



KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDE AND PRACTISE (KAP) SURVEY OF RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL ON SOCIAL ISSUES

2015 REPORT

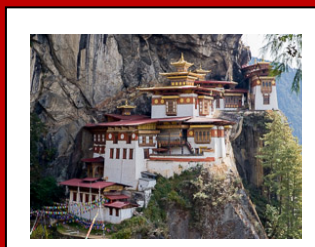


Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND	1
1.2 OBJECTIVES	1
1.3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESIGN.....	1
1.4 FIELD OPERATION.....	2
1.5 RESPONSE RATE	2
1.6 DATA CAPTURE, PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS.....	3
CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	7
2.1 COMPOSITION	7
2.2 AGE AND SEX.....	7
2.3 MARITAL STATUS	10
2.4 POSITION IN THE MONASTIC INSTITUTE	11
CHAPTER 3: EDUCATION.....	12
3.1 MONASTIC EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	12
3.2 FORMAL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	14
3.3 SOURCE OF INFORMATION.....	15
CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.....	16
4.1 KNOWLEDGE.....	16
4.2 HEALTH IMPACT OF SOLID FUEL AND WASTE	18
4.3 PRACTICE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	19
4.4 WATER AND SANITATION.....	20
CHAPTER 5: NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs).....	24
5.1: EXPERIENCE OF NCDS	24
5.2: KNOWLEDGE ON THE GENERAL NCDS	25
5.3 ATTITUDE ON GENERAL NCDS.....	26
5.4: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES RELATED TO NCDS BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS	28
5.5: DIABETES	42
5.6: CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (CVD).....	47
5.7: HYPERTENSION	52
CHAPTER 6: SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.....	60

6.1 CHANGES DURING PUBERTY	60
6.2 MARRIAGE AND CHILD BIRTH.....	66
6.3 PERSONNELAL HYGIENE	78
CHAPTER 7: STIs AND HIV/AIDS.....	83
7.1 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs).....	83
7.2 HIV/AIDS	90
7.3 CONTRACEPTIVE USE	95
CHAPTER 9: SOURCES OF INCOME	117
CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSION	118
BIBLIOGRAPHY	122
ANNEXURES 1: SAMPLING FRAME	124
ANNEXURES 2: STATISTICAL TABLES.....	179
ANNEXURES 3: QUESTIONNAIRE	233

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Religious personnel are highly respected in Bhutan and considered one of the social capitals as an agent of social change. This study will assess their Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) on social issues.

Various stakeholders such as DratshangLhentshog, Respect Educate Nurture and Empower Women (RENEW), National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC), Ministry of Health (MoH) and United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) were consulted during the planning phase and questionnaire design of the survey. It was carried out with funding support from UNFPA CO.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

To determine the knowledge and attitudes of religious personnel with regards to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), violence including Sex Based Violence (GBV), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) & HIV/AIDS, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and environmental health in institutions in implementing the Health Education Programme within and in the communities.

1.3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESIGN

Coverage: The survey has been designed to cover all the religious institutions in the twenty Dzongkhags (Districts) in the country. Religious institutions in both the urban and rural areas are included. The KAP Survey of Religious Personnel on Social Issues is a nationwide survey and has collect information from 3,242 religious personnel.

Sample size: The sample size for this survey is 3,686 religious personnel of which 3,242 have responded.

Sampling frame: The list of religious institutions and number of religious personnel in these institutions were obtained from the infrastructure mapping carried out in 2008 by the National Statistics Bureau. The Dzongkhag wise list was updated in the field and is attached as Annex I.

Despite our best efforts in updating the list, there could be some religious institutions and personnel that could have been left out due to lack of information regarding their existence.

Sample Design: The religious institutions have been classified into two categories. Those with ten or more religious personnel residing within the institution and those with less than 10 religious personnel. All religious institutions which has ten and above religious personnel were fully covered and 30 percent of religious personnel in these religious institutions were enumerated for the survey. For those religious institutions with less than ten religious personnel, 30 percent of these religious institutions were selected using PPS, the measure of size being number of religious personnel and once the religious institutions were selected, 30 percent of the religious personnel within these selected institutions were enumerated.

1.4 FIELD OPERATION

For the purpose of data collection, seven teams were deployed consisting of seven supervisors and 28 enumerators from 7th September-7th November, 2015. Data collection was carried out using tablets (Google Nexus).

1.5 RESPONSE RATE

The rate reflects the number of sample units which completed, partially completed, refused, or non-contacted as a percentage of the number of eligible sample units. The numerator includes completed and partially completed sample units while the denominator includes all the above four categories.

There were non-responses despite the best efforts of the field enumerators and supervisors. After three unproductive revisits, a religious personnel was treated as unresponsive. The response rates for the three regions are shown in table 1.1

Table 1.1. Sample sizes and Response Rates by region

Region	Planned	Canvassed	Response rate (%)
Western	1,125	1,081	96
Central	1,036	969	94
Eastern	1,525	1,192	78
Bhutan	3,686	3,242	88

Three major reasons were cited by the field staff for non-response. In some institutions, although the religious personnel are registered in a particular institution, they move to a different location in accordance with existing practice depending on the season of the year (summer and winter). Some religious personnel have retreated to Tsamkhangs/Drupkhangs for meditation although being registered in a particular institution.

There were also cases where religious personnel refused to partake in the survey due to sheer shyness to partake in a survey and also sensitivities such as giving out personnel information although the field staff explained the merits of the information that would be generated by the survey and assuring them that the data collected and their individual and institutional status would remain confidential.

1.6 DATA CAPTURE, PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The questionnaire was designed online using the questionnaire designer application available at solutions.worldbank.org. The following procedures were used to capture data:

The survey workflow is summarized by Figure 1.1 below.

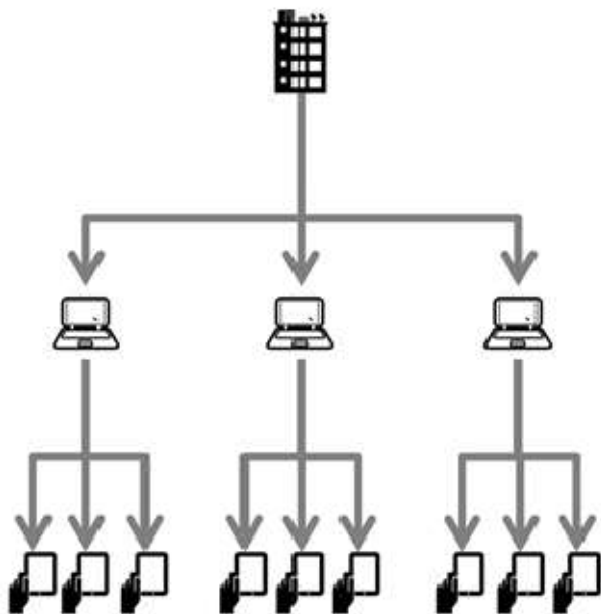


Figure 1.1: Overview of the survey workflow

Headquarters, designated by the building at the top of the figure, determines the religious institution that need to be interviewed and their assignments across team supervisors.

Team supervisors, denoted by the laptops in the middle of Figure 1.1, first receive these survey assignments (as depicted in Figure 1.2) and then allocate them to the members of their team (as depicted in Figure 1.3).

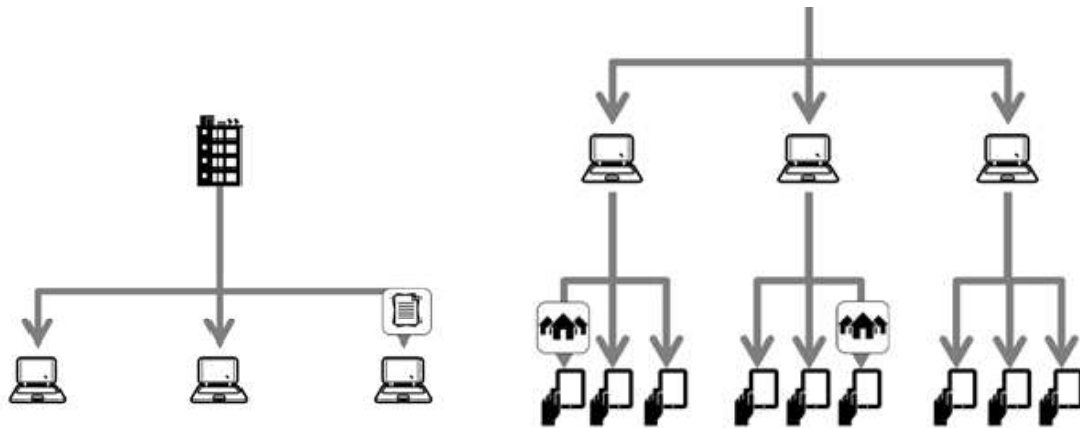


Figure 1.2: Supervisors receive assignments *Figure 1.3: Supervisors allocate assignments*

Interviewers, represented by hands holding a tablet, receive the assignments from the team supervisors, collect data for those assignments, and send completed assignments back to supervisors for review (as depicted in Figure 1.4).

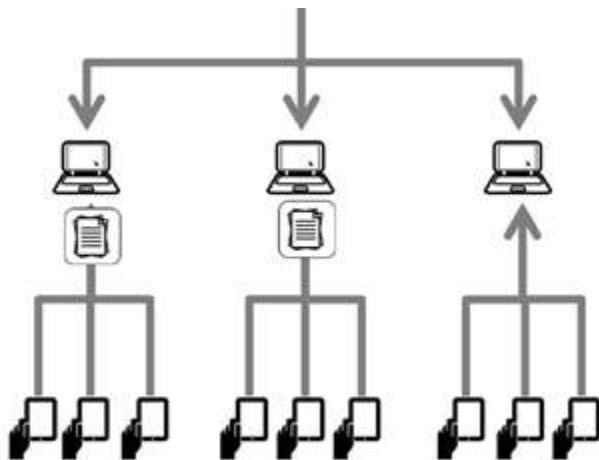


Figure 1.4: Interviewers send completed questionnaires to supervisors

Team supervisors, having received completed questionnaires, review these questionnaires to confirm that all questions are answered and that answers are accurate, coherent, and plausible. After reviewing these completed assignments, team supervisors either approve or reject them (as depicted in Figure 1.5).

If a team supervisor approves a completed assignment received from an interviewer, the assignment is sent to headquarters, as represented by the paper with a checkmark in Figure 1.5. If a team supervisor rejects a completed assignment received from an interviewer, the assignment is returned to the interviewer initially responsible for completing it, as represented by the paper with an X in Figure 1.5. Receiving the rejected assignment, the interviewer must either correct it or provide explanatory notes on strange or implausible answers. When the assignments are corrected, the interviewer sends them back to the team supervisor for approval or rejection, a process that continues until the assignments are completed with the highest level of quality according to the team supervisor.

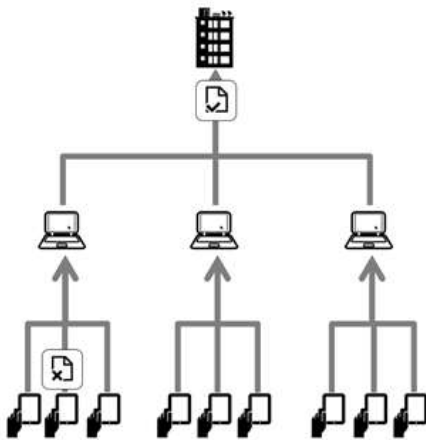


Figure 1.5: Supervisors reject or approve questionnaires

As an assignment moves through the survey workflow, it takes on a different status, as illustrated in Figure 1.6.

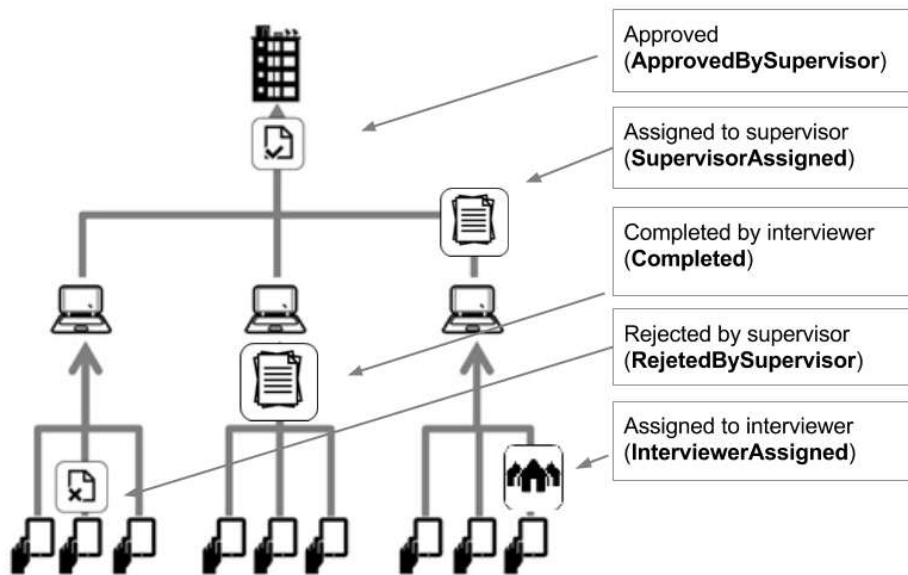


Figure 1.6: Status of an assignment in each stage of the survey workflow

When an assignment sent from headquarters to the supervisor, that assignment is assigned to the supervisor (in the terminology of the software, **SupervisorAssigned**).

When an assignment is allocated by the supervisor to a member of their team, that assignment is considered as assigned to an interviewer (in the terminology of the software, **InterviewerAssigned**).

When an assignment is completed by an interviewer and sent to the supervisor, that assignment is marked as completed by the interviewer (in the terminology of the software, **Completed**).

If the supervisor approves a completed assignment, that assignment is approved by the supervisor (in the terminology of the software, **ApprovedBySupervisor**).

If the supervisor rejects the completed assignment, that assignment takes on the status of rejected by the supervisor (in the terminology of the software, **RejectedBySupervisor**).

Once the interview is approved by head quarters, the final data is downloaded in STATA format for analysis.

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The KAP survey 2015 collected information from the sampled religious personnel on sex, age, and marital status. A religious personnel is defined for this survey as one who is affiliated with the religious institutions as recognized by the Dratshang Lhentshög, Chhoedey Lhentshög, and by the local community. The religious institutions include Dratshang (monk body) in the Dzongs/fortress or monasteries, Lhakhangs (temples), Shedra (Buddhist colleges), Gomdeys (lay monk body), and Drubdeys (Meditation centres). This chapter looks at the following demographic characteristics: religious-institution composition, age and Sex distribution, marital status and position at the monastic institutions.

2.1 COMPOSITION

The KAP survey 2015 covered a sample of 470 religious institutions and 3,242 religious personnel, estimating 1,801 religious institutions and 9,593 religious personnel respectively. The region-wise estimated numbers of religious personnel is given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Estimate Number of Religious personnel, by Region and Sex

Region ¹	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Western	3838	236	4074
Central	2513	199	2712
Eastern	2616	191	2807
Total	8967	626	9593

2.2 AGE AND SEX

The median age of religious personnel is estimated at 21 years implying that half of the religious personnel are below the age of 21. Youth (15-24 years of age) accounts for nearly 47 percent of

¹ **Western region includes:** 1) Chhukha 2) Gasa 3) Haa 4) Paro 5) Punakha 6) Samtse 7) Thimphu

Eastern region includes: 1) Lhuntse 2) Monggar 3) Pemagatshel 4) Sandrup-Jongkhar 5) Trashigang, Trashiyangtse

Central region includes: 1) Bumthang 2) Dagana 3) Sarpangl 4) Trongsa 5) Tsirang 6) Zhemgang 7) Wangdue Phodrang

the religious personnel, and children (below 15 years of age) about 17 percent. Elderly (above 65 years of age) accounts for just little more than three percent. The age and Sex distribution of the religious personnel is presented in Figure 2.1.

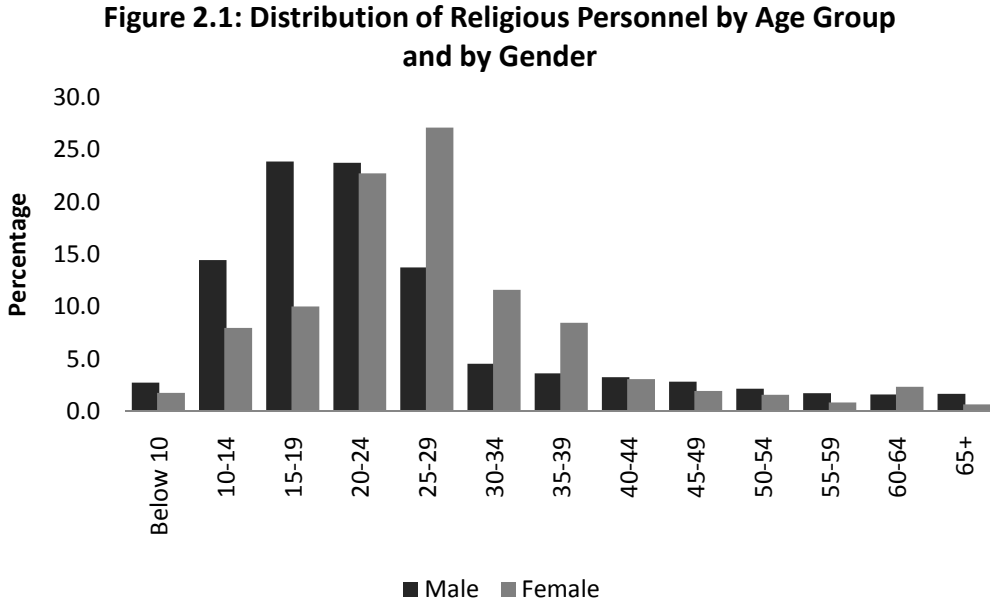
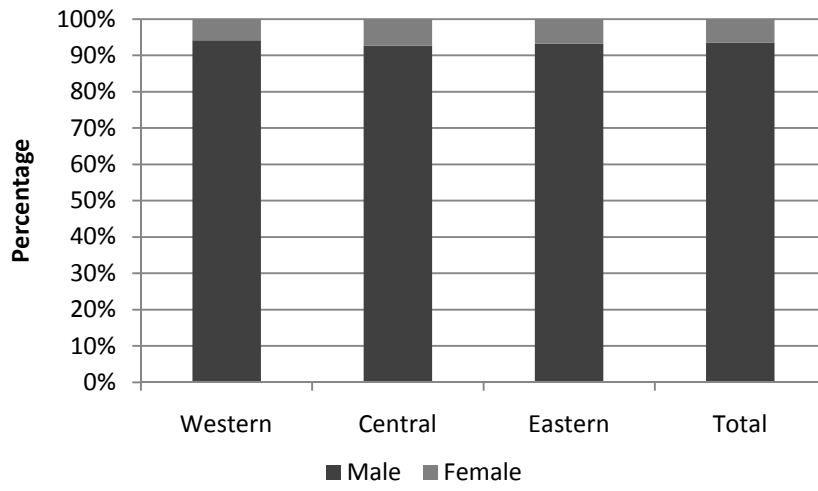


Figure 2.2 shows the percentage of religious personnel by region and Sex. Of the estimated total of 9,593 religious personnel, females are significantly less compared to males. Only about one in every fifteen religious personnel (6.5%) in the country is a female (i.e. nuns or lay nuns). Females make up less than 10 percent in all the three regions of Eastern (6.8%), Western (5.8%), and central (7.3%) regions.

Figure 2.2: Percentage of Religious Personnel by Region and by Gender (%)



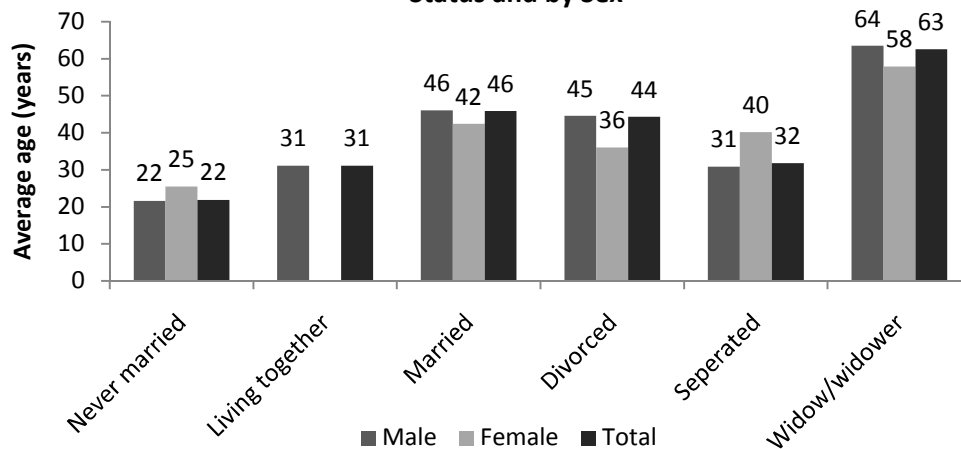
2.3 MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of the religious personnel is summarized in Table 2.2. Nearly nine in ten religious personnel (88%) are “never married”, while only one in every ten (10%) are “Married”. The other categories accounts for small proportion of the religious personnel. The average age of those who are “never married” is 22 years; while for those who are “married” is around 46 years. The widow/widowers have a mean age of 63 years. Those who are separated have lower mean age than those who are married or divorced (Figure 2.3).

Table 2.2: Distribution of Religious Personnel by Marital Status (%)

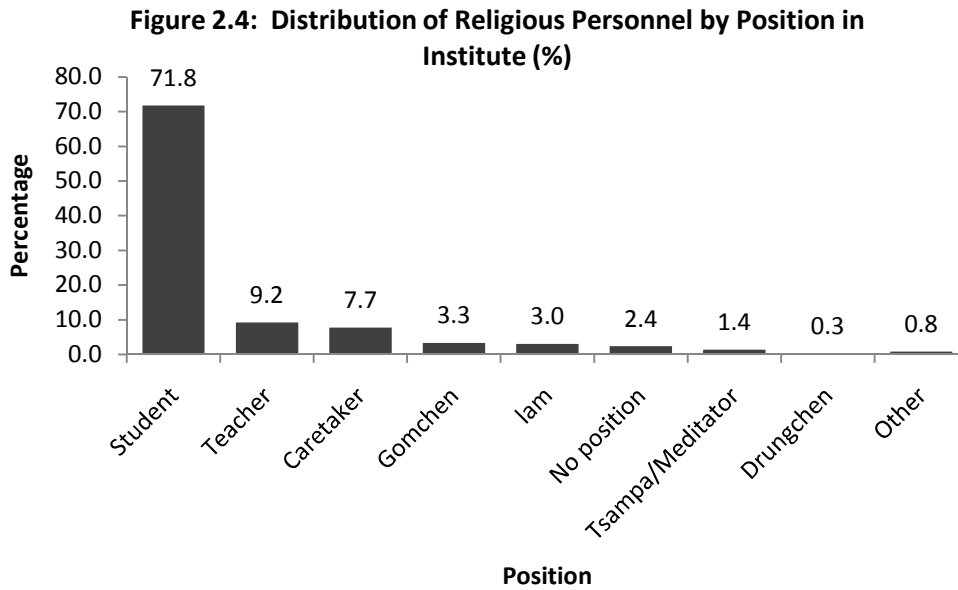
Marital Status	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never married	7863	579	8441	87.7	92.1	88.0
Living together	69	0	69	0.8	0.0	0.7
Married	911	33	944	10.2	5.3	9.8
Divorced	28	1	29	0.3	0.2	0.3
Separated	39	5	44	0.4	0.7	0.5
Widow/widower	55	10	65	0.6	1.6	0.7
Total	8,965	628	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 2.3: Average Age of Religious Personnel by current marital Status and by Sex



2.4 POSITION IN THE MONASTIC INSTITUTE

Figure 2.4 shows the distribution of religious personnel by position in the institute. Out of 9,593 religious personnel, majority (71.8%) are students, followed by teachers (9.2%) and caretakers (7.7%). Gomchen (lay monk), Lama (priest), Tsampa/meditator, and Drungchen (Secretary) accounts for eight percent of the total religious personnel.



CHAPTER 3: EDUCATION

The Bhutanese education system comprises of Formal education; Monastic education; and Non-formal Education and Special Education. Formal education includes: General education, Higher Education and Vocational education. Monastic education is provided in Central Monastic Body and privately managed independent monasteries and institutions: Dratshang or Monasteries (including nunneries), Shedras, Gomdeys, Dubdey, and Lhakhangs, all over the country. Apart from formal and monastic education, Non-formal Education (NFE) is established in order to provide basic literacy to those people who could not attend or complete formal or monastic education.

The survey collected information about the monastic education of the religious personnel including their highest level of formal education attended before getting into monastic institute. For those now attending a Buddhist college or monastic institute, the question asked pertains to their monastic education level, age at first enrolment, and number of years in the institute. This chapter, therefore, looks in to monastic educational attainment, formal educational attainment, and source of information.

3.1 MONASTIC EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

3.1.1 Age at first enrolment

The average age at first enrollment is 13.4 years. On average, males tend to get enrolled in monastic education about three and half years earlier than females (17.5%). Seven out of ten (70.1%) religious personnel were in between 3-15 years of age when they first enrolled in monastic institute, while about three out of ten were in between 15-24 years. Other age groups accounted for much smaller proportion (less than 1%) of the religious personnel who entered monastic education. Majority (73%) of the male's age at first enrollment is in between 3 to 15 years, compared to female (36%) in the same age category. The age at first enrolment by age group and by sex is presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Age at first enrolment by age group and by sex (%)

Age group	Male	Female	Total
<10	20.7	8.0	19.8
10-14	51.8	28.1	50.3
15-19	20.5	30.7	21.2
20-24	4.2	20.5	5.3
25-29	0.8	9.3	1.4
30-34	0.3	0.8	0.4
35-39	0.1	1.2	0.2
40-44	0.5	0.0	0.5
45-49	0.3	0.5	0.3
50-54	0.2	0.0	0.2
55-59	0.3	0.7	0.3
60-64	0.1	0.2	0.1
>65	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.1.2 Number of years in the institute

Table 2.3 shows the proportion of religious personnel corresponding to number of years he/she has been staying in the institute. On an average, the number of years that religious personnel have stayed in an institute is 11 years. Nearly one-third of them have stayed 1-5 years in the institute, while 7.1 percent have not yet completed one year in the institute. On the other hand, 25 percent have completed 6-10 year in the institute. It is noticed that there are religious personnel who have completed more than 10 years: about 15 percent in between 11 to 15 years, and 21 percent more than 16 years. By sex, there are more males (21.7%) than females (13.6%) who have stayed more than 16 years in the institute.

Table 2.3: Number of years in the institute by sex (%)

No. of years In Institute	N	Male	Female	Total
0	683	7.1	7.4	7.1
1-5	3,070	32.0	31.8	32.0
6-10	2,401	24.9	27.8	25.0
11-15	1,403	14.3	19.5	14.6
16+	2,029	21.7	13.6	21.2
Total	9,585	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.2 FORMAL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 2.4 highlights the educational attainment of the religious personnel in the country. More than one third (35.1%) of the religious personnel have no formal education, with more females (43.6%) than males (34.5%). Among two third (64.9%) of the religious personnel who have attended formal education, majority of them (85.4%) have primary level education, and only about two percent have higher secondary level education and above. The proportion of religious personnel who attended primary level education is higher among males (87.2%) than in females (56.6%). However, it is noticed that nearly 30 percent of females have attended lower secondary education, compared with only about eight percent of males. Furthermore, the proportion of female is more than twice that of males in middle and higher secondary level.

Table 2.4: Highest level of formal education attended by religious personnel

School Attendance	Numbers			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No	3087	274	3361	34.5	43.6	35.1
Yes	5873	355	6228	65.5	56.4	64.9
Total	8960	629	9589	100.0	100.0	100.0
Level of school						
Primary	5,118	201	5,319	87.2	56.6	85.4
Lower Secondary	440	105	545	7.5	29.7	8.8
Middle Secondary	235	36	271	4.0	10.2	4.4
Higher Secondary+	78	12	91	1.3	3.5	1.5
Total	5,871	355	6,226	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.3 SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The need for accurate information is the foundation of acquiring knowledge on various social issues. Therefore, knowing the source of information that religious personnel are using is vital. Table 2.5 categorizes the use of different sources of information. The majority (88%) of them had reported watching television, and about 50 percent of them use social media. One in three (30.2%) of those watching television reported watching it on a daily basis, and for those who said they used social media, six in ten (62.3%) reported using it on a daily basis.

Table 2.5: Different source of information by frequency of use (%)

Use of information	Radio	T.V	Newspaper	Social media
Never use	61.0	11.7	71.6	52.9
Use	39	88.3	28.4	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency of use				
Daily	23.8	30.2	9.1	62.3
Once a week	66.1	68.4	63.6	35.9
Monthly	10.1	1.4	27.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The importance of environment has always been at the forefront of all developmental agenda and policies in Bhutan. Preservation and conservation of environment is one of the four pillars of the Gross National Happiness. Therefore, the study merits in capturing the knowledge, attitude and practices of the religious personnel related to environmental issues like climate change, waste management, water and sanitation.

As a part of Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a study to assess the awareness of the various stakeholders, at the institutional and policy making levels on climate change was carried out. The finding shows that the majority of the policy makers are aware of climate change issues in Bhutan. 94.6 percent of respondents agreed that climate change was important and must be considered while developing any kind of plans and policies.

However, recently solid waste generation and disposal have emerged as a major environmental problem particularly in the urban areas. The main reasons associated are rapid urbanization, changing consumption patterns and low level of awareness and poor civic sense among the Bhutanese (Bhutan Environment Outlook, 2008).

With regard to access to safe and improved water and sanitation; 98.1 percent of the Bhutanese personnel have access to safe drinking water and 81.0 percent to improved sanitation facilities (Bhutan Living Standards Survey, 2012).

4.1 KNOWLEDGE

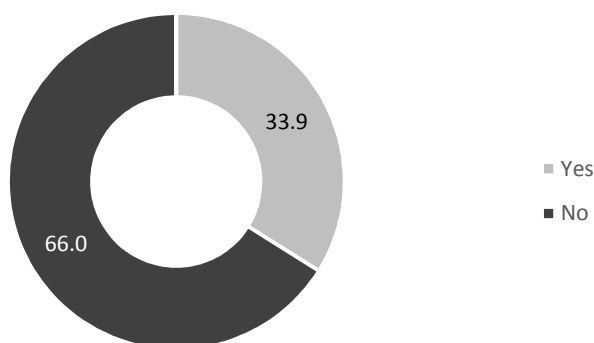
This section analyses the knowledge of the religious personnel with regard to the awareness on global warming, causes of global warming, health impact of solid fuel and waste, affects of in house pollutions and waste.

4.1.1: Awareness on global warming

Awareness level of religious personnel on global warming was assessed by asking whether they have ever heard of global warming (an increase in the earth's hotness/temperature). More than one third of them reported that they have heard about it. However, two out of every three (66.0 %) have never heard of global warming. By sex, there is no significant difference between males

(32.8 % with CI of 32.44-35.09) and females (36.2 % with CI of 32.35-40.33) on global warming awareness (Table A4.1).

Figure 4.1: Awareness on global warming (%)



4.1.2: knowledge on the causes of climate change

For those who have heard about global warming, they were asked about the causes of global warming. Of the 1055 estimated respondents, the majority (n=874) of them identified smoke from vehicles as the cause of global warming, whereas "cooking with wood" is the least-frequent cause of global warming. There were 2083 responses (from a maximum total of 6330 possible responses) for the six different causes of global warming. This means that on an average a respondent identified two causes of global warming as shown by the total figure of 197.5 (from a maximum possible total of 600).

By sex, there is not much variation regarding the cause of global warming. Except for falling of trees where the proportion among males are almost twice as high as the females (39.1 % Vs. 18.3 %).

Table 4.1: Causes of global warming by sex

Causes of Global Warming	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Falling of trees	383	13	397	39.1	18.3	37.6
Smoke from vehicles	813	61	874	82.9	82.2	82.8
Burning of waste	423	32	455	43.2	43.4	43.2
Cooking with wood	46	2	48	4.7	2.2	4.5

Green House Gases	147	11	158	15.0	14.4	15.0
Other	141	11	152	14.4	14.8	14.4
Total responses ²	1954	129	2083	199.2	175.3	197.5
Total cases ³	981	74	1055			

Note: The weights used here are normalized weight. ⁴

4.2 HEALTH IMPACT OF SOLID FUEL AND WASTE

4.2.1: Knowledge on affects from in-house pollution

When asked do you think smoke from firewood affects your health, a large proportion (88.9 %) of them have the knowledge that smoke from firewood will affect their health. The highest knowledge regarding the harmful effects of smoke from firewood was reported in the east (92.5 % with CI of 91.28 – 93.53), followed by Central (89.4 % with CI of 87.76 – 90.87) and West (86.0 % with CI of 84.83 – 87.04).

Table 4.2: Knowledge on effects of smoke from firewood on health by region

Region	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Don't know ⁵	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Western	3,502	299	272	4,073	86.0	7.3	6.7	100.0
Central	2,425	141	146	2,712	89.4	5.2	5.4	100.0
Eastern	2,597	115	96	2,808	92.5	4.1	3.4	100.0
Total	8,524	555	514	9,593	88.9	5.8	5.4	100.0

² It refers to single part of an answer to a multiple reponse question (thus, for multiple reponse questions, the total number of reponses is typically greater than the total number of units of analysis).

³ It refers to the basic units of analysis.

⁴ Normalized weight is the rescaled version of the survey weight. It has the following properties: Its sum corosponds to the exact number of units involved in the analysis. Therefore the actual number of observations is closer to what it should be. Mathematically divide the survey weight of each unit used in the analysis by the (unweighted) average of the survey weight of all the analysed units.

$$W_k^{std} = \frac{W_k^{final}}{\overline{W}^{final}}$$

⁵ Don't know here means the respondent is not aware whether there is an effect of smoke from firewood on health.

4.2.2: Knowledge on affects from indiscriminate dumping of waste

Of the 3242 estimated respondents, the majority (n=2672) of them reported that indiscriminate dumping of waste will make the surrounding dirty. There were 6428 reponses (from a maximum total of 19452 possible reponses) for the six different affects of indiscriminate dumping of waste. This means that on an average a repondent reported two affects of indiscriminate dumping of waste as shown by the total figure of 198.3 (from a maximum possible total of 600). Similar trend of knowledge was reported when disaggregating bysex.

Table 4.3: Effects of indiscriminate dumping of waste by sex

Effectsof indiscriminate dumping of waste	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrheal diseases	916	54	970	30.2	25.7	29.9
Respiratory disease	1172	107	1279	38.7	50.6	39.5
Eye infection	415	18	433	13.7	8.4	13.4
Pollute drinking water source	820	49	869	27.1	23.0	26.8
Dirty surrounding	2513	159	2672	82.9	75.0	82.4
Others	177	28	205	5.8	13.3	6.3
Total Responses	6012	416	6428	198.4	196.0	198.3
Total cases	3030	212	3242			

4.3 PRACTICE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

The practice of waste management among the religious personnel was assessed by asking how they got rid of their waste. Majority of them (68.5 %) reported burning/burying of waste as one of the common ways to get rid of the waste. Followed by one out of every two (52.2 %) reportingthat they separate waste for proper disposal.

By sex, the majority reported burning/burying as the most common practice of waste disposal.

Table 4.4: Practice of getting rid of waste by sex

How to get rid of waste	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Avoiding waste production	612	18	630	20.2	8.3	19.4
Reusing	383	27	410	12.6	12.6	12.6
Burning/burying	2079	142	2221	68.6	67.1	68.5
Separating waste for proper disposal	1565	129	1693	51.6	60.6	52.2
Others	62	3	66	2.1	1.6	2.0
Total Responses	4701	319	5020	155.2	150.2	154.8
Total respondents	3030	212	3242			

4.4 WATER AND SANITATION

4.4.1: Type of toilet used

Sanitation is the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human wastes. The lack of access to adequate sanitation facilities can cause diseases, most commonly diarrhea from contamination with fecal matter, increasing child mortality rates. Table 4.5 presents access of religious personnel to sanitation facilities, improved or unimproved, as determined by the type of toilet used.

It is estimated that 98.0 percent (CI 97.57 – 98.28) of religious personnel have access to improved sanitation facilities, with majority (64.1 %) of them using flush toilet (without soak pit). Only two percent of them use unimproved sanitation facility. The most common unimproved sanitation facility was pit latrine without slab (open pit), used by 1.6 percent of religious personnel. A very negligible proportion of religious personnel (0.2%) either have no access to toilet facilities or practice open-field or bush defecation.

The national scenario is replicated in all the three regions. The proportion of religious personnel with improved sanitation facilities was 98.8 percent (CI 98.09 – 99.3) in Central, 98.4 percent (CI 97.85 – 98.81) in Western and 96.4 percent (CI 95.52 – 97.18) in Eastern region.

Table 4.5: Toilet use by region

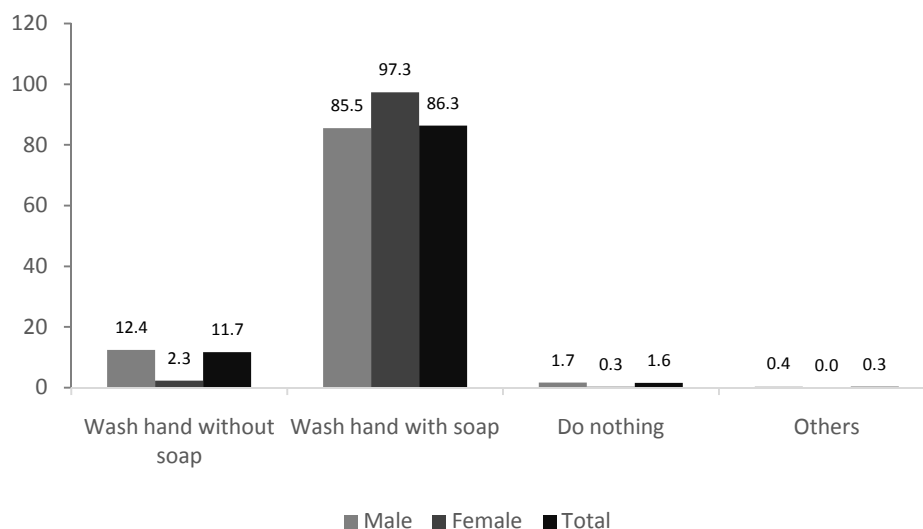
Type of toilet	Region							
	Number				Percentage			
	Western	Central	Eastern	Total	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
Improved sanitation facility	4008	2681	2708	9397	98.4	98.8	96.4	98.0
Flush to piped sewer	98	43	72	213	2.4	1.6	2.6	2.2
Flush to septic tank	2,273	1,617	2,266	6,157	55.8	59.6	80.7	64.2
Flush to septic tank	1,270	607	132	2,009	31.2	22.4	4.7	20.9
Flush to pit(latrine)	338	369	73	780	8.3	13.6	2.6	8.1
Ventilated Improved pit/Pit latrine with slab/Composting toilet	29	45	165	239	0.7	1.6	5.9	2.5
Unimproved sanitation facility	65	31	100	196	1.6	1.2	3.6	2.0
Total	4,073	2,712	2,808	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4.2: Sanitation practice

Safe sanitation practice was assessed based on what the religious personnel did immediately after visiting toilet. Nearly nine out of every ten (86.3 %) reported washing their hand with soap after visiting toilet, and one out of every ten reported washing their hand without soap.

By sex, slightly more proportion of females (97.3 % with CI of 94.54 – 98.73) wash hand with soap after visiting toilet than their male (85.5 % with CI of 84.36 – 86.66) counterparts.

Figure 4.2: Sanitary practice after the use of toilet



4.4.3: Source of drinking water

There are two major categories of drinking-water sources: (i) improved water sources (water piped into the dwelling or compound, neighbor's piped water, public outdoor tap, protected well, protected spring, rainwater, and bottled water); and (ii) unimproved water sources (unprotected well, unprotected spring, tanker truck, cart with small tank or drum, surface water, and other sources). An improved source of drinking water is one that is likely to be protected from outside contamination, particularly from contamination with fecal matter.

Nearly all (99 % with CI of 98.65 – 99.23) of the religious personnel have access to improved water sources. The majority of them have water piped into their dwelling or compound (89 %), followed by public outdoor tap (8.6 %) and neighbors pipe (0.7 %).

By region, there no disparity was observed with regard to access to improved water source. However, piped in dwelling/compound as a source of drinking water is little less in Western (78.5 %) as compared to Central (98.1 %) and Eastern (96.7 %) region. 18.6 percent for the religious personnel in Western region have public outdoor tap as their main source of drinking water. The other two regions have less than two percent of their source of drinking water from public outdoor tap. A very small proportion, less than two percent of the religious personnel depend on unimproved source of drinking water in all the three regions. The most common unimproved source of drinking water reported was protected spring.

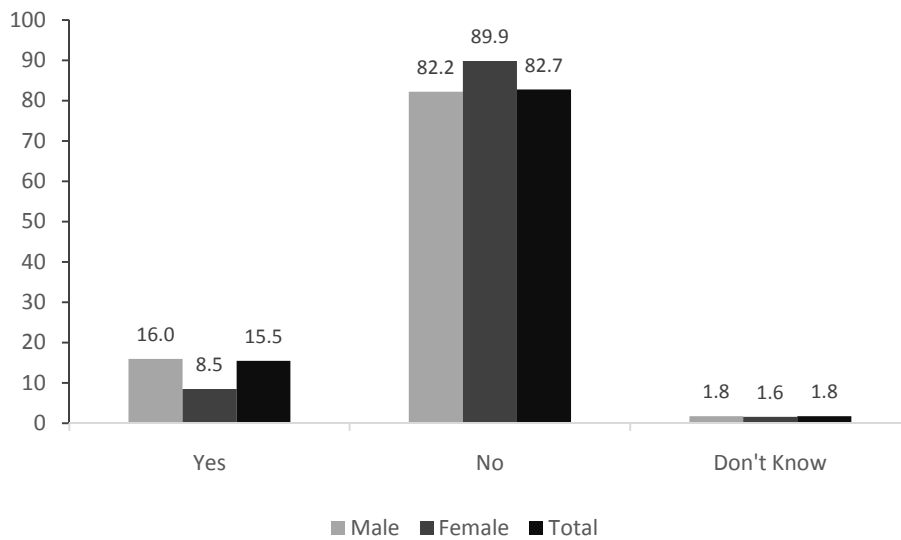
Table 4.6: Source of drinking water by region

Source of Drinking water	Number				Percentage			
	Western	Central	Eastern	Total	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
Improved water source	4001	2704	2790	9495	98.2	99.7	99.4	99.0
Piped in dwelling/Com	3196	2662	2714	8572	78.5	98.1	96.7	89.4
Neighbour's pipe	20	25	23	67	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7
Public outdoor tap	759	17	51	827	18.6	0.6	1.8	8.6
Rain water collection	5	0	0	5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Protected well	13	0	1	14	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bottled water	8	0	1	9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unimproved water source	72	9	17	98	1.8	0.3	0.6	1.0
Total	4,073	2,712	2,808	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4.4: Attitude on drinking water from unprotected water source

When asked about their opinion whether it is safe to drink water from unprotected water sources, majority (82.7 %) of them reported that it is not safe. The proportion of males reporting that it was not safe was 90 percent, while for females it was 82 percent. There are around 16 percent of the respondents who think it is safe to drink water from unprotected sources. The proportion of males (16.0 %) who did not know that it is not safe to drink water from unprotected source was twice as high compared to females (8.5 %).

Figure 4.3: Attitude on drinking from unprotected source



CHAPTER 5: NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs)

Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) are defined by World Health Organization (WHO) as chronic diseases mainly cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, and asthma/chronic pulmonary diseases in addition to injuries and mental health. According to the WHO, 38 million deaths out of the total 56 million global deaths in 2012, or 68%, were due to non-communicable diseases (WHO). In Bhutan, it was estimated that 56 percent of the total deaths (4800) during the years (2000-2012) were attributed to NCDs. According to the Global status report on NCDs, age standardized death rates for NCDs per 100,000 accounting to 1.5 percent for males and 1.3 percent for females.

For this study, analysis were done on the experience, knowledge, attitude and practices related to diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and hypertension. It also includes the risk factors associated with NCDs such as alcohol use, tobacco use, physical exercise and stress management.

5.1: EXPERIENCE OF NCDS

The data for experience of NCDs were collected by asking whether the religious personnel have ever been told that they have or had any of high blood pressure, diabetes or heart attack. For the females additional two diseases were asked; breast cancer and cervical cancer.

5.1.1: Types of NCDs experienced by the religious personnel

It was found that high blood pressure, diabetes and heart attacks/strokes were more common for females than males amongst the religious personnel. Females experience nearly twice as much (29.0 % with CI of 22.68 – 36.17 Vs. 15.9 % with CI of 14.69 – 17.25) heart attacks/strokes than their male counterparts. They also experience more high blood pressure (46.2 % with CI of 38.51 – 54.06 Vs. 30.2 % with CI of 28.73 – to 31.63) and diabetes (32.8% with CI of 24.53 – 43.32 Vs. 19.3 % with CI of 17.89 – 20.76).

By diseases, high blood pressure is more common amongst the religious personnel irrespective of sex; 30.2 percent amongst male and 46.2 percent amongst female.

With regard to two female specific NCDs; nearly one fourth (24.3 %) and one fifth (18.5 %) reported suffering from breast cancer and cervical cancer respectively.

Table 5.1: Number (%) of religious personnel who were told that they have following diseases bysex

NCDs	Male				Female			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
High blood pressure	2,704 (30.2)	6,257 (69.8)	4 (0.0)	8,965 (100)	290 (46.2)	336 (53.5)	2 (0.3)	628 (100)
Diabetes	1,729 (19.3)	7,232 (80.7)	4 (0.0)	8,965 (100)	206 (32.8)	420 (66.9)	2 (0.3)	628 (100)
Heart Attack	1,428 (15.9)	7,533 (84.0)	4 (0.0)	8,965 (100)	182 (29.0)	444 (70.7)	2 (0.3)	628 (100)
Breast cancer	-	-	-	-	153 (24.3)	473 (75.4)	2 (0.3)	628 (100)
Cervical cancer	-	-	-	-	116 (18.5)	510 (81.2)	2 (0.3)	628 (100)

5.2: KNOWLEDGE ON THE GENERAL NCDs

Three out of every four religious personnel (75.1%) understood that NCD is a disease that cannot be spread between people. Still there were 11.4 percent who think NCDs can be easily spread through the air, water or any other mode of transmission, and another 13.4 percent responding others. Female respondents are more aware that NCDs cannot be spread between people than male religious personnel (85.9 % Vs. 74.3 %).

The result also shows that the awareness on NCD is more prevalent amongst the Western region. 88.6 percent of the religious personnel in western region knew that NCDs cannot be spread between people. It was followed by Central region with 70.3 percent and lowest by Eastern region with 60.2 percent.

Table 5.2: General Knowledge on NCDs by sex, age group and region

	Total	One that cannot be spread between people		One that can easily spread		Others		Missing	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex									
Male	8,965	6,665	74.3	1,051	11.7	1,245	13.9	4	0.0
Female	628	539	85.9	40	6.3	47	7.5	2	0.3
Total	9,593	7,204	75.1	1,091	11.4	1,292	13.5	6	0.1
Region									
Western	4,073	3,608	88.6	133	3.3	332	8.2	0	0.0
Central	2,712	1,904	70.2	468	17.3	336	12.4	4	0.2
Eastern	2,808	1,691	60.2	490	17.5	624	22.2	2	0.1

5.3 ATTITUDE ON GENERAL NCDS

Two statements were used in the survey to collect information regarding attitude of religious personnel with regard to NCDs. The respondents were asked to state risk assessment of NCDs compared to infectious diseases and opinion whether NCDs are common amongst Bhutanese people.

5.3.1a: Extent of agreement that NCDs are less dangerous than infectious disease

The respondents were asked to express their opinion on the statement that NCDs are less dangerous than infectious diseases. Majority of the religious personnel underestimated the danger of NCDs. The survey found that six out of every ten (61.6 %) religious personnel agreed that NCDs are less dangerous than infectious diseases, and only one in every five (21.2 %) disagreed with the statement. Another 17.2 percent reported that they don't know whether NCDs are less dangerous than infectious diseases.

Attitudes towards NCDs are disaggregated by sex and region of the religious personnel as provided below.

Table 5.3: Extent of agreement that NCDs are less dangerous than infectious disease by sex and region

	Number	Agree		Disagree		Don't know		Missing	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex									
Male	8,965	5,537	61.8	1,880	21.0	1,545	17.2	4	0.0
Female	628	370	58.9	151	24.1	105	16.7	2	0.3
Total	9,593	5,906	61.6	2,031	21.2	1,650	17.2	6	0.1
Region									
Western	4,073	2,904	71.3	749	18.4	419	10.3	0	0.0
Central	2,712	1,628	60.0	619	22.8	462	17.0	4	0.2
Eastern	2,808	1,374	48.9	663	23.6	769	27.4	2	0.1

5.3.1b: Extent of agreement that NCDs are more common amongst Bhutanese

With regard to the extent of agreement with the statement that NCDs are common amongst Bhutanese people; majority agrees with the statement with 61.3 percent. There are 22.2 percent of the religious personnel who answered “Don’t Know” and 16.4 percent who disagree with the statement. The survey shows that there is no significant differences (Male: 61.2% with CI of 59.55 – 62.82 and Female: 62.23% with CI of 57.42 – 66.81) noted by sex with regard to the statement. Regional disparities of attitude exist with Western (70.5 %) agreeing more with the statement compared to the other two regions.

Table 5.4: Extent of agreement that NCDs are common amongst Bhutanese

	Number	Agree		Disagree		Don't know		Missing	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex									
Male	8,965	5487	61.2	1484	16.6	1991	22.2	4	0.0
Female	628	391	62.2	93	14.8	142	22.6	2	0.3
Total	9,593	5878	61.3	1577	16.4	2133	22.2	6	0.1
Region									
Western	4,073	2873	70.5	613	15.0	587	14.4	0	0.0
Central	2,712	1749	64.5	421	15.5	538	19.8	4	0.2
Eastern	2,808	1256	44.7	543	19.3	1007	35.9	2	0.1

5.4: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES RELATED TO NCDS BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS

NCDs generally occur due to exposure of the population to the risk factors over a span of time. It also depends on the multiplicity and intensity of exposure to such risk factors. Generally there are two types of risk factors; i) modifiable-like age, sex and ethnicity, etc which are natural and are not subject to change. ii) non-modifiable-these are alcohol consumption, tobacco use, physical exercise, stress, etc. The study analysis the non-modifiable behavioral risk factors.

5.4.1: Physical exercise

The definition of physical exercise is adapted from the National Physical Activity guidelines 2011. As per the guidelines physical activity involves any bodily movements that enhance energy expenditure above the resting level aimed for physical fitness. The physical activity presents an expansive scope which can include any kind of activity undertaken in many domains-leisure, work, transportation, personal care and household activities. This means all types of physical activity count, including walking, cycling, prostrations, going round the chorten, traditional games and past times(archery, khuru, degor etc.), incidental activities for daily living as well as deliberate exercise and sports.

5.4.1.1: Knowledge

5.4.1.1a: Awareness on importance of exercise

The survey shows that almost all (96.1 %) the religious personnel are of the view that physical exercise is important for the health. Less than one percent (0.8 %) feels otherwise and three percent are not aware whether it is important or not. There is not much difference by sex and region. The proportion among females reported slightly higher (97.8 %) knowledge about the importance of physical exercise than their male (95.9 %) counterparts. Likewise, the regional disparities are also very small; the proportion in Western region is highest with 98.3 percent responding that physical exercise is important followed by Central (95.4 %) and Eastern (93.4 %) region.

Table 5.4: Awareness of importance of physical exercise by sex and region

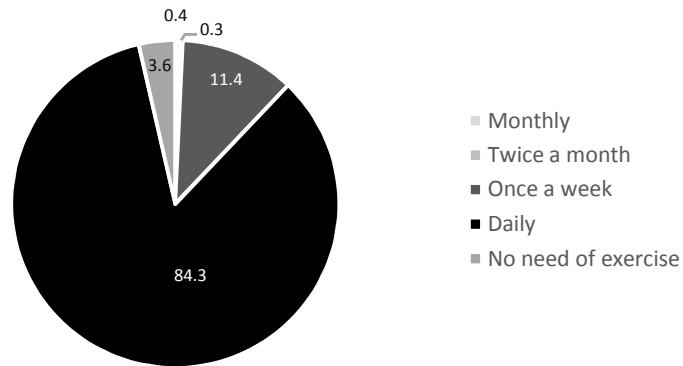
	Number					Percentage				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex										
Male	8,601	76	281	6	8,965	95.9	0.9	3.1	0.1	100.0
Female	614	2	10	2	628	97.8	0.3	1.6	0.3	100.0
Region										
Western	4,005	25	41	2	4,073	98.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	100.0
Central	2,587	15	107	4	2,712	95.4	0.6	3.9	0.2	100.0
Eastern	2,624	38	144	2	2,808	93.5	1.4	5.1	0.1	100.0
Total	9,215	78	291	8	9,593	96.1	0.8	3.0	0.1	100.0

5.4.1.1b: Knowledge on frequency of exercise required to stay healthy

Majority (84.3 %) of the religious personnel who are of the opinion that physical exercise is important for health reported that to stay healthy they need to do exercise daily. Around one in every ten (11.4 %) personnel mentioned that one needs to do physical exercise once a week to stay healthy. There are very small proportion who feels that there is no need of exercise to stay healthy.

By sex, females (90.5 %) reported higher proportion that physical exercise is needed daily to stay healthy as compared to males (83.9 %). Region wise, Western (91.0 %) reported the highest followed by Central (82.8 %) and Eastern (75.7%) region. (ANNEX Table A5.5)

Figure 5.1: Opinion on the recommended frequency of exercise to stay healthy



5.4.1.2: Attitude

5.4.1.2a: Main reason for not getting required amount of exercise

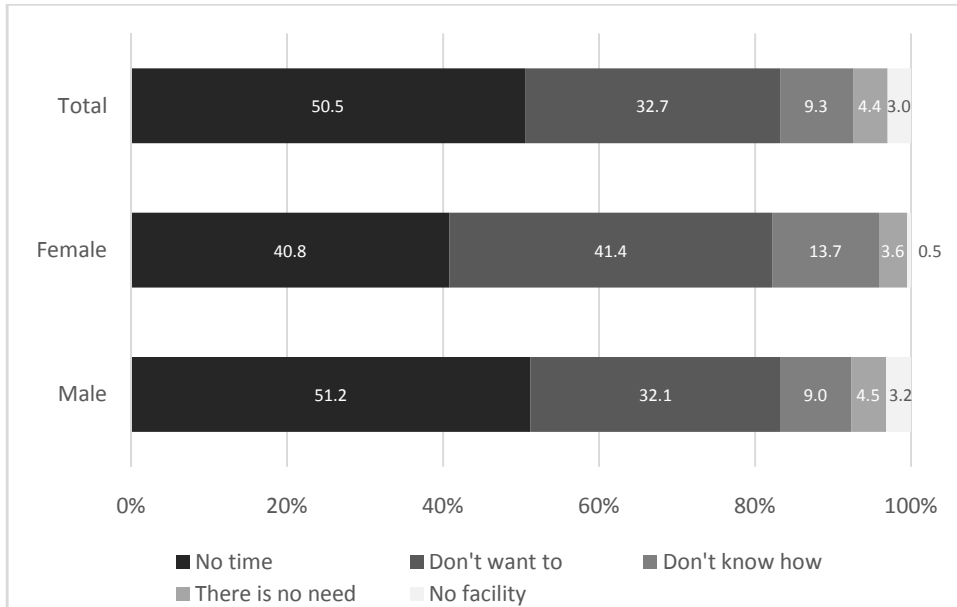
The respondents were also asked about what according to them were the main reasons for people not getting required amount of exercise. The required amount of exercise is defined as physical activity of 30 minutes per day, irrespective of age.

One in every two (50.5 %) of the religious personnel reported lack of time as the main reason for people not getting required amount of physical exercise. The second most common reason was people don't want to do exercise (32.7 %) followed by 9.3 percent that it might be because people don't know how to get the required amount of exercise. The least (3.0 %) reason was reported as not having facilities to do physical exercise.

Males cited same trend of reasons as that of the overall religious personnel. The highest being lack of time and the lowest proportion mentioning lack of facilities. However, with almost equal proportion, the most common reasons reported by females are "don't know how" (41.4 %) and "no time" (40.8 %).

Almost half of the religious personnel in all the three regions reported lack of time as the main reason for people not getting required amount of exercise. The proportion in Western region reporting "no time" was 52.8 percent, Eastern (52.3 %) and Central 45.1 percent. (ANNEX table A5.6)

Figure 5.2: Main reasons reported for not getting required amount of exercise by sex



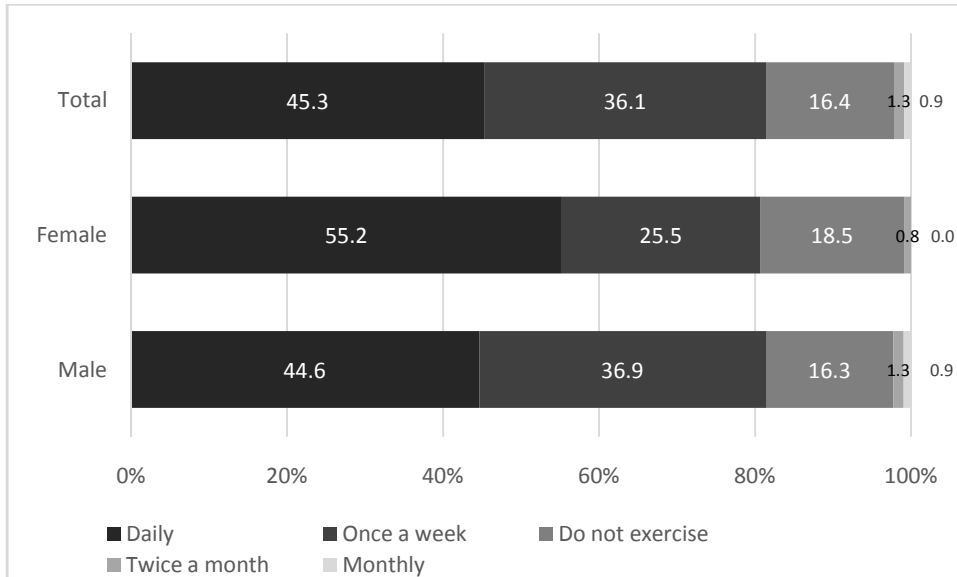
5.4.3c: Practice

The practice of physical exercise was assessed based on the frequency of required amount of exercise done by the religious personnel. Overall, majority (45.3 %) of them reported that they do more than 30 minutes of exercise daily. Another 36.1 percent of them reported doing it once a week and very small proportion reported doing it twice a month (1.3 %) and once a month (0.9 %). There are 16.4 percent who reported that they do not do any exercise.

The proportion of females (55.2 %) who do the required amount of physical activity is higher than those reported by males (44.6 %). However, males (36.9 %) reported doing more than females (25.5 %) in a week. Almost equal proportion of both males (16.3 %) and females (18.5 %) reported that they do not do any exercise.

In the Western (49.3 %) and Central (47.6 %) region, majority reported they do more than 30 minutes of exercise daily. However, in the Eastern region highest proportion (43.3 %) of the religious personnel reported that they do the required amount of exercise once in a week. (ANNEX table A5.7)

Figure 5.3: Frequency of required amount of exercise carried out by sex



5.4.2: Stress management

Stress is a highly subjective phenomenon. In general it is understood as an emotional strain caused by some demanding or adverse circumstances. For the study, the definition is loosely used by referring to the equivalent meaning of the Dzongkha word “Tshagay”, which by far covers, what is generally understood as stress. The study captured the frequency of stress exposure, causes of current stress of the religious personnel and knowledge on stress reduction methods.

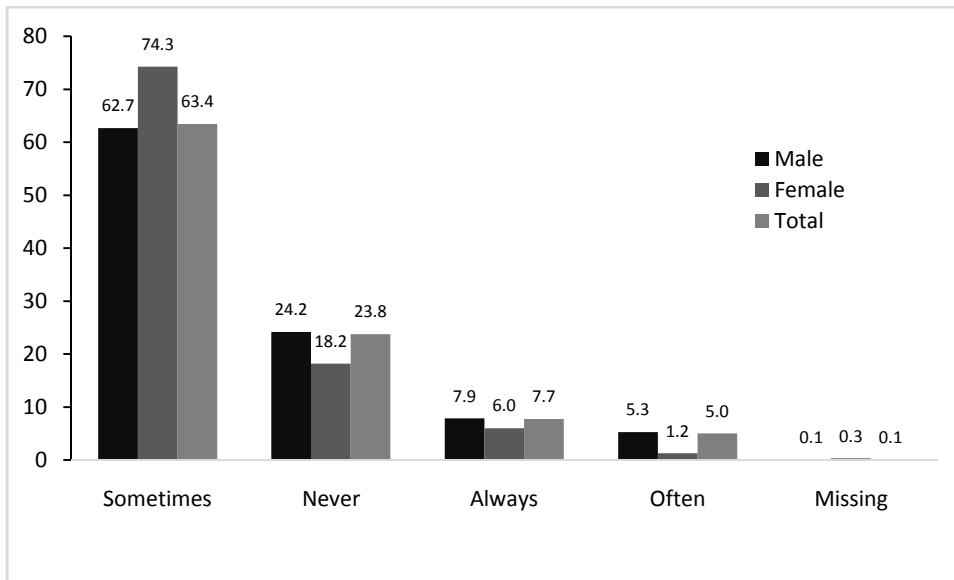
5.4.2.1: Frequency of stress exposure

Frequency of stress exposure was assessed by asking from day to day how often they feel stressed. Around six in every ten (63.4%) reported that they experience stress sometimes from day to day. Only 7.7 percent of them experience stress always and 5.0 percent reported experiencing stress most often. The proportion of religious personnel who have never experienced stress accounted to 23.8 percent, which means two in every ten religious personnel have never experienced stress.

By Sex, females are slightly more exposed to stress with 81.8 percent of them reporting experiencing it either sometimes (74.3 %), always (6.0 %) or often (1.2 %). The proportion of males exposing to stress was reported at 75.8 percent with experiencing sometimes 62.7 percent, always 7.9 percent and often 5.3 percent.

By region, all of them reported more than six out of ten having exposed to stress. However, compared to Western (84.5 %) and Central (83.5 %) region, Eastern (57.2 %) reported having lower proportion of religious personnel exposed to stress. The proportions reported are by adding sometimes, always and often for all the three regions. (ANNEX table A5.8)

Figure 5.4: Exposure to stress by sex

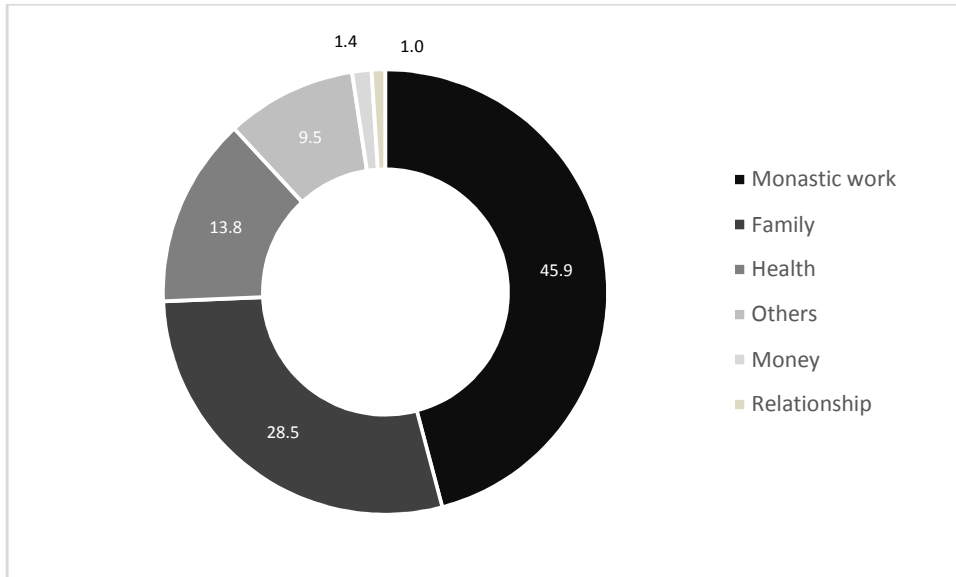


5.4.3b: Causes of stress

For those who reported that they have experienced stress either sometimes, always or often further question was asked to know the causes of their stress. Almost half of them reported monastic works as the main cause of stress in their life. It was followed by family (28.5 %), and health (13.8 %). With one percent, the least reported cause of stress was relationship.

The same trend was reported irrespective of sex. However, by region, compared to Western (43.3 %) and Central (62.1 %), Eastern (28.5 %) region reported having lower proportion of religious personnel responding monastic work as the main cause of stress. There are more proportion in Eastern (21.2 %) region reporting health as a cause of stress compared to Western (10.5 %) and Central (13.6 %) region (ANNEX table A5.9)

Figure 5.5: Reported causes of current stress



5.4.2.2: Knowledge on stress reduction methods

Knowledge regarding reducing stress is important so that it will help in handling with such adverse emotional affects. The most common methods mentioned were the proactive methods like talking with friends, meditation and exercise. When asked to share their opinion on what are the ways to reduce stress, majority reported taking with friends (52.1 %) as a measure of reducing stress, followed by attending religious discourse (25.6 %), exercise (23.8 %), meditation (21.0 %) and consulting health workers (5.1 %). Of the total 2310 estimated respondents, more than half (n=1106) reported talking with friends as one of the ways of reduing stress. There was very small proportion reporting passive methods like smoking and taking alcohol. Smoking (0.1 %) and taking alcohol (0.2 %) are the least reported ways of reducingstress. There are around one in every ten (9.6 %) who reported that they don't know any methods of reducing stress.

The most common methods for both males (51.5 %) and females (59.4 %) were “talking with friends”. There was almost equal proportion of males and females who don't know any methods of stress reduction.

Table 5.5: Reported types of stress reduction methods by sex

Types of stress reduction methods	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Attending religious discourse	556	36	592	25.9	22.4	25.6
Exercise	511	40	551	23.8	24.6	23.8
Meditation	453	32	485	21.1	19.6	21.0
Talking with friends	1106	96	1202	51.5	59.4	52.1
Consulting health workers	113	6	118	5.3	3.5	5.1
Smoking	0	2	2	0.0	1.0	0.1
Taking alcohol	4	1	4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Don't know	204	19	223	9.5	11.4	9.6
Others	298	21	319	13.9	12.8	13.8
Total responses	3246	251	3497	151.1	154.9	151.4
Total cases	2148	162	2310			

5.4.3: Tobacco use

WHO has estimated that tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) is currently responsible for the death of about six million people across the world each year with many of these deaths occurring prematurely (WHO global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco smoking 2015). They also highlighted that the ability to monitor change in any indicator rests on the availability of data to measure the indicator adequately over time. The National Health Survey 2012 reported the prevalence rate of ever smoker at 13.3 percent and current smokers 3.5 percent for the population aged 10-75 years. The use of tobacco is recognized as a major cause of many non-communicable diseases like cancer, heart attacks, stroke, hypertension, etc. Therefore, under this section, knowledge and awareness of the religious personnel were assessed regarding the use of tobacco.

5.4.3.1: Knowledge

5.4.3.1a: Legality of sale of tobacco in Bhutan

As per the Tobacco Control Act of Bhutan 2010; cultivation, harvesting, production, and sale of tobacco and tobacco products in Bhutan has been banned. To assess their knowledge on it, they were asked about the legality of sale of tobacco in Bhutan. A large majority of the religious personnel are not aware that the sale of tobacco in Bhutan is illegal. Almost eight out of every ten responded that the sale of tobacco in Bhutan is legal. 4.2 percent of them reported they don't know about it.

Males are more aware about it as compared to the females. The proportion of males who are aware about it is almost twice as high as the proportion of females (20.7 % Vs. 8.1 %). There is a stark differences on the awareness level across the region. 35.0 percent of the religious personnel in Central region are aware about it while only 18.9 percent in Western and 6.9 percent in the Eastern region reported that the sale of tobacco in Bhutan is not legal.

Table 5.6: Knowledge on the legality of sale of tobacco in Bhutan by sex and region

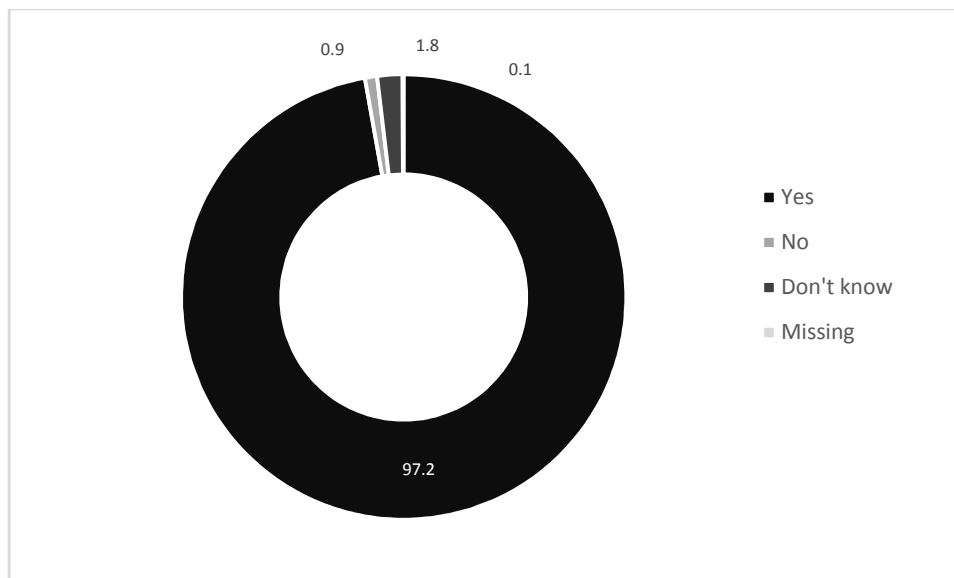
	Number					Percentage				
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Sex										
Male	1,859	6,706	394	6	8,965	20.7	74.8	4.4	0.1	100.0
Female	51	564	11	2	628	8.1	89.8	1.8	0.3	100.0
Total	1,910	7,270	405	8	9,593	19.9	75.8	4.2	0.1	100.0
Region										
Western	768	3096	207	2	4073	18.9	76.0	5.1	0.1	100.0
Central	949	1636	123	4	2712	35.0	60.3	4.5	0.2	100.0
Eastern	193	2538	75	2	2808	6.9	90.4	2.7	0.1	100.0
Total	1910	7270	405	8	9593	19.9	75.8	4.2	0.1	100.0

5.4.3.1b: Awareness on health effect of tobacco use

The awareness on health effects of tobacco use is very high among the religious personnel. Almost all (97.2 %) reported use of tobacco will affect the health of personnel. Irrespective of their sex and region, there is a common knowledge about the effects of tobacco use. (ANNEX table A5.11)

They were also asked about their opinion on whether smoking will affect heart and lungs. Irrespective of sex and location almost all knew that it will affect both the body organs. Overall 98.9 percent reported that it will affect lungs and 96.3 percent reported that it will affect heart. (ANNEX table A5.12)

Figure 5.6: Effects of tobacco use on health



5.4.3.1c: Knowledge on health effects of smoking around others

The WHO estimated that about 600,000 people die from the effects of second-hand smoke or what is commonly known as passive smoking. Therefore, it is very important for all irrespective of smokers or non-smokers to know the health effects of second hand smoking. The religious personnel were asked whether smoking around others could affect their health.

Their knowledge related to passive smoking demonstrated that almost all respondents (96.4%) said that smoking around others could affect their health. Irrespective of sex and region majority

agree on it. There are very small proportions who disagrees (1.7 %) and who don't have any knowledge (1.9 %) about it.

Table 5.7: Knowledge on effect of passive smoking by sex and region

	Number					Percentage				
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Sex										
Male	8,405	146	162	0	8,713	96.5	1.7	1.9	0.0	100.0
Female	582	16	12	1	612	95.2	2.6	2.0	0.2	100.0
Total	8,987	162	174	1	9,325	96.4	1.7	1.9	0.0	100.0
Region										
Western	3,968	56	32	0	4,055	97.8	1.4	0.8	0.0	100.0
Central	2,473	37	43	1	2,554	96.8	1.5	1.7	0.0	100.0
Eastern	2,546	69	100	0	2,715	93.8	2.5	3.7	0.0	100.0
Total	8,987	162	174	1	9,325	96.4	1.7	1.9	0.0	100.0

5.4.4: Alcohol use

Apart from the socio-economic consequences of alcohol use, it is also a common cause of NCDs. In 2012, about 3.3 million deaths, or 5.9% of all global deaths, were attributable to alcohol consumption. During the same year the age-standardized death rates (ASDR) for liver cirrhosis was estimated at 34.4 for males and 28.3 for females per 100000 personnel(15+) in Bhutan (Global status report on alcohol and health 2014, WHO).Despite the health affect of alcohol, alcohol use is an integral part of Bhutanese culture. For instance, it is widely used for religious offerings.

The knowledge of the religious personnelwere assessed with regard to its health affect, attitude regarding alcohol use in religious ceremonies and opinion on when Bhutanese drink large amount of alcohol.

5.4.4.1: Knowledge

5.4.4.1a: Knowledge on health affect of drinking

The awareness on the effect of drinking alcohol is very high amongst the religious personnel. Almost all (97.7 %) the respondents were aware about it. There is no difference when disaggregating by sex and region. The proportion of those who responded they don't know about the health effect of alcohol consumption was 1.9 percent for males and 1.2 percent for females. By region, Western region reported 98.9 percent who know about health effect of drinking followed by Eastern region (97.9 %) and Central region (95.6 %).

Table 5.8: Health effect of alcohol consumption by sex and region

	Number					Percentage				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex										
Male	8,753	34	171	6	8,965	97.6	0.4	1.9	0.1	100.0
Female	617	1	7	3	628	98.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	100.0
Total	9,370	35	178	9	9,593	97.7	0.4	1.9	0.1	100.0
Region										
Western	4,027	18	26	2	4,073	98.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	100.0
Central	2,594	10	104	5	2,712	95.6	0.4	3.8	0.2	100.0
Eastern	2,750	7	49	2	2,808	97.9	0.3	1.7	0.1	100.0
Total	9,370	35	178	9	9,593	97.7	0.4	1.9	0.1	100.0

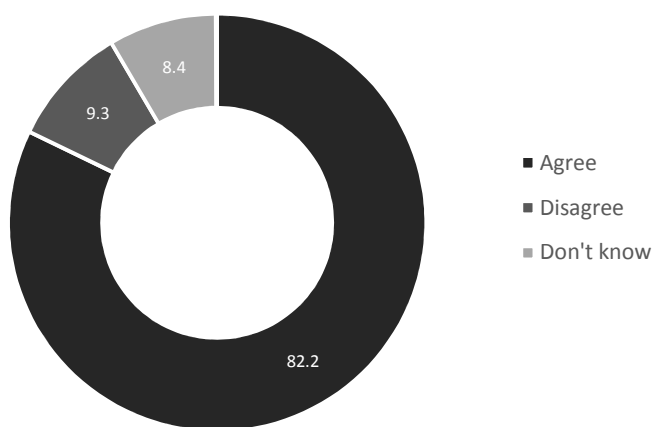
5.4.4.1b: Attitudes

The attitude of religious personnel on alcohol use was analyzed by asking their opinion on whether alcohol use in religious ceremony can be substituted or not, and whether Bhutanese tend to drink large amount of alcohol.

Majority of the respondent reported that the use of alcohol in religious ceremonies can be substituted by other drinks. Here the use of alcohol does not mean for offerings but consumption of alcohol during the ceremony. There are 9.3 percent who feels it cannot be substituted and another 8.4 percent who reported they don't know about it.

The diaggregation by sex, region, formal education status, position and age groups are given in Annex table A5.13.

Figure 5.7: Opinion on substitutability of alcohol use during religious ceremonies



With regard to drinking habits, about nine in every ten (87.2 %) of the religious personnel agree that Bhutanese generally tend to drink large amount of alcohol. There are around one in every ten (7.8 %) reporting that they disagree with the statement. Some 4.9 percent of them reported they don't know about it.

Sex and regional disaggregation are as provided below.

Table 5.9: Perception on Bhutanese generally tend to drink large amount of alcohol by sex and region

	Number					Percentage				
	Agree	Disagree	DK	Missing	Total	Agree	Disagree	DK	Missing	Total
Sex										
Male	7790	711	458	6	8,965	86.9	7.9	5.1	0.1	100.0
Female	579	33	13	3	628	92.1	5.3	2.1	0.5	100.0
Total	8369	744	471	9	9,593	87.2	7.8	4.9	0.1	100.0
Region										
Western	3,519	371	181	2	4,073	86.4	9.1	4.4	0.1	100.0
Central	2,351	206	151	5	2,712	86.7	7.6	5.6	0.2	100.0

Eastern	2,499	167	139	2	2,808	89.0	6.0	5.0	0.1	100.0
Total	8,369	744	471	9	9,593	87.2	7.8	4.9	0.1	100.0

5.4.4.1c: Alcohol consumption

The experience of alcohol consumption was assessed by asking when Bhutanese drink large amount of alcohol and whether the respondent drinks during religious ceremonies.

The religious personnel were asked about the occasions when Bhutanese most commonly drink large amounts of alcohol. Celebrations were mentioned as the most common occasion with 72.5 percent, followed by drinking during religious ceremonies with 63.0 percent. Around three in every ten (32.5 %) were of the opinion that there is usually no special occasions and reasons for Bhutanese drinking large amount of alcohol. 26.7 percent reported that Bhutanese drink large amount of alcohol while drinking with friends and family.

Sex and regional disaggregation are provided below.

Table 5.10: Occasions where Bhutanese tend to drink large amount of alcohol by sex and region (%)

Occasions	Sex		Region			Total
	Male	Female	Western	Central	Eastern	
Celebrations	73.2	63.6	81.7	55.1	76.0	72.5
Religious ceremonies	63.4	57.5	68.8	55.3	62.2	63.0
Drinking with friends and family	26.6	27.9	25.7	17.9	36.7	26.7
After receiving income	5.5	0.8	6.3	4.7	4.1	5.2
There is usually no special reason	32.1	39.4	36.6	39.0	20.5	32.5
Total responses	200.8	189.2	219.1	171.9	199.5	200.0

When asked whether they drink during the religious ceremonies, majority reported that they don't drink. However, there are around one in every ten (11.3 %) who reported that they drink during religious ceremonies. Among them, more proportion of males (11.7 %) reported drinking compared to their female (4.4 %) counterparts. By region, higher proportion of religious personnel in Eastern (16.3 %) region drink during the religious ceremonies compared to Central (11.8 %) and Western (7.5 %) region.

Table 5.11: Alcohol consumption during religious ceremonies by sex and region

	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Sex								
Male	1,053	7,906	6	8,965	11.7	88.2	0.1	100.0
Female	28	597	3	628	4.4	95.1	0.5	100.0
Total	1,081	8,503	9	9,593	11.3	88.6	0.1	100.0
Region								
Western	304	3,766	2	4,073	7.5	92.5	0.1	100.0
Central	319	2,388	5	2,712	11.8	88.1	0.2	100.0
Eastern	458	2,348	2	2,808	16.3	83.6	0.1	100.0
Total	1,081	8,503	9	9,593	11.3	88.6	0.1	100.0

5.5: DIABETES

It is widely acknowledged that the life style related non-communicable diseases such as diabetes is becoming a growing concern in Bhutan. Ministry of health recorded 134 per 10,000 population diabetes incidence in 2014. Diabetes Information for this section was collected with regard to knowledge and attitude of the religious personnel on diabetes.

5.5.1: Knowledge

The knowledge level on diabetes, knowledge about diabetes and knowledge on preventive measures of diabetes were assessed.

5.5.1a: General knowledge level on Diabetes

The awareness level on diabetes is very low amongst the religious personnel. The survey found that 39.1 percent of the religious personnel knows “nothing at all” about diabetes and 33.9 percent “only heard the term”. This means three out of every four (73.0 %) religious personnel do not know about diabetes. Among the religious personnel reporting that they know about diabetes, 23.9 percent “know a little” and only 3.1 percent are “very familiar” about diabetes.

Males are lacking way behind females in terms of awareness regarding diabetes. The results shows 40.1 percent of males as compared to 24.2 percent of females know “nothing at all” about

diabetes. However, there is no disparity with regard to religious personnel who “only heard the term”, “know a little” and “very familiar” about diabetes (Table 5.12).

The knowledge about diabetes was found to be slightly lower among the Western and Central region; 42 percent of the religious personnel in these regions knows “nothing at all” about diabetes compared to the 32 percent in Eastern region.

Table 5.12: Level of knowledge on diabetes by sex and region

	Number	Nothing at all		Only heard the term		Know a little		Very familiar		Missing	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex											
Male	8965	3599	40.1	3004	33.5	2082	23.2	276	3.1	4	0.0
Female	628	152	24.2	247	39.3	208	33.2	18	2.9	2	0.3
Total	9593	3751	39.1	3251	33.9	2290	23.9	294	3.1	6	0.1
Region											
Western	4,073	1,723	42.3	1,360	33.4	869	21.3	121	3.0	0	0.0
Central	2,712	1,139	42.0	682	25.1	789	29.1	98	3.6	4	0.2
Eastern	2,808	890	31.7	1,210	43.1	632	22.5	75	2.7	2	0.1

5.5.1b: Knowledge on Diabetes

Seven statements were read out to the respondents consisting of knowledge about diabetes, knowledge on complications associated with diabetes and knowledge on preventive measure of diabetes to the religious personnel who had “only heard the term”, “know a little” and are “very familiar” about diabetes.

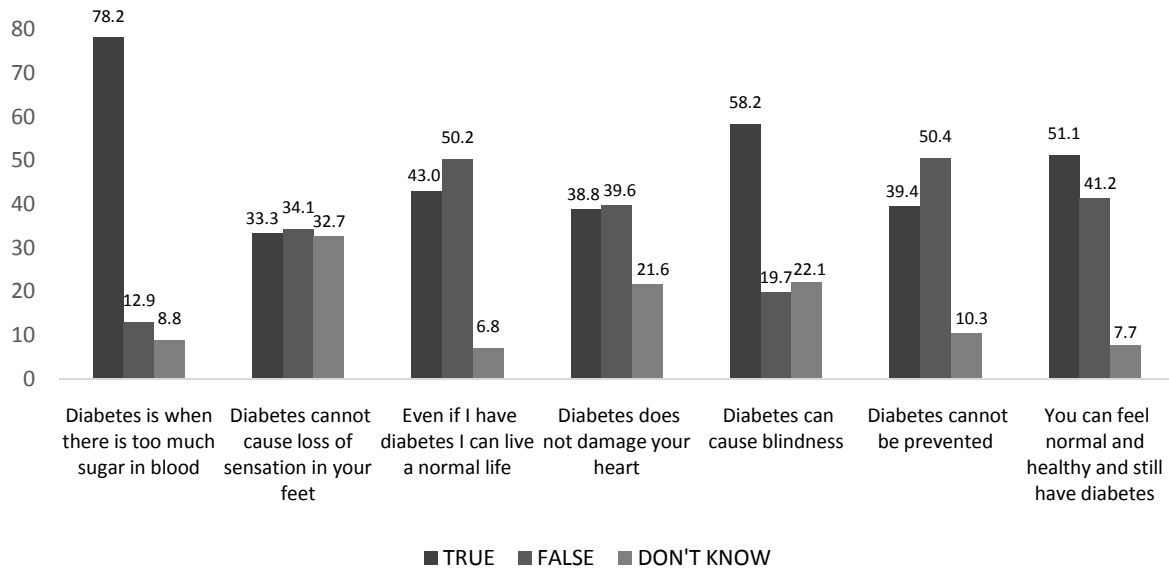
Among those, 78.2 percent understands that diabetes is when there is too much sugar in blood and 29.7 percent either don’t know or understand it differently. Just little more than half (50.2%) of the respondents are of the view that if someone have diabetes they cannot live a normal life. However, 43.0 percent understands that diabetes patients can still lead a normal life. When asked about their opinion on the statement that people can feel normal and healthy and still have diabetes; one in every two (51.1 %) responded that they agree that the statement is true. But there

are almost equal proportion (48.9 %) of religious personnel who feel the statement is either false (41.2 %) or they don't know (7.7 %).

The assessment of the knowledge on complications related with diabetes reveals that around 60 percent of the religious personnel knew that diabetes can cause blindness while 20 percent did not know that diabetes can cause eye complications. With regard to diabetes causing loss of sensation in feet; 32.7 percent didn't know that diabetes can cause the loss of sensation in feet and 33.3 percent had the false knowledge that diabetes cannot cause foot complications. That means majorities (66.0 %) of the religious personnel either don't know or have false knowledge about it. The remaining 34 percent of the population knew that there can be a loss of sensation in feet due to diabetes. When asked about diabetes causing heart problems; around 40 percent understood that diabetes can damage their heart, 38.8 percent misunderstood and thinks diabetes cannot damage their heart and another 21.6 percent responded they "don't know".

The final question regarding the knowledge on diabetes is about their perception on the diabetes prevention. Half of the religious personnel understood that diabetes can be prevented. The other half reported that diabetes cannot be prevented (39.4 %) and they don't know (10.3 %) whether diabetes is preventable or not.

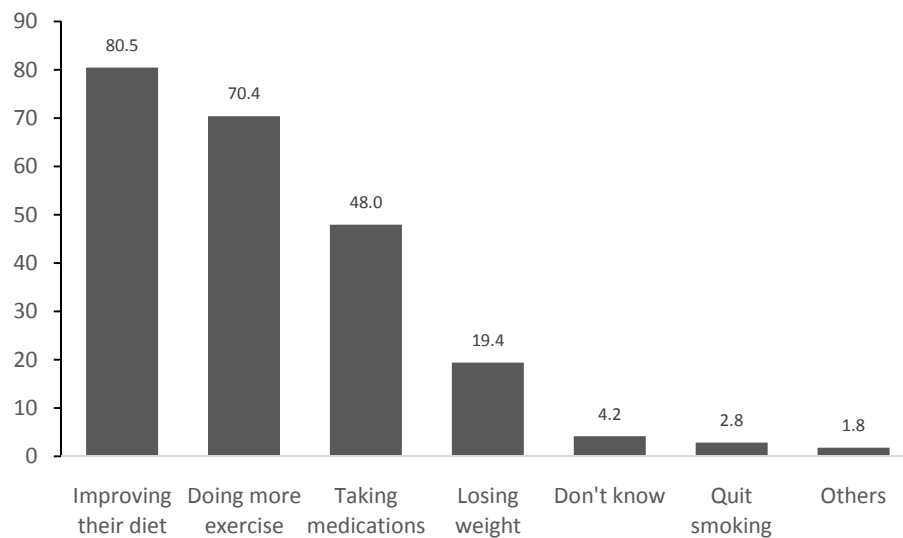
Figure 5.8: Knowledge about diabetes



5.5.1c: Knowledge on preventive measures of diabetes

Knowledge on preventive measure of diabetes was assessed by asking what personnel can do to reduce their chances of getting diabetes. The results show that the diet improvement was considered as the most common preventive measure to reduce the risk of getting diabetes (80.5 %). Women were more familiar with it (84.7 %) than men (80.1 %). Exercise was the second most common reported prevention measure with 70.4 percent. There is no difference by sex. 48 percent reported taking medicine as one of the options of reducing the risk of getting diabetes. Another 19.4 percent are of the view that losing weight would reduce the chances of diabetes. The survey found out that 4.2 percent of the respondents didn't know anything about the preventive measures and small proportion of 2.8 percent reported stopping smoking as one of the options for reducing the risk.

Figure 5.9: Preventive measures for diabetes reported by the religious personnel(%)



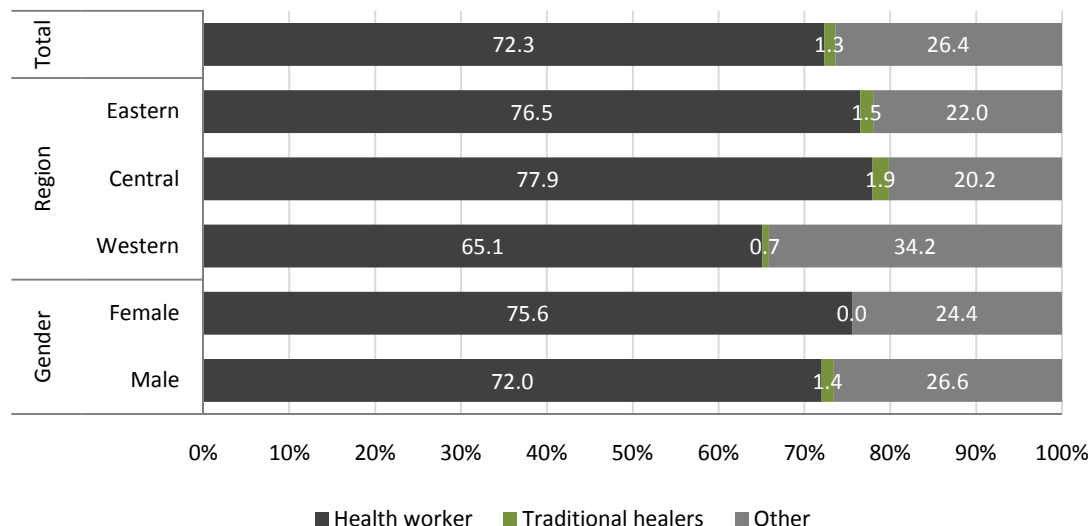
5.5.2: Attitude

Attitude on diabetes is assessed by asking from whom they received advice regarding prevention of diabetes.

5.5.2a: Advice received on diabetes

The results show that vast majority (72.3 %) of the religious personnel received advice regarding prevention of diabetes from health workers. There doesn't seem to be major disparity or differences by sex and region. Almost equal proportion of them received advice from the health workers irrespective of their sex (Female -75.6% with CI of 70.82 – 79.74 Vs. Male- 72.0 % with CI of 70.09 – 73.88). By region, Eastern and Central region have more or less same (76.5 % and 77.9 %) proportion of advice received from health workers on prevention of diabetes. However, Western region is slightly lacking behind (65.1 %) in receiving advice from health professionals. Religious personnel in this region has the highest proportion compared with other two in regard to receiving advice from other advisors (34.2 %) and traditional healers (0.7%).

Figure 5.10: From whom the respondents received advice on preventive measure of diabetes by sex and region (%)



5.6: CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (CVD)

This section analyses the knowledge and attitude regarding cardiovascular diseases by the religious personnel. Knowledge level on heart disease, stroke and high blood pressure, knowledge on preventive measure of heart disease and knowledge of risk factors of CVDs were covered. For the attitude regarding CVDS; trends and risk perception related to CVDs are presented.

5.6.1: Knowledge

Knowledge regarding different types of CVDs and risk factors were interviewed.

5.6.1a: Knowledge level on heart disease and stroke

More than half (56.2 %) of the religious personnel knows nothing at all about heart diseases. 15.5 percent reported that they know a little bit about the disease (13.9 %) and are very familiar (1.6 %) about the disease. 28.2 percent have heard about heart disease before.

By sex, females are more aware of heart disease than their male counterparts. 29.9 percent of females either know a little bit or are very familiar about the disease as compared to 14.4 percent males. Five out of every eight (57.4 %) of the males know nothing about heart disease as compared to three out of every eight (40.2 %) of the females. However, the proportion of

religious personnel who are very familiar about heart disease is slightly higher (1.6 %) for males than females (0.5 %).

The knowledge level of stroke is asked to only those who have heard the term, know a little bit, and are very familiar with heart disease. Among them 43.0 percent knew nothing about stroke. It was found that 24.6 percent of them only know a little bit or are very familiar about it. The awareness level is very low with only 2.7 percent of them were very familiar about stroke.

There doesn't seem to be major differences with regard to the knowledge level on stroke. By sex, females recorded 49.2 percent who knows nothing at all about stroke and males follows closely with 42.3 percent.

Table 5.13: Level of knowledge about heart disease and stroke by sex

Knowledge level	Heart disease			Stroke		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nothing at all	5,142 (57.4)	252 (40.2)	5,395 (56.2)	1,617 (42.3)	184 (49.2)	1,801 (43.0)
Have only heard the term	2,522 (28.1)	186 (29.7)	2,708 (28.2)	1,256 (32.9)	104 (27.8)	1,360 (32.4)
know a little about the disease	1,151 (12.8)	184 (29.4)	1,335 (13.9)	836 (21.9)	81 (21.7)	917 (21.9)
Very familiar with it	147 (1.6)	3 (0.5)	149 (1.6)	110 (2.9)	5 (1.3)	115 (2.7)
Missing	4 (0.0)	2 (0.3)	6 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	8,965 (100.0)	628 (100.0)	9,593 (100.0)	3,819 (100.0)	374 (100.0)	4,193 (100.0)

5.6.1b: Knowledge about risk factors of heart disease

Five statements were read out to the respondents seeking their opinion on whether these statements would increase the chance of getting heart disease. These questions were asked to those who have heard the term, know a little bit, and are very familiar with heart disease and stroke. More than 60 percent of them reported that the risk factors presented would increase someone's chance of getting heart disease. Amongst them around nine in every ten felt that smoking (88.7%), stress (94.4 %) and alcohol use (82.4 %) will increase the chances of getting heart disease. Many also knew that overweight (64.5 %) and old age (63.6 %) also increase the chances of getting heart attack.

Table 5.14: Knowledge about risk factors of heart disease (%)

Risk factors	True	False	Don't know	Missing	Total
1. Smoking would increase someone's chances of getting heart disease	88.7	7.4	3.8	0.1	100.0
2. Stress would increase someone's chances of getting heart disease	94.4	2.8	2.8	0.1	100.0
3. Overweight would increase someone's chances of getting heart disease	64.5	17.1	18.3	0.1	100.0
4. Old age would increase someone's chances of getting heart disease	63.6	25.5	10.9	0.1	100.0
5. Alcohol would increase someone's chances of getting heart disease	82.4	10.5	7.1	0.1	100.0

5.6.1c: Knowledge of high blood pressure increasing the risk of stroke

Knowledge regarding high blood pressure increasing the risk of stroke is high among religious personnel with three in every four (81.7 %) agreeing with the statement that the people with high blood pressure are more likely to have a stroke. Only 6.5 percent disagree with the statement and 11.6 percent reported that they have no idea on the statement.

By sex, females are slightly more knowledgeable on the statement than their male counterparts. 89.1 percent of the females are aware that people with high blood pressure are more likely to have a stroke compared with 81.1 percent males.

Table 5.15: Agreement on the statement that the people with high blood pressure are more likely to have a stroke.

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex					
Male	1,786 (81.1)	149 (6.8)	265 (12.0)	2 (0.1)	2,202 (100.0)
Female	169 (89.1)	7 (3.9)	13 (7.0)	0 (0.0)	190 (100.0)
Total	1,955 (81.7)	156 (6.5)	278 (11.6)	2 (0.1)	2,392 (100.0)
Region					
Western	621 (79.7)	44 (5.7)	112 (14.3)	2 (0.3)	780 (100.0)
Central	535 (88.2)	32 (5.3)	39 (6.5)	0 (0.0)	606 (100.0)
Eastern	799 (79.4)	80 (7.9)	127 (12.7)	0 (0.0)	1006 (100.0)

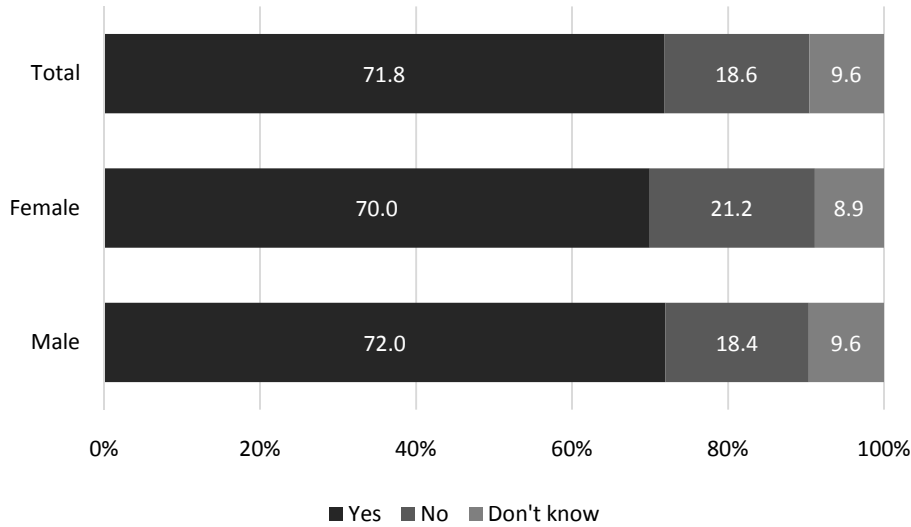
5.6.2: Attitude

5.6.2a: Attitudes towards the trends in CVDs

When asked whether heart diseases are becoming more common in Bhutan, about seven in every ten (71.8 %) reported that they agree on heart diseases becoming common in Bhutan. However, nearly two in every ten (18.6 %) were of the opinion that it is not and about one in every ten (9.6 %) reported that they don't know about it.

There are almost equal proportions among males (70.0 %) and females (72.0 %) who feel heart diseases are becoming common in Bhutan.

Figure 5.11: Agreement on the statement that heart diseases are becoming more common in Bhutan by sex (%)



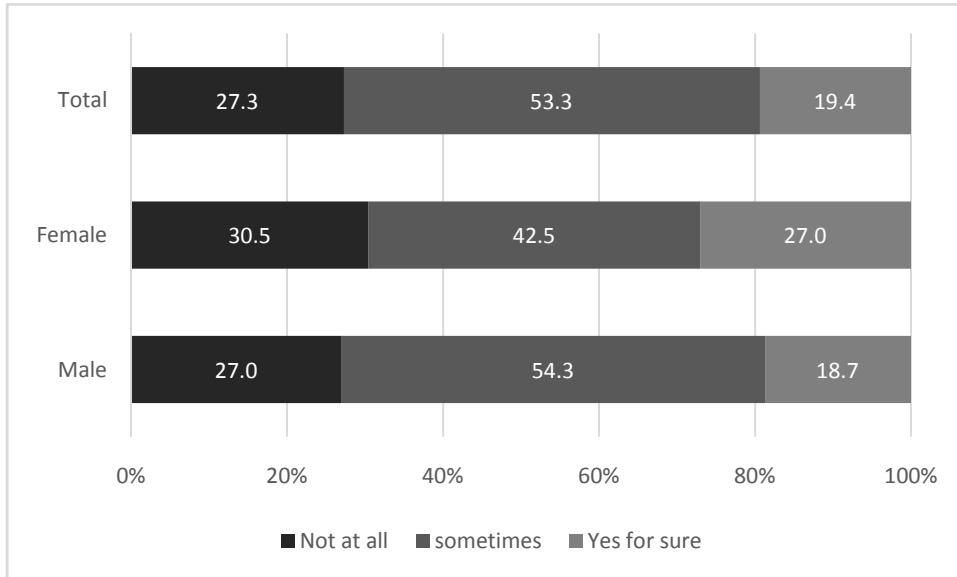
5.6.2b: Risk perception related to heart disease

The respondents were asked whether they are concerned about developing heart diseases themselves. It was found that about two in every ten (19.4 %) of the religious personnel responded they will get it for sure. Little more than half (53.3%) of them reported they are sometimes concerned about getting the disease and about three in every ten (27.3 %) reported that they are not at all concerned of getting it.

Almost equal proportion of males and females reported that they are not at all concerned of getting heart disease themselves. While three in every ten (27.0 %) females and two in every ten (18.7 %) males were concerned that they will get it for sure. Another 54.3 percent of the males and 42.5 percent of the females reported that they are sometimes concerned of getting the disease themselves.

Regional discrepancies were observed prominently with regard to their risk perception related to heart diseases. While 43.7 percent of the religious personnel in western region are not at all concerned of getting the disease, the proportion in Central and Eastern region are comparatively low with 24.5 percent and 16.3 percent respectively. 60.5 percent of the religious personnel in the Eastern region reported that they are sometimes concerned about getting the disease. It was followed closely by Central (56.5 %) and western (41.6 %) region. Refer annex table A5.22 for more details.

Figure 5.12: Risk perception of getting heart disease themselves by sex (%)



5.7: HYPERTENSION

Hypertension is high blood pressure. It is a chronic medical condition where the force of blood pushing against the walls of blood veins persistently raises the blood pressure as it flows through them. One in every three adults lives with it worldwide.

This section covers knowledge and attitude related to blood pressure. Knowledge of religious personnel were assessed based on the level of knowledge on high blood pressure, importance to know about ones blood pressure, recommended frequency of blood pressure checkups, affect of high salt intake on blood pressure, high blood pressure causing other health problems and affect of blood pressure on different body organs.

Attitudes on hypertension was assessed based on their opinion on importance of checkups for Bhutanese, main reasons for Bhutanese not checking up blood pressure, different measure of reduction of blood pressure and perception of section of Bhutanese people who are more affected by high blood pressure.

5.7.1: Knowledge

5.7.1a: Knowledge level on high blood pressure

As shown in Table 5.16, 35 percent of the religious personnel “know a little”, 7.4 percent are “very familiar”, 29.1 percent “only heard the term” and 28.5 percent reported that they know “nothing at all” about high blood pressure.

Slightly higher proportions of females are aware about it as compared to their male counterparts. 54.5 percent of females either “know a little” (35.0 %) or are very “very familiar” (7.4 %) about blood pressure as compared to 51.5 percent of males. 29.0 percent of the males know “nothing at all” compared to 21.1 percent of females.

Stark regional differences were not visible. Nonetheless, Eastern region slightly lack behind as compared to the other two regions. 60.3 percent of the Eastern region reported that they “only heard the term” (37.5 %) or they know “nothing at all” (22.8 %) about high blood pressure compared to Western (57.9 %) and Central (54.3 %) region.

Table 5.16: Level of knowledge on high blood press by sex and region

	Nothing at all	Only heard the term	Know a little	Very familiar	Total
Sex					
Male	2,596 (29.0)	2,642 (29.5)	3,066 (34.2)	655 (7.3)	8,959 (100.0)
Female	132 (21.1)	152 (24.3)	289 (46.2)	52(8.3)	626 (100.0)
Total	2,728 (28.5)	2,794 (29.1)	3,356 (35.0)	707 (7.4)	9,585 (100.0)
Region					
Western	1,174 (28.8)	1,183 (29.1)	1,486 (36.5)	228 (5.6)	4,071 (100.0)
Central	913 (33.7)	559 (20.6)	976 (36.0)	260 (9.6)	2,708 (100.0)
Eastern	641 (22.8)	1,053 (37.5)	894 (31.9)	218 (7.8)	2,806 (100.0)
Total	2,728 (28.5)	2,794 (29.2)	3,356 (35.0)	707 (7.4)	9,585 (100.0)

5.7.1b: Knowledge on the importance to know about ones blood pressure

When asked about the importance of knowing their own blood pressure, majority (95.5 %) reported that it is very important. Across sex and region, there seem to be same level of consensus that it is important to know about their own blood pressure.

Only 1.5 percent of females and 3.4 percent of males reported that it is not important know their blood pressure. Similarly, small proportion of them in Western, Central and feel it is not important with 3.5 percent, 4.5 percent and 2.0 percent respectively.

Table 5.17: Knowledge on importance of knowing their own blood pressure by sex and region

Importance of knowing blood pressure	Yes	No	DK	Total
Sex				
Male	6,061 (95.3)	219 (3.4)	83 (1.3)	6,363 (100.0)
Female	486 (98.5)	7 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	494 (100.0)
Region				
Western	2,784 (96.1)	102 (3.5)	11 (0.4)	2897 (100.0)
Central	1703 (94.9)	81 (4.5)	11 (0.6)	1795 (100.0)
Eastern	2061 (95.2)	43 (2.0)	61 (2.8)	2165 (100.0)
Total	6,548 (95.5)	226 (3.3)	83 (1.2)	6857 (100.0)

5.7.1c: Knowledge on the recommended frequency of blood pressure checkup

When asked about their opinion about how regularly one should check their blood pressure, majority (74.2 %) were of the view that blood pressure checkups should be done more than once in a year. Around 17 percent feel that blood pressure checkups should be done once a year and a very small (0.2 %) proportion reported it can be done once every two years. Around nine percent of them are of the opinion that there is no need to check blood pressure regularly.

Females reported slightly more (77.8 %) proportion who feels that blood pressure should be checked more often than once a year than the male (73.9 %). Higher proportions in Eastern (31.6 %) region are of the view that the checking should be carried out once a year as compared to Central (11.5 %) and Western (8.6 %) region. The opposite trend was noted for those reporting

no need of regular checkups. 15.8 percent amongst the Western region, followed by 6.7 percent in Central and only 1.5 percent in the Eastern region.

Table 5.18: Opinion on frequency of blood pressure check up by sex and region

	No need to check regularly	Every two years	Once a year	More often than once a year	Total
Sex					
Male	9.0	0.3	16.8	73.9	100.0
Female	7.6	0.0	14.6	77.8	100.0
Total	8.9	0.2	16.6	74.2	100.0
Region					
Western	15.8	0.3	8.6	75.3	100.0
Central	6.7	0.3	11.5	81.5	100.0
Eastern	1.5	0.1	31.6	66.7	100.0
Total	8.9	0.2	16.6	74.2	100.0

5.7.1d: Knowledge of potential effects of high salt intake on blood pressure

High salt intake is one of the causes of high blood pressure. The respondents were asked whether eating too much salt does influence blood pressure. 94 percent of the religious personnel knew that eating too much salt has an effect on blood pressure. However, 2.3 percent think it does not have any effect and 3.7 percent are not sure about it.

There is no difference by sex who knew about the possible effects of high salt intake on blood pressure. However, 2.4 percent of the males have the misconception about the effect of high salt intake on blood pressure. Regional differences are not prominent as regard to their opinion on the effect of too much salt on blood pressure.

Table 5.19: Knowledge on the effect of high salt intake on blood pressure by sex and region

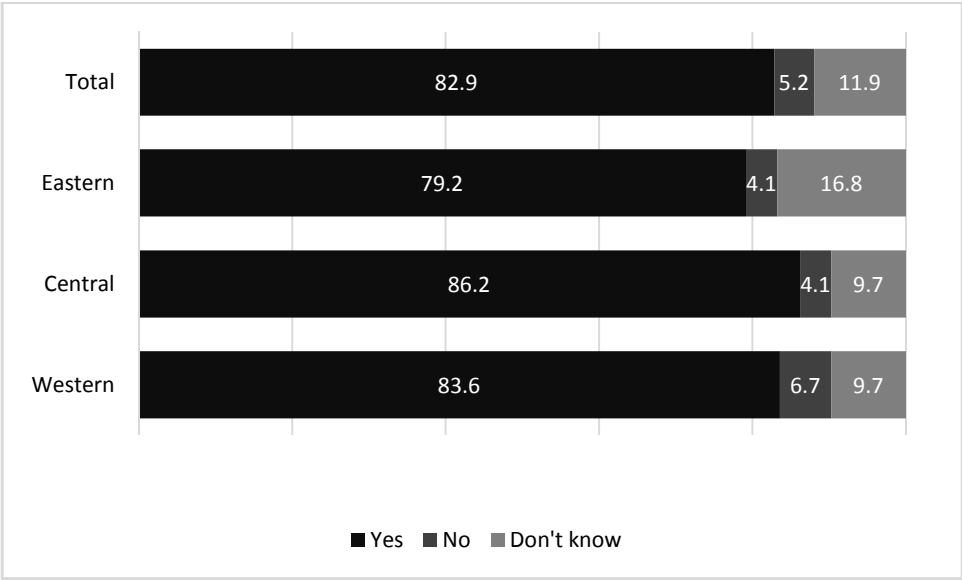
	Frequency				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Sex								
Male	5,979	154	229	6,363	94.0	2.4	3.6	100.0
Female	468	0	26	494	94.8	0.0	5.2	100.0
Total	6,447	154	255	6,857	94.0	2.3	3.7	100.0
Region								
Western	2,752	82	63	2,897	95.0	2.8	2.2	100.0
Central	1,695	49	50	1,795	94.5	2.7	2.8	100.0
Eastern	2,000	23	142	2,165	92.4	1.1	6.5	100.0
Total	6,447	154	255	6,857	94.0	2.3	3.7	100.0

5.7.1e: Knowledge about high blood pressure causing other health problems

The results show that around eight in every ten (82.9 %) reported that high blood pressure will cause other health problems. One in every ten (11.9 %) reported that they don't know and 5.2 percent thinks it will not cause other health problems. By sex, females (90.0 %) reported higher awareness of blood pressure causing other health problems compared to males (82.3 %). Almost equal proportion of males (5.2 %) and females (4.8 %) reported otherwise. (ANNEX table A5.23)

Higher proportions of religious personnel in Central region were aware about the possibility of causing other health problems. The other two regions recorded 83.6 percent in Western and 79.2 percent in Eastern region. The religious personnel who reported not having any knowledge about high blood pressure causing other health problems were almost twice as high in Eastern (16.8 %) region compared to the other two (9.7 %) regions. Refer annex table A5.21 for more detail.

Figure 5.13: Knowledge about high blood pressure causing other health problems by region (%)



5.7.2: Attitude

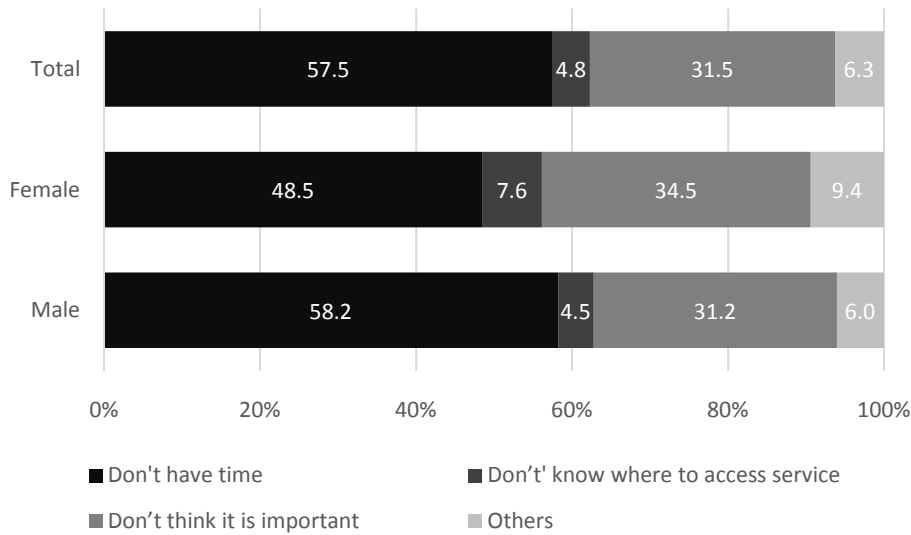
5.7.2a: Reported main reason for Bhutanese not checking blood pressure regularly

Apart from the religious personnel who know nothing about heart disease, the rest of them were asked about the main reason for Bhutanese not checking blood pressure regularly. Around six in every ten (57.5 %) of them reported lack of time as the main reason. The second most common reported reason was that people don't feel it is important (31.5 %). Further 6.3 percent of them reported due to other reasons and 4.8 percent reported not knowing from where to access service as main reasons why Bhutanese do not get their blood pressure checked regularly.

Similar trend was reported irrespective of sex. However, lack of time as the main reason was reported more amongst the males (58.2 %) than their female (48.5 %) counterparts. The proportions among females (7.6 %) are more than males (4.5 %) with regard to people who reported not knowing from where to access the service as a main reason.

By region, the results are almost reflective of the national trends. (ANNEX table A5.24)

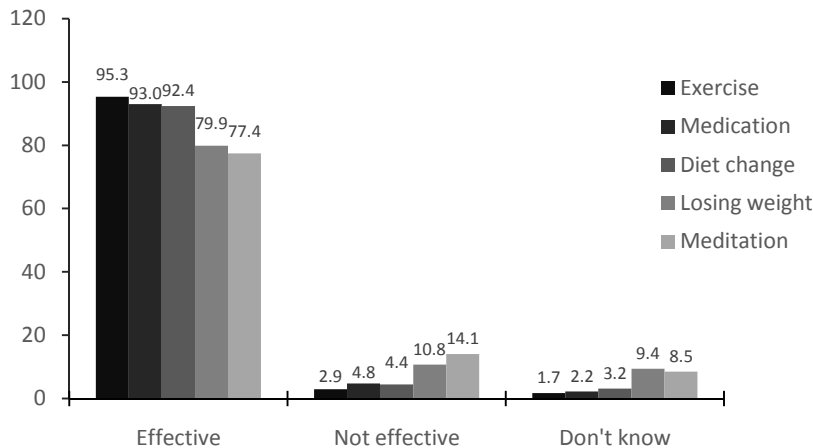
Figure 5.14: Main reasons for not checking blood pressure regularly by sex (%)



5.7.2b: Attitudes towards different measures for the reduction of blood pressure

The respondents were asked to rate the five methods of reducing of blood pressure. A large proportion of the respondents were of the view that all the five methods were effective. Among them, exercise topped with 95.3 percent of the respondents thinking it as an effective measure. It is closely followed by medication (93.0 %), diet change (92.4 %), losing weight (79.9%) and meditation (77.4 %). There are 9.4 percent of the religious personnel who responded ‘don’t know’ about the effectiveness of losing weight as a method of reducing blood pressure and 8.5 percent about meditation. Refer annex table A5.23 for details.

Figure 5.15: Opinion on effectiveness of methods in reducing blood pressure (%)



5.7.2c: Attitude with regard to the section of people in Bhutan who are more affected by high blood pressure.

The results show that a large proportion of the respondents believe that high blood pressure is more common among the religious personnel. Civil servants/corporate employees (11.7 %) and others (10.0 %) come second with one in every ten respondents thinking that they are more affected by high blood pressure. The least reported section of people who the religious personnel think are more affected by high blood pressure were the armed forced personnel (1.9 %).

In the Central region, the third most common section of people thought to have more blood pressure are the Civil servants/corporate employees (11.3 %), whereas other two regions reported others.

Table 5.20: Perception on high blood pressure is more common amongst different section of people in Bhutan by region

Section of people	Number				Percentage			
	Western	Central	Eastern	Total	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
Religious personnel	2,356	1,325	1,558	5,240	81.3	73.8	72.0	76.4
Civil servants/corporate	303	203	298	804	10.5	11.3	13.8	11.7
Armed force personnel	66	23	41	130	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.9
Other	172	243	268	682	5.9	13.5	12.4	10.0
Total	2,897	1,795	2,165	6,857	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 6: SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Sexual and reproductive health is an essential element of human development towards achieving Gross National Happiness (GNH). The importance of sexual and reproductive health is inscribed in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG): reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, and Sex equality. According to World Health Organization (WHO), in developing countries, pregnancy and child-related complications are the leading cause of deaths among adolescent girls. Further, it is found that babies of young mothers are more likely to have health problems. These underscore the importance of assessing the knowledge, attitude, and practice on sexual and reproductive health. This chapter looks at changes occurring during puberty and marriage and child birth. In addition, personal hygiene is also discussed.

6.1 CHANGES DURING PUBERTY

Puberty is a stage at which body starts to change due to hormonal imbalance. For girls, puberty can start as early as 8 years of age to as late as 13 years of age. The sequence of puberty starts with growth of breast; growth of pubic hair; body growth; first period/menstruation; underarm hair; and acne/pimples to complete physical maturation. For boys, puberty can start as early as 9 years of age to as late as 13 and half years of age. It starts with growth of testicles; growth of pubic hair; growth of body; growth of penis; change in voice; facial and underarm hair; and acne/pimples to complete physical maturation.

6.1.1 KNOWLEDGE

The survey collected information on bodily changes that occur during puberty in girl and in boys. The question is a multiple response in nature, which means a respondent can provide more than one or more responses. When the responses could not be provided, the interviewer explained the questions and probed if the respondent knew about it. In this section, the knowledge of religious personnel is assessed based on: (1). Body changes during puberty in girls (asked only to females), and (2). Body changes during puberty in boys (asked only to males).

6.1.1a. Body Changes During Puberty in Girls (Question asked only to females)

Respondents were asked questions about changes occurring during puberty. Table 6.1 shows the knowledge of respondents on bodily changes occurring in puberty in girls. Overall, most of the respondents recognized the secondary sex changes that occur in puberty. The majority (95.1%) of the respondents were aware that breast starts to grow during puberty in girls, whereas they were least knowledgeable about oily skin/pimples (45.7%). The next most widely know bodily changes were menstruation (94%), hair growth in genitals/under-arms (91.4%), and height and weight increase (83%). It is to be noted that 180 respondents gave a total of 744 responses on bodily changes in puberty. On average, a respondent identified four bodily changes that occur in puberty (413.2 divided by 100). Only about three percent did not know any bodily changes occurring in puberty. It is important to note that all the religious personnel in three regions were almost equally knowledgeable about bodily changes occurring in puberty, except the knowledge on “oily skin/pimples” with respondents of western region significantly more knowledgeable than central and eastern regions.

Table 6.1: Knowledge on body changes during puberty in girls

Bodily changes	Percent of Cases				Total Number of Responses
	Region			Total	
	Western	Central	Eastern		
Breasts starts to grow	96.8	91.8	96.5	95.1	171
Menstruation starts	95.2	90.3	96.5	94.0	169
Hair growth(genitals/underarm)	96.0	86.6	90.6	91.4	164
Height and weight increase	93.6	70.0	83.5	83.0	149
Oily skin, pimples	73.7	43.5	13.3	45.7	82
Don't know	1.6	6.2	2.1	3.2	6
Other	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	1
	456.8	391.1	382.5	413.2	
Total number of responses	310	224	210		744
Total number of cases	68	57	55		180

6.1.1b. Body changes during puberty in boys (Question asked only to males)

As shown in Table 6.2, most of the religious personnel recognized the secondary sex changes that occur in boys during puberty. The most identified bodily changes were “height and weight increase” (75.7%) and “hair growth” (73.9%), while they were least knowledgeable about oily skin/pimples (33.5%). It is to be noted that 3,026 respondents gave a total of 6,255 responses on bodily changes in puberty in boys. This shows that a respondent on average identified two bodily changes (204.3 divided by 100) that occur during puberty in boys. About 16 percent have not known about the bodily changes that occur in boys in puberty. It is important to note that religious personnel residing in western region were more knowledgeable about all changes occurring in puberty compared to central and eastern counterparts. When compared between eastern and central regions, the religious personnel of eastern region were least knowledgeable about hair growth in genitals and underarms (67.6%), and the religious personnel of central region were least knowledgeable about oily skin/pimples (15.5%) and height and weight increase (64.9%).

Table 6.2: Knowledge on body changes during puberty in boys

Changes during puberty in boys	Percent of Cases				Total Number of Responses
	Region			Total	
	Western	Central	Eastern		
Hair growth(genital and underarms)	79.8	71.5	67.6	73.9	2263
Height and weight increase	82.8	64.9	75.7	75.7	2319
Oily skin, pimples	48.6	15.5	28.6	33.5	1025
Don't know	9.7	23.1	17.8	15.8	485
Other	5.8	8.8	1.5	5.3	164
	226.7	183.7	191.2	204.3	
Total Number of Responses	2970	1576	1708		6255
Total Number of Cases	1310	858	894		3062

6.1.2 ATTITUDE

In this section, attitude of religious personnel is analyzed based on: (1). people talking about change in puberty, and (2). extent of feeling comfortable talking about change in puberty.

6.1.2a. People Talking About Change in Puberty

All the religious personnel were asked whether people should talk/discuss about bodily changes occurring in puberty such as hair growth (genital and underarms), breast growth, menstruation, height and weight increase, and oily skin/pimples. As shown in Figure 6.3, 54.1 percent of the respondents agreed that people should talk/discuss about change in puberty, with more females (70.3%) agreeing than males (53%). It is noticed that 30 percent did not know whether they should talk/discuss about bodily changes occurring in puberty, with more males (30.9%) not knowing than females (17.6%).

The majority of respondents in the age group 35-39 years followed by 55-59 years and 40-49 years agreed that people should talk about bodily changes in puberty compared to other age groups. The proportion of respondents who agreed that people should talk about bodily changes in puberty was slightly higher in western (61.8%) and central (50.2%) regions compared to eastern (46.9%) counterparts (Table 6.3). At the same time, the proportion of respondents who disagreed was highest among western (20%) region compared to central (13.3%) and eastern (11.8%) regions. Slightly over 41 percent of respondents residing in eastern region did not know whether people should talk about bodily changes in puberty followed by western (36.3%) and central (18.2%) regions.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of religious personnel 's attitude whether people should talk/discuss change in puberty, by sex

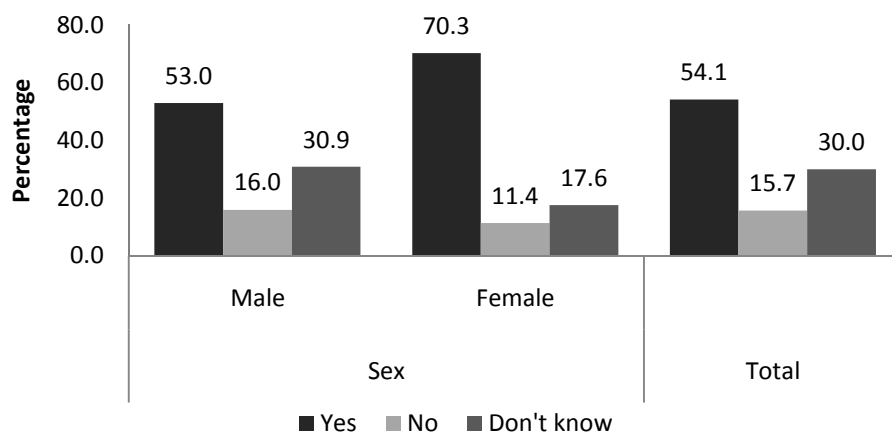


Table 6.3: Attitude of religious personnel on whether people should talk/discuss change in puberty, by age group

Age Group	Number					Percent				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex										
Male	4,753	1,435	2,771	6	8,965	53.0	16.0	30.9	0.1	100.0
Female	442	72	111	4	628	70.3	11.4	17.6	0.6	100.0
Age Group										
<10	36	4	212	3	255	14.0	1.7	83.1	1.2	100.0
10-14	477	134	733	2	1347	35.5	10.0	54.4	0.2	100.0
15-19	1240	396	568	0	2204	56.3	18.0	25.8	0.0	100.0
20-24	1394	418	460	0	2273	61.3	18.4	20.3	0.0	100.0
25-29	796	274	334	0	1403	56.7	19.5	23.8	0.0	100.0
30-34	262	82	133	0	478	54.9	17.2	27.9	0.0	100.0
35-39	261	62	53	1	378	69.2	16.4	14.1	0.3	100.0
40-44	198	33	78	2	311	63.7	10.6	25.0	0.7	100.0
45-49	166	39	59	0	264	62.8	14.9	22.2	0.0	100.0
50-54	121	15	68	0	203	59.4	7.2	33.4	0.0	100.0
55-59	105	17	39	0	160	65.3	10.3	24.4	0.0	100.0

60-64	72	12	75	0	158	45.3	7.3	47.4	0.0	100.0
65-69	44	11	39	0	95	46.4	11.9	41.7	0.0	100.0
70-74	15	10	8	0	33	46.0	30.2	23.8	0.0	100.0
75-79	2	0	11	0	13	13.0	0.0	87.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	0	0	4	0	4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
85+	2	0	7	0	9	24.0	0.0	76.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	5	66.4	0.0	2.8	30.8	100.0
Region										
Western	2,517	814	740	2	4,073	61.8	20.0	18.2	0.1	100.0
Central	1,361	360	984	6	2,712	50.2	13.3	36.3	0.2	100.0
Eastern	1,316	332	1,157	2	2,808	46.9	11.8	41.2	0.1	100.0
Total	5,194	1,507	2,882	10	9,593	54.1	15.7	30.0	0.1	100.0

Among those who agreed that people should talk/discuss about change in puberty, they were further asked how comfortable they would feel to talk/ discuss about changes in puberty. As depicted in Figure 6.2, more than half (54.9%) of the religious personnel reported that they felt comfortable talking/discussing about changes in puberty and about six percent reported that they felt “most comfortable”. The proportion of respondents who felt comfortable talking/discussing about changes in puberty was higher among females (63.5%) compared to their male (54.1%) counterparts. Although the proportion of respondents who felt “most comfortable” is small, majority of the males (6.4%) were most-comfortable to discuss changes in puberty than females (3.3%). More than half of the respondents in all the regions of western (58%), central (51.5%) and eastern (52.4%) felt “comfortable” to talk/discuss about changes in puberty. The proportion of respondents who felt “most comfortable” was higher in western region (8.3%) compared to eastern (6.2%) and central (2.1%) regions. About 22 percent did not feel comfortable to talk/discuss about changes in puberty.

Table 6.4: Extent of feeling comfortable talking about change in puberty

Sex, Age group, Region	People should talk/discuss change in puberty	Percent	Did not talk	Extent of feeling comfortable			Total
				Not comfortable	Comfortable	Most comfortable	
Sex							
Male	4752	91.5	17.3	22.2	54.1	6.4	100.0
Female	442	8.5	8.8	24.4	63.5	3.3	100.0
Age Group							
<10	36	0.7	49.8	12.4	37.8	0.0	100.0
10-14	477	9.2	29.9	17.3	52.3	0.5	100.0
15-19	1240	23.9	12.4	30.5	52.0	5.1	100.0
20-24	1394	26.8	14.8	20.7	54.3	10.2	100.0
25-29	796	15.3	19.5	19.9	52.7	8.0	100.0
30-34	262	5.1	16.0	24.4	59.0	0.7	100.0
35-39	261	5.0	9.8	21.5	66.2	2.6	100.0
40-44	198	3.8	8.9	11.3	65.3	14.5	100.0
45-49	166	3.2	11.8	9.8	78.4	0.0	100.0
50-54	121	2.3	24.6	27.3	47.2	0.8	100.0
55-59	105	2.0	24.7	10.9	53.4	11.0	100.0
60-64	72	1.4	30.1	34.9	35.0	0.0	100.0
>65	63	1.2	12.9	30.6	56.5	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0.1	0.8	42.3	56.9	0.0	100.0
Region							
Western	2517	48.4	16.8	16.8	58.0	8.3	100.0
Central	1361	26.2	15.4	30.9	51.5	2.1	100.0
Eastern	1316	25.3	17.4	24.0	52.4	6.2	100.0
Total	5194	100.0	16.6	22.4	54.9	6.2	100.0

6.2 MARRIAGE AND CHILD BIRTH

To improve adolescent health, World Health Organization (WHO) has emphasized on preventing early pregnancy by addressing these issues: (1). Reduce marriage before age 18 (2). Reduce pregnancy before age 20 (3). Increase use of contraception by adolescents at risk of unintended pregnancy, and (4).

Reduce coerced sex among adolescents. To prevent adverse reproductive outcomes: (5). Reduce unsafe abortion among adolescents, and (6). Increase use of skilled antenatal, childbirth and postnatal care among adolescents. This section looks in to knowledge and attitude towards pregnancy and child birth, risk of pregnancy and child birth, best age for girl and boys for marriage, and to indulge in sexual intercourse, risk of removing a pregnancy, risk of removing a pregnancy, and attitude towards sexual behaviours.

6.2.1 KNOWLEDGE

6.2.1a. Pregnancy and Child Birth

To assess the knowledge on pregnancy, religious personnel were asked “when does a woman get pregnant”? Overall, three out of ten (30.8%) respondents reported that women will get pregnant, if indulge in sexual intercourse, few days after period (Figure 6.1 & Table 6.5). Six percent reported that women will get pregnant if they engage in sexual intercourse “during period”; slightly more than four percent reported “at first intercourse” during any time of the menstrual cycle; and less than two percent reported “few days before period”. Considerably more than half (50.2%) of the females reported that women will get pregnant few days after period compared to three tenth (29.4%) of the male counterparts. It is important to note that majority (57.2%) of the respondents did not respond to any of the options stating that they do not know when would women get pregnant, with more males (58.6%) not knowing than females (38.4%).

Nearly seven tenth (69.5%) of respondents aged 60-64 years reported that women will get pregnant few days after period, followed by 65 percent among 65years and above and 58 percent between 55-59 years. The lowest proportion of respondents who reported “few days after period” was among the age group 15 years and below. On the other hand, the proportion of respondents who did not know about women getting pregnant was higher among the age group 15 years and below. By region, a higher proportion of eastern respondents (47.2%) reported that women will get pregnant few days after period compared to central (41.3%) and western (12.5%) counterparts. On the other hand, a higher proportion of western respondents (47.2%) reported “don’t know” compared to central (46.6%) and western (46.2%) counterparts. Similarly, the proportion of respondents who reported “few days after period” was higher among those had no formal education (42.3%) compared to those with formal education (24.6%).

Figure 6.1: Knowledge of religious persons on women pregnancy, by gender (%)

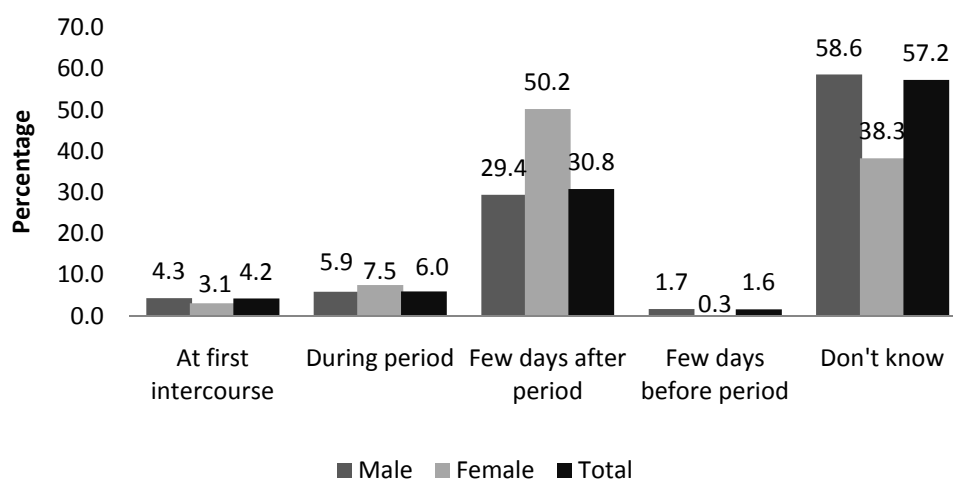


Table 6.5: Knowledge of religious persons on women pregnancy, by Sex

Sex/Age group/Region	Number	Percent	Timing for women to get pregnant					Missing	Total
			At first intercourse	During period	Few days after period	Few days before period	Don't know		
Sex									
Male	8965	93.5	4.3	5.9	29.4	1.7	58.6	0.0	100.0
Female	628	6.5	3.1	7.5	50.2	0.3	38.3	0.6	100.0
Age Group									
<10	255	2.7	0.5	2.5	1.2	0.0	94.6	1.2	100.0
10-14	1347	14.0	2.5	4.6	9.6	0.6	82.5	0.2	100.0
15-19	2204	23.0	6.2	8.4	18.6	1.7	65.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	2273	23.7	3.6	7.6	31.8	2.3	54.7	0.0	100.0
25-29	1403	14.6	5.6	4.7	39.4	1.5	48.8	0.0	100.0
30-34	478	5.0	6.9	9.0	43.2	2.3	38.5	0.0	100.0
35-39	378	3.9	4.4	2.5	55.7	2.6	34.5	0.3	100.0
40-44	311	3.2	1.7	7.3	50.2	2.3	38.5	0.0	100.0
45-49	264	2.8	2.0	1.9	57.7	3.7	34.7	0.0	100.0
50-54	203	2.1	0.0	0.5	53.9	0.0	45.6	0.0	100.0

55-59	160	1.7	1.2	0.0	58.1	0.0	40.7	0.0	100.0
60-64	158	1.6	4.3	1.1	69.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
65+	153	1.6	3.1	0.0	65.1	0.0	31.8	0.0	100.0
Missing	5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	30.8	100.0
Education									
Formal education	6228	64.9	5.0	7.3	24.6	1.5	61.5	0.0	100.0
No formal education	3360	35.0	2.8	3.7	42.3	1.9	49.3	0.1	100.0
Missing	6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.4	33.6	100.0
Region									
Western	4073	42.5	6.1	8.0	12.5	1.5	72.0	0.0	100.0
Central	2712	28.3	4.7	5.3	41.3	1.9	46.6	0.2	100.0
Eastern	2808	29.3	1.2	3.8	47.2	1.6	46.2	0.1	100.0
Total	9593	100.0	4.2	6.0	30.8	1.6	57.2	0.1	100.0

Table 6.6 shows the knowledge of religious personnel on whether a man above 50 years will be able to have a child. Nearly 61 percent reported that a man above 50 years can have a child or reproduce. There is no significant difference observed between males (60.7% with CI of 59.25 – 62.19) and females (60.9% with CI of 56.08 – 65.59). About 23 percent did not know whether a man above 50 years can be able to reproduce, with more females (29.2%) not knowing than males (22%).

Table 6.6: Knowledge of religious personnel on whether a man above 50 years will be able to have a child (%)

Response	Number	Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
Yes	5,827	60.7	60.9	60.7
No	1,603	17.2	9.2	16.7
Don't know	2,155	22.0	29.2	22.5
Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

On the other hand, respondents were also asked whether it would be okay for girls to give birth at young age (10-17). Overall, as shown in Table 6.7, nearly 82 percent disagreed with the opinion of giving birth at a young age (10-17), with more males (82%) disagreeing than females (76%). This indicates that most of them have some level of awareness that giving birth at young age is risky. Although the proportion of respondents who agreed with the opinion of giving birth in young age was small, the proportion of female (19.7%) agreeing was higher compared to their male (8.4%) counterparts.

Table 6.7: Giving birth at a young age (10 - 17)

Is it okay to give birth in a young age?	Number	Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
Yes	874	8.4	19.7	9.1
No	7,827	82.0	76.0	81.6
Don't know	885	9.6	3.6	9.2
Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.2.1b. Risk of Pregnancy and Child Birth at a Young age (10-17)

Table 6.8 shows the knowledge on the complication of pregnancy/delivery at young age (10-17). Overall, about 70 percent of the religious personnel identified maternal death as the complication related to pregnancy/delivery a young age; 46 percent identified premature death; 26 percent identified bleeding; 21 percent identified disability in children; slightly more than 12 percent identified high level of childhood illness; about 12 percent identified overweight/underweight birth; and about seven percent identified “still birth”. On average, a respondent was able to identify two complications of pregnancy/delivery at a young age (204.6 divided by 100). Little over nine percent did not know any complications of pregnancy/delivery at young age. A smaller proportion of respondents, less than one percent, reported that there are no negative effects with regard to pregnancy/delivery at a young age.

The proportion of respondents who reported “maternal death” was higher among females (73%) compared to male (68.9%) counterparts, while the opposite pattern was observed for the risk

factor “premature death”. About 35 percent females and nearly 20 percent males identified disability in children. On the other hand, there was no significant difference observed in the proportion of males and females who reported “bleeding”. In all the regions, majority of the respondents were aware of maternal death as the complication/risk associated with pregnancy in a young age, with respondents in western region (72.4%) more knowledgeable than eastern (66.9%) and central (66.7%) region counterparts. Similar pattern was seen for the risk factor “premature death”. Notably, the proportion of respondents who mentioned “bleeding” was highest in central region (36.3%), while the proportion of respondents who mentioned “disability in children” was highest in eastern region (33.5%).

Table 6.8: Complications related with pregnancy/delivery at a young age (10-17)

Complications of pregnancy at a young age are:	Sex (%)		Region (%)			Total
	Male	Female	Western	Central	Eastern	
Maternal death	68.9	73.0	72.4	66.7	66.9	69.3
Premature death	45.9	50.5	53.6	39.7	41.0	46.2
Overweight/underweight birth	12.0	9.5	12.2	10.0	13.2	11.8
Bleeding	25.9	26.0	23.6	36.3	19.0	25.9
Still birth	7.3	8.0	11.0	6.2	2.4	7.3
High level of childhood illness	12.0	17.0	13.0	10.5	13.4	12.4
Disability in children	19.7	34.5	10.2	24.8	33.5	20.8
No negative effects	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Don't know	9.2	8.5	8.6	6.0	13.1	9.1
Others	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.7	1.2
	202.9	227	207.5	200.8	203.8	204.6
Total number of responses	5456	455	2642	1651	1617	5910
Total number of cases	2689	200	1273	822	793	2889

6.2.1c. Self-reported best age for girls and boys to indulge in sexual intercourse

When asked about the best age for a girl to indulge in sexual intercourse, as shown in Table 6.9, almost 44 percent of the religious personnel reported 19-21 years as the best age, and about 22 percent reported 16-18 years. In both the cases, there was slightly higher proportion of females compared to males. On the other hand, it was noticed that 10 percent of the respondents reported 22-24 years where the proportion of males (10.1%) was double the proportion of females (4.9%).

Notably, about 16 percent reported that they did not know what could be the best age for girls to indulge in sex with almost equal proportion of male and female respondents.

Table 6.9: Proportion of respondents reporting the best age to indulge in sexual intercourse

Best age for a girl to indulge in sexual intercourse is:	Total Number	Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
15 years and below	292	3.1	1.9	3.0
16 - 18 Years	2,064	21.4	22.7	21.5
19 - 21 Years	4,194	43.6	45.0	43.7
22 - 24 Years	935	10.1	4.9	9.7
25 or older	609	6.2	9.0	6.3
Don't know	1,493	15.5	15.9	15.6
Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
Best age for a boy to indulge in sexual intercourse is:				
15 years and below	450	4.9	1.5	4.7
16 - 18 Years	2,174	22.8	20.8	22.7
19 - 21 Years	3,905	40.8	39.3	40.7
22 - 24 Years	976	10.5	6.0	10.2
25 years and above	630	6.3	11.0	6.6
Don't know	1,450	14.7	20.8	15.1
Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

Similarly, as shown in Table 6.9, almost 41 percent of the religious personnel think that the best age for boys to indulge in sex is between 19-21 years, with no significant difference between male (40.8%) and female (39.3%) respondents. Furthermore, nearly 23 percent reported 16-18 years, while little more than 10 percent reported between 22-24 years. Slightly higher proportion of males (22.8%) reported between 16-18 years as the best age to indulge in sexual intercourse compared to females (20.8%). Likewise, similar trend was seen in the age group 22-24 years. Although there was less proportion of respondents (4.7%) who reported 15 years and below as

the best age for boys to indulge in sexual intercourse, there were slightly more males (4.9%) reporting than females (1.5%). Little over 15 percent reported “don’t know”.

6.2.1d. Self-reported best age for girls and boys to get married

As shown in Table 6.10, more than three tenth (35.3%) of religious personnel reported that the best age for girls to get married is between 19-21 years with equal proportion of males (35.3%) and females (35%). Furthermore, over two tenth (23.5%) of the respondents think that the best age for girls to get married is between 22-24 years; another two tenth (20.2%) reported 25 years and above; and little more than 11 percent reported between 16-18 years. In all the cases of self-reported best age mentioned above, there was no significant difference in the proportion of males and females.

Similarly, more than three tenth (31.4%) of religious personnel reported that the best age for boys to get married is between 19-21 years (Table 6.10). The next best age reported was 20 years and above, followed by 22-24 years and 16-18 years. The proportion of respondents who reported 16-18 years and 19-21 years as the best age for a boy to get married was higher in females compared to males. On the contrary, the proportion of male was higher compared to females for those who mentioned “22-24 years” and “25 years and above” as the best age for a boy to get married.

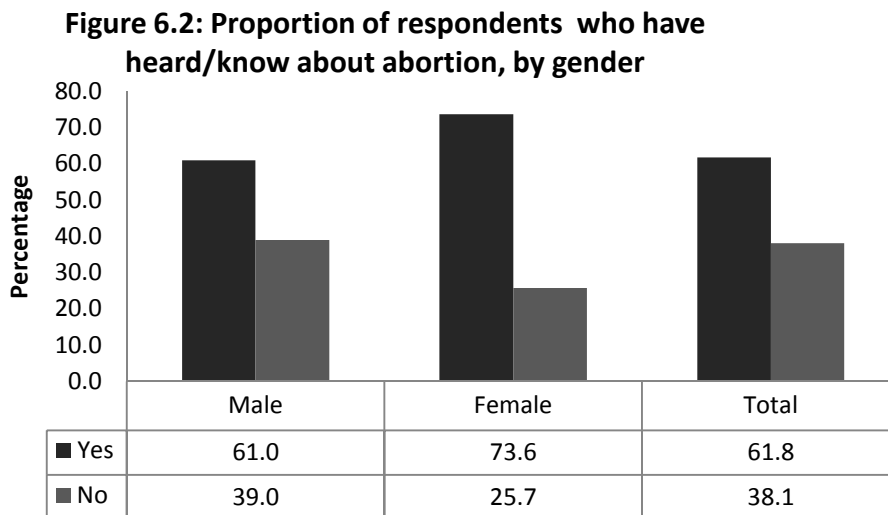
Table 6.10: Proportion of respondents reporting the best age for a girl and a boy to get married

Best age for a girl to get married is:	Total Number	Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
15 years and below	54	0.5	1.0	0.6
16 - 18 Years	1076	10.9	16.2	11.2
19 - 21 Years	3383	35.3	35.0	35.3
22 - 24 Years	2250	23.5	23.3	23.5
25 years and above	1936	20.4	17.5	20.2
Don't know	886	9.4	6.4	9.2
Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
Best age for a boy to get married is:				

15 years and below	81	0.9	0.7	0.8
16 - 18 Years	1007	10.3	13.6	10.5
19 - 21 Years	3,009	31.1	34.5	31.4
22 - 24 Years	2,049	21.4	20.2	21.4
25 years and above	2,509	26.5	20.8	26.2
Don't know	931	9.7	9.5	9.7
Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.2.1e. Risk of Removing a Pregnancy

Of the total 9,593 religious personnel, more than six out of ten (61.8%) have heard or know about abortion, with more females (73.6%) knowing than male (61%) counterparts. Figure 6.2 shows the proportion of religious personnel who have heard or known about abortion.



As shown in Table 6.11, those who reported that they have heard/knew about abortion were further asked “what do you think are the dangers of removing a pregnancy (abortion)?” Overall, the survey found that more than eight out of ten (84.1%) respondents reported that there are chances of mother dying due to the removal of pregnancy or abortion, followed by the risk of heavy loss of blood (42.1%) and the chances of not being able to conceive again (33.6%). On average, respondents were able to identify two risks of removing pregnancy (*170 divided by*

100). Almost eight percent did not know the risks of removing pregnancy. A higher proportion of females were observed in all the risk factors compared to males. This indicates that females are more knowledgeable than males. By region, the proportion of respondents who reported that there are chances of mother dying was slightly higher in western region (85.2%) compared to central (83.6%) and eastern (82.5%) region counterparts. Likewise, a higher proportion of respondents who reported “too much blood is lost” and “you may not be able to have a child again” were also observed in western region. Nonetheless, majority of the respondents were aware and had some knowledge regarding the risks of removing pregnancy.

Table 6.11: Knowledge on Risk of Removing Pregnancy, by sex (%)

Dangers of removing a pregnancy (abortion) are:	Sex		Region			Total
	Male	Female	Western	Central	Eastern	
Too much blood is lost	41.4	50.7	41.3	56.8	28.9	42.1
You may not be able to have a child again	31.8	54.9	38.2	28.1	30.9	33.6
Death	83.7	88.0	85.2	83.6	82.5	84.1
Don't know	8.2	3.0	5.6	7.8	11.8	7.8
Others	2.6	0.0	2.7	1.3	3.0	2.4
	167.8	196.6	173.1	177.5	157.2	170.0
Total number of responses	2862	284	1494	875	776	3145
Total number of cases	1706	144	863	493	494	1850

6.2.2. ATTITUDE

In this section, the attitude of religious personnel is assessed with regard to: (1). Couples who cannot have a child, and (2). Extent of agreement towards sexual health and behaviors.

6.2.2a. Attitude towards a Couple who cannot have a Child

All the religious personnel were asked this question: “When a couple cannot have a child whose fault is it?” As shown in Table 6.14, 36 percent of the religious personnel reported that if a couple cannot have a child the fault is with “one of them”, as opposed to 22 percent who reported that the fault is with “both of them”. The proportion of respondents who believe that the fault is with one of the couple was higher among males (36.7%) than females (27.3%); whereas

opposite pattern was observed in the proportion of respondents who reported that the fault is with “both of them”. Notably, 16 percent believed that it is wife’s fault, with slightly more males (16.1%) believing than females (13.6%).

Table 6.12: Attitude of respondents on couple who cannot have a child

	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Husband	671	22	693	7.5	3.5	7.2
Wife	1446	86	1532	16.1	13.6	16.0
One of them	3292	171	3463	36.7	27.3	36.1
Both of them	1924	197	2121	21.5	31.4	22.1
None	128	16	144	1.4	2.5	1.5
Don't know	1500	132	1631	16.7	21.0	17.0
Missing	4	4	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total	8965	628	9593	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.2.2b. Extent of Agreement towards Sexual Health and Behavior

All the religious personnel were presented with five different statements regarding sexual health and behaviour (See Table 6.15). They were asked to respond “agree” or “disagree” or “don’t know” with the statements.

First, the respondents were read-out “having many sexual partners is a sign of popularity”. More than half of respondents (53.2%) disagreed with the statement, with more females (53.4%) disagreeing than males (49.5%). About 16 percent reported that they “don’t know”.

Second, the respondents were read-out “a girl who is raped should be allowed to decide whether to allow the pregnancy to continue or abort under medical supervision in a hospital”. Nearly 60 percent of the respondents agreed with the statement. The proportion of respondents who agreed were more females (67.9%) compared to males (59.1%). About 20 percent reported they did not know, with more males (20.2%) not knowing than females (12%).

Table 6.13: Extent of agreement towards sexual behavior, by Sex (%)

Extent of agreement	Number	Sex			
		Male	Female	Total	
"Having many sexual partners is a sign of popularity"	Agree	2,936	30.4	33.4	30.6
	Disagree	5,100	53.4	49.5	53.2
	Don't know	1,547	16.1	16.5	16.1
	Missing	10	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"A girl who is raped should be allowed to decide whether to allow the pregnancy to continue or abort under medical supervision in a hospital"	Agree	5,729	59.1	67.9	59.7
	Disagree	1,971	20.6	19.5	20.5
	Don't know	1,883	20.2	12.0	19.6
	Missing	10	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"Parent of children aged 10 - 17 should allow/encourage open discussions on matters of reproductive and sexual health with their children "	Agree	6,911	71.2	84.0	72.0
	Disagree	1,120	12.1	6.0	11.7
	Don't know	1,552	16.7	9.3	16.2
	Missing	10	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"Unmarried young people should not have sex"	Agree	3,396	35.1	40.1	35.4
	Disagree	4,795	50.9	37.1	50.0
	Don't know	1,394	14.0	22.2	14.5
	Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"You should not have sex without protection"	Agree	6,095	63.9	58.4	63.5
	Disagree	2,455	25.9	20.5	25.6
	Don't know	1,035	10.1	20.4	10.8
	Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

Third, the respondents were also asked whether parents of children aged 10-17 should allow/encourage open discussions on matters of reproductive and sexual health with their children. More than two third (72%) of the respondents agreed that parents should be encouraged

for such open discussion on the matters of reproductive and sexual health with their children, with more female (84%) agreeing than males (71.2%). About 16 percent neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Fourth, the respondents were presented with the statement “unmarried young people should not have sex”. Half of the respondents (50%) disagreed with the statement that an unmarried young people should not have sex. It is noticed that more females (50.9%) agreed than males (37.1%). About 16 percent reported that they did not know whether unmarried young people should have sex or not.

Lastly, six out of ten (63.5%) respondents agreed with the statement “we should not have sex without protection”, with more males (63.9%) agreeing than females (58.4%). However, about 26 percent disagreed with the statement, and almost 11 percent reported “don’t know”.

6.3 PERSONNELAL HYGIENE

In general, hygiene means “Cleanliness”. According to World Health Organization (WHO), “Hygiene refers to conditions and practices that help to maintain health and prevent the spread of diseases”. Personal hygiene such as washing hands and bathing is very important in daily life, including personal health related hygiene practices. In this section, knowledge, practice and attitude of the religious personnel on personal hygiene are examined with regard to: menstrual hygiene, changing pads, genital irritation, washing hands and bathing.

6.3.1: KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene, frequency of changing pads, causes of irritation of genital and opinion on keeping genitals clean is assessed.

6.3.1a: Knowledge on menstrual hygiene (Question asked only to Nuns)

The female respondents were asked about hygienic practice after menstruation. As shown in Table 6.15, about four out of ten (78.2%) respondents felt that women should take bath during menstruation. Slightly over 18 percent felt that there was nothing wrong in not taking bath during menstruation. It is noticed that the proportion of respondents who felt appropriate to take bath with soap (57.8%) during menstruation was higher compared to those who felt it was enough to bath without soap (40.6%). Likewise, similar pattern was observed for those who reported “bath

frequently with soap” and “bath frequently without soap” with about 45 percent and 43 percent respectively.

Table 6.14: Hygienic Practice after Menstruation (%)

During menstruation is it okay to:	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing
Bath with soap	363	225	36	4	57.8	35.8	5.8	0.6
Bath without soap	255	292	77	4	40.6	46.5	12.3	0.6
Bath frequently with soap	305	282	37	4	48.6	44.9	5.9	0.6
Bath frequently without soap	288	269	66	4	45.9	42.9	10.6	0.6
Not bath at all	115	491	18	4	18.3	78.2	2.8	0.6

6.3.1c: Causes of irritation of genital

All the respondents were asked “what are the causes for irritation of the genital?” Nearly equal proportion of respondents reported “infection” and “sweating” as the causes of irritation of the genital with 61.8 percent and 60.9 percent, respectively. The next common causes of irritation of the genital reported were tight clothing (26.9%) and nylon underwear (13.9%). The remaining causes of genital irritation made-up less than five percent. On average, one respondent identified two causes of genital irritation (*181.4 divided by 100*). Other causes accounted for almost 14 percent.

Table 6.15: Causes of Irritation of Genital

Causes	Number	Percent
Tight Clothing	872	26.91
Nylon Underwear	450	13.88
Perfumed and colored toilet paper	48	1.49
Soap that contains perfume or deodorant	30	0.91
Pantyhose	7	0.23
Using feminine hygiene spray	14	0.44
Wiping back to front when going to the bathroom	33	1.01
Sweating	1974	60.89
Infection	2002	61.76

Others	449	13.84
Total number of responses	5880	181.36

6.3.1d: Knowledge on keeping genitals clean

As shown in Table 6.17, nearly 98 percent of respondents agreed that it is important to keep the genitals clean with almost equal proportion of males (97.5%) and females (98%). Around two percent reported they did not know about keeping the genitals clean, and a very small proportion (0.4 %) did not think it was necessary.

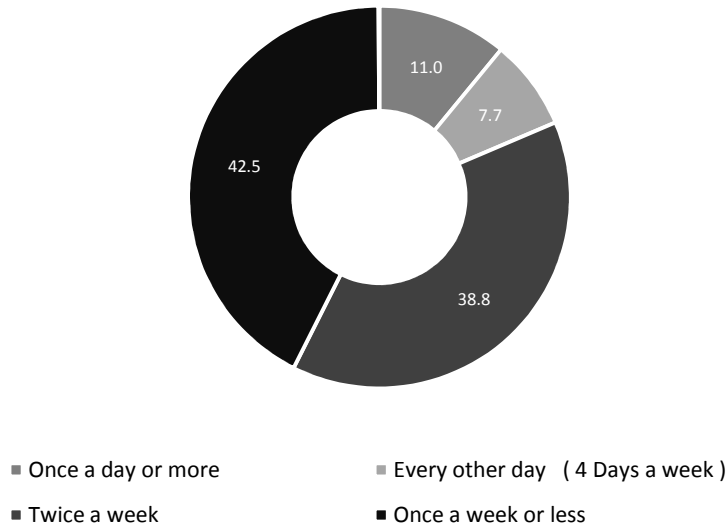
Table 6.16: Knowledge on Keeping Genitals Clean, by Sex (%)

Need for keeping genitals clean:	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	8,744	615	9,359	97.5	98.0	97.6
No	41	0	41	0.5	0.0	0.4
Don't know	174	9	182	1.9	1.4	1.9
Missing	6	4	10	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	8,965	628	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.3.2: PRACTICE

As shown in Figure 6.3, more than two tenth (42.5%) of the respondents took bath once a week or less; almost equal proportion (38.8%) took bath twice a week; and one tenth (11%) took bath every other day. The proportion of respondents who take bath once a day was higher among females (14%) than among males (10.8%). Likewise, higher proportion of female take bath every “other day” and “twice in a week” compared to males. However, the proportion of females (28.9 %) taking bath once a week or less was almost twice as less as those of their male (43.5 %) counterparts. (ANNEX table A 6.1)

Figure 6.3: Proportion of Religious Personnel taking Bath



6.3.3: ATTITUDE

The respondents were asked for their opinion on females doing various activities like entering temple, making offering, entering kitchen, and doing other activities (farming, social gathering, and shopping, etc.) while on menstrual period.

6.3.3a: Attitude of Females Doing Certain Activities While on Menstrual Period.

As shown in Table 6.18, the survey found that slightly over 83 percent of the respondents felt that it was improper to enter temple; make offering (79.5%); and enter kitchen (51.2 %) during menstrual period. Likewise, about eight percent, 15 percent, and eight percent reported that they were unaware of whether females during menstruation can enter kitchen, enter temple, and make offering respectively. A higher proportion of males (86.1%) reported that it is improper for women to enter temple during menstruation compared to female (44.7%) counterparts. Similarly, majority of males also reported that it is improper to make offering and to enter kitchen compared to females. Nonetheless, there is high acceptance among females that it is improper to enter temple or make offering.

Table 6.17: Attitude towards undertaking Activities during Menstruation (%)

Response	Entering temple			Making offering			Entering Kitchen			Others		
	Sex			Sex			Sex			Sex		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number												
Yes	540	319	858	888	301	1189	2,798	436	3,234	3,290	480	3,770
No	7,719	281	8,000	7,319	310	7629	4,783	130	4,913	3,153	82	3,235
Don't know	703	25	727	754	12	767	1,380	59	1,438	2,515	62	2,578
Missing	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	6	4	10
Total	8,965	628	9593	8,965	628	9,593	8,965	628	9,593	8,965	628	9,593
Percentage												
Yes	6.0	50.7	8.9	9.9	48.0	12.4	31.2	69.4	33.7	36.7	76.4	39.3
No	86.1	44.7	83.4	81.6	49.4	79.5	53.4	20.7	51.2	35.2	13.0	33.7
Don't know	7.8	3.9	7.6	8.4	2.0	8.0	15.4	9.3	15.0	28.1	9.9	26.9
Missing	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 7: STIs AND HIV/AIDS

The chapter on STIs and HIV/AIDS presents analysis on three sections namely STIs, HIV/AIDS and Contraceptive methods. Although HIV/AIDS is one of the STIs it merits a different section for the report because of it being perceived as the most common known STIs and higher risk associated with it. It is also due to the recognition that HIV also have unfavourable impact on the socio-economic development of a country. Overall the capter covers awareness level, knowledge on types of STIs and contraceptive methods and attitude and experiences by the religious personnel.

7.1 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

According to the WHO, more than 1 million sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are acquired every day worldwide and each year, there are an estimated 357 million new infections with one of four STIs: chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis and trichomoniasis. More than 500 million people are estimated to have genital infection with herpes simplex virus (HSV). (Fact sheet N° 110, WHO)

7.1.1: Knowledge

7.1.1a: Awareness of STIs

STIs are infections or diseases that one can get through sexual interaction. 66.7 percent of the religious personnel are aware about STIs meaning that they have atleast heard about STIs. However, there are around three out of every ten (33.2 %) who have never heard of it.

By sex, females are slightly more aware about STIs than their male counterparts. 74.2 percent (with CI of 69.55 – 78.41) of the female respondent they have heard about STIs compared to 66.2 percent (with CI of 64.58 – 67.83) of males. The results are interesting when disaggregated by region. Almost eight out of every ten (78.9 %) in the Eastern region have heard of STIs as compared to around six in every ten (Western-64.3 % & Central-57.8 %) in Western and Central regions.

Table 7.1: Awareness on STIs by sex and region

	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Sex								
Male	5,937	3,024	4	8,965	66.2	33.7	0.0	100.0
Female	466	158	4	628	74.2	25.1	0.6	100.0
Region								
Western	2,621	1,452	0	4,073	64.3	35.7	0.0	100.0
Central	1,567	1,140	6	2,712	57.8	42.0	0.2	100.0
Eastern	2,216	590	2	2,808	78.9	21.0	0.1	100.0
Total	6,403	3,182	8	9,593	66.7	33.2	0.1	100.0

7.1.1b: Knowledge on types of STIs

From amongst those who said that they heard about STIs, they were asked what types of Infections/diseases they know that one can get from sexual contacts. Only one in every ten (11.2 %) of them are able to identify three or more types of STIs. 36.2 percent of them are able to identify two types of STIs and around 52.6 percent of them can identify only one type of STIs.

Across sex, for both males and females majority of them are able to identify only one kind of STIs, followed by two and very few able to identify three or more. However, only 2.1 percent of the females are able to identify three or more as compared to 11.9 percent for males.

Table 7.2: Number of types of STIs identified by sex

Number of STIs identified	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Identified one	3,130	241	3,371	52.7	51.7	52.6
Identified two	2,100	215	2,315	35.4	46.2	36.2
Identified three or more	707	10	717	11.9	2.1	11.2
Total	5,937	466	6,403	100.0	100.0	100.0

When analyzing the specific types of STIs identified; almost all (99.0 %) knew HIV/AIDS, followed by Gonorrhea (44.7 %). The least known STIs was Chlamydia with only one personnel

reporting knowing about it. Females are more aware of Gonorrhoea than their male counterparts. 48.3 percent of the females identified Gonorrhoea as one of the STIs compared to 44.5 percent of males. However, males (7.8 %) are more aware about Syphilis than the females (1.0 %). Similarly, for the rest of the STIs higher proportions of males are able to know of it than females.

From the total respondents of 2080, most of them could identify (n=2059) HIV/AIDS as one of the STIs. There were 3352 responses from the maximum of 20590 possible responses about the knowledge on different types of STIs.

When analyzing by region, the trends are reflective of the national figures. However, the Central region are more aware about Gonorrhoea and Syphilis while religious personnel in Eastern region are more aware about Hepatitis B and Western region have higher proportion of personnel who can identify HIV/AIDS (ANNEX table A7.2)

Table 7.3: Types of STIs known by the respondents by sex

Types of STI known	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
HIV/AIDS	1907	151	2059	98.9	100.0	99.0
Gonorrhoea	857	73	930	44.5	48.3	44.7
Syphilis	151	2	152	7.8	1.0	7.3
Herpes(HPV)	6	0	6	0.3	0.0	0.3
Hepatitis B	126	2	128	6.5	1.1	6.1
Chlamydia	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chancroid	6	0	6	0.3	0.0	0.3
Candidiasis	16	0	16	0.8	0.0	0.7
Genital warts	45	0	45	2.3	0.0	2.2
Others	9	0	9	0.5	0.0	0.4
Total responses	3124	228	3352	162.0	150.4	161.1
Total cases	1929	151	2080			

7.1.1c: Knowledge on sign and symptoms of STIs for male and female

There are large proportion of respondents who reported that they don't know about any signs and symptoms of STIs in both men (57.7 %) and women (82.3 %). By sex, females are less aware of the signs and symptoms of STIs presence in men and the visa versa for STIs in women. Around seven in every ten (70.4 %) of the females reported that they don't know of any signs and symptoms in men and a larger proportion of males (84.3 %) reported that they don't know any symptoms of STIs in women.

With regard to knowledge on symptoms of STIs in men, around two in ten (19.7 %) reported pain during urination as one of the symptoms of STIs, closely followed by wounds/sores in the genital area (17.4 %) and discharge from the penis (16.1 %). By sex, 20.0 percent of the males reported knowing pain in urination as a symptom of STIs presence in men and 15.5 percent of females also knew about it.

The most common symptoms of STIs known in female was Burning/itching/pain during urination (13.5 %) followed by red itchy genital area (7.2 %) and smelly vaginal discharge (6.8 %). The proportion of females reporting burning/itching/pain during urination as a sign of STI presence in women is almost three times more than males (34.8 % Vs. 11.8 %). For the symptoms in male, the religious personnel were able to identify almost equal proportion of discharge from penis (24.1 %), pain during urination (29.5 %) and wounds/sores in genital area (26.1 %).

Table 7.4: Knowledge on the signs and symptoms of STIs in men and women by sex

Symptoms of STIs	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Men						
Discharge from the penis	479	24	502	24.8	15.5	24.1
Pain during urination	583	32	614	30.2	20.9	29.5
Wounds /sores in the genital area	512	31	543	26.5	20.7	26.1
Others	96	6	102	5.0	3.9	4.9
Don't know	1093	107	1199	56.7	70.4	57.7
Total responses	2761	199	2961	143.2	131.5	142.3

Total cases	1929	151	2080			
Women						
Burning/itching/pain during urination	228	53	281	11.8	34.8	13.5
Red itchy genital area	116	34	150	6.0	22.2	7.2
Smelly vaginal discharge	98	43	141	5.1	28.3	6.8
Bleeding between periods	58	22	80	3.0	14.2	3.8
Others	39	3	42	2.0	2.2	2.0
Don't know	1626	86	1711	84.3	56.6	82.3
Total responses	2165	240	2405	112.3	158.3	115.6
Total cases	1929	151	2080			

7.1.1d: Knowledge on preventive measures of STIs

From amongst those who heard about STIs, knowledge on preventive measure were assessed by asking how people protect themselves from getting STIs. The most common preventive measure reported was using condoms (63.2 %), followed by being faithful to their partner (17.7 %), abstinence (10.7 %), taking medical test before sexual intercourse (9.4 %) and around one percent reported others.

The proportions of females are higher in reporting using condoms and being faithful to partners as a measure of STIs prevention than their male counterparts. For instance 25.3 percent of the females reported being faithful to partners as a measure to preventing STIs compared to 17.2 percent of males.

By region, Eastern have comparatively higher proportion (75.1 %) of religious personnel who reported condom use as a measure to protect from STIs than Western (59.9 %) and Central (55.8 %). Being faithful to the partner as a preventive measure is also more in Eastern (25.4 %) than Western (14.3 %) and Central (14.9 %) region.

Table 7.5: Knowledge on preventive measure of STIs by sex and region

Preventive measures of STIs	Sex			Region		
	Male	Female	Total	Western	Central	Eastern
Using condoms	62.8	69.6	63.2	59.9	55.8	75.1
Taking medical test before sexual intercourse	9.6	7.1	9.4	11.2	6.9	9.3
Abstinence	10.8	9.3	10.7	15.0	6.3	8.8
Being faithful to ones partner	17.2	25.3	17.7	14.3	14.9	25.4
Others	1.4	0.3	1.3	2.1	0.6	0.8
Total responses	101.7	111.7	102.4	102.6	84.4	119.4

7.1.2: Attitude

7.1.2a: From where to seek treatments for STIs

Almost all (99.4%) of the religious personnel would visit Hospital/BHU/ORC or other health facilities if they suffered from any of the STI symptoms. Some may visit pharmacy (8.1 %), traditional healers (2.4 %), religious figures (1.4 %) and shops (0.9 %). The health seeking behavior does not show much difference by the sex of the religious personnel. Both males and females reported similar choices of facilities except that females will not visit traditional healers and shops if they suffer from any of the STI symptoms.

The total respondents for the question was 2080 and majority (n=2068) reported that they would seek treatment for STIs from Hospital/BHU/ORC or other health facilities apart from other facilities like religious figure, etc. There were a total of 2333 responses from a maximum possible 11665. On an average the respondents are able to tell only one facility if they suffer from STIs as shown by the total figure 112.2 (from a maximum of 500 possibilities).

Table 7.6: Health seeking behavior if they suffer from STIs symptoms by sex

Where to go if suffer from any of the STIs symptoms	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religious figure	25	3	29	1.3	2.2	1.4
Pharmacy	156	12	168	8.1	8.2	8.1
Hospital/BHU/ORC or other health facilities	1916	151	2068	99.4	100.0	99.4
Traditional healers	49	0	49	2.6	0.0	2.4
Shop	19	0	19	1.0	0.0	0.9
Total responses	2166	167	2333	112.3	110.4	112.2
Total cases	1929	151	2080			

7.1.3: Experience

7.1.3a: Presence of signs and symptoms for men and women

From those who know about the STIs and identified the types and symptoms of STIs they know, further question was asked whether they have experienced any of the symptoms. Majority reported that they have never suffered any of the STIs symptoms. There are 6.6 percent of the respondent who reported suffering from burning or itching or pain during urination. 4.0 percent reported suffering from red itchy genital area and less than one percent suffered from smelly vaginal discharge, bleeding between the periods and others.

The total responses were 2148 by the 2080 respondents. Which means on an average a respondent who suffered from STIs mentioned around only one STIs that they suffered.

Table 7.7: Experience of STIs signs and symptoms by sex

STIs symptoms	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Burning or itching or pain during urination	125	12	136	6.5	7.7	6.6
Red itchy genital area	73	9	82	3.8	6.0	4.0
Smelly vaginal discharge	0	10	10	0.0	6.7	0.5
Bleeding between periods	0	3	3	0.0	2.2	0.2
Others	5	0	5	0.3	0.0	0.3
Did not suffer from any of the symptoms	1775	135	1910	92.1	89.0	91.8
Total responses	1979	169	2148	102.6	111.6	103.3
Total cases	1929	151	2080			

7.2 HIV/AIDS

Having claimed more than 34 million lives so far, HIV continues to be a major global public health issue. In 2014, 1.2 [980 000–1.6 million] million people died from HIV-related causes globally. There were approximately 36.9 [34.3–41.4] million people living with HIV at the end of 2014 with 2.0 [1.9–2.2] million people becoming newly infected with HIV in 2014 globally. It is estimated that currently only 53% of people with HIV know their status. (Fact sheet N°360, WHO)

In Bhutan, the total HIV reported cases stands at 346 with equal proportion of male and female and there are 272 people living with HIV in the country as of November 2013. According to UNAIDS estimates there could be more than 1,100 (<1000-2700) people living with HIV in Bhutan (BHUTAN Progress Report 2014 - *Global AIDS Response Progress Report*)

7.2.1: Knowledge

7.1.1a: Awareness of HIV/AIDS

A large majority of the religious personnel are aware about HIV/AIDS. Around eight in every ten (77.9 %) of them responded that they have heard about HIV/AIDS. There are 22.0 percent of

the religious personnel who have never heard about HIV/AIDS. The results shows that there does not seem to have any differences with regard to sex. All most equal proportion of males (77.9 %) and females (78.1 %) have heard about it.

By region, around eight in every ten religious personnel living in Western (78.5 %) and Eastern (80.4 %) region are aware about it. The awareness is slightly lower in Central region with seven in every ten (74.3 %) having heard about HIV/AIDS.

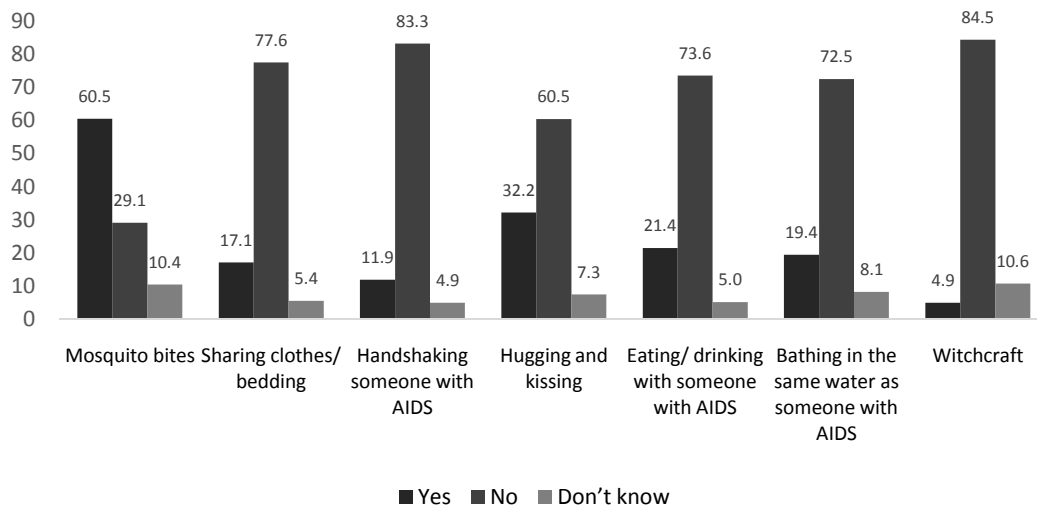
Table 7.8: Awareness on HIV/AIDS by sex and region

	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Sex								
Male	6,981	1,980	4	8,965	77.9	22.1	0.0	100.0
Female	491	134	4	628	78.1	21.3	0.6	100.0
Region								
Western	3,197	876	0	4,073	78.5	21.5	0.0	100.0
Central	2,016	690	6	2,712	74.3	25.4	0.2	100.0
Eastern	2,259	547	2	2,808	80.4	19.5	0.1	100.0
Total	7,472	2,113	8	9,593	77.9	22.0	0.1	100.0

7.1.1b: Knowledge on misconception related to HIV transmission

From the religious personnel who have heard about HIV/AIDS, they were asked seven questions related to misconceptions of HIV transmission. The largest misconception is that people can get HIV from mosquito bites, where 60.5 percent of them responding that mosquito bites can transmit HIV. It was followed by 30.2 percent having the misconception that hugging and kissing can cause HIV. The lowest misconception reported was that of witchcraft (4.9 %).

Figure 7.1: Knowledge on the misconceptions of HIV transmission



7.1.1e: Knowledge on HIV detection test

When asked about their knowledge of HIV detection test, only one third (33.0 %) of the religious personnel who have heard about HIV, knew that there is a test to detect if someone has HIV/AIDS. A large majority (67 %) reported that they were not aware of such detection test.

There is not much difference by sex of the respondents; 33.1 percent of the males and 31.9 percent of the females are aware of the test. Which means around seven out of every ten of the males (66.9%) and females (68.1 %) are not aware of HIV/AIDS detection test.

Regional disparities are more prominent regarding the knowledge on HIV/AIDS detection test. Central (42.8 %) and Eastern (39.5 %) region have almosttwice the proportion of religious personnel who are aware of HIV detection test compared to the Western (22.3 %) region. It means vast majority of 77.7 percent of the religious personnel in Western region are not aware about the test.

Table 7.9: Knowledge on HIV detection test by sex and region

	Number			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Sex						
Male	2,312	4,669	6,981	33.1	66.9	100.0
Female	157	334	491	31.9	68.1	100.0
Region						
Western	713	2,484	3,197	22.3	77.7	100.0
Central	863	1,153	2,016	42.8	57.2	100.0
Eastern	893	1,366	2,259	39.5	60.5	100.0
Total	2,469	5,003	7,472	33.0	67.0	100.0

7.2.2: Attitude

For those who do not know about HIV/AIDS detection test, they were asked whether they want to be tested for HIV. The results show that 63.5 percent of them reported that they want to be tested for HIV. However, 36.5 percent do not want themselves to be tested for HIV.

69.3 percent of the female respondents reported that they want to take the test compared to 63.0 percent of the male counterparts. By region, the highest proportion was reported in Eastern (71.3 %) followed by Central (65.5 %) and the lowest in Western (57.6 %) region when asked whether they want to be tested for HIV.

Table 7.10: Attitude on whether they want to be tested for HIV by sex and region

	Number			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Sex						
Male	3,670	2,151	5,822	63.0	37.0	100.0
Female	278	123	402	69.3	30.7	100.0
Region						
Western	1,698	1,251	2,948	57.6	42.4	100.0
Central	958	503	1,461	65.6	34.4	100.0
Eastern	1,293	521	1,814	71.3	28.7	100.0
Total	3,949	2,275	6,223	63.5	36.5	100.0

7.2c: Practice - ever had the test

From among those who know of HIV detection test; half (50.6 %) of them reported that they actually had the test for themselves. There is equal proportion of them who did not have the test even if they knew that there is a test to determine if someone has HIV.

Sex wise, females (56.7 %) reported slightly higher proportion who had the test as compared to their male (50.1 %) counterparts. When comparing by region, Central region reported higher proportion of them who had the test as compared to Eastern (49.8 %) and Western (34.8 %) region. It is interesting that the awareness on having detection test for HIV is highest in Eastern region but the actual personnel who had taken the test is lower than Central region.

Table 7.11: Religious personnel who had taken the HIV test by sex and region

	Number			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Sex						
Male	1,160	1,153	2,312	50.1	49.9	100.0
Female	89	68	157	56.7	43.3	100.0
Region						
Western	248	465	713	34.8	65.2	100.0
Central	556	307	863	64.4	35.6	100.0
Eastern	444	449	893	49.8	50.2	100.0
Total	1,248	1,221	2,469	50.6	49.4	100.0

7.3 CONTRACEPTIVE USE

7.3.1: Knowledge

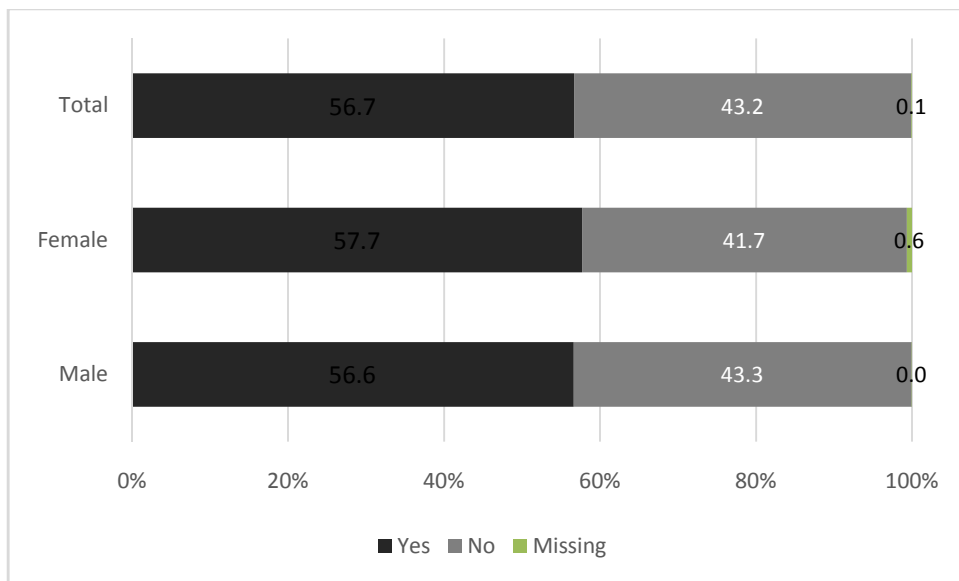
There are three questions to assess the knowledge of religious personnel on contraceptive methods; awareness of contraceptive methods, knowledge on types of contraceptive methods and knowledge on from where to get a condom.

7.3.1a: Awareness of Contraceptive methods

More than half (56.7 %) of the religious personnel are aware about contraceptive methods meaning they have atleast heard about it. There do not show any differences when disaggregating by sex. Almost equal proportion amongst males (57.7 %) and females (56.6 %) have heard about the contraceptive methods.

However, the result show stark differences between the regions. The awareness of contraceptive use is higher in Eastern region with 75.2 percent. It is followed by Western region with 58.9 percent and the lowest in Central region with 34.2 percent. The proportion of religious personnel in Central region who have never heard about contraceptive methods is quite high with 65.5 percent as compared to 41.1 percent in Western and 24.1 percent in Eastern region (ANNEX table A7.1)

Figure 7.2: Awareness on contraceptive methods by sex (%)



7.3.1b: Knowledge on types of contraceptive methods

Among those who have heard about the contraceptive methods; around four in every ten (40.2 %) personnel are able to identify or know one type of contraceptive method. There is two in every ten (21.1 %) who could identify two types of the method. Also four in every ten knew three or more types of contraceptive methods.

Overall the level of knowledge on contraceptive methods known is reported more by females than the males. A large proportion (67.1 %) of them are able to identify three or more types of the methods as compared to 36.6 percent of the males identifying the same. There are higher proportion of males identifying one and two methods with 41.8 percent and 21.6 percent respectively. For the females the proportions are 18.4 percent and 14.5 percent respectively. (ANNEX table A7.8)

Table 7.12: Number of contraceptive methods identified by sex

Number of Contraceptive methods identified	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Identified one	2,122	67	2,188	41.8	18.4	40.2
Identified two	1,094	53	1,147	21.6	14.5	21.1
Identified three or more	1,859	243	2,102	36.6	67.1	38.7
Total	5,075	362	5,438	100.0	100.0	100.0

The most common known contraceptive method was condom with almost all (97.2 %) of them identifying it. It was followed by pill (52.0 %), injectable (35.8 %), sterilization (18.2 %) and IUD (7.3 %). A very negligible proportions of them identified other methods like foaming tablets (1.3 %), withdrawal (1.3 %) and rhythm (0.6 %).

By sex, condoms remains the most common known contraceptive method for both males and females. As expected the proportion of females are higher in identifying contraceptives methods which are commonly used by females. For instance, the proportions of females are higher for pills (81.1 % Vs. 50.0 %), injectable (61.5 % Vs. 34.0 %) and IUD (12.3 % Vs. 6.9%). Higher proportion of males (18.7 %) are aware about sterilization than their female (11.6 %) counterparts. (ANNEX table A7.2)

7.3.1c: Knowledge on where to get a condom from

Besides the knowledge on types of contraceptive methods, they were also asked from where a personnel can get condom. The results shows that the most common source of condoms are from Hospital/BHU/ORC (99.1 %) followed by pharmacy (35.9 %) and shops/hotels (23.9 %). 4.7 percent responded friends as the source to get condoms.

Slightly higher proportion of females (45.4 %) think that they can get condoms from pharmacy as compared to males (35.3 %). While the proportion of males (24.3 %) are higher sharing their view that they can get condoms from shops/hotels when compared to females (17.9 %).

Table 7.13: Knowledge on from where to get a condom from by sex

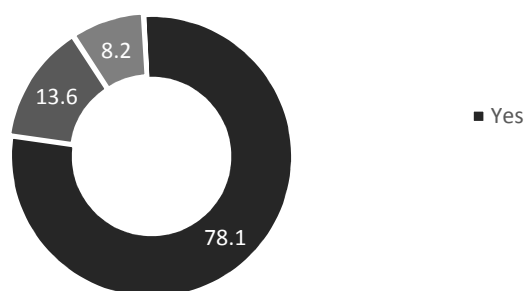
Source of condoms	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hospital/BHU/ORC	1676	119	1794	99.1	98.4	99.1
Pharmacy	596	55	651	35.3	45.4	35.9
Shop/hotels	411	22	433	24.3	17.9	23.9
Friends	77	7	85	4.6	6.0	4.7
HISC	16	1	17	0.9	0.9	0.9
Don't know	9	2	10	0.5	1.6	0.6
Total responses	2785	205	2990	164.8	170.2	165.1
Total cases	1690	121	1811			

7.3.2: Attitude

Only one question is asked regarding the attitude on contraceptive methods. The respondents were asked whether they will recommend the use of condoms to others. A large majority of around eight in every ten (78.1 %) of them reported that they will recommend the use of condoms. Around 14 percent do not want to recommend it to others and 8.2 percent are not sure whether to recommend or not.

The similar pattern was reported irrespective of their sex. However, from amongst those who reported that they will recommend the use of condoms to others, 43.7 percent of them resides in Western region followed by 28.5 percent in the Central and the rest 27.9 percent in the Eastern region. (ANNEX table A7.9)

Figure 7.3: Recommending the use of condom to other (%)



7.3.3: Practice

7.3.3a: Sources of condom used

To assess their practice in getting condoms, the respondents were asked from where they actually got the condoms from. Majority reported getting it from the Hospital/BHU/ORC followed by pharmacy and shop/hotels. Almost equal proportion of males and females reported that they got the condoms from Hospital/BHU/ORC and pharmacy. However, 12.1 percent of the males got it from shops/hotels while only 2.9 percent of the females got it from the same source.

Table 7.14: Sources of condom used by sex

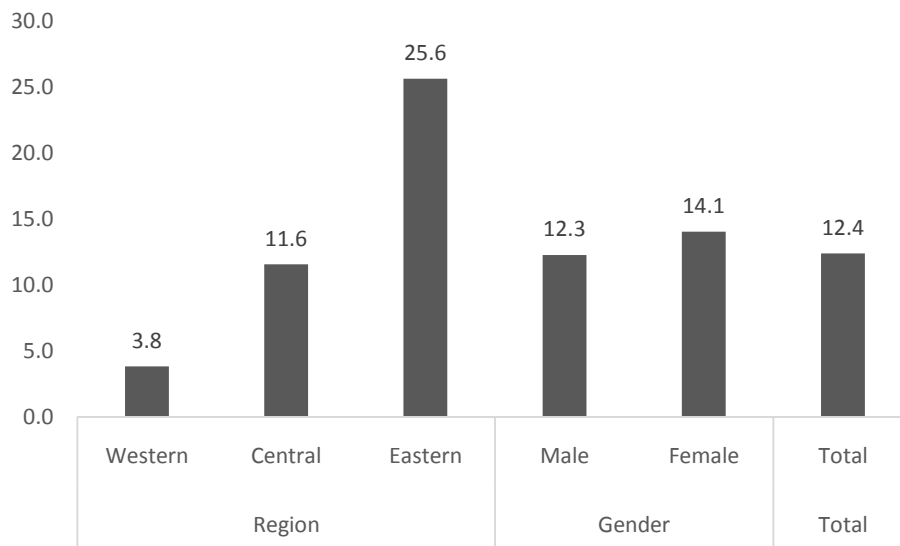
Sources of condoms	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hospital/BHU/ORC	337	27	364	96.2	100.0	96.5
Pharmacy	78	8	86	22.4	29.6	22.9
Shop/hotels	43	1	43	12.1	2.9	11.5
Friends	38	0	38	11.0	0.0	10.2
HISC	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	3	0	3	1.0	0.0	0.9
others	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total responses	500	36	535	142.7	132.5	142.0
Total cases	350	27	377			

7.3.3b: Prevalence (CPR)

The overall contraceptive prevalence rate for the religious personnel is 12.4 percent (with Ci of 11.44 – 13.45). It means that around one in every ten religious personnel used any of the contraceptive methods in their lives. The prevalence rate is higher amongst the females than the males with 14.1 percent and 12.3 percent respectively.

Region wise; Eastern region recorded highest use of contraceptive methods with a quarter (25.6 %) of them reported using any of the methods. It is followed by Central (11.6 %) region with one in every ten personnel having used it and the lowest in Western region with only 3.8 percent of them reported using it in their lives.

Figure 7.3: Contraceptive prevalence rates by region and sex



CHAPTER 8

SEX AND CHILD BASED VIOLENCE

Sex and child based violence remains to be one of the major concerns in every country affecting the whole world; it is a fundamental human rights violation. KAP 2015 survey assessed religious personnel's knowledge and attitude towards violence against women and children. This chapter, therefore, looks at knowledge and attitude towards violence against women and children, and general-related violence.

9.1 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Violence against women and children in general is associated with use of physical force but it also reflects a pattern of abusive behaviours that may include psychological, economic, and sexual abuse. This issue of violence is emerging as one of the major concerns in Bhutan. The constitution (Article 9) of Bhutan supports elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation against women including abuse and violence either in public or private sphere. However, along with effective enforcement of the laws, what is required is the 'appropriate social changes'. To inculcate appropriate social changes, understanding the knowledge, awareness and attitude of the people towards violence is seen as important. Thus, the survey collected information from religious personnel to assess their knowledge and attitude towards violence against women and children.

9.1.1 Knowledge on Domestic Violence

To capture the knowledge of religious personnel on domestic violence, religious personnel were asked three specific questions pertaining to physical, psychological, sexual, and emotional abuse.

9.1.1a. Physical abuse

Firstly, respondents were asked "What do you understand by physical abuse?" As shown in table 8.1, about eight out of ten (78.3%) respondents understood physical abuse as "beating". In

addition, about six out of ten (57.8%) reported “hitting”, and more than two tenth (44.7%) reported kicking. Slapping (36.7%); and pushing (22.7%) was reported by about 37 percent and 23 percent of the respondents respectively. It is important to note that least proportion of respondents reported “shoving” (2.9%) and “burning” (5.7%). The proportion of respondents who reported “beating” was slightly higher among males (78.4%) compared to females (76.4%). It is important to note that females seem to be more knowledgeable in understanding physical abuse: the rates of kicking, hitting, pushing, shoving, slapping, kicking, pinching, burning, and physical punishment were observed highest. By region, a higher proportion of respondents residing in western region (89%) reported “beating” compared to eastern (74.4%) and central (66.2%) regions. Similarly, highest respondents were observed for hitting, shaking, slapping, kicking, and physical punishment in western region. On the other hand, respondents of central region were least knowledgeable in all the forms of abuse. On average, a respondent have identified almost three forms of physical abuse (*295.1 divided by 100*).

Table 8.1: Forms of Physical Abuse

Forms of Physical Abuse	Number of Responses	Percent of Cases					
		Sex		Region			Total
		Male	Female	Western	Central	Eastern	
Hitting	1,869	57.6	58.9	67.4	42.3	58.4	57.7
Beating	2,538	78.4	76.4	89.0	66.2	74.4	78.3
Pushing	735	22.1	31.6	31.5	11.9	20.3	22.7
Shoving	93	2.8	4.0	3.3	1.3	3.8	2.9
Shaking	342	9.8	21.6	16.7	4.1	7.9	10.6
Slapping	1,188	36.2	42.6	53.9	20.3	27.4	36.7
Kicking	1,448	44.3	50.5	57.2	30.7	40.0	44.7
Pinching	390	11.6	18.5	14.2	4.0	16.7	12.0
Burning	186	5.1	14.8	6.7	2.1	7.9	5.7
Physical Punishment	515	15.2	25.4	17.4	12.6	16.8	15.9
Others	261	7.6	14.4	4.4	12.0	9.6	8.0
		290.6	358.9	361.7	207.4	283.2	295.1
Total Responses	9,566	8,804	762	4978	1901	2687	
Total Cases	3242	3,030	212	1376	917	949	

As shown in table 8.2, more than half of religious personnel (52%) have identified 3 or more forms of physical abuse, with more females (61.8%) compared to male (51.3%) counterparts. By region, respondents residing in Western region (65.3%) has identified 3 or more of physical violence followed by Eastern region (52.5%). This indicates that religious personnel in western and eastern regions are more knowledgeable regarding physical abuse as compared to central region counterparts.

Table 8.2: Number of identified forms of physical abuse, by sex (%)

No. of responses	Sex			Region			
	Male	Female	Total	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
1	27.5	19.6	27.0	17.7	45.8	22.3	27.0
2	21.1	18.0	20.9	16.9	22.5	25.1	20.9
3 or more	51.3	61.8	52.0	65.3	31.4	52.5	52.0
Missing	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.1.1b. Psychological abuse

Secondly, respondents were asked “What do you understand by psychological abuse?” As shown in Table 8.3, nearly six tenth (59.8%) of the respondents identified “insult” as psychological abuse and the least identified was intimidation (9.6%). Additionally, 33.1 percent reported “threats”; 27.1 percent reported “humiliation” and 25.1 percent “harassment”. The proportion of respondents who reported “insult” was higher among females compared to males (59.1%), while more males (34.6%) reported “verbal assault” than females (26.7%). It is striking that the understanding of psychological abuse is quite high in western region from the other two regions. The respondents from western region seem to be more knowledgeable in understanding psychological abuse: the measured rates of insults, threats, intimidation, humiliation, harassment, and isolation were noticeably highest. Another noticeable difference is that the proportion of respondents who reported “verbal assault” was highest in eastern region; whereas the highest

proportion of respondents in central region (18.4%) reported “blackmailing” On average, three forms of psychological abuse was identified by a respondent.

Table 8.3: Forms of Psychological Violence

Forms of Psychological Abuse	Number of Responses	Percent of Cases					
		Sex		Region			Total
		Male	Female	Western	Central	Eastern	
Verbal Assault	1106	34.6	26.7	32.6	22.0	47.9	34.1
Insults	1938	59.1	69.0	72.5	40.0	60.4	59.8
Threats	1080	32.6	43.6	41.8	24.0	30.1	33.3
Intimidation	312	9.6	9.8	15.4	6.4	4.5	9.6
Humiliation	879	26.2	40.2	38.5	22.1	15.5	27.1
Harassment	814	24.0	40.8	34.8	20.8	15.2	25.1
Isolation	455	13.4	23.3	22.2	7.2	8.7	14.0
Blackmailing	490	14.8	19.2	13.9	18.4	13.7	15.1
Others	315	9.9	7.3	6.1	12.9	11.9	9.7
		224.3	279.9	277.8	173.9	207.9	228.0
Total Responses	7,390	6,769	594	3823	1594	1973	
Total Cases	3242	3,030	212	1376	917	949	

As shown in Table 8.4, majority of respondents (38.7%) have identified only one form of psychological abuse. Little more than 35 percent have identified 3 or more, with more females (51.1%) than males (34.1%). By region, religious personnel residing in Western (72.4%) and Eastern (62.5%) regions have identified two or more forms of psychological abuse compared to Central region (43%). This also indicates that religious personnel in Central region have less knowledge about psychological abuse compared to other two regions.

Table 8.4: Number of identified forms of psychological violence, by sex (%)

No. of responses	Sex			Region			
	Male	Female	Total	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
1	39.8	23.3	38.7	27.6	56.8	37.4	38.7
2	26.1	24.9	26.0	24.2	23.2	31.3	26.0
3 or more	34.1	51.1	35.2	48.2	19.8	31.2	35.2
Missing	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.1.1c. Sexual abuse

Thirdly, respondents were asked “What do you understand by sexual abuse?” As shown in Table 8.5, 81 percent reported “rape” as sexual abuse. In addition, the proportion of female respondent was highest in the case of rape. The proportion of respondent was least in the case of sexually explicit photographing (10.1%). It is interesting to note that males seem to be more knowledgeable in understanding sexual abuse: the mentioned rates of non-consensual sexual contact, unwanted touching, and sexually explicit photographing were highest. Similarly, religious personnel residing in western region seem to be more knowledgeable in understanding sexual abuse: the rate of non-consensual sexual contact, rape, and sexually explicit photographing were clearly highest. On average, three forms of sexual violence were identified by each respondent (153.2 divided by 100).

Table 8.5: Forms of sexual abuse, by sex and region

Forms of Sexual Abuse	Number of responses	Percent of Cases					
		sex		Region			
		Male	Female	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
Non-consensual sexual contact	521	16.6	7.7	18.1	15.2	13.9	16.1
Unwanted touching	1,198	37.7	26.9	39.1	29.9	40.6	36.9
Rape	2,627	80.8	83.9	91.3	79.4	67.8	81.0
Sexually explicit photographing	328	10.1	9.9	14.8	4.5	8.8	10.1
Others	292	9.2	6.4	4.6	10.4	14.0	9.0
		154.5	134.8	168.0	139.3	145.1	153.2
Total Responses	4,966	4,680	286	2,312	1,277	1,377	
Total Cases		3,030	212	1,376	917	949	3,242

The majority of respondents (60.9%) have identified just one form of sexual abuse, with more females (73.8%) than males (60%). Interestingly, more males (27.3%) have identified two forms of sexual violence compared to females (15.9%). About 13 percent have identified 3 and more forms. By region, religious personnel residing in Western (47.4%) and Eastern (34.4%) regions have identified two or more forms of sexual abuse.

Table 8.6: Number of identified forms of Sexual violence, by sex (%)

No. of responses	Sex			Region			
	Male	Female	Total	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
1	60	73.8	60.9	52.6	68.6	65.6	60.9
2	27	15.9	26.5	30.6	23.3	23.8	26.5
3 or more	13	9.7	12.5	16.8	7.9	10.6	12.5
Missing	0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.1.1d. Economic abuse

Finally, religious personnel were asked “What do you understand by economic abuse?” On average, the religious personnel have identified one forms of economic violence. About four out of ten (43.4%) reported “no control over household resources/assets” as economic abuse (Table 8.7). In addition, 38.3 percent reported “alienate from property holding of the household”. Majority of females (59.5%) mentioned alienating from property holding of the household as economic abuse, while most of the males (44%) mentioned “no control over household resources/assets”. The understanding of economic abuse by the religious personnel of all three regions is quite interesting to note: the proportion of respondent who reported “financial deprivation” was highest in western region (55.1%), whereas “no control over household resources/assets” and “alienate from property holding of the household” was reported highest in central and eastern region respectively.

Table 8.7: Forms of Economic Abuse

Forms of Economic Abuse	Number of Responses	Percent of Cases					
		Sex		Region			Total
		Male	Female	Western	Central	Eastern	
Financial deprivation	1215	38.2	28.0	55.1	30.7	18.6	37.5
No control over household resources/assets	1407	44.0	34.4	50.0	55.0	22.7	43.4
Alienate from property holding of the household	1243	36.9	59.5	29.6	38.6	50.8	38.3
Others	538	17.0	11.2	12.4	17.0	22.4	16.6
		136.0	133.2	147.0	141.2	114.5	135.8
Total Responses	4,404	4,121	283	2023	1295	1086	
Total Cases		3,030	212	1376	917	949	3242

Similarly, the majority of the religious personnel (70.5%) have identified just one form of emotional abuse, with no difference between male and female. Only little more than six percent have identified 3 or more forms, with slightly more male than females (Table 8.8). By region, religious personnel residing in Western (38.6%) and Central (34.1%) regions have identified two or more forms of economic abuse compared to Eastern (11.6%) region.

Table 8.8: Number of identified forms of Economic abuse, by Sex (%)

No. of responses	Sex			Region			
	Male	Female	Total	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
1	70.5	70.3	70.5	61.4	65.7	88.4	70.5
2	22.9	25.2	23.1	30.2	27.5	8.6	23.1
3 or more	6.5	3.9	6.3	8.4	6.6	3.0	6.3
Missing	0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.1.2 Violence against Children and Women

When asked if there is any violence against children (below 18 years) and women, the majority of respondents, as shown in Table 8.9, mentioned that there is violence against children (70.4%) and women (73%). This shows that religious personnel were aware of violence in the

community. There is no significant difference in the proportion of males and females for both violence against children and women.

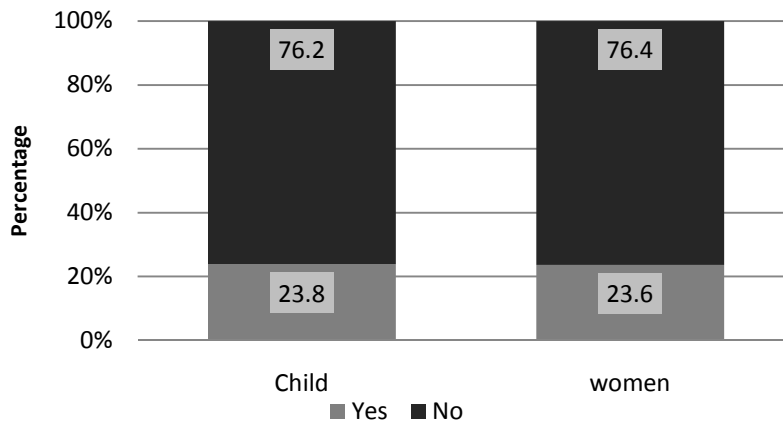
Table 8.9: Violence against Children (below 18 years), and Women (%)

Response	N	Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
<i>Is there violence against children below 18 years of age?</i>				
Yes	6,752	70.4	70.0	70.4
No	1,839	19.0	20.9	19.2
Don't know	992	10.5	8.5	10.3
Missing	10	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Is there violence against women?</i>				
Yes	6,999	73.0	73.0	73.0
No	1,677	17.3	19.5	17.5
Don't know	906	9.6	6.9	9.4
Missing	10	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.1.2a. Knowledge on Child and Women Experiencing Violence

Religious personnel were asked if they know any child or women experiencing any of the violence: physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse. Although small, almost equal proportion of religious personnel has known about child (23.8%) and women (23.6%) experiencing violence (See Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1: Known Any Child or Women Experiencing Violence



9.1.3 Attitude towards Violence

Regarding attitude towards domestic violence, religious personnel were asked whether it would be okay for anyone to be subjected to the physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse. Table 8.10 shows the attitude of religious personnel towards domestic violence by Sex. Over eight out of ten (81.4%) religious personnel disagreed that it would be okay for anyone to be subjected to abuse, with slightly more males (81.7%) disagreeing than females (77.1%). On the other hand, one out of ten (10.2%) religious personnel think that it would be okay for anyone to be subjected to abuse, while 8.4 percent did not know.

Table 8.10: Attitude of religious personnel towards domestic violence by sex (%)

Response	Number	Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
<i>Is it okay for anyone to be subjected to domestic violence?</i>				
Yes	977	9.6	18.9	10.2
No	7799	81.6	76.6	81.3
Don't know	806	8.7	3.9	8.4
Missing	10	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100	100
<i>If anyone is subjected to domestic violence, do you consider it is unlawful?</i>				
Yes	8065	84.5	77.9	84.1
No	890	8.7	18.2	9.3
Don't know	628	6.8	3.3	6.5
Missing	10	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

Around 84.2 percent of religious personnel think that it is unlawful for anyone to be subjected to any kind of violence, while over nine percent did not think it to be unlawful and about seven percent did not know.

9.1.3a. Attitude towards Violence against Children

Religious personnel were asked some questions on attitude regarding violence towards children. They were asked whether “a teacher needs to physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour”. **Table 8.11** shows the attitude of religious personnel towards physical and

humiliating punishment in order to teach a child correct behaviour. Majority (59.3%) of religious personnel agreed with the statement, with more males (60.4%) agreeing than females (43.1%). About two percent did not know. On the other hand, around 72 percent of religious personnel disagreed with the statement “a teacher needs to use humiliating punishment (calling child names/stupid, making child feel small) to a child to teach correct behaviour”, with more females (80.2%) disagreeing than males (70.8%). Nonetheless, little more than one fourth (25.9%) agreed with the statement. About three percent did not know.

Table 8.11: Attitude towards child physical and humiliating punishment, by sex

Extent of agreement	Number	Sex			
		Male	Female	Total	
"A teacher needs to physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour"	Agree	5,685	60.4	42.8	59.3
	Disagree	3,715	37.6	55.5	38.7
	Don't know	185	2.0	1.1	1.9
	Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"A teacher needs to use humiliating punishment (calling child names/stupid, making child feel small) to a child to teach correct behaviour"	Agree	2,481	26.4	18.4	25.9
	Disagree	6,848	70.8	79.7	71.4
	Don't know	257	2.8	1.3	2.7
	Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

The religious personnel were also asked whether “a parent needs to physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour”, and whether “a parent needs to use humiliating punishment (calling child names/stupid, making child feel small) to a child to teach correct behaviour” (Table 8.12). Nearly 61 percent of the religious personnel agreed with the statement that parents need to physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour, with more males (61.7%) agreeing than females (45.9%). On the other hand, as opposed to agreeing physically punishing a child to teach correct behaviour, 71 percent of religious personnel disagreed with the statement that a parents need to use humiliating punishment to teach child correct behaviour, with more females (78.7%) disagreeing than males (70.5%).

Table 8.12: Attitude towards child physical and humiliating punishment, by Sex

Extent of agreement		Number	Sex		
			Male	Female	Total
"A parent needs to physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour"	Agree	5,812	61.6	45.6	60.6
	Disagree	3,636	36.9	52.8	37.9
	Don't know	134	1.4	0.9	1.4
	Missing	11	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"A parent needs to use humiliating punishment (calling child names/stupid, making child feel small) a child to teach correct behaviour"	Agree	2,391	26.7	19.9	26.2
	Disagree	6,314	70.4	78.2	70.9
	Don't know	256	2.9	1.3	2.7
	Missing	4	0.0	0.6	0.1
	Total	8,965	100.0	100.0	100.0

There is no pattern observed when comparing the attitude of religious personnel on teachers and parents using humiliating punishment for a child to teach correct behaviour among regions (Table 8.12).

Table 8.13: Attitude towards child physical and humiliating punishment, by region

Extent of agreement		Number	Region		
			Western	Central	Eastern
"A teacher needs to physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour"	Agree	5685	63.5	45.3	66.5
	Disagree	3715	35.5	51.4	31.2
	Don't know	185	1.0	3.1	2.2
	Missing	8	0.0	0.2	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"A teacher needs to use humiliating punishment (calling child names/stupid, making child feel small) a child to teach correct behaviour"	Agree	2,481	24.8	26.4	26.9
	Disagree	6,848	72.8	70.0	70.7
	Don't know	257	2.4	3.4	2.3
	Missing	8	0.0	0.2	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"A parent needs to physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour"	Agree	5812	64.7	46.3	68.3
	Disagree	3636	34.8	50.8	29.9
	Don't know	134	0.4	2.7	1.5
	Missing	11	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"A parent needs to use humiliating punishment (calling child names/stupid,	Agree	2,517	24.4	26.8	28.3
	Disagree	6,805	73.1	69.9	68.9

making child feel small) a child to teach correct behaviour"	Don't know	263	2.5	3.1	2.7
	Missing	8	0.0	0.2	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.1.3b. Attitude towards Domestic Violence against Women

As shown in table 8.13, majority of religious personnel (84.5%) disagreed with the statement that “a husband is right to hit or beat his wife if she argues with him”, with slightly more males disagreeing (85%) than females (81.6%). Nearly 10 percent agreed with the statement. Similarly, most of the religious personnel disagreed with rest of the three statement: about 63 percent disagreed that a man should always be the head of the household; 80 percent disagreed that a man should not cook as that is the job of a woman; and about 82 percent disagreed that a man should not look after his child as that is the job of a woman. When compared to males, more females have disagreed with the statement that "a man should always be the head of the household", "a man should not cook as that is the job of a woman", and "a man should not look after his child as that is the job of a woman".

Table 8.13: Attitude towards Domestic Violence, by Sex (%)

Extent of response		Number	Sex		
			Male	Female	Total
“A husband is right to hit or beat his wife if she argues with him”	Agree	931	9.9	6.5	9.7
	Disagree	8,136	85.0	81.6	84.8
	Don't know	518	5.0	11.3	5.4
	Missing	8.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"A man should always be the head of the household"	Agree	2,866	30.9	15.9	29.9
	Disagree	6,031	62.0	75.3	62.9
	Don't know	688	7.1	8.2	7.2
	Missing	8.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"A man should not cook as that is the job of a woman"	Agree	1,518	15.8	15.5	15.8
	Disagree	7,704	80.3	80.6	80.3
	Don't know	363	3.8	3.3	3.8
	Missing	8	0.0	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

"A man should not look after his child as that is the job of a woman"	Agree	1,356	14.3	11.9	14.1
	Disagree	7,835	81.5	83.5	81.7
	Don't know	393	4.1	4.0	4.1
	Missing	9	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.1.3c. Attitude towards Physical, Emotionally, and Sexual Abuse

The majority of religious personnel (89.5%) have disagreed with the statement that “it is okay for a man to physically abuse his wife”, with slightly more females (93.1%) disagreeing than males (89.2%). Similar pattern of disagreement of religious personnel is seen with regard to man emotionally and sexually abusing his wife (Table 8.14).

Table 8.14: Attitude towards Domestic Violence against Women, by Sex (%)

Extent of response	Number	Sex			
		Male	Female	Total	
"It is okay for man to physically abuse his wife"	Agree	420	4.5	3.2	4.4
	Disagree	8,584	89.2	93.1	89.5
	Don't know	580	6.3	3.1	6.0
	Missing	9	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"It is okay for man to emotionally abuse his wife"	Agree	621	6.7	3.3	6.5
	Disagree	8,323	86.5	89.8	86.8
	Don't know	640	6.7	6.2	6.7
	Missing	9	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"It is okay for man to sexually abuse his wife"	Agree	439	4.6	3.7	4.6
	Disagree	8,334	86.5	91.9	86.9
	Don't know	810	8.8	3.8	8.4
	Missing	9	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100	100	100

9.1.3d. Attitude towards Equality of Man and Women

Nearly 75 percent of religious personnel agreed that man and women are equal, with more females (82.5%) agreeing than males (74.4%). About 20 percent of religious personnel disagreed that men and women are equal (Table 8.15).

Interestingly, the majority of religious personnel (75.8%) agreed with the belief that women are nine births lower than men, while only about 10 percent did not agree (Table 9x). It is noticed that more males (76.6%) have agreed than females (64.3%). About 15 percent did not know about the belief.

Table 8.16: Attitude towards equality of man and women, by Sex (%)

Response	Number	Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
<i>Do you think man and women are equal?</i>				
Agree	7,185	74.4	82.5	74.9
Disagree	1,944	20.9	11.8	20.3
Don't know	455	4.7	5.0	4.7
Missing	9	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Do you agree with the belief that women are nine births lower than men?</i>				
Agree	7270	76.6	64.3	75.8
Disagree	900	9.2	12.4	9.4
Don't know	1413	14.2	22.7	14.7
Missing	9	0.1	0.6	0.1
Total	9593	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.1.3e. Attitude towards Rape

When religious personnel were asked whether: (1). a rape should always be reported, and (2). rape case should always be reported even if it is done by a relative, more than 90 percent of religious personnel agreed with the statement. It is noticed that there is no difference between males and females, with both the statements (Table 8.7).

Table 8.17: Attitude towards Rape, by Sex (%)

Extent of response	Number	Sex			
		Male	Female	Total	
"Rape case should always be reported"	Agree	9,017	94.0	94.8	94.1
	Disagree	262	2.7	3.8	2.7
	Don't know	305	3.3	1.4	3.2
	Missing	9.0	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0
"Rape case should always be reported even if it is done by a relative"	Agree	8,660	90.3	90.6	90.4
	Disagree	433	4.5	5.1	4.5
	Don't know	491	5.2	4.4	5.1
	Missing	9	0.1	0.6	0.1
	Total	9,593	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.1.3f. Attitude towards Suspect of Violence against Women

The religious personnel were asked “if you suspect violence against women, what would you do?” On average, religious personnel has given just one response. More than half (52%) said they would report to concerned authority, with slightly more males saying they would report to concerned authority (52.1) compared to females (49.6%). About 35 percent said that they would ‘ask women the reason’, with more females (57.8%) than males (32.7%). On the other hand, about 18 percent said that they will not do anything. About 17 percent said that if a woman is married, they will ask their husband the reason regarding the abuse, while 13 percent said they will discuss with husband. Table 8.18 shows the attitude of religious personnel towards suspects of violence against women.

Table 8.18: Attitude towards suspect of violence against women, by sex

	Number	Percent of cases by Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
Nothing	590	19.0	6.9	18.2
Ask woman the reason	1114	32.7	57.8	34.4
Ask the husband the reason if married	537	16.7	14.3	16.6
Discuss with husband if married	421	12.6	18.0	13.0
Report to concerned authority	1685	52.1	49.6	52.0
Others	119	3.7	2.4	3.7

Total	4466	137.0	148.9	137.7
Total Cases		3030	212	3242

9.1.3h. Attitude towards Prevention of Violence

The religious personnel were asked whether it is possible to prevent all forms of violence (Table 9.19). More than half (57.1%) said that it is possible to prevent all forms of violence, with more females (66.3%) agreeing than males (56.4%). About 26 percent thinks that it is not possible. On the other hand, when asked whether it is their responsibility to address violence in the community, almost 83 percent felt that it was their responsibility. By Sex, about 83 percent of males felt that it was their responsibility to address violence in the community as compared to 73 percent females.

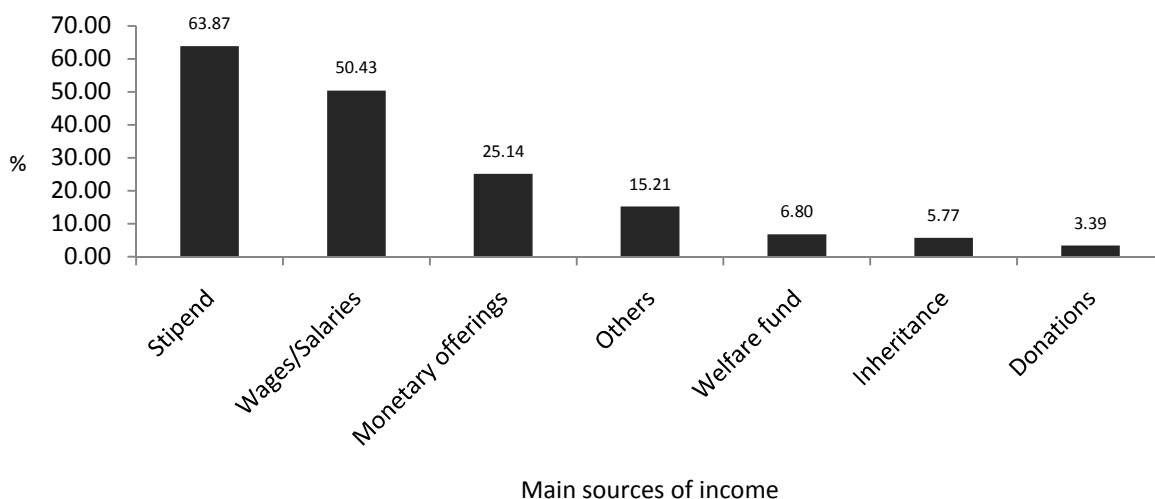
Table 9.19: Attitude towards Prevention of Violence, by sex (%)

Response	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
<i>Do you think it is possible to prevent all forms of violence?</i>			
Yes	56.4	66.3	57.1
No	26.2	20.0	25.8
Don't know	17.3	13.1	17.1
Missing	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Do you feel that you have a responsibility to address violence in the community?</i>			
Yes	83.2	73.3	82.6
No	5.7	15.6	6.3
Don't know	11.0	10.5	11.0
Missing	0.0	0.6	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 9: SOURCES OF INCOME

Incomes earned from various sources for the last 12 months were collected. Both cash and kind earned in the last 12 months were captured. For the income earned in kind, an estimated amount was recorded. The sources of income are categorized as stipend, wages/salaries, monetary offerings, welfare fund, inheritance, donations and others.

Figure 9.1: Sources of income (%)



Main sources of Income	Male	Female	Total
Stipend	1924	147	2071
Wages/Salaries	1561	74	1635
Monetary offerings	760	55	815
Others	470	23	493
Welfare fund	217	4	221
Inheritance	154	33	187
Donations	91	19	110
Total number of responses	5177	354	5531
Total cases	3030	212	3242

Figure 9.1 shows sources of income. The mean annual income for religious personnel in the country is Nu. 37,385. Stipend was observed as major/main source of income (63.87%), followed by wages/salaries (50.43%) and monetary offerings (25.14%). Among the sources of income, donations (3.39%) contributed the least.

As reported in Table 9.1a, for both male and female, stipend was major/main source of income, followed by wages/salaries and monetary offerings.

CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSION

Religious personnel are highly revered and respected throughout the country and undeniably, they continue to play a critical role in shaping the opinions of their communities and exerting significant influence on society. However, very limited studies were carried out to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices regarding various social issues among the religious personnel. The study is a first of a kind to be conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practices of religious personnel regarding social issues.

As regard to environmental health, 33.9 percent of them heard about global warming and 66.0 percent reported that they have never heard of it. Form among those who heard about global warming, majority reported cooking with wood as the most common cause of global warming. Large proportion (88.9 %) of the religious personnel also reported that smoke from firewood would affect the health of a person and indiscriminate dumping of waste would make the surroundings dirty and have various affect on health like diarrheal diseases, respiratory diseases, etc. The common ways of waste disposal was by burning/burying (68.5 %) and around half of them also practice separating of waste for proper disposal. Almost all of them uses improved sanitation facilities (98.0 %) and have access to improved drinking water sources (99.0 %).

NCDs are gradually affecting major share of population all over the globe. Around six in every ten (61.3 %) agree that NCDs are becoming more common amongst the Bhutanese population. For the religious personnel, the most common NCDs experienced were high blood pressure with almost same proportion of both males (30.2 %) and females (46.2 %). To tackle the problem it is equally important to know the level of knowledge about risk factors like alcohol use, tobacco use, stress and physical activity. Almost all of them agree that alcohol consumption (97.7%) and tobacco use (97.2 %) have affects on health. Majority of them also feel stess management and physical activity are very important to live a healthy life.

However, 73.0 percent of them reported that they know nothing about diabetes or just heard of it. Similarly more than half of them are also not aware of heart disease (56.2 %), stroke (55.4 %) and blood pressure (58.6 %).

With regard to STIs and HIV/AIDS, majority of them reported having heard of the term STIs (66.7 %) and HIV/AIDS (77.9 %). However, only one in every ten (11.2 %) of those who heard

about STIs could identify more than three types of STIs. The most common know STIs was HIV/AIDS and the least know was Chlamydia. From those who heard about HIV/AIDS, only one third (33.0 %) knew that there is a test to detect if someone has HIV/AIDS. From those who knew about the test, half (50.6 %) of them actually had the test for themselves. Among those who do not know of HIV/AIDS test, 63.5 percent of them reported that they want to be tested for HIV/AIDS.

When asked about contraceptive methods, about six in every ten (56.7 %) of the religious personnel reported that they have heard about it. Among them 38.7 percent are able to identify more than three types of contraceptive methods. The most common known contraceptive method was condom (55.1 %). The overall contraceptive prevalence rate among the religious personnel is 12.4 percent.

Regarding sexual and reproductive health: bodily changes occurring in puberty in girls (asked only to females) and in boys (asked only to males), marriage and child birth, and personal hygiene. The findings reveal substantially high proportion of religious personnel who recognized the bodily changes that occur in puberty in both girls and boys. For girls, the most common bodily changes reported were growth of breast; menstruation; growth of genitals/underarms hair; and increase of height and weight. It is noted that all the religious personnel in three regions were equally knowledgeable about bodily changes occurring during puberty in girls. Similarly, the most common bodily changes identified were “height and weight increase” and “hair growth” in boys. It is observed that religious personnel residing in western region were more knowledgeable about all changes occurring in puberty in boys compared to central and eastern counterparts.

Religious personnel were more open to the need for discussing about change in puberty. Little more than half of the respondents agreed that people should talk/discuss about change in puberty, with more females agreeing than male counterparts. Slightly higher proportion of respondents in western and central regions seems to be more knowledgeable compared to eastern counterparts. More than half of the religious personnel reported that they felt comfortable talking/discussing about changes in puberty and about six percent reported that they felt “most comfortable”. Importantly, it was found that females were more comfortable to discuss about changes in puberty than males; and more than half of respondents in all regions were comfortable to talk about puberty.

About one out of five respondents were of the opinion that women will get pregnant few days after period, if they indulge in sexual intercourse. It is clear that more females were aware about it compared to males. Regarding a girl giving birth at a young age (10-17), most of the respondents were aware that giving birth at young age is risky. At the same time, majority of respondents has knowledge on the complications related to pregnancy/delivery at a young age: complications like maternal death, premature death and bleeding were reported highest. Generally, religious personnel residing in western region were more knowledgeable with regard to knowing the risks of pregnancy.

When asked about the best age for girls and boys to indulge in sexual intercourse, majority of the respondents mentioned 19-21 years as the best age for both girls and boys. Similarly, most of the respondents reported 19-21 years as the best age for boys and girls to get married.

Regarding abortion, about 62 percent reported that they have heard about it with female reporting higher than males. Further, when asked about the risk of removing pregnancy, majority of respondents reported the risk of mother dying (84.1%) and heavy loss of blood (42.1%).

When asked about females entering temples, making offerings, entering kitchen, and doing other activities during menstrual period, about 83 percent reported that it was improper to enter temple; about 80 percent making offering; and about 51 percent entering kitchen. Majority of the males think that it is improper to enter temple and make offering compared to females.

About 78 percent reported physical abuse as beating, followed by hitting (57.8%), kicking (44.7%), slapping (36.7%), shoving (2.9%), and burning (5.7%). A higher proportion of females (61.8%) have identified three or more forms of physical abuse compared to males. The religious personnel residing in western region were found knowing more forms of violence compared to eastern and central regions.

Regarding psychological abuse, nearly six out of ten (59.8%) respondents identified “insult” and about three out of ten (33.3%) identified “threats” as psychological abuse. The proportion of respondents who reported “insult” was higher among females compared to males. Religious personnel in central region have less knowledge about psychological abuse compared to other two regions.

About eight out of ten respondents (81%) reported “rape” as sexual abuse, with slightly higher proportion of females (83.9%) compared to males (80.8%). Nearly four out of ten (37.9%) reported “unwanted touching”.

Lastly, about four out of ten (43.4%) reported “no control over household resources/assets” as economic abuse, and 38 percent said “alienate from property holding of the household”. Religious personnel were aware about violence in the community or society. Majority reported that there is violence against women (73%) and children below 18 years of age (70.4%).

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ANNEXURES 1: SAMPLING FRAME

Bumthang Dzongkhag					
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel	
Choekhor	Jakar	Kebulungtshen Nyekhang	Goenkhang	1	
	Jambay Lhakhang	Jamba Lhakhang	Lhakhang	4	
	Kurjee	Kurjey Guru Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
	Kurjee		Sambhalhendrup Lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
			Kagong Phursum Lhakhang	Lhakhang	7
	Pemasambhava		Lhamoei Goenkhang	Goenkhang	1
			Pemashambha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	4
			Zangthopelri Lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
			Tamshing Lhakhang	Dratsang	0
			Dorjibee Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Dawathang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Pema Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Chakhar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Jakar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Linga Lhakhang	Lobdra	1
			Gongkhar	Gongkhag Goenpa	Goenpa
	Gongkhar		Dendupcholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Sangacholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Korla Lhakhang	Goenpa	0
			Lugiraw Lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
			Mangi Dungkhor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Thangbi Lhuendrupchoedey Lhakhang	Goemdey	0
			Taga Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Shabjeythang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Ngagla Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Thrasphel Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Zangling Sangacholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Sey Dratshang	Lhakhang	0
			Kadrak Lhakhang	Goenpa	1
			Kharchu Dratshang	Dratsang	0
			Kuenzangcholing Goenpa	Goenpa	0
			Nasphel Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Saram Lhakhang			Lhakhang	0	
Lhamo Rema Goenkhang			Goenkhang	0	
Ugyen Shabchey Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0			

		Ugyen Shabchey Khang	Lhakhang	0
		Jakar Dunggu Nagtsang	Nagtsang	0
		Gomchen Wangdi Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Changbee Dungkhor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dungkhor Lhakhang (Jakar Lhaden's)	Lhakhang	0
		Drapham Dzong	Arch.Site	0
		Jakar Mangi Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Choeda	Chhoeda Goenpa	Lhakhang	4
		Tharpaling Lhakhang Ngoma	Lhakhang	0
		Zambala Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Namdrukchhoeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Uruk Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chukchi Shey Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dung Sagar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Samteling Nagtshang	Nagtsang	0
		Samteling Dza Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Domkhar	Domkhar Dzong	Palace	1
		Domkhar Manggi Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Namphur Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Phurgyen Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Ungsang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Thromey Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chorten Ngipa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Nangney Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dordhen Goenpa	Lhakhang	0
		Trakar Nagtshang	Naktsang	0
		Shak Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Goeney Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Guru Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Ngangrel Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Ngangar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Shurik	Shurik Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Beem Tharpaling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Kertshok	Terzoe Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Yamthra Rabeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Shicha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Langmalung	Lhakhang	0
		Namkha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tang	Thigchen Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Tandigang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0

		Uoetshe Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Pempoi Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Anu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Ugyencholing Dzong	Lhakhang	0
		Bumphog Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Pelphu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Rimochen	Lhakhang	0
		Jo Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Kuenzangdrak Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dechiling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bebzur Anim Dratshang	Dratsang	0
		Meebar Tsho	Nye	0
		Dechenpelrithang Lhakhang (HM's)	Lhakhang	0
		Jemshong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Nemshing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Threl Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Above Phomrong	Dorjitse Lhakhang	Gomdey	9
		Phomrong Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Thrameyling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Samteling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Druk Rinchen Jungney Lhakang	Lhakhang	0
	Shingkhar	Sharzur Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Somthrang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Ura		Tashi Gaiden Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Pangkhar Lhakhang (New Lhakhang)	Lhakhang	0
		Wangkhang Lhakhang	Gonpa	0
		Tangsibi Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Tashiling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Shingneer Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	More than 10 religious personnel			
Choekhor	Jakar	Jakar Dzong	Dzong	54
	Pedsiling	Pedseling Lhakhang	Dratsang	83
	Wangdicholing	Wangdicholing Dzong	Lobdra	7
	Tharpaling	Tharpaling Dratshang	Dratsang	57
	Tharpaling	Shedra Lhakhang	Shedra	24
	Buli	Buli Lhakhang	Gomdey	30
	Chodaypang	Choedepang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	67
	Pangtey	Pangtey Sangacholing Lhakhang	Shedra	2
Chumey	Nimalung	Nimalung Dratshang	Dratsang	112
	Thodrak	Thodrak Goenpa	Gomdey	16

	Gaiden	Gaiden Lhakhang	Lhakhang	3
	Doshi	Ura Guru Lhakhang	Gomdey	28
	Tamshing	Kuenchosum Lhakhang	Lhakhang	59
	near Kharsat	Shudrag Lhakhang	Lhakhang	11
Tang	Samath	Choejam Lhakhang	Gomdey	12
Ura	Shingkar	Decheling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	20

Chukha Dzongkhag					
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel	
Bjabcho	Chukha	Mebesa lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tsimakha lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Bjachho lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Zangdhog Pelri	Lhakhang	8	
Bongo	Meritsemo	Meritsemo lhakhang	Lhakhang	6	
		Baikunza lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Toktok Gom Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Toktok Wom Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Chungkha lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Gedu lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
		Bongo lhakhang	Lhakhang	6	
Chapcha	Shelgoen	Ketokha lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Pagar Gonpa	Gonpa	1	
		Gur Gonpa	Gonpa	0	
		Shelgoen Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
		Karsang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Dargay Choling Gonpa	Gonpa	2	
		Thadrak Neykhang	Neykhang	0	
		Lombi Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Rimtakha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Lobnekha	Lobneykha Goensar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Chapcha	Gangkha Lakang	Lhakhang	9
Darla	Tsamdra Meday	Tshamdra Gonpa	Gonpa	31	
		Bunakha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
		Pasakha Aamai Neykhang	Neykhang	0	
		Jumja	Tashi Choling Gonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	8
Getana	Soureni	Darla Tashi choeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	10	
		Cheyul lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tashigang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Daga karsel lakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tshebji Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Karsang(Bachu) Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Phutsa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Daga Genkhang	Lhakhang	0	
Metakha		Phuntsho Pelri Gonpa lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
Geling		Geling Sa-ngag choeling Lhakhang	Lakang	0	
		Bur Gonpa	lakang	0	
		Kuenga choeling Gonpa	lakang	0	

Dungna		Dungna lhakhang	Lakhang	0
		Yangchen Gonpa lhakhang	Lakhang	0
Phuntsholing		Zangdho Pelri	Zangdho Pelri	1
		Rinchending lhakhang	Dratsang	0
		Pachu Dangra	Lepcha Gomba	0
		Nga-sumi Ney Lhakhang	dam	0
		Aku Trongmi Dungkhor Lhakhang	Dungkhor	0
Sampheling		Zhu shing Dingkha Gonpa	Lakhang	0
	Singye	Pagsam Singye	Zangdopelri	1
More than 10 religious personnel				
Bjabcho	Tshimasham	Tshimakoti Dratshang	Dratshang	200
Phuntsholing Throm	Phuntsholing Throm	Phuntsholing Shedra		30
	Paykazhi	Namgay Choeling Lakhang	Lakhang	65
	Tsatsilakha	Tsatsilakha lhakhang	Lhakhang	11

Dagana Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Kana		Khagochen Lhakhang	Buddhist	0
		Chorten	Buddhist	0
		Chorten	Buddhist	0
		Chorten	Buddhist	0
		Dalithang Lhakhang	Buddhist	0
		Khagochen Chorten	Buddhist	0
		Chorten	Buddhist	0
	Bartsha	Tapgang Lhakhang	Buddhist	1
Nichula		Shivalaya Mandir	Hindu	1
Gesarling		Gesarling Lhakhang	Buddhist	3
Lhamoyzingkha	Lhamoyzingkha	Lhamoyzingkha Tsuglhakhang	Buddhist	9
		Shiva Mandir	Hindu	
Tashiding	Tashiding	Tashiding Lhakhang	Buddhist	2
Samey		Zamtog lhakhang	Buddhist	
Drujeygang	Pangserpo	Pangserpo Lhakhang	Buddhist	8
		Shakthong goenpa	Buddhist	1
Tseza	Samey	Tshoto goenpa	Buddhist	1
		Samey Lhakhang	Buddhist	1
		Gophu Goenpa	Buddhist	2
		Kalizingkha Lhakhang	Buddhist	1
		Perigoenpa Lhakhang		3
		Ugyencholing Lhakhang		1
Drujeygang	Patala	Namdrup choling	Buddhist	10
More than 10 religious personnel				
Goshi	Gozhi	Daga Tashiling Choling L/khang	Buddhist	63

Tseza	kalizingkha	Daga Tashi Yangtse Dzong	Buddhist	53
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Gasa Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Khatoed		Zabsel Kinga-ra-wai-no-lhar lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Khamoed		Tshoding Goenpa	Goenpa	0
	Yemina	Shab-be-chuk-lhakhang	Lhakhang	3
Laya		Yemchu Tashi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Lungochuk lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Lungo	Dungnga Shadrup Choling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dunggan lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Pashi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Toko	Dratshang Zangchob Tsholing	Dratshang	0
More than 10 religious personnel				
Khatoed	Choli	Gangkhangnang lhakhang	Lhakhang	40
	Choli	Sungdo-mgam-yong-dak-fu-ta lhakhang	Lhakhang	18

Haa Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Bji	Yangthang	Yangthang Goempa tshuk lakang	Lhakhang	1
		Tenchog Samten Choling	NA	0
		Yangthangpa	NA	0
		Tshen gay Goempa tshu lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Gyen saer Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Gaychukha	Gay chu Lakhang	Lhakhang	3
		Chumpa Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chen Chen Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Talung long long Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
Sombaykha		Ana Goempa	Goenpa	0
		Sicha Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Targoen Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
Gaykedling		Gangrim Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dorithasa lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Phuntsho Darjaycholing Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
Eusu		Chorkoling Tshulakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Lakhang Nagpo	Lhakhang	0
		Sharkada Lakhang	Lhakhang	0

	Tshephel Tshelungkhar	Ha Goempa	Goempa	4
		Wangchu lo Dzong	Dzong	0
		Pajakha Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
Samar		Pudup tshuk Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Balam wang ge Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Lakhang Chen	NA	0
Katsho		Jungne drak Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bali Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Wangtsa Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Namgayling Dzong Lakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Ugyen peljor lakhang	Lhakhang	0
More than 10 religious personnel				
Eusu	Bangyekibri Takchu	Tagchug lungtsho lakhang	Lhakhang	11
	Dumchu	Lakhang Karpo	Lhakhang	67
Katsho	Drading Karjena	Tashi Janadingka Tshuk Lakhang	Lhakhang	12
	Kargoen Hatam	Katsho Goempa	Goempa	11
		Jamtoe goempa		23

Lhuntshe Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Tsenkhar		Goni lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Gyenitsawa lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bumling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Samtencholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dungkor Lhakhang	Dungkhor	0
	Wambur	Beychen lhakhanh	Lhakhang	8
		Mentsang lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Drongtoed lhakhang	Mani Lhakhang	0
		Phangray lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Umling lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Tokaphu lhkhang	Lhakhang	0
	Domkhar	Damthang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
		Phuningla lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Phomidung lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dekaling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Sisingprewa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	

		Khaphu lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tsangphu lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tshochen lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Pangtse lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Takchu lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
		Tongphugang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Shemarchu lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Gumrang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
Jarey		Yumchey lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Kharchung lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
	Ladrong	Jadrakchen Gonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
		Goenpagang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Ladrong Naktshang	Naktsang	0	
		Ladrong lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
		Ladrong Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0	
		Nganey lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Jarey Naktshangh	Naktsang	0	
		Jarey Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0	
		Jarey Gonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Kiranang dungkhor	Dungkhor	0	
		Changkharla lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
	Zangkhar	Yabi Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
	Khoma		Gawa Dzong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Relmoteng(new) Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
			Relmoteng(old) Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Pangkhar lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tsangrong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Pekhumbay lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Khelma Naktshang	Naktsang	0	
		Wagoen lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tagoen lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Timula lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Nangkhar Zhong Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tshechuling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tongtongphu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Taya lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Lukchu lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Memkhar lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
		Zepadhur lhakhag	Lhakhang	0	
	Sangay lodu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0		

		Babtong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Berpa lhakhqang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Babtong	Karphu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Drakteng lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dungwaling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Samdrubcholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Nyalamdung Naktshang	Naktsang	0
		Khoma lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Lungtencholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Tongthrong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Metsho	Yokpaling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	4
		Mangdir lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Gortshomaed	Mukpakhar Gomdey	Gomdey	7
		Kermodemo Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Khini lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Yamalung Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Unggar lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Duwazhing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Zhongmay lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chengling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Zham lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Minjey	Darchenpang lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Wangzhing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		wangzhing naktsang Lhakhang	Naktsang	0
		Chusa lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Boo-Dur	Sengling lhakhang	Lhakhang	8
		Tangmachu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Phagidung lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Gorgan lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Menjabi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Yomay lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Rawabi old Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dangling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Germi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Zhungkhar Naktshang	Naktsang	0
		Kesabi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dungkar Duwa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Nyaibi Zhungkhar	Dangseng Gonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Dedethpo dungkhor	dungkhor	0
		Pelri Gonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1

		Karney Gonpa Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
	Kamdhar	Zarthang Gonpa Lhakang	Lhakang	2	
		Takila lhakhang	Lhakang	0	
		Dromazhong lhakhang	Lhakang	0	
Gangzur		Ney Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Ney Naktshang	Naktsang	0	
		Tashi peling Lhakang	Lhakang	0	
		Gesar lhakhang	Lhakang	0	
		Samling lhakhang	Lhakang	0	
		Kilung lhakhang	Lhakang	0	
		Nyimzhong Tongling	Tawseng Gonpa	Lhakang	2
			Tongling lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Ngar lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Ngar lhakhang	Lhakang	1
			Yodra Gondey Lhakang	Lhakang	0
			Gangzur lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Jang lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Shawa lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Shawa Charbi Lhakang	Lhakang	0
			Khowchung lhakhang	Lhakang	0
	Kurtoe		Lhuentse Dzong	Dzong	0
			Zhamling lhakhang	Lhakang	0
		Dungkhar	Dungkar Naktsang	Naktsang	3
			Dungkar Choje Naktsang	Naktsang	0
			Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
			Nga lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Tergang lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Ugyenphuyeserling lhakhang	Lhakang	1
			Ugyenphu lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Jasabi dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
			Khambu lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Sershong lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Tsendenpokpa lhakhang	Lhakang	0
			Rinchen Bumpa Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Kuenzangling Lhakang	Lhakang	0	
	Rolmoteng	Singye Dzong Lhakang	Lhakang	6	
		Yodra Gondey tsuglakhang dubdra	Drubda	9	
		Goshopang Lhakang	Lhakang	1	

More than 10 religious personnel

Tsenkhar	Domkhar	Domkhar lhakhang	Shedra	19
	Tsenkhar	Barchu Gomdey	Gomdey	16
	Chabi	Namdrupling Gonpa dratshang	Dratshang	96
Menbi	Dragteng	Gonkar kabab choling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	28
	Mengabi	Rawabi New Lhakhang	Lhakhang	52
Gangzur	Nyimzhong	Thimyul Naktsang lobdra	Lobdra	14
	Nyimzhong_Tongling	Jangchubling dratshang	Dratshang	36
	Thrima_Shawa_Zhamling	Thrima Lhakhang	Lhakhang	21
	Town	Lhuntshe Dzong	Dratshang	84
		Barkha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	37

Mongar Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Balam		Drupchuu Kunzang CholingGatshel lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Jadung Tshewang jamtsho lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Jadung lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Jadung Minjur Gewang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Zegoen Lhakhang Tshampa Karchung lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		KhepsHING Zepoenpa Kenley Wangchuk lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Chali		KhepsHING Jigme Nidup Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Goensar Lop Minjur Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Goensar Lop Sangay Rinchen lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chali Shartoe Sonam Dorji Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Sa Potor Dungkhor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chali Thegcho Choling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Shapchi Dungkhor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Charshong Samten Choling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Tshamkhang Tshewang Jamtsho ye Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Wadurling Khor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Womakhar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Dramitse		Kuruzam Pemawogling Lhakhang	Lhakhang
		Ngapo Dogyen Zangpo Lhakjang	Lhakhang	0
		Bazor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Lami Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Shopa Pathung Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Jurmey		Singsiri Chimi drakpa Lhakhang	Gomday	0
		Rakta Sonam RinchemLhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dungkhor cholingLhakhang	Dratshang	0
		Roro nam ugyen gytsHEL Lhakhang	Dratshang	0
		Ringphu lungten Gerwang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bayoul choda Gyerwang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Mencha phu Sangay Tenzen Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Mencha Phu Nyab Choling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Sangkhama Ugyen choling	Lhakhang	0
	Nganphu Yeshey Choiling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	

Khengkhar		Dungkhaor Goenpa Tshu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Kadam Gonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Murung Tshepali Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Gyelmarkhar Thingrab tenling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tshewang Zangpo Sangyen Choling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tshephu Goenpa Tshokey Gyeltshen Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Nugphu Lhakhang Goma	Lhakhang	0	
		Nugphu Goenpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Nugphu Goen youg syelthekcholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Shajula Rabten Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tongla Goenpa	Lhakhang	0	
Narang		Narang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Khalong Miser Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		KhalongLani Lhakhang	LHakhang	0	
Saleng	Thridangbi	Tsholing goma lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Thridangbi Lhankhang	Lhakhang	9	
		Jadung lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Masa Daza Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Lingmaythang Lamsaylaykhung Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
	Enzab_Masangdaza		Changbee Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
			Sengor Dungkhor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Seng_Gor		Sengor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	3
			Mangling tokapang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Kalapang Gadencholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Kalapang Gaden Sangay rinzin Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
	Broksa Ugyencholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0		
Tshamang	Thuenmong_Tokari			1	
		Sarbum Lhakhang	Lhakhang		
		Tshamang Tokari Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
	Tangmaling_Nanggor		Banjar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
			Dramaling Nangar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Ganglapong Jangchubcholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Ganglapong Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
	Khuling Goenpa lhakhang	Lhakhang	0		

Mongar		Kadam Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Phosorong	Gyephu Drupday	Dratshang	6
	Phosorong	Gyephu Phangthang Lop Jangchub Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Shamay Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Tshelung Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Tshelung toe Younten Lhakang	Lhakang	1
	Phosorong	Nangling Lhakang (Pema Dorji)	Lhakang	1
		Yakgang Sanga Choling Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Kidikhar Samten Choling Dungkhor	Lhakang	0
		Kidikhar Kadam Shadra Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Khamrab Shing Lhakang	Lhakang	1
	Phosorong	Wengkhar Ngatshang Lhakang	Dratshang	3
		Wengkhar Kadam Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Themnangbi Sawa Rongku Gatshotsholing Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		TakchuGonpa Goma Lhakang Lop Younten	Lhakang	1
		Takchu Tshepungri Dungkhor Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Konbar Takchu Gonpa Woma Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Konbar Dungkhor Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Takchu Tadam NgochunLhakang	Lhakang	0
		Nangney Zur Dubgkhor Lhakang	Lhakang	0
Ngatshang		Yadi sanga choling Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Yadi ngachog Lhakang namyoug choling Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Kungacholing :Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Jagoen Dungkhar Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Sherubcholing Lhakang Pema wangchuk	Lhakang	0
		Jagoen goenpa lop norbu ger wang lhakang	Lhakang	0
Chaskar		Serphupa lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Zhadung gonpa lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Zhadung goenpa Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Zeygoen Yousercholing Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Tongtong Ma Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Khayrey Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Phendeb choling Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Bar Dungkhor Lhakang	Lhakang	0

Thangrong		ThongThong Gonpa	Lhakang	0
		Changshing Gonpa Lop Gyeltshen	Lhakang	0
		Tongkala Lop choney Dorji Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Larjab Dakar Zhangtopelri	Lhakang	0
		Ninda choling Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Ri phu lhakang (Sangay Drakpa)	Lhakang	0
		Tongphuyoung lhakang (Karma Dorji)	Lhakang	0
		Trebang Nimadorji Dungkhor Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Lingkhar Kadam Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Ngarphathang pangthang Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Changzhong Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Shimon gonpa Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Uchhoeling_Panglen		
		Kadamnaktshang Lhakang	Lhakang	1
Gongdue		Pangthang Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Phoksa Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Damkhar Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Daksa Lhakang Namchoki Ling	Lhakang	0
		Yangbari Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Balajangchunbcholing Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Labtsa Lhakang (Ugyen)	Lhakang	0
Salimbi		Silambi Pema yoeling Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Wama Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Nagor Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Dakcha laye Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Zegoen Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Zegoen jangchub dorji dungkhor lhakang	Lhakang	0
Drepong		Drepung Zunglen Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Laptsa Goenpa Tashicholing	Lhakang	0
		Drepong Derpong Samkhortsewang Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Yonkola Tashicholing Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Namgonepa yoocholing Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Namla memay Chorten Lhakang	Lhakang	0
Tsakling		Takhambi Tashicholing	Lhakang	0
	Tagkhambi	Takhambi Thubten Shedrub Choling Lhakang	Lobdra	3
		Gunda Pema's Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Gunda Dranamling Dungkhor	Lhakang	0

		Lhaxhang		
		Gunda Penden Choling Dungkhor Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Namkhey Neyenpo Telkue Thekcholing	Lhaxhang	0
		Chogay naktshang Samtencholing Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Changlagang baryousen sum Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Karling rigsum dungkhor Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Tormashong Serthog gang Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Thumling Tashicholing Dungkhor Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Nartshe Dungkhor Choling Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Ya bhi dorji Dungkhor Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Phongtsho bi samphel Choling Dungkhor Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
Shermung	Malang_Serzhong	Serchong Choling Lhaxhang	Gomday	8
		Sherchong Choki Lhaxhang	lhaxhang	0
		Sherchong Tsechuphu Phuntsho Lhaxhang	lhaxhang	0
		Sherchong Pangtala Lhaxhang Dendup	lhaxhang	0
		Sherchong Lhaxhang Ngawang	lhaxhang	0
		Sonekhar Lhaxhang Tshering	lhaxhang	0
		Phushing Gomchen Lhaxhang Karchung	lhaxhang	0
		Bumpotor Lhaxhang Sonam Gyeltshen	lhaxhang	0
		Sonekhar Bomay Lhaxhang Kelzang Wangdi	lhaxhang	0
		Sonekhar Lhaxhang Kinga Raday Lhaxhang	lhaxhang	0
		Shawakhar Jangchub Loday Lhaxhang	lhaxhang	0
		Sonakhar Juka Phay wang Tshering Lhaxhang	lhaxhang	0
		Sonekahr Ropta Tashi Gyeltshen Lhaxhang	lhaxhang	0
		Thiling Lhagong goenpa lop sangay Dorji	lhaxhang	0
		Thiling Barka Lhaxhang Karma	lhaxhang	0

		Jabgang pempa Lhakang	lhakang	0
		Jabgang Chorten Lhakang	lhakang	0
		Jabgang Tashi Lhakang	lhakang	0
		Jabgang Bopay Lhakang	lhakang	0
		Mhughung Karma Yangzom lhakang	lhakang	0
		Thushing Wang kota Garwang Lhakang	lhakang	0
		Gongta Lhakang Tshering	lhakang	0
		Zalashing Dechen Drupay Gyeltshen Lhakang	lhakang	0
		Gangmung Lhakang	lhakang	0
	Phosorong	Phunchola Lhakang	Dratshang	3
	Uchhoeling Panglen	Larjab Dakar Choling	Drubday	10
	Tagkhambi	TakhambiThekcholing Lhakang	Shedra	8
	Drengling_Horong	Thogzhong goenpa Kelzang Lhakang	Shedra	5
	Soenakhar	Sonekhar Riling Lhakang	Gomday	8
More than 10 religious personnel				
	Sebchi Yangthang	Karma Choling Lhakang	Shadra	12
Chali	Ngatshang	Tshenphuritho Dendup Choding Lhakang	Drubdray	13
Dramitse	Dramedtse Shaphangma	Dramitse Namdru Ugyencholing	Dratshang	61
	Phosorong	Kadam Ngayap Youseb Choling Gomdey	Gomday	73
Mongar	Kidekhar	Kidikhar Lungtog Chokey Gatshel Shedra Tshokhang	Lhakang	76
	Emnangbi_Ketongri	Themnangbi Nuener Lhakang	Lobdra	11
	Phosorong	Mongar Dzong	Dratshang	80
Ngatshang	Ngatshang	Tashicholing Lhakang	Lobdra	20
Chaskar	Doongsingma Pam	Kadam Lhakang	Dratshang	42
Tsakling	Tagkhambi	Samtencholing Lhakang	Lhakang	39

Paro Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Tsento	Shana	Shana Lhakhang	SLPA	1
		Lhading Goenpa	LGPA	1
		Dra Gonpa	DGPA	1
	Taktshang	Lamchi Lhakhang	LLPA	1
		Zangdo Pelri Lhakhang	DPL	1
		Ugyen Tshemo Tsugla Khang	UTL	1
	Taktshang	Bum Dra Lhakhang	BDL	1
		Droley Phu Lhakhang	DPL	1
		Lhundrup Choling Lhakhang	LCL	1
	Taktshang	Ma Chi Phu	MCPL	1
		Ramthangka Lhakhang	RTL	1
		Nangmai Lhakhang	NML	1
	Drukgyel	Draktse Lhakhang	DL	1
		Choding Gonpa	CG	1
		Jigone Lhakhang	JL	1
		Cheding Lhakhang	CL	1
		Simjo Community House	SH	1
		Dok Sum Gonpa Lhakhang	DGL	0
Lamgong	Kichu	Gem Jang gu Lhakhang	GJL	1
		Nagtshang Lhakhang	NTL	1
		Kitchu Jo Lhakhang	KL	1
	Tsendona	Kuenga Choling Lhakhang	KCL	8
		Chechongtse Lhakhang	CT	2
		Giri Lhakhang	GL	1
	Tsendona	Rin Pung Lhakhang	RPL	1
		Tseto Goenpa Lhakhang	TL	1
		Do RangKha Lhakhang	DL	1
	Ngoba	Tenzen Gatshel Goenpa	TG	6
	Kichu	Kitchu Guru Lhakhang	KGL	1
		Kha Gor Lhakhang	KL	1
Dako Goenpa Lhakhang		DL	2	
Tsendona	Bazur Lhakhang	BZ	0	
	Bi Chenkha Lhakhang	BL	0	
	Gepkha Lhakhang	GK	1	
Hungrel		Zurig Gongma Lhakhang	ZGL	2

	Tshongdue	Tshongdu Naktshang	TNL	1
		Tshongdu Chorten Lhakhang	TCL	1
		Hungrel Lhakhang	HL	1
	Hungrel	Hungrel Jangsa Lhakhang	HJL	1
		La Teng Lhakhang	LTL	1
		Goenkhar Lhakhang	GL	1
		Kording Lhakhang	KL	0
	Shari	Chudra Lhakhang	CL	1
	Not found	Ugyen Pelrig Lhakhang	UPL	8
	Hungrel	Ta Dzong	TD	1
Doteng		Doteng Silmai Lhakhang	DSL	1
		Karma Goenpa Lhakhang	KGL	1
	Atso	Ra Gai Neykhang Gongma	RGGL	2
		Ra Gai ney wogma	RGWL	2
	Jakeychakey	Goensar Lhakhakhang	GSL	1
		Khandro Chedu Goenpa	KCG	1
	Phushar	Damthaykha Dechencholing	DDC	1
		Doelpo Shedra Lhakhang	DSD	1
		Ashi Lhakhang	AL	1
	Phushar	Para Lhakhang	PL	1
	Sanga Chholing Lhakhang	SCL	1	
Dopshari		Rimdo Lhakhang	RDL	1
	Dueshi	Singey Dra	SDL	1
		Due Zhi Lhakhang	DL	1
		Chophel Ling Lhakhang	CLL	1
		Ram Nang Lhakhang	RL	1
	Kempa	Lingwog Lhakhang	LWL	1
		Jangsa Dumtse chorten Lhakhang	JDL	1
		Jangsa Pal Nag Tshulakhang	JPN	1
	Kutiphu	Kotey Phusisi Lhakhang	KPSSL	1
		Jugkar Lhakhang	JL	1
		Samten Tshemo Lhakhang	ST	1
	Shari	Tading Lhakhang	TD	1
		Kuenga Ling Lhakhang	KL	1
		Shangka Lhakhang	SL	1
		Poktor Lhakhang	PL	0
	Thak Choe Lhakhang	TKL	1	
Lungyni	Dzongdakha	Dzongdra Lhakhang	DL	1
		Drang Zha Goenpa Lhakhang	DG	1
		Gadrak Changchu Lhakhang	GCL	1

	Bondey	Bangdey Lhakang	BL	1
		Wo Chu Lhakang	WL	1
		Dzongdra Lhakang	DL	1
		Dzongdra Chorten Lhakang	DCL	0
	Bondey	Labtsa kha Lhakang	LL	1
		Dzongdra Lhakang	DL	1
		Jew Dadok Lhakang	JDL	1
		Baney Drakar Lhakang	DKL	1
	Phubana	Mindol Lhakang	ML	1
		Gomdra Lhakang	GL	2
	Drudingkha	Druk Ding Lhakang	DL	1
		Yoetakha Zimchung Gongma	ZGL	1
		Lholing Samchen Lhakang	LSL	1
	Bara/Shungkana	Thangka Lhakang	TL	1
		Samtenling Lhakang	SL	2
	Dochorten Neyphu	Chortengang Lhakang	CGL	1
		Jangtoe goenpa Lhakang	JGL	1
		Phurdo goenpa Lhakang	PGL	1
	Dochorten Neyphu	Do Chorten Goenpa Lhakang	DL	1
		Goenay Jabdokha Lhakang	GJL	1
		Riwar Jamling Lhakang	RJL	1
	Bara/Shungkana	Gangla Khaie Lhakang	GL	1
		Menchu Lhakang	ML	1
		Le gul Lhakang	LGL	1
	Dochorten Neyphu	Bemori Lhakang	BL	1
		Nabisa Goenchukhar Lhakang	NBGL	0
		Khargang ju Lhakang	KGL	1
		Sarling gonpa	SLL	1
		Bi Zhingkha Lhakang	BSL	1
		Hashang Lungpa Lhakang	HSL	0
		Nagbi sachukha Lhakang	NBL	0
		Boetam Lhakang	BL	1
		Army Lhakang	AI	1
	Dochorten Neyphu	Nyephu Goem Gonpa	NGL	1
Dogar		Drawang Tsephu Lhakang	DTL	1
		Drawang Nubriphukey Lhakang	DNL	1

	Khamda/Sali	Dranang Lhakhang	DL	1
		Dokar Tashichoding Lhakhang	DTL	1
		Silung Goenpa	SL	1
		Mendel jabkha Lhakhang	NL	1
		Esuna Lhakhang	EL	1
	Tshephu	Tsephugang Lhakhang	TGCL	1
		Ten Chen Khar Lhakhang	TK	0
		Tachogang Lhakhang	TGTK	3
	Tshephu	Drakteng Lhakhang	DTL	1
		Phurdrup Pema Yoeling Goenpa	PPYL	1
	Gensakha	Tshekha Lhakhang	TL	1
		Gemdralog lhakhang	GDL	1
	Khamda/Sali	Chikar Goenpa Lhakhang	CGL	1
Naja		Tshendu Goenpa	TG	1
		Jangtsug Goenpa	YG	1
		Tshedra Goenpa	TGL	1
	Betikha	Dorlek Lhakhang	DL	1
		Tshobi Guru Lhakhang	GL	0
		Lingzhe Lhakhang	LL	1
		Nagu Goenpai Lhakhang	NL	1
Wangchang	Gebtey	Langma Lhakhang and Tsenkhang	LLT	1
		Khamphur Lhakhang	KPL	1
		Changdukar Lhakhang	CDL	1
	Chang Nangkha	Changnag Lhakhang	CL	1
		Nakhai Lhakhang	NKL	1
		Jangtoe Lhakhang	JTL	1
	Chang	Changpelrig Lhakhang	JPL	1
		Kir Khu Gonpa	KL	1
		Zarchen Samtencholing	ZCL	1
		Nyelmi Lhakhang	NL	1
		Bimey Nanglhakhang	BNL	0
		Gorinang Lhakhang wogma	GLW	0
	Gantey	Gangtey Lhakhang	GL	1
		Gomdra Lo Lhakhang	GL	0
	Bangdey Tabab Lhakhang	BTL	1	
	Tashicholing Lhakhang	TCL	1	
Hungrel		Dugkhang		0
		Tshenden Chorten Lhakhang		0
		Goenkhang		0

		Tshengey Lhakhang		0	
		Autse Dolma Lhakhang		0	
		Lamai Lhakhang		0	
		Tshepa Mey Lhakhang		0	
		Chador Lhakhang		0	
		Karsel Lhakhang		0	
		Chukchi Zhey Lhakhang		0	
		Dey Yangkhar Lhakhang		0	
		Neyten Zimchung		0	
		Mithrukpai Lhakhang		0	
		Terton Lhakhang		0	
		Gyelpoi Zimchung		0	
		Autse Tandin Lhakhang		0	
		Chakzoe Lhakhang		0	
	Hungrel	Drakwog Neykhang		1	
		Namsey Bangzoe Dremten Khang		1	
More than 10 religious personnel					
Tsento	Tsento	Taktshang Pephu Lhakhang	TPPL	19	
		Taktshang	Yoesel Gang Tshuglakhang	YGT	13
Lamgong	Tsendona	Sang Nga Chokor Lhakhang	SC	161	
Doteng	Chambu	Chumo Phu Lhakhang	CPL	8	
Dopshari	Shari	Drala Dzong	DZ	4	
Lungyni	Jewphu	Kila Goenpa Lhakhang	KG	48	
	Pangbesa	Pang Ugyen Guru Lhakhang	PUG	36	
	Bara/Shungkara	Dongkar la Lhakhang	DL	5	
Shaba	Bara/Shungkara	Samdro Cholling Lhakhang	SCL	46	
	Dochorten Neyphu	Neyphug Tshugla Khang	NL	52	
Dogar	Dawakha/tsangkha	Dobi Chokhor Gang Lhakhang	DCL	27	
Naja	Jagoen	Jawargoenpa jangchub Choling	JGJL	2	
Wangchang	Geptey	Gorina Lhakhang	GTL	21	
Hungrel	Hungrel	Kuenga Rawa/Rimpung Dzong		400	

Pemagatshel Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Chimoong		Chimong Dechenpelri Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Redingla Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Longkholum Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Nyaskhar lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chiphung Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Nyaskhar Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
Chokorling		Chokorling Chokor Rabten Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chokorling Thuji Choling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chokorling Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
		Chokorling Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
		Deezama Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Gazawoong Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Yarjaywoong Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Kerong Lopenchorten Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Kerong Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
		Kerong Dungkhor lhakhang	Dungkhor	0
Dungmin		Mikuri Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Lanari lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Wongborang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Tomi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dungmin lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Wongborang	Wongborang Gonpa lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
		Aomla lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
Dechenling	Dechenling	Dechenling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	6
	Dungchuloo	Dungchiloo Lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
		Kheriberi Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
		Ynagmalashing Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
		Martshala Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
		Layshingri Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
		Kulamanti Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
		Martshala Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dungphu Lhakhnag	Lhakhang	0
		Gonpawoong Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
		Bapta Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
Khar		Tshebar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Khengzor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Khar	Dungkhar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0

	Thongphu Gonpa	Lhakhang	0
Norbugang	Gashari Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tshishingzor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tshishingzor Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
	Menchu Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
	Rinchenzor Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
	Norbugang Dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
	Rashigonpa lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Nanong	Tokari Gari lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Nangshing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Wongchiloo lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tephu lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Wilegtang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Thngthung gonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tokari (Tshering) Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Shumar	Gonpawoong Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Shali Dungkhor	Sungkhor	0
	Gamong Dungkhor	Lhakhang	0
	Khothakpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Nangkor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Yalang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Denchi Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Bartsheri Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Kherigonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Dnokhar Minjur Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Gyelpodrangsa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Dengtsirawa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Serkhagpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Serkhegpa Sanag Dorji Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Yurung	Thungo lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tashicholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Dungsingma lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Chengri dungkhor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Khangma lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Phunsumburi lhakhang (Peljor wangdi)	Lhakhang	0
	Phunsumburi lhakhang (Jangchu dendup)	Lhakhang	0
	Gomtshang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Yanglikhoi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Khangma Dungkhor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Gypkha lhakhang	Lhakhang	0

		Tshelingore lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Zobel lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Nangmalam lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Resinang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Showmarthung lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Pangthangdaza Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Layshingkar lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Jadrung gonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chungkhar Nagtshang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Chungkhag gonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bachok Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Leteri Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Gonpasingma lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Chongshing		Chongshing Kuenzang Choling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Youmzor lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Thongsa Namdrol Choling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Mandi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Yuomzor dungkhor	Dungkhor	0
		Guyum Sangaycholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Shingchongri Dungkhor	Dungkhor	2
		Choepu Gonpa	Lhakhang	9
More than 10 religious personnel				
	Tephu	Choepu Gyeatshen Lhakhang	Lhakhang	13
Shumar	Shumar	Toepalung Lhakhang	Lhakhang	23
Zobel	Zobel	Jashar gonpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	14
	Zobel	Youngla Gonpa	Dratshang	17
	Betsari	Pemagatshel Dzong	Dratshang	45
		Dungkhar Ugyencholing Lhakhang		25
		Khahor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	12

Punakha Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Toewang		Dawakha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bumtakha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Chhubu		Khencheydra	Lhakhang	0
		Namgaytshe Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Gadhen Choekhor Nyepa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0

	Chhubu	Sonamgatshel Nye	Nye	2
		Soela Minjur Lhenpo Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Jiligang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Jangwakha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Chhubu	Nyzergang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	3
		Bali Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dompala Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Tagchu Goenpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Lingmukha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Napchey Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Omtekha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Nobgang Yulkhangna Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dashigang Gyelwa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Nalenda Sona Gatshel Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Laptshakha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tshokona	Pachekha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Metsina Sangling Pemai Gatshel Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Baap	Ugyencholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dorangthang Peljorcholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	3
	Tshokona	Tshokona Lhakhang	Lhakhang	7
Shenga Bjime		Chongzhikha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Do chop	Dogar Lam Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Wolakha Dongkar Lam Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Zamlingang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Gophu Goenpa	Lhakhang	0
	Tashijong	Chendagang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Mendagang Lhuendupcholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Tshogdag Langpoi Nye Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Jimthang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Jojogoenpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Thinleygang	Druk Thinleygang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	14
	Dochola Menchuna	Lumitsawa Tashichoeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Menchuna Zabdenchoeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Gemsa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1

		Toep Changdana Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Ngedupchhu	Nidupchhu Tshuglakang	Tshuglakang	9
	Phulitsu	Choekhorling Goenpa	Lhakang	5
More than 10 religious personnel				
		Mani Dungdrub Lhakang	Lhakang	113
		Punakha Dzong	Dzong	37
Talo	Nobgang	Pelri Dorji Dhen Tshuglakang	Tshuglakang	16
Baap	Talo	Chimi Lhakang	Lhakang	61
		Sanga Choekhorling Lhakang	Lhakang	76
	Phulitsu	Jachung Karmo Nunnery	Lhakang	19
Toep	Boegana	Drakarlo Lhakang	Lhakang	14
Khuru Town	Punakha Town	Khuru Lhakang	Lhakang	32

SamdrupJongkhar Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Deothang		Samdrupjongkhar dzongnang	Lhakang	0
Wangphu		Yarphu Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Yarphu Tsachilu Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Bargoen lhakhang	Lhakang	0
		Shoguwoong goenpa drapai lhakhang	Lhakang	0
		Perung goenpa Lhakang	Lhakang	0
Gomdhar		Chidungkhar Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Aumshing Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Phendhecholing Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Kuengacholing Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Narphung Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Drongshing Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Sajangzor Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Mandir (Narphung)	Lhakang	0
Langchenphu		Shiwa mandhir lhakhang	Lhakang	0
		Jampani goemdhe lhakhang	Goemdhe	0
Serthi		Deptshang uyenicholing lhakhang	Lhakang	0
		Phagchog samdrupcholing lhakhang	Lhakang	0
		Larjab pemagatshel lhakhang	Lhakang	0
		Drenphu uyenicholing lhakhang	Lhakang	0
		Barka lhakhang	Lhakang	0
		Khandrophung lhakhang	Lhakang	0
	Moenmula lhakhang	Lhakang	0	

		Sangacholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tashithangjay lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Juenmay tashicholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Luwang dzong	Lhakhang	0	
		Moenmula karchung dongkhor lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
Lauri		Pemalha dzong	Lhakhang	0	
		Pelingsamdrupcholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tsephu goenpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Batselingdrupdra lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Dungmanma lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Phajo goenpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Zangthiggonor lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Tashicholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Ngoengacholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
	Lauri	Thagchogcholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
		Endum lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Dungmanma (T-49) Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Woongthigdungkhor lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Dungkhor lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Sangacholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Kuengacholing drupkhang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Goenkhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Dungkharcholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
	Pemathang		Chaemari lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
			Baeldrangra lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Phoedaeraglingthang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Shiwa mandir Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Thangchu goenpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
Martsala		Tshotsalo lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Sangshingzor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Dingshingzor Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Thongpashingzor lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Martsala Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Kakani Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
Orong		Tsholingkhar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Woolingpa lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Orongpa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Orongpaphilima Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Kuenzangchoeding Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
Doethang		Rimolhuendrupcholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
		Thrimsungtshogkhang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	

		Zangdopelri lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Maecharkarmalingcholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
More than 10 religious personnel				
Deothang	Town	S/Jongkhar drashang	Lhakhang	43
	Bangtsho	Shedrachoekijatso Lhakhang	Lhakhang	150
Lauri	Tshothang	Tsothangzangdopelri Lhakhang	Lhakhang	33

Samtshe Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Bara		Beteni Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bara Shivalaya Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0
Chengmari		Hatkholo Shivalaya Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0
		Hatkholo Bazar Chorten	Chorten	0
Tendruk		Tendu School Chorten	Jangchup Chorten	0
		Chorten (Ap Daw Tshering)	Jangchup Chorten	0
		D-Bindu Chorten	KadamChorten	0
		D-Bindu New Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Dorokha		D-Bindu Old Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dogap Dethru	Cremation ground	0
		Dorkha School Chorten	Jangchup Chorten	0
Pagli		Gombadara Goenpa	Goenpa	0
		Gashing gaon Chorten	Jangchup Chorten	0
		Gashinggaon Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Ugyen Choling Lhakhang	Goenpa	0
		Shiva Mandir (Pvt)	Shivalaya Mandir	0
		Durga Mandir	Durga Mandir	0
		Boteykharka Shivalaya Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0
Samtse		Samtse Dratsang Chorten	Jangchup Chorten	0
		Guest House Chorten	Jangchup Chorten	0
		NIE Chorten	Jangchup Chorten	0
		Tercholing Lhakhang (Lamitar)	Lhakhang	0
		Samtse town Dhodul Chorten	Dhodul Chorten	0
		Guru Lhakhang (Bukay)	Lhakhang	0
		Samtse town Shivalaya Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0
		Tasim Shiva Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0

		Samtse Dethru	Cremation ground	0
Sipsu		Sipsu Bazar Chorten	Jangchup Chorten	0
		Belboty Thrama Tshokhang	Tshokhag	0
		Gola Durga Mandir	Durga Mandir	0
		Sipsu Shivalaya Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0
		Kalamati Hariyar Mandir	Hariyar Mandir	0
Dungtoe		Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Denchukha		Denchukha Shivalaya Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0
Ugentse		Boteykharka Shivalaya Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0
		Raigaon Shivalaya Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0
		Ugentse Namgay Khanzang Chorten	Namgay Khazang Chorten	0
Yoseltse		Ghunaunay Shivalaya Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0
		Lamitar Shivalaya Mandir	Shivalaya Mandir	0
		Soenakhar Dhodul Chorten	Dhodul Chorten	0
Chargharey	Joenleysa_Sangngagcholing	Chargharey Dratsang	Dratsang	7
Dorokha	Sangloog_Sengteng	Sengdhyen Goendhey	Goendhey	8
Yoeseltse	Dungkar	Yoeseltse Dratsang	Dratsang	8
More than 10 religious personnel				
Samtshe Town	Samtshe Town	Samtse Rabdhey Dratsang	Dratsang	76
Chengmari	Dawaling_Yangphelthang	Chengmari Lobdra	Lobdra	26
Dorokha	Manigang_Thingyorsa	Dorokha Dratsang	Dratsang	26
Sipsu	Baepoteng_Khangdounghu	Sipsu Dratsang	Dratsang	26
Ugentse	Dangreyb_Riggaling	Ugentse Dratsang	Dratsang	13
Tendruk	Nyisergang_Tendruk	Tendru Dratsang	Dratsang	20

Sarpang Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Bhur	Chokherling_Dechenpelri	Dechenpelri lhakhang	Lhakhang	1

Chuzagang	Shawapangna	Namgaycholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	3
Dekiling	Dekling	Lungtoktherchen Goenpa	Goenpa	2
	Jigmeling	Jigmeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	8
Gelephu	Town	Nimaling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	3
	Town	Gayney Neykhang	Neykhang	0
	Town	Therpaling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
Jigmecholing	Jigmecholing	Jigmecholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Jigmecholing	Jigmecholing Dratshang	Dratshang	4
	Khamed	Chungshing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
Umling	Lingar	Umling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
Gelephu		Gelephu Dungkhag	Dungkhag	0
		Tempa Lhakhang		5
		Sherabcholing Anim Dratshang	Dratshang	3
		Dekicholing Zangdopelri Dratshang	Dratshang	9
More than 10 religious personnel				
Chuzagang	Chaskhar			
Gelephu	Lekithang	Thayma Lhakhang	Lhakhang	15
	Town	Tali[Rabdey] Dratshang	Dratshang	40
Sershong	Pemaling	Pemaling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	14
	Tashiphu	Samdrupcholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	21
Shompangkha	Shompangkha			

Thimphu Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Lingshi		Gayphu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Trandro Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Jagay Dzong Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Zamto lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Soe		Jumolhari Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Mewang		Tshaluney lhakhaqng	Lhakhang	1
	Khasadrapchu	Segay Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Nezergang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1

		Semo Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Datong Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Dramisa Lhakang	Lhakang	1
	Namseling	Tsewang Lhakang	Lhakang	1
	Namseling	Khandum SonamPelden Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Dalukha Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Khasakha	Khasakha Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Tsaphu Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Kuenzang Dechen	Lhakang	0
Kawang	Begena	Ugyen Dongacholing	Lhakang	1
		Doegon Dechencholing	Lhakang	0
		Pumla lhakang	Lhakang	1
	Changtagang	Thujidra lhakang	Lhakang	3
		Chokhortse lhakang	Lhakang	
	Changtagang	Wangditse lhakang	Lhakang	2
		Sangaygang lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Jungshina Lhakang	Lhakang	0
Chang	Hongtsho	Lungchuzey lhakang	Lhakang	7
	Hongtsho	Tashigang Neyney Lhakang	Lhakang	3
		ZangtokPelrig lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Hongtsho	Hontsho Goenpa	Goenpa	4
		Zheercha Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Yesi Lhakang	Lhakang	1
	Yusi	Thara Goenpa	Lhakang	10
		Gaden Neba lhakang	Lhakang	2
	Yusi	Tandin Ney	Ney	1
		Samar Dra Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Rama Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Tshelu Goenpa	Lhakang	0
	Thimphu Town	Bhap Lhaga lhakang	Lhakang	7
		Samarzhingka Lhaga lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Changzamtok Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Gongzoog Chorten	Chorten	0
		Chang Gayney Lhakang	No Lhakang	0
	Thimphu Town	Thim Throm Dema Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Clock Tower Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Aku Trongme Dungkar	Lhakang	0
	Aku Trongme Zangtokpelrig	Lhakang	0	
	Gabjakha Lhakang	Lhakang	0	
	Tshelimaphey lhakang	Lhakang	1	

Geney		Chizhizamtocholing	Lhakang	0
		Genekha Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Zanglikha Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Changtagang	Dechenphu lhakang	Lhakang	9
More than 10 religious personnel				
Lingshi		Lingshi Dzong	Dzong	31
Mewang	Sisina	Sisina Anim Drasang	Drasang	112
Kawang	Begena	Drolung Gonpa	Drubdey	20
	Begena	Dzongkha drubdey	Drubdey	14
	Begena	Tango Shedra	Shedra	379
	Begena	Chari Drubdey	Drubdey	68
	Begena	Samdrubcholing gomdey	Goendey	29
	Begena	Paygiri drubdey	Drubdey	12
	Changtagang	Dodedra shedra	Shedra	172
	Changtagang	Decheling Gonpa	Drubdey	16
	Changtagang	Khangza Lhakang	Lobdra	59
	Thimphu Town	Zilukha Anim Drasang	Drasang	44
	Thimphu Town	Dechenphodrang Dratshang	Drasang	180
	Changtagang	Pangrizampa lobdra	Lobdra	112
	Chang	Hongtsho	Tashigang Goenpa	Goenpa
Hongtsho		Talakha lobdra	Lobdra	30
Gamchi/Talakha		Nanzaygang Lhakang	Lobdra	13
Thimphu Town		Semtokha Dzong	Shadra	120
Thimphu Town		Tashichhodzong	Dzong	368
Hongtsho		Drupkhana lhakang	Lhakang	22
Hongtsho		Phenthey Lhakang	Lhakang	13

Trashigang Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Merak	Kheliphu	Thuje Chenpo Lhakhang	Gomdey	4
		Tashi Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	0
	Gengo	Khashiteng Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Jamyang Zimshag Lhakhang	Tshamkhang	0
		Sangay Chopel Zimshag Lhakhang	Tshamkhang	0
		Lamai Lhakhang	Gomdey	0
		Shag Tshamkhang	Tshamkhang	8
		Jomo Kungkhar (Top)	Nye	0
	Merak	Jomo Kungkhar Lhakhang (Base)	Tshamkhang	1
		Labtsa chorten	Chorten	0
Phongmey		Karma Gonpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Banelteng Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Bumpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	0
		Demkhar Dungkhor Lhakhang	Gomdey	0
		Phongmey Hongmen Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Shokhang Zhabdrung Lhakhang	Gomdey	4
		Tadrang Jatshen Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Breng Dungkhor Lhakhang	Gomdey	3
		Yadrang Ugyen Dongag Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Phimsong	Phimsong Sangchen Pemagatshel Lhakhang	Gomdey
Yabang	Janggyenma Lhakhang	Gomdey	1	
	Pengtse Samdrup Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1	
Bartsham		Yanang Naktshang Lhamoi Genkhang & Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Muktangkhar Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Dupchu Gonpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Bargoen Cheten Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Kuenzang Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Mentshang Lhakhang	Gomdey	1

	Menchani	Dzongoen Dungkhor Lhakang	Kakani	1
		Dzongthung Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Zhingom Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Kumung	Kumung Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Yangkhar Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Ngalung Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Menchari	Dzongoen Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Chorten	Chorten	0
Bidung		Seldon Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Dupkhang Goenpa Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Dungkar Choling Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Kakiniwog	Tashi Chekhorling (Fandeycholing) Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Tshekhar	Gelong Goenpa Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Kherie Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Goentong Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Tshekhar	Sologoenpa Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Saling Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Jaipo Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Mani dangray chorten	Chorten	0	
Yangneer	Durung	Durung Ugyen Wangchuk Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Gomchen Langala Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Talung Dopo Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Daliphangma	Lama Rinchen Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Shingkar Gonpa Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Durung Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Daliphangma	Delphangma Lhakang	Gomdey	4
	Chazam Duptho Thongthong Gyelpo Lhakang		1	
Sakteng	Pasu	Gyenpalog Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Maneyrong Dorji Needup Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Pusha Lakey Goenpa Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Pasu	Maneyrong Sangnorgo Dungkhor Lhakang	Dungkhor	1
		Kushu Guru Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Borangtshey Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Sakteng	Yelzug Lhakang	Gomdey	1

		Maneyrong Dungchur Lhakhang	Dungkhor	1
		Jarokharshong Chorten	Chorten	0
		Borangmang DungkhorLhakhang	Dungkhor	1
Radhi	Pakaling	Tashiyangtse Sanga Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	2
	Dekiling	Jonla Ugyen Gatshel Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Kadam	Sharmey Dung Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Tshegoen Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Tashi Darjey Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Kadam	Bongman Yoeser Dorji Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	4
		Tongling	Tongling Tenjay Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey
	Tokshingmang	Zhughthri Lhakhang	Gomdey	8
	Tokshingmang	Sersang Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Norbu Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Mani dangray	Chorten	0
		Jangchub Chorten	Chorten	0
		Jangchub Chorten	Chorten	0
		Jangchub Chorten	Chorten	0
		Jangchub Chorten	Chorten	0
		Namgay Khangzang chorten	Chorten	0
	Jangchub Chorten	Chorten	0	
Shongphu		Raha Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Galing	Kuenphen Chekhorling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Dungphu Gonpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Changmay	Neykhang Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Thongphu Kuensel Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Jalam Trang Ngadag Dungkhor Lhakhang	Dungkhor	1
		Jalam Wog Tshangla Dungkhor Lhakhang	Dungkhor	1
	Shongphu	Jalam Tag Dungkhor Lhakhang	Dungkhor	1
		Gongsa Phangma Gaden Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Ningtey Choling Gonpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	1

	Galing	Galing Tshering Dungkhor Lhakang	Dungkhor	1
		Thromang Lhakang	Gomdey	
	Chaling	Chaling Dungkhor Lhakang	Dungkhor	1
		Yogbenang Phendeyling Dungkhor Lhakang	Dungkhor	1
		Sa Chu Bumpa Lhakang	Dungkhor	1
	Changmey	Neykhang Dekiling Lhakang	Gomdey	7
	Galing	Galing Drongmay Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Chaling Sangay Dungkhor Lhakang	Dungkhor	1
		Kidpu Choling Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Sanga Choling Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Numshang Mani Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Chemari Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Galing	Dramang Ridiser Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Rinpoche Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Changmey Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Galing	Dangling Dungkhor Lhakang	Dungkhor	1
		Chorten	Chorten	0
		Tashi Gatshel Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Merphel/Samkhar	Samten Choling Lhakang	Shedra	5
		Drakrip Yeshe Wangdi Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Tashi Pelrik Lhakha Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Bikhar	Bikhar Gonpa Pema Gyelpo Lhakang	Gomdey	0
		Bikhar Gungmezhi Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Khapti	Taling Gonpa Lhakang	Gomdey	5
		Rangshikhar (Zangdopelri, Shakshathupa Guru Lhakang)	Gomdey	1
		Khapti Kadam Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Pam	Pam Drodul Pema Yeling Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Rangkhar Drodul Choling Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Khapti	Thinley Yarpheling Dubdra	Dubdra	9
		Guru Statue	Statue	0
		Buddha Statue	Statue	0
		Yemkhar Lhakang	Gomdey	1
Thrimshing	Thengkhar	Gashari Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Riegoem Lhakang	Gomdey	1

	Tsangpo	Dronga Choling Lhakang	Gomdey	8
		Bongzor Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Berdungma Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Berdong	Yongderi Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Thungkhar Serkem Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Ramchongma	Tshogphel Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Yemkhar	Thekshok Pema Yuling	Gomdey	1
Kangpara		Hungthung Ngawang Dorji Gomdey	Gomdey	1
		Yuldung Tempa Dorji Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Zordung	Resharlog Namgay Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Dungkhor Lhakang	Dungkhor	1
		Samdrupcholing Lhakang	Gomdey	1
	Kangpara	Ugyen Tsemo (Tawangzor) Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Phuntsho Tshering Dungkhor Chekhor Tsheten Dorji Lhakang	Dungkhor Gomdey	1 1
	Merdhu	Merdha Mongdrang Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Thrilphu Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Dupkhang Goenpa Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Losum Goenpa Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Kuenphen Choling Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Mani Dungkhor	Dungkhor	1
		Jarokharshong Chorten	Chorten	0
		Jarokharshong Chorten	Chorten	0
		Mani Dangray	Mani Dangray	0
		Mani Dangray	Mani Dangray	0
	Jangchub Chorten	Chorten	0	
Kanglung		Rongthung Naktshang Lhakang	Lhakang	1
	Rongthong	Shingchen Gonpa Tsecham Lhakang	Gomdey	1
		Asham Dalo Neychog Dungkhor Lhakang	Dungkhor	1
		Asham Dalo Domang Lhakang	Dungkhor	1
	Mertsham	Asham Dalo Yeshe Dorji Dungkhor Lhakang	Dungkhor	0
		Asham Delog Ugyen Lhakang	Dungkhor	1

	Phangthang Lamay Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Yonphula Tshepamay Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
Yonphula	Yonphula Lama Dungkhor Lhakhang	Dungkhor	1
	Rethung Buli Lama Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Thukten Chekorling Shedra (Zangdopelri)	Shedra	0
	Yonphel Phuntsho Chojey Ugyen Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
Retshangding	Sanga Dorji Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Phurpa Lhakhang (RBA Goenkhang)	Gomdey	1
	Karma Dupchuk Goenpa Lhakhang	Lhankhang	1
Yonphula	Mongling Tashi Chedung Khil Lhakhang	Gomdey	3
	Shingchen Goenpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Phurdung Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Dekha Goenpa Dungkhor Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
Jeri Lemi	Dregoen Dotey Dungkhor Lhakhang	Dungkhor	2
	Changshing Goenpa Kezang Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Barshong Tshewang Jamtsho Dungkhar Lhakhang	Dungkhor	1
Jeri Lemi	Leymi Tshering Gyeltshen Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Leymi Gomchen Dorji Lhakhang	Dungkhor	1
	Dauzor Taupo Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
Gomehhu Kholdung	Deymung Dungkhor Lhakhang (Kadam)	Dungkhor	1
	Drekha Gonpa (Thekcho Pemayangtse) Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Barshong Kota Dungkhor Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
Gomchhu	Jadrung Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Kholdung Tshering Bhagay Dungkhor Lhakhang	Dungkhor	1
	Jeeri Lhakhang	Gomdey	1

		Barshong Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Jeri Lemi	Leymi Tashi Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	4
		Jeeri Pangpa Zor Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Baphu Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
Lumang	Tshogoenpa	Tashichoding Lhakhang	Gomdey	8
		Zangdopelri Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Kharphu Phuntsho Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Mochhu	Mochu Samtencholing Lhakhang	Gomdey	5
		Sangmari Gonpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Tshogoenpa	Tshogoen Thundup Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	6
Uzorong		Samtemcholing Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Throlnang Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Rizor	Drodphu Tempa Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Kunphen Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
	Mankhar	Drangrong Lhakhang	Gomdey	2
		Jomtshang Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
		Tshangrong Nye	Nye	0
		Jarokharshong Chorten	Chorten	0
Merak	Merak	Samten Pheling Lhakhang	Gomdey	7
Bidung	Tshekhar	Tadzong Lhakhang	Gomdey	1
Shongphu	Gonsaphangma	Berutsana Shedra	Shedra	1
	Galing	Thekchog Perlitse Lhakhang	Gomdey	3
Samkhar	Khapti	Yoeselphu Anim Dubdra	Dubdra	2
Uzorong	Barkazor	Dhensalo Lhakhang	Gomdey	3
More than 10 religious personnel				
Phongmey	Yabrang	Omshadrem Lhakhang	Shedra	21
	Lem	Sanga Pema Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	22
	Thongrong	Thongrong Samten Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	13
	Phongmey	Dodril Dongaling Shedra	Shedra	12
Bartsham	Bainangkhar	Norbu Choling Chador Lhakhang	Shedra	77
	Trashang	Bartsham Thegcho Choling Lamai Lhakhang	Dubdra	19
Bidung	Lemphang	Lemphang Lhakhang	Gomdey	18
	Tshekhar	Pema Donga Yeshe Jangchub Choling Dratshang	Shedra	14

Yangneer	Shokang	Samphelgang Gonpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	15
	Daliphangma	Kupijigcham Dechen Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	18
	Kharza	Tokden Choling Dubdey	Dubdra	17
Sakteng	Sakteng	Namgay Choling Shedra	Shedra	20
	Borangmang	Serdham Lhakhang	Gomdey	14
Radhi	Pakaling	Thekcho Kuenga Choling Lhakhang	Nunnery	83
	Kadam	Namdrol Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	19
	Tongling	Drungyeg Goenpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	12
Shongphu	Gonsaphangma	Thongphu Ugyen Yoeserling Lhakhang	Gomdey	20
	Changmi	Rangjung Yoeser Choling Lhakhang	Dratshang	118
Samkhar	Khapti	Khapti Kegphu Gonpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	26
	Bikhar	Bikhar Ugyen Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	17
Kangpara	Merdag	Lhendup Samtencholing Lhakhang	Shedra	23
Kanglung	Youngphula	Yonphula Ugyen Donga Choling	Gomdey	39
Khaling	Khaling	Goenpung Lhakhang	Gomdey	19
Lumang	Lumang	Dupkhang Goenpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	15
	Tshogoenpa	Samten Choling Dratshang	Nunnery	10
Uzorong	Kizor	Riegoem Lhakhang	Gomdey	23
	Baepam	Neydhen Gatshe Lhakhang	Gomdey	16
	Maepam	Gengkhar Lhakhang	Gomdey	11
	Town	Tashigang Dzong	Dratshang	70
	Phongmey	Momkhar Ugyen Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	10
	Saling	Lhendup Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	10
	KarzaLayphu	Tshenmey Chokhorling Lhakhang	Gomdey	13
	Changmey	Sangcham Gonpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	10
		Darjey Choling Lhakhang	Gomdey	18
	Zordung	Silkhar Lhakhang	Gomdey	13
	Chiya	Cheya Rashu Gonpa Lhakhang	Gomdey	22

Trashiyangtshe Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Bumdeling		Khenel Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Betsamang	Zangbub Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Gangla Nyeshar Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Galimang_Phanteng	Pemathang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Dechen Phodrang	Lhakhang	1
		Zhapang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Galimang_Phanteng	Bumdeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Phanteng Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Khardung Goenpa	Lhakhang	1
		Pengdey Lhakhang	Goenpa	1
	Betsamang	Pelri Dechen Goenpa	Goenpa	1
		Gangkhardung Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Garkang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Galimang_Phanteng	Shangyul Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Nganteng Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Kuenga choling	Lhakhang	1
	Galimang_Phanteng	Baringmo Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Tshartshong Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Wogma Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	
Jamkhar		Nylamdung lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Laishoom_Largyab	Larjab lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Samtencholing (nyenda)	Lhakhang	1
		Labar lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Shingkhar_Tongla	Shingkhar lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Yub Zangdopelri	Zangdopelri	0
		Yesehry choling Goenpa	Goenpa	0
Khamdang		Dromshing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Nomaring Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Shazam Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Khamdang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dolepchan Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Yeshi Dorji Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Goongtse_Lengkhar	Samdrupcholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Tadzong Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
		Longling choling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
	Kamtshang_Karmadzom	Shakshing Goenpa	Lhakhang	1
	Kanjur Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	
	Zangdopelri Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1	

		Ugyen Ling Lhakang	Lhakang	0	
Ramjar	Bawoong	Bawoong lhakang	Lhakang	2	
		Sanga Choling Lhakang	Goenpa	0	
Teotsho	Nangkhar_Seb	Darchen Goenpa	Lhakang	1	
		Togshing Tshering Lhaden Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Zimbula Peling Goenpa	Lhakang	1	
	Thangdoong	Shaliwazor Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Ombha Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Dumang Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
	Nangkhar_Seb	Kheni Dungkor Lhakang	Lhakang	0	
		Sengphu Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Sertsho Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
Tongzhangtshen	Madoong_Soggangnang	Bainangkhar Ugyen choling lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Druk Drasamdrup choling lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Zatshen Choling Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
	Nchhu_Tsangdhoong	Pang kuenphen choling lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Lhamoi Gonpa	Goenpa	1	
		Tokaphu Rinchen Pung lhakang	Lhakang	1	
			Trashicholing Lhakang	Lhakang	1
			Zangdopelri Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Melongkhar Ngatshang lhakang	Lhakang	9	
		Pangtey Choling Goenpa	Goenpa	0	
Yallang	Wamthing_Yerphel	Trashithang Jaling Lhakang	Lhakang	3	
	Wamthing_Yerphel	Trashicholing Goenpa	Lhakang	5	
	Rolam_Thragom	Rinzintepang Tshokhang	Lhakang	2	
Trashiyangtse	Bayling	Chema Lhakang	Lhakang		
		Chugom Goenpa	Lhakang	0	
		Jangchup Cheten	Lhakang	1	
	Bane_Bimkhar	Rinchengang Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Kanjur Lhakang	Lhakang	7	
		Nabu Lhakang	Lhakang	0	
	Lichen	Kharsa Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Dungkhor Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
Gangkhar	Ngawangla Lhakang	Lhakang	1		
	Sangay Teng Lhakang	Lhakang	0		

	Gangkhar	Teng Gomdhey Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
	Rabti	Thumrang Lhakang	Lhakang	0	
		Yoeseltshi choe Lhakang	Lhakang	0	
		Chorten Kora Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Dunjur Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
		Kencho Wangdi Lhakang	Lhakang	1	
	Bimkhar	Bardung Goenpa	Lhakang	0	
		Thamchu Khenpo Dratshang	Lhakang	1	
		Kuengacholing (Jigtsam)	Lhakang	9	
		Tachema Goenpa	Dratshang	6	
		Dukti Trashicholing Lhakang	Lhakang	4	
		Ugyen Choling Goenpa	Lhakang	4	
		Phungyang Tshokhang	Tshokhang	7	
More than 10 religious personnel					
	Bumdeling	Rigsum Goenpa	Goenpa	15	
	Ramjar	Bainang-Reb_Romang	Dratshang	30	
	Teotsho	Nangkhar Seb	Nangkhar Goenpa Trashicholing	21	
	Tongzhangtshen	Inangkhar_Gomkora	Gomphu Kora Dratshang	20	
		Nchhu_Tsangdhoong	Thrichu Goenpa dratshang	44	
		Phuyang_Yalang	Yalang Gaykar Goenpa	13	
	Trashiyangtse	Bane_Bimkhar	Dongag Choling Lhakang	13	
			Trashiyangtse Dzong	67	
	Bumdeling	Betsamang	Khesu	Lhakang	1
	Khamdang	Kamtshang_Karmadzom	Gardung	Lhakang	1
	Khamdang	Kamtshang_Karmadzom	Meme Rakshala	Lhakang	1
	Khamdang	Kombaring_Shazam	Yartse	Lhakang	1
	Ramjar	Bainang-Reb_Romang	Drodey Pemacholing	1	
	Ramjar	Kalapangthang_Tsang-Rong	Drupkhang	Lhakang	4
	Teotsho	Maeldoong	Zangbum	Lhakang	1
	Trashiyangtse	Bayling	Trashiyangtse	Dratshang	67

Trongsa Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
	Kungarabten	Kungarabten Drubday goenpa L/kahng	L/khang	151
Nubi	Nubi	Trongsa Dzong	Dzong	78
	Kungarabten	Kungarabten Dzong	Dzong	53
	Tshangkha	Ugyen Peri Dungkhor l/khang	Dungkhor l/khang	40
Tangsibji	Tshangkha	Tshangkha shedra gonpa	Shedra	30
Langthil	Langthil	Endochholing Dzong	Dzong	22
	Langthil	Thrsebee Tashichholing	Gomday	19
	Tangsibji	Drangla goenpa Ningpa Dorling Lama Dorji dansa	Lhakang	18
	Simphu	Simphu Tshug L/khang	L/khang	16
	Karshong	Ugyen Thach chholing l/khang	Shedra	16
	Normig	Sheling L/khang	L/khang	15
	Nubi	Ta-Dzong L/khang	Musem	10
	Nubi	Taphey gonpa	L/khang	8
	Bemji	Dokshuphe L/kha Wom	L/khang	4
	Korphu	Korphu Gomday	Gomday	4
Nubi		Mugtsi Chenpoi Phuntshopelri L/khang	Dzong	3
Drakteng	Taktse	Taktse Lhakang	Lhakang	3
		Tashiling Potola L/khang	Lhakang	2
		Karshong Tangsipang L/khang	L/khang	1
		Semji Tashichholing goenpa	L/khang	1
	Bjee	Sumtenchholing L/khang	L/khang	1
		Bjee Dungkhor L/khang	Dungkhor	1
		Chela L/khang	L/khang	1
	Chela	Phuntshochholing L/khang	L/khang	1
		Jangchug Peling Gonpa L/khang	L/khang	1
Langthil		Bayling Lhakang	Lhakang	1
		Langthil Tshuk Lhakang	Lhakang	1
	Tangsibji	Chendbji L/khang	Lhakang	1
		Tangsibji L/khang	Lhakang	1
		Tshangkha L/khang	Lhakang	1
	Kela	Kela gawi chholing l/khang	Lhakang	1
		Kela L/khang	Lhakang	1
		Chendbji Chorten	Chorten	1
	Korphu	Korphu L/khang	L/khang	1

	Chendebji	Ugyen Dargay Chholing Tshug L/khang	Shedra	1
		Daba Shabzhey L/khang	Dzong	0
		Kaba L/khang	Dzong	0
		Bemji Nagtshang	Dzong	0
		Pang Tashigang l/khang	L/khang	0
		Dokshuphe L/kha Gom	L/khang	0
		Simphu Guru L/khang	L/khang	0
		Bemji Kunjur L/khang	L/khang	0
		NamgayChholingL/khang	L/khang	0
		Mainbee Tokchung L/khang	L/khang	0
		Changmani L/khang	Musem	0
		Chechung Gonpa L/khang	Musem	0
		Gagar l/khang	L/khang	0
		Lougshong Dungkhor L/khang	Dungkhor	0
		Drenshing Dremami L/khang	Lhakang	0
		Langthil Dongkhor	Dongkhor lhakang	0
		Baling Lhakang	Lhakang	0
		Theedrak gonpa L/khang	Lhakang	0
		Wangkhar L/khang	L/khang	0
		Dangdung yeatser L/khang	L/khang	0
		Nagada L/khang	L/khang	0
		Wangling L/khang	L/khang	0
		Jangbi L/khang	L/khang	0
		Koshala Drolong Dungkhor l/khang	L/khang	0
		Dragee Tsawi l/khang	L/khang	0
		Taktxi L/khang	L/khang	0
		Lingtey L/khang	L/khang	0
		Kurling Pung l/khang	L/khang	0
		Terda Gonpa L/khang	L/khang	0
		Baling Tobgay dunghor l/khang	L/khang	0
		Dangdung Dungkhor Lhakang	Dungkhor	0
	Tangsibji	Samten Chholing Tshug L/khang	Lhakang	0
		Tshangkha Dungkhor L/khang	Dungkhor l/khang	0
		Ugyen Pelri Tsemo Dumbi goenpa	Lhakang	0
		Ugyen Thongdra L/khang	Lhakang	0
		Tshangkha Goenpa ugyenchholing L/khang	Lhakang	0
		Tsheringma Drupchhu	Nye	0

Drakteng	Majaling Dungkhor l/khang	D/khor	0
	Tashidingkha L/khang	L/khang	0
	Takti Dungkhor L/khang	Dungkhor	0
	Chakar zur L/khang	L/khang	0
	Refey Me-dren L/khang	L/khang	0
	Takti Phuntshochholing L/khang	L/khang	0
	Lami Gonpa Tang L/khang	L/khang	0
	Eusa Dungkhor L/khang	D/khor	0
	Kungachholing l/khang	L/khang	0
	Phelchung L/khang	L/khang	0
	Drakteng Dungkhor L/khang	L/khang	0
	Refey Khamey Tshag-Jab dungkhor l/khang	L/khang	0
	Refey Baza Guru dungkhor l/khang	D/khor	0
	Takti Khomling L/khang	L/khang	0
	Pechu Goenpa	L/khang	0
	Samling Dzong L/khang	Dzong	0
	Kungachholing dungkhor	D/khor	0
	Maling Dungkhor L/khang	D/khor	0
	Samchholing D/khor L/khang	D/khor	0
Korphu	Nimshong L/khang	L/khang	0
	Korphu Dungkhor	L/khang	0
	Nabji Dungkhor	D/khor	0
	Nabji L/khang	L/khang	1

Tsirang Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Beteni		Dhupi Dangra Mandir	Mandhir	0
Mendrelgang	Tashiping	Mendrelgang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
		Mendrelgang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Mendrelgang Hindu Lhakhang	Hindu Lhakhang	0
Gosaling		Changchey Hindu Lhakhang	Hindu Lhakhang	0
		Suntalay Hindu lhakhang	Hindu Lhakhang	0
Rangthangling	Dhajay	Dhajay Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
Phuntenchu	Tashicholing	Burichu Hindu lhakhang	Hindu Lhakhang	1
Patala	Sergithang Toed	Sergithang lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
Kikhorthang	Town	Damphu Town lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
Tsirangtoe	Tsirangpo	Tsirangtoe lhakhang	Lhakhang	1

	Wangpo	Dauthrey lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
Kikhorthang	Town	Damphu Town Dratshang	Dratshang	74
Tsirangtoe	Upper Tsholingkhar	Tshaliking		1
Kikhorthang	Satshangma	Satchangma	Lhakhang	1

Wangdue Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Thedtsho	Gangtey	Kuenzang Chhoeling Shedra Tshokhang	Lhakhang	273
	Washey	Rinchhenling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	251
	Town	Wangdue Dzong	Dzong	92
Gangtey	Gangtey	Gangtey Goenpa	Lhakhang	48
	Gogeon	Gorgoen Thecheok Chhoeling Gatsel	Lhakhang	36
Bjena	Washey	Doling Goenpa	Goenpa	35
Rubesa	Samdrugang Chuniden	Nyizerrgang Gyeyduen Chhoeling	Lhakhang	31
		Chungney Goenpa	Goenpa	25
Nyisho	Nysho	Chipon Dzong Phuntsholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	9
Dangchu	Doendup Chholing Tashidingkha	Doendup Chhoeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	8
	Kazhi	Dechecholing Lhakhang	Lhakhang	4
Nahi	Khujula	Khujula Chhoeling Phodrang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	4
		Bajo Lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
	Khujula	Langchu Zerkha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	2
	Jarogang/Zawa	Jarogang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	1
Bjena		Khothang Bali Goenpa	Goenpa	1
		Khothang Jangsa Dzong	Lhakhang	1
Nahi	Khujulala	Pangsho Goenpa	Goenpa	1
	Khujulala	Drakna Goenpa	Goenpa	1
	Taphu	Phoetse Goenpa	Goenpa	1
Thedtsho		Rinchhengang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bajo Thangu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Athang		Martey Longchu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Morakha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Takshe Shoba Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0

	Rukha Taphu Dongkar Tashiding Kai Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Phaktakha Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Lophokha Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Lawa Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Drak Jangchub Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Lhakangchen Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Balakra Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Wakha Nado's Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Drukpaigang Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Gangkalo Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Tashitokha Chorten Kogop Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Doemena Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Dungkhor Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Dechen Draphug Lhakang	Lhakang	0
Daga	Norbugang Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Uma Chhoeling Goenpa	Goenpa	0
	Gyalpakha Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Taksha Norbuding Lhakang	Lhakang	0
Dangchu	Ugyen Tsemo Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Kuenzang Chhoeling Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Trashi Dingkha Lhakangchen Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Zhabjey Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Doksel Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Chhokhor Goenpa Lhakang	Goenpa	0
	Trakhee Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Shelkar Dragoen Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Zersung Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Nye Goen Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Tsekpaiting Shedrub Gatshel Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Trashi Chhoeling Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Tasar Tashi Tsemo Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Sharethang Wog Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Geldrak Goenpa	Goenpa	0
	Gewling Lhakang	Lhakang	0
	Kharsey Lhakang	Lhakang	0

	Saphaygang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tshoezhila Goenpa	Goenpa	0
Gangtey	Chuchig Zhay Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Gorgoen Lhakhang Gom	Lhakhang	0
	Gorgoen Zarsep Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Gyela Goenkhang	Lhakhang	0
	Kuenzang Chhoeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Aekorwog Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Kumbo Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Gasetsho Wom	Sumchu Tokha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Shingkhey Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Haetshokha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Thegchhen Ugyen Drak Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Geekha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Shari Pangkha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Dzongselog Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Matshig Pokto Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Khatoe Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Matshigkha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Matshigkha Aum Thinley Wangmo Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Ternga Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Changkha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Kazhi	Peel Chhoeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Wangden Goenpa	Goenpa	0
	Bay Langdrag Nye Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Zhabjethang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Trashi Tsemo Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Phuentshog Bjee Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Chagina Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Bay Newli Kuenzang Chhoeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Drupkhang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Resoel Samdenling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Namgaygang Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Yusa Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Lhakhachen Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tandin Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0

		Shawa Goenpa	Goenpa	0
Nyisho		Nabesa Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Sewgang Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Kunzangling Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Goensar Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Samtengang Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Pangkha Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
Phangyul		Chitokha Takten Choenyang Phodrang	Lhaxhang	0
		Phadikha Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Nyishokha Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Chungseykha Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Phangyul Goen Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
Phobji		Kataykhar Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Duekhor Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Kilkhorthang Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Tangchen Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Kepai Tinglokchu Goenpa	Goenpa	0
		Gangyoel Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Gangyoel Sangay Penjor Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Khewang Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Damchen Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
Rubesa		Taphu Samten Chhoeling Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Zezi Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Geduenchen Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Kipai Jungney Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Kipaigang Ugyen Chhoeling Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Kazhi Rawa Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Zamding Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Kudung Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Bjaphug Goenpa	Lhaxhang	0
		Goen Takmo Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Khothang Goensar Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Ruetokha Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Goen Phakha Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0
		Sheli Tshokhorlog Lhaxhang	Lhaxhang	0

		Khothang Goenging Lhakhang, Rada	Lhakhang	0
		Jalla Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Sephu		Ulla Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Rabgatse Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Kuenzang Chhoeling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bomlu Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Wangden Goenpa	Goenpa	0
		Zimchung Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Longtey Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Longtey Dechhen Goenpa	Lhakhang	0
		Gangchhukha Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Duepom Zellenling Lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Phangyul	Chunsey Domkha	Tayel Goenpai Dargye Goenpa	Goenpa	

Zhemgang Dzongkhag				
Geog	Chiwog	Name of Instution	Instution type	Updated no. of Religious Personnel
Bardo		Rawathang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Phulabi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Umling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Langdurbi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Digala lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bardo Goenpapong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Goenpong Ugyencholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Kalamti lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Relangbi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Khomshar Dungkar lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Bjoka		Bjoka Trong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Barpong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Samdrupcholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dalibi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Kumari lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Bazaguru lhakhang	Lhakhang	0

	Kamati lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Goshing	Goshing Trong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Lichibi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Mewangang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Yungkarpong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Buli Dechencholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Nangkor	Buli lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Buli Goenpa lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tali lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Nyakhar lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Duenmang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Zhobling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Kikhar lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Goling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Phuntsh Peling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tshaidang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Ugyencholing lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Mebartoktok lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Dakphai lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Dakphai Gortab lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Kamjong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Ngangla	Ngangla Trong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Rebati lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Panbang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Dechaling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Phangkhar	Mamung Trong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Tashibi Yukhar lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Pantang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Pongchula lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Gujong Dungkhor lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Shingkar	Tingkhar lhakhang	Ney Lhakhang	0
	Shingkar Wambu lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Wamling Trong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Wamling Goenpa lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Thrisa Gadhen Choling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Radhi Tashiding lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Zangling lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Thajong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
	Kurjey lhakhang	Ney Lhakhang	0
Nimshong Melong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0	

		Jatshabi lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Peseng Zowachador lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Tashi Thongmoen lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Gadarpong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dawalapong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
Trong		Tama lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Gomphu lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Berti Trong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Trong lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Dangkhar lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Zurphey lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Subrang lhakhang	Lhakhang	0
		Tshaidang Gomdey	Gomday	8
		Tama Goenpa Gomdey	Gomday	6
		Tingtibi Shedra	Shedra	7
More than 10 religious personnel				
Bardo	Khomshar	Donga Moense Drajeling Gomdey	Gomday	79
Goshing	Budhashi	Domkhar Gomdey	Gomday	25
	Sonamthang	Samcholing Gomdey	Gomday	16
Nangkor	Dungmang	Kikhar dratshang	Dratshang	13
	Buli	BuliGomdey	Gomday	46
Ngangla	Sonamthang	Sonamthang dratshang	Dratshang	28
Shingkar	Nimshong	Phumethang dratshang	Dratshang	69
	Samath	Tshokiling dratshang	Dratshang	16
Trong	Dangkhar	Zhemgang dratshang	Dratshang	103
		Tali Thegling dratshang	Dratshang	26

ANNEXURES 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

CHAPTER 4: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Table A4.1: Awareness level on global warming by sex, position and age group

Sex, position & age group	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Sex								
Male	3026	5936	3	8965	33.8	66.2	0.0	100.0
Female	228	399	1	628	36.2	63.6	0.2	100.0
Position								
Caretaker	323	420	0	742	43.5	56.6	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	67	248	0	314	21.3	78.7	0.0	100.0
Iam	194	95	0	289	67.2	32.8	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	77	53	0	129	59.5	40.6	0.0	100.0
No position	70	162	0	232	30.3	69.7	0.0	100.0
Student	1896	4989	2	6887	27.5	72.4	0.0	100.0
Teacher	553	334	0	887	62.4	37.6	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	25	0	0	25	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Other	47	32	0	79	59.5	40.5	0.0	100.0
Missing	2	4	2	8	29.5	46.2	24.4	100.0
Age Group								
<10	5	249	1	255	1.9	97.7	0.4	100.0
10-14	79	1266	1	1347	5.9	94.0	0.1	100.0
15-19	423	1782	0	2205	19.2	80.8	0.0	100.0
20-24	871	1402	0	2273	38.3	61.7	0.0	100.0
25-29	745	659	0	1404	53.0	47.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	237	241	0	478	49.6	50.4	0.0	100.0
35-39	241	137	0	378	63.7	36.3	0.0	100.0
40-44	183	128	0	311	58.8	41.2	0.0	100.0
45-49	161	103	0	264	60.9	39.1	0.0	100.0
50-54	100	103	0	203	49.4	50.6	0.0	100.0
55-59	71	89	0	160	44.3	55.7	0.0	100.0
60-64	71	87	0	158	44.7	55.3	0.0	100.0
>=65	68	85	0	153	44.2	55.8	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	4	2	5	0.0	68.5	31.5	100.0
Total	3254	6335	4	9593	33.9	66.0	0.0	100.0

Table A4.2: Knowledge on effect of smoke from firewood on health by formal education status, position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Formal Education								
Yes	5589	326	312	6228	89.7	5.2	5.0	100.0
No	2931	229	200	3360	87.2	6.8	5.9	100.0
Missing	4	0	2	6	66.4	0.0	33.6	100.0
Position								
Caretaker	662	40	41	742	89.1	5.4	5.5	100.0
Gomchen	314	0	0	314	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
lam	277	8	5	289	95.7	2.6	1.7	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	111	18	0	129	86.0	14.1	0.0	100.0
No position	207	18	8	232	89.1	7.6	3.3	100.0
Student	6041	401	445	6887	87.7	5.8	6.5	100.0
Teacher	805	68	14	887	90.8	7.6	1.6	100.0
Drungchen	25	0	0	25	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	76	3	0	79	95.6	4.3	0.0	100.0
Missing	6	0	2	8	75.6	0.0	24.4	100.0
Age Group								
<10	138	9	108	255	54.1	3.5	42.4	100.0
10-14	1172	90	85	1347	87.0	6.7	6.3	100.0
15-19	1982	87	136	2205	89.9	3.9	6.2	100.0
20-24	2022	157	94	2273	89.0	6.9	4.2	100.0
25-29	1246	111	46	1404	88.8	7.9	3.3	100.0
30-34	425	39	15	478	88.9	8.1	3.0	100.0
35-39	338	27	12	378	89.5	7.2	3.3	100.0
40-44	296	11	5	311	95.1	3.5	1.4	100.0
45-49	249	10	6	264	94.2	3.7	2.2	100.0
50-54	197	3	3	203	97.1	1.4	1.5	100.0
55-59	158	3	0	160	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
60-64	148	7	3	158	93.8	4.2	2.0	100.0
>=65	150	3	0	153	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	2	5	68.5	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	8524	555	514	9593	88.9	5.8	5.4	100.0

Table A4.3: Sanitary practice after using toilet by sex, formal education, position and age group

Sex, formal education, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Wash hand without soap	Wash hand with soap	Do nothing	Others	Total	Wash hand without soap	Wash hand with soap	Do nothing	Others	Total
Sex										
Male	1112	7670	151	33	8965	12.4	85.5	1.7	0.4	100.0
Female	15	611	2	0	628	2.3	97.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Formal Education										
Yes	651	5510	47	20	6228	10.5	88.5	0.8	0.3	100.0
No	475	2766	106	13	3360	14.1	82.3	3.2	0.4	100.0
Missing	0	6	0	0	6	4.0	106.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Position										
Caretaker	121	596	25	0	742	16.3	80.3	3.4	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	53	222	40	0	314	16.8	70.5	12.7	0.0	100.0
lam	31	253	5	0	289	10.7	87.5	1.8	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	5	124	1	0	129	4.0	95.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
No position	26	194	13	0	232	11.0	83.6	5.4	0.0	100.0
Student	813	5983	61	30	6887	11.8	86.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
Teacher	73	803	8	3	887	8.3	90.6	0.9	0.3	100.0
Drungchen	0	25	0	0	25	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	5	74	1	0	79	5.7	93.4	0.8	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	8	0	0	8	2.6	96.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Age Group										
<10	79	146	26	4	255	31.0	57.3	10.2	1.5	100.0
10-14	245	1069	13	20	1347	18.2	79.4	0.9	1.5	100.0
15-19	227	1970	5	3	2205	10.3	89.4	0.2	0.1	100.0
20-24	153	2099	15	7	2273	6.7	92.3	0.7	0.3	100.0

25-29	154	1237	12	0	1404	11.0	88.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
30-34	37	435	5	0	478	7.8	91.1	1.1	0.0	100.0
35-39	63	311	4	0	378	16.6	82.4	1.1	0.0	100.0
40-44	9	289	13	0	311	2.9	92.9	4.1	0.0	100.0
45-49	30	226	8	0	264	11.5	85.6	3.0	0.0	100.0
50-54	45	157	1	0	203	22.1	77.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
55-59	26	119	16	0	160	16.2	74.0	9.8	0.0	100.0
60-64	30	115	14	0	158	18.8	72.5	8.7	0.0	100.0
>=65	29	103	22	0	153	18.7	67.0	14.3	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	5	0	0	5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	1126	8281	153	33	9593	11.7	86.3	1.6	0.3	100.0

Table A4.4: Opinion on whether it is safe to drink water from unprotected water sources by sex, formal education status, position and age group

Sex, formal education status, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex										
Male	1,433	7,373	154	4	8,965	16.0	82.2	1.7	0.0	100.0
Female	53	564	9	1	628	8.5	89.9	1.4	0.2	100.0
Formal education										
Yes	1,021	462	4		1,487	68.7	31.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
No	5,127	2,811	0		7,938	64.6	35.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Don't know	78	86	0		164	47.7	52.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	2	1	2		5	42.1	20.0	37.9	0.0	100.0
Position										

Caretaker	123	610	10	0	742	16.5	82.2	1.3	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	14	301	0	0	314	4.4	95.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Iam	27	262	0	0	289	9.4	90.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Mediator	2	127	0	0	129	1.6	98.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
No position	25	206	1	0	232	10.6	88.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
Student	1138	5598	148	3	6887	16.5	81.3	2.1	0.0	100.0
Teacher	145	737	5	0	887	16.4	83.1	0.5	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	0	25	0	0	25	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	10	69	0	0	79	12.8	87.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	2	0	2	8	46.2	29.5	0.0	24.4	100.0
Age group										
<10	27	181	45	1	255	10.7	71.1	17.8	0.4	100.0
10-14	149	1154	41	2	1347	11.1	85.7	3.0	0.2	100.0
15-19	366	1822	17	0	2205	16.6	82.7	0.7	0.0	100.0
20-24	405	1838	30	0	2273	17.8	80.9	1.3	0.0	100.0
25-29	247	1139	18	0	1404	17.6	81.2	1.3	0.0	100.0
30-34	82	394	2	0	478	17.2	82.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
35-39	46	332	0	0	378	12.2	87.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
40-44	29	282	0	0	311	9.4	90.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
45-49	20	236	9	0	264	7.5	89.1	3.4	0.0	100.0
50-54	21	182	0	0	203	10.5	89.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	37	124	0	0	160	22.8	77.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	21	137	0	0	158	13.6	86.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
>=65	33	118	2	0	153	21.7	76.9	1.4	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	5	66.7	1.9	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	1487	7938	164	5	9593	15.5	82.7	1.7	0.1	100.0

CHAPTER 5: NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Table A5.1: General Knowledge on NCDs by formal education status, position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	One that cannot be spread between people	One that is easily spreaded	Others	Missing	Total	One that cannot be spread between people	One that is easily spreaded	Others	Missing	Total
Formal education										
Yes	4,777	631	818	2	6,228	76.7	10.1	13.1	0.0	100.0
No	2,424	460	475	2	3,360	72.1	13.7	14.1	0.1	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	6	66.4	0.0	0.0	33.6	100.0
Position										
Caretaker	588	126	29	0	742	79.2	16.9	3.9	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	170	95	50	0	314	54.1	30.2	15.7	0.0	100.0
lam	259	17	13	0	289	89.6	6.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	118	11	0	0	129	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
No position	150	49	33	0	232	64.7	20.9	14.4	0.0	100.0
Student	5108	631	1144	4	6887	74.2	9.2	16.6	0.1	100.0
Teacher	726	140	21	0	887	81.9	15.8	2.3	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	15	10	0	0	25	60.2	39.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	63	12	3	0	79	80.3	15.4	4.3	0.0	100.0
Missing	6	0	0	2	8	75.6	0.0	0.0	24.4	100.0
Age group										
<10	88	4	161	2	255	34.5	1.5	63.1	0.8	100.0
10-14	735	153	456	2	1347	54.6	11.4	33.9	0.2	100.0
15-19	1722	199	283	0	2205	78.1	9.0	12.8	0.0	100.0
20-24	1931	200	142	0	2273	85.0	8.8	6.2	0.0	100.0
25-29	1115	165	123	0	1404	79.5	11.7	8.8	0.0	100.0

30-34	387	72	19	0	478	80.9	15.1	4.0	0.0	100.0
35-39	302	65	11	0	378	80.0	17.1	2.9	0.0	100.0
40-44	268	38	5	0	311	86.1	12.3	1.6	0.0	100.0
45-49	202	56	6	0	264	76.4	21.3	2.3	0.0	100.0
50-54	156	30	17	0	203	76.8	14.9	8.3	0.0	100.0
55-59	125	16	19	0	160	78.0	10.2	11.8	0.0	100.0
60-64	83	48	28	0	158	52.4	30.2	17.5	0.0	100.0
>=65	86	44	23	0	153	56.2	28.9	14.9	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	5	68.5	0.0	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	7204	1091	1292	6	9593	75.1	11.4	13.5	0.1	100.0

Table A5.2: Extent of agreement that NCDs are less dangerous than infectious disease by formal education status, position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Total	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Total
Formal education										
Yes	3,994	1,237	994	2	6,228	64.1	19.9	16.0	0.0	100.0
No	1,912	790	656	2	3,360	56.9	23.5	19.5	0.1	100.0
Missing	0	4	0	2	6	1.3	65.0	0.0	33.6	100.0
Position										
Caretaker	435	178	130	0	742	58.6	23.9	17.5	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	57	158	100	0	314	18.0	50.3	31.7	0.0	100.0
lam	190	79	20	0	289	65.7	27.3	6.9	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	86	28	16	0	129	66.7	21.3	12.1	0.0	100.0
No position	161	42	30	0	232	69.3	18.0	12.7	0.0	100.0
Student	4266	1334	1282	4	6887	61.9	19.4	18.6	0.1	100.0
Teacher	632	185	70	0	887	71.2	20.9	7.9	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	25	0	0	0	25	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Other	52	24	3	0	79	66.2	30.3	3.7	0.0	100.0
Missing	2	4	0	2	8	29.5	46.2	0.0	24.4	100.0
Age group										
<10	44	15	194	2	255	17.1	6.0	76.2	0.8	100.0
10-14	602	229	513	2	1347	44.7	17.0	38.1	0.2	100.0
15-19	1433	354	418	0	2205	65.0	16.0	19.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	1509	604	160	0	2273	66.4	26.6	7.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	1052	280	71	0	1404	75.0	20.0	5.1	0.0	100.0
30-34	321	110	48	0	478	67.1	23.0	9.9	0.0	100.0
35-39	247	104	27	0	378	65.3	27.6	7.2	0.0	100.0
40-44	200	74	37	0	311	64.3	23.8	11.9	0.0	100.0
45-49	156	80	28	0	264	59.2	30.1	10.7	0.0	100.0
50-54	89	88	26	0	203	43.6	43.4	12.9	0.0	100.0
55-59	94	48	18	0	160	58.9	29.9	11.3	0.0	100.0
60-64	79	16	62	0	158	50.2	10.3	39.5	0.0	100.0
>=65	81	25	47	0	153	52.7	16.3	31.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	4	0	2	5	1.9	68.5	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	5906	2031	1650	6	9593	61.6	21.2	17.2	0.1	100.0

Table A5.3: Extent of agreement that NCDs are common amongst Bhutanese by formal education status, position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Total	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Total
Formal education										
Yes	3,847	1,080	1,299	2	6,228	61.8	17.3	20.9	0.0	100.0
No	2,027	497	833	2	3,360	60.3	14.8	24.8	0.1	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	6	66.4	0.0	0.0	33.6	100.0
Position										
Caretaker	502	89	151	0	742	67.7	11.9	20.4	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	121	51	143	0	314	38.4	16.2	45.5	0.0	100.0
Iam	208	34	47	0	289	72.0	11.9	16.1	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	67	42	20	0	129	52.1	32.3	15.6	0.0	100.0
No position	84	110	38	0	232	36.2	47.3	16.5	0.0	100.0
Student	4115	1140	1628	4	6887	59.8	16.5	23.6	0.1	100.0
Teacher	684	103	99	0	887	77.1	11.7	11.2	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	25	0	0	0	25	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	65	8	6	0	79	82.0	10.4	7.6	0.0	100.0
Missing	6	0	0	2	8	75.6	0.0	0.0	24.4	100.0
Age group										
<10	35	12	206	2	255	13.5	4.7	80.9	0.8	100.0
10-14	530	244	571	2	1347	39.4	18.1	42.4	0.2	100.0
15-19	1314	454	437	0	2205	59.6	20.6	19.8	0.0	100.0
20-24	1567	385	321	0	2273	68.9	16.9	14.1	0.0	100.0
25-29	988	206	209	0	1404	70.4	14.7	14.9	0.0	100.0
30-34	323	101	54	0	478	67.7	21.0	11.3	0.0	100.0
35-39	304	39	34	0	378	80.5	10.4	9.1	0.0	100.0
40-44	203	45	63	0	311	65.2	14.5	20.3	0.0	100.0

45-49	176	23	66	0	264	66.4	8.7	25.0	0.0	100.0
50-54	133	28	42	0	203	65.4	13.9	20.7	0.0	100.0
55-59	101	21	38	0	160	63.1	12.9	24.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	103	5	50	0	158	65.1	3.4	31.5	0.0	100.0
>=65	98	14	41	0	153	63.9	9.4	26.7	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	5	68.5	0.0	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	5878	1577	2133	6	9593	61.3	16.4	22.2	0.1	100.0

Table A5.4: Awareness of importance of physical exercise by formal education status, position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Formal education										
Yes	6,090	37	96	4	6,228	97.8	0.6	1.5	0.1	100.0
No	3,121	41	195	2	3,360	92.9	1.2	5.8	0.1	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	6	66.4	0.0	0.0	33.6	100.0
Position										
Caretaker	715	12	15	0	742	96.3	1.6	2.0	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	269	17	29	0	314	85.5	5.4	9.1	0.0	100.0
lam	285	3	1	0	289	98.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	127	0	3	0	129	97.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0
No position	218	1	13	0	232	93.8	0.4	5.7	0.0	100.0
Student	6614	43	226	4	6887	96.0	0.6	3.3	0.1	100.0
Teacher	880	2	5	0	887	99.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	25	0	0	0	25	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	79	0	0	0	79	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	4	8	46.2	0.0	0.0	53.8	100.0
Age group										
<10	118	9	125	2	255	46.4	3.7	49.1	0.8	100.0

10-14	1251	9	85	2	1347	92.9	0.6	6.3	0.2	100.0
15-19	2173	14	18	0	2205	98.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0
20-24	2255	10	8	0	2273	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
25-29	1398	3	3	0	1404	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
30-34	477	0	1	0	478	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
35-39	377	0	1	0	378	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
40-44	295	0	14	2	311	94.6	0.0	4.6	0.7	100.0
45-49	254	0	11	0	264	95.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	100.0
50-54	190	0	13	0	203	93.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0
55-59	157	1	2	0	160	98.1	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0
60-64	147	9	2	0	158	93.2	5.9	0.9	0.0	100.0
>=65	120	24	9	0	153	78.6	15.5	5.9	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	5	68.5	0.0	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	9215	78	291	8	9593	96.1	0.8	3.0	0.1	100.0

Table A5.5: Opinion on the recommended frequency of exercise to stay healthy by sex, region, position and age group

Sex and region	Monthly	Twice a month	Once a week	Daily	No need	Total	Monthly	Twice a month	Once a week	Daily	No need	Total
Sex												
Male	38	29	1006	7215	313	8,601	0.4	0.3	11.7	83.9	3.6	100
Female	0	0	41	556	17	614	0	0	6.7	90.5	2.8	100
Total	38	29	1047	7771	330	9,215	0.4	0.3	11.4	84.3	3.6	100
Region												
Western	5	7	302	3,645	46	4,005	0.1	0.2	7.5	91.0	1.2	100
Central	27	10	335	2,141	73	2,587	1.1	0.4	13	82.8	2.8	100
Eastern	6	12	410	1,985	211	2,624	0.2	0.5	15.6	75.7	8	100
Total	38	29	1,047	7,771	330	9,215	0.4	0.3	11.4	84.3	3.6	100

Table A5.6: Main reasons reported for not getting required amount of exercise by sex and region

Sex & region	Number						Percentage					
	No time	No facility	Don't know how	Don't want to	There is no need	Total	No time	No facility	Don't know how	Don't want to	There is no need	Total
Sex												
Male	4405	274	777	2758	386	8,601	51.2	3.2	9	32.1	4.5	100
Female	251	3	84	254	22	614	40.8	0.5	13.7	41.4	3.6	100
Region												
Western	2,116	40	238	1,465	145	4,005	52.8	1	5.9	36.6	3.6	100
Central	1,167	164	316	886	54	2,587	45.1	6.3	12.2	34.3	2.1	100
Eastern	1,373	73	308	661	209	2,624	52.3	2.8	11.7	25.2	8	100
Position												
Caretaker	371	14	61	201	68	715	51.9	2.0	8.5	28.1	9.5	100.0
Gomchen	105	7	15	95	48	269	39.1	2.4	5.4	35.2	17.9	100.0
lam	152	14	37	61	22	285	53.2	4.8	12.8	21.4	7.8	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	50	0	27	50	1	127	39.2	0.0	21.2	39.1	0.6	100.0
No position	112	13	44	33	17	218	51.2	5.8	20.1	14.9	7.9	100.0
Student	3364	211	559	2259	221	6614	50.9	3.2	8.5	34.2	3.3	100.0
Teacher	468	12	100	272	29	880	53.2	1.4	11.3	30.9	3.2	100.0
Drungchen	5	0	8	13	0	25	18.7	0.0	31.5	49.8	0.0	100.0
Other	27	7	12	30	3	79	33.7	9.4	15.1	38.5	3.4	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	0	0	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Age group												
<10	40	0	18	55	6	118	33.6	0.0	15.0	46.5	4.9	100.0
10-14	641	42	109	402	57	1251	51.2	3.4	8.7	32.1	4.6	100.0
15-19	1148	70	171	712	72	2173	52.8	3.2	7.9	32.8	3.3	100.0
20-24	1135	106	159	818	38	2255	50.3	4.7	7.0	36.3	1.7	100.0
25-29	696	20	154	472	56	1398	49.8	1.4	11.0	33.7	4.0	100.0
30-34	222	12	77	125	41	477	46.6	2.5	16.2	26.2	8.6	100.0

35-39	195	5	44	122	11	377	51.7	1.4	11.7	32.3	3.0	100.0
40-44	128	11	47	79	30	295	43.6	3.6	15.9	26.7	10.2	100.0
45-49	155	4	6	80	8	254	61.0	1.7	2.5	31.4	3.3	100.0
50-54	81	2	22	67	18	190	42.9	1.2	11.4	35.1	9.5	100.0
55-59	87	0	31	37	2	157	55.3	0.0	19.9	23.5	1.3	100.0
60-64	61	2	10	28	48	147	41.2	1.2	6.7	18.7	32.3	100.0
>=65	64	3	13	19	22	120	53.4	2.2	10.9	15.4	18.1	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	0	0	4	97.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
Total	4656	277	861	3012	409	9215	50.5	3.0	9.3	32.7	4.4	100.0

Table A5.7: Frequency of required amount of exercise carried out by sex and region

Sex & region	Number						Percentage					
	Monthly	Twice a month	Once a week	Daily	Do not exercise	Total	Monthly	Twice a month	Once a week	Daily	Do not exercise	Total
Sex												
Male	80	115	3,170	3,838	1,398	8,601	0.9	1.3	36.9	44.6	16.3	100
Female	0	5	156	339	113	614	0	0.8	25.5	55.2	18.5	100
Total	80	120	3,326	4,177	1,512	9,215	0.9	1.3	36.1	45.3	16.4	100
Region												
Western	28	59	1,424	1,973	522	4,005	0.7	1.5	35.5	49.3	13	100
Central	20	23	766	1,232	546	2,587	0.8	0.9	29.6	47.6	21.1	100
Eastern	32	38	1,137	972	444	2,624	1.2	1.4	43.3	37.1	16.9	100
Total	80	120	3,326	4,177	1,512	9,215	0.9	1.3	36.1	45.3	16.4	100

Table A5.8: Exposure to stress by sex, region, position and age group

Sex, region, position & age group	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	Missing	Total	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	Missing	Total
Sex												
Male	704	471	5,617	2,166	6	8,965	7.9	5.3	62.7	24.2	0.1	100
Female	38	8	466	114	2	628	6	1.2	74.3	18.2	0.3	100
Region												
Western	114	120	3206	631	2	4,073	2.8	2.9	78.7	15.5	0.1	100
Central	535	229	1496	448	4	2,712	19.7	8.4	55.2	16.5	0.2	100
Eastern	93	130	1382	1200	2	2,808	3.3	4.6	49.2	42.8	0.1	100
Position												
Caretaker	74	37	473	160	0	742	9.9	4.9	63.6	21.5	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	4	6	154	150	0	314	1.3	2.0	48.9	47.9	0.0	100.0
Iam	39	16	142	92	0	289	13.5	5.6	49.0	31.9	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	0	3	109	18	0	129	0.0	2.2	84.2	13.7	0.0	100.0
No position	6	16	131	79	0	232	2.5	6.9	56.5	34.2	0.0	100.0
Student	503	335	4440	1604	4	6887	7.3	4.9	64.5	23.3	0.1	100.0
Teacher	108	57	554	168	0	887	12.1	6.4	62.5	18.9	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	3	0	21	1	0	25	13.1	0.0	82.9	4.4	0.0	100.0
Other	5	5	61	8	0	79	6.7	6.3	77.0	9.9	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	4	0	0	4	8	0.0	46.2	0.0	0.0	53.8	100.0
Age group												
<10	1	5	67	180	2	255	0.5	1.8	26.2	70.6	0.8	100.0
10-14	71	65	739	469	2	1347	5.3	4.8	54.9	34.9	0.2	100.0
15-19	123	141	1454	486	0	2205	5.6	6.4	66.0	22.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	220	116	1537	400	0	2273	9.7	5.1	67.6	17.6	0.0	100.0
25-29	137	57	992	218	0	1404	9.8	4.0	70.7	15.5	0.0	100.0
30-34	34	22	354	69	0	478	7.1	4.5	74.1	14.4	0.0	100.0

35-39	46	15	216	101	0	378	3.8	57.2	26.8	0.0	100.0
40-44	20	20	197	73	2	311	6.3	63.1	23.4	0.7	100.0
45-49	23	9	153	79	0	264	8.9	57.8	29.8	0.0	100.0
50-54	18	3	132	51	0	203	8.6	64.9	25.2	0.0	100.0
55-59	8	14	95	44	0	160	4.7	59.2	27.4	0.0	100.0
60-64	23	1	87	47	0	158	14.6	55.1	30.0	0.0	100.0
>=65	19	10	62	62	0	153	12.5	40.5	40.8	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	4	0	0	2	5	0.0	1.9	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	742	479	6084	2280	8	9593	7.7	63.4	23.8	0.1	100.0

Table A5.9: Cause of current stress by sex and region

Sex & region	Number							Percentage						
	Family	Relation-ship	Monastic work	Money	Health	Others	Total	Family	Relation-ship	Monastic work	Money	Health	Others	Total
Gender														
Male	1947	72	3133	93	905	643	6,793	28.7	1.1	46.1	1.4	13.3	9.5	100
Female	132	0	218	10	102	50	512	25.7	0	42.6	2	20	9.7	100
Total	2078	72	3351	103	1007	693	7,305	28.5	1	45.9	1.4	13.8	9.5	100
Region														
Western	1067	17	1491	19	360	485	3,439	31	0.5	43.3	0.6	10.5	14.1	100
Central	478	13	1404	35	307	23	2,260	21.2	0.6	62.1	1.5	13.6	1	100
Eastern	533	42	457	49	340	185	1,605	33.2	2.6	28.5	3.1	21.2	11.5	100
Total	2078	72	3351	103	1,007	693	7,305	28.5	1	45.9	1.4	13.8	9.5	100

Table A5.10: Knowledge on the legality of sale of tobacco in Bhutan by formal education status, position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Formal education										
Yes	1,312	4,691	220	4	6,228	21.1	75.3	3.5	0.1	100.0
No	594	2,578	186	2	3,360	17.7	76.7	5.5	0.1	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	6	63.7	2.7	0.0	33.6	100.0
Position										
Caretaker	115	600	27	0	742	15.5	80.8	3.7	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	17	297	0	0	314	5.4	94.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
lam	41	245	4	0	289	14.1	84.6	1.3	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	21	97	11	0	129	16.2	75.1	8.7	0.0	100.0
No position	41	189	2	0	232	17.6	81.4	1.0	0.0	100.0
Student	1390	5141	352	4	6887	20.2	74.6	5.1	0.1	100.0
Teacher	260	619	9	0	887	29.3	69.7	1.0	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	13	12	0	0	25	52.2	47.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	8	71	0	0	79	10.6	89.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	4	8	46.2	0.0	0.0	53.8	100.0
Age group										
<10	38	100	115	2	255	15.0	39.2	44.9	0.8	100.0
10-14	201	1039	105	2	1347	14.9	77.1	7.8	0.2	100.0
15-19	513	1648	44	0	2205	23.3	74.7	2.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	535	1711	27	0	2273	23.6	75.3	1.2	0.0	100.0
25-29	286	1050	67	0	1404	20.4	74.8	4.8	0.0	100.0
30-34	67	399	12	0	478	14.0	83.5	2.6	0.0	100.0
35-39	43	319	16	0	378	11.4	84.4	4.3	0.0	100.0
40-44	51	258	0	2	311	16.4	82.8	0.0	0.7	100.0
45-49	62	193	9	0	264	23.6	73.0	3.5	0.0	100.0

50-54	33	169	1	0	203	16.2	83.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
55-59	33	125	3	0	160	20.6	77.8	1.6	0.0	100.0
60-64	18	135	5	0	158	11.3	85.2	3.4	0.0	100.0
>=65	26	126	1	0	153	16.8	82.6	0.7	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	5	66.7	1.9	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	1910	7270	405	8	9593	19.9	75.8	4.2	0.1	100.0

Table A5.11: Awareness on effects of tobacco use on health by sex, region, formal education status, position and age group

Sex, region, formal education status, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex										
Male	8713	78	168	6	8,965	97.2	0.9	1.9	0.1	100
Female	612	6	8	2	628	97.4	1	1.3	0.3	100
Total	9325	84	176	8	9,593	97.2	0.9	1.8	0.1	100
Region										
Western	4,055	6	10	2	4,073	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	100
Central	2,554	51	103	4	2,712	94.2	1.9	3.8	0.2	100
Eastern	2,715	27	64	2	2,808	96.7	1	2.3	0.1	100
Total	9,325	84	176	8	9,593	97.2	0.9	1.8	0.1	100
Formal education										
Yes	6,119	53	50	4	6,228	98.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	100.0
No	3,202	30	126	2	3,360	95.3	0.9	3.7	0.1	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	6	66.4	0.0	0.0	33.6	100.0
Position										
Caretaker	715	21	7	0	742	96.3	2.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	314	0	0	0	314	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

lam	285	3	1	0	289	98.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	129	0	0	0	129	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
No position	229	3	0	0	232	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Student	6662	54	167	4	6887	96.7	0.8	2.4	0.1	100.0
Teacher	883	2	2	0	887	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	25	0	0	0	25	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	79	0	0	0	79	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	4	8	46.2	0.0	0.0	53.8	100.0
Age group										
<10	135	7	111	2	255	52.9	2.8	43.5	0.8	100.0
10-14	1294	14	36	2	1347	96.1	1.0	2.7	0.2	100.0
15-19	2183	16	6	0	2204	99.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
20-24	2237	23	13	0	2273	98.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
25-29	1403	0	0	0	1403	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	471	7	0	0	478	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
35-39	372	5	0	0	378	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
40-44	309	0	0	2	311	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
45-49	261	0	4	0	264	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
50-54	203	0	0	0	203	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	157	3	0	0	160	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	153	0	5	0	158	96.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0
>=65	144	9	1	0	153	93.8	5.6	0.7	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	5	69.2	0.0	0.0	30.8	100.0
Total	9325	84	176	8	9593	97.2	0.9	1.8	0.1	100.0

Table A5.12: Knowledge on effect of tobacco use on heart and lungs by sex

Sex & region	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Affect on Heart								
Male	8,402	311	0	8,713	96.4	3.6	0	100
Female	582	29	1	612	95.1	4.8	0.2	100
Total	8,984	340	1	9,325	96.3	3.6	0	100
Affect on Lung								
Male	8,615	98	0	8,713	98.9	1.1	0	100
Female	607	2	3	612	99.2	0.3	0.5	100
Total	9,222	100	3	9,325	98.9	1.1	0	100

Table A5.13: Opinion on substitutability of alcohol use during religious ceremonies by sex, region, formal education status, position and age group

Sex, region, formal education status, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Total	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex										
Male	7,314	867	777	6	8,965	81.6	9.7	8.7	0.1	100.0
Female	570	29	26	3	628	90.8	4.6	4.1	0.5	100.0
Region										
Western	3,444	463	164	2	4,073	84.6	11.4	4.00	0.1	100.0
Central	2,216	211	280	5	2,712	81.7	7.8	10.3	0.2	100.0
Eastern	2,224	223	358	2	2,808	79.2	8	12.8	0.1	100.0
Formal education										
Yes	5,131	577	515	4	6,228	82.4	9.3	8.3	0.1	100.0
No	2,750	319	288	3	3,360	81.9	9.5	8.6	0.1	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	6	66.4	0.0	0.0	33.6	100.0

Position										
Caretaker	632	68	42	0	742	85.2	9.2	5.6	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	221	52	42	0	314	70.3	16.4	13.2	0.0	100.0
lam	272	14	3	0	289	93.9	5.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	101	17	12	0	129	77.9	13.1	9.0	0.0	100.0
No position	202	19	12	0	232	86.8	8.2	5.0	0.0	100.0
Student	5562	650	670	5	6887	80.8	9.4	9.7	0.1	100.0
Teacher	793	71	23	0	887	89.4	8.1	2.5	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	24	1	0	0	25	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	75	3	1	0	79	94.9	3.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	4	8	46.2	0.0	0.0	53.8	100.0
Age group										
<10	91	9	152	3	255	35.6	3.6	59.6	1.2	100.0
10-14	1017	108	220	2	1347	75.5	8.0	16.3	0.2	100.0
15-19	1805	160	240	0	2205	81.9	7.2	10.9	0.0	100.0
20-24	1936	259	78	0	2273	85.2	11.4	3.4	0.0	100.0
25-29	1249	141	14	0	1404	89.0	10.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	389	76	13	0	478	81.4	15.9	2.7	0.0	100.0
35-39	316	33	28	0	378	83.8	8.8	7.5	0.0	100.0
40-44	281	21	8	2	311	90.1	6.7	2.4	0.7	100.0
45-49	227	13	24	0	264	86.0	5.1	9.0	0.0	100.0
50-54	158	34	11	0	203	77.8	16.8	5.4	0.0	100.0
55-59	135	18	7	0	160	84.3	11.4	4.2	0.0	100.0
60-64	129	21	9	0	158	81.6	13.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
>=65	149	4	0	0	153	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	5	68.5	0.0	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	7885	896	803	9	9593	82.2	9.3	8.4	0.1	100.0

Table A5.14: Perception on Bhutanese generally tend to drink large amount of alcohol by position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Position										
Caretaker	706	23	14	0	742	95.1	3.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	265	50	0	0	314	84.2	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Iam	280	10	0	0	289	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	95	34	0	0	129	73.7	26.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
No position	204	19	9	0	232	87.9	8.3	3.9	0.0	100.0
Student	5914	530	437	5	6887	85.9	7.7	6.3	0.1	100.0
Teacher	805	71	11	0	887	90.7	8.0	1.2	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	25	0	0	0	25	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	71	8	0	0	79	90.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	4	8	46.2	0.0	0.0	53.8	100.0
Age group										
<10	89	17	146	3	255	35.1	6.5	57.3	1.2	100.0
10-14	1093	109	143	2	1347	81.2	8.1	10.6	0.2	100.0
15-19	2002	157	46	0	2205	90.8	7.1	2.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	2056	191	26	0	2273	90.5	8.4	1.2	0.0	100.0
25-29	1189	125	89	0	1404	84.7	8.9	6.4	0.0	100.0
30-34	448	30	0	0	478	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
35-39	337	31	10	0	378	89.1	8.2	2.6	0.0	100.0
40-44	276	33	0	2	311	88.5	10.7	0.0	0.7	100.0
45-49	257	1	6	0	264	97.4	0.5	2.2	0.0	100.0
50-54	173	30	0	0	203	85.3	14.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	150	10	0	0	160	93.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	150	8	0	0	158	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

>=65	146	2	5	0	153	95.2	1.4	3.5	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	2	5	68.5	0.0	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	8369	745	471	9	9593	87.2	7.8	4.9	0.1	100.0

Table A5.15: Alcohol consumption during religious ceremonies by position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Position								
Caretaker	183	559	0	742	24.7	75.3	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	96	219	0	314	30.4	69.6	0.0	100.0
lam	50	239	0	289	17.3	82.7	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	32	98	0	129	24.7	75.3	0.0	100.0
No position	49	184	0	232	20.9	79.2	0.0	100.0
Student	509	6373	5	6887	7.4	92.5	0.1	100.0
Teacher	128	758	0	887	14.5	85.5	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	0	25	0	25	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other	31	49	0	79	38.6	61.4	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	4	8	46.2	0.0	53.8	100.0
Age group								
<10	3	249	3	255	1.3	97.5	1.2	100.0
10-14	36	1308	2	1347	2.7	97.2	0.2	100.0
15-19	125	2080	0	2205	5.6	94.3	0.0	100.0
20-24	202	2071	0	2273	8.9	91.1	0.0	100.0
25-29	199	1205	0	1404	14.2	85.8	0.0	100.0
30-34	112	366	0	478	23.4	76.7	0.0	100.0
35-39	98	280	0	378	25.9	74.1	0.0	100.0
40-44	41	268	2	311	13.2	86.1	0.7	100.0

45-49	66	199	0	264	24.9	75.1	0.0	100.0
50-54	64	139	0	203	31.3	68.7	0.0	100.0
55-59	54	107	0	160	33.5	66.5	0.0	100.0
60-64	45	113	0	158	28.4	71.6	0.0	100.0
>=65	35	119	0	153	22.6	77.4	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	2	5	66.7	1.9	31.5	100.0
Total	1081	8503	9	9593	11.3	88.6	0.1	100.0

Table A5.16: Level of knowledge on diabetes by formal education status, position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number						Percentage					
	Nothing at all	Only heard the term	Know a little	Very familiar	Missing	Total	Nothing at all	Only heard the term	Know a little	Very familiar	Missing	Total
Formal education												
Yes	2,538	2,043	1,498	146	2	6,228	40.8	32.8	24.1	2.3	0.0	100.0
No	1,209	1,209	792	148	2	3,360	36.0	36.0	23.6	4.4	0.1	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	0	2	6	65.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	33.6	100.0
Position												
Caretaker	198	283	222	40	0	742	26.7	38.1	29.9	5.4	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	105	186	12	12	0	314	33.4	59.2	3.7	3.7	0.0	100.0
lam	67	110	72	40	0	289	23.1	38.2	24.9	13.9	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	25	61	40	4	0	129	19.2	47.0	30.8	3.2	0.0	100.0
No position	74	76	82	0	0	232	32.0	32.8	35.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Student	3096	2200	1445	142	4	6887	45.0	31.9	21.0	2.1	0.1	100.0
Teacher	176	293	366	52	0	887	19.9	33.0	41.3	5.8	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	0	9	12	4	0	25	0.0	37.1	46.2	17.1	0.0	100.0
Other	6	34	39	1	0	79	7.6	42.5	48.9	0.9	0.0	100.0

Missing	4	0	2	0	2	8	46.2	0.0	29.5	0.0	24.4	100.0
Age group												
<10	236	12	5	0	2	255	92.6	4.6	2.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
10-14	998	246	92	8	2	1347	74.1	18.3	6.8	0.6	0.2	100.0
15-19	1060	759	332	53	0	2205	48.1	34.4	15.1	2.4	0.0	100.0
20-24	688	785	781	20	0	2273	30.3	34.5	34.3	0.9	0.0	100.0
25-29	326	630	391	56	0	1404	23.2	44.9	27.9	4.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	80	192	182	24	0	478	16.8	40.1	38.1	5.0	0.0	100.0
35-39	41	158	165	13	0	378	11.0	41.8	43.6	3.5	0.0	100.0
40-44	51	97	125	38	0	311	16.3	31.3	40.2	12.2	0.0	100.0
45-49	54	121	81	8	0	264	20.5	45.8	30.6	3.1	0.0	100.0
50-54	51	79	63	11	0	203	25.2	38.8	30.9	5.2	0.0	100.0
55-59	51	52	33	24	0	160	32.1	32.2	20.5	15.2	0.0	100.0
60-64	56	58	19	25	0	158	35.3	36.9	12.1	15.8	0.0	100.0
>=65	55	63	22	13	0	153	36.0	40.9	14.4	8.7	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	0	2	5	68.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	3751	3251	2291	294	6	9593	39.1	33.9	23.9	3.1	0.1	100.0

Table A5.17: Knowledge about diabetes with regard to seven statements

Knowledge about diabetes	Number			Percentage		
	True	False	Don't know	True	False	Don't know
Diabetes is when there is too much sugar in blood	4,565	756	515	78.2	12.9	8.8
Diabetes cannot cause loss of sensation in your feet	1,942	1,989	1,906	33.3	34.1	32.7
Even if I have diabetes I can live a normal life	2,510	2,927	399	43	50.2	6.8
Diabetes does not damage your heart	2,266	2,312	1,258	38.8	39.6	21.6
Diabetes can cause blindness	3,396	1,150	1,290	58.2	19.7	22.1
Diabetes cannot be prevented	2,297	2,939	600	39.4	50.4	10.3
You can feel normal and healthy and still have diabetes	2,982	2,405	449	51.1	41.2	7.7

Table A5.18: From whom the respondents received advice on preventive measure of diabetes by sex and region (%)

Sex & region	Health worker	Traditional healers	Other	Total
Sex				
Male	72	1.4	26.6	100
Female	75.6	0	24.4	100
Region				
Western	65.1	0.7	34.2	100
Central	77.9	1.9	20.2	100
Eastern	76.5	1.5	22	100
Total	72.3	1.3	26.4	100

Table A5.19: Level of knowledge about heart disease by position and age group

Position & age group	Number						Percentage					
	Nothing at all	Only heard the term	Know a little	Very familiar	Missing	Total	Nothing at all	Only heard the term	Know a little	Very familiar	Missing	Total
Position												
Caretaker	415	196	128	3	0	742	55.9	26.4	17.2	0.5	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	241	46	24	3	0	314	76.6	14.7	7.6	1.0	0.0	100.0
lam	106	99	50	35	0	289	36.5	34.2	17.4	11.9	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	80	49	1	0	0	129	61.7	37.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
No position	108	52	73	0	0	232	46.3	22.4	31.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Student	4067	1865	851	100	4	6887	59.0	27.1	12.4	1.4	0.1	100.0
Teacher	354	338	187	9	0	887	39.9	38.1	21.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	0	23	3	0	0	25	0.0	89.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	22	38	19	0	0	79	27.5	48.1	24.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	2	0	0	2	8	46.2	29.5	0.0	0.0	24.4	100.0

	Age group											
<10	250	3	0	0	2	255	98.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
10-14	1089	191	63	1	2	1347	80.9	14.2	4.7	0.1	0.2	100.0
15-19	1301	625	239	39	0	2205	59.0	28.4	10.9	1.8	0.0	100.0
20-24	1165	713	373	22	0	2273	51.2	31.4	16.4	1.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	587	495	279	42	0	1404	41.9	35.3	19.9	3.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	175	197	89	18	0	478	36.6	41.1	18.5	3.7	0.0	100.0
35-39	153	147	73	5	0	378	40.5	38.9	19.3	1.4	0.0	100.0
40-44	159	90	48	15	0	311	50.9	28.9	15.4	4.8	0.0	100.0
45-49	137	78	45	3	0	264	51.9	29.7	17.1	1.3	0.0	100.0
50-54	91	68	44	0	0	203	44.9	33.5	21.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	94	41	24	1	0	160	58.7	25.8	14.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
60-64	93	32	33	0	0	158	58.9	20.3	20.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
>=65	97	27	26	3	0	153	63.3	17.9	17.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	0	0	2	5	68.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	5395	2708	1335	149	6	9593	56.2	28.2	13.9	1.6	0.1	100.0

Table A5.20: Level of knowledge about Stroke by position and age group

Position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Nothing at all	Only heard the term	Know a little	Very familiar	Total	Nothing at all	Only heard the term	Know a little	Very familiar	Total
	Position									
Caretaker	115	89	116	7	327	35.2	27.1	35.5	2.1	100.0
Gomchen	15	44	14	0	73	20.7	60.4	18.9	0.0	100.0
lam	20	102	27	35	184	10.6	55.3	14.9	19.2	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	13	13	11	12	50	26.0	27.0	22.8	24.2	100.0
No position	49	21	55	0	125	39.0	16.6	44.4	0.0	100.0

Student	1418	846	498	54	2816	50.4	30.0	17.7	1.9	100.0
Teacher	145	208	175	5	533	27.2	39.0	32.8	1.0	100.0
Drungchen	3	18	3	1	25	13.1	72.1	11.2	4.0	100.0
Other	23	19	15	0	57	39.8	33.3	26.9	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	0	2	0	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Age group										
<10	3	0	0	0	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	169	58	26	3	256	66.1	22.5	10.1	1.3	100.0
15-19	507	240	123	32	903	56.2	26.6	13.6	3.6	100.0
20-24	544	336	219	10	1108	49.1	30.3	19.8	0.9	100.0
25-29	317	294	191	14	816	38.8	36.0	23.4	1.8	100.0
30-34	92	69	105	36	303	30.4	22.9	34.8	11.9	100.0
35-39	38	121	65	2	225	16.7	53.7	28.9	0.7	100.0
40-44	26	57	59	11	153	16.7	37.6	38.6	7.1	100.0
45-49	30	51	39	7	127	23.8	40.1	30.8	5.3	100.0
50-54	35	52	25	0	112	31.2	46.7	22.1	0.0	100.0
55-59	7	37	22	0	66	10.9	55.4	33.5	0.0	100.0
60-64	16	28	21	0	65	25.1	42.5	32.2	0.0	100.0
>=65	17	17	22	0	56	29.7	30.4	39.7	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	1801	1360	917	115	4193	43.0	32.4	21.9	2.7	100.0

Table A5.21: Agreement on the statement that heart diseases are becoming more common in Bhutan by sex, region, position and age group

Sex, region, position & age group	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Sex								
Male	1585	405	212	2202	72.0	18.4	9.6	100.0
Female	133	40	17	190	70.0	21.2	8.9	100.0
Region								
Western	559	143	78	780	71.7	18.3	10.1	100.0
Central	467	101	38	606	77.1	16.7	6.2	100.0
Eastern	691	202	113	1,006	68.7	20.0	11.2	100.0
Position								
Caretaker	163	35	14	212	77.0	16.3	6.7	100.0
Gomchen	34	17	7	58	59.3	29.6	11.2	100.0
Iam	124	26	14	164	75.7	16.1	8.3	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	0	25	11	37	0.0	69.2	30.8	100.0
No position	37	14	25	76	48.1	18.8	33.0	100.0
Student	1010	268	120	1398	72.2	19.2	8.6	100.0
Teacher	309	57	23	388	79.5	14.6	5.9	100.0
Drungchen	14	0	8	22	64.0	0.0	36.0	100.0
Other	24	3	7	34	69.4	9.1	21.5	100.0
Missing	2	0	0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Age Group								
<10	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	58	19	10	87	67.2	21.4	11.3	100.0
15-19	283	85	28	396	71.4	21.5	7.1	100.0
20-24	395	110	59	564	70.1	19.5	10.4	100.0
25-29	360	89	51	499	72.1	17.7	10.2	100.0
30-34	126	50	36	211	59.6	23.5	16.9	100.0
35-39	162	21	4	187	86.7	11.2	2.1	100.0
40-44	89	23	14	127	70.3	18.4	11.3	100.0
45-49	81	8	8	97	83.8	7.9	8.3	100.0
50-54	50	13	14	77	65.0	16.5	18.5	100.0

55-59	49	5	5	59	83.0	7.8	9.1	100.0
60-64	42	6	0	49	86.9	13.1	0.0	100.0
>=65	22	18	0	39	55.1	44.9	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1717	445	229	2392	71.8	18.6	9.6	100.0

Table A5.22: Risk perception of getting heart disease themselves by sex, region, position and age group

Sex, region position & age group	Number				Percentage			
	Not at all	Sometimes	For sure	Total	Not at all	Sometimes	For sure	Total
Sex								
Male	594	1193	412	2200	27.0	54.3	18.7	100.0
Female	58	81	51	190	30.5	42.5	27.0	100.0
Region								
Western	340	323	114	778	43.7	41.6	14.7	100.0
Central	148	343	115	606	24.5	56.5	19.0	100.0
Eastern	164	608	233	1,006	16.3	60.5	23.2	100.0
Position								
Caretaker	48	120	43	212	22.8	56.7	20.5	100.0
Gomchen	7	40	12	58	11.2	68.4	20.5	100.0
lam	16	104	45	164	9.8	63.1	27.2	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	14	0	23	37	38.3	0.0	61.7	100.0
No position	9	41	26	76	12.1	54.1	33.8	100.0
Student	432	750	216	1398	30.9	53.6	15.5	100.0
Teacher	111	192	85	388	28.5	49.6	21.9	100.0
Drungchen	9	3	9	22	42.4	14.3	43.3	100.0
Other	6	24	4	34	18.0	69.9	12.1	100.0
Missing	2	0	0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Age Group								
<10	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

10-14	23	56	7	87	27.1	64.8	8.2	100.0
15-19	87	230	79	396	22.0	58.1	19.9	100.0
20-24	154	330	81	564	27.2	58.5	14.3	100.0
25-29	216	196	87	499	43.3	39.3	17.4	100.0
30-34	40	121	49	211	19.1	57.5	23.4	100.0
35-39	54	99	34	187	28.9	52.8	18.3	100.0
40-44	37	56	32	125	29.7	44.6	25.7	100.0
45-49	17	49	31	97	17.5	50.8	31.7	100.0
50-54	3	49	25	77	4.4	63.5	32.0	100.0
55-59	3	32	23	59	5.8	54.6	39.6	100.0
60-64	8	30	11	49	15.9	60.8	23.3	100.0
>=65	9	27	4	39	22.1	67.8	10.0	100.0
Missing	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	652	1274	463	2389	27.3	53.3	19.4	100.0

Table A5.23: Knowledge on Knowledge about high blood pressure causing other health problems by sex and region

Sex & region	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Sex								
Male	5,239	332	793	6,363	82.3	5.2	12.5	100
Female	444	24	26	494	90	4.8	5.2	100
Total	5,683	355	819	6,857	82.9	5.2	11.9	100
Region								
Western	2,421	194	281	2,897	83.6	6.7	9.7	100
Central	1,547	73	175	1,795	86.2	4.1	9.7	100
Eastern	1,714	88	363	2,165	79.2	4.1	16.8	100
Total	5,683	355	819	6,857	82.9	5.2	11.9	100

Table A5.24: Reported reasons for Bhutanese not checking blood pressure regularly by sex and region

Sex & region	Number					Percentage				
	Don't have time	Don't know where to access service	Don't think it is important	Others	Total	Don't have time	Don't know where to access service	Don't think it is important	Others	Total
Sex										
Male	3,705	289	1,986	383	6,363	58.2	4.5	31.2	6.0	100.0
Female	240	38	170	46	494	48.6	7.7	34.4	9.3	100.0
Total	3,945	326	2,157	429	6,857	57.5	4.8	31.5	6.3	100.0
Region										
Western	1,722	145	874	157	2,897	59.4	5.0	30.2	5.4	100.0
Central	1,069	60	521	145	1,795	59.6	3.3	29.0	8.1	100.0
Eastern	1,154	122	762	128	2,165	53.3	5.6	35.2	5.9	100.0
Total	3,945	326	2,157	429	6,857	57.5	4.8	31.5	6.3	100.0

Table A5.25: Opinion on effectiveness of different methods in reducing blood pressure

Methods of reducing blood pressure	Number				Percentage			
	Effective	Not effective	Don't know	Total	Effective	Not effective	Don't know	Total
Medication	6,379	326	151	6,857	93	4.8	2.2	100
Exercise	6,537	201	119	6,857	95.3	2.9	1.7	100
Diet change	6,337	302	218	6,857	92.4	4.4	3.2	100
Losing weight	5,476	737	644	6,857	79.9	10.8	9.4	100
Meditation	5,309	964	584	6,857	77.4	14.1	8.5	100

Table A5.26: Perception that high blood pressure is more common amongst different section of people in Bhutan by position and age group

Sex, region, formal education status, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Religious personnel	Civil servants/corporate	Armed force personnel	Other	Total	Religious personnel	Civil servants/corporate	Armed force personnel	Other	Total
Position										
Caretaker	475	74	5	84	638	74.4	11.6	0.8	13.2	100.0
Gomchen	202	27	5	44	278	72.7	9.7	1.8	15.8	100.0
lam	239	4	1	13	258	92.8	1.7	0.5	5.1	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	113	12	0	2	127	89.3	9.5	0.0	1.2	100.0
No position	134	24	2	11	171	78.4	14.3	0.9	6.4	100.0
Student	3385	560	117	479	4541	74.5	12.3	2.6	10.6	100.0
Teacher	599	99	0	46	744	80.5	13.2	0.0	6.2	100.0
Drungchen	24	2	0	0	25	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	69	2	0	3	75	92.4	3.1	0.0	4.5	100.0
Missing	5240	805	130	683	6857	76.4	11.7	1.9	10.0	100.0
Age group										
<10	6	0	0	8	14	40.3	0.0	0.0	59.7	100.0
10-14	249	74	39	79	440	56.5	16.7	8.8	18.0	100.0
15-19	1129	169	40	107	1446	78.1	11.7	2.8	7.4	100.0
20-24	1510	189	24	128	1851	81.6	10.2	1.3	6.9	100.0
25-29	892	173	17	129	1211	73.7	14.3	1.4	10.7	100.0
30-34	336	56	5	55	452	74.4	12.4	1.1	12.2	100.0
35-39	286	17	0	43	346	82.7	4.8	0.0	12.5	100.0
40-44	241	17	2	11	270	89.2	6.3	0.6	4.0	100.0
45-49	176	43	0	28	247	71.0	17.5	0.0	11.4	100.0
50-54	138	13	0	22	173	79.8	7.7	0.0	12.5	100.0
55-59	84	21	0	25	129	64.8	16.1	0.0	19.1	100.0
60-64	101	20	1	14	137	74.1	14.4	0.9	10.5	100.0

>=65	92	12	3	32	140	65.8	8.9	2.4	23.0	100.0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	5240	805	130	683	6857	76.4	11.7	1.9	10.0	100.0

CHAPTER 6: REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH

Table A6.1: Number of respondents about changes in puberty

Sex, Position, Age group & Region	Do you think people should talk (discuss) about change in puberty?				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex					
Male	4,753	1,435	2,771	6	8,965
Female	442	72	111	4	628
Position					
Caretaker	408	137	198	0	742
Gomchen	177	23	115	0	314
lam	188	30	71	0	289
Tsampa/Meditator	78	30	22	0	129
No position	76	41	115	0	232
Student	3,616	1,075	2,190	6	6,887
Teacher	575	155	157	0	887
Drungchen	14	2	10	0	25
Other	60	13	5	0	79
Missing	4	0	0	4	8
Age group					
<10	36	4	212	3	255
10-14	477	134	733	2	1,347
15-19	1,240	396	568	0	2,205
20-24	1,394	418	460	0	2,273
25-29	796	274	334	0	1,404
30-34	262	82	133	0	478
35-39	261	62	53	1	378
40-44	198	33	78	2	311
45-49	166	39	59	0	264
50-54	121	15	68	0	203
55-59	105	17	39	0	160
60-64	72	12	75	0	158
>64	63	21	69	0	153
Missing	4	0	0	2	5
Region					
Western	2,517	814	740	2	4,073
Central	1,361	360	984	6	2,712
Eastern	1,316	332	1,157	2	2,808
Total	5,194	1,507	2,882	10	9,593

Table A6.2: Knowledge of the respondents on man able to have child after 50 years of age (in numbers)

Sex/Position/Age group /Region	Will a man be able to have children after 50 years of age?				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex					
Male	5,445	1,545	1,972	4	8,965
Female	383	58	183	4	628
Position					
Caretaker	622	66	55	0	742
Gomchen	219	61	35	0	314
lam	222	21	46	0	289
Tsampa/Meditator	102	24	3	0	129
No position	128	70	34	0	232
Student	3827	1243	1811	6	6887
Teacher	625	110	152	0	887
Drungchen	17	0	8	0	25
Other	64	4	11	0	79
Missing	2	4	0	2	8
Total	5827	1603	2155	8	9593
Age group					
<10	42	16.2	193.7	3	255
10-14	538.7	308.5	497.3	2.1	1,346.50
15-19	1,222.60	452.9	528.8	0.2	2,204.50
20-24	1,439.30	378.1	455.2	0	2,272.70
25-29	925	223.5	254.9	0	1,403.50
30-34	333.1	68.1	76.7	0	477.9
35-39	325.1	23.7	27.8	1	377.6
40-44	258.2	30.9	22.2	0	311.3
45-49	204.7	33.1	26.6	0	264.4
50-54	159.1	22.7	21.2	0	203
55-59	133.4	4.9	21.9	0	160.2
60-64	117.3	23.4	17.2	0	157.9
>=65	128.6	13.2	11.3	0	153.1
Missing	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.7	5.4

Table A6.3: Attitude of respondents (Numbers) towards a couple who cannot have a child

	Whose fault is it when a couple can not have a child?							Total
	Husband	Wife	One of them	Both of them	None	Don't know	Missing	
Sex								
Male	671	1446	3292	1924	128	1500	4	8965
Female	22	86	171	197	16	132	4	628
Position								
Caretaker	39	63	328	207	32	73	0	742
Gomchen	11	49	146	46	0	62	0	314
lam	5	46	132	61	18	28	0	289
Tsampa/Meditator	11	14	63	5	0	36	0	129
No position	30	24	36	79	1	62	0	232
Student	570	1217	2230	1495	91	1277	6	6887
Teacher	28	107	458	200	2	93	0	887
Drungchen	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	25
Other	0	12	41	25	0	1	0	79
Missing	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	8
Age Group								
<10	24	31	2	7	0	188	3	255
10-14	226	264	144	179	23	509	2	1347
15-19	234	441	623	540	7	358	0	2205
20-24	61	446	952	538	46	230	0	2273
25-29	67	120	727	393	25	72	0	1404
30-34	5	83	186	110	0	94	0	478
35-39	31	45	179	83	10	30	1	378
40-44	13	16	179	83	4	16	0	311
45-49	9	28	133	36	7	53	0	264
50-54	13	20	95	37	5	33	0	203
55-59	4	18	89	31	10	8	0	160
60-64	5	14	61	30	7	40	0	158
>=65	2	4	91	55	0	1	0	153
Missing	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	5
Total	694	1532	3463	2121	144	1632	8	9593

Table A6.4: Perception of respondents (Numbers) towards giving birth at at young age (10-17)

Sex/Position/Age Group	Do you think it is ok to give birth at a young age(10-17)				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex					
Male	750	7,349	862	4	8,965
Female	124	478	23	4	628
Position					
Caretaker	77	613	52	0	742
Gomchen	6	244	64	0	314
lam	24	257	9	0	289
Tsampa/Meditator	14	110	6	0	129
No position	21	197	15	0	232
Student	633	5529	719	6	6887
Teacher	88	780	19	0	887
Drungchen	2	22	2	0	25
Other	10	69	0	0	79
Missing	0	6	0	2	8
Age Group					
<10	14	64	175	3	255
10-14	98	897	349	2	1347
15-19	252	1810	143	0	2205
20-24	209	2022	43	0	2273
25-29	143	1222	38	0	1404
30-34	36	429	13	0	478
35-39	35	326	15	1	378
40-44	23	253	36	0	311
45-49	13	238	13	0	264
50-54	26	177	0	0	203
55-59	4	155	2	0	160
60-64	7	112	39	0	158
>64	16	117	19	0	153
Missing	0	4	0	2	5
Total	874	7827	885	8	9593

Table A6.5: Number of respondent who have heard about abortion

	Have you ever heard or know about abortion?			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Sex				
Male	5,465	3,496	4	8,965
Female	462	162	4	628
Position				
Caretaker	489	253	0	742
Gomchen	141	174	0	314
lam	222	68	0	289
Tsampa/Meditator	100	30	0	129
No position	114	119	0	232
Student	4112	2769	6	6887
Teacher	662	224	0	887
Drungchen	24	2	0	25
Other	58	21	0	79
Missing	6	0	2	8
Age Group				
<10	22	231	3	255
10-14	417	928	2	1347
15-19	1307	898	0	2205
20-24	1680	593	0	2273
25-29	1045	359	0	1404
30-34	346	132	0	478
35-39	279	98	1	378
40-44	214	97	0	311
45-49	180	85	0	264
50-54	135	68	0	203
55-59	118	43	0	160
60-64	77	81	0	158
>=65	106	48	0	153
Missing	4	0	2	5
Total	5927	3658	8	9593

Table A6.6: Knowledge of respondents (in numbers) regarding women getting pregnant

Sex, Position, Age group & Region	When does a woman get pregnant?						Total
	At first intercourse at any time of the menstrual cycle	During period	Few days after period	Few days before period	Don't know	Missing	
Sex							
Male	387	530	2639	155	5251	4	8965
Female	20	47	315	2	240	4	628
Position							
Caretaker	33	22	379	21	288	0	742
Gomchen lam	0	0	278	0	36	0	314
Tsampa/Meditator	22	2	104	1	160	0	289
No position	11	0	56	3	59	0	129
Student	10	21	79	15	107	0	232
Teacher	295	467	1679	106	4334	6	6887
Teacher Drungchen	29	60	340	11	447	0	887
Other	3	2	9	0	11	0	25
Missing	3	3	27	0	47	0	79
Missing	0	0	2	0	4	2	8
Age group							
<10	1	6	3	0	241	3	255
10-14	33	62	129	8	1111	2	1347
15-19	137	185	410	38	1435	0	2205
20-24	83	173	722	52	1243	0	2273
25-29	79	66	554	21	684	0	1404
30-34	33	43	206	11	184	0	478
35-39	17	10	210	10	130	1	378
40-44	5	23	156	7	120	0	311
45-49	5	5	153	10	92	0	264
50-54	0	1	109	0	93	0	203
55-59	2	0	93	0	65	0	160
60-64	7	2	110	0	40	0	158
>=65	5	0	100	0	49	0	153
Missing	0	0	0	0	4	2	5
Total	406	577	2955	157	5491	8	9593

CHAPTER 7: STIs and HIV/AIDS

Table A7.1: Awareness on STIs by formal education status, position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Formal education								
Yes	4,122	2,277	4	6,403	64.4	35.6	0.1	100.0
No	2,103	1,079	0	3,182	66.1	33.9	0.0	100.0
Missing	2	4	2	8	26.3	50.0	23.7	100.0
Position								
Caretaker	567	176	0	742	76.3	23.7	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	290	24	0	314	92.3	7.6	0.0	100.0
lam	229	61	0	289	79.0	21.0	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	105	24	0	129	81.5	18.6	0.0	100.0
No position	179	53	0	232	77.3	22.7	0.0	100.0
Student	4158	2723	6	6887	60.4	39.5	0.1	100.0
Teacher	771	116	0	887	87.0	13.0	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	24	2	0	25	93.6	6.8	0.0	100.0
Other	75	4	0	79	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0
Missing	6	0	2	8	75.6	0.0	24.4	100.0
Age Group								
<10	5	247	3	255	2.0	96.8	1.2	100.0
10-14	369	976	2	1347	27.4	72.4	0.2	100.0
15-19	1400	804	0	2205	63.5	36.5	0.0	100.0
20-24	1712	561	0	2273	75.3	24.7	0.0	100.0
25-29	1167	237	0	1404	83.1	16.9	0.0	100.0
30-34	407	71	0	478	85.1	14.9	0.0	100.0
35-39	327	50	1	378	86.6	13.2	0.3	100.0
40-44	256	55	0	311	82.3	17.7	0.0	100.0
45-49	221	44	0	264	83.4	16.6	0.0	100.0
50-54	151	52	0	203	74.4	25.6	0.0	100.0
55-59	139	21	0	160	86.8	13.2	0.0	100.0
60-64	128	30	0	158	80.9	19.1	0.0	100.0
>=65	118	35	0	153	77.3	22.7	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	2	5	68.5	1.9	31.5	100.0
Total	6403	3182	8	9593	66.7	33.2	0.1	100.0

Table A7.2: Types of STIs known by the respondents by region

Type of STIs	Number				Percentage			
	Western	Central	Eastern	Total	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
HIV/AIDS	848	502	709	2059	99.6	98.6	98.6	99
Gonorrhea	328	277	325	930	38.6	54.4	45.2	44.7
Syphilis	58	54	41	152	6.8	10.5	5.7	7.3
Herpes(HPV)	6	0	0	6	0.7	0	0.1	0.3
Hepatitis B	52	11	65	128	6.1	2.2	9	6.1
Chlamydia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.1	0
Chancroid	4	0	1	6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Candidiasis	12	3	1	16	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.7
Genital warts	10	14	21	45	1.1	2.8	2.9	2.2
Others	3	2	4	9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Total responses	1321	862	1169	3352	155.1	169.5	162.4	161.1
Total cases	851	509	720	2080				

Table A7.3: Awareness on HIV/AIDS by formal education status, position and age group

Formal education status, position & age group	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Formal education								
Yes	4,894	2,575	4	7,472	65.5	34.5	0.1	100.0
No	1,332	781	0	2,113	63.0	37.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	2	4	2	8	26.3	50.0	23.7	100.0
Position								
Caretaker	631	111	0	742	85.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	294	21	0	314	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0
lam	252	37	0	289	87.2	12.8	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	114	16	0	129	87.9	12.1	0.0	100.0
No position	175	57	0	232	75.5	24.5	0.0	100.0
Student	5071	1810	6	6887	73.6	26.3	0.1	100.0
Teacher	829	58	0	887	93.4	6.6	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	25	0	0	25	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	76	3	0	79	95.7	4.3	0.0	100.0
Missing	6	0	2	8	75.6	0.0	24.4	100.0
Age Group								
<10	15	237	3	255	5.9	92.9	1.2	100.0
10-14	598	747	2	1347	44.4	55.4	0.2	100.0
15-19	1630	575	0	2205	73.9	26.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	2039	234	0	2273	89.7	10.3	0.0	100.0

25-29	1314	90	0	1404	93.6	6.4	0.0	100.0
30-34	455	23	0	478	95.3	4.8	0.0	100.0
35-39	352	25	1	378	93.2	6.6	0.3	100.0
40-44	269	43	0	311	86.3	13.7	0.0	100.0
45-49	240	25	0	264	90.6	9.4	0.0	100.0
50-54	156	47	0	203	76.7	23.3	0.0	100.0
55-59	146	14	0	160	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	138	20	0	158	87.3	12.7	0.0	100.0
>=65	119	35	0	153	77.4	22.6	0.0	100.0
Missing	4	0	2	5	68.5	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	7472	2113	8	9593	77.9	22.0	0.1	100.0

Table A7.4: Knowledge on the misconceptions of HIV transmission

Misconceptions of HIV transmission	Number			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Mosquito bites	4,523	2,173	776	60.5	29.1	10.4
Sharing clothes/ bedding	1,275	5,795	403	17.1	77.6	5.4
Handshaking someone with AIDS	885	6,223	363	11.9	83.3	4.9
Hugging and kissing	2,404	4,519	549	32.2	60.5	7.3
Eating/ drinking with someone with AIDS	1,597	5,500	375	21.4	73.6	5
Bathing in the same water as someone with AIDS	1,446	5,420	606	19.4	72.5	8.1
Witchcraft	365	6,314	794	4.9	84.5	10.6

Table A7.5: Want to be test for HIV by position and age group

Position & age group	Number			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Position						
Caretaker	301	183	483	62.2	37.8	100.0
Gomchen	216	50	267	81.1	18.9	100.0
lam	82	95	177	46.2	53.8	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	71	38	109	65.5	34.5	100.0
No position	95	46	141	67.3	32.7	100.0
Student	2645	1706	4351	60.8	39.2	100.0
Teacher	473	148	621	76.2	23.8	100.0
Drungchen	23	0	23	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other	40	9	48	82.4	17.6	100.0
Missing	4	0	4	100.0	0.0	100.0
Age Group						
<10	9	6	15	62.0	38.0	100.0
10-14	232	312	544	42.7	57.3	100.0
15-19	863	598	1461	59.1	40.9	100.0
20-24	1107	601	1708	64.8	35.2	100.0
25-29	747	293	1040	71.8	28.2	100.0
30-34	222	109	330	67.2	32.8	100.0
35-39	182	54	236	77.1	22.9	100.0
40-44	138	71	209	66.0	34.0	100.0
45-49	133	56	189	70.4	29.7	100.0
50-54	86	49	135	63.4	36.6	100.0
55-59	89	45	134	66.6	33.4	100.0
60-64	77	39	116	66.1	33.9	100.0
>=65	60	42	102	58.5	41.4	100.0
Missing	4	0	4	97.3	2.7	100.0
Total	3949	2275	6224	63.5	36.5	100.0

Table A7.5: Ever had HIV test by position and age group

Position & age group	Number			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Position						
Caretaker	148	88	236	62.7	37.3	100.0
Gomchen	27	47	74	36.4	63.6	100.0
lam	76	40	115	65.6	34.4	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	5	2	7	70.4	29.6	100.0
No position	34	29	63	54.1	45.9	100.0
Student	720	870	1590	45.3	54.7	100.0
Teacher	207	128	335	61.8	38.2	100.0
Drungchen	3	0	3	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other	27	17	44	62.0	38.0	100.0
Missing	2	0	2	100.0	0.0	100.0
Age Group						
<10	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	54	91	145	37.0	63.0	100.0
15-19	169	242	411	41.1	58.9	100.0
20-24	331	278	609	54.4	45.6	100.0
25-29	274	302	576	47.5	52.5	100.0
30-34	125	69	193	64.5	35.5	100.0
35-39	116	56	172	67.4	32.6	100.0
40-44	60	51	111	53.9	46.1	100.0
45-49	50	18	68	73.8	26.2	100.0
50-54	21	29	50	41.4	58.6	100.0
55-59	12	23	34	33.8	66.2	100.0
60-64	22	30	52	42.9	57.3	100.0
>=65	16	33	49	33.4	66.6	100.0
Total	1249	1221	2469	50.6	49.4	100.0

Table A7.7: Awareness on contraceptive methods by sex, region, formal education status, position and age group

Sex, region, formal education status, position & age group	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Missing	Total
Sex								
Male	5,075	3,886	4	8,965	56.6	43.3	0	100
Female	362	262	4	628	57.7	41.7	0.6	100
Total	5,438	4,148	8	9,593	56.7	43.2	0.1	100
Region								
Western	2,398	1,675	0	4,073	58.9	41.1	0	100
Central	928	1,778	6	2,712	34.2	65.5	0.2	100
Eastern	2,112	694	2	2,808	75.2	24.7	0.1	100
Total	5,438	4,148	8	9,593	56.7	43.2	0.1	100
Formal education								
Yes	3,498	1,940	0	5,438	64.3	35.7	0.0	100.0
No	2,728	1,416	4	4,148	65.8	34.1	0.1	100.0
Missing	2	4	2	8	26.3	50.0	23.7	100.0
Position								
Caretaker	533	210	0	742	71.7	28.3	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	247	67	0	314	78.7	21.3	0.0	100.0
lam	228	62	0	289	78.7	21.3	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Meditator	87	43	0	129	67.2	32.8	0.0	100.0
No position	182	50	0	232	78.3	21.7	0.0	100.0
Student	3550	3331	6	6887	51.5	48.4	0.1	100.0
Teacher	543	343	0	887	61.3	38.7	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	7	18	0	25	27.9	72.5	0.0	100.0
Other	59	20	0	79	74.9	24.9	0.0	100.0
Missing	2	4	2	8	29.5	46.2	24.4	100.0
Age Group								
<10	11	241	3	255	4.2	94.6	1.2	100.0
10-14	400	944	2	1347	29.7	70.1	0.2	100.0
15-19	1212	992	0	2205	55.0	45.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	1461	812	0	2273	64.3	35.7	0.0	100.0
25-29	877	526	0	1404	62.5	37.5	0.0	100.0
30-34	312	166	0	478	65.3	34.7	0.0	100.0
35-39	290	87	1	378	76.7	23.1	0.3	100.0
40-44	204	107	0	311	65.5	34.5	0.0	100.0
45-49	217	47	0	264	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0
50-54	137	66	0	203	67.6	32.4	0.0	100.0
55-59	119	41	0	160	74.5	25.5	0.0	100.0

60-64	99	59	0	158	62.9	37.1	0.0	100.0
>=65	98	55	0	153	63.9	36.1	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	4	2	5	0.0	68.5	31.5	100.0
Total	5438	4148	8	9593	56.7	43.2	0.1	100.0

Table A7.8: Types of contraceptive methods identified by sex

Contraceptive Methods	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Condoms	1641	119	1760	97.1	98.4	97.2
Injectable	575	74	649	34	61.5	35.8
Pill	845	98	943	50	81.1	52
Foaming tablets	24	0	24	1.4	0	1.3
Withdrawal	19	4	23	1.1	3.4	1.3
IUD	117	15	132	6.9	12.3	7.3
Diaphragm	11	5	17	0.7	4.4	0.9
Sterilization	316	14	330	18.7	11.6	18.2
Rhythm	11	0	11	0.7	0	0.6
Others	7	0	7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total responses	3566	329	3895	211	272.9	215.1
Total cases	1690	121	1811			

Table A7.9: Recommending the use of condom to others by sex, region, position and age group

Sex, region, position & age group	Number					Percentage				
	Yes	No	Not sure	Missing	Total	Yes	No	Not sure	Missing	Total
Sex										
Male	6,980	1,241	740	4	8,965	77.9	13.8	8.3	0	100
Female	510	63	50	4	628	81.3	10.1	8	0.6	100
Total	7,491	1,304	791	8	9,593	78.1	13.6	8.2	0.1	100
Region										
Western	3,272	387	415	0	4,073	80.3	9.5	10.2	0	100
Central	2,131	405	170	6	2,712	78.6	14.9	6.3	0.2	100
Eastern	2,087	513	206	2	2,808	74.3	18.3	7.3	0.1	100
Total	7,491	1,304	791	8	9,593	78.1	13.6	8.2	0.1	100
Position										
Caretaker	608	100	35	0	742	81.9	13.4	4.7	0.0	100.0
Gomchen	293	19	2	0	314	93.3	6.1	0.6	0.0	100.0
lam	250	25	14	0	289	86.5	8.7	4.8	0.0	100.0
Tsampa/Mediator	109	15	6	0	129	83.9	11.7	4.3	0.0	100.0

No position	143	83	6	0	232	61.5	35.8	2.7	0.0	100.0
Student	5273	907	701	6	6887	76.6	13.2	10.2	0.1	100.0
Teacher	725	140	22	0	887	81.7	15.8	2.5	0.0	100.0
Drungchen	13	8	4	0	25	51.4	31.5	17.5	0.0	100.0
Other	75	4	0	0	79	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing	2	4	0	2	8	29.5	46.2	0.0	24.4	100.0
Age group										
<10	59	64	129	3	255	23.0	25.3	50.5	1.2	100.0
10-14	760	340	245	2	1347	56.4	25.3	18.2	0.2	100.0
15-19	1801	268	136	0	2205	81.7	12.1	6.2	0.0	100.0
20-24	1976	210	87	0	2273	86.9	9.3	3.8	0.0	100.0
25-29	1103	184	117	0	1404	78.6	13.1	8.3	0.0	100.0
30-34	411	52	15	0	478	86.0	10.8	3.1	0.0	100.0
35-39	333	35	9	1	378	88.2	9.1	2.4	0.3	100.0
40-44	266	38	8	0	311	85.3	12.3	2.4	0.0	100.0
45-49	223	37	5	0	264	84.4	13.9	1.7	0.0	100.0
50-54	177	21	5	0	203	87.3	10.4	2.3	0.0	100.0
55-59	139	16	5	0	160	86.8	10.2	2.9	0.0	100.0
60-64	120	12	26	0	158	76.0	7.5	16.5	0.0	100.0
>=65	124	24	6	0	153	80.7	15.5	3.9	0.0	100.0
Missing	0	4	0	2	5	1.9	66.7	0.0	31.5	100.0
Total	7491	1304	791	8	9593	78.1	13.6	8.2	0.1	100.0

Table A7.10: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) by sex and region

Sex/region	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
Sex	
Male	12.3
Female	14.1
Region	
Western	3.8
Central	11.6
Eastern	25.6
Total	12.4

CHAPTER 8: GENDER AND CHILD BASED VIOLENCE

Table A8.1: Respondent's Awareness regarding violence against children below 18 years of age (in Numbers)

	Is there violence against children below 18 years of age?				Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	
Sex					
Male	6,312	1,708	939	6	8,965
Female	440	131	53	4	628
position					
Caretaker	525	156	61	0	742
Gomchen	186	108	21	0	314
lam	233	37	20	0	289
Tsampa/Meditator	94	22	14	0	129
No position	126	98	9	0	232
Student	4810	1230	840	6	6887
Teacher	690	172	25	0	887
Drungchen	24	0	2	0	25
Other	62	17	0	0	79
Missing	4	0	0	4	8
Age Group					
<10	59	22	171	3	255
10-14	752	250	343	2	1347
15-19	1659	410	136	0	2205
20-24	1641	515	117	0	2273
25-29	1055	249	99	0	1404
30-34	356	77	45	0	478
35-39	304	67	5	1	378
40-44	267	35	7	2	311
45-49	163	89	13	0	264
50-54	166	31	7	0	203
55-59	121	38	2	0	160
60-64	119	21	18	0	158
>=65	87	36	31	0	153
Missing	4	0	0	2	5
Total	6752	1839	992	10	9593

Table A8.2: Respondent's Awareness regarding violence against women (in Numbers)

	Is there violence against women?				Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	
Sex					
Male	6,541	1,555	863	6	8,965
Female	458	122	43	4	628
Position					
Caretaker	579	120	44	0	742
Gomchen	189	106	20	0	314
lam	245	38	6	0	289
Tsampa/Meditator	97	19	14	0	129
No position	150	70	12	0	232
Student	4938	1164	779	6	6887
Teacher	719	138	29	0	887
Drungchen	24	0	2	0	25
Other	56	22	1	0	79
Missing	4	0	0	4	8
Age Group					
<10	59	25	169	3	255
10-14	727	255	362	2	1347
15-19	1667	385	152	0	2205
20-24	1766	455	52	0	2273
25-29	1148	201	55	0	1404
30-34	370	60	49	0	478
35-39	303	65	8	1	378
40-44	268	34	8	2	311
45-49	171	78	16	0	264
50-54	164	36	4	0	203
55-59	126	32	2	0	160
60-64	127	16	15	0	158
>=65	101	36	17	0	153
Missing	4	0	0	2	5
Total	6999	1677	907	10	9593

Table A8.3: Respondents attitude toward violence against women and children (In Numbers), by position

Position	A teacher needs to be physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour				Parents need to physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour				Total
	Agree	Dis-agree	Don't know	Missing	Agree	Dis-agree	Don't know	Missing	
Caretaker	382	354	7	0	387	350	6	0	742
Gomchen	235	80	0	0	228	86	0	0	314
lam	176	111	3	0	177	111	2	0	289
Tsampa/Meditation	68	58	3	0	79	47	3	0	129
No position	165	67	0	0	172	60	0	0	232
Student	4162	2556	162	6	4236	2522	120	9	6887
Teacher	437	441	9	0	470	414	3	0	887
Drungchen	12	13	0	0	12	13	0	0	25
Other	44	35	0	0	46	33	0	0	79
Missing	6	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	8
Total	5685	3715	185	8	5812	3636	134	11	9593
Position	A teacher need to use humiliating punishment to teach correct behavior				A parent need to use humiliating punishment to teach correct behavior				Total
	Agree	Dis-agree	Don't know	Missing	Agree	Dis-agree	Don't know	Missing	
Caretaker	95	634	14	0	117	611	14	0	742
Gomchen	72	242	0	0	74	240	0	0	314
lam	81	208	0	0	77	211	1	0	289
Tsampa/Meditation	13	113	3	0	13	113	3	0	129
No position	116	112	5	0	115	112	5	0	232
Student	1,912	4,742	226	6	1,924	4,725	232	6	6,887
Teacher	165	713	9	0	167	711	9	0	887
Drungchen	2	24	0	0	3	22	0	0	25
Other	22	57	0	0	24	55	0	0	79
Missing	2	4	0	2	2	4	0	2	8
Total	2,481	6,848	257	8	2,517	6,805	263	8	9,593

Table A8.5: Respondent's attitude towards violence against women, by Position

Position	Total Number	A husband is right to hit or beat his wife if she argues with him				Boys and Girls should be encouraged to shoulder similar responsibilities at home				Man should always be the head of the household				Men and women are equal				Do you agree with the belief that woman are nine births lower than men			
		Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Missing
Caretaker	742	41	691	11	0	563	170	10	0	189	533	20	0	615	108	20	0	620	68	55	0
Gomchen	314	22	290	2	0	285	29	0	0	83	228	3	0	281	30	3	0	260	22	32	0
Iam	289	24	255	11	0	240	41	8	0	101	177	12	0	228	56	6	0	227	53	9	0
Tsampa/Meditation	129	2	124	3	0	109	17	3	0	30	95	5	0	100	26	3	0	110	20	0	0
No position	232	11	218	4	0	169	54	9	0	66	153	14	0	162	56	14	0	126	39	67	0
Student	6,887	744	5,680	457	6	5,119	1,354	408	6	2,087	4,187	606	6	4,943	1,541	395	7	5,097	578	1,205	7
Teacher	887	64	801	21	0	790	76	20	0	280	579	28	0	758	114	15	0	741	110	36	0
Drungchen	25	0	16	9	0	15	9	1	0	11	14	0	0	24	1	0	0	22	3	0	0
Other	79	20	59	0	0	68	11	0	0	17	62	0	0	68	11	0	0	63	7	8	0
Missing	8	2	4	0	2	6	0	0	2	0	6	0	2	6	0	0	2	6	0	0	2
Total	9,593	931	8,136	518	8	7,364	1,761	460	8	2,866	6,031	688	8	7,185	1,944	455	9	7,270	900	1,413	9

Table A8.6: Attitude towards preventing all forms of violence, by sex, position, and age group (in Numbers)

	Do you think it is possible to prevent all forms of violence?				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex					
Male	5,058	2,349	1,554	4	8,965
Female	416	126	82	4	628
Position					
Caretaker	445	180	118	0	742
Gomchen	122	146	46	0	314
Iam	177	94	18	0	289
Tsampa/Meditator	103	16	11	0	129
No position	94	83	55	0	232
Student	3867	1737	1277	6	6887
Teacher	604	195	88	0	887
Drungchen	15	0	10	0	25
Other	45	24	10	0	79
Missing	2	0	4	2	8
Age Group					
<10	33	24	195	3	255
10-14	549	318	477	2	1347
15-19	1386	527	292	0	2205
20-24	1371	688	213	0	2273
25-29	910	346	147	0	1404
30-34	271	150	57	0	478
35-39	237	101	38	1	378
40-44	215	51	45	0	311
45-49	188	44	33	0	264
50-54	103	70	29	0	203
55-59	90	65	6	0	160
60-64	79	51	28	0	158
>=65	42	38	73	0	153
Missing	0	0	4	2	5
Total	5474	2475	1636	8	9593

Table A8.6: Attitude towards addressing violence in the community, by sex, position, and age group (in Numbers)

	Do you feel you have a responsibility to address violence in community?				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex					
Male	7,463	507	991	4	8,965
Female	460	98	66	4	628
Position					
Caretaker	683	36	23	0	742
Gomchen	270	13	31	0	314
lam	286	2	1	0	289
Tsampa/Meditator	121	3	6	0	129
No position	201	14	18	0	232
Student	5428	493	959	6	6887
Teacher	827	42	18	0	887
Drungchen	25	0	0	0	25
Other	77	2	0	0	79
Missing	6	0	0	2	8
Age Group					
<10	51	22	179	3	255
10-14	743	166	435	2	1347
15-19	1846	138	220	0	2205
20-24	2071	121	81	0	2273
25-29	1278	64	61	0	1404
30-34	433	36	9	0	478
35-39	368	7	2	1	378
40-44	278	11	23	0	311
45-49	250	5	9	0	264
50-54	185	18	0	0	203
55-59	158	0	2	0	160
60-64	148	0	10	0	158
>=65	111	16	27	0	153
Missing	4	0	0	2	5
Total	7923	605	1057	8	9593

Table A8.10: Attitude regarding people in conflict with law, by sex, position and age group (in Numbers)

	Do you think people in conflict with law should be punished?				
	Yes	No	Don't know	Missing	Total
Sex					
Male	8,537	146	277	5	8,965
Female	582	27	15	4	628
Position					
Caretaker	732	4	7	0	742
Gomchen lam	305	9	0	0	314
Tsampa/Meditator	289	1	0	0	289
No position	129	0	0	0	129
Student	219	3	10	0	232
Teacher	6474	142	263	7	6887
Drungchen	860	15	12	0	887
Other	25	0	0	0	25
Missing	79	0	0	0	79
	6	0	0	2	8
Age Group					
<10	147	4	101	3	255
10-14	1194	33	118	2	1347
15-19	2155	26	24	0	2205
20-24	2208	64	0	1	2273
25-29	1369	18	17	0	1404
30-34	444	10	25	0	478
35-39	371	6	0	1	378
40-44	311	0	0	0	311
45-49	244	13	8	0	264
50-54	203	0	0	0	203
55-59	160	0	0	0	160
60-64	158	0	0	0	158
>=65	152	0	1	0	153
Missing	4	0	0	2	5
Total	9119	173	292	9	9593

ANNEXURES 3: QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential



ལྷན་ཁོངས་ཕྱི་མི་དཔྱད་བཀོད་འཛིན།
National Statistics Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan



KAP Survey of Religious Personnel on Social Issues

C1. Dzongkhag:

C2. Gewog/Town:

C3. Chiwog:

C4. Name of Religious Institution:

C5. Ownership of Religious Institution: Government Private Community

C6. Type of religious Institution:

C7. GPS coordinates of the Religious Institution: Lat. Long:

C8: Interview by:

C9: Date of interview (day/month): / / 2015

C10: Date of control supervisor (day/month): / / 2015

C11: Status of the interview:

1. Not found at the institution during the time of the survey

1. Refused

3. Partially completed

MODULE A - DEMOGRAPHIC & EDUCATION	
DEMOGRAPHIC	
A1	Name <input type="text"/>
A2	Age (Age in completed years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A3	Sex 1. Male 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/>
A4	Marital Status 1. Never Married 2. Living Together 3. Married 4. Divorced 5. Separated 6. Widow/widower <input type="checkbox"/>
EDUCATION	
A5	Age at first enrolment <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A6	Number of years in institution(s) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A7	Level of Monastic Education <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A8	Position in the institution <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A9	Did you attend any formal schooling ? 1. Yes 2. No >>skip to A11 <input type="checkbox"/>
A10	What was the highest level of formal education attended? (00) Pre-primary (01) Grade 1 (12) Grade 12 (13) VTI certificate (14) Diploma (15) Bachelors degree (16) Masters degree (17) Above Masters (18) ECCD/Day Care (19) Other(specify) _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

A11	Do you Usually Listen to radio ? 1. Never 2. Daily 3. Once a Week 4. Monthly <input type="checkbox"/>
A12	Do you Usually watch TV ? 1. Never 2. Daily 3. Once a Week 4. Monthly <input type="checkbox"/>
A13	Do you Usually read News ? 1. Never 2. Daily 3. Once a Week 4. Monthly <input type="checkbox"/>
A14	Do you Usually use social media ? 1. Never 2. Daily 3. Once a Week 4. Monthly <input type="checkbox"/>

MODULE B - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	
B1	<p><i>Have you heard about global warming (an increase in the earth's hotness/temperature)?</i></p> <p>1-Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2-No >> B3</p>
B2	<p><i>What causes global warming? DO NOT READ THE LIST</i></p> <p>1. Felling of trees <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Smoke from vehicles <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Burning of waste <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Cooking with wood <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Green house gases <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Others..... <input type="checkbox"/></p>
B3	<p><i>Do you think smoke from firewood affects your health?</i></p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/></p>
B4	<p><i>What happens when waste of any kind is thrown everywhere without proper care (indiscriminate dumping)?</i></p> <p>1. Diarrhoeal diseases <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Respiratory diseases <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Eye infections <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Pollute drinking water source <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Other..... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Dirty surrounding <input type="checkbox"/></p>
B5	<p><i>How do you get rid of waste (things that have serve their purpose and you don't need) DO NOT READ THE LIST</i></p> <p>1-Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Avoiding waste production <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Reusing <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Burning/burying <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Separating waste for proper disposal <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Others..... <input type="checkbox"/></p>

B6	<p><i>What is the type of toilet that is used by you?</i></p> <p>1. Flush to piped sewer system <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Flush to septic tank (without soak pit)</p> <p>3. Flush to septic tank (with soak pit)</p> <p>4. Flush to pit (latrine)</p> <p>5. Flush to somewhere else</p> <p>6. Flush to unknown place/Not sure/Don't know</p> <p>7. Vented Improved Pit</p> <p>8. Pit latrine with slab</p> <p>9. Pit latrine without slab/open pit</p> <p>10. Long drop latrine</p> <p>11. Composting toilet</p> <p>12. Bucket</p> <p>13. No facility/Bush/Field</p>
B7	<p><i>What do you do immediately after visiting the toilet? DO NOT READ THE LIST</i></p> <p>1. Wash Hand without soap <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Wash Hand with soap</p> <p>3. Do nothing</p> <p>4. Others.....</p>
B8	<p><i>What is the source of drinking water that is used by you?</i></p> <p>1. Pipe in dwelling / compound <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Neighbours' pipe</p> <p>3. Public outdoor tap</p> <p>4. Protected well</p> <p>5. Unprotected well</p> <p>6. Protected Spring</p> <p>7. Unprotected Spring</p> <p>8. Rain water collection</p> <p>9. Tanker truck</p> <p>10. Cart with small tank/drum</p> <p>11. Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)</p> <p>12. Bottled water</p> <p>13. Other (specify) _____</p>
B9	<p><i>In your opinion is it safe to drink water from unprotected water sources?</i></p> <p>1-Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2-No</p> <p>3-Don't Know</p>

MODULC C - NCD		
C1 Have you ever been told you have or had any of the following: (No. 4 and 5 to be addressed only to nuns)		
	Yes	No
1. High blood pressure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Heart attack or stroke	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Breast cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Cervical cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C2 What do you understand by non-communicable disease ?		
1- One that cannot be spread between people		<input type="checkbox"/>
2- One that is easily spread through the air, water or any other mode of transmission		<input type="checkbox"/>
3- Others		
4- Don't know >> skip to C5		
Indicate if you agree, disagree or don't know the statement		
	Agree	Disagree Don't Know
C3 Non-communicable diseases are less dangerous than infectious diseases.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C4 Non-communicable diseases are common amongst Bhutanese	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DIABETES		
C5 How much do you know about diabetes?		
1-Nothing at all >> C10		<input type="checkbox"/>
2-I have <u>only</u> heard the term before >> C7		
3-I know a <u>little</u> about the disease		
4-I am <u>very</u> familiar with it		
C6 If in question C5 option 3 and 4 were selected then ask did you share what you know about diabetes with anyone		
1- Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>
2- No		

C7 Please answer the following statements about diabetes with true, false or DK:			
	True	False	DK
1. Diabetes is when there is too much sugar in the blood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Diabetes cannot cause loss of sensation in your feet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Even if I have diabetes, I can live a normal life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Diabetes does not damage your heart	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Diabetes can cause blindness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Diabetes cannot be prevented	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. You can feel normal and healthy, but still have diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C8 Can you think of things a person can do to reduce their chances of getting diabetes? Please tick-Don't read out the options!			
1. Improving their diet			<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Taking medications			<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Doing more exercise			<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Losing weight			<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Quit smoking			<input type="checkbox"/>
6. There is nothing someone can do			<input type="checkbox"/>
7. I don't know			<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Others (Specify).....			<input type="checkbox"/>
C9 Has anyone spoken to you about how to prevent diabetes. (DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS)			
1- Health worker			<input type="checkbox"/>
2- Traditional Healers			
3- Others (Specify)			
Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD)			
C10 How much do you know about "heart disease"?			
1-Nothing at all >> C19			<input type="checkbox"/>
2-I have <u>only</u> heard the term before >> C 12			
3-I know a <u>little</u> about the disease			
3-I am <u>very</u> familiar with it			

C11	<i>If in question C10 option 3 and 4 were selected then ask did you share what you know about heart disease with anyone</i>			
	1-Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-No			
C12	<i>And what about "stroke"? Do you know about this disease?</i>			
	1-Nothing at all >> C19			<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-I have <u>only</u> heard the term before >> C14			
	3-I know a <u>little</u> about the disease			
	4-I am <u>very</u> familiar with it			
C13	<i>If in question C12 option 3 and 4 were selected then ask did you share what you know about stroke with anyone</i>			
	1-Yes			<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-No			
C14	<i>In general, do you think heart diseases are becoming more common in Bhutan?</i>			
	1-Yes	3-Don't Know		<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-No			
C15	<i>How concerned are you in getting yourself heart diseases?</i>			
	1-Not at all			<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-Yes, sometimes			
	3-Yes, for sure			
C16	<i>I will read 5 things, one at a time. Please tell me if you think they would increase someone's chances of getting heart diseases or not.</i>	True	False	DK
	1. Smoking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Stress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Over weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Old age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate if you agree, disagree or don't know the statement			
	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
C17			
<i>People with high blood pressure are more likely to have a stroke.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C18			
<i>Heart diseases can be prevented.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HYPERTENSION			
C19			
<i>Do you know about "Blood Pressure"?</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>
	1-Nothing at all >> C30		
	2-I have <u>only</u> heard the term before >> C21		
	3-I know a <u>little</u> about the disease		
	3-I am <u>very</u> familiar with it		
C20			
<i>If in question C18 option 3 and 4 were selected then ask did you share what you know about Blood Pressure with anyone</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>
	1-Yes		
	2-No		
C21			
<i>Do you think it is important to know about your blood pressure?</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>
	1-Yes	3-Don't Know >> C23	
	2-No >> C23		
C22			
<i>How regularly do you think people of your age should have their blood pressure checked? Please choose either.</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>
	1-Not needed to check it regularly		
	2-Every 5 years		
	3-Every 2 years		
	4-Once a year		
	5- More often than once a year		
C23			
<i>What do you think is the main reason that Bhutanese do not check their blood pressure regularly? Please choose one. (Do not read the options)</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>
	1-Don't have time		
	2-Don't know where to access service		
	3-Don't think it is important		
	4.Others.....		

C24 Can eating food with a lot of salt cause blood pressure?

1-Yes 3-Don't Know >> C26

2-No >> C26

C25 How would eating food with a lot of salt affect you blood pressure? Would it raise or lower your blood pressure?

1-Raise

2-Lower

C26 Can high blood pressure cause other health problems?

1-Yes 3-Don't Know >> C28

2-No >> C28

C27 Do you think high blood pressure affect the following body parts?.

	True	False	DK
1. brain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Eyes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Kidney	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Heart	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C28 Please rate each of them as not effective, effective or very effective to reduce blood pressure.

	Effective	Not effective	DK
1. Medication	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Exercise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Diet Change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Losing weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. meditation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C29 Which section of people do you think are more affected by high blood pressure?

1. Religious personnels

2. Civil servants/Corporate employees

3. Arm force personnels

4. Others (Specify).....

PHYSICAL EXERCISE

C30 In your opinion, is physical exercise important to stay healthy?

1. Yes

2. No >> C 36

3. Don't Know >> C 36

C31 Did you share with anyone on the importance of physical exercise in staying healthy ?

1-Yes

2-No

C32 In your opinion how often should a person do exercise to stay healthy?

1. Monthly

2. Twice a month

3. Once a week

4. Daily

5. No need of exercise

C33 What do you think is the main reason that prevents people from getting the required amount of exercise? From the following options, choose one.

1. No time

2. No facility

3. Don't knowhow

4. Don't want to

5. There is no need

6. Others.....

C34 How often do you do exercise for more than 30 minutes?

1. Monthly

2. Twice a month

3. Once a week

4. Daily

5. Do not do exercise

C35 *Did you share what you know about Physical exercise and staying healthy with anyone*

1-Yes

2-No

STRESS MANAGEMENT

C36 *From day to day, how often do you feel stressed?*

1. Always

2. Often

3. Sometimes

4. Never (>>C39)

C37 *What is currently the main cause of stress in your life?*

1. Family

2. Relationship

3. Monastic work

4. Money

5. Health

6. Others.....

C38 *In general, what ways do you think can reduce the stress of a person? Please tick-Don't read out the options!*

1. Attending religious discourse

1. Exercise

2. Meditation

3. Talking with friends

4. Consulting health workers

5. Smoking

6. Taking alcohol

7. I don't know

8. Others (Specify).....

TOBACCO USE

C39 *Is sale of tobacco in Bhutan legal?*

1-Yes 3-Don't Know

2-No

C40 *Do you think use of tobacco will affects health?*

1-Yes 3-Don't Know

2-No >>C44

C41 *Do you think smoking affects:*

	Yes	No
1. Heart	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Lungs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C42 *Do you think smoking around others could affect their health?*

1-Yes 3-Don't Know

2-No

C43 *Has anyone talked to you about the harms of smoking?*

1- Health workter

2- Treaditional Healers

3- Others

ALCOHOL USE

C44 *Do you think drinking alcohol will affect health?*

1-Yes 3-Don't Know

2-No

C45 *In general Bhutanese tend to drink large amount of alcohol*

1-Agree 3-Don't Know

2-Disagree

C46 *On which of the following occasions would Bhutanese commonly drink large amounts of alcohol?*

	Yes	No
1. Celebrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Religious ceremonies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Drinking with friends and family	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. After receiving income	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. There is usually no special reason	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C47 *Alcohol in religious ceremony can be substituted*

1-Agree

2-Disagree

3- Don't Know

C48 *Do you think drinking alcohol affects:*

	Yes	No
1. Liver	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Heart	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Brain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Pancreas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Kidneys	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C49 *Do you drink alcohol during religious ceremony*

1- Yes

2-No

MODULE D - SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

CHANGE DURING PUBERTY

D1 *What physical changes in the body occur in girls during puberty? (Ask to nuns only, Multiple answers , Do not read the list)*

- 1. Breasts start to grow
- 2. Hair growth (genital/Underarms)
- 3. Height and Weight Increase
- 4. Menstruation starts
- 5. Oily skin, pimples
- 6. Don't know
- 7. Others Specify

D2 *What physical changes in the body occur in boys during puberty? (Ask to monks only, Multiple answers , Do not read the list)*

- 1. Hair growth (genital/Underarms)
- 2. Height and Weight Increase
- 3. Oily skin, pimples
- 4. Don't know
- 5. Others Specify

D3 *When a child/adolescence aged 10 -17 has a reproductive health problem or question, who should he/she seek help or advice*

- 1. No one
- 2. Teachers
- 3. Parents
- 4. Brother or Sisters
- 5. Friends
- 6. Relatives
- 7. Health officials
- 8. Book/Internet
- 9. Others Specify

D4 *Do you think people should talk (discuss) about change in puberty?*

- 1. Yes >>to D6
- 2. No
- 3. Don't Know >>to D7

D5 *Reason why young people should not talk(discuss) about their Change in puberty?(open ended)>> to D7*

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

D6 *if yes how comfortable would you feel or were you talking about your change in puberty?*

- 1. Did not talk 2. Not comfortable
- 3. Comfortable 4. Most Comfortable

MARRIAGE & CHILD BIRTH

D7 *When does a woman get pregnant ?*

- 1. At first intercourse at any time of the menstrual cycle
- 2. During period
- 3. Few days after period
- 4. Few days before period
- 5. Don't know

D8 *Will a man be able to have children after 50 years of age ?*

- 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know

D9 *When a couple cannot have a child whose fault is it?*

- 1. Husband
- 2. Wife
- 3. One of them
- 4. Both of them
- 5. None
- 6. Don't know

D10 *In your opinion what is the best age for a girl to indulge in sexual intercourse?*

- 1. Less than 10 years
- 2. 10 - 12 Years
- 3. 13 - 15 Years
- 4. 16 - 18 Years
- 5. 19 - 21 Years
- 6. 22 - 24 Years
- 7. 25 or older
- 8. Don't know

D11 In your opinion what is the best age for a boy to indulge in sexual intercourse?

1. Less than 10 years
2. 10 - 12 Years
3. 13 - 15 Years
4. 16 - 18 Years
5. 19 - 21 Years
6. 22 - 24 Years
7. 25 or older
8. Don't know

D12 In your opinion what is the best age for a girl to get married ?

1. Less than 10 years
2. 10 - 12 Years
3. 13 - 15 Years
4. 16 - 18 Years
5. 19 - 21 Years
6. 22 - 24 Years
7. 25 or older
8. Don't know

D13 In your opinion what is the best age for a boy to get married ?

1. Less than 10 years
2. 10 - 12 Years
3. 13 - 15 Years
4. 16 - 18 Years
5. 19 - 21 Years
6. 22 - 24 Years
7. 25 or older
8. Don't know

D14 Do you think it is ok to give birth at a young age (10 - 17) ?

1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know >> Skip D16

D15 What do you think are the complication with pregnancy/delivery at a young age (10-17)? (Multiple)

1. Maternal Death
2. Premature birth
3. Overweight/Underweight birth
4. Bleeding
5. Stillbirth
6. High level of childhood illness
7. Disability in children
8. No negative effects
9. Don't know
10. Others Specify

D16 Have you ever heard or know about abortion?

1. Yes 2. No >> Skip D18

D17 If Yes, what do you think are the dangers of removing a pregnancy (abortion) ? (Multiple answers , Do not read the list)

1. Too much blood is lost
2. You may not be able to have a child again
3. Death
4. Don't know
5. Others Specify

Indicate if you agree, disagree or don't know the statement

	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
D18 Having many sexual partners is a sign of popularity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D19 A girl who is raped should be allowed to decide whether to allow the pregnancy to continue or abort under medical supervision in a hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D20 Parent of children aged 10 - 17 should allow/encourage open discussions on matters of reproductive and sexual health with their children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D21 Unmarried young people should not have sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D22 You should not have sex without protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PERSONAL HYGIENE

D23 How often do you bath ?

1. Once a day or more
2. Every other day (4 Days a week)
3. Twice a week
4. Once a week or less

D24 *During mensuration is it ok to (ask only to nuns)*

1. bathe with soap
2. bathe without soap
3. bathe frequently with soap
4. bathe frequently without soap
5. Not bathe at all

D25 *During mensuration do you think is it ok to:*

1. Entering temple
2. Make offering
3. Entering kitchen
4. Others Specify

D26 *What are the causes for irritation of the genital ? (Multiple answers , Do not read the list)*

1. Tight Clothing
2. Nylon Underwear
3. Perfumed and colored toilet paper
4. Soap that contains perfume or deodorant
5. Pantyhose
6. Using feminine hygiene spray
7. wiping back to front when going to the bathroom
8. Others Specify
9. Sweating
10. infection

D27 *How Frequently do you have to change tampon/pad/any other material during menstruation (Ask to nuns only)*

1. Should use only one during whole period
2. Change Daily
3. Change many times during the day
4. Don't know
5. Others Specify

D28 *Do you think genitals should be kept clean ?*

1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know

MODULE E- STIs & HIV/AIDS

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

E1 *Have you heard of Sexually transmitted Infections (STIs) (Infections/Diseases one can get from having sex)?*

1-Yes

2-No >> E9

E2 *What types of Infections/diseases do you know that one can get from having sex? DO NOT READ LIST*

1. HIV/AIDS
2. Gonorrhea
3. Syphilis
4. herpes (HPV)
5. Hepatitis B
6. Chlamydia
7. Chancroid
8. Candidiasis
9. Genital Warts
10. Others.....

E3 *What are the signs and symptoms that indicate the presence of STI in men? DO NOT READ LIST*

1. Discharge from the penis
2. Pain during urination
3. Wounds/sores in the genital area
4. Other.....

E4 *What are the signs and symptoms that indicate the presence of STI in women? DO NOT READ LIST*

1. Burning or itching or pain during urination
2. Red itchy genital area
3. smelly vaginal discharge
4. bleeding between periods
5. Others.....

E5 *How are the infections (STIs) you mentioned in question 2 above transmitted? DO NOT READ THE LIST*

1-Sex

2- Others.....

E6 *Did you suffer from any of the following symptoms?*

1. Burning or itching or pain during urination

2. Red itchy genital area

3. smelly vaginal discharge

4. bleeding between periods

5. Others.....

E7 *Where can people go for treatment if they suffered from any of the above symptoms? DO NOT READ THE LIST*

1. Religious figure

2. Pharmacy

3. Hospital/BHU/ORC or other health facilities

4. Traditional healer

5. Shop

E8 *How do people protect themselves from STIs? DO NOT READ LIST*

1. Using condoms

2. Taking medical test before sexual intercourse

3. Abstinence

4. Being faithful to one's partner

5. Others.....

HIV/AIDS

E9 *Have you heard of HIV/AIDS?*

1-Yes

2-No >> E25

E10 *Where did you hear about HIV/AIDS? DO NOT READ THE LIST*

1. Religious figures

2. Hospital

3. Radio/TV

4. Fireinds/peers/relatives

5. Teachers

6. Awareness events

7. Others.....

E11 *How is HIV transmitted ? DO NOT READ LIST*

1. vaginal sexual intercourse (multiple sexual partner)

2. Anal Sexual intercourse (multiple sexual partners)

3. Contaminated blood (blood transfusion/ sharing needles/ razors)

4. Mother to child

5. Others.....

E12 *Do you know of any test that can tell if someone has HIV/AIDS?*

1-Yes

2-No >> E15

E13 *Have you ever had this test?*

1-Yes

2-No

E14 *Why did you not go for the HIV test?DO NOT READ LIST*

1. no need for the test because am not promiscuous

2. not ready for the test

3. services not available in the community

4. trusts his or her sexual partner

5. afraid of living a stressful life if found HIV positive

6. Uses preventive measures consistently

7. not sexually active

8. HIV tests not always accurate

9. Others.....

E15 *Would you want to be tested for HIV?*

1-Yes

2-No

E16 *Can people get the HIV from the following READ OUT THE LIST*

	Yes	No	DK
1. mosquito bites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. sharing clothes/ bedding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. handshaking someone with AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Hugging and kissing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. eating/ drinking with someone with AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. bathing in the same water as	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Witchcraft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E17	<i>Is it possible for a healthy looking person to have the HIV/AIDS virus</i>	
	1-Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-No	
E18	<i>How do people prevent themselves from getting HIV/AIDS?</i> DO NOT READ THE LIST	
	1. Using a condom	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Abstaining from sex	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Limiting sexual partners to one	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Others.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
E19	<i>Can mother to child transmission of HIV be prevented?</i>	
	1-Yes 3-Don't Know	
	2-No	
E20	<i>Is it possible to cure HIV/AIDS infection?</i>	
	1-Yes 3-Don't Know >> E22	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-No >> E22	
E21	<i>How can HIV/AIDS be cured? DO NOT READ THE LIST</i>	
	1-Yes nal herbs	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Modern medicines	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Others.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
E22	<i>If someone is HIV positive do you think it can be controlled?</i>	
	1-Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-No >> E24	
E23	<i>What can be done to reduce the virus in the body of someone who is infected? DO NOT READ THE LIST</i>	
	1. Traditional herbs	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Anti-retroviral drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Others.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

E24	<i>People think that having HIV is shameful and they should not be associated with. Do you agree?</i>	
	1. Agree	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Do not agree	
	3. Don't know	
CONTRACEPTIVE		
E25	<i>Do you know of any contraceptive methods?</i>	
	1-Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2-No >> E30	
E26	<i>Name all the contraceptive methods you know? DO NOT READ LIST</i>	
	1. Condoms	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Injectables (Depo)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Pill	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Foaming tablets	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Withdrawal	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6. IUD	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7. Diaphragm	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8. Sterilization	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9. Rhythm	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10. Others.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
E27	<i>Which of the above contraceptive methods (all) you mentioned above have you ever used</i>	
	1. Condoms	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Injectables (Depo)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Pill	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Foaming tablets	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Withdrawal	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6. IUD	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7. Diaphragm	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8. Sterilization	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9. Rhythm	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10. Others.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. None	<input type="checkbox"/>

E28 *Where can a person get a condom from?*
DO NOT READ THE LIST
 1-Yes

1. Hospital/BHU/ORC	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Pharmacy	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Shop/hotels	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. HISC	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Others.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

E29 *Where did you get it/them from?*
DO NOT READ THE LIST

1. Hospital/BHU/ORC	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Pharmacy	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Shop/hotels	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. HISC	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Others.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

E30 *Will you recommend the use of condom ?*

1-Yes	3-Not sure	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-No		

MODULE F - VIOLENCE

GENDER AND CHILD BASED VIOLENCE

F1 *What do you understand by Physical abuse(Multiple answers , Do not read the list)*

1. Hitting	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Beating	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Pushing	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Shoving	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Shaking	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Slapping	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Kicking	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Pinching	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Burning	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Physical Punishment	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Others Specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

F2 *What do you understand by Emotional or Psychological Abuse(Multiple answers , Do not read the list)*

1. Verbal Assault	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Insults	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Threats	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Intimidation	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Humiliation	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Harassment	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Isolation or silent treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Blackmailing	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Others Specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

F3 *What do you understand by Sexual Abuse (Multiple answers , Do not read the list)*

1. Non-consensual sexual contact	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Unwanted touching	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Rape	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Sexually explicit photographing	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Others Specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

F4 *What do you understand by Economic Abuse (Multiple answers , Do not read the list)*

1. Financial deprivation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. No control over household resources/assets	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Alienate from property holding of the household	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Others Specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

F5 *In your opinion, is it ok for anyone to be subjected to the above mentioned violence?*

1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
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F6 *In your opinion, if someone is subjected to the above mentioned violence, do you consider it to be unlawful ?*

1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
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F7 *Is there violence against children below 18 years of age?*

1. Yes	2. No	3. Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
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F8	<i>Is there violence against women?</i>	
	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
F9	<i>Do you know any child experiencing any of the violence mentioned above ?</i>	
	1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
F10	<i>Do you know any woman experiencing any of the violence mentioned above ?</i>	
	1. Yes 2. No >>F12	<input type="checkbox"/>
F11	<i>If yes, provide the reasons</i>	
	1. Cultural norms 2. Religious beliefs 3. Socio-economic conditions 4. Others..... 5. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
F12	<i>If you suspect violence against children younger than 18 , what would you do? (Multiple answers , Do not read the list)</i>	
	1. Nothing	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Ask child the reason	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Ask the caretaker the reason	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Discuss with parents if violence at home	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Discuss with teacher if violence at school	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Report to concerned authority	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7. Others Specify	<input type="checkbox"/>
F13	<i>If you suspect violence against women, what would you do? (Multiple answers , Do not read the list)</i>	
	1. Nothing	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Ask woman the reason	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Ask the husband the reason if married	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Discuss with the husband if married	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Report to concerned authority	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Others Specify	<input type="checkbox"/>
F14	<i>Do you think it is possible to prevent all forms of violence</i>	
	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
F15	<i>Do you feel that you have a responsibility to address violence in the community?</i>	
	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
F16	<i>Is there violence against LGBT?</i>	
	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate if you agree, disagree or don't know the statement			
	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
F17	<i>A teacher needs to physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F18	<i>Parents need to physically punish a child to teach correct behaviour</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F19	<i>A teacher needs to use humiliating punishment (calling child names/stupid, making child feel small) a child to teach correct behaviour</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F20	<i>Parents needs to use humiliating punishment (calling child names/stupid, making child feel small) a child to teach correct behaviour</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F21	<i>A husband is right to hit or beat his wife if she argues with him</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F22	<i>Boys and Girls should be encouraged to shoulder similar responsibilities at home</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F23	<i>A man should always be the head of the household</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F24	<i>A man should not cook , that is the job of a woman</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F25	<i>A man should not look after his child, that is the job of a woman</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F26	<i>Rape case should always be reported.</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F27	<i>Rape case should always be reported even if it is done by a relative</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F28	<i>It is ok for a man to physically abuse his wife</i>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

F29	<i>It is ok for a man to emotional abuse his wife</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F30	<i>It is ok for a man to sexually abuse his wife</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F31	<i>Corporal Punishment in schools and institutions is acceptable</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F32	<i>Do you think men and women are equal?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F33	<i>Do you agree with the belief that women are nine births lower than men?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GENERAL VIOLENCE				
F34	<i>People in conflict with law should be punished</i>	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/>		
F35	<i>What would you do if you see the following</i>	<i>Nothing Report to Authority Fight the offender Don't Know</i>		
	<i>Theft</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Gang fight</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Bullying</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

MODULE G - SOURCES OF INCOME			
No.	G1. What are the main sources of income for you during the last 12 months? (try to ask for at least three main sources)	G2. What is the amount earned in cash during the last 12 months? (Nu.)	G3. What is the amount earned in kind during the last 12 months? (estimated value in Nu.)
1	Monetary offerings		
2	Wages/Salaries		
3	Stipend		
4	Welfare fund		
5	Donations		
6	Inheritance		
7	Others (specify) _		