HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2025

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FOREWORD

The National Statistics Bureau (NSB) is pleased to release its inaugural edition of the Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey Report (HCES) 2025. This report offers vital insights into the consumption patterns of Bhutanese households covering both food and non-food expenditures as well as key demographic and housing characteristics.

Aligned with the government's aspiration to achieve high-income GNH economy status by 2034, the demand for robust, reliable data for informed decision-making and effective policy development has never been greater. The HCES 2025 aims to meet this need by providing essential household-level consumption data to support economic planning, social policy formulation, and poverty reduction strategies. The report also provides details in estimating contribution from private consumption to overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

This report is the outcome of extensive consultative meetings with different stakeholders on questionnaire design, survey design and methodology, field data collection and data processing and analysis. We are confident that this report will serve as a valuable resource for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of plans and programs, particularly the 13th Five Year Plan.

Finally, we extend our sincere appreciation to our dedicated staff, the Asian Development Bank, and representatives from various government agencies. Their commitment and support were instrumental in the successful execution and publication of the HCES 2025.

Director General
National Statistics Bureau

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Statistics Bureau (NSB) has successfully conducted the Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2025. As the first survey of its kind in Bhutan, the design of the HCES 2025 is based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) 2018. This achievement is the result of extensive cooperation and coordination among various stakeholders.

We express our deep gratitude to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Bhutan Resident Mission for the Technical Assistance, which enabled NSB to finalize the survey questionnaire and sample design. Additionally, ADB extended its support during the data analysis and tabulation phase.

We also extend our heartfelt appreciation to the World Bank's Survey Solutions for facilitating the use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), which was instrumental in ensuring the efficient and accurate collection of data.

We are equally grateful to all Dzongkhag Statistical Officers who supervized the fieldwork, ensuring the smooth execution of survey operations in their respective dzongkhags. We also thank all stakeholders, local authorities, and officials of the local government for the support extended to the survey team.

Finally, we sincerely acknowledge the enumerators and all respondents for their meaningful participation in the survey. Their dedication and cooperation were critical to the successful completion of this important exercise. The collective efforts and contributions of all individuals and agencies have been truly instrumental in realizing this significant national achievement.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2025 offers critical insights into household consumption patterns across Bhutan, including expenditures related to special family occasions. As the first survey of its kind in Bhutan, the HCES 2025 was designed based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) 2018. This report will facilitate the assessment of consumption expenditure trends and evaluate the effectiveness of socio-economic policies and programs. Similarly, the findings will be critical inputs for the National Accounts estimates, and to update weights for the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

This survey is nationally representative, with a sample size of 6,200 households selected from various enumeration areas. A total of 5,883 households responded to the survey questionnaire, resulting in a response rate of 94.9%. The HCES 2025 sample was designed to provide estimates at both the national and dzongkhag levels, representing a total of 159,808 households and 592,598 individuals.

The Survey Findings

Population and Household Composition

Based on the survey design, the total number of households represented in this survey is 159,808 nationwide. Out of these, 37.7% resides in urban areas and 66.3% in rural areas. Likewise, this survey represents about 592,598 population of which 36.6% resides in urban areas and 63.4% in rural areas. The mean household size is 3.7 persons, with a slight variation between rural (3.8) and urban (3.6) settings. Across dzongkhags, household sizes range from 3.4 in Gasa and Pema Gatshel to 4.5 in Trongsa. Among the Thromdes, Thimphu Thromde has the largest mean household size (3.6), while Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde has the smallest (3.4).

Approximately 62.3% of Bhutanese households are headed by men, a pattern consistent across both urban and rural areas. However, seven dzongkhags including Gasa, Trashi Yangtse, Punakha, Paro, Wangdue Phodrang, Lhuentse, and Bumthang demonstrate a majority of female-headed household, with Bumthang reporting the highest proportion at 72%. Female household heads make up 37.7% of the households in the country with 23.7% in rural areas and 14% in urban households.

Age distribution indicates urban household heads tend to be younger (median age 39) compared to their rural counterparts (median age 49). The mean age of household heads reaches 50 in rural areas and 41 in urban areas, with male heads generally older than female heads across both areas.

The median age of the surveyed population is 32 years with 23.9% of the population being below 15 years and 9.2% being above 65 years. The population structure shows concentration in younger cohorts, particularly in the 10-14 and 15-19 age brackets, followed by those aged 30-34. A notable population decline begins from the 40-44 age group onward. Gender distribution includes 292,227 males and 300,371 females, with approximately 37% residing in urban areas and 63% in rural regions.

Working-age individuals (15-64 years) constitute 66.8% of the population, children (0-14 years) represent 23.9%, and elderly citizens (65+ years) account for 9.2%. The working-age proportion shows a slight urban advantage (68.3%) over rural areas (66%). The dependency ratio stands at 49 dependents per 100 working-age individuals nationwide, with rural areas facing a higher burden (51.5%) than urban areas (46.5%). The national median age is 32 years, with urban population (28 years) notably younger than rural communities (34 years).

A notable finding of the survey is the male to female sex ration. The sex ration indicates a female majority nationwide with a sex ratio of 97 males per 100 females. This ratio fluctuates across age groups: 106 in children (0-14), 93 in working-age adults (15-64), and 106 among seniors (65+).

Among adults (15+ years), 66.5% are currently married, 4% are divorced, 5.8% are widowed, and nearly 1% are separated. Approximately 22% have never married, while less than 1% cohabitate without marriage. The mean age of married individuals is 45 years, with married men (47 years) slightly older than married women (44 years).

Housing Characteristics

Housing patterns reveal that around 60% of Bhutanese reside in standalone houses, 34% in separate apartments, 5% in shared accommodations, and just over 1.0% in alternative dwelling types. Rural-urban differences are pronounced, with 82.2% of rural households occupying houses compared to just 23.2% of urban households, where apartments predominate (66.9%) as the preferred housing.

Home ownership stands at 53.2% nationwide, with significant variation among dzongkhags. Lhuentse (84.3%), Dagana (84.1%), and Samdrup Jongkhar (82%) show the highest ownership rates, while Thimphu (36.1%) and Paro (38.4%) demonstrate the lowest. Among thromdes, Phuentsholing Thromde has the lowest ownership rate (8.7%), contrasting with Gelephu Thromde's relatively higher rate (25.4%). The rural-urban home ownership gap is substantial with 75.8% in rural areas owning homes compared with 16% in urban areas.

The use of construction materials for housing varies significantly across dzongkhags. Approximately 48.5% of dwellings feature brick/cement block/ autoclaved aerated concrete exterior walls, followed by stone with mud (20.1%) and stone with cement (9.3%). Urban dwellings predominantly use brick/ cement construction (73.1%). Rural homes show greater material use diversity with brick/cement (33.5%) and stone with mud (31.1%) being the most common.

About 97% of households use metal sheets for roofing across both urban and rural settings. Flooring materials typically include cement/concrete (44.8%) and timber planks (30.7%), with urban areas favoring cement/concrete (49.5%) and tiles (16%), while rural dwellings more frequently use timber planks (40.3%).

Electricity coverage in Bhutanese homes is 99.6%, and serves as the primary cooking energy source for both rural (96.1%) and urban (96.7%) households. 90.3% of urban households and 80.8% of rural households also use LPG for cooking. While the use of electricity and LPG is the predominant source of energy for cooking, about 12.0 % of households still rely on fuelwood for cooking.

Household Consumption Expenditure

The nationwide mean monthly household consumption expenditure was Nu 54,387, with urban households (Nu 67,616) significantly outspending rural households (Nu 46,331). On a per capita basis, the national consumption expenditure average stood at Nu 17,434, with urban residents (Nu 22,168) spending more than rural residents (Nu 14,550).

The highest quintile's mean monthly household expenditure (Nu 96,998) almost quadrupled the lowest quintile's spending (Nu 25,862). This disparity is even more pronounced in per capita terms, with the fifth quintile (Nu 40,626) outspending the first (Nu 5,545) by more than sevenfold. Notably, household size decreases as economic status improves, from 4.8 persons in the lowest quintile to 2.6 in the highest.

Food consumption accounts for 40.5% of total household expenditure (Nu 7,069 per capita), while non-food items comprise 59.5% (Nu 10,365 per capita). As economic status improves, food's proportion to total expenditure declines from 49.1% in the lowest quintile to 34.9% in the highest quintile.

Thimphu leads in household expenditure (Nu 73,632), while Trashi Yangtse records the lowest (Nu 26,934). Per capita expenditure peaks in Paro (Nu 24,403) and Thimphu (Nu 24,228), in huge contrast with Trashi Yangtse (Nu 9,025). Among thromdes, Thimphu Thromde shows the highest mean monthly household expenditure (Nu 79,124) with a per capita expenditure of Nu 25,958, while Phuentsholing Thromde records the lowest in both categories (Nu 53,175 and Nu 17,264).

Food Consumption Expenditure

The nationwide mean monthly household food consumption expenditure stands at Nu 21,991 with a per capita expenditure of Nu 7,069. Urban food expenditure (Nu 23,728 per household; Nu 9,126 per capita) substantially exceeds rural expenditure (Nu 17,194 per household; Nu 5,816 per capita).

The food consumption expenditure is primarily spent on cereals and cereal products (21.4%), followed by dairy products, oil (19.5%), vegetables (15.49%), and meat and fish (12.92%). Rural households allocate proportionally more to staple foods, while urban dwellers spend relatively more on meat and fish products.

Rural households' expenditure on cereals contributes 55.6% of total cereal expenditure (Nu 5,524) compared with lower mean spending of Nu 4,212 in urban areas. Meanwhile, reflecting regional dietary preferences and economic conditions, cereal

expenditure varies dramatically by dzongkhags, from Nu 10,371 in Trongsa to Nu 2,811 in Samdrup Jongkhar.

Non-Food Consumption Expenditure

Non-food expenditure priorities shift with consumption quintiles. For most households (first through fourth quintiles), housing, utilities, and fuel dominate non-food expenditure. However, in the wealthiest quintile, transportation becomes the leading expense, followed by housing-related costs.

Expenditures on insurance and financial services; information and communication; clothing, and footwear increase steadily with household wealth. Health-related expenditure remains consistently low among non-food expenditure categories across all consumption quintiles.

Between urban and rural households, urban non-food expenditure (Nu 13,042) exceeds rural spending (Nu 8,735), which may reflect differences in lifestyle patterns, access to services, and consumption priorities between urban and rural populations.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Reocgnizing the vital role that household consumption plays in determining consumption and expenditure patterns on food and non-food items, the NSB was mandated to conduct the HCES on an annual or biennial basis. Given the complexity involved in conducting this survey, the HCES 2025 is the first of its kind, with subsequent rounds planned in the following years.

Field data collection for HCES 2025 was conducted from 1st to 30th March 2025 with 2024 as the reference period. Based on a robust survey design, a total of 6,200 households were selected from 20 dzongkhags and the four thromdes. Of these, 60.8% (3,767 households) were from rural areas and 39.2% (2,433 households) from urban areas. The selected sample represents 159,808 households and 592,598 persons at the national level. The variation in household and population representativeness is because of the exclusion of households under the Royal Bhutan Army, and those in Lunana Gewog of Gasa Dzongkhag from the national sampling frame for this survey.

The survey delivers essential insights into household consumption and expenditure patterns for both food and non-food items at national and dzongkhag levels. This information acts as a critical input to the National Accounts estimates, to update the weights for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and evaluate other macroeconomic indicators. Moreover, the survey findings provide critical support to policymakers in developing effective policies, programs, and plans that could advance the country's social and economic development.

1.2 Objectives

The general objective of HCES 2025 is to promote evidence-based policy making in the country by collecting relevant consumption and expenditure data, and generating poverty and related statistics.

The specific objectives are:

i. To provide final private household consumption expenditure estimates for the purpose of National Accounts estimates;
ii. To update weights in the computation of the Consumer Price Index; and
iii. To provide other relevant socio-economic indicators.

1.3 Sampling Design and Estimation Procedure

1.3.1 Coverage of the Survey

HCES 2025 is designed to cover the entire country. The country has been divided into several Enumeration Areas (EAs) in both urban and rural areas. The urban areas were classified as defined by the Department of Human Settlement, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (MoIT), and as used in the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB), while the rural areas comprised different gewogs and chiwogs from all 20 dzongkhags.

1.3.2 Sampling Frame for the Survey

The sampling frame, derived from the 2017 PHCB, was used to select the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). This frame excludes all households residing in Bhutanese embassies and missions abroad, and the Royal Bhutan Army (RBA). Additionally, households under Lunana Gewog in Gasa Dzongkhag were omitted from the sampling frame because of weather conditions during the survey period.

1.3.3 Sample Design

The sample for HCES 2025 was designed to provide estimates of consumption expenditure related indicators at the national and dzongkhag levels. A stratified two-stage sampling design was adopted. Urban and rural areas of each dzongkhag served as the first-level stratification. Within each first-level stratum, all PSU were arranged geographically. From this ordered list, the PSUs were further stratified in a way that the total number of households within each second-level stratum was approximately equal. The number of secondary-level strata per primary stratum was determined based on the allocated sample size. In each second-level stratum, two PSUs were selected using probability proportional to the number of households.

In the second stage, a listing of all regular households in the selected PSUs was conducted. From this list, the required number of households in each selected PSU was chosen using the Circular Systematic Sampling (CSS) method.

1.3.4 Sample Size Determination

Sample size determination in any survey involves a process based on certain assumptions and specifications. The process begins with identifying an appropriate sample size to generate reliable estimates of key consumption expenditure indicators for a given domain. In this context, reliability is defined in terms of the targeted level of precision, such as the coefficient of variations. The overall sample size was determined based on three broad indicators: mean monthly food expenditure, mean monthly non-food expenditure, and monthly combined mean food and non-food expenditure. Utilizing 2022 Bhutan Living Standard Survey data, the design characteristics for the indicators were computed.

In order to estimate the required sample size, the following formula was used:

$$n = \left[\frac{C_x}{CV(\bar{x})}\right]^2 * \frac{deff}{R}$$

where:

n = expected number of households
C_x = the population coefficient of variation of the variable of interest
CV(x)= desired level of precision
deff is the estimate of design effect, representing the impact of the survey design on the variance of the estimates
R =adjustment factor for an anticipated response

Based on the formula, around 6,200 households were selected as an annual sample for this survey.

1.3.5 Sample Allocation

Given the equal importance of producing estimates at both national and domain levels, a compromise allocation scheme was adopted for sample distribution. The sample allocation for each domain was determined using the following formula.

$$n_h = n * \frac{\sqrt{\theta W_h^2 + (1-\theta)/L^2}}{\sum_{h=1}^{L} \sqrt{\theta W_h^2 + (1-\theta)/L^2}}$$

Where:

n = overall sample size
= relative importance given to proportional allocation
L = total number of strata
W_h = Nh/N
N_h = total number of units in stratum h
N = population size

The allocated sample size for each domain was further distributed proportionately between urban and rural strata, except in the four thromdes. The table below shows the allocated sample size by domain and urban-rural strata, based on a total sample size of approximately 6,200 households.

TABLE 1.1 SELECTED HOUSEHOLD BY DOMAIN AND BY AREA

Domain	Allocated Sample Size		
	Rural	Urban	Overall
Bumthang	128	72	200
Chhukha*	224	288	512
Dagana	192	48	240
Gasa	119	57	176
Haa	128	48	176
Lhuentse	160	24	184
Monggar	192	72	264
Paro	256	72	328
Pema Gatshel	160	72	232
Punakha	192	48	240
Samdrup Jongkhar*	192	360	552
Samtse	320	72	392
Sarpang*	224	216	440
Thimphu*	192	696	888
Trashi Yangtse	160	48	208
Trashigang	256	48	304
Trongsa	128	48	176
Tsirang	192	24	216
Wangdue Phodrang	192	72	264
Zhemgang	160	48	208
Overall	3,767	2,433	6,200

*Thimphu Thromde, Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde, Gelephu Thromde and Phuentsholing Thromde are reflected under respective dzongkhag(s).

1.3.6 Weights

Survey weights enable the estimation of population parameters by accounting for:

(a) selection probabilities resulting from the implemented sampling design; and
(b) adjustments for nonresponse.

The selection probabilities, and base-weights for households j in PSU I from stratum h of domain d is as follows:

$$p_{[I]dhij} = a_{dh} * \frac{B_{dhi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{A_{dh}} B_{dhi}} * \frac{b_{dhi}}{B^*_{dhi}}$$

$$w_{[I]dhij} = \frac{1}{p_{[I]dhij}}$$

Where:

a_{dh} = total number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h in domain d;
B_{dhi} = total number and sample number of household from PSU I in stratum h from domain d;
B_{dhi} = total number of households listed in PSU I belonging to stratum h in domain d.

The weighted response rate for each adjustment cell k is computed as follows:

$$R_k = \frac{\sum_{\forall dhi \epsilon k} w_{[I]k} m_{[c]k}}{\sum_{\forall dhi \epsilon k} w_{[I]k} n_{[c]k}}$$

The expression refers to all PSU I in stratum h from domain d in adjustment cell k, is the number of completed interviews and is eligible household units.

The non-response weight was then calculated as:

$$w_{[2.1]dhi} = \frac{1}{R_k} \; \forall dhi \epsilon k \;\; for\ each\ adjustment\ cell\ k$$

Thus, the adjusted weights for each household in PSU i from stratum h in domain d are now calculated as:

$$w_{dhi,adj} = w_{[1]dhi} * w_{[2.1]dhi}$$

1.3.7 Estimation Procedure

Following the notations used in the earlier section, the domain estimates of the population total of a characteristic y is given by:

$$\hat{Y}_d = \sum_{h=1}^{L_d} \sum_{i=1}^{a_{dh}} \sum_{j=1}^{b_{dhi}} w_{dhij}\, y_{dhij}$$

An estimate of its variance is given by:

$$s^2(\hat{Y}_d) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_d} \frac{1}{a_{dh}(a_{dh}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{a_{dh}} (\hat{Y}_{dhi} - \hat{\bar{Y}}_{dh})^2$$

An estimator of the totals at the national or urban-rural areas is formed by taking the sum of domain estimates. Its variance is the sum of the variance estimates.

The domain estimates of the population mean of a characteristic y is given by:

$$\hat{\bar{Y}}_d = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{L_d} \sum_{i=1}^{a_{dh}} \sum_{j=1}^{b_{dhi}} w_{dhij}\, y_{dhij}}{\sum_{h=1}^{L_d} \sum_{i=1}^{a_{dh}} \sum_{j=1}^{b_{dhi}} w_{dhij}}$$

$$\widehat{\mathrm{Var}}(\hat{\bar{Y}}_d) = \frac{1}{\left(\sum_{h=1}^{L_d}\sum_{i=1}^{a_{dh}}\sum_{j=1}^{b_{dhi}} w_{dhij}\right)^2} \cdot \left[\sum_{h=1}^{L_d} \frac{1}{a_{dh}(a_{dh}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{a_{dh}} \left(\hat{Y}_{dhi} - \bar{\hat{Y}}_{dh}\right)^2\right]$$

1.4 Survey Instruments

1.4.1 Questionnaire

The HCES 2025 questionnaire was broadly categorized into the following four broad blocks:

i. Household Profile:
   - Household Member's demographic information.
   - Household Information (Housing characteristics).

ii. Income

iii. Food Consumption:Food Consumption
   - Food Consumed Away from Home
   - Special Family Occasion

iv. Non-Food Consumption.

To ensure comparability, the HCES 2025 questionnaire was developed and standardized using the UN-developed Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) 2018, which systematically categorizes household consumption expenditures. Additionally, Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided support in refining the questionnaire design to align with international standards.

Field data collection for the survey was conducted using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) wherever necessary.

1.4.2 Manuals

To ensure quality, uniformity, and consistency in data collection, the following manuals were prepared and referred during field enumeration based on COICOP 2018 definitions:

Enumerator's manual: It contains concepts and definitions of different questions, the code of conduct for enumerators as well as the interviewing procedures. Supervisor's manual: It contains detailed instructions to ensure data quality as well as the field enumeration procedures.

In addition, the following reference materials were provided:

- Age conversion table from Bhutanese and Lhotsham to English;
- Conversion tables for Non-Standard Units (NSUs);
- Household listing forms (Urban +Rural);
- Standardization of Measurement Unit Survey 2002, Bhutan;
- Bhutan Standard Statistical Geographic Code 2020; and
- Control forms

1.5 Reference Period

The reference period for the survey was from 1st January 2024 to December end 2024 for both food and non-food items. To obtain the population of the sample households, household members were identified on the basis of their 'usual place of residence'.

Although the required frequency was monthly, to accurately estimate mean monthly household food and non-food consumption expenditure, questions were asked using six different reference periods: at least once a week, once every two weeks, once a month, once every three months, once every six months, and once a year. This approach ensured that no expenses were overlooked. After collecting the responses, data from these varying reference periods were converted to a monthly value.

For both food and non-food items, consumption was divided into purchased, home produced and received as gift.

1.6 Recruitment and Training

NSB recruited 122 university graduates as temporary enumerators, supported by five officials from the NSB and 20 Dzongkhag Statistical Officers serving as supervisors. Additionally, two officials from the NSB headquarters provided technical support. The selection of enumerators and supervisors were determined based on the sample size in each dzongkhag.

The enumerators underwent a three-day training program, while supervisors received an additional day of instruction. The training covered questionnaire content, use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), and sampling procedures. To enhance practical understanding, each enumerator was required to conduct a household enumeration, benefiting both the enumerators and supervisors.

Further, to ensure first hand field experience, an initial three-day of field data collation was conducted in Thimphu Thromde, allowing supervisors and enumerators to familiarize themselves with the data collection process before scaling up to other regions.

1.7 Pre-Test and Field Enumeration

Pre-test for the survey was carried out from 19-24th January 2025 in Monggar, Zhemgang, Samtse and Chhukha.

The actual field data collection for HCES 2025 was coordinated centrally, with support from the respective dzongkhag administrations. Each team within the dzongkhags was led by Dzongkhag Statistical Officers, with additional supervisors assigned to five dzongkhags that had larger sample sizes and broader area coverage. The teams were deployed for fieldwork over a period ranging from 15 to 30 days in March 2025. Prior to visiting the respective dzongkhags, a three-day field data collection was conducted in Thimphu Thromde from 1st to 3rd March, to ensure smooth execution and provide hands-on experience before leaving to other regions.

Data was captured during a single visit to the household. In cases where the head of household or a competent member could not be contacted during the first visit, a minimum of three revisits were made. In some cases, the respondents were contacted through telephone.

1.8 Response Rate

Out of the 6,200 sampled households, 5,883 households successfully responded to the survey questionnaire, yielding a 94.9% response rate. However, 4.9% did not participate, as household members remained unreachable despite multiple visits. The non-response may be partly influenced by cultural and religious events, such as Tshechu festivals and other religious gatherings, which led to challenges in contacting participants. Additionally, the enumeration area in Pasakha, Phuentsholing Dungkhag, was found to have no regular households, as the zone had been transformed into an industrial area, accounting for 0.2% of the surveyed population.

TABLE 1.2 RESPONSE RATE BY AREA

Area	Number of Households		Response Rate (%)
	Planned	Enumerated	
Urban	2,433	2,188	98.1
Rural	3,767	3,695	89.9
Overall	**6,200**	**5,883**	**94.9**

The response rate for urban areas was 89.9% and 98.1% for rural areas. The overall response rate was 94.9%.

TABLE 1.3 RESPONSE RATE BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

Dzongkhag/ Thromde	Selected Sample size	Responded HH	Response Rate (%)
Bumthang	200	188	94.0
Chhukha	272	264	97.1
Dagana	240	238	99.2
Gasa*	176	168	95.5
Haa	176	164	93.2
Lhuentse	184	176	95.7
Monggar	264	255	96.6
Paro	328	324	98.8
Pema Gatshel	232	230	99.1
Punakha	240	236	98.3
Samdrup Jongkhar	216	196	90.7
Samtse	392	376	95.9
Sarpang	248	248	100.0
Thimphu	216	216	100.0
Trashi Yangtse	208	208	100.0
Trashigang	304	296	97.4
Trongsa	176	176	100.0
Tsirang	216	207	95.8
Wangdue Phodrang	264	258	97.7
Zhemgang	208	207	99.5
Thromde			
Gelephu Thromde	192	183	95.3
Phuentsholing Thromde	240	214	89.2
Samdrup Jong-khar Thromde	336	268	79.8
Thimphu Thromde	672	587	87.4
Overall	**6,200**	**5,883**	**94.9**

* Households in Lunana Gewog and the Royal Bhutan Army were not included in the sampling frame.

1.9 Data Processing and Analysis

The field data was collected using CAPI. The soft copy of the questionnaire was designed in the survey solutions system. Data consistency checks were done by the respective supervisors during field enumeration and verified by the CAPI Focal with support from the NSB Headquarter.

The data validation, cleaning, tabulations and report writing were undertaken for one and half months (45 days) using statistical software STATA Ver.17. The sampling weights were developed and assigned to individual households to obtain the estimates for target population. The analysis was based on 5,883 households. Descriptive statistics were provided through the use of graphs and tables wherever necessary.

CHAPTER 2
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The size, structure, distribution, and population growth have a direct impact on the quality of life in the country. Population structure is a fundamental demographic characteristic, with age and sex being its two most important components. The HCES 2025 collected data on age, sex, marital status, and the relationship of each household member to the head of the household. This chapter presents key demographic characteristics, including household composition, age and sex distribution, and marital status.

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same dwelling unit, recognize one adult as the head of the household, and share common living arrangements. The head of the household is the person who manages the household's income and expenses, makes day-to-day decisions, and is well-informed about other household members.

An institutional household is an institution like school, ***shedra, dratshang***, etc., where a group of persons make common provision of food and/or other essentials for living.

The household also includes:
1. Construction site with two or more huts/ temporary sheds with separate kitchen.
2. DANTAK regular households
3. Bhutanese household within the IMTART area.

The household excludes:
1. Institutional households. Examples: School, college, institute, ***shedra/dratshang***, military barracks, prison etc.
2. Project site with common mess facilities.
3. Group of persons (if the number exceeds 12) with common provision of food or/and other essentials for living (construction site with two or more huts/temporary sheds with common kitchen).
4. Embassies.
5. IMTRAT households.

2.1 Household Composition

2.1.1 Household Size

Household size refers to the number of family members living in a household. The HCES 2025 interviewed 5,883 households, which represent a total of 159,808 households nationwide. The mean household size is 3.7 (Table 2.1). Across dzongkhags, household size ranges from 3.4 in Gasa and Pema Gatshel to 4.5 in Trongsa (Table 2.2).

Among the thromdes, Thimphu Thromde has the biggest mean household size at 3.6, while Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde has the smallest, at 3.4. The other two thromdes, Gelephu and Phuentsholing, both have mean household size of 3.5 (Annexure, Table A2.1). As shown in Table 2.1, household size is compartively larger in rural areas (3.8) compared to urban areas (3.6). Male-headed households tend to have a marginally larger household size (3.8) than female-headed households (3.6). This pattern holds true in urban areas, while in rural areas, household size remains nearly the same regardless of the sex of the household head.

TABLE 2.1 MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY AREA AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Area	Sex of the Household Head		
	Male	Female	Overall
Rural	3.8	3.7	3.8
Urban	3.7	3.4	3.6
Overall	**3.8**	**3.6**	**3.7**

TABLE 2.2 MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY DZONGKHAG AND AREA

Dzongkhag	Rural	Urban	Thromde	Overall
Bumthang	3.5	3.7		3.6
Chhukha	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6
Dagana	4.0	4.0		4.0
Gasa	3.8	2.6		3.4
Haa	3.4	3.6		3.5
Lhuentse	3.6	3.3		3.6
Monggar	4.0	4.0		4.0
Paro	3.6	3.0		3.5
Pema Gatshel	3.3	3.6		3.4
Punakha	3.6	3.7		3.6
Samdrup Jongkhar	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.8
Samtse	3.8	3.8		3.8
Sarpang	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.0
Thimphu	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.6
Trashi Yangtse	3.5	3.9		3.6
Trashigang	3.6	3.6		3.6
Trongsa	4.7	3.6		4.5
Tsirang	3.9	3.3		3.8
Wangdue Phodrang	4.0	3.6		3.9
Zhemgang	4.3	3.9		4.2
Overall	**3.8**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.7**

FIGURE 2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

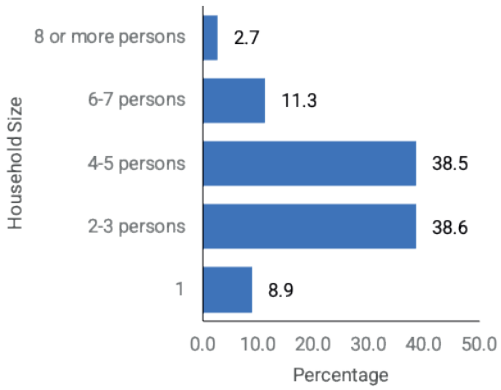
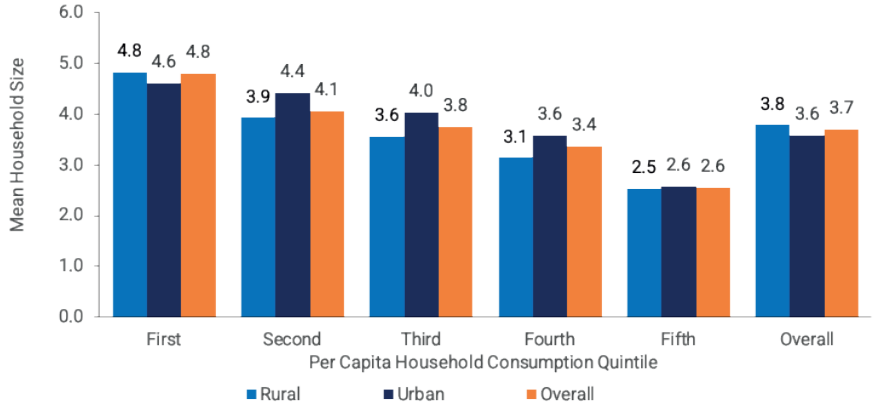


Figure 2.1 presents the distribution of households by size. Nearly 9 percent of all households consist of a single member, while approximately 3 percent have eight or more members. The majority of households have 2–3 members (38.6%), closely followed by those with 4–5 members (38.5%).

Figure 2.2 shows mean household size by per capita consumption quintile. The mean household size declines in relation to per capita consumption quintiles. The mean household size in the first quintile per capita consumption is 4.8 as compared to 2.6 in the fifth quintile. On an average, the household size is larger in rural areas than in urban areas in all the consumption quintiles.

FIGURE 2.2 MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION QUINTILE AND AREA



2.1.2 Household Distribution

The survey estimates 159,808 households, where 99,619 households reside in rural and 60,189 households in urban areas (Table 2.3). The majority of the households are headed by males (62.3%) and the pattern is similar in both rural and urban areas.

Across dzongkhags, the proportion of female-headed households ranges from 14.4% in Tsirang to 72% in Bumthang (Appendix, Table A2.1). In Gasa, Trashi Yangtse, Punakha, Paro, Wangdue Phodrang, Lhuentse and Bumthang, female-headed households outnumber male-headed households. The number of estimated households by dzongkhag and thromde is presented in Table A2.1 (Appendix).

Age of Household Head

Table 2.4 presents the age distribution of household heads by sex and area of residence. Approximately half of the household heads are aged 45 years or younger. Household heads in urban areas tend to be younger than those in rural areas, with median ages of 39 and 49 years, respectively.

TABLE 2.3 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AREA AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

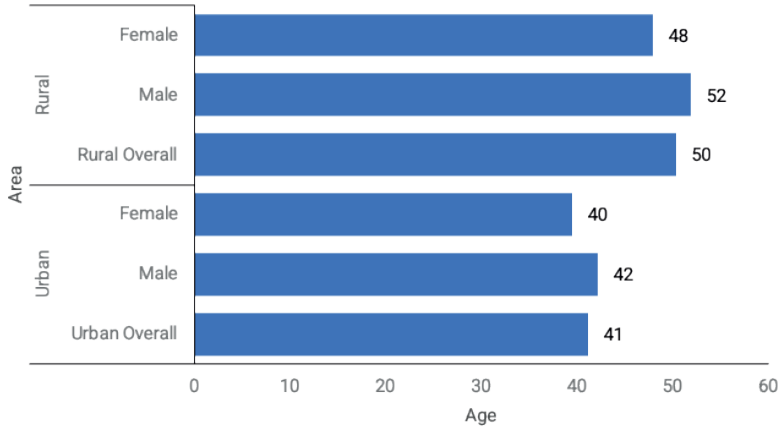
Area	Sex of the household head (number)			Sex of the household head (percent)		
	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Rural	61,520	37,798	99,318	38.5	23.7	62.1
Urban	38,099	22,391	60,490	23.8	14.0	37.9
Overall	**99,619**	**60,189**	**159,808**	**62.3**	**37.7**	**100.0**

TABLE 2.4 AGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY AREA AND SEX

Area/Sex	Minimum	Mean	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Maximum
Urban	**17**	**41**	**32**	**39**	**48**	**90**
Male	19	42	33	40	49	90
Female	17	40	30	38	46	86
Rural	**18**	**50**	**39**	**49**	**61**	**98**
Male	18	52	40	51	63	98
Female	19	48	37	46	58	97
Overall	**17**	**47**	**36**	**45**	**57**	**98**
Male	18	48	37	46	59	98
Female	17	45	34	43	54	97

The mean age of household heads in rural areas is higher (50) than in urban areas (41) (Figure 2.3). In both areas, the mean age of male household head is higher than the female household head. Comparing across areas, the mean age of male household heads is 42 years in urban areas compared to 52 years in rural areas. Similarly, the mean age of female household heads is lower in urban areas than in rural areas.

FIGURE 2.3 MEAN AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY AREA AND SEX

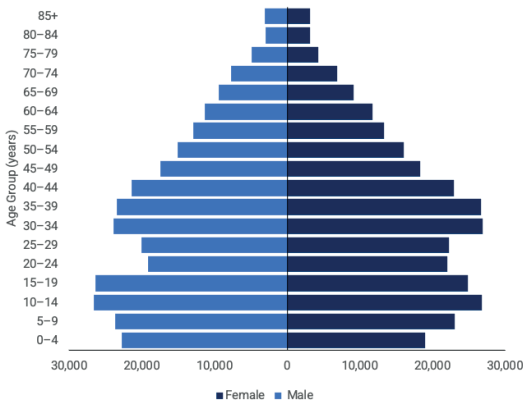


2.2 Age and Sex Distribution

2.2.1 Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex

The population by sex and age group is shown in the population pyramid (Figure 2.4). The pyramid shows more population in the younger age groups. The maximum number of population is observed in the 10-14 and 15-19 age group followed by those in 30-34. The male and female population is maximum in the age group 10-14 years. The pyramid shows that the population decreases sharply from the age group 40-44 years. The detailed distribution of population by age group, sex, and area is presented in Table A2.2 (Annexure).

FIGURE 2.4 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



2.2.2 Population Size by Area and Sex

Of the total 592,598 estimated persons, 292,227 are male and 300,371 are female (Table 2.5). In urban areas, females slightly outnumber males while in rural areas, males are slightly higher. For every 100 persons, about 37 live in urban areas and 63 in rural areas. The estimated population by dzongkhag and thromde is presented in TableA2.1 (Annexure).

TABLE 2.5 POPULATION BY AREA AND SEX

Area	Male	Female	Overall	Proportion to overall Population
Urban	103,997	112,695	216,692	36.6
Rural	188,229	187,676	375,905	63.4
Overall	**292,227**	**300,371**	**592,598**	**100**

2.2.3 Population by Broad Age Group and Dependency Ratios

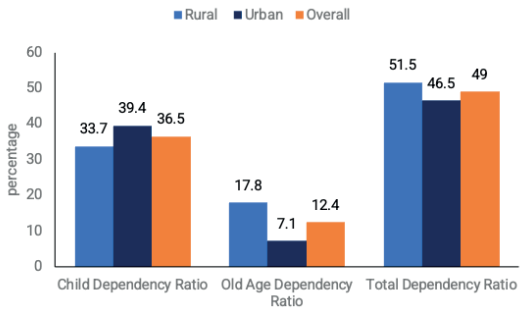
The population is broadly categorized as: children (0–14 years), working-age population (15–64 years), and elderly population (65 years and above) (Table 2.6). As shown in Table 2.6, 66.8% of the population falls within the working-age group, while 23.9% are children and 9.2% are elderly. The proportion of the working-age population is slightly higher in urban areas (68.3%) compared to rural areas (66.0%). The elderly are more likely to reside in rural areas, as their proportion is higher there than in urban settings. In contrast, children's population is the highest in urban areas (26.9%) compared to rural areas (22.2%).

TABLE 2.6 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUP AND AREA

Broad Age Group	Area (number)			Area (percent)		
	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall
0–14	83,601	58,262	141,863	22.2	26.9	23.9
15-64	248,153	147,933	396,086	66.0	68.3	66.8
65+	44,152	10,497	54,649	11.7	4.8	9.2
All Ages	**375,906**	**216,692**	**592,598**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Dependency ratios serve as a critical indicator of population structure and its evolution over time (see Figure 2.5). As illustrated, the total dependency ratio stands at 49%, with dependency higher in rural areas (51.5%) than in urban areas (46.5%). This indicates that, on average, there are 49 dependents for every 100 working-age individuals. The old-age dependency ratio is notably higher in rural areas (17.8%) than in urban areas (7.1%), reflecting a greater proportion of elderly dependents in rural areas. Conversely, the child dependency ratio, at 36.5% overall, is higher in urban areas (39.4%) than in rural areas (33.7%), highlighting regional differences in youth dependency.

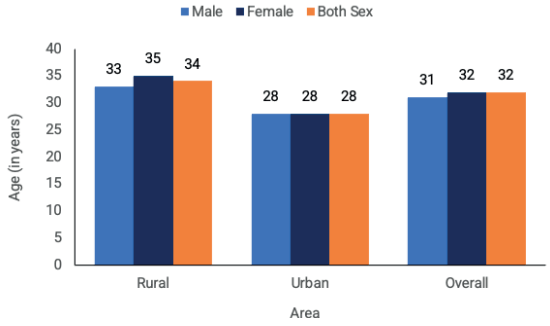
FIGURE 2.5 DEPENDENCY RATIOS BY AREA



2.2.4 Median Age

The median age represents the midpoint of a population's age distribution, with half the population younger and half older than this age. As shown in Figure 2.6, the overall median age is 32 years, indicating that 50% of the population is below 32 years. The median age for male is 31 years, while for females it is 32 years. Notably, the median age is lower in urban areas (28 years) compared to rural areas (34 years), highlighting regional differences in age structure.

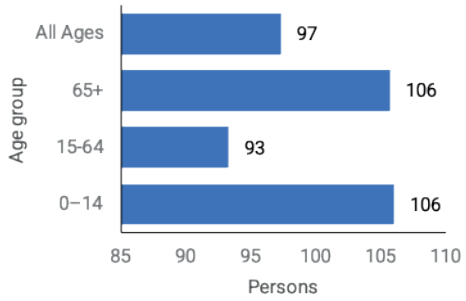
FIGURE 2.6 THE MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION BY AREA AND SEX



2.2.5 Sex Ratios

Sex ratio is a basic measure to explain the sex composition of a population. It is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The overall sex ratio is 97, which indicates that there are more females than males in the population. As shown in the figure, the sex ratio varies across different age groups. It is 106 in the age group 0-14 years, 93 in the age group 15-64 years, and 106 for those who are 65 years and above (Figure 2.7).

FIGURE 2.7 SEX RATIOS BY BROAD AGE GROUP



2.3 Marital Status

2.3.1 Population by Marital Status

The survey collected information on the current marital status of household members who are 15 years and above (Table 2.7). It found that 66.5% are currently married, 4% are divorced, 5.8% are widow/widower and almost a percent are separated. More than 22% were never married and less than 1% are living together.

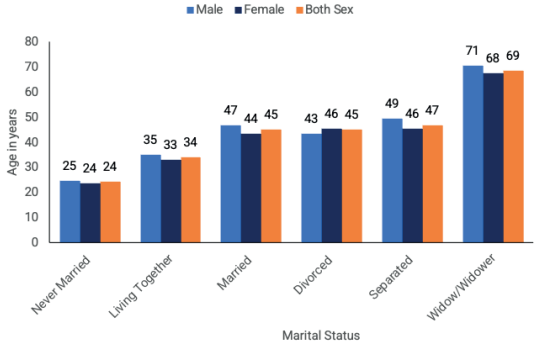
TABLE 2.7 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX

Marital Status	Male	Female	Overall	Population 15 Years and Above (%)
Never Married	52,461	46,398	98,859	22.3
Living Together	1,421	1,300	2,720	0.6
Married	124,003	132,767	256,770	66.5
Divorced	4,314	11,352	15,666	4.0
Separated	810	2,036	2,846	0.8
Widow/Widower	2,086	6,434	8,520	5.8

2.3.2 Mean Age by Marital Status

The mean age of the currently married population is 45 years. It is slightly higher for males (47) than females (44). For those people who have never been married, the mean age is 24 years while those who are currently living together have a mean age of 34 years (Figure 2.8).

FIGURE 2.8 MEAN AGE OF THE POPULATION BY CURRENT MARITAL STATUS AND SEX



2.3.3 Marital Status by Level of Education

The distribution of marital status across education levels highlights distinct patterns, with marriage being dominant across all groups, peaking at 87.4% among those with no education and dipping to 53.7% in secondary education. Individuals with tertiary/TVET (38.5%) and ECCD (39.6%) education have the highest rates of 'never being married', while this status is least common among those with 'no education' (8.8%). 'Living Together' is rare but most prevalent with 'tertiary/TVET' (1.0%) education, while divorce peaks in primary education (4.8%) and is absent in 'no education 'and 'ECCD'. Separation is minimal, highest in 'primary' (0.7%). Widowhood is most common among the uneducated (3.9%) and absent in ECCD, underscoring the significant influence of education on marital status (Table 2.8).

TABLE 2.8 DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Marital status	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary/TVET	ECCD
Never married	8.8	15.0	40.6	38.5	39.6
Living together	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.0
Married	87.4	76.8	53.7	57.6	60.4
Divorced	0.0	4.8	3.5	1.9	0.0
Separated	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0
Widow/widower	3.9	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.0

CHAPTER 3
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life and serves as a key indicator of an individual's standard of living. Higher levels of consumption expenditure typically enable households to afford better housing conditions and amenities, reinforcing the link between economic capacity and overall well-being.

The survey collected basic information on various housing characteristics, including the type of dwelling, ownership status, main construction materials, and the primary source of lighting. These details are generally provided by the head of the household or another knowledgeable member.

This chapter presents some of the results in relation to the type of dwelling and ownership status of the households; construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, and flooring materials; and source of lighting used. Likewise, this chapter presents some health facility usage indicators.

A house is defined as a dwelling where a household occupies the whole dwelling. An apartment is referred to dwellings where a household lives in self-contained apartments. Family/individuals occupying a unit/flat. The shared apartment/part of a house is defined as a household occupying only part of a house; the other part may be used by another household or used for some other purpose.

There are four sections in this chapter:
type of dwelling and ownership status;
housing characteristics; and source of lighting.

3.1 Type of Dwelling and Ownership Status

Around 60% of Bhutanese live in dwelling classified as house, while about 34% live in apartments, about 5% in the part of house/shared apartment and little over 1% live in other forms of dwelling (Table 3.1).

TABLE 3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING AND BY AREA

Type of Dwelling	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Overall (%)
House	23.2	82.2	59.8
Apartment	66.9	14.7	34.4
Part of house/ Shared Apartment	8.3	2.3	4.6
Other Types	1.6	0.8	1.1

A large proportion of households in rural areas live in houses (82.2%) as opposed to apartments (14.7%) and part of house/shared apartment (2.3%). On the other hand, apartments dominate households in urban areas (66.9%), followed by houses (23.2%), shared apartment (8.5%) and other types of dwelling (1.6%). Other types of dwelling include temporary huts and others.

The majority (53.2%) of households in Bhutan own their dwellings. House ownership is highest in Lhuentse (84.3%), followed by Dagana (84.1%) and Samdrup Jongkhar (82%). Likewise, ownership is lowest in Thimphu (36.1%) followed by Paro (38.4%). Among the thromdes, Phuentsholing Thromde (8.7%) has the lowest proportion of households that own their dwelling. Gelephu Thromde (25.4%) has the highest proportion of households ownership (Table 3.2).

TABLE 3.2 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP STATUS AND DZONGKHAG/THROMDE (%)

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Dwelling Ownership	
	Yes	No
Bumthang	66.9	33.1
Chhukha	62.8	37.2
Dagana	84.1	15.9
Gasa	67.1	33.0
Haa	72.1	27.9
Lhuentse	84.3	15.7
Monggar	76.3	23.7
Paro	38.4	61.6
Pema Gatshel	76.8	23.2
Punakha	52.5	47.5
Samdrup Jongkhar	82.0	18.0
Samtse	70.8	29.2
Sarpang	67.8	32.2
Thimphu	36.1	63.9
Trashigang	79.4	20.6
Trashi Yangtse	74.0	26.0
Trongsa	55.0	45.0
Tsirang	67.9	32.1
Wangdue Phodrang	70.0	30.0
Zhemgang	80.4	19.6
Phuentshogling Thromde	8.7	91.3
Samdrup Jongkhar Thro	11.0	89.0
Gelephu Thromde	25.4	74.6
Thimphu Thromde	12.9	87.2
Total	**53.2**	**46.8**

FIGURE 3.1 DWELLING OWNERSHIP BY AREA

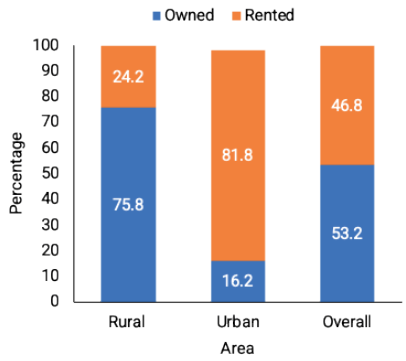


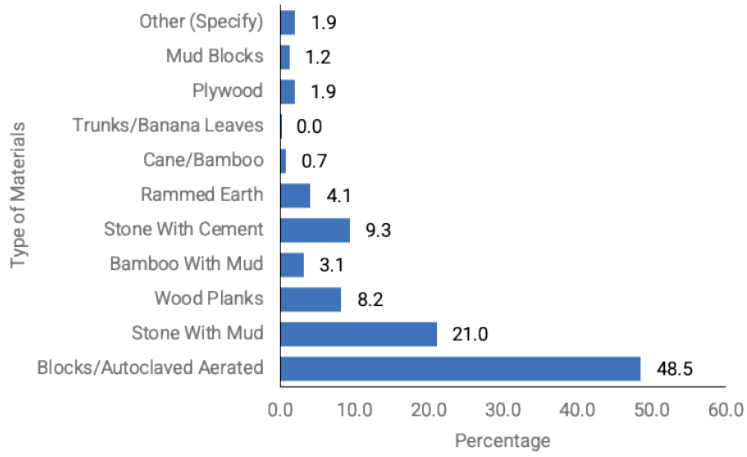
Figure 3.1 shows that in rural areas, a large proportion of households own their dwelling (75.8%). Whereas in urban areas, little over 16.0% of households own their dwellings.

3.2 Housing Construction Materials

3.2.1 Exterior Wall Material

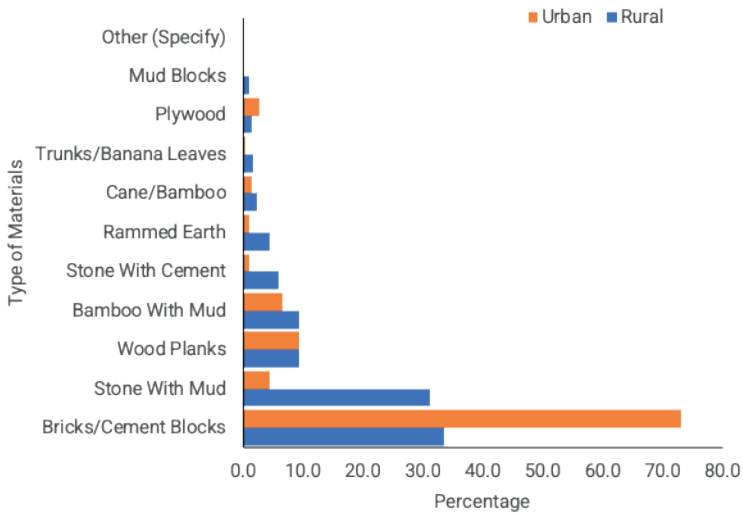
Almost half of households (48.5%) in Bhutan live in dwellings whose main exterior wall material is Bricks/Cement Blocks/Autoclaved Aerated concrete dwellings, followed by stone with mud (201%), stone with cement (9.3%) and other materials.

FIGURE 3.2 PROPORTION OF DWELLING WITH EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS



A significant proportion of households in urban areas live in dwellings where exterior wall is made from bricks/cement blocks/autoclaved aerated concrete (73.1%). On the other hand, in rural areas, one-third of households live in dwellings made from the same materials (33.5%) followed by stone with mud (31.1%) as the main exterior wall material.

FIGURE 3.3 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN EXTERIOR WALL MATERIAL AND AREA (%)

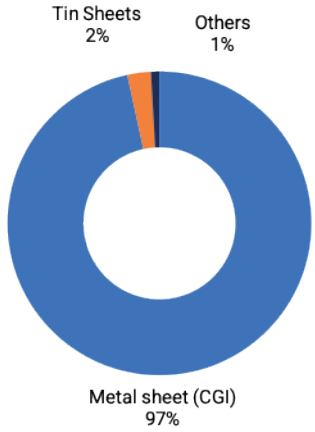


3.2.2 Roofing Material

About 97% of households used metal sheets as roofing in both urban and rural areas. About 2% of households still use Tin Sheets for roofing. Less than 1% of the households use other roofing materials like thatch, bamboo planks, etc as roofing material [Figure 3.4].

Except for Sarpang (68.3%) and Tsirang (83.5%), more than 95% of households in other dzongkhags have metal sheet as the main material for roofing.

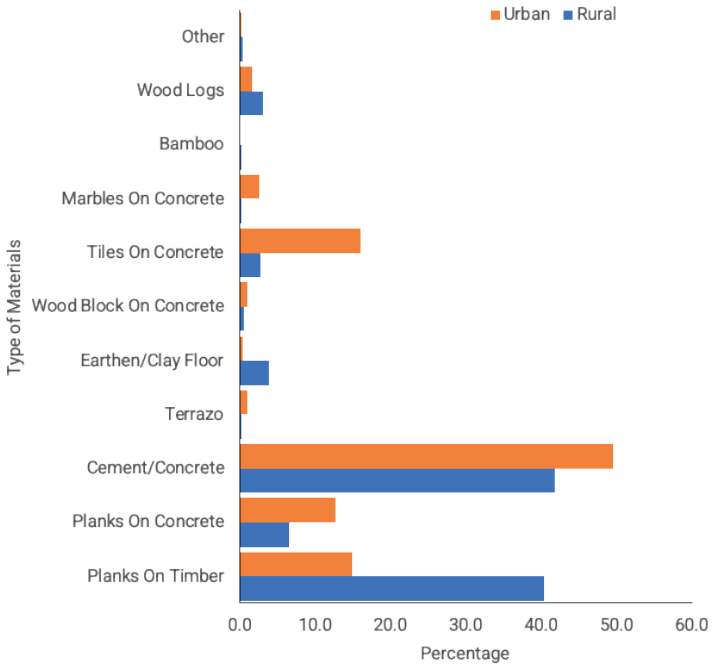
FIGURE 3.4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN ROOFING MATERIAL (%)



3.2.3 Flooring Material

More than one-third of the dwellings in the country have cement/concrete (44.8%) and planks on timber (30.7%) as the main flooring materials. About one-tenth of the dwellings have planks on concrete (8.8%), around 7.8% have tiles on concrete, and around 8% of dwellings have other flooring materials.

FIGURE 3.5 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN FLOORING MATERIAL AND AREA (IN %)



Compared to urban households (14.9%), households that use planks on timber as main flooring material is higher in rural areas (40.3%). On the other hand, a fairly large urban area dwellings (12.7%) have planks on concrete as flooring material compared to rural areas (6.5%). There is a slight difference in percentages of the dwellings using cement/concrete as flooring material in urban (49.5%) and rural (41.9%) areas. In urban areas, almost 16% of households have tiles on concrete while 2.7% of rural households use tiles on concrete as flooring material.

Among dzongkhags, Bumthang has the highest proportion (89.8%) of households with planks on timber. Similarly, Lhuentse, Trashi Yangtse, Monggar, Trongsa, and Trashigang also have more than a half of households using planks on timber. On the other hand, households in Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (84.3%), Samtse (81.5%), Sarpang (80.4%), Dagana(64.9%), Phuentsholing Thromde (61%) and Chhukha (52.4%) have their dwellings with cement or concrete as main flooring material. In Gelephu Thromde, about 7.5% of households have marbles on concrete as material for flooring (Annex Table A3.4).

3.3 Source of Lighting and Cooking in Dwelling

3.3.1 Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking

Households were asked about the main sources of energy for lighting and cooking. Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting (99.6%). A tiny proportion of households (0.2%) use firewood, about 0.1% use kerosene, and similarly a minute proportion of households (0.08%) use solar/candle and others. [Table 3.3].

3.3.2 Source of Cooking in Dwelling

As shown in Table 3.4, electricity is the most widely used source of energy for cooking in both urban (96.7%) and rural (96.1%) households. A higher proportion of urban households use LPG (90.3%) as the source of energy for cooking than rural households (80.8%). Around 12% of rural households use fuelwood for cooking.

TABLE 3.3 SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD LIGHTING BY AREA

Source of Lighting	Area (Estimates)			Area (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall
Electricity	98,748	60,444	159,191	99.4	99.9	99.6
Kerosene	153	30	183	0.2	0.1	0.1
Firewood (Mebchi)	287	17	304	0.3	0.0	0.2
Solar	25	0	25	0.0	0.0	0.0
Candle	55	0	55	0.1	0.0	0.0
Others	49	0	49	0.1	0.0	0.0
Overall	**99,318**	**60,490**	**159,808**	**100**	**100**	**100**

TABLE 3.4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY USE AND SOURCE OF ENERGY AND BY AREA (%)

Fuel for cooking	Area (Estimates)		Area (%)		Overall	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Number	Percent
Gas (LPG)	80,220	54,625	80.8	90.3	134,844	84.4
Electricity	95,474	58,493	96.1	96.7	153,967	96.3
Wood	11,461	67	11.5	0.1	11,528	7.2
Bio-gas	723	0	0.7	0	723	0.5
Others	0	56	0	0.1	56	0.0

CHAPTER 4
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

This chapter provides a comprehensive measure of total household consumption expenditure by combining food and non-food components. Food consumption includes items purchased, home-produced, or received as gifts, with all values standardized to monthly expenditure in Ngultrum for comparability. Non-food consumption, collected in monetary terms due to its diverse nature, covers categories such as clothing, transport, health, education, information and communications, household operations and special family occasions, based on a 12-month recall period and averaged monthly. Together, these components offer insights into household spending patterns.

This chapter will present the findings of the monthly household and per capita household consumption expenditure, disaggregated at rural-urban areas, dzongkhags and thromdes levels. Detailed breakdowns of food and non-food expenditures are provided in subsequent chapters.

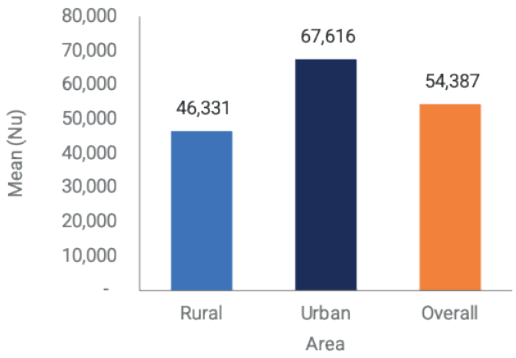
4.1 Household Consumption Expenditure

4.1.1 Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure

The household consumption expenditure consists of food and non-food consumption expenditure. The mean monthly household consumption expenditure at the national level was estimated at Nu 54,387, with a standard error of Nu 917. The 95% confidence interval (CI)[1] ranged from Nu 52,584 to Nu 56,191.

The mean monthly household consumption expenditure was Nu 46,331 in rural areas, with a standard error of Nu 966, (95% CI: Nu 44,432 to Nu 48,229) and Nu 67,616 in urban areas, with a standard error of Nu 1,721 (95% CI: Nu 64,232 to Nu 71,000). Urban households, on average, spent significantly more than rural households.

FIGURE 4.1 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA

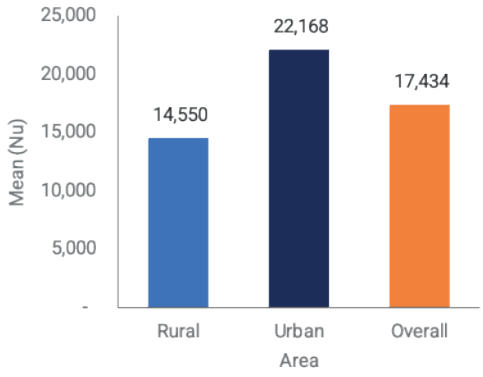


4.1.2 Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

The mean monthly per capita household consumption expenditure was estimated at Nu 17,434 with a standard error of Nu 329. The 95% confidence interval ranged from Nu 16,787 to 18,080. In rural areas, the mean monthly per capita household consumption expenditure was Nu 14,550, with a standard error of Nu 364 (95% CI: Nu 13,835 to Nu 15,265) and Nu 22,168 in urban areas, with a standard error of Nu 619 (95% CI: Nu 20,951 to Nu 23,385). Urban residents, on average, had significantly higher per capita consumption expenditure compared to rural residents.

1Confidence Interval: 95% confidence interval means if we were to draw many samples and calculate intervals in the same way, we would expect the true parameter to be captured by the interval in 95% of those samples.

FIGURE 4.2 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA



The mean monthly household consumption expenditure among the top 20% (fifth quintile) was Nu 96,998, about four times higher than that of the lowest 20% (first quintile) at Nu 25,862. The fifth quintile recorded a mean monthly per capita expenditure of Nu 40,626, which was more than seven times higher than the Nu 5,545 in the first quintile. The mean monthly per capita household consumption expenditure of the fifth quintile was more than twice the estimated national mean of Nu 17,434, while the lowest quintile was only one-third of the estimated national mean.

Household size declined with increasing quintile, indicating an inverse relationship between household size and per capita household consumption expenditure. On average, household size decreased from 4.8 persons in the first quintile to 2.6 persons in the fifth quintile nationally.

TABLE 4.1 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY QUINTILE AND AREA.

Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintile	Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure			Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure			Household size		
	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall
First	25,639	27,153	25,862	5,469	5,984	5,545	4.8	4.6	4.8
Second	35,810	41,796	37,544	9,162	9,486	9,256	3.9	4.4	4.1
Third	46,346	53,056	48,993	13,038	13,116	13,069	3.6	4.0	3.8
Fourth	58,081	67,268	62,575	18,544	18,834	18,686	3.1	3.6	3.4
Fifth	91,052	101,440	96,998	38,996	41,843	40,626	2.5	2.6	2.6
Overall	**46,331**	**67,616**	**54,387**	**14,550**	**22,168**	**17,434**	**3.8**	**3.6**	**3.7**

4.1.3 Share of Food and Non-food in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

On average, the per capita mean monthly food expenditure in Bhutan was Nu 7,069, while non-food expenditure was Nu 10,365, indicating a greater overall expenditure on non-food items. The share of non-food expenditure increases and food expenditure decreases as household consumption level rises.

In the first quintile, food accounted for 49.1% and non-food for 50.9% of total spending. By the fifth quintile, food's share dropped to 34.9%, while non-food rose to 65.1%. Overall, households spent 40.5% of their consumption on food and 59.5% on non-food items, highlighting a clear shift toward non-food consumption among higher-income groups.

Aross all quintiles, non-food expenditure was higher than food expenditure, with the gap widening significantly in higher quintiles. Households in the fifth quintile spent more than five times as much on food items and nine times more on non-food items compared to households in the first quintile.

FIGURE 4.3 SHARE OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE QUINTILE

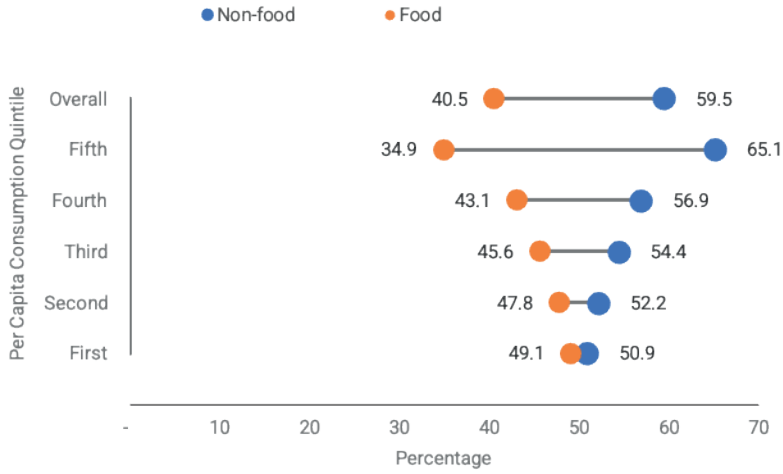


FIGURE 4.4 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD FOOD AND NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE BY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE QUINTILE.

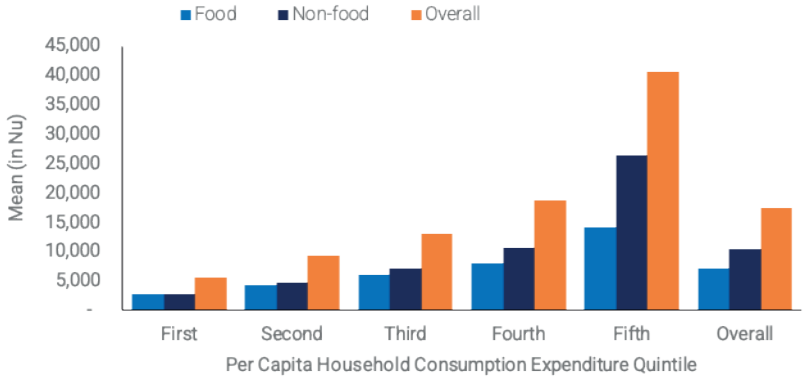


TABLE 4.2 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD FOOD AND NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE BY QUINTILE AND AREA.

Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintile	Food (in Nu)			Non-food (in Nu)		
	Rural	Urban	Overall	Rural	Urban	Overall
First	2,669	3,029	2,722	2,800	2,955	2,823
Second	4,398	4,501	4,428	4,764	4,985	4,828
Third	5,963	5,965	5,964	7,075	7,151	7,105
Fourth	7,925	8,196	8,058	10,619	10,638	10,628
Fifth	11,721	16,011	14,177	27,275	25,832	26,449
Overall	**5,816**	**9,126**	**7,069**	**8,735**	**13,042**	**10,365**

Urban households had significantly higher mean monthly food expenditure of Nu 9,126 compared to rural households at Nu 5,816. Likewise, urban households spent more on non-food items (Nu 13,042) than rural households (Nu 8,735).

Figure 5.5 illustrates the monthly per capita household expenditure on major food groups across per capita consumption quintiles. Expenditure on food groups such as cereals and cereal products, milk, oils and fats, and vegetables increased noticeably with rising consumption quintiles. Notably, spending on food consumed away from home was lowest in the first quintile increasing significantly across higher quintiles, with a marked increase in mean monthly per capita expenditure from the fourth to the fifth quintile.

FIGURE 4.5 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF MAJOR FOOD GROUPS BY QUINTILE

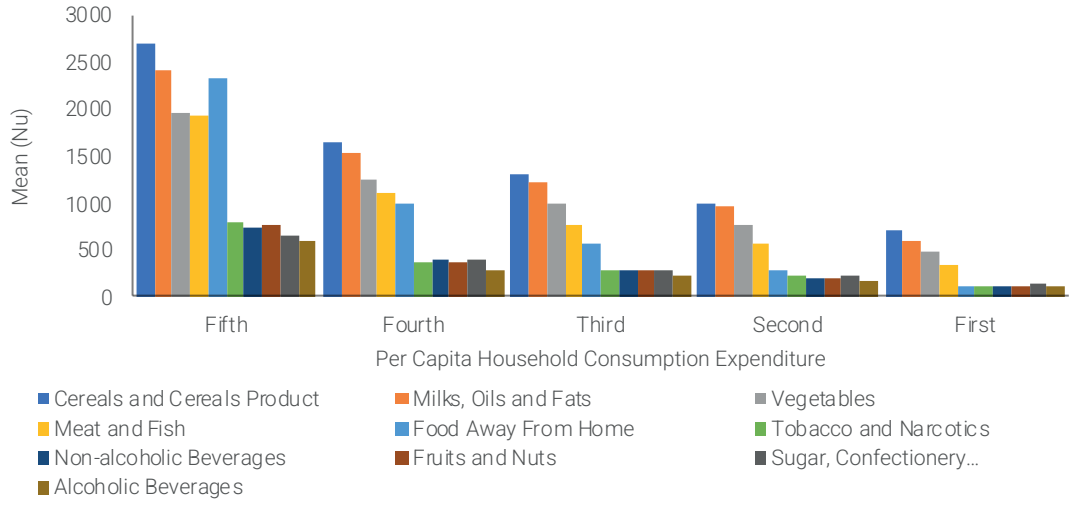
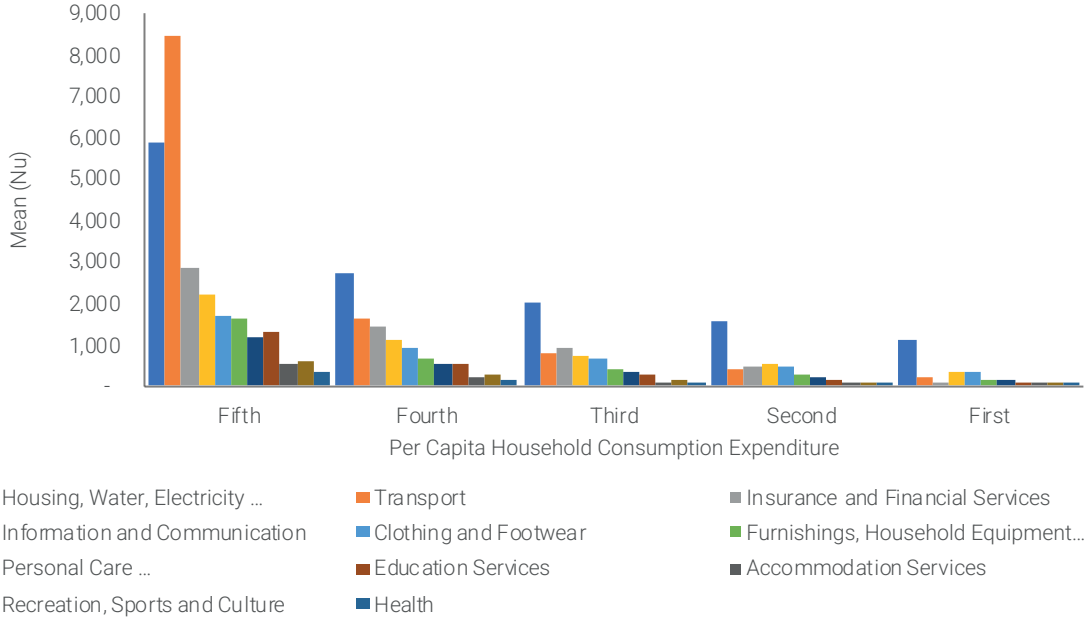


FIGURE 4.6 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE OF MAJOR NON-FOOD GROUPS BY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE QUINTILE.



Among the fifth quintile, the highest non-food expenditure was on transport, followed by housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. However, in all other quintiles, from the first to fourth, spending on the above category housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels was the dominant non-food expenditure.

Expenditure on insurance and financial services, information and communication, and clothing and footwear also increased steadily with each higher per capita household consumption quintile. Expenditure on health remained one of the lowest non-food expenditure across all quintiles (expenditure on medicines and health products, outpatient and inpatient care services, and other health services were only considered).

4.1.4 Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag

The mean monthly household and per capita household consumption expenditure in each dzongkhag is shown in Figures 4.7 and 4.8. The mean monthly household consumption expenditure was estimated highest in Thimphu with Nu 73,632, while Trashi Yangtse had the lowest with Nu 26,934. On average, Thimphu, Paro, Punakha, Trongsa and Dagana were above the national mean of Nu 54,387.

FIGURE 4.7 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY DZONGKHAG

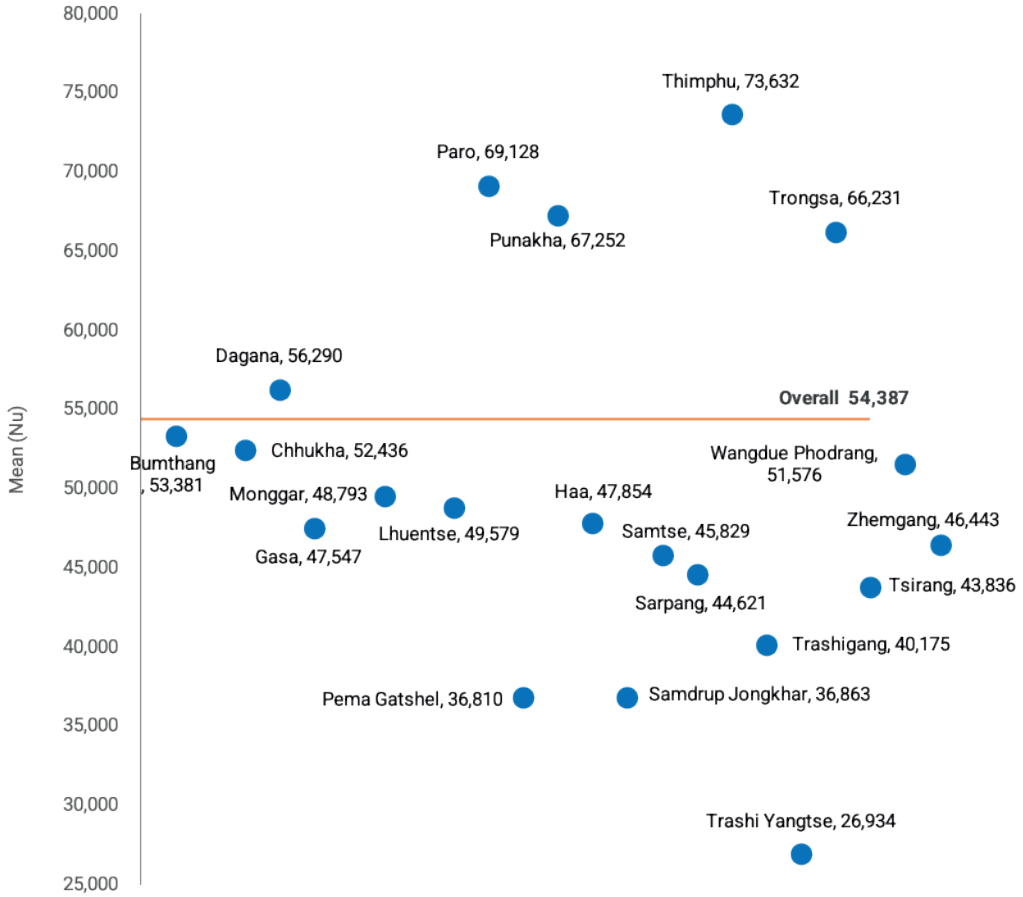
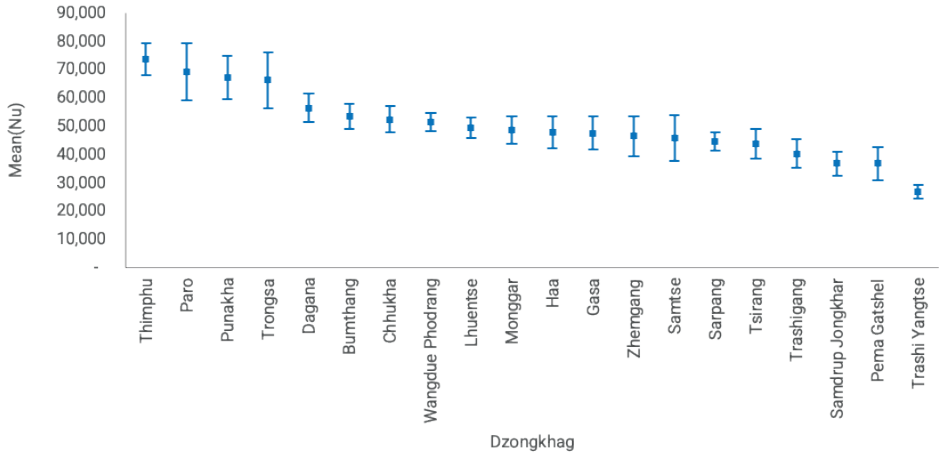


Figure 4.8 presents the 95% confidence intervals for the mean monthly household consumption expenditure across all 20 dzongkhags. Thimphu recorded the highest mean; however, the differences may not be statistically significant when compared to Paro, Punakha, and Trongsa, due to overlapping confidence intervals. In contrast, Trashi Yangtse reported the lowest mean, which is significantly lower than that of all other dzongkhags.

FIGURE 4.8 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE WITH 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS BY DZONGKHAG



The mean monthly per capita household consumption expenditure was estimated highest in Paro with Nu 24,403, followed by Thimphu with Nu 24,228 and Trashi Yangtse reported the lowest at Nu 9,025. The mean monthly per capita household consumption in Paro was nearly three times higher than that of Trashi Yangtse.

FIGURE 4.9 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY DZONGKHAG

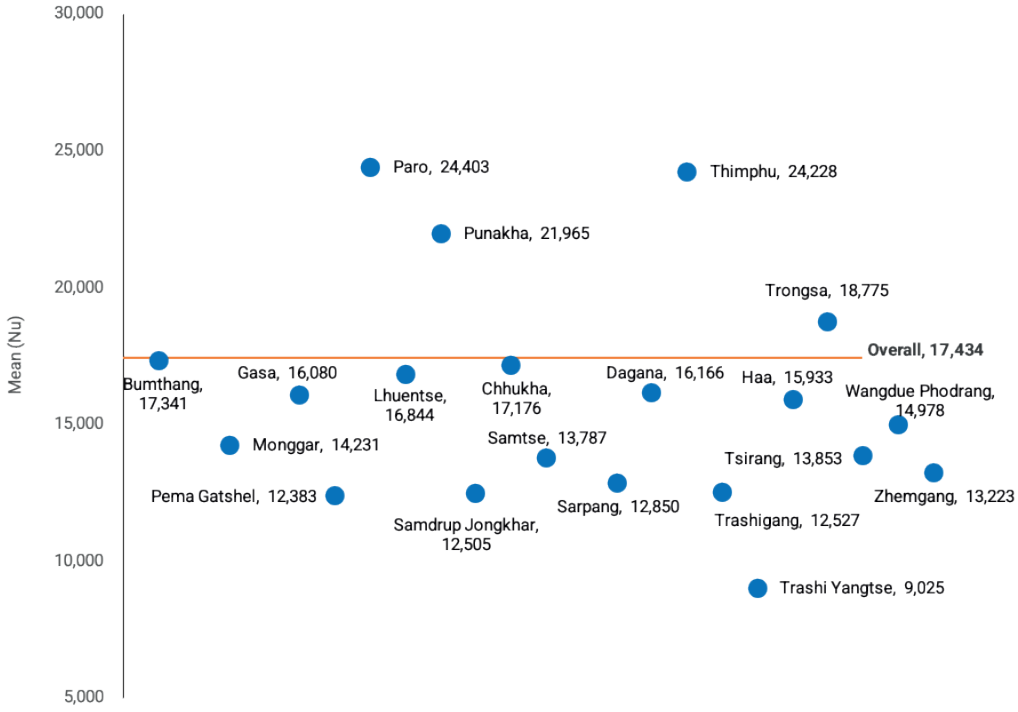


Figure 4.10 presents the 95% confidence intervals for the mean monthly per capita household consumption expenditure by dzongkhags. While Paro reported the highest mean, the differences were not statistically significant when compared with Thimphu, Punakha, and Trongsa due to overlapping confidence intervals. In contrast, Trashi Yangtse recorded the lowest mean, which was significantly lower than the rest of the dzongkhags.

FIGURE 4.10 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE WITH 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS BY DZONGKHAG

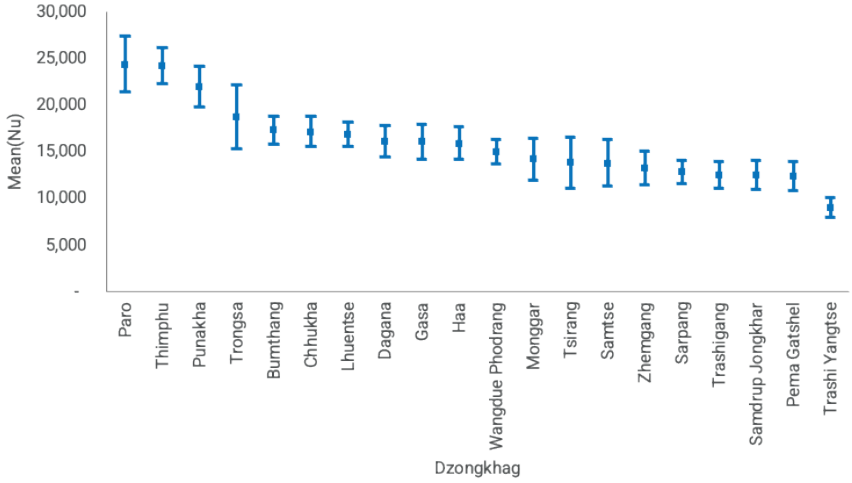
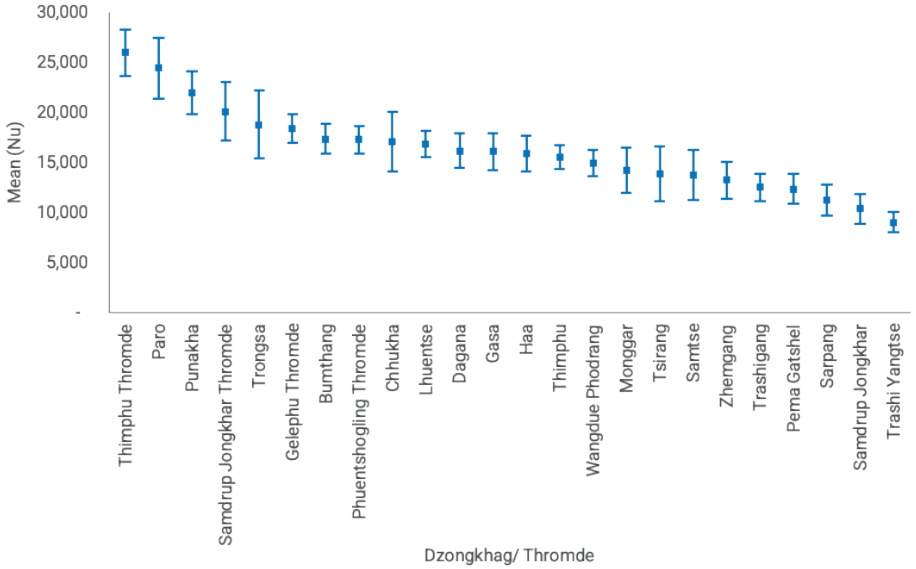


Figure 4.11 presents the 95% confidence intervals for the mean monthly per capita household consumption expenditure across all dzongkhags and thromdes. Thimphu Thromde recorded the highest mean estimates. However, the differences in mean estimates among Thimphu Thromde, Paro, and Punakha were not statistically significant due to overlapping confidence intervals. At the lower end, Trashi Yangtse reported the lowest mean. Nevertheless, no statistically significant differences were observed among Trashi Yangtse, Samdrup Jongkhar and Sarpang.

FIGURE 4.11 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE WITH 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS BY DZONGKHAG AND BY THROMDE



4.1.5 Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Thromde

The mean monthly household and per capita household consumption expenditure for the thromdes are shown in Figures 4.12 and 4.13. Among thromdes, the estimated mean monthly household consumption expenditure was highest in Thimphu Thromde at Nu 79,124 and the lowest in Phuentsholing Thromde at Nu 53,175. Overall, the estimated mean monthly household consumption expenditure across all thromdes stood at Nu 70,491.

FIGURE 4.12 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY THROMDE

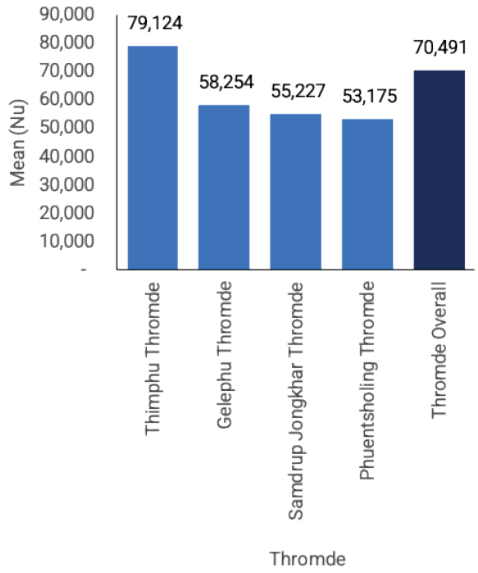
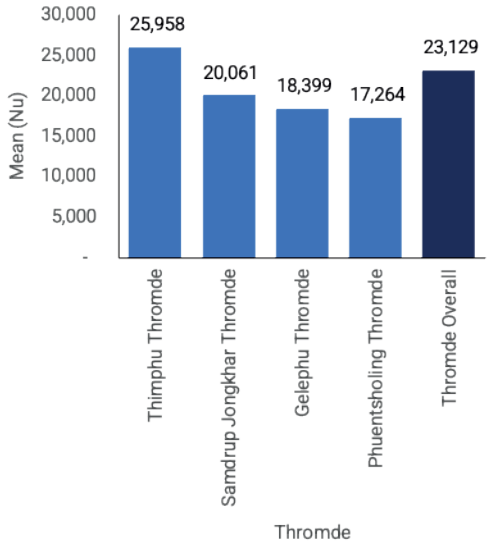


FIGURE 4.13 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY THROMDE



The estimated mean monthly per capita household consumption expenditure was highest in Thimphu Thromde at Nu 25,958 and the lowest in Phuentsholing Thromde at Nu 17,264. Overall, the estimated mean monthly per capita household consumption expenditure across all thromdes stood at Nu 23,129.

CHAPTER 5
FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

5.1 Household Food Consumption Expenditure

Household food consumption data from the HCES 2025 provides a detailed discussion of the value and composition of food households consumed. This includes items that were purchased, consumed from home production, or received as gifts or in-kind payments. The consumption expenditure reported in values were standardized to monthly expenditure in Ngultrums to ensure comparability across food groups. Food consumed is classified into whether it is i) purchased in the market ii) produced at home iii) received as a gift. The analysis covers a wide range of food groups including *'cereal and cereal products', 'live animals, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals & fish and other sea food', 'milk, other dairy products and eggs & oils and fats', 'fruits and nuts', 'vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking banana and pulses', 'sugar, confectionary and desserts & readymade food and other food products', 'non-alcoholic beverages', 'alcoholic beverages', 'tobacco and narcotics' and 'food taken outside'.*

Expenditure on the purchased items and the estimated market value of home-produced items were collected at least once a week, once every two weeks, once a month, once every three months, once every six months, or once every twelve months. For food items received as gifts, the total value of the amount consumed over the past twelve months was collected.

5.1.1 Food Consumption by Area

As shown in Figure 5.1, the mean monthly household food consumption expenditure is significantly higher in urban areas (Nu 27,317) than in rural areas (Nu 18,748), with the national mean recorded at Nu 21,991. The 95% confidence interval of the national mean estimate was between Nu 21,199 and Nu 22,784.

Similarly, Figure 5.2 presents the mean monthly per capita food consumption, which also reflects a higher expenditure in urban areas. On average, urban residents spent Nu 9,126 per person per month on food, compared to Nu 5,816 in rural areas. The overall national per capita mean stands at Nu 7,069 with a standard error of Nu 180 (95% CI: Nu 6,714 to Nu 7,423).

FIGURE 5.1 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA

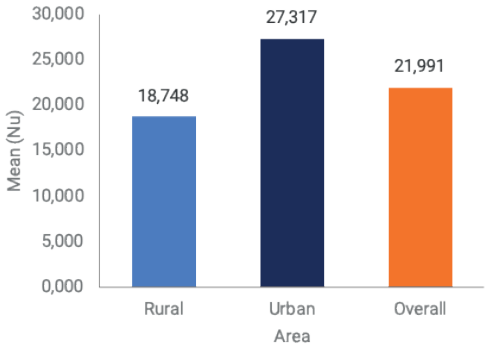
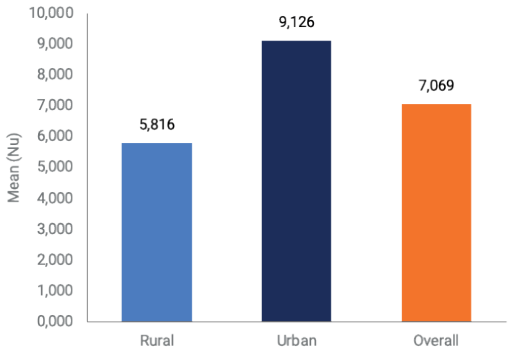


FIGURE 5.2 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA



5.1.2 Share of Food Consumption Expenditure by Major Food Item Category and by Area

The structure of household food consumption by major food groups is shown in Figure 5.3 (mean monthly food consumption) and Figure 5.4 (per capita consumption). Cereal and cereal products (21.4%), milk and oil (19.5%), and vegetables (15.5%) are the top three categories with the highest share of household food expenditure. This is followed closely by meat and fish (12.9%). In contrast, the lowest share of spending is on alcoholic beverages, indicating relatively limited consumption in this category.

The share of major food items in mean monthly per capita household food consumption expenditure by area highlights distinct spending patterns between rural and urban households. As shown in Figure 5.5, the top three per capita food expenditure categories are cereals (20.7%), milk and oils (19.1%), and vegetables (15.4%).

Notably, the per capita share of spending on cereals, milk & oil, and vegetables is higher in rural areas, reflecting reliance on basic staples. In contrast, consumption of meat and fish is slightly higher in urban areas.

FIGURE 5.3 SHARE OF MAJOR FOOD ITEMS IN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA

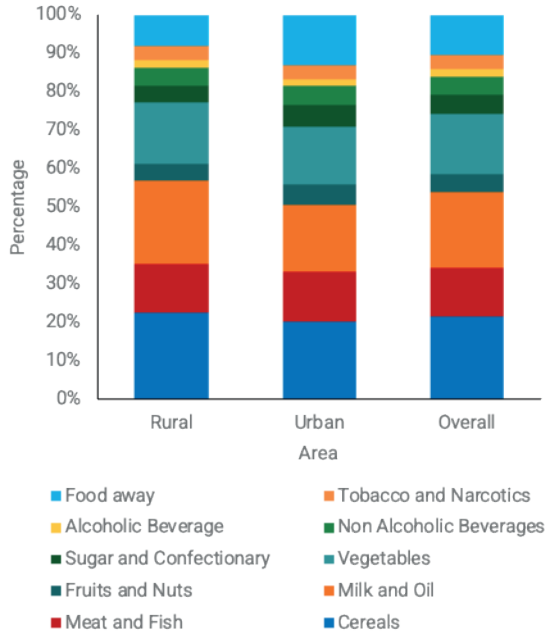


FIGURE 5.4 SHARE OF MAJOR FOOD ITEMS IN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA

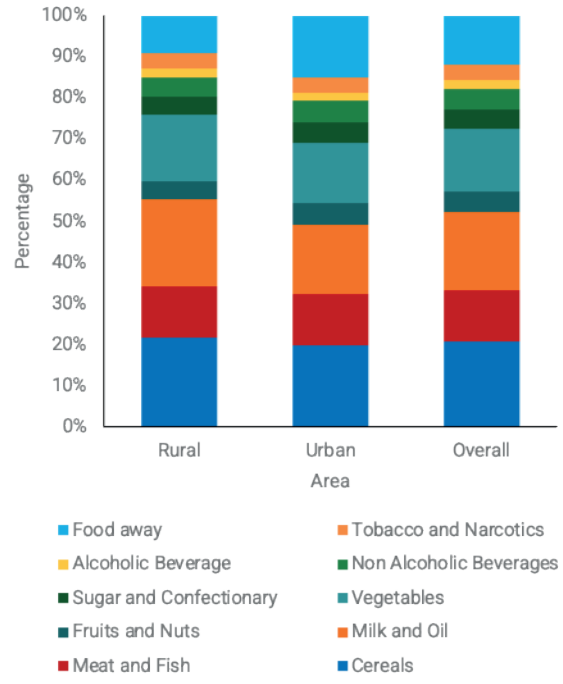
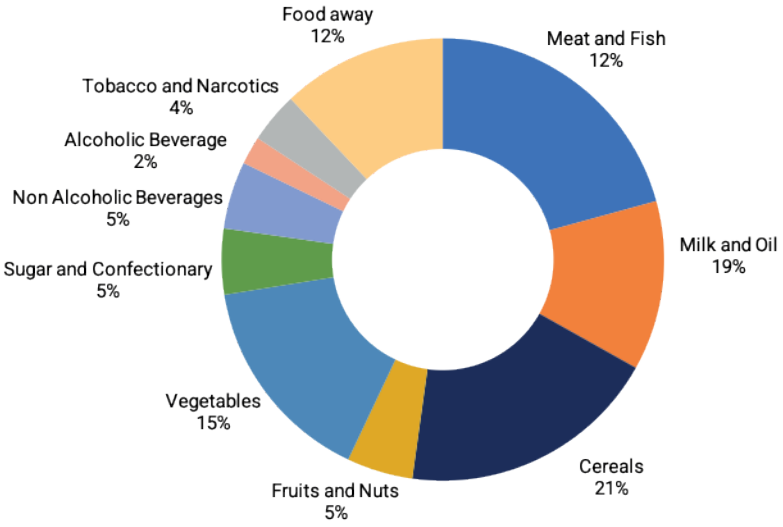


FIGURE 5.5 OVERALL SHARE OF MAJOR FOOD ITEMS IN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD FOOD



5.2 Household Food Consumption Expenditure By Major Item Category

5.2.1 Cereal and Cereal Products

The category of cereals and cereal products includes whole cereals, cereal flour, bread and bakery products, breakfast cereals, macaroni, noodles, couscous, and similar pasta products, as well as other cereal and grain mill products.

Cereal and Cereal Products Consumption Expenditure by Area

As shown in Figure 5.6, rural households contribute 55.6% to the total expenditure on cereals and cereal products, with mean monthly expenditure of Nu 4,212. In contrast, urban households account for 44.4% but report a higher mean expenditure of Nu 5,524. Despite holding a larger share, rural expenditure per household on an average is Nu 1,312 less than that of urban households. The national mean stands at Nu 4,709.

FIGURE 5.6 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON CEREAL AND CEREAL PRODUCTS BY AREA

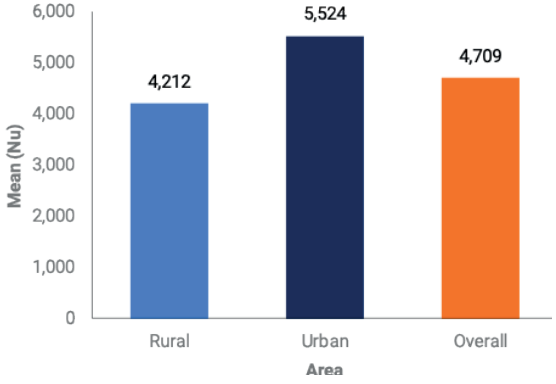


FIGURE 5.7 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF CEREAL AND CEREAL PRODUCTS BY AREA

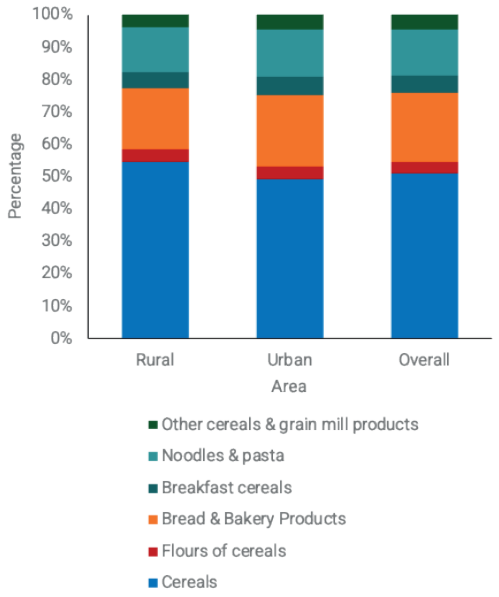
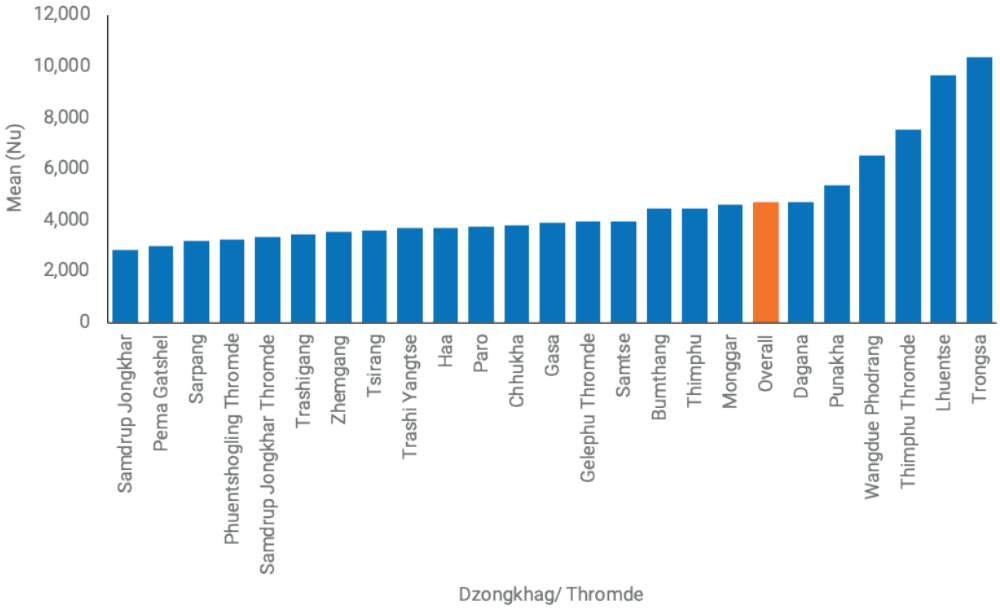


Figure 5.7 represents share by area for subclasses under cereals and cereal products. Urban households show higher mean consumption expenditure across all categories except cereals, where rural consumption expenditure is notable. In terms of expenditure share, cereals constitute 54.6% of total spending on rural household and 49.4% for urban households. Flours of cereals account for 4.1% of rural and 3.6% of urban expenditure. Bread and bakery products make up 18.6% of cereal-related spending in rural areas and 22.3% in urban households. Breakfast cereals and noodles & pasta represent 5% and 13.9% of cereal spending among rural households, compared to 5.7% and 14.4% for urban ones. The share of other cereals and grain mill products stands at 3.9% for rural and 4.6% for urban households.

Cereal and Cereal Products Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag and Thromde

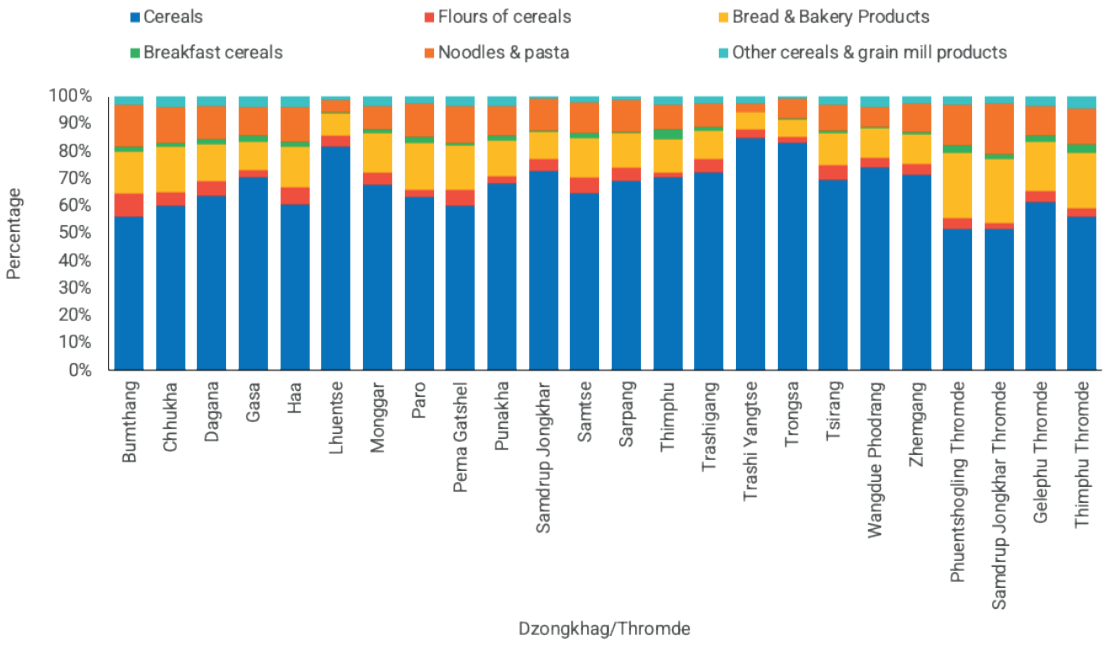
FIGURE 5.8 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON CEREAL AND CEREALS PRODUCTS BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.



The distribution of household consumption expenditure across dzongkhags and thromdes vary considerably in both mean values and overall share. Trongsa reports the highest mean expenditure at Nu 10,371, followed closely by Lhuentse (Nu 9,638) and Thimphu Thromde (Nu 7,535). On the lower end, Samdrup Jongkhar (Nu 2,811), Pema Gatshel (Nu 3,002), and Sarpang (Nu 3,205) reflect relatively lower mean expenditures.

In terms of share of total household consumption, Thimphu Thromde dominates with 25.5% of the national share, followed by Samtse (7.3%), Paro (6.9%), and Trashigang (4.6%). On the other hand, Gasa (0.3%), Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (0.8%), and Haa (1.2%) have the lowest shares. These proportions indicate both population and economic activity concentration, particularly in more urbanized or densely populated areas.

FIGURE 5.9 OVERALL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF CEREAL AND CEREAL PRODUCTS BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.



The distribution of cereal consumption within each dzongkhag and thromde indicates that 'cereals' holds the largest share of expenditure, ranging from 51.4% in Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde to nearly 85% in Trashi Yangtse. Flours of cereals show more modest shares, generally about 1.6% in Thimphu and up to 8.6% in Bumthang. Bread and bakery products reflect a significant portion in urban areas, ranging from around 6.4% in Trashi Yangtse to over 23% in Phuentshogling Thromde and Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde. Breakfast cereals make up a relatively small share across dzongkhags and thromdes, ranging from 0% in Trashi Yangtse to 3.3% in Thimphu. Noodles and pasta range between about 3.1% in Trashi Yangtse and over 18% in Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde, while other cereals and grain mill products contribute between 0.8% in Samdrup Jongkhar to about 4.3% in Thimphu Thromde.

5.2.2 Meat, Fish and Seafoods

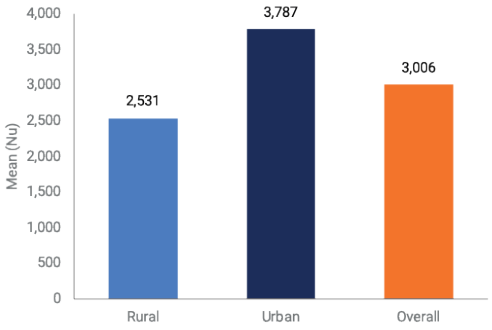
The category of meat, fish and seafoods includes products such as fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted, brined, or smoked meat and fish, including live fish and other sea foods.

Meat, Fish and Seafood Consumption Expenditure by Area

As shown in Figure 5.10, rural households account for 52.4% of the total expenditure on meat, fish and seafood, with a mean monthly expenditure of Nu 2,531. In comparison, urban households contribute 47.6% of the total expenditure share, with a higher mean expenditure of Nu 3,787. Although rural areas represent a larger share of total spending, the mean expenditure per household is Nu 1,256 lower than in

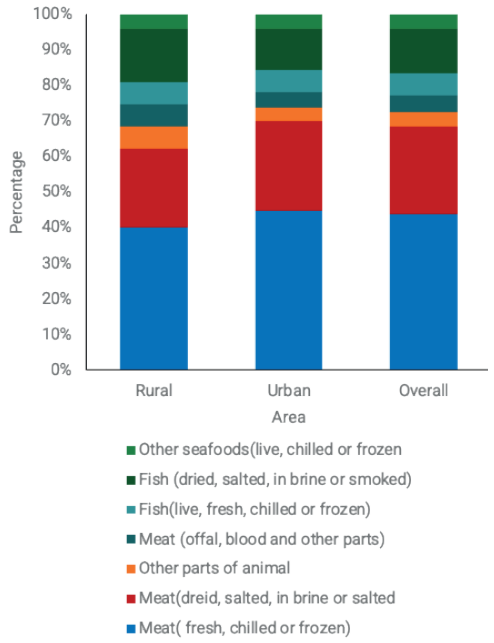
urban areas. The overall national mean expenditure on this category of food stands at Nu 3,006 per month.

FIGURE 5.10 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON MEAT, FISH AND SEAFOOD BY AREA



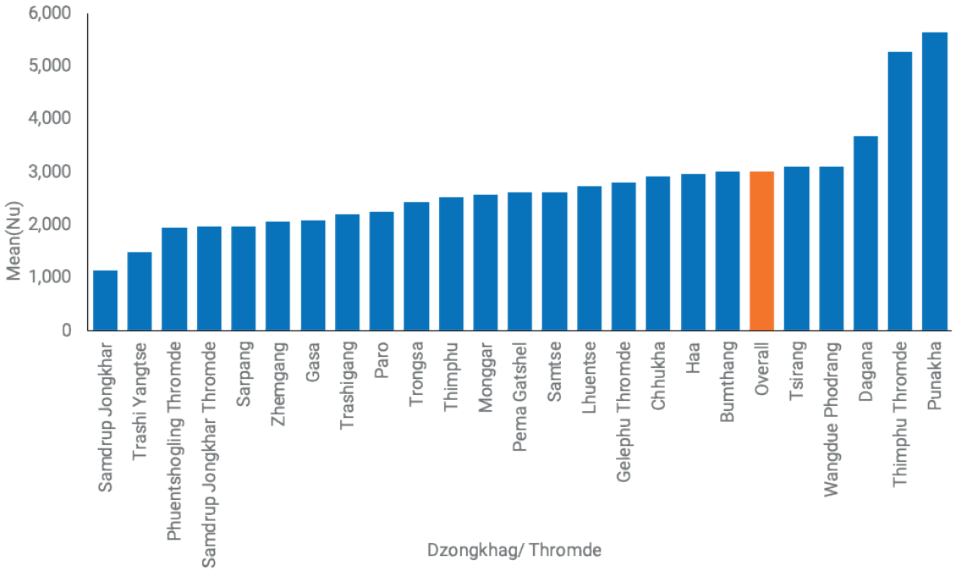
In terms of expenditure share, fresh, chilled, or frozen meat makes up 39.9% of total meat and seafood expenditure in rural households and 44.9% in urban ones. Dried, salted, or smoked meat accounts for 22.3% of rural spending and 25.2% in urban areas. Other parts of animals contribute 6% in rural households and 3.6% in urban households. Offal and blood represent 6.2% of rural spending and 4.4% for urban households. The share of live, fresh, or chilled fish is 6.4% in rural areas and 6.2% in urban areas. Rural households allocate 14.9% of their expenditure on dried or preserved fish compared with 11.7% among urban households. Finally, other seafood accounts for 4.3% of spending in rural households and 4.1% in urban households.

FIGURE 5.11 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF MEAT, FISH AND SEAFOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA



Meat, Fish and Seafood Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag and Thromde

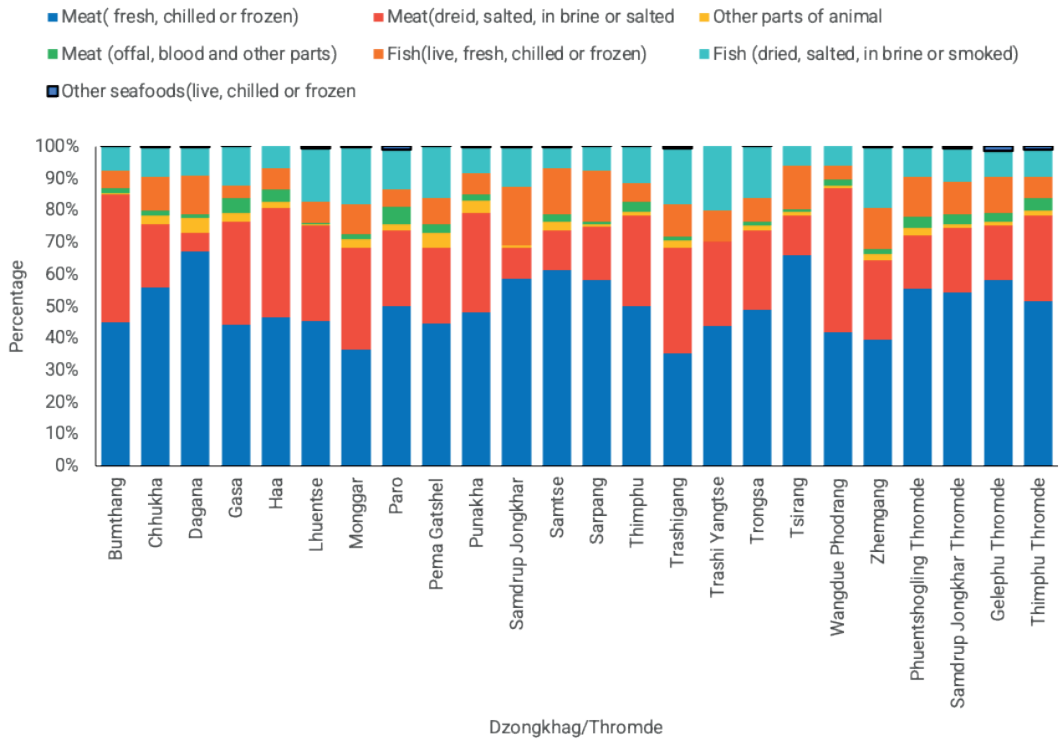
FIGURE 5.12 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON MEAT, FISH AND SEAFOOD BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE



The distribution of household consumption expenditure across dzongkhags and thromdes varies considerably in both mean values and overall share. Punakha records the highest mean expenditure at Nu 5,642, followed closely by Thimphu Thromde at Nu 5,276 and Dagana at Nu 3,681. Meanwhile, Samdrup Jongkhar (Nu 1,143), Trashi Yangtse (Nu 1,481), and Phuentshogling Thromde (Nu 1,941) reflect the lowest mean expenditures.

In terms of share of total meat, fish and seafood household consumption, Thimphu Thromde again dominates, accounting for 27.7% of the total share. Samtse and Punakha follow, each with 7.4%. On the lower end, Gasa (0.3%), Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (0.8%), and Trashi Yangtse (1.1%) have the smallest shares of total consumption.

FIGURE 5.13 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON MEAT, FISH SEAFOOD BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE



The consumption expenditure distribution of meat, fish and seafoods consumption across dzongkhags and thromdes shows that fresh, chilled, or frozen meat consistently holds the largest share among meat-related items, ranging from 35.2% in Trashigang to as high as 67.1% in Dagana. Dried, salted, or brined meat forms the second most significant component in many areas, with shares ranging from 6.0% in Dagana to 45.2% in Wangdue Phodrang, indicating varying preservation preferences. Other animal parts, including offal and blood, account for a small share of consumption generally ranging from 0% to around 5.6%, with relatively higher proportions in places like Paro (5.6%), Thimphu Thromde (4.0%), and Gasa (4.8%).

On the other hand, fresh and frozen fish show notable variation, with shares from as low as 3.9% in Gasa to a high of 18.1% in Samdrup Jongkhar. Indicating a dietary preference, consumption expenditure on dried, salted, or smoked fish, is significantly higher in Trashigang (17.4%), Lhuentse (17.0%), and Monggar (18.0%). For other seafood, most of the dzongkhags and thromdes report less than 1%, though Gelephu Thromde (1.5%), Paro (1.1%) and Thimphu Thromde (1.1%) record slightly higher shares.

5.2.3 Milk, Other Dairy Products, Eggs & Oils and Fats

Milk and dairy products include raw and whole milk, skimmed milk, other types of milk and cream, cheese, yoghurt, and related items. The oils and fats category comprises vegetable oil, butter, and other fats derived from milk.

Milk, Other Dairy Products, Eggs & Oils and Fats Consumption Expenditure by Area

Figure 5.14 presents the mean household expenditure and share by area for milk, other dairy products, eggs, oils, and fats. Rural households account for the majority share of total expenditure at 58.4%, with a mean monthly spending of Nu 4,031. In contrast, urban households contribute 41.6% but report a higher mean expenditure of Nu 4,719. The overall national mean stands at Nu 4,291.

FIGURE 5.14 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON MILK, OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS & OILS AND FATS BY AREA

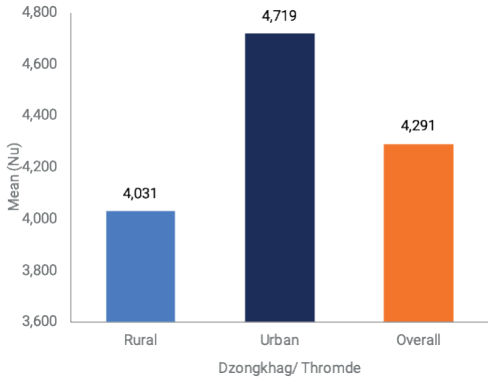
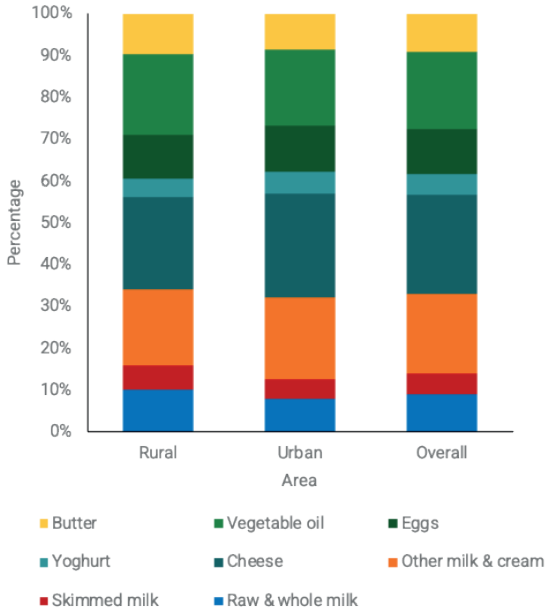


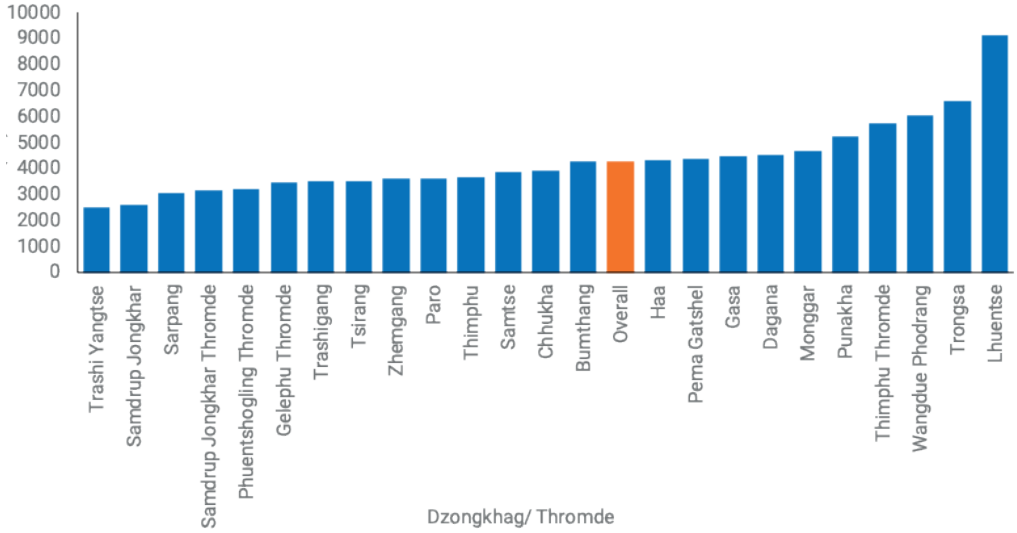
FIGURE 5.15 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF MILK, OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS & OILS AND FATS BY AREA



In terms of expenditure share, rural households allocate 10.1% of their Milk, Other Dairy Products, Eggs & Oils and Fats spending to raw and whole milk, while urban households allocate about 8%. Skimmed milk accounts for 5.9% of rural and 4.5% of urban household expenditures. Other milk and cream comprise 18.1% in rural areas and 19.7% in urban areas. Cheese and yoghurt make up 22.1% and 4.6% of rural household spending respectively, compared to 24.9% and 5.2% in urban households. Eggs account for 10.3% of rural spending and 11% of urban spending. Vegetable oil is nearly equal, with a 19.4% share in rural households and 18.2% in urban ones. Finally, butter represents 9.7% of rural expenditure and 8.6% in urban households.

Milk, Other Dairy Products, Eggs & Oils and Fats Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag and Thromde

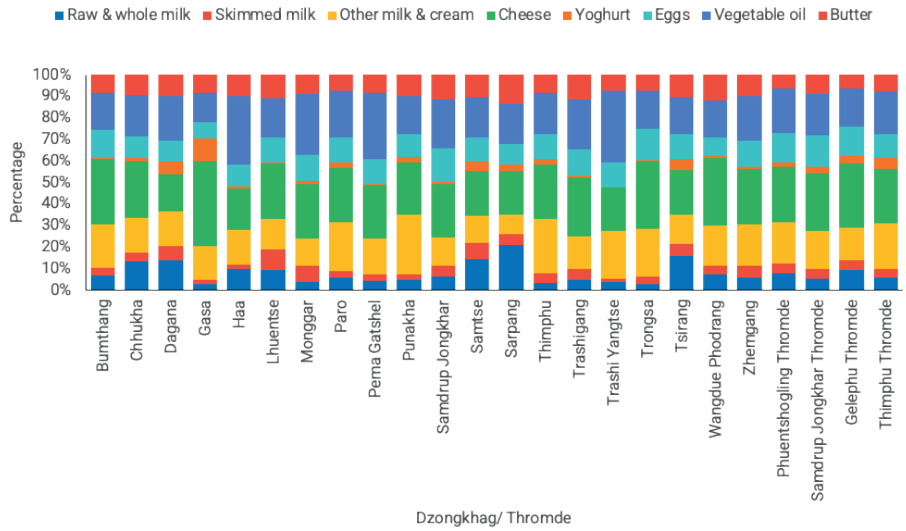
FIGURE 5.16 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON MILK, OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS & OILS AND FATS BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE



The distribution of monthly household consumption expenditure across dzongkhags and thromdes varies considerably in both mean values and overall share. Lhuentse has the highest mean monthly expenditure at Nu 9,144, followed by Trongsa at Nu 6,614 and Wangdue Phodrang at Nu 6,028. At the other end, Trashi Yangtse (Nu 2,529), Samdrup Jongkhar (Nu 2,617), and Sarpang (Nu 3,087) show the lowest mean expenditures.

In terms of share of milk, other dairy products, eggs & oils and fats household consumption, Thimphu Thromde stands out sharply with 21.3% of the national share followed by Samtse (7.8%), Paro (7.3%), and Chhukha (5.2%). On the lower end, Gasa (0.4%), Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (0.9%), Trashi Yangtse (1.3%), and Gelephu Thromde (1.3%) contribute the least to national consumption.

FIGURE 5.17 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF MILK, OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS & OILS AND FATS BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE



The distribution of monthly household consumption across the milk, dairy products, eggs, and fats subclass varies considerably across dzongkhags and thromdes. As shown in table 5.6, the share of raw and whole milk ranges from around 2.6% in Gasa to 21% in Sarpang. Skimmed milk shows smaller shares overall, typically under 6%, though it reaches 9.7% in Lhuentse and 7.4% in Samtse.

Other milk and cream represent a significant share across dzongkhags and thromdes, ranging roughly from 9% to 28%, with the highest in Punakha (28%) and Thimphu (25.3%). On the other hand, cheese accounts for the highest share among dairy products in several dzongkhags and thromdes, notably Gasa (39.1%), Bumthang (30.1%), and Wangdue Phodrang (31.3%), with most areas reporting shares between 20% and 31%.

Yoghurt holds a much smaller share across all dzongkhags and thromdes, reporting the highest share at 10.8% in Gasa and 6.0% in Dagana. While eggs consistently range between 7% and 15%, it reports slightly higher shares in Samdrup Jongkhar (15.5%) and Trongsa (14.5%). Vegetable oil is a prominent component, with shares ranging from around 13.5% in Gasa to 33.4% in Trashi Yangtse. Butter contributes between 6% and 13%, highest in Sarpang (13.4%) and Wangdue Phodrang (12.1%) followed by Samdrup Jongkhar and Trashigang (11.4%).

5.2.4 Fruits and Nuts

The fruits and nuts category includes fresh dates, figs, and tropical fruits; citrus fruits; stone and pome fruits; other fresh fruits; and nuts, whether in shell or shelled.

Fruits and Nuts Consumption Expenditure by Area

As shown in Figure 5.18, urban households account for 52.6% of the total expenditure on fruits and nuts, with a mean monthly spending of Nu 1,463. Rural households contribute 47.4% of the total, with a mean expenditure of Nu 807. Although rural areas represent nearly half of the total expenditure share, urban households spend about Nu 656 more on average. The overall national mean expenditure is Nu 1,055.

FIGURE 5.18 MEAN MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON FRUITS AND NUTS BY AREA

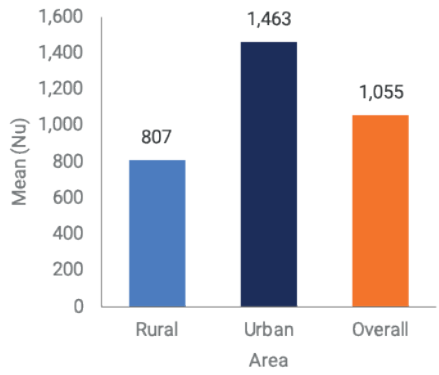
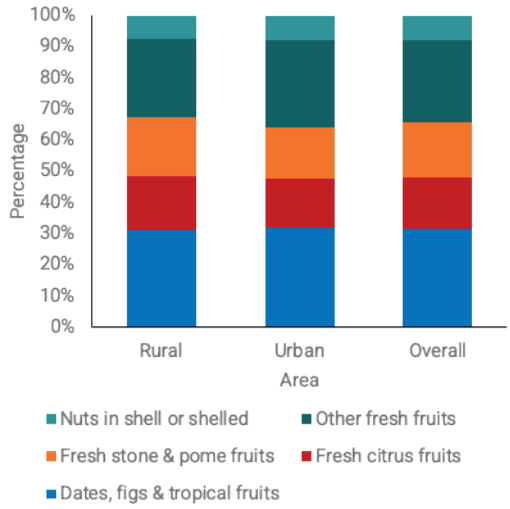


FIGURE 5.19 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF FRUITS AND NUTS BY AREA



Despite lower absolute spending, rural households show notable expenditure shares in several fruit categories. Dates, figs, and tropical fruits account for 31.1% of total fruit and nut expenditure in rural households and 31.6% in urban households. Fresh citrus fruits make up 17.2% of rural spending but slightly less in urban areas at 16%. Similarly, fresh stone and pome fruits represent 19% of rural expenditure, compared to 16.3% in urban households. In the other fresh fruits category, rural households allocate 25.3%, while urban households spend 27.9%. For nuts, the share stands at 7.4% for rural households and 8.1% for urban ones. While urban households consistently report higher consumption, rural households maintain a strong relative share in categories such as tropical and fresh fruits.

Fruits and Nuts Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag and Thromde

The mean monthly household fruits and nuts consumption expenditure across dzongkhags and thromdes shows a distinct pattern. Thimphu Thromde records the highest monthly mean at Nu 1,939, followed by Gelephu Thromde at Nu 1,544 and Punakha at Nu 1,200. On the lower end, the lowest mean expenditures are observed in Trashi Yangtse (Nu 450), Pema Gatshel (Nu 615), and Samdrup Jongkhar (Nu 616).

In terms of share of total household fruits and nuts consumption, Thimphu Thromde contributes the most with 29.3% of the national total, followed by Paro at 9.0% and Samtse at 7.3%. The smallest shares are recorded in Gasa (0.3%), Trashi Yangtse (0.9%), and Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (1.0%).

FIGURE 5.20 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON FRUITS AND NUTS BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

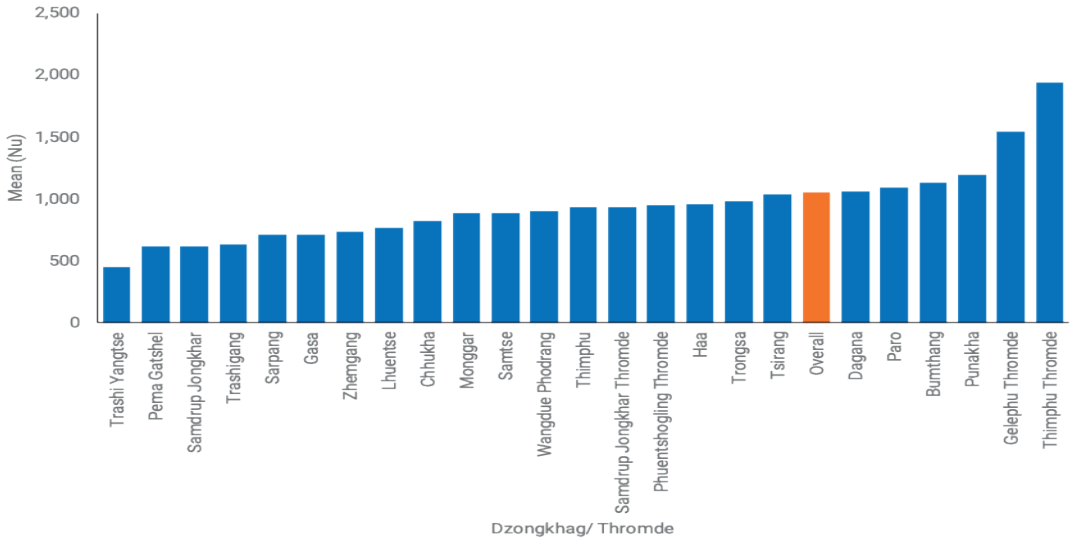
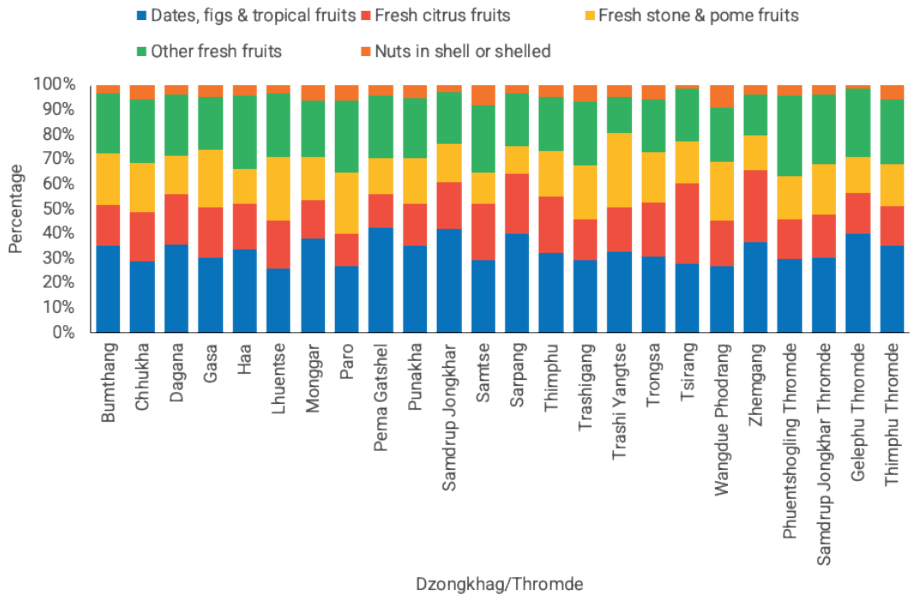


FIGURE 5.21 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF FRUITS AND NUTS BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE



The distribution of household consumption across different fruit and nut categories shows a strong presence of dates, figs, and tropical fruits, which generally make up the largest share in most dzongkhags and thromdes, ranging from 26.0% in Lhuentse to 42.1% in Pema Gatshel, with many areas reporting above 30%. Fresh citrus fruits also account for a significant share, particularly in Tsirang (32.4%), Zhemgang (29.2%), Sarpang (24.0%), and Samtse (22.7%), while remaining moderate in other dzongkhags and thromdes. Meanwhile, fresh stone and pome fruits show more variation, contributing between 11.5% and 30.0%, with especially high shares in Trashi Yangtse (30.0%), Lhuentse (25.8%), and Paro (24.8%). Other fresh fruits also represent a substantial portion across most dzongkhags and thromdes, ranging from 14.8% in Trashi Yangtse to 32.6% in Phuentshogling Thromde, with many falling around 21 to 28%. Nuts in shell or shelled, on the other hand, hold a smaller overall share, typically between 1.4% and 9.4%, with the highest observed in Wangdue Phodrang (9.4%) and Samtse (8.1%).

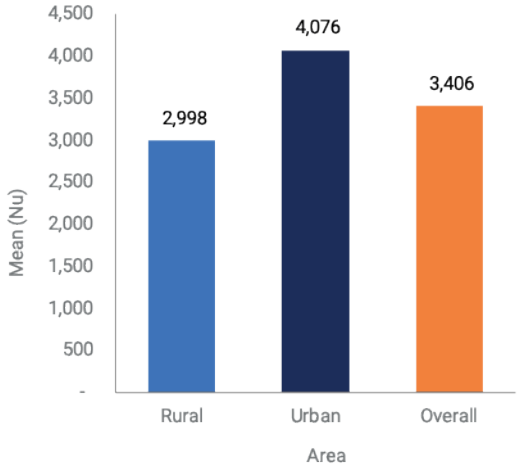
5.2.5 Vegetables, Tubers and Pulses

Vegetables, Tubers and Pulses [grouped as vegetables], are sub-classed into: Leafy or stem vegetables (fresh or chilled); fruit-bearing vegetables (fresh or chilled); green leguminous vegetables (fresh or chilled) other vegetables (fresh or chilled), tubers, plantains and cooking bananas, pulses; other vegetables, tubers, plantains and cooking bananas (dried and dehydrated); and vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses ground and other preparations.

Vegetables Consumption Expenditure by Area

As shown in Figure 5.22, the mean consumption expenditure on vegetables represents the amount a household spent within each area per month. According to the data, rural households reported mean expenditure of Nu 2,998 per month on vegetables. In comparison, urban households recorded a higher mean monthly expenditure of Nu 4,076. At the national level, the overall mean monthly consumption expenditure on vegetables stood at Nu 3,406.

FIGURE 5.22 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON VEGETABLES BY AREA



The share indicates the proportion of total national vegetable consumption attributed to each area. Rural areas accounted for 54.7% of the total vegetable consumption, while urban areas contributed 45.3%. These percentages reflect the distribution of total vegetable consumption across rural and urban households, summing to 100% at the national level.

FIGURE 5.23 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF VEGETABLES BY AREA

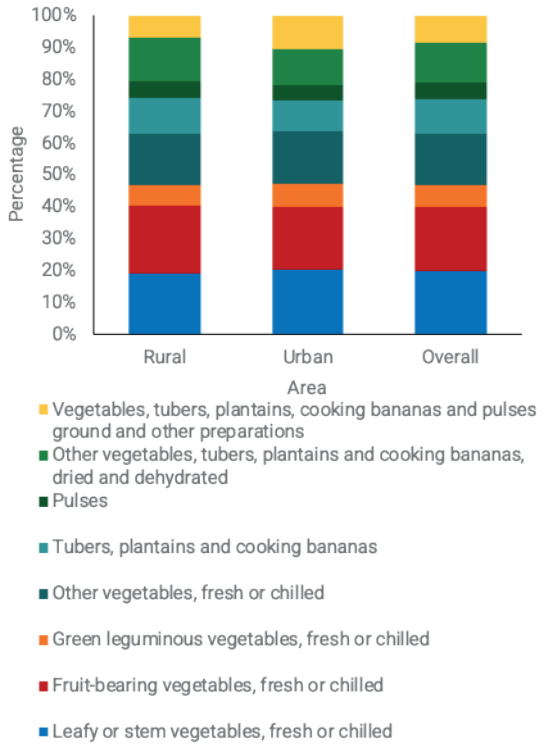


Figure 5.23 presents the percentage distribution of household expenditure across various vegetable subclasses within rural, urban, and overall areas. The values indicate each subclass's relative share within each area's total vegetable consumption. The sum of subclass shares equals 100% for each area.

In rural areas, the highest share of vegetable consumption was from fruit-bearing vegetables (21.2%), followed by leafy or stem vegetables (19.2%) and other vegetables (16.0%). Tubers, plantains, and cooking bananas accounted for 11.2%, while green leguminous vegetables made up 6.5%. Pulses contributed 5.3%, and dried or dehydrated forms of other vegetables, tubers, plantains, and cooking bananas comprised 13.7%. Prepared forms of vegetables and pulses represented 7.0% of total vegetable consumption.

Urban households allocated the largest share to leafy or stem vegetables (20.4%), closely followed by fruit-bearing vegetables (19.5%) and other vegetables (16.3%). Tubers, plantains, and cooking bananas accounted for 9.8%, and green leguminous vegetables made up 7.4%. Pulses had a share of 5.0%, while dried and dehydrated forms accounted for 11.1%. Prepared forms of vegetables and pulses had a relatively higher share in urban areas at 10.5%.

At the national level, fruit-bearing vegetables (20.4%) and leafy or stem vegetables (19.7%) comprised the largest shares. These were followed by other vegetables (16.1%), tubers, plantains, and cooking bananas (10.6%), and green leguminous vegetables (6.9%). Pulses contributed 5.2%, while dried and dehydrated forms made up 12.5%. Prepared vegetable and pulse products accounted for 8.6% of total vegetable consumption.

Vegetables Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag and Thromde

FIGURE 5.24 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON VEGETABLES BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.

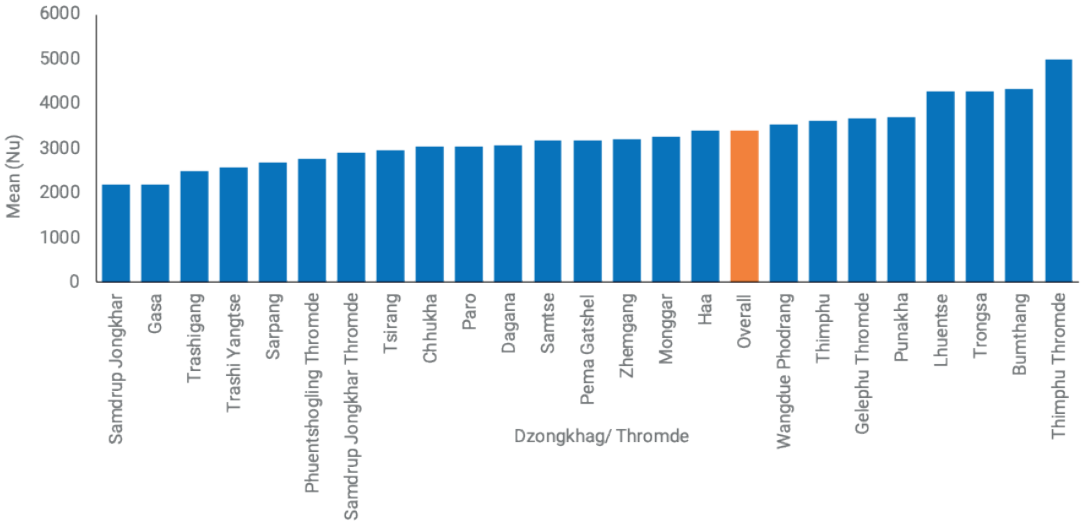


Figure 5.24 presents mean household consumption expenditure on vegetables for each of the 24 dzongkhags and thromdes. The mean value reflects the typical spending per household on vegetables within each dzongkhag/thromde. Thimphu Thromde shows the highest mean expenditure at Nu 4,988. Other dzongkhags and thromdes, such as Bumthang and Trongsa, also have relatively high mean expenditures of Nu 4,326 and Nu 4,270, respectively. Conversely, dzongkhags and thromdes like Samdrup Jongkhar and Gasa report lower mean expenditures at Nu 2,193 and Nu 2,199, respectively.

The share percentage represents the proportion of total vegetable consumption expenditure attributed to households within each dzongkhag/thromde. Thimphu Thromde accounts for the largest share at 23.3%, or nearly a quarter of the total vegetable consumption expenditure nationally. Other significant shares include Samtse (8.1%), Paro (7.8%), and Phuentshogling Thromde (4.7%). Smaller shares are recorded from Gasa (0.3%) and Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (1.0%).

FIGURE 5.25 SHARE OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON VEGETABLES BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.

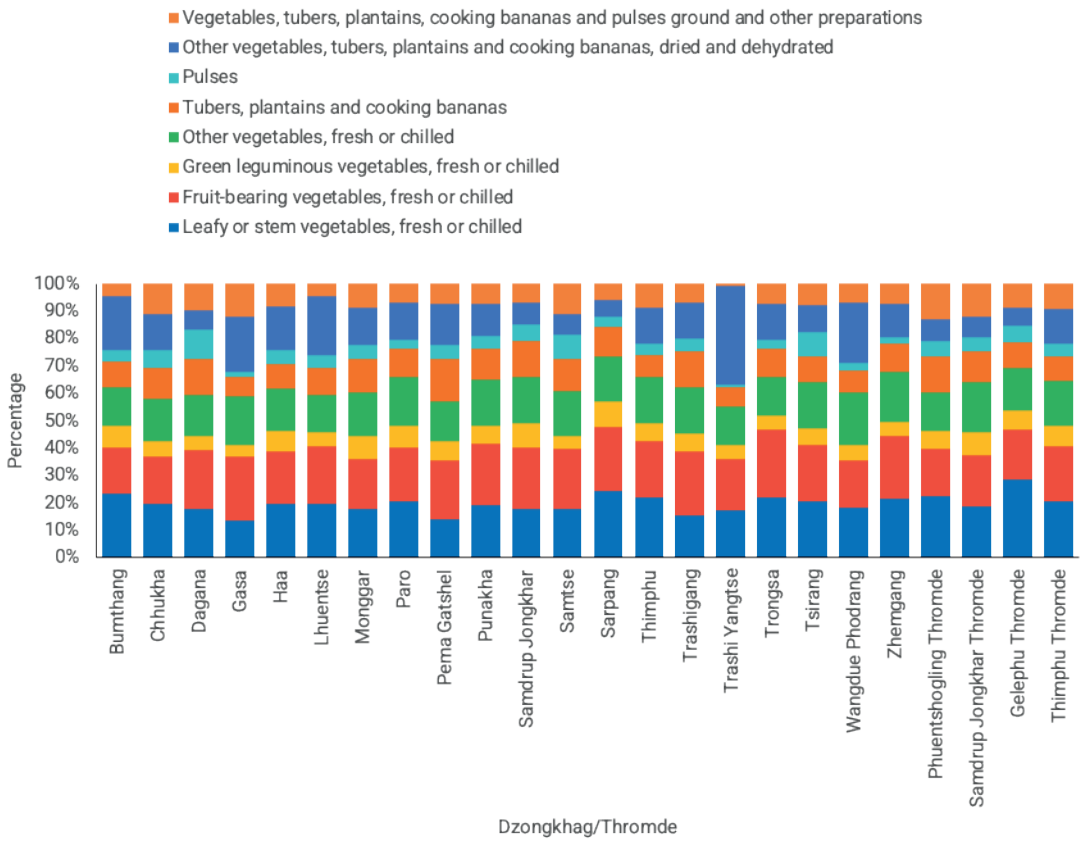


Figure 5.25 shows the distribution of various subclasses across dzongkhags and thromdes. Leafy or stem vegetables, fresh or chilled, have the highest shares in Gelephu Thromde (28.5%), Sarpang (24.0%), and Bumthang (23.3%). Fruit-bearing vegetables, fresh or chilled, record the highest shares in Trongsa (24.4%), Sarpang (23.7%), and Gasa (23.8%). Green leguminous vegetables, fresh or chilled, show the highest shares in Sarpang (9.4%), Samdrup Jongkhar (8.9%), and Monggar (8.4%). Other vegetables, fresh or chilled, have notable shares in Wangdue Phodrang (19.0%), Paro (17.8%), and Gasa (17.7%). Tubers, plantains, and cooking bananas are most prominent in Pema Gatshel (15.1%), Samdrup Jongkhar (13.2%), and Trashigang (13.1%). Pulses have the highest shares in Dagana (10.7%), Tsirang (9.0%), and Samtse (9.2%). Other vegetables, tubers, plantains, and cooking bananas, dried and dehydrated, show the highest shares in Trashi Yangtse (36.0%), Wangdue Phodrang (21.8%), and Lhuentse (21.7%). Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas, and pulses, ground and other preparations have the highest shares in Phuentshogling Thromde (13.1%), Gasa (12.1%), and Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (12.1%).

5.2.6 Sugar, Confectionery and Dessert & Ready-made Food and Other Food Products

The Sugar and Confectionery group consists of 11 subclasses: sugar; jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, honey; nut purée, nut butter and nut pastes; chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa-based food products; ice, ice cream and sorbet; other sugar confectionery and desserts not elsewhere classified; ready-made food; baby food; salt, condiments and sauces; spices, culinary herbs and seeds; and other food products not elsewhere classified.

Sugar and Confectioneries Consumption Expenditure by Area

FIGURE 5.26 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON SUGAR AND CONFECTIONARIES BY AREA

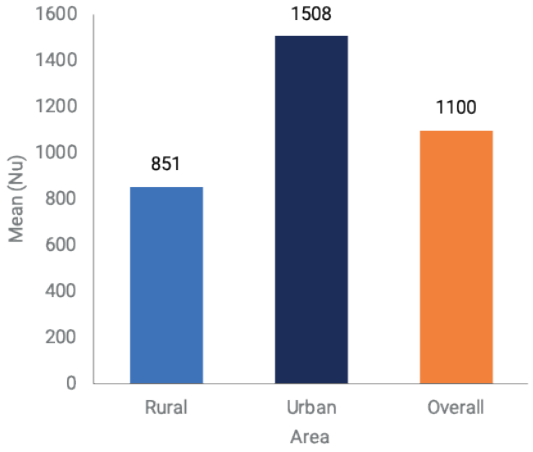


Figure 5.26 shows the mean consumption expenditure on sugar, confectionery, and ready-made food and represents the mean household spending on these items within each area. Rural households reported mean expenditure of Nu 851, whereas urban households recorded a higher mean expenditure of Nu 1,508. At the national level, the overall mean consumption expenditure stood at Nu 1,100.

The share reflects the proportion of the total national consumption of sugar, confectionery, and ready-made food contributed by each area. Rural areas accounted for 48.1% of the total consumption, while urban areas made up 51.9%. Together, these figures comprise the total national consumption share for the category.

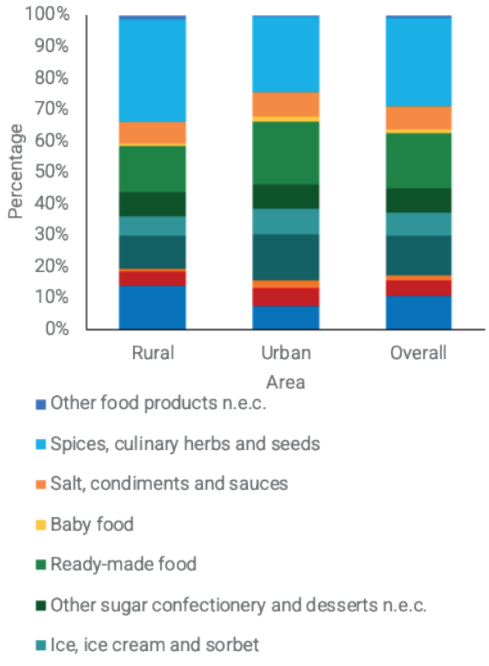
Figure 5.27 shows the percentage distribution of household expenditure across various subclasses under the sugar, confectionery, and ready-made food category. The figures represent the share of each subclass within the total category consumption for rural, urban, and overall areas. The total of all subclass shares equals 100% within each area.

In rural areas, the largest share of expenditure in this category was allocated to spices, culinary herbs, and seeds (32.6%), followed by ready-made food (14.9%) and sugar (13.8%). Other significant shares were observed for chocolate and cocoa-based products (10.6%), other sugar confectionery and desserts (7.5%), and salt, condiments, and sauces (6.7%). Ice cream and sorbet accounted for 6.2%, while jams and related fruit-based products made up 4.4%. Smaller shares were recorded for nut pastes (1.0%), baby food (0.9%), and other food products not elsewhere classified (1.5%).

In urban areas, the highest share was also reported for ready-made food (19.9%), followed by spices, culinary herbs, and seeds (24.2%), and chocolate and cocoa-based products (14.6%). Sugar accounted for 7.5% of the total, while ice cream and sorbet made up 8.0%. Other sugar confectionery and desserts comprised 7.9%, and salt, condiments, and sauces had a share of 7.8%. Expenditure on jams and related fruit products was 5.7%, nut pastes 2.4%, baby food 1.5%, and other food products not elsewhere classified 0.5%.

At the national level, spices, culinary herbs, and seeds had the highest share (28.28%), followed by ready-made food (17.47%) and chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa-based products (12.66%). Sugar accounted for 10.55% of total expenditure in this category. Other notable shares included other sugar confectionery and desserts (7.69%), ice cream and sorbet (7.14%), and salt, condiments, and sauces (7.3%). Jams and related products had a share of 5.04%, nut pastes 1.72%, baby food 1.2%, and other food products not elsewhere classified 0.95%.

FIGURE 5.27 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERIES BY AREA.



Sugar and Confectioneries Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag and Thromde

Figure 5.28 shows the mean household consumption expenditure on sugar and confectionery products across the 24 dzongkhags and thromdes. The mean values indicate the typical spending per household within each dzongkhag/thromde. Thimphu Thromde has the highest mean expenditure at Nu 1,935. Other dzongkhags and thromdes with relatively higher means include Bumthang (Nu 1,201), Chhukha (Nu 999), and Samtse (Nu 1,104). In contrast, Trashi Yangtse records a lower mean of Nu 540.

The share percentage reflects each dzongkhag/ thromde's contribution to the total national consumption expenditure on sugar and confectioneries. Thimphu Thromde accounts for the largest share at 27.9%, indicating more than one-quarter of the total consumption is attributed to this thromde. Other notable shares are Samtse with 8.7%, Paro with 6.3%, and Chhukha with 5.1%. dzongkhags and thromdes such as Gasa and Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde represent smaller shares of 0.3% and 1.3%, respectively.

FIGURE 5.28 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERIES BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

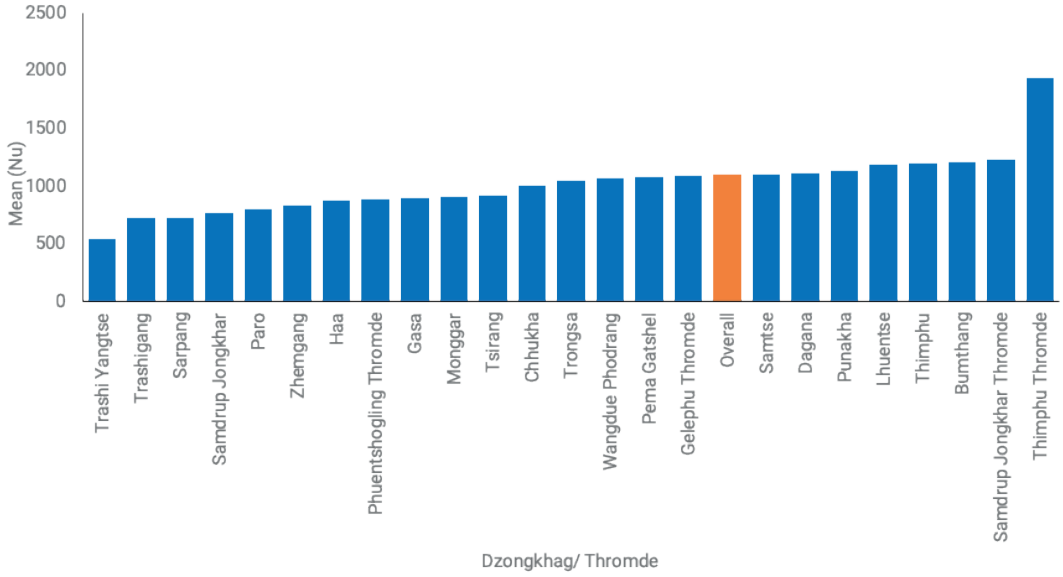
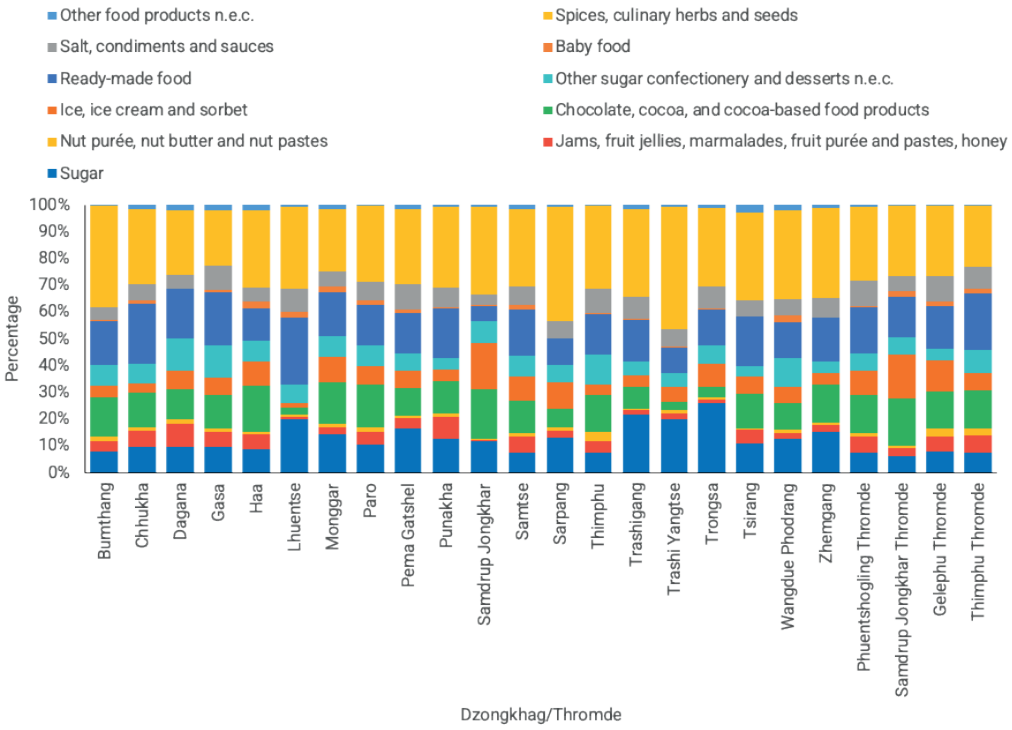


FIGURE 5.29 SHARE OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERIES BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.



The distribution of subclasses within the sugar and confectionery, category is presented in Figure 5.29. Sugar has the highest shares in Trongsa (26.0%), Trashigang (21.5%), and Trashi Yangtse (20.1%). Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée, pastes, and honey show the highest shares in Dagana (9.0%), Punakha (8.2%), and Thimphu Thromde (6.3%). Nut purée, nut butter, and nut pastes record the highest shares in Thimphu (3.4%), Thimphu Thromde (2.9%), and Gelephu Thromde (2.9%). Chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa-based food products have the highest shares in Samdrup Jongkhar (18.6%), Haa (17.2%), and Paro (16.0%). Ice, ice cream, and sorbet show notable shares in Samdrup Jongkhar (17.5%), Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (16.4%), and Gelephu Thromde (11.4%). Other sugar confectionery and desserts have the highest shares in Gasa (12.4%), Dagana (11.8%), and Thimphu (11.3%). Ready-made food records the highest shares in Chhukha (22.1%), Thimphu Thromde (21.0%), and Gasa (19.7%). Baby food has the highest shares in Haa (2.4%), Monggar (2.4%), and Wangdue Phodrang (2.3%). Salt, condiments, and sauces show the highest shares in Gelephu Thromde (9.5%), Pema Gatshel (9.5%), and Thimphu (9.2%). Spices, culinary herbs, and seeds have the highest shares in Trashi Yangtse (45.7%), Sarpang (42.6%), and Wangdue Phodrang (33.2%). Other food products n.e.c. Record the highest shares in Tsirang (2.9%), Haa (2.2%), and Dagana (1.9%).

5.2.7 Non-Alcoholic Beverages

The non-alcoholic beverages are sub-classed into 6 categories: fruit and vegetable juices; coffee and coffee substitutes; tea, maté and other plant products for infusion; water; soft drinks; and other non-alcoholic beverages.

Non-Alcoholic Beverage Consumption Expenditure by Area

FIGURE 5.30 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY AREA

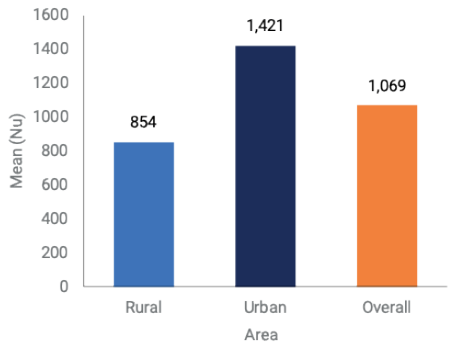


Figure 5.30 represents the mean amount spent per household in each area. Rural households reported mean expenditure of Nu 854, while urban households recorded a higher mean of Nu 1,421. At the national level, the overall mean consumption expenditure on non-alcoholic beverages was Nu 2,275.

The share represents the percentage contribution of each area to the total national consumption of non-alcoholic beverages. Rural areas accounted for 49.5% of the total consumption, whereas urban areas contributed 50.5%. Combined, these figures constitute the complete national distribution for this category.

FIGURE 5.31 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY AREA.

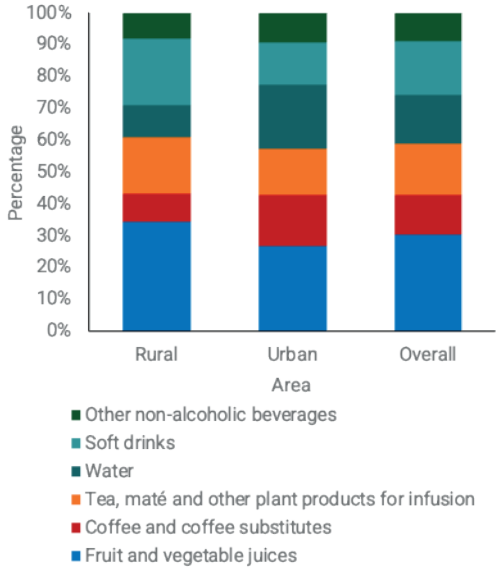


Figure 5.31 presents the percentage distribution of household expenditure across various subclasses under the non-alcoholic beverages category. Each figure reflects the proportion of total category consumption spent on a particular subclass within rural, urban, and overall areas. The sum of all subclass shares equals 100% for each area.

In rural areas, the highest share of non-alcoholic beverage expenditure was on fruit and vegetable juices (34%), followed by soft drinks (21%) and tea, maté, and other plant-based infusions (18%). Water accounted for 10% of spending, while coffee and its substitutes represented 9%. The remaining 8% was allocated to other non-alcoholic beverages.
Urban households spent the largest share on water (20%), followed by fruit and vegetable juices (27%) and coffee and coffee substitutes (16%). Tea and related plant-based beverages made up 15% of the category expenditure. Soft drinks accounted for 13%, and other non-alcoholic beverages contributed 9%.

At the national level, fruit and vegetable juices held the highest share at 30%, followed by soft drinks (17%) and tea and related plant infusions (16%). Water comprised 15% of the total, while coffee and its substitutes accounted for 13%. Other non-alcoholic beverages represented the remaining 9% of expenditure in this category.

Non-Alcoholic Beverage Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag and Thromde

Figure 5.32 presents the mean monthly household expenditure on non-alcoholic beverages for each dzongkhag/thromde. Lhuentse records the highest mean consumption of Nu 1,681, followed by Thimphu Thromde at Nu 1,676. Other dzongkhags and thromdes with relatively higher means include Tsirang (Nu 1,401) and Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (Nu 1,347). The lowest mean expenditure is observed in Trashi Yangtse at Nu 531.

Thimphu Thromde has the largest proportion of total consumption at 24.9%, nearly one-quarter of the national total. Samtse (7.9%), Paro (6.8%), and Phuentshogling Thromde (5.0%) follow with significant shares. Gasa has the smallest share at 0.3%.

FIGURE 5.32 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

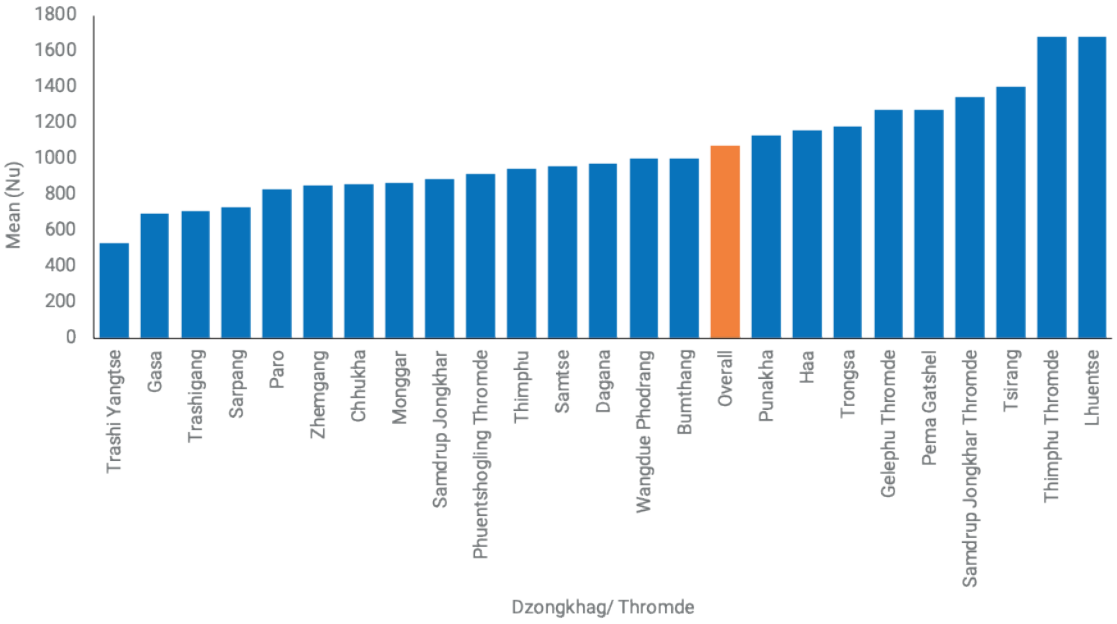


FIGURE 5.33 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

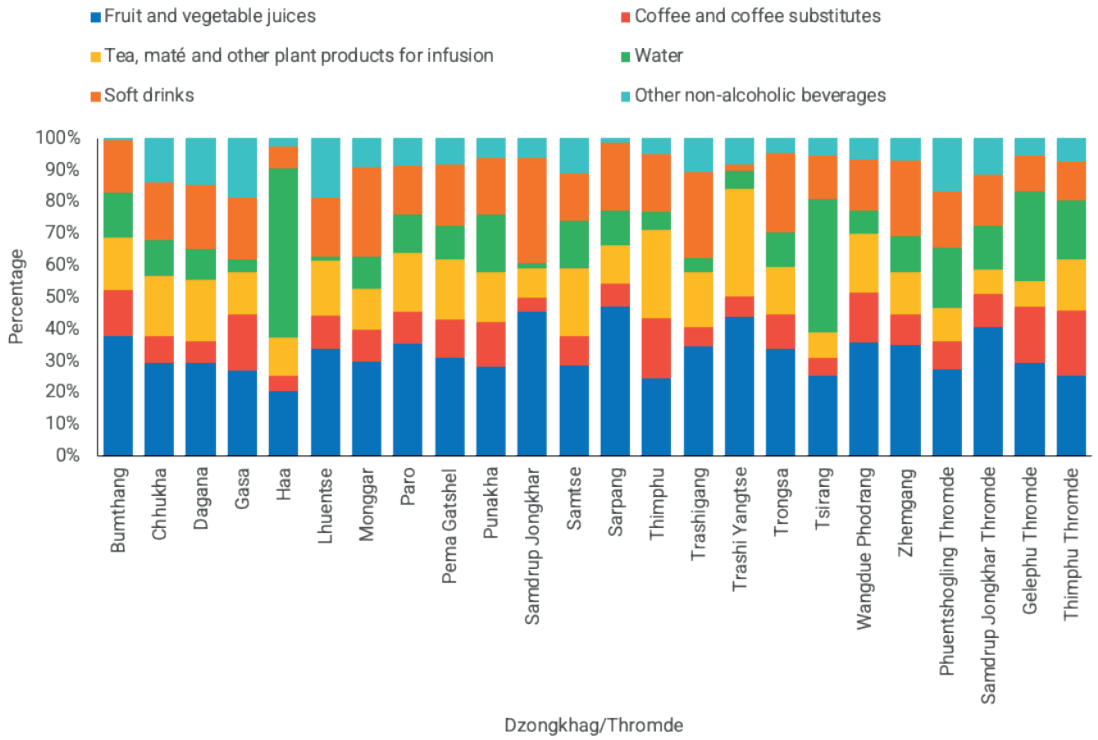


Figure 5.33 shows the distribution of subclasses across dzongkhags and thromdes. Fruit and vegetable juices have the highest shares in Sarpang (47%), Samdrup Jongkhar (45%), and Trashi Yangtse (44%). Coffee and coffee substitutes show the highest shares in Thimphu Thromde (20%), Thimphu (19%), and Gelephu Thromde (18%). Tea, maté, and other plant products for infusion record the highest shares in Trashi Yangtse (34%), Thimphu (28%), and Samtse (21%). Water has the highest shares in Haa (53%), Tsirang (42%), and Gelephu Thromde (28%). Soft drinks show the highest shares in Samdrup Jongkhar (33%), Monggar (28%), and Trashigang (27%). Other non-alcoholic beverages have the highest shares in Gasa (19%), Lhuentse (19%), and Phuentshogling Thromde (17%).

5.2.8 Alcoholic Beverages

Alcoholic beverages are divided into four subclasses: spirits and liquors, wine, beer, and other alcoholic beverages.

Alcoholic Beverage Consumption Expenditure by Area

FIGURE 5.34 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY AREA

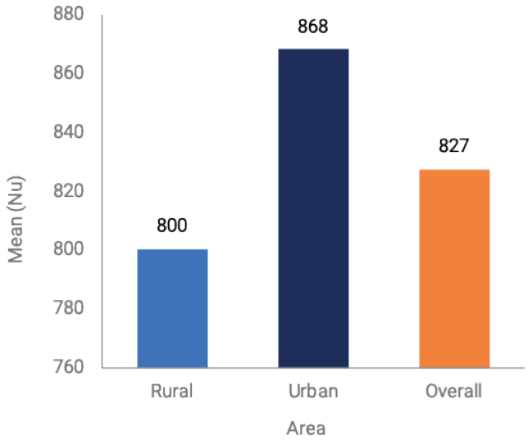


Figure 5.34 reflects the mean monthly household spending on this category within each area. Rural households reported mean expenditure of Nu 800, while urban households recorded a higher mean of Nu 868. At the national level, the overall mean consumption expenditure on alcoholic beverages was Nu 1,669.

The share indicates each area's contribution to the total national consumption of alcoholic beverages. Rural areas accounted for 58.2% of the total consumption, while urban areas contributed 41.8%. These percentages together represent the complete national distribution of alcoholic beverages.

FIGURE 5.35 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY AREA.

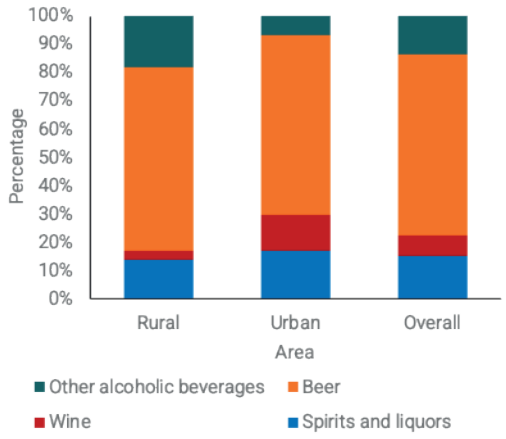


Figure 5.35 presents the percentage distribution of household expenditure across various subclasses within the alcoholic beverages category. Each value indicates the proportion of total spending on alcoholic beverages allocated to a specific subclass in rural, urban, and overall areas. The total of all subclass shares equals 100% within each area.

Beer accounted for the largest share of alcoholic beverage expenditure at 65% in rural areas. This was followed by other alcoholic beverages at 18%, spirits and liquors at 14%, and wine at 4%. Urban households also spent the highest share on beer (63%). Spirits and liquors represented 17% of the expenditure, while wine accounted for a higher share than in rural areas at 13%. Other alcoholic beverages made up 7% of total spending in this category.

At the national level, beer had the highest share among all subclasses, comprising 64% of total alcoholic beverage expenditure. Spirits and liquors accounted for 15%, followed by other alcoholic beverages (13%) and wine (7%).

Alcoholic Beverage Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag and Thromde

FIGURE 5.36 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

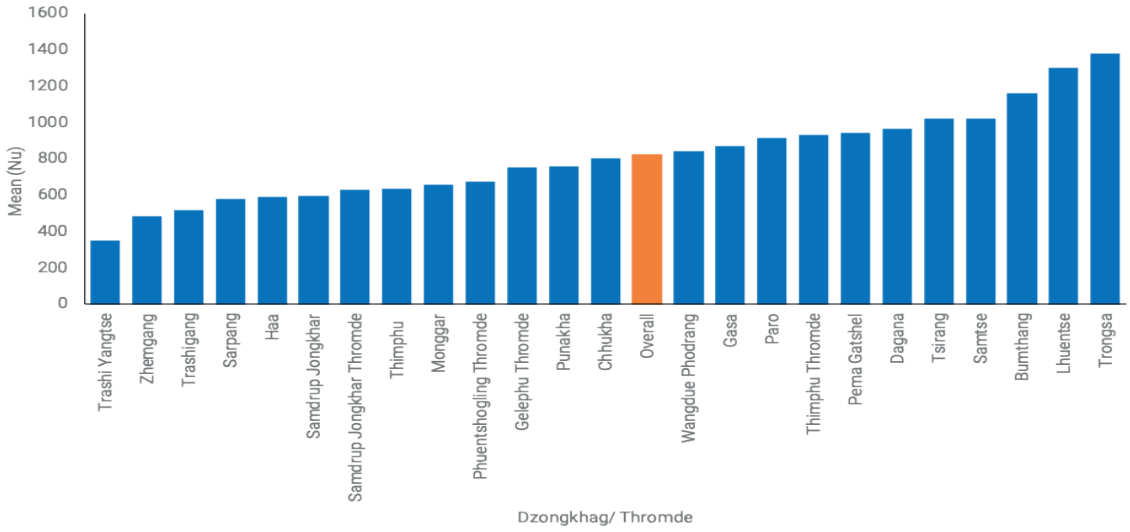
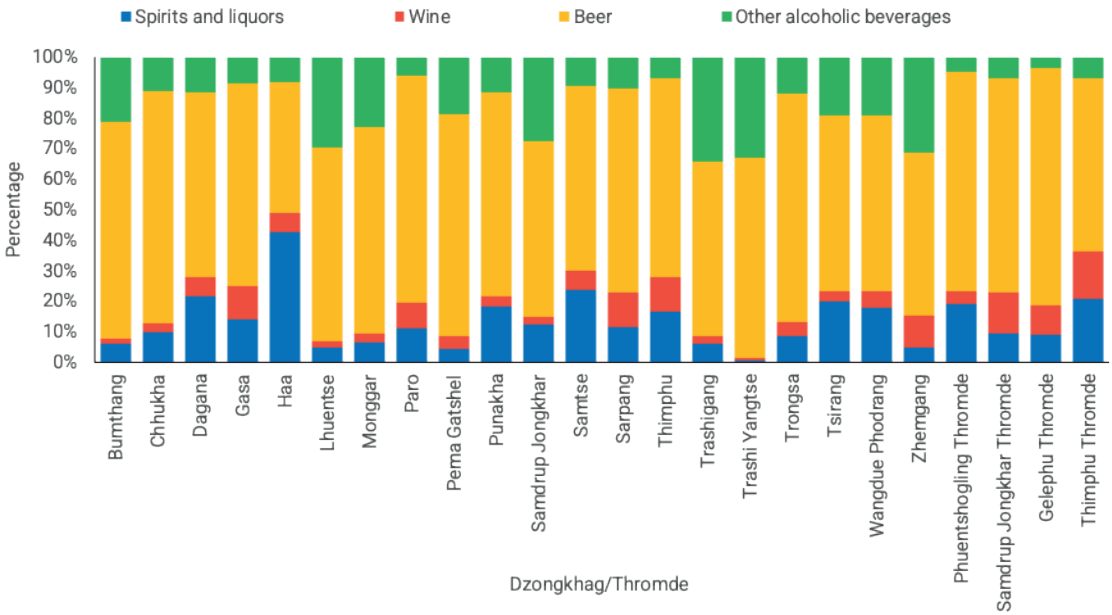


Figure 5.36 shows the mean monthly household expenditure on alcoholic beverages across each dzongkhag and thromde. Trongsa reports the highest mean expenditure at Nu 1,378. Lhuentse (Nu 1,300) and Bumthang (Nu 1,161) also show relatively high mean spending. Trashi Yangtse records the lowest mean expenditure of Nu 351.

In terms of share, Thimphu Thromde accounts for 20.0% of the total national expenditure on alcoholic beverages, the largest share among the dzongkhags and thromdes. Samtse (11.1%) and Paro (8.2%) follow with notable shares. Gasa (0.4%) and Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (1.1%) represent the smallest shares.

FIGURE 5.37 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.



The HCES 2025 examined the distribution of alcoholic beverage consumption across four subclasses within the 24 dzongkhags and thromdes to assess regional consumption patterns. The results, presented in Figure 5.37, show the percentage share of each subclass—spirits and liquors, wine, beer, and other alcoholic beverages—within each dzongkhag/thromde's total alcoholic beverage expenditure.

Beer dominated across all dzongkhags and thromdes, with the highest shares in Gelephu Thromde (78%), Chhukha (76%), and Trongsa (75%). Spirits and liquors had significant shares in Haa (43%), Samtse (24%), and Dagana (22%). Wine was most notable in Thimphu Thromde (16%), Sarpang (12%), and Thimphu (12%).

Other alcoholic beverages had the highest shares in Trashigang (34%), Trashi Yangtse (33%), and Zhemgang (31%). Urban places like Thimphu Thromde and Phuentsholing Thromde (72% beer) showed a beer-centric profile, while rural dzongkhags and thromdes like Haa and Trashigang displayed diverse consumption, with significant shares in spirits and other beverages, respectively.

5.2.9 Tobacco & Narcotics

Under tobacco and narcotics, we have three subclasses: cigarettes, other tobacco products, and narcotics.

Tobacco and Narcotics Consumption Expenditure by Area

Narcotics includes betel leaves and betel nuts, lime, *doma khamtog*, *rajnigandha* and related products.

FIGURE 5.38 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS BY AREA

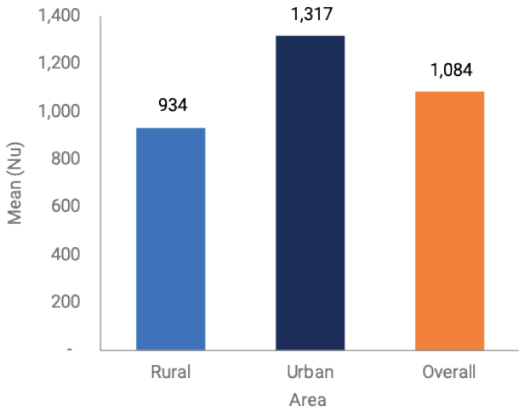


Figure 5.38 represents the mean monthly household spending within each area. Rural households reported a mean expenditure of Nu 934, while urban households recorded a higher mean of Nu 1,317. At the national level, the overall mean consumption expenditure on tobacco and narcotics stood at Nu 2,251.

The share reflects each area's proportion of the total national consumption of tobacco and narcotics. Rural areas contributed 52.4% to the total consumption, while urban areas accounted for 47.6%. Combined, these shares represent the national distribution for this category.

FIGURE 5.39 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS BY AREA.

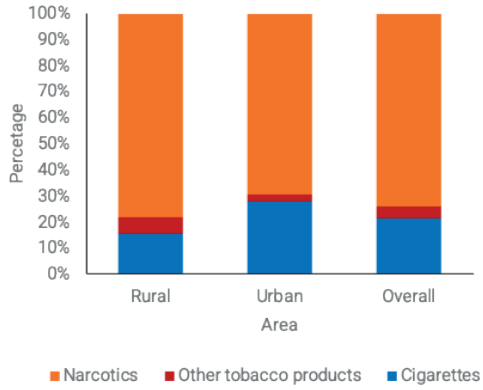


Figure 5.39 presents the percentage distribution of household expenditure across the subclasses within the tobacco and narcotics category. The values represent the share of total spending allocated to each subclass for rural, urban, and overall areas. The sum of subclass shares equals 100% within each area.

The largest portion of expenditure in rural areas was on narcotics, accounting for 78% of total tobacco and narcotics spending. Cigarettes made up 15%, while other tobacco products comprised 7%. Urban households allocated 69% of their tobacco and narcotics expenditure to tobacco. Cigarettes represented a higher share compared to rural areas at 28%, and other tobacco products accounted for 3%.

At the national level, narcotics accounted for 74% of total expenditure within this category. Cigarettes made up 21%, while other tobacco products contributed 5%.

Tobacco and Narcotics Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag and Thromde

FIGURE 5.40 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.

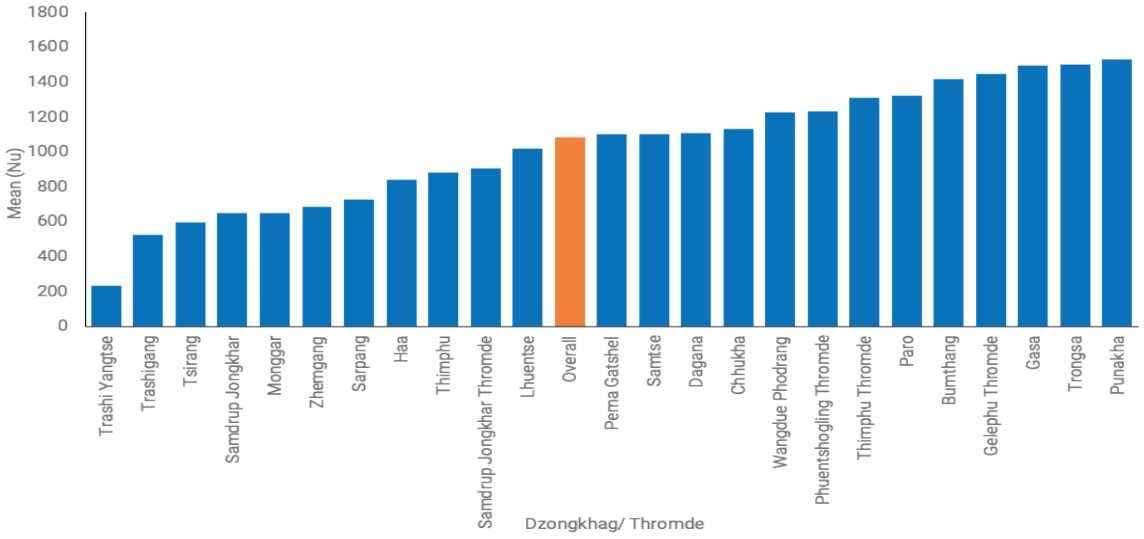
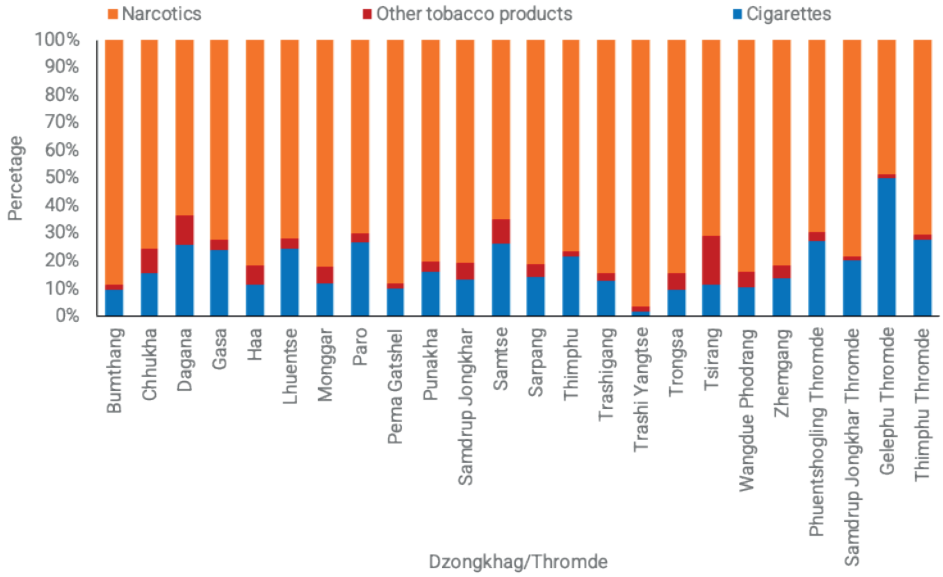


Figure 5.40 provides the mean monthly household expenditure on tobacco and narcotics products for each dzongkhag/thromde. Punakha leads with the highest mean expenditure of Nu 1,533, followed closely by Gasa (Nu 1,497) and Gelephu Thromde (Nu 1,448). The lowest mean consumption is found in Trashi Yangtse at Nu 231.

The share data indicates Paro contributes the largest portion of total consumption with 12.1%, followed by Thimphu Thromde at 19.6%, and Samtse with 9.7%. The smallest share belongs to Trashi Yangtse at 0.3%.

FIGURE 5.41 SHARE OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE



The survey analyzed the distribution of tobacco and narcotics consumption across three subclasses within dzongkhags and thromdes to understand regional patterns. The results, presented in Figure 5.41, show the percentage share of each subclass—cigarettes, other tobacco products, and narcotics—within each dzongkhag/thromde's total tobacco and narcotics expenditure.

Narcotics, including betel leaves and betel nuts, lime, ***doma khamtog***, ***rajnigandha*** and related products, dominated across all dzongkhags and thromdes, with the highest shares in Trashi Yangtse (96%), Bumthang (89%), and Pema Gatshel (88%). Cigarettes had significant shares in Gelephu Thromde (50%), Paro (27%), and Thimphu Thromde (27%). Other tobacco products, such as snuff or pipe tobacco, were most notable in Tsirang (17%) and Dagana (11%).

Urban areas like Gelephu Thromde and Phuentsholing Thromde (69% narcotics) showed higher cigarette shares compared to rural areas like Trashi Yangtse and Trashigang (84% narcotics), where narcotics dominate.

CHAPTER 6
NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

In contrast to food items, non-food goods are highly diverse, rendering quantity-based data collection impractical. As a result, the 2025 Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey (HCES) collected only the monetary value of non-food items consumed during the reference period. Expenditure data on nonfood purchases were gathered using a 12-month recall period. The same reference period was applied to home-produced non-food items such as textiles, bamboo, wood, cane, and metal products. To ensure consistency across responses, all reported values were annualized, aggregated, and then divided by 12 to estimate mean monthly non-food household consumption expenditure.

The non-food consumption aggregates are clothing & footwear, transport & communications, household operations, recreation, furnishings & household equipment, education, health, housing, personal care, and expenses made on special family occasions. Data on expenditures on taxes, pension contributions and insurance premiums, and interest payments on household loans were also collected, but not included in non-food consumption expenditure.

6.1 Household Non-Food Consumption Expenditure

6.1.1 Non-Food Consumption by Area

The mean monthly household non-food consumption expenditure is about Nu 32,396 (Figure 6.1), with a standard error of Nu 728 (95% CI: Nu 30,965 to Nu 33,827). The mean monthly per capita non-food consumption expenditure in around Nu 10,365 (Figure 6.2), with a standard error of Nu 241 (95% CI: Nu 9,891 to Nu 10,839). By area, the household level non-food consumption expenditure is higher in urban areas (Nu 40,299 a month) than in rural areas (Nu 27,583). Similarly, in urban areas, per capita non-food consumption expenditure (Nu 13,042 a month per person) is higher than in rural areas (Nu 8,735).

FIGURE 6.1 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA

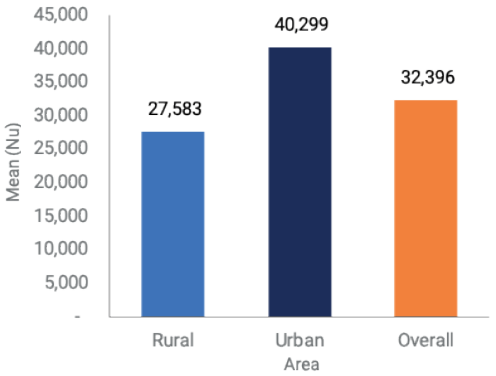
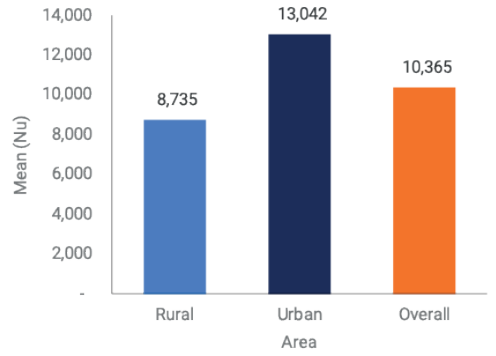


FIGURE 6.2 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA

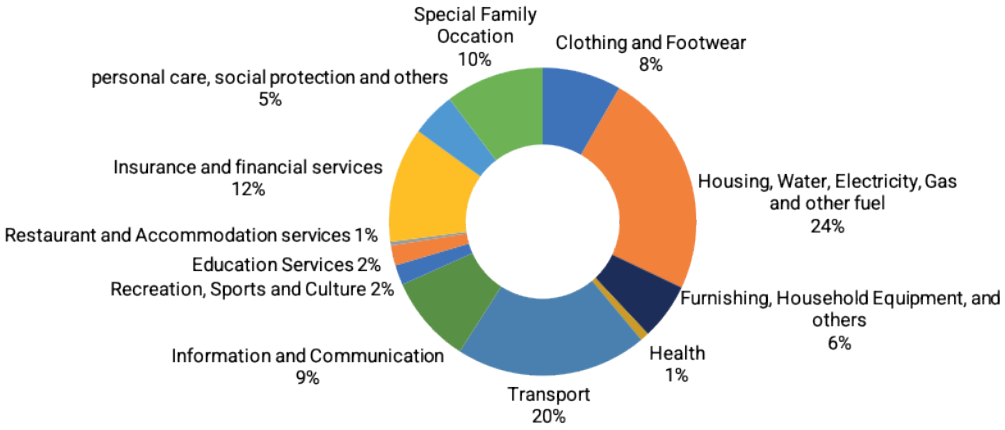


6.1.2 Non-Food Consumption by Major Item Category and by Area

Non-food items are grouped into 12 major categories: clothing & footwear; housing water, electricity, gas and other fuel; furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance; health; information and communications; recreation, sport and culture; education services; restaurant and accommodation services; insurance and financial services; personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods; and special family occasion.

The major non-food consumption expenditure in Bhutan are mostly spent on housing, water, electricity followed by on LPG and other fuel (23.7%); transport (20.1%); insurance and financial services (12.1%); special family occasion (10.4%); information and communication (9.2%); clothing and footwear (8.3%); furnishing, household equipment and related (5.9%). Personal care, social protection and related (4.7%); recreation, sports and culture (2.1%); education (2.1%0, health (0.9%) and restaurant and accommodation services (0.4%) (Figure 6.3).

FIGURE 6.3 SHARE OF MAJOR NON-FOOD ITEMS IN HOUSEHOLD NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE



Between urban and rural areas, the non-food consumption expenditure pattern follows the national pattern. In rural areas, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel categories incurs the highest expenditure (24.4%) followed by transport (18.5%), special family occasion (13.2%). The least consumption expenditure in rural areas is incurred on restaurant and accommodation services (0.2%), health (0.8%) and on education (1.8%).

Likewise in urban areas, the most expenditure by urban households is incurred on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel (23%), followed by transport (20.1%) and on insurance and financial service (12.1%). Like in rural areas, urban households also incur the lowest mean monthly expenditure on restaurants and accommodation services (0.6%) and health (1.1%) [Figures 6.4 and 6.5].

FIGURE 6.4 MAJOR NON-FOOD ITEM SHARE IN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA

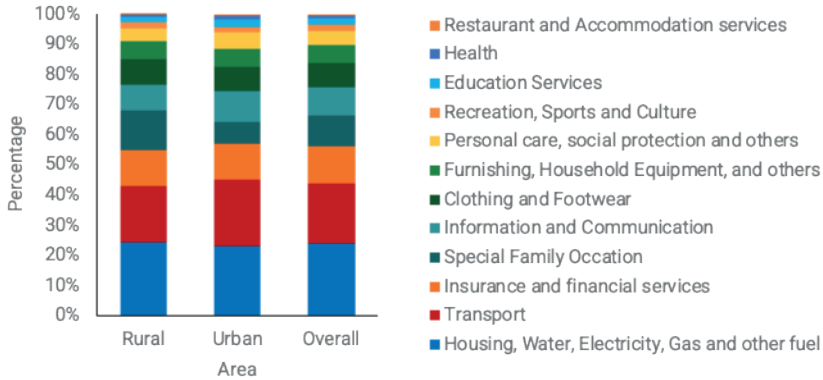
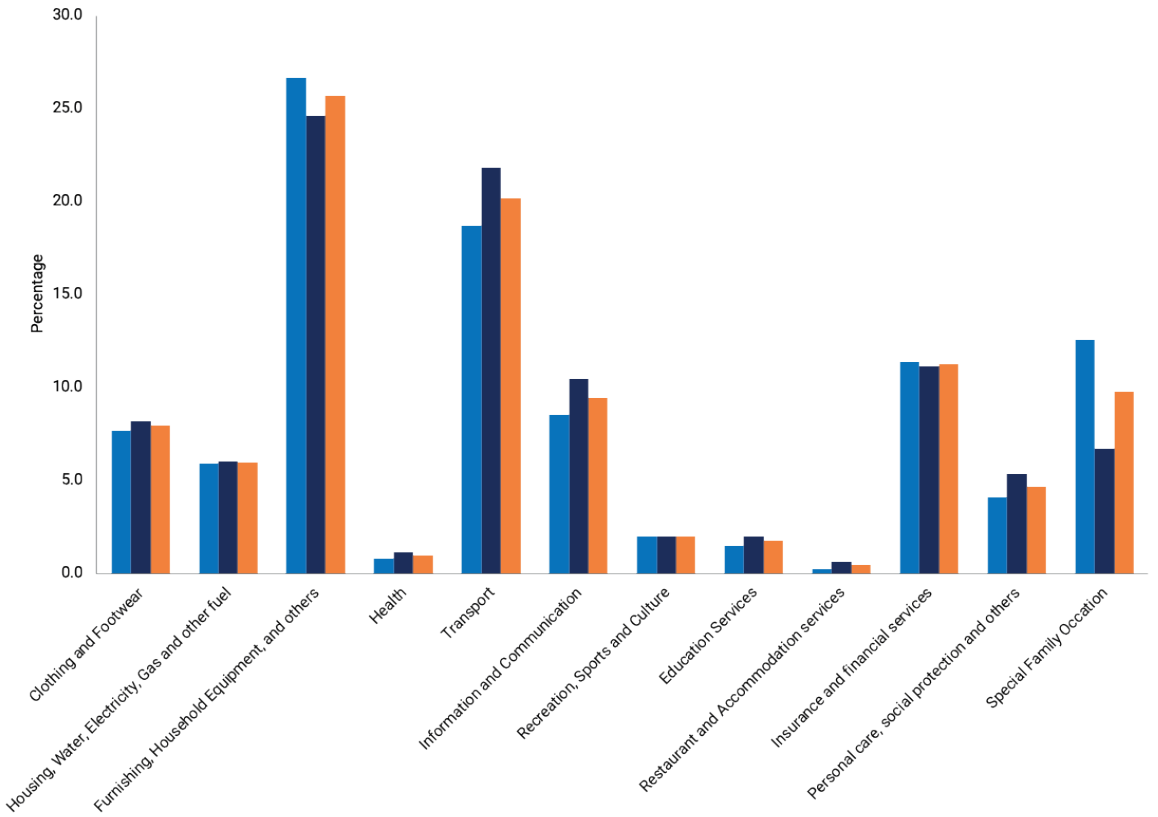


FIGURE 6.5 MAJOR NON-FOOD ITEM SHARE IN MONTHLY PER CAPITA NON-FOOD HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA



6.2 Non-Food Household Consumption Expenditure by Major Item Category

6.2.1 Clothing

Total clothing consumption expenditure includes expenditures on clothing materials for men, women, and children - such as cotton, wool, silk, and similar fabrics - as well as spending on garments, other articles of clothing and accessories, and services related to clothing, including cleaning, repair, tailoring, and hire.

The overall mean monthly household consumption expenditure on clothing was around Nu 2,024, with marked differences between rural and urban areas. Rural households reported a mean monthly expenditure of Nu 1,711, while urban households spent significantly more, averaging around Nu 2,525 [Table A 6.1]. This disparity reflects the broader pattern of consumption and access to goods and services in urban versus rural areas, where urban households typically have higher disposable incomes and greater access to diverse clothing markets. The data suggest that despite the essential nature of clothing, expenditure levels remain closely tied to geographical location and possibly household income levels.

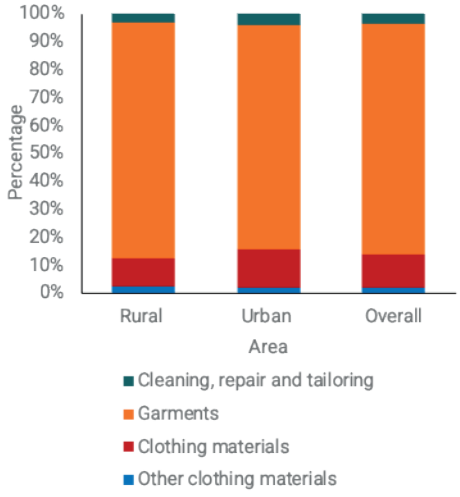
A closer look at the composition of clothing expenditure reveals that the majority of household spending is on purchasing garments, which accounted for 82.4% of total clothing-related spending. This was followed by spending on clothing materials (11.9%) and cleaning, repair, and tailoring services (3.7%). This pattern is consistent across both urban and rural settings, although urban households tend to allocate slightly more to clothing materials and tailoring-related services than rural households. For example, urban households spent 79.9% of their clothing budget on garments, compared to 84.6% in rural households. This suggests that urban households may not only

buy more readymade garments, but may also have greater access to services such as tailoring and garment maintenance [Figure 6.6].

At the dzongkhag and thromde level, there are noteworthy variations in clothing expenditure. Thimphu Thromde recorded the highest mean monthly household expenditure on clothing at Nu 2,986/-, which is significantly above the national mean. This is followed by Gasa at Nu 2,973 and Paro at Nu 2,817. These findings may reflect differences in cultural preferences, or socio-economic status across dzongkhags/dzongkhags and thromdes. Access to markets and clothing-related services could also be a contributing factor to the variation observed.

The data underscore the importance of disaggregating household expenditure patterns by location and category in order to inform targeted policy interventions. The clear rural–urban gap in monthly expenditure levels and the differences in how households allocate spending within the clothing category point to varying needs and consumer behavior. Additionally, the growing demand for tailoring and garment maintenance services in urban areas highlights potential opportunities for small business development and vocational training programs, especially for youth and women.

FIGURE 6.6 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE WITHIN CLOTHING BY TYPE AND AREA



6.2.2 Footwear

Household expenditure on footwear includes spending on shoes and slippers, including traditional footwear, as well as expenses related to the cleaning, repair, and hire of footwear for men, women, and children.

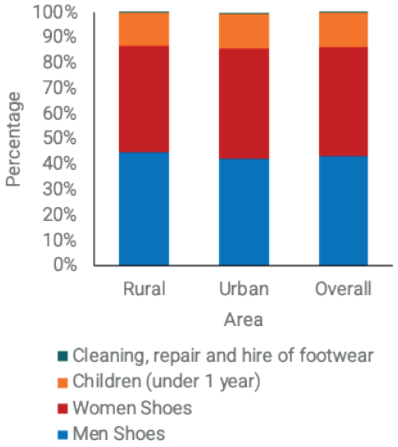
The data on household footwear mean monthly expenditure indicates that the majority of spending is directed toward men's and women's shoes, accounting for over 85% of total footwear-related expenses in both rural and urban areas. In rural households, men's shoes constitute a slightly larger share (44.8%) compared to women's shoes (41.8%), whereas in urban households, the trend is reversed, with women's shoes (43.8%) receiving a marginally higher proportion than men's (42.0%). This suggests that footwear choices in rural areas may prioritize durability and utility, while urban consumers might place a greater emphasis on variety or fashion for women's footwear. These patterns could also reflect gender-specific roles, mobility, or work-related needs.

Expenditure on children's footwear (under 1 year) remains relatively modest, at 13.5% overall, with very little variation between rural and urban areas. Meanwhile, spending on cleaning, repair, and hire of footwear is minimal, 0.1% in rural and 0.4% in urban areas, highlighting that such services are either rarely used or less accessible, especially in rural regions. Urban households spend slightly more on these services, likely due to greater availability and awareness of repair options. Overall, the footwear expenditure profile underscores a focus on essential purchases, with minimal investment in maintenance or non-purchase services [Figure 6.7]. Among dzongkhags, Paro reported the highest mean monthly expenditure on footwear at Nu 1,027, followed by Bumthang (Nu 1,011) and Gasa (Nu 1,009) [Table A6.2].

Table A6.2 on mean monthly household clothing expenditure across dzongkhags and thromdes highlights significant regional and urban–rural disparities in Bhutan. Overall, urban households consistently spend more on footwear compared with their rural counterparts, a trend visible in dzongkhags like Trashigang (Nu 1,108 urban vs. 559 rural) and Samtse (Nu 1,128 urban vs. 483 rural). Notably, Paro and Punakha show relatively balanced spending, suggesting a convergence in rural and urban consumption patterns in certain regions.
Among dzongkhags, Bumthang (Nu 1,009) and Paro

(Nu 1,027) report the highest mean expenditure under "Both Areas," while Pema Gatshel (Nu 446) and Lhuentse (Nu 522) report the lowest. Thromdes like Thimphu (Nu 1,011) and Gelephu (Nu 705) show higher expenditure levels, aligning with expectations for urban centers.

FIGURE 6.7 MONTHLY EXPENDITURE SHARE WITHIN FOOTWEAR BY TYPE AND AREA



6.2.3 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels

Household monthly expenses on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels encompasses expenses on rent; maintenance, repair and security of dwelling; water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling; and electricity, gas and other fuels.

The data on housing-related expenditures reveals that rental costs dominate household spending in both rural and urban areas, accounting for over 80% of the total. Specifically, rural households allocate about 81.8% and urban households 83.5% of their housing-related spending to rent, with the combined national mean standing at 82.6%. This indicates that, regardless of location, rental payments are the most significant component of housing expenditure in Bhutan.

Expenditures on maintenance, repair, and security services show a clear urban–rural divide, with rural areas allocating 7.7% compared to only 3.5% in urban areas. This reflect the likelihood of rural households being responsible for maintaining their own properties, as opposed to renters in urban areas. On the other hand, urban households spend more on utilities, particularly electricity (11.3%) and water supply (1.7%), compared to rural households at 9.9% and 0.5%, respectively. This suggests more consistent access to utility services in urban settings. Overall, the data underscores how living arrangements and infrastructure availability influence

On average nationally, the monthly housing related mean expenditure is around Nu 7,692 per month with urban areas spending Nu 9,283 compared to Nu 6,724 in rural areas. This trend is consistent across almost all regions. Notably, Paro (Nu 15,125), Thimphu Thromde (Nu 10,255) and Phuentshogling Thromde (Nu 10,732) exhibit the highest urban housing expenditures per month, reflecting their status as major economic hubs and potentially more expensive housing markets. The data highlights a clear urban-rural divide in housing affordability and expenditure across Bhutan, with urban areas generally demanding a larger portion of household budgets for housing [Table A6.3].

FIGURE 6.8 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE ON HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS CATEGORY BY TYPE AND AREA

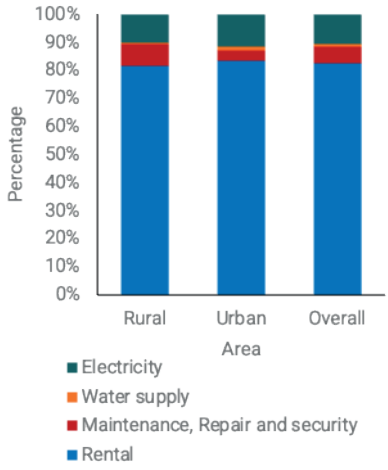
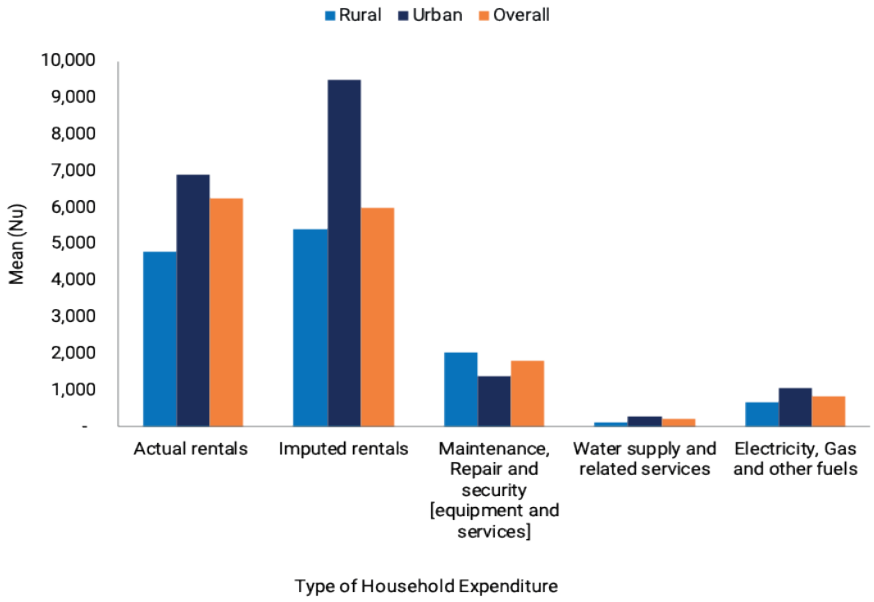


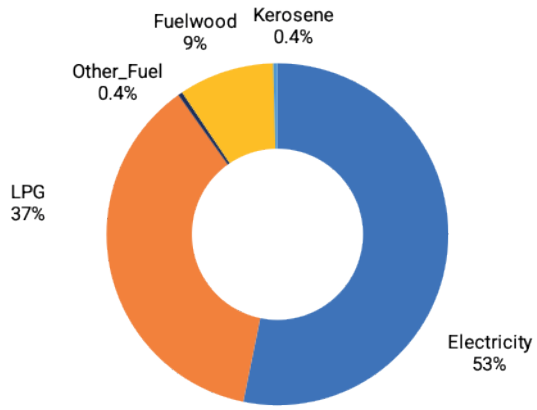
FIGURE 6.9 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS CATEGORY BY TYPE AND AREA



In 2024, households in urban areas made higher actual rentals (Nu 6,879) and imputed rentals (Nu 9,497) expenditures compared to rural areas (Nu 4,771 and Nu 5,414 respectively), indicating a higher cost of housing and homeownership in urban settings. While maintenance and repair costs were higher in rural areas (Nu 2,034 vs. Nu 1,376), urban households spent more on essential utilities like water supply (Nu 275 vs. Nu 124) and electricity, gas, and other fuels (Nu 1,053 vs. Nu 675), reflecting differences in infrastructure and energy consumption patterns between the two areas [Figure 6.9].

Figure 6.10 shows that electricity accounts for the largest share of expenditure at 53.2% under the electricity, gas and other fuels category with urban areas spending significantly more on electricity (63.5%) compared to rural areas (43.3%), likely reflecting greater access to and reliance on grid power in urban settings. LPG usage is fairly balanced between urban (35.0%) and rural (38.8%) areas, contributing 37.0% to the overall fuel expenditure. Kerosene and "Other Fuel" represent negligible proportions of total energy spending. Notably, fuelwood constitutes a substantial 16.4% of energy expenditure in rural areas, highlighting a continued dependence on traditional fuel sources, in stark contrast to its minimal use (1.3%) in urban areas.

FIGURE 6.10 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE WITHIN ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS



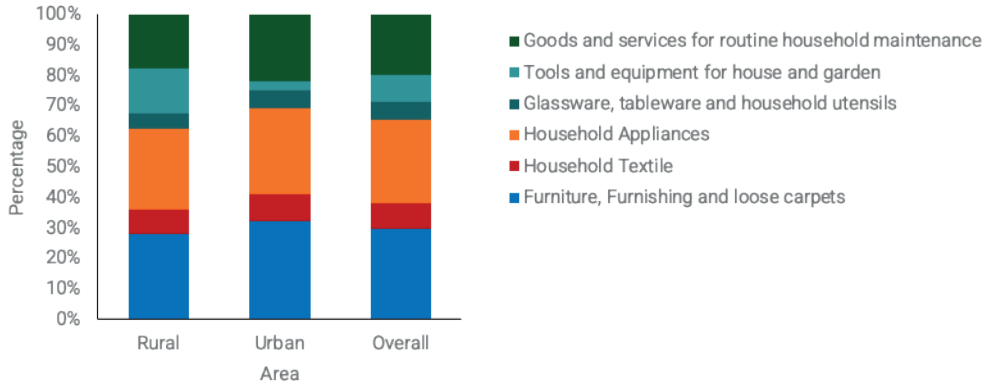
6.2.4 Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance

Expenditure on household furniture, furnishings and loose carpets; household textiles and appliances; glassware, tableware, silverware, etc; tools and equipment for house and garden; and goods and services for routine household maintenance makes up this section.

Generally, urban households spend more across most categories compared to their rural counterparts under the "Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance" expenditure category, which aligns with expected differences in consumer preferences. Within this category, urban households consistently spend more on most categories, including "Furniture, Furnishing and loose carpets" (32.1% in urban vs. 28% in rural), "Household Textile" (8.8% vs. 8%), "Household Appliances" (28.2% vs. 26.5%), "Glassware, tableware and household utensils" (6.1% vs. 5.2%), and "Goods and services for routine household maintenance" (21.9% vs. 18%). This trend suggests higher purchasing power, different lifestyle choices, or greater access to these goods and services in urban areas. "Tools and equipment for house and garden" is the only category where rural expenditure (14.3%) significantly exceeds urban expenditure (2.9%), reflecting the probable higher reliance on gardening and home maintenance by rural households themselves, often requiring more specialized tools [Figure 6.11].

On average, Bhutanese households spend approximately Nu 1,121 per month on household appliances. Similarly, the mean monthly expenditure on furniture, furnishings, and loose carpets is about Nu 1,105. Urban households tend to spend more in this category, with mean monthly expenditure of Nu 1,286, compared to Nu 971 among rural households. Dzongkhag wise, Tashi Yangtse (Nu 557) has the lowest monthly mean spending on this category [Table A6.4].

FIGURE 6.11 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SHARE ON FURNISHING, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE CATEGORY BY TYPE AND AREA



A significant trend observed across the country is the overall higher urban expenditure compared to rural, with the national mean for Bhutan showing urban expenditure at Nu 2,440/- versus Rural at Nu 1,736/-, leading to a combined mean of Nu 2,001 mean per month on Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance [Table A6.4].

6.2.5 Health Consumption Expenditure of Households

Expenses incurred under this category of consumption comprises expenses on medicine and health products; medical products such as pregnancy test kits, etc; medical assistive products such as spectacles, etc; outpatient care services; inpatient care services; and other health services such as diagnostic imaging services and similar related services.

For Bhutan as a whole, the mean monthly urban mean expenditure on health-related expenses (Nu 1,097) is higher than the rural (Nu 986), leading to an overall monthly mean expenditure of Nu 1,032 [Figure 6.13]. This general trend of urban areas having higher expenditure is observed in many dzongkhags such as Trashigang (Urban: Nu 1,538 vs. Rural: Nu 1,332), Punakha (Urban: Nu 1,517 vs. Rural: Nu 1,197), and Samtse (Urban: Nu 1,212 vs. Rural: Nu 573). The survey also highlights significant disparities between

dzongkhags, with areas like Wangdue Phodrang and Trashigang at the higher end, and Chhukha, Samdrup Jongkhar, and Phuentsholing Thromde at the lower end (Table A6.5).

Across most categories, urban areas show significantly higher spending. Within the broad expenditure on health-related commodities, "Medicine and Health Products" expenditure is 23.3% in urban areas compared to 14.9% in rural areas. Similarly, "Outpatient care services" see urban spending at 8.5% versus 2.5% in rural regions, and "Other health services" are also higher in urban settings (9.7% vs. 5.8%). This trend suggests greater access to, or utilization of, formal healthcare services and products in urban centers, possibly due to better infrastructure, availability of specialized care, and higher disposable income. However, a notable exception is "Health only *Rimdo*," which shows a substantially higher percentage in rural areas (68.7%) compared to urban areas (49.6%), indicating a greater reliance on traditional or spiritual healing practices in rural communities. "Inpatient care services" show a relatively smaller difference between urban (8.9%) and rural (8.1%) areas, implying more equitable access or need for hospitalization across both demographics [Figure 6.12].

FIGURE 6.12 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE ON HEALTH BY TYPE AND AREA

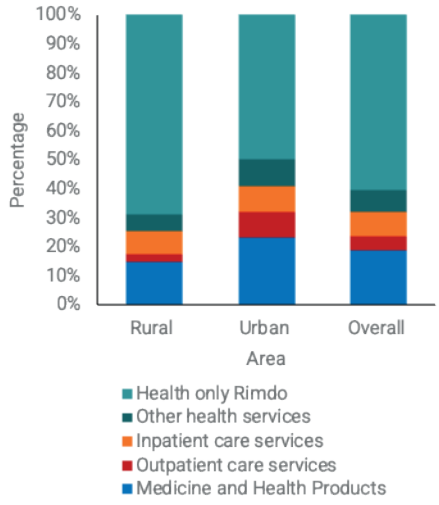
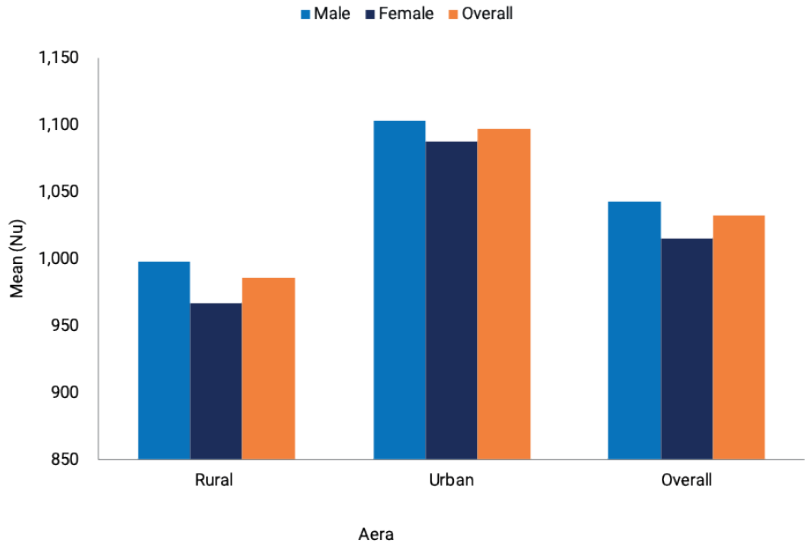


FIGURE 6.13 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH BY HOUSEHOLD HEAD SEX AND AREA



6.2.6 Transport Related Expenditure

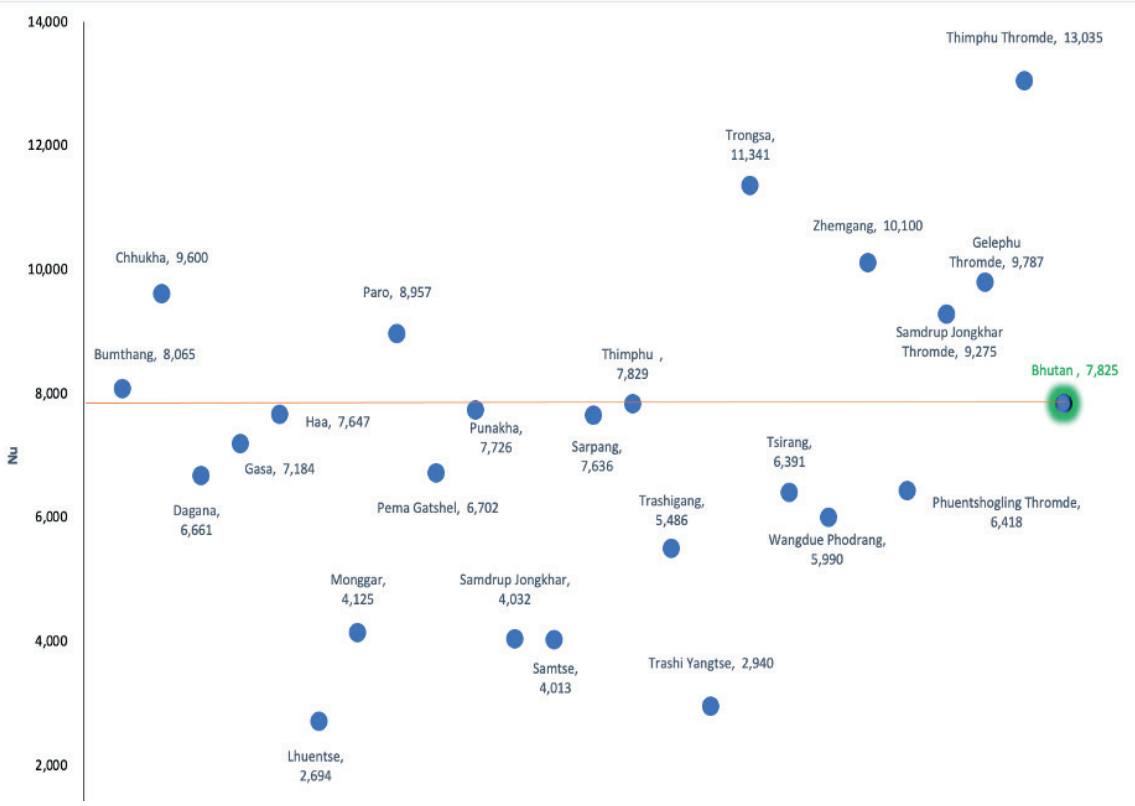
Expenses under this category comprises expenses on purchase of vehicles, operation of personal transport equipment, on passenger transport services, and on transport services of goods.

Bhutanese households spend an average of Nu 7,825 per month on transport-related expenses. Disaggregated by residence, rural households reported a mean monthly expenditure of Nu 6,303, while urban households spend significantly more at Nu 10,146. Thimphu Thromde stands out with a figure of Nu 13,035, which is notably above the

national mean, underscoring its role as the capital and primary economic hub. In contrast, Lhuentse shows a significantly lower expenditure of Nu 2,694 compared to the national averages and urban centers like Thimphu Thromde [Table A6.6].

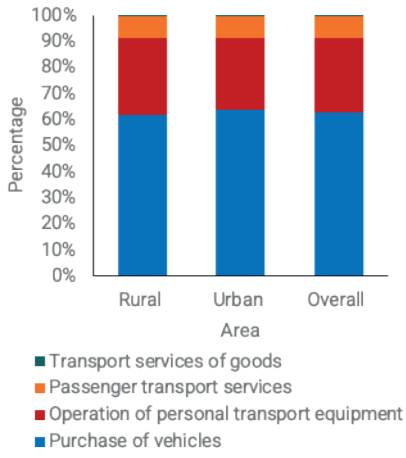
A consistent trend across most regions and for Bhutan as a whole is the higher expenditure in urban areas for "Passenger transport services" and often for the "Purchase of vehicles," indicating greater reliance on public or private transport and potentially more frequent vehicle acquisitions in urban settings. For instance, the monthly mean expenditure on "Passenger transport services" is Nu 4,652 in urban areas compared to Nu 2,190 in rural areas. This highlights the greater mobility needs and infrastructure available in urban centers. Additionally, "Transport services of goods" generally exhibits lower figures across both rural and urban areas compared to passenger transport, yet it remains a crucial expenditure category for businesses and households. The wide variation in expenditure patterns across different dzongkhags and thromdes, particularly between rural and urban divisions, underscores the diverse transportation needs, access to services, and economic activities prevalent across the different regions of Bhutan [Table A6.6 and Figure 6.14].

FIGURE 6.14 MEAN MONTHLY TRANSPORT RELATED HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE



Vehicle purchases represent the highest expenditure, with households in urban areas spending more than (63.7%) rural areas (61.6%). Rural households spend more on the operation of personal transport equipment, which is more prevalent in rural areas (29.8%) compared to urban areas at 27.4%. Passenger transport services remain consistent across both areas at around 8.5%, indicating uniform demand regardless of location. Meanwhile, transport services for goods constitute only a small fraction of total transport spending, slightly higher in urban areas (0.4%) compared to rural areas (0.2%), which could be linked to higher commercial activity. This data suggests that while rural and urban transportation needs align in several respects, infrastructure and accessibility influence spending behaviors differently across regions [Figure 6.15].

FIGURE 6.15 MONTHLY TRANSPORT RELATED HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE BY TYPE AND AREA



6.2.7 Information And Communication Expenditure

Household consumption expenditure on information and communication includes spending on equipment such as mobile phones and related devices, software (excluding games), and services such as voice calls, data plans, repairs, and other communication-related services.

The mean monthly ICT expenditure in Bhutan varies significantly between urban and rural areas. Nationally, the mean monthly expenditure stands at Nu 3,007 per month, with urban households spending Nu 4,017, while rural households allocate only Nu 2,387. This disparity highlights the digital divide, as urban areas tend to have better infrastructure and greater dependency on digital services. Among urban areas, households in Samtse records the highest expenditure at Nu 5,441 per month, while Trashi Yangtse has the lowest at Nu 1,946 per month. Meanwhile, rural regions show notable variation, with Paro spending Nu 5,299, and Lhuentse reporting the lowest at Nu 1,231 per month. Thromde households also demonstrate higher ICT expenditures ranging from Nu 3,908 in Phuentsholing to Nu 4,269 in Gelephu, reinforcing the trend of greater digital engagement in municipal zones [Table A6.7].

Female-headed households tend to spend more, with mean monthly expenditure of Nu 3,167, compared to Nu 2,911 for male-headed households (Figure 6.17). Expenditures on ICT services seem to be significantly higher in both rural and urban households that are headed by females [Figure 6.17].

Within the overall ICT related expenditure, expenditure is broadly classified into those done on ICT equipment, software, and services across rural and urban areas. Households in urban areas reported higher spending across all categories, reflecting greater access to and reliance on ICT. For instance, mean monthly expenditure on ICT equipment in urban areas was Nu 2,557 per (household) compared to Nu 1,627 in rural areas. While software expenditure shows the most significant gap with urban households spending around Nu 1,168 per month versus Nu 172 in rural areas. ICT services that include voice call, data plans and all also follow this trend, with urban areas spending Nu 2,356 against Nu 1,603 in rural areas.

FIGURE 6.16 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE WITHIN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION CATEGORY BY TYPE AND AREA

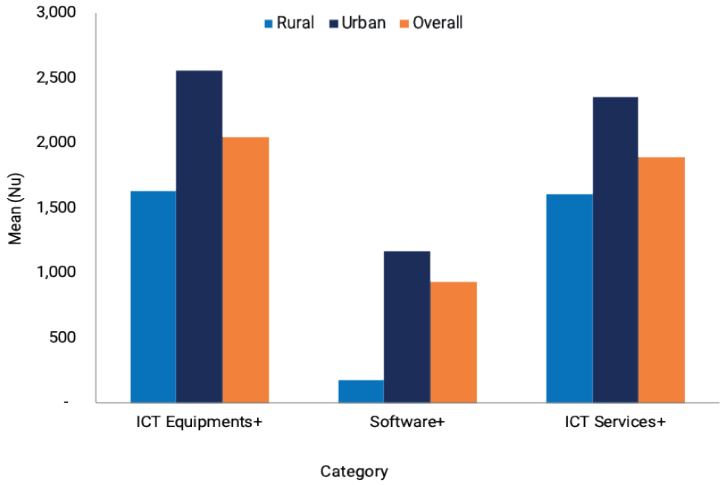


FIGURE 6.17 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION BY AREA AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

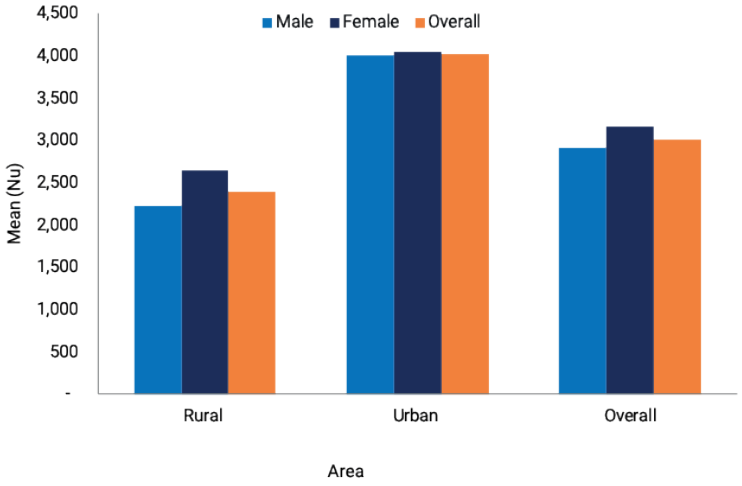


TABLE 6.1 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON VOICE AND MOBILE DATA PLAN BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE AND AREA*

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural	Urban	Both Areas
Bumthang	1,843	1,677	1,805
Chhukha	1,394	1,302	1,375
Dagana	1,539	2,257	1,666
Gasa	1,967	1,176	1,715
Haa	784	792	786
Lhuentse	894	1,015	910
Monggar	1,165	1,533	1,268
Paro	2,492	2,176	2,422
Pema Gatshel	1,032	1,818	1,268
Punakha	1,954	1,786	1,914
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,138	985	1,122
Samtse	1,532	2,104	1,656
Sarpang	1,354	1,474	1,365
Thimpu	1,571	1,462	1,566
Trashigang	1,017	1,157	1,040
Trashi Yangtse	1,014	1,275	1,049
Trongsa	971	1,288	1,035
Tsirang	1,092	1,471	1,144
Wangdue Phodrang	1,602	1,732	1,617
Zhemgang	1,056	1,605	1,146
Phuentshogling Thromde	-	1,720	1,720
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	-	1,431	1,431
Gelephu Thromde	-	1,963	1,963
Thimphu Thromde	-	1,573	1,573
Bhutan	**1,455**	**1,643**	**1,528**

*The estimates exclude those expenditure done on fixed leased line/ broadband internet services

As shown in Table 6.1, the expenditure on voice and mobile data plans shows notable variation across dzongkhags and between rural and urban areas. Urban households generally have higher expenditures, as seen in dzongkhags like Dagana (Nu 2,257 vs. Nu 1,539), Samtse (Nu 2,104 vs. Nu 1,532), and Pema Gatshel (1,818 vs. 1,032), reflecting greater reliance on mobile communication and internet services. However, exceptions exist where rural expenditure exceeds or is close to urban, such as in Gasa (Nu 1,967 rural vs. Nu 1,176 urban) and Bumthang (Nu 1,843 rural vs. Nu 1,677 urban). Nationally, the mean expenditure is Nu 1,528, with rural areas spending slightly less (Nu 1,455) than urban areas (Nu 1,643), indicating a digital usage and access gap that still exists between rural and urban populations.

6.2.8 Recreation, Sports and Culture

Expenditure on recreation, sports, and culture includes spending on recreational durables such as cameras, video games, sports equipment, and related goods; garden products and pets; recreational services such as sports and related activities; cultural goods and services including newspapers, books, stationery, and package holidays.

On average, urban households spends a higher propensity on recreational activities, spending Nu 1,007 monthly, compared to their rural counterparts at Nu 800. This disparity suggests differences in disposable income, access to recreational facilities, or lifestyle preferences between urban and rural settings. Paro dzongkhag stands out with the highest mean monthly expenditure at Nu 1,554, indicating

a potentially more affluent population or a greater emphasis on leisure activities. The overall national mean for these expenditures is around Nu 885 per month for the expenditure category (Table A6.8).

Urban households show higher expenditure in recreational durables (3.2% vs 0.8%), recreational services (12.8% vs 4.8%), cultural services (3.7% vs 2.0%), and newspapers, books, and stationery (14.3% vs 13.1%) compared to rural households. Usage of other recreational durables such as games and sporting equipment is equal across rural and urban areas (10.4%), reflecting a shared interest in such activities. Likewise, urban households (12.8%) tend to spend more on recreational services than rural households.

Conversely, rural households show higher participation in garden and pets (18.1% vs 8.7%) and package holiday and ***neykor*** (50.2% vs 45.6%). This may reflect rural lifestyles that are more closely tied to nature, domestic animals, and traditional practices like ***neykor*** (spiritual pilgrimage or retreats). The high percentages for package holiday and ***neykor*** in both rural and urban areas indicate a strong cultural or spiritual value across the country. Overall, the data highlights both commonalities and contrasts in how people in different areas of Bhutan engage with recreational and cultural activities (Figure 6.18).

In terms of cultural travel, female-headed households spent more on ***neykor*** (religious or pilgrimage travel), with mean monthly expenditure of Nu 4,308, compared to Nu 3,878 for male-headed households. The overall mean monthly expenditure on ***neykor*** stood at Nu 4,072 (Figure 6.1).

FIGURE 6.18 MONTHLY EXPENDITURE SHARE WITHIN RECREATION, SPORTS AND CULTURE CATEGORY BY TYPE AND AREA

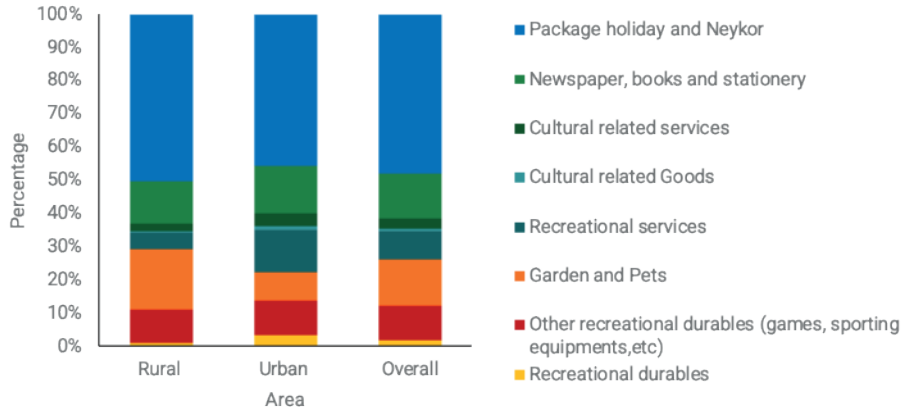
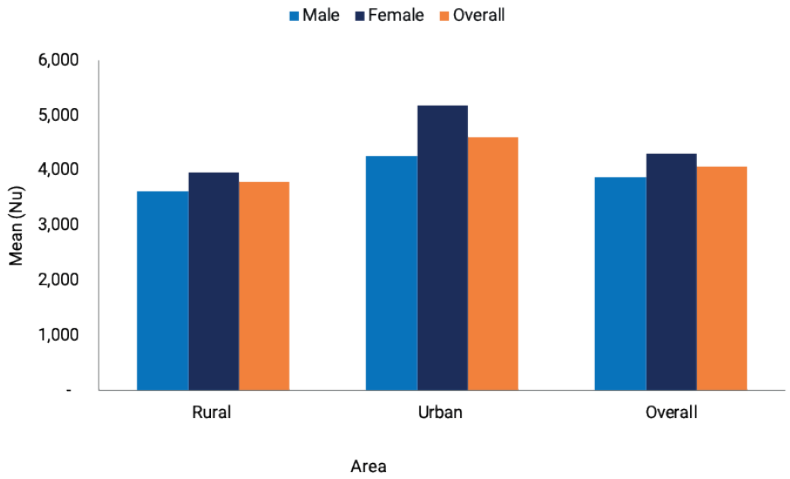


FIGURE 6.19 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON NEYKOR BY SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND AREA

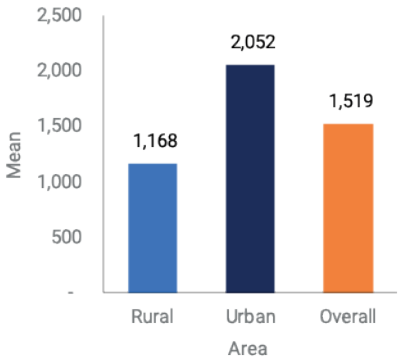


6.2.9 Education

Educational expenses include expenditure (fees) incurred on early childhood and primary education; secondary education, post-secondary education such as vocational training, language course; tertiary education; and education not defined elsewhere such as hiring of independent tutors, IELTS, PTE, etc. Expenses on clothing, footwear and stationeries are captured under their respective expenditure categories as defined under COICOP 2018.

The mean monthly household expenditure on education in rural areas was Nu 1,168 , while urban households spend significantly more, averaging Nu 2,052. The national mean monthly education expense stands at Nu 1,519 [Figure 6.20]. This indicates a clear disparity in educational spending between rural and urban households, with urban households spending approximately Nu 884 more per month [Table A6.9].

FIGURE 6.20 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY AREA



Within the education related expenditure, the highest expense is on tertiary education, accounting for 41.6% of total expenditure, with rural areas spending slightly more (45.4%) than urban areas (38.3%). Secondary education follows, comprising 33.4% of total spending, again with rural areas (31.5%) slightly trailing urban areas (35.1%). Spending on ECCD and primary education (21.6%), indicates a relatively balanced distribution between rural (20.5%) and urban (22.5%) areas. Post-secondary education receives the least allocation at 1.3%, with rural areas investing more (1.6%) compared to urban (1.0%). A small portion, 2.2%, is spent on education not defined elsewhere, suggesting spending on such as hiring of independent tutors, IELTS, PTE, with a noticeably higher share in urban areas (3.2%).

FIGURE 6.21 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AREA

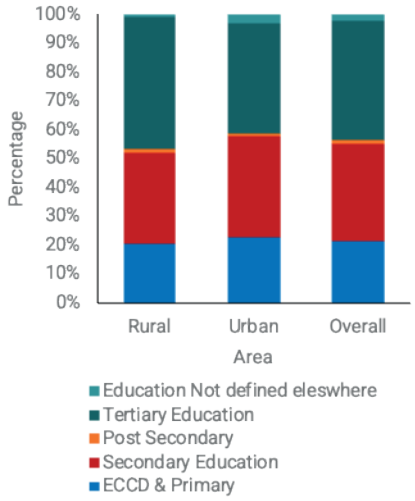


TABLE 6.3 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND AREA

Sex of the Head of Household	Rural	Urban	Overall
Male	1,008	1,983	1,399
Female	1,422	2,168	1,714
Overall	**1,168**	**2,052**	**1,519**

The data suggests that households headed by females consistently have higher education expenditure across rural, urban, and overall national levels. In rural areas, female-headed households spend Nu 1,422, compared to Nu 1,008 for male-headed households, reflecting a stronger investment in education despite potential challenges in access. This trend persists in urban areas, where female-headed households allocate Nu 2,168, surpassing male-headed households at Nu 1,983. Across both rural and urban settings, the national average indicates that female-headed households spend Nu 1,714 on education, compared to Nu 1,399 for male-headed ones [Table 6.3].

6.2.10 Restaurant And Accommodation Services

This household consumption includes expenditures on accommodation services, including spending on camping sites and student accommodations such as boarding schools, universities, and other educational institutions.

At the national level, urban households report mean monthly expenditure of Nu 1,182, significantly higher than rural households at Nu 503, indicating a notable urban–rural disparity [Table A6.10]. The mean monthly expenditure on accommodation *[accommodation and services charges in hotels, inns, hostels, homestay and similar accommodation]* remains relatively consistent between rural (86.6%) and urban (86.4%) areas. However, camping site expenditure is notably higher in urban settings (6.3%) compared to rural areas (4.4%), likely due to greater availability of recreational facilities and tourism-related infrastructure in cities. Conversely, student residence, school, and other educational accommodation expenditures appear slightly more for rural households (9.0%) than urban households (7.3%). Overall, expenditure trends demonstrate how different accommodation types receive varying financial allocations depending on location-based needs and access to infrastructure [Figure 6.23].

Dzongkhags such as Punakha and Lhuentse report high rural expenditure (Nu 1,295 and Nu 999 respectively), while others like Monggar and Trashigang reflect much lower rural expenditure (Nu 171 and Nu 221). Urban households, particularly Thimphu Thromde (Nu 1,654), Gelephu Thromde (Nu 1,243), and Samtse (Nu 1,612), exhibit the highest expenditure levels, underscoring the economic concentration in urban centres (Table A6.8).

FIGURE 6.22 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON RESTAURANT AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES BY TYPE AND AREA

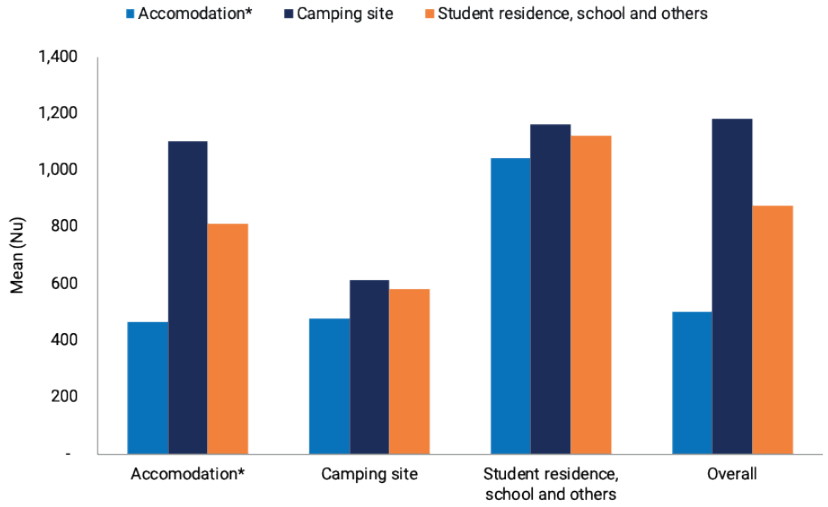
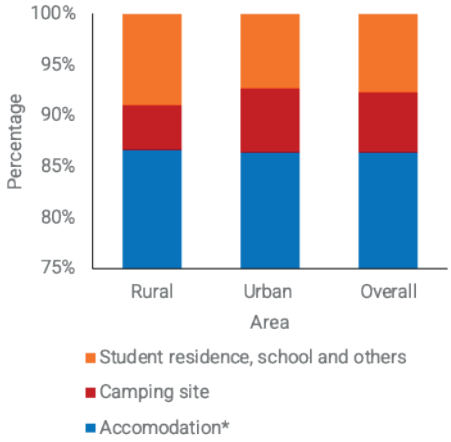


FIGURE 6.23 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE ON RESTAURANT AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES BY TYPE AND AREA



6.2.11 Insurance And Financial Services

Consumption expenditure in this category includes spending on insurance products such as life insurance, transport-related insurance, and similar financial instruments, as well as expenses incurred in accessing financial services.

The national monthly mean expenditure under this category is Nu 3,914 per month. Urban households demonstrate significantly higher mean monthly spending (Nu 4,902) compared to rural households (Nu 3,313), likely reflecting greater access to financial institutions, insurance coverage, and formal banking services [Table A6.11]. Nationally, urban households contribute 82.34% of total financial services consumption expenditures. Conversely, rural

households allocate a larger proportion (91.69%) of their expenditure toward financial-related costs.

Gender-based differences also emerge, with male-headed households spending slightly more (Nu 4,035) than female-headed households (Nu 3,715) per month. This variation could stem from household financial priorities, or differences in access to insurance and investment opportunities. Overall, the trends highlight urban dominance in insurance spending while rural households lean more toward financial services [Figure 6.24, Figure 6.25 and Table A6.11].

FIGURE 6.24 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE WITHIN INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES BY TYPE AND AREA

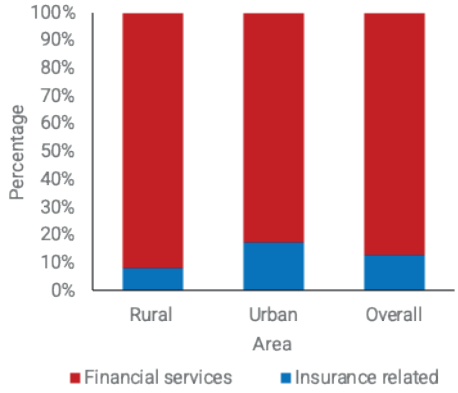
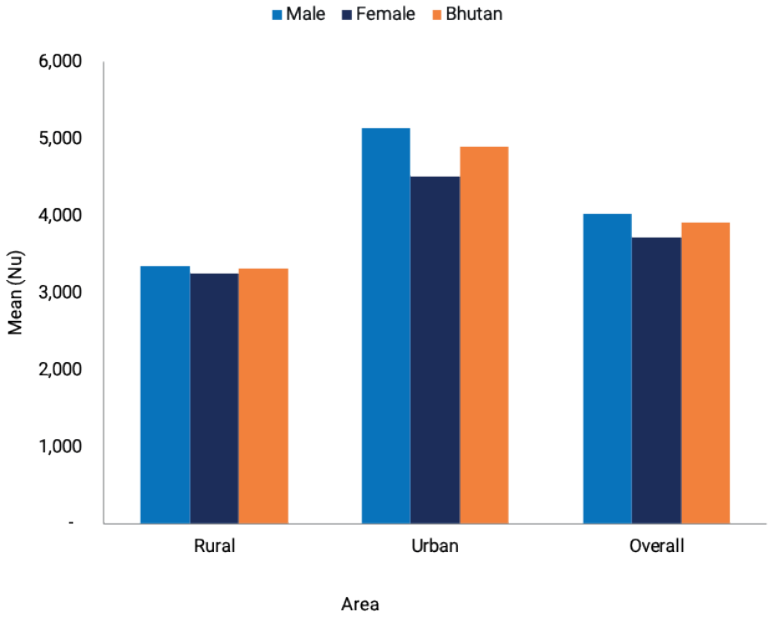


FIGURE 6.25 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND AREA



6.2.12 Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous

Consumption expenditure in this category includes spending on personal care items such as electric appliances for grooming, services at hairdressing salons, jewelry and watches, as well as expenditures related to social protection.

The mean monthly expenditure by Bhutanese households was approximately Nu 1,507 per month on personal care and social protection. Rural households spend around Nu 1,110, while urban households spend significantly more at Nu 2,159 per month (Table A6.8).

Within these expenditure category, rural households spend more on Personal Care (66.1%) than urban households (57.7%), indicating a greater relative emphasis or need in this category. On the other hand, urban households spend more on Personal Effects (38.4%) compared to rural households (33.5%), reflecting lifestyle differences and possibly greater access to consumer goods in urban markets [Figure 6.26).

A notable contrast emerges in Social Protection spending, where urban households spend nearly 10 times more (3.9%) than rural households (0.4%). This could be attributed to formal insurance, pension schemes, or social welfare programs in urban settings. The overall national mean monthly expenditure masks these disparities, with combined spending across both areas at 61.6% for Personal Care, 36.1% for Personal Effects, and 2.3% for Social Protection.

FIGURE 6.26 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE ON PERSONAL CARE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION BY TYPE AND AREA

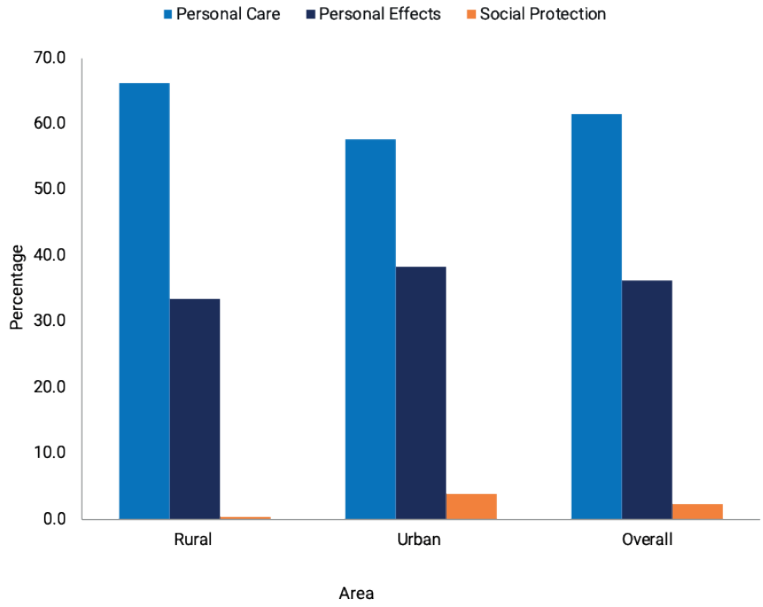


FIGURE 6.27 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF PERSONAL CARE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND AREA

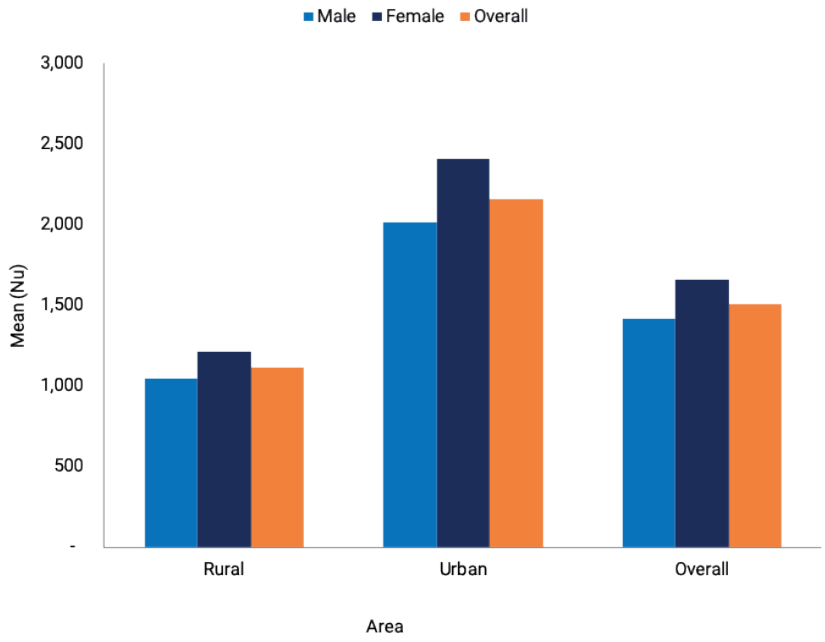
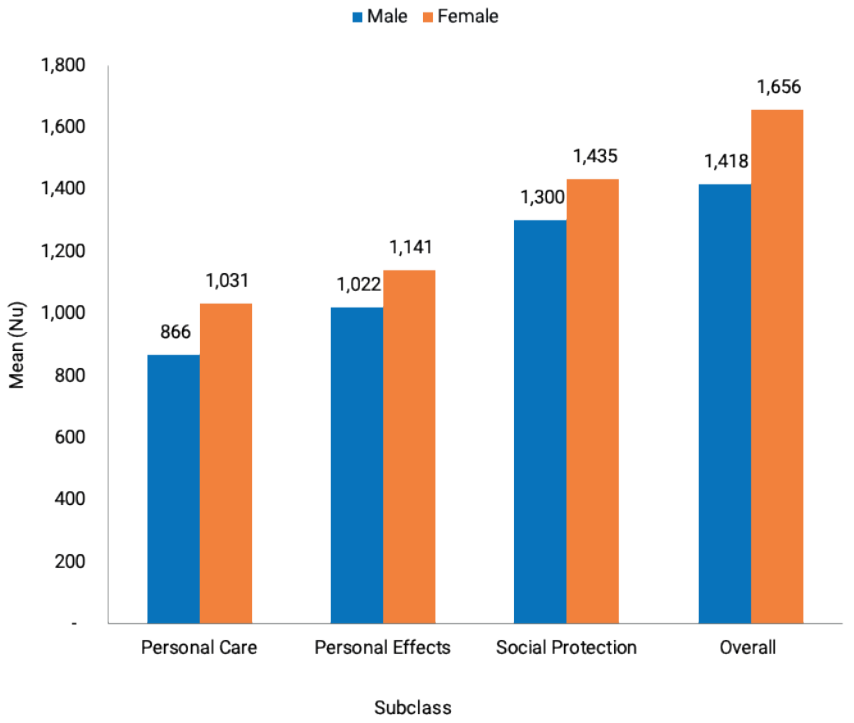


Figure 6.27 shows that females consistently spend more than males across all categories. In Personal Care, females spend Nu 1,031 per month on average compared to males' Nu 866 , suggesting that women may allocate more resources toward grooming, hygiene, or related services. Similarly, in Personal Effects, females spend Nu 1,141 versus Nu 1,022 for males on average per month. This pattern may reflect different consumption preferences or social expectations placed on women regarding personal upkeep and appearance.

Under Social Protection, females again lead with Nu 1,435 per monthly mean expenditure compared to Nu 1,300 for males. This may indicate greater participation in or access to social protection mechanisms, or a higher prioritization of financial security by women. The overall mean spending reinforces these differences, with females averaging Nu 1,656 compared to Nu 1,418 for males. Nationally, this suggests that women's economic behavior may be more diversified and security-conscious, and highlights the importance of including gender perspectives in expenditure and social policy analysis.

FIGURE 6.28 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON PERSONAL CARE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



ANNEXURE: STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE A2.1 POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS, MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND PROPORTION OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Population	Households	Mean Household Size	Proportion of Female Headed Households
Bumthang	11,265	3,165	3.6	72
Chhukha	33,286	9,027	3.7	32.5
Dagana	21,529	5,339	4	33.2
Gasa	2,175	641	3.4	50.2
Haa	8,260	2,392	3.5	35.7
Lhuentse	9,917	2,764	3.6	61.7
Monggar	27,735	7,002	4	43.7
Paro	48,302	13,870	3.5	57.2
Pema Gatshel	18,737	5,551	3.4	30.5
Punakha	22,507	6,177	3.6	56.6
Samdrup Jongkhar	25,890	6,671	3.9	22.4
Samtse	53,305	13,885	3.8	25
Sarpang	36,369	8,885	4.1	29.4
Thimphu	16,502	5,069	3.3	34.2
Trashigang	35,549	9,924	3.6	32.6
Trashi Yangtse	12,575	3,515	3.6	52
Trongsa	15,206	3,400	4.5	47.6
Tsirang	19,645	5,145	3.8	14.4
Wangdue Phodrang	19,909	5,057	3.9	58.1
Zhemgang	13,671	3,238	4.2	40.2
Phuentshogling Thromde	32,236	9,192	3.5	23.7
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	6,407	1,870	3.4	35.2
Gelephu Thromde	9,084	2,601	3.5	30.7
Thimphu Thromde	92,537	25,429	3.6	37.5
Overall	**592,598**	**159,808**	**3.7**	**37.7**

TABLE A2.2 POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, AREA AND SEX

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
0–4	10,010	9,295	19,305	12,713	9,717	22,430	22,724	19,011	41,735
5–9	9,679	9,281	18,960	13,959	13,776	27,734	23,638	23,056	46,694
10–14	10,125	9,872	19,997	16,514	16,923	33,437	26,639	26,795	53,434
15–19	8,716	9,319	18,035	17,610	15,542	33,152	26,327	24,861	51,188
20–24	7,108	10,375	17,483	12,048	11,623	23,670	19,156	21,998	41,153
25–29	8,575	11,343	19,919	11,475	10,887	22,363	20,051	22,231	42,281
30–34	11,073	12,234	23,307	12,836	14,710	27,545	23,908	26,943	50,852
35–39	10,092	11,514	21,606	13,394	15,207	28,601	23,486	26,721	50,207
40–44	8,338	8,206	16,544	13,051	14,685	27,736	21,388	22,891	44,279
45–49	6,065	5,586	11,651	11,420	12,735	24,155	17,485	18,321	35,806
50–54	4,430	3,791	8,222	10,649	12,207	22,856	15,079	15,999	31,078
55–59	3,010	3,359	6,369	9,898	9,914	19,812	12,908	13,273	26,181
60–64	1,954	2,845	4,799	9,405	8,858	18,263	11,359	11,703	23,061
65–69	1,625	1,899	3,524	7,823	7,211	15,033	9,447	9,109	18,557
70–74	1,258	1,549	2,807	6,443	5,290	11,732	7,701	6,839	14,540
75–79	958	839	1,798	3,899	3,475	7,374	4,857	4,314	9,172

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
80–84	421	867	1,289	2,568	2,251	4,819	2,989	3,119	6,108
85+	560	520	1,080	2,525	2,667	5,193	3,086	3,187	6,273
Overall	**103,997**	**112,695**	**216,692**	**188,229**	**187,676**	**375,905**	**292,227**	**300,371**	**592,598**

TABLE A2.3 AGE DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS AND AREA

Area/Marital Status	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
Both Areas	42.0	14	105	28	39	54
Never Married	24.4	14	96	18	21	26
Living Together	34.0	19	82	24	30	39
Married	45.4	16	99	34	43	55
Divorced	44.8	21	99	35	42	53
Separated	46.4	17	93	32.5	43	59
Widow/Widower	69.0	23	105	60	70	79
Urban	37.8	15	95	27	35	46
Never Married	23.5	15	85	18	21	26
Living Together	30.8	19	62	23.5	27.5	34.5
Married	41.1	16	95	32	39	48
Divorced	43.4	22	83	35	41	50
Separated	42.7	23	82	32	40	49
Widow/Widower	65.2	25	95	55	67	75
Rural	44.2	14	105	30	42	57
Never Married	25.0	14	96	18	21	27
Living Together	38.3	20	82	28	34	49
Married	47.6	16	99	36	46	58
Divorced	45.6	21	99	35	43	55
Separated	48.3	17	93	33	46.5	61
Widow/Widower	70.2	23	105	61	72	80

TABLE A3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNERSHIP BY DZONGKHAGS, THROMDE AND AREA

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Ownership of Dwelling		
	Yes	No	Total
Bumthang			
Rural	1,919	501	2,420
Urban	197	548	745
Total	**2,116**	**1,049**	**3,165**
Chhukha			
Rural	5,325	1,974	7,300
Urban	343	1,384	1,728
Total	**5,668**	**3,359**	**9,027**
Dagana			
Rural	3,942	468	4,410
Urban	548	381	929
Total	**4,490**	**849**	**5,339**
Gasa			
Rural	381	50	431
Urban	49	161	210
Total	**430**	**211**	**641**
Haa			
Rural	1,591	305	1,896

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Ownership of Dwelling		
	Yes	No	Total
Urban	133	363	496
Total	**1,724**	**668**	**2,392**
Lhuentse			
Rural	2,300	107	2,406
Urban	31	326	358
Total	**2,331**	**433**	**2,764**
Monggar			
Rural	5,078	84	5,162
Urban	265	1,575	1,840
Total	**5,344**	**1,658**	**7,002**
Paro			
Rural	4,948	5,833	10,781
Urban	383	2,706	3,089
Total	**5,331**	**8,539**	**13,870**
Pema Gatshel			
Rural	3,781	203	3,985
Urban	481	1,086	1,567
Total	**4,262**	**1,289**	**5,551**
Punakha			
Rural	2,983	1,803	4,786
Urban	260	1,131	1,390
Total	**3,243**	**2,934**	**6,177**
Samdrup Jongkhar			
Rural	5,306	731	6,037
Urban	166	468	634
Total	**5,472**	**1,199**	**6,671**
Samtse			
Rural	9,325	1,731	11,056
Urban	511	2,318	2,828
Total	**9,836**	**4,048**	**13,885**
Sarpang			
Rural	5,572	2,394	7,966
Urban	452	467	919
Total	**6,024**	**2,861**	**8,885**
Thimphu			
Rural	1,801	3,050	4,852
Urban	27	190	217
Total	**1,828**	**3,240**	**5,069**
Trashigang			
Rural	7,516	863	8,379
Urban	362	1,183	1,545
Total	**7,878**	**2,046**	**9,924**
Trashi Yangtse			
Rural	2,528	526	3,054
Urban	73	388	461
Total	**2,601**	**914**	**3,515**
Trongsa			
Rural	1,744	995	2,739

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Ownership of Dwelling		
	Yes	No	Total
Urban	125	536	661
Total	1,869	1,531	3,400
Tsirang			
Rural	3,330	1,154	4,483
Urban	165	496	662
Total	**3,495**	**1,650**	**5,145**
Wangdue Phodrang			
Rural	3,462	1,017	4,479
Urban	77	501	578
Total	**3,539**	**1,518**	**5,057**
Zhemgang			
Rural	2,416	281	2,696
Urban	187	354	541
Total	**2,603**	**635**	**3,238**
Phuentshogling Thromde			
Urban	804	8,389	9,192
Total	**804**	**8,389**	**9,192**
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde			
Urban	206	1,663	1,870
Total	**206**	**1,663**	**1,870**
Gelephu Thromde			
Urban	661	1,940	2,601
Total	**661**	**1,940**	**2,601**
Thimphu Thromde			
Urban	3,269	22,160	25,429
Total	**3,269**	**22,160**	**25,429**
Overall			
Rural	75,249	24,068	99,318
Urban	9,776	50,714	60,490
Total	**85,026**	**74,783**	**159,808**

TABLE A3.2 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED FOR EXTERNAL WALLS BY AREA

Main construction material of the external walls	Rural	Urban	Overall
Bricks/Cement Blocks/Autoclaved Aerated Concrete	33,300	44,219	77,519
Stone With Mud	30,902	2,653	33,555
Wood Planks	9,201	3,914	13,115
Bamboo With Mud	4,310	663	4,973
Stone With Cement	9,287	5,640	14,926
Rammed Earth	5,966	553	6,519
Cane/Bamboo	996	151	1,147
Trunks/Banana Leaves	38		38
Plywood	1,405	1,644	3,049
Mud Blocks	1,627	254	1,881
Other (Specify)	2,287	799	3,086
Overall	**99,318**	**60,490**	**159,808**

TABLE A3.3 PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ROOFING MATERIAL, DISAGGREGATED BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.

Dzongkhags/ Thromdes	Metal Sheets	Thatch/ Banana leaf	Bamboo	Planks/ Shigles	Tarpaulin	Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Tin Sheet	Other
Bumthang	99.5	0	0	0	0	0.47	0	0	0
Chhukha	98.1	0.28	0	0	0.35	0	1.04	0.21	0
Dagana	98.7	0	0	0	0.98	0	0	0.32	0
Gasa	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa	91.2	1.25	0.64	6.24	0	0.7	0	0	0
Lhuentse	99.5	0	0.55	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monggar	99.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.53	0
Paro	98.9	0	0	0.87	0	0	0	0.27	0
Pema Gatshel	99.6	0	0.44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punakha	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samdrup Jongkhar	99.1	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samtse	98.9	0.53	0	0.27	0	0	0	0.26	0
Sarpang	68.3	0	0	0.72	0	0	0	30.96	0
Thimphu	98.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.77	0.56	0
Trashigang	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trashi Yangtse	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trongsa	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsirang	83.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.96	0.5
Wangdue Phodrang	99.4	0	0	0.59	0	0	0	0	0
Zhemgang	99.4	0.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phuentshogling Thromd	99.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.36	0	0.25
Samdrup Jongkhar Thro	97.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0.31
Gelephu Thromde	99.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.41	0	0
Thimphu Thromde	97.4	0	0	0.3	0	0.13	1.19	0.96	0
Overall	**96.6**	**0.13**	**0.03**	**0.3**	**0.05**	**0.04**	**0.33**	**2.5**	**0.03**

TABLE A3.4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIMARY FLOORING MATERIAL ACROSS DZONGKHAGS AND THROMDES

Dzongkhag/ Thromde	Planks on timber	Planks on Concrete	Cement/ Concrete	Terrazo	Earthen/ Clay floor	Wood Block on concrete	Tiles on concrete	Marbles on concrete	Bamboo	Wood Logs	Others	Total
Bumthang	88.37	8.89	0.70	0	0	0.61	0	0.81	0	0.62	0	100
Chhukha	28.76	10.04	52.42	0	3.07	0.27	3.19	0	0.00	2.25	0	100
Dagana	18.77	2.26	64.93	0	12.09	0.00	1.65	0.29	0	0	0	100
Gasa	28.15	0.61	9.22	0	0	3.65	0	0	0.00	58.36	0	100
Haa	89.75	0.00	9.73	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.51	0	0	100
Lhuentse	77.09	10.34	10.95	0	0.00	0	1.63	0.00	0.00	0	0	100
Monggar	57.27	2.24	27.21	1.09	0.61	0	0.4	0	0	11.17	0	100
Paro	41.53	8.65	32.22	2.4	0.42	2.42	2.77	0.76	0.22	8.61	0	100
Pema Gatshel	46.36	4.57	47.25	0	0	0	1.82	0	0	0	0	100
Punakha	47.41	5.11	39.51	0	1.58	0	5.22	0	0	0.4	0.77	100
Samdrup Jongkhar	44.54	4.47	48.25	0	1.37	0	0.44	0	0	0.46	0.47	100
Samtse	1.29	0.57	81.48	0	7.26	0	6.95	0.58	1.09	0.78	0	100
Sarpang	0.3	0.74	80.4	0.39	5.89	0	10.05	1.88	0	0.36	0	100
Thimphu	16.05	13.33	60.59	0	0.98	3.04	5.57	0.44	0	0	0	100
Trashigang	54.94	18.82	22.37	1.05	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	1.21	100
Trashi Yangtse	68.57	9.05	13.87	0.42	0.52	1.12	0.79	0	0	5.66	0	100
Trongsa	55.52	9.96	26.68	0.44	0.48	0	6.47	0.44	0	0	0	100
Tsirang	3.35	3.84	63.75	0	18.45	0	4.47	0	0	1.17	4.97	100
Wangdue Phodrang	38.57	15.3	29.82	0	0.9	2.28	3.11	0	0	10.02	0	100
Zhemgang	47.53	5.48	42.97	0	0.35	1.23	1.96	0	0.49	0	0	100

Dzongkhag/ Thromde	Planks on timber	Planks on Concrete	Cement/ Concrete	Terrazo	Earthen/ Clay floor	Wood Block on concrete	Tiles on concrete	Marbles on concrete	Bamboo	Wood Logs	Others	Total
Phuentshogling Thromd	1.06	2.2	61.03	0	0	0	32.4	3.31	0	0	0	100
Samdrup Jongkhar Thro	1.49	2.55	84.33	0	0	0	6.99	4.65	0	0	0	100
Gelephu Thromde	1.03	1.45	43.91	6.41	0	0	39.66	7.55	0	0	0	100
Thimphu Thromde	21.24	21.59	33.05	0.32	0.47	1.77	15.64	3.29	0	2.28	0.37	100
Overall	**30.71**	**8.82**	**44.76**	**0.52**	**2.48**	**0.75**	**7.76**	**1.16**	**0.13**	**2.57**	**0.34**	**100**

TABLE A3.5 PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF LIGHTING BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood (Mebchi)	Solar	Candle	Other
Bumthang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Chhukha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Dagana	99.0	0.5	0.5	0	0	0
Gasa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Haa	98.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Lhuentse	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Monggar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paro	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pema Gatshel	98.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punakha	98.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Samtse	99.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Sarpang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thimphu	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Trashigang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Trashi Yangtse	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Trongsa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Tsirang	97.9	0.4	1.6	0	0	0
Wangdue Phodrang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Zhemgang	98.8	0.0	1.2	0	0	0
Phuentsholing Thromde	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Gelephu Thromde	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Thimphu Thromde	99.8	0.1	0.1	0	0	0

ANNEX 4.1 MEAN MONTHLY FOOD AND NON-FOOD HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Dzongkhag/Domain	Food			Non-food			Total		
	Mean	Standard Error	RSE (%)	Mean	Standard Error	RSE (%)	Mean	Standard Error	RSE (%)
Bumthang	7,518	364	4.84	9,823	489	4.98	17,341	756	4.36
Chhukha	6,296	322	5.11	10,880	592	5.44	17,176	837	4.87
Other than Phuentsholing Thromde	6,533	512	7.84	10,553	1,121	10.62	17,085	1,539	9.01
Phuentsholing Thromde	6,063	370	6.11	11,201	401	3.58	17,264	687	3.98
Dagana	6,481	414	6.38	9,685	637	6.58	16,166	868	5.37
Gasa	6,542	366	5.59	9,538	807	8.47	16,080	933	5.8
Haa	6,183	351	5.67	9,750	868	8.91	15,933	904	5.67
Lhuentse	10,910	437	4.01	5,935	323	5.45	16,844	673	4
Monggar	5,623	369	6.56	8,608	808	9.39	14,231	1,133	7.96
Paro	6,776	439	6.48	17,627	1,609	9.13	24,403	1,518	6.22
Pema Gatshel	6,097	236	3.88	6,286	657	10.45	12,383	769	6.21
Punakha	8,813	542	6.15	13,151	1,041	7.92	21,965	1,110	5.05
Samdrup Jongkhar	4,450	204	4.59	8,055	700	8.69	12,505	814	6.51
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	3,891	224	5.75	6,496	681	10.49	10,387	758	7.3
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	6,446	532	8.25	13,615	999	7.34	20,061	1,483	7.39
Samtse	5,740	448	7.8	8,047	857	10.65	13,787	1,269	9.2
Sarpang	4,949	169	3.42	7,901	523	6.62	12,850	634	4.93
Other than Gelephu Thromde	4,400	201	4.56	6,826	622	9.11	11,226	787	7.01
Gelephu Thromde	6,825	395	5.79	11,574	797	6.88	18,399	714	3.88
Thimphu	10,920	747	6.84	13,307	640	4.81	24,228	1,007	4.16
Other than Thimphu Thromde	6,647	120	1.81	8,898	594	6.68	15,545	606	3.9
Thimphu Thromde	11,772	874	7.43	14,186	767	5.41	25,958	1,179	4.54
Trashigang	4,902	278	5.68	7,624	539	7.07	12,527	710	5.67
Trashi Yangtse	4,274	128	2.99	4,751	415	8.72	9,025	515	5.71
Trongsa	8,921	584	6.55	9,855	1,270	12.89	18,775	1,728	9.2
Tsirang	6,197	670	10.81	7,656	797	10.41	13,853	1,402	10.12
Wangdue Phodrang	7,101	347	4.89	7,877	513	6.52	14,978	651	4.35
Zhemgang	5,054	251	4.97	8,169	795	9.73	13,223	929	7.03
Overall	**7,069**	**180**	**2.55**	**10,365**	**241**	**2.32**	**17,434**	**329**	**1.89**

ANNEX 4.2 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA FOOD AND NON-FOOD HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Dzongkhag/Domain	Food			Non-food			Total		
	Mean	Standard Error	RSE (%)	Mean	Standard Error	RSE (%)	Mean	Standard Error	RSE (%)
Bumthang	7,518	364	4.84	9,823	489	4.98	17,341	756	4.36
Chhukha	6,296	322	5.11	10,880	592	5.44	17,176	837	4.87
Other than Phuentsholing Thromde	6,533	512	7.84	10,553	1,121	10.62	17,085	1,539	9.01
Phuentsholing Thromde	6,063	370	6.11	11,201	401	3.58	17,264	687	3.98
Dagana	6,481	414	6.38	9,685	637	6.58	16,166	868	5.37
Gasa	6,542	366	5.59	9,538	807	8.47	16,080	933	5.80
Haa	6,183	351	5.67	9,750	868	8.91	15,933	904	5.67
Lhuentse	10,910	437	4.01	5,935	323	5.45	16,844	673	4.00
Monggar	5,623	369	6.56	8,608	808	9.39	14,231	1,133	7.96
Paro	6,776	439	6.48	17,627	1,609	9.13	24,403	1,518	6.22
Pema Gatshel	6,097	236	3.88	6,286	657	10.45	12,383	769	6.21
Punakha	8,813	542	6.15	13,151	1,041	7.92	21,965	1,110	5.05
Samdrup Jongkhar	4,450	204	4.59	8,055	700	8.69	12,505	814	6.51
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	3,891	224	5.75	6,496	681	10.49	10,387	758	7.30
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	6,446	532	8.25	13,615	999	7.34	20,061	1,483	7.39
Samtse	5,740	448	7.80	8,047	857	10.65	13,787	1,269	9.20
Sarpang	4,949	169	3.42	7,901	523	6.62	12,850	634	4.93
Other than Gelephu Thromde	4,400	201	4.56	6,826	622	9.11	11,226	787	7.01
Gelephu Thromde	6,825	395	5.79	11,574	797	6.88	18,399	714	3.88
Thimphu	10,920	747	6.84	13,307	640	4.81	24,228	1,007	4.16
Other than Thimphu Thromde	6,647	120	1.81	8,898	594	6.68	15,545	606	3.90
Thimphu Thromde	11,772	874	7.43	14,186	767	5.41	25,958	1,179	4.54
Trashigang	4,902	278	5.68	7,624	539	7.07	12,527	710	5.67
Trashi Yangtse	4,274	128	2.99	4,751	415	8.72	9,025	515	5.71
Trongsa	8,921	584	6.55	9,855	1,270	12.89	18,775	1,728	9.20
Tsirang	6,197	670	10.81	7,656	797	10.41	13,853	1,402	10.12
Wangdue Phodrang	7,101	347	4.89	7,877	513	6.52	14,978	651	4.35
Zhemgang	5,054	251	4.97	8,169	795	9.73	13,223	929	7.03
Overall	**7,069**	**180**	**2.55**	**10,365**	**241**	**2.32**	**17,434**	**329**	**1.89**

TABLE A5.1 MEAN MONTHLY FOOD CONSUMPTION BY AREA

Area	Mean
Rural	18,748
Urban	27,317
Overall	**21,991**

TABLE A5.2 MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION BY AREA

Area	Mean
Rural	5,816
Urban	9,126
Overall	**7,069**

TABLE A5.3 SHARE OF MAJOR FOOD ITEMS IN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA

	Cereals	Meat and Fish	Milk and Oil	Fruits and Nuts	Vegetables	Sugar and Confectionary	Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverage	Tobacco and Narcotics	Food away	Overall
Rural	22.5	12.8	21.5	4.3	16.0	4.5	4.5	2.1	3.5	8.3	100
Urban	20.2	13.1	17.3	5.4	15.0	5.5	5.2	1.7	3.6	13.1	100
Overall	**21.4**	**12.9**	**19.5**	**4.8**	**15.5**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**1.9**	**3.5**	**10.6**	**100**

TABLE A5.4 SHARE OF MAJOR FOOD ITEMS IN MEAN MONTHLY PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA

Area	Cereals	Meat and Fish	Milk and Oil	Fruits and Nuts	Vegetables	Sugar and Confectionary	Non Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverage	Tobacco and Narcotics	Food away	Food Total
Rural	21.8	12.3	21.3	4.3	16.2	4.4	4.6	2.3	3.6	9.2	100
Urban	19.7	12.5	16.8	5.3	14.6	5.2	5.3	1.8	3.8	15.1	100
Overall	**20.7**	**12.4**	**19.1**	**4.8**	**15.4**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**2.1**	**3.7**	**12.1**	**100**

TABLE A5.5 OVERALL CEREAL AND CEREAL PRODUCTS SHARE, AND MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY AREA

Area	Mean	Percentage
Rural	4,212	55.6%
Urban	5,524	44.4%
Overall	**4,709**	**100.0%**

TABLE A5.6 OVERALL CEREAL AND CEREAL PRODUCTS SHARE, AND MEAN MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share (%)
Bumthang	4,446	1.9
Chhukha	3,773	4.5
Dagana	4,718	3.3
Gasa	3,889	0.3
Haa	3,690	1.2
Lhuentse	9,638	3.5
Monggar	4,591	4.3
Paro	3,751	6.9
Pema Gatshel	3,002	2.2
Punakha	5,353	4.4
Samdrup Jongkhar	2,811	2.5
Samtse	3,947	7.3
Sarpang	3,205	3.8
Thimphu	4,451	3.0
Trashigang	3,455	4.6
Trashi Yangtse	3,680	1.7
Trongsa	10,371	4.7
Tsirang	3,577	2.4
Wangdue Phodrang	6,487	4.4
Zhemgang	3,521	1.5
Phuentshogling Thromde	3,215	3.9
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	3,330	0.8
Gelephu Thromde	3,932	1.4
Thimphu Thromde	7,535	25.5
Overall	**4,709**	**100**

TABLE A5.7 OVERALL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF CEREAL AND CEREAL PRODUCTS BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE

Dzongkhag/ Thromde	Cereals	Flours of cereals	Bread & Bakery Products	Breakfast cereals	Noodles & pasta	Other cereals & grain mill products	Overall
Bumthang	55.9	8.6	15.6	1.5	15.4	3.1	100
Chhukha	60.1	4.7	16.7	1.6	12.8	4.2	100
Dagana	63.5	5.4	13.8	1.8	11.8	3.7	100
Gasa	70.3	3.0	10.0	2.5	10.2	4.0	100
Haa	60.7	6.0	15.0	1.7	12.6	4.1	100
Lhuentse	81.6	4.3	8.0	0.4	4.5	1.3	100
Monggar	67.8	4.5	14.2	1.3	8.7	3.6	100
Paro	63.1	2.6	17.3	2.2	12.1	2.6	100
Pema Gatshel	60.0	5.9	16.1	1.2	13.1	3.8	100
Punakha	68.0	2.9	13.1	1.7	10.8	3.5	100
Samdrup Jongkhar	72.5	4.9	9.5	0.5	11.8	0.8	100
Samtse	64.6	5.7	14.2	2.1	11.0	2.4	100
Sarpang	69.1	5.1	12.3	0.3	11.7	1.4	100
Thimphu	70.6	1.6	12.2	3.3	9.1	3.2	100
Trashigang	72.1	4.9	10.6	1.1	8.7	2.7	100

Dzongkhag/ Thromde	Cereals	Flours of cereals	Bread & Bakery Products	Breakfast cereals	Noodles & pasta	Other cereals & grain mill products	Overall
Trashi Yangtse	84.9	2.9	6.4	0.0	3.1	2.7	100
Trongsa	82.8	2.2	6.5	0.3	7.1	1.1	100
Tsirang	69.6	5.4	11.5	1.0	9.4	3.1	100
Wangdue Phodrang	74.1	3.6	10.8	0.2	7.3	4.0	100
Zhemgang	71.2	4.2	10.7	0.7	10.3	2.8	100
Phuentshogling Thromde	51.7	3.8	23.8	2.9	14.7	3.0	100
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	51.4	2.5	23.3	1.9	18.2	2.7	100
Gelephu Thromde	61.5	3.9	17.9	2.3	11.0	3.4	100
Thimphu Thromde	56.2	2.9	20.4	3.3	13.0	4.3	100

TABLE A5.8 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF CEREAL AND CEREAL PRODUCTS BY AREA

Description	Cereals	Flours of cereals	Bread & Bakery Products	Breakfast cereals	Noodles & pasta	Other cereals & grain mill products
Rural	54.6	4.1	18.6	5.0	13.9	3.9
Urban	49.4	3.6	22.3	5.7	14.4	4.6
Overall	**51.0**	**3.7**	**21.2**	**5.5**	**14.2**	**4.4**

TABLE A5.9 OVERALL MEAT, FISH AND SEAFOOD SHARE, AND MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY AREA

Area	Mean	Percentage
Rural	2,531	52.4%
Urban	3,787	47.6%
Overall	**3,006**	**100%**

TABLE A5.10 OVERALL MEAT, FISH AND SEAFOOD SHARE, AND MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share
Bumthang	3,005	1.9
Chhukha	2,911	5.4
Dagana	3,681	4.2
Gasa	2,091	0.3
Haa	2,963	1.5
Lhuentse	2,724	1.6
Monggar	2,572	3.7
Paro	2,245	6.4
Pema Gatshel	2,611	3.1
Punakha	5,642	7.4
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,143	1.6
Samtse	2,617	7.4
Sarpang	1,977	3.6
Thimphu	2,520	2.6
Trashigang	2,194	4.6
Trashi Yangtse	1,481	1.1
Trongsa	2,423	1.8
Tsirang	3,092	3.2
Wangdue Phodrang	3,095	3.4

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share
Zhemgang	2,069	1.4
Phuentshogling Thromde	1,941	3.7
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1,967	0.8
Gelephu Thromde	2,799	1.4
Thimphu Thromde	5,276	27.7
Overall	**3,006**	**100**

TABLE A5.11 OVERALL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON MEAT, FISH AND SEAFOOD SHARE BY DZONGKHAG/ THROMDE

Dzongkhag/ Thromde	Meat(fresh, chilled or frozen)	Meat(dreid, salted, in brine or salted	Other parts of animal	Meat (offal, blood and other parts)	Fish(live, fresh, chilled or frozen)	Fish (dried, salted, in brine or smoked)	Other seafoods(live, chilled or frozen	Overall
Bumthang	45.1	40.0	0.4	1.4	5.5	7.6	0.1	100
Chhukha	55.9	19.8	2.7	1.6	10.6	9.3	0.2	100
Dagana	67.1	6.0	4.7	1.0	12.1	9.0	0.2	100
Gasa	44.1	32.1	2.8	4.8	3.9	12.3	0.0	100
Haa	46.6	34.2	1.9	3.9	6.4	6.9	0.0	100
Lhuentse	45.1	30.0	0.4	0.4	6.6	17.0	0.5	100
Monggar	36.4	31.9	2.8	1.5	9.3	18.0	0.2	100
Paro	50.1	23.5	2.1	5.6	5.3	12.3	1.1	100
Pema Gatshel	44.4	23.8	4.7	2.6	8.3	16.1	0.1	100
Punakha	48.0	31.3	3.6	2.0	6.6	8.3	0.1	100
Samdrup Jongkhar	58.5	9.9	0.6	0.1	18.1	12.6	0.1	100
Samtse	61.3	12.4	2.7	2.3	14.3	6.8	0.2	100
Sarpang	58.1	16.7	0.8	1.0	15.7	7.7	0.0	100
Thimphu	50.0	28.5	0.9	3.2	5.9	11.4	0.0	100
Trashigang	35.2	33.1	2.4	0.9	10.3	17.4	0.6	100
Trashi Yangtse	43.8	26.2	0.0	0.0	9.9	20.0	0.0	100
Trongsa	48.7	25.0	1.7	1.0	7.6	16.0	0.0	100
Tsirang	66.1	12.4	0.9	1.0	13.5	6.1	0.0	100
Wangdue Phodrang	41.6	45.2	0.7	2.1	4.3	6.0	0.0	100
Zhemgang	39.6	24.7	1.9	1.8	12.6	19.4	0.1	100
Phuentshogling Thromde	55.3	16.8	2.6	3.4	12.2	9.5	0.2	100
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	54.3	20.2	1.1	2.9	10.2	10.7	0.5	100
Gelephu Thromde	58.0	17.3	1.0	2.9	11.4	8.0	1.5	100
Thimphu Thromde	51.7	26.5	1.8	4.0	6.5	8.5	1.1	100

TABLE A5.12 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF MEAT, FISH AND SEAFOOD SHARE BY AREA

Description	Meat(fresh, chilled or frozen)	Meat(dreid, salted, in brine or salted	Other parts of animal	Meat (offal, blood and other parts)	Fish(live, fresh, chilled or frozen)	Fish (dried, salted, in brine or smoked)	Other seafoods(live, chilled or frozen
Rural	39.9	22.3	6.0	6.2	6.4	14.9	4.3
Urban	44.9	25.2	3.6	4.4	6.2	11.7	4.1
Overall	**43.8**	**24.5**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**6.2**	**12.4**	**4.2**

TABLE A5.13 OVERALL MILK AND OIL SHARE, AND MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY AREA

Area	Mean	Share
Rural	4,031	58.4%
Urban	4,719	41.6%
Overall	4,291	**100%**

TABLE A5.14 OVERALL MILK, OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS & OILS AND FATS SHARE, AND MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share
Bumthang	4269	2.0
Chhukha	3908	5.2
Dagana	4544	3.5
Gasa	4491	0.4
Haa	4345	1.5
Lhuentse	9144	3.7
Monggar	4695	4.8
Paro	3629	7.3
Pema Gatshel	4403	3.5
Punakha	5217	4.7
Samdrup Jongkhar	2617	2.6
Samtse	3849	7.8
Sarpang	3087	4.0
Thimphu	3659	2.7
Trashigang	3508	5.1
Trashi Yangtse	2529	1.3
Trongsa	6614	3.3
Tsirang	3517	2.6
Wangdue Phodrang	6028	4.5
Zhemgang	3622	1.7
Phuentshogling Thromde	3240	4.3
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	3147	0.9
Gelephu Thromde	3470	1.3
Thimphu Thromde	5750	21.3
Overall	**4291**	**100**

TABLE A5.15: OVERALL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF MILK, OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS & OILS AND FATS BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE

Dzongkhag/ Thromde	Raw & whole milk	Skimmed milk	Other milk & cream	Cheese	Yoghurt	Eggs	Vegetable oil	Butter	Overall
Bumthang	6.5	3.6	20.5	30.1	0.7	13.1	17.2	8.4	100
Chhukha	13.0	4.1	16.2	26.2	1.6	10.3	19.0	9.7	100
Dagana	13.9	6.6	15.9	17.2	6.0	9.8	20.9	9.8	100
Gasa	2.6	1.9	16.0	39.1	10.8	7.6	13.5	8.3	100
Haa	9.8	2.2	15.7	19.2	1.3	10.1	31.9	9.9	100
Lhuentse	9.0	9.7	14.2	25.8	0.4	11.6	18.3	11.0	100
Monggar	3.8	7.3	12.9	24.9	1.5	12.3	28.6	8.8	100
Paro	5.9	3.0	22.8	25.0	2.4	11.9	21.8	7.3	100
Pema Gatshel	4.0	2.9	16.9	24.6	0.8	11.3	31.2	8.3	100
Punakha	4.6	2.6	28.0	24.2	2.2	11.1	17.5	9.9	100
Samdrup Jongkhar	6.2	4.9	13.1	24.8	1.1	15.5	22.9	11.4	100
Samtse	14.1	7.4	12.6	21.0	4.6	11.2	18.5	10.6	100
Sarpang	21.0	4.7	9.0	20.6	2.8	9.8	18.7	13.4	100
Thimphu	3.0	4.7	25.3	25.2	2.7	11.5	19.3	8.3	100
Trashigang	4.8	4.7	15.2	27.4	1.1	11.9	23.4	11.4	100
Trashi Yangtse	3.8	1.2	22.4	20.0	0.2	11.7	33.4	7.3	100
Trongsa	2.8	3.5	21.9	31.5	0.6	14.5	18.0	7.2	100
Tsirang	16.0	5.5	13.5	20.7	4.8	11.9	17.0	10.4	100
Wangdue Phodrang	7.2	4.1	18.7	31.3	1.1	8.3	17.2	12.1	100
Zhemgang	5.6	5.8	19.3	25.6	0.8	12.3	20.7	10.1	100
Phuentshogling Thromde	7.9	4.1	19.5	25.9	2.0	13.3	21.1	6.2	100
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	5.1	4.5	17.9	26.7	3.1	14.4	19.5	8.8	100
Gelephu Thromde	9.0	4.6	15.5	29.7	3.6	13.3	17.8	6.5	100
Thimphu Thromde	5.7	3.9	21.1	25.6	4.8	11.4	19.6	7.9	100

TABLE A5.16: MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF MILK, OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS, EGGS & OILS AND FATS BY AREA

Area	Raw & whole milk	Skimmed milk	Other milk & cream	Cheese	Yoghurt	Eggs	Vegetable oil	Butter
Rural	10.1	5.9	18.1	22.1	4.6	10.3	19.4	9.7
Urban	8.0	4.5	19.7	24.9	5.2	11.0	18.2	8.6
Overall	**8.9**	**5.1**	**19.0**	**23.7**	**4.9**	**10.7**	**18.7**	**9.0**

TABLE A5.17: OVERALL FRUITS AND NUTS SHARE, AND MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY AREA

Area	Mean	Share
Rural	807	47.4%
Urban	1,463	52.6%
Overall	1,055	**100%**

TABLE A5.18: OVERALL FRUITS AND NUTS SHARE, AND MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share
Bumthang	1,135	2.1
Chhukha	821	4.4
Dagana	1,060	3.4
Gasa	716	0.3
Haa	957	1.4
Lhuentse	771	1.3
Monggar	885	3.7
Paro	1,094	9.0
Pema Gatshel	615	2.0
Punakha	1,200	4.4
Samdrup Jongkhar	616	2.4
Samtse	889	7.3
Sarpang	716	3.8
Thimphu	935	2.8
Trashigang	636	3.7
Trashi Yangtse	450	0.9
Trongsa	980	2.0
Tsirang	1,042	3.2
Wangdue Phodrang	904	2.7
Zhemgang	734	1.4
Phuentshogling Thromde	950	5.2
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	936	1.0
Gelephu Thromde	1,544	2.4
Thimphu Thromde	1,939	29.3
Overall	**1,055**	**100.00**

TABLE A5.19 OVERALL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF FRUITS AND NUTS BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Dates, figs & tropical fruits	Fresh citrus fruits	Fresh stone & pome fruits	Other fresh fruits	Nuts in shell or shelled	Overall
Bumthang	34.9	16.6	20.9	24.3	3.3	100
Chhukha	28.5	20.2	19.7	25.8	5.7	100
Dagana	35.3	20.7	15.3	24.9	3.7	100
Gasa	30.2	20.3	23.1	21.4	5.0	100
Haa	33.5	18.6	13.9	29.6	4.4	100
Lhuentse	26.0	19.2	25.8	25.6	3.3	100
Monggar	38.1	15.4	17.3	22.8	6.4	100
Paro	27.0	12.9	24.8	28.9	6.4	100
Pema Gatshel	42.1	13.5	15.0	25.0	4.3	100
Punakha	34.9	16.9	18.6	24.2	5.4	100
Samdrup Jongkhar	41.9	18.6	15.6	21.0	2.8	100
Samtse	29.4	22.7	12.5	27.2	8.1	100
Sarpang	40.0	24.0	11.5	21.3	3.2	100
Thimphu	32.3	22.5	18.6	21.8	4.8	100
Trashigang	29.1	16.7	21.6	25.8	6.9	100
Trashi Yangtse	32.4	18.0	30.0	14.8	4.8	100
Trongsa	30.8	21.5	20.4	21.6	5.7	100
Tsirang	27.9	32.4	17.2	21.0	1.6	100
Wangdue Phodrang	26.6	18.7	23.8	21.6	9.4	100

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Dates, figs & tropical fruits	Fresh citrus fruits	Fresh stone & pome fruits	Other fresh fruits	Nuts in shell or shelled	Overall
Zhemgang	36.4	29.2	14.0	16.5	3.9	100
Phuentshogling Thromde	29.8	16.1	17.3	32.6	4.2	100
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	30.2	17.4	20.3	28.0	4.1	100
Gelephu Thromde	39.8	16.4	14.7	27.7	1.4	100
Thimphu Thromde	35.1	16.0	16.9	26.0	6.0	100

TABLE A5.20 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SHARE OF FRUITS AND NUTS BY AREA

Area	Dates, figs & tropical fruits	Fresh citrus fruits	Fresh stone & pome fruits	Other fresh fruits	Nuts in shell or shelled
Rural	31.1	17.2	19.0	25.3	7.4
Urban	31.6	16.0	16.3	27.9	8.1
Overall	**31.4**	**16.6**	**17.5**	**26.7**	**7.8**

TABLE A5.21 VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE ACROSS AREAS

Area	Mean	Share (%)
Rural	2998	54.7%
Urban	4076	45.3%
Overall	**3406**	**100.0%**

TABLE A5.22 VEGETABLE SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION PATTERNS BY AREA.

Area	Leafy or stem vegetables, fresh or chilled	Fruit-bearing vegetables, fresh or chilled	Green leguminous vegetables, fresh or chilled	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	Tubers, plantains and cooking bananas	Pulses	Other vegetables, tubers, plantains and cooking bananas, dried and dehydrated	Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses ground and other preparations
Rural	19.2	21.2	6.5	16	11.2	5.3	13.7	7
Urban	20.4	19.5	7.4	16.3	9.8	5	11.1	10.5
Overall	**19.7**	**20.4**	**6.9**	**16.1**	**10.6**	**5.2**	**12.5**	**8.6**

TABLE A5.23 VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share (%)
Bumthang	4326	2.5%
Chhukha	3039	5.0%
Dagana	3072	3.0%
Gasa	2199	0.3%
Haa	3405	1.5%
Lhuentse	4266	2.2%
Monggar	3250	4.2%
Paro	3042	7.8%
Pema Gatshel	3168	3.2%
Punakha	3693	4.2%
Samdrup Jongkhar	2193	2.7%
Samtse	3167	8.1%
Sarpang	2674	4.4%
Thimphu	3622	3.4%

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share (%)
Trashigang	2505	4.6%
Trashi Yangtse	2584	1.7%
Trongsa	4270	2.7%
Tsirang	2969	2.8%
Wangdue Phodrang	3540	3.3%
Zhemgang	3218	1.9%
Phuentshogling Thromde	2780	4.7%
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	2917	1.0%
Gelephu Thromde	3664	1.8%
Thimphu Thromde	4988	23.3%

TABLE A5.24 VEGETABLE SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION ACROSS DZONGKHAG/THROMDE.

Dzongkhags/Thromdes	Leafy or stem vegetables, fresh or chilled	Fruit-bearing vegetables, fresh or chilled	Green leguminous vegetables, fresh or chilled	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	Tubers, plantains and cooking bananas	Pulses	Other vegetables, tubers, plantains and cooking bananas, dried and dehydrated	Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses ground and other preparations
Bumthang	23.3	16.8	8.1	14.0	9.4	4.1	19.5	4.7
Chhukha	19.4	17.4	5.6	15.6	11.3	6.4	13.2	11.1
Dagana	17.6	21.6	5.0	15.3	12.9	10.7	7.3	9.8
Gasa	13.3	23.8	4.0	17.7	7.0	1.9	20.2	12.1
Haa	19.4	19.6	7.1	15.6	8.7	5.3	16.1	8.2
Lhuentse	19.7	20.8	5.1	13.9	9.8	4.5	21.7	4.6
Monggar	17.8	18.3	8.4	15.6	12.3	5.2	13.5	9.0
Paro	20.3	20.0	8.0	17.8	10.3	3.1	13.5	7.0
Pema Gatshel	13.7	21.7	6.9	14.9	15.1	5.1	15.0	7.6
Punakha	19.1	22.2	6.8	16.6	11.4	4.9	11.4	7.6
Samdrup Jongkhar	17.5	22.8	8.9	16.6	13.2	6.1	7.7	7.1
Samtse	17.8	21.6	5.1	16.2	11.6	9.2	7.5	11.0
Sarpang	24.0	23.7	9.4	16.1	11.1	3.6	6.2	6.0
Thimphu	21.7	21.0	6.2	17.0	8.0	4.0	13.1	9.0
Trashigang	15.4	23.3	6.8	16.5	13.1	5.0	12.9	7.1
Trashi Yangtse	17.0	18.7	5.2	13.9	7.4	0.7	36.0	1.0
Trongsa	22.1	24.4	5.4	14.1	10.2	3.1	13.4	7.4
Tsirang	20.5	20.7	6.1	16.5	9.6	9.0	9.5	8.1
Wangdue Phodrang	18.0	17.5	5.6	19.0	8.2	3.0	21.8	7.0
Zhemgang	21.6	22.8	5.3	18.0	10.3	2.5	12.1	7.5
Phuentshogling Thromde	22.4	17.1	6.9	13.7	13.1	5.7	8.1	13.1
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	18.6	18.6	8.7	18.2	11.1	5.0	7.7	12.1
Gelephu Thromde	28.5	18.3	7.0	15.6	9.2	6.0	6.6	9.0
Thimphu Thromde	20.4	20.1	7.6	16.3	8.9	4.7	12.6	9.4

TABLE A5.25 SUGAR, CONFECTIONERY AND READY-MADE FOOD CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE BY AREA.

Area	Mean	Share (%)
Rural	851	48.1%
Urban	1508	51.9%
Overall	**1100**	**100.0%**

TABLE A5.26 SUGAR, CONFECTIONERY AND READY-MADE FOOD CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE BY AREA.

Area	Sugar	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, honey	Nut purée, nut butter and nut pastes	Chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa-based food products	Ice, ice cream and sorbet	Other sugar confectionery and desserts n.e.c.	Ready-made food	Baby food	Salt, condiments and sauces	Spices, culinary herbs and seeds	Other food products n.e.c.
Rural	13.8	4.4	1	10.6	6.2	7.5	14.9	0.9	6.7	32.6	1.5
Urban	7.5	5.7	2.4	14.6	8	7.9	19.9	1.5	7.8	24.2	0.5
Overall	**10.55**	**5.04**	**1.72**	**12.66**	**7.14**	**7.69**	**17.47**	**1.2**	**7.3**	**28.28**	**0.95**

TABLE A5.27 SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND READY-MADE FOOD CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share (%)
Bumthang	1201	2.2%
Chhukha	999	5.1%
Dagana	1107	3.4%
Gasa	894	0.3%
Haa	876	1.2%
Lhuentse	1181	1.9%
Monggar	910	3.6%
Paro	794	6.3%
Pema Gatshel	1082	3.4%
Punakha	1135	4.0%
Samdrup Jongkhar	763	2.9%
Samtse	1104	8.7%
Sarpang	721	3.6%
Thimphu	1199	3.4%
Trashigang	719	4.1%
Trashi Yangtse	540	1.1%
Trongsa	1042	2.0%
Tsirang	918	2.7%
Wangdue Phodrang	1071	3.1%
Zhemgang	836	1.5%
Phuentshogling Thromde	880	4.6%
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1232	1.3%
Gelephu Thromde	1088	1.6%
Thimphu Thromde	1935	27.9%

TABLE A5.28 SUGAR, CONFECTIONERY, AND READY-MADE FOOD SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION ACROSS DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Sugar	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, honey	Nut purée, nut butter and nut pastes	Chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa-based food products	Ice, ice cream and sorbet	Other sugar confectionery and desserts n.e.c.	Ready-made food	Baby food	Salt, condiments and sauces	Spices, culinary herbs and seeds	Other food products n.e.c.	Total
Bumthang	7.8	4.0	1.7	14.7	4.1	7.7	16.2	0.5	5.0	38.0	0.1	100.0
Chhukha	9.3	6.1	1.5	12.8	3.5	7.6	22.1	1.4	6.0	28.1	1.6	100.0
Dagana	9.4	9.0	1.4	11.2	7.3	11.8	18.4	0.2	5.1	24.4	1.9	100.0
Gasa	9.6	5.6	1.0	12.7	6.3	12.4	19.7	1.0	8.9	20.8	1.9	100.0
Haa	8.5	6.0	0.9	17.2	8.8	7.7	12.3	2.4	5.2	28.8	2.2	100.0
Lhuentse	19.9	1.0	0.8	2.5	1.9	6.6	25.3	1.8	8.9	30.6	0.7	100.0
Monggar	14.5	2.5	1.2	15.5	9.8	7.6	16.3	2.4	5.6	23.0	1.8	100.0
Paro	10.2	5.1	1.7	16.0	6.6	7.9	15.3	1.4	7.2	28.1	0.5	100.0
Pema Gatshel	16.3	4.1	0.8	10.4	6.3	6.6	15.1	1.2	9.5	28.3	1.5	100.0
Punakha	12.4	8.2	1.3	12.1	4.4	4.5	18.5	0.6	7.0	30.6	0.6	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	11.6	0.7	0.1	18.6	17.5	8.0	5.6	0.4	4.1	32.6	0.9	100.0
Samtse	7.4	6.2	1.2	11.9	9.0	7.9	17.5	1.5	6.8	28.9	1.7	100.0
Sarpang	13.1	2.6	1.2	6.9	10.0	6.2	10.1	0.1	6.4	42.6	0.7	100.0
Thimphu	7.3	4.5	3.4	13.6	4.0	11.3	14.9	0.5	9.2	31.2	0.2	100.0
Trashigang	21.5	1.7	0.8	8.1	4.3	5.1	15.5	0.4	8.3	32.8	1.6	100.0
Trashi Yangtse	20.1	2.1	1.0	3.3	5.4	5.2	9.8	0.1	6.7	45.7	0.7	100.0
Trongsa	26.0	1.0	0.9	4.1	8.5	6.8	13.5	0.4	8.4	29.4	1.0	100.0
Tsirang	10.7	5.4	0.4	13.0	6.2	4.1	18.3	0.2	6.2	32.6	2.9	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	12.5	2.3	1.1	10.0	6.2	10.7	13.6	2.3	6.4	33.2	1.9	100.0
Zhemgang	15.3	2.6	0.9	13.8	4.4	4.4	16.4	0.2	7.1	33.8	1.0	100.0
Phuentshogling Thromde	7.3	6.2	1.0	14.5	9.1	6.4	17.3	0.4	9.3	27.8	0.8	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	6.2	2.8	1.2	17.5	16.4	6.5	15.0	2.1	5.9	26.0	0.5	100.0
Gelephu Thromde	7.8	5.8	2.9	13.9	11.4	4.3	16.2	1.6	9.5	26.2	0.4	100.0
Thimphu Thromde	7.4	6.3	2.9	13.9	6.7	8.7	21.0	1.7	8.0	23.0	0.3	100.0

TABLE A5.29 NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE BY AREA.

Area	Mean	Share (%)
Rural	854	49.5%
Urban	1421	50.5%
Overall	**1,069**	**100.0%**

TABLE A5.30 NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION SHARE BY AREA.

Area	Fruit and vegetable juices	Coffee and coffee substitutes	Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion	Water	Soft drinks	Other non-alcoholic beverages
Rural	34	9	18	10	21	8
Urban	27	16	15	20	13	9
Overall	**30**	**13**	**16**	**15**	**17**	**9**

TABLE A5.31 NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share (%)
Bumthang	1004	1.9%
Chhukha	858	4.5%
Dagana	969	3.0%
Gasa	694	0.3%
Haa	1160	1.6%
Lhuentse	1681	2.7%
Monggar	869	3.6%
Paro	833	6.8%
Pema Gatshel	1274	4.0%
Punakha	1129	4.1%
Samdrup Jongkhar	884	3.5%
Samtse	960	7.9%
Sarpang	731	3.7%
Thimphu	942	2.8%
Trashigang	707	4.1%
Trashi Yangtse	531	1.1%
Trongsa	1180	2.4%
Tsirang	1401	4.2%
Wangdue Phodrang	1004	3.0%
Zhemgang	853	1.6%
Phuentshogling Thromde	915	5.0%
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1347	1.5%
Gelephu Thromde	1272	1.9%
Thimphu Thromde	1676	24.9%

TABLE A5.32 NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION ACROSS DZONGKHAGS AND THROMDE.

Dzongkhag/ Thromde	Fruit and vegetable juices	Coffee and coffee substitutes	Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion	Water	Soft drinks	Other non-alcoholic beverages	Total
Bumthang	38	14	17	14	16	1	100
Chhukha	29	9	19	11	18	14	100
Dagana	29	7	19	10	20	15	100
Gasa	27	18	13	4	20	19	100
Haa	20	5	12	53	7	3	100
Lhuentse	34	10	17	1	18	19	100
Monggar	30	10	13	10	28	9	100
Paro	35	10	18	12	15	9	100
Pema Gatshel	31	12	19	11	19	8	100
Punakha	28	14	16	18	18	6	100
Samdrup Jongkhar	45	4	9	2	33	6	100
Samtse	28	9	21	15	15	11	100
Sarpang	47	8	12	11	21	2	100
Thimphu	25	19	28	6	18	5	100
Trashigang	35	6	17	5	27	11	100
Trashi Yangtse	44	7	34	6	2	8	100
Trongsa	34	11	15	11	25	5	100
Tsirang	25	6	8	42	14	6	100
Wangdue Phodrang	35	16	18	7	16	7	100

Dzongkhag/ Thromde	Fruit and vegetable juices	Coffee and coffee substitutes	Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion	Water	Soft drinks	Other non-alcoholic beverages	Total
Zhemgang	35	10	13	11	23	7	100
Phuentshogling Thromde	27	9	10	19	18	17	100
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	41	10	7	14	16	12	100
Gelephu Thromde	29	18	8	28	11	6	100
Thimphu Thromde	25	20	16	19	12	8	100

TABLE A5.33 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE BY AREA.

Area	Mean	Share (%)
Rural	800	58.2%
Urban	868	41.8%
Overall	**827**	**100.0%**

TABLE A5.34 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION SHARE BY AREA.

Area	Spirits and liquors	Wine	Beer	Other alcoholic beverages
Rural	14	4	65	18
Urban	17	13	63	7
Overall	**15**	**7**	**64**	**13**

TABLE A5.35 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share (%)
Bumthang	1161	2.4%
Chhukha	801	4.8%
Dagana	965	4.8%
Gasa	870	0.4%
Haa	588	0.8%
Lhuentse	1300	4.8%
Monggar	658	3.5%
Paro	912	8.2%
Pema Gatshel	940	4.8%
Punakha	757	3.2%
Samdrup Jongkhar	594	2.9%
Samtse	1019	11.1%
Sarpang	581	2.2%
Thimphu	637	2.3%
Trashigang	518	3.9%
Trashi Yangtse	351	1.0%
Trongsa	1378	3.3%
Tsirang	1018	3.9%
Wangdue Phodrang	844	2.8%
Zhemgang	481	1.5%
Phuentshogling Thromde	673	4.9%
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	630	1.1%
Gelephu Thromde	752	1.4%
Thimphu Thromde	929	20.0%

TABLE A5.36 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION ACROSS DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Spirits and liquors	Wine	Beer	Other alcoholic beverages
Bumthang	6	2	71	21
Chhukha	10	3	76	11
Dagana	22	6	61	11
Gasa	14	11	66	9
Haa	43	6	43	8
Lhuentse	5	2	64	30
Monggar	7	3	68	23
Paro	11	8	74	6
Pema Gatshel	4	4	73	19
Punakha	18	3	67	11
Samdrup Jongkhar	13	2	58	27
Samtse	24	6	60	10
Sarpang	12	12	67	10
Thimphu	17	12	65	7
Trashigang	6	3	57	34
Trashi Yangtse	1	1	65	33
Trongsa	9	5	75	12
Tsirang	20	3	58	19
Wangdue Phodrang	18	6	57	19
Zhemgang	5	11	53	31
Phuentshogling Thromde	19	4	72	5
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	9	13	70	7
Gelephu Thromde	9	10	78	3
Thimphu Thromde	21	16	56	7

TABLE A5.37 TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE BY AREA.

Area	Mean	Share (%)
Rural	934	52.4%
Urban	1317	47.6%
Overall	**1084**	**100.0%**

TABLE A5.38 TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION SHARE BY AREA.

Area	Cigarettes	Other tobacco products	Narcotics
Rural	15	7	78
Urban	28	3	69
Overall	**21**	**5**	**74**

TABLE A5.39 TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS CONSUMPTION MEAN AND SHARE BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE.

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share (%)
Bumthang	1420	2.3%
Chhukha	1133	6.6%
Dagana	1111	3.9%
Gasa	1497	0.6%
Haa	843	1.3%
Lhuentse	1016	1.0%
Monggar	653	2.1%
Paro	1325	12.1%
Pema Gatshel	1103	3.5%
Punakha	1533	6.8%
Samdrup Jongkhar	648	2.3%

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Mean	Share (%)
Samtse	1105	9.7%
Sarpang	725	3.2%
Thimphu	884	2.3%
Trashigang	526	2.6%
Trashi Yangtse	231	0.3%
Trongsa	1501	2.6%
Tsirang	596	1.7%
Wangdue Phodrang	1227	4.1%
Zhemgang	683	1.2%
Phuentshogling Thromde	1231	7.3%
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	908	1.0%
Gelephu Thromde	1448	1.9%
Thimphu Thromde	1314	19.6%

TABLE A5.40 TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION SHARE ACROSS DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Cigarettes	Other tobacco products	Narcotics
Bumthang	10	2	89
Chhukha	15	9	76
Dagana	26	11	64
Gasa	24	4	72
Haa	12	7	82
Lhuentse	24	4	72
Monggar	12	6	82
Paro	27	3	70
Pema Gatshel	10	2	88
Punakha	16	4	80
Samdrup Jongkhar	13	6	81
Samtse	26	9	65
Sarpang	14	5	81
Thimphu	22	2	76
Trashigang	13	3	84
Trashi Yangtse	2	2	96
Trongsa	9	6	84
Tsirang	12	17	71
Wangdue Phodrang	10	6	84
Zhemgang	14	5	82
Phuentshogling Thromde	27	3	69
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	20	2	78
Gelephu Thromde	50	1	49
Thimphu Thromde	27	2	71

TABLE A6.1 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING BY DZONGKHAG AND THROMDE

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Bumthang	2,631	3,096	2,741
Chhukha	1,839	2,281	1,924
Dagana	2,227	2,283	2,237
Gasa	3,376	2,158	2,973

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Haa	1,662	2,076	1,750
Lhuentse	1,348	2,535	1,508
Monggar	1,463	3,075	1,889
Paro	2,887	2,567	2,817
Pema Gatshel	917	1,489	1,087
Punakha	1,902	3,026	2,165
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,094	2,398	1,224
Samtse	1,044	2,228	1,287
Sarpang	1,401	1,498	1,411
Thimphu	1,728	1,507	1,718
Trashigang	1,644	3,773	1,991
Trashi Yangtse	780	1,048	821
Trongsa	2,126	2,123	2,125
Tsirang	1,078	1,873	1,182
Wangdue Phodrang	2,052	3,095	2,175
Zhemgang	2,433	3,306	2,583
Phuentshogling Thromde	0	1,552	1,552
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	0	2,029	2,029
Gelephu Thromde	0	2,280	2,280
Thimphu Thromde	0	2,986	2,986
Overall	**1,711**	**2,525**	**2,024**

TABLE A6.2 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOTWEAR, BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE AND AREA

Dzongkhags/Thromde	Rural	Urban	Overall
Bumthang	925	1,276	1,009
Chhukha	700	887	736
Dagana	783	823	790
Gasa	948	729	878
Haa	611	665	622
Lhuentse	470	861	522
Monggar	619	924	699
Paro	1,065	892	1,027
Pema Gatshel	363	644	446
Punakha	715	1,104	801
Samdrup Jongkhar	497	792	525
Samtse	483	1,128	615
Sarpang	518	517	518
Thimpu	561	522	559
Trashigang	559	1,108	647
Trashi Yangtse	522	599	532
Trongsa	778	794	781
Tsirang	510	775	544
Wangdue Phodrang	735	932	758
Zhemgang	718	948	756
Phuentshogling Thromde	-	663	663
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	-	668	668
Gelephu Thromde	-	705	705
Thimphu Thromde	-	1,011	1,011
Overall	**646**	**896**	**740**

TABLE A6.3 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER RELATED FUELS

Dzongkhags/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Bumthang	5,922	8,105	6,436
Chhukha	7,109	6,365	6,967
Dagana	7,684	8,487	7,824
Gasa	5,886	4,230	5,343
Haa	7,242	9,622	7,735
Lhuentse	4,584	4,130	4,525
Monggar	4,606	5,120	4,741
Paro	15,648	13,301	15,125
Pema Gatshel	4,699	4,680	4,694
Punakha	5,994	9,917	6,877
Samdrup Jongkhar	5,374	5,330	5,369
Samtse	5,555	7,465	5,944
Sarpang	5,138	5,652	5,191
Thimphu	7,556	11,246	7,714
Trashigang	4,486	7,159	4,902
Trashi Yangtse	4,417	7,971	4,884
Trongsa	4,786	6,785	5,175
Tsirang	5,593	7,691	5,863
Wangdue Phodrang	6,022	7,994	6,247
Zhemgang	4,745	4,962	4,781
Phuentshogling Thromde	-	10,732	10,732
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	-	7,686	7,686
Gelephu Thromde	-	7,803	7,803
Thimphu Thromde	-	10,255	10,255
Overall	**6,724**	**9,283**	**7,692**

TABLE A6.4 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FURNISHING, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE CATEGORY BY DZONGKHAG AND AREA

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Bumthang	1,559	1,573	1,562
Chhukha	1,864	1,366	1,769
Dagana	3,150	4,685	3,422
Gasa	2,679	1,325	2,231
Haa	1,214	1,069	1,184
Lhuentse	1,921	2,304	1,969
Monggar	1,845	3,060	2,165
Paro	3,220	1,753	2,918
Pema Gatshel	784	1,635	1,025
Punakha	2,048	3,376	2,352
Samdrup Jongkhar	875	1,567	943
Samtse	1,083	3,442	1,561
Sarpang	1,468	569	1,378
Thimphu	1,351	902	1,332
Trashigang	1,248	2,996	1,521
Trashi Yangtse	495	928	557
Trongsa	2,121	1,918	2,082
Tsirang	2,374	2,175	2,348
Wangdue Phodrang	1,639	1,268	1,597
Zhemgang	1,531	1,441	1,516

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Phuentshogling Thromde	-	2,510	2,510
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	-	2,429	2,429
Gelephu Thromde	-	1,624	1,624
Thimphu Thromde	-	2,615	2,615
Overall	**1,736**	**2,440**	**2,001**

TABLE A6.5 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH-RELATED COMMODITIES BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE AND AREA

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Bumthang	983	1,041	999
Chhukha	664	667	665
Dagana	1,256	1,451	1,296
Gasa	1,675	513	1,306
Haa	892	317	786
Lhuentse	1,467	761	1,357
Monggar	1,316	1,237	1,295
Paro	700	1,206	799
Pema Gatshel	911	850	890
Punakha	1,197	1,517	1,275
Samdrup Jongkhar	690	562	669
Samtse	573	1,212	714
Sarpang	1,378	1,251	1,367
Thimpu	804	451	787
Trashigang	1,332	1,538	1,370
Trashi Yangtse	1,166	1,268	1,183
Trongsa	1,348	934	1,265
Tsirang	894	834	885
Wangdue Phodrang	1,508	685	1,414
Zhemgang	735	901	764
Phuentshogling Thromde	-	603	603
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	-	678	678
Gelephu Thromde	-	1,317	1,317
Thimphu Thromde	-	1,278	1,278
Overall	**986**	**1,097**	**1,032**

TABLE A6.6 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON TRANSPORT RELATED COMMODITIES BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE AND AREA

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Bumthang	7,912	8,566	8,065
Chhukha	7,879	16,472	9,600
Dagana	5,663	10,695	6,661
Gasa	5,206	11,206	7,184
Haa	7,386	8,515	7,647
Lhuentse	2,394	4,704	2,694
Monggar	3,306	6,477	4,125
Paro	10,125	4,839	8,957
Pema Gatshel	4,816	9,695	6,702
Punakha	7,074	9,850	7,726
Samdrup Jongkhar	3,272	9,356	4,032
Samtse	2,878	7,870	4,013
Sarpang	7,384	9,851	7,636
Thimphu	7,993	2,632	7,829

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Trashigang	4,934	8,095	5,486
Trashi Yangtse	1,932	9,433	2,940
Trongsa	12,871	5,780	11,341
Tsirang	4,580	17,631	6,391
Wangdue Phodrang	6,453	2,922	5,990
Zhemgang	10,209	9,592	10,100
Phuentshogling Thromde	-	6,418	6,418
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	-	9,275	9,275
Gelephu Thromde	-	9,787	9,787
Thimphu Thromde	-	13,035	13,035
Overall	**6,303**	**10,146**	**7,825**

TABLE A6.7 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION BY DZONGKHAG AND AREA

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall (Nu)
Bumthang	2,752	3,129	2,841
Chhukha	2,238	3,025	2,392
Dagana	2,355	3,881	2,622
Gasa	3,415	2,436	3,093
Haa	1,465	2,217	1,622
Lhuentse	1,231	3,269	1,495
Monggar	1,567	3,615	2,110
Paro	5,299	4,752	5,177
Pema Gatshel	1,348	4,146	2,142
Punakha	2,923	5,071	3,406
Samdrup Jongkhar	1,713	2,894	1,828
Samtse	2,075	5,441	2,767
Sarpang	2,405	2,223	2,386
Thimphu	2,665	3,031	2,681
Trashigang	1,599	4,549	2,061
Trashi Yangtse	1,235	1,946	1,329
Trongsa	2,194	2,999	2,352
Tsirang	1,907	3,064	2,056
Wangdue Phodrang	2,258	3,154	2,360
Zhemgang	1,613	3,269	1,890
Phuentshogling Thromde		3,908	3,908
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde		3,427	3,427
Gelephu Thromde		4,269	4,269
Thimphu Thromde		4,141	4,141
Overall	**2,387**	**4,017**	**3,007**

TABLE A6.8 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON RECREATION, SPORTS AND CULTURE BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE AND AREA

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Bumthang	1,072	1,289	1,129
Chhukha	671	349	600
Dagana	749	928	784
Gasa	1,261	267	938
Haa	1,078	227	875
Lhuentse	598	409	570
Monggar	408	1,600	767
Paro	1,767	760	1,554

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Pema Gatshel	1,080	1,112	1,091
Punakha	866	2,272	1,175
Samdrup Jongkhar	327	429	339
Samtse	390	1,345	629
Sarpang	237	322	247
Thimphu	1,468	1,297	1,463
Trashigang	661	2,083	892
Trashi Yangtse	210	162	201
Trongsa	652	484	620
Tsirang	981	595	924
Wangdue Phodrang	615	561	609
Zhemgang	730	347	648
Phuentshogling Thromde	-	615	615
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	-	583	583
Gelephu Thromde	-	983	983
Thimphu Thromde	-	1,148	1,148
Overall	**800**	**1,007**	**885**

TABLE A6.9 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE AND AREA

Dzongkhag	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Bumthang	590	843	692
Chhukha	412	230	379
Dagana	535	1,145	704
Gasa	655	284	573
Haa	179	344	254
Lhuentse	999	447	577
Monggar	171	473	286
Paro	634	474	590
Pema Gatshel	394	375	389
Punakha	1,295	1,179	1,246
Samdrup Jongkhar	239	341	253
Samtse	510	1,612	866
Sarpang	460	646	475
Thimpu	845	.	845
Trashigang	221	670	347
Trashi Yangtse	.	250	250
Trongsa	363	495	401
Tsirang	568	339	516
Wangdue Phodrang	649	483	634
Zhemgang	289	302	292
Phuentshogling Thromde	-	558	558
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	-	655	655
Gelephu Thromde	-	1,243	1,243
Thimphu Thromde	-	1,654	1,654
Overall	**503**	**1,182**	**874**

TABLE A6.10 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES BY DZONGKHAG AND AREA

Dzongkhag	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Bumthang	590	843	692

Dzongkhag	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Chhukha	412	230	379
Dagana	535	1,145	704
Gasa	655	284	573
Haa	179	344	254
Lhuentse	999	447	577
Monggar	171	473	286
Paro	634	474	590
Pema Gatshel	394	375	389
Punakha	1,295	1,179	1,246
Samdrup Jongkhar	239	341	253
Samtse	510	1,612	866
Sarpang	460	646	475
Thimphu	845	.	845
Trashigang	221	670	347
Trashi Yangtse	.	250	250
Trongsa	363	495	401
Tsirang	568	339	516
Wangdue Phodrang	649	483	634
Zhemgang	289	302	292
Phuentshogling Thromde	-	558	558
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	-	655	655
Gelephu Thromde	-	1,243	1,243
Thimphu Thromde	-	1,654	1,654
Overall	**503**	**1,182**	**874**

TABLE A6.11 MEAN MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES BY DZONGKHAG/THROMDE AND AREA

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Bumthang	1,949	2,305	2,033
Chhukha	2,974	4,094	3,188
Dagana	2,963	3,835	3,115
Gasa	200	231	210
Haa	2,588	4,483	2,981
Lhuentse	136	250	151
Monggar	5,558	12,636	7,418
Paro	5,974	3,353	5,390
Pema Gatshel	259	1,498	609
Punakha	7,947	9,073	8,200
Samdrup Jongkhar	4,041	12,040	4,801
Samtse	3,917	12,996	5,766
Sarpang	2,030	2,168	2,044
Thimphu	1,209	1,156	1,207
Trashigang	3,772	8,642	4,530
Trashi Yangtse	448	1,615	601
Trongsa	6,032	11,820	7,158
Tsirang	1,406	1,373	1,402
Wangdue Phodrang	281	348	289
Zhemgang	1,941	4,836	2,425
Phuentshogling Thromde	-	4,260	4,260
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	-	9,115	9,115

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Gelephu Thromde	-	4,985	4,985
Thimphu Thromde	-	3,610	3,610
Overall	**3,313**	**4,902**	**3,914**

TABLE A6.11 MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON PERSONAL CARE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION BY DZONGKHA, THROMDE AND AREA

Dzongkhag/Thromde	Rural (Nu)	Urban (Nu)	Overall
Bumthang	1,137	1,668	1,262
Chhukha	1,158	1,900	1,300
Dagana	1,612	3,097	1,870
Gasa	1,688	1,269	1,551
Haa	1,255	1,274	1,259
Lhuentse	552	1,040	615
Monggar	743	1,984	1,069
Paro	2,398	2,211	2,356
Pema Gatshel	641	1,378	849
Punakha	1,218	2,164	1,431
Samdrup Jongkhar	533	1,129	590
Samtse	1,038	3,471	1,533
Sarpang	913	690	890
Thimphu	1,275	843	1,257
Trashigang	686	1,834	865
Trashi Yangtse	387	652	422
Trongsa	1,478	1,529	1,488
Tsirang	843	1,555	934
Wangdue Phodrang	832	1,315	887
Zhemgang	1,040	2,040	1,207
Phuentshogling Thromde		1,709	1,709
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde		1,451	1,451
Gelephu Thromde		1,898	1,898
Thimphu Thromde		2,539	2,539
Overall	**1,110**	**2,159**	**1,507**

TABLE A6.12 NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION SHARE BY NON-FOOD CATEGORY AND AREA

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Overall
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuel	24.4	23.0	23.7
Transport	18.5	22.0	20.1
Insurance and financial services	12.0	12.2	12.1
Special Family Occasion	13.2	7.1	10.4
Information and Communication	8.6	10.0	9.2
Clothing and Footwear	8.3	8.4	8.3
Furnishing, Household Equipment, and others	6.1	5.8	5.9
Personal care, social protection and others	4.0	5.4	4.7
Recreation, Sports and Culture	2.1	2.1	2.1
Education Services	1.8	2.4	2.1
Health	0.8	1.1	0.9
Restaurant and Accommodation services	0.2	0.6	0.4

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