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2017
POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN

TRASHI YANGTSE DZONGKHAG

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	17,300
	Male	8,719
	Female	8,581
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	101.6
	Total Dependency Ratio	64.8
	Child Dependency Ratio	53.2
	Aged Dependency Ratio	11.6
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	5,582
	15-64 years	10,498
	65 years and over	1,220
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	66.0
	Male (%)	72.6
	Female (%)	59.3
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	34.2
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	16.6
	Total Fertility Rate	2.3
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	7.1
	Infant Mortality Rate	10.4
	Child Mortality Rate	10.4
	Under Five Mortality Rate	20.8
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	3,982
	Average Household Size	3.7
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.9
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	64.6

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ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group
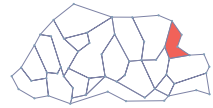
Section 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

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

1.2 Legal Basis

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

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

1.3 Administrative set up at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level

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

Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

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

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

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town and place of residence (urban & rural). In addition to the size and distribution of the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results from the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

2.1 Concepts and Definition

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

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

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

Table 2.1 Distribution of Population by *Gewog/Town* and Sex, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Trashi Yangtse Town	1,661	1,526	3,187
Duksum Town	226	134	360
Rural			
Boomdeling	1,043	1,099	2,142
Jamkhar	516	483	999
Tongmajangsa	890	892	1,782
Yangtse	684	669	1,353
Ramjar	624	589	1,213
Khamdang	1,644	1,668	3,312
Toedtsho	744	836	1,580
Yalang	687	685	1,372
Total	8,719	8,581	17,300

means that the 2017 PHCB provides population data of Trashi Yangtse as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

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

2.2 Population of Trashi Yangtse

The total population of Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 17,300 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Trashi Yangtse on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. Of the total, 17,300 persons, 8,719 persons (50.4%) are males and 8,581 persons (49.6%) are females. The total population of Trashi Yangtse

Dzongkhag represents 2.4 % of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag has experienced a decrease in population size by about 440 persons during the intercensal period, a decrease by about 2.5% between 2005 and 2017. The population of Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag in 2005 was 17,740 persons.

Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag ranks fourth lowest in population size in the country, while Gasa Dzongkhag with just a little over 3,952 persons is the lowest.

2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag,* 80 persons lived in rural areas, while 20 persons lived in urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas, while 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag is 20.5%, which is an increase of 3.5 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.
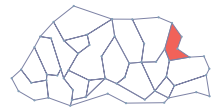
Figure 2.1 Population by Area of Residence, Trashi Yangtse 2017
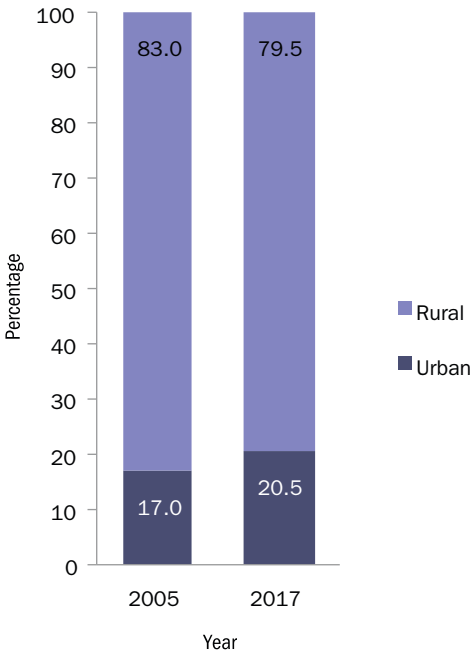
The male population of Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 138 persons. The sex ratio of the Trashi Yangtse (number of males for every 100 females) is 101.6, which is lower than the national sex ratio of 109.7.

2.6 Population by selected Broad Age groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that for Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag, the child population is 5,582 persons, the productive population is 10,498 persons, while the elderly population is 1,220 persons.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 32.3% from 36.3%, while the productive population has increased to 60.7% from 58.3% and the elderly population to 7.1% from 5.4% during the same period.

2.7 Dependency Ratio

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

The total and child dependency ratios for Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 71.6 and 62.3 in 2005 to 64.8 and 53.2 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 9.3 in 2005 to 11.6 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the 'window of opportunity' when a 'demographic

dividend' may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.

2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The

length of each bar in the pyramid shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid, which is a usual trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bars at the top indicate increasing life expectancy. The population pyramid of Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag shows a consistent decline in fertility rates over time.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced a decline in its population in the ages between 0-4 and 20-24 years for both sexes. Drastic decrease in the number of births during the intercensal

Figure 2.2 Age Sex Structure of Population, Trashi Yangtse 2005 and 2017
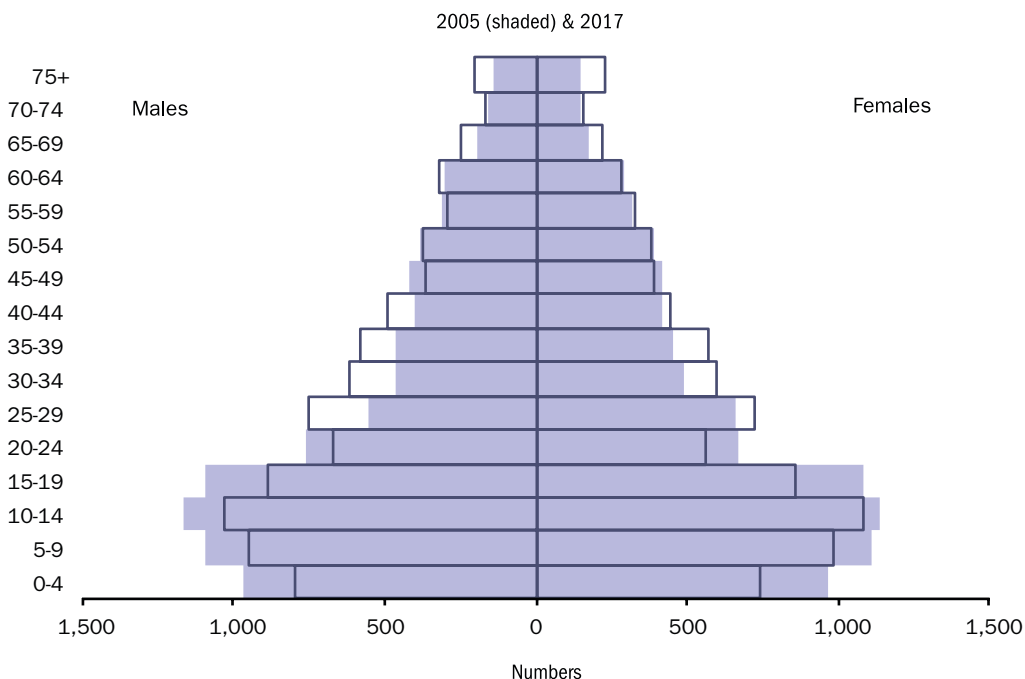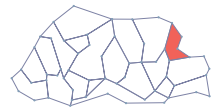
is observed. However, there is a slight increase in the number of population between ages 25-29 and 40-44 years for both sexes in 2017. The proportion of population living beyond 75 years has increased by about 0.9 percentage points between 2005 and 2017.

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

2.9 Population by Type of Household

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

1. Regular household consists of a single or a combined household;
   - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
   - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.
2. Institutional household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement

Figure 2.3 Population by Type of Household, Trashi Yangtse 2005 and 2017
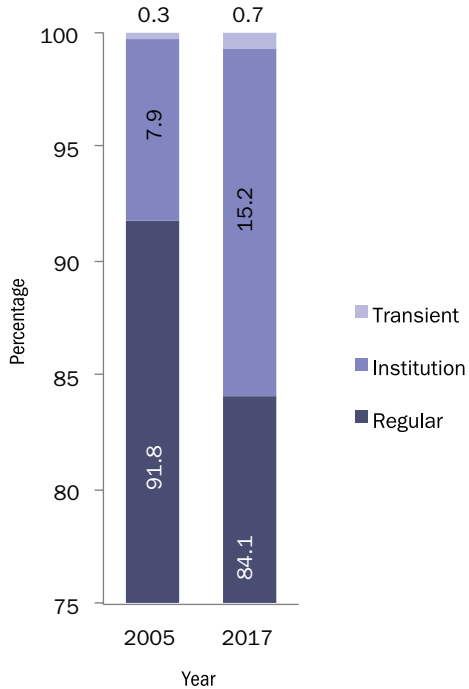
of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.

3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 14,554 persons (84.1%) living in regular households, 2,632 persons (15.2%) in institutional households, while 114 persons (0.7%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population has decreased by about 7.7 percentage points, while the institutional and

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transient populations have increased by about 7.3 and 0.4 percentage points respectively in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 2,716 persons (18.7%) live in urban areas, while 11,838 persons (81.3%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag, Trashi Yangtse Town with 2,438 persons (89.8%) has the majority of the total regular household population, while Duksum Town has 278 persons (10.2%).

Among the *gewogs*, Khamdang Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,800 persons (23.7%), closely followed by Boomdeling Gewog and Toedtsho Gewog with 1,796 persons (15.2%) and 1,90 persons (12.6%) respectively. Ramjar Gewog with 950 persons (8.0%) has the lowest number of regular household population in the Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag.

In terms of institutional population, Khamdang Gewog has the highest number of people with 512 persons (26.8%), followed by Tongmajangsa Gewog and Boomdeling Gewog with 497 and 346 persons respectively. Among the towns, Trashi Yangtse Town alone accounts for 93% of the total urban institutional population with 668 persons.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 is 16,930 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 8,360 persons are males and 8,570 persons are females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 3,456 persons live in urban area and 13,474 persons in rural area. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag is 370 persons.

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,798	1,658	3,456	52.0	48.0	100.0	108
Trashi Yangtse Town	1,586	1,524	3,110	51.0	49.0	100.0	104
Duksum Town	212	134	346	61.3	38.7	100.0	158
Rural	6,562	6,912	13,474	48.7	51.3	100.0	95
Boomdeling	1,033	1,096	2,129	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Jamkhar	487	483	970	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Tongmajangsa	841	892	1,733	48.5	51.5	100.0	94
Yangtse	617	667	1,284	48.1	51.9	100.0	93
Ramjar	606	589	1,195	50.7	49.3	100.0	103
Khamdang	1,554	1,665	3,219	48.3	51.7	100.0	93
Toedtsho	742	835	1,577	47.1	52.9	100.0	89
Yalang	682	685	1,367	49.9	50.1	100.0	100
Both Areas	8,360	8,570	16,930	49.4	50.6	100.0	98

Section 3: EDUCATION

Introduction

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

3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha,* English, *Lhotshamkha,* or any other language, while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 15,354 population aged 6 years and above, 25 persons had not responded to literacy questions. The literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is, therefore, based on a

total population of 15,329 persons. The 2017 PHCB reveals that 10,118 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 66.0% for the *Dzongkhag* (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 57.7%.

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Trashi Yangtse 2017

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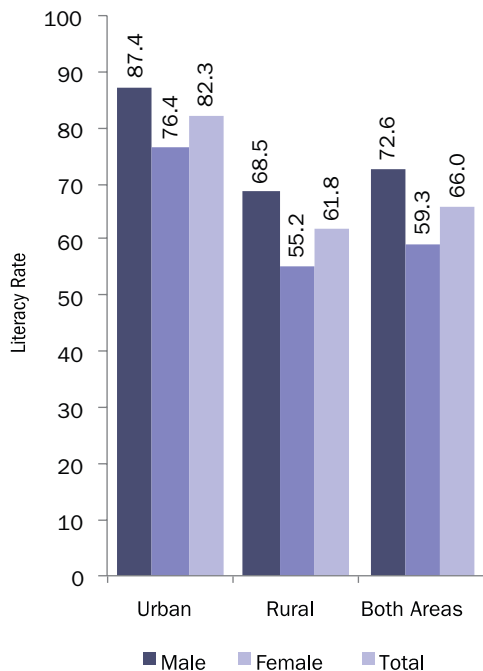
Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Trashi Yangtse 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	15,329	2,807	829	832	664	946	9,251	100.0%
Currently Attending	5,237	94.8%	92.8%	91.2%	82.7%	34.8%	1.8%	34.2%
Previously Attended	3,727	0.9%	4.8%	6.1%	14.2%	49.3%	33.0%	24.3%
Never Attended	6,365	4.3%	2.4%	2.6%	3.2%	16.0%	65.2%	41.5%

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and female populations with 72.6% of the male population literate as compared to 59.3% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is slightly larger in rural areas at 13.3 percentage points as compared to 11.0 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.3%) than in rural areas (61.8%).

The literacy rate in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag has increased by 11.0 percentage points, from 55.0% in 2005 to 66.0% in 2017.

3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 15,354 persons aged 6 years and above, 25 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 15,329 persons. Of these, 34.2% are currently attending school/institute, 24.3% had attended in the past, and 41.5% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years. More than half (65.2%) of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is relatively higher in urban areas (41.7%) as compared to 32.2% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). 35.3% of the female population are currently attending school/institute as compared to 33.0% of male population.

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 2.2 and 11.8 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 14.1 percentage points, a decline from 55.6% in 2005 to 41.5% in 2017.
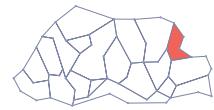
Table 3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Area, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	8,964	1,339	1,089	2,428	3,361	3,175	6,536	4,700	4,264	100.0%
Non-formal Education	524	1.1%	6.5%	3.5%	4.0%	9.6%	6.7%	3.1%	8.8%	5.8%
ECCD/Daycare	36	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Primary	4,212	35.0%	28.8%	32.2%	52.5%	52.4%	52.5%	47.5%	46.4%	47.0%
Lower Secondary	1,215	10.2%	11.4%	10.7%	14.2%	15.0%	14.6%	13.1%	14.1%	13.6%
Middle Secondary	1,262	18.4%	23.5%	20.7%	11.1%	12.2%	11.6%	13.2%	15.1%	14.1%
Higher Secondary	806	14.0%	18.7%	16.1%	6.4%	6.3%	6.3%	8.6%	9.5%	9.0%
Certificates	177	7.5%	3.8%	5.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	2.6%	1.3%	2.0%
Diploma	128	4.0%	1.7%	2.9%	1.4%	0.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.7%	1.4%
Bachelor's Degree	511	8.1%	4.4%	6.4%	7.7%	3.1%	5.4%	7.8%	3.4%	5.7%
Masters and Above	70	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%
Others	23	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

Figure 3.2 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Trashi Yangtse 2005 and 2017
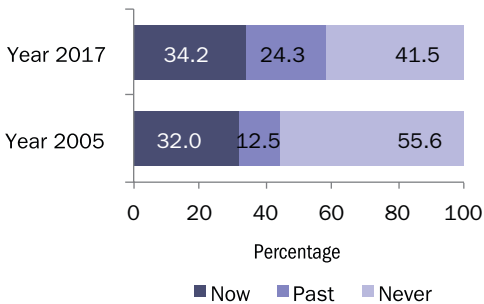
3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed[2] in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 8,964 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 4,212 persons have completed grades between 0[3] to 6 (primary), 1,215 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 1,262 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 806 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). Only 70 persons have completed their master's degrees and above and 511 persons have completed their bachelor's degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportions of population have completed the primary level (47.0%), followed by middle secondary level (14.1%). About 1.0% have completed their master's degrees and above and 5.7% have completed their bachelor's degrees.

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

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	680	116	3	119	537	24	561	653	27	100.0%
Monastic Public	144	66.4%	0.0%	64.7%	11.9%	12.5%	11.9%	21.6%	11.1%	21.2%
Monastic Private	159	6.9%	33.3%	7.6%	27.2%	16.7%	26.7%	23.6%	18.5%	23.4%
Gomchen/Laymonks	362	25.0%	33.3%	25.2%	59.0%	62.5%	59.2%	53.0%	59.3%	53.2%
Other	15	1.7%	33.3%	2.5%	1.9%	8.3%	2.1%	1.8%	11.1%	2.2%

Among those aged 3-5 years, 224 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning[4]

Information on attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag. Out of 15,354 persons aged 6 years and above, only 680 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 21.2% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 23.4% in private monasteries, while 53.2% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 83.0% of those attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

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

Section 4: HEALTH

Introduction

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

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on the occurrence of death in the 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on the age, sex, and cause of death including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan the Washington Group (WG) of questions which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communication, were adopted. The disability questions were asked to all members of the household irrespective of age.

4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Trashi Yangtse is 21 years. The mean age at first birth for urban areas is 22 years and 21 years for rural areas.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Trashi Yangtse is 90.4.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Trashi Yangtse is 16.6; 22.3 for urban areas and 15.2 for rural areas. The CBR for Trashi Yangtse has reduced from 24.0 in 2005.

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

years). The GFR for Trashi Yangtse is 69.2, a decline from 101.5 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Trashi Yangtse is 108.3, a substantial reduction from 165.3 in 2005.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Trashi Yangtse is 2.3 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas of the *Dzongkhag* is 2.7 and for the rural areas is 2.2 per woman. The TFR for Trashi Yangtse has reduced from 3.5 in 2005 to 2.3 in 2017.

4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Trashi Yangtse is 7.1, a decline from 9.2 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 3.9 and for the rural areas is 7.9.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year. The IMR for Trashi Yangtse is 10.4, a decrease from 30.5 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The CMR for Trashi Yangtse is 10.4, which is a slight reduction from 11.7 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Trashi Yangtse is 20.8, also a reduction from 42.3 in 2005.

4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for 2017 in Trashi Yangtse according to the cut-off recommended by Washington Group is 3.5%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is in Yalang Gewog (7.9%) and the lowest is in Trashi Yangtse Town with a prevalence rate of 1.7%.
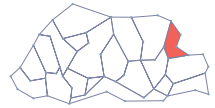
Table 4.1 Disability Prevalence Rate by *Gewog/*
Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Trashi Yangtse Town	1.1	2.2	1.7
Duksum Town	2.2	3.0	2.5
Boomdeling	2.4	3.1	2.8
Jamkhar	4.5	5.0	4.7
Tongmajangsa	3.9	6.6	5.3
Yangtse	3.2	3.7	3.5
Ramjar	1.6	3.7	2.6
Khamdang	2.3	3.2	2.7
Toedtsho	4.7	4.2	4.4
Yalang	7.4	8.5	7.9
Total	3.0	4.1	3.5

Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

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

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

5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and above by usual activity status in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag. Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag has 11,718 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 5,943 are males; and 5,775 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 21.6%, and in rural areas, it is 78.4%. Of the total working-age population, 8,181 persons (69.8%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Economically Active	4,452	3,729	1,205	6,976	8,181
Economically Inactive	1,491	2,046	1,330	2,207	3,537
Both Active and Inactive	5,943	5,775	2,535	9,183	11,718
	Percent				
Economically Active	74.9	64.6	47.5	76.0	69.8
Economically Inactive	25.1	35.4	52.5	24.0	30.2
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
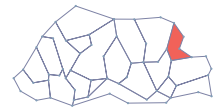
Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Trashi Yangtse 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	61.7	31.2	47.5	78.8	73.1	76.0	74.9	64.6	69.8
Unemployment Rate	2.6	3.8	3.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2

were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 3,537 persons (30.2%), are economically inactive typically because they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

5.2. Labour Force Rate

The labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). In both urban and rural areas, the labour force participation rate is higher for males than females. The overall unemployment rate is 1.2%. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (3.8%) is higher than males (2.6%), while in rural areas, unemployment rates between male and female is almost equal.

Section 6: MIGRATION

Introduction

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

6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its analyses to the 'place of birth'. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *Gewog*/Town of residence on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog*/Town of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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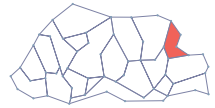
6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 5,102 persons are lifetime migrants in Trashi Yangtse, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Trashi Yangtse. Out of these migrants, 3,195 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. A total of 11,971 persons have migrated out of Trashi Yangtse to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Trashi Yangtse, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 2.7%, urban to rural migrants is 2.6%, rural to urban migrants is 12.1%, and rural to rural migrants is 12.8%.

Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

Introduction

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

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

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

7.1 Household Size

There are 3,982 regular households in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag as of 2017. This is a slight increase (5.8%) from 3,764 regular households in 2005. Khamdang Gewog has the largest number of households, while Duksum Town has the smallest.

The average household size[5] in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.7 persons

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

Figure 7.1 Mean Household Size by *Gewog*/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017
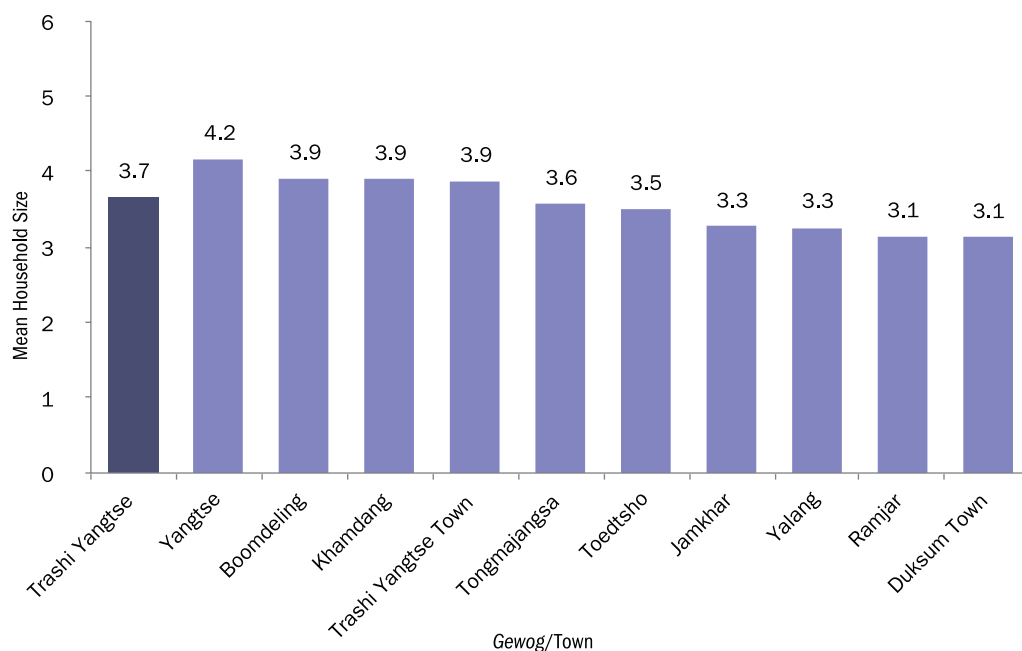
from 4.3 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog*/Town. The mean household size is the highest in Yangtse Gewog with 4.2 persons per household while the lowest is recorded in Duksum Town with 3.1 persons.

7.2 Housing Conditions

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

More than seven in ten of the households in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 83.7% of households reside in their own housing units, 12.3% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 27.0% of the households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (63.3%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant

Figure 7.2 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Trashi Yangtse 2017
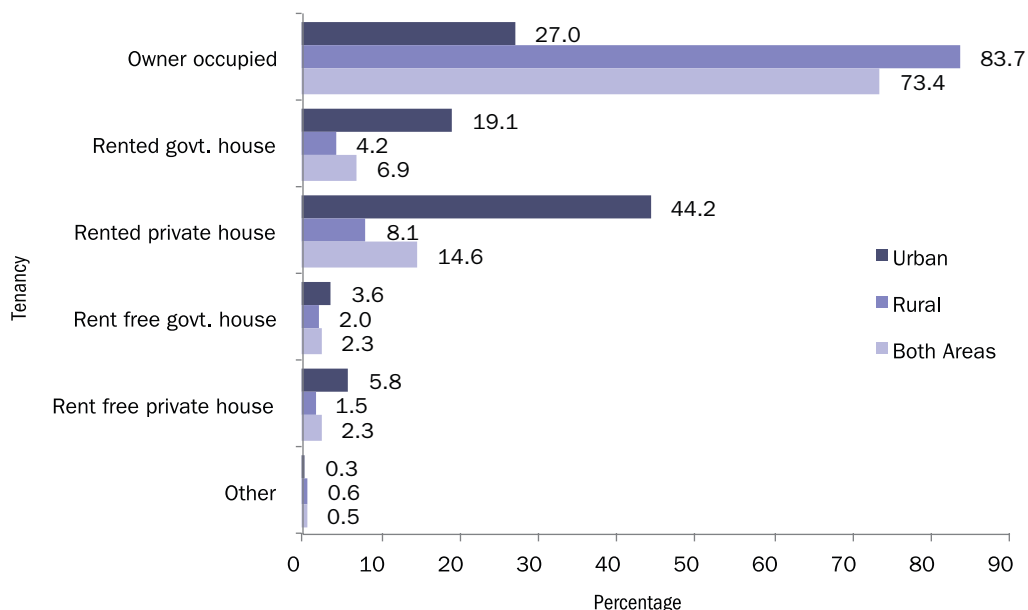
of crowding. The room density in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.4 persons per room)

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 48.8% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (79.8%) than in rural areas (42.0%) use flush toilets. Significantly, some 5.2% of households in the *Dzongkhag* do not have a toilet facility. This scenario is slightly higher in rural (6.0%) than in urban areas (1.5%).

Some 64.6% of households have toilet facilities that were either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.3	3.8	1.1	719
Rural	2.6	3.6	1.4	3,263
Both Areas	2.7	3.7	1.4	3,982

facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Trashi Yangtse Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 89.5%, while Khamdang Gewog recorded the lowest at 51.6% (Figure 7.3). Some 1,408 households in the Dzongkhag lacked access to improved sanitation
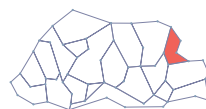
Figure 7.3 Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by *Gewog*/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017
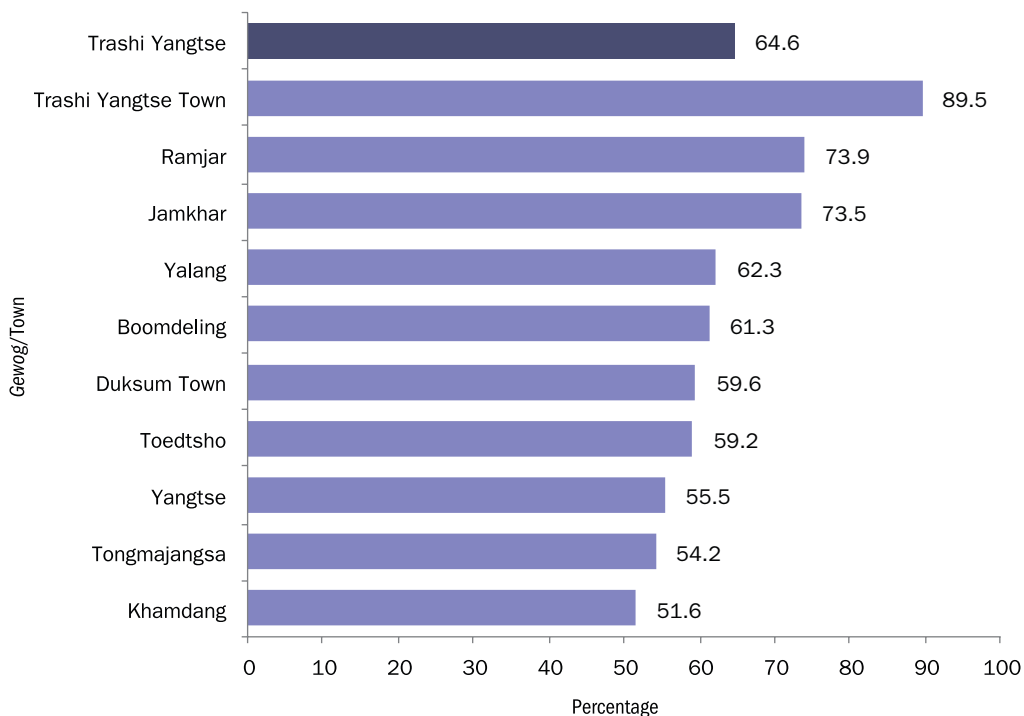
Figure 7.4 Distribution of Households Without Improved Sanitation Facilities by *Gewog*/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017
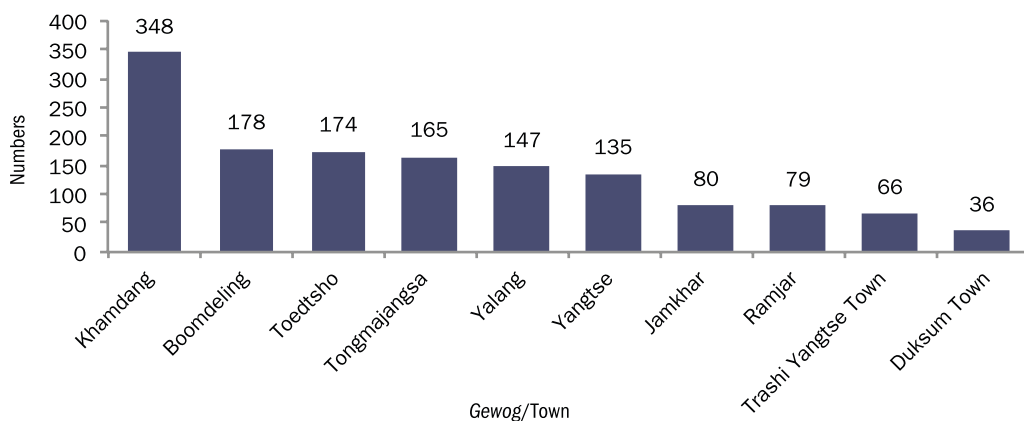
facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among gewogs will allow for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Khamdang Gewog had 348 households without access to improved sanitation

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

	Main Material for Wall					
Area	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/ Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/ Trunks/Bamboo, Other	Total
Urban	1.0	16.1	61.3	16.0	5.6	719
Rural	1.5	9.5	82.5	4.4	2.2	3,263
Both Areas	1.4	10.7	78.7	6.5	2.8	3,982
	Main Material for Roof					
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates. Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	1.5	97.5	0.1	0.8	719	
Rural	4.4	94.0	0.3	1.3	3,263	
Both Areas	3.9	94.6	0.3	1.2	3,982	
	Main Material for Floor					
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	54.5	0.7	43.0	1.8	719	
Rural	81.4	2.5	13.3	2.8	3,263	
Both Areas	76.6	2.1	18.7	2.6	3,982	

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

	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	719
Rural	97.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	3,263
Both Areas	97.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	3,982
	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)								
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	98.8	0.6	1.4	0.3	94.6	0.0	719		
Rural	96.6	0.6	42.8	3.1	47.6	0.0	3,263		
Both Areas	97.0	0.6	35.3	2.6	56.1	0.0	3,982		

facilities, while Duksum Town had only 36 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (78.7%) of households have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (82.5%) than in urban areas (61.3%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (94.6%), followed by planks/shingles (3.9%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (76.6%), followed by tiles/ marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (18.7%).

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

| Area | Source of Drinking Water | | | | | | |
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/ Spring/Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	Total
Urban	65.8	33.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	719
Rural	19.9	78.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	3,263
Both Areas	28.2	70.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	3,982

7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag use electricity (97.6%) for lighting though a few households still use kerosene (0.9%) and solar energy (0.5%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.5%) and rural areas (97.5%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (1.5%) than in urban areas (0.9%).

Most households in Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (98.8%) in combination with LPG (94.6%) while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, more than four in ten households (42.8%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside the dwelling and outside the dwelling), accounting for 98.3% of the total households. In addition, 0.6% of households use protected well/ protected spring and rainwater. These

sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 98.9% of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to these, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (86.3%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (65.8%) than in rural areas (19.9%). About 0.7% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/streams/ lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs*/Towns, all households (100.0%) in Duksum Town have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Jamkhar Gewog (96.7%) has the lowest proportion (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.1% or some 45 households in the *Dzongkhag* still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Khamdang Gewog had 12 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Duksum Town had zero household without access (Figure 7.6).

About 75.0% of the housing units have a reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability

Figure 7.5 Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog*/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017
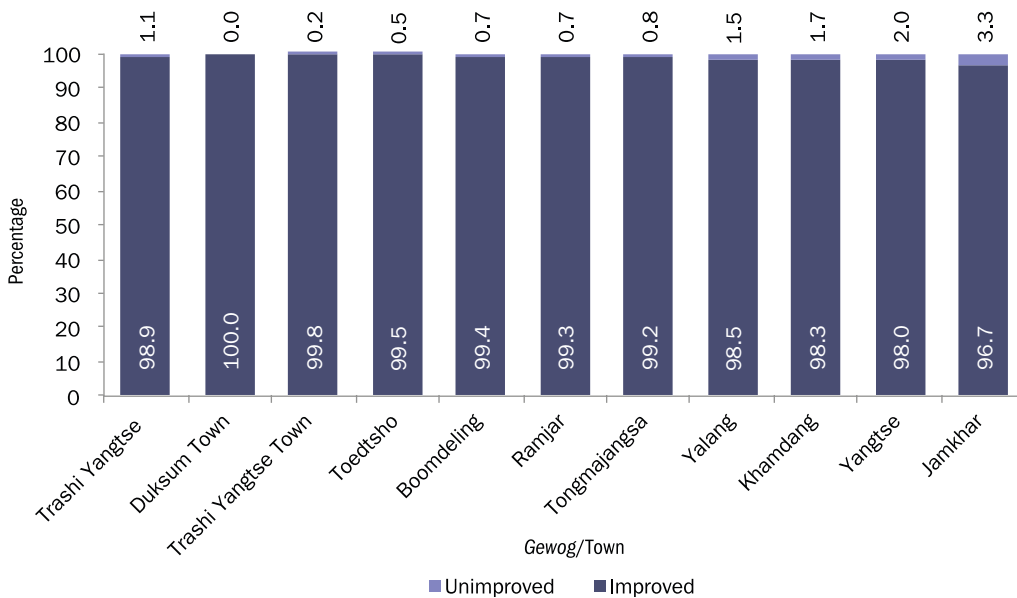
Figure 7.6 Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog*/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017
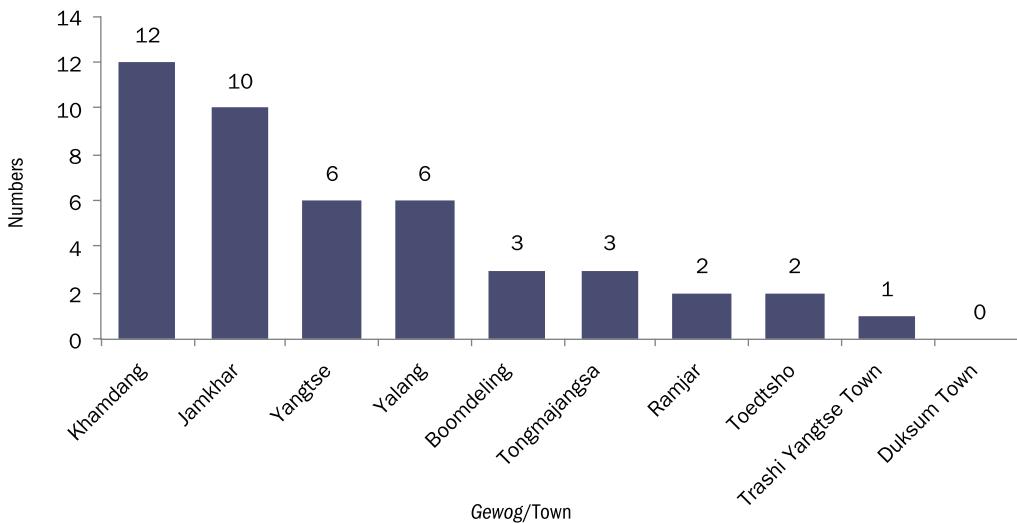
of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a quarter (993) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Khamdang Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable water supply with 412 households, while Duksum town had the lowest with 36 (Figure 7.7).

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

7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct to Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Tables A7.13-A7.15.

Figure 7.7 Distribution of Households Without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog*/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017
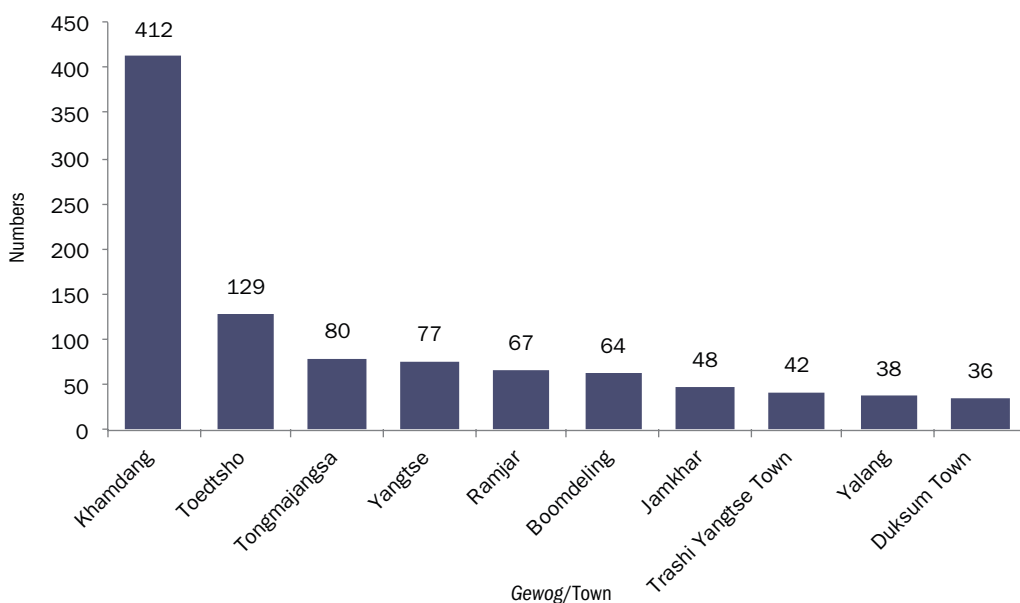
7.5 Access to Road-Head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (78.9%) of households have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (40.0%). However, there are some households (0.2%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point (Figure 7.8).

The majority of households (88.5%) in the *Dzongkhag* availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 77.1% stated that they did not require health services, 14.0% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 3.9% reported of having no time.

7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 7.6% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among

Figure 7.8 Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head, Trashi Yangtse 2005 and 2017
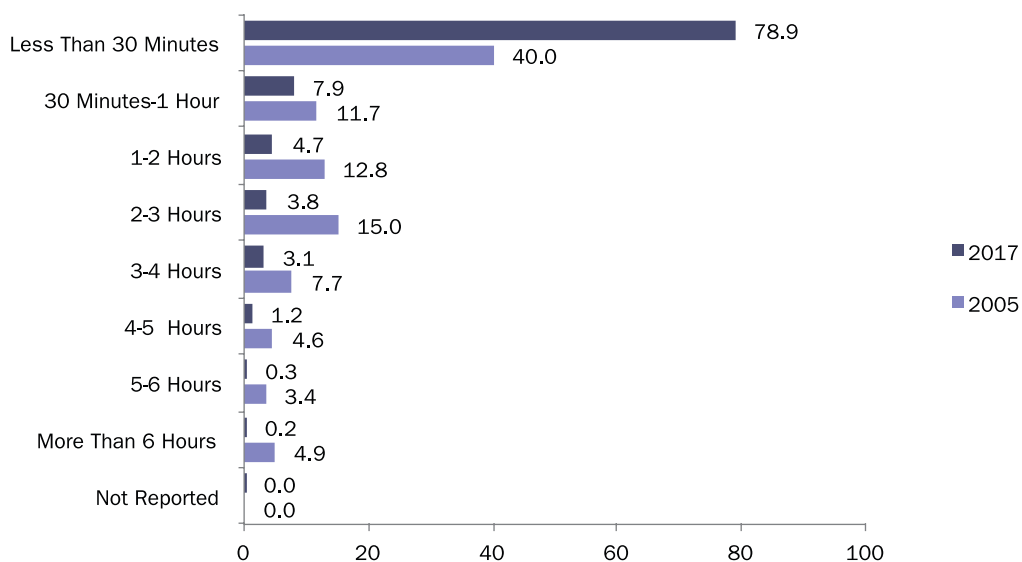
Table 7.5 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Trashi Yangtse 2017

| Area | Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months | | | |
	Yes	No	Not Reported	Total
Urban	3.2	96.8	0.0	719
Rural	8.6	91.4	0.0	3,263
Both Areas	7.6	92.4	0.0	3,982
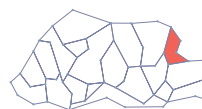
Figure 7.9 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by *Gewog*/Town, Trashi Yangtse 2017
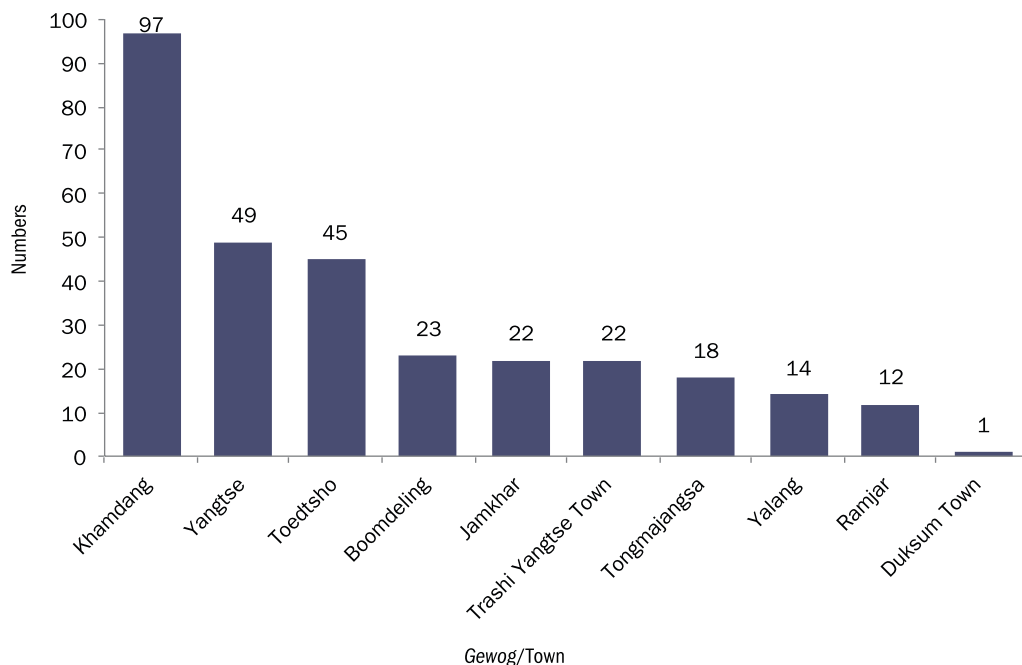
households is higher in rural areas (8.6%) than in urban areas (3.2%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the Dzongkhag. Of the 303 households (7.6%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Khamdang Gewog had 97 households, while Duksum Town had only 1 household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).
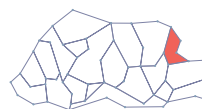
ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS, AND DENOMINATORS

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. ∑ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/ question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/ were employed or unemployed during the during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.		

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

ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
TRASHI YANGTSE	8,719	8,581	17,300	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.6
Urban	1,887	1,660	3,547	53.2	46.8	100.0	113.7
Trashi Yangtse Town	1,661	1,526	3,187	52.1	47.9	100.0	108.8
Duksum Town	226	134	360	62.8	37.2	100.0	168.7
Rural	6,832	6,921	13,753	49.7	50.3	100.0	98.7
Boomdeling	1,043	1,099	2,142	48.7	51.3	100.0	94.9
Jamkhar	516	483	999	51.7	48.3	100.0	106.8
Tongmajangsa	890	892	1,782	49.9	50.1	100.0	99.8
Yangtse	684	669	1,353	50.6	49.4	100.0	102.2
Ramjar	624	589	1,213	51.4	48.6	100.0	105.9
Khamdang	1,644	1,668	3,312	49.6	50.4	100.0	98.6
Toedtsho	744	836	1,580	47.1	52.9	100.0	89.0
Yalang	687	685	1,372	50.1	49.9	100.0	100.3

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

Gewog/Town	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	All Ages
TRASHI YANGTSE	1,543	1,932	2,107	1,742	1,240	1,472	1,217	1,146	937	757	759	625	603	468	320	432	17,300
Urban	298	341	373	631	362	364	293	250	188	126	83	54	68	38	25	53	3547
Trashi Yangtse Town	269	307	353	621	316	316	249	214	161	95	69	46	66	36	23	46	3,187
Duksum Town	29	34	20	10	46	48	44	36	27	31	14	8	2	2	2	7	360
Rural	1,245	1,591	1,734	1,111	878	1,108	924	896	749	631	676	571	535	430	295	379	13,753
Boomdeling	236	301	327	107	157	175	136	131	110	80	96	73	55	51	41	66	2,142
Jamkhar	94	82	60	19	65	86	72	75	67	44	73	94	61	48	30	29	999
Tongmajangsa	134	185	294	207	127	148	104	83	70	84	67	47	68	60	50	54	1,782
Yangtse	138	168	115	69	96	144	113	94	70	56	61	63	56	42	33	35	1,353
Ramjar	72	112	149	184	61	86	77	75	77	73	75	50	43	35	19	25	1,213
Khamdang	301	397	427	408	213	243	220	235	158	147	137	117	110	82	43	74	3,312
Toedtsho	156	213	219	69	79	101	115	109	106	73	90	57	59	52	33	49	1,580
Yalang	114	133	143	48	80	125	87	94	91	74	77	70	83	60	46	47	1,372

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

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	
TRASHI YANGTSE	5,582	10,498	1,220	17,300	64.8	53.2	11.6	21.9
Urban	1,012	2,419	116	3,547	46.6	41.8	4.8	11.5
Trashi Yangtse Town	929	2,153	105	3,187	48.0	43.1	4.9	11.3
Duksum Town	83	266	11	360	35.3	31.2	4.1	13.3
Rural	4,570	8,079	1,104	13,753	70.2	56.6	13.7	24.2
Boomdeling	864	1,120	158	2,142	91.3	77.1	14.1	18.3
Jamkhar	236	656	107	999	52.3	36.0	16.3	45.3
Tongmajangsa	613	1,005	164	1,782	77.3	61.0	16.3	26.8
Yangtse	421	822	110	1,353	64.6	51.2	13.4	26.1
Ramjar	333	801	79	1,213	51.4	41.6	9.9	23.7
Khamdang	1,125	1,988	199	3,312	66.6	56.6	10.0	17.7
Toedtsho	588	858	134	1,580	84.1	68.5	15.6	22.8
Yalang	390	829	153	1,372	65.5	47.0	18.5	39.2

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
TRASHI YANGTSE	14,554	2,632	114	17,300	84.1	15.2	0.7	100.0
Urban	2,716	718	113	3,547	76.6	20.2	3.2	100.0
Trashi Yangtse Town	2,438	668	81	3,187	76.5	21.0	2.5	100.0
Duksum Town	278	50	32	360	77.2	13.9	8.9	100.0
Rural	11,838	1,914	1	13,753	86.1	13.9	0.0	100.0
Boomdeling	1,796	346	0	2,142	83.8	16.2	0.0	100.0
Jamkhar	986	13	0	999	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Tongmajangsa	1,284	497	1	1,782	72.1	27.9	0.1	100.0
Yangtse	1,261	92	0	1,353	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0
Ramjar	950	263	0	1,213	78.3	21.7	0.0	100.0
Khamdang	2,800	512	0	3,312	84.5	15.5	0.0	100.0
Toedtsho	1,490	90	0	1,580	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0
Yalang	1,271	101	0	1,372	92.6	7.4	0.0	100.0

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

Gewog/Town	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	All Ages
TRASHI YANGTSE																	
URBAN																	
Trashi Yangtse Town	269	307	353	621	316	316	249	214	161	95	69	46	66	36	23	46	3,187
Male	142	153	191	303	194	162	118	102	101	55	38	22	40	14	9	17	1,661
Female	127	154	162	318	122	154	131	112	60	40	31	24	26	22	14	29	1,526
Duksum Town	29	34	20	10	46	48	44	36	27	31	14	8	2	2	2	7	360
Male	16	14	13	6	28	31	28	25	22	21	10	4	1	2	1	4	226
Female	13	20	7	4	18	17	16	11	5	10	4	4	1		1	3	134
RURAL																	
Boomdeling	236	301	327	107	157	175	136	131	110	80	96	73	55	51	41	66	2,142
Male	131	137	152	63	76	87	62	59	56	33	36	39	31	29	17	35	1,043
Female	105	164	175	44	81	88	74	72	54	47	60	34	24	22	24	31	1,099
Jamkhar	94	82	60	19	65	86	72	75	67	44	73	94	61	48	30	29	999
Male	50	40	32	12	34	47	40	40	27	20	41	42	37	24	15	15	516
Female	44	42	28	7	31	39	32	35	40	24	32	52	24	24	15	14	483
Tongmajangsa	134	185	294	207	127	148	104	83	70	84	67	47	68	60	50	54	1,782
Male	61	93	127	107	76	75	57	49	38	33	27	24	34	35	29	25	890
Female	73	92	167	100	51	73	47	34	32	51	40	23	34	25	21	29	892
Yangtse	138	168	115	69	96	144	113	94	70	56	61	63	56	42	33	35	1,353
Male	66	85	59	30	50	80	59	53	33	23	30	30	26	25	18	17	684
Female	72	83	56	39	46	64	54	41	37	33	31	33	30	17	15	18	669
Ramjar	72	112	149	184	61	86	77	75	77	73	75	50	43	35	19	25	1,213
Male	38	49	84	103	33	40	47	35	39	37	37	16	27	19	10	10	624
Female	34	63	65	81	28	46	30	40	38	36	38	34	16	16	9	15	589
Khamdang	301	397	427	408	213	243	220	235	158	147	137	117	110	82	43	74	3,312
Male	160	196	198	205	110	117	107	123	83	66	74	52	51	44	24	34	1,644
Female	141	201	229	203	103	126	113	112	75	81	63	65	59	38	19	40	1,668
Toedtsho	156	213	219	69	79	101	115	109	106	73	90	57	59	52	33	49	1,580
Male	77	111	107	26	35	45	58	43	47	34	42	26	28	25	19	21	744
Female	79	102	112	43	44	56	57	66	59	39	48	31	31	27	14	28	836
Yalang	114	133	143	48	80	125	87	94	91	74	77	70	83	60	46	47	1,372
Male	58	72	64	29	38	63	41	47	44	41	38	38	41	27	25	21	687
Female	56	61	79	19	42	62	46	47	47	33	39	32	42	33	21	26	685
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	799	950	1027	884	674	747	617	576	490	363	373	293	316	244	167	199	8,719
Female	744	982	1080	858	566	725	600	570	447	394	386	332	287	224	153	233	8,581
Both Sex	1543	1932	2107	1742	1240	1472	1217	1146	937	757	759	625	603	468	320	432	17,300

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	34	40	74	101	110	211	135	150	285
1	22	20	42	104	92	196	126	112	238
2	30	30	60	142	122	264	172	152	324
3	32	22	54	145	138	283	177	160	337
4	40	28	68	149	142	291	189	170	359
5	35	38	73	176	154	330	211	192	403
6	32	34	66	158	171	329	190	205	395
7	42	38	80	158	151	309	200	189	389
8	30	37	67	146	160	306	176	197	373
9	28	27	55	145	172	317	173	199	372
10	48	27	75	159	186	345	207	213	420
11	36	31	67	141	178	319	177	209	386
12	38	47	85	184	203	387	222	250	472
13	30	32	62	191	151	342	221	183	404
14	52	32	84	148	193	341	200	225	425
15	35	51	86	156	164	320	191	215	406
16	67	60	127	155	144	299	222	204	426
17	76	86	162	106	98	204	182	184	366
18	78	66	144	86	68	154	164	134	298
19	53	59	112	72	62	134	125	121	246
20	56	26	82	85	69	154	141	95	236
21	38	26	64	82	76	158	120	102	222
22	44	21	65	86	95	181	130	116	246
23	34	30	64	87	87	174	121	117	238
24	50	37	87	112	99	211	162	136	298
25	35	29	64	98	93	191	133	122	255
26	41	35	76	111	115	226	152	150	302
27	37	40	77	104	115	219	141	155	296
28	35	41	76	138	118	256	173	159	332
29	45	26	71	103	113	216	148	139	287
30	35	25	60	108	90	198	143	115	258
31	28	22	50	102	80	182	130	102	232
32	37	37	74	109	86	195	146	123	269
33	29	35	64	81	107	188	110	142	252
34	17	28	45	71	90	161	88	118	206
35	21	30	51	90	85	175	111	115	226
36	30	26	56	74	65	139	104	91	195
37	28	26	54	98	101	199	126	127	253
38	27	24	51	84	102	186	111	126	237
39	21	17	38	103	94	197	124	111	235
40	26	23	49	91	83	174	117	106	223
41	20	7	27	81	92	173	101	99	200
42	33	12	45	68	58	126	101	70	171
43	21	11	32	60	78	138	81	89	170
44	23	12	35	67	71	138	90	83	173
45	16	14	30	70	82	152	86	96	182

Table A2.6 PPopulation by Age, Sex and Area, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	8	13	21	60	65	125	68	78	146
47	23	5	28	53	74	127	76	79	155
48	20	12	32	56	60	116	76	72	148
49	9	6	15	48	63	111	57	69	126
50	11	10	21	76	78	154	87	88	175
51	11	7	18	73	81	154	84	88	172
52	6	8	14	65	70	135	71	78	149
53	9	8	17	57	69	126	66	77	143
54	11	2	13	54	53	107	65	55	120
55	8	10	18	55	72	127	63	82	145
56	6	2	8	57	62	119	63	64	127
57	2	7	9	59	47	106	61	54	115
58	8	5	13	48	60	108	56	65	121
59	2	4	6	48	63	111	50	67	117
60	12	3	15	53	58	111	65	61	126
61	8	7	15	59	56	115	67	63	130
62	8	4	12	59	50	109	67	54	121
63	7	7	14	61	61	122	68	68	136
64	6	6	12	43	35	78	49	41	90
65	3	4	7	51	39	90	54	43	97
66	5	7	12	47	50	97	52	57	109
67	4	5	9	54	51	105	58	56	114
68	2	4	6	45	31	76	47	35	82
69	2	2	4	31	31	62	33	33	66
70	2	2	4	35	32	67	37	34	71
71	1	2	3	35	24	59	36	26	62
72	2	1	3	39	30	69	41	31	72
73	2	3	5	25	32	57	27	35	62
74	3	7	10	23	20	43	26	27	53
75	2	4	6	24	26	50	26	30	56
76	2	4	6	15	20	35	17	24	41
77	2	3	5	14	20	34	16	23	39
78	2	3	5	12	9	21	14	12	26
79	1	2	3	14	16	30	15	18	33
80	4	0	4	12	17	29	16	17	33
81	1	1	2	14	12	26	15	13	28
82	2	0	2	9	15	24	11	15	26
83	2	4	6	10	12	22	12	16	28
84	1	1	2	16	11	27	17	12	29
85	2	3	5	6	6	12	8	9	17
86	0	2	2	4	5	9	4	7	11
87	0	0	0	9	6	15	9	6	15
88	0	1	1	9	5	14	9	6	15
89	0	2	2	5	9	14	5	11	16
90	0	1	1	2	5	7	2	6	8
91	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3

Table A2.6 PPopulation by Age, Sex and Area, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
93	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
96	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
97	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	1,887	1,660	3,547	6,832	6,921	13,753	8,719	8,581	17,300

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
BOOMDELING																	
Pangkhar_Taphel	83	90	41	20	39	63	39	29	27	25	23	18	15	15	7	14	548
Male	48	44	16	13	21	33	20	17	15	8	11	6	7	9	3	7	278
Female	35	46	25	7	18	30	19	12	12	17	12	12	8	6	4	7	270
Ngalimang_Phanteng	61	87	179	57	40	41	37	34	31	19	26	18	13	6	10	14	673
Male	32	37	90	31	17	20	18	12	15	9	11	12	8	4	4	5	325
Female	29	50	89	26	23	21	19	22	16	10	15	6	5	2	6	9	348
Betsamang	20	23	17	11	16	19	8	22	18	15	16	11	7	10	10	15	238
Male	8	11	14	10	7	8	0	9	9	7	7	3	5	6	3	7	114
Female	12	12	3	1	9	11	8	13	9	8	9	8	2	4	7	8	124
Bomdhir_Wogmanang	34	53	46	8	35	30	25	24	16	8	17	17	13	15	7	14	362
Male	19	27	19	4	19	14	13	8	11	3	3	11	8	7	3	11	180
Female	15	26	27	4	16	16	12	16	5	5	14	6	5	8	4	3	182
Gangkhardoong_Tshaleng	38	48	44	11	27	22	27	22	18	13	14	9	7	5	7	9	321
Male	24	18	13	5	12	12	11	13	6	6	4	7	3	3	4	5	146
Female	14	30	31	6	15	10	16	9	12	7	10	2	4	2	3	4	175
All Chiwogs	236	301	327	107	157	175	136	131	110	80	96	73	55	51	41	66	2,142
Male	131	137	152	63	76	87	62	59	56	33	36	39	31	29	17	35	1,043
Female	105	164	175	44	81	88	74	72	54	47	60	34	24	22	24	31	1,099
JAMKHAR																	
Laishoom_Largyab	12	4	0	2	8	14	7	5	4	4	8	10	10	3	1	5	97
Male	5	0	0	1	3	6	3	3	2	2	2	5	5	2	1	3	44
Female	7	4	0	1	5	8	4	2	2	2	6	5	5	1	0	2	53
Chhema_Taagchhema	17	20	14	5	9	13	12	17	13	4	14	10	9	10	6	4	177
Male	14	15	8	3	5	6	6	9	3	3	7	3	4	4	4	2	96
Female	3	5	6	2	4	7	6	8	10	1	7	7	5	6	2	2	81
Shingkhar_Tongla	12	18	17	1	13	8	11	9	13	12	14	11	1	3	6	5	154
Male	9	7	8	0	5	3	5	5	6	4	8	6	1	2	2	3	74
Female	3	11	9	1	8	5	6	4	7	8	6	5	0	1	4	2	80

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
Rijoong_Yoob	36	35	27	10	32	46	27	32	32	21	34	52	38	29	14	13	478
Male	16	15	15	8	19	30	19	17	14	11	22	23	26	14	7	6	262
Female	20	20	12	2	13	16	8	15	18	10	12	29	12	15	7	7	216
Neydraag_Paechhu	17	5	2	1	3	5	15	12	5	3	3	11	3	3	3	2	93
Male	6	3	1	0	2	2	7	6	1	0	2	5	1	2	1	1	40
Female	11	2	1	1	1	3	8	6	4	3	1	6	2	1	2	1	53
All Chiwogs	94	82	60	19	65	86	72	75	67	44	73	94	61	48	30	29	999
Male	50	40	32	12	34	47	40	40	27	20	41	42	37	24	15	15	516
Female	44	42	28	7	31	39	32	35	40	24	32	52	24	24	15	14	483
TONGMAJANGSA																	
Maenchhu_Tsangdhoong	25	41	36	13	24	30	21	16	15	18	22	12	22	17	19	10	341
Male	11	25	18	8	14	13	15	11	7	7	7	6	10	12	12	5	181
Female	14	16	18	5	10	17	6	5	8	11	15	6	12	5	7	5	160
Pang-Lhauzhing	37	43	24	4	18	30	24	20	15	22	12	9	29	16	4	14	321
Male	11	17	11	2	10	13	11	15	6	9	3	4	18	5	2	8	145
Female	26	26	13	2	8	17	13	5	9	13	9	5	11	11	2	6	176
Changmadoong_Soggangnang	7	0	0	1	4	2	3	4	3	5	6	3	4	5	3	1	51
Male	4	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	25
Female	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	2	3	2	0	0	26
Baagpa_Kuenzangling	39	86	224	174	36	42	34	19	23	17	16	10	8	10	12	17	767
Male	18	46	91	82	14	19	15	9	15	4	9	7	4	7	6	6	352
Female	21	40	133	92	22	23	19	10	8	13	7	3	4	3	6	11	415
Bainangkhar_Gomkora	26	15	10	15	45	44	22	24	14	22	11	13	5	12	12	12	302
Male	17	5	7	14	35	30	15	11	10	11	6	6	1	8	6	5	187
Female	9	10	3	1	10	14	7	13	4	11	5	7	4	4	6	7	115
All Chiwogs	134	185	294	207	127	148	104	83	70	84	67	47	68	60	50	54	1,782
Male	61	93	127	107	76	75	57	49	38	33	27	24	34	29	29	25	890
Female	73	92	167	100	51	73	47	34	32	51	40	23	34	25	21	29	892
YANGTSE																	
Bayling	36	49	27	30	21	43	31	17	13	11	9	14	16	10	10	1	338
Male	19	30	14	13	7	21	12	13	2	4	5	6	10	5	6	1	168
Female	17	19	13	17	14	22	19	4	11	7	4	8	6	5	4	0	170

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Baaney_Bimkhar	31	28	41	24	25	25	30	19	20	16	23	13	11	4	7	4	321
Male	11	14	21	10	11	15	20	11	12	7	15	7	4	2	2	2	164
Female	20	14	20	14	14	10	10	8	8	9	8	6	7	5	5	2	157
Lichen	17	36	28	3	9	21	19	17	12	11	7	19	10	11	6	11	237
Male	9	16	11	2	4	9	10	6	5	6	1	9	4	9	2	5	108
Female	8	20	17	1	5	12	9	11	7	5	6	10	6	2	4	6	129
Gangkhar	27	25	9	7	22	31	19	17	17	5	13	11	7	8	3	9	230
Male	12	11	8	3	13	19	11	8	9	1	3	5	3	4	3	4	117
Female	15	14	1	4	9	12	8	9	8	4	10	6	4	4	0	5	113
Rabti	27	30	10	5	19	24	14	24	8	13	9	6	12	9	7	10	227
Male	15	14	5	2	15	16	6	15	5	5	6	3	5	5	5	5	127
Female	12	16	5	3	4	8	8	9	3	8	3	3	7	4	2	5	100
All Chiwogs	138	168	115	69	96	144	113	94	70	56	61	63	56	42	33	35	1,353
Male	66	85	59	30	50	80	59	53	33	23	30	30	26	25	18	17	684
Female	72	83	56	39	46	64	54	41	37	33	31	33	30	17	15	18	669
RAMJAR																	
Dhomtshang_Doongmaen	16	14	19	7	10	18	11	19	10	14	15	10	8	8	5	3	187
Male	10	5	6	3	6	9	8	8	4	7	7	2	4	7	3	1	90
Female	6	9	13	4	4	9	3	11	6	7	8	8	4	1	2	2	97
Bawoong	2	2	2	2	7	5	9	8	8	9	6	7	7	1	3	3	81
Male	1	2	2	1	3	5	5	3	4	6	2	3	3	1	1	1	43
Female	1	0	0	1	4	0	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	0	2	2	38
Lengbartang_Woongkhar	10	12	30	32	14	7	8	13	10	8	17	10	8	7	2	9	197
Male	3	6	23	27	10	3	7	5	7	2	8	5	6	3	1	4	120
Female	7	6	7	5	4	4	1	8	3	6	9	5	2	4	1	5	77
Bainang-Reb_Romang	39	83	98	141	26	46	45	27	39	29	22	19	17	14	9	8	662
Male	22	36	53	71	13	16	25	14	19	17	11	6	11	5	5	4	328
Female	17	47	45	70	13	30	20	13	20	12	11	13	6	9	4	4	334
Khalapangthang_Tsang-Rong	5	1	0	2	4	10	4	8	10	13	15	4	3	5	0	2	86
Male	2	0	0	1	1	7	2	5	5	5	9	0	3	3	0	0	43
Female	3	1	0	1	3	3	2	3	5	8	6	4	0	2	0	2	43
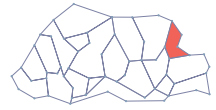
Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

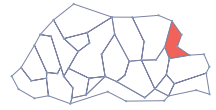| Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
All Chiwogs	72	112	149	184	61	86	77	75	77	73	75	50	43	35	19	25	1,213
Male	38	49	84	103	33	40	47	35	39	37	37	16	27	19	10	10	624
Female	34	63	65	81	28	46	30	40	38	36	38	34	16	16	9	15	589
KHAMDANG																	
Doongtse_Lengkhar	31	42	21	13	17	17	27	23	18	14	16	11	16	9	3	10	288
Male	17	22	5	4	11	11	15	13	13	6	11	6	8	4	2	1	149
Female	14	20	16	9	6	6	12	10	5	8	5	5	8	5	1	9	139
Dhomtshang_Karmadzom	43	31	18	6	17	28	17	22	17	11	7	17	13	7	6	6	266
Male	27	15	12	5	7	14	7	8	8	3	6	6	5	5	1	5	134
Female	16	16	6	1	10	14	10	14	9	8	1	11	8	2	5	1	132
Serpang_Shalli	77	81	56	21	70	77	63	54	37	39	39	26	22	16	15	20	713
Male	37	43	31	14	43	41	39	30	18	18	22	11	7	10	14	9	387
Female	40	38	25	7	27	36	24	24	19	21	17	15	15	6	1	11	326
Nombaring_Shazam	84	152	229	328	66	81	61	77	48	48	41	28	29	18	7	19	1,316
Male	40	71	110	156	28	34	27	42	24	22	20	16	15	9	4	10	628
Female	44	81	119	172	38	47	34	35	24	26	21	12	14	9	3	9	688
Khamdang_Manla	66	91	103	40	43	40	52	59	38	35	34	35	30	32	12	19	729
Male	39	45	40	26	21	17	19	30	20	17	15	13	16	16	3	9	346
Female	27	46	63	14	22	23	33	29	18	18	19	22	14	16	9	10	383
All Chiwogs	301	397	427	408	213	243	220	235	158	147	137	117	110	82	43	74	3,312
Male	160	196	198	205	110	117	107	123	83	66	74	52	51	44	24	34	1,644
Female	141	201	229	203	103	126	113	112	75	81	63	65	59	38	19	40	1,668
TOEDTSHO																	
Nangkhar_Seb	45	63	58	18	22	25	34	30	24	19	19	16	13	16	4	9	415
Male	24	35	30	9	8	11	15	16	11	7	7	8	6	11	2	6	206
Female	21	28	28	9	14	14	19	14	13	12	12	8	7	5	2	3	209
Sertsho	19	26	23	5	6	11	15	14	18	11	12	10	14	4	7	6	201
Male	7	12	12	2	3	7	10	5	7	4	8	2	8	2	6	0	95
Female	12	14	11	3	3	4	5	9	11	7	4	8	6	2	1	6	106
Jangphootse_Thangdoong	20	32	20	4	15	19	19	18	13	9	16	9	8	13	11	11	237
Male	12	14	10	4	6	10	11	6	7	2	7	4	2	5	4	5	109
Female	8	18	10	0	9	9	8	12	6	7	9	5	6	8	7	6	128

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
Maeldoong	27	27	13	4	8	14	16	13	15	6	10	10	10	9	3	9	194
Male	13	18	3	2	4	5	8	7	6	5	4	5	3	4	2	4	93
Female	14	9	10	2	4	9	8	6	9	1	6	5	7	5	1	5	101
Khi-Nyel_Togshing	35	62	102	36	21	23	24	28	28	19	25	4	10	5	3	8	433
Male	16	29	49	9	11	7	8	8	13	11	11	3	8	1	0	4	188
Female	19	33	53	27	10	16	16	20	15	8	14	1	2	4	3	4	245
Chhemkhar_Manam	10	3	3	2	7	9	7	6	8	9	8	8	4	5	5	6	100
Male	5	3	3	0	3	5	6	1	3	5	5	4	1	2	5	2	53
Female	5	0	0	2	4	4	1	5	5	4	3	4	3	3	0	4	47
All Chiwogs	156	213	219	69	79	101	115	109	106	73	90	57	59	52	33	49	1,580
Male	77	111	107	26	35	45	58	43	47	34	42	26	28	25	19	21	744
Female	79	102	112	43	44	56	57	66	59	39	48	31	31	27	14	28	836
YALANG																	
Dhoogti_Gashing	11	17	10	2	7	13	10	9	10	2	6	5	9	4	3	3	121
Male	3	7	5	1	6	9	4	5	6	1	2	5	3	2	0	1	60
Female	8	10	5	1	1	4	6	4	4	1	4	0	6	2	3	2	61
Chhema_Melongkhar	13	18	16	4	12	11	11	9	9	19	19	14	13	4	3	7	182
Male	6	10	3	2	6	4	7	4	4	8	12	8	7	4	2	2	89
Female	7	8	13	2	6	7	4	5	5	11	7	6	6	0	1	5	93
Namthig_Yerphel	17	20	11	3	10	20	7	17	13	13	13	10	17	10	6	11	198
Male	9	10	4	1	3	8	3	10	7	6	8	4	8	6	5	6	98
Female	8	10	7	2	7	12	4	7	6	7	5	6	9	4	1	5	100
Rolam_Thragom	35	40	88	24	24	37	24	34	26	15	16	17	17	23	18	12	450
Male	19	22	38	13	8	18	11	14	15	6	7	9	6	8	9	7	210
Female	16	18	50	11	16	19	13	20	11	9	9	8	11	15	9	5	240
Phuyang_Yalang	38	38	18	15	27	44	35	25	33	25	23	24	27	19	16	14	421
Male	21	23	14	12	15	24	16	14	12	20	9	12	17	7	9	5	230
Female	17	15	4	3	12	20	19	11	21	5	14	12	10	12	7	9	191
All Local Areas	114	133	143	48	80	125	87	94	91	74	77	70	83	60	46	47	1,372
Male	58	72	64	29	38	63	41	47	44	41	38	38	41	27	25	21	687
Female	56	61	79	19	42	62	46	47	47	33	39	32	42	33	21	26	685
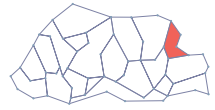
Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
TRASHI YANGTSE TOWN																	
Local Area 1	50	73	88	94	123	80	63	46	41	22	12	12	11	9	6	9	739
Male	29	34	59	54	90	51	34	19	26	15	9	8	7	2	2	6	445
Female	21	39	29	40	33	29	29	27	15	7	3	4	4	7	4	3	294
Local Area 2	60	58	73	42	58	58	51	45	29	15	17	6	16	8	5	15	556
Male	30	34	38	15	31	26	22	18	16	8	7	2	13	3	3	7	273
Female	30	24	35	27	27	32	29	27	13	7	10	4	3	5	2	8	283
Local Area 3	78	108	105	71	79	104	83	90	58	35	29	20	24	13	10	17	924
Male	42	53	49	29	45	53	38	49	39	22	17	6	11	8	2	4	467
Female	36	55	56	42	34	51	45	41	19	13	12	14	13	5	8	13	457
Local Area 4	81	68	87	414	56	74	52	33	33	23	11	8	15	6	2	5	968
Male	41	32	45	205	28	32	24	16	20	10	5	6	9	1	2	0	476
Female	40	36	42	209	28	42	28	17	13	13	6	2	6	5	0	5	492
All Local Areas	269	307	353	621	316	316	249	214	161	95	69	46	66	36	23	46	3,187
Male	142	153	191	303	194	162	118	102	101	55	38	22	40	14	9	17	1,661
Female	127	154	162	318	122	154	131	112	60	40	31	24	26	22	14	29	1,526
DUKSUM																	
Local Area 1	16	18	13	5	22	24	24	19	13	19	8	7	1	2	2	4	197
Male	9	6	7	5	16	16	14	11	11	14	6	4	0	2	1	2	124
Female	7	12	6	0	6	8	10	8	2	5	2	3	1	0	1	2	73
Local Area 2	13	16	7	5	24	24	20	17	14	12	6	1	1	0	0	3	163
Male	7	8	6	1	12	15	14	14	11	7	4	0	1	0	0	2	102
Female	6	8	1	4	12	9	6	3	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	61
All Local Areas	29	34	20	10	46	48	44	36	27	31	14	8	2	2	2	7	360
Male	16	14	13	6	28	31	28	25	22	21	10	4	1	2	1	4	226
Female	13	20	7	4	18	17	16	11	5	10	4	4	1	0	1	3	134

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

	Marital Status																							
Gewog/Town	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	756	608	1,364	4	5	9	773	671	1,444	12	24	36	2	7	9	13	30	43	2	1	3	1,562	1,346	2,908
Trashi Yangtse Town	717	586	1,303	3	3	6	622	603	1,225	9	21	30	1	5	6	12	26	38	2	1	3	1,366	1,245	2,611
Duksum Town	39	22	61	1	2	3	151	68	219	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	4	5	0	0	0	196	101	297
Rural	1,967	1,757	3,724	39	47	86	3,114	3,120	6,234	68	208	276	29	27	56	169	349	518	22	1	23	5,408	5,509	10,917
Boomdeling	298	276	574	2	4	6	424	469	893	16	46	62	14	2	16	21	33	54	0	0	0	775	830	1,605
Jamkhar	81	65	146	2	2	4	323	277	600	8	16	24	0	2	2	12	34	46	0	1	1	426	397	823
Tongmajangsa	341	320	661	3	1	4	359	329	688	6	28	34	7	4	11	19	45	64	1	0	1	736	727	1,463
Yangtse	156	126	282	1	3	4	333	330	663	7	28	35	2	6	8	13	21	34	21	0	21	533	514	1,047
Ramjar	234	173	407	11	14	25	268	257	525	6	16	22	4	5	9	14	27	41	0	0	0	537	492	1,029
Khamdang	519	494	1,013	16	17	33	693	680	1,373	14	49	63	2	5	7	44	81	125	0	0	0	1,288	1,326	2,614
Toedtsho	178	177	355	2	2	4	348	409	757	4	12	16	0	2	2	24	53	77	0	0	0	556	655	1,211
Yalang	160	126	286	2	4	6	366	369	735	7	13	20	0	1	1	22	55	77	0	0	0	557	568	1,125
Both Areas	2,723	2,365	5,088	43	52	95	3,887	3,791	7,678	80	232	312	31	34	65	182	379	561	24	2	26	6,970	6,855	13,825
PERCENT																								
Urban	26.0	20.9	46.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	26.6	23.1	49.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.7	46.3	100.0
Trashi Yangtse Town	27.5	22.4	49.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	23.8	23.1	46.9	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	52.3	47.7	100.0
Duksum Town	13.1	7.4	20.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	50.8	22.9	73.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	100.0
Rural	18.0	16.1	34.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	28.5	28.6	57.1	0.6	1.9	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	3.2	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	49.5	50.5	100.0
Boomdeling	18.6	17.2	35.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	26.4	29.2	55.6	1.0	2.9	3.9	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.3	2.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	51.7	100.0
Jamkhar	9.8	7.9	17.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	39.2	33.7	72.9	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	4.1	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	51.8	48.2	100.0
Tongmajangsa	23.3	21.9	45.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	24.5	22.5	47.0	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	3.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.3	49.7	100.0
Yangtse	14.9	12.0	26.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	31.8	31.5	63.3	0.7	2.7	3.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.6	3.2	2.0	0.0	2.0	50.9	49.1	100.0
Ramjar	22.7	16.8	39.6	1.1	1.4	2.4	26.0	25.0	51.0	0.6	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	47.8	100.0
Khamdang	19.9	18.9	38.8	0.6	0.7	1.3	26.5	26.0	52.5	0.5	1.9	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	3.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	50.7	100.0
Toedtsho	14.7	14.6	29.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	28.7	33.8	62.5	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	4.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	54.1	100.0
Yalang	14.2	11.2	25.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	32.5	32.8	65.3	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	4.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Both Areas	19.7	17.1	36.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	28.1	27.4	55.5	0.6	1.7	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.7	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	50.4	49.6	100.0
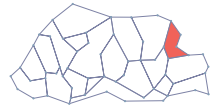
Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Age Group	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-14	1,027	1,079	2,106	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,027	1,080	2,107
15-19	873	830	1,703	1	3	4	10	25	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	858	1,742
20-24	469	254	723	8	12	20	181	282	463	5	14	19	3	3	6	0	1	1	8	0	8	674	566	1,240
25-29	175	76	251	8	7	15	542	580	1,122	11	48	59	5	7	12	2	6	8	4	1	5	747	725	1,472
30-34	71	33	104	5	3	8	523	524	1,047	9	27	36	4	4	8	4	9	13	1	0	1	617	600	1,217
35-39	29	22	51	3	6	9	503	483	986	19	45	64	5	2	7	8	12	20	9	0	9	576	570	1,146
40-44	21	15	36	4	2	6	442	390	832	12	26	38	4	1	5	7	13	20	0	0	0	490	447	937
45-49	10	8	18	2	5	7	338	338	676	5	20	25	1	4	5	6	19	25	1	0	1	363	394	757
50-54	9	11	20	2	3	5	342	322	664	6	16	22	1	3	4	13	31	44	0	0	0	373	386	759
55-59	6	6	12	4	5	9	262	265	527	4	12	16	0	0	0	17	44	61	0	0	0	293	332	625
60-64	6	6	12	2	2	4	274	212	486	5	13	18	1	4	5	27	50	77	1	0	1	316	287	603
65-69	12	7	19	1	1	2	211	152	363	0	2	2	1	3	4	19	58	77	0	1	1	244	224	468
70-74	7	5	12	3	2	5	125	101	226	1	5	6	3	1	4	28	39	67	0	0	0	167	153	320
75-79	1	5	6	0	1	1	67	60	127	1	3	4	1	0	1	18	38	56	0	0	0	88	107	195
80-84	3	7	10	0	0	0	49	31	80	1	0	1	1	0	1	17	35	52	0	0	0	71	73	144
85+	4	1	5	0	0	0	18	25	43	1	1	2	1	2	3	16	24	40	0	0	0	40	53	93
All Ages	2,723	2,365	5,088	43	52	95	3,887	3,791	7,678	80	232	312	31	34	65	182	379	561	24	2	26	6,970	6,855	13,825

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,479	213	1,692	87.4	1,132	349	1,481	76.4	2,611	562	3,173	82.3
6-9	124	8	132	93.9	119	17	136	87.5	243	25	268	90.7
10-14	201	3	204	98.5	169	0	169	100.0	370	3	373	99.2
15-19	307	2	309	99.4	321	1	322	99.7	628	3	631	99.5
20-24	203	19	222	91.4	130	10	140	92.9	333	29	362	92.0
25-29	174	19	193	90.2	136	35	171	79.5	310	54	364	85.2
30-34	127	18	145	87.6	109	38	147	74.1	236	56	292	80.8
35-39	103	24	127	81.1	75	48	123	61.0	178	72	250	71.2
40-44	90	33	123	73.2	27	38	65	41.5	117	71	188	62.2
45-49	53	23	76	69.7	22	28	50	44.0	75	51	126	59.5
50-54	32	16	48	66.7	7	28	35	20.0	39	44	83	47.0
55-59	19	7	26	73.1	6	21	27	22.2	25	28	53	47.2
60-64	26	14	40	65.0	3	24	27	11.1	29	38	67	43.3
65+	20	27	47	42.6	8	61	69	11.6	28	88	116	24.1
Rural	4,103	1,891	5,994	68.5	3,404	2,758	6,162	55.2	7,507	4,649	12,156	61.8
6-9	501	106	607	82.5	556	98	654	85.0	1,057	204	1,261	83.8
10-14	807	16	823	98.1	895	16	911	98.2	1,702	32	1,734	98.2
15-19	561	14	575	97.6	524	12	536	97.8	1,085	26	1,111	97.7
20-24	387	57	444	87.2	353	73	426	82.9	740	130	870	85.1
25-29	435	115	550	79.1	378	175	553	68.4	813	290	1,103	73.7
30-34	348	123	471	73.9	240	213	453	53.0	588	336	924	63.6
35-39	280	160	440	63.6	159	288	447	35.6	439	448	887	49.5
40-44	177	190	367	48.2	85	297	382	22.3	262	487	749	35.0
45-49	131	156	287	45.6	60	284	344	17.4	191	440	631	30.3
50-54	129	196	325	39.7	47	304	351	13.4	176	500	676	26.0
55-59	95	172	267	35.6	35	269	304	11.5	130	441	571	22.8
60-64	96	179	275	34.9	26	234	260	10.0	122	413	535	22.8
65+	156	407	563	27.7	46	495	541	8.5	202	902	1104	18.3

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Both Areas	5,582	2,104	7,686	72.6	4,536	3,107	7,643	59.3	10,118	5,211	15,329	66.0
6-9	625	114	739	84.6	675	115	790	85.4	1,300	229	1,529	85.0
10-14	1,008	19	1,027	98.2	1,064	16	1,080	98.5	2,072	35	2,107	98.3
15-19	868	16	884	98.2	845	13	858	98.5	1,713	29	1,742	98.3
20-24	590	76	666	88.6	483	83	566	85.3	1,073	159	1,232	87.1
25-29	609	134	743	82.0	514	210	724	71.0	1,123	344	1,467	76.6
30-34	475	141	616	77.1	349	251	600	58.2	824	392	1,216	67.8
35-39	383	184	567	67.5	234	336	570	41.1	617	520	1,137	54.3
40-44	267	223	490	54.5	112	335	447	25.1	379	558	937	40.4
45-49	184	179	363	50.7	82	312	394	20.8	266	491	757	35.1
50-54	161	212	373	43.2	54	332	386	14.0	215	544	759	28.3
55-59	114	179	293	38.9	41	290	331	12.4	155	469	624	24.8
60-64	122	193	315	38.7	29	258	287	10.1	151	451	602	25.1
65+	176	434	610	28.9	54	556	610	8.9	230	990	1220	18.9

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	680	659	353	40.2	643	446	392	43.4	1,323	1,105	745	41.7
6-12	237	10	7	93.3	232	2	7	96.3	469	12	14	94.7
13-14	66	16	0	80.5	62	2	0	96.9	128	18	0	87.7
15-16	88	14	0	86.3	107	4	0	96.4	195	18	0	91.5
17-18	141	12	1	91.6	145	7	0	95.4	286	19	1	93.5
19-22	104	63	24	54.5	74	51	7	56.1	178	114	31	55.1
23+	44	544	321	4.8	23	380	378	2.9	67	924	699	4.0
Rural	1,860	1,501	2,633	31.0	2,054	1,121	2,987	33.3	3,914	2,622	5,620	32.2
6-12	1,017	9	65	93.2	1,175	4	42	96.2	2,192	13	107	94.8
13-14	308	15	16	90.9	333	7	4	96.8	641	22	20	93.9
15-16	265	25	21	85.2	299	8	1	97.1	564	33	22	91.1
17-18	135	42	15	70.3	128	33	5	77.1	263	75	20	73.5
19-22	78	168	75	24.3	73	184	45	24.2	151	352	120	24.2
23+	57	1,242	2,441	1.5	46	885	2,890	1.2	103	2,127	5,331	1.4
Both Areas	2,540	2,160	2,986	33.0	2,697	1,567	3,379	35.3	5,237	3,727	6,365	34.2
6-12	1,254	19	72	93.2	1,407	6	49	96.2	2,661	25	121	94.8
13-14	374	31	16	88.8	395	9	4	96.8	769	40	20	92.8
15-16	353	39	21	85.5	406	12	1	96.9	759	51	22	91.2
17-18	276	54	16	79.8	273	40	5	85.8	549	94	21	82.7
19-22	182	231	99	35.5	147	235	52	33.9	329	466	151	34.8
23+	101	1,786	2,762	2.2	69	1,265	3,268	1.5	170	3,051	6,030	1.8

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

Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Trashi Yangtse	2,540	2,160	2,986	33.0	2,697	1,567	3,379	35.3	5,237	3,727	6,365	34.2
Trashi Yangtse Town	649	569	266	43.7	616	399	350	45.1	1,265	968	616	44.4
Duksum Town	31	90	87	14.9	27	47	42	23.3	58	137	129	17.9
Boomdeling	278	261	333	31.9	333	195	428	34.8	611	456	761	33.4
Jamkhar	60	140	256	13.2	64	111	250	15.1	124	251	506	14.1
Tongmajangsa	287	221	308	35.2	335	151	310	42.1	622	372	618	38.6
Yangtse	149	163	264	25.9	155	117	315	26.4	304	280	579	26.1
Ramjar	193	82	301	33.5	199	73	277	36.2	392	155	578	34.8
Khamdang	543	333	561	37.8	600	247	649	40.1	1,143	580	1,210	39.0
Toedtsho	212	130	300	33.0	229	103	406	31.0	441	233	706	32.0
Yalang	138	171	310	22.3	139	124	352	22.6	277	295	662	22.4

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Trashi Yangtse Town	74	5	697	243	469	365	141	67	139	24	9
Male	11	3	413	125	228	170	100	49	97	19	3
Female	63	2	284	118	241	195	41	18	42	5	6
Duksum Town	12	0	85	17	33	26	0	4	17	1	0
Male	4	0	55	11	18	17	0	4	11	1	0
Female	8	0	30	6	15	9	0	0	6	0	0
Boomdeling	68	4	679	111	71	59	10	4	54	2	5
Male	19	3	323	63	37	36	8	2	43	1	4
Female	49	1	356	48	34	23	2	2	11	1	1
Jamkhar	77	2	161	21	33	33	0	6	34	5	3
Male	33	2	89	10	15	12	0	6	26	5	2
Female	44	0	72	11	18	21	0	0	8	0	1
Tongmajangsa	50	1	456	201	145	60	2	10	63	6	0
Male	14	1	223	96	84	31	2	8	43	6	0
Female	36	0	233	105	61	29	0	2	20	0	0

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Yangtse	47	3	310	64	66	42	6	7	31	6	2
Male	16	1	173	32	37	16	4	6	22	4	1
Female	31	2	137	32	29	26	2	1	9	2	1
Ramjar	19	0	249	95	108	32	2	7	30	4	1
Male	5	0	130	42	56	18	1	5	13	4	1
Female	14	0	119	53	52	14	1	2	17	0	0
Khamdang	86	12	831	317	251	106	12	15	77	15	1
Male	22	5	426	172	101	58	5	13	59	14	1
Female	64	7	405	145	150	48	7	2	18	1	0
Toedtsho	34	9	415	84	43	47	3	3	28	7	1
Male	10	5	215	31	24	23	2	2	23	6	1
Female	24	4	200	53	19	24	1	1	5	1	0
Yalang	57	0	329	62	43	36	1	5	38	0	1
Male	14	0	186	32	19	22	1	5	29	0	1
Female	43	0	143	30	24	14	0	0	9	0	0
Trashi Yangtse	524	36	4,212	1,215	1,262	806	177	128	511	70	23
Male	148	20	2,233	614	619	403	123	100	366	60	14
Female	376	16	1,979	601	643	403	54	28	145	10	9

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Trashi Yangtse Town	19	34	53
Duksum Town	5	4	9
Boomdeling	25	34	59
Jamkhar	23	24	47
Tongmajangsa	35	59	94
Yangtse	22	25	47
Ramjar	10	22	32
Khamdang	37	53	90
Toedtsho	35	35	70
Yalang	51	58	109
Total	262	348	610

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sex
Trashi Yangtse Town	5	11	16
Duksum Town	2	1	3
Boomdeling	8	6	14
Jamkhar	6	8	14
Tongmajangsa	14	22	36
Yangtse	6	5	11
Ramjar	5	6	11
Khamdang	12	21	33
Toedtsho	12	17	29
Yalang	20	22	42
Total	90	119	209

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

	Room Density			
Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban				
Trashi Yangtse Town	3	4	1	630
Duksum Town	3	3	1	89
Rural				
Boomdeling	2	4	2	460
Jamkhar	3	3	1	302
Tongmajangsa	3	4	1	360
Yangtse	3	4	1	303
Ramjar	3	3	1	303
Khamdang	2	4	2	719
Toedtsho	2	3	2	426
Yalang	3	3	1	390
Both Areas	3	4	1	3,982

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by *Gewog*/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

	House Occupancy Status						
Gewog/Town	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	Total
Urban							
Trashi Yangtse Town	172	128	282	21	25	2	630
Duksum Town	22	9	36	5	17	0	89
Rural							
Boomdeling	387	27	32	8	5	1	460
Jamkhar	270	11	13	2	0	6	302
Tongmajangsa	279	22	36	8	13	2	360
Yangtse	263	3	25	8	4	0	303
Ramjar	256	14	26	2	2	3	303
Khamdang	569	33	85	22	6	4	719
Toedtsho	375	11	21	10	8	1	426
Yalang	331	15	25	6	12	1	390
Both Areas	2,924	273	581	92	92	20	3,982

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Rooms in Dwelling									Total
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	
Urban										
Trashi Yangtse Town	45	108	185	185	62	28	8	9	0	630
Duksum Town	19	30	24	8	1	5	1	1	0	89
Rural										
Boomdeling	128	147	94	55	24	5	4	3	0	460
Jamkhar	52	63	54	112	14	5	0	2	0	302
Tongmajangsa	74	87	84	80	17	7	6	5	0	360
Yangtse	41	88	94	49	17	9	3	2	0	303
Ramjar	28	125	72	64	11	3	0	0	0	303
Khamdang	219	263	122	74	27	6	3	5	0	719
Toedtsho	144	161	63	37	13	4	2	2	0	426
Yalang	60	124	128	53	17	5	1	2	0	390
Both Areas	810	1,196	920	717	203	77	28	31	0	3,982

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facilty, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Trashi Yangtse Town	521	42	0	43	12	6	0	6	0	630
Duksum Town	53	31	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	89
Rural										
Boomdeling	195	36	2	84	113	20	1	8	1	460
Jamkhar	190	43	10	22	17	0	0	18	2	302
Tongmajangsa	148	35	11	36	79	13	0	38	0	360
Yangtse	94	57	0	70	34	30	4	14	0	303
Ramjar	177	24	0	44	44	6	3	5	0	303
Khamdang	260	100	6	104	162	17	1	57	12	719
Toedtsho	142	19	30	80	106	11	0	37	1	426
Yalang	164	33	2	75	82	10	2	20	2	390
Both Areas	1,944	420	61	558	649	113	11	208	18	3,982

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

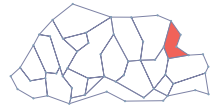| Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trashi Yangtse Town	98	532	0	630
Duksum Town	26	63	0	89
Rural				
Boomdeling	41	419	0	460
Jamkhar	22	280	0	302
Tongmajangsa	43	316	1	360
Yangtse	30	273	0	303
Ramjar	19	284	0	303
Khamdang	90	629	0	719
Toedtsho	31	395	0	426
Yalang	32	358	0	390
Both Areas	432	3,549	1	3,982

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

Gewog/Town	Cane/ Palm/ Trunks/ Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/ RCC wall	Stone with Lime/ Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	Total
Urban														
Trashi Yangtse Town	22	38	102	9	1	103	298	0	4	33	4	1	15	630
Duksum Town	3	13	12	4	0	3	29	2	5	18	0	0	0	89
Rural														
Boomdeling	6	41	308	1	1	7	48	0	0	25	22	1	0	460
Jamkhar	2	32	223	1	0	10	20	0	0	5	0	1	8	302
Tongmajangsa	5	16	269	3	1	22	22	0	0	13	0	0	9	360
Yangtse	10	6	245	1	0	6	17	0	0	16	0	2	0	303
Ranjar	0	5	262	1	2	17	9	0	0	5	0	1	1	303
Khamdang	8	67	463	5	0	17	98	2	17	16	1	13	12	719
Toedtsho	1	9	329	2	1	23	41	0	3	7	3	3	4	426
Yalang	5	16	316	0	0	15	22	0	5	11	0	0	0	390
Both Areas	62	243	2,529	27	6	223	604	4	34	149	30	22	49	3,982

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

Gewog/Town	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates	Concrete/Cement	Other	Total
Urban										
Trashi Yangtse Town	2	3	10	0	1	613	0	0	1	630
Duksum Town	0	0	1	0	0	88	0	0	0	89
Rural										
Boomdeling	1	7	10	0	2	440	0	0	0	460
Jamkhar	0	3	19	0	4	274	0	1	1	302
Tongmajangsa	0	2	5	0	0	353	0	0	0	360
Yangtse	1	0	8	0	1	293	0	0	0	303
Ranjar	2	0	21	0	0	279	1	0	0	303
Khamdang	2	7	47	0	4	654	4	1	0	719
Toedtsho	0	1	23	0	0	400	0	2	0	426
Yalang	0	1	10	0	3	374	1	1	0	390
Both Areas	8	24	154	0	15	3,768	6	6	2	3,982

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

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total
	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	
Urban								
Trashi Yangtse Town	3	379	5	5	6	231	1	630
Duksum Town	4	13	0	0	0	72	0	89
Rural								
Boomdeling	2	412	5	2	0	39	0	460
Jamkhar	9	234	0	21	1	36	1	302
Tongmajangsa	4	296	3	2	0	55	0	360
Yangtse	5	249	0	31	0	18	0	303
Ramjar	10	257	0	0	1	35	0	303
Khamdang	34	484	2	24	3	172	0	719
Toedtsho	8	363	1	0	0	54	0	426
Yalang	7	362	1	0	1	19	0	390
Both Areas	86	3,049	17	85	12	731	2	3,982
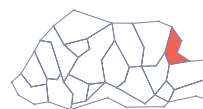
Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting Personal								Cooking						
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total
Urban															
Trashi Yangtse Town	621	2	1	4	1	1	0	0	623	3	9	2	604	0	630
Duksum Town	87	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	87	1	1	0	76	0	89
Rural															
Boomdeling	441	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	454	3	202	20	220	0	460
Jamkhar	293	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	281	3	119	5	160	0	302
Tongmajangsa	352	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	348	3	104	31	205	0	360
Yangtse	294	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	296	2	141	5	146	0	303
Ramjar	298	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	295	1	106	5	180	0	303
Khamdang	701	9	2	1	3	1	2	0	696	2	271	20	339	1	719
Toedtsho	421	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	405	4	225	2	169	0	426
Yalang	380	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	377	3	229	13	133	0	390
Both Areas	3,888	35	24	21	4	4	6	0	3,862	25	1,407	103	2,232	1	3,982

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

Gewog/Town	Main Source of Drinking Water						
	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other	Total
Urban							
Trashi Yangtse Town	439	189	0	1	1	0	630
Duksum Town	34	55	0	0	0	0	89
Rural							
Boomdeling	98	354	5	0	2	1	460
Jamkhar	36	255	1	0	7	3	302
Tongmajangsa	61	296	0	0	0	3	360
Yangtse	70	223	4	0	5	1	303
Ramjar	83	217	1	0	2	0	303
Khamdang	154	550	2	1	2	10	719
Toedtsho	78	340	4	2	0	2	426
Yalang	70	312	1	1	6	0	390
Both Areas	1,123	2,791	18	5	25	20	3,982

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

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours	Not Reported	Total
Urban						
Trashi Yangtse Town	630	0	0	0	0	630
Duksum Town	89	0	0	0	0	89
Rural						
Boomdeling	457	1	2	0	0	460
Jamkhar	299	3	0	0	0	302
Tongmajangsa	337	16	4	2	1	360
Yangtse	303	0	0	0	0	303
Ramjar	303	0	0	0	0	303
Khamdang	713	5	1	0	0	719
Toedtsho	413	0	1	12	0	426
Yalang	390	0	0	0	0	390
Both Areas	3,934	25	8	14	1	3,982

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			
	Yes	No	Not Reported	Total
Urban				
Trashi Yangtse Town	588	42	0	630
Duksum Town	53	36	0	89
Rural				
Boomdeling	396	64	0	460
Jamkhar	254	48	0	302
Tongmajangsa	280	80	0	360
Yangtse	226	77	0	303
Ramjar	236	67	0	303
Khamdang	307	412	0	719
Toedtsho	296	129	1	426
Yalang	352	38	0	390
Both Areas	2,988	993	1	3,982
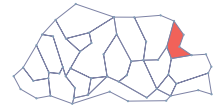
Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by *Gewog*/Town, Trashi Yangtse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non-Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelries	DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total
Urban																		
Trashi Yangtse Town	254	216	91	93	53	244	472	211	24	396	48	15	618	204	62	0.3	0.0	630
Duksum Town	31	27	7	18	13	22	62	11	5	35	3	1	83	16	21	3.4	0.0	89
Rural																		
Boomdeling	336	308	247	15	12	53	123	22	33	63	12	4	411	55	14	1.1	0.0	460
Jamkhar	259	153	155	8	8	28	85	7	7	30	7	1	242	33	5	3.3	0.0	302
Tongmajangsa	232	165	157	11	11	27	114	9	22	33	9	1	310	40	4	3.9	0.0	360
Yangtse	250	232	192	18	12	24	90	12	19	30	8	0	273	27	11	1.3	0.0	303
Ramjar	261	119	109	6	6	30	72	7	9	23	7	1	268	35	0	1.7	0.0	303
Khamdang	561	396	422	30	22	85	153	37	39	104	14	4	628	48	23	1.1	0.0	719
Toedtsho	375	284	255	15	17	19	72	11	12	47	14	4	348	48	53	0.5	0.0	426
Yalang	321	286	206	12	13	24	70	17	39	18	6	1	359	23	47	0.8	0.0	390
Both Areas	2880	2186	1841	226	167	556	1,313	344	209	779	128	32	3,540	529	240	1.4	0.0	3,982

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

Gewog/Town	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total
Urban										
Trashi Yangtse Town	289	34	23	49	115	72	216	33.7	0.0	630
Duksum Town	25	3	4	4	10	13	19	56.2	0.0	89
Rural										
Boomdeling	151.0	7.0	8.0	12.0	31.0	41.0	67	51.7	0.0	460
Jamkhar	38	0	2	2	5	12	15	81.1	0.0	302
Tongmajangsa	102	3	3	11	11	16	36	63.9	0.0	360
Yangtse	80	2	4	20	55	22	40	48.5	0.0	303
Ramjar	68	4	4	3	13	4	26	69.0	0.0	303
Khamdang	182	6	8	7	48	44	104	62.5	0.0	719
Toedtsho	126	1	4	6	15	18	46	61.3	0.0	426
Yalang	74	0	1	3	7	18	29	72.8	0.0	390
Both Areas	1,135	60	61	108	310	260	598	58.4	0.0	3,982

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

Gewog/Town	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet- Mobile	Internet- Fixed	Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total
Urban															
Trashi Yangtse Town	183	531	25	536	180	58	235	46	440	17	17	3	0.6	0.0	630
Duksum Town	17	70	2	70	26	9	16	3	53	4	1	1	3.4	0.0	89
Rural															
Boomdeling	178	264	1	185	312	4	38	1	62	0	15	1	4.6	0.0	460
Jamkhar	70	156	2	62	229	4	11	2	24	0	2	0	7.0	0.0	302
Tongmajangsa	93	220	2	165	210	6	36	7	61	1	9	0	5.6	0.0	360
Yangtse	122	189	2	108	192	2	24	1	47	0	4	0	4.0	0.0	303
Ranjar	71	210	2	93	190	4	13	2	45	2	6	0	6.6	0.0	303
Khamdang	179	442	4	273	450	16	65	8	141	8	11	0	6.3	0.0	719
Toedtsho	137	230	4	123	268	5	29	7	63	1	3	0	10.1	0.0	426
Yalang	88	249	2	146	280	5	21	2	19	1	1	0	5.9	0.0	390
Both Areas	1138	2561	46	1,761	2,337	113	488	79	955	34	69	5	5.3	0.0	3,982

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

	Households that Visited Health Facility			
Gewog/Town	Yes	No	Not Reported	Total
Urban				
Trashi Yangtse Town	569	61	0	630
Duksum Town	80	9	0	89
Rural				
Boomdeling	400	60	0	460
Jamkhar	256	46	0	302
Tongmajangsa	345	15	0	360
Yangtse	274	29	0	303
Ramjar	263	40	0	303
Khamdang	604	115	0	719
Toedtsho	371	55	0	426
Yalang	362	28	0	390
Both Areas	3,524	458	0	3,982

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

	Reason								
Gewog/Town	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	Total
Urban									
Trashi Yangtse Town	29	29	2	1	0	0	0	0	61
Duksum Town	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Rural									
Boomdeling	12	46	0	0	0	2	0	0	60
Jamkhar	9	31	0	3	1	2	0	0	46
Tongmajangsa	1	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
Yangtse	1	27	0	0	1	0	0	0	29
Ramjar	2	34	1	1	1	0	1	0	40
Khamdang	2	95	1	11	2	2	2	0	115
Toedtsho	5	48	0	0	2	0	0	0	55
Yalang	3	22	0	1	0	1	1	0	28
Both Areas	64	353	5	18	7	7	4	0	458

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

	Approach Road									
Gewog/Town	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	Total
Urban										
Trashi Yangtse Town	626	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	630
Duksum Town	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Rural										
Boomdeling	231	90	66	31	30	6	0	6	0	460
Jamkhar	275	10	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	302
Tongmajangsa	348	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
Yangtse	215	51	14	16	7	0	0	0	0	303
Ramjar	274	16	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	303
Khamdang	632	73	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	719
Toedtsho	281	31	17	45	44	8	0	0	0	426
Yalang	170	26	56	49	43	33	11	2	0	390
Both Areas	3,141	313	186	151	124	47	11	8	1	3,982

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Trashi Yangtse Town	22	608	0	630
Duksum Town	1	88	0	89
Rural				
Boomdeling	23	437	0	460
Jamkhar	22	280	0	302
Tongmajangsa	18	341	1	360
Yangtse	49	254	0	303
Ramjar	12	291	0	303
Khamdang	97	622	0	719
Toedtsho	45	381	0	426
Yalang	14	376	0	390
Both Areas	303	3,678	1	3,982