728	4,226	8,954
Nobding Town	386	327	713
Rurichu Town	103	110	213
<b>Rural</b>			
Athang	409	364	773
Bjenag	1,135	781	1,916
Darkar	5,010	1,047	6,057
Gase Tshogongm	2,071	1,889	3,960
Gase Tshowogm	623	336	959
Nahi	291	305	596
Thedtsho	1,861	1,513	3,374
Ruebisa	1,276	903	2,179
Dangchhu	546	556	1,102
Gangteng	1,569	1,206	2,775
Kazhi	695	594	1,289
Nyishog	1,166	1,346	2,512
Phangyuel	519	445	964
Phobji	1,039	1,082	2,121
Saephu	875	854	1,729
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,302</b>	<b>17,884</b>	<b>42,186</b>

Note: Excludes 162 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day

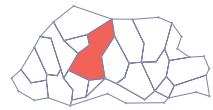
found within the territory of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 162 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and those the on move on the census reference day. The analyses in this Report are based on 42,186 persons since no detailed information was not collected from the 162 non-Bhutanese/tourists enumerated.

Table 2.1 presents the population by Sex, and by *Gewog/Town*. Of the total 42,186 persons, 57.6% are males and 42.4% are females. The total population of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag represents 5.8% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag has experienced an increase in population size by about 11,213 persons during the intercensal period, a significant growth of about 36.0% between 2005 and 2017. This huge change could be attributed to the presence of expatriate workers, labor migration, or because of some other factors. The population of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag in 2005 was 31,135 persons.

Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag ranks seventh highest in population size amongst all *Dzongkhags* in the country.



## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 77 persons lived in rural areas and 23 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 Wangdue Phodrang *Dzongkhag* is 23.4%, which is a decrease of about one percentage point from the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.5 Sex Ratio

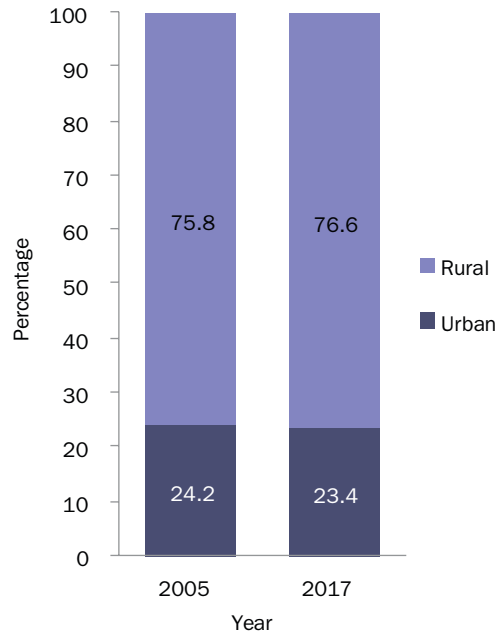
Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Wangdue Phodrang *Dzongkhag* exceeds the female population by 6,418 persons. The sex ratio of Wangdue Phodrang (number of males for every 100 females) is 135.9, which is much higher than the national sex ratio of 109.7.

## 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these

**Figure 2.1.** Distribution of Population Area, Wangdue Phodrang 2005 and 2017



age groups in the *Dzongkhag* shows that the child population is 10,689 persons, the productive population is 29,113 persons, and the elderly population is 2,384 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 25.3% from 33.9%, while the productive population has increased to 69.0% from 60.4%, and the elderly population has remained constant at 5.7%.

## 2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of

dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. 'Dependents' include the children (aged less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The dependency ratios for Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag have fallen in all categories; from 65.6 in 2005, the total dependency ratio has fallen to 44.9 in 2017, the child dependency ratio has fallen from 56.1 in 2005 to 36.7, and the old age dependency ratio has fallen from 9.5 in 2005 to 8.2 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 to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

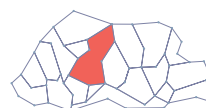
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past

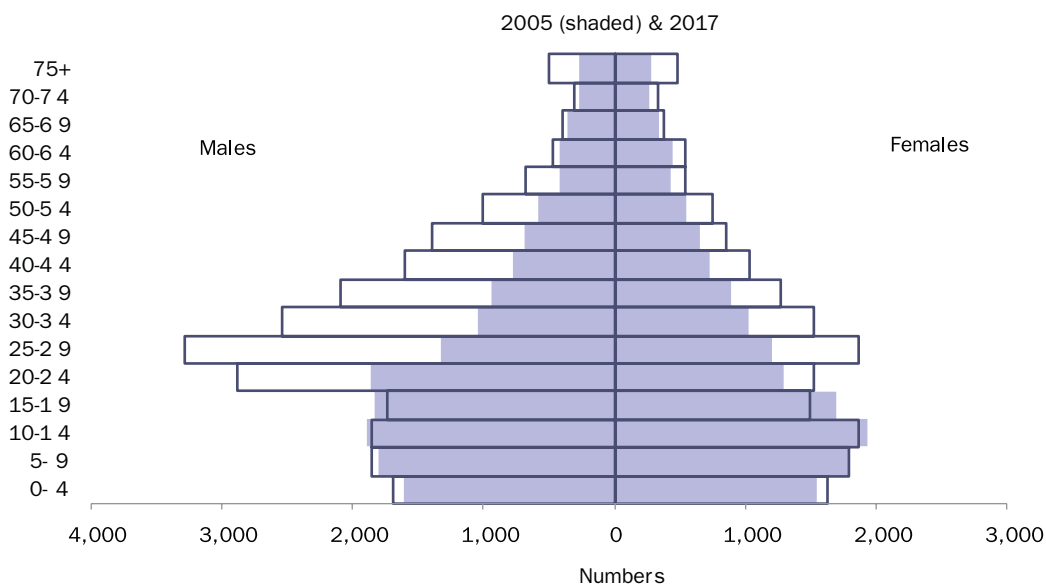
and current fertility patterns. Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as 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 Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag shows a consistent decline in fertility rates over time for the last decade.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced an increase in the number of its population for the ages between 20-24 and 55-59 years. The majority of this change is among the male population though there is a slight increase among the females between the age group 25-29 and 50-54 years as well. This drastic increase in the number of male population could be due to the presence of a large number expatriate workers in the construction sector in the *Dzongkhag* along with migration and other factors.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.



**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Wangdue Phodrang 2005 and 2017



## 2.9 Population by type of Household

To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
  - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
  - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place

but has another apartment or census house used by the household.

2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 32,391 persons (76.8%) living in regular households and 9,449 persons (22.4%) in institutional households. Some 346 persons (0.8%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population and



transient populations have decreased by about 13.4 and 0.2 percentage points respectively, while the institutional population has increased by about 13.6 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 8,788 persons (27.1%) live in urban areas, while 23,603 persons (72.9%) live in rural areas. Among the towns in the *Dzongkhag*, Wangdue Phodrang Town with 8,133 persons (92.5%) has the majority of the regular household population, while Nobding Town has 442 persons (5%), and Rurichu Town has 213 persons.

Among the *gewogs*, Gase Tshogongm *Gewog* has the highest number of regular household population with

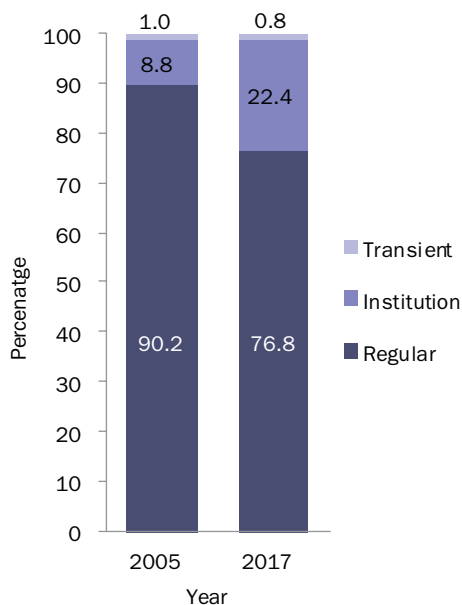
3,004 persons (12.7%), closely followed by Thedtsho *Gewog* and Darkar *Gewog* with 2,949 persons (12.5%) and 2,092 persons (8.9%) respectively. Nahi *Gewog* with 552 persons (2.3%) has the lowest regular household population in the Wangdue Phodrang *Dzongkhag*.

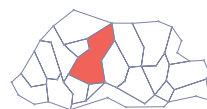
In terms of institutional population, Darkar *Gewog* has the highest number of people with 3,883 persons (45.5%), followed by Gase Tshogongm *Gewog* and Gangteng *Gewog* with 954 and 863 persons respectively. Among the towns, Wangdue Phodrang Town alone accounts for 70.5% of the total urban institutional population of the *Dzongkhag* with 648 persons, while Nobding has 271 persons.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Wangdue Phodrang *Dzongkhag* as of 30 May 2017 is 35,928 persons. Of the total, 18,209 persons are males and 17,719 persons are females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 9,556 persons live in urban areas and 26,372 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Wangdue Phodrang *Dzongkhag* is 6,258 persons.

**Figure 2.3** Population by type of household, Wangdue Phodrang 2005 & 2017



**Table 2.2** Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	4,933	4,623	9,556	51.6	48.4	100.0	107
Wangdue Phodrang Town	4,509	4,186	8,695	51.9	48.1	100.0	108
Nobding Town	321	327	648	49.5	50.5	100.0	98
Rurichu Town	103	110	213	48.4	51.6	100.0	94
Rural	13,276	13,096	26,372	50.3	49.7	100.0	101
Athang	374	364	738	50.7	49.3	100.0	103
Bjenag	1,019	777	1,796	56.7	43.3	100.0	131
Darkar	1,196	1,008	2,204	54.3	45.7	100.0	119
Gase Tshogongm	1,692	1,854	3,546	47.7	52.3	100.0	91
Gase Tshowogm	358	333	691	51.8	48.2	100.0	108
Nahi	286	302	588	48.6	51.4	100.0	95
Thedtsho	1,498	1,498	2,996	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Ruebisa	884	897	1,781	49.6	50.4	100.0	99
Dangchhu	511	555	1,066	47.9	52.1	100.0	92
Gangteng	1,404	1,193	2,597	54.1	45.9	100.0	118
Kazhi	687	594	1,281	53.6	46.4	100.0	116
Nyishog	1,133	1,344	2,477	45.7	54.3	100.0	84
Phangyuel	478	445	923	51.8	48.2	100.0	107
Phobji	966	1,082	2,048	47.2	52.8	100.0	89
Saephu	790	850	1,640	48.2	51.8	100.0	93
Both Areas	18,209	17,719	35,928	50.7	49.3	100.0	103

## Section 3: EDUCATION

### Introduction

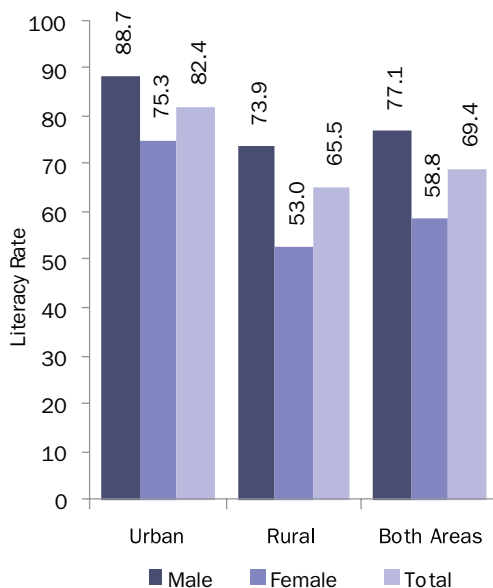
The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (2017 PHCB) collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

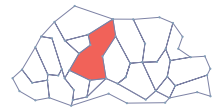
### 3.1 Literacy

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 38,036 population aged 6 years and above, 221 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. The literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is,

therefore, based on a total population of 37,815 persons. The 2017 PHCB reveals that 26,247 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 69.4% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 64.7%.

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Wangdue Phodrang 2017





**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	37,812	5,021	1,517	1,324	1,234	3,086	25,630	100.0%
Currently Attending	8,862	93.0%	89.7%	83.2%	59.9%	22.6%	1.1%	23.4%
Previously Attended	14,651	2.4%	8.0%	12.3%	30.7%	57.1%	47.2%	38.8%
Never Attended	14,299	4.6%	2.4%	4.5%	9.4%	20.3%	51.6%	37.8%

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 77.1% of the male population literate as compared to 58.8% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas at 20.9 percentage points as compared to 13.4 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.4%) than in rural areas (65.5%).

The literacy rate in Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag has increased by 14.8 percentage points, from 54.6% in 2005 to 69.4% in 2017.

### 3.2 School Attendance

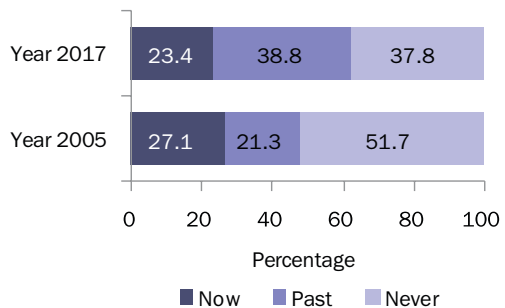
The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 38,036 persons aged 6 years and above, 224 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 37,812 persons. Of these, 23.4% are currently attending school/institute, 38.8%

had attended in the past, and 37.8% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (93.0%), followed by 13-14 years at 89.7%. About half (51.6%) 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 (31.5%) as compared to 21.0% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). 28.7% of the female population are currently attending school/institute as compared to only 19.6% of male population

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged

**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Wangdue Phodrang 2005 and 2017



**Table 3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex, and Area, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	23,513	3,797	2,972	6,769	10,770	5,974	16,744	14,567	8,946	100.0%
Non-formal Education	598	0.4%	3.6%	1.8%	1.9%	4.5%	2.8%	1.5%	4.2%	2.5%
ECCD/Daycare	49	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Primary	10,973	41.8%	41.5%	41.7%	48.0%	49.9%	48.7%	46.4%	47.1%	46.7%
Lower Secondary	2,973	14.4%	12.9%	13.7%	11.4%	13.6%	12.2%	12.2%	13.4%	12.6%
Middle Secondary	3,451	15.6%	17.5%	16.4%	13.8%	14.3%	14.0%	14.3%	15.4%	14.7%
Higher Secondary	2,791	12.8%	14.4%	13.5%	11.6%	10.4%	11.2%	11.9%	11.7%	11.9%
Certificates	194	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Diploma	495	3.5%	1.4%	2.6%	2.4%	1.0%	1.9%	2.7%	1.2%	2.1%
Bachelor's Degree	1,613	8.8%	6.2%	7.7%	7.7%	4.5%	6.5%	8.0%	5.0%	6.9%
Masters and Above	264	1.5%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.1%
Others	112	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%

6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has declined by 3.7 percentage points, while the proportion of population who had attended in the past has increased by 17.5 percentage points. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 13.9 percentage points, a decline from 51.7% in 2005 to 37.8 % in 2017.

### 3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if the person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

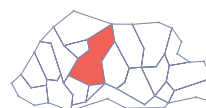
Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag. Out

of a total population of 23,513 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 10,973 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 2,973 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 3,451 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 2,791 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 1,613 and 264 persons have completed their bachelor's degrees and master's degrees and above respectively.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions of population have completed the primary level (46.7%), followed by middle secondary at 14.7%. About 6.9% have completed their bachelor's degrees and only 1.1% have completed their master's degrees and above.

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.

<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.



Among those aged 3-5 years, 532 persons have completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

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 Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag. Out of 38,036 persons aged 6 years and above, only 1,571 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 49.7% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 30.4% in private monasteries, while 17.4% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 87.0% 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, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1,571	191	13	204	1,311	56	1,367	1,502	69	100.0%
Monastic Public	781	72.8%	15.4%	69.1%	47.1%	39.3%	46.8%	50.4%	34.8%	49.7%
Monastic Private	478	3.1%	23.1%	4.4%	35.0%	17.9%	34.3%	31.0%	18.8%	30.4%
Gomchen/Laymonks	273	22.5%	7.7%	21.6%	16.5%	23.2%	16.8%	17.2%	20.3%	17.4%
Other	39	1.6%	53.8%	4.9%	1.4%	19.6%	2.1%	1.4%	26.1%	2.5%

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Lay monks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

## Section 4: HEALTH

### Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan the Washington Group (WG) of questions, which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communication, were adopted. The disability

questions were asked to all members of the household irrespective of age.

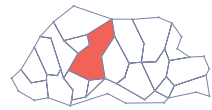
### 4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Wangdue Phodrang is 21 years. The mean age at first birth for urban areas is 22 years and for rural is 21 years.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Wangdue Phodrang is 93.9.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Wangdue Phodrang is 16.9; 21.9 for the urban areas of the *Dzongkhag* and 15.4 for the rural areas. The CBR for Wangdue Phodrang has reduced from 20.9 in 2005 to 16.9 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49



years). The GFR for Wangdue Phodrang is 74.4, a decline from 86.7 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Wangdue Phodrang is 112.2, which is also a decline from 139.6 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 Wangdue Phodrang is 2.3 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 2.2 and for the rural areas is 2.3 per woman. The TFR for Wangdue Phodrang has reduced from 2.8 in 2005 to 2.3 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Wangdue Phodrang is 8.1, an increase from 7.7 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 9.0 and for the rural areas is 7.8.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year. The IMR for Wangdue Phodrang is 33.7, a drop from 53.8 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. Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag's CMR is 25.3, which is an increase from 18.5 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 Wangdue Phodrang is 59.0, which is a decline from 72.3 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).

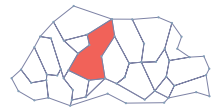
The disability prevalence rate for 2017 in Wangdue Phodrang according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 2.3%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is in Kazhi Gewog (6.4%), while the lowest is in Nobding Town with a prevalence rate of 0.6%.



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Wangdue Phodrang Town	1.3	1.2	1.2
Nobding Town	0.8	0.3	0.6
Rurichu Town	1.9	0.0	0.9
Athang	2.7	3.0	2.8
Bjenag	1.9	4.9	3.1
Darkar	0.5	2.7	0.9
Gase Tshogongm	2.2	2.8	2.4
Gase Tshowogm	1.1	2.1	1.5
Nahi	6.2	5.2	5.7
Theedtsho	1.2	1.4	1.3
Ruebisa	2.7	3.8	3.1
Dangchhu	3.1	2.7	2.9
Gangteng	2.0	3.7	2.7
Kazhi	5.9	7.1	6.4
Nyishog	2.3	2.5	2.4
Phangyuel	3.3	3.4	3.3
Phobji	3.0	4.4	3.7
Saephu	4.1	5.4	4.7
Total	1.9	2.8	2.3



# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for the country for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2017 PHCB collected information on employment for all persons 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 Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag. Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag has 31,497 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 18,888 are males; and 12,609 are females. The urban areas have 21.5% of the working-age population, and the rural areas have 78.5%. Of the total working-age population, 23,335 persons (74.1%)

**Table 5.1** Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	15,598	7,737	4,126	19,209	23,335
Economically Inactive	3,290	4,872	2,653	5,509	8,162
Both Active and Inactive	18,888	12,609	6,779	24,718	31,497
	Percent				
Economically Active	82.6	61.4	60.9	77.7	74.1
Economically Inactive	17.4	38.6	39.1	22.3	25.9
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 8,162 (25.9%), are economically inactive as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation is higher for males than females. The overall unemployment rate for Wangdue Phodrang is 1.5%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (4.7%) is higher than males (3.3%). Likewise, female unemployment rate is higher than males' in rural areas.

**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	79.3	39.3	60.9	83.4	68.6	77.7	82.6	61.4	74.1
Unemployment Rate	3.3	4.7	3.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.5

# 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 18,535 persons are lifetime migrants in Wangdue Phodrang which means that they have moved from their *Gewog/Town* of birth and are currently residing in Wangdue Phodrang. Out of these migrants, 14,842 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. A total

12,116 persons have migrated out of Wangdue Phodrang to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 5.0%, urban to rural migrants is 5.4%, rural to urban migrants is 16.8%, and rural to rural migrants is 24.1%.

# 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 Wangdue Phodrang 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

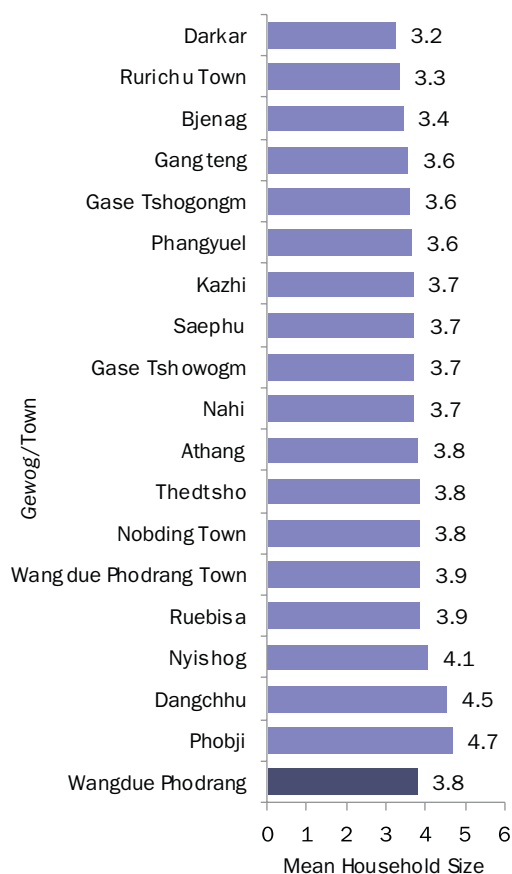
There were 8,556 regular households in Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (37.4%) from 6,227 regular households in 2005. Wangdue Phodrang Town has the largest number of households, while Rurichu Town has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.8 persons

<sup>5</sup> 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.

from 4.5 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is highest in Phobji *Gewog* with 4.7 persons per household. The lowest household size is recorded in Darkar *Gewog* with 3.2 persons.

**Figure 7.1** Mean Household Size by *Gewog/Town*, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017



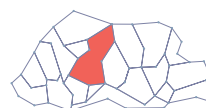
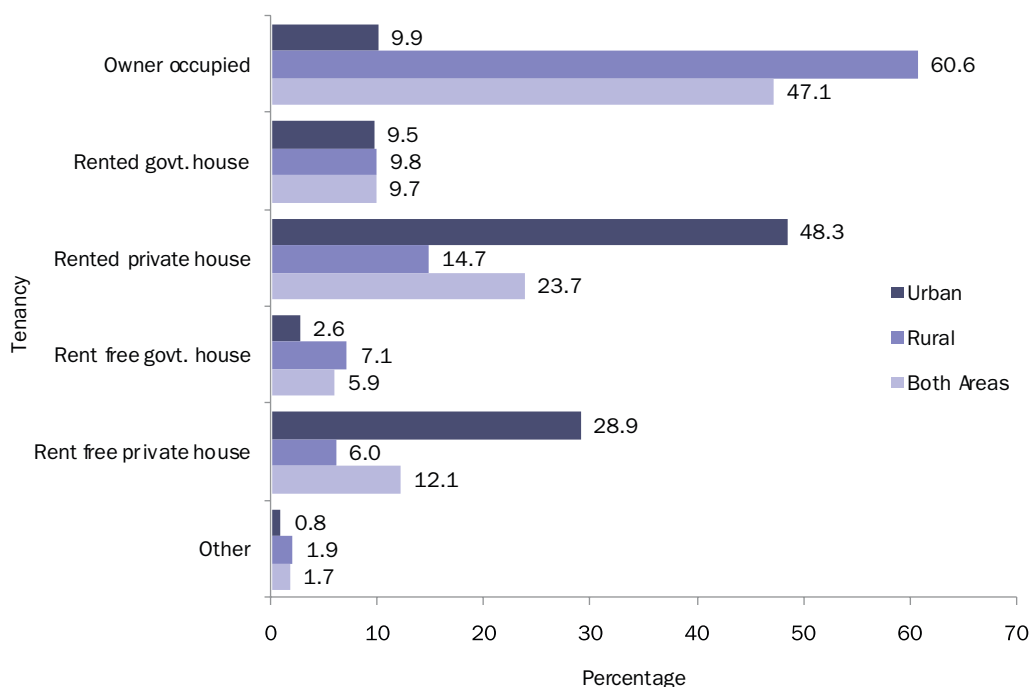
## 7.2 Housing Conditions

Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census include ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

About half of the households in Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 60.6% of the households reside in their own housing units, 24.5% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 9.9% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (57.8%), 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 Wangdue Phodrang is slightly higher in urban areas (1.2 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.0 person per room).

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 63.8% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (81.3%) than in rural areas (57.5%) use flush toilets. About 1.8% of households do not have a toilet facility. This scenario

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.2	3.8	1.2	2,283
Rural	3.6	3.8	1.0	6,273
Both Areas	3.5	3.8	1.1	8,556

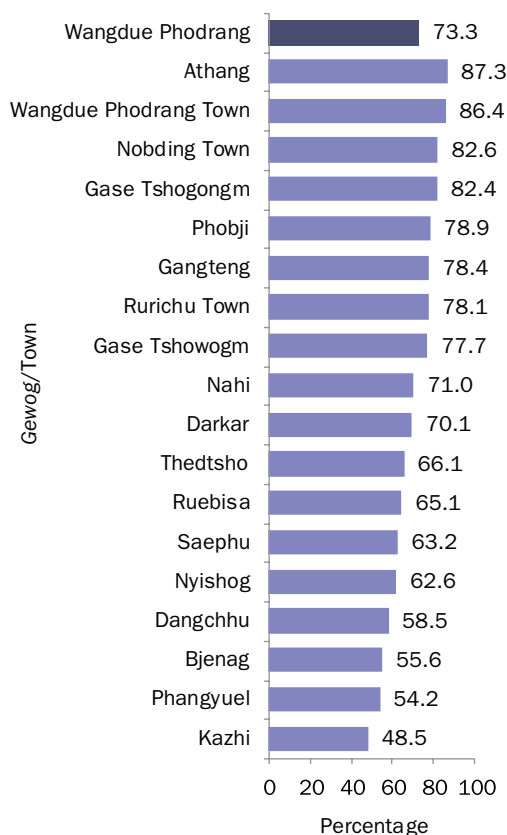
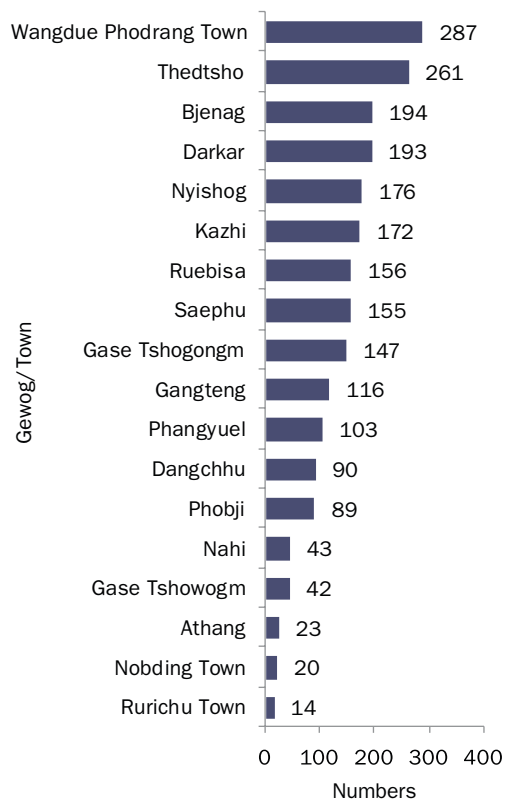
is slightly higher in rural (2.4%) than in urban areas (0.1%).

Additionally, 73.3% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households reported having flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Athang Gewog reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 87.3%, while Kazhi Gewog recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 48.5% (Figure 7.3).

Some 2,281 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



**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 2017**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

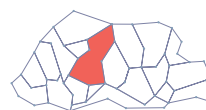
targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Wangdue Phodrang Town had 287 households without access to improved sanitation facilities, while Rurichu Town had only 14 households (Figure 7.4).

A relatively small proportion (26.8%) of the households in the *Dzongkhag* have walls made of rammed earth and mud blocks (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (29.9%) than in urban areas (18.4%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (90.1%), followed by planks/shingles (5.1%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (49.9%), followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (42.3%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Wangdue Phodrang *Dzongkhag* use electricity (97.2%) for lighting though a few households still use kerosene (0.8%)

**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Wangdue Phodrang 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	18.4	11.2	15.4	50.6	4.5	2,283
Rural	29.9	23.7	27.8	13.1	5.5	6,273
Both Areas	26.8	20.4	24.5	23.1	5.2	8,556
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	0.9	95.8	2.5	0.8	2,283	
Rural	6.7	88.0	2.8	2.6	6,273	
Both Areas	5.1	90.1	2.8	2.1	8,556	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	17.2	1.9	78.0	3.0	2,283	
Rural	61.8	5.5	29.4	3.4	6,273	
Both Areas	49.9	4.5	42.3	3.3	8,556	

and solar energy (0.8%) for the same purpose. There is not much difference between urban (98.9%) and rural areas (96.6%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (1.9%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

Most households in Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag use electricity or

LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (98.6%) in combination with LPG (92.4%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, about one in ten households (12.9%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is

**Table 7.3** Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,283
Rural	96.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	6,273
Both Areas	97.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	8,556
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	98.6	0.3	0.3	1.8	92.4	0.0	2,283		
Rural	95.8	1.2	12.9	1.3	79.8	0.9	6,273		
Both Areas	96.5	0.9	9.6	1.5	83.2	0.7	8,556		

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

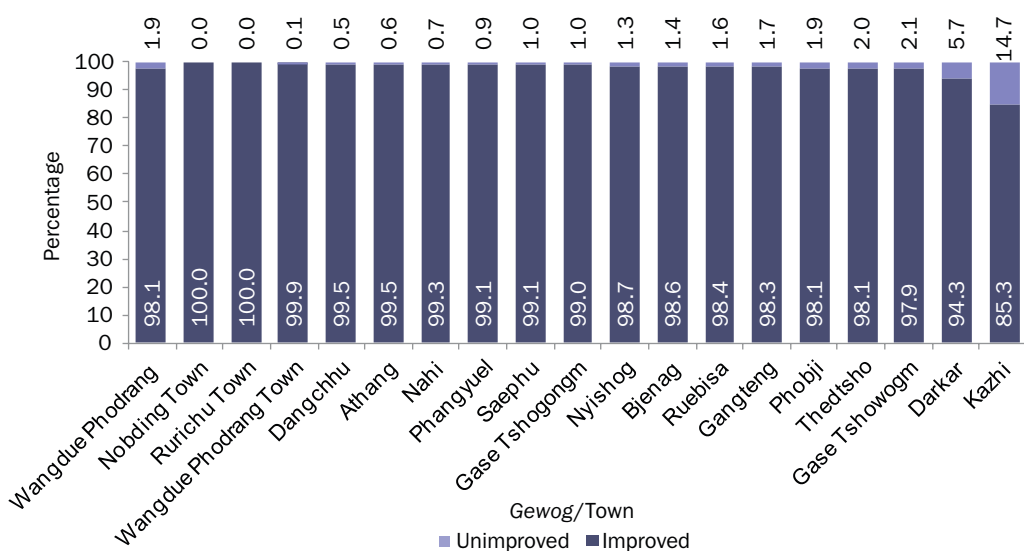
Area	Source of Drinking Water							Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source		
Urban	74.7	24.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,283	
Rural	38.0	58.6	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.9	6,273	
Both Areas	47.8	49.6	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.7	8,556	

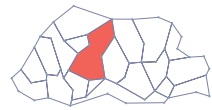
piped water (inside the dwelling and outside the dwelling), accounting for 97.4% of the total households. In addition, 0.8% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 98.1% of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to these, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (81.7%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (74.7%) than in rural areas (38.0%). About 1.6% of households in rural areas reported unprotected

well/spring/rivers/ streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100%) in Nobding Town and Rurichu Town have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Kazhi *Gewog* (85.3%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.9% or some 160 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In

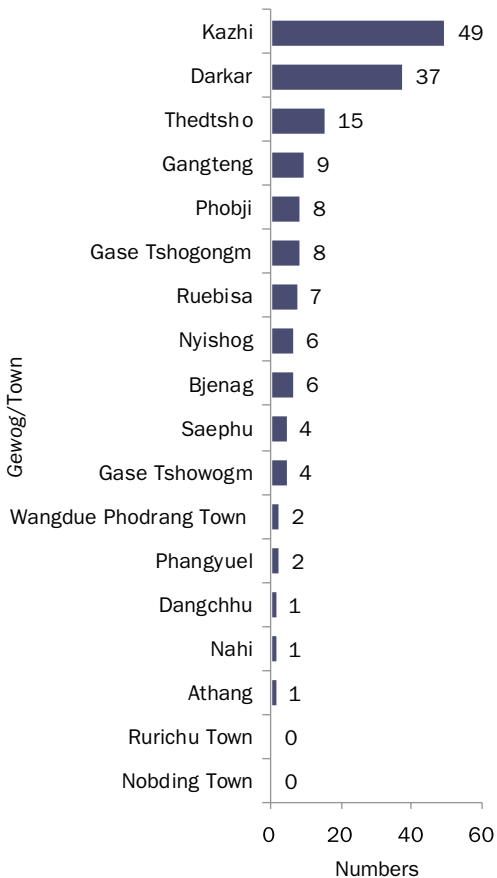
**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog/Town*, Wangdue Phodrang 2017



terms of absolute numbers, Kazhi Gewog had 49 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Nobding Town and Rurichu Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 80.7% of all housing units have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

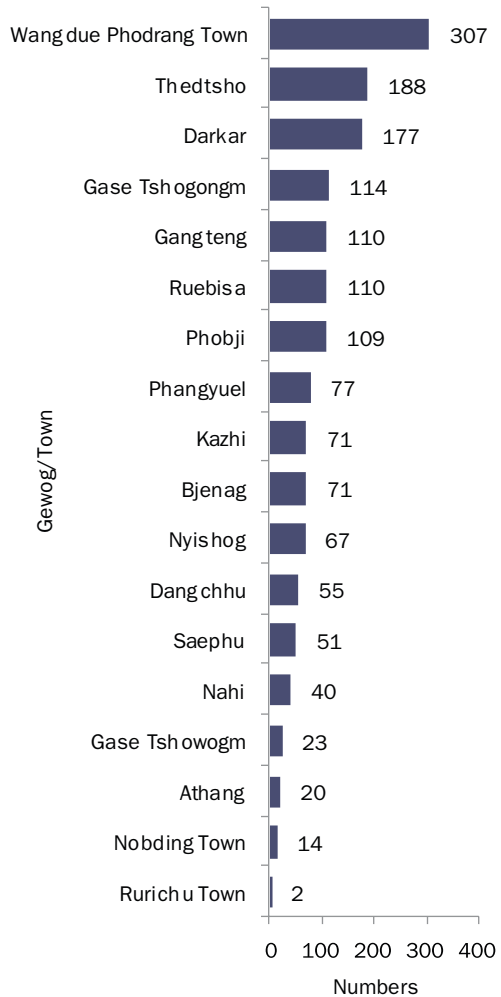
**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 2017



In 2017, a little less than a fifth (1,606) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Wangdue Phodrang Town had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water with 307 households, while Rurichu Town had the lowest with just 2 households (Figure 7.7)

About 3.3% 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, Wangdue Phodrang 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

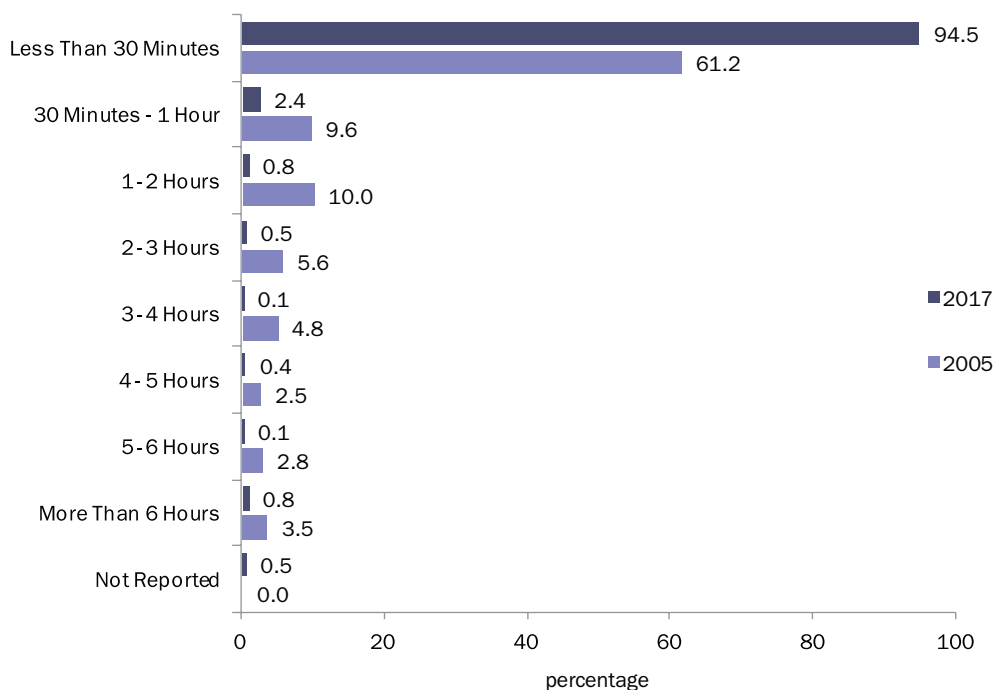
communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

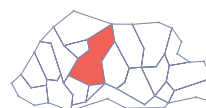
#### 7.5 Access to Road-Head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (94.5%) of households have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (61.2%). However, there are some households (0.8%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel more than 6 hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (88.6%) in the *Dzongkhag* availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that

**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road -Head, Wangdue Phodrang 2005 and 2017





did not, 73.1% stated that they did not require health services, 7.0% reported of not having enough time to avail health services, and 6.8% stated that the health facilities were too far.

### 7.6 Food Sufficiency

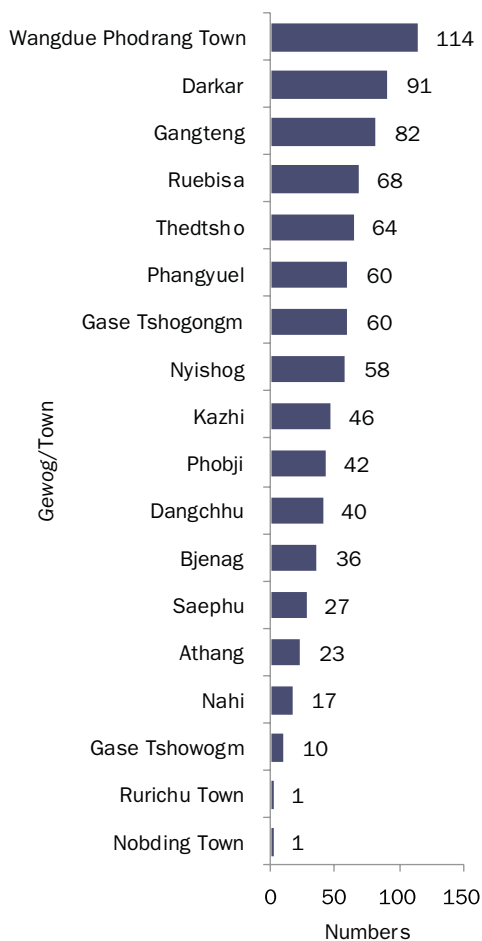
About 9.8% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in rural areas (11.5%) than in urban areas (5.1%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs/Towns*. Of the 840 households (9.8%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Wangdue Phodrang Town had 114 households, while Rurichu Town had only one household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months Census by Area, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	5.1	94.9	0.0	2,283
Rural	11.5	87.9	0.6	6,273
Both Areas	9.8	89.7	0.4	8,556

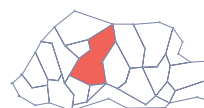
**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 2017



# 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)

## ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB Indicators: Definition, Numerator, and Denominator

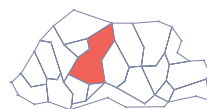


Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\sum$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children below one year	Total number of live births in a year
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population		
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area	Total population in regular households in an area	Number of regular households in an area
24	Room Density	Persons per room	Average household size	Average number of rooms
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet	Total number of households
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater	Total number of households
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking	Number of households with reliable water supply	Total number of households
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months	Number of households with food insufficiency	Total number of households



## ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

**Table A2.1** Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

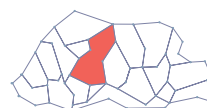
Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
WANGDUE PHODRANG	24,302	17,884	42,186	57.6	42.4	100.0	135.9
Urban	5,217	4,663	9,880	52.8	47.2	100.0	111.9
Wangdue Phodrang Town	4,728	4,226	8,954	52.8	47.2	100.0	111.9
Nobding Town	386	327	713	54.1	45.9	100.0	118.0
Rurichu Town	103	110	213	48.4	51.6	100.0	93.6
Rural	19,085	13,221	32,306	59.1	40.9	100.0	144.4
Athang	409	364	773	52.9	47.1	100.0	112.4
Bjenag	1,135	781	1,916	59.2	40.8	100.0	145.3
Darkar	5,010	1,047	6,057	82.7	17.3	100.0	478.5
Gase Tshogongm	2,071	1,889	3,960	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.6
Gase Tshowogm	623	336	959	65.0	35.0	100.0	185.4
Nahi	291	305	596	48.8	51.2	100.0	95.4
Thedtsho	1,861	1,513	3,374	55.2	44.8	100.0	123.0
Ruebisa	1,276	903	2,179	58.6	41.4	100.0	141.3
Dangchhu	546	556	1,102	49.5	50.5	100.0	98.2
Gangteng	1,569	1,206	2,775	56.5	43.5	100.0	130.1
Kazhi	695	594	1,289	53.9	46.1	100.0	117.0
Nyishog	1,166	1,346	2,512	46.4	53.6	100.0	86.6
Phangyuel	519	445	964	53.8	46.2	100.0	116.6
Phobji	1,039	1,082	2,121	49.0	51.0	100.0	96.0
Saephu	875	854	1,729	50.6	49.4	100.0	102.5

Note: Excludes 162 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.2** Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>WANGDUE PHODRANG</b>	3,318	3,649	3,722	3,237	4,409	5,159	4,066	3,363	2,634	2,249	1,757	1,225	1,014	767	640	977	42,186
Urban	858	1,072	1,134	1,010	1,040	1,187	992	846	498	439	235	146	136	86	86	115	9,880
Wangdue Phodrang Town	787	985	929	903	972	1,094	927	765	466	398	226	123	120	79	76	104	8,954
Nobding Town	46	58	186	100	50	59	47	60	24	20	7	17	13	7	8	11	713
Ruichu Town	25	29	19	7	18	34	18	21	8	21	2	6	3	0	2	0	213
Rural	2,460	2,577	2,588	2,227	3,369	3,972	3,074	2,517	2,136	1,810	1,522	1,079	878	681	554	882	32,306
Athang	59	70	71	18	68	72	79	53	56	53	36	33	26	28	16	35	773
Bjenag	141	166	130	127	240	224	138	121	100	92	85	68	76	74	48	86	1,916
Darkar	262	252	146	116	810	1,128	849	698	637	492	315	171	63	54	23	41	6,057
Gase Tshogongm	331	340	515	517	291	421	368	266	188	182	147	111	87	69	47	80	3,960
Gase Tshowogm	67	65	41	24	109	137	120	90	71	51	59	39	25	23	19	19	959
Nahi	55	64	55	19	37	56	34	37	37	36	38	32	26	23	20	27	596
Theditsho	298	309	267	210	472	468	327	257	199	159	124	88	60	45	35	56	3,374
Ruebisa	184	185	138	93	210	264	178	195	141	150	120	81	77	58	41	64	2,179
Dangchhu	114	109	107	55	95	73	80	67	77	57	69	39	41	34	29	56	1,102
Gangteng	217	198	320	316	341	364	243	163	118	88	103	75	64	43	50	72	2,775
Kazhi	101	129	94	75	99	95	97	82	84	83	75	60	62	46	46	61	1,289
Nyishog	185	185	342	443	128	170	166	131	136	107	112	86	95	61	63	102	2,512
Phangyuel	82	82	72	38	69	75	99	96	47	69	46	58	36	35	21	39	964
Phobji	231	245	175	108	207	235	166	138	131	104	104	67	65	40	45	60	2,121
Saephu	133	178	115	68	193	190	130	123	114	87	89	71	75	48	51	64	1,729

Note: Excludes 162 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, Wangdue Phodrang 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	
WANGDUE PHODRANG	10,689	29,113	2,384	42,186	44.9	36.7	8.2	22.3
Urban	3,064	6,529	287	9,880	51.3	46.9	4.4	9.4
Wangdue Phodrang Town	2,701	5,994	259	8,954	49.4	45.1	4.3	9.6
Nobding Town	290	397	26	713	79.6	73.0	6.5	9.0
Rurichu Town	73	138	2	213	54.3	52.9	1.4	2.7
Rural	7,625	22,584	2,097	32,306	43.0	33.8	9.3	27.5
Athang	200	494	79	773	56.5	40.5	16.0	39.5
Bjenag	437	1,271	208	1,916	50.7	34.4	16.4	47.6
Darkar	660	5,279	118	6,057	14.7	12.5	2.2	17.9
Gase Tshogongm	1,186	2,578	196	3,960	53.6	46.0	7.6	16.5
Gase Tshowogm	173	725	61	959	32.3	23.9	8.4	35.3
Nahi	174	352	70	596	69.3	49.4	19.9	40.2
Thedtsho	874	2,364	136	3,374	42.7	37.0	5.8	15.6
Ruebisa	507	1,509	163	2,179	44.4	33.6	10.8	32.1
Dangchhu	330	653	119	1,102	68.8	50.5	18.2	36.1
Gangteng	735	1,875	165	2,775	48.0	39.2	8.8	22.4
Kazhi	324	812	153	1,289	58.7	39.9	18.8	47.2
Nyishog	712	1,574	226	2,512	59.6	45.2	14.4	31.7
Phangyuel	236	633	95	964	52.3	37.3	15.0	40.3
Phobji	651	1,325	145	2,121	60.1	49.1	10.9	22.3
Saephu	426	1,140	163	1,729	51.7	37.4	14.3	38.3

Note: Excludes 162 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.4** Population by Type of Household, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
WANGDUE PHODRANG	32,391	9,449	346	42,186	76.8	22.4	0.8	100.0
Urban	8,788	919	173	9,880	88.9	9.3	1.8	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang Town	8,133	648	173	8,954	90.8	7.2	1.9	100.0
Nobding Town	442	271	0	713	62.0	38.0	0.0	100.0
Rurichu Town	213	0	0	213	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	23,603	8,530	173	32,306	73.1	26.4	0.5	100.0
Athang	690	80	3	773	89.3	10.3	0.4	100.0
Bjenag	1,495	408	13	1,916	78.0	21.3	0.7	100.0
Darkar	2,092	3,883	82	6,057	34.5	64.1	1.4	100.0
Gase Tshogongm	3,004	954	2	3,960	75.9	24.1	0.1	100.0
Gase Tshowogm	701	258	0	959	73.1	26.9	0.0	100.0
Nahi	552	44	0	596	92.6	7.4	0.0	100.0
Thedtsho	2,949	425	0	3,374	87.4	12.6	0.0	100.0
Ruebisa	1,735	444	0	2,179	79.6	20.4	0.0	100.0
Dangchhu	984	115	3	1,102	89.3	10.4	0.3	100.0
Gangteng	1,908	863	4	2,775	68.8	31.1	0.1	100.0
Kazhi	1,229	40	20	1,289	95.3	3.1	1.6	100.0
Nyishog	1,909	581	22	2,512	76.0	23.1	0.9	100.0
Phangyuel	820	120	24	964	85.1	12.4	2.5	100.0
Phobji	1,967	154	0	2,121	92.7	7.3	0.0	100.0
Saephu	1,568	161	0	1,729	90.7	9.3	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 162 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
WANGDUE PHODRANG																	
URBAN																	
Wangdue Phodrang Town	787	985	929	903	972	1094	927	765	466	398	226	123	120	79	76	104	8,954
Male	399	508	455	530	591	535	467	406	247	229	128	62	49	34	35	53	4,728
Female	388	477	474	373	381	559	460	359	219	169	98	61	71	45	41	51	4,226
Nobding Town	46	58	186	100	50	59	47	60	24	20	7	17	13	7	8	11	713
Male	25	25	83	56	34	38	27	33	17	12	5	13	6	2	4	6	386
Female	21	33	103	44	16	21	20	27	7	8	2	4	7	5	4	5	327
Rurichu Town	25	29	19	7	18	34	18	21	8	21	2	6	3	0	2	0	213
Male	14	16	9	1	4	16	9	12	4	11	2	3	1	0	1	0	103
Female	11	13	10	6	14	18	9	9	4	10	0	3	2	0	1	0	110
RURAL																	
Athang	59	70	71	18	68	72	79	53	56	53	36	33	26	28	16	35	773
Male	29	36	38	7	40	35	46	29	27	28	20	17	14	16	10	17	409
Female	30	34	33	11	28	37	33	24	29	25	16	16	12	12	6	18	364
Bjenag	141	166	130	127	240	224	138	121	100	92	85	68	76	74	48	86	1,916
Male	69	93	78	103	181	152	87	59	56	43	35	33	42	44	18	42	1,135
Female	72	73	52	24	59	72	51	62	44	49	50	35	34	30	30	44	781
Darker	262	252	146	116	810	1128	849	698	637	492	315	171	63	54	23	41	6,057
Male	129	126	63	75	700	980	747	627	575	453	287	145	36	32	11	24	5,010
Female	133	126	83	41	110	148	102	71	62	39	28	26	27	22	12	17	1,047
Gase Tshogongm	331	340	515	517	291	421	368	266	188	182	147	111	87	69	47	80	3,960
Male	157	177	242	239	172	248	207	144	108	96	88	53	39	40	16	45	2,071
Female	174	163	273	278	119	173	161	122	80	86	59	58	48	29	31	35	1,889
Gase Tshowogm	67	65	41	24	109	137	120	90	71	51	59	39	25	23	19	19	959
Male	38	38	21	13	84	101	80	62	49	35	34	20	15	14	9	10	623
Female	29	27	20	11	25	36	40	28	22	16	25	19	10	9	10	9	336
Nahi	55	64	55	19	37	56	34	37	37	36	38	32	26	23	20	27	596
Male	27	27	27	12	18	29	16	16	14	17	17	13	13	19	11	15	291
Female	28	37	28	7	19	27	18	21	23	19	21	19	13	4	9	12	305

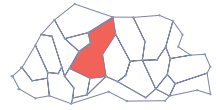


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>Thechtsho</b>	298	309	267	210	472	468	327	257	199	159	124	88	60	45	35	56	3,374
Male	157	153	133	97	292	281	201	150	102	87	62	53	31	22	11	29	1,861
Female	141	156	134	113	180	187	126	107	97	72	62	35	29	23	24	27	1,513
<b>Ruebisa</b>	184	185	138	93	210	264	178	195	141	150	120	81	77	58	41	64	2,179
Male	98	90	62	44	135	189	118	124	83	88	71	43	38	34	25	34	1,276
Female	86	95	76	49	75	75	60	71	58	62	49	38	39	24	16	30	903
<b>Dangchhu</b>	114	109	107	55	95	73	80	67	77	57	69	39	41	34	29	56	1,102
Male	59	58	59	37	53	38	38	33	34	22	26	17	11	16	16	29	546
Female	55	51	48	18	42	35	42	34	43	35	43	22	30	18	13	27	556
<b>Gangteng</b>	217	198	168	186	225	255	144	102	52	41	46	29	28	14	28	34	1,569
Male	111	106	168	186	225	255	144	102	52	41	46	29	28	14	28	34	1,569
Female	106	92	152	130	116	109	99	61	66	47	57	46	36	29	22	38	1,206
<b>Kazhi</b>	101	129	94	75	99	95	97	82	84	83	75	60	62	46	46	61	1,289
Male	53	64	56	46	59	54	66	45	41	44	38	33	33	20	15	28	695
Female	48	65	38	29	40	41	31	37	43	39	37	27	29	26	31	33	594
<b>Nyishog</b>	185	185	342	443	128	170	166	131	136	107	112	86	95	61	63	102	2,512
Male	98	87	172	183	64	66	88	57	51	49	52	39	51	23	32	54	1,166
Female	87	98	170	260	64	104	78	74	85	58	60	47	44	38	31	48	1,346
<b>Phangyuel</b>	82	82	72	38	69	75	99	96	47	69	46	58	36	35	21	39	964
Male	43	37	38	24	36	40	54	61	26	39	22	35	15	17	14	18	519
Female	39	45	34	14	33	35	45	35	21	30	24	23	21	18	7	21	445
<b>Phobji</b>	231	245	175	108	207	235	166	138	131	104	104	67	65	40	45	60	2,121
Male	128	128	92	46	98	122	72	69	68	56	39	32	26	19	18	26	1,039
Female	103	117	83	62	109	113	94	69	63	48	65	35	39	21	27	34	1,082
<b>Saephu</b>	133	178	115	68	193	190	130	123	114	87	89	71	75	48	51	64	1,729
Male	59	91	65	40	103	112	70	64	47	43	38	37	22	26	25	33	875
Female	74	87	50	28	90	78	60	59	67	44	51	34	53	22	26	31	854
<b>BOTH AREAS</b>	1,693	1,860	1,861	1,739	2,889	3,291	2,537	2,093	1,601	1,393	1,010	677	470	392	299	497	24,302
Male	1,625	1,789	1,861	1,498	1,520	1,868	1,529	1,270	1,033	856	747	548	544	375	341	480	17,884
Both Sex	3,318	3,649	3,722	3,237	4,409	5,159	4,066	3,363	2,634	2,249	1,757	1,225	1,014	767	640	977	42,186

Note: Excludes 162 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.6** Population by Age, Sex and Area, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	110	89	199	239	215	454	349	304	653
1	66	57	123	198	200	398	264	257	521
2	99	86	185	245	267	512	344	353	697
3	83	80	163	275	244	519	358	324	682
4	80	108	188	298	279	577	378	387	765
5	123	115	238	312	282	594	435	397	832
6	112	94	206	267	271	538	379	365	744
7	100	102	202	282	241	523	382	343	725
8	115	104	219	216	245	461	331	349	680
9	99	108	207	234	227	461	333	335	668
10	100	109	209	233	233	466	333	342	675
11	101	103	204	258	238	496	359	341	700
12	133	138	271	262	297	559	395	435	830
13	115	115	230	303	258	561	418	373	791
14	98	122	220	258	248	506	356	370	726
15	82	90	172	227	275	502	309	365	674
16	96	83	179	231	240	471	327	323	650
17	106	85	191	229	207	436	335	292	627
18	141	76	217	205	188	393	346	264	610
19	162	89	251	260	165	425	422	254	676
20	136	65	201	342	204	546	478	269	747
21	148	80	228	389	201	590	537	281	818
22	113	71	184	473	207	680	586	278	864
23	116	84	200	507	255	762	623	339	962
24	116	111	227	549	242	791	665	353	1,018
25	108	85	193	603	266	869	711	351	1,062
26	116	133	249	579	242	821	695	375	1,070
27	126	131	257	520	263	783	646	394	1,040
28	128	130	258	568	272	840	696	402	1,098
29	111	119	230	432	227	659	543	346	889
30	120	113	233	577	241	818	697	354	1,051
31	91	83	174	365	231	596	456	314	770
32	97	108	205	472	201	673	569	309	878
33	107	94	201	332	182	514	439	276	715
34	88	91	179	288	185	473	376	276	652
35	116	102	218	461	195	656	577	297	874
36	101	86	187	334	189	523	435	275	710
37	99	72	171	315	172	487	414	244	658
38	65	72	137	320	165	485	385	237	622
39	70	63	133	212	154	366	282	217	499
40	70	64	134	409	200	609	479	264	743
41	43	40	83	224	157	381	267	197	464
42	51	49	100	283	164	447	334	213	547
43	51	38	89	224	159	383	275	197	472
44	53	39	92	193	123	316	246	162	408

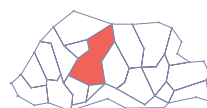


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
45	60	47	107	349	136	485	409	183	592
46	45	37	82	213	147	360	258	184	442
47	56	34	90	200	104	304	256	138	394
48	46	36	82	211	130	341	257	166	423
49	45	33	78	168	152	320	213	185	398
50	34	33	67	239	145	384	273	178	451
51	38	18	56	168	127	295	206	145	351
52	19	15	34	155	114	269	174	129	303
53	28	14	42	166	135	301	194	149	343
54	16	20	36	147	126	273	163	146	309
55	11	17	28	159	98	257	170	115	285
56	19	17	36	127	97	224	146	114	260
57	17	16	33	112	107	219	129	123	252
58	21	12	33	110	104	214	131	116	247
59	10	6	16	91	74	165	101	80	181
60	10	24	34	101	124	225	111	148	259
61	13	14	27	93	95	188	106	109	215
62	11	18	29	90	98	188	101	116	217
63	14	16	30	64	68	132	78	84	162
64	8	8	16	66	79	145	74	87	161
65	8	8	16	85	65	150	93	73	166
66	5	6	11	81	64	145	86	70	156
67	9	11	20	82	66	148	91	77	168
68	10	12	22	71	60	131	81	72	153
69	4	13	17	37	70	107	41	83	124
70	7	12	19	59	66	125	66	78	144
71	6	10	16	43	49	92	49	59	108
72	11	11	22	61	66	127	72	77	149
73	7	8	15	44	68	112	51	76	127
74	9	5	14	52	46	98	61	51	112
75	4	4	8	50	57	107	54	61	115
76	6	6	12	40	42	82	46	48	94
77	3	5	8	39	39	78	42	44	86
78	3	3	6	44	32	76	47	35	82
79	4	3	7	41	34	75	45	37	82
80	5	2	7	36	23	59	41	25	66
81	6	6	12	25	31	56	31	37	68
82	3	3	6	33	32	65	36	35	71
83	1	4	5	27	28	55	28	32	60
84	2	3	5	24	24	48	26	27	53
85	7	2	9	16	15	31	23	17	40
86	1	3	4	14	11	25	15	14	29
87	3	6	9	16	19	35	19	25	44
88	2	1	3	13	13	26	15	14	29
89	5	1	6	6	2	8	11	3	14
90	0	0	0	7	4	11	7	4	11



## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
91	1	1	2	3	2	5	4	3	7
92	1	3	4	3	3	6	4	6	10
93	1	0	1	0	3	3	1	3	4
94	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
95	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
96	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
97	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
98	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
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	1	1	0	1	1
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	5,217	4,663	9,880	19,085	13,221	32,306	24,302	17,884	42,186

Note: Excludes 162 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

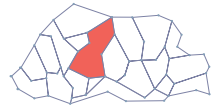


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

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+
ATHANG																	
Jarogang_Dzawo	20	19	5	2	24	18	24	12	13	11	11	6	10	7	2	9	193
Male	11	9	5	1	13	0	17	6	5	5	6	1	7	4	1	5	104
Female	9	10	0	1	0	10	7	6	8	6	5	5	3	3	1	4	89
Lomtshokha	8	7	2	2	5	6	9	7	11	4	3	5	4	5	5	8	91
Male	3	5	0	1	3	1	3	5	6	4	0	3	4	2	3	4	47
Female	5	2	2	1	2	5	6	2	5	0	3	2	0	3	2	4	44
Lophokha_Phagtakha	3	4	1	1	5	6	8	8	7	8	10	4	4	4	2	6	81
Male	3	3	0	0	4	3	4	3	1	3	7	2	1	2	2	4	42
Female	0	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	6	5	3	2	3	2	0	2	39
Lawa_Lamga	12	19	14	9	12	14	17	14	12	8	3	7	4	3	1	1	150
Male	8	9	11	3	3	6	7	8	7	0	1	4	1	2	1	1	77
Female	4	10	3	6	9	8	10	6	5	3	2	3	3	1	0	0	73
Rookha	16	21	49	4	22	28	21	12	13	22	9	11	4	9	6	11	258
Male	4	10	22	2	17	17	15	7	8	11	6	7	1	6	3	3	139
Female	12	11	27	0	5	11	6	5	5	11	3	4	3	3	3	8	119
All Chiwogs	59	70	71	18	68	72	79	53	56	53	36	33	26	28	16	35	773
Male	29	36	38	7	40	27	46	29	27	23	20	17	14	16	10	17	409
Female	30	34	33	9	17	37	33	24	29	25	16	16	12	12	6	18	364
BJENAG																	
Bjenagloongpa_Thingmakha	11	16	5	3	2	5	12	10	7	12	11	7	11	10	6	11	139
Male	5	8	1	2	2	0	6	5	2	4	3	6	4	6	1	6	61
Female	6	8	4	1	0	5	6	5	5	8	8	1	7	4	5	5	78
Tashi Tokha	78	84	93	90	136	133	60	53	53	43	38	30	23	31	18	33	996
Male	38	47	62	78	110	100	43	26	30	24	15	15	16	16	6	16	642
Female	40	37	31	12	26	33	17	27	23	19	23	15	7	15	12	17	354
Wachhey	25	40	20	25	47	43	35	34	12	17	17	14	19	14	8	20	390
Male	15	25	9	17	33	26	18	17	8	7	5	5	11	9	5	8	218
Female	10	15	11	8	14	17	17	17	4	10	12	9	8	5	3	12	172
Garzhikha_Omchheygang	14	14	7	6	18	16	18	10	12	6	6	9	13	12	9	9	179
Male	5	9	4	3	7	8	12	4	9	0	4	4	7	7	4	4	91
Female	9	5	3	3	11	8	6	6	3	6	2	5	6	5	5	5	88

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 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+		
Ngawang_Tongchennang	13	12	5	3	3	37	27	13	14	16	14	13	8	10	7	7	13	212
Male	6	4	2	3	3	29	18	8	7	7	8	8	3	4	6	2	8	123
Female	7	8	3	0	8	9	5	7	9	9	6	5	5	6	1	5	5	89
All Chiwogs	141	166	130	127	240	224	138	121	100	92	85	68	76	74	48	48	86	1,916
Male	69	93	78	103	181	152	87	59	56	43	35	33	42	44	18	42	42	1,135
Female	72	73	52	24	59	72	51	62	44	49	50	35	34	30	30	44	44	781
DARIKAR																		
Uma Khatoad	67	58	38	21	172	285	168	110	78	73	25	17	11	11	11	7	8	1,149
Male	32	32	16	15	146	0	144	90	68	67	20	12	4	7	4	5	5	903
Female	35	26	22	6	0	44	24	20	10	6	5	5	7	4	3	3	3	246
Kameychhu_Uma	100	92	61	47	493	680	555	495	482	365	252	127	28	26	7	18	18	3,828
Male	44	45	28	33	445	613	507	473	455	345	243	120	17	16	3	10	10	3,397
Female	56	47	33	14	48	67	48	22	27	20	9	7	11	10	4	8	8	431
Kamina_Wogyal	11	4	0	4	8	5	6	4	5	0	3	5	4	4	0	0	0	63
Male	4	3	0	1	4	2	4	0	3	0	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	31
Female	7	1	0	3	4	3	2	4	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	32
Gyapakha	22	13	1	8	44	45	42	26	14	13	11	9	4	3	1	3	3	259
Male	16	7	0	3	29	32	29	22	9	0	7	3	2	1	1	2	2	171
Female	6	6	1	5	15	13	13	4	5	5	4	6	2	2	0	1	1	88
Sili_Taagsha	62	85	46	36	93	113	78	63	58	41	24	13	16	10	8	12	12	758
Male	33	39	19	23	76	92	63	42	40	33	15	7	11	5	3	7	7	508
Female	29	46	27	0	17	21	15	21	18	8	9	6	5	5	5	5	5	250
All Chiwogs	262	252	146	116	810	1128	849	698	637	492	315	171	63	54	23	41	41	6,057
Male	129	126	63	75	700	980	747	627	575	453	287	145	36	32	11	24	24	5,010
Female	133	126	83	41	110	148	102	71	62	39	28	26	27	22	12	17	17	1,047
GASE TSHOGOM																		
Changche_Matshigpogto	60	58	32	21	43	83	71	43	40	30	38	24	21	15	11	19	19	609
Male	27	35	18	13	18	0	46	27	20	13	20	13	12	12	3	11	11	337
Female	33	23	14	8	0	34	25	16	20	17	18	11	9	3	8	8	8	272

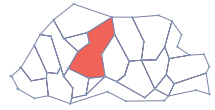


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

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+		
Khamaedna	17	17	11	4	14	16	12	6	16	7	10	16	11	13	2	12	184	
Male	6	7	8	2	6	8	5	2	6	3	5	5	5	7	2	6	83	
Female	11	10	3	2	8	8	7	4	10	4	5	11	6	6	0	6	101	
Khatoedkha	11	13	16	8	6	7	12	11	4	10	11	6	7	7	3	13	145	
Male	6	5	6	4	1	3	6	5	3	2	5	2	1	4	1	8	62	
Female	5	8	10	4	5	4	6	6	1	8	6	4	6	3	2	5	83	
Changkha	16	21	20	21	15	18	11	13	7	17	10	12	7	5	13	10	216	
Male	7	14	11	14	6	11	7	7	4	0	3	4	4	3	4	5	109	
Female	9	7	9	7	9	7	4	6	3	12	7	8	3	2	9	5	107	
Dabchaykha_Matshigkha	227	231	436	463	213	297	262	193	121	118	78	53	41	29	18	26	2,806	
Male	111	116	199	206	141	177	143	103	75	73	55	29	17	14	6	15	1,480	
Female	116	115	237	0	72	120	119	90	46	45	23	24	24	15	12	11	1,326	
All Chiwogs	331	340	515	517	291	421	368	266	188	182	147	111	87	69	47	80	3,960	
Male	157	177	242	239	172	248	207	144	108	96	88	53	39	40	16	45	2,071	
Female	174	163	273	278	119	173	161	122	80	86	59	58	48	29	31	35	1,889	
<b>GASE TSHOWOM</b>																		
Haetshokha	5	1	0	0	4	12	4	4	2	2	4	6	1	8	0	0	53	
Male	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	0	0	26	
Female	2	1	0	0	0	6	1	3	1	1	3	3	0	4	0	0	27	
Shingkhey_Khatoed	5	4	1	3	4	5	3	3	2	2	8	5	4	0	2	5	56	
Male	3	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	4	2	3	0	1	3	27	
Female	2	2	0	2	2	4	3	1	0	2	4	3	1	0	1	2	29	
Shingkhey_Khamaed	8	7	3	6	53	67	45	27	20	15	10	11	2	1	5	6	286	
Male	5	5	1	3	51	63	41	25	18	12	8	6	1	1	3	2	245	
Female	3	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	2	3	2	5	1	0	2	4	41	
Medpaisa_Taabchhaekha	9	14	2	1	8	6	5	8	8	4	7	6	7	5	8	2	100	
Male	3	8	2	1	5	4	0	4	2	0	1	2	4	4	3	1	47	
Female	6	6	0	0	3	2	5	4	6	1	6	4	3	1	5	1	53	
Haebisa	40	39	35	14	40	47	63	48	39	28	30	11	11	9	4	6	464	
Male	24	23	17	8	24	27	36	30	26	19	20	7	6	5	2	4	278	
Female	16	16	18	0	16	20	27	18	13	9	10	4	5	4	2	2	186	

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 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	67	65	41	24	109	137	120	90	71	51	59	39	25	23	19	19	959
Male	38	38	21	13	84	101	80	62	49	35	34	20	15	14	9	10	623
Female	29	27	20	11	25	36	40	28	22	16	25	19	10	9	10	9	336
NAHI																	
Khoorjooingla_Langmizi	6	12	10	6	6	6	5	6	5	7	6	5	7	3	4	8	102
Male	2	5	9	6	4	0	5	3	3	6	3	4	5	3	3	5	70
Female	4	7	1	0	0	2	0	3	2	1	3	1	2	0	1	3	32
Haebisa	10	14	5	2	7	11	10	7	12	7	9	6	4	3	5	3	115
Male	8	8	3	0	4	3	4	1	4	3	5	3	3	1	3	2	55
Female	2	6	2	2	3	8	6	6	8	4	4	3	1	2	2	1	60
Uesagongm_Thabji	12	8	5	3	5	12	4	8	8	4	6	9	3	5	3	7	102
Male	5	4	2	1	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	1	0	4	0	4	39
Female	7	4	3	2	2	8	2	5	5	3	4	8	3	1	3	3	63
Haliued_Uesawogm	16	21	33	6	8	18	10	10	7	9	12	8	6	6	3	4	177
Male	9	5	13	3	4	12	4	4	2	0	6	3	2	5	2	2	82
Female	7	16	20	3	4	6	6	6	5	3	6	5	4	1	1	2	95
Nagbisa	11	9	2	2	11	9	5	6	5	9	5	4	6	6	5	5	100
Male	3	5	0	2	3	6	1	5	2	1	1	2	3	6	3	2	45
Female	8	4	2	0	8	3	4	1	3	8	4	2	3	0	2	3	55
All Chiwogs	55	64	55	19	37	56	34	37	37	36	38	32	26	23	20	27	596
Male	27	27	27	12	18	29	16	16	14	17	17	13	13	19	11	15	291
Female	28	37	28	7	19	27	18	21	23	19	21	19	13	4	9	12	305
THEDTSHO																	
Thangoo	65	61	52	56	176	105	62	47	35	29	30	22	10	7	2	4	763
Male	35	30	29	23	119	0	37	24	18	15	16	15	7	5	1	4	434
Female	30	31	23	33	0	49	25	23	17	14	14	7	3	2	1	0	329
Martaloongchu	9	12	4	4	4	5	6	4	13	3	14	9	10	5	1	7	110
Male	6	6	3	3	2	1	3	2	5	2	5	3	4	3	0	3	51
Female	3	6	1	1	2	4	3	2	8	1	9	6	6	2	1	4	59

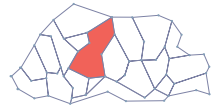


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
Wangjokha	47	42	39	29	41	45	32	36	27	29	17	15	7	8	8	5	427
Male	28	19	18	13	20	25	20	19	12	17	9	7	4	5	5	2	223
Female	19	23	21	16	21	20	12	17	15	12	8	8	3	3	3	3	204
Rinchhengangfoed	80	74	62	49	114	130	93	53	45	36	30	17	19	15	18	25	860
Male	39	34	30	20	61	76	61	32	19	0	14	10	7	6	2	13	440
Female	41	40	32	29	53	54	32	21	26	20	16	7	12	9	16	12	420
RinchhengangMaed	97	120	110	72	137	183	134	117	79	62	33	25	14	10	6	15	1,214
Male	49	64	53	38	90	123	80	73	48	37	18	18	9	3	3	7	713
Female	48	56	57	0	47	60	54	44	31	25	15	7	5	7	3	8	501
All Chiwogs	298	309	267	210	472	468	327	257	199	159	124	88	60	45	35	56	3,374
Male	157	153	133	97	292	281	201	150	102	87	62	53	31	22	11	29	1,861
Female	141	156	134	113	180	187	126	107	97	72	62	35	29	23	24	27	1,513
RUEBISA																	
Bangdoedkha	69	64	66	40	59	56	38	50	45	46	43	29	25	18	19	14	681
Male	40	31	33	17	26	0	17	27	21	19	25	16	13	12	12	5	344
Female	29	33	33	23	0	26	21	23	24	27	18	13	12	6	7	9	337
Bjagphu	16	6	3	6	13	15	7	7	7	12	7	5	5	6	1	8	124
Male	7	5	1	0	5	10	2	3	3	7	3	3	2	2	0	5	58
Female	9	1	2	6	8	5	5	4	4	5	4	2	3	4	1	3	66
Khothangkha	36	32	17	16	21	34	22	33	18	13	10	12	12	8	6	14	304
Male	26	16	6	10	11	20	14	18	12	8	4	6	5	5	5	8	174
Female	10	16	11	6	10	14	8	15	6	5	6	6	7	3	1	6	130
Gyala	39	52	25	15	100	131	98	81	52	65	36	20	19	13	6	16	768
Male	17	24	8	10	87	115	78	65	40	0	25	13	10	7	2	10	556
Female	22	28	17	5	13	16	20	16	12	20	11	7	9	6	4	6	212
Oola	7	10	2	4	8	7	4	5	4	2	10	7	7	6	2	4	89
Male	2	3	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	1	6	1	4	5	2	2	40
Female	5	7	1	0	6	3	1	3	3	1	4	6	3	1	0	2	49
Zamding	17	21	25	12	9	21	9	19	15	12	14	8	9	7	7	8	213
Male	6	11	13	6	4	10	4	9	6	8	8	4	4	3	4	4	104
Female	11	10	12	6	5	11	5	10	9	4	6	4	5	4	3	4	109

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 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	184	185	138	93	210	264	178	195	141	150	120	81	77	58	41	64	2,179
Male	98	90	62	44	135	189	118	124	83	88	71	43	38	34	25	34	1,276
Female	86	95	76	49	75	75	60	71	58	62	49	38	39	24	16	30	903
DANGCHHU																	
Tashidingkha_Zimi	36	34	44	27	28	24	22	11	22	18	18	13	12	10	6	14	339
Male	19	18	33	23	21	0	7	5	9	7	8	5	3	4	4	9	189
Female	17	16	11	4	0	10	15	6	13	11	10	8	9	6	2	5	150
Godraang_Taagsar	8	12	17	4	11	7	5	11	8	10	6	7	7	1	7	10	131
Male	5	9	3	2	5	4	3	6	3	3	0	3	3	1	3	4	57
Female	3	3	14	2	6	3	2	5	5	7	6	4	4	0	4	6	74
Tokaling_Tomia	25	25	23	6	13	17	17	15	15	8	19	6	6	11	8	11	225
Male	13	10	11	1	7	7	8	5	5	4	7	3	0	4	6	5	96
Female	12	15	12	5	6	10	9	10	10	4	12	3	6	7	2	6	129
Usagang	12	6	1	8	16	8	9	8	8	5	11	7	7	4	1	5	116
Male	5	3	0	6	7	4	4	5	3	0	4	1	3	2	1	3	53
Female	7	3	1	2	9	4	5	3	5	3	7	6	4	2	0	2	63
DoongdoongNyelise_Norbooding	33	32	22	10	27	17	27	22	24	16	15	6	9	8	7	16	291
Male	17	18	12	5	13	9	16	12	14	6	7	5	2	5	2	8	151
Female	16	14	10	0	14	8	11	10	10	10	8	1	7	3	5	8	140
All Chiwogs	114	109	107	55	95	73	80	67	77	57	69	39	41	34	29	56	1,102
Male	59	58	59	37	53	38	38	33	34	22	26	17	11	16	16	29	546
Female	55	51	48	18	42	35	42	34	43	35	43	22	30	18	13	27	556
GANGTENG																	
Jangchen_Koombu	12	20	26	1	20	11	25	11	9	9	8	14	16	4	5	11	202
Male	6	9	10	0	11	0	14	8	2	4	2	4	5	0	4	6	91
Female	6	11	16	1	0	5	11	3	7	5	6	10	11	4	1	5	111
Gangteng	62	45	56	70	182	158	72	42	25	13	20	18	13	12	10	18	816
Male	29	21	42	66	145	124	44	28	15	6	11	5	8	4	7	11	566
Female	33	24	14	4	37	34	28	14	10	7	9	13	5	8	3	7	250

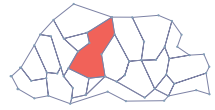


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

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+		
Yaekorwog	39	35	38	14	29	51	38	21	30	28	41	17	14	6	13	18	432	
Male	19	21	18	9	12	32	18	12	13	9	17	13	6	2	7	7	215	
Female	20	14	20	5	17	19	20	9	17	19	24	4	8	4	6	11	217	
Tapalteng_Uesa	74	80	186	226	91	129	93	72	43	30	25	18	11	11	9	16	1,114	
Male	42	44	89	108	50	82	63	47	17	0	14	6	6	5	4	6	603	
Female	32	36	97	118	41	47	30	25	26	10	11	12	5	6	5	10	511	
Gorgoen	30	18	14	5	19	15	15	17	11	8	9	8	10	10	13	9	211	
Male	15	11	9	3	7	11	5	7	5	2	2	1	3	3	6	4	94	
Female	15	7	5	0	12	4	10	10	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	5	117	
All Chiwogs	217	198	320	316	341	364	243	163	118	88	103	75	64	43	50	72	2,775	
Male	111	106	168	186	225	255	144	102	52	41	46	29	28	14	28	34	1,569	
Female	106	92	152	130	116	109	99	61	66	47	57	46	36	29	22	38	1,206	
KAZHI																		
Baedrog	13	14	11	20	19	5	18	11	11	11	10	6	5	4	2	5	165	
Male	8	7	10	10	13	0	11	5	2	6	5	4	0	1	1	3	88	
Female	5	7	1	10	0	3	7	6	9	5	5	2	5	3	1	2	77	
Lengbi	44	52	33	35	33	48	44	33	31	29	21	25	26	22	23	23	522	
Male	21	27	15	26	21	26	33	21	17	15	10	13	14	11	8	10	288	
Female	23	25	18	9	12	22	11	12	14	14	11	12	12	11	15	13	234	
Chegiup	32	50	38	15	30	25	25	28	26	21	24	18	17	14	13	21	397	
Male	18	27	23	8	14	16	15	14	14	11	12	9	11	4	3	9	208	
Female	14	23	15	7	16	9	10	14	12	10	12	9	6	10	10	12	189	
Komathrang	4	7	8	1	7	7	7	7	10	11	8	3	4	3	5	3	95	
Male	2	2	6	0	6	5	5	3	5	0	6	3	0	2	1	2	53	
Female	2	5	2	1	1	2	2	4	5	6	2	0	4	1	4	1	42	
Kazhi	8	6	4	4	10	10	3	3	6	11	12	8	10	3	3	9	110	
Male	4	1	2	2	5	5	2	2	3	7	5	4	8	2	2	4	58	
Female	4	5	2	0	5	5	1	1	3	4	7	4	2	1	1	5	52	
All Chiwogs	101	129	94	75	99	95	97	82	84	83	75	60	62	46	46	61	1,289	
Male	53	64	56	46	59	54	66	45	41	44	38	33	33	20	15	28	695	
Female	48	65	38	29	40	41	31	37	43	39	37	27	29	26	31	33	594	



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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 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+
<b>NYISHOG</b>																	
Goensar_Radzawog	19	15	9	3	11	21	11	21	10	7	9	10	7	6	7	9	175
Male	6	6	5	2	5	0	7	10	7	2	4	5	2	2	4	7	83
Female	13	9	4	1	0	12	4	11	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	92
Chitokha_Pangkha	17	9	9	6	21	10	18	7	6	7	11	7	5	2	4	6	145
Male	12	5	5	6	12	7	11	6	2	1	5	5	3	1	4	2	87
Female	5	4	4	0	9	3	7	1	4	6	6	2	2	1	0	4	58
Gangjab	23	27	20	11	18	27	21	18	27	21	23	15	13	17	11	18	310
Male	11	17	9	5	8	8	6	5	9	6	12	9	9	7	3	9	133
Female	12	10	11	6	10	19	15	13	18	15	11	6	4	10	8	9	177
Samtengang	46	49	240	380	26	44	49	32	31	24	23	18	26	17	15	15	1,035
Male	28	27	121	147	13	18	26	10	8	0	11	7	16	4	7	8	464
Female	18	22	119	233	13	26	23	22	23	11	12	11	10	13	8	7	571
Geylegkha_Kuenzangling	54	50	49	33	34	43	39	29	40	33	35	26	34	16	18	34	567
Male	26	21	25	17	14	13	17	14	14	18	17	9	15	9	11	15	255
Female	28	29	24	0	20	30	22	15	26	15	18	17	19	7	7	19	312
Chhaebhakha	26	35	15	10	18	25	28	24	22	15	11	10	10	3	8	20	280
Male	15	11	7	6	12	11	21	12	11	9	3	4	6	0	3	13	144
Female	11	24	8	4	6	14	7	12	11	6	8	6	4	3	5	7	136
All Chiwogs	185	185	342	443	128	170	166	131	136	107	112	86	95	61	63	102	2,512
Male	98	87	172	183	64	66	88	57	51	49	52	39	51	23	32	54	1,166
Female	87	98	170	260	64	104	78	74	85	58	60	47	44	38	31	48	1,346
<b>PHANGYUEL</b>																	
Uesargang_Hampoekha	12	13	9	6	10	7	12	9	6	10	8	5	4	9	3	4	127
Male	5	8	5	4	5	0	5	0	2	5	4	2	1	4	2	1	57
Female	7	5	4	2	0	3	7	9	4	5	4	3	3	5	1	3	70
Chhungsarkha_Dhomkha	18	14	14	4	8	14	16	15	8	9	8	11	13	5	7	9	173
Male	8	3	7	1	3	6	8	9	6	4	3	9	7	1	6	3	84
Female	10	11	7	3	5	8	8	6	2	5	5	2	6	4	1	6	89
Chhunggoen	10	9	9	11	4	8	12	3	5	11	3	12	2	5	0	7	111
Male	6	6	5	8	2	3	5	0	2	5	1	5	1	2	0	2	53
Female	4	3	4	3	2	5	7	3	3	6	2	7	1	3	0	5	58

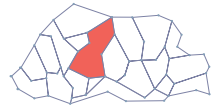


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/Sex	Age																	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+		
Goenkhar	19	19	21	8	28	23	21	27	12	18	12	12	8	6	7	8	249	
Male	8	7	12	3	14	13	10	18	5	0	4	9	2	4	3	4	125	
Female	11	12	9	5	14	10	11	9	7	9	8	3	6	2	4	4	124	
Koomchhi_Phangyuel	23	27	19	9	19	23	38	42	16	21	15	18	9	10	4	11	304	
Male	16	13	9	8	12	14	26	34	11	16	10	10	4	6	3	8	200	
Female	7	14	10	0	7	9	12	8	5	5	5	8	5	4	1	3	104	
All Chhiwogs	82	82	72	38	69	75	99	96	47	69	46	58	36	35	21	39	964	
Male	43	37	38	24	36	40	54	61	26	39	22	35	15	17	14	18	519	
Female	39	45	34	14	33	35	45	35	21	30	24	23	21	18	7	21	445	
PHOBJI																		
Dogsenang_Gorphu	14	22	20	16	19	18	11	27	20	7	14	7	12	7	5	16	235	
Male	10	15	16	9	12	0	5	18	8	3	5	2	5	2	3	10	134	
Female	4	7	4	7	0	7	6	9	12	4	9	5	7	5	2	6	101	
Drangpa_Pangsar	27	23	6	7	20	20	13	13	10	3	19	11	8	5	9	6	200	
Male	13	12	5	3	6	12	7	4	3	1	4	4	4	4	3	3	87	
Female	14	11	1	4	14	8	6	9	7	2	15	7	4	2	6	3	113	
Khyimdro_Nemphei	45	73	60	19	47	62	54	33	29	30	23	15	13	11	8	12	534	
Male	26	36	24	5	24	20	25	19	15	17	10	5	5	5	4	3	243	
Female	19	37	36	14	23	42	29	14	14	13	13	10	8	6	4	9	291	
Talachen_Tawa_Ta-Phu	84	84	61	37	84	96	60	45	42	44	30	26	21	10	19	17	760	
Male	50	40	31	15	42	59	27	19	25	0	12	15	10	4	6	7	385	
Female	34	44	30	22	42	37	33	26	17	21	18	11	11	6	13	10	375	
Damchhoe_Gangphel	61	43	28	29	37	39	28	20	30	20	18	8	11	7	4	9	392	
Male	29	25	16	14	14	20	8	9	17	12	8	6	2	5	2	3	190	
Female	32	18	12	0	23	19	20	11	13	8	10	2	9	2	2	6	202	
All Chhiwogs	231	245	175	108	207	235	166	138	131	104	104	67	65	40	45	60	2,121	
Male	128	128	92	46	98	122	72	69	68	56	39	32	26	19	18	26	1,039	
Female	103	117	83	62	109	113	94	69	63	48	65	35	39	21	27	34	1,082	
SAEPHU																		
Booso_Zeri	58	72	48	22	54	63	40	42	39	26	33	15	34	18	19	29	612	
Male	29	38	26	15	27	0	18	22	15	15	15	8	9	9	9	17	303	
Female	29	34	22	7	0	32	22	20	24	11	18	7	25	9	10	12	309	

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 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+	
Longtoed	23	32	19	13	36	34	26	31	24	18	13	13	16	7	8	4	317
Male	6	10	9	8	17	16	15	18	12	5	5	8	6	3	4	2	144
Female	17	22	10	5	19	18	11	13	12	13	8	5	10	4	4	2	173
Boonilong	24	31	28	18	22	27	21	10	19	13	14	10	13	7	7	12	276
Male	11	17	21	11	8	12	12	5	6	4	5	8	5	4	4	7	140
Female	13	14	7	7	14	15	9	5	13	9	9	2	8	3	3	5	136
Nakha	7	9	2	6	16	11	14	10	9	5	7	8	0	7	2	9	122
Male	3	6	1	3	12	7	8	6	4	0	4	4	0	3	0	3	67
Female	4	3	1	3	4	4	6	4	5	2	3	4	0	4	2	6	55
Rukoojji	21	34	18	9	65	55	29	30	23	25	22	25	12	9	15	10	402
Male	10	20	8	3	39	46	17	13	10	16	9	9	2	7	8	4	221
Female	11	14	10	0	26	9	12	17	13	9	13	16	10	2	7	6	181
All Chiwogs	133	178	115	68	193	190	130	123	114	87	89	71	75	48	51	64	1,729
Male	59	91	65	40	103	112	70	64	47	43	38	37	22	26	25	33	875
Female	74	87	50	28	90	78	60	59	67	44	51	34	53	22	26	31	854
WANGDUE PHODRANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	124	106	98	91	109	169	120	96	49	47	40	21	17	7	13	19	1,126
Male	61	59	45	44	54	0	65	48	24	24	18	8	9	2	8	10	573
Female	63	47	53	47	0	75	55	48	25	23	22	13	8	5	5	9	553
Local Area 2	14	13	12	20	22	36	19	16	9	15	7	2	3	1	1	1	191
Male	7	8	8	13	13	23	13	8	6	10	2	1	1	1	0	1	115
Female	7	5	4	7	9	13	6	8	3	5	5	1	2	0	1	0	76
Local Area 3	80	83	78	77	100	145	110	89	59	42	31	20	22	10	8	13	967
Male	46	48	28	35	53	84	50	52	34	28	16	10	6	5	5	5	505
Female	34	35	50	42	47	61	60	37	25	14	15	10	16	5	3	8	462
Local Area 4	86	93	81	63	90	146	106	69	38	42	19	16	14	16	8	14	901
Male	43	45	32	23	36	58	64	40	21	0	10	11	5	7	3	8	429
Female	43	48	49	40	54	88	42	29	17	19	9	5	9	9	5	6	472
Local Area 5	50	56	42	47	49	91	58	52	32	27	20	6	13	8	3	6	560

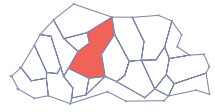


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Male	24	25	25	22	23	44	27	26	18	14	9	3	6	5	2	3	276
Female	26	31	17	0	26	47	31	26	14	13	11	3	7	3	1	3	284
Local Area 6	66	54	57	46	59	106	82	45	33	21	11	8	9	7	4	8	616
Male	38	25	26	20	22	50	38	28	21	11	8	4	4	3	1	6	305
Female	28	29	31	26	37	56	44	17	12	10	3	4	5	4	3	2	311
Local Area 7	56	77	81	56	77	73	83	72	34	33	16	10	13	6	6	11	704
Male	30	40	44	28	37	36	39	29	16	22	9	4	4	4	3	6	351
Female	26	37	37	28	40	37	44	43	18	11	7	6	9	2	3	5	353
Local Area 8	84	130	112	67	55	101	98	74	63	43	30	8	7	7	9	10	898
Male	40	73	61	38	28	43	52	43	35	23	21	4	1	2	5	5	474
Female	44	57	51	29	27	58	46	31	28	20	9	4	6	5	4	5	424
Local Area 9	227	373	368	436	411	227	251	252	149	128	52	32	22	17	24	22	2,991
Male	110	185	186	307	325	103	119	132	72	74	35	17	13	5	8	9	1,700
Female	117	188	182	129	86	124	132	120	77	54	17	15	9	12	16	13	1,291
All Local Areas	787	985	929	903	972	1094	927	765	466	398	226	123	120	79	76	104	8,954
Male	399	508	455	530	591	535	467	406	247	229	128	62	49	34	35	53	4,728
Female	388	477	474	373	381	559	460	359	219	169	98	61	71	45	41	51	4,226
<b>NOBDDING TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	46	58	186	100	50	59	47	60	24	20	7	17	13	7	8	11	713
Male	25	25	83	56	34	0	27	33	17	12	5	13	6	2	4	6	386
Female	21	33	103	44	0	21	20	27	7	8	2	4	7	5	4	5	327
All Local Areas	46	58	186	100	50	59	47	60	24	20	7	17	13	7	8	11	713
Male	25	25	83	56	34	38	27	33	17	12	5	13	6	2	4	6	386
Female	21	33	103	44	16	21	20	27	7	8	2	4	7	5	4	5	327
<b>RURICHU TOWN</b>																	
Local Area 1	25	29	19	7	18	34	18	21	8	21	2	6	3	0	2	0	213
Male	14	16	9	1	4	0	9	12	4	11	2	3	1	0	1	0	103
Female	11	13	10	6	0	18	9	9	4	10	0	3	2	0	1	0	110
All Local Areas	25	29	19	7	18	34	18	21	8	21	2	6	3	0	2	0	213
Male	14	16	9	1	4	16	9	12	4	11	2	3	1	0	1	0	103
Female	11	13	10	6	14	18	9	9	4	10	0	3	2	0	1	0	110

Note: Excludes 162 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																														
	Never Married				Living Together				Married				Divorced				Separated				Widow/Widower				Not Reported				All Status		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Urban	1,950	1,304	3,254	15	19	34	2,123	2,138	4,261	95	144	239	3	12	15	44	102	146	0	1	1	4,230	3,720	7,950							
Wangdue Phodrang Town	1,753	1,121	2,874	14	16	30	1,920	1,982	3,902	92	137	229	2	12	14	40	93	133	0	0	0	3,821	3,361	7,182							
Nobding Town	182	161	343	1	3	4	148	94	242	1	6	7	0	0	0	4	8	12	0	1	1	336	273	609							
Rurichu Town	15	22	37	0	0	0	55	62	117	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	73	86	159							
Rural	5,972	3,138	9,110	257	251	508	9,541	6,060	15,601	291	636	927	34	63	97	187	601	788	237	1	238	16,519	10,750	27,269							
Athang	95	59	154	4	3	7	202	208	410	8	9	17	2	0	2	7	21	28	26	0	26	344	300	644							
Bjenag	491	118	609	42	40	82	410	398	808	17	36	53	0	3	3	13	41	54	0	0	0	973	636	1,609							
Dakar	1,158	170	1,328	11	7	18	3,327	560	3,887	40	28	68	1	3	4	10	20	30	208	0	208	4,755	788	5,543							
Gase Tshogongm	767	663	1,430	14	13	27	912	759	1,671	21	50	71	3	7	10	19	60	79	1	0	1	1,737	1,552	3,289							
Gase Tshowogm	173	50	223	15	14	29	335	177	512	15	22	37	0	2	2	9	15	24	0	0	0	547	280	827							
Nahi	88	53	141	1	0	1	132	151	283	10	23	33	1	2	3	5	10	15	0	1	1	237	240	477							
Thedtsho	621	366	987	8	10	18	864	724	1,588	36	51	87	1	8	9	21	57	78	0	0	0	1,551	1,216	2,767							
Ruehisa	324	157	481	4	3	7	717	471	1,188	25	47	72	2	2	4	16	42	58	0	0	0	1,088	722	1,810							
Dangghu	155	101	256	2	2	4	258	264	522	5	35	40	3	5	8	6	43	49	0	0	0	429	450	879							
Gangteng	784	382	1,166	18	14	32	511	496	1,007	21	50	71	7	4	11	11	62	73	0	0	0	1,352	1,008	2,360							
Kazhi	229	88	317	16	5	21	288	288	576	26	42	68	4	6	10	13	52	65	2	0	2	578	481	1,059							
Nyishog	458	509	967	99	109	208	370	384	754	35	101	136	3	6	9	16	52	68	0	0	0	981	1,161	2,142							
Phangtuel	125	74	199	20	26	46	265	195	460	13	32	45	4	5	9	12	29	41	0	0	0	439	361	800							
Phobji	252	199	451	2	1	3	505	554	1,059	9	53	62	2	5	7	13	50	63	0	0	0	783	862	1,645							
Saephu	252	149	401	1	4	5	445	431	876	10	57	67	1	5	6	16	47	63	0	0	0	725	693	1,418							
Both Areas	7,922	4,442	12,364	272	270	542	11,664	8,198	19,862	386	780	1,166	37	75	112	231	703	934	237	2	239	20,749	14,470	35,219							

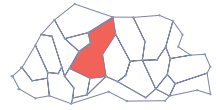
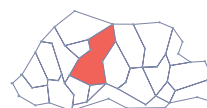


Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

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							
Urban	24.5	16.4	40.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	26.7	26.9	53.6	1.2	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.2	46.8	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang Town	24.4	15.6	40.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	26.7	27.6	54.3	1.3	1.9	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.2	46.8	100.0
Notding Town	29.9	26.4	56.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	24.3	15.4	39.7	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	55.2	44.8	100.0
Rurichu Town	9.4	13.8	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	39.0	73.6	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	54.1	100.0
Rural	21.9	11.5	33.4	0.9	0.9	1.9	35.0	22.2	57.2	1.1	2.3	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.2	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	60.6	39.4	100.0
Athang	14.8	9.2	23.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	31.4	32.3	63.7	1.2	1.4	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	3.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	4.0	53.4	46.6	100.0
Bjenag	30.5	7.3	37.8	2.6	2.5	5.1	25.5	24.7	50.2	1.1	2.2	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	39.5	100.0
Dakar	20.9	3.1	24.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	60.0	10.1	70.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	3.8	0.0	3.8	85.8	14.2	100.0
Gase Tshogngim	23.3	20.2	43.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	27.7	23.1	50.8	0.6	1.5	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	47.2	100.0
Gase Tshowegm	20.9	6.0	27.0	1.8	1.7	3.5	40.5	21.4	61.9	1.8	2.7	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.1	33.9	100.0
Nahi	18.4	11.1	29.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	27.7	31.7	59.3	2.1	4.8	6.9	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.1	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	49.7	50.3	100.0
Thedtsho	22.4	13.2	35.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	31.2	26.2	57.4	1.3	1.8	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.1	43.9	100.0
Ruebisa	17.9	8.7	26.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	39.6	26.0	65.6	1.4	2.6	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	39.9	100.0
Dangchhu	17.6	11.5	29.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	29.4	30.0	59.4	0.6	4.0	4.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	4.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	51.2	100.0
Gangteng	33.2	16.2	49.4	0.8	0.6	1.4	21.7	21.0	42.7	0.9	2.1	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	42.7	100.0
Kazhi	21.6	8.3	29.9	1.5	0.5	2.0	27.2	27.2	54.4	2.5	4.0	6.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	4.9	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	54.6	45.4	100.0
Nyishog	21.4	23.8	45.1	4.6	5.1	9.7	17.3	17.9	35.2	1.6	4.7	6.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	54.2	100.0
Phangvuei	15.6	9.3	24.9	2.5	3.3	5.8	33.1	24.4	57.5	1.6	4.0	5.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	3.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.9	45.1	100.0
Phobji	15.3	12.1	27.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.7	33.7	64.4	0.5	3.2	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	3.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	52.4	100.0
Saephu	17.8	10.5	28.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	31.4	30.4	61.8	0.7	4.0	4.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	48.9	100.0
Both Areas	22.5	12.6	35.1	0.8	0.8	1.5	33.1	23.3	56.4	1.1	2.2	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	58.9	41.1	100.0

Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Age Group	Marital Status																													
	Never Married			Living together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status								
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total						
10-14	1,860	1,859	3,719	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,861	1,861	3,722			
15-19	1,708	1,385	3,093	0	6	6	28	104	132	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1,739	1,498	3,237		
20-24	2,190	666	2,856	23	35	58	617	748	1,365	25	58	83	4	11	15	0	2	2	4	11	15	0	2	30	0	30	2,889	1,520	4,409	
25-29	1,307	235	1,542	33	37	70	1,840	1,430	3,270	64	135	199	2	19	21	1	11	12	23	19	21	1	11	22	44	1	45	3,291	1,868	5,159
30-34	355	72	427	44	27	71	2,030	1,309	3,339	59	104	163	5	4	9	4	13	17	21	19	21	6	19	25	43	0	43	2,537	1,529	4,066
35-39	149	64	213	22	22	44	1,812	1,044	2,856	56	113	169	5	8	13	6	19	25	13	13	13	6	19	25	43	0	43	2,093	1,270	3,363
40-44	87	35	122	21	23	44	1,413	852	2,265	43	93	136	3	4	7	7	26	33	40	40	40	7	26	33	27	0	27	1,601	1,033	2,634
45-49	58	26	84	19	21	40	1,223	685	1,908	52	80	132	6	4	10	8	40	48	56	56	56	8	40	48	27	0	27	1,393	856	2,249
50-54	42	22	64	17	24	41	899	584	1,483	26	61	87	1	6	7	10	49	59	69	69	69	10	49	59	15	1	16	1,010	747	1,757
55-59	37	25	62	27	18	45	574	388	962	13	42	55	0	6	6	17	69	86	105	105	105	17	69	86	9	0	9	677	548	1,225
60-64	39	22	61	22	20	42	375	371	746	14	31	45	2	1	3	17	99	116	133	133	133	17	99	116	1	0	1	470	544	1,014
65-69	30	13	43	14	11	25	313	247	560	10	29	39	3	4	7	22	71	93	115	115	115	22	71	93	0	0	0	392	375	767
70-74	19	9	28	9	14	23	230	196	426	7	13	20	3	3	6	31	106	137	168	168	168	31	106	137	0	0	0	299	341	640
75-79	25	5	30	14	7	21	153	126	279	5	12	17	1	2	3	36	73	109	145	145	145	36	73	109	0	0	0	234	225	459
80-84	10	3	13	3	3	6	104	77	181	7	5	12	1	2	3	37	66	103	140	140	140	37	66	103	0	0	0	162	156	318
85+	6	1	7	4	2	6	52	35	87	4	2	6	0	1	1	35	58	93	128	128	128	35	58	93	0	0	0	101	99	200
All Ages	7,922	4,442	12,364	272	270	542	11,664	8,198	19,862	386	780	1,166	37	75	112	231	703	934	1,165	1,165	1,165	231	703	934	237	2	239	20,749	14,470	35,219

**Table A3.1** Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

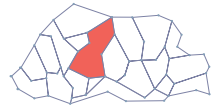
Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	4,114	522	4,636	88.7	1,021	3,106	4,127	75.3	7,220	1,543	8,763	82.4
6-9	388	38	426	91.1	38	370	408	90.7	758	76	834	90.9
10-14	543	4	547	99.3	6	581	587	99.0	1,124	10	1,134	99.1
15-19	568	17	585	97.1	10	413	423	97.6	981	27	1,008	97.3
20-24	580	45	625	92.8	36	375	411	91.2	955	81	1,036	92.2
25-29	537	42	579	92.7	94	504	598	84.3	1,041	136	1,177	88.4
30-34	446	54	500	89.2	141	348	489	71.2	794	195	989	80.3
35-39	386	64	450	85.8	153	242	395	61.3	628	217	845	74.3
40-44	220	48	268	82.1	118	112	230	48.7	332	166	498	66.7
45-49	200	52	252	79.4	104	83	187	44.4	283	156	439	64.5
50-54	104	31	135	77.0	72	27	99	27.3	131	103	234	56.0
55-59	52	26	78	66.7	50	18	68	26.5	70	76	146	47.9
60-64	34	22	56	60.7	69	11	80	13.8	45	91	136	33.1
65+	56	79	135	41.5	130	22	152	14.5	78	209	287	27.2
Rural	12,811	4,514	17,325	73.9	5,511	6,216	11,727	53.0	19,027	10,025	29,052	65.5
6-9	812	186	998	81.4	177	807	984	82.0	1,619	363	1,982	81.7
10-14	1,281	33	1,314	97.5	35	1,239	1,274	97.3	2,520	68	2,588	97.4
15-19	1,093	56	1,149	95.1	71	1,003	1,074	93.4	2,096	127	2,223	94.3
20-24	1,884	352	2,236	84.3	212	897	1,109	80.9	2,781	564	3,345	83.1
25-29	2,162	503	2,665	81.1	414	853	1,267	67.3	3,015	917	3,932	76.7
30-34	1,550	454	2,004	77.3	487	553	1,040	53.2	2,103	941	3,044	69.1
35-39	1,163	446	1,609	72.3	535	340	875	38.9	1,503	981	2,484	60.5
40-44	905	406	1,311	69.0	624	179	803	22.3	1,084	1,030	2,114	51.3
45-49	721	400	1,121	64.3	547	122	669	18.2	843	947	1,790	47.1
50-54	497	366	863	57.6	573	72	645	11.2	569	939	1,508	37.7
55-59	306	285	591	51.8	439	41	480	8.5	347	724	1,071	32.4
60-64	166	247	413	40.2	423	41	464	8.8	207	670	877	23.6
65+	271	780	1,051	25.8	974	69	1,043	6.6	340	1,754	2,094	16.2
Both Areas	16,925	5,036	21,961	77.1	9,322	6,532	15,854	58.8	26,247	11,568	37,815	69.4
6-9	1,200	224	1,424	84.3	1,177	215	1,392	84.6	2,377	439	2,816	84.4
10-14	1,824	37	1,861	98.0	1,820	41	1,861	97.8	3,644	78	3,722	97.9
15-19	1,661	73	1,734	95.8	1,416	81	1,497	94.6	3,077	154	3,231	95.2
20-24	2,464	397	2,861	86.1	1,272	248	1,520	83.7	3,736	645	4,381	85.3
25-29	2,699	545	3,244	83.2	1,357	508	1,865	72.8	4,056	1,053	5,109	79.4
30-34	1,996	508	2,504	79.7	901	628	1,529	58.9	2,897	1,136	4,033	71.8
35-39	1,549	510	2,059	75.2	582	688	1,270	45.8	2,131	1,198	3,329	64.0
40-44	1,125	454	1,579	71.2	291	742	1,033	28.2	1,416	1,196	2,612	54.2
45-49	921	452	1,373	67.1	205	651	856	23.9	1,126	1,103	2,229	50.5
50-54	601	397	998	60.2	99	645	744	13.3	700	1,042	1,742	40.2
55-59	358	311	669	53.5	59	489	548	10.8	417	800	1,217	34.3
60-64	200	269	469	42.6	52	492	544	9.6	252	761	1,013	24.9
65+	327	859	1,186	27.6	91	1,104	1,195	7.6	418	1,963	2,381	17.6



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Wangdue Phodrang 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	1,364	2,433	838	29.4	1,399	1,573	1,153	33.9	2,763	4,006	1,991	31.5
6-12	732	13	15	96.3	739	4	15	97.5	1,471	17	30	96.9
13-14	197	15	1	92.5	229	5	3	96.6	426	20	4	94.7
15-16	152	20	6	85.4	158	11	4	91.3	310	31	10	88.3
17-18	111	113	23	44.9	122	36	3	75.8	233	149	26	57.1
19-22	119	369	67	21.4	119	166	20	39.0	238	535	87	27.7
23+	53	1,903	726	2.0	32	1,351	1,108	1.3	85	3,254	1,834	1.6
Rural	2,947	7,823	6,555	17.0	3,152	2,822	5,753	26.9	6,099	10,645	12,308	21.0
6-12	1,555	87	109	88.8	1,644	18	90	93.8	3,199	105	199	91.3
13-14	458	85	18	81.6	476	16	14	94.1	934	101	32	87.5
15-16	327	100	31	71.4	464	32	19	90.1	791	132	50	81.3
17-18	232	145	55	53.7	274	85	35	69.5	506	230	90	61.3
19-22	246	803	400	17.0	214	423	140	27.5	460	1,226	540	20.7
23+	129	6,603	5,942	1.0	80	2,248	5,455	1.0	209	8,851	11,397	1.0
Both Areas	4,311	10,256	7,393	19.6	4,551	4,395	6,906	28.7	8,862	14,651	14,299	23.4
6-12	2,287	100	124	91.1	2,383	22	105	94.9	4,670	122	229	93.0
13-14	655	100	19	84.6	705	21	17	94.9	1,360	121	36	89.7
15-16	479	120	37	75.3	622	43	23	90.4	1,101	163	60	83.2
17-18	343	258	78	50.5	396	121	38	71.4	739	379	116	59.9
19-22	365	1,172	467	18.2	333	589	160	30.8	698	1,761	627	22.6
23+	182	8,506	6,668	1.2	112	3,599	6,563	1.1	294	12,105	13,231	1.1



**Table A3.3** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Wangdue Phodrang 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
Wangdue Phodrang	4,311	10,256	7,393	19.6	4,551	4,395	6,906	28.7	8,862	14,651	14,299	23.4
Wangdue Phodrang Town	1,202	2,282	715	28.6	1,204	1,475	1,051	32.3	2,406	3,757	1,766	30.3
Nobding Town	142	109	101	40.3	171	63	67	56.8	313	172	168	47.9
Rurichu Town	20	42	22	23.8	24	35	35	25.5	44	77	57	24.7
Athang	61	98	189	17.5	60	56	208	18.5	121	154	397	18.0
Bjenag	126	501	419	12.0	129	125	436	18.7	255	626	855	14.7
Darkar	182	2,820	1,700	3.9	191	306	385	21.7	373	3,126	2,085	6.7
Gase Tshogongm	602	793	461	32.4	669	498	511	39.9	1,271	1,291	972	36.0
Gase Tshowogm	60	357	158	10.4	57	88	158	18.8	117	445	316	13.3
Nahi	36	90	130	14.1	63	64	142	23.4	99	154	272	18.9
Thedtsho	433	663	572	26.0	396	427	517	29.6	829	1,090	1,089	27.6
Ruebisa	141	523	489	12.2	175	192	429	22	316	715	918	16.2
Dangchhu	102	118	254	21.5	96	65	328	19.6	198	183	582	20.6
Gangteng	342	624	474	23.8	347	294	440	32.1	689	918	914	27.3
Kazhi	96	204	314	15.6	91	67	373	17.1	187	271	687	16.3
Nyishog	403	279	366	38.5	488	197	546	39.6	891	476	912	39.1
Phangyuel	80	168	223	17.0	79	96	220	20	159	264	443	18.4
Phobji	156	305	419	17.7	188	188	580	19.7	344	493	999	18.7
Saepchu	127	280	387	16.0	123	159	480	16.1	250	439	867	16.1

Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma				
Wangdue Phodrang Town	116	8	2,488	812	1,060	864	48	167	493	78	29	
Male	14	4	1,428	481	559	462	18	125	318	55	20	
Female	102	4	1,060	331	501	402	30	42	175	23	9	
Nobding Town	4	0	273	106	30	35	7	5	20	4	1	
Male	0	0	128	57	20	19	5	5	14	3	0	
Female	4	0	145	49	10	16	2	0	6	1	1	
Rurichu Town	2	0	59	11	23	17	2	2	5	0	0	
Male	0	0	30	7	14	6	1	1	3	0	0	
Female	2	0	29	4	9	11	1	1	2	0	0	
Athang	22	0	180	9	18	26	0	5	14	0	1	
Male	14	0	99	3	10	17	0	5	10	0	1	
Female	8	0	81	6	8	9	0	0	4	0	0	
Bjenag	14	2	438	94	111	99	7	7	87	19	3	
Male	3	1	295	74	83	67	6	5	75	16	2	
Female	11	1	143	20	28	32	1	2	12	3	1	
Darkar	51	6	1,615	306	508	491	36	122	310	50	4	
Male	26	3	1,347	277	435	434	29	121	287	40	3	
Female	25	3	268	29	73	57	7	1	23	10	1	
Gase Tshogongm	50	3	936	418	539	340	13	37	165	30	31	
Male	17	2	503	205	266	202	8	26	118	20	28	
Female	33	1	433	213	273	138	5	11	47	10	3	
Gase Tshowogm	23	1	231	63	89	76	16	13	40	9	1	
Male	10	1	170	51	74	59	8	10	26	7	1	
Female	13	0	61	12	15	17	8	3	14	2	0	
Nahi	10	0	182	10	12	24	1	0	10	2	2	
Male	3	0	84	7	9	14	1	0	5	2	1	
Female	7	0	98	3	3	10	0	0	5	0	1	
Theedtsho	36	0	772	223	364	270	32	63	135	16	8	
Male	13	0	422	119	207	165	22	43	89	11	5	
Female	23	0	350	104	157	105	10	20	46	5	3	

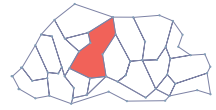


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed						Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree				
Ruebisa	28	1	595	107	134	86	1	11	64	4	0		
Male	10	0	357	78	108	53	1	10	43	4	0		
Female	18	1	238	29	26	33	0	1	21	0	0		
Dangchhu	22	0	272	21	18	18	3	4	14	5	4		
Male	8	0	166	13	8	2	3	3	10	5	2		
Female	14	0	106	8	10	16	0	1	4	0	2		
Gangteng	105	9	764	248	174	165	11	25	83	14	9		
Male	76	6	459	138	108	81	8	15	54	13	8		
Female	29	3	305	110	66	84	3	10	29	1	1		
Kazhi	1	0	306	31	18	43	5	8	32	7	7		
Male	0	0	195	23	8	25	4	5	26	7	7		
Female	1	0	111	8	10	18	1	3	6	0	0		
Nyishog	25	2	556	386	203	93	6	9	67	18	2		
Male	10	2	312	165	92	47	3	3	32	14	2		
Female	15	0	244	221	111	46	3	6	35	4	0		
Phangyuel	9	1	291	19	22	50	3	3	19	3	3		
Male	1	1	180	14	9	24	2	2	11	1	3		
Female	8	0	111	5	13	26	1	1	8	2	0		
Phobji	59	1	563	86	67	35	0	6	15	1	4		
Male	16	0	318	50	35	22	0	5	12	1	2		
Female	43	1	245	36	32	13	0	1	3	0	2		
Saephu	21	15	452	23	61	59	3	8	40	4	3		
Male	3	7	267	14	32	41	2	7	29	3	2		
Female	18	8	185	9	29	18	1	1	11	1	1		
Wangdue Phodrang	598	49	10,973	2,973	3,451	2,791	194	495	1,613	264	112		
Male	224	27	6,760	1,776	2,077	1,740	121	391	1,162	202	87		
Female	374	22	4,213	1,197	1,374	1,051	73	104	451	62	25		

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A4.1** Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

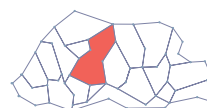
Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Wangdue Phodrang Town	60	49	109
Nobding Town	3	1	4
Rurichu Town	2	0	2
Athang	11	11	22
Bjenag	21	38	59
Darkar	26	28	54
Gase Tshogongm	45	52	97
Gase Tshowogm	7	7	14
Nahi	18	16	34
Thedtsho	23	21	44
Ruebisa	34	34	68
Dangchhu	17	15	32
Gangteng	31	45	76
Kazhi	41	42	83
Nyishog	27	34	61
Phangyuel	17	15	32
Phobji	31	48	79
Saephu	36	46	82
Total	450	502	952

**Table A4.2** Persons with Disability in Multiple Domain by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Wangdue Phodrang Town	18	11	29
Nobding Town	0	0	0
Rurichu Town	1	0	1
Athang	6	5	11
Bjenag	7	11	18
Darkar	9	8	17
Gase Tshogongm	13	14	27
Gase Tshowogm	3	2	5
Nahi	6	5	11
Thedtsho	3	5	8
Ruebisa	11	12	23
Dangchhu	7	7	14
Gangteng	10	13	23
Kazhi	15	13	28
Nyishog	11	19	30
Phangyuel	7	6	13
Phobji	13	20	33
Saephu	15	19	34
Total	155	170	325

**Table A7.1** Room Density (person per room), Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Wangdue Phodrang Town	3.2	3.9	1.2	2,104
Nobding Town	3.3	3.8	1.2	115
Rurichu Town	2.7	3.3	1.2	64
Rural				
Athang	3.5	3.8	1.1	181
Bjenag	4.1	3.4	0.8	437
Darkar	3.2	3.2	1.0	646
Gase Tshogongm	3.3	3.6	1.1	833
Gase Tshowogm	3.7	3.7	1.0	188
Nahi	3.8	3.7	1.0	148
Thedtsho	3.3	3.8	1.2	769
Ruebisa	3.9	3.9	1.0	447
Dangchhu	4.2	4.5	1.1	217
Gangteng	3.8	3.6	0.9	536
Kazhi	3.3	3.7	1.1	334
Nyishog	3.4	4.1	1.2	470
Phangyuel	4.0	3.6	0.9	225
Phobji	4.2	4.7	1.1	421
Saephu	4.1	3.7	0.9	421
Both Areas	3.5	3.8	1.1	8,556

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

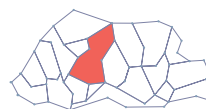
Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						Total
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
<b>Urban</b>							
Wangdue Phodrang Town	178	169	1,038	54	647	18	2,104
Nobding Town	42	7	50	4	11	1	115
Rurichu Town	6	41	14	1	2	0	64
<b>Rural</b>							
Athang	167	6	2	2	4	0	181
Bjenag	333	8	32	43	13	8	437
Darkar	214	32	184	81	103	32	646
Gase Tshogongm	248	316	170	31	44	24	833
Gase Tshowogm	96	61	12	7	11	1	188
Nahi	123	2	1	6	14	2	148
Theedtsho	213	87	278	84	89	18	769
Ruebisa	331	11	19	46	36	4	447
Dangchhu	197	6	4	1	7	2	217
Gangteng	350	30	106	37	8	5	536
Kazhi	260	9	5	37	10	13	334
Nyishog	345	22	54	35	10	4	470
Phangyuel	153	7	28	15	17	5	225
Phobji	404	4	3	8	1	1	421
Saephu	366	13	24	9	6	3	421
Botha Areas	4,026	831	2,024	501	1,033	141	8,556

**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 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	
<b>Urban</b>										
Wangdue Phodrang Town	176	462	663	482	219	52	29	21	0	2,104
Nobding Town	11	33	32	18	7	7	4	3	0	115
Rurichu Town	4	26	21	12	0	0	0	1	0	64
<b>Rural</b>										
Athang	19	33	35	48	31	9	2	4	0	181
Bjenag	17	81	78	112	55	33	21	39	1	437
Darkar	120	177	120	122	34	28	3	15	27	646
Gase Tshogongm	81	133	376	106	41	33	19	42	2	833
Gase Tshowogm	22	29	50	38	19	11	6	13	0	188
Nahi	10	37	27	34	14	4	7	15	0	148
Theedtsho	54	176	276	148	42	37	12	23	1	769
Ruebisa	31	80	93	103	59	37	17	26	1	447
Dangchhu	6	48	39	43	27	22	13	19	0	217
Gangteng	34	79	140	132	80	43	12	16	0	536
Kazhi	61	73	71	64	28	14	2	14	7	334
Nyishog	53	108	113	102	43	21	8	22	0	470
Phangyuel	16	42	53	40	19	18	9	28	0	225
Phobji	13	26	87	162	44	56	16	17	0	421
Saephu	34	52	72	123	57	37	15	30	1	421
Both Areas	762	1,695	2,346	1,889	819	462	195	348	40	8,556

Table A7.4 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility										Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Urban													Wangdue Phodrang Town	1,712	219	9	96	50	16	0	1	1			2,104	Nobding Town	94	14	0	1	6	0	0	0	0			115	Rurichu Town	49	13	0	1	0	0	0	1	0			64	Rural													Athang	121	16	0	37	2	0	0	5	0			181	Bjenag	141	107	1	100	73	2	1	11	1			437	Daikar	404	101	0	33	18	0	16	44	30			646	Gase Tshogongm	625	115	1	60	15	2	0	13	2			833	Gase Tshowogm	131	34	11	4	4	2	0	1	1			188	Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556
Wangdue Phodrang Town	1,712	219	9	96	50	16	0	1	1			2,104	Nobding Town	94	14	0	1	6	0	0	0	0			115	Rurichu Town	49	13	0	1	0	0	0	1	0			64	Rural													Athang	121	16	0	37	2	0	0	5	0			181	Bjenag	141	107	1	100	73	2	1	11	1			437	Daikar	404	101	0	33	18	0	16	44	30			646	Gase Tshogongm	625	115	1	60	15	2	0	13	2			833	Gase Tshowogm	131	34	11	4	4	2	0	1	1			188	Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556													
Nobding Town	94	14	0	1	6	0	0	0	0			115	Rurichu Town	49	13	0	1	0	0	0	1	0			64	Rural													Athang	121	16	0	37	2	0	0	5	0			181	Bjenag	141	107	1	100	73	2	1	11	1			437	Daikar	404	101	0	33	18	0	16	44	30			646	Gase Tshogongm	625	115	1	60	15	2	0	13	2			833	Gase Tshowogm	131	34	11	4	4	2	0	1	1			188	Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																										
Rurichu Town	49	13	0	1	0	0	0	1	0			64	Rural													Athang	121	16	0	37	2	0	0	5	0			181	Bjenag	141	107	1	100	73	2	1	11	1			437	Daikar	404	101	0	33	18	0	16	44	30			646	Gase Tshogongm	625	115	1	60	15	2	0	13	2			833	Gase Tshowogm	131	34	11	4	4	2	0	1	1			188	Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																							
Rural													Athang	121	16	0	37	2	0	0	5	0			181	Bjenag	141	107	1	100	73	2	1	11	1			437	Daikar	404	101	0	33	18	0	16	44	30			646	Gase Tshogongm	625	115	1	60	15	2	0	13	2			833	Gase Tshowogm	131	34	11	4	4	2	0	1	1			188	Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																				
Athang	121	16	0	37	2	0	0	5	0			181	Bjenag	141	107	1	100	73	2	1	11	1			437	Daikar	404	101	0	33	18	0	16	44	30			646	Gase Tshogongm	625	115	1	60	15	2	0	13	2			833	Gase Tshowogm	131	34	11	4	4	2	0	1	1			188	Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																	
Bjenag	141	107	1	100	73	2	1	11	1			437	Daikar	404	101	0	33	18	0	16	44	30			646	Gase Tshogongm	625	115	1	60	15	2	0	13	2			833	Gase Tshowogm	131	34	11	4	4	2	0	1	1			188	Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																														
Daikar	404	101	0	33	18	0	16	44	30			646	Gase Tshogongm	625	115	1	60	15	2	0	13	2			833	Gase Tshowogm	131	34	11	4	4	2	0	1	1			188	Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																											
Gase Tshogongm	625	115	1	60	15	2	0	13	2			833	Gase Tshowogm	131	34	11	4	4	2	0	1	1			188	Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																								
Gase Tshowogm	131	34	11	4	4	2	0	1	1			188	Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																					
Nahi	95	23	1	9	13	1	0	6	0			148	Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																		
Thectsho	479	202	0	27	52	3	2	2	2			769	Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																															
Ruebisa	244	32	10	35	85	10	2	26	3			447	Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																																												
Dangchhu	91	49	0	36	39	0	0	2	0			217	Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																																																									
Gangteng	369	69	4	46	35	8	1	2	2			536	Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																																																																						
Kazhi	101	47	1	57	96	6	3	16	7			334	Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Nyishog	211	85	0	80	76	2	3	13	0			470	Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Phangyuel	104	52	2	16	36	8	0	7	0			225	Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Phobji	290	67	3	39	20	1	0	1	0			421	Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Saephu	200	79	2	59	68	3	5	4	1			421	Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Both Areas	5,461	1,324	45	736	688	64	33	155	50			8,556																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				



**Table A7.5** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Wangdue Phodrang Town	403	1,701	0	2,104
Nobding Town	23	92	0	115
Rurichu Town	13	51	0	64
<b>Rural</b>				
Athang	20	161	0	181
Bjenag	92	344	1	437
Darkar	210	409	27	646
Gase Tshogongm	148	683	2	833
Gase Tshowogm	23	165	0	188
Nahi	16	131	1	148
Thedtsho	192	577	0	769
Ruebisa	87	360	0	447
Dangchhu	17	200	0	217
Gangteng	115	421	0	536
Kazhi	73	254	7	334
Nyishog	98	372	0	470
Phangyuel	60	165	0	225
Phobji	47	374	0	421
Saephu	43	377	1	421
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>6,837</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8,556</b>



Table A7.6 Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used														Total
	Cane/Palm/ Trunks/Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	RCC wall	Cement/ Lime/Cement	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	
Urban															
Wangdue Phodrang Town	86	117	88	22	4	928	197	110	170	66	92	214	10	2,104	
Nobding Town	3	13	44	2	0	16	20	1	2	12	2	0	0	115	
Rurichu Town	3	8	1	11	0	35	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	64	
Rural															
Athang	1	38	61	1	0	1	4	0	1	25	42	7	0	181	
Bjenag	10	31	202	3	6	4	5	0	0	77	69	25	5	437	
Darkar	4	32	58	80	4	120	30	23	39	89	66	14	87	646	
Gase Tshogongm	32	98	69	12	10	263	34	46	50	36	109	50	24	833	
Gase Tshowogm	1	9	35	11	0	47	6	6	4	8	29	14	18	188	
Nahi	0	13	38	1	0	1	2	1	0	8	59	24	1	148	
Thedtsho	57	61	142	36	1	174	42	56	21	63	42	60	14	769	
Ruebisa	8	46	53	35	0	9	10	2	0	38	211	30	5	447	
Dangchhu	22	19	46	4	3	9	1	0	2	27	26	57	1	217	
Gangteng	7	14	156	10	2	15	24	1	6	127	119	53	2	536	
Kazhi	7	42	87	9	1	8	2	1	0	37	118	12	10	334	
Nyishog	2	36	68	6	2	11	12	5	1	19	261	45	2	470	
Phangyuel	4	28	53	4	0	9	4	1	3	10	91	16	2	225	
Phobji	3	31	213	4	2	4	1	0	0	100	37	26	0	421	
Saepchu	8	31	238	8	0	19	48	2	3	41	13	5	5	421	
Both Areas	258	667	1,652	259	35	1,673	443	256	305	784	1,386	652	186	8,556	

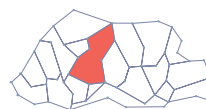


Table A7.7 Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling										Total	
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other			
Urban												
Wangdue Phodrang Town	2	2	17	3	6	2,024	32	17	1		2,104	
Nobding Town	0	1	0	0	1	112	1	0	0		115	
Rurichu Town	0	1	3	0	1	52	0	7	0		64	
Rural												
Athang	0	1	7	0	0	173	0	0	0		181	
Bjenag	1	8	29	0	1	384	13	1	0		437	
Darkar	1	3	46	1	1	554	1	9	30		646	
Gase Tshogongm	4	3	25	3	0	749	5	40	4		833	
Gase Tshowogm	0	1	12	0	18	157	0	0	0		188	
Nahi	0	1	7	0	0	140	0	0	0		148	
Thedtsho	0	0	9	1	5	742	2	8	2		769	
Ruebisa	1	6	22	0	2	412	4	0	0		447	
Dangchhu	0	1	20	0	1	194	0	1	0		217	
Gangteng	1	1	57	0	0	458	17	0	2		536	
Kazhi	1	12	25	0	3	277	9	0	7		334	
Nyishog	1	5	19	0	0	390	53	2	0		470	
Phangyuel	0	3	2	0	0	209	8	0	3		225	
Phobji	1	9	89	0	1	317	4	0	0		421	
Saephu	2	4	48	1	2	362	1	0	1		421	
Both Areas	15	62	437	9	42	7,706	150	85	50		8,556	

Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling										Total	
	Earthen/Clay Floor	Planks/Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles	Concrete/Terrazzo	Cement/Concrete/Terrazzo	Other				
Urban												
Wangdue Phodrang Town	50	329	11	24	289	1,398	3					2,104
Nobding Town	1	59	0	19	1	35	0					115
Rurichu Town	2	4	1	0	1	56	0					64
Rural												
Athang	2	163	1	1	1	13	0					181
Bjenag	5	320	2	59	5	46	0					437
Darkar	11	193	1	14	56	341	30					646
Gase Tshogongm	42	196	5	46	297	245	2					833
Gase Tshowogm	2	84	0	7	37	58	0					188
Nahi	1	137	0	0	3	7	0					148
Thedtsho	26	220	4	15	53	449	2					769
Ruebisa	8	350	1	3	1	81	3					447
Dangchhu	4	195	1	6	1	10	0					217
Gangteng	4	461	1	57	1	12	0					536
Kazhi	9	270	2	26	3	17	7					334
Nyishog	11	384	0	30	2	43	0					470
Phangyuuel	8	172	2	1	0	41	1					225
Phobji	5	368	3	44	0	1	0					421
Saephu	6	364	0	33	0	17	1					421
Both Areas	197	4,269	35	385	751	2,870	49					8,556

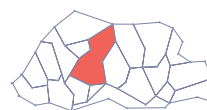


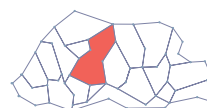
Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting							Cooking							Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	
<b>Urban</b>															
Wangdue Phodrang Town	2,081	5	4	5	7	1	1	0	2,077	6	3	41	1,948	1	2,104
Nobding Town	114	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	4	1	106	0	115
Rurichu Town	62	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	56	0	64
<b>Rural</b>															
Athang	179	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	177	1	81	9	82	1	181
Bjenag	427	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	427	4	57	2	370	2	437
Darkar	566	15	22	12	3	0	1	27	563	23	93	27	433	35	646
Gase Tshogongm	822	2	5	2	0	0	0	2	817	10	14	3	765	6	833
Gase Tshowogm	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	1	22	1	153	0	188
Nahi	146	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	35	1	100	0	148
Theedtsho	758	6	1	1	1	1	0	1	764	5	13	7	673	1	769
Ruebisa	442	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	441	1	74	8	353	0	447
Dangchhu	210	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	209	4	70	4	136	0	217
Gangteng	532	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	513	6	82	5	427	0	536
Kazhi	282	8	2	35	0	0	0	7	280	3	80	7	222	7	334
Nyishog	462	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	466	1	31	2	412	3	470
Phangyuel	223	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	223	4	14	3	192	0	225
Phobji	412	0	2	2	0	0	1	4	398	7	92	2	329	0	421
Saephu	408	5	3	3	0	1	0	1	400	3	52	2	359	1	421
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>8,314</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8,259</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>7,116</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8,556</b>

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang 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	
<b>Urban</b>							
Wangdue Phodrang Town	1,618	476	8	0	1	1	2,104
Nobding Town	40	75	0	0	0	0	115
Rurichu Town	47	17	0	0	0	0	64
<b>Rural</b>							
Athang	40	137	3	0	1	0	181
Bjenag	100	327	3	1	3	3	437
Darkar	239	364	6	0	4	33	646
Gase Tshogongm	539	285	1	0	5	3	833
Gase Tshowogm	94	90	0	0	3	1	188
Nahi	41	104	1	1	1	0	148
Thedtsho	409	330	15	0	13	2	769
Ruebisa	113	323	4	0	7	0	447
Dangchhu	28	185	2	1	1	0	217
Gangteng	206	320	1	0	9	0	536
Kazhi	94	190	1	0	42	7	334
Nyishog	211	248	4	1	4	2	470
Phangyuel	51	171	1	0	0	2	225
Phobji	73	337	3	0	8	0	421
Saephu	145	266	3	3	2	2	421
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>8,556</b>



**Table A7.11** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Not Reported	Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours			
<b>Urban</b>							
Wangdue Phodrang Town	2,083	19	0	2	0		2,104
Nobding Town	115	0	0	0	0		115
Rurichu Town	63	0	0	1	0		64
<b>Rural</b>							
Athang	181	0	0	0	0		181
Bjenag	435	0	1	0	1		437
Darkar	613	6	24	0	3		646
Gase Tshogongm	815	8	4	4	2		833
Gase Tshowogm	175	2	11	0	0		188
Nahi	141	7	0	0	0		148
Theedtsho	670	47	46	6	0		769
Ruebisa	434	10	1	2	0		447
Dangchhu	217	0	0	0	0		217
Gangteng	521	14	0	1	0		536
Kazhi	312	10	1	4	7		334
Nyishog	449	8	13	0	0		470
Phangyuel	217	6	1	1	0		225
Phobji	413	0	8	0	0		421
Saephu	417	1	0	2	1		421
Both Areas	8,271	138	110	23	14		8,556

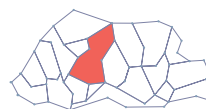
**Table A7.12** Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Wangdue Phodrang Town	1,797	307	0	2,104
Nobding Town	101	14	0	115
Rurichu Town	62	2	0	64
<b>Rural</b>				
Athang	161	20	0	181
Bjenag	365	71	1	437
Darkar	439	177	30	646
Gase Tshogongm	717	114	2	833
Gase Tshowogm	165	23	0	188
Nahi	108	40	0	148
Theedtsho	580	188	1	769
Ruebisa	337	110	0	447
Dangchhu	162	55	0	217
Gangteng	426	110	0	536
Kazhi	256	71	7	334
Nyishog	403	67	0	470
Phangyuel	148	77	0	225
Phobji	311	109	1	421
Saephu	369	51	1	421
Both Areas	6,907	1,606	43	8,556

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets																Total Regular Households	
	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellery	DTH	% With None of the Items		% with All of the Items
<b>Urban</b>																		
Wangdue Phodrang Town	642	310	95	275	131	580	1,698	609	89	1,298	155	98	2,000	837	226	2	0	2,104
Nobding Town	35	18	5	12	3	45	76	44	8	61	7	4	106	39	7	5	0	115
Rurichu Town	18	6	2	3	5	13	50	16	1	42	4	2	60	32	0	0	0	64
<b>Rural</b>																		
Athang	164	111	130	2	1	12	71	7	20	4	2	1	153	8	29	1	0	181
Bjenag	335	249	198	19	29	49	169	31	120	48	21	3	371	72	48	5	0	437
Darkar	279	143	144	56	37	96	290	67	23	155	12	8	502	96	43	9	0	646
Gase Tshogonigm	344	200	152	32	58	191	551	180	62	353	34	14	735	274	21	7	0	833
Gase Tshowegm	112	75	59	3	7	47	108	27	25	69	5	5	177	41	2	1	0	188
Nahi	118	110	81	1	1	17	54	9	14	21	4	0	130	15	7	1	0	148
Thedtsho	319	174	134	47	67	176	538	154	78	345	23	31	715	183	28	4	0	769
Ruehisa	362	272	251	27	25	78	249	25	133	65	31	2	419	128	66	0	0	447
Dangchhu	191	161	148	15	6	32	37	8	26	17	2	0	180	15	33	3	0	217
Gangteng	355	282	262	44	38	140	207	139	93	151	27	3	493	183	48	4	0	536
Kazhi	255	199	180	7	17	41	117	16	31	23	8	2	250	38	23	4	0	334
Nyishug	365	281	220	21	26	49	256	43	64	78	11	3	411	78	53	3	0	470
Phangwuel	177	140	119	13	18	25	121	26	25	42	4	3	209	51	26	3	0	225
Phobji	404	315	338	27	41	84	72	53	115	25	11	1	373	114	185	1	0	421
Saepthu	331	275	182	18	22	78	74	67	26	85	16	2	366	35	92	3	0	421
Both Areas	4,806	3,321	2,700	622	532	1,753	4,738	1,521	953	2,882	377	182	7,650	2,239	937	3	0	8,556



**Table A7.14 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets										Total Regular Households	
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Cho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items			
<b>Urban</b>												
Wangdue Phodrang Town	1,037	128	66	148	393	272	667	33.08	0.14	2,104		
Nobding Town	75	6	4	18	10	6	54	26.09	0.00	115		
Rurichu Town	17	3	2	3	3	2	14	57.81	0.00	64		
<b>Rural</b>												
Athang	63	1	2	4	3	25	14	55.8	0.00	181		
Bjenag	140	5	5	25	25	38	86	53.09	0.23	437		
Darkar	197	13	10	40	58	69	72	53.87	0.00	646		
Gase Tshogongm	320	30	12	52	111	68	226	41.54	0.12	833		
Gase Tshowogm	82	11	10	16	25	14	44	31.38	0.00	188		
Nahi	58	0	0	19	6	8	20	46.62	0.00	148		
Theedtsho	289	44	20	39	105	79	209	43.04	0.00	769		
Ruebisa	163	15	7	80	39	63	126	40.27	0.22	447		
Dangchhu	99	4	2	31	14	10	49	36.87	0.00	217		
Gangteng	224	17	10	63	47	67	183	36.57	0.19	536		
Kazhi	132	1	4	21	10	25	61	50.3	0.00	334		
Nyishog	151	10	8	35	76	45	141	42.13	0.00	470		
Phangyuel	105	3	4	15	4	40	55	41.33	0.00	225		
Phobji	112	5	1	100	30	45	110	43.23	0.24	421		
Saepchu	290	2	7	82	25	121	120	21.62	0.00	421		
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>40.17</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>8,556</b>		



**Table A7.15 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities														% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	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						
<b>Urban</b>																		
Wangdue Phodrang Town	429	1,944	110	1,794	757	240	607	150	1,429	111	156	5	0.7	0.0	2,104			
Nobding Town	26	104	2	72	38	5	27	4	41	2	1	1	0.9	0.0	115			
Rurichu Town	17	58	4	24	44	8	9	4	38	4	24	1	0.0	0.0	64			
<b>Rural</b>																		
Athang	53	81	1	50	138	2	9	1	13	0	2	1	2.2	0.0	181			
Bjenag	156	279	6	196	262	6	17	3	65	1	3	0	2.1	0.0	437			
Darkar	165	396	5	350	294	20	57	8	247	9	14	2	7.6	0.0	646			
Gase Tshogonigm	149	664	28	591	307	49	158	19	449	10	35	1	1.6	0.0	833			
Gase Tshowogim	41	136	6	121	95	8	20	7	87	6	2	0	2.1	0.0	188			
Nahi	60	84	0	62	95	4	7	0	28	0	1	1	4.7	0.0	148			
Theedtsho	159	643	27	521	316	48	160	36	424	25	42	1	1.7	0.0	769			
Ruebisa	172	311	5	237	274	5	29	18	167	0	16	1	2.0	0.0	447			
Dangchhu	70	107	3	89	147	3	5	0	35	0	2	0	2.8	0.0	217			
Gangteng	112	401	4	345	254	5	80	11	235	9	21	0	4.7	0.0	536			
Kazhi	132	146	2	113	203	2	19	4	13	1	1	0	6.6	0.0	334			
Nyishog	124	296	4	241	281	8	47	12	137	3	12	0	4.0	0.0	470			
Phangyuel	96	131	2	99	148	5	18	7	69	1	0	0	2.2	0.0	225			
Phobji	93	315	3	175	330	2	16	0	115	4	0	0	1.4	0.0	421			
Saephu	171	321	1	198	279	8	30	1	98	0	1	0	3.1	0.0	421			
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>6,417</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>5,278</b>	<b>4,262</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,556</b>			

**Table A7.16** Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

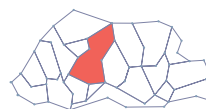
Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Wangdue Phodrang Town	1,905	199	0	2,104
Nobding Town	111	4	0	115
Rurichu Town	58	6	0	64
<b>Rural</b>				
Athang	161	20	0	181
Bjenag	405	31	1	437
Darkar	521	98	27	646
Gase Tshogongm	763	68	2	833
Gase Tshowogm	167	21	0	188
Nahi	124	24	0	148
Thedtsho	630	138	1	769
Ruebisa	393	54	0	447
Dangchhu	187	30	0	217
Gangteng	482	54	0	536
Kazhi	274	53	7	334
Nyishog	449	21	0	470
Phangyuel	206	19	0	225
Phobji	396	25	0	421
Saephu	347	73	1	421
Both Areas	7,579	938	39	8,556

**Table A7.17** Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Wangdue Phodrang Town	3	169	18	4	0	4	0	1	199
Nobding Town	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Rurichu Town	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Rural</b>									
Athang	0	18	0	0	0	2	0	0	20
Bjenag	0	25	0	3	0	1	2	1	32
Darkar	14	77	3	1	2	1	0	27	125
Gase Tshogongm	2	65	1	0	0	0	0	2	70
Gase Tshowogm	4	12	0	2	0	0	3	0	21
Nahi	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Thedtsho	6	105	0	24	0	1	1	2	139
Ruebisa	5	45	2	0	0	0	2	0	54
Dangchhu	2	23	1	1	1	0	2	0	30
Gangteng	1	39	1	2	0	11	0	0	54
Kazhi	9	29	0	15	0	0	0	7	60
Nyishog	0	19	0	1	0	0	1	0	21
Phangyuel	3	8	4	2	0	1	1	0	19
Phobji	0	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	25
Saephu	16	23	16	13	0	2	3	1	74
Both Areas	66	714	46	68	3	24	15	41	977

Table A7.18 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes- 1 Hour	Approach Road						Total		
			1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours		Not Reported	
Urban											
Wangdue Phodrang Town	2,101	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2,104
Nobding Town	114	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
Rurichu Town	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Rural											
Athang	70	22	21	7	3	24	5	29	0	0	181
Bjenag	399	33	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437
Darkar	553	22	7	22	3	7	5	0	27	0	646
Gase Tshogongm	817	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	833
Gase Tshowogm	183	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188
Nahi	136	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
Theedtsho	752	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	769
Ruebisa	436	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	447
Dangchhu	215	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
Gangteng	512	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	536
Kazhi	261	12	10	6	0	0	0	37	8	0	334
Nyishog	438	16	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	470
Phangyuel	217	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225
Phobji	408	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421
Saephu	410	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	421
Both Areas	8,085	204	66	44	8	34	10	66	39	0	8,556



**Table A7.19** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/  
Town, Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Wangdue Phodrang Town	114	1,990	0	2,104
Nobding Town	1	114	0	115
Rurichu Town	1	63	0	64
<b>Rural</b>				
Athang	23	158	0	181
Bjenag	36	400	1	437
Darkar	91	528	27	646
Gase Tshogongm	60	771	2	833
Gase Tshowogm	10	178	0	188
Nahi	17	131	0	148
Thedtsho	64	705	0	769
Ruebisa	68	379	0	447
Dangchhu	40	177	0	217
Gangteng	82	454	0	536
Kazhi	46	281	7	334
Nyishog	58	412	0	470
Phangyuel	60	165	0	225
Phobji	42	379	0	421
Saephu	27	393	1	421
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>7,678</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8,556</b>





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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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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**ZHEMGANG DZONGKHAG**

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Editor: Kuenga Wangmo

National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)



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# FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)  
Vice Chairman  
National Census Steering Committee  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Chhime Tshering'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

(Chhime Tshering)  
Census Commissioner  
National Census Secretariat  
National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	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

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group

# Section 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of 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 periodicity<sup>1</sup>.

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

---

<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Urban</b>			
Zhemgang Town	1,153	1,024	2,177
Panbang Town	415	385	800
Tingtibi Town	289	245	534
<b>Rural</b>			
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>8,568</b>	<b>17,763</b>

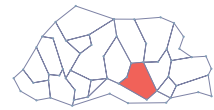
## 2.4 Population by Area

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.

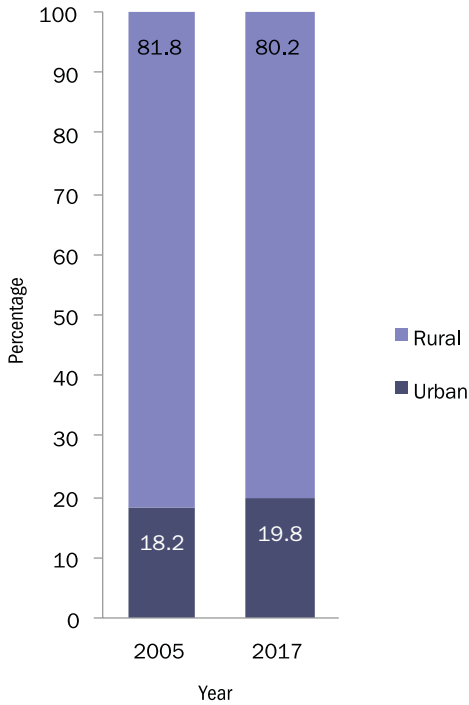
## 2.5 Sex Ratio

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.

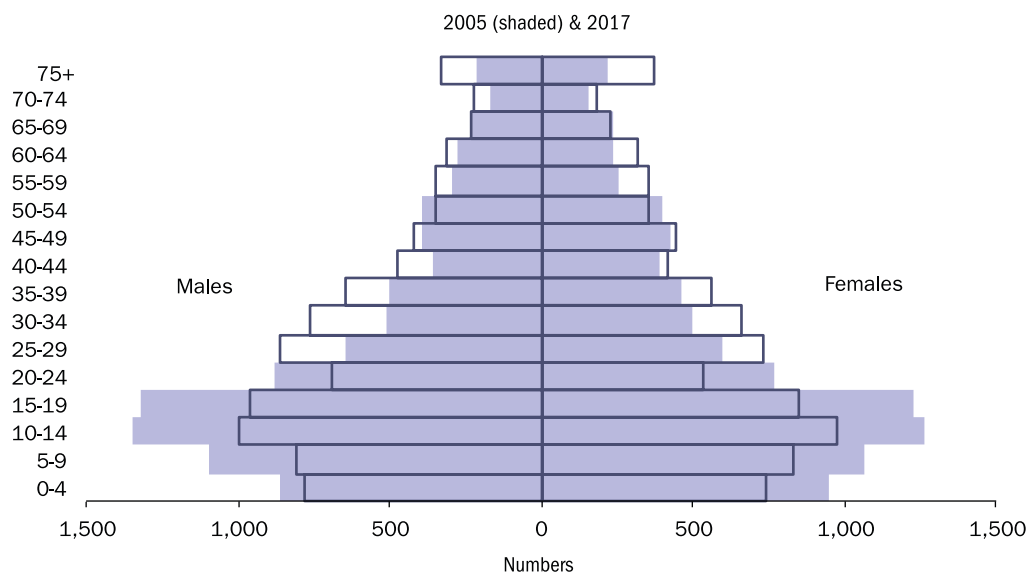
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

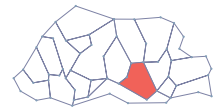
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Zhemgang Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the 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.

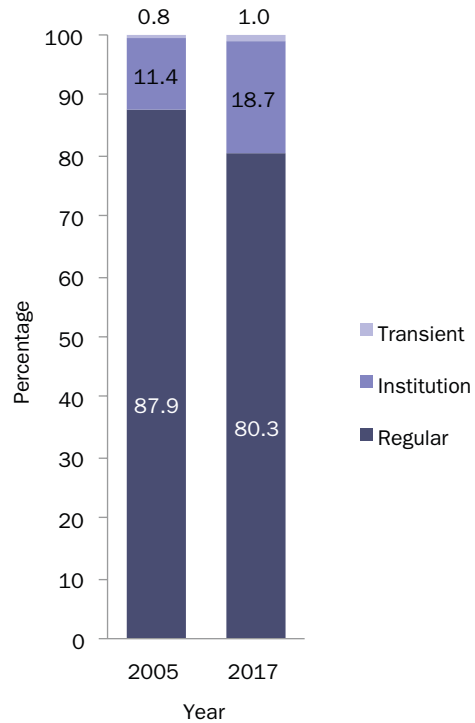
Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Zhemgang Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017.

### 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

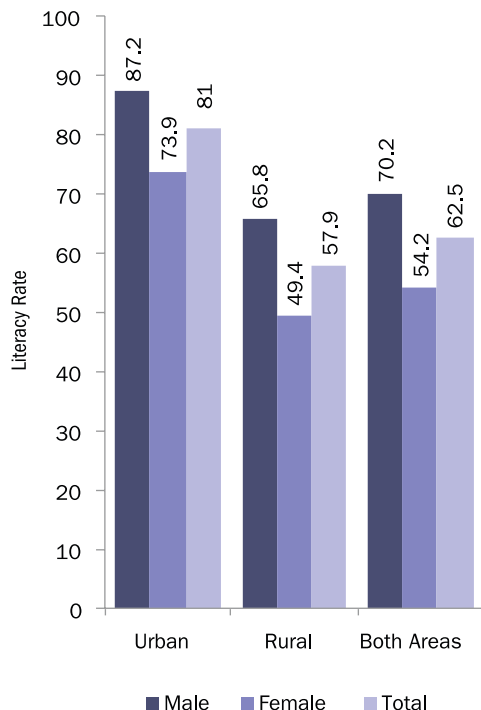
The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the 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.

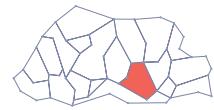
Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age groups 6-12, 13-14 and 15-16 years. More than half (63.4%) of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending 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.

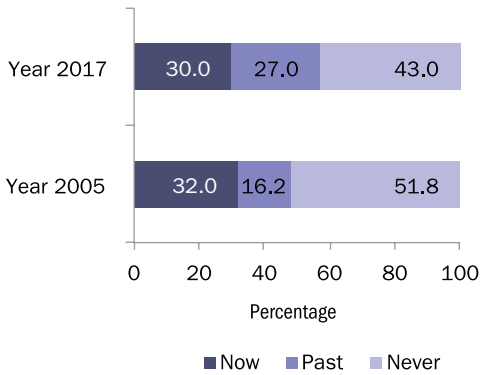
**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Zhemgang 2017

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 completed<sup>2</sup> 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 0<sup>3</sup> 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%

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.  
<sup>3</sup> 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 Learning<sup>4</sup>

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%

<sup>4</sup> 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.

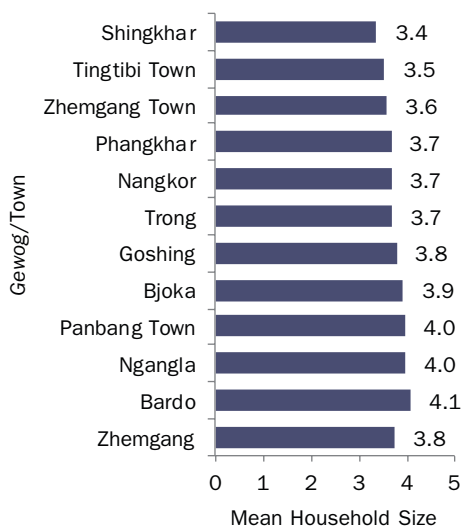
## 7.1 Household Size

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 size<sup>5</sup> 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

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<sup>5</sup> 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

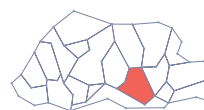
Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.7	3.7	1.0	737
Rural	3.3	3.8	1.1	3,066
Both Areas	3.4	3.8	1.1	3,803

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.

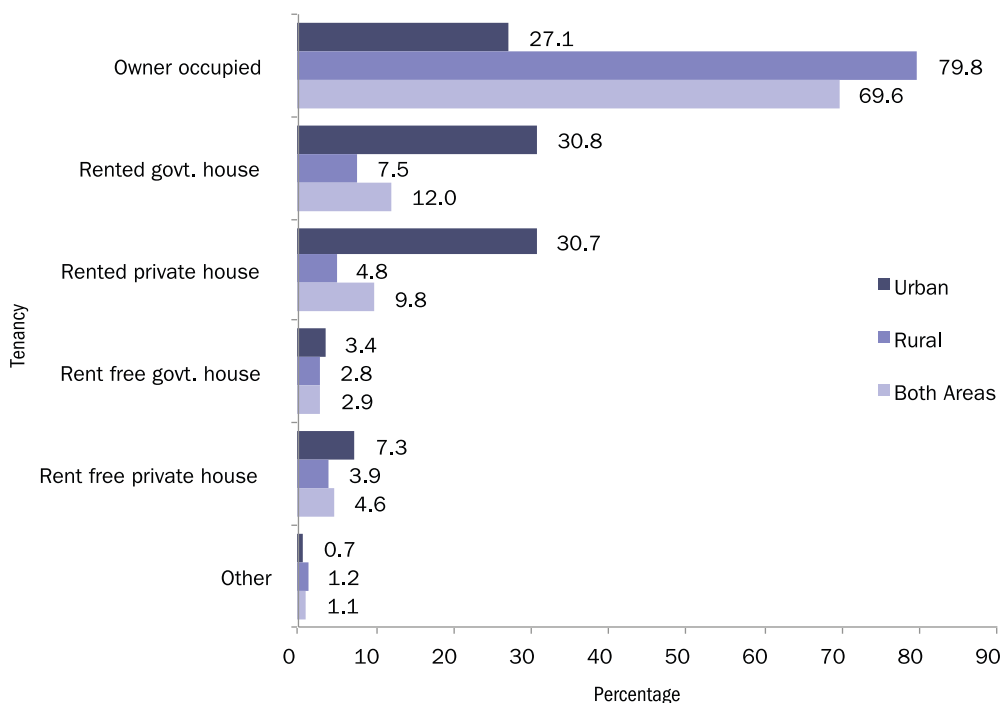
The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Zhemgang *Dzongkhag* is slightly lower in urban areas (1.0 person per room) 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%).

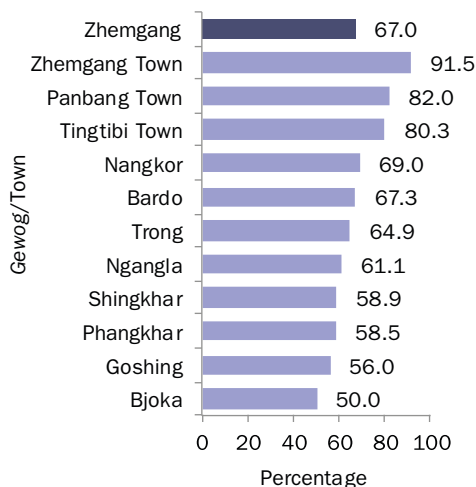
**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Zhemgang 2017

Main Material for Wall							Total
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		
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						Total	
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other			
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						Total	
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other			
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		

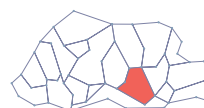
### 7.3 Housing Amenities

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

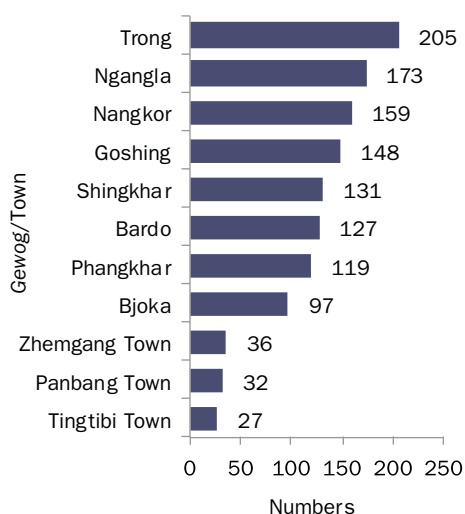
**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Zhemgang 2017

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).

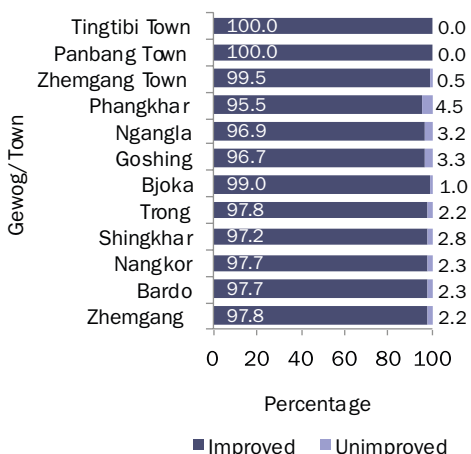
Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100%) in Panbang Town and Tingtibi Town have access to

**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang 2017

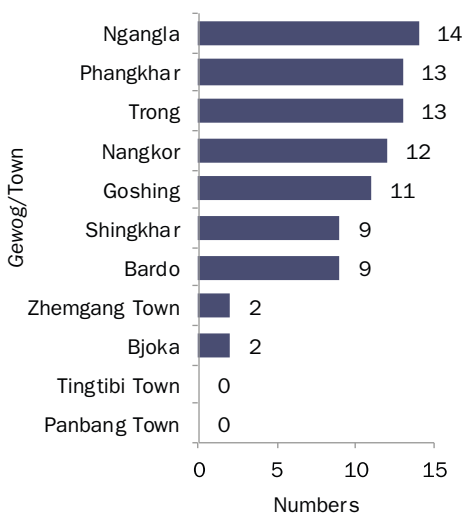


improved sources of drinking water, while Phangkhar Gewog (95.5%) has the lowest proportion (Figure 7.5).

**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

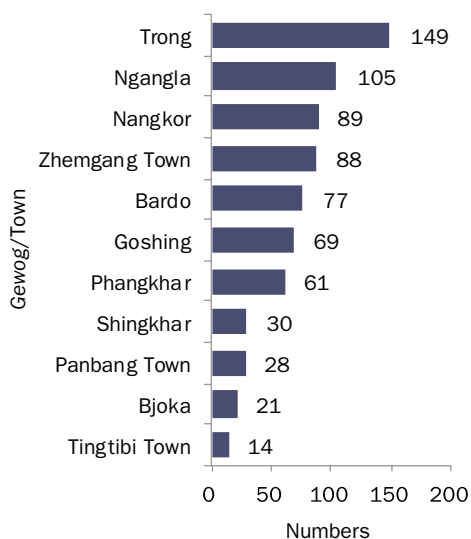
had 14 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Panbang Town and Tingtibi Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

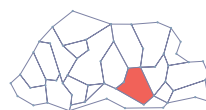
About 80.7% of all housing units in the Dzongkhag have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

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

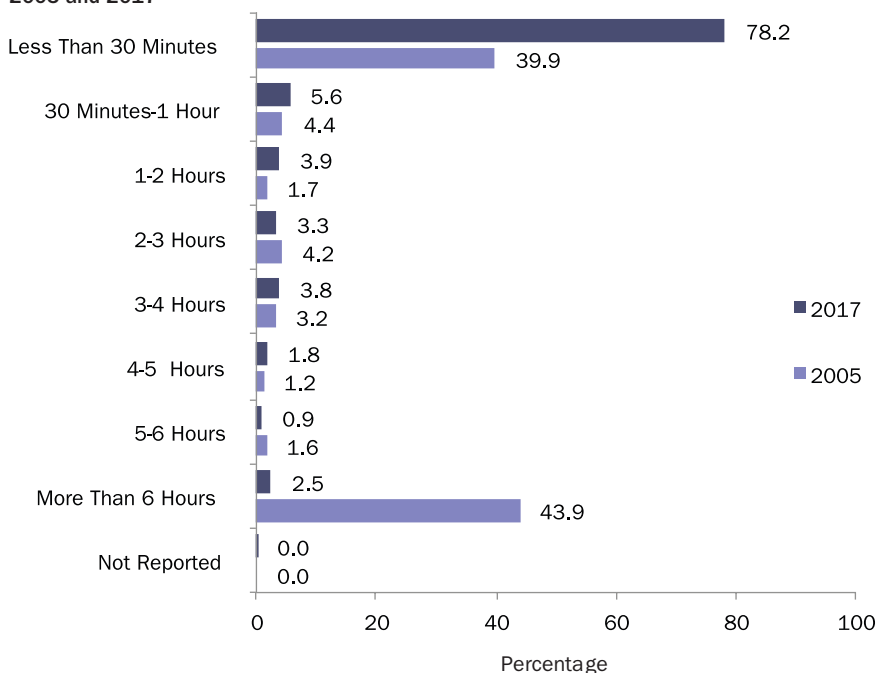
communication/media facilities at the Dzongkhag level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

## 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

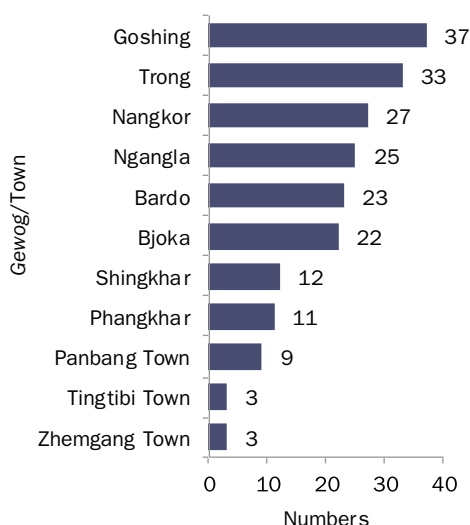
About 5.4% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in rural areas (6.2%) than in urban areas (2.0%).

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



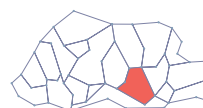


# ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITION, NUMERATOR, AND DENOMINATOR

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. $\Sigma$ (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

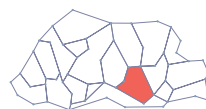


Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

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
Phangkhar	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

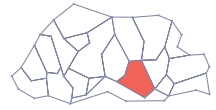


Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

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
Shingkhari	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



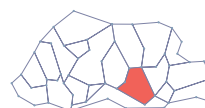


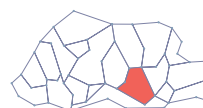
Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

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+	
<b>BARDO</b>																	
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
<b>NANGKOR</b>																	
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
<b>SHINGKCHAR</b>																	
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

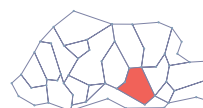


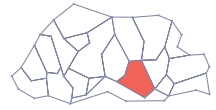
Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

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
<b>GOSHING</b>																	
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
<b>NGANGLA</b>																	
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
<b>PHANGKHAR</b>																	
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
<b>ZHEMGANG TOWN</b>																	
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
<b>PANBANG</b>																	
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
<b>TINGTIBI</b>																	
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



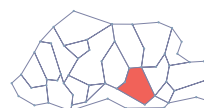
**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017**

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		All Status							
	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	996	978	1,974			
15-19	940	816	1,756	3	2	5	19	32	51	0	0	0	3	3	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	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	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	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

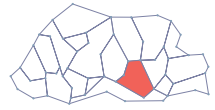
Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,454	213	1,667	87.2	1,095	386	1,481	73.9	2,549	599	3,148	81.0
6-9	103	26	129	79.8	104	19	123	84.6	207	45	252	82.1
10-14	220	1	221	99.5	195	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
Tingtibi 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	Primary School	Highest Level of Education Completed					Bachelors Degree and Above	Masters and Above	Other
				Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma			
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

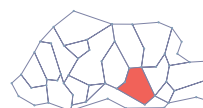
Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Zhemgang Town	3	3	6
Panbang Town	7	5	12
Tingtibi Town	2	0	2
Bardo	23	26	49
Nangkor	15	29	44
Shingkhari	13	15	28
Trong	20	24	44
Bjoka	4	4	8
Goshing	13	16	29
Ngangla	14	14	28
Phangkhar	6	12	18
Total	120	148	268

**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)	
<b>Urban</b>				
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
<b>Rural</b>				
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	
<b>Urban</b>							
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
<b>Rural</b>							
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

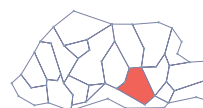
Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	Pit latrine VIP	latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Zhemgang Town	350	13	0	35	19	3	1	0	1	422
Panbang Town	138	16	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
Shingkar	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
Phangkhar	11	6	10	0	2	250	0	6	2	287
Both Areas	126	89	97	7	74	3,335	7	22	46	3,803

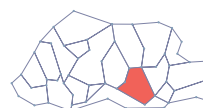
**Table A7.8** Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Zhemgang Dzongkhag 2017

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
Shingkar	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
Phangkhar	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
<b>Urban</b>														
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
<b>Rural</b>														
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
Phangkhari	197	14	6	69	0	0	1	0	189	5	127	2	159	0
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>2</b>





**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	
<b>Urban</b>							
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
<b>Rural</b>							
Bardo	74	297	7	1	7	2	388
Nangkor	228	268	4	1	11	1	513
Shingkhar	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	
<b>Urban</b>						
Zhemgang Town	400	22	0	0	0	422
Panbang Town	177	1	0	0	0	178
Tingtibi Town	137	0	0	0	0	137
<b>Rural</b>						
Bardo	386	1	0	1	0	388
Nangkor	511	0	0	0	2	513
Shingkhar	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

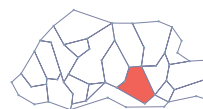
Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Zhemgang Town	334	88	0	422
Panbang Town	150	28	0	178
Tingtibi Town	123	14	0	137
<b>Rural</b>				
Bardo	311	77	0	388
Nangkor	423	89	1	513
Shingkhar	289	30	0	319
Trong	434	149	1	584
Bjoka	173	21	0	194
Goshing	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	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	% With None of the Items				
														Jewellery	DTH	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 None of the Items			Total Regular Households
								Items	Items	Items	
Urban											
Zhemgang Town	194	23	15	22	112	40	146	28.0	0.2	0.0	422
Panbang Town	42	12	5	5	13	8	33	56.2	0.0	0.0	178
Tingtibi Town	63	6	8	14	37	11	37	31.4	0.0	0.0	137
Rural											
Bardo	70	4	2	8	5	7	36	73.2	0.0	0.0	388
Nangkor	144	12	5	33	25	39	53	60.4	0.0	0.0	513
Shingkhaz	57	2	3	12	6	6	17	74.0	0.0	0.0	319
Trong	224	21	15	24	39	37	78	50.9	0.0	0.0	584
Bjoka	58	2	1	6	13	2	27	55.7	0.0	0.0	194
Goshing	47	3	2	10	10	13	26	77.1	0.0	0.0	336
Ngangja	101	12	4	5	35	25	62	65.2	0.0	0.0	445
Phangkhaz	79	9	3	3	11	4	27	62.0	0.0	0.0	287
Both Areas	1,079	106	63	142	306	192	542	58.5	0.0	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
<b>Urban</b>															
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
<b>Rural</b>															
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
<b>Both Areas</b>	881	1,901	85	1,764	2,410	102	487	98	1,078	70	22	3	5.4	0.0	3,803

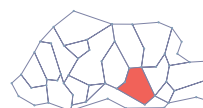
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**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	
<b>Urban</b>				
Zhemgang Town	387	35	0	422
Panbang Town	172	6	0	178
Tingtibi Town	133	4	0	137
<b>Rural</b>				
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	
<b>Urban</b>									
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
<b>Rural</b>									
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

