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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



## THIMPHU DZONGKHAG



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National Statistics Bureau  
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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**THIMPHU 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

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

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Tshering' with a stylized flourish.

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

# SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	138,736*
	Male	72,522
	Female	66,214
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	109.5
	Total Dependency Ratio	38.0
	Child Dependency Ratio	32.7
	Aged Dependency Ratio	5.3
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	32,861
	15-64 years	100,559
	65 years and over	5,316
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	83.9
	Male (%)	88.7
	Female (%)	78.6
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	28.1
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	18.7
	Total Fertility Rate	1.7
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	5.2
	Infant Mortality Rate	6.5
	Child Mortality Rate	6.5
	Under Five Mortality Rate	13.1
Housing, Household Amenities and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	30,672
	Average Household Size	4.2
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	99.4
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	84.0

\*Note:

1) Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day.

2) Out of the total population of Thimphu, 114,551 persons reside in Thimphu Thromde.

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

## 1.2 Legal Basis

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

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

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

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC) and Thromde Census

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

# Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

## Introduction

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

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

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

presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing results from the 2017 PHCB to that of the 2005 PHCB.

## 2.1 Concepts and Definition

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

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

---

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

**Table 2.1** Distribution of the Population by *Gewog*/Town, Sex, Thimphu 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		Total
	Male	Female	
Urban			
Thimphu Thromde	58,996	55,555	114,551
Khasadrapchu Town	457	509	966
Rural			
Kawang	3,185	2,292	5,477
Lingzhi	276	214	490
Naro	163	87	250
Soe	101	81	182
Chang	3,801	2,951	6,752
Darkarla	1,387	707	2,094
Ge-nyen	597	544	1,141
Maedwang	3,559	3,274	6,833
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,522</b>	<b>66,214</b>	<b>138,736</b>

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on census day.

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

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

## 2.2 Population of Thimphu

The total population of Thimphu Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 141,271 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Thimphu Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 2,535 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and those on the move on the census reference day. The analyses in this Report is based on 138,736

persons as no detailed information was collected from the 2,535 non-Bhutanese/tourists enumerated.

Table 2.1 presents the population of Thimphu by sex, and by *Gewog*/Town. Of the total 138,736 persons, 52.3% were males and 47.7% were females. The total population of Thimphu Dzongkhag represents 19.1% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Thimphu Dzongkhag experienced an increase in population size by about 42,595 persons during the intercensal period, a population growth of about 43.2% between 2005 and 2017. The population of Thimphu Dzongkhag in 2005 was 98,676 persons.

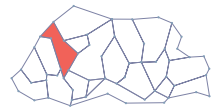
Thimphu Dzongkhag ranks the highest in terms of population size among all *Dzongkhags* in the country.

## 2.4 Population by Area

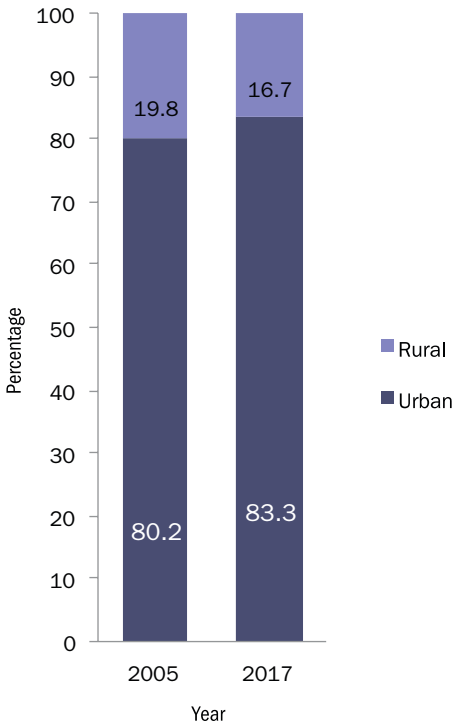
In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 17 persons lived in rural areas, while 83 persons lived in the urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2 % of the total population live in rural areas, while 37.8 % live in urban areas. The size of urban population in Thimphu Dzongkhag is 115,517 persons.

## 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



**Figure 2.1** Population by Area of Residence Thimphu 2017



boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Thimphu Dzongkhag exceeds the female population by 6,308 persons. The sex ratio of Thimphu is 109.5, which is the same as the national sex ratio of 109.7.

### 2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

The population can be divided into three broad age groups; those 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 the children population of the *Dzongkhag* is 32,861 persons, the productive population is 100,559 persons, and the elderly is 5,316 persons.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 23.7% from 30.1 %, while the productive population has increased to 72.5% from 66.9% and the elderly population to 3.8% from 3.0% 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 Thimphu Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 49.5 and 45.0 in 2005 to 38.0 and 32.7 in 2017, while the age dependency ratio has increased from 4.5 in 2005 to 5.3 in 2017. The decline in total 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.

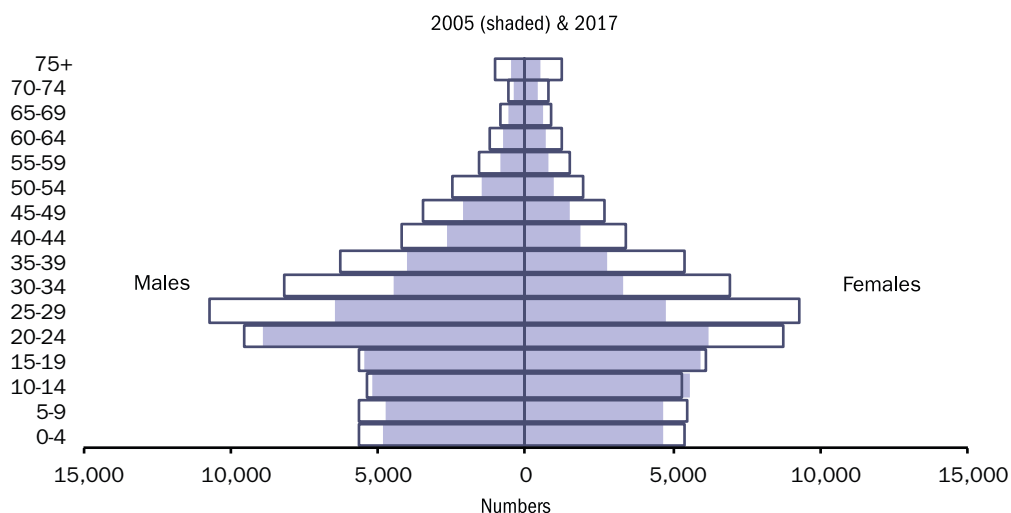
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

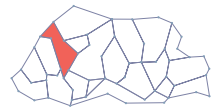
Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Thimphu Dzongkhag has a largely young population although a gradual decline in fertility rates is observed in 2017. The length of each bar in the pyramid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

the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the length of bar becomes shorter as compared to the base of the pyramid which is a usual trend. The declining bar at the base indicates declining fertility rates in the population, while elongated bar at the top indicates increasing life expectancy. Thimphu Dzongkhag has consistently maintained constant birth rates over a period almost two decades, with a slight increase during the past one-decade. This increase in the birth rates can be attributed to an increase in the number of its base population during the decade.

Compared to 2005 (shaded portion), Thimphu Dzongkhag in 2017 has experienced an increasing number of population in the ages 20 years and above of both sexes. This can be largely due to the presence of a huge number of expatriate workers or other factors such

**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Thimphu 2005 and 2017





as the migration of people from other Dzongkhags.

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

### 2.9 Population by type of Household

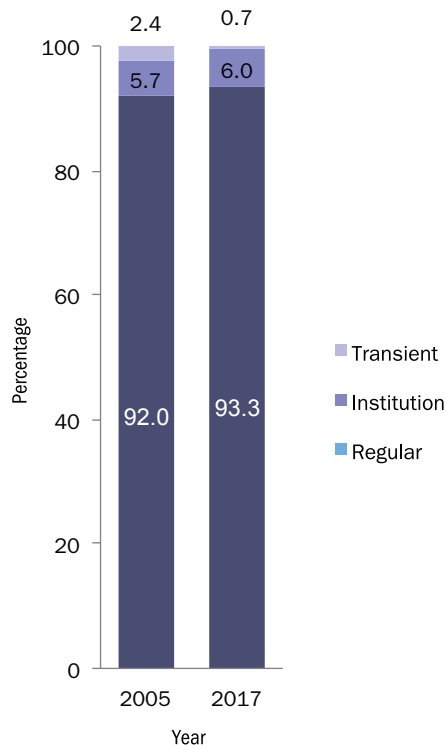
To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

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

on census night in airports, bus stands, vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 129,430 persons (93.3%) living in regular households and 8,381 persons (6.0%) in institutional households. Some 925 persons (0.7%) were transient population. Compared to 2005, the number of regular household population and institutional population have increased by about 1.3 and 0.3 percentage points respectively, while the transient population has decreased by about 1.7 percentage points in 2017 (Annex Table A2.4).

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Thimphu 2005 and 2017





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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	52,536	54,884	107,420	48.9	51.1	100.0	96
Thimphu Thromde	52,102	54,385	106,487	48.9	51.1	100.0	96
Khasadrapchu Town	434	499	933	46.5	53.5	100.0	87
Rural	11,182	9,605	20,787	53.8	46.2	100.0	116
Kawang	2,968	2,193	5,161	57.5	42.5	100.0	135
Lingzhi	267	210	477	56.0	44.0	100.0	127
Naro	162	87	249	65.1	34.9	100.0	186
Soe	101	81	182	55.5	44.5	100.0	125
Chang	2,775	2,711	5,486	50.6	49.4	100.0	102
Darkarla	1,339	704	2,043	65.5	34.5	100.0	190
Ge-nyen	559	538	1,097	51.0	49.0	100.0	104
Maedwang	3,011	3,081	6,092	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Both Areas	63,718	64,489	128,207	49.7	50.3	100.0	99

Of the total regular household population, 109,577 persons (84.7%) live in urban areas while 19,853 persons (15.3%) live in rural areas. Of the two towns in Thimphu Dzongkhag, Thimphu thromde has 108,611 persons (99.0%) of the total regular household population living in urban areas, while Khasadrapchu Town has 966 persons (1.0%).

Among the *gewogs*, Maedwang Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 6,241 persons (31.4%), closely followed by Chang Gewog and Kawang Gewog with 5,553 persons (28.0%) and 4,756 persons (24.0%) respectively. Soe Gewog with 182 persons (0.9%) has the lowest number of regular household population in the Thimphu Dzongkhag.

In terms of institutional population, Chang Gewog has the highest number of people with 1,026 persons (32.4%), followed by Darkarla Gewog and Kawang

Gewog with 714 and 711 persons respectively. Among the two towns in Thimphu Dzongkhag, Thimphu Thromde alone accounts for the entire urban institutional population with 5,211 persons.

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population in Thimphu Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 128,207 persons (Table 2.2). Of the total, 63,718 persons were males and 64,489 persons were females. Across the *Dzongkhag*, 107,420 persons lived in urban areas and 20,787 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population in Thimphu Dzongkhag was 10,529 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

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

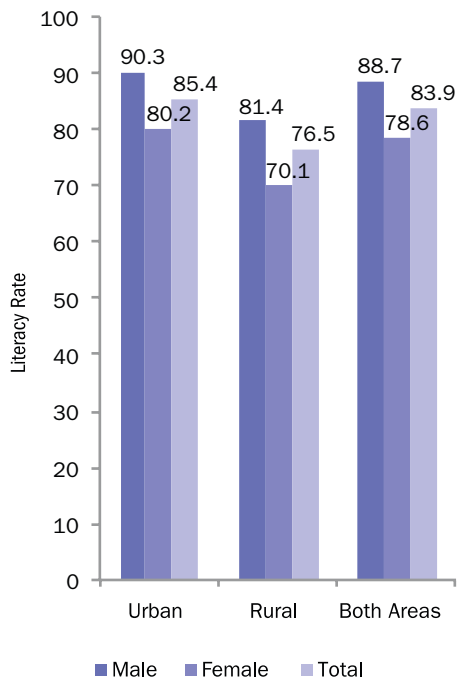
## 3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkha*, English, *Lhotshamkha*, or any other language, while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of the same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 125,201 population aged 6 years and above, 103 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. The literacy rate of the Dzongkhag is, therefore, based on a total population of 125,098 persons. The 2017 PHCB

reveals that 104,971 persons are literate, representing a literacy rate of 83.9% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 81.7%.

There is marked difference in the literacy levels between the male and

**Figure 3.1** Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Thimphu 2017



**Table 3.1** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Thimphu 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	125,089	15,043	4,274	4,106	4,793	13,335	83,538	100.0%
Currently Attending	35,085	96.4%	92.5%	91.0%	79.5%	43.2%	4.0%	28.1%
Previously Attended	62,719	1.4%	5.2%	5.9%	16.7%	48.7%	65.5%	50.1%
Never Attended	27,285	2.2%	2.3%	3.1%	3.8%	8.1%	30.5%	21.8%

female populations with 88.7% of the male population literate as compared to 78.6% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (85.4%) than in rural areas (76.5%).

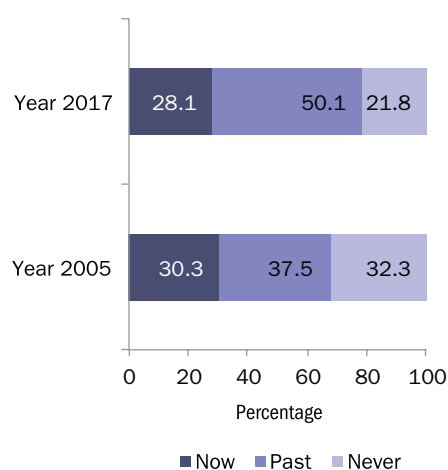
The literacy rate of Thimphu Dzongkhag has increased by 10.6 percentage points from 73.3% in 2005. The literacy rate of Thimphu Thromde is 85.5%, whereas the literacy rate in Thimphu Dzongkhag excluding the *Thromde* is 76.6% (Annex Table A3.1).

### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Thimphu Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 125,201 persons aged 6 years and above, 112 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. The percentage of population under each category of school attendance is, therefore, based on 125,089 persons. Of these, 28.1% are currently attending school/institute, 50.1% had attended in the past, and 21.8% 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. About 30.5% of population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is higher in urban areas (28.9%) as compared to 24.0% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). Some 29.7% of the female population in the *Dzongkhag* are currently attending school/institute as compared to 26.5% of the male population.

**Figure 3.2** School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Thimphu 2005 and 2017



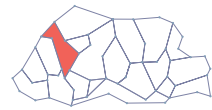


Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute have declined by 2.2 percentage points, while the proportions of population who had attended in the past have increased by 12.6 percentage points. In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 10.5 percentage points, a decline from 32.3% in 2005 to 21.8% 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 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 highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Thimphu Dzongkhag. Out of a total population of 97,804 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 28,905 persons have completed grades between 0<sup>3</sup> to 6 (primary), 9,873 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 15,384 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 19,047 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). About 4,276 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above and 15,216 persons hold bachelor’s degrees.

Among those who have completed some level of education, the highest proportion of population have completed the primary level (29.6%), followed by higher secondary level at 19.5%. About 4.4% have completed their master’s

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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	97,804	44,521	38,814	83,335	8,477	5,992	14,469	52,998	44,806	100.0%
Non-formal Education	1,139	0.4%	2.0%	1.1%	0.5%	2.7%	1.4%	0.4%	2.1%	1.2%
ECCD/Daycare	144	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Primary	28,905	29.8%	25.7%	27.9%	40.3%	37.4%	39.1%	31.5%	27.3%	29.6%
Lower Secondary	9,873	10.3%	9.5%	10.0%	10.5%	11.2%	10.8%	10.4%	9.8%	10.1%
Middle Secondary	15,384	14.8%	17.3%	15.9%	13.3%	16.3%	14.5%	14.5%	17.2%	15.7%
Higher Secondary	19,047	18.0%	22.9%	20.3%	14.2%	16.1%	15.0%	17.3%	22.0%	19.5%
Certificates	649	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Diploma	2,704	3.2%	2.8%	3.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	2.9%	2.6%	2.8%
Bachelor’s Degree	15,216	17.0%	15.5%	16.3%	11.3%	11.6%	11.4%	16.1%	15.0%	15.6%
Masters and Above	4,276	5.2%	3.1%	4.2%	7.0%	2.6%	5.2%	5.5%	3.1%	4.4%
Others	467	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%

<sup>2</sup> The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.

<sup>3</sup> Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	3,844	1,786	320	2,106	1,488	250	1,738	3,274	570	100.0%
Monastic Public	2,065	52.1%	16.6%	46.7%	69.7%	18.0%	62.3%	60.1%	17.2%	53.7%
Monastic Private	735	14.5%	40.3%	18.4%	13.4%	58.8%	20.0%	14.0%	48.4%	19.1%
Gomchen/Laymonks	853	30.4%	20.0%	28.8%	15.1%	8.8%	14.2%	23.4%	15.1%	22.2%
Other	191	3.0%	23.1%	6.1%	1.8%	14.4%	3.6%	2.5%	19.3%	5.0%

degrees and above and 15.6% have completed their bachelor's degrees.

Among those aged 3-5 years, 2,351 persons have completed pre-primary education and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

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 Thimphu Dzongkhag. Out of 125,201 persons aged 6 years and above, 3,844 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 53.7% are in public monasteries and 19.1% in private monasteries, while 22.2% are *Gomchen* or Lay monks. More than half (54.5%) of the persons attending traditional learning reside in urban areas.

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

# Section 4: HEALTH

## Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Thimphu is 22 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas.

Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate for Thimphu is 96.9.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for Thimphu is 18.7; 19.3 for urban areas in Thimphu and 16.2 for the rural areas. The CBR for Thimphu has reduced from 18.8 in 2005 to 18.7 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 Thimphu is 61.2, a decline from 70.2 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 Thimphu is 107.8, a significant reduction from 120.7 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 Thimphu is 1.7 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas of Thimphu is 1.7 and for the rural areas is 1.8. The TFR for Thimphu has reduced from 2.0 in 2005 to 1.7 in 2017.

## 4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Thimphu is 5.2, a decrease from 5.7 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 5.2 and for the rural areas is 5.0.

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 Thimphu is 6.5, a decrease from 30.8 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Thimphu's CMR is 6.5, which is a significant decline from 13.7 in 2005.

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Thimphu Thromde	1.0	1.2	1.1
Khasadrapchu Town	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kawang	1.0	2.0	1.4
Lingzhi	1.8	2.3	2.0
Naro	0.6	2.3	1.2
Soe	1.0	2.5	1.6
Chang	0.7	1.5	1.1
Darkarla	2.2	1.3	1.9
Ge-nyen	1.5	2.0	1.8
Maedwang	2.2	2.7	2.4
Total	1.0	1.3	1.2

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Thimphu is 13.1, also a significant decrease from 44.5 in 2005.

## 4.3 Disability

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

The disability prevalence rate for 2017 in Thimphu according to the cut-off recommended by WG is 1.2%. 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.' At 2.4%, the highest prevalence rate is in Maedwang Gewog (2.4%) and the lowest is in Khasadrapchu Town with a prevalence rate of 0.2%.

# Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

## Introduction

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

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

## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population aged 15 years and over by usual activity status in Thimphu Dzongkhag. Thimphu Dzongkhag has 105,875 persons within the working-age population category (15 years and above): 55,812 are males; and 50,063 are females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes up 83.1%, and in rural areas, it is 16.9%. Of the total working-age population, 61,057 persons (57.7%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were

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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	39,223	21,834	50,980	10,077	61,057
Economically Inactive	16,589	28,229	36,996	7,822	44,818
Both Active and Inactive	55,812	50,063	87,976	17,899	105,875
	Percent				
Economically Active	70.3	43.6	57.9	56.3	57.7
Economically Inactive	29.7	56.4	42.1	43.7	42.3
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



**Table 5.2** Labour Force Rates, Thimphu 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	71.6	43.3	57.9	64.4	45.2	56.3	70.3	43.6	57.7
Unemployment Rate	5.1	8.6	6.4	3.5	4.4	3.8	4.8	8.0	6.0

either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 44,818 (42.3%), are economically inactive as they are students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, or disabled and do not work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are seeking employment.

## 5.2 Labour Force Rates

The labour force participation rate in Thimphu is higher among the males than females, and in rural than in urban areas (Table 5.2). The overall unemployment rate for Thimphu is 6%, which is the highest among all 20 *Dzongkhags*. Unemployment rate is comparatively high for females (8%) than for males (4.8%). In urban areas, unemployment rate for females (8.6%) is much higher than for males (5.1%). Likewise, in rural areas, there are more females (4.4%) unemployed than males (3.5%).

# Section 6: MIGRATION

## Introduction

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

## 6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB though the Report will limit its 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 at 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 15,096 persons are lifetime migrants in Thimphu excluding Thimphu Thromde, which means that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Thimphu. Out of these migrants, 14,560 persons are from other *Dzongkhags*. Conversely, a total of 3,196 persons have migrated out of Thimphu to other *Dzongkhags*.

For Thimphu Dzongkhag, the percent of urban-urban migration is 0.8%,

urban-rural migration is 14.3%, rural-urban migration is 2.4%, and rural-rural migration is 50.1%.

A total of 68,310 persons have in-migrated to Thimphu Thromde and 20,096 have out-migrated from Thimphu Thromde, which accounts to 48,214 persons gained for the *Thromde*. The percent of urban to urban migrants is 9.6% and rural to urban migrants is 54.0% for Thimphu Thromde.

# Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

## Introduction

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

This section presents results from the 2017 PHCB for Thimphu 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.

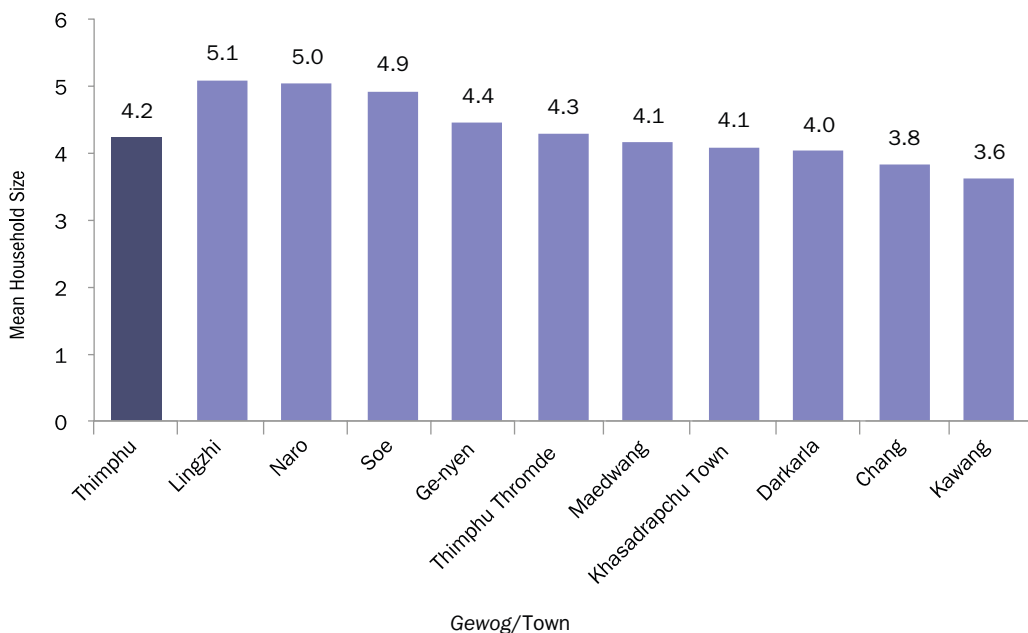
The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There were 30,672 regular households in Thimphu Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (55.8%) from 19,689 regular households in 2005. Thimphu Thromde has the largest number of regular households, while Soe Gewog has the smallest.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 4.2 persons from 4.6 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the

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

**Figure 7.1** Mean Household Size by *Gewog/Town*, Thimphu 2017

number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. At 5.1 persons, the mean household size is the highest in Lingzhi *Gewog* while the lowest household size is recorded in Kawang *Gewog* with 3.6 persons.

## 7.2 Housing Conditions

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

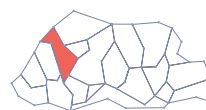
Only 14.6% of households in Thimphu Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 34.4% of households reside in their own housing units, 36.4% are tenants, while the rest live in

rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 10.7% of the households reside in their own housing units, about seven in ten are tenants (67.0%), while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

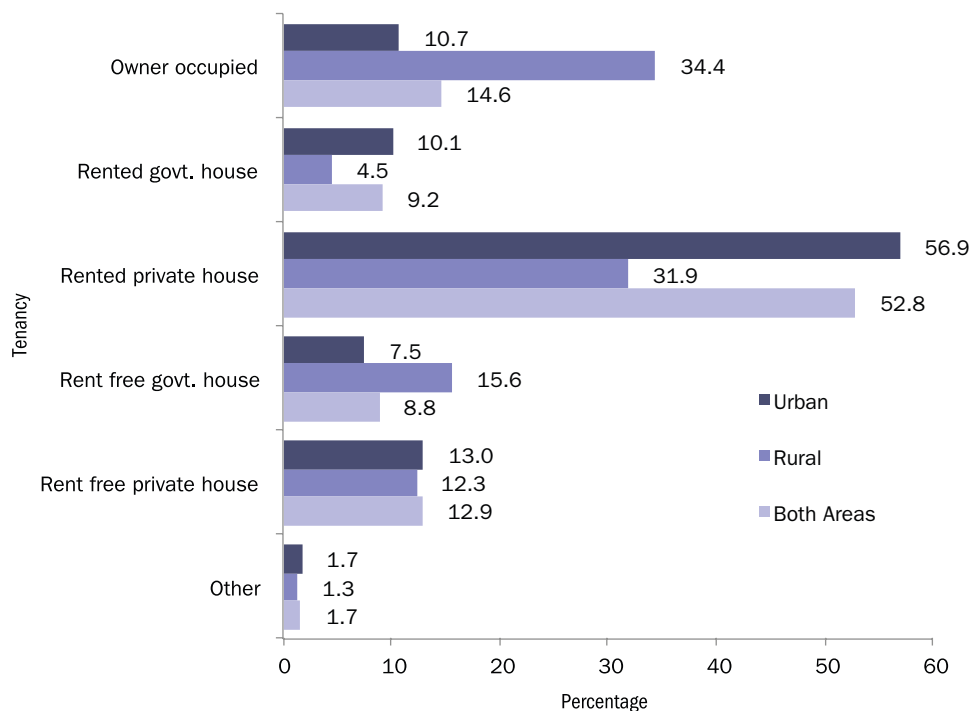
The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people

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

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.3	4.3	1.3	25,644
Rural	3.5	3.9	1.1	5,028
Both Areas	3.3	4.2	1.3	30,672



**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Thimphu 2017



sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Thimphu Dzongkhag is slightly higher in urban areas (1.3 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.1 persons per room).

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 76.8% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (80.2%) than in rural areas (59.5%) use flush toilets. 0.5% of households in the *Dzongkhag* do not have a toilet facility. The households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (1.0%) than in urban areas (0.4%).

Additionally, 84.0% of households have toilet facilities that were either

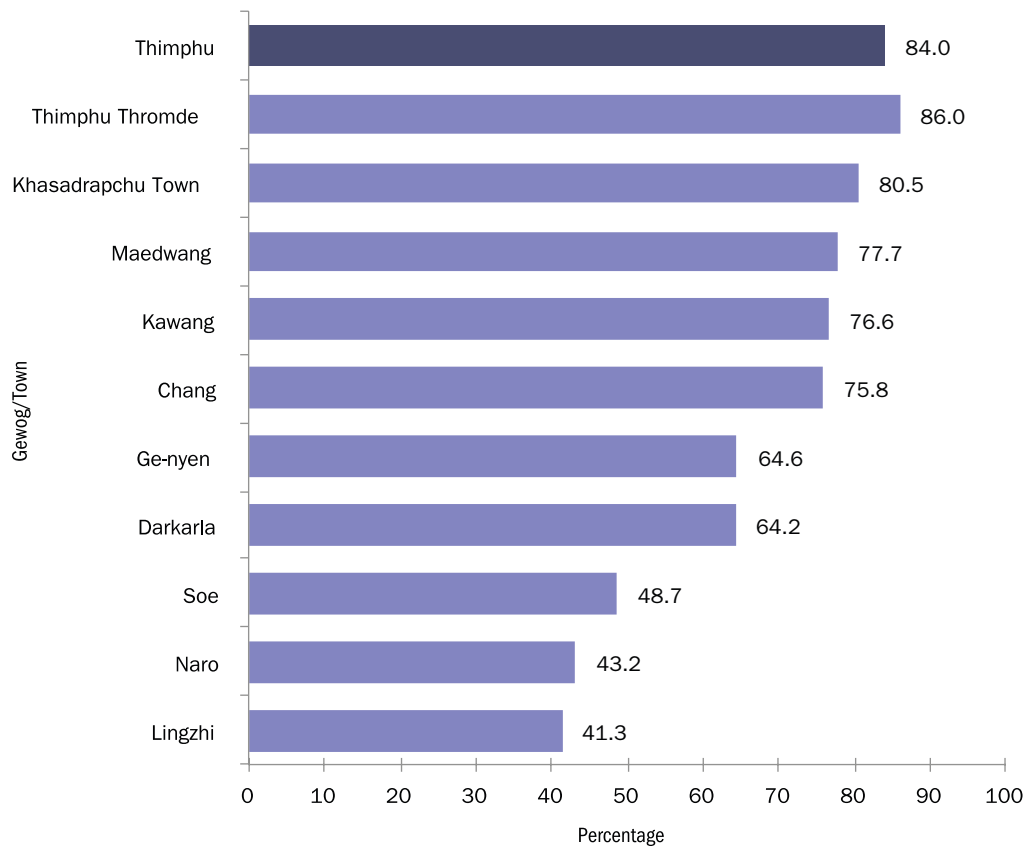
a flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine (without slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Thimphu Thromde reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 86.0%, while Lingzhi Gewog recorded the lowest at 41.3% (Figure 7.3).

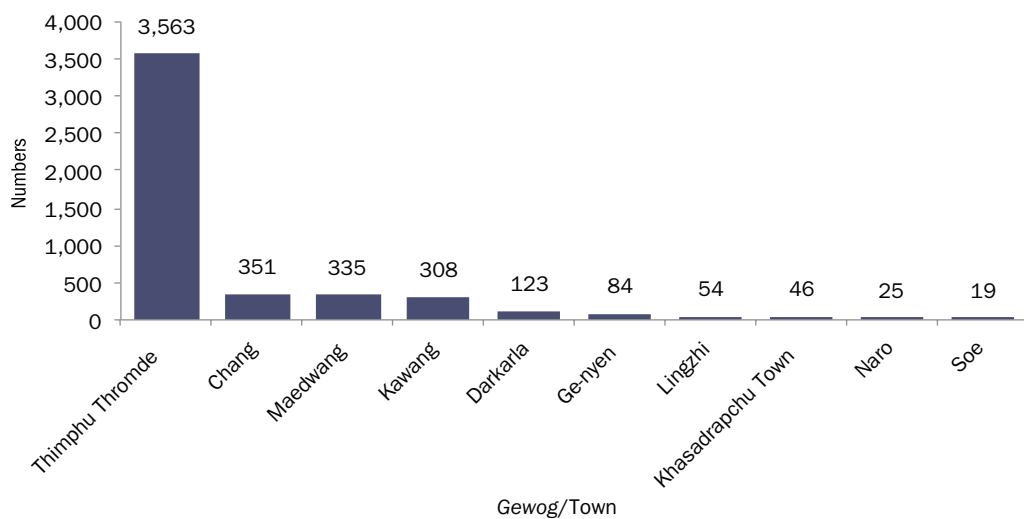
Some 4,908 households in the *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on the disparities in access to sanitation among *Gewogs* will allow

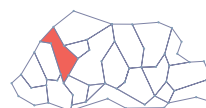
2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

**Figure 7.3** Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017



**Figure 7.4** Distribution of Households Without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017



**Table 7.2** Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Thimphu 2017

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	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	
Urban	9.4	13.5	10.2	63.7	3.2	25,644
Rural	18.5	28.3	19.6	29.3	4.2	5,028
Both Areas	10.9	16.0	11.8	58.0	3.3	30,672
Area	Main Material for Roof					Total
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other		
Urban	2.5	92.8	3.1	1.6		25,644
Rural	6.5	89.6	1.3	2.6		5,028
Both Areas	3.2	92.2	2.8	1.8		30,672
Area	Main Material for Floor					Total
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other		
Urban	36.3	16.0	43.8	3.9		25,644
Rural	56.1	12.0	27.7	4.2		5,028
Both Areas	39.5	15.4	41.2	4.0		30,672

for targeted interventions. In absolute numbers, Thimphu Thromde had 3,563 households without access to improved sanitation facilities, while Soe Gewog had only 19 households (Figure 7.4).

A significant proportion (58.0%) of the households have walls made of stone with cement/RCC, bricks, and cement blocks (Table 7.2). In urban areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (63.7%) than in rural areas (29.3%).

Most housing units have roofs made of metal sheets (92.2%), followed by planks/shingles (3.2%). Tiles/marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo are the most common flooring materials (41.2%), followed by planks/shingles (39.5%).

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Thimphu Dzongkhag use electricity (98.3%) for lighting, while a few households still use kerosene (0.3%) and solar energy (0.7%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (99.0%) and rural areas (94.7%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene as the main sources of lighting is slightly higher in rural areas (4.1%) than in urban areas (0.4%).

Most households in Thimphu Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use



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

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal			Total
						Generator	Candle	Other	
Urban	99.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	25,644
Rural	94.7	1.0	0.6	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	5,028
Both Areas	98.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	30,672

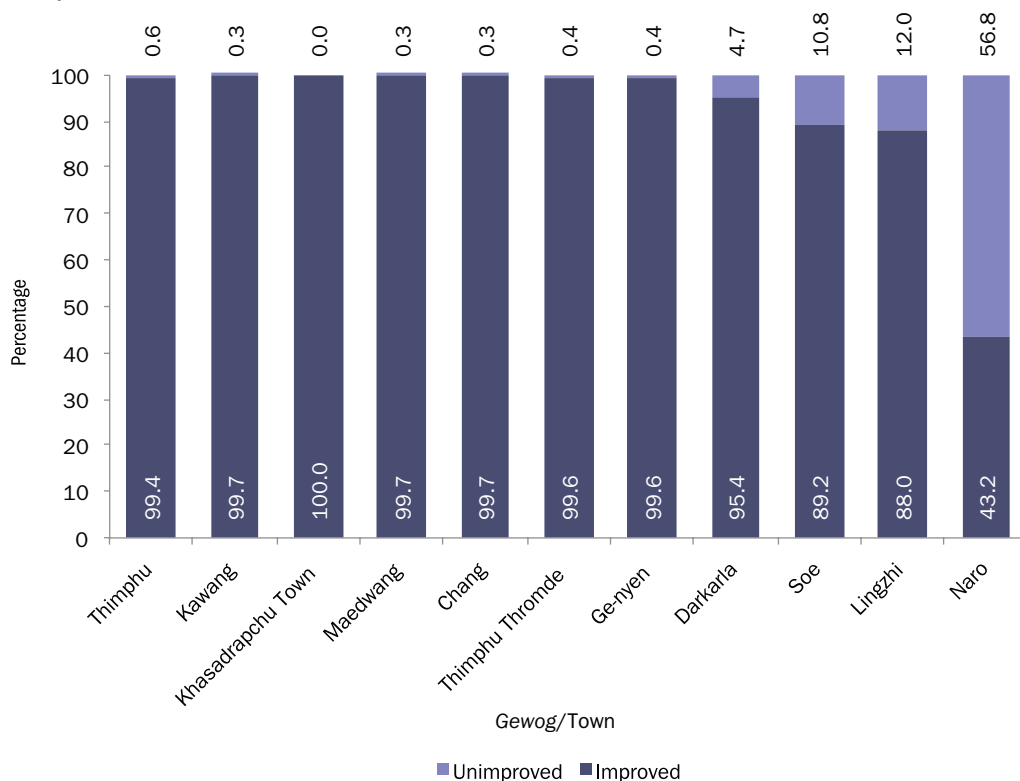
  

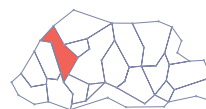
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)							
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total
Rural	95.5	0.6	7.1	1.4	86.3	0.1	5,028
Both Areas	98.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	91.4	0.3	30,672

electricity (98.6%) in combination with LPG (92.4%), while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, some households (7.1%) still use firewood for cooking.

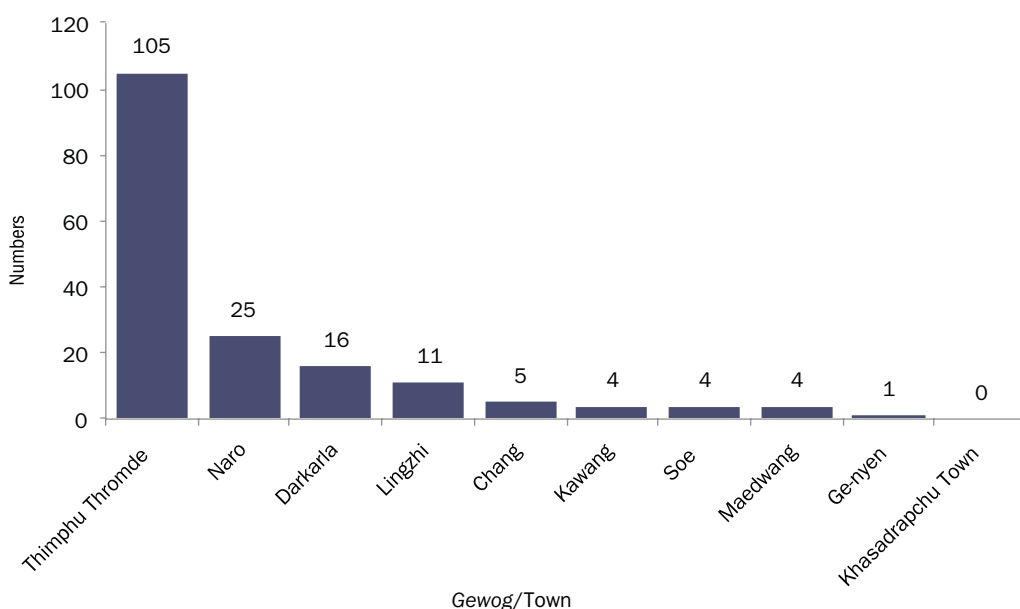
The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside dwelling), accounting for 99.2% of the total households. In addition, 0.3% of households

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



**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Thimphu 2017

Area	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 Source	
Urban	80.7	18.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	25,644
Rural	55.6	42.0	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.2	5,028
Both Areas	76.6	22.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	30,672

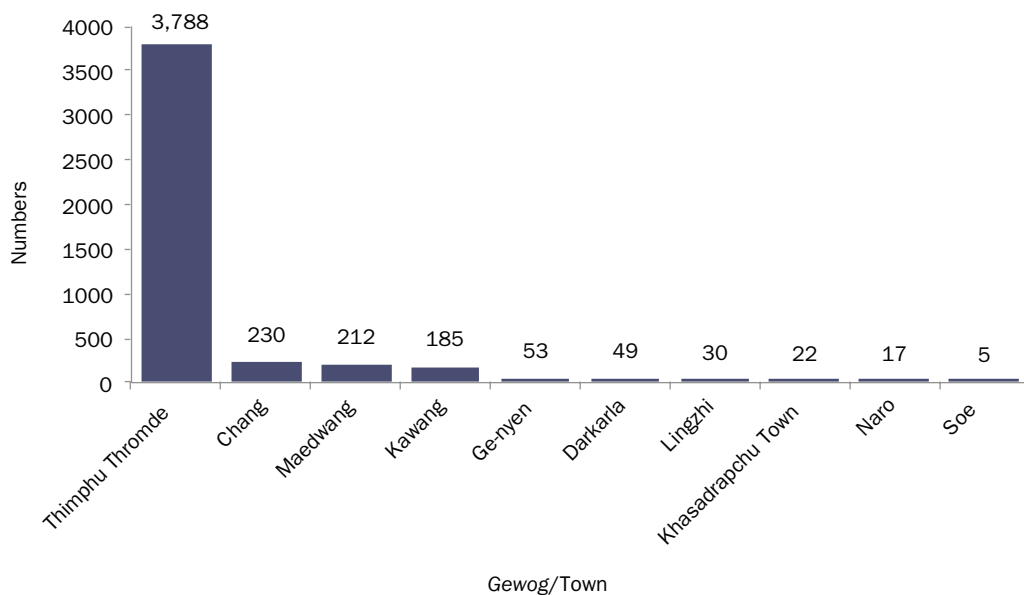
**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017

use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved and 99.4% of households in Thimphu Dzongkhag have access to these, which is higher than the figure for the same in 2005 (96.4%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (80.7%) than in rural areas (55.6%). About 1.2% of households in rural areas reported unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/

lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100%) in Khasadrapchu Town have access to improved sources of drinking water, while Naro *Gewog* (43.2%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 0.6%

**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households Without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017

or some 175 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In absolute numbers, Thimphu Thromde had 105 households without access to improved drinking water sources, while Khasadrapchu Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

About 84.8% of housing units have reliable 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.

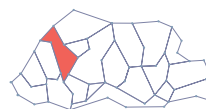
In 2017, a little less than a fifth (4,591) of the households lacked reliable water supply. In absolute numbers, Thimphu Thromde had the highest number at 3,788 households without reliable

water supply, while Soe Gewog had the lowest at 5 households (Figure 7.7).

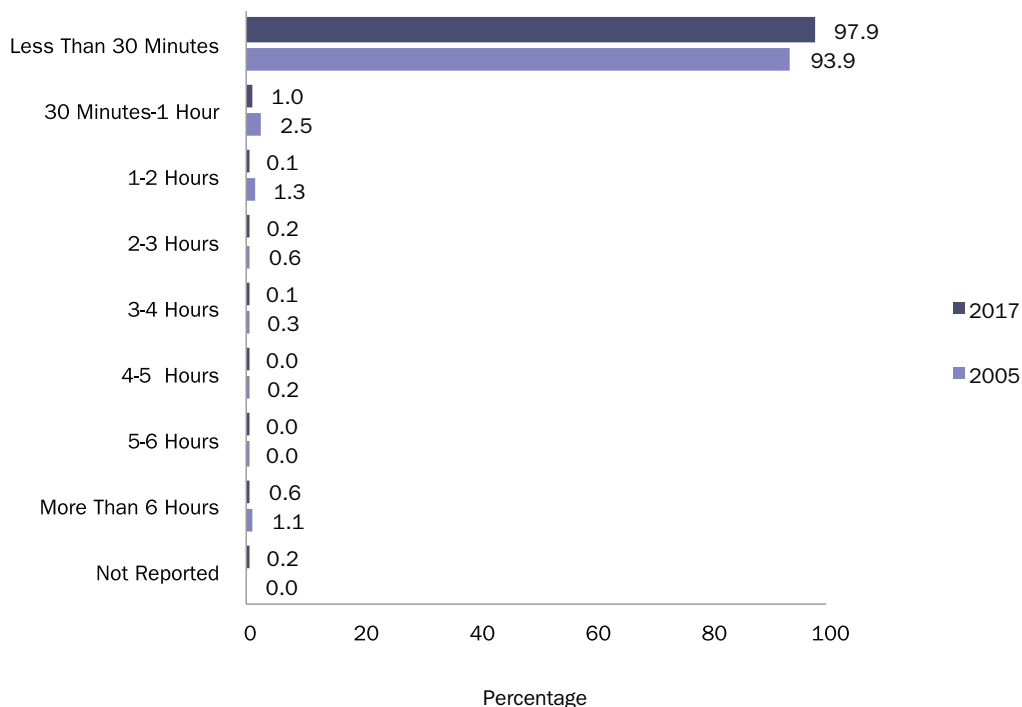
About 0.9% of the households in the *Dzongkhag* needs to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

#### 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, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct



**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head, Thimphu 2005 and 2017



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 (97.9%) of households have access to the nearest road-head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (93.9%). However, there are some households (0.6%) in the Dzongkhag that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (89.7%) in Thimphu Dzongkhag availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those that did not, 87.9% stated that they did not require health services, 5.7% reported of not having enough time to avail health services, and 2.0% stated that the health facilities were too far.

### 7.6 Food Sufficiency

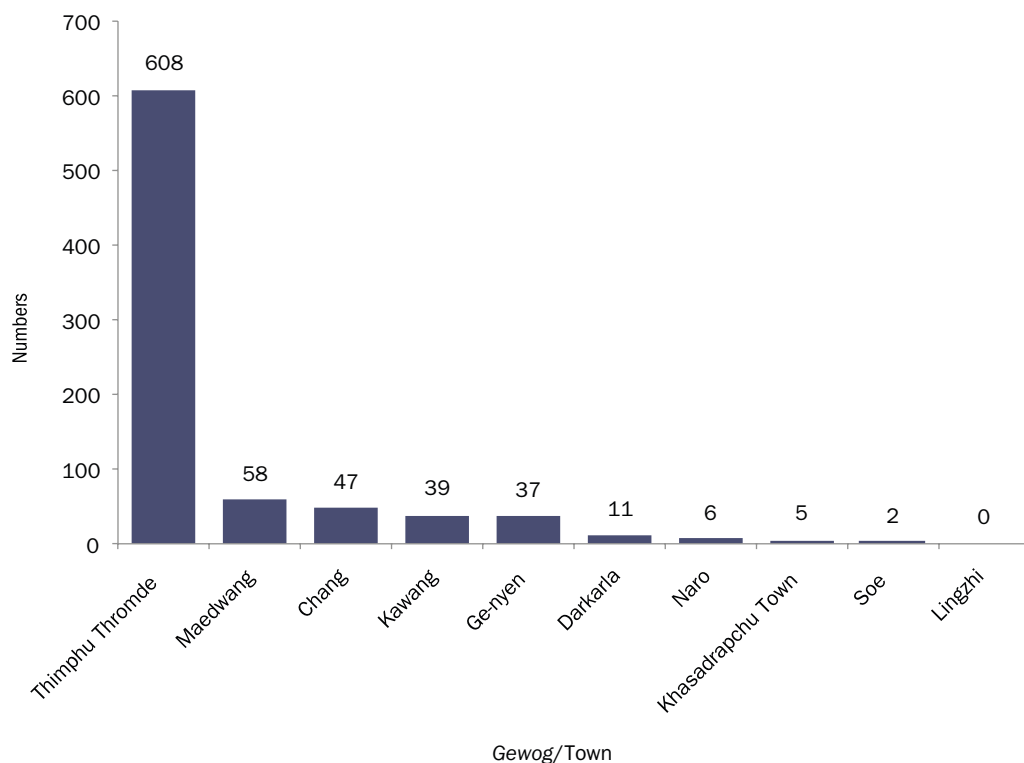
The 2017 PHCB data show that during the 12 months prior to the Census, 2.7% of households in the Dzongkhag experienced food insufficiency (i.e. not enough food to feed all household members). Some 4.0% of households in rural

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**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Area, Thimphu 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.4	97.5	0.1	25,644
Rural	4.0	95.9	0.1	5,028
Both Areas	2.7	97.3	0.1	30,672

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



Thimphu reported to having experienced food insufficiency during the period.

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Dzongkhag*. Of the 813 households (2.7%) that have

experienced food insufficiency, Thimphu Thromde had 608 households, while Lingzhi Gewog 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
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. $\sum$ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
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

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
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 reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.
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, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
THIMPHU	72,522	66,214	138,736	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.5
Urban	59,453	56,064	115,517	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.0
Thimphu Thromde	58,996	55,555	114,551	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.2
Khasadrapchu Town	457	509	966	47.3	52.7	100.0	89.8
Rural	13,069	10,150	23,219	56.3	43.7	100.0	128.8
Kawang	3,185	2,292	5,477	58.2	41.8	100.0	139.0
Lingzhi	276	214	490	56.3	43.7	100.0	129.0
Naro	163	87	250	65.2	34.8	100.0	187.4
Soe	101	81	182	55.5	44.5	100.0	124.7
Chang	3,801	2,951	6,752	56.3	43.7	100.0	128.8
Darkarla	1,387	707	2,094	66.2	33.8	100.0	196.2
Ge-nyen	597	544	1,141	52.3	47.7	100.0	109.7
Maedwang	3,559	3,274	6,833	52.1	47.9	100.0	108.7

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day



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

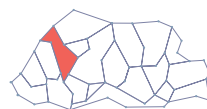
Gewog/Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
THIMPHU	11,106	11,137	10,618	11,714	18,270	19,987	15,112	11,641	7,651	6,210	4,469	3,029	2,476	1,690	1,382	2,244	138,736
Urban	9,329	9,361	8,851	9,850	15,426	16,726	12,840	9,830	6,274	5,055	3,573	2,379	1,902	1,297	1,057	1,767	115,517
Thimphu Thromde	9,235	9,253	8,749	9,776	15,326	16,618	12,738	9,746	6,222	5,013	3,542	2,358	1,885	1,289	1,048	1,753	114,551
Khasadrapchu Town	94	108	102	74	100	108	102	84	52	42	31	21	17	8	9	14	966
Rural	1,777	1,776	1,767	1,864	2,844	3,261	2,272	1,811	1,377	1,155	896	650	574	393	325	477	23,219
Kawang	436	407	417	437	666	955	562	383	265	230	167	134	120	96	82	120	5,477
Lingzhi	45	46	25	26	54	73	54	32	28	22	27	19	20	7	5	7	490
Naro	10	11	11	32	29	29	34	27	20	15	14	4	8	5	1	0	250
Soe	16	11	12	10	14	21	23	20	12	8	13	10	5	1	0	6	182
Chang	486	427	436	524	1,016	939	650	564	442	353	250	168	174	117	81	125	6,752
Darkarla	130	159	142	146	243	307	221	221	148	121	91	60	46	20	17	22	2,094
Ge-nyen	100	91	108	120	108	114	84	56	78	61	70	46	26	28	32	19	1,141
Maedwang	554	624	616	569	714	823	644	508	384	345	264	209	175	119	107	178	6,833

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups						Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio			
THIMPHU	32,861	100,559	5,316	138,736	38.0	32.7	5.3	16.2		
Urban	27,541	83,855	4,121	115,517	37.8	32.8	4.9	15.0		
Thimphu Thromde	27,237	83,224	4,090	114,551	37.6	32.7	4.9	15.0		
Khasadrapchu Town	304	631	31	966	53.1	48.2	4.9	10.2		
Rural	5,320	16,704	1,195	23,219	39.0	31.8	7.2	22.5		
Kawang	1,260	3,919	298	5,477	39.8	32.2	7.6	23.7		
Lingzhi	116	355	19	490	38.0	32.7	5.4	16.4		
Naro	32	212	6	250	17.9	15.1	2.8	18.8		
Soe	39	136	7	182	33.8	28.7	5.1	17.9		
Chang	1,349	5,080	323	6,752	32.9	26.6	6.4	23.9		
Darkarla	431	1,604	59	2,094	30.5	26.9	3.7	13.7		
Ge-nyen	299	763	79	1,141	49.5	39.2	10.4	26.4		
Maedwang	1,794	4,635	404	6,833	47.4	38.7	8.7	22.5		

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
THIMPHU	129,430	8,381	925	138,736	93.3	6.0	0.7	100.0
Urban	109,577	5,211	729	115,517	94.9	4.5	0.6	100.0
Thimphu Thromde	108,611	5,211	729	114,551	94.8	4.5	0.6	100.0
Khasadrapchu Town	966	0	0	966	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	19,853	3,170	196	23,219	85.5	13.7	0.8	100.0
Kawang	4,756	711	10	5,477	86.8	13.0	0.2	100.0
Lingzhi	468	22	0	490	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0
Naro	221	26	3	250	88.4	10.4	1.2	100.0
Soe	182	0	0	182	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chang	5,553	1,026	173	6,752	82.2	15.2	2.6	100.0
Darkarla	1,380	714	0	2,094	65.9	34.1	0.0	100.0
Ge-nyen	1,052	82	7	1,141	92.2	7.2	0.6	100.0
Maedwang	6,241	589	3	6,833	91.3	8.6	0.0	100.0

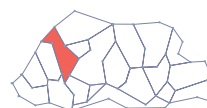
Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Gewog/Town	Age														All Ages		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
THIMPHU																	
URBAN																	
Thimphu Thromde	9,235	9,253	8,749	9,776	15,326	16,618	12,738	9,746	6,222	5,013	3,542	2,358	1,885	1,289	1,048	1,753	114,551
Male	4,758	4,699	4,400	4,615	7,868	8,635	6,750	5,168	3,465	2,792	1,922	1,176	909	629	438	772	58,996
Female	4,477	4,554	4,349	5,161	7,458	7,983	5,988	4,578	2,757	2,221	1,620	1,182	976	660	610	981	55,555
Khasadrapchu Town	94	108	102	74	100	108	102	84	52	42	31	21	17	8	9	14	966
Male	42	59	55	31	34	55	52	39	26	20	17	9	6	3	3	6	457
Female	52	49	47	43	66	53	50	45	26	22	14	12	11	5	6	8	509
RURAL																	
Kawang	436	407	417	437	666	955	562	383	265	230	167	134	120	96	82	120	5,477
Male	222	213	228	241	391	640	361	215	137	131	91	79	65	58	45	68	3,185
Female	214	194	189	196	275	315	201	168	128	99	76	55	55	38	37	52	2,292
Lingzhi	45	46	25	26	54	73	54	32	28	22	27	19	20	7	5	7	490
Male	25	24	13	12	33	42	31	18	23	13	11	8	12	1	4	6	276
Female	20	22	12	14	21	31	23	14	5	9	16	11	8	6	1	1	214
Naro	10	11	11	32	29	29	34	27	20	15	14	4	8	5	1	0	250
Male	5	7	9	26	13	17	24	19	11	9	11	3	4	4	1	0	163
Female	5	4	2	6	16	12	10	8	9	6	3	1	4	1	0	0	87
Soe	16	11	12	10	14	21	23	20	12	8	13	10	5	1	0	6	182
Male	11	4	5	5	7	11	15	11	7	4	9	6	2	0	0	4	101
Female	5	7	7	5	7	10	8	9	5	4	4	4	3	1	0	2	81
Chang	486	427	436	524	1,016	939	650	564	442	353	250	168	174	117	81	125	6,752
Male	253	217	211	268	590	555	395	344	252	231	159	89	86	71	33	47	3,801
Female	233	210	225	256	426	384	255	220	190	122	91	79	88	46	48	78	2,951
Darkarla	130	159	142	146	243	307	221	221	148	121	91	60	46	20	17	22	2,094
Male	51	79	62	77	174	234	175	158	102	89	72	44	31	17	9	13	1,387
Female	79	80	80	69	69	73	46	63	46	32	19	16	15	3	8	9	707
Ge-nyen	100	91	108	120	108	114	84	56	78	61	70	46	26	28	32	19	1,141
Male	44	44	58	70	55	64	49	29	35	28	37	29	12	17	17	9	597
Female	56	47	50	50	53	50	35	27	43	33	33	17	14	11	15	10	544
Maedtwang	554	624	616	569	714	823	644	508	384	345	264	209	175	119	107	178	6,833
Male	281	315	316	271	385	475	329	275	182	190	154	102	91	65	53	75	3,559
Female	273	309	300	298	329	348	315	233	202	155	110	107	84	54	54	103	3,274
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	5,692	5,661	5,357	5,616	9,550	10,728	8,181	6,276	4,240	3,507	2,483	1,545	1,218	865	603	1,000	72,522
Female	5,414	5,476	5,261	6,098	8,720	9,259	6,931	5,365	3,411	2,703	1,986	1,484	1,258	825	779	1,244	66,214
Both Sex	11,106	11,137	10,618	11,714	18,270	19,987	15,112	11,641	7,651	6,210	4,469	3,029	2,476	1,690	1,382	2,244	138,736

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	1,089	1,018	2,107	203	166	369	1,292	1,184	2,476
1	766	742	1,508	181	167	348	947	909	1,856
2	976	907	1,883	180	163	343	1,156	1,070	2,226
3	928	888	1,816	180	204	384	1,108	1,092	2,200
4	1,041	974	2,015	148	185	333	1,189	1,159	2,348
5	1,054	972	2,026	215	188	403	1,269	1,160	2,429
6	967	904	1,871	197	161	358	1,164	1,065	2,229
7	942	917	1,859	162	160	322	1,104	1,077	2,181
8	934	927	1,861	176	204	380	1,110	1,131	2,241
9	861	883	1,744	153	160	313	1,014	1,043	2,057
10	844	769	1,613	153	170	323	997	939	1,936
11	860	886	1,746	169	151	320	1,029	1,037	2,066
12	987	968	1,955	194	190	384	1,181	1,158	2,339
13	883	914	1,797	199	176	375	1,082	1,090	2,172
14	881	859	1,740	187	178	365	1,068	1,037	2,105
15	793	818	1,611	177	153	330	970	971	1,941
16	857	955	1,812	189	166	355	1,046	1,121	2,167
17	904	1,009	1,913	176	181	357	1,080	1,190	2,270
18	971	1,164	2,135	201	190	391	1,172	1,354	2,526
19	1,121	1,258	2,379	227	204	431	1,348	1,462	2,810
20	1,421	1,414	2,835	307	253	560	1,728	1,667	3,395
21	1,450	1,474	2,924	319	231	550	1,769	1,705	3,474
22	1,611	1,484	3,095	326	245	571	1,937	1,729	3,666
23	1,658	1,585	3,243	333	240	573	1,991	1,825	3,816
24	1,762	1,567	3,329	363	227	590	2,125	1,794	3,919
25	1,905	1,625	3,530	441	251	692	2,346	1,876	4,222
26	1,772	1,637	3,409	414	263	677	2,186	1,900	4,086
27	1,736	1,751	3,487	414	251	665	2,150	2,002	4,152
28	1,773	1,554	3,327	425	244	669	2,198	1,798	3,996
29	1,504	1,469	2,973	344	214	558	1,848	1,683	3,531
30	1,702	1,479	3,181	361	249	610	2,063	1,728	3,791
31	1,241	1,104	2,345	262	180	442	1,503	1,284	2,787
32	1,517	1,301	2,818	314	162	476	1,831	1,463	3,294
33	1,236	1,093	2,329	223	176	399	1,459	1,269	2,728
34	1,106	1,061	2,167	219	126	345	1,325	1,187	2,512
35	1,265	964	2,229	277	172	449	1,542	1,136	2,678
36	1,059	976	2,035	198	154	352	1,257	1,130	2,387
37	1,095	1,034	2,129	214	138	352	1,309	1,172	2,481
38	996	892	1,888	215	159	374	1,211	1,051	2,262
39	792	757	1,549	165	119	284	957	876	1,833
40	906	754	1,660	224	177	401	1,130	931	2,061
41	650	500	1,150	123	112	235	773	612	1,385
42	767	578	1,345	168	140	308	935	718	1,653
43	618	514	1,132	134	93	227	752	607	1,359
44	550	437	987	100	106	206	650	543	1,193

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
45	697	528	1,225	183	104	287	880	632	1,512
46	524	414	938	142	81	223	666	495	1,161
47	555	454	1,009	122	80	202	677	534	1,211
48	553	459	1,012	124	94	218	677	553	1,230
49	483	388	871	124	101	225	607	489	1,096
50	511	418	929	152	99	251	663	517	1,180
51	352	278	630	103	55	158	455	333	788
52	448	341	789	98	83	181	546	424	970
53	301	305	606	88	49	137	389	354	743
54	327	292	619	103	66	169	430	358	788
55	267	283	550	85	59	144	352	342	694
56	244	268	512	65	73	138	309	341	650
57	255	212	467	71	59	130	326	271	597
58	226	255	481	66	39	105	292	294	586
59	193	176	369	73	60	133	266	236	502
60	249	249	498	61	64	125	310	313	623
61	169	173	342	63	58	121	232	231	463
62	211	229	440	64	53	117	275	282	557
63	157	168	325	54	59	113	211	227	438
64	129	168	297	61	37	98	190	205	395
65	170	166	336	61	26	87	231	192	423
66	133	122	255	38	32	70	171	154	325
67	139	145	284	52	36	88	191	181	372
68	107	137	244	43	29	72	150	166	316
69	83	95	178	39	37	76	122	132	254
70	118	144	262	40	38	78	158	182	340
71	73	104	177	24	23	47	97	127	224
72	84	126	210	39	30	69	123	156	279
73	84	130	214	28	37	65	112	167	279
74	82	112	194	31	35	66	113	147	260
75	82	115	197	32	32	64	114	147	261
76	66	95	161	20	28	48	86	123	209
77	81	78	159	19	15	34	100	93	193
78	70	101	171	20	24	44	90	125	215
79	53	57	110	11	14	25	64	71	135
80	58	103	161	23	28	51	81	131	212
81	37	44	81	19	13	32	56	57	113
82	44	49	93	13	10	23	57	59	116
83	50	52	102	6	11	17	56	63	119
84	50	52	102	15	13	28	65	65	130
85	35	60	95	6	11	17	41	71	112
86	36	32	68	10	14	24	46	46	92
87	28	39	67	3	18	21	31	57	88
88	18	21	39	5	6	11	23	27	50
89	16	17	33	4	2	6	20	19	39
90	18	16	34	5	2	7	23	18	41

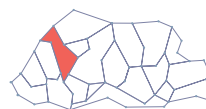


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
91	9	6	15	2	3	5	11	9	20
92	2	11	13	2	3	5	4	14	18
93	5	13	18	4	1	5	9	14	23
94	5	9	14	1	1	2	6	10	16
95	6	4	10	1	3	4	7	7	14
96	2	4	6	0	1	1	2	5	7
97	3	2	5	0	1	1	3	3	6
98	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
99	2	4	6	0	0	0	2	4	6
100	2	2	4	1	0	1	3	2	5
101	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
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	59,453	56,064	115,517	13,069	10,150	23,219	72,522	66,214	138,736

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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+
<b>KAWANG</b>																	
Boegarna_Dodenmang	26	28	38	29	47	71	64	36	23	23	15	11	13	10	8	15	457
Male	15	16	26	18	23	60	51	24	11	12	10	8	5	6	3	8	296
Female	11	12	12	11	24	11	13	12	12	11	5	3	8	4	5	7	161
Chhamina_Chhokhor	20	21	38	45	45	55	42	29	21	11	12	15	9	10	8	13	394
Male	12	16	28	32	31	34	26	14	11	5	7	9	6	4	5	8	248
Female	8	5	10	13	14	21	16	15	10	6	5	6	3	6	3	5	146
Dazhi-Zhoshuel	272	237	220	209	283	385	263	178	111	123	90	55	46	40	29	52	2593
Male	136	121	103	85	111	178	139	90	54	69	41	28	21	26	15	27	1,244
Female	136	116	117	124	172	207	124	88	57	54	49	27	25	14	14	25	1,349
Chhangdagang_ Chhoekhortse_ Phajoding	70	62	77	125	224	179	82	74	75	46	37	40	42	23	24	28	1,208
Male	39	31	50	91	181	140	52	45	38	26	26	26	27	16	16	16	820
Female	31	31	27	34	43	39	30	29	37	20	11	14	15	7	8	12	388
Kuzhugchen	48	59	44	29	67	265	111	66	35	27	13	13	10	13	13	12	825
Male	20	29	21	15	45	228	93	42	23	19	7	8	6	6	6	9	577
Female	28	30	23	14	22	37	18	24	12	8	6	5	4	7	7	3	248
All Chiwogs	436	407	417	437	666	955	562	383	265	230	167	134	120	96	82	120	5,477
Male	222	213	228	241	391	640	361	215	137	131	91	79	65	58	45	68	3,185
Female	214	194	189	196	275	315	201	168	128	99	76	55	55	38	37	52	2,292
<b>LINGZHI</b>																	
Chakphu	13	14	6	4	17	24	17	10	15	6	6	4	6	2	1	0	145
Male	9	7	5	2	11	16	11	8	13	3	3	1	4	1	1	0	95
Female	4	7	1	2	6	8	6	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	50
Shayuel	7	7	3	2	7	14	11	7	6	6	3	4	3	1	0	3	84
Male	5	6	2	0	5	8	5	2	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	47
Female	2	1	1	2	2	6	6	5	2	2	3	0	3	1	0	1	37
Gangyuel	5	7	6	6	7	8	5	4	3	4	10	2	4	1	4	1	77
Male	2	5	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	6	0	3	0	3	1	38
Female	3	2	4	3	4	5	3	2	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	0	39

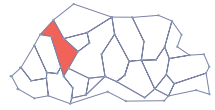


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

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+		
Chhuzarkha	10	13	3	5	14	18	17	4	2	2	2	3	5	3	1	0	2	102
Male	4	6	1	4	9	11	10	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	59
Female	6	7	2	1	5	7	7	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	43
Khangkiyuel	10	5	7	9	9	9	4	7	2	4	5	4	4	2	0	1	0	82
Male	5	0	3	3	5	4	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	37
Female	5	5	4	6	4	5	1	5	0	0	4	3	1	2	0	0	0	45
All Chiwogs	45	46	25	26	54	73	54	32	28	22	27	19	20	7	5	7	490	
Male	25	24	13	12	33	42	31	18	23	13	11	8	12	1	4	6	276	
Female	20	22	12	14	21	31	23	14	5	9	16	11	8	6	1	1	214	
NARO																		
Moentsiphu	1	2	2	3	3	3	11	6	2	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	41
Male	0	1	2	2	2	1	7	6	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	30
Female	1	1	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Barshong_Nango	5	9	8	14	18	12	12	8	8	8	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	111
Male	3	6	7	10	5	5	9	4	5	4	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	65
Female	2	3	1	4	13	7	3	4	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	46
Pagoed	2	0	0	3	2	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	29
Male	0	0	0	3	2	4	5	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	22
Female	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tagsidthang	2	0	1	6	6	6	3	6	3	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	41
Male	2	0	0	5	4	5	2	5	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	28
Female	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	13
Zhomthang	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	28
Male	0	0	0	6	0	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	18
Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
All Chiwogs	10	11	11	32	29	29	34	27	20	15	14	4	8	5	1	0	0	250
Male	5	7	9	26	13	17	24	19	11	9	11	3	4	4	1	0	0	163
Female	5	4	2	6	16	12	10	8	9	6	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	87



2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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+	
SOE																	
Jangothang	3	4	4	1	2	6	7	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	35
Male	2	1	2	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
Female	1	3	2	1	1	3	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
Damgochong	2	4	5	2	4	7	8	12	6	2	3	1	4	0	2	0	62
Male	2	1	3	1	3	4	6	8	5	1	3	1	1	0	2	0	41
Female	0	3	2	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	21
Dotagpaithang	3	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	17
Male	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
Female	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Dozotoen	5	1	2	3	5	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	38
Male	4	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	20
Female	1	1	2	0	4	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	18
Jomphu	3	1	0	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	2	0	30
Male	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	17
Female	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	13
All Chiwogs	16	11	12	10	14	21	23	20	12	8	13	10	5	1	6	0	182
Male	11	4	5	5	7	11	15	11	7	4	9	6	2	0	4	0	101
Female	5	7	7	5	7	10	8	9	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	0	81
CHANG																	
Ramtoktok_Tsangrina	69	66	67	38	123	124	96	76	27	0	23	39	0	0	0	0	963
Male	40	27	35	0	74	64	54	40	0	0	23	19	0	0	0	0	506
Female	29	39	32	38	49	60	42	36	27	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	457
Yoeselpang	40	56	59	66	105	84	73	69	56	56	28	12	17	0	4	0	820
Male	40	28	26	35	54	48	45	32	32	33	28	12	11	0	4	0	448
Female	0	28	33	31	51	36	28	37	24	23	0	0	6	0	0	0	372
Lhoongtsho_Tashigang	56	38	37	0	35	104	49	0	0	48	31	20	0	0	0	0	949
Male	26	38	0	0	0	55	49	0	0	27	15	20	0	0	0	0	521
Female	30	0	37	0	35	49	0	0	0	21	16	0	0	0	0	0	428

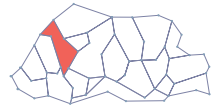


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/ 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+	
Gangchhe_Talakha	142	62	73	105	442	314	219	70	88	128	72	42	0	0	15	0	2,314
Male	71	0	0	105	243	193	131	0	88	93	55	25	0	0	6	0	1,331
Female	71	62	73	0	199	121	88	70	0	35	17	17	0	0	9	0	983
Changyokha-Debsid	151	49	0	103	165	313	116	95	42	56	38	26	23	7	11	0	1,706
Male	76	49	0	36	165	195	116	95	0	56	38	13	23	0	8	0	995
Female	75	0	0	67	0	118	0	0	42	0	0	13	0	7	3	0	711
All Chhiwogs	458	271	236	312	870	939	553	310	213	288	192	139	40	7	30	0	6,752
Male	253	142	61	176	536	555	395	167	120	209	159	89	34	0	18	0	3,801
Female	205	129	175	136	334	384	158	143	93	79	33	50	6	7	12	0	2,951
DARKARLA																	
Wangdrog	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	18
Male	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
Female	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Doongdrog	0	1	1	2	4	9	2	7	8	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	46
Male	0	1	0	1	3	4	2	4	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	29
Female	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Gyaltala	4	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	32
Male	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	15
Female	3	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
Chamgang Toed	33	24	27	27	45	47	31	17	14	26	11	15	0	0	10	0	452
Male	15	0	0	27	23	22	18	0	14	13	6	10	0	0	4	0	229
Female	18	24	27	0	22	25	13	17	0	13	5	5	0	0	6	0	223
Chamgang Maed	91	46	0	90	146	248	153	139	28	70	57	42	24	2	7	0	1,546
Male	35	46	0	47	146	208	153	139	0	70	57	33	24	0	5	0	1,103
Female	56	0	0	43	0	40	0	0	28	0	0	9	0	2	2	0	443
All Chhiwogs	129	72	32	120	199	307	189	164	51	103	78	59	24	2	17	0	2,094
Male	51	48	2	75	173	234	175	144	19	88	72	44	24	0	9	0	1,387
Female	78	24	30	45	26	73	14	20	32	15	6	15	0	2	8	0	707
GENYEN																	
Tsho-chekha_Zamtog	18	9	6	8	10	14	7	7	5	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	136
Male	9	4	2	0	2	8	5	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	65
Female	9	5	4	8	8	6	2	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	71

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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+		
Ge-nyenkha	9	15	11	6	12	12	9	5	5	5	2	3	8	0	2	0	124	
Male	9	8	6	2	5	5	5	3	1	2	2	3	4	0	2	0	58	
Female	0	7	5	4	7	7	4	2	4	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	66	
Wangbama	41	19	23	0	30	70	25	0	0	35	35	14	0	0	0	0	559	
Male	14	19	0	0	41	41	25	0	0	16	18	14	0	0	0	0	298	
Female	27	0	23	0	30	29	0	0	0	19	17	0	0	0	0	0	261	
Chizhi	4	3	2	22	15	8	5	1	4	4	4	6	0	0	4	0	126	
Male	3	0	0	22	13	5	3	0	4	4	2	5	0	0	4	0	94	
Female	1	3	2	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	32	
Zang-legkha	19	8	0	18	4	10	11	8	9	4	12	8	1	4	5	0	196	
Male	9	8	0	5	4	5	11	8	0	4	12	3	1	0	1	0	82	
Female	10	0	0	13	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	4	4	0	114	
All Chiwogs	91	54	42	54	71	114	57	21	23	48	56	36	9	4	11	0	1,141	
Male	44	39	8	29	24	64	49	14	5	26	37	29	5	0	7	0	597	
Female	47	15	34	25	47	50	8	7	18	22	19	7	4	4	4	0	544	
<b>MAEDWANG</b>																		
Tsha-loong-na	26	35	19	9	20	26	19	20	8	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	256	
Male	12	16	7	0	9	15	11	11	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	127	
Female	14	19	12	9	11	11	8	9	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	129	
Jiminang	115	270	280	225	335	373	297	228	157	134	60	38	56	0	16	0	2,912	
Male	115	146	160	131	198	226	149	134	93	73	60	38	30	0	16	0	1,617	
Female	0	124	120	94	137	147	148	94	64	61	0	0	26	0	0	0	1,295	
Danglor-Namsaeling	124	59	42	0	84	181	70	0	0	66	53	27	0	0	0	0	1,362	
Male	76	59	0	0	0	106	70	0	0	42	32	27	0	0	0	0	721	
Female	48	0	42	0	84	75	0	0	0	24	21	0	0	0	0	0	641	
Khasadrupchhu	88	47	62	39	91	124	86	41	27	67	54	41	0	0	32	0	1,122	
Male	41	0	0	39	49	71	42	0	27	36	36	17	0	0	15	0	550	
Female	47	47	62	0	42	53	44	41	0	31	18	24	0	0	17	0	572	
Sisinang	71	45	0	120	61	119	57	43	34	30	21	45	25	10	13	0	1,181	
Male	37	45	0	43	61	57	57	43	0	30	21	18	25	0	7	0	544	
Female	34	0	0	77	0	62	0	0	34	0	0	27	0	10	6	0	637	

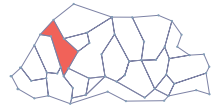


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Mbinggai Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/ 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 Chhiwogs	424	456	403	393	591	823	529	332	226	297	193	159	81	10	61	0	6,833
Male	281	266	167	213	317	475	329	188	120	181	154	102	55	0	38	0	3,559
Female	143	190	236	180	274	348	200	144	106	116	39	57	26	10	23	0	3,274
<b>KHASADRUPTCHU</b>																	
Local Area 1	58	60	59	49	72	68	61	58	35	27	17	11	6	3	3	6	593
Male	30	36	32	19	23	35	32	29	17	13	10	5	3	1	2	2	289
Female	28	24	27	30	49	33	29	29	18	14	7	6	3	2	1	4	304
Local Area 2	36	48	43	25	28	40	41	26	17	15	14	10	11	5	6	8	373
Male	12	23	23	12	11	20	20	10	9	7	7	4	3	2	1	4	168
Female	24	25	20	13	17	20	21	16	8	8	7	6	8	3	5	4	205
All Local Areas	94	108	102	74	100	108	102	84	52	42	31	21	17	8	9	14	966
Male	42	59	55	31	34	55	52	39	26	20	17	9	6	3	3	6	457
Female	52	49	47	43	66	53	50	45	26	22	14	12	11	5	6	8	509

Note: Excludes 2,535 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Thimphu Thromde 2017

LAP/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+	
RBG Training Area	19	14	23	58	52	55	18	15	10	10	14	1	3	2	0	6	300
Male	7	8	14	46	48	35	13	8	6	4	6	1	1	1	0	3	201
Female	12	6	9	12	4	20	5	7	4	6	8	0	2	1	0	3	99
RBG Colony	442	582	539	439	449	471	489	444	217	167	100	43	42	30	34	57	4,545
Male	237	314	263	204	236	199	227	240	120	107	52	25	17	11	14	28	2,294
Female	205	268	276	235	213	272	262	204	97	60	48	18	25	19	20	29	2,251
Dechecholing LAP	173	147	153	152	202	243	167	153	75	67	50	44	36	29	13	43	1,747
Male	91	76	81	67	91	99	88	80	31	32	18	23	17	18	5	18	835
Female	82	71	72	85	111	144	79	73	44	35	32	21	19	11	8	25	912
Dechencholing Palace	2	2	9	6	5	0	0	4	1	2	4	1	3	1	0	0	40
Male	2	1	4	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	24
Female	0	1	5	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	16

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Thimphu Thromde 2017

LAP/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+
Taba LAP	440	355	266	397	666	786	571	343	216	168	127	112	84	55	51	70	4,707
Male	224	171	134	195	336	410	330	199	129	83	61	59	37	27	15	25	2,435
Female	216	184	132	202	330	376	241	144	87	85	66	53	47	28	36	45	2,272
Jungzhina LAP	409	385	299	321	484	578	533	350	224	153	108	71	67	53	44	70	4,149
Male	212	200	154	134	244	286	288	182	118	85	59	34	28	28	19	31	2,102
Female	197	185	145	187	240	292	245	168	106	68	49	37	39	25	25	39	2,047
Hejo Samtenling LAP	383	333	404	430	584	696	480	332	202	144	101	82	73	65	41	68	4,418
Male	193	180	257	262	328	383	279	185	115	79	58	42	32	34	15	33	2,475
Female	190	153	147	168	256	313	201	147	87	65	43	40	41	31	26	35	1,943
Langjophaka LAP	156	139	133	164	293	325	228	177	101	77	54	43	42	20	16	30	1,998
Male	80	67	60	71	169	186	136	102	63	42	30	17	25	11	7	13	1,079
Female	76	72	73	93	124	139	92	75	38	35	24	26	17	9	9	17	919
Upper Langjophaka	47	43	36	46	74	74	63	54	26	23	19	20	11	6	6	13	561
Male	22	23	18	19	29	37	28	24	20	11	8	6	6	5	5	5	266
Female	25	20	18	27	45	37	35	30	6	12	11	14	5	1	1	8	295
Golf Ground & Green Area	42	62	59	76	169	134	90	77	50	35	29	19	10	3	7	6	868
Male	23	30	35	49	133	102	54	59	38	28	20	15	6	2	4	4	602
Female	19	32	24	27	36	32	36	18	12	7	9	4	4	1	3	2	266
Kawang Chenjo	66	77	69	76	136	146	110	59	51	45	37	15	13	20	11	16	947
Male	35	32	33	31	75	74	65	32	28	17	21	7	9	14	6	6	485
Female	31	45	36	45	61	72	45	27	23	28	16	8	4	6	5	10	462
Ziukha	87	90	72	78	115	159	127	98	45	31	32	35	26	26	23	40	1,084
Male	43	43	29	31	65	94	68	53	23	21	10	10	8	10	12	24	544
Female	44	47	43	47	50	65	59	45	22	10	22	25	18	16	11	16	540
Ziukha School Area	13	19	15	23	44	34	30	29	20	9	8	5	8	3	4	7	271
Male	6	10	6	12	29	19	20	20	9	7	6	2	3	2	2	3	156
Female	7	9	9	11	15	15	10	9	11	2	2	3	5	1	2	4	115
Kawang Jangsa	111	105	124	141	300	225	141	115	86	66	70	28	29	18	17	30	1,606
Male	65	57	61	74	167	139	60	58	44	36	39	13	12	10	10	9	854

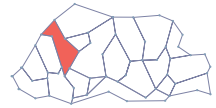


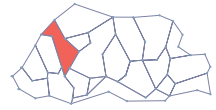
Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Thimphu Thromde 2017

LAP/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+
Female	46	48	63	67	133	86	81	57	42	30	31	15	17	8	7	21	752
Kawang Dejo	216	279	254	300	471	429	339	319	202	210	110	88	61	39	40	59	3,416
Male	109	141	130	141	251	237	190	185	109	135	57	47	23	21	15	27	1,818
Female	107	138	124	159	220	192	149	134	93	75	53	41	38	18	25	32	1,598
Kawang Damisa	506	561	563	639	779	851	748	635	399	303	245	179	153	114	62	116	6,853
Male	264	300	265	306	357	410	341	305	194	163	132	82	81	56	29	50	3,335
Female	242	261	298	333	422	441	407	330	205	140	113	97	72	58	33	66	3,518
Chang Gumji	124	168	170	177	222	258	227	193	123	109	81	46	36	28	25	35	2,022
Male	62	87	74	77	109	132	111	97	60	63	39	22	17	15	13	17	995
Female	62	81	96	100	113	126	116	96	63	46	42	24	19	13	12	18	1,027
Chang Gangay	183	183	224	224	321	368	256	255	164	158	99	54	45	35	32	42	2,643
Male	100	106	115	98	150	174	129	124	84	73	52	34	19	13	6	17	1,294
Female	83	77	109	126	171	194	127	131	80	85	47	20	26	22	26	25	1,349
Core	585	570	620	787	1,495	1,533	1,041	814	561	484	371	246	179	123	110	195	9,714
Male	291	279	287	366	791	895	598	455	314	250	205	130	86	60	47	93	5,147
Female	294	291	333	421	704	638	443	359	247	234	166	116	93	63	63	102	4,567
Chang Khorlo	130	108	129	189	573	289	212	187	180	158	109	69	57	33	34	79	2,536
Male	62	50	68	89	281	174	114	98	87	79	62	37	31	10	23	31	1,296
Female	68	58	61	100	292	115	98	89	93	79	47	32	26	23	11	48	1,240
Chang Jangsa	303	376	420	453	597	488	383	416	278	228	115	55	36	32	35	57	4,272
Male	158	177	202	222	328	273	204	224	149	131	77	31	11	9	17	17	2,230
Female	145	199	218	231	269	215	179	192	129	97	38	24	25	23	18	40	2,042
Yangchenphug	108	131	152	162	171	149	155	135	113	80	58	36	25	17	20	24	1,536
Male	61	62	77	75	91	73	78	64	57	49	27	17	15	6	9	12	773
Female	47	69	75	87	80	76	77	71	56	31	31	19	10	11	11	12	763
Upper Changzamto LAP	245	213	183	217	386	437	339	199	126	86	56	65	41	18	23	38	2,672
Male	127	97	98	83	153	214	173	98	74	42	28	24	26	11	9	18	1,275
Female	118	116	85	134	233	223	166	101	52	44	28	41	15	7	14	20	1,397
Lower Changzamto LAP	650	567	486	573	854	1,131	823	594	352	261	191	147	108	79	69	97	6,982
Male	359	293	229	264	391	532	420	307	200	131	97	68	46	43	27	44	3,451
Female	291	274	257	309	463	599	403	287	152	130	94	79	62	36	42	53	3,531

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.8 Population by Age, Sex and LAP, Thimphu Thromde 2017

LAP/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+
Changbangdu LAP	669	763	830	897	1,112	1,215	924	893	584	438	251	154	149	82	71	131	9,163
Male	330	363	430	433	570	609	458	428	345	263	145	70	74	32	31	58	4,639
Female	339	400	400	464	542	606	466	465	239	175	106	84	75	50	40	73	4,524
RBA Colony	441	609	576	496	458	432	488	511	337	258	106	46	43	30	32	64	4,927
Male	214	322	286	217	216	199	243	291	185	182	62	19	17	9	13	23	2,498
Female	227	287	290	279	242	233	245	220	152	76	44	27	26	21	19	41	2,429
Lungtenphu LAP	1,110	941	760	849	1,570	2,039	1,523	926	519	402	341	253	195	115	82	141	11,766
Male	577	485	397	370	776	1,020	806	485	299	202	174	109	96	60	31	63	5,950
Female	533	456	363	479	794	1,019	717	441	220	200	167	144	99	55	51	78	5,816
Simtokha LAP	768	588	446	575	1,250	1,391	1,019	631	391	337	270	169	121	81	65	102	8,204
Male	393	288	222	282	701	741	559	360	264	194	161	103	64	44	20	55	4,451
Female	375	300	224	293	549	650	460	271	127	143	109	66	57	37	45	47	3,753
Serbitang LAP	68	66	58	78	121	156	104	67	63	63	28	25	15	15	6	8	941
Male	32	32	33	46	70	92	64	33	38	40	17	14	7	8	5	4	535
Female	36	34	25	32	51	64	40	34	25	23	11	11	8	7	1	4	406
Babesa LAP	398	395	321	338	766	895	556	357	245	215	167	102	84	59	36	55	4,989
Male	196	206	151	157	411	489	313	186	129	121	94	57	43	26	17	26	2,622
Female	202	189	170	181	355	406	243	171	116	94	73	45	41	33	19	29	2,367
Chang Bardo	70	75	79	87	115	117	115	93	60	54	41	17	24	10	7	22	986
Male	35	36	39	43	59	63	60	46	32	31	26	11	13	3	2	4	503
Female	35	39	40	44	56	54	55	47	28	23	15	6	11	7	5	18	483
Chang Gedaphu	265	298	255	310	475	501	423	257	179	146	139	81	65	47	32	32	3,505
Male	146	159	135	140	207	241	227	134	90	74	70	42	37	29	10	11	1,752
Female	119	139	120	170	268	260	196	123	89	72	69	39	28	18	22	21	1,753
Embassies	6	9	22	18	17	13	16	14	22	26	11	7	1	1	0	0	183
Male	2	4	13	7	2	4	6	5	11	16	6	4	0	0	0	0	80
Female	4	5	9	11	15	9	10	9	11	10	5	3	1	1	0	0	103
All LAP	9,235	9,253	8,749	9,776	15,326	16,618	12,738	9,746	6,222	5,013	3,542	2,358	1,885	1,289	1,048	1,753	114,551
Male	4,758	4,699	4,400	4,615	7,868	8,635	6,750	5,168	3,465	2,792	1,922	1,176	909	629	438	772	58,996
Female	4,477	4,554	4,349	5,161	7,458	7,983	5,988	4,578	2,757	2,221	1,620	1,182	976	660	610	981	55,555



**Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017**

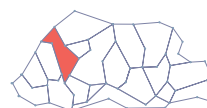
Gewog/Town	Marital Status												All Status																		
	Never Married				Living Together				Married				Divorced				Separated				Widow/Widower				Not Reported		Total				
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total
Urban	21,937	18,639	40,576	382	364	746	25,895	24,263	50,158	1,008	1,872	2,880	185	259	444	434	1,526	1,960	54	9	63	49,895	46,932	96,827							
Thimphu Thromde	21,791	18,493	40,284	381	362	743	25,695	24,044	49,739	1,000	1,848	2,848	185	255	440	433	1,513	1,946	54	9	63	49,539	46,524	96,063							
Khasadrapchu Town	146	146	292	1	2	3	200	219	419	8	24	32	0	4	4	1	13	14	0	0	0	356	408	764							
Rural	5,152	2,904	8,056	54	56	110	5,568	4,714	10,282	329	329	658	40	47	87	116	339	455	15	3	18	11,274	8,392	19,666							
Kawang	1,522	631	2,153	19	22	41	1,097	1,054	2,151	52	94	146	13	7	20	35	76	111	12	0	12	2,750	1,884	4,634							
Lingzhi	68	39	107	1	0	1	148	116	264	4	3	7	0	2	2	6	12	18	0	0	0	227	172	399							
Naro	66	21	87	0	0	0	73	50	123	11	7	18	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	151	78	229							
Soe	21	17	38	0	0	0	60	42	102	3	7	10	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	86	69	155							
Chang	1,381	940	2,321	23	24	47	1,839	1,364	3,203	45	66	111	10	17	27	31	95	126	2	2	4	3,331	2,508	5,839							
Darika	568	188	756	2	2	4	547	335	882	132	9	141	5	3	8	3	11	14	0	0	0	1,257	548	1,805							
Ge-nyen	219	135	354	1	1	2	262	261	523	16	21	37	1	1	2	10	22	32	0	0	0	509	441	950							
Maedwang	1,307	933	2,240	8	7	15	1,542	1,492	3,034	66	122	188	10	15	25	29	122	151	1	1	2	2,963	2,692	5,655							
Both Areas	27,089	21,543	48,632	436	420	856	31,463	28,977	60,440	1,337	2,201	3,538	225	306	531	550	1,865	2,415	69	12	81	61,169	55,324	116,493							
PERCENT																															
Urban	23	19	42	0	0	1	27	25	52	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	52	48	100							
Thimphu Thromde	23	19	42	0	0	1	27	25	52	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	52	48	100							
Khasadrapchu Town	19	19	38	0	0	0	26	29	55	1	3	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	47	53	100							
Rural	26	15	41	0	0	1	28	24	52	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	57	43	100							
Kawang	33	14	46	0	0	1	24	23	46	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	59	41	100							
Lingzhi	17	10	27	0	0	0	37	29	66	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	3	5	0	0	0	57	43	100							
Naro	29	9	38	0	0	0	32	22	54	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	34	100							
Soe	14	11	25	0	0	0	39	27	66	2	5	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	55	45	100							
Chang	24	16	40	0	0	1	31	23	55	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	57	43	100							
Darika	31	10	42	0	0	0	30	19	49	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	70	30	100							
Ge-nyen	23	14	37	0	0	0	28	27	55	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	54	46	100							
Maedwang	23	16	40	0	0	0	27	26	54	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	52	48	100							
Both Areas	23	18	42	0	0	1	27	25	52	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	53	47	100							



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

Age Group	Marital Status																										
	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	5,357	5,245	10,602	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5,357	5,261	10,618
15-19	5,500	5,829	11,329	9	34	43	74	197	271	1	6	7	28	29	57	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	0	2	5,616	6,098	11,714
20-24	7,844	5,990	13,834	97	137	234	1,517	2,433	3,950	39	117	156	37	33	70	5	7	12	11	3	14	3	14	9,550	8,720	18,270	
25-29	4,998	2,664	7,662	170	112	282	5,322	6,062	11,384	174	365	539	39	25	64	7	28	35	18	3	21	10,728	9,259	19,987			
30-34	1,525	805	2,330	59	47	106	6,256	5,560	11,816	283	443	726	37	34	71	10	40	50	11	2	13	8,181	6,931	15,112			
35-39	664	412	1,076	40	35	75	5,282	4,409	9,691	247	382	629	15	50	65	17	75	92	11	2	13	6,276	5,365	11,641			
40-44	377	192	569	17	17	34	3,634	2,844	6,478	175	255	430	14	21	35	15	82	97	8	0	8	4,240	3,411	7,651			
45-49	221	102	323	15	10	25	3,095	2,242	5,337	134	236	370	11	27	38	26	86	112	5	0	5	3,507	2,703	6,210			
50-54	167	88	255	6	8	14	2,159	1,557	3,716	108	142	250	12	21	33	29	170	199	2	0	2	2,483	1,986	4,469			
55-59	129	53	182	9	6	15	1,304	1,131	2,435	65	84	149	4	15	19	33	195	228	1	0	1	1,545	1,484	3,029			
60-64	108	49	157	5	4	9	1,001	898	1,899	42	66	108	10	10	20	52	231	283	0	0	0	1,218	1,258	2,476			
65-69	65	31	96	2	1	3	694	552	1,246	27	38	65	4	13	17	73	188	261	0	2	2	865	825	1,690			
70-74	54	28	82	2	0	2	450	466	916	16	28	44	5	7	12	76	250	326	0	0	0	603	779	1,382			
75-79	29	24	53	3	1	4	323	321	644	10	18	28	5	6	11	84	189	273	0	0	0	454	559	1,013			
80-84	26	15	41	1	2	3	212	180	392	11	14	25	2	3	5	63	161	224	0	0	0	315	375	690			
85+	25	16	41	1	2	3	140	124	264	5	7	12	2	2	4	58	159	217	0	0	0	231	310	541			
All Ages	27,089	21,543	48,632	436	420	856	31,463	28,977	60,440	1,337	2,201	3,538	225	306	531	550	1,865	2,415	69	12	81	61,169	55,324	116,493			

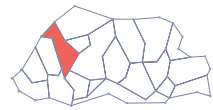
**Table A3.1 Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Thimphu 2017**

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Thimphu Thromde	48,050	5,114	53,164	90.4	40,199	9,897	50,096	80.2	88,249	15,011	103,260	85.5
6-9	3,384	272	3,656	92.6	3,346	242	3,588	93.3	6,730	514	7,244	92.9
10-14	4,359	38	4,397	99.1	4,310	38	4,348	99.1	8,669	76	8,745	99.1
15-19	4,552	62	4,614	98.7	5,056	105	5,161	98.0	9,608	167	9,775	98.3
20-24	7,358	504	7,862	93.6	7,096	358	7,454	95.2	14,454	862	15,316	94.4
25-29	7,969	658	8,627	92.4	7,120	861	7,981	89.2	15,089	1,519	16,608	90.9
30-34	6,141	606	6,747	91.0	4,887	1,098	5,985	81.7	11,028	1,704	12,732	86.6
35-39	4,620	547	5,167	89.4	3,359	1,216	4,575	73.4	7,979	1,763	9,742	81.9
40-44	2,995	466	3,461	86.5	1,754	1,003	2,757	63.6	4,749	1,469	6,218	76.4
45-49	2,389	399	2,788	85.7	1,308	912	2,220	58.9	3,697	1,311	5,008	73.8
50-54	1,605	316	1,921	83.6	800	820	1,620	49.4	2,405	1,136	3,541	67.9
55-59	945	231	1,176	80.4	428	754	1,182	36.2	1,373	985	2,358	58.2
60-64	693	216	909	76.2	285	691	976	29.2	978	907	1,885	51.9
65+	1,040	799	1,839	56.6	450	1,799	2,249	20.0	1,490	2,598	4,088	36.4
Other than Thimphu Thromde	10,045	2,276	12,321	81.5	6,677	2,840	9,517	70.2	16,722	5,116	21,838	76.6
6-9	648	87	735	88.2	638	89	727	87.8	1,286	176	1,462	88.0
10-14	943	13	956	98.6	899	11	910	98.8	1,842	24	1,866	98.7
15-19	971	26	997	97.4	910	26	936	97.2	1,881	52	1,933	97.3
20-24	1,502	174	1,676	89.6	1,162	99	1,261	92.1	2,664	273	2,937	90.7
25-29	1,826	256	2,082	87.7	1,021	253	1,274	80.1	2,847	509	3,356	84.8
30-34	1,208	218	1,426	84.7	687	255	942	72.9	1,895	473	2,368	80.0
35-39	835	266	1,101	75.8	468	319	787	59.5	1,303	585	1,888	69.0
40-44	543	229	772	70.3	327	324	651	50.2	870	553	1,423	61.1
45-49	482	227	709	68.0	199	283	482	41.3	681	510	1,191	57.2
50-54	389	172	561	69.3	114	252	366	31.1	503	424	927	54.3
55-59	213	156	369	57.7	73	229	302	24.2	286	385	671	42.6
60-64	188	121	309	60.8	81	201	282	28.7	269	322	591	45.5
65+	297	331	628	47.3	98	499	597	16.4	395	830	1,225	32.2
Urban	48,390	5,177	53,567	90.3	40,522	10,024	50,546	80.2	88,912	15,201	104,113	85.4
6-9	3,425	278	3,703	92.5	3,384	246	3,630	93.2	6,809	524	7,333	92.9
10-14	4,414	38	4,452	99.1	4,357	38	4,395	99.1	8,771	76	8,847	99.1
15-19	4,583	62	4,645	98.7	5,098	106	5,204	98.0	9,681	168	9,849	98.3
20-24	7,388	508	7,896	93.6	7,154	366	7,520	95.1	14,542	874	15,416	94.3
25-29	8,017	665	8,682	92.3	7,157	877	8,034	89.1	15,174	1,542	16,716	90.8
30-34	6,185	614	6,799	91.0	4,926	1,109	6,035	81.6	11,111	1,723	12,834	86.6
35-39	4,649	557	5,206	89.3	3,386	1,234	4,620	73.3	8,035	1,791	9,826	81.8
40-44	3,013	474	3,487	86.4	1,764	1,019	2,783	63.4	4,777	1,493	6,270	76.2
45-49	2,408	400	2,808	85.8	1,319	923	2,242	58.8	3,727	1,323	5,050	73.8
50-54	1,615	323	1,938	83.3	806	828	1,634	49.3	2,421	1,151	3,572	67.8
55-59	952	233	1,185	80.3	434	760	1,194	36.3	1,386	993	2,379	58.3
60-64	696	219	915	76.1	287	700	987	29.1	983	919	1,902	51.7
65+	1,045	806	1,851	56.5	450	1,818	2,268	19.8	1,495	2,624	4,119	36.3
Rural	9,705	2,213	11,918	81.4	6,354	2,713	9,067	70.1	16,059	4,926	20,985	76.5
6-9	607	81	688	88.2	600	85	685	87.6	1,207	166	1,373	87.9
10-14	888	13	901	98.6	852	11	863	98.7	1,740	24	1,764	98.6
15-19	940	26	966	97.3	868	25	893	97.2	1,808	51	1,859	97.3
20-24	1,472	170	1,642	89.6	1,104	91	1,195	92.4	2,576	261	2,837	90.8

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
25-29	1,778	249	2,027	87.7	984	237	1,221	80.6	2,762	486	3,248	85.0
30-34	1,164	210	1,374	84.7	648	244	892	72.6	1,812	454	2,266	80.0
35-39	806	256	1,062	75.9	441	301	742	59.4	1,247	557	1,804	69.1
40-44	525	221	746	70.4	317	308	625	50.7	842	529	1,371	61.4
45-49	463	226	689	67.2	188	272	460	40.9	651	498	1,149	56.7
50-54	379	165	544	69.7	108	244	352	30.7	487	409	896	54.4
55-59	206	154	360	57.2	67	223	290	23.1	273	377	650	42.0
60-64	185	118	303	61.1	79	192	271	29.2	264	310	574	46.0
65+	292	324	616	47.4	98	480	578	17.0	390	804	1,194	32.7
Both Areas	58,095	7,390	65,485	88.7	46,876	12,737	59,613	78.6	104,971	20,127	125,098	83.9
6-9	4,032	359	4,391	91.8	3,984	331	4,315	92.3	8,016	690	8,706	92.1
10-14	5,302	51	5,353	99.0	5,209	49	5,258	99.1	10,511	100	10,611	99.1
15-19	5,523	88	5,611	98.4	5,966	131	6,097	97.9	11,489	219	11,708	98.1
20-24	8,860	678	9,538	92.9	8,258	457	8,715	94.8	17,118	1,135	18,253	93.8
25-29	9,795	914	10,709	91.5	8,141	1,114	9,255	88.0	17,936	2,028	19,964	89.8
30-34	7,349	824	8,173	89.9	5,574	1,353	6,927	80.5	12,923	2,177	15,100	85.6
35-39	5,455	813	6,268	87.0	3,827	1,535	5,362	71.4	9,282	2,348	11,630	79.8
40-44	3,538	695	4,233	83.6	2,081	1,327	3,408	61.1	5,619	2,022	7,641	73.5
45-49	2,871	626	3,497	82.1	1,507	1,195	2,702	55.8	4,378	1,821	6,199	70.6
50-54	1,994	488	2,482	80.3	914	1,072	1,986	46.0	2,908	1,560	4,468	65.1
55-59	1,158	387	1,545	75.0	501	983	1,484	33.8	1,659	1,370	3,029	54.8
60-64	881	337	1,218	72.3	366	892	1,258	29.1	1,247	1,229	2,476	50.4
65+	1,337	1,130	2,467	54.2	548	2,298	2,846	19.3	1,885	3,428	5,313	35.5



**Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Thimphu 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
Thimphu Thromde	14,777	29,417	8,967	27.8	14,985	23,507	11,602	29.9	29,762	52,924	20,569	28.8
6-12	6,121	65	128	96.9	5,985	73	126	96.8	12,106	138	254	96.9
13-14	1,617	84	38	93.0	1,675	58	19	95.6	3,292	142	57	94.3
15-16	1,509	68	63	92.0	1,638	85	32	93.3	3,147	153	95	92.7
17-18	1,498	276	86	80.5	1,783	319	54	82.7	3,281	595	140	81.7
19-22	2,456	2,558	562	44.0	2,535	2,789	257	45.4	4,991	5,347	819	44.7
23+	1,576	26,366	8,090	4.4	1,369	20,183	11,114	4.2	2,945	46,549	19,204	4.3
Other than Thimphu Thromde	2,593	6,211	3,514	21.1	2,730	3,584	3,202	28.7	5,323	9,795	6,716	24.4
6-12	1,175	52	55	91.7	1,213	22	28	96.0	2,388	74	83	93.8
13-14	332	51	26	81.2	328	31	15	87.7	660	82	41	84.3
15-16	285	62	27	76.2	304	26	7	90.2	589	88	34	82.8
17-18	227	131	31	58.4	301	74	13	77.6	528	205	44	68.0
19-22	366	652	181	30.5	403	494	82	41.2	769	1,146	263	35.3
23+	208	5,263	3,194	2.4	181	2,937	3,057	2.9	389	8,200	6,251	2.6
Urban	14,911	29,610	9,043	27.8	15,129	23,685	11,730	29.9	30,040	53,295	20,773	28.9
6-12	6,196	67	130	96.9	6,052	73	127	96.8	12,248	140	257	96.9
13-14	1,640	84	38	93.1	1,693	61	19	95.5	3,333	145	57	94.3
15-16	1,518	69	63	92.0	1,656	85	32	93.4	3,174	154	95	92.7
17-18	1,509	279	86	80.5	1,798	321	54	82.7	3,307	600	140	81.7
19-22	2,465	2,570	565	44.0	2,551	2,813	264	45.3	5,016	5,383	829	44.7
23+	1,583	26,541	8,161	4.4	1,379	20,332	11,234	4.2	2,962	46,873	19,395	4.3
Rural	2,459	6,018	3,438	20.6	2,586	3,406	3,074	28.5	5,045	9,424	6,512	24.0
6-12	1,100	50	53	91.4	1,146	22	27	95.9	2,246	72	80	93.7
13-14	309	51	26	80.1	310	28	15	87.8	619	79	41	83.8
15-16	276	61	27	75.8	286	26	7	89.7	562	87	34	82.3
17-18	216	128	31	57.6	286	72	13	77.1	502	200	44	67.3
19-22	357	640	178	30.4	387	470	75	41.5	744	1,110	253	35.3
23+	201	5,088	3,123	2.4	171	2,788	2,937	2.9	372	7,876	6,060	2.6

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

Area/Age Group	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending			
Both Areas	17,370	35,628	12,481	26.5	17,715	27,091	14,804	29.7	35,085	62,719	27,285	28.1
6-12	7,296	117	183	96.1	7,198	95	154	96.7	14,494	212	337	96.4
13-14	1,949	135	64	90.7	2,003	89	34	94.2	3,952	224	98	92.5
15-16	1,794	130	90	89.1	1,942	111	39	92.8	3,736	241	129	91.0
17-18	1,725	407	117	76.7	2,084	393	67	81.9	3,809	800	184	79.5
19-22	2,822	3,210	743	41.7	2,938	3,283	339	44.8	5,760	6,493	1,082	43.2
23+	1,784	31,629	11,284	4.0	1,550	23,120	14,171	4.0	3,334	54,749	25,455	4.0

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

Gewog/Town	Male			Female			Both Sex					
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never % Currently Attending			
Thimphu	17,370	35,628	12,481	26.5	17,715	27,091	14,804	29.7	35,085	62,719	27,285	28.1
Thimphu Thromde	14,777	29,417	8,967	27.8	14,985	23,507	11,602	29.9	29,762	52,924	20,569	28.8
Khasadrapchu Town	134	193	76	33.3	144	178	128	32.0	278	371	204	32.6
Kawang	569	1,679	650	19.6	585	805	636	28.9	1,154	2,484	1,286	23.4
Lingzhi	25	80	139	10.2	30	46	114	15.8	55	126	253	12.7
Naro	16	76	65	10.2	7	31	42	8.8	23	107	107	9.7
Soe	10	42	36	11.4	16	17	42	21.3	26	59	78	16.0
Chang	718	1,757	1,000	20.7	735	1,143	781	27.6	1,453	2,900	1,781	23.7
Darkarla	199	632	482	15.2	219	173	224	35.6	418	805	706	21.7
Genyen	131	215	197	24.1	130	146	202	27.2	261	361	399	25.6
Maedwang	791	1,537	869	24.7	864	1,045	1,033	29.4	1,655	2,582	1,902	27.0

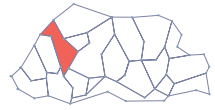


Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Thimphu 2017

Gewog/Town/Sex	Highest Level of Education Completed										
	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Thimphu Thromde	932	117	22,987	8,236	13,163	16,781	566	2,513	13,499	3,519	373
Male	164	70	13,125	4,571	6,512	7,949	305	1,431	7,522	2,304	241
Female	768	47	9,862	3,665	6,651	8,832	261	1,082	5,977	1,215	132
Khasadrapchu Town	5	2	263	76	119	98	4	8	63	9	2
Male	2	2	143	35	55	44	2	6	31	6	1
Female	3	0	120	41	64	54	2	2	32	3	1
Kawang	47	7	1,306	337	489	545	20	46	448	376	17
Male	9	2	874	175	225	273	17	34	279	346	14
Female	38	5	432	162	264	272	3	12	169	30	3
Lingzhi	1	0	149	4	3	10	0	0	11	3	0
Male	0	0	79	2	3	8	0	0	11	2	0
Female	1	0	70	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Naro	3	0	79	4	8	17	5	1	9	4	0
Male	0	0	62	2	5	7	5	1	6	4	0
Female	3	0	17	2	3	10	0	0	3	0	0
Soe	1	0	40	10	13	6	0	3	9	0	3
Male	0	0	21	5	9	5	0	3	6	0	3
Female	1	0	19	5	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Chang	48	0	1,437	404	616	735	14	71	726	272	30
Male	11	0	884	244	325	401	11	40	367	171	21
Female	37	0	553	160	291	334	3	31	359	101	9
Darkaria	20	6	454	178	244	204	7	2	84	12	12
Male	3	2	284	121	180	149	4	2	66	9	11
Female	17	4	170	57	64	55	3	0	18	3	1
Ge-nyen	15	1	314	81	67	79	3	7	43	11	1
Male	2	1	189	37	35	46	1	2	25	7	1
Female	13	0	125	44	32	33	2	5	18	4	0
Maedwang	67	11	1,876	543	662	572	30	53	324	70	29
Male	18	7	1,022	301	345	313	15	37	196	51	23
Female	49	4	854	242	317	259	15	16	128	19	6
Thimphu	1,139	144	28,905	9,873	15,384	19,047	649	2,704	15,216	4,276	467
Male	209	84	16,683	5,493	7,694	9,195	360	1,556	8,509	2,900	315
Female	930	60	12,222	4,380	7,690	9,852	289	1,148	6,707	1,376	152

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Thimphu Thromde	565	651	1216
Khasadrapchu Town	1	1	2
Kawang	32	46	78
Lingzhi	5	5	10
Naro	1	2	3
Soe	1	2	3
Chang	28	43	71
Darkarla	30	9	39
Ge-nyen	9	11	20
Maedwang	77	89	166
Total	749	859	1,608

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

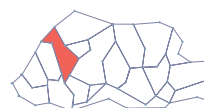
Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Thimphu Thromde	190	191	381
Khasadrapchu Town	0	0	0
Kawang	7	14	21
Lingzhi	2	2	4
Naro	0	1	1
Soe	0	0	0
Chang	8	15	23
Darkarla	1	1	2
Ge-nyen	3	5	8
Maedwang	29	44	73
Total	240	273	513

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

Gewog/Town	Room Density			Total Regular Households
	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	
Urban				
Thimphu Thromde	3	4	1	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	3	4	1	236
Rural				
Kawang	3	4	1	1,316
Lingzhi	3	5	2	92
Naro	2	5	2	44
Soe	3	5	2	37
Chang	4	4	1	1,453
Darkarla	3	4	1	344
Ge-nyen	4	4	1	237
Maedwang	4	4	1	1,505
Both Areas	3	4	1	30,672

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

Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						Total
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
Urban							
Thimphu Thromde	2,706	2,570	14,478	1,882	3,326	446	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	48	16	120	44	7	1	236
Rural							
Kawang	351	60	465	125	296	19	1,316
Lingzhi	85	0	0	3	4	0	92
Naro	37	0	0	4	2	1	44
Soe	27	4	1	1	2	2	37
Chang	354	60	518	350	153	18	1,453
Darkarla	124	19	81	22	97	1	344
Ge-nyen	147	13	31	31	8	7	237
Maedwang	605	70	506	249	56	19	1,505
Both Areas	4,484	2,812	16,200	2,711	3,951	514	30,672

**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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										
Thimphu Thromde	2,647	5,457	7,252	5,621	2,617	747	401	605	61	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	33	44	59	51	22	11	6	9	1	236
Rural										
Kawang	137	368	297	219	121	62	38	74	0	1,316
Lingzhi	12	43	21	11	3	1	1	0	0	92
Naro	18	18	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	44
Soe	8	6	10	6	2	2	2	1	0	37
Chang	132	314	346	312	153	74	41	77	4	1,453
Darkarla	21	88	48	138	28	16	1	4	0	344
Ge-nyen	34	35	71	36	23	15	4	19	0	237
Maedwang	131	319	365	318	146	94	34	96	2	1,505
Botha Areas	3,173	6,692	8,471	6,716	3,116	1,022	528	886	68	30,672

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

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Thimphu Thromde	20,392	2,449	68	1,317	746	164	68	90	114	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	165	38	0	25	8	0	0	0	0	236
Rural										
Kawang	920	193	14	64	63	44	10	7	1	1,316
Lingzhi	4	19	0	34	32	0	0	1	2	92
Naro	3	0	7	9	23	1	0	1	0	44
Soe	11	4	0	7	12	0	0	3	0	37
Chang	930	195	45	125	112	30	2	10	4	1,453
Darkarla	178	45	2	41	52	17	0	9	0	344
Ge-nyen	113	51	0	40	28	0	0	4	1	237
Maedwang	834	156	51	283	136	26	2	14	3	1,505
Both Areas	23,550	3,150	187	1,945	1,212	282	82	139	125	30,672

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Thimphu Thromde	4,159	21,229	20	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	39	197	0	236
Rural				
Kawang	359	957	0	1,316
Lingzhi	17	75	0	92
Naro	6	38	0	44
Soe	4	33	0	37
Chang	311	1,140	2	1,453
Darkarla	68	276	0	344
Ge-nyen	52	184	1	237
Maedwang	352	1,152	1	1,505
Both Areas	5,367	25,281	24	30,672

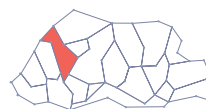


**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Thimphu Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Main External Wall Material Used														Total
	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo	Bamboo with Mud	Stone with Mud	Plywood	Cardboard	RCC wall	Cement/Lime/Cement	Stone with Lime/Cement	Bricks	Cement Blocks	Wood Planks	Rammed Earth	Mud Blocks	Other	
Urban															
Thimphu Thromde	316	646	1,461	1,565	103	14,844	1,143	1,489	1,397	1,098	305	550	491	25,408	
Khasadrapchu Town	0	18	11	8	2	81	5	13	4	28	49	13	4	236	
Rural															
Kawang	25	77	220	189	10	256	42	49	44	223	93	61	27	1,316	
Lingzhi	0	3	76	1	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	
Naro	0	0	23	0	1	0	4	0	0	7	0	1	8	44	
Soe	0	0	32	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	37	
Chang	32	78	157	135	7	513	35	81	45	206	45	48	71	1,453	
Darkarla	2	7	42	19	3	122	1	0	3	89	51	4	1	344	
Ge-nyen	5	6	62	21	1	42	2	3	2	17	66	6	4	237	
Maedwang	22	67	236	84	12	276	43	37	168	160	167	217	16	1,505	
Both Areas	402	902	2,320	2,022	139	16,138	1,287	1,673	1,663	1,828	776	900	622	30,672	

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

Gewog/Town	Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling										Total	
	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates	Concrete/Cement	Other	Other		
Urban												
Thimphu Thromde	50	92	647	79	62	23,560	267	531	120	25,408		
Khasadrapchu Town	2	1	1	0	2	224	2	2	2	236		
Rural												
Kawang	4	9	57	4	10	1,210	10	6	6	1,316		
Lingzhi	1	1	46	0	0	44	0	0	0	92		
Naro	0	1	14	0	12	13	1	0	3	44		
Soe	0	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	0	37		
Chang	5	9	56	4	22	1,313	10	21	13	1,453		
Darkarla	0	1	34	2	1	304	0	1	1	344		
Ge-nyen	0	0	7	0	0	228	0	2	0	237		
Maedwang	0	5	92	15	1	1,378	4	9	1	1,505		
Both Areas	62	119	975	104	110	28,290	294	572	146	30,672		



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

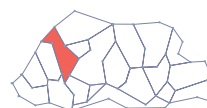
Gewog/Town	Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling							Total
	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	
Urban								
Thimphu Thromde	694	9,211	161	4,099	2,496	8,616	131	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	8	84	6	15	21	99	3	236
Rural								
Kawang	13	921	4	175	42	157	4	1,316
Lingzhi	1	78	0	13	0	0	0	92
Naro	2	31	2	4	0	0	5	44
Soe	1	33	1	2	0	0	0	37
Chang	63	618	11	192	82	483	4	1,453
Darkarla	2	292	0	30	2	17	1	344
Ge-nyen	16	159	0	6	1	54	1	237
Maedwang	76	690	5	181	32	520	1	1,505
Both Areas	876	12,117	190	4,717	2,676	9,946	150	30,672

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

Gewog/Town	Lighting										Cooking					
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total	
Urban																
Thimphu Thromde	25,155	43	42	44	51	5	9	59	25044	39	60	73	23485	85	25,408	
Khasadrapchu Town	228	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	229	2	0	1	202	0	236	
Rural																
Kawang	1,291	9	2	10	3	0	0	1	1300	0	52	30	1127	1	1,316	
Lingzhi	3	8	7	73	1	0	0	0	1	12	80	13	75	0	92	
Naro	1	0	5	35	2	0	1	0	4	1	39	2	12	0	44	
Soe	32	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	31	0	16	1	21	0	37	
Chang	1,395	27	9	9	5	3	3	2	1417	9	81	15	1260	4	1,453	
Darkarla	318	2	0	23	1	0	0	0	325	1	28	1	312	0	344	
Ge-nyen	233	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	230	3	10	0	210	0	237	
Maedwang	1,486	1	3	4	8	2	1	0	1494	2	50	10	1321	1	1,505	
Both Areas	30,142	92	76	201	74	10	15	62	30,075	69	416	146	28,025	91	30,672	

**Table A7.10** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Thimphu 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							
Thimphu Thromde	20,534	4,738	17	14	26	79	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	168	68	0	0	0	0	236
Rural							
Kawang	749	551	12	0	4	0	1,316
Lingzhi	5	71	5	0	11	0	92
Naro	4	14	0	1	24	1	44
Soe	6	27	0	0	4	0	37
Chang	890	541	8	9	2	3	1,453
Darkarla	165	163	0	0	15	1	344
Ge-nyen	102	133	1	0	1	0	237
Maedwang	875	613	11	2	0	4	1,505
Both Areas	23,498	6,919	54	26	87	88	30,672



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

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Not Reported	Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours			
Urban							
Thimphu Thromde	25,317	33	8	29	21	25,408	
Khasadrapchu Town	234	0	0	2	0	236	
Rural							
Kawang	1,283	10	13	10	0	1,316	
Lingzhi	91	1	0	0	0	92	
Naro	30	5	8	1	0	44	
Soe	37	0	0	0	0	37	
Chang	1,385	49	8	9	2	1,453	
Darkarla	342	1	1	0	0	344	
Ge-nyen	207	0	23	6	1	237	
Maedwang	1,476	9	12	7	1	1,505	
Both Areas	30,402	108	73	64	25	30,672	

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

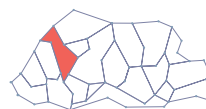
Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Thimphu Thromde	21,563	3,788	57	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	214	22	0	236
Rural				
Kawang	1,131	185	0	1,316
Lingzhi	62	30	0	92
Naro	27	17	0	44
Soe	32	5	0	37
Chang	1,221	230	2	1,453
Darkarla	295	49	0	344
Ge-nyen	184	53	0	237
Maedwang	1,293	212	0	1,505
Both Areas	26,022	4,591	59	30,672

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

		Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets																		
Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Commercial	Vehicle (Non- Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewellery	DTH	% With % with None All of of the the Items Items		Total Regular Households		
																Items	Items			
Urban																				
Thimphu Thromde	9622	4874	894	4181	2182	9843	18611	12047	1843	16569	1930	3817	24089	10954	634	2	0	25,408		
Khasadrapchu Town	72	34	14	40	25	66	148	84	16	124	11	13	216	72	8	1	0	236		
Rural																				
Kawang	487	331	118	111	105	322	671	387	105	579	91	92	1212	364	33	5	0	1,316		
Lingzhi	76	74	79	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26	1	2	0	92		
Naro	31	23	34	0	1	3	4	2	4	2	0	1	9	9	1	7	0	44		
Soe	24	22	28	0	0	7	3	3	1	4	1	1	26	14	1	11	0	37		
Chang	573	376	115	188	124	433	747	492	68	680	71	164	1295	439	68	6	0	1,453		
Darkarla	173	130	65	26	34	49	177	74	38	167	22	6	287	89	4	5	0	344		
Ge-nyen	167	149	107	18	18	64	121	68	27	84	8	9	194	67	45	5	0	237		
Maedwang	754	605	388	173	183	377	865	453	136	649	86	79	1408	481	118	3	0	1,505		
Both Areas	11,979	6,618	1,842	4,743	2,672	11,466	21,347	13,610	2,238	18,858	2,220	4,182	28,739	12,515	913	3	0	30,672		

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

Gewog/Town	Wrist Watch	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Bicycle	Foreign Bow	Compuand/ Camera	DVD/ VCR	Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets				Total Regular Households
							Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households	
Urban											
Thimphu Thromde	15458	2573	828	1723	7255	4613	9356	26	0	25,408	
Khasadrapchu Town	85	14	7	22	51	23	56	47	0	236	
Rural											
Kawang	648	92	38	85	212	148	304	37	0	1,316	
Lingzhi	49	0	0	31	2	3	49	14	0	92	
Naro	35	1	0	17	5	2	18	11	0	44	
Soe	32	0	0	19	3	1	12	11	0	37	
Chang	751	115	34	81	305	231	400	36	0	1,453	
Darkarla	160	9	6	45	42	34	84	35	0	344	
Ge-nyen	117	8	4	43	25	25	78	29	0	237	
Maedwang	697	78	48	139	238	202	378	37	0	1,505	
Both Areas	18,032	2,890	965	2,205	8,138	5,282	10,735	28	0	30,672	



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

Gewog/Town	Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities														% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households	
	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet- Mobile	Internet- Fixed	Newspaper	Other						
<b>Urban</b>																		
Thimphu Thromde	5366	22674	2656	21757	8399	4134	11418	4213	19303	2278	4589	41	0	0	0	0	25,408	
Khasadrapchu Town	46	203	15	188	107	26	63	28	170	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	236	
<b>Rural</b>																		
Kawang	334	960	59	1048	412	113	319	83	815	47	156	7	2	0	0	0	1,316	
Lingzhi	16	9	0	41	63	0	3	0	26	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	92	
Naro	40	4	0	18	37	2	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	
Soe	17	1	0	28	23	1	5	0	11	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	37	
Chang	365	1066	64	1099	627	176	442	172	894	78	152	4	1	0	0	0	1,453	
Darkarla	120	269	7	230	174	16	57	11	191	7	23	0	0	0	0	0	344	
Ge-nyen	63	193	4	149	138	10	39	9	103	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	237	
Maedwang	386	1265	66	1120	603	106	299	82	884	42	136	3	2	0	0	0	1,505	
<b>Both Areas</b>	6,753	26,644	2,871	25,678	10,583	4,584	12,648	4,598	22,407	2,470	5,081	55	0	0	0	0	30,672	

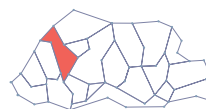
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
<b>Urban</b>				
Thimphu Thromde	22,795	2,584	29	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	224	12	0	236
<b>Rural</b>				
Kawang	1,138	178	0	1,316
Lingzhi	77	15	0	92
Naro	33	11	0	44
Soe	35	2	0	37
Chang	1,313	140	0	1,453
Darkarla	300	44	0	344
Ge-nyen	224	13	0	237
Maedwang	1,374	131	0	1,505
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>27,513</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30,672</b>

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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
<b>Urban</b>									
Thimphu Thromde	38	2,354	32	117	3	33	6	30	2,613
Khasadrapchu Town	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
<b>Rural</b>									
Kawang	8	143	7	18	0	0	2	0	178
Lingzhi	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Naro	1	7	0	1	0	0	2	0	11
Soe	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chang	2	103	4	26	0	4	1	0	140
Darkarla	0	25	1	16	0	2	0	0	44
Ge-nyen	1	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
Maedwang	5	116	0	2	0	7	1	0	131
<b>Both Areas</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,159</b>



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

Gewog/Town	Approach Road									Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban										
Thimphu Thromde	25,263	84	0	5	0	5	0	2	49	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	214	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236
Rural										
Kawang	1,148	95	24	37	10	2	0	0	0	1,316
Lingzhi	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	77	0	92
Naro	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	42	0	44
Soe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	0	37
Chang	1,404	39	1	7	0	0	0	0	2	1,453
Darkarla	319	1	1	1	2	4	2	14	0	344
Ge-nyen	226	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	237
Maedwang	1,451	46	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	1,505
Both Areas	30,039	295	32	53	14	13	3	171	52	30,672

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Thimphu Thromde	608	24,783	17	25,408
Khasadrapchu Town	5	231	0	236
Rural				
Kawang	39	1,277	0	1,316
Lingzhi	0	92	0	92
Naro	6	38	0	44
Soe	2	35	0	37
Chang	47	1,404	2	1,453
Darkarla	11	333	0	344
Ge-nyen	37	199	1	237
Maedwang	58	1,446	1	1,505
Both Areas	813	29,838	21	30,672



