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2017
POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN

LHUENTSE DZONGKHAG

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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU   ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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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

SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	14,437*
	Male	7,407
	Female	7,030
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	105.4
	Total Dependency Ratio	60.3
	Child Dependency Ratio	47.3
	Aged Dependency Ratio	13.0
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	4,263
	15-64 years	9,006
	65 years and over	1,168
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	65.4
	Male (%)	73.9
	Female (%)	56.4
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	28.8
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	16.6
	Total Fertility Rate	2.3
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	8.3
	Infant Mortality Rate	16.7
	Child Mortality Rate	33.5
	Under Five Mortality Rate	50.2
Housing, Household Amenities, and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	3,111
	Average Household Size	3.8
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	99.2
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	75.4

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Section 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

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

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

1.2 Legal Basis

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

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

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

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

Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

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

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

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

2.1 Concepts and Definition

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

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference date and time for the census

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

enumeration was midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides population data of Lhuentse as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

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

2.2 Population of Lhuentse

The total population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 14,458 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Lhuentse Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes

21 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and a few who were on move on the census reference day. The analyses in this Report are based on 14,437 persons since no detailed information was collected from the 21 non-Bhutanese/ tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population of Lhuentse by sex and by *Gewog*/Town. Of the total 14,437 persons, 51.3% were males and 48.7% were females. The total population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag represents 2.0% of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

Lhuentse Dzongkhag experienced a slight decrease in population size, from 15,395 persons in 2005 to 14,437 persons in the 2017 Census. This is a decrease of some 6.2% between the intercensal periods

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

| Name | Persons | | |
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Lhuentse Town	897	603	1,500
Autsho Town	386	389	775
Rural			
Gangzur	1,141	1,121	2,262
Khoma	731	770	1,501
Kurtoed	379	361	740
Minjey	714	716	1,430
Jarey	494	514	1,008
Maenbi	1,191	1,150	2,341
Maedtsho	470	475	945
Tsaenkhar	1,004	931	1,935
Both Areas	7,407	7,030	14,437

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Figure 2.1 Distribution of Population by Area, Lhuentse 2005 and 2017
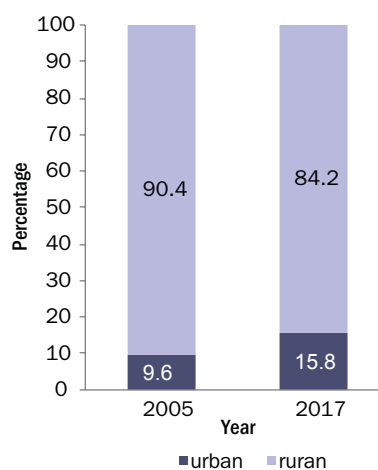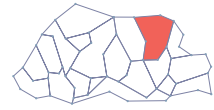
(2005-2017). Lhuentse Dzongkhag ranks the third lowest among all *Dzongkhags* in terms of population size.

2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 84 persons lived in rural areas while 16 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2 % of the total population lives in rural areas while 37.8 % live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Lhuentse Dzongkhag is 15.8%, which is an increase of 6.2 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The male population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag exceeded its female population by 377 persons. The sex ratio of Lhuentse (number of males for every 100 females) is 105.4, which is lower than the national sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

Population can be divided into three broad age groups: those less than 15 years (child population); 15-64 years (productive population); and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in 2017, the population of those under 15 years in Lhuentse Dzongkhag was 4,263 persons, those between 15 and 64 years was 9,006 persons, and the population of those aged 65 years and over (aged population) was 1,168 persons.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 29.5% from 35.4%, while the productive population has increased to 62.4% from 57.8%, and the elderly population to 8.1% from 6.8% during the same period.

2.7 Dependency Ratios

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

The total and child dependency ratios for Lhuentse Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 73.0 and 61.3 in 2005 to 60.3 and 47.3 respectively, while the aged dependency ratio has increased from 11.7 in 2005 to 13.0 in 2017. The

decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

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

2.8 Population Age-sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Lhuentse Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates was observed in 2017. The length of each bar shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length becomes shorter as compare to the base of the pyramid. The declining bar at the base indicates the declining fertility rates in the population, while the elongated bars at the top indicate the increase in the number of elderly people due to increasing life expectancy.

Compared to 2005 (shaded), Lhuentse Dzongkhag in 2017 experienced a decline

Figure 2.2 Age Sex Structure of Population, 2005 and 2017
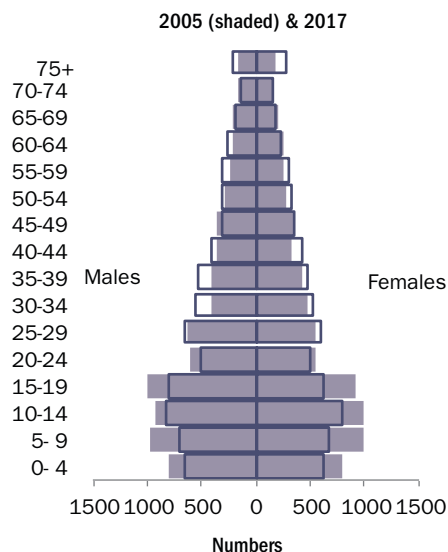
in the number of population in all the age groups until 20-24 years. However, a slight increase in every age group since 20-24 years is observed until the ages 55-59 years for both the sexes.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure for the population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. A population bulge is observed between the ages of 10-14 and 15-19 for males, while for females, the highest number of population is observed in the age group 10-14 years.

2.9 Population by type of Household

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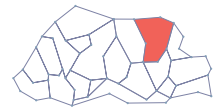
different types of households are defined as follows:

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

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

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

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 11,706 persons (81.1%) living in the regular households, 2,429 persons (16.8%) in institutional households, and 302 persons (2.1%) were transient population in 2017. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population had decreased by about 10.1 percentage points while the institutional and transient populations have increased by about 8.9 and 1.2 percentage points respectively (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 1,325 persons (11.3%) live in urban areas while 10,381 persons (88.7%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Lhuentse Dzongkhag, Lhuentse Town has 896 persons, representing 67.6% of regular household population living in urban areas. Autsho Town has 429 persons (32.4%).

Comparing the regular household population among the *gewogs*, Gangzur Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,089 persons (20.1%), closely followed by Tsaenkhar Gewog with 1,733 persons (16.7%). Kurtoed with 635 persons (6.1%) has the lowest number of regular household population in the *Dzongkhag*.

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,188	989	2,177	54.6	45.4	100.0	120
Lhuentse Town	846	601	1,447	58.5	41.5	100.0	141
Autsho Town	342	388	730	46.8	53.2	100.0	88
Rural	6,050	6,013	12,063	50.2	49.8	100.0	101
Gangzur	1,133	1,119	2,252	50.3	49.7	100.0	101
Khoma	718	750	1,468	48.9	51.1	100.0	96
Kurtoed	374	361	735	50.9	49.1	100.0	104
Minjey	700	716	1,416	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Jarey	488	513	1,001	48.8	51.2	100.0	95
Maenbi	1,175	1,148	2,323	50.6	49.4	100.0	102
Maedtsho	464	475	939	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Tsaenkhar	998	931	1,929	51.7	48.3	100.0	107
Both Areas	7,238	7,002	14,240	50.8	49.2	100.0	103

In terms of institutional population among the *gewogs*, Maenbi and Khoma with 613 and 231 persons have the highest number of people living in an institution, while Lhuentse and Autsho Towns have 390 and 346 persons each, representing 53% and 47% of the urban population respectively.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 14,240 persons. Of the total, 7,238 persons were males and 7,002 persons were females. Across the areas, 2,177 persons were found in urban areas and 12,063 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population of Lhuentse Dzongkhag on the census reference day was 197 persons.

Section 3: EDUCATION

Introduction

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

3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha,* English, *Lhotshamkha,* or any other language while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 12,854 persons aged 6 years and above, 12 had not responded to the literacy questions. Therefore, the literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is based on a total population of 12,842 persons. The 2017

PHCB revealed that in 2017, there were 8,393 literate persons in Lhuentse, representing a literacy rate of 65.4% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 57.9%.

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Lhuentse 2017
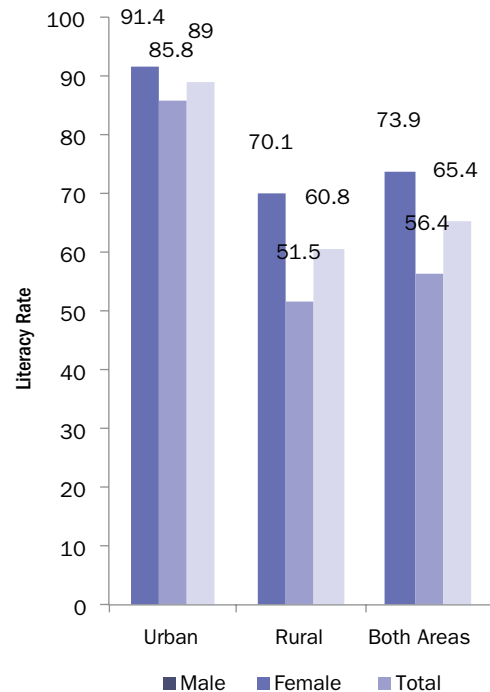
Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Lhuentse 2017

| School Attendance | Population (6 Years and Above) | Age Group in Years | | | | | | Total |
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	12,840	2,018	662	638	582	809	8,131	100.0%
Currently Attending	3,703	91.1%	82.9%	83.4%	73.7%	27.8%	1.6%	28.8%
Previously Attended	3,424	3.9%	11.6%	10.3%	20.8%	55.0%	32.4%	26.7%
Never Attended	5,713	5.0%	5.4%	6.3%	5.5%	17.2%	66.0%	44.5%

There is marked difference in literacy levels between the male and female populations. Among males, 73.9% of the population are literate as compared to only 56.4% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas although the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas. The disparity in rural areas is 18.6 percentage points as compared to only 5.6 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (89.0%) than in rural areas (60.8%).

Comparing the 2005 and 2017 PHCB, the literacy rate of Lhuentse Dzongkhag has increased by 10.4 percentage points. It has increased from 55.0% in 2005 to 65.4% in 2017.

3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Lhuentse Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 12,854 persons aged 6 years and above, 14 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school

attendance is based on 12,840 persons. Of these, 28.8% are currently attending school/institute, 26.7% had attended in the past, and 44.5% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (91.1%), followed by 15-16 years (83.4%). More than half (66.0%) of the population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute.   The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is relatively higher in urban areas (45.2%) as compared to only 25.7% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.).

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportion of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has declined by less than one percentage point, while those who had attended in the past has increased by 11.9 percentage points (Figure 3.2). In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 11.0
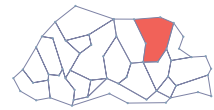
Figure 3.2 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Lhuentse 2017

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed[2] in Lhuentse Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 7,127 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 3,270 persons have completed grades between 0[3] to 6 (primary), 936 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 893 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 772 persons have completed any grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). It is also observed that 440 persons have completed their bachelor's degrees while 72 persons hold master's degrees and above.

In percentages, among those who have completed some levels of education, the highest proportions of population completed the primary level (45.9%), followed by lower secondary levels at

percentage points; it declined from 55.5% in 2005 to 44.5% in 2017.

3.3 Educational Attainment

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

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	7,127	899	716	1,615	2,987	2,525	5,512	3,886	3,241	100.0%
Non-formal Education	498	0.7%	2.5%	1.5%	5.5%	12.2%	8.6%	4.4%	10.1%	7.0%
ECCD/Daycare	41	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Primary	3,270	29.4%	32.0%	30.5%	51.8%	48.7%	50.4%	46.6%	45.0%	45.9%
Lower Secondary	936	14.7%	17.5%	15.9%	11.8%	13.0%	12.3%	12.5%	13.9%	13.1%
Middle Secondary	893	15.4%	20.7%	17.7%	10.0%	12.2%	11.0%	11.3%	14.0%	12.5%
Higher Secondary	772	22.5%	20.9%	21.8%	7.4%	7.9%	7.6%	10.9%	10.8%	10.8%
Certificates	51	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%
Diploma	97	4.2%	1.1%	2.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.6%	1.4%
Bachelor's Degree	440	9.1%	3.6%	6.7%	7.9%	3.8%	6.0%	8.2%	3.8%	6.2%
Masters and Above	72	1.7%	0.3%	1.1%	1.5%	0.4%	1.0%	1.6%	0.3%	1.0%
Others	57	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	1.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%

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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, Lhuentse 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1,094	119	6	125	900	69	969	1,019	75	100.0%
Monastic Public	430	74.8%	33.3%	72.8%	37.0%	8.7%	35.0%	41.4%	10.7%	39.3%
Monastic Private	314	5.0%	50.0%	7.2%	30.2%	47.8%	31.5%	27.3%	48.0%	28.7%
Gomchen/Laymonks	344	20.2%	16.7%	20.0%	32.4%	39.1%	32.9%	31.0%	37.3%	31.4%
Other	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	4.3%	0.6%	0.3%	4.0%	0.5%

13.1%. About 6.2% have completed their bachelor's degrees and only 1.0% have completed their master's degrees and above.

Among the persons aged 3-5 years, 215 persons completed pre-primary and/or ECCD.

3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning[4]

Information on the attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Lhuentse Dzongkhag. Out of 12,854 persons aged 6 years and above, 1,094 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 39.3% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 28.7% in private monasteries, while 31.4% are *Gomchen*/Laymonks. About 89.0% of those attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

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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 in order to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

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

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group of questions, which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communication,

were adopted. The disability questions were asked to all members of the household irrespective of age.

4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Lhuentse is 20 years. The mean age at first birth for urban was 21 years and 20 years for rural.

The child survival rate for Lhuentse is 93.2. Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 populations. The CBR for Lhuentse is 16.6. The CBR for the urban areas in Lhuentse is 17.1 and for the rural areas is 16.4 per 1,000 populations. The overall CBR for Lhuentse has reduced from 20.9 in 2005 to 16.6 in 2017.

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

1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Lhuentse is 68.8 per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years), which is a significant drop from a GFR of 89.7 in 2005.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Lhuentse is 105.1 per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. The GMFR for Lhuentse has also reduced from 143.0 in 2005 to 105.1 in 2017.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing of age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Lhuentse is 2.3 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 2.4 and for the rural areas is 2.3 per woman. The TFR for Lhuentse has reduced from 3.1 in 2005 to 2.3 in 2017.

4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Lhuentse is 8.3. It remained unchanged over the last 12 years. The CDR for the urban areas is 4.4 and for the rural areas is 9.0.

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

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Lhuentse Town	1.1	0.8	1.0
Autsho Town	0.8	0.8	0.8
Gangzur	2.8	4.4	3.6
Khoma	3.0	4.0	3.5
Kurtoed	1.8	2.8	2.3
Minjey	1.8	2.0	1.9
Jarey	2.0	3.9	3.0
Maenbi	1.7	3.1	2.4
Maedtsho	1.9	2.7	2.3
Tsaenkhar	5.2	6.0	5.6
Total	2.4	3.4	2.9

live births in a year and for Lhuentse, the IMR is 16.7, which is a significant drop from an IMR of 49.8 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Lhuentse's CMR is 33.5. This is a substantial increase from 12.5 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Lhuentse is 50.2 per 1,000 live births, a decrease from 62.3 in 2005.

4.3 Disability

The information on disability for the Census is based on the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. The WG Short Set is a set of questions designed to identify people with a disability. The questions ask whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication).
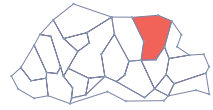
The disability prevalence rate for Lhuentse according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 2.9%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is found in Tsaenkhar Gewog (5.6%) and the lowest prevalence rate is in Autsho Town (0.8%).

Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

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

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

5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and over by usual activity status in Lhuentse Dzongkhag. Lhuentse Dzongkhag's working-age population (15 years and above) totaled to 10,174 persons: 5,224 are males; and 4,950 females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 14.2%, and in rural areas, it is 85.8%. Of the total working-age population, 6,432 persons (63.2%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 3,742 (36.8%) are economically inactive as they do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are not seeking employment

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	3,381	3,051	594	5,838	6,432
Economically Inactive	1,843	1,899	854	2,888	3,742
Both Active and Inactive	5,224	4,950	1,448	8,726	10,174
Percent					
Economically Active	64.7	61.6	41.0	66.9	63.2
Economically Inactive	35.3	38.4	59.0	33.1	36.8
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
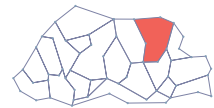
Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Lhuentse 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	50.2	28.9	41.0	67.4	66.4	66.9	64.7	61.6	63.2
Unemployment Rate	0.7	2.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0

on account of them being students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, disabled, and others.

5.2 Labour Force Rates

As shown in Table 5.2, the labour force participation rate is slightly higher among the males than females. The overall unemployment rate for Lhuentse Dzongkhag is 1% and there is no significant difference between the male and female populations. In urban areas, female unemployment rate of 2.8% is much higher than that of males (0.7%), while in rural areas, there is no significant difference between males (1.2%) and females (0.7%).

Section 6: MIGRATION

Introduction

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

6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB. However, this Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth' to measure the level of internal migration in the county. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals

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

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

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

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

Place of Birth: is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country is taken as the person's birthplace. Migrants and non-migrants are classified based on the place of birth.
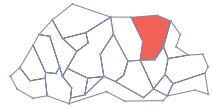
Net-migrant: is difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.

6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 4,056 persons are lifetime migrants in Lhuentse meaning that they have moved from their *gewog*/town of birth and are currently residing in Lhuentse. Out of these migrants, 2,213 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/ Thromdes*. Conversely, a total 10,664 persons have migrated out of Lhuentse to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

The percent of urban to urban migrants is 1.9%, urban to rural migrants is 2.6%, rural to urban migrants is 9.0%, and rural to rural migrants is 14.9% for Lhuentse Dzongkhag.

Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

Introduction

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

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

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

7.1 Household Size

There were 3,111 regular households reported in Lhuentse Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a slight increase (3.7%) from the 3,001 regular households reported in 2005. Gangzur Gewog has the largest number of households, while Autsho Town has the smallest number of regular households.

The average household size[5] in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.8 persons from 4.7 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total

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5   The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the regular households as well as members absent and outside Bhutan. Those persons who were enumerated as visitors were also included. However, members who were canvassed in the institutions or were absent during census enumeration but were within Bhutan were excluded.
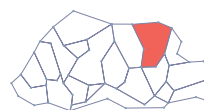
Figure 7.1 Mean Household Size by *Gewog*/Town, Lhuentse 2017
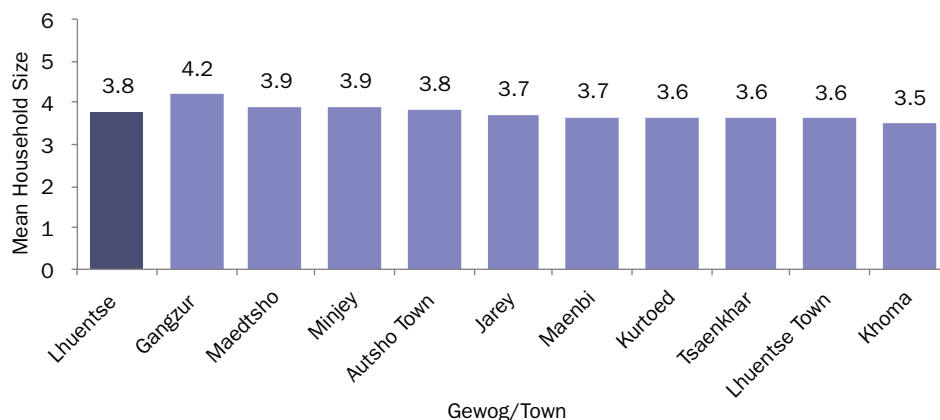
population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog*/Town. The mean household size is the highest in Gangzur Gewog (4.2). The lowest household size is recorded in Khoma Gewog with 3.5 persons.

7.2 Housing Conditions

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

More than seven in ten of the households in Lhuentse Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 84.1% of the households reside in their own housing units, 10.5% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 26.7% of households reside

in their own housing units, about six in ten are tenants (59.7%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Lhuentse Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.10 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.15 persons per room)

The main toilet facility used at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 63.4% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (75.8%) than in rural areas (61.8%) used flush toilet. About 2.3% of households do not have toilet facility. The number of households without toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (2.5%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

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

Autsho Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 91.1%, while Jarey Gewog recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 63.2% (Figure 7.3).

A quarter of households (764) in the *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Tsaenkhar Gewog had 149 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Autsho Town had only 10 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (68.1%) of the households' walls in the *Dzongkhag* are made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (74.7%) than in urban areas (17.2%).

Most of the households live in housing units whose roofs are made of metal sheets (91.4%), followed by planks/shingles (5.8%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (86.2%), followed by tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (11.1%).

Additionally, 75.4% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, Pit latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.36	3.68	1.10	360
Rural	3.29	3.77	1.15	2,751
Both Areas	3.31	3.76	1.14	3,111

Figure 7.3 Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by *Gewog*/Town, Lhuentse 2017
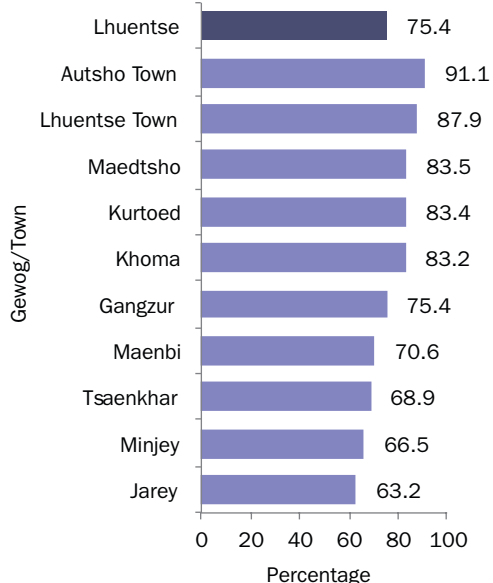
Figure 7.4 Distribution of Households Without Improved Sanitation Facilities by *Gewog*/Town, Lhuentse 2017
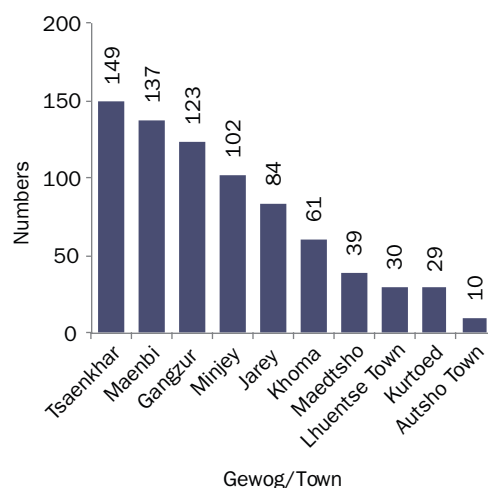
Table 7.2 Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Lhuentse 2017

	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	0.6	34.7	17.2	42.8	4.7	360
Rural	1.1	16.3	74.7	4.9	3.1	2,751
Both Areas	1.0	18.4	68.1	9.3	3.3	3,111
	Main Material for Roof					
Area	Planks/ Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates. Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	4.2	91.9	2.5	1.4	360	
Rural	6.0	91.3	0.1	2.7	2,751	
Both Areas	5.8	91.4	0.4	2.5	3,111	
	Main Material for Floor					
Area	Planks/ Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/ Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	49.4	0.0	49.7	0.8	360	
Rural	91.0	1.0	6.1	2.0	2,751	
Both Areas	86.2	0.9	11.1	1.8	3,111	

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

	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	99.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	360
Rural	97.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	2,751
Both Areas	97.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	3,111
	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)								
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	95.0	0.0	360		
Rural	96.3	0.9	32.2	3.2	59.6	0.1	2,751		
Both Areas	96.8	0.8	28.5	3.0	63.7	0.1	3,111		

7.3 Housing Amenities

A majority of the households in Lhuentse Dzongkhag use electricity (97.5%) for lighting though there are still a few households using kerosene (0.6%) and solar energy (0.8%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.4%) and rural areas (97.2%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (1.5%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

Most households in Lhuentse Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, all the households use electricity (100%) in combination with LPG (95.0%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, about one-third of the households (32.2%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside the dwelling), accounting for 98.8% of all households. In addition, 0.5% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved. Some 99.2% of households have access to these improved sources today as compared to 88.0% in 2005. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (74.2%) than in rural areas (26.0%). About 0.5% of households in rural areas report unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/lake/ pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs*/Towns, all the households (100%) in Lhuentse and Autsho Towns, and Khoma and Kurtoed *Gewogs* have access to improved sources of drinking water while Jarey Gewog (97.8%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 0.8% or some 24 households in the *Dzongkhag*
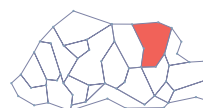
Table 7.4 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Lhuentse 2017

Area	Source of Drinking Water						
	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	74.2	25.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	360
Rural	26.0	72.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	2,751
Both Areas	31.6	67.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	3,111

depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Gangzur Gewog had 8 households without access to improved drinking water sources while Khoma and Kurtoed Gewogs and Lhuentse and Autsho Towns had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 85.8% of all housing units in the *Dzongkhag* have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.
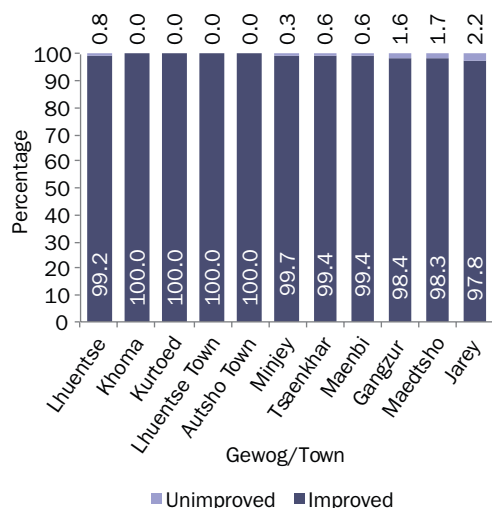
In 2017, a little more than a tenth (434) of the households lacked reliable source of water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Gangzur Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water with 115 households while Autsho Town had the lowest with 4 households (Figure 7.7)

About 1.6% of all households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

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

Figure 7.6 Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog*/Town, Lhuentse 2017
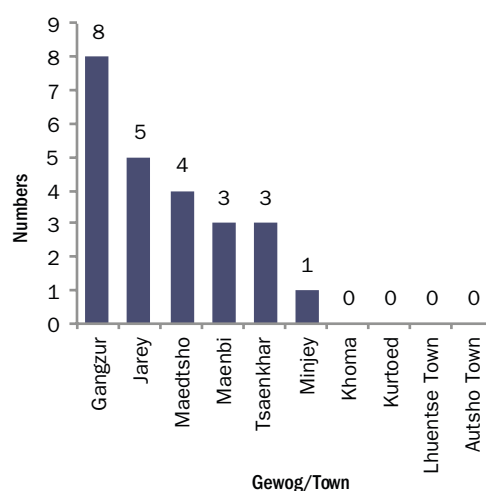
Figure 7.7 Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog*/Town, Lhuentse 2017
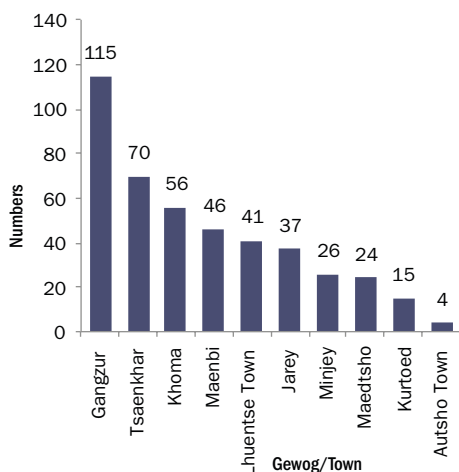
7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

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

7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (88.6%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (30.2%). However, there are some households (0.7%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (90.6%) in Lhuentse availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those households that did not avail health services, 72.7% stated that they did not require health services, 9.9% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 8.5% stated that they did not have enough time to avail health services.

7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 8.4% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported to having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in rural areas (9.2%) than in urban areas (2.2%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs*/Towns. Of the 261 households (8.4%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Gangzur Gewog had 60 households while Autsho and Lhuentse Towns had only 4 households each reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).
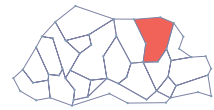
Figure 7.8 Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Lhuentse 2005 and 2017
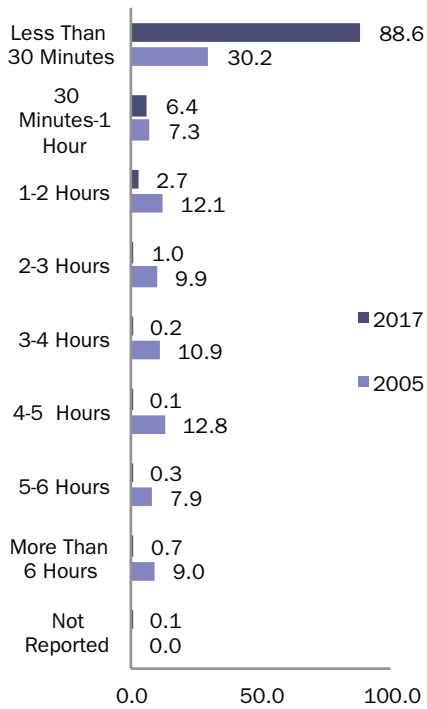
Table 7.5 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Lhuentse 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.2	97.5	0.3	360
Rural	9.2	90.8	0.0	2,751
Both Areas	8.4	91.6	0.0	3,111

Less Than 30 Minutes: 88.6 / 30.2
30 Minutes-1 Hour: 6.4 / 7.3
1-2 Hours: 2.7 / 12.1
2-3 Hours: 1.0 / 9.9
3-4 Hours: 0.2 / 10.9
4-5 Hours: 0.1 / 12.8
5-6 Hours: 0.3 / 7.9
More Than 6 Hours: 0.7 / 9.0
Not Reported: 0.1 / 0.0

■ 2017
■ 2005

0.0   50.0   100.0

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

Numbers

Gewog/Town	
Gangzur	60
Maenbi	46
Tsaenkhar	39
Khoma	37
Minjey	34
Jarey	26
Maedtsho	6
Kurtoed	5
Lhuentse Town	4
Autsho Town	4
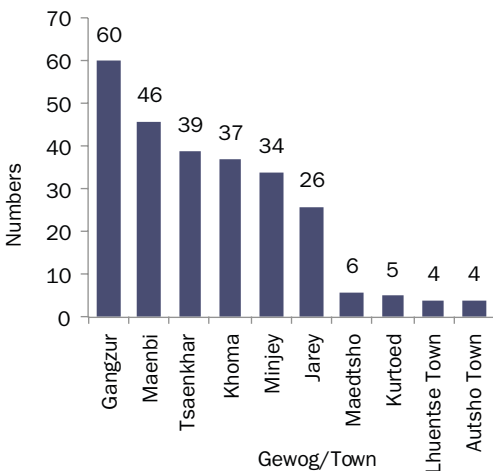
ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

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

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/were employed or unemployed during the during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking.	Number of households with reliable water supply.	Total number of households.
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months.	Number of households with food insufficiency.	Total number of households.

ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
LHUENTSE	7,407	7,030	14,437	51.3	48.7	100.0	105.4
Urban	1283	992	2275	56.4	43.6	100.0	129.3
Lhuentse Town	897	603	1,500	59.8	40.2	100.0	148.8
Autsho Town	386	389	775	49.8	50.2	100.0	99.2
Rural	6,124	6,038	12,162	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.4
Gangzur	1,141	1,121	2,262	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.8
Khoma	731	770	1,501	48.7	51.3	100.0	94.9
Kurtoed	379	361	740	51.2	48.8	100.0	105.0
Minjey	714	716	1,430	49.9	50.1	100.0	99.7
Jarey	494	514	1,008	49.0	51.0	100.0	96.1
Maenbi	1,191	1,150	2,341	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.6
Maedtsho	470	475	945	49.7	50.3	100.0	98.9
Tsaenkhar	1004	931	1,935	51.9	48.1	100.0	107.8

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
LHUENTSE	1,278	1,357	1,628	1,425	1,003	1,258	1,092	991	834	658	629	608	508	369	307	492	14,437
Urban	171	168	328	504	188	234	185	153	113	70	47	31	28	10	17	28	2275
Lhuentse Town	119	110	126	341	136	173	141	116	91	45	35	19	18	6	9	15	1,500
Autsho Town	52	58	202	163	52	61	44	37	22	25	12	12	10	4	8	13	775
Rural	1107	1189	1300	921	815	1024	907	838	721	588	582	577	480	359	290	464	12162
Gangzur	251	203	218	151	161	193	159	153	127	121	116	108	87	67	53	94	2,262
Khoma	109	136	186	70	92	142	141	122	104	75	59	82	42	48	35	58	1,501
Kurtoed	53	88	71	20	55	66	62	53	48	30	44	51	34	22	18	25	740
Minjey	108	107	168	219	100	116	87	88	66	63	78	55	57	38	37	43	1,430
Jarey	115	142	120	25	67	77	73	62	54	46	50	51	46	24	19	37	1,008
Maenbi	187	224	301	327	123	177	164	148	114	98	98	97	80	64	53	86	2,341
Maedtsho	124	112	58	24	67	91	69	71	74	43	49	41	46	30	22	24	945
Tsaenkhar	160	177	178	85	150	162	152	141	134	112	88	92	88	66	53	97	1,935

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			
Gewog/Town	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Ageing Index
LHUENTSE	4,263	9,006	1,168	14,437	60.3	47.3	13.0	27.4
Urban	667	1553	55	2275	46.5	42.9	3.5	8.2
Lhuentse Town	355	1,115	30	1,500	34.5	31.8	2.7	8.5
Autsho Town	312	438	25	775	76.9	71.2	5.7	8.0
Rural	3,596	7,453	1,113	12,162	63.2	48.2	14.9	31.0
Gangzur	672	1,376	214	2,262	64.4	48.8	15.6	31.8
Khoma	431	929	141	1,501	61.6	46.4	15.2	32.7
Kurtoed	212	463	65	740	59.8	45.8	14.0	30.7
Minjey	383	929	118	1,430	53.9	41.2	12.7	30.8
Jarey	377	551	80	1,008	82.9	68.4	14.5	21.2
Maenbi	712	1,426	203	2,341	64.2	49.9	14.2	28.5
Maedtsho	294	575	76	945	64.3	51.1	13.2	25.9
Tsaenkhar	515	1,204	216	1,935	60.7	42.8	17.9	41.9

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

	Type of Household				Percent			
Gewog/Town	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
LHUENTSE	11,706	2,429	302	14,437	81.1	16.8	2.1	100.0
Urban	1325	736	214	2275	58.2	32.4	9.4	100.0
Lhuentse Town	896	390	214	1,500	59.7	26.0	14.3	100.0
Autsho Town	429	346	0	775	55.4	44.6	0.0	100.0
Rural	10,381	1,693	88	12,162	85.4	13.9	0.7	100.0
Gangzur	2,089	165	8	2,262	92.4	7.3	0.4	100.0
Khoma	1,265	231	5	1,501	84.3	15.4	0.3	100.0
Kurtoed	635	105	0	740	85.8	14.2	0.0	100.0
Minjey	1,184	224	22	1,430	82.8	15.7	1.5	100.0
Jarey	845	139	24	1,008	83.8	13.8	2.4	100.0
Maenbi	1,705	613	23	2,341	72.8	26.2	1.0	100.0
Maedtsho	925	20	0	945	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
Tsaenkhar	1,733	196	6	1,935	89.6	10.1	0.3	100.0

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	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
LHUENTSE																	
URBAN																	
Lhuentse Town	119	110	126	341	136	173	141	116	91	45	35	19	18	6	9	15	1,500
Male	63	60	70	205	85	105	89	68	60	28	25	12	8	2	7	10	897
Female	56	50	56	136	51	68	52	48	31	17	10	7	10	4	2	5	603
Autsho Town	52	58	202	163	52	61	44	37	22	25	12	12	10	4	8	13	775
Male	27	28	80	91	28	28	24	21	10	15	7	6	4	3	5	9	386
Female	25	30	122	72	24	33	20	16	12	10	5	6	6	1	3	4	389
RURAL																	
Gangzur	251	203	218	151	161	193	159	153	127	121	116	108	87	67	53	94	2,262
Male	130	98	124	92	89	94	76	92	52	52	53	57	45	33	22	32	1,141
Female	121	105	94	59	72	99	83	61	75	69	63	51	42	34	31	62	1,121
Khoma	109	136	186	70	92	142	141	122	104	75	59	82	42	48	35	58	1,501
Male	45	62	88	41	39	62	78	67	52	36	32	41	22	20	18	28	731
Female	64	74	98	29	53	80	63	55	52	39	27	41	20	28	17	30	770
Kurtoed	53	88	71	20	55	66	62	53	48	30	44	51	34	22	18	25	740
Male	24	50	32	11	31	31	38	25	26	14	21	27	18	13	3	15	379
Female	29	38	39	9	24	35	24	28	22	16	23	24	16	9	15	10	361
Minjey	108	107	168	219	100	116	87	88	66	63	78	55	57	38	37	43	1,430
Male	61	53	90	105	41	63	43	42	25	34	41	24	31	19	19	23	714
Female	47	54	78	114	59	53	44	46	41	29	37	31	26	19	18	20	716
Jarey	115	142	120	25	67	77	73	62	54	46	50	51	46	24	19	37	1,008
Male	58	83	57	12	31	42	32	31	27	18	21	24	27	11	9	11	494
Female	57	59	63	13	36	35	41	31	27	28	29	27	19	13	10	26	514
Maenbi	187	224	301	327	123	177	164	148	114	98	98	97	80	64	53	86	2,341
Male	97	122	162	189	56	99	80	76	54	36	42	47	44	30	23	34	1,191
Female	90	102	139	138	67	78	84	72	60	62	56	50	36	34	30	52	1,150
Maedtsho	124	112	58	24	67	91	69	71	74	43	49	41	46	30	22	24	945
Male	67	56	27	11	27	41	38	38	34	26	21	23	22	17	11	11	470
Female	57	56	31	13	40	50	31	33	40	17	28	18	24	13	11	13	475
Tsaenkhar	160	177	178	85	150	162	152	141	134	112	88	92	88	66	53	97	1,935
Male	82	83	104	50	78	101	69	68	65	50	45	41	51	41	31	45	1,004
Female	78	94	74	35	72	61	83	73	69	62	43	51	37	25	22	52	931
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	654	695	834	807	505	666	567	528	405	309	308	302	272	189	148	218	7,407
Female	624	662	794	618	498	592	525	463	429	349	321	306	236	180	159	274	7,030
Both Sex	1,278	1,357	1,628	1,425	1,003	1,258	1,092	991	834	658	629	608	508	369	307	492	14,437

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	18	21	39	109	107	216	127	128	255
1	16	11	27	84	85	169	100	96	196
2	15	17	32	121	100	221	136	117	253
3	17	16	33	115	127	242	132	143	275
4	24	16	40	135	124	259	159	140	299
5	18	17	35	141	129	270	159	146	305
6	20	10	30	115	106	221	135	116	251
7	10	21	31	105	121	226	115	142	257
8	21	19	40	119	109	228	140	128	268
9	19	13	32	127	117	244	146	130	276
10	28	14	42	106	132	238	134	146	280
11	22	27	49	129	108	237	151	135	286
12	24	41	65	172	163	335	196	204	400
13	36	48	84	136	126	262	172	174	346
14	40	48	88	141	87	228	181	135	316
15	49	32	81	144	92	236	193	124	317
16	54	58	112	124	85	209	178	143	321
17	87	56	143	92	96	188	179	152	331
18	65	37	102	83	67	150	148	104	252
19	41	25	66	68	70	138	109	95	204
20	17	13	30	84	80	164	101	93	194
21	23	10	33	79	97	176	102	107	209
22	27	13	40	75	90	165	102	103	205
23	21	20	41	71	76	147	92	96	188
24	25	19	44	83	80	163	108	99	207
25	27	27	54	100	92	192	127	119	246
26	23	20	43	97	90	187	120	110	230
27	33	25	58	116	114	230	149	139	288
28	24	10	34	118	96	214	142	106	248
29	26	19	45	102	99	201	128	118	246
30	34	19	53	115	108	223	149	127	276
31	18	14	32	92	93	185	110	107	217
32	26	15	41	88	84	172	114	99	213
33	15	16	31	76	93	169	91	109	200
34	20	8	28	83	75	158	103	83	186
35	22	12	34	77	66	143	99	78	177
36	15	10	25	88	70	158	103	80	183
37	19	13	32	102	84	186	121	97	218
38	20	18	38	84	95	179	104	113	217
39	13	11	24	88	84	172	101	95	196
40	20	6	26	88	98	186	108	104	212
41	11	8	19	55	57	112	66	65	131
42	14	18	32	64	74	138	78	92	170
43	12	7	19	76	82	158	88	89	177
44	13	4	17	52	75	127	65	79	144
45	4	7	11	49	72	121	53	79	132
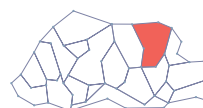
Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	9	3	12	41	67	108	50	70	120
47	6	3	9	51	60	111	57	63	120
48	10	7	17	58	59	117	68	66	134
49	14	7	21	67	64	131	81	71	152
50	12	4	16	59	76	135	71	80	151
51	3	2	5	52	65	117	55	67	122
52	9	3	12	58	58	116	67	61	128
53	1	4	5	51	46	97	52	50	102
54	7	2	9	56	61	117	63	63	126
55	6	3	9	60	53	113	66	56	122
56	3	3	6	68	67	135	71	70	141
57	3	3	6	54	61	115	57	64	121
58	3	3	6	48	68	116	51	71	122
59	3	1	4	54	44	98	57	45	102
60	3	2	5	74	65	139	77	67	144
61	3	1	4	54	49	103	57	50	107
62	4	6	10	54	36	90	58	42	100
63	2	2	4	46	33	79	48	35	83
64	0	5	5	32	37	69	32	42	74
65	2	0	2	48	43	91	50	43	93
66	1	1	2	36	40	76	37	41	78
67	0	3	3	36	35	71	36	38	74
68	1	0	1	36	33	69	37	33	70
69	1	1	2	28	24	52	29	25	54
70	4	0	4	34	32	66	38	32	70
71	1	1	2	29	25	54	30	26	56
72	2	3	5	23	36	59	25	39	64
73	4	1	5	25	35	60	29	36	65
74	1	0	1	25	26	51	26	26	52
75	0	1	1	22	21	43	22	22	44
76	1	0	1	23	27	50	24	27	51
77	3	1	4	15	15	30	18	16	34
78	2	1	3	22	28	50	24	29	53
79	2	0	2	13	21	34	15	21	36
80	1	1	2	15	30	45	16	31	47
81	3	2	5	11	18	29	14	20	34
82	0	2	2	16	23	39	16	25	41
83	1	0	1	13	6	19	14	6	20
84	0	0	0	13	14	27	13	14	27
85	2	0	2	6	15	21	8	15	23
86	1	0	1	10	8	18	11	8	19
87	1	0	1	6	5	11	7	5	12
88	0	0	0	1	8	9	1	8	9
89	0	0	0	3	5	8	3	5	8
90	1	0	1	3	10	13	4	10	14
91	0	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	6

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	4
93	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
94	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
95	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
96	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
97	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
98	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	1,283	992	2,275	6,124	6,038	12,162	7,407	7,030	14,437

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
GANGZUR																	
Ney	46	38	25	6	25	20	15	26	18	19	20	22	13	11	9	12	325
Male	17	18	14	2	12	7	7	11	9	9	11	6	5	6	5	3	142
Female	29	20	11	4	13	13	8	15	9	10	9	16	8	5	4	9	183
Thrima_Shawa_ Zhamling	41	19	32	45	35	41	30	34	17	25	18	20	15	10	8	19	409
Male	22	11	26	41	26	25	19	21	4	8	9	13	6	4	4	7	246
Female	19	8	6	4	9	16	11	13	13	17	9	7	9	6	4	12	163
Kyidloong_Somshing	79	64	70	43	40	42	48	25	50	32	31	22	25	18	17	25	631
Male	46	28	33	17	21	17	19	15	22	15	14	15	13	9	6	9	299
Female	33	36	37	26	19	25	29	10	28	17	17	7	12	9	11	16	332
Nyimzhong_Tongling	39	50	53	42	30	48	30	22	20	20	16	23	14	12	8	16	443
Male	20	25	30	21	17	25	12	15	9	10	6	12	11	8	2	5	228
Female	19	25	23	21	13	23	18	7	11	10	10	11	3	4	6	11	215
Jang_Ngar	46	32	38	15	31	42	36	46	22	25	31	21	20	16	11	22	454
Male	25	16	21	11	13	20	19	30	8	10	13	11	10	6	5	8	226
Female	21	16	17	4	18	22	17	16	14	15	18	10	10	10	6	14	228
All Chiwogs	251	203	218	151	161	193	159	153	127	121	116	108	87	67	53	94	2,262
Male	130	98	124	92	89	94	76	92	52	52	53	57	45	33	22	32	1,141
Female	121	105	94	59	72	99	83	61	75	69	63	51	42	34	31	62	1,121
KHOMA																	
Rolmoteng_Tsang-Ngo	9	4	2	3	12	20	14	17	11	9	2	4	3	6	4	0	120
Male	5	1	0	0	6	13	8	13	6	4	2	2	2	2	3	0	67
Female	4	3	2	3	6	7	6	4	5	5	0	2	1	4	1	0	53
Pangkhar	6	1	2	6	8	8	12	10	16	5	6	5	1	7	4	7	104
Male	4	0	2	4	4	3	8	6	7	4	3	2	0	3	1	4	55
Female	2	1	0	2	4	5	4	4	9	1	3	3	1	4	3	3	49
Gangla_Kholma	30	42	34	19	24	29	34	26	24	22	20	21	9	1	6	19	360
Male	11	24	13	13	11	11	15	16	11	11	7	14	6	1	4	10	178
Female	19	18	21	6	13	18	19	10	13	11	13	7	3	0	2	9	182

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Berpa_Khoma	43	75	140	37	33	58	58	44	40	22	19	32	17	19	10	18	665
Male	18	33	68	22	14	26	33	19	21	9	12	14	8	7	5	8	317
Female	25	42	72	15	19	32	25	25	19	13	7	18	9	12	5	10	348
Babtong_Dragteng	21	14	8	5	4	9	14	13	13	17	12	20	12	15	11	14	252
Male	7	4	5	2	4	9	14	13	7	8	8	9	6	7	5	6	114
Female	14	10	3	3	11	18	9	12	6	9	4	11	6	8	6	8	138
All Chiwogs	109	136	186	70	92	142	141	122	104	75	59	82	42	48	35	58	1,501
Male	45	62	88	41	39	62	78	67	52	36	32	41	22	20	18	28	731
Female	64	74	98	29	53	80	63	55	52	39	27	41	20	28	17	30	770
KURTOED																	
Jasabi_Ugyenphu	7	2	1	2	4	5	7	4	2	1	4	5	6	2	4	1	57
Male	3	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	0	30
Female	4	0	0	1	3	3	2	2	1	0	2	4	0	1	3	1	27
Chagdzom_Chhusa	20	23	4	7	18	15	22	15	17	9	10	11	10	2	2	11	196
Male	9	13	3	5	12	8	18	7	9	5	5	8	4	1	0	8	115
Female	11	10	1	2	6	7	4	8	8	4	5	3	6	1	2	3	81
Tang-Roong_Wawel	8	4	3	4	5	12	8	13	7	9	11	13	6	5	6	7	121
Male	4	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	5	1	5	9	1	3	1	4	57
Female	4	0	0	1	2	7	6	9	2	8	6	4	5	2	5	3	64
Dungkar	13	51	62	5	25	31	16	16	18	7	12	16	10	11	5	3	301
Male	7	28	24	2	13	15	8	10	8	3	6	7	6	7	0	2	146
Female	6	23	38	3	12	16	8	6	10	4	6	9	4	4	5	1	155
Tabi	5	8	1	2	3	3	9	5	4	4	7	6	2	2	1	3	65
Male	1	3	1	0	2	1	5	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	31
Female	4	5	0	2	1	2	4	3	1	0	4	4	1	1	0	2	34
All Chiwogs	53	88	71	20	55	66	62	53	48	30	44	51	34	22	18	25	740
Male	24	50	32	11	31	31	38	25	26	14	21	27	18	13	3	15	379
Female	29	38	39	9	24	35	24	28	22	16	23	24	16	9	15	10	361
MINJEY																	
Amdrangchhu_Zham	24	12	5	14	22	12	22	18	10	13	13	12	7	6	10	6	206
Male	13	6	5	4	13	7	9	10	4	7	6	4	5	4	5	4	106
Female	11	6	0	10	9	5	13	8	6	6	7	8	2	2	5	2	100
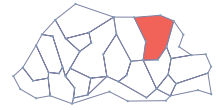
Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	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
Chusa_Legshogang	18	13	16	16	10	16	11	14	5	12	13	9	7	4	2	10	176
Male	14	6	12	5	3	10	5	4	1	8	8	3	4	2	2	5	92
Female	4	7	4	11	7	6	6	10	4	4	5	6	3	2	0	5	84
Minjey_Wazhing	42	53	118	163	35	55	31	32	20	11	19	18	17	13	11	7	645
Male	20	27	57	85	14	28	18	16	7	5	12	9	9	5	7	4	323
Female	22	26	61	78	21	27	13	16	13	6	7	9	8	8	4	3	322
Draag-Gong_Jalang	7	13	22	14	12	10	14	15	10	10	13	5	10	6	6	8	175
Male	4	7	13	3	2	6	5	8	4	5	4	4	5	3	2	4	79
Female	3	6	9	11	10	4	9	7	6	5	9	1	5	3	4	4	96
Boo-Dur_Kupi-Nyalsa	17	16	7	12	21	23	9	9	21	17	20	11	16	9	8	12	228
Male	10	7	3	8	9	12	6	4	9	9	11	4	8	5	3	6	114
Female	7	9	4	4	12	11	3	5	12	8	9	7	8	4	5	6	114
All Chiwogs	108	107	168	219	100	116	87	88	66	63	78	55	57	38	37	43	1,430
Male	61	53	90	105	41	63	43	42	25	34	41	24	31	19	19	23	714
Female	47	54	78	114	59	53	44	46	41	29	37	31	26	19	18	20	716
JAREY																	
Yabi_Zangkhar	41	60	62	4	19	27	22	20	13	12	12	12	12	4	8	10	338
Male	24	37	30	1	5	8	10	10	6	5	3	6	6	4	4	3	162
Female	17	23	32	3	14	19	12	10	7	7	9	6	6	0	4	7	176
Artobi_Ngang-Ngae	34	26	24	11	23	25	27	18	16	15	13	17	6	7	3	11	276
Male	15	15	15	7	12	21	14	11	8	5	6	8	4	3	2	4	150
Female	19	11	9	4	11	4	13	7	8	10	7	9	2	4	1	7	126
Ladrong	22	34	11	2	6	17	15	12	14	5	10	12	12	4	4	7	187
Male	10	17	4	2	5	8	5	5	8	2	4	8	6	1	3	1	89
Female	12	17	7	0	1	9	10	7	6	3	6	4	6	3	1	6	98
Kharchung	6	7	11	5	11	6	2	5	5	3	7	6	6	4	3	1	88
Male	4	5	6	2	6	3	2	2	3	0	4	2	4	1	0	0	44
Female	2	2	5	3	5	3	0	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	1	44
Yumchhe	12	15	12	3	8	2	7	7	6	11	8	4	10	5	1	8	119
Male	5	9	2	0	3	2	1	3	2	6	4	0	7	2	0	3	49
Female	7	6	10	3	5	0	6	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	1	5	70

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

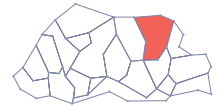| Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
All Chiwogs	115	142	120	25	67	77	73	62	54	46	50	51	46	24	19	37	1,008
Male	58	83	57	12	31	42	32	31	27	18	21	24	27	11	9	11	494
Female	57	59	63	13	36	35	41	31	27	28	29	27	19	13	10	26	514
MAENBI																	
Nyaibi_Zhungkhar	35	19	2	8	14	27	20	26	25	29	19	22	17	24	13	15	315
Male	13	9	2	6	5	14	4	10	9	12	8	9	9	8	6	5	129
Female	22	10		2	9	13	16	16	16	17	11	13	8	16	7	10	186
Kamdhar_Moormo	32	36	25	12	22	27	26	26	22	7	18	18	19	13	10	11	324
Male	17	19	16	2	8	20	11	15	10	5	5	8	10	8	5	5	164
Female	15	17	9	10	14	7	15	11	12	2	13	10	9	5	5	6	160
Phagidoong	34	21	7	6	27	35	25	24	18	19	16	16	16	8	10	11	293
Male	21	13	5	5	14	17	14	9	9	5	6	5	9	5	3	5	145
Female	13	8	2	1	13	18	11	15	9	14	10	11	7	3	7	6	148
Tagmochhu_Gorgan	60	121	261	298	41	63	68	57	29	27	25	21	19	10	11	30	1,141
Male	38	73	136	174	22	33	37	32	17	8	13	12	10	4	4	11	624
Female	22	48	125	124	19	30	31	25	12	19	12	9	9	6	7	19	517
Maenjabi	26	27	6	3	19	25	25	15	20	16	20	20	9	9	9	19	268
Male	8	8	3	2	7	15	14	10	9	6	10	13	6	5	5	8	129
Female	18	19	3	1	12	10	11	5	11	10	10	7	3	4	4	11	139
All Chiwogs	187	224	301	327	123	177	164	148	114	98	98	97	80	64	53	86	2,341
Male	97	122	162	189	56	99	80	76	54	36	42	47	44	30	23	34	1,191
Female	90	102	139	138	67	78	84	72	60	62	56	50	36	34	30	52	1,150
MAEDTSHO																	
Oong-gar	24	21	2	2	7	16	15	10	11	5	9	13	12	8	6	1	162
Male	15	12	1	2	5	4	7	3	6	4	2	8	5	3	4	0	81
Female	9	9	1	0	2	12	8	7	5	1	7	5	7	5	2	1	81
Gortshom_ Tshangthrom-Maed	68	65	41	8	38	45	31	29	31	20	21	16	19	14	5	5	456
Male	33	30	19	5	10	21	18	16	9	10	11	9	10	8	3	2	214
Female	35	35	22	3	28	24	13	13	22	10	10	7	9	6	2	3	242
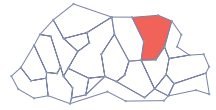
Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

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
Zhongmaed	8	4	0	0	3	7	5	11	12	1	8	2	4	3	4	5	77
Male	2	1	0	0	1	3	4	8	7	1	4	2	2	2	0	3	40
Female	6	3	0	0	2	4	1	3	5	0	4	0	2	1	4	2	37
Obi_Tongthro	14	19	15	10	14	13	10	15	15	13	5	2	3	4	5	7	164
Male	7	11	7	3	8	8	6	8	8	9	2	1	0	4	3	3	88
Female	7	8	8	7	6	5	4	7	7	4	3	1	3	0	2	4	76
Bamdhir_Yurung	10	3	0	4	5	10	8	6	5	4	6	8	8	1	2	6	86
Male	10	2	0	1	3	5	3	3	4	2	2	3	5	0	1	3	47
Female	0	1	0	3	2	5	5	3	1	2	4	5	3	1	1	3	39
All Chiwogs	124	112	58	24	67	91	69	71	74	43	49	41	46	30	22	24	945
Male	67	56	27	11	27	41	38	38	34	26	21	23	22	17	11	11	470
Female	57	56	31	13	40	50	31	33	40	17	28	18	24	13	11	13	475
TSAENKHAR																	
Go-Nyid_Wambur	48	59	55	15	17	32	32	31	24	21	16	21	18	19	15	25	448
Male	32	29	35	9	4	17	14	16	8	11	5	11	11	12	6	12	232
Female	16	30	20	6	13	15	18	15	16	10	11	10	7	7	9	13	216
Domkhar_Umling	37	26	26	17	30	31	31	36	27	19	21	13	17	11	8	14	364
Male	21	14	12	7	15	17	12	17	15	8	10	5	12	6	5	5	181
Female	16	12	14	10	15	14	19	19	12	11	11	8	5	5	3	9	183
Dekaling_Tshochhen	36	57	45	15	39	37	52	37	49	37	30	27	31	24	14	29	559
Male	17	23	18	4	14	23	22	19	24	13	17	11	16	14	9	17	261
Female	19	34	27	11	25	14	30	18	25	24	13	16	15	10	5	12	298
Autsho_Chharbi	37	33	51	38	61	57	29	33	24	27	16	26	16	8	9	23	488
Male	11	16	38	30	43	42	17	15	12	14	9	14	9	6	6	7	289
Female	26	17	13	8	18	15	12	18	12	13	7	12	7	2	3	16	199
Artobadeb_Guendrang	2	2	1	0	3	5	8	4	10	8	5	5	6	4	7	6	76
Male	1	1	1	0	2	2	4	1	6	4	4	0	3	3	5	4	41
Female	1	1	0	0	1	3	4	3	4	4	1	5	3	1	2	2	35
All Chiwogs	160	177	178	85	150	162	152	141	134	112	88	92	88	66	53	97	1,935
Male	82	83	104	50	78	101	69	68	65	50	45	41	51	41	31	45	1,004
Female	78	94	74	35	72	61	83	73	69	62	43	51	37	25	22	52	931
LHUENTSE TOWN																	

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/ Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Local Area 1	68	62	78	299	78	118	89	79	58	31	23	14	11	6	6	12	1,032
Male	37	37	40	174	41	77	57	46	36	22	15	9	6	2	6	8	613
Female	31	25	38	125	37	41	32	33	22	9	8	5	5	4	0	4	419
Local Area 1	51	48	48	42	58	55	52	37	33	14	12	5	7	0	3	3	468
Male	26	23	30	31	44	28	32	22	24	6	10	3	2	0	1	2	284
Female	25	25	18	11	14	27	20	15	9	8	2	2	5	0	2	1	184
All Local Areas	119	110	126	341	136	173	141	116	91	45	35	19	18	6	9	15	1,500
Male	63	60	70	205	85	105	89	68	60	28	25	12	8	2	7	10	897
Female	56	50	56	136	51	68	52	48	31	17	10	7	10	4	2	5	603
AUTSHO TOWN																	
Local Area 1	52	58	202	163	52	61	44	37	22	25	12	12	10	4	8	13	775
Male	27	28	80	91	28	28	24	21	10	15	7	6	4	3	5	9	386
Female	25	30	122	72	24	33	20	16	12	10	5	6	6	1	3	4	389
All Local Areas	52	58	202	163	52	61	44	37	22	25	12	12	10	4	8	13	775
Male	27	28	80	91	28	28	24	21	10	15	7	6	4	3	5	13	386
Female	25	30	122	72	24	33	20	16	12	10	5	6	6	1	3	4	389

Note: Excludes 21 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day
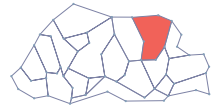
Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

| | Marital Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Never Married | | | Living Together | | | Married | | | Divorced | | | Separated | | | Widow/Widower | | | Not Reported | | | All Status | | |
Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	612	427	1,039	2	6	8	470	361	831	12	19	31	2	3	5	7	15	22	0	0	0	1,105	831	1,936
Lhuentse Town	405	218	623	2	2	4	354	252	606	10	12	22	1	3	4	2	10	12	0	0	0	774	497	1,271
Autsho Town	207	209	416	0	4	4	116	109	225	2	7	9	1	0	1	5	5	10	0	0	0	331	334	665
Rural	1961	1322	3283	35	46	81	2720	2929	5649	80	209	289	16	57	73	134	347	481	7	3	10	4,953	4,913	9,866
Gangzur	349	196	545	3	9	12	520	571	1,091	14	22	36	2	17	19	21	78	99	4	2	6	913	895	1,808
Khoma	249	185	434	4	6	10	327	357	684	12	22	34	5	10	15	27	51	78	0	1	1	624	632	1,256
Kurtoed	101	77	178	0	1	1	181	170	351	7	14	21	3	3	6	10	29	39	3	0	3	305	294	599
Minjey	269	229	498	2	1	3	296	314	610	12	34	46	2	3	5	19	34	53	0	0	0	600	615	1,215
Jarey	111	98	209	1	0	1	220	234	454	5	20	25	0	4	4	16	42	58	0	0	0	353	398	751
Maenbi	505	335	840	13	17	30	423	485	908	13	51	64	0	14	14	18	56	74	0	0	0	972	958	1,930
Maedtsho	82	59	141	1	2	3	248	252	500	8	26	34	2	3	5	6	20	26	0	0	0	347	362	709
Tsaenkhar	295	143	438	11	10	21	505	546	1,051	9	20	29	2	3	5	17	37	54	0	0	0	839	759	1,598
Both Areas	2,573	1,749	4,322	37	52	89	3,190	3,290	6,480	92	228	320	18	60	78	141	362	503	7	3	10	6,058	5,744	11,802

PERCENT

Gewog/Town	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	31.6	22.1	53.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	24.3	18.6	42.9	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
Lhuentse Town	31.9	17.2	49.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	27.9	19.8	47.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	39.1	100.0
Autsho Town	31.1	31.4	62.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	17.4	16.4	33.8	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	50.2	100.0
Rural	19.9	13.4	33.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	27.6	29.7	57.3	0.8	2.1	2.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	3.5	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.2	49.8	100.0
Gangzur	19.3	10.8	30.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	28.8	31.6	60.3	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	4.3	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	50.5	49.5	100.0
Khoma	19.8	14.7	34.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	26.0	28.4	54.5	1.0	1.8	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.1	4.1	6.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	49.7	50.3	100.0
Kurtoed	16.9	12.9	29.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	30.2	28.4	58.6	1.2	2.3	3.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	4.8	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	50.9	49.1	100.0
Minjey	22.1	18.8	41.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	24.4	25.8	50.2	1.0	2.8	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	2.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	50.6	100.0
Jarey	14.8	13.0	27.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.3	31.2	60.5	0.7	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	5.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	53.0	100.0
Maenbi	26.2	17.4	43.5	0.7	0.9	1.6	21.9	25.1	47.0	0.7	2.6	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
Maedtsho	11.6	8.3	19.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	35.0	35.5	70.5	1.1	3.7	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	2.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.9	51.1	100.0
Tsaenkhar	18.5	8.9	27.4	0.7	0.6	1.3	31.6	34.2	65.8	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.5	47.5	100.0
Both Areas	21.8	14.8	36.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	27.0	27.9	54.9	0.8	1.9	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	3.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	51.3	48.7	100.0

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

Age Group	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	834	793	1,627	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	834	794	1,628
15-19	798	582	1,380	2	1	3	6	34	40	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	807	618	1,425
20-24	369	209	578	3	11	14	124	257	381	6	13	19	1	7	8	0	0	0	2	1	3	505	498	1,003
25-29	241	75	316	7	7	14	401	470	871	12	32	44	3	6	9	2	1	3	0	1	1	666	592	1,258
30-34	105	25	130	5	6	11	436	439	875	18	38	56	2	12	14	1	5	6	0	0	0	567	525	1,092
35-39	87	21	108	1	1	2	419	376	795	17	49	66	2	5	7	2	11	13	0	0	0	528	463	991
40-44	36	13	49	3	5	8	355	361	716	6	24	30	1	8	9	3	18	21	1	0	1	405	429	834
45-49	17	10	27	2	7	9	273	298	571	8	12	20	1	8	9	6	13	19	2	1	3	309	349	658
50-54	18	4	22	4	2	6	271	276	547	4	13	17	1	6	7	9	20	29	1	0	1	308	321	629
55-59	13	6	19	5	3	8	261	234	495	9	21	30	2	2	4	12	40	52	0	0	0	302	306	608
60-64	15	0	15	2	1	3	230	172	402	4	9	13	1	2	3	20	52	72	0	0	0	272	236	508
65-69	8	3	11	0	1	1	163	128	291	1	7	8	0	0	0	17	41	58	0	0	0	189	180	369
70-74	14	5	19	0	2	2	108	106	214	4	7	11	2	1	3	20	38	58	0	0	0	148	159	307
75-79	6	2	8	2	3	5	67	56	123	2	1	3	2	1	3	24	52	76	0	0	0	103	115	218
80-84	11	1	12	0	0	0	46	55	101	1	1	2	0	1	1	15	38	53	0	0	0	73	96	169
85+	1	0	1	1	1	2	30	28	58	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	33	43	0	0	0	42	63	105
All Ages	2,573	1,749	4,322	37	52	89	3,190	3,290	6,480	92	228	320	18	60	78	141	362	503	7	3	10	6,058	5,744	11,802
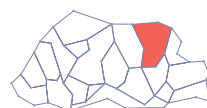
Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Lhuentse 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,074	101	1,175	91.4	766	127	893	85.8	1,840	228	2,068	89.0
6-9	66	4	70	94.3	63	0	63	100.0	129	4	133	97.0
10-14	150	0	150	100.0	178	0	178	100.0	328	0	328	100.0
15-19	293	3	296	99.0	206	2	208	99.0	499	5	504	99.0
20-24	107	6	113	94.7	71	4	75	94.7	178	10	188	94.7
25-29	120	13	133	90.2	88	12	100	88.0	208	25	233	89.3
30-34	97	16	113	85.8	66	6	72	91.7	163	22	185	88.1
35-39	72	17	89	80.9	38	26	64	59.4	110	43	153	71.9
40-44	62	8	70	88.6	25	18	43	58.1	87	26	113	77.0
45-49	39	4	43	90.7	11	16	27	40.7	50	20	70	71.4
50-54	26	6	32	81.2	8	7	15	53.3	34	13	47	72.3
55-59	15	3	18	83.3	2	11	13	15.4	17	14	31	54.8
60-64	9	3	12	75.0	5	11	16	31.2	14	14	28	50.0
65+	18	18	36	50.0	5	14	19	26.3	23	32	55	41.8
Rural	3,794	1,618	5,412	70.1	2,759	2,603	5,362	51.5	6,553	4,221	10,774	60.8
6-9	393	73	466	84.3	390	63	453	86.1	783	136	919	85.2
10-14	665	19	684	97.2	604	12	616	98.1	1,269	31	1,300	97.6
15-19	498	13	511	97.5	391	18	409	95.6	889	31	920	96.6
20-24	346	44	390	88.7	359	63	422	85.1	705	107	812	86.8
25-29	446	86	532	83.8	358	132	490	73.1	804	218	1,022	78.7
30-34	359	95	454	79.1	246	207	453	54.3	605	302	907	66.7
35-39	289	150	439	65.8	135	264	399	33.8	424	414	838	50.6
40-44	175	159	334	52.4	78	308	386	20.2	253	467	720	35.1
45-49	143	121	264	54.2	67	254	321	20.9	210	375	585	35.9
50-54	106	169	275	38.5	35	271	306	11.4	141	440	581	24.3
55-59	111	173	284	39.1	38	255	293	13.0	149	428	577	25.8
60-64	102	158	260	39.2	20	200	220	9.1	122	358	480	25.4
65+	161	358	519	31.0	38	556	594	6.4	199	914	1,113	17.9
Both Areas	4,868	1,719	6,587	73.9	3,525	2,730	6,255	56.4	8,393	4,449	12,842	65.4
6-9	459	77	536	85.6	453	63	516	87.8	912	140	1,052	86.7
10-14	815	19	834	97.7	782	12	794	98.5	1,597	31	1,628	98.1
15-19	791	16	807	98.0	597	20	617	96.8	1,388	36	1,424	97.5
20-24	453	50	503	90.1	430	67	497	86.5	883	117	1,000	88.3
25-29	566	99	665	85.1	446	144	590	75.6	1,012	243	1,255	80.6
30-34	456	111	567	80.4	312	213	525	59.4	768	324	1,092	70.3
35-39	361	167	528	68.4	173	290	463	37.4	534	457	991	53.9
40-44	237	167	404	58.7	103	326	429	24.0	340	493	833	40.8
45-49	182	125	307	59.3	78	270	348	22.4	260	395	655	39.7
50-54	132	175	307	43.0	43	278	321	13.4	175	453	628	27.9
55-59	126	176	302	41.7	40	266	306	13.1	166	442	608	27.3
60-64	111	161	272	40.8	25	211	236	10.6	136	372	508	26.8
65+	179	376	555	32.3	43	570	613	7.0	222	946	1,168	19.0

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	485	414	276	41.3	450	266	177	50.4	935	680	453	45.2
6-12	128	10	6	88.9	142	3	0	97.9	270	13	6	93.4
13-14	69	6	1	90.8	95	1	0	99.0	164	7	1	95.3
15-16	94	5	4	91.3	90	0	0	100.0	184	5	4	95.3
17-18	138	10	4	90.8	89	4	0	95.7	227	14	4	92.7
19-22	49	30	29	45.4	27	31	3	44.3	76	61	32	45.0
23+	7	353	232	1.2	7	227	174	1.7	14	580	406	1.4
Rural	1,396	1,591	2,423	25.8	1,372	1,153	2,837	25.6	2,768	2,744	5,260	25.7
6-12	767	56	50	87.9	802	10	44	93.7	1,569	66	94	90.7
13-14	186	61	30	67.1	199	9	5	93.4	385	70	35	78.6
15-16	190	50	28	70.9	158	11	8	89.3	348	61	36	78.2
17-18	102	52	20	58.6	100	55	8	61.3	202	107	28	59.9
19-22	81	165	58	26.6	68	219	49	20.2	149	384	107	23.3
23+	70	1,207	2,237	2.0	45	849	2,723	1.2	115	2,056	4,960	1.6
Both Areas	1,881	2,005	2,699	28.6	1,822	1,419	3,014	29.1	3,703	3,424	5,713	28.8
6-12	895	66	56	88.0	944	13	44	94.3	1,839	79	100	91.1
13-14	255	67	31	72.2	294	10	5	95.1	549	77	36	82.9
15-16	284	55	32	76.5	248	11	8	92.9	532	66	40	83.4
17-18	240	62	24	73.6	189	59	8	73.8	429	121	32	73.7
19-22	130	195	87	31.6	95	250	52	23.9	225	445	139	27.8
23+	77	1,560	2,469	1.9	52	1,076	2,897	1.3	129	2,636	5,366	1.6
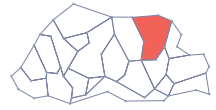
Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Lhuentse 2017

Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Lhuentse	1,881	2,005	2,699	28.6	1,822	1,419	3,014	29.1	3,703	3,424	5,713	28.8
Lhuentse Town	289	319	214	35.2	230	187	115	43.2	519	506	329	38.3
Autsho Town	196	95	62	55.5	220	79	62	60.9	416	174	124	58.3
Gangzur	180	296	503	18.4	200	193	579	20.6	380	489	1,082	19.5
Khoma	158	179	339	23.4	177	158	350	25.8	335	337	689	24.6
Kurtoed	77	94	173	22.4	80	69	180	24.3	157	163	353	23.3
Minjey	231	168	243	36.0	212	173	271	32.3	443	341	514	34.1
Jarey	123	118	181	29.1	113	114	218	25.4	236	232	399	27.2
Maenbi	400	294	367	37.7	352	180	500	34.1	752	474	867	35.9
Maedtsho	78	124	183	20.3	74	88	242	18.3	152	212	425	19.3
Tsaenkhar	149	318	434	16.5	164	178	497	19.5	313	496	931	18

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Highest Level of Education Completed										
	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Lhuentse Town	13	1	278	80	177	318	22	38	84	12	2
Male	3	1	168	41	84	187	14	31	67	10	2
Female	10	0	110	39	93	131	8	7	17	2	0
Autsho Town	11	4	215	177	109	34	3	8	24	5	0
Male	3	3	96	91	54	15	2	7	15	5	0
Female	8	1	119	86	55	19	1	1	9	0	0
Gangzur	134	6	428	82	64	75	5	8	47	12	8
Male	65	1	235	44	32	35	4	8	33	12	7
Female	69	5	193	38	32	40	1	0	14		1
Khoma	74	7	328	77	36	65	2	6	42	10	25
Male	23	3	167	39	19	31	1	3	20	8	23
Female	51	4	161	38	17	34	1	3	22	2	2

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Kurtoed	33	3	176	14	26	33	4	4	26	1	0
Male	13	1	89	12	13	18	3	4	18	0	0
Female	20	2	87	2	13	15	1	0	8	1	0
Minjey	38	0	368	169	84	61	5	7	46	4	2
Male	13	0	187	80	42	29	3	4	37	3	1
Female	25	0	181	89	42	32	2	3	9	1	1
Jarey	80	0	265	24	20	37	3	4	29	4	2
Male	19	0	145	10	8	24	3	4	23	3	2
Female	61	0	120	14	12	13	0	0	6	1	0
Maenbi	28	1	528	230	251	72	3	5	83	15	10
Male	6	0	321	120	128	37	3	4	55	12	8
Female	22	1	207	110	123	35	0	1	28	3	2
Maedtsho	23	11	190	37	40	30	0	6	22	2	3
Male	6	4	101	24	20	19	0	4	20	2	2
Female	17	7	89	13	20	11	0	2	2	0	1
Tsaenkhar	64	8	494	46	86	47	4	11	37	7	5
Male	20	4	303	23	38	28	3	8	30	6	4
Female	44	4	191	23	48	19	1	3	7	1	1
Lhuentse	498	41	3,270	936	893	772	51	97	440	72	57
Male	171	17	1,812	484	438	423	36	77	318	61	49
Female	327	24	1,458	452	455	349	15	20	122	11	8

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Lhuentse Town	10	5	15
Autsho Town	3	3	6
Gangzur	32	49	81
Khoma	22	31	53
Kurtoed	7	10	17
Minjey	13	14	27
Jarey	10	20	30
Maenbi	20	36	56
Maedtsho	9	13	22
Tsaenkhar	52	56	108
Total	178	237	415

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Lhuentse Town	2	1	3
Autsho Town	2	1	3
Gangzur	11	17	28
Khoma	8	9	17
Kurtoed	4	0	4
Minjey	5	2	7
Jarey	4	7	11
Maenbi	7	10	17
Maedtsho	2	3	5
Tsaenkhar	22	26	48
Total	67	76	143

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

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Lhuentse Town	3	4	1	248
Autsho Town	4	4	1	112
Rural				
Gangzur	3	4	1	500
Khoma	3	3	1	362
Kurtoed	4	4	1	175
Minjey	4	4	1	304
Jarey	3	4	1	228
Maenbi	4	4	1	466
Maedtsho	3	4	1	237
Tsaenkhar	3	4	1	479
Both Areas	3	4	1	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						Total
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
Urban							
Lhuentse Town	50	121	47	5	25	0	248
Autsho Town	46	17	30	5	14	0	112
Rural							
Gangzur	428	27	20	16	6	3	500
Khoma	282	25	21	23	9	2	362
Kurtoed	146	14	6	3	5	1	175
Minjey	259	21	14	5	3	2	304
Jarey	195	17	5	2	8	1	228
Maenbi	380	44	21	9	11	1	466
Maedtsho	210	10	5	6	4	2	237
Tsaenkhar	413	25	15	11	10	5	479
Both Areas	2,409	321	184	85	95	17	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	Total
Urban										
Lhuentse Town	6	41	118	48	29	1	4	1	0	248
Autsho Town	9	20	32	27	10	10	3	1	0	112
Rural										
Gangzur	74	153	112	109	31	7	4	10	0	500
Khoma	45	83	99	66	40	11	8	10	0	362
Kurtoed	6	23	47	53	27	10	4	5	0	175
Minjey	27	41	53	88	43	16	13	23	0	304
Jarey	30	74	52	34	17	14	5	2	0	228
Maenbi	28	114	130	93	38	34	8	20	1	466
Maedtsho	24	55	57	63	25	3	7	3	0	237
Tsaenkhar	76	115	124	94	38	15	5	10	2	479
Both Areas	325	719	824	675	298	121	61	85	3	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	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	Total
Urban										
Lhuentse Town	190	20	1	25	8	1	2	1	0	248
Autsho Town	83	4	0	17	4	2	2	0	0	112
Rural										
Gangzur	305	38	3	68	45	15	1	21	4	500
Khoma	250	27	19	32	17	1	0	16	0	362
Kurtoed	125	19	1	16	9	0	4	1	0	175
Minjey	178	83	0	20	14	1	4	4	0	304
Jarey	84	24	5	55	34	10	0	12	4	228
Maenbi	298	120	1	30	11	1	0	3	2	466
Maedtsho	171	23	0	27	8	0	0	5	3	237
Tsaenkhar	288	122	2	40	13	3	0	8	3	479
Both Areas	1,972	480	32	330	163	34	13	71	16	3,111
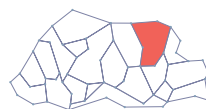
Table A7.5 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by *Gewog*/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Lhuentse Town	20	227	1	248
Autsho Town	16	96	0	112
Rural				
Gangzur	54	446	0	500
Khoma	66	296	0	362
Kurtoed	6	169	0	175
Minjey	29	275	0	304
Jarey	44	184	0	228
Maenbi	64	402	0	466
Maedtsho	14	223	0	237
Tsaenkhar	44	434	1	479
Both Areas	357	2,752	2	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	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
Lhuentse Town	5	23	19	15	1	123	24	0	4	33	0	0	1	248
Autsho Town	10	5	14	0	0	23	5	2	4	48	0	0	1	112
Rural
Gangzur	10	78	344	4	1	16	11	1	1	29	1	2	2	500
Khoma	5	34	253	2	0	9	15	0	1	35	2	2	4	362
Kurtoed	3	7	139	0	0	4	11	0	2	5	0	3	1	175
Minjey	5	15	237	2	0	15	8	0	1	11	1	4	5	304
Jarey	13	10	181	2	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	228
Maenbi	14	35	314	7	2	33	20	0	8	27	2	3	1	466
Maedtsho	7	30	173	0	0	11	1	0	0	8	1	6	0	237
Tsaenkhar	13	26	330	0	0	21	18	0	1	66	1	1	2	479
Botha Areas	85	263	2,004	32	4	266	113	3	22	273	8	21	17	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates	Concrete/Cement	Other	Total
Urban
Lhuentse Town	0	3	12	0	0	226	0	0	7	248
Autsho Town	0	2	3	0	0	105	0	0	2	112
Rural
Gangzur	0	10	24	0	0	465	0	0	1	500
Khoma	0	5	17	0	2	335	0	0	3	362
Kurtoed	0	1	14	0	0	160	0	0	0	175
Minjey	1	1	4	0	0	298	0	0	0	304
Jarey	0	10	16	0	3	198	0	0	0	228
Maenbi	2	6	24	0	1	432	0	0	1	466
Maedtsho	0	9	21	0	0	207	0	0	0	237
Tsaenkhar	1	11	44	0	1	417	1	0	4	479
Both Areas	4	58	179	0	7	2,843	1	1	10	3,111
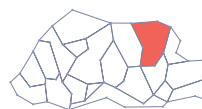
Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by *Gewog*/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							
	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/Terrazzo	Other	Total
Urban								
Lhuentse Town	1	100	2	0	4	141	0	248
Autsho Town	0	78	0	0	2	32	0	112
Rural								
Gangzur	6	468	2	0	2	21	1	500
Khoma	8	334	0	1	0	17	2	362
Kurtoed	0	170	1	0	0	4	0	175
Minjey	2	275	2	2	1	21	1	304
Jarey	2	212	1	1	0	12	0	228
Maenbi	6	406	3	1	1	48	1	466
Maedtsho	1	230	2	0	0	4	0	237
Tsaenkhar	8	407	1	23	1	35	4	479
Both Areas	34	2,680	14	28	11	335	9	3,111

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

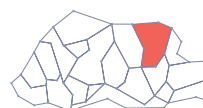| Gewog/Town	Lighting								Cooking						
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total
Urban															
Lhuentse Town	246	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	2	240	0	248
Autsho Town	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	1	2	102	0	112
Rural															
Gangzur	490	5	3	1	0	0	1	0	485	3	228	9	230	0	500
Khoma	340	2	2	18	0	0	0	0	339	12	63	5	278	0	362
Kurtoed	169	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	171	0	56	21	92	0	175
Minjey	295	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	296	3	24	7	261	0	304
Jarey	223	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	204	1	173	2	46	1	228
Maenbi	457	0	5	0	2	1	0	1	459	0	76	19	346	0	466
Maedtsho	233	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	232	0	133	11	88	0	237
Tsaenkhar	467	6	1	1	0	1	0	3	464	5	132	15	298	2	479
Both Areas	3,032	17	22	26	4	2	3	5	3,010	24	886	93	1,981	3	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	Main Source of Drinking Water						
	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							
Lhuentse Town	194	53	0	1	0	0	248
Autsho Town	73	39	0	0	0	0	112
Rural							
Gangzur	95	389	7	1	7	1	500
Khoma	102	256	4	0	0	0	362
Kurtoed	59	116	0	0	0	0	175
Minjey	95	208	0	0	1	0	304
Jarey	37	186	0	0	2	3	228
Maenbi	178	285	0	0	2	1	466
Maedtsho	32	201	0	0	1	3	237
Tsaenkhar	117	358	1	0	0	3	479
Both Areas	982	2,091	12	2	13	11	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours	Not Reported	Total
Urban						
Lhuentse Town	245	0	2	0	1	248
Autsho Town	112	0	0	0	0	112
Rural						
Gangzur	492	5	3	0	0	500
Khoma	362	0	0	0	0	362
Kurtoed	175	0	0	0	0	175
Minjey	298	1	0	5	0	304
Jarey	226	0	1	1	0	228
Maenbi	466	0	0	0	0	466
Maedtsho	237	0	0	0	0	237
Tsaenkhar	448	18	12	1	0	479
Both Areas	3,061	24	18	7	1	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			
	Yes	No	Not Reported	Total
Urban				
Lhuentse Town	207	41	0	248
Autsho Town	108	4	0	112
Rural				
Gangzur	385	115	0	500
Khoma	300	56	6	362
Kurtoed	160	15	0	175
Minjey	278	26	0	304
Jarey	190	37	1	228
Maenbi	420	46	0	466
Maedtsho	213	24	0	237
Tsaenkhar	407	70	2	479
Both Areas	2,668	434	9	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	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 Regular Households
Urban																		
Lhuentse Town	74	52	18	34	18	122	204	91	7	160	20	12	233	82	2	0	0	248
Autsho Town	62	23	10	20	8	39	73	35	5	53	4	2	106	30	16	0	0	112
Rural																		
Gangzur	396	357	353	11	15	40	151	26	44	46	30	4	426	86	47	2	0	500
Khoma	273	278	205	13	13	37	193	49	52	55	36	1	319	72	39	2	0	362
Kurtoed	138	141	132	3	3	20	80	12	16	11	6	2	160	16	10	0	0	175
Minjey	217	216	201	8	13	42	182	29	55	53	16	5	266	73	108	2	0	304
Jarey	199	189	155	4	4	17	24	9	24	11	4	6	166	13	22	0	0	228
Maenbi	308	296	256	24	21	55	218	48	47	89	31	1	427	77	41	2	0	466
Maedtsho	195	193	168	4	2	9	31	6	7	4	0	1	209	12	14	0	0	237
Tsaenkhar	389	313	289	35	18	63	147	29	77	54	28	5	396	51	86	3	0	479
Both Areas	2,251	2,058	1,787	156	115	444	1,303	334	334	536	175	39	2,708	512	385	2	0	3,111

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

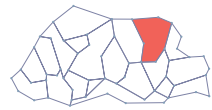| Gewog/Town	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/ VCR	Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households
Urban										
Lhuentse Town	114	10	10	32	64	31	115	23	0	248
Autsho Town	26	4	4	12	12	9	26	55	0	112
Rural										
Gangzur	168	3	5	99	45	29	79	46	0	500
Khoma	108	3	4	71	55	75	93	34	0	362
Kurtoed	50	5	1	52	15	18	34	39	0	175
Minjey	106	7	10	61	31	63	79	40	0	304
Jarey	29	4	0	0	3	2	13	83	0	228
Maenbi	126	8	8	34	23	17	65	57	0	466
Maedtsho	56	2	3	7	6	3	14	70	1	237
Tsaenkhar	94	4	10	69	21	31	48	58	0	479
Both Areas	877	50	55	437	275	278	566	50	0	3,111

Table A7.15 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Lhuentse 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	Regular Households
Urban															
Lhuentse Town	71	230	23	220	85	30	106	22	199	9	30	0	0	0	248
Autsho Town	13	92	4	85	55	5	27	3	53	0	3	0	1	0	112
Rural	934	1924													
Gangzur	163	300	4	221	319	5	33	3	84	2	1	1	5	0	500
Khoma	168	221	3	221	211	8	36	9	143	1	1	1	4	0	362
Kurtoed	33	138	3	63	122	4	11	1	15	1	0	0	2	0	175
Minjey	139	216	4	204	210	6	27	3	145	0	1	0	3	0	304
Jarey	49	48	5	60	177	3	13	1	7	1	0	0	8	0	228
Maenbi	126	276	4	204	301	10	38	6	125	4	3	2	4	0	466
Maedtsho	46	94	0	87	139	1	10	0	28	0	0	0	7	0	237
Tsaenkhar	126	309	3	199	318	4	27	2	62	2	3	1	4	0	479
Both Areas	934	1,924	53	1,564	1,937	76	328	50	861	20	42	5	4	0	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Lhuentse Town	232	16	0	248
Autsho Town	107	5	0	112
Rural				
Gangzur	457	43	0	500
Khoma	293	69	0	362
Kurtoed	172	3	0	175
Minjey	295	9	0	304
Jarey	201	26	1	228
Maenbi	428	38	0	466
Maedtsho	205	32	0	237
Tsaenkhar	428	50	1	479
Both Areas	2,818	291	2	3,111

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Lhuentse Town	0	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
Autsho Town	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Rural									
Gangzur	0	36	0	5	0	1	1	0	43
Khoma	18	43	4	3	0	0	1	0	69
Kurtoed	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Minjey	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	9
Jarey	1	22	0	1	0	1	1	1	27
Maenbi	1	33	1	1	0	1	1	0	38
Maedtsho	1	30	0	1	0	0	0	0	32
Tsaenkhar	6	24	0	10	0	5	5	1	51
Both Areas	29	213	5	25	1	8	10	2	293

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

| *Gewog*/Town	Approach Road									Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban										
Lhuentse Town	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248
Autsho Town	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
Rural										
Gangzur	481	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Khoma	258	23	34	13	4	2	6	21	1	362
Kurtoed	163	6	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	175
Minjey	282	17	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	304
Jarey	193	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
Maenbi	419	41	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	466
Maedtsho	207	26	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	237
Tsaenkhar	393	43	25	13	3	0	0	0	2	479
Both Areas	2,756	199	83	30	7	4	8	21	3	3,111
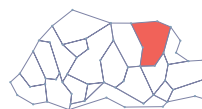
Table A7.19 Distribution of Households
Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12
months by *Gewog*/Town, Lhuentse Dzongkhag 2017

| Area/Dzongkhag | Food Insufficiency | | | Total |
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Lhuentse Town	4	243	1	248
Autsho Town	4	108	0	112
Rural				
Gangzur	60	440	0	500
Khoma	37	325	0	362
Kurtoed	5	170	0	175
Minjey	34	270	0	304
Jarey	26	202	0	228
Maenbi	46	420	0	466
Maedtsho	6	231	0	237
Tsaenkhar	39	440	0	479
Both Areas	261	2,849	1	3,111