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2017
POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN

MONGGAR DZONGKHAG

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	37,150*
	Male	18,247
	Female	18,903
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	96.5
	Total Dependency Ratio	60.8
	Child Dependency Ratio	49.3
	Aged Dependency Ratio	11.4
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	11,399
	15-64 years	23,108
	65 years and over	2,643
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	63.1
	Male (%)	71.0
	Female (%)	55.6
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	30.8
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	15.8
	Total Fertility Rate	2.0
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	8.2
	Infant Mortality Rate	13.6
	Child Mortality Rate	32.4
	Under Five Mortality Rate	46.0
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	8,640
	Average Household Size	3.6
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	98.5
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	81.0

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Section 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

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

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

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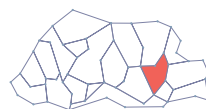
In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017 PHCB.

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

1.3 Administrative set up at the Dzongkhag/Thromde level

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

Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

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

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

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Monggar Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town and place of residence. In addition to the size and distribution of the pop-

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

2.1 Concepts and Definition

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Population of Monggar

The total population of Monggar Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 37,158 (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Monggar Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 8 non-Bhutanese/ tourists staying in hotels and a few of those on the move during the census reference day. The analysis is based on the 37,150 persons since no detailed information was collected from the 8 non-Bhutanese/tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex, and by *gewog*/town. Out of the total 37,150 persons, 49.1% were males and 50.9% were females. The total population of Monggar Dzongkhag represents 5.1% of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

Monggar Dzongkhag experienced a slight increase in population size by

Table 2.1 Population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Monggar 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Gyalposhing Town	1,374	1,255	2,629
Kilikhar Town	290	275	565
Monggar Town	2,301	2,151	4,452
Yadi Town	360	370	730
Dramedtse Town	580	389	969
Lingmethang Town	512	440	952
Rural			
Balam	418	494	912
Chagsakhar	1,206	1,288	2,494
Dramedtse	815	1,033	1,848
Na-Rang	593	670	1,263
Ngatshang	775	870	1,645
Shermuhoong	797	830	1,627
Thang-Rong	717	889	1,606
Gongdue	616	618	1,234
Jurmed	589	658	1,247
Kengkhar	881	963	1,844
Saling	973	956	1,929
Silambi	634	723	1,357
Chhaling	720	721	1,441
Drepoong	427	477	904
Monggar	1,681	1,803	3,484
Tsakaling	544	542	1,086
Tsamang	444	488	932
Total	18,247	18,903	37,150

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

about 89 persons during the intercensal period, which accounts to about 0.2% between 2005 and 2017. The population of Monggar Dzongkhag in 2005 was 37,069 persons. When compared with other *Dzongkhags*, Monggar Dzongkhag ranks eighth highest in terms of population size in the country.

2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 72 persons live in rural areas
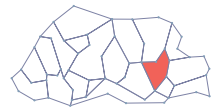
Figure 2.1 Distribution of Population by Area, 2005 and 2017
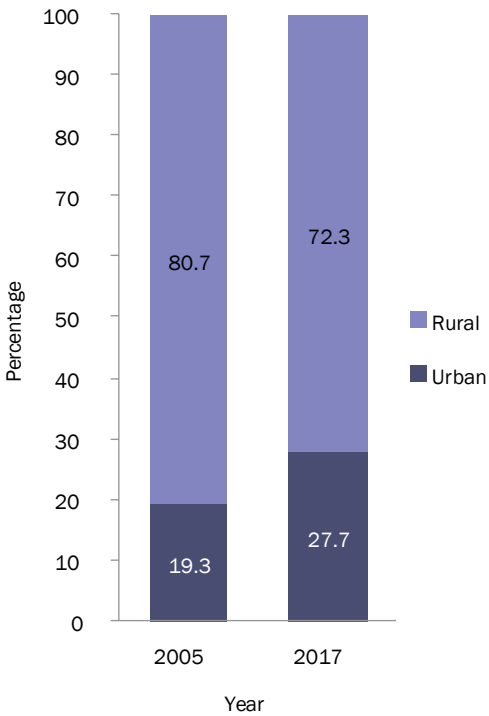
while 28 persons live in urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas while 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Monggar Dzongkhag is 27.7%, which is an increase of 8.4 percentage points.

2.5 Sex Ratio

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

The female population in Monggar Dzongkhag exceeds the male population by 656 persons. Sex ratio of Monggar (number of males for every 100 females) is 97 males per 100 females, which is significantly lower than the national level sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those aged less than 15 years (child population), 15-64 years (productive population), and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that there are 11,399 persons aged under 15 years, 23,108 persons aged between 15 and 64, and 2,643 persons aged 65 years and over.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed since 2005. The proportion of child population has decreased to 30.7% from 34.9%, while the productive population has increased to 62.2% from 59.4% and the aged population to 7.1% from 5.6% during the same period.

2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. 'Dependents' include the children (aged

less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The total and child dependency ratios for Monggar Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 68.2 and 58.8 in 2005 to 60.8 and 49.3 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 9.5 in 2005 to 11.4 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

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

2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Monggar Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar shows the number of population in each age group. With

Figure 2.2 Age Sex Structure of Population, 2005 and 2017
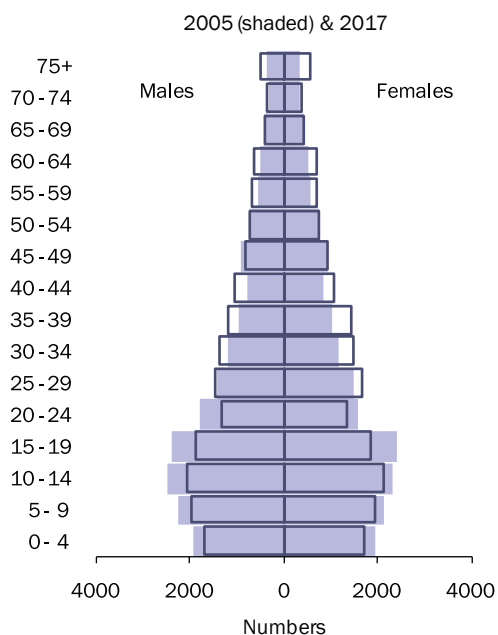
advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while the elongated bars at the top indicate an increase in the number elderly people and the life expectancy in the *Dzongkhag*.

Compared to 2005 (shaded), Monggar Dzongkhag in 2017 experienced a decline in the number of population in each age group until 20-24 years. The majority of the decrease is seen between the age groups 5-9 and 20-24 years for males, while among the females, the majority of the change in the number of population is noticed at the ages 15-19 years. A slight increase in the number of
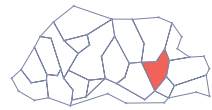
population is observed in each age group for both the sexes as compared to figures from 2005.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Monggar Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. Population bulge is observed between the ages of 5-9 and 15-19 for males, while for the females, the highest number of population is observed in the age group 10-14years.

2.9 Population by Type of Household

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

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

tution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
3. Transient population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on the census night at airports, bus stands, in vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that on the census reference day, there were a total of 31,438 persons (84.6%) living in regular households, 5,559 persons (15.0%) in institutional households and 153 persons (0.4%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular households and transient population had decreased by about 7.1 and 0.2 percentage points respectively while the institutional households have increased by about 7.2 percentage points (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 7,174 persons (22.8%) live in urban areas while 24,264 persons (77.2%) live in rural areas. Among the towns in Monggar Dzongkhag, Monggar Town has 3,629 persons representing 50.6% of the total regular household population living in urban areas, while Gyalposhing and Lingmethang town have 1,813persons (25.3%) and 823 persons (11.5%) respectively.

Among the *Gewogs*, Monggar Gewog has the highest number of regular household population at 3,036 persons (12.5%), closely followed by Chagsakhar

Gewog with 2,225 persons (9.2%). Tsamang with 816 persons (3.4%) has the lowest number of regular household population in Monggar Dzongkhag.

Monggar Gewog and Chagsakhar Gewog with 448 and 261 persons respectively have the highest number of people living in institutional households. While, Gyalposhing Town and Monggar Town have 775 and 744 persons each in institutional households, representing 25.8% and 24.8% respectively.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Mongar Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 36,255 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 17,435 persons were males and 18,820 persons were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 9,898 persons lived in urban areas and 26,357 persons in rural area. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Monggar Dzongkhag was 895 persons.

Figure 2.3 Population by Type of Household, Monggar 2005 and 2017
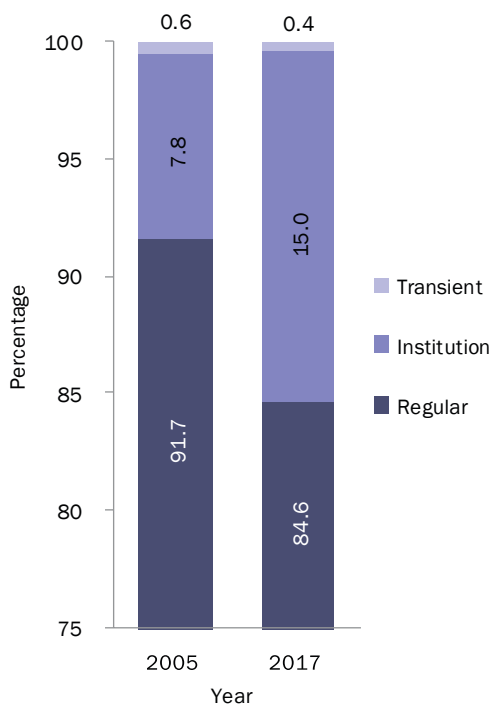
Table 2.2 Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and *Gewog*/Town, Mongar 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	5,028	4,870	9,898	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Gyalposhing Town	1,293	1,252	2,545	50.8	49.2	100.0	103
Kilikhar Town	267	275	542	49.3	50.7	100.0	97
Monggar Town	2,177	2,144	4,321	50.4	49.6	100.0	102
Yadi Town	359	370	729	49.2	50.8	100.0	97
Dramedtse Town	501	389	890	56.3	43.7	100.0	129
Lingmethang Town	431	440	871	49.5	50.5	100.0	98
Rural	12,407	13,950	26,357	47.1	52.9	100.0	89
Balam	418	494	912	45.8	54.2	100.0	85
Chagsakhar	1,101	1,274	2,375	46.4	53.6	100.0	86
Dramedtse	784	1,014	1,798	43.6	56.4	100.0	77
Na-Rang	555	633	1,188	46.7	53.3	100.0	88
Ngatshang	758	870	1,628	46.6	53.4	100.0	87
Shermuhoong	791	830	1,621	48.8	51.2	100.0	95
Thang-Rong	716	889	1,605	44.6	55.4	100.0	81
Gongdue	610	618	1,228	49.7	50.3	100.0	99
Jurmed	579	658	1,237	46.8	53.2	100.0	88
Kengkhar	870	963	1,833	47.5	52.5	100.0	90
Saling	885	955	1,840	48.1	51.9	100.0	93
Silambi	634	723	1,357	46.7	53.3	100.0	88
Chhaling	677	721	1,398	48.4	51.6	100.0	94
Drepoong	418	477	895	46.7	53.3	100.0	88
Monggar	1,649	1,801	3,450	47.8	52.2	100.0	92
Tsakaling	543	542	1,085	50.0	50.0	100.0	100
Tsamang	419	488	907	46.2	53.8	100.0	86
Both Areas	17,435	18,820	36,255	48.1	51.9	100.0	93

Section 3: EDUCATION

Introduction

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

3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha,* English, *Lhotshamkha,* or any other language while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. The literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is calculated based on a total population of 32,901 instead of 32,924 persons aged 6 years and above as 23 persons had not responded to the questions on literacy. The Census reveals that there

were 20,767 literate persons in Monggar Dzongkhag, representing a literacy rate of 63.1% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate for the *Dzongkhag* is 54.8%.

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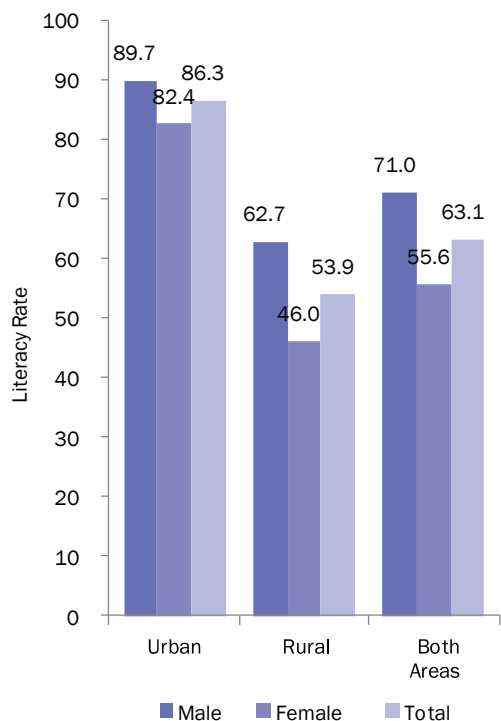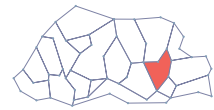
Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Monggar 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	32,900	5,540	1,627	1,561	1,502	2,177	20,493	100.0%
Currently Attending	10,146	93.2%	88.8%	85.6%	77.3%	33.2%	1.6%	30.8%
Previously Attended	8,591	1.8%	6.3%	8.8%	15.4%	46.7%	34.2%	26.1%
Never Attended	14,163	5.1%	4.9%	5.6%	7.3%	20.1%	64.3%	43.1%

There is marked difference in literacy levels between male and female populations with 71.0% of male population literate as compared to only 55.6% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas though the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas with 16.7 percentage points as compared to only 7.3 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (86.3%) than in rural areas (53.9%).

The literacy rate in Monggar Dzongkhag has increased by 12.9 percentage points, from 50.2% in 2005 to 63.1% in 2017.

3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education in the country is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Monggar Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 32,900 persons aged 6 years and above as 24 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Of these, 30.8% are currently attending school/institute, 26.1% had attended in the past,

Figure 3.2 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Monggar 2005 and 2017
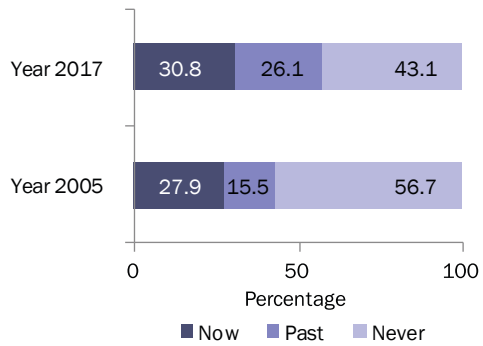
and 43.1% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (93.2%), followed by 13-14 years and 15-16 years (88.8% and 85.6% respectively). More than half (64.3%) of the population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is relatively higher in urban areas (45.3%) as compared to only 25.1% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2).

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	18,737	4,055	3,538	7,593	5,652	5,492	11,144	9,707	9,030	100.0%
Non-formal Education	1,359	0.8%	3.9%	2.2%	5.9%	15.6%	10.7%	3.7%	11.0%	7.3%
ECCD/Daycare	115	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Primary	8,579	33.7%	31.4%	32.6%	57.0%	52.4%	54.7%	47.3%	44.2%	45.8%
Lower Secondary	2,409	17.3%	19.2%	18.2%	9.1%	9.4%	9.2%	12.5%	13.2%	12.9%
Middle Secondary	2,614	19.4%	23.2%	21.2%	8.7%	9.4%	9.0%	13.2%	14.8%	14.0%
Higher Secondary	1,745	11.6%	11.9%	11.7%	7.6%	7.7%	7.7%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%
Certificates	238	2.8%	1.7%	2.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%
Diploma	340	3.6%	1.8%	2.8%	1.6%	0.7%	1.1%	2.4%	1.2%	1.8%
Bachelor's Degree	1,052	8.4%	5.6%	7.1%	6.2%	3.0%	4.6%	7.1%	4.0%	5.6%
Masters and Above	187	1.9%	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%	1.6%	0.4%	1.0%
Others	99	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%

and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 2.9 and 10.6 percentage points respectively. In 12 years, those who had never attended school/institute declined by 13.6 percentage points from 56.7% in 2005 to 43.1% in 2017.

3.3 Educational Attainment

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

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed[2] in Monggar Dzongkhag. Out of 18,737 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 8,579 persons completed grades between 0[3] to 6 (primary), 2,409 persons completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 2,614 persons completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 1,745 persons completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 187 persons hold master's degrees and above and 1,052 persons have completed bachelor's degrees.

In percentages, among the persons who have completed certain levels of education, the highest proportions of population have completed primary level (45.8%), followed by middle and lower secondary at 14.0% and 12.9% respectively. Only 5.6% and 1.0% have completed their bachelor's degrees and master's degrees and above respectively. About 7.3% have attended non-formal education.

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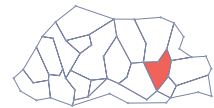
Table 3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex, and Area, Monggar 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	1,605	306	8	314	1,156	135	1,291	1,462	143	100.0%
Monastic Public	575	80.7%	0.0%	78.7%	23.2%	44.4%	25.4%	35.2%	42.0%	35.8%
Monastic Private	316	7.5%	50.0%	8.6%	21.6%	28.9%	22.4%	18.7%	30.1%	19.7%
Gomchen/Laymonks	665	11.4%	12.5%	11.5%	52.4%	17.0%	48.7%	43.8%	16.8%	41.4%
Other	49	0.3%	37.5%	1.3%	2.8%	9.6%	3.5%	2.3%	11.2%	3.1%

Among those aged 3-5 years, 591 persons completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning [4]

Information on attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Monggar Dzongkhag. Out of 32,924 persons aged 6 years and above, 1,605 persons attend traditional learning. Of these, 35.8% are learning in public monasteries and 19.7% in private monasteries, while 41.4% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. About 80.0% of those who are attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

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

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

4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Monggar Dzongkhag is 21 years; 22 years for urban and 20 years for rural Monggar.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Monggar is 92.1.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Monggar is 15.8. The CBR for the urban areas in Monggar is 13.8 and for the rural areas is 16.6 per 1,000 population. The CBR for Monggar has reduced from 22.4 in 2005 to 15.8 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Monggar is 60.5, a reduction from 89.9 in 2005.
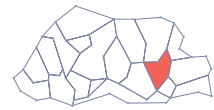
General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Monggar is 89.5, a reduction from 144.0 in 2005.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Monggar is 2.0 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the census. The TFR for the urban area is 1.7 and for the rural area is 2.2 per woman. The TFR for Monggar has reduced from 3.0 in 2005.

4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Monggar is 8.2, an increase from 7.7 in 2005. The CDR for urban areas is 4.4 and for the rural areas is 9.7.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year. The IMR for Monggar, is 13.6, a decrease from 50.5 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year. Monggar's CMR is 32.4, an increase from 20.4 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

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

*Gewog/*Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gyalposhing Town	0.7	0.6	0.6
Kilikhar Town	0.0	0.4	0.2
Monggar Town	1.0	1.3	1.2
Yadi Town	0.3	0.0	0.1
Dramedtse Town	0.3	1.8	0.9
Lingmethang Town	1.0	2.5	1.7
Balam	6.0	4.7	5.3
Chagsakhar	1.9	2.5	2.2
Dramedtse	1.8	3.3	2.7
Na-Rang	2.9	3.0	2.9
Ngatshang	1.2	2.0	1.6
Shermuhoong	3.8	3.3	3.5
Thang-Rong	4.2	4.2	4.2
Gongdue	4.2	4.5	4.4
Jurmed	2.9	2.7	2.8
Kengkhar	2.7	2.3	2.5
Saling	4.3	5.3	4.8
Silambi	5.2	5.9	5.6
Chhaling	3.2	4.4	3.8
Drepoong	1.4	3.4	2.4
Monggar	2.0	1.3	1.6
Tsakaling	7.4	8.9	8.1
Tsamang	5.2	6.4	5.8
Total	2.5	2.9	2.7

is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Monggar is 46.0, a decrease from 70.9 in 2005.

4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for

Monggar according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 2.7%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is found in Tsakaling Gewog (8.1%) and the lowest prevalence rate is in Yadi Town (0.1%).
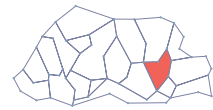
Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

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

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

5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and over by usual activity status in Monggar Dzongkhag. Monggar Dzongkhag has 25,751 persons within the working-age population (15 years or over): 12,555 are males and 13,196 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 28%, and in rural areas, it is 72%. Of the total working-age population, 17,504

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	9,035	8,469	3,539	13,965	17,504
Economically Inactive	3,520	4,727	3,668	4,579	8,247
Both Active and Inactive	12,555	13,196	7,207	18,544	25,751
Percent					
Economically Active	72.0	64.2	49.1	75.3	68.0
Economically Inactive	28.0	35.8	50.9	24.7	32.0
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Monggar 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	60.1	36.3	49.1	77.3	73.6	75.3	72.0	64.2	68.0
Unemployment Rate	2.2	3.7	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2

persons (68%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 8,247 persons (32%), are economically inactive as they were students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and did not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business, or sought employment.

5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate is high among the males than the females in Monggar Dzongkhag (Table 5.2). The labour force participation rate is significantly high among the urban males than urban females. The unemployment rate for Monggar Dzongkhag is 1.2% with no significant difference between male and female though in urban areas, the unemployment rate for females (3.7%) is slightly higher than males (2.2%). In rural areas, there is no significant difference between males and females with unemployment rate less than 1%.
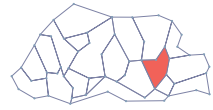
Section 6: MIGRATION

Introduction

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

6.1 Concepts and Measures

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

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

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

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

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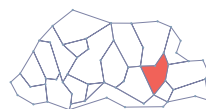
Net-migrant: is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.

6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 12,675 persons are lifetime migrants in Monggar which means that they moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Monggar. Out of these migrants, 7,091 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/ Thromde*. Conversely, a total of 19,800 persons have migrated out of Monggar to other *Dzongkhag/Thromdes*.

For Monggar Dzongkhag, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 5.0%, urban to rural migrants is 2.3%, rural to urban migrants is 17.0%, and rural to rural migrants is 10.7%.

Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

Introduction

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

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

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

7.1 Household Size

There were 8,640 regular households in Monggar Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (17.6%) from 7,348 regular households in 2005. Monggar town had the largest number of households, while Yadi town had the smallest.

The average household size[5] in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.6 persons from 4.6 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.

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

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Figure 7.1 Mean Household Size by *Gewog*/Town, Monggar 2017
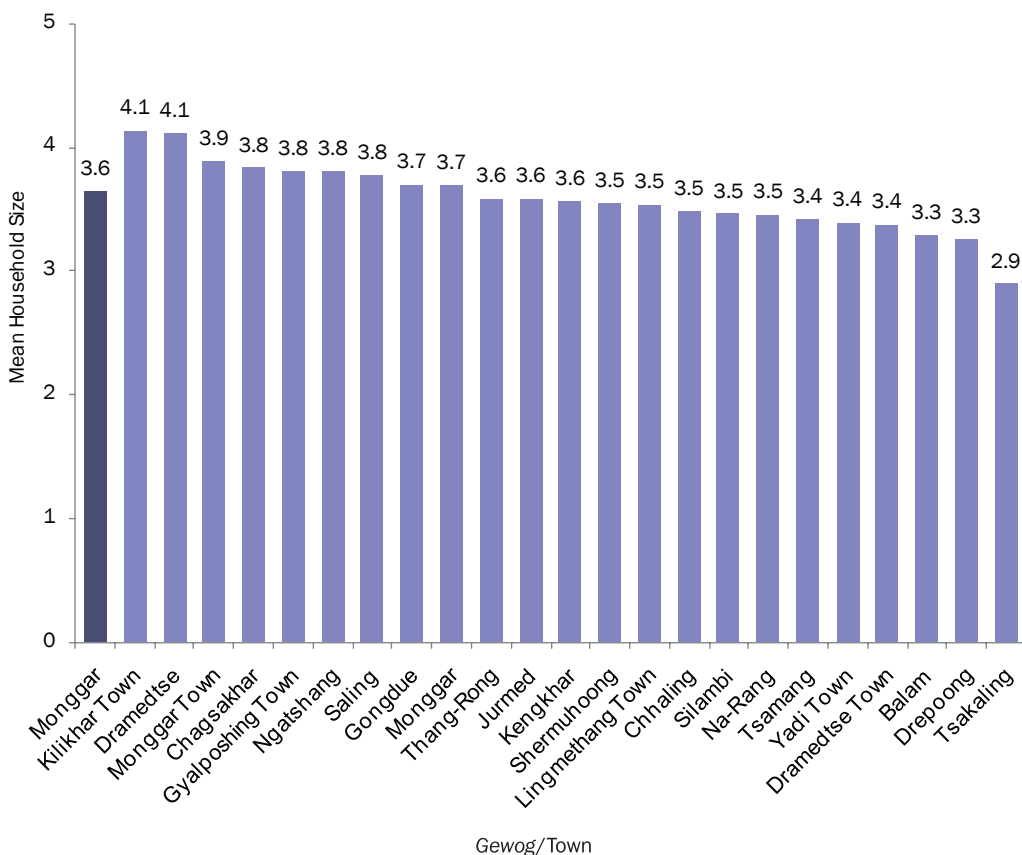
Table 7.1 Room Density (person per room) by Area, Monggar 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.3	3.8	1.2	1,893
Rural	2.5	3.6	1.4	6,747
Both Areas	2.7	3.6	1.4	8,640

Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog*/Town. At 4.1, the mean household size is the highest in Kilikhar Town while the lowest is recorded in Tsakaling Gewog with 2.9 persons.

7.2 Housing Conditions

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

About seven in ten of households in Monggar Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 84.3% of households reside in their own housing units, 10.2% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government
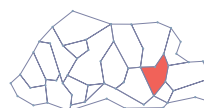
Figure 7.2 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Monggar 2017
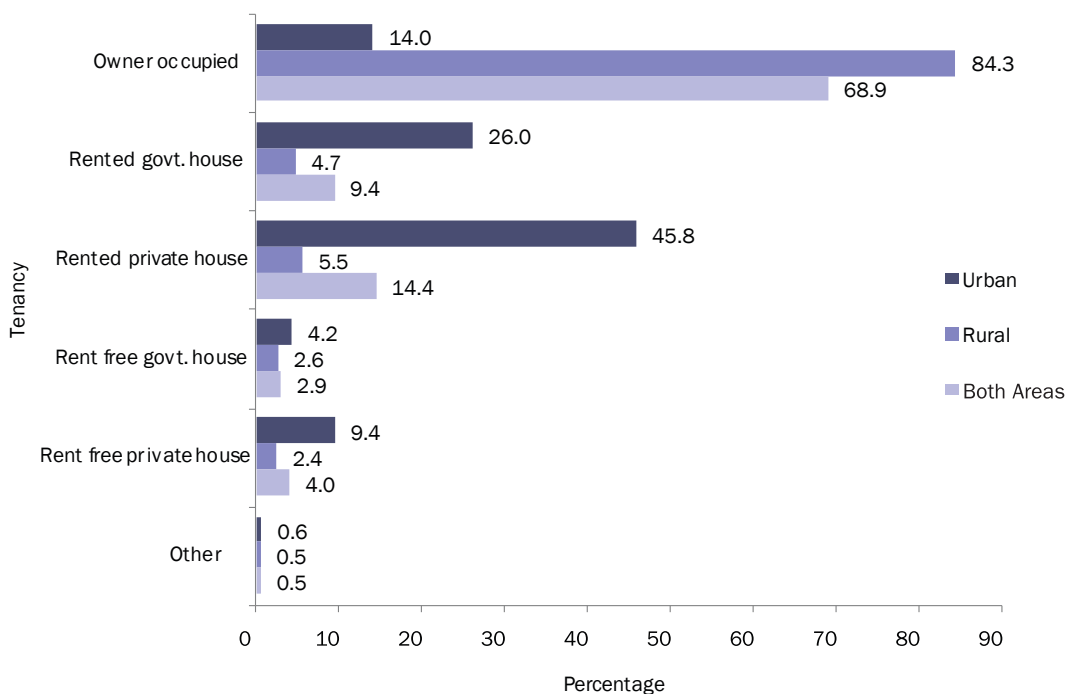
houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 14.0% of households reside in their own housing units, more than seven in ten are tenants (71.8%) while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Monggar Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (1.2 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.4 persons per room)

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level in Monggar is a flush toilet with 76.9% of households reporting the use of this facility. More households in urban areas (87.0%) than in rural areas (74.0%) use flush toilet. About 1.6% of households do not have a toilet facility. Households without a toilet facility is higher in rural (2.0%) than in urban areas (0.2%).

Additionally, 81.0% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet somewhere else, pit

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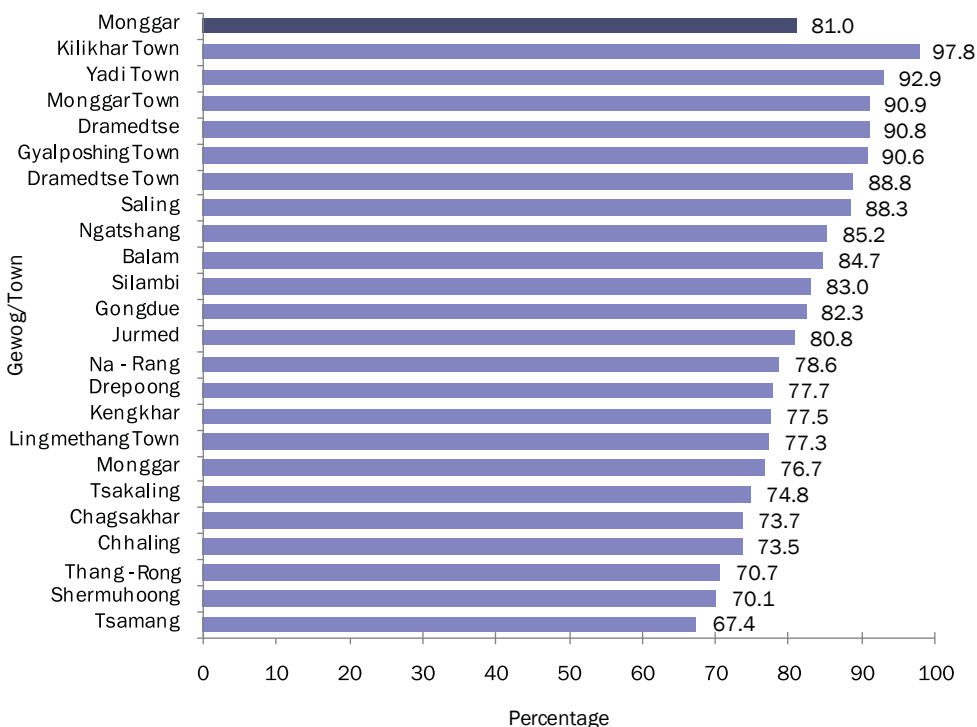
Figure 7.4 Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by *Gewog*/Town, Monggar 2017
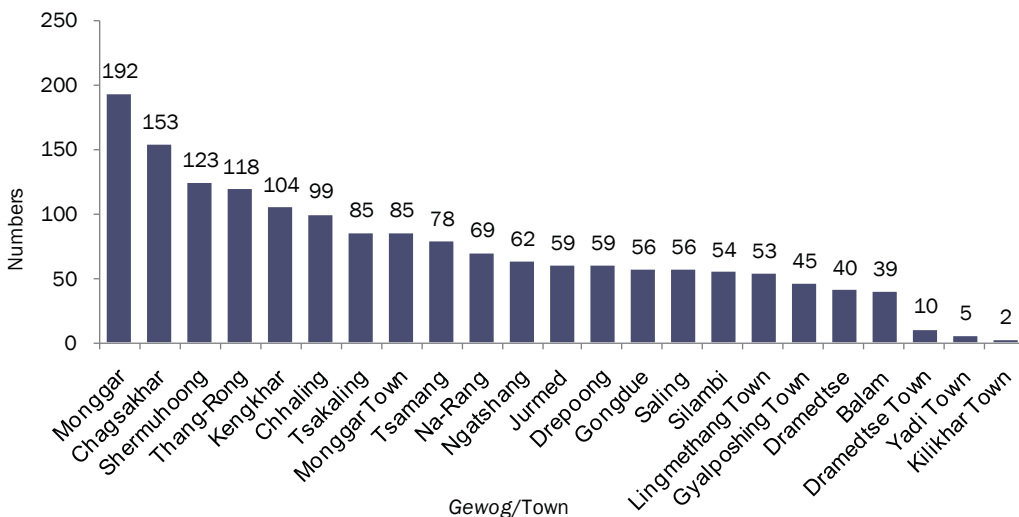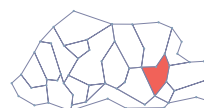
Table 7.2 Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof, and Floor Materials by Area, Monggar 2017

	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	5.2	18.6	23.5	49.9	2.9	1,893
Rural	1.0	16.1	74.4	5.2	3.3	6,747
Both Areas	1.9	16.7	63.3	15.0	3.2	8,640
	Main Material for Roof					
Area	Planks/ Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates. Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	4.2	89.1	5.7	1.0	1,893	
Rural	8.5	88.1	0.4	3.1	6,747	
Both Areas	7.5	88.3	1.6	2.6	8,640	
	Main Material for Floor					
Area	Planks/ Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	24.3	1.6	72.7	1.4	1,893	
Rural	83.8	2.7	11.0	2.5	6,747	
Both Areas	70.8	2.4	24.5	2.3	8,640	

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

	Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)								
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,893
Rural	95.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	6,747
Both Areas	96.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	8,640
	Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)								
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	99.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	93.2	0.1	1,893		
Rural	93.4	0.9	49.1	3.5	40.9	0.1	6,747		
Both Areas	94.7	0.8	38.6	2.9	52.4	0.1	8,640		

latrine (without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Kilikhar Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 97.8%, while Tsamang Gewog recorded the lowest at 67.4% (Figure 7.3).

One fifth of households (1,646) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation between *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Monggar Gewog had 192 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Kilikhar Town had only 2 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant number of households (63.3%) have walls made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table

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Table 7.4 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Monggar 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	76.9	22.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1,893
Rural	25.4	71.0	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.4	6,747
Both Areas	36.7	60.5	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	8,640

Figure 7.5 Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog*/Town, Monggar 2017
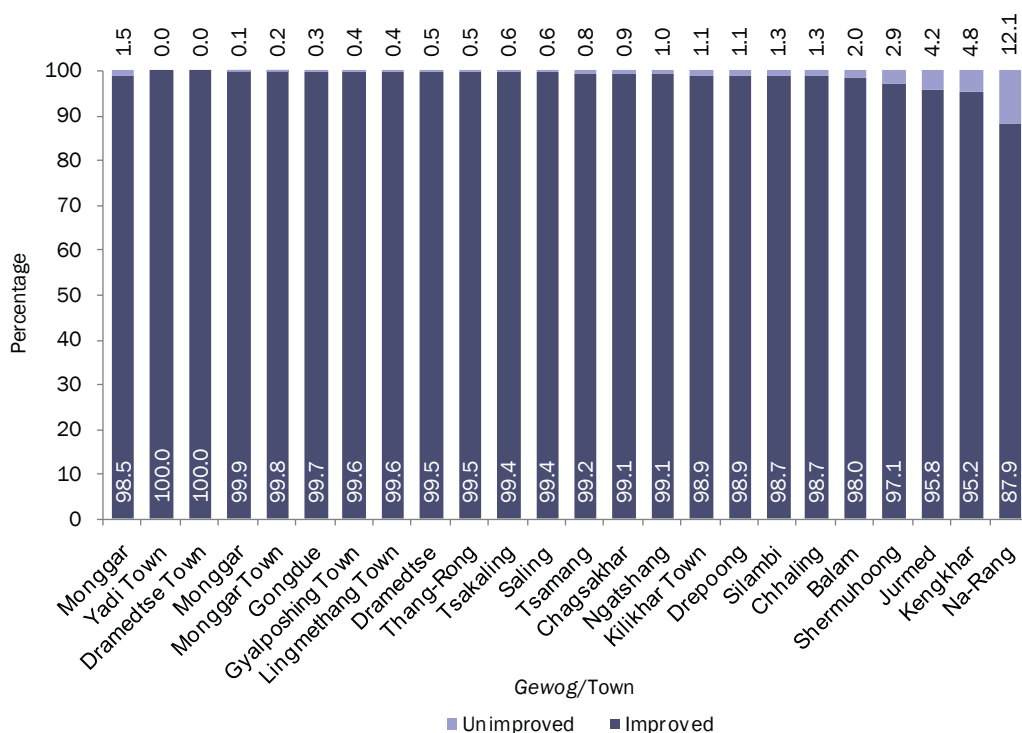
7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (74.4%) than urban areas (23.5%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (88.3%), followed by planks/shingles (7.5%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (70.8%), followed by tiles/ marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo

(24.5%).

7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Monggar Dzongkhag use electricity (96.2%) for lighting, though there are a few households still using kerosene (1.3%) and solar energy (1.0%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference
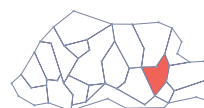
Figure 7.6 Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog*/Town, Monggar 2017
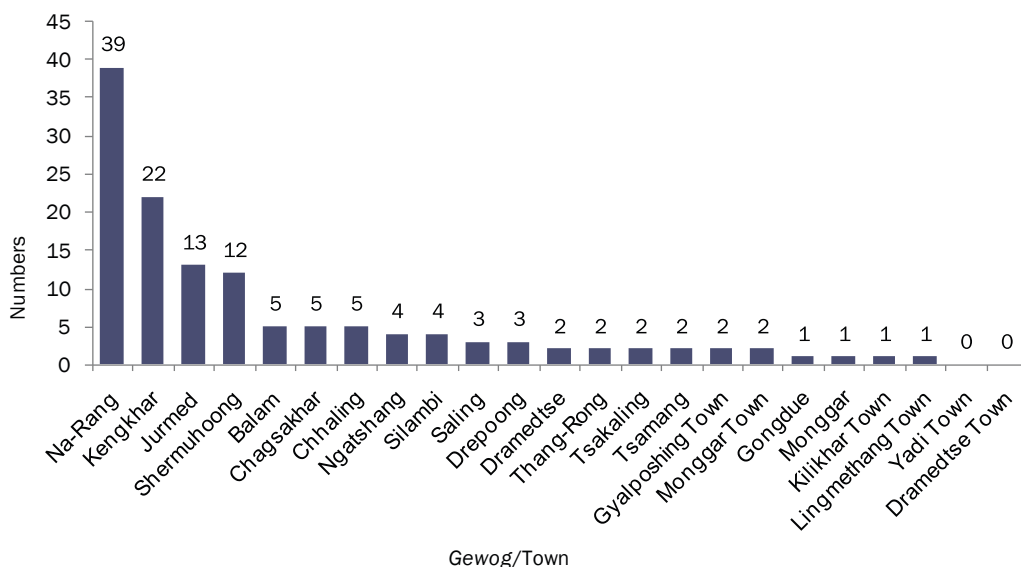
between urban (99.2%) and rural areas (95.4%) in the use of electricity for lighting. More households in rural areas (2.8%) use solar energy and kerosene for lighting than in urban areas (0.4%).

Most households in Monggar *Dzongkhag* use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.3%) in combination with LPG (93.2%) while the usage of other sources of fuel are negligible. In rural areas, almost one half of households (49.1%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 97.2% of the total households. In addition, 1.4% of households use protected well/protected

spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved. According to the 2017 Census, some 98.5% of households have access to improved drinking water source, which is significantly higher than 82.4% of 2005. There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (76.9%) than in rural areas (25.4%). About 1.5% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/ spring/rivers/ streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs*/Towns, all the households (100%) in Yadi Town and Dramedtse Town have access to improved sources of drinking water while Na-Rang Gewog (87.9%) has the lowest proportion of households with

Figure 7.7 Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by *Gewog*/Town, Monggar 2017
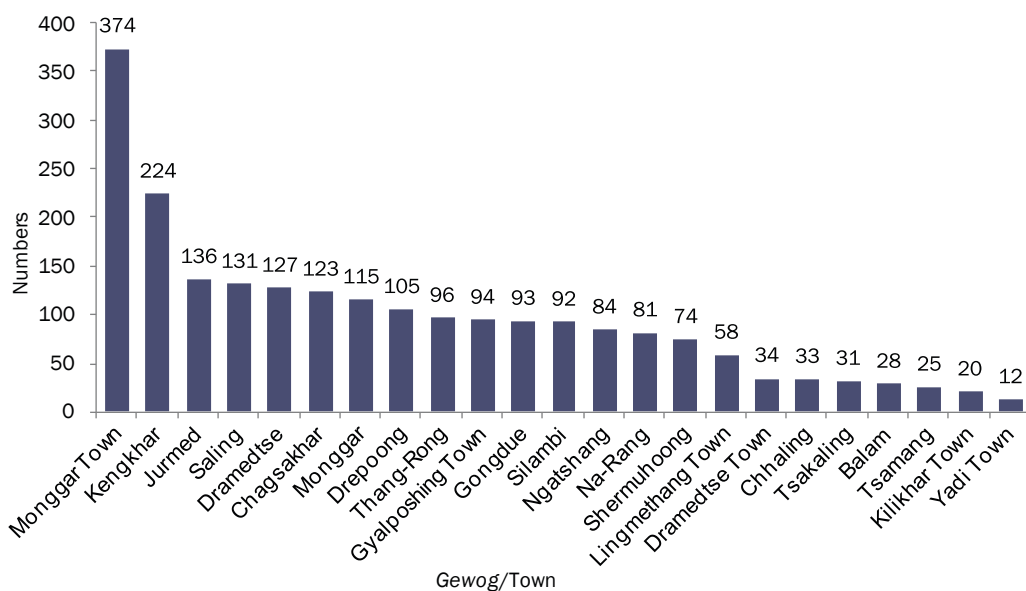
access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 1.5% or some 131 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Na-Rang Gewog has 39 households without access to improved drinking water sources (Figure 7.6).

About 74.6% of all housing units have reliable sources of water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a quarter (2,190) of the households in Monggar Dzongkhag

lacked reliable source of water supply. In absolute numbers, Monggar Town had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water at 374 households while Yadi town had the lowest (Figure 7.7).

About 1.7% of households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/ Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/ plot, house/building, livestock, business,
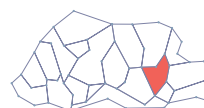
Figure 7.8 Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Monggar 2005 and 2017
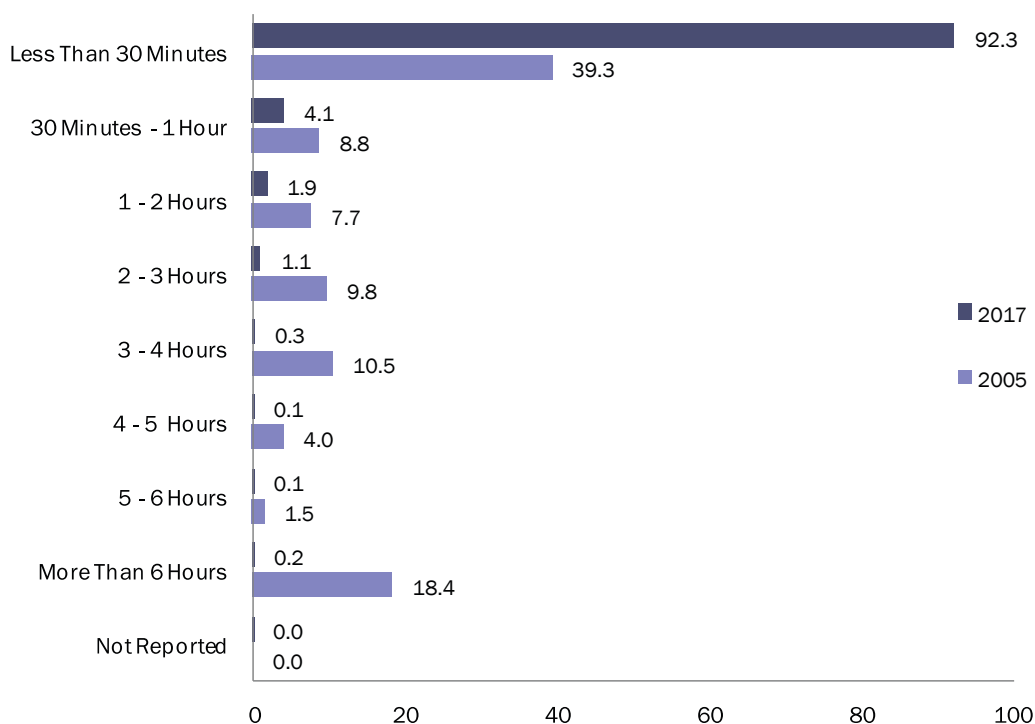
Table 7.5 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Monggar 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	1.5	98.5	0.0	1,893
Rural	7.6	92.4	0.0	6,747
Both Areas	6.3	93.7	0.0	8,640

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

7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (92.3%) of households in Monggar Dzongkhag have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (39.3%).   However, there

Figure 7.9 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by *Gewog*/Town, Monggar 2017
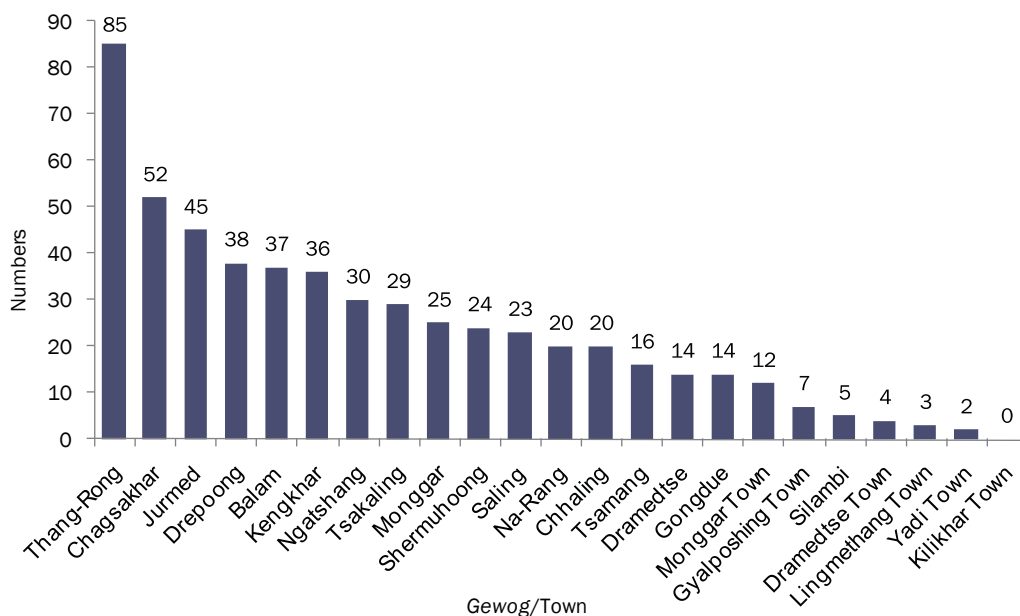
are some households (0.2%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (90.9%) availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not visit a health facility, 69.1% stated that they did not require health services, 12.8% stated that the health facilities were too far, and 10.4% stated that they did not have enough time to avail health services.

7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 6.3% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of experiencing

food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in the rural areas (7.6%) than in urban areas (1.5%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 541 households (6.3%) that experienced food insufficiency, Thangrong Gewog had 85 households while Kilikhar town had no household reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
MONGGAR	18,247	18,903	37,150	49.1	50.9	100.0	96.5
Urban	5,417	4,880	10,297	52.6	47.4	100.0	111.0
Gyalposhing Town	1,374	1,255	2,629	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.5
Kilikhar Town	290	275	565	51.3	48.7	100.0	105.5
Monggar Town	2,301	2,151	4,452	51.7	48.3	100.0	107.0
Yadi Town	360	370	730	49.3	50.7	100.0	97.3
Dramedtse Town	580	389	969	59.9	40.1	100.0	149.1
Lingmethang Town	512	440	952	53.8	46.2	100.0	116.4
Rural	12,830	14,023	26,853	47.8	52.2	100.0	91.5
Balam	418	494	912	45.8	54.2	100.0	84.6
Chagsakhar	1,206	1,288	2,494	48.4	51.6	100.0	93.6
Dramedtse	815	1,033	1,848	44.1	55.9	100.0	78.9
Na-Rang	593	670	1,263	47.0	53.0	100.0	88.5
Ngatshang	775	870	1,645	47.1	52.9	100.0	89.1
Shermuhoong	797	830	1,627	49.0	51.0	100.0	96.0
Thang-Rong	717	889	1,606	44.6	55.4	100.0	80.7
Gongdue	616	618	1,234	49.9	50.1	100.0	99.7
Jurmed	589	658	1,247	47.2	52.8	100.0	89.5
Kengkhar	881	963	1,844	47.8	52.2	100.0	91.5
Saling	973	956	1,929	50.4	49.6	100.0	101.8
Silambi	634	723	1,357	46.7	53.3	100.0	87.7
Chhaling	720	721	1,441	50.0	50.0	100.0	99.9
Drepoong	427	477	904	47.2	52.8	100.0	89.5
Monggar	1,681	1,803	3,484	48.2	51.8	100.0	93.2
Tsakaling	544	542	1,086	50.1	49.9	100.0	100.4
Tsamang	444	488	932	47.6	52.4	100.0	91.0

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day
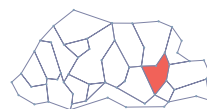
Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and *Gewog*/Town, MonggarDzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	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
MONGGAR	3,382	3,875	4,142	3,702	2,692	3,141	2,857	2,638	2,132	1,712	1,499	1,411	1,324	838	727	1,078	37,150
Urban	753	934	1,403	2,144	833	970	843	792	511	344	260	143	105	84	71	107	10,297
Gyalposhing Town	194	242	485	530	173	210	200	214	135	81	62	32	18	18	20	15	2,629
Kilikhar Town	37	52	121	86	36	48	46	51	26	20	14	9	1	4	4	10	565
Monggar Town	385	446	415	698	405	476	456	371	233	161	129	76	58	48	32	63	4,452
Yadi Town	23	26	98	416	47	33	18	20	17	11	5	3	4	5	3	1	730
Dramedtse Town	35	51	195	354	60	68	38	51	34	23	22	9	11	3	7	8	969
Lingmethang Town	79	117	89	60	112	135	85	85	66	48	28	14	13	6	5	10	952
Rural	2,629	2,941	2,739	1,558	1,859	2,171	2,014	1,846	1,621	1,368	1,239	1,268	1,219	754	656	971	26,853
Balam	98	104	94	17	53	62	84	56	65	57	61	43	40	29	14	35	912
Chagsakhar	239	286	276	208	197	230	175	185	126	125	83	104	87	58	52	63	2,494
Dramedtse	245	227	156	105	153	149	126	123	103	95	79	74	56	50	50	57	1,848
Na-Rang	150	170	144	45	95	114	92	87	70	67	54	50	45	23	27	30	1,263
Ngatshang	151	183	196	110	113	128	119	124	105	93	73	61	70	32	31	56	1,645
Shermuhoong	176	160	222	79	100	125	126	120	94	65	67	94	80	45	32	42	1,627
Thang-Rong	178	197	157	44	94	131	123	106	102	94	77	75	74	46	43	65	1,606
Gongdue	123	160	74	42	74	107	104	75	63	63	69	74	63	39	36	68	1,234
Jurmed	149	140	129	48	91	94	92	81	82	68	66	61	48	28	33	37	1,247
Kengkhar	191	169	255	107	104	143	126	123	118	90	70	89	85	70	42	62	1,844
Saling	199	250	108	44	168	161	150	143	127	109	104	93	105	60	39	69	1,929
Silambi	100	136	238	88	58	88	95	85	58	51	44	67	60	54	61	74	1,357
Chhaling	123	135	173	73	105	129	108	89	95	65	88	76	66	31	39	46	1,441
Drepoong	83	119	59	32	41	71	81	65	59	51	64	59	49	28	19	24	904
Monggar	287	322	296	481	308	314	262	222	228	141	121	125	125	80	60	112	3,484
Tsakaling	72	73	81	16	47	61	80	86	44	76	67	78	102	54	52	97	1,086
Tsamang	65	110	81	19	58	64	71	76	82	58	52	45	64	27	26	34	932

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	
MONGGAR	11,399	23,108	2,643	37,150	60.8	49.3	11.4	23.2
Urban	3,090	6,945	262	10,297	48.3	44.5	3.8	8.5
Gyalposhing Town	921	1,655	53	2,629	58.9	55.6	3.2	5.8
Kilikhar Town	210	337	18	565	67.7	62.3	5.3	8.6
Monggar Town	1,246	3,063	143	4,452	45.3	40.7	4.7	11.5
Yadi Town	147	574	9	730	27.2	25.6	1.6	6.1
Dramedtse Town	281	670	18	969	44.6	41.9	2.7	6.4
Lingmethang Town	285	646	21	952	47.4	44.1	3.3	7.4
Rural	8,309	16,163	2,381	26,853	66.1	51.4	14.7	28.7
Balam	296	538	78	912	69.5	55.0	14.5	26.4
Chagsakhar	801	1,520	173	2,494	64.1	52.7	11.4	21.6
Dramedtse	628	1,063	157	1,848	73.8	59.1	14.8	25.0
Na-Rang	464	719	80	1,263	75.7	64.5	11.1	17.2
Ngatshang	530	996	119	1,645	65.2	53.2	11.9	22.5
Shermuhoong	558	950	119	1,627	71.3	58.7	12.5	21.3
Thang-Rong	532	920	154	1,606	74.6	57.8	16.7	28.9
Gongdue	357	734	143	1,234	68.1	48.6	19.5	40.1
Jurmed	418	731	98	1,247	70.6	57.2	13.4	23.4
Kengkhar	615	1,055	174	1,844	74.8	58.3	16.5	28.3
Saling	557	1,204	168	1,929	60.2	46.3	14.0	30.2
Silambi	474	694	189	1,357	95.5	68.3	27.2	39.9
Chhaling	431	894	116	1,441	61.2	48.2	13.0	26.9
Drepoong	261	572	71	904	58.0	45.6	12.4	27.2
Monggar	905	2,327	252	3,484	49.7	38.9	10.8	27.8
Tsakaling	226	657	203	1,086	65.3	34.4	30.9	89.8
Tsamang	256	589	87	932	58.2	43.5	14.8	34.0

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day
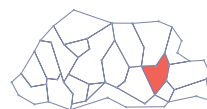
Table A2.4 Population by Type of Household, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
MONGGAR	31,438	5,559	153	37,150	84.6	15.0	0.4	100.0
Urban	7,174	3,001	122	10,297	69.7	29.1	1.2	100.0
Gyalposhing Town	1,813	775	41	2,629	69.0	29.5	1.6	100.0
Kilikhar Town	372	193	0	565	65.8	34.2	0.0	100.0
Monggar Town	3,629	744	79	4,452	81.5	16.7	1.8	100.0
Yadi Town	237	491	2	730	32.5	67.3	0.3	100.0
Dramedtse Town	300	669	0	969	31.0	69.0	0.0	100.0
Lingmethang Town	823	129	0	952	86.4	13.6	0.0	100.0
Rural	24,264	2,558	31	26,853	90.4	9.5	0.1	100.0
Balam	834	76	2	912	91.4	8.3	0.2	100.0
Chagsakhar	2,225	261	8	2,494	89.2	10.5	0.3	100.0
Dramedtse	1,791	55	2	1,848	96.9	3.0	0.1	100.0
Na-Rang	1,116	147	0	1,263	88.4	11.6	0.0	100.0
Ngatshang	1,595	50	0	1,645	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
Shermuhoong	1,456	171	0	1,627	89.5	10.5	0.0	100.0
Thang-Rong	1,441	165	0	1,606	89.7	10.3	0.0	100.0
Gongdue	1,168	66	0	1,234	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0
Jurmed	1,100	147	0	1,247	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0
Kengkhar	1,644	191	9	1,844	89.2	10.4	0.5	100.0
Saling	1,810	119	0	1,929	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0
Silambi	1,096	251	10	1,357	80.8	18.5	0.7	100.0
Chhaling	1,300	141	0	1,441	90.2	9.8	0.0	100.0
Drepoong	862	42	0	904	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0
Monggar	3,036	448	0	3,484	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0
Tsakaling	974	112	0	1,086	89.7	10.3	0.0	100.0
Tsamang	816	116	0	932	87.6	12.4	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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
MONGGAR																		
URBAN																		
Gyalposhing Town																		
	Male	93	128	220	283	104	97	95	119	85	54	41	17	13	7	9	9	1,374
	Female	101	114	265	247	69	113	105	95	50	27	21	15	5	11	11	6	1,255
Kilikhar Town																		
	Male	14	28	50	45	24	24	26	30	14	16	7	5		2	2	3	290
	Female	23	24	71	41	12	24	20	21	12	4	7	4	1	2	2	7	275
Monggar Town																		
	Male	202	231	225	350	232	215	222	192	133	94	69	40	24	26	16	30	2,301
	Female	183	215	190	348	173	261	234	179	100	67	60	36	34	22	16	33	2,151
Yadi Town																		
	Male	11	9	36	221	25	15	9	10	8	5	2	3	3	2		1	360
	Female	12	17	62	195	22	18	9	10	9	6	3		1	3	3		370
Dramedtse Town																		
	Male	10	32	111	201	37	49	28	32	27	18	16	6	4	3	3	3	580
	Female	25	19	84	153	23	19	10	19	7	5	6	3	7		4	5	389
Lingmethang Town																		
	Male	42	54	41	35	72	71	37	47	40	32	16	10	8	4	2	1	512
	Female	37	63	48	25	40	64	48	38	26	16	12	4	5	2	3	9	440
RURAL																		
Balam																		
	Male	45	54	48	8	14	24	33	21	29	23	27	27	20	18	9	18	418
	Female	53	50	46	9	39	38	51	35	36	34	34	16	20	11	5	17	494
Chagsakhar																		
	Male	122	155	136	109	94	108	80	85	53	54	38	53	44	22	23	30	1,206
	Female	117	131	140	99	103	122	95	100	73	71	45	51	43	36	29	33	1,288
Dramedtse																		
	Male	119	115	75	41	66	71	45	46	37	37	34	27	28	23	24	27	815
	Female	126	112	81	64	87	78	81	77	66	58	45	47	28	27	26	30	1,033

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

Gewog/Town	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
Na-Rang																	
Male	79	94	77	19	38	45	41	38	22	28	33	24	20	11	10	14	593
Female	71	76	67	26	57	69	51	49	48	39	21	26	25	12	17	16	670
Ngatshang																	
Male	70	89	91	62	51	52	58	51	44	45	35	30	34	18	18	27	775
Female	81	94	105	48	62	76	61	73	61	48	38	31	36	14	13	29	870
Shermuhoong																	
Male	91	82	104	42	46	58	54	50	42	28	32	56	45	26	20	21	797
Female	85	78	118	37	54	67	72	70	52	37	35	38	35	19	12	21	830
Thang-Rong																	
Male	99	89	90	12	29	51	48	39	47	36	32	32	39	23	20	31	717
Female	79	108	67	32	65	80	75	67	55	58	45	43	35	23	23	34	889
Gongdue																	
Male	66	92	33	20	33	51	58	36	34	30	34	29	33	18	20	29	616
Female	57	68	41	22	41	56	46	39	29	33	35	45	30	21	16	39	618
Jurmed																	
Male	77	66	60	24	42	43	49	35	36	28	29	30	23	12	17	18	589
Female	72	74	69	24	49	51	43	46	46	40	37	31	25	16	16	19	658
Kengkhar																	
Male	103	76	127	52	31	72	67	44	61	37	40	42	32	39	22	36	881
Female	88	93	128	55	73	71	59	79	57	53	30	47	53	31	20	26	963
Saling																	
Male	96	119	53	28	91	69	78	71	60	54	54	53	54	37	21	35	973
Female	103	131	55	16	77	92	72	72	67	55	50	40	51	23	18	34	956
Silambi																	
Male	51	72	114	36	22	52	49	38	20	22	22	28	22	22	31	33	634
Female	49	64	124	52	36	36	46	47	38	29	22	39	38	32	30	41	723
Chhaling																	
Male	47	68	104	42	55	67	60	33	53	31	43	34	26	13	22	22	720
Female	76	67	69	31	50	62	48	56	42	34	45	42	40	18	17	24	721

Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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
Drepoong																	
Male	41	63	33	13	20	35	28	23	28	26	24	39	17	13	10	14	427
Female	42	56	26	19	21	36	53	42	31	25	40	20	32	15	9	10	477
Monggar																	
Male	142	156	140	221	162	147	125	101	125	57	68	63	58	37	29	50	1,681
Female	145	166	156	260	146	167	137	121	103	84	53	62	67	43	31	62	1,803
Tsakaling																	
Male	35	37	40	8	23	32	42	44	20	31	31	40	55	25	30	51	544
Female	37	36	41	8	24	29	38	42	24	45	36	38	47	29	22	46	542
Tsamang																	
Male	25	55	39	10	34	33	45	31	40	20	20	20	30	14	14	14	444
Female	40	55	42	9	24	31	26	45	42	38	32	25	34	13	12	20	488
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	1,680	1,964	2,047	1,882	1,345	1,481	1,377	1,216	1,058	806	747	708	632	415	372	517	18,247
Female	1,702	1,911	2,095	1,820	1,347	1,660	1,480	1,422	1,074	906	752	703	692	423	355	561	18,903
Both Sex	3,382	3,875	4,142	3,702	2,692	3,141	2,857	2,638	2,132	1,712	1,499	1,411	1,324	838	727	1,078	37,150

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day
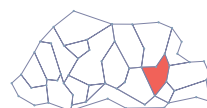
Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	82	64	146	237	208	445	319	272	591
1	47	62	109	230	243	473	277	305	582
2	75	65	140	276	299	575	351	364	715
3	88	103	191	284	277	561	372	380	752
4	80	87	167	281	294	575	361	381	742
5	96	90	186	330	328	658	426	418	844
6	80	77	157	300	293	593	380	370	750
7	89	100	189	261	270	531	350	370	720
8	113	106	219	306	274	580	419	380	799
9	104	79	183	285	294	579	389	373	762
10	102	84	186	316	298	614	418	382	800
11	115	106	221	287	301	588	402	407	809
12	128	160	288	313	304	617	441	464	905
13	154	179	333	232	255	487	386	434	820
14	184	191	375	216	217	433	400	408	808
15	210	219	429	159	165	324	369	384	753
16	294	231	525	153	130	283	447	361	808
17	215	253	468	152	152	304	367	405	772
18	238	188	426	131	173	304	369	361	730
19	178	118	296	152	191	343	330	309	639
20	127	71	198	161	211	372	288	282	570
21	88	66	154	149	172	321	237	238	475
22	90	57	147	145	202	347	235	259	494
23	102	77	179	184	198	382	286	275	561
24	87	68	155	212	225	437	299	293	592
25	94	92	186	185	233	418	279	325	604
26	111	93	204	209	220	429	320	313	633
27	94	120	214	225	258	483	319	378	697
28	94	101	195	200	242	442	294	343	637
29	78	93	171	191	208	399	269	301	570
30	95	94	189	222	238	460	317	332	649
31	81	84	165	193	211	404	274	295	569
32	85	87	172	212	208	420	297	295	592
33	74	83	157	184	211	395	258	294	552
34	82	78	160	149	186	335	231	264	495
35	122	82	204	148	204	352	270	286	556
36	101	83	184	155	230	385	256	313	569
37	78	84	162	170	218	388	248	302	550
38	67	66	133	150	196	346	217	262	479
39	62	47	109	163	212	375	225	259	484
40	82	47	129	192	204	396	274	251	525
41	48	40	88	119	160	279	167	200	367
42	68	44	112	161	184	345	229	228	457
43	61	39	100	125	156	281	186	195	381
44	48	34	82	154	166	320	202	200	402
45	46	19	65	118	155	273	164	174	338

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	41	25	66	128	147	275	169	172	341
47	47	28	75	117	156	273	164	184	348
48	47	32	79	110	170	280	157	202	359
49	38	21	59	114	153	267	152	174	326
50	39	31	70	137	122	259	176	153	329
51	25	26	51	122	150	272	147	176	323
52	35	18	53	134	125	259	169	143	312
53	28	20	48	105	132	237	133	152	285
54	24	14	38	98	114	212	122	128	250
55	19	11	30	107	122	229	126	133	259
56	18	10	28	131	130	261	149	140	289
57	24	18	42	137	139	276	161	157	318
58	9	11	20	141	119	260	150	130	280
59	11	12	23	111	131	242	122	143	265
60	15	14	29	142	160	302	157	174	331
61	14	20	34	121	126	247	135	146	281
62	14	8	22	116	124	240	130	132	262
63	2	4	6	112	132	244	114	136	250
64	7	7	14	89	97	186	96	104	200
65	9	9	18	97	109	206	106	118	224
66	10	9	19	79	76	155	89	85	174
67	11	11	22	63	77	140	74	88	162
68	9	7	16	68	56	124	77	63	140
69	5	4	9	64	65	129	69	69	138
70	9	9	18	85	83	168	94	92	186
71	4	8	12	74	61	135	78	69	147
72	4	14	18	67	69	136	71	83	154
73	6	3	9	63	56	119	69	59	128
74	9	5	14	51	47	98	60	52	112
75	3	8	11	47	52	99	50	60	110
76	5	8	13	61	48	109	66	56	122
77	5	3	8	34	48	82	39	51	90
78	1	3	4	41	47	88	42	50	92
79	6	4	10	40	35	75	46	39	85
80	3	8	11	38	47	85	41	55	96
81	1	7	8	31	33	64	32	40	72
82	1	4	5	25	25	50	26	29	55
83	6	1	7	26	31	57	32	32	64
84	3	2	5	20	30	50	23	32	55
85	6	3	9	25	18	43	31	21	52
86	2	1	3	24	16	40	26	17	43
87	3	3	6	13	17	30	16	20	36
88	1	2	3	10	13	23	11	15	26
89	0	1	1	12	6	18	12	7	19
90	0	1	1	5	9	14	5	10	15
91	0	0	0	4	4	8	4	4	8

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	1	0	1	4	2	6	5	2	7
93	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	4	5
94	0	0	0	4	3	7	4	3	7
95	0	0	0	3	3	6	3	3	6
96	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
97	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
98	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
99	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
100	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
101	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	5,417	4,880	10,297	12,830	14,023	26,853	18,247	18,903	37,150

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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
BALAM																	
Khebishing	5	1	0	5	7	2	4	10	9	8	5	13	5	2	2	6	84
Male	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	4	6	2	7	2	2	2	3	38
Female	2	1	0	4	5	1	4	7	5	2	3	6	3	0	0	3	46
Balam_Morphu	21	20	19	3	9	17	16	11	13	10	19	8	9	6	1	4	186
Male	13	12	8	2	3	7	6	2	7	4	7	5	5	4	1	2	88
Female	8	8	11	1	6	10	10	9	6	6	12	3	4	2	0	2	98
Bahkaphai	11	8	5	2	4	7	9	4	8	7	7	4	2	0	1	5	84
Male	5	3	1	0	1	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	3	34
Female	6	5	4	2	3	3	6	2	5	4	4	2	1	0	1	2	50
Jadoong_Yangbari	46	71	70	7	27	30	46	28	31	21	20	17	20	15	7	15	471
Male	19	38	39	5	5	10	21	13	13	5	11	12	9	8	4	6	218
Female	27	33	31	2	22	20	25	15	18	16	9	5	11	7	3	9	253
Doongmanma_Selkhar	15	4	0	0	6	6	9	3	4	11	10	1	4	6	3	5	87
Male	5	1	0	0	3	2	3	1	2	5	4	1	3	4	2	4	40
Female	10	3	0	0	3	4	6	2	2	6	6	0	1	2	1	1	47
All Chiwogs	98	104	94	17	53	62	84	56	65	57	61	43	40	29	14	35	912
Male	45	54	48	8	14	24	33	21	29	23	27	27	20	18	9	18	418
Female	53	50	46	9	39	38	51	35	36	34	34	16	20	11	5	17	494
CHAGSAKHAR																	
Yangrapoongshing	23	10	0	19	12	23	12	20	13	17	12	14	7	4	3	9	238
Male	14	0	0	6	6	7	0	7	5	10	4	6	5	3	3	4	102
Female	9	10	0	13	6	16	12	13	8	7	8	8	2	0	0	5	136
Kharnang_Kheshingra	60	58	51	29	43	40	32	48	25	34	22	30	17	13	4	10	524
Male	35	31	29	10	17	14	14	19	9	16	13	17	10	5	4	3	246
Female	25	27	22	19	26	26	18	29	16	18	9	13	7	8	0	7	278
Borphai_Chagsakhar	49	91	128	30	44	48	31	38	22	23	14	16	16	0	5	12	619
Male	27	45	54	0	19	19	17	18	10	8	8	9	5	0	0	8	297
Female	22	46	74	30	25	29	14	20	12	15	6	7	11	0	5	4	322
Doongsingma_Pam	60	68	54	57	50	87	62	53	45	33	26	22	30	23	13	20	703
Male	23	41	32	40	30	49	29	33	19	16	10	12	15	8	7	9	373
Female	37	27	22	17	20	38	33	20	26	17	16	10	15	15	6	11	330

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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
Yetong_Jarshingpogtor	47	51	0	0	48	32	32	26	21	18	9	9	17	4	7	12	410
Male	23	30	0	0	22	19	14	8	10	4	3	9	9	1	3	6	188
Female	24	21	0	0	26	13	18	18	11	14	6	0	8	3	4	6	222
All Chiwogs	239	278	233	135	197	230	169	185	126	125	83	91	87	44	32	63	2,494
Male	122	147	115	56	94	108	74	85	53	54	38	53	44	18	17	30	1,206
Female	117	131	118	79	103	122	95	100	73	71	45	38	43	26	15	33	1,288
DRAMEDTSE																	
Serkhagphu_Yengkhartshing	91	28	0	47	53	39	27	42	37	27	25	20	22	5	7	19	603
Male	48	0	0	19	23	18	0	14	16	6	11	9	12	5	7	7	271
Female	43	28	0	28	30	21	27	28	21	21	14	11	10	0	0	12	332
Dramedtse_Shaphangma	31	30	22	14	16	21	24	18	14	13	12	19	11	6	2	3	261
Male	16	18	12	6	6	8	9	6	8	6	5	8	6	2	2	3	121
Female	15	12	10	8	10	13	15	12	6	7	7	11	5	4	0	0	140
Ba-Ging_Shadang	77	77	69	25	38	35	31	27	31	28	22	17	7	0	8	23	550
Male	34	33	31	0	12	13	10	7	8	12	6	5	2	0	0	10	210
Female	43	44	38	25	26	22	21	20	23	16	16	12	5	0	8	13	340
Zangkhar	28	34	10	2	21	27	19	16	12	13	12	13	10	8	11	6	242
Male	11	13	4	2	11	17	8	9	3	5	7	4	5	4	6	3	112
Female	17	21	6	0	10	10	11	7	9	8	5	9	5	4	5	3	130
Bikhar_Thoongdari	18	23	0	0	25	27	12	20	9	14	8	1	6	3	5	6	192
Male	10	16	0	0	14	15	5	10	2	8	5	1	3	2	2	4	101
Female	8	7	0	0	11	12	7	10	7	6	3	0	3	1	3	2	91
All Chiwogs	245	192	101	88	153	149	113	123	103	95	79	70	56	22	33	57	1,848
Male	119	80	47	27	66	71	32	46	37	37	34	27	28	13	17	27	815
Female	126	112	54	61	87	78	81	77	66	58	45	43	28	9	16	30	1,033
Na-Rang																	
Khalong	15	14	0	1	7	17	10	14	8	6	11	13	8	0	2	2	155
Male	10	0	0	0	5	6	0	8	2	1	5	7	3	0	2	1	74
Female	5	14	0	1	2	11	10	6	6	5	6	6	5	0	0	1	81
Thrinangphu	50	46	40	12	35	43	18	29	22	20	13	15	18	6	1	15	389
Male	24	26	28	4	18	20	7	11	7	9	7	8	8	3	1	7	188
Female	26	20	12	8	17	23	11	18	15	11	6	7	10	3	0	8	201

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Gomchhu	17	3	0	5	7	8	9	5	10	7	4	5	5	0	2	4	98
Male	8	3	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	3	0	0	3	42
Female	9	0	0	5	5	6	5	3	8	3	1	3	2	0	2	1	56
Na-Rang_Pangthang	17	14	18	12	4	6	8	13	11	10	8	5	9	6	4	3	148
Male	9	7	7	8	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	2	5	3	1	1	69
Female	8	7	11	4	3	3	5	9	7	5	2	3	4	3	3	2	79
Dongshoom_Pangkhang	51	80	0	0	42	40	37	26	19	24	18	5	5	5	9	6	473
Male	28	45	0	0	12	14	17	13	7	9	12	5	1	3	4	2	220
Female	23	35	0	0	30	26	20	13	12	15	6	0	4	2	5	4	253
All Chiwogs	150	157	58	30	95	114	82	87	70	67	54	43	45	17	18	30	1,263
Male	79	81	35	12	38	45	31	38	22	28	33	24	20	9	8	14	593
Female	71	76	23	18	57	69	51	49	48	39	21	19	25	8	10	16	670
NGATSHANG																	
Ngatshang	47	25	0	16	42	42	8	28	36	24	17	18	21	4	7	13	432
Male	23	0	0	7	19	20	0	10	19	12	10	10	10	4	7	6	214
Female	24	25	0	9	23	22	8	18	17	12	7	8	11	0	0	7	218
Thoombari_Zangdari	13	24	15	4	10	14	7	19	13	15	9	3	7	5	2	9	170
Male	4	13	7	0	5	4	2	10	4	10	6	1	2	2	2	5	77
Female	9	11	8	4	5	10	5	9	9	5	3	2	5	3	0	4	93
Nyingala_Phanasi	26	24	25	3	21	20	19	19	10	6	11	9	10	0	2	2	213
Male	16	10	13	0	11	8	6	10	2	2	5	5	6	0	0	2	101
Female	10	14	12	3	10	12	13	9	8	4	6	4	4	0	2	0	112
Pelshoob	57	73	92	70	33	44	55	51	33	36	29	25	24	13	11	26	672
Male	26	35	38	42	13	15	26	20	14	15	12	12	10	9	7	11	305
Female	31	38	54	28	20	29	29	31	19	21	17	13	14	4	4	15	367
Yadi_Yekhar	8	17	0	0	7	8	13	7	13	12	7	2	8	4	3	6	158
Male	1	11	0	0	3	5	7	1	5	6	2	2	6	2	2	3	78
Female	7	6	0	0	4	3	6	6	8	6	5	0	2	2	1	3	80
All Chiwogs	151	163	132	93	113	128	102	124	105	93	73	57	70	26	25	56	1,645
Male	70	69	58	49	51	52	41	51	44	45	35	30	34	17	18	27	775
Female	81	94	74	44	62	76	61	73	61	48	38	27	36	9	7	29	870

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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
SHERMUHOONG																	
Soenakhar_Yarab	48	14	0	17	24	20	12	35	25	18	12	28	15	5	6	18	385
Male	23	0	0	5	15	9	0	14	10	8	4	18	7	5	6	9	195
Female	25	14	0	12	9	11	12	21	15	10	8	10	8	0	0	9	190
Jabgang_Thiling	17	3	2	3	12	8	20	13	16	8	7	7	6	3	3	2	130
Male	11	1	2	2	7	4	8	5	7	3	4	2	5	3	3	0	67
Female	6	2	0	1	5	4	12	8	9	5	3	5	1	0	0	2	63
Muhoong_Shiling	29	27	25	5	8	26	23	27	22	13	25	15	21	0	5	9	302
Male	14	9	21	0	5	9	9	10	10	7	14	10	11	0	0	4	151
Female	15	18	4	5	3	17	14	17	12	6	11	5	10	0	5	5	151
Gangmoong	19	3	0	2	14	22	12	4	2	4	8	10	6	4	3	6	119
Male	9	2	0	2	4	16	7	4	0	0	4	4	4	4	1	3	64
Female	10	1	0	0	10	6	5	0	2	4	4	6	2	0	2	3	55
Malang_Serzhong	63	85	0	0	42	49	49	41	29	22	15	22	32	19	9	7	691
Male	34	42	0	0	15	20	20	17	15	10	6	22	18	10	8	5	320
Female	29	43	0	0	27	29	29	24	14	12	9	0	14	9	1	2	371
All Chiwogs	176	132	27	27	100	125	116	120	94	65	67	82	80	31	26	42	1,627
Male	91	54	23	9	46	58	44	50	42	28	32	56	45	22	18	21	797
Female	85	78	4	18	54	67	72	70	52	37	35	26	35	9	8	21	830
THANGRONG																	
Changshing	18	1	0	2	11	13	7	15	9	8	6	10	8	2	1	6	136
Male	8	0	0	0	1	9	0	2	4	5	2	3	4	2	1	3	57
Female	10	1	0	2	10	4	7	13	5	3	4	7	4	0	0	3	79
Atola	30	17	5	7	9	20	21	18	15	10	12	15	13	4	2	10	211
Male	21	7	3	1	2	6	9	6	5	5	4	6	6	4	2	4	91
Female	9	10	2	6	7	14	12	12	10	5	8	9	7	0	0	6	120
Lingkhar	34	37	11	8	18	21	22	20	20	14	18	20	7	0	3	11	279
Male	22	15	5	0	6	10	8	8	10	4	9	8	5	0	0	9	131
Female	12	22	6	8	12	11	14	12	10	10	9	12	2	0	3	2	148
Ngaru-Pongtang	17	9	7	4	15	18	10	7	16	25	11	6	12	12	6	11	186
Male	10	4	4	2	7	8	3	1	10	9	5	6	6	4	4	5	86
Female	7	5	3	2	8	10	7	6	6	16	6	2	6	8	2	6	100

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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
Bauchhoeling_Panglen	79	130	0	0	41	59	54	46	42	37	30	11	34	18	21	27	794
Male	38	60	0	0	13	18	19	22	18	13	12	11	18	9	8	10	352
Female	41	70	0	0	28	41	35	24	24	24	18	0	16	9	13	17	442
All Chiwogs	178	194	23	21	94	131	114	106	102	94	77	62	74	36	33	65	1,606
Male	99	86	12	3	29	51	39	39	47	36	32	32	39	19	15	31	717
Female	79	108	11	18	65	80	75	67	55	58	45	30	35	17	18	34	889
GONGDUE																	
Damkhar_Weringla	29	13	0	19	22	30	8	23	19	20	19	20	13	3	7	20	318
Male	15	0	0	14	12	13	0	12	13	6	13	10	6	3	7	7	170
Female	14	13	0	5	10	17	8	11	6	14	6	10	7	0	0	13	148
Baagla_Dengkaling	10	12	1	2	2	5	9	6	1	2	8	8	3	4	3	3	81
Male	4	9	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	3	3	2	3	3	1	36
Female	6	3	1	2	2	3	7	3	1	1	5	5	1	1	0	2	45
Pikari_Yangbari	40	50	28	11	30	33	34	22	22	25	20	14	19	0	5	25	400
Male	18	21	15	0	12	16	21	8	13	13	8	5	12	0	0	14	190
Female	22	29	13	11	18	17	13	14	9	12	12	9	7	0	5	11	210
Daagsa_Kumadzong	32	64	34	4	11	31	27	10	15	14	14	21	9	7	7	14	314
Male	21	41	12	0	5	17	15	5	6	9	7	8	3	2	3	6	160
Female	11	23	22	4	6	14	12	5	9	5	7	13	6	5	4	8	154
Phadzong	12	3	0	0	9	8	11	14	6	2	8	3	19	4	6	6	121
Male	8	3	0	0	4	3	5	8	2	1	3	3	10	4	3	1	60
Female	4	0	0	0	5	5	6	6	4	1	5	0	9	0	3	5	61
All Chiwogs	123	142	63	36	74	107	89	75	63	63	69	66	63	18	28	68	1,234
Male	66	74	27	14	33	51	43	36	34	30	34	29	33	12	16	29	616
Female	57	68	36	22	41	56	46	39	29	33	35	37	30	6	12	39	618
JURMED																	
Ngamphu_Sangkama	29	7	0	8	14	16	3	18	13	8	6	4	5	1	1	5	158
Male	15	0	0	6	5	8	0	7	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	75
Female	14	7	0	2	9	8	3	11	10	4	3	2	3	0	0	3	83
Bilam_Dangkila	39	89	108	15	23	27	33	18	23	19	17	11	12	9	7	9	465
Male	21	40	52	4	11	9	18	7	10	8	8	7	5	4	7	5	216
Female	18	49	56	11	12	18	15	11	13	11	9	4	7	5	0	4	249

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

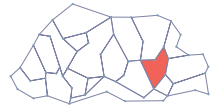| Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
Kognala_Ya-Ragla	21	16	5	3	11	12	14	10	12	7	6	15	6	0	2	7	156
Male	6	7	3	0	6	4	6	4	6	3	2	7	3	0	0	3	67
Female	15	9	2	3	5	8	8	6	6	4	4	8	3	0	2	4	89
Moodoongkhar_Tselam	32	6	3	12	22	25	15	19	13	18	14	21	15	8	12	4	239
Male	19	3	2	8	11	12	5	11	5	8	4	11	7	5	6	2	119
Female	13	3	1	4	11	13	10	8	8	10	10	10	8	3	6	2	120
Mootgangkhar_Tsangkhazor	28	14	0	0	21	14	19	16	21	16	23	3	10	4	2	12	229
Male	16	8	0	0	9	10	12	6	12	5	12	3	6	1	1	6	112
Female	12	6	0	0	12	4	7	10	9	11	11	0	4	3	1	6	117
All Chiwogs	149	132	116	38	91	94	84	81	82	68	66	54	48	22	24	37	1,247
Male	77	58	57	18	42	43	41	35	36	28	29	30	23	11	15	18	589
Female	72	74	59	20	49	51	43	46	46	40	37	24	25	11	9	19	658
KENGKHAR																	
Tongla_Zi-Tsibi	19	7	0	2	16	15	7	14	13	17	13	12	15	4	1	10	203
Male	14	0	0	0	4	5	0	4	9	8	9	5	7	4	1	4	102
Female	5	7	0	2	12	10	7	10	4	9	4	7	8	0	0	6	101
Kyidpari_Yuldari	28	32	25	9	12	25	25	17	23	14	19	13	14	11	3	2	277
Male	12	20	14	5	4	9	13	7	10	7	10	6	6	7	3	0	133
Female	16	12	11	4	8	16	12	10	13	7	9	7	8	4	0	2	144
Neykorlog_Warongborang	32	9	1	3	16	25	15	25	16	7	9	14	19	0	3	7	224
Male	20	3	0	0	5	16	8	11	6	4	4	5	7	0	0	6	111
Female	12	6	1	3	11	9	7	14	10	3	5	9	12	0	3	1	113
Olokid_Tsalabi	22	15	8	6	11	11	13	10	12	10	6	12	4	12	8	17	177
Male	13	9	5	4	4	8	4	4	7	2	4	8	1	4	3	11	91
Female	9	6	3	2	7	3	9	6	5	8	2	4	3	8	5	6	86
Phosothong_Shingchongri	55	72	0	0	26	46	28	39	36	24	15	10	26	16	7	16	654
Male	26	28	0	0	4	24	15	12	20	11	9	10	9	10	5	10	300
Female	29	44	0	0	22	22	13	27	16	13	6	0	17	6	2	6	354
Dogtang_Mooroong	35	29	40	20	23	21	25	18	18	18	8	18	7	11	8	10	309
Male	18	11	19	12	10	10	14	6	9	5	4	8	2	7	4	5	144
Female	17	18	21	8	13	11	11	12	9	13	4	10	5	4	4	5	165

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
All Chiwogs	191	164	74	40	104	143	113	123	118	90	70	79	85	54	30	62	1,844
Male	103	71	38	21	31	72	54	44	61	37	40	42	32	32	16	36	881
Female	88	93	36	19	73	71	59	79	57	53	30	37	53	22	14	26	963
SALING																	
Seng-Gor	17	17	0	7	17	26	8	22	17	24	12	16	8	2	6	1	232
Male	5	0	0	4	11	11	0	12	12	15	7	9	3	2	6	1	125
Female	12	17	0	3	6	15	8	10	5	9	5	7	5	0	0	0	107
Saling	18	24	3	3	9	11	7	11	6	8	10	7	8	3	1	3	133
Male	8	11	1	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	5	5	2	1	1	57
Female	10	13	2	1	6	7	4	8	4	5	7	2	3	1	0	2	76
Thridangbi	55	64	44	6	43	37	29	40	40	28	25	15	31	0	6	19	505
Male	26	29	21	0	17	18	11	22	16	14	14	9	17	0	0	9	240
Female	29	35	23	6	26	19	18	18	24	14	11	6	14	0	6	10	265
Tsenzabi_Masangdaza	62	65	39	16	59	53	47	44	40	24	34	31	24	19	9	29	595
Male	34	31	18	12	39	25	29	21	20	9	18	15	14	11	5	16	317
Female	28	34	21	4	20	28	18	23	20	15	16	16	10	8	4	13	278
Drogsar	22	17	0	0	14	15	16	5	4	3	3	5	14	5	2	4	138
Male	12	9	0	0	6	5	7	2	1	2	0	5	8	3	1	1	65
Female	10	8	0	0	8	10	9	3	3	1	3	0	6	2	1	3	73
Kalapang_Risa	25	49	16	8	26	19	30	21	20	22	20	16	20	15	6	13	326
Male	11	25	10	7	15	6	15	11	9	11	12	10	7	10	3	7	169
Female	14	24	6	1	11	13	15	10	11	11	8	6	13	5	3	6	157
All Chiwogs	199	236	102	40	168	161	137	143	127	109	104	90	105	44	30	69	1,929
Male	96	105	50	25	91	69	65	71	60	54	54	53	54	28	16	35	973
Female	103	131	52	15	77	92	72	72	67	55	50	37	51	16	14	34	956
SILAMBI																	
Daag	11	3	0	2	7	10	3	5	7	5	2	4	6	4	3	7	89
Male	5	0	0	1	1	8	0	4	4	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	43
Female	6	3	0	1	6	2	3	1	3	4	1	2	4	0	0	4	46
Wama	10	11	8	5	11	12	12	11	9	14	14	19	15	7	4	12	175
Male	2	8	4	1	3	9	7	4	3	7	7	6	5	3	4	4	77
Female	8	3	4	4	8	3	5	7	6	7	7	13	10	4	0	8	98

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

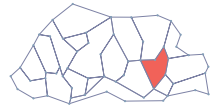| Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
Gyalgong	6	3	0	0	4	7	5	6	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	5	66
Male	4	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	27
Female	2	3	0	0	3	3	3	5	2	2	0	2	3	0	5	3	39
Pang_Nagor	58	87	198	77	27	46	57	46	24	20	21	30	20	27	28	37	803
Male	35	45	90	32	11	26	29	21	7	9	10	12	5	10	14	17	373
Female	23	42	108	45	16	20	28	25	17	11	11	18	15	17	14	20	430
Kadag_Silambi	15	32	0	0	9	13	14	17	13	8	7	5	15	10	13	13	224
Male	5	19	0	0	6	5	7	8	3	3	4	5	9	5	6	7	114
Female	10	13	0	0	3	8	7	9	10	5	3	0	6	5	7	6	110
All Chiwogs	100	136	206	84	58	88	91	85	58	51	44	63	60	48	53	74	1,357
Male	51	72	94	34	22	52	45	38	20	22	22	28	22	22	27	33	634
Female	49	64	112	50	36	36	46	47	38	29	22	35	38	26	26	41	723
CHHALING																	
Chhaling_Dopang	22	12	0	10	11	21	12	21	15	11	26	16	13	3	6	9	263
Male	8	0	0	4	1	11	0	8	8	3	15	5	5	3	6	5	121
Female	14	12	0	6	10	10	12	13	7	8	11	11	8	0	0	4	142
Chulabi	36	31	43	16	16	46	47	23	23	19	19	26	15	7	7	10	390
Male	19	11	24	12	10	26	29	11	13	13	10	14	7	3	7	4	213
Female	17	20	19	4	6	20	18	12	10	6	9	12	8	4	0	6	177
Shebchi_Yangthang	12	14	22	2	7	8	9	6	7	8	5	8	6	0	3	5	137
Male	3	9	22	0	3	2	6	2	4	2	4	3	1	0	0	3	77
Female	9	5	0	2	4	6	3	4	3	6	1	5	5	0	3	2	60
Pangthang_Thempang	17	16	21	4	9	6	6	11	8	7	4	5	14	1	2	3	134
Male	6	7	7	0	4	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	5	1	1	2	50
Female	11	9	14	4	5	5	4	8	5	4	2	2	9	0	1	1	84
Wangmakhar_Khalangji	36	48	0	0	62	48	25	28	42	20	34	9	18	12	12	19	517
Male	11	27	0	0	37	27	14	9	25	10	12	9	8	4	6	8	259
Female	25	21	0	0	25	21	11	19	17	10	22	0	10	8	6	11	258
All Chiwogs	123	121	86	32	105	129	99	89	95	65	88	64	66	23	30	46	1,441
Male	47	54	53	16	55	67	51	33	53	31	43	34	26	11	20	22	720
Female	76	67	33	16	50	62	48	56	42	34	45	30	40	12	10	24	721

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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
DREPOONG																	
Labtsa_Shing-Gar	12	9	0	3	9	8	7	11	12	11	14	11	5	1	4	6	150
Male	5	0	0	1	4	2	0	2	4	6	6	8	1	1	4	4	68
Female	7	9	0	2	5	6	7	9	8	5	8	3	4	0	0	2	82
Boompazor_Drepoong	10	27	8	15	9	22	18	20	10	7	11	19	18	8	1	6	213
Male	5	14	6	9	6	16	6	10	7	1	5	11	7	3	1	2	109
Female	5	13	2	6	3	6	12	10	3	6	6	8	11	5	0	4	104
Bainangri_Nyamla	15	21	5	1	11	13	8	6	10	19	14	8	8	0	1	4	150
Male	9	8	3	0	6	8	2	1	3	12	4	7	2	0	0	3	73
Female	6	13	2	1	5	5	6	5	7	7	10	1	6	0	1	1	77
Zunglen	23	48	36	8	6	14	26	15	15	11	14	14	11	11	6	3	261
Male	9	28	18	1	2	6	9	6	6	6	7	7	3	6	3	2	119
Female	14	20	18	7	4	8	17	9	9	5	7	7	8	5	3	1	142
Chhagsuzor_Tsangkhar	23	4	0	0	6	14	17	13	12	3	11	6	7	4	0	5	130
Male	13	3	0	0	2	3	6	4	8	1	2	6	4	2	0	3	58
Female	10	1	0	0	4	11	11	9	4	2	9	0	3	2	0	2	72
All Chiwogs	83	109	49	27	41	71	76	65	59	51	64	58	49	24	12	24	904
Male	41	53	27	11	20	35	23	23	28	26	24	39	17	12	8	14	427
Female	42	56	22	16	21	36	53	42	31	25	40	19	32	12	4	10	477
MONGGAR																	
Gyalpoizhing_Wangling	9	4	0	5	6	7	4	8	6	5	9	5	4	2	1	6	92
Male	4	0	0	3	4	1	0	3	2	3	5	2	1	2	1	4	42
Female	5	4	0	2	2	6	4	5	4	2	4	3	3	0	0	2	50
Phosorong	137	145	150	335	161	136	122	105	98	55	54	51	50	28	13	49	1,700
Male	67	76	67	147	78	66	53	48	53	23	36	26	24	13	13	17	807
Female	70	69	83	188	83	70	69	57	45	32	18	25	26	15	0	32	893
Kidekhar	37	42	53	23	56	59	26	34	30	24	16	19	14	0	4	16	509
Male	17	17	26	0	44	34	13	15	16	9	8	9	6	0	0	9	268
Female	20	25	27	23	12	25	13	19	14	15	8	10	8	0	4	7	241
Wengkhar_Yagpoogang	62	79	64	71	50	72	71	37	57	29	27	25	33	21	11	19	728
Male	34	37	30	31	18	29	35	16	31	10	14	10	17	10	4	9	335
Female	28	42	34	40	32	43	36	21	26	19	13	15	16	11	7	10	393
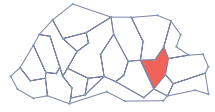
Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

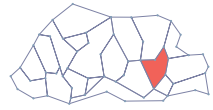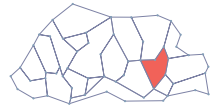| Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	Total
Themnangbi_Ketongri	16	8	0	0	17	16	15	11	12	7	3	7	8	5	3	5	155
Male	5	4	0	0	11	9	8	7	8	4	1	7	4	3	0	3	89
Female	11	4	0	0	6	7	7	4	4	3	2	0	4	2	3	2	66
Koenbar_Tagchhu	26	43	19	7	18	24	19	27	25	21	12	15	16	4	7	17	300
Male	15	21	8	3	7	8	11	12	15	8	4	9	6	2	3	8	140
Female	11	22	11	4	11	16	8	15	10	13	8	6	10	2	4	9	160
All Chiwogs	287	321	286	441	308	314	257	222	228	141	121	122	125	60	39	112	3,484
Male	142	155	131	184	162	147	120	101	125	57	68	63	58	30	21	50	1,681
Female	145	166	155	257	146	167	137	121	103	84	53	59	67	30	18	62	1,803
TSAKALING																	
Tagkhambi	16	2	0	3	6	9	4	18	5	13	12	12	17	3	6	31	178
Male	7	0	0	1	5	5	0	9	2	8	5	6	5	3	6	20	93
Female	9	2	0	2	1	4	4	9	3	5	7	6	12	0	0	11	85
Kaling_Thoomling	27	16	8	2	13	21	30	15	12	21	14	22	28	11	7	21	275
Male	10	9	5	2	3	10	13	9	4	8	5	11	18	3	7	10	127
Female	17	7	3	0	10	11	17	6	8	13	9	11	10	8	0	11	148
Nyartsi_Tsakaling	11	32	62	1	14	18	23	33	13	18	11	14	21	0	4	19	313
Male	8	14	27	0	10	11	13	18	9	7	6	7	11	0	0	8	164
Female	3	18	35	1	4	7	10	15	4	11	5	7	10	0	4	11	149
Drengling_Horong	10	12	3	2	7	8	10	15	9	15	18	17	24	14	15	22	201
Male	4	8	3	2	2	4	6	6	3	6	9	7	15	9	10	9	103
Female	6	4	0	0	5	4	4	9	6	9	9	10	9	5	5	13	98
Drongtoed_Tormazhong	8	8	0	0	7	5	7	5	5	9	12	9	12	10	4	4	119
Male	6	3	0	0	3	2	4	2	2	2	6	9	6	3	2	4	57
Female	2	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	3	7	6	0	6	7	2	0	62
All Chiwogs	72	70	73	8	47	61	74	86	44	76	67	74	102	38	36	97	1,086
Male	35	34	35	5	23	32	36	44	20	31	31	40	55	18	25	51	544
Female	37	36	38	3	24	29	38	42	24	45	36	34	47	20	11	46	542
TSAMANG																	
Ganglapong Toed	8	5	0	0	7	5	3	9	9	4	15	5	12	2	2	5	108
Male	3	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	4	0	6	4	5	2	2	0	44
Female	5	5	0	0	3	1	3	7	5	9	9	1	7	0	0	5	64

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Monggar 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
Ganglapong Maed	9	7	8	1	5	5	8	9	11	10	8	4	7	3	3	2	101
Male	3	2	4	1	3	1	5	2	6	3	3	1	4	1	3	1	43
Female	6	5	4	0	2	4	3	7	5	7	5	3	3	2	0	1	58
Baanjar	19	14	0	0	16	7	10	17	12	17	8	10	16	0	7	11	176
Male	9	9	0	0	9	5	8	4	5	4	3	5	6	0	0	4	80
Female	10	5	0	0	7	2	2	13	7	13	5	5	10	0	7	7	96
Thuenmong_Tokari	23	74	64	15	24	42	44	35	35	19	20	22	22	10	6	11	466
Male	8	37	32	7	13	21	26	20	19	10	7	8	11	4	5	6	234
Female	15	37	32	8	11	21	18	15	16	9	13	14	11	6	1	5	232
Drangmaling_Nanggor	6	5	0	0	6	5	5	6	15	8	1	2	7	3	2	5	81
Male	2	2	0	0	5	2	5	3	6	3	1	2	4	2	1	3	43
Female	4	3	0	0	1	3	0	3	9	5	0	0	3	1	1	2	38
All Chiwogs	65	105	72	16	58	64	70	76	82	58	52	43	64	18	20	34	932
Male	25	50	36	8	34	33	44	31	40	20	20	20	30	9	11	14	444
Female	40	55	36	8	24	31	26	45	42	38	32	23	34	9	9	20	488
GYALPOSHING TOWN																	
Local Area 1	35	26	0	367	60	48	13	28	15	14	17	7	3	0	3	2	916
Male	18	0	0	192	43	25	0	21	10	7	12	4	2	0	3	1	480
Female	17	26	0	175	17	23	13	7	5	7	5	3	1	0	0	1	436
Local Area 2	92	93	129	74	69	85	81	94	58	41	22	15	6	12	3	7	887
Male	48	53	52	31	30	37	28	49	35	27	15	7	5	3	3	4	427
Female	44	40	77	43	39	48	53	45	23	14	7	8	1	9	0	3	460
Local Area 3	67	103	121	29	44	77	85	92	62	26	23	10	9	0	4	6	826
Male	27	55	67	0	31	35	46	49	40	20	14	6	6	0	0	4	467
Female	40	48	54	29	13	42	39	43	22	6	9	4	3	0	4	2	359
All Local Areas	194	222	250	470	173	210	179	214	135	81	62	32	18	12	10	15	2,629
Male	93	108	119	223	104	97	74	119	85	54	41	17	13	3	6	9	1,374
Female	101	114	131	247	69	113	105	95	50	27	21	15	5	9	4	6	1,255
KILIKHAR TOWN																	
Local Area 1	37	24	0	86	36	48	20	51	26	20	14	9	1	2	2	10	565
Male	14	0	0	45	24	24	0	30	14	16	7	5	0	2	2	3	290
Female	23	24	0	41	12	24	20	21	12	4	7	4	1	0	0	7	275

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
All Local Areas	37	24	0	86	36	48	20	51	26	20	14	9	1	2	2	10	565
Male	14	0	0	45	24	24	0	30	14	16	7	5	0	2	2	3	290
Female	23	24	0	41	12	24	20	21	12	4	7	4	1	0	0	7	275
MONGGAR TOWN																	
Local Area 1	96	59	0	97	107	102	59	96	53	40	35	19	15	6	5	17	1,021
Male	53	0	0	48	66	47	0	54	31	21	19	9	6	6	5	7	534
Female	43	59	0	49	41	55	59	42	22	19	16	10	9	0	0	10	487
Local Area 2	29	42	37	325	53	24	25	31	19	10	12	2	5	1	2	3	621
Male	18	25	18	170	36	9	11	15	14	4	6	2	2	0	2	2	334
Female	11	17	19	155	17	15	14	16	5	6	6	0	3	1	0	1	287
Local Area 3	78	93	76	45	74	102	117	75	62	35	30	21	17	0	9	24	896
Male	43	44	33	0	42	48	58	36	37	21	17	12	6	0	0	9	440
Female	35	49	43	45	32	54	59	39	25	14	13	9	11	0	9	15	456
Local Area 4	98	100	120	125	121	176	111	94	56	48	28	20	12	18	5	15	1,147
Male	47	49	83	69	66	85	61	49	29	30	15	11	5	8	3	10	620
Female	51	51	37	56	55	91	50	45	27	18	13	9	7	10	2	5	527
Local Area 5	84	83	0	0	50	72	101	75	43	28	24	6	9	7	4	4	767
Male	41	44	0	0	22	26	49	38	22	18	12	6	5	6	3	2	373
Female	43	39	0	0	28	46	52	37	21	10	12	0	4	1	1	2	394
All Local Areas	385	377	233	592	405	476	413	371	233	161	129	68	58	32	25	63	4,452
Male	202	162	134	287	232	215	179	192	133	94	69	40	24	20	13	30	2,301
Female	183	215	99	305	173	261	234	179	100	67	60	28	34	12	12	33	2,151
YADI TOWN																	
Local Area 1	23	17	0	416	47	33	9	20	17	11	5	3	4	2	0	1	730
Male	11	0	0	221	25	15	0	10	8	5	2	3	3	2	0	1	360
Female	12	17	0	195	22	18	9	10	9	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	370
All Local Areas	23	17	0	416	47	33	9	20	17	11	5	3	4	2	0	1	730
Male	11	0	0	221	25	15	0	10	8	5	2	3	3	2	0	1	360
Female	12	17	0	195	22	18	9	10	9	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	370
DRAMEDTSE TOWN																	
Local Area 1	35	19	0	354	60	68	10	51	34	23	22	9	11	3	3	8	969
Male	10	0	0	201	37	49	0	32	27	18	16	6	4	3	3	3	580
Female	25	19	0	153	23	19	10	19	7	5	6	3	7	0	0	5	389

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

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
All Local Areas	35	19	0	354	60	68	10	51	34	23	22	9	11	3	3	8	969
Male	10	0	0	201	37	49	0	32	27	18	16	6	4	3	3	3	580
Female	25	19	0	153	23	19	10	19	7	5	6	3	7	0	0	5	389
LINGMETHANG TOWN																	
Local Area 1	79	63	0	60	112	135	48	85	66	48	28	14	13	4	2	10	952
Male	42	0	0	35	72	71	0	47	40	32	16	10	8	4	2	1	512
Female	37	63	0	25	40	64	48	38	26	16	12	4	5	0	0	9	440
All Local Areas	79	63	0	60	112	135	48	85	66	48	28	14	13	4	2	10	952
Male	42	0	0	35	72	71	0	47	40	32	16	10	8	4	2	1	512
Female	37	63	0	25	40	64	48	38	26	16	12	4	5	0	0	9	440

Note: Excludes 8 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	2,458	2,056	4,514	11	11	22	2,018	1,800	3,818	45	94	139	4	17	21	27	69	96	0	0	0	4,563	4,047	8,610
Gyalposhing Town	639	574	1,213	3	2	5	487	426	913	17	19	36	0	1	1	7	18	25	0	0	0	1,153	1,040	2,193
Kilikhar Town	122	130	252	0	0	0	121	87	208	2	7	9	1	0	1	2	4	6	0	0	0	248	228	476
Monggar Town	884	725	1,609	2	4	6	950	927	1,877	17	53	70	1	12	13	14	32	46	0	0	0	1,868	1,753	3,621
Yadi Town	283	277	560	3	1	4	51	59	110	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	340	341	681
Dramedtse Town	379	255	634	3	3	6	149	79	228	4	5	9	2	0	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	538	345	883
Lingmethang Town	151	95	246	0	1	1	260	222	482	3	8	11	0	4	4	2	10	12	0	0	0	416	340	756
Rural	3,267	2,755	6,022	74	85	159	6,322	7,344	13,666	72	369	441	32	71	103	261	618	879	12	1	13	10,040	11,243	21,283
Balam	68	61	129	1	2	3	229	284	513	2	15	17	1	1	2	13	28	41	5	0	5	319	391	710
Chagsakhar	360	287	647	11	18	29	531	643	1,174	4	28	32	5	14	19	18	50	68	0	0	0	929	1,040	1,969
Dramedtse	167	152	319	5	5	10	390	569	959	1	27	28	1	3	4	13	39	52	4	0	4	581	795	1,376
Na-Rang	121	110	231	9	8	17	277	352	629	2	22	24	2	5	7	9	26	35	0	0	0	420	523	943
Ngatshang	224	182	406	0	0	0	370	452	822	6	14	20	0	1	1	15	46	61	1	0	1	616	695	1,311
Shermuhoong	199	172	371	1	1	2	396	430	826	11	29	40	1	4	5	16	31	47	0	0	0	624	667	1,291
Thang-Rong	152	126	278	0	0	0	364	523	887	0	15	15	1	2	3	12	36	48	0	0	0	529	702	1,231
Gongdue	108	83	191	8	9	17	320	355	675	2	9	11	0	5	5	20	32	52	0	0	0	458	493	951
Jurmed	143	129	272	0	1	1	287	325	612	2	18	20	1	2	3	13	37	50	0	0	0	446	512	958
Kengkhar	229	236	465	5	7	12	440	482	922	5	22	27	1	5	6	22	30	52	0	0	0	702	782	1,484
Saling	174	115	289	3	3	6	553	533	1,086	4	31	35	3	6	9	21	34	55	0	0	0	758	722	1,480
Silambi	211	216	427	14	12	26	266	303	569	1	17	18	4	9	13	14	53	67	1	0	1	511	610	1,121
Chhaling	230	138	368	8	9	17	344	375	719	3	15	18	3	5	8	17	36	53	0	0	0	605	578	1,183
Drepoong	88	55	143	4	3	7	223	278	501	4	27	31	1	3	4	3	13	16	0	0	0	323	379	702
Monggar	596	528	1,124	3	6	9	726	828	1,554	18	59	77	3	1	4	36	69	105	1	1	2	1,383	1,492	2,875
Tsakaling	86	80	166	1	1	2	362	340	702	4	8	12	4	3	7	15	37	52	0	0	0	472	469	941
Tsamang	111	85	196	1	0	1	244	272	516	3	13	16	1	2	3	4	21	25	0	0	0	364	393	757
Both Areas	5,725	4,811	10,536	85	96	181	8,340	9,144	17,484	117	463	580	36	88	124	288	687	975	12	1	13	14,603	15,290	29,893

| Marital Status |

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

PERCENT

Gewog/Town	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	28.5	23.9	52.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	23.4	20.9	44.3	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	47.0	100.0
Gyalposhing Town	29.1	26.2	55.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	22.2	19.4	41.6	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	47.4	100.0
Kilikhar Town	25.6	27.3	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	18.3	43.7	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.1	47.9	100.0
Monggar Town	24.4	20.0	44.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	26.2	25.6	51.8	0.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	48.4	100.0
Yadi Town	41.6	40.7	82.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	7.5	8.7	16.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	50.1	100.0
Dramedtse Town	42.9	28.9	71.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	16.9	8.9	25.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	39.1	100.0
Lingmethang Town	20.0	12.6	32.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	34.4	29.4	63.8	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	45.0	100.0
Rural	15.4	12.9	28.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	29.7	34.5	64.2	0.3	1.7	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.9	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	47.2	52.8	100.0
Balam	9.6	8.6	18.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	32.3	40.0	72.3	0.3	2.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	3.9	5.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	44.9	55.1	100.0
Chagsakhar	18.3	14.6	32.9	0.6	0.9	1.5	27.0	32.7	59.6	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	2.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	52.8	100.0
Dramedtse	12.1	11.0	23.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	28.3	41.4	69.7	0.1	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.8	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	42.2	57.8	100.0
Na-Rang	12.8	11.7	24.5	1.0	0.8	1.8	29.4	37.3	66.7	0.2	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	55.5	100.0
Ngatshang	17.1	13.9	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	34.5	62.7	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.5	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	47.0	53.0	100.0
Shermuhoong	15.4	13.3	28.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	30.7	33.3	64.0	0.9	2.2	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	51.7	100.0
Thang-Rong	12.3	10.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	42.5	72.1	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	2.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	57.0	100.0
Gongdue	11.4	8.7	20.1	0.8	0.9	1.8	33.6	37.3	71.0	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	3.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	51.8	100.0
Jurmed	14.9	13.5	28.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.0	33.9	63.9	0.2	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	3.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	53.4	100.0
Kengkhar	15.4	15.9	31.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	29.6	32.5	62.1	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.3	52.7	100.0
Saling	11.8	7.8	19.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	37.4	36.0	73.4	0.3	2.1	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	48.8	100.0
Silambi	18.8	19.3	38.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	23.7	27.0	50.8	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	4.7	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	45.6	54.4	100.0
Chhaling	19.4	11.7	31.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	29.1	31.7	60.8	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	3.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	48.9	100.0
Drepoong	12.5	7.8	20.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	31.8	39.6	71.4	0.6	3.8	4.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	54.0	100.0
Monggar	20.7	18.4	39.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	25.3	28.8	54.1	0.6	2.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	48.1	51.9	100.0
Tsakaling	9.1	8.5	17.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	38.5	36.1	74.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.6	3.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	49.8	100.0
Tsamang	14.7	11.2	25.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	32.2	35.9	68.2	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	51.9	100.0
Both Areas	19.2	16.1	35.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	27.9	30.6	58.5	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.9	51.1	100.0

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

Age Group	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-14	2,043	2,092	4,135	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	2,047	2,095	4,142
15-19	1,850	1,646	3,496	2	5	7	27	159	186	1	4	5	1	5	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	1,882	1,820	3,702
20-24	889	533	1,422	16	20	36	426	744	1,170	7	33	40	4	12	16	1	5	6	2	0	2	1,345	1,347	2,692
25-29	438	222	660	16	17	33	1,005	1,345	2,350	14	64	78	5	6	11	3	5	8	0	1	1	1,481	1,660	3,141
30-34	164	72	236	9	8	17	1,173	1,310	2,483	21	73	94	6	5	11	3	12	15	1	0	1	1,377	1,480	2,857
35-39	109	45	154	5	7	12	1,073	1,240	2,313	16	87	103	2	17	19	9	26	35	2	0	2	1,216	1,422	2,638
40-44	69	59	128	6	5	11	955	905	1,860	14	62	76	2	13	15	11	30	41	1	0	1	1,058	1,074	2,132
45-49	27	28	55	7	8	15	755	783	1,538	9	44	53	1	4	5	7	39	46	0	0	0	806	906	1,712
50-54	30	17	47	1	4	5	685	650	1,335	14	27	41	2	2	4	15	52	67	0	0	0	747	752	1,499
55-59	30	26	56	5	5	10	642	578	1,220	7	24	31	0	3	3	23	67	90	1	0	1	708	703	1,411
60-64	13	30	43	6	7	13	564	523	1,087	5	15	20	6	8	14	37	109	146	1	0	1	632	692	1,324
65-69	19	11	30	3	2	5	355	325	680	5	12	17	0	4	4	33	69	102	0	0	0	415	423	838
70-74	19	10	29	3	3	6	305	247	552	0	12	12	1	3	4	44	80	124	0	0	0	372	355	727
75-79	10	13	23	4	4	8	186	154	340	3	4	7	3	1	4	37	80	117	0	0	0	243	256	499
80-84	7	4	11	2	0	2	111	121	232	1	1	2	2	3	5	31	59	90	0	0	0	154	188	342
85+	8	3	11	0	0	0	78	58	136	0	1	1	1	2	3	33	53	86	0	0	0	120	117	237
All Ages	5,725	4,811	10,536	85	96	181	8,340	9,144	17,484	117	463	580	36	88	124	288	687	975	12	1	13	14,603	15,290	29,893

Marital Status

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	4,436	509	4,945	89.7	3,634	775	4,409	82.4	8,070	1,284	9,354	86.3
6-9	370	16	386	95.9	344	18	362	95.0	714	34	748	95.5
10-14	680	3	683	99.6	715	5	720	99.3	1,395	8	1,403	99.4
15-19	1,128	7	1,135	99.4	993	16	1,009	98.4	2,121	23	2,144	98.9
20-24	439	55	494	88.9	312	27	339	92.0	751	82	833	90.2
25-29	423	46	469	90.2	440	59	499	88.2	863	105	968	89.2
30-34	375	41	416	90.1	350	76	426	82.2	725	117	842	86.1
35-39	374	56	430	87.0	251	111	362	69.3	625	167	792	78.9
40-44	244	62	306	79.7	99	105	204	48.5	343	167	510	67.3
45-49	166	53	219	75.8	53	72	125	42.4	219	125	344	63.7
50-54	101	50	151	66.9	37	72	109	33.9	138	122	260	53.1
55-59	47	34	81	58.0	16	46	62	25.8	63	80	143	44.1
60-64	31	21	52	59.6	11	42	53	20.8	42	63	105	40.0
65+	58	65	123	47.2	13	126	139	9.4	71	191	262	27.1
Rural	7,007	4,168	11,175	62.7	5,690	6,682	12,372	46.0	12,697	10,850	23,547	53.9
6-9	943	209	1,152	81.9	930	200	1,130	82.3	1,873	409	2,282	82.1
10-14	1,323	37	1,360	97.3	1,347	27	1,374	98.0	2,670	64	2,734	97.7
15-19	702	45	747	94.0	728	83	811	89.8	1,430	128	1,558	91.8
20-24	694	153	847	81.9	752	256	1,008	74.6	1,446	409	1,855	78.0
25-29	786	224	1,010	77.8	728	433	1,161	62.7	1,514	657	2,171	69.7
30-34	658	300	958	68.7	487	567	1,054	46.2	1,145	867	2,012	56.9
35-39	477	306	783	60.9	291	769	1,060	27.5	768	1,075	1,843	41.7
40-44	359	391	750	47.9	156	714	870	17.9	515	1,105	1,620	31.8
45-49	223	364	587	38.0	108	673	781	13.8	331	1,037	1,368	24.2
50-54	223	373	596	37.4	54	589	643	8.4	277	962	1,239	22.4
55-59	183	443	626	29.2	46	595	641	7.2	229	1,038	1,267	18.1
60-64	168	410	578	29.1	28	611	639	4.4	196	1,021	1,217	16.1
65+	268	913	1,181	23	35	1,165	1,200	3	303	2,078	2,381	12.7
Both Areas	11,443	4,677	16,120	71.0	9,324	7,457	16,781	55.6	20,767	12,134	32,901	63.1
6-9	1,313	225	1,538	85.4	1,274	218	1,492	85.4	2,587	443	3,030	85.4
10-14	2,003	40	2,043	98.0	2,062	32	2,094	98.5	4,065	72	4,137	98.3
15-19	1,830	52	1,882	97.2	1,721	99	1,820	94.6	3,551	151	3,702	95.9
20-24	1,133	208	1,341	84.5	1,064	283	1,347	79.0	2,197	491	2,688	81.7
25-29	1,209	270	1,479	81.7	1,168	492	1,660	70.4	2,377	762	3,139	75.7
30-34	1,033	341	1,374	75.2	837	643	1,480	56.6	1,870	984	2,854	65.5
35-39	851	362	1,213	70.2	542	880	1,422	38.1	1,393	1,242	2,635	52.9
40-44	603	453	1,056	57.1	255	819	1,074	23.7	858	1,272	2,130	40.3
45-49	389	417	806	48.3	161	745	906	17.8	550	1,162	1,712	32.1
50-54	324	423	747	43.4	91	661	752	12.1	415	1,084	1,499	27.7
55-59	230	477	707	32.5	62	641	703	8.8	292	1,118	1,410	20.7
60-64	199	431	630	31.6	39	653	692	5.6	238	1,084	1,322	18.0
65+	326	978	1,304	25	48	1,291	1,339	4	374	2,269	2,643	14.2
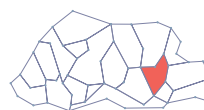
Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Monggar 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	2,105	1,950	890	42.6	2,135	1,403	871	48.4	4,240	3,353	1,761	45.3
6-12	673	24	34	92.1	695	8	9	97.6	1,368	32	43	94.8
13-14	286	25	27	84.6	360	10	0	97.3	646	35	27	91.2
15-16	458	24	22	90.9	446	2	2	99.1	904	26	24	94.8
17-18	397	36	20	87.6	410	22	9	93.0	807	58	29	90.3
19-22	240	179	64	49.7	170	123	19	54.5	410	302	83	51.6
23+	51	1,662	723	2.1	54	1,238	832	2.5	105	2,900	1,555	2.3
Rural	2,845	2,807	5,523	25.5	3,061	2,431	6,879	24.7	5,906	5,238	12,402	25.1
6-12	1,852	55	158	89.7	1,942	11	79	95.6	3,794	66	237	92.6
13-14	356	47	44	79.6	443	20	9	93.9	799	67	53	86.9
15-16	213	57	42	68.3	219	54	22	74.2	432	111	64	71.2
17-18	163	77	43	57.6	191	96	38	58.8	354	173	81	58.2
19-22	161	281	164	26.6	152	434	190	19.6	313	715	354	22.6
23+	100	2,290	5,072	1.3	114	1,816	6,541	1.3	214	4,106	11,613	1.3
Both Areas	4,950	4,757	6,413	30.7	5,196	3,834	7,750	31.0	10,146	8,591	14,163	30.8
6-12	2,525	79	192	90.3	2,637	19	88	96.1	5,162	98	280	93.2
13-14	642	72	71	81.8	803	30	9	95.4	1,445	102	80	88.8
15-16	671	81	64	82.2	665	56	24	89.3	1,336	137	88	85.6
17-18	560	113	63	76.1	601	118	47	78.5	1,161	231	110	77.3
19-22	401	460	228	36.8	322	557	209	29.6	723	1,017	437	33.2
23+	151	3952	5795	1.5	168	3054	7373	1.6	319	7006	13168	1.6

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

Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Mongar	4,950	4,757	6,413	30.7	5,196	3,834	7,750	31.0	10,146	8,591	14,163	30.8
Gyalposhing Town	559	487	210	44.5	606	318	213	53.3	1,165	805	423	48.7
Kilikhar Town	132	105	33	48.9	135	70	45	54.0	267	175	78	51.3
Monggar Town	741	945	367	36.1	727	747	445	37.9	1,468	1,692	812	37.0
Yadi Town	278	51	17	80.3	280	41	32	79.3	558	92	49	79.8
Dramedtse Town	284	112	164	50.7	259	59	44	71.5	543	171	208	58.9
Lingmethang Town	111	250	99	24.1	128	168	92	33.0	239	418	191	28.2
Balam	88	74	194	24.7	86	107	240	19.9	174	181	434	22.1
Chagsakhar	297	274	473	28.4	318	310	511	27.9	615	584	984	28.2
Dramedtse	175	120	366	26.5	178	139	566	20.2	353	259	932	22.9
Na-Rang	126	124	238	25.8	117	118	342	20.3	243	242	580	22.8
Ngatshang	211	219	254	30.8	216	171	383	28.1	427	390	637	29.4
Shermuhoong	148	169	369	21.6	200	121	408	27.4	348	290	777	24.6
Thang-Rong	149	124	327	24.8	146	177	462	18.6	295	301	789	21.3
Gongdue	102	158	264	19.5	94	96	351	17.4	196	254	615	18.4
Jurmed	119	131	249	23.8	136	106	328	23.9	255	237	577	23.9
Kengkhar	223	166	374	29.2	232	163	457	27.2	455	329	831	28.2
Saling	163	251	440	19.1	180	196	444	22.0	343	447	884	20.5
Silambi	184	86	294	32.6	217	51	388	33.1	401	137	682	32.9
Chhaling	146	163	349	22.2	152	104	377	24.0	298	267	726	23.1
Drepoong	88	90	198	23.4	86	79	266	20.0	174	169	464	21.6
Monggar	469	451	591	31.0	545	342	731	33.7	1,014	793	1,322	32.4
Tsakaling	69	87	346	13.7	75	50	375	15.0	543	171	721	14.4
Tsamang	88	120	197	21.7	83	101	250	19.1	239	221	447	20.4

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Gyalposhing Town	56	2	752	402	356	197	33	39	102	26	5
Male	12	0	416	200	163	107	22	30	71	21	4
Female	44	2	336	202	193	90	11	9	31	5	1
Kilikhar Town	12	2	147	110	57	23	25	10	48	6	2
Male	3	1	73	59	25	12	20	9	29	5	1
Female	9	1	74	51	32	11	5	1	19	1	1
Monggar Town	65	9	946	357	736	462	98	133	282	60	12
Male	10	2	542	172	351	240	60	86	173	45	5
Female	55	7	404	185	385	222	38	47	109	15	7
Yadi Town	0	0	117	166	222	110	1	1	29	4	0
Male	0	0	47	82	127	53	1	1	15	3	0
Female	0	0	70	84	95	57	0	0	14	1	0
Dramedtse Town	10	0	278	262	99	26	3	3	27	4	2
Male	5	0	157	144	51	14	0	3	17	3	2
Female	5	0	121	118	48	12	3	0	10	1	0
Lingmethang Town	27	7	238	82	137	73	11	26	52	3	1
Male	2	3	133	43	70	45	9	18	36	1	1
Female	25	4	105	39	67	28	2	8	16	2	0
Balam	66	1	232	11	20	7	3	1	10	1	3
Male	18	0	115	3	10	3	1	1	7	1	3
Female	48	1	117	8	10	4	2	0	3	0	0
Chagsakhar	219	26	557	133	115	61	1	19	54	7	7
Male	41	12	291	76	63	27	0	15	34	6	6
Female	178	14	266	57	52	34	1	4	20	1	1
Dramedtse	46	1	419	58	30	28	0	1	20	9	0
Male	6	0	200	34	18	16	0	1	12	8	0
Female	40	1	219	24	12	12	0	0	8	1	0
Na-Rang	84	10	301	18	25	19	5	4	13	0	6
Male	25	6	166	8	16	13	3	1	6	0	6
Female	59	4	135	10	9	6	2	3	7	0	0

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

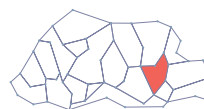| Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Ngatshang	73	4	385	101	110	82	7	8	41	3	3
Male	34	2	202	57	52	40	5	6	26	3	3
Female	39	2	183	44	58	42	2	2	15	0	0
Shermuhoong	36	4	372	82	43	41	3	5	39	9	4
Male	13	1	184	35	23	19	2	2	26	8	4
Female	23	3	188	47	20	22	1	3	13	1	0
Thang-Rong	148	6	349	18	28	16	3	4	20	3	1
Male	44	4	176	8	9	7	1	2	18	3	1
Female	104	2	173	10	19	9	2	2	2	0	0
Gongdue	30	1	251	30	51	38	5	7	26	4	7
Male	6	0	150	17	22	29	2	6	19	4	5
Female	24	1	101	13	29	9	3	1	7	0	2
Jurmed	75	0	312	11	31	30	5	2	17	3	6
Male	28	0	156	7	14	18	4	1	14	3	5
Female	47	0	156	4	17	12	1	1	3	0	1
Kengkhar	122	16	445	95	33	30	1	4	33	1	4
Male	38	6	248	39	13	14	1	2	25	1	2
Female	84	10	197	56	20	16	0	2	8	0	2
Saling	106	8	405	57	85	60	3	12	39	6	9
Male	32	5	214	38	43	33	3	10	28	4	4
Female	74	3	191	19	42	27	0	2	11	2	5
Silambi	21	8	315	111	24	23	2	4	22	5	3
Male	7	4	163	39	15	15	2	3	15	5	2
Female	14	4	152	72	9	8	0	1	7	0	1
Chhaling	33	2	333	54	31	44	7	6	38	4	13
Male	11	1	184	32	14	20	6	3	27	3	8
Female	22	1	149	22	17	24	1	3	11	1	5
Drepoong	20	0	232	25	25	16	0	2	19	1	3
Male	4	0	121	11	12	10	0	2	14	1	3
Female	16	0	111	14	13	6	0	0	5	0	0

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

| Gewog/Town/Sex | Non-formal Education | Daycare/ECCD | Highest Level of Education Completed | | | | | | | | |
			Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Mongar	60	7	781	194	292	304	18	34	89	22	6
Male	19	2	430	94	127	131	12	22	59	20	4
Female	41	5	351	100	165	173	6	12	30	2	2
Tsakaling	14	1	189	11	23	15	2	6	15	4	1
Male	4	1	102	7	15	11	1	3	8	3	1
Female	10	0	87	4	8	4	1	3	7	1	0
Tsamang	36	0	223	21	41	40	2	9	17	2	1
Male	2	0	122	11	26	25	2	8	10	2	0
Female	34	0	101	10	15	15	0	1	7	0	1
Mongggar	1,359	115	8,579	2,409	2,614	1,745	238	340	1,052	187	99
Male	364	50	4,592	1,216	1,279	902	157	235	689	153	70
Female	995	65	3,987	1,193	1,335	843	81	105	363	34	29
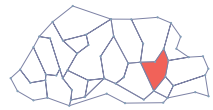
Table A4.1 Persons with Disability by *Gewog/* Town,Monggar 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gyalposhing Town	9	7	16
Kilikhar Town	0	1	1
Monggar Town	24	28	52
Yadi Town	1	0	1
Dramedtse Town	2	7	9
Lingmethang Town	5	11	16
Balam	25	23	48
Chagsakhar	23	32	55
Dramedtse	15	34	49
Na-Rang	17	20	37
Ngatshang	9	17	26
Shermuhoong	30	27	57
Thang-Rong	30	37	67
Gongdue	26	28	54
Jurmed	17	18	35
Kengkhar	24	22	46
Saling	42	51	93
Silambi	33	43	76
Chhaling	23	32	55
Drepoong	6	16	22
Monggar	33	23	56
Tsakaling	40	48	88
Tsamang	23	31	54
Total	457	556	1013

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gyalposhing Town	1	4	5
Kilikhar Town	0	1	1
Monggar Town	6	12	18
Yadi Town	0	0	0
Dramedtse Town	0	1	1
Lingmethang Town	0	4	4
Balam	15	12	27
Chagsakhar	7	10	17
Dramedtse	9	15	24
Na-Rang	7	10	17
Ngatshang	5	6	11
Shermuhoong	10	8	18
Thang-Rong	14	15	29
Gongdue	12	15	27
Jurmed	9	9	18
Kengkhar	10	13	23
Saling	13	18	31
Silambi	15	19	34
Chhaling	6	9	15
Drepoong	2	5	7
Monggar	15	7	22
Tsakaling	14	16	30
Tsamang	9	10	19
Total	179	219	398

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

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Gyalposhing Town	3.3	3.8	1.1	477
Kilikhar Town	3.8	4.1	1.1	90
Monggar Town	3.4	3.9	1.1	934
Yadi Town	3.2	3.4	1.0	70
Dramedtse Town	2.9	3.4	1.2	89
Lingmethang Town	2.7	3.5	1.3	233
Rural				
Balam	1.6	3.3	2.1	254
Chagsakhar	2.2	3.8	1.7	581
Dramedtse	2.2	4.1	1.9	436
Na-Rang	1.9	3.5	1.9	323
Ngatshang	2.8	3.8	1.4	420
Shermuhoong	2.0	3.5	1.8	411
Thang-Rong	2.3	3.6	1.5	402
Gongdue	2.8	3.7	1.3	316
Jurmed	1.7	3.6	2.1	307
Kengkhar	1.9	3.6	1.9	462
Saling	2.8	3.8	1.3	480
Silambi	2.6	3.5	1.3	317
Chhaling	2.9	3.5	1.2	374
Drepoong	3.1	3.3	1.1	265
Monggar	3.4	3.7	1.1	823
Tsakaling	2.7	2.9	1.1	337
Tsamang	3.5	3.4	1.0	239
Both Areas	2.7	3.6	1.4	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	Total
Urban							
Gyalposhing Town	47	241	93	30	63	3	477
Kilikhar Town	14	19	53	1	2	1	90
Monggar Town	123	168	587	36	15	5	934
Yadi Town	11	18	34	6	1	0	70
Dramedtse Town	39	14	28	1	7	0	89
Lingmethang Town	31	33	71	6	90	2	233
Rural							
Balam	232	17	2	1	2	0	254
Chagsakhar	501	21	28	7	17	7	581
Dramedtse	405	11	6	10	3	1	436
Na-Rang	290	13	2	4	9	5	323
Ngatshang	310	11	67	13	19	0	420
Shermuhoong	354	21	20	9	7	0	411
Thang-Rong	367	16	6	5	7	1	402
Gongdue	268	21	6	2	17	2	316
Jurmed	282	16	4	0	5	0	307
Kengkhar	405	24	15	13	5	0	462
Saling	354	25	29	41	30	1	480
Silambi	289	16	8	2	1	1	317
Chhaling	299	18	28	17	8	4	374
Drepoong	245	10	1	4	4	1	265
Monggar	576	44	144	37	20	2	823
Tsakaling	304	13	4	6	4	6	337
Tsamang	208	19	4	2	5	1	239
Both Areas	5,954	809	1,240	253	341	43	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	Number of Rooms in Dwelling									Total
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	
Urban										
Gyalposhing Town	27	89	149	146	56	6	3	1	0	477
Kilikhar Town	2	8	20	45	10	4	0	1	0	90
Monggar Town	56	145	321	250	106	40	7	8	1	934
Yadi Town	9	10	28	14	4	1	1	3	0	70
Dramedtse Town	12	30	22	15	4	3	1	2	0	89
Lingmethang Town	32	81	67	39	6	4	1	3	0	233
Rural										
Balam	158	61	24	5	5	0	1	0	0	254
Chagsakhar	171	218	129	35	11	14	2	1	0	581
Dramedtse	147	152	88	28	7	9	5	0	0	436
Na-Rang	153	97	52	14	5	0	1	0	1	323
Ngatshang	76	124	102	86	17	7	2	6	0	420
Shermuhoong	187	112	58	39	9	2	1	3	0	411
Thang-Rong	94	161	99	33	9	4	0	2	0	402
Gongdue	34	119	78	61	13	5	3	2	1	316
Jurmed	153	108	31	10	4	0	1	0	0	307
Kengkhar	205	154	62	25	11	3	1	1	0	462
Saling	82	139	132	77	26	14	4	6	0	480
Silambi	28	152	86	37	11	1	2	0	0	317
Chhaling	35	135	101	70	21	8	2	1	1	374
Drepoong	31	56	86	65	16	4	3	4	0	265
Monggar	77	170	215	197	98	33	15	18	0	823
Tsakaling	40	158	55	60	15	6	2	1	0	337
Tsamang	21	45	51	81	25	7	2	7	0	239
Both Areas	1,830	2,524	2,056	1,432	489	175	60	70	4	8,640

Table A7.4 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by *Gewog*/Town, Monggar 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										
Gyalposhing Town	425	41	0	5	2	0	2	2	0	477
Kilikhar Town	86	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	90
Monggar Town	827	64	8	14	15	2	0	1	3	934
Yadi Town	58	2	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	70
Dramedtse Town	76	5	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	89
Lingmethang Town	175	47	0	5	4	1	0	1	0	233
Rural										
Balam	212	30	0	3	3	0	0	6	0	254
Chagsakhar	423	137	0	5	7	1	0	7	1	581
Dramedtse	380	13	7	9	15	3	0	9	0	436
Na-Rang	251	10	1	2	29	1	0	24	5	323
Ngatshang	343	55	2	13	5	0	0	2	0	420
Shermuhoong	278	71	1	9	37	7	0	7	1	411
Thang-Rong	257	112	10	16	2	0	1	4	0	402
Gongdue	250	42	3	5	7	2	2	3	2	316
Jurmed	195	18	6	46	30	3	1	6	2	307
Kengkhar	293	46	3	59	37	3	3	16	2	462
Saling	410	24	0	14	14	3	0	15	0	480
Silambi	242	29	1	15	18	0	5	7	0	317
Chhaling	262	81	3	10	5	5	0	7	1	374
Drepoong	200	46	0	6	8	3	0	2	0	265
Monggar	606	155	1	22	26	3	2	6	2	823
Tsakaling	239	68	1	11	8	1	1	8	0	337
Tsamang	153	63	0	8	7	0	0	6	2	239
Both Areas	6,641	1,159	48	288	289	38	17	139	21	8,640
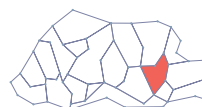
Table A7.5 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by *Gewog*/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gyalposhing Town	61	416	0	477
Kilikhar Town	7	83	0	90
Monggar Town	126	808	0	934
Yadi Town	13	57	0	70
Dramedtse Town	19	70	0	89
Lingmethang Town	45	188	0	233
Rural				
Balam	20	234	0	254
Chagsakhar	65	516	0	581
Dramedtse	36	400	0	436
Na-Rang	49	273	1	323
Ngatshang	58	362	0	420
Shermuhoong	46	365	0	411
Thang-Rong	22	380	0	402
Gongdue	17	298	1	316
Jurmed	17	290	0	307
Kengkhar	49	413	0	462
Saling	79	401	0	480
Silambi	16	301	0	317
Chhaling	46	328	0	374
Drepoong	19	246	0	265
Monggar	71	752	0	823
Tsakaling	40	297	0	337
Tsamang	13	226	0	239
Total	934	7,704	2	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used													Total
	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	Cement/RCC wall	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	
Urban														
Gyalposhing Town	7	8	9	7	1	331	27	2	16	67	0	0	2	477
Kilikhar Town	0	2	13	3	8	17	16	23	6	2	0	0	0	90
Monggar Town	3	26	140	44	4	332	91	61	134	89	2	2	6	934
Yadi Town	0	3	18	3	0	8	26	0	3	9	0	0	0	70
Dramedtse Town	3	5	23	1	0	18	28	0	6	2	0	0	3	89
Lingmethang Town	5	14	8	2	0	52	45	4	21	52	0	4	26	233
Rural														
Balam	0	10	202	1	1	9	10	0	2	19	0	0	0	254
Chagsakhar	3	37	442	6	0	10	18	2	13	31	0	1	18	581
Dramedtse	3	15	366	7	1	5	6	1	2	26	0	2	2	436
Na-Rang	4	17	204	2	0	17	17	0	1	27	1	0	33	323
Ngatshang	3	7	295	1	0	32	36	0	9	30	0	2	5	420
Shermuhoong	7	21	331	0	0	11	21	1	1	17	1	0	0	411
Thang-Rong	5	13	321	1	0	5	29	0	1	27	0	0	0	402
Gongdue	39	26	168	7	0	14	29	0	4	26	0	0	3	316
Jurmed	12	38	182	1	0	4	1	0	0	66	1	2	0	307
Kengkhar	13	30	303	2	0	7	25	0	1	77	1	0	3	462
Saling	20	55	236	0	0	55	25	1	8	72	1	6	1	480
Silambi	6	30	230	2	1	8	3	0	0	33	1	0	3	317
Chhaling	3	9	248	1	0	16	27	3	8	22	1	25	11	374
Drepoong	1	9	220	3	0	5	7	0	0	19	0	1	0	265
Monggar	9	33	488	14	0	83	45	4	8	129	0	5	5	823
Tsakaling	7	33	285	0	0	4	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	337
Tsamang	3	9	189	0	0	5	11	0	0	21	0	0	1	239
Both Areas	156	450	4,921	108	16	1,048	545	102	245	865	10	51	123	8,640

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

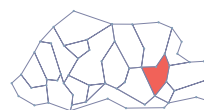| Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling									Total
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/ Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	
Urban										
Gyalposhing Town	0	1	2	0	0	387	72	15	0	477
Kilikhar Town	0	1	3	0	0	86	0	0	0	90
Monggar Town	8	0	71	1	3	828	2	18	3	934
Yadi Town	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	70
Dramedtse Town	0	0	0	0	1	88	0	0	0	89
Lingmethang Town	0	0	4	0	0	227	0	1	1	233
Rural										
Balam	1	1	36	1	1	206	4	0	4	254
Chagsakhar	0	6	27	1	5	524	4	3	11	581
Dramedtse	0	2	13	0	1	418	1	1	0	436
Na-Rang	0	2	10	0	7	269	0	1	34	323
Ngatshang	0	2	18	0	0	396	1	2	1	420
Shermuhoong	0	7	57	0	2	344	0	1	0	411
Thang-Rong	1	9	60	1	4	323	3	0	1	402
Gongdue	2	9	21	0	1	278	1	1	3	316
Jurmed	0	7	25	0	23	251	1	0	0	307
Kengkhar	1	8	31	0	0	422	0	0	0	462
Saling	0	2	51	1	2	421	1	0	2	480
Silambi	3	9	69	0	1	234	0	0	1	317
Chhaling	0	2	55	0	0	316	0	0	1	374
Drepoong	1	1	22	0	0	241	0	0	0	265
Monggar	0	2	54	0	3	760	1	1	2	823
Tsakaling	0	6	16	0	2	313	0	0	0	337
Tsamang	1	6	5	0	0	226	0	1	0	239
Both Areas	18	83	650	5	56	7,628	91	45	64	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total
	Earthen/Clay Floor	Planks/Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles	Cement/Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	
Urban								
Gyalposhing Town	7	38	7	0	14	411	0	477
Kilikhar Town	1	28	0	0	0	61	0	90
Monggar Town	1	281	2	30	69	547	4	934
Yadi Town	0	27	0	0	9	34	0	70
Dramedtse Town	3	52	0	0	3	30	1	89
Lingmethang Town	0	34	1	0	23	175	0	233
Rural								
Balam	3	221	0	20	1	7	2	254
Chagsakhar	18	480	2	2	1	75	3	581
Dramedtse	15	357	2	29	0	32	1	436
Na-Rang	17	230	1	2	0	72	1	323
Ngatshang	5	320	1	9	1	83	1	420
Shermuhoong	18	351	1	3	1	37	0	411
Thang-Rong	2	376	1	0	2	21	0	402
Gongdue	7	251	5	8	1	41	3	316
Jurmed	7	282	5	0	0	11	2	307
Kengkhar	2	398	5	30	1	25	1	462
Saling	11	346	5	34	2	82	0	480
Silambi	1	306	1	1	0	7	1	317
Chhaling	2	291	0	17	0	63	1	374
Drepoong	3	251	0	7	0	4	0	265
Monggar	4	669	2	2	3	141	2	823
Tsakaling	3	315	1	2	0	16	0	337
Tsamang	0	212	2	15	0	10	0	239
Both Areas	130	6,116	44	211	131	1,985	23	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	Lighting								Cooking						Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	
Urban															
Gyalposhing Town	474	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	475	2	9	1	439	0	477
Kilikhar Town	88	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	89	0	3	0	87	0	90
Monggar Town	926	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	924	2	1	6	876	0	934
Yadi Town	68	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	64	0	70
Dramedtse Town	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	2	2	77	0	89
Lingmethang Town	232	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	232	1	1	1	222	0	233
Rural															
Balam	249	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	224	4	144	6	92	0	254
Chagsakhar	566	6	4	1	3	1	0	0	552	6	314	42	194	0	581
Dramedtse	429	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	426	0	182	15	203	0	436
Na-Rang	284	33	5	0	0	0	0	1	275	11	186	3	113	0	323
Ngatshang	410	1	1	3	0	0	0	5	413	0	87	57	263	0	420
Shermuhoong	364	10	27	7	0	0	2	1	358	3	249	31	125	2	411
Thang-Rong	380	7	7	5	1	0	1	1	372	6	276	6	71	1	402
Gongdue	271	9	7	25	3	0	0	1	280	0	226	2	78	1	316
Jurmed	300	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	283	1	224	0	60	0	307
Kengkhar	436	4	5	13	0	0	0	4	414	0	322	3	100	1	462
Saling	464	6	3	6	1	0	0	0	451	2	200	15	236	0	480
Silambi	282	11	10	14	0	0	0	0	271	21	269	2	32	0	317
Chhaling	366	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	338	2	106	12	209	2	374
Drepoong	257	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	248	1	132	14	114	0	265
Monggar	815	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	811	2	124	24	605	0	823
Tsakaling	332	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	330	0	143	0	164	0	337
Tsamang	232	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	233	2	131	5	100	0	239
Both Areas	8,314	110	89	86	14	2	4	21	8178	66	3331	247	4524	8	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	Main Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/ Spring/Rivers/ Streams/Lake/Pond/ Dam	Other	
Urban							
Gyalposhing Town	404	71	0	0	0	2	477
Kilikhar Town	75	13	0	1	0	1	90
Monggar Town	773	158	0	1	0	2	934
Yadi Town	39	31	0	0	0	0	70
Dramedtse Town	48	41	0	0	0	0	89
Lingmethang Town	116	116	0	0	0	1	233
Rural							
Balam	60	189	0	0	5	0	254
Chagsakhar	190	381	4	1	1	4	581
Dramedtse	86	348	0	0	1	1	436
Na-Rang	52	232	0	0	35	4	323
Ngatshang	130	285	1	0	4	0	420
Shermuhoong	113	282	4	0	8	4	411
Thang-Rong	118	282	0	0	0	2	402
Gongdue	61	254	0	0	0	1	316
Jurmed	26	200	4	64	12	1	307
Kengkhar	46	366	5	23	22	0	462
Saling	151	321	2	3	2	1	480
Silambi	22	289	2	0	3	1	317
Chhaling	122	245	2	0	1	4	374
Drepoong	64	198	0	0	1	2	265
Monggar	341	480	1	0	0	1	823
Tsakaling	88	247	0	0	2	0	337
Tsamang	43	194	0	0	1	1	239
Botha Sexes	3,168	5,223	25	93	98	33	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours	Not Reported	Total
Urban						
Gyalposhing Town	472	0	0	5	0	477
Kilikhar Town	89	0	0	1	0	90
Monggar Town	926	2	5	1	0	934
Yadi Town	70	0	0	0	0	70
Dramedtse Town	89	0	0	0	0	89
Lingmethang Town	233	0	0	0	0	233
Rural						
Balam	253	0	0	1	0	254
Chagsakhar	579	1	1	0	0	581
Dramedtse	435	0	0	1	0	436
Na-Rang	322	1	0	0	0	323
Ngatshang	419	0	0	1	0	420
Shermuhoong	408	0	1	2	0	411
Thang-Rong	401	1	0	0	0	402
Gongdue	301	4	5	5	1	316
Jurmed	261	21	16	9	0	307
Kengkhar	446	13	3	0	0	462
Saling	479	1	0	0	0	480
Silambi	313	0	4	0	0	317
Chhaling	364	2	5	3	0	374
Drepoong	264	0	0	1	0	265
Monggar	808	8	5	2	0	823
Tsakaling	327	0	6	4	0	337
Tsamang	238	0	0	1	0	239
Both Areas	8,497	54	51	37	1	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gyalposhing Town	383	94	0	477
Kilikhar Town	70	20	0	90
Monggar Town	559	374	1	934
Yadi Town	58	12	0	70
Dramedtse Town	55	34	0	89
Lingmethang Town	175	58	0	233
Rural				
Balam	226	28	0	254
Chagsakhar	458	123	0	581
Dramedtse	309	127	0	436
Na-Rang	241	81	1	323
Ngatshang	336	84	0	420
Shermuhoong	337	74	0	411
Thang-Rong	304	96	2	402
Gongdue	222	93	1	316
Jurmed	169	136	2	307
Kengkhar	238	224	0	462
Saling	349	131	0	480
Silambi	225	92	0	317
Chhaling	340	33	1	374
Drepoong	160	105	0	265
Monggar	708	115	0	823
Tsakaling	306	31	0	337
Tsamang	213	25	1	239
Both Areas	6,441	2,190	9	8,640

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

Gewog/Town	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																		
Gyalposhing Town	153	69	14	57	25	197	411	153	9	328	13	17	457	119	9	1.7	0.0	477
Kilikhar Town	31	17	4	14	6	45	76	40	5	67	10	5	88	32	0	1.1	0.0	90
Monggar Town	348	129	27	143	76	360	727	398	33	609	59	52	888	316	56	1.3	0.0	934
Yadi Town	20	14	3	16	8	32	56	19	1	41	3	2	69	27	4	0	0.0	70
Dramedtse Town	34	28	20	13	5	18	49	20	1	31	4	0	85	21	37	1.1	0.0	89
Lingmethang Town	57	31	9	28	8	75	183	67	15	112	13	10	228	67	24	0.9	0.0	233
Rural																		
Balam	215	179	153	6	10	8	26	1	8	16	3	0	176	12	9	2.4	0.0	254
Chagsakhar	454	397	403	16	28	37	199	16	43	48	21	0	511	73	12	1.6	0.0	581
Dramedtse	374	244	323	9	11	13	67	9	20	16	5	5	348	19	26	0.5	0.0	436
Na-Rang	224	188	196	6	7	13	47	10	21	18	19	3	241	34	25	10.8	0.0	323
Ngatshang	306	251	235	16	16	61	185	24	36	85	16	8	382	50	74	0.5	0.0	420
Shermuhoong	323	299	285	31	13	26	116	16	34	31	7	2	337	32	39	2.2	0.0	411
Thang-Rong	367	324	293	9	9	15	48	5	9	18	2	0	339	27	17	0.8	0.0	402
Gongdue	254	173	139	14	7	14	98	12	7	26	5	1	238	12	39	2.2	0.0	316
Jurmed	275	246	214	7	5	15	27	4	4	5	0	3	251	11	2	0.3	0.0	307
Kengkhar	386	383	333	30	17	26	93	5	23	14	27	2	392	78	27	0.4	0.0	462
Saling	333	210	279	44	28	70	230	44	58	88	14	4	418	93	92	1.7	0.0	480
Silambi	258	252	191	4	6	15	21	3	6	4	1	1	228	18	14	0.1	0.0	317
Chhaling	291	219	212	13	14	35	126	27	38	34	12	6	334	48	10	1.6	0.0	374
Drepoong	241	192	193	6	5	9	51	7	17	13	0	0	240	16	11	0.4	0.0	265
Monggar	557	487	400	32	54	124	384	96	74	182	24	7	700	66	22	1.7	0.0	823
Tsakaling	296	267	224	4	4	27	96	6	23	12	12	2	291	24	18	2.4	0.0	337
Tsamang	189	178	170	3	2	18	48	7	14	22	7	1	199	14	24	0.4	0.0	239
Both Areas	5,986	4,777	4,320	521	364	1,253	3,364	989	499	1,820	277	131	7,440	1,209	591	1.6	0.0	8,640

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

| Gewog/Town	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets							% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households
	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/ Kira			
Urban										
Gyalposhing Town	217	39	16	27	69	52	185	31.0	0.0	477
Kilikhar Town	45	5	3	5	24	23	47	22.2	0.0	90
Monggar Town	488	54	29	75	205	90	386	29.8	0.1	934
Yadi Town	38	5	1	4	34	22	22	34.3	0.0	70
Dramedtse Town	36	4	5	2	25	10	25	38.2	0.0	89
Lingmethang Town	86	27	11	8	33	23	48	46.4	0.0	233
Rural										
Balam	62	0	2	2	4	20	19	66.9	0.0	254
Chagsakhar	156	3	1	1	16	28	80	61.1	0.0	581
Dramedtse	82	2	2	0	23	11	37	69.7	0.0	436
Na-Rang	69	1	2	1	35	25	27	63.8	0.0	323
Ngatshang	158	5	4	9	30	54	79	45.5	0.0	420
Shermuhoong	73	3	2	6	35	43	39	63.3	0.0	411
Thang-Rong	59	3	2	2	5	15	44	76.4	0.3	402
Gongdue	72	3	6	1	13	16	27	65.8	0.0	316
Jurmed	54	1	1	1	61	3	25	66.1	0.3	307
Kengkhar	121	0	0	1	50	18	39	59.5	0.0	462
Saling	149	8	14	20	40	47	80	48.3	0.0	480
Silambi	80	2	0	0	3	0	20	70.4	0.0	317
Chhaling	97	4	5	1	13	23	60	59.6	0.0	374
Drepoong	76	0	2	3	5	5	26	65.3	0.0	265
Monggar	338	18	16	21	61	89	132	43.7	0.1	823
Tsakaling	115	1	4	7	12	21	24	57.3	0.0	337
Tsamang	87	2	4	0	6	18	22	54.8	0.0	239
Both Areas	2,758	190	132	197	802	656	1,493	53.5	0.1	8,640

Table A7.15 Table A7.15. Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Monggar 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															
Gyalposhing Town	72	413	36	411	127	40	156	34	361	18	12	0	0.4	0.0	477
Kilikhar Town	26	83	11	83	21	15	38	15	67	9	11	0	0	0.0	90
Monggar Town	135	844	106	812	289	143	332	101	678	74	70	2	0.5	0.0	934
Yadi Town	1	58	1	58	23	7	29	7	51	11	1	0	0	0.0	70
Dramedtse Town	28	69	3	61	38	9	31	5	44	5	6	1	1.1	0.0	89
Lingmethang Town	56	199	23	205	101	21	76	16	165	18	21	0	1.3	0.0	233
Rural															
Balam	101	114	1	63	194	2	9	0	21	0	3	0	4.3	0.0	254
Chagsakhar	119	287	2	197	406	4	31	4	59	1	1	0	4.0	0.0	581
Dramedtse	77	245	2	112	330	1	11	2	50	1	10	1	6.0	0.0	436
Na-Rang	82	140	2	92	221	3	14	2	43	2	1	1	8.1	0.0	323
Ngatshang	106	303	4	208	273	14	45	19	109	8	3	0	0.1	0.0	420
Shermuhoong	79	176	13	146	294	2	17	1	62	0	2	1	2.9	0.0	411
Thang-Rong	104	132	1	90	295	3	9	0	36	1	0	1	7.5	0.0	402
Gongdue	84	114	1	115	219	2	20	2	57	0	1	1	5.7	0.0	316
Jurmed	88	73	2	102	204	2	11	2	3	0	0	3	6.8	0.0	307
Kengkhar	187	171	2	149	329	5	25	2	68	0	4	1	7.1	0.0	462
Saling	206	259	4	217	302	5	31	14	149	4	4	0	2.5	0.0	480
Silambi	50	56	2	72	259	1	12	2	28	0	0	0	6.6	0.0	317
Chhaling	84	183	2	128	244	8	25	3	81	2	8	0	7.2	0.0	374
Drepoong	72	140	1	77	178	4	12	0	15	0	1	1	6.8	0.0	265
Monggar	225	542	12	543	425	17	97	15	375	5	11	0	2.4	0.0	823
Tsakaling	134	164	1	75	261	3	10	1	24	0	3	0	6.2	0.0	337
Tsamang	81	127	3	110	177	2	19	3	36	0	3	0	3.8	0.0	239
Both Areas	2,197	4,892	235	4,126	5,210	313	1,060	250	2,582	159	176	13	4.0	0.0	8,640

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

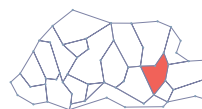| *Gewog*/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gyalposhing Town	445	32	0	477
Kilikhar Town	87	3	0	90
Monggar Town	867	66	1	934
Yadi Town	47	23	0	70
Dramedtse Town	83	6	0	89
Lingmethang Town	225	8	0	233
Rural				
Balam	243	11	0	254
Chagsakhar	537	44	0	581
Dramedtse	390	46	0	436
Na-Rang	318	5	0	323
Ngatshang	391	29	0	420
Shermuhoong	389	22	0	411
Thang-Rong	382	20	0	402
Gongdue	269	47	0	316
Jurmed	268	39	0	307
Kengkhar	389	73	0	462
Saling	436	44	0	480
Silambi	245	72	0	317
Chhaling	296	77	1	374
Drepoong	244	21	0	265
Monggar	784	39	0	823
Tsakaling	323	14	0	337
Tsamang	195	44	0	239
Both Areas	7,853	785	2	8,640
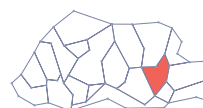
Table A7.17 Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by *Gewog*/Town, Monggar Dzongkhag 2017

| *Gewog*/Town | Reason | | | | | | | | Total |
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Gyalposhing Town	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Kilikhar Town	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Monggar Town	0	62	0	2	0	2	0	1	67
Yadi Town	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
Dramedtse Town	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Lingmethang Town	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
Rural									
Balam	3	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	11
Chagsakhar	2	34	0	7	1	0	0	0	44
Dramedtse	6	35	1	1	0	0	3	0	46
Na-Rang	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ngatshang	1	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
Shermuhoong	8	9	0	4	0	0	1	0	22
Thang-Rong	2	11	0	6	0	0	1	0	20
Gongdue	32	12	0	1	0	2	0	0	47
Jurmed	9	17	0	9	1	2	1	0	39
Kengkhar	4	56	1	7	0	3	2	0	73
Saling	19	18	3	3	0	0	1	0	44
Silambi	5	41	1	2	0	1	22	0	72
Chhaling	2	45	0	30	0	0	0	1	78
Drepoong	4	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	21
Monggar	0	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	39
Tsakaling	3	7	0	1	0	3	0	0	14
Tsamang	1	42	0	1	0	0	0	0	44
Both Areas	101	544	9	82	3	15	31	2	787

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

Gewog/Town	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	Total
Urban										
Gyalposhing Town	475	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	477
Kilikhar Town	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Monggar Town	930	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	934
Yadi Town	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Dramedtse Town	88	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Lingmethang Town	232	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233
Rural										
Balam	245	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	254
Chagsakhar	525	28	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	581
Dramedtse	377	42	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	436
Na-Rang	309	8	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	323
Ngatshang	418	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420
Shermuhoong	328	23	18	22	7	2	1	10	0	411
Thang-Rong	352	25	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	402
Gongdue	229	16	32	30	8	0	0	0	1	316
Jurmed	236	56	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	307
Kengkhar	422	17	17	1	0	0	2	3	0	462
Saling	430	10	5	12	7	7	9	0	0	480
Silambi	290	18	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	317
Chhaling	356	11	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	374
Drepoong	256	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	265
Monggar	791	25	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	823
Tsakaling	314	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337
Tsamang	208	28	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
Both Areas	7,971	354	160	95	23	9	12	13	3	8,640

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gyalposhing Town	7	470	0	477
Kilikhar Town	0	90	0	90
Monggar Town	12	922	0	934
Yadi Town	2	68	0	70
Dramedtse Town	4	85	0	89
Lingmethang Town	3	230	0	233
Rural				
Balam	37	217	0	254
Chagsakhar	52	529	0	581
Dramedtse	14	422	0	436
Na-Rang	20	303	0	323
Ngatshang	30	390	0	420
Shermuhoong	24	387	0	411
Thang-Rong	85	317	0	402
Gongdue	14	301	1	316
Jurmed	45	262	0	307
Kengkhar	36	426	0	462
Saling	23	457	0	480
Silambi	5	312	0	317
Chhaling	20	354	0	374
Drepoong	38	227	0	265
Monggar	25	798	0	823
Tsakaling	29	308	0	337
Tsamang	16	223	0	239
Both Areas	541	8,098	1	8,640