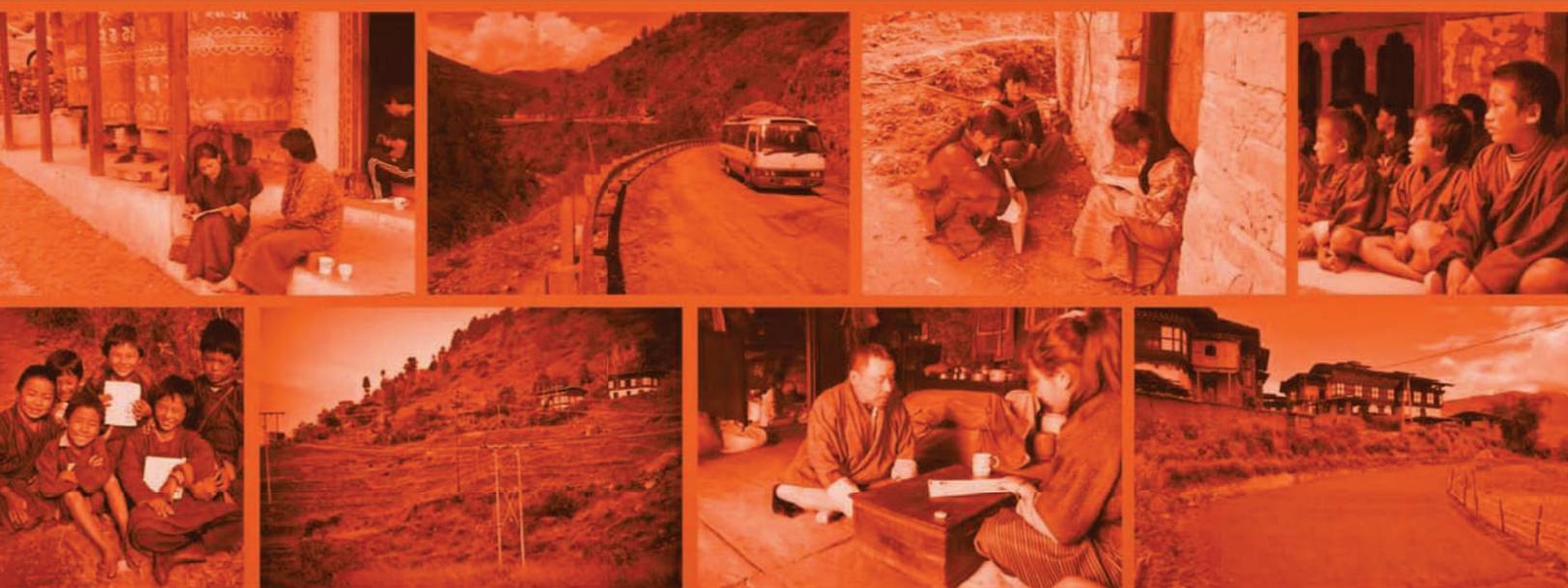




BHUTAN LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY 2012 REPORT



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FOREWORD

Bhutan's economic performance and progress in achieving its millennium development goals (MDGs) targets in recent years are quite impressive. However, Bhutan still faces a number of critical development issues – a narrow economic base, high rural poverty and inequality, among others. The generation of productive and decent employment opportunities outside the government sector is needed to arrest youth unemployment. Policies that would rapidly expand private sector activity to boost job opportunities and broaden the country's economic base have to be crafted and implemented.

To formulate effective policies, good data support systems are needed. Timely and reliable data and information help us understand critical issues, identify vulnerable areas and at-risk groups, design interventions and monitor programs and policies. The Bhutan Living Standards Survey (BLSS) is a good example of this data support system. It has data on household demographic characteristics, household assets and remittances, education, employment, health, prices of commodities, and consumption expenditures. These data are inputs in the compilation of national accounts of the household sector and in deriving an accurate social and demographic profile of the population. BLSS is also a good source of data for policy research and for updating other economic indicators like the consumer price index. It can also be analyzed to provide updated poverty estimates at the *dzongkhag* level and to assess the impact of large government projects like rural electrification. In general, at least two BLSS rounds can be utilized to gauge the effectiveness of policies and programs that have been designed and implemented to help improve the lives of the people. Specifically, the 2007 and 2012 BLSS rounds are the major sources of indicators for assessing the government's 2008–2013 five-year plan.

In successfully completing the conduct and analysis of the BLSS 2012 that led to this Survey Report, the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) has demonstrated its improved technical capacity and its potential in becoming the leader of a modern national statistical system that can provide strong support to evidence-based policy making and monitoring.

We thank the Economics and Research Department of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for helping us administer capacity development technical assistance 7886: Third Bhutan Living Standards Survey that provided technical and funding support for BLSS. We also acknowledge the significant contribution of the BLSS Advisory Committee which is comprised of subject matter experts from the Gross National Happiness Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Human Resources, and the United Nations Data Theme Group in improving the survey instruments and reviewing this report. We appreciate the assistance of the Department of External Relations, ADB in the publication process.

It is our hope that this report will contribute to informed policy making and monitoring and for objectively assessing policies and programs in Bhutan. I am also hopeful that the ADB technical assistance that supported this undertaking will pave the way for Bhutan to institutionalize a sustainable system for regular objective data collection, processing and analysis.



Juan Miranda
Director General
South Asia Department
Asian Development Bank

FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the third Bhutan Living Standard Report (BLSS 2012). This report provides important information about the living standard of the Bhutanese. Looking back over the past decade (the first BLSS Report of 2003), we have consistently aimed to cover a full range of information on social and economic policy issues, and drawn the attention of the government agencies, development partners, nongovernmental organizations and other stakeholders to the areas we have been progressing well and those where our attention is needed.

The Royal Government of Bhutan is committed to integrate evidence into public policy decisions. Public policies built on evidence are always considered better for targeting purposes, increasing efficiency, and ensuring sustainability and accountability. Integrating evidence with public policies require reliable, up-to-date and comparable socioeconomic data and the indicators that reflect our social and economic objectives. This report satisfies these needs, covering vital information on the demographics, education, health, employment, housing, income, asset ownership, public facilities, access to services, credit, social capital, poverty, and happiness.

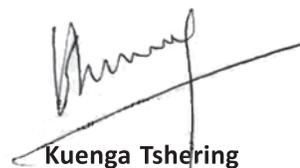
The report is the result of more than 3 months (March–May 2012) nationwide survey and analyses. The study methodology is based on the World Bank’s Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS). The LSMS module is adopted for cross-comparability and to generate the information that suits the purpose of monitoring Millennium Development Goals and other regionally and internationally agreed goals. However, a few additional questions have been included in the survey to collect data that fit our own context and address our need. A new module on social capital has been included to identify and measure the various dimensions of social capital and its role in the poverty alleviation and maximizing happiness. This new information makes this report unique from the previous two BLSS reports.

While we anticipate many subsequent policy analyses and reports using the BLSS datasets, we hope this report would show us the past successes and failures, shape the present, and point towards future direction of our socioeconomic policies and programs. We hope this report will contribute to an effective policy decisions that could bring positive change in the lives of all the Bhutanese.

The National Statistics Bureau (NSB) would like to thank the Asian Development Bank for the financial and technical support in conducting the survey and coming out with this report which will go a long way in decision-making and development planning of the country. In fact, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been fully supporting the NSB, both financially and technically, since its initiative to carry out the first ever Household Income and Expenditure Survey in 2000 and then followed by the BLSS Report of 2003. The support has not only helped in bridging vital data gaps but also helped build in-house capacity of the staff.

We hope that this report, which is a joint effort between the NSB and the ADB, will meet the expectations and the needs of all the data users.

Finally, we would like to thank the World Bank for the financial support to conduct the urban listing which helped in updating the urban sampling frame. We would also like to acknowledge all individuals from the ADB and NSB, as well as those from other government agencies and organizations who have helped us in the conduct of the BLSS 2012 and in successfully bringing out this report.



Kuenga Tshering
Director General
National Statistics Bureau of Bhutan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bhutan Living Standards Survey 2012 (BLSS 2012) is the third in a series of living standards surveys undertaken by the National Statistics Bureau (NSB). Earlier surveys were done in 2003 and 2007. This report summarizes the results of the BLSS 2012 household survey. It analyzes the current status of households and their members with respect to education, health, employment, income and expenditure, housing, access to public facilities and services, assets, priorities and opinions on how to improve their welfare, social capital, and nontraditional measures such as self-rated poverty and happiness. With BLSS 2007, BLSS 2012 is an important tool for assessing the government's development plan for 2008–2013. Its contribution to the succeeding government plan will also be important.

BLSS 2012 used a sample of 8,968 households with a total of 39,825 persons. This sample represented a total of 127,942 households with about 581,257 persons. BLSS 2012 had an expanded health module, a separate module on fertility-related questions for women in their reproductive years, and an expanded set of questions on credit and financial products. Instead of asking about the household's main sources of income alone, BLSS 2012 gathered information about the amounts earned by households from various income sources. BLSS 2012 also included two new modules, on mortality and social capital.

Demographic Characteristics

Thirty-four percent of households in Bhutan are in the urban areas, while 66% are in the rural areas. Thirty percent of the population is urban and 70% is rural. The average household size is about 4.5 for the country, 4.1 in the urban areas, and 4.8 in the rural areas. Household size tends to decline with increasing per capita household consumption quintile, from an average of 6.1 for the poorest quintile to 3.2 for the richest. Twenty-nine percent of all households, 19% of urban households, and 34% of rural households are headed by women. About two-thirds of all households have children and about 5% are single-person households. On average, about one out of every five persons in a household (22%) is a member of the extended family.

The median age of the population is 25 years, with children (below 15 years of age) accounting for 30% of the population and the elderly (60 years and above) for about 10% of the population. The age dependency ratio, the ratio of the population of nonworking age to the working-age population, is 56% for the country, 50% for the urban areas, and 59% for the rural areas. The higher age dependency ratio in the rural areas is explained by the higher proportion of the older population in those areas compared with the urban areas. The overall gender ratio is 97 males per 100 females.

Forty-five percent of the population is currently married. The average age at first marriage is 20 years for females and 23 years for males.

Education

The general literacy rate among the population 6 years and above is about 63%. As might be expected, literacy is higher in the urban areas and among males. General urban literacy is about 79%, while literacy in the rural areas is about 56%. Across all ages, 72% of males, but only 55% of females, are literate. Literacy rates are higher among the younger age groups, begin to drop from the 10–14 age group, and are lowest for the older group of 55 years and above. The youth (15–24 years) literacy rate is 86% and adult (15 years and above) literacy is 55%. Over half of the population (54%) is literate in both a local language and English, while 8% is literate in only a local language.

More than half of the population aged 6 years and above (55%) has had no education. Eighteen percent has reached grades 1–8, and 20%, grades 9–12. Only 6% has gone beyond grade 12. Educational attainment tends to be higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. There are also marked differences in educational attainment between females and males. Sixty-three percent of females have had no education, compared with 47% of males, and only 4% of females have education beyond grade 12, compared with 9% of males. Six out of 10 household heads have had no formal schooling; the proportion in the rural areas (76%) is more than double the proportion in the urban areas (30%).

Among persons 3 years and above, 54% in the rural areas and 29% in the urban areas have never attended a formal school. Gender disparities are evident in school attendance. Sixty percent of males are either currently attending school or have attended in the past, compared with only about half of females (48%). Almost all students up to the secondary level study in Bhutan. Over a quarter of the students (28%) at the certificate and diploma level, and almost half (45%) at the bachelor's degree or higher level, study abroad.

Most of the students (94%) attend public schools. But at the higher secondary level, there is a big jump in the proportion of students attending private schools, compared with lower educational levels. Four out of ten higher secondary students go to private schools. Almost one-fourth of all students (22%), 28% in the rural areas, and 10% in the urban areas, reside in boarding facilities. Two-thirds of all students walk to school, while only 5% use public transport and another 5% use the family vehicle.

Among the population 6 years and older who never attended formal school, three out of four (76%) have never received any other type of learning, while one out of four have attended nonformal basic literacy or post-literacy training, have received traditional learning, or are self-taught.

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) and the net attendance ratio (NAR) behave similarly: they both decline with increasing educational level (primary, lower secondary, middle secondary, and higher secondary) and urban–rural disparities in these ratios are greater than male–female disparities. However, the adjusted NAR gives a more optimistic picture of school attendance. At the secondary levels, NAR is in the range of 20%–40%, while the adjusted NAR is 70%–95%. NAR includes only students belonging to the “official” age group and attending the associated formal educational level. The adjusted NAR measures the proportion of those in a given age group attending formal schooling but not necessarily at the educational level associated with that age group, or receiving some other type of learning. The adjusted NAR therefore indicates that, depending on the secondary level, 70%–95% in the given age groups are being formally schooled, not necessarily at the educational level associated with the age group, or are receiving nonformal education.

The primary school completion rate, higher for females than for males, is estimated at 89%. The secondary school completion rate is lower, at 71%; it is much higher in the urban than in the rural areas. Educational expenses per student increase with the level of education, from Nu2,237 at the primary level to Nu3,383 at the lower secondary level and Nu4,423 at the middle secondary level, and a much higher Nu16,649 at the higher secondary level.

Health

Slightly more than one in six persons (17%) were sick or injured in the 4 weeks immediately before the survey. The elderly population is more vulnerable to sickness or injury than either the economically productive or younger age groups: at least a third of those aged 60 years and above (33.5%) suffered from sickness or injury during the period. The incidence of sickness or injury is higher in the rural areas. Females are also more susceptible to sickness or injury than males, irrespective of area (urban or rural). About two-thirds of the population that was sick or injured consulted or visited a health provider without staying overnight at a health facility. Over half of those who suffered from sickness or injury (58%) visited, without an overnight stay, a government basic health unit or outreach clinic (27%), a government district hospital (21%), or the Jigme Dorji Wangchuck National Referral Hospital (JDWNRH) in Thimphu (10%). Males and females hardly differ in their choice of health provider. On average, Nu1,265 was spent on treatment and services, 56% of this on *rimdo* or *puja*, the biggest cost component, and 23% on transportation.

In the 12 months before the survey, about 5% of the population stayed at least overnight at a medical facility because of sickness or injury. In both the urban and rural areas, the elderly population is more likely to stay at least overnight at a medical facility than the economically productive and younger age groups. Across age groups, an overnight stay at a medical facility is more likely among rural than among urban household members, and also more likely among females than among males, in both the urban and rural areas. Among those who stayed at least overnight at a medical facility, 36% stayed at a government district hospital, and 60% stayed at the JDWNRH (22.3%), a government regional referral hospital (19.3%), or a government basic health unit (18.5%).

Among the 5% of the population that stayed at least overnight at a medical facility, the average healthcare expenditure was Nu5,723—Nu8,078 for urban residents and Nu4,960 for people living in the rural areas. The average expenditure of females was higher than that of males, especially among urban residents. About 40% of the healthcare expenditure was for *rimdo* or *puja*. A significant amount, about a fifth of the total healthcare cost (19.1%) went to transportation (in-country).

Whether the sickness or injury occurred in the past 4 weeks without an overnight stay at a medical facility or in the past 12 months with at least an overnight stay at a medical facility, the results were similar. In both cases, the elderly population was more vulnerable to sickness or injury than the economically productive and younger age groups. There was a higher incidence of sickness or injury in the rural areas than in the urban areas, and among females, compared with males. As in the health expenditure of households for child deliveries, *rimdo* or *puja* and in-country transportation took up the largest proportion of health expenditure. The high proportion of transportation costs indicates that the indirect cost of getting treatment can be more significant than the direct treatment costs (hospital charges, medicines, etc.). The direct costs can be low because of the free or subsidized services at government health facilities. The fact that *rimdo* or *puja* accounted for the highest proportion reflects the strong spirituality of the Bhutanese.

Among women of reproductive age (15–49 years), 60% have given birth at some point in their lives and

teenage pregnancy is four times more likely in the rural areas than in the urban areas. About one out of 10 women of reproductive age gave birth in the last 12 months, and the number of births in the rural areas was almost twice that in the urban areas. In the last 12 months, teenage pregnancy in the rural areas was 3.6 times the rate in the urban areas. About nine in ten women who gave birth in the past 12 months (87%) received antenatal care, while 77% received postnatal care. At least three-fourths of all women who gave birth in the past 12 months did so in a hospital or health facility; around one in eight (13%) gave birth at home without specialized assistance, particularly in the rural areas; and about one in 10 gave birth at home with medical assistance or with the help of a midwife. In the urban areas, more than 90% of deliveries were in hospitals or health facilities; in the rural areas, only about 70% of deliveries were in such facilities.

On average, households spend Nu3,158 per delivery. This is more than twice the average healthcare expenditure for those who were sick or injured in the past 4 weeks without staying overnight at a health facility, and slightly more than half of the average healthcare expenditure for those who stayed at least overnight at a health facility in the past 12 months. The largest expenditure for deliveries, in both urban and rural areas, is on *rimdo* or *puja* (around 58%). The second largest is on transportation (in-country).

Other fertility-and mortality-related indicators are given in the following table.

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	BLSS 2012 Estimate
Teenage fertility	Proportion of women aged 15–19 years who gave birth in the past 12 months	1.9% of teenage women (aged 15–19) gave birth in the past 12 months
Child survival rate	Number of children surviving expressed as a percentage of the number of children ever born to women aged 15–49 years	94%
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	18.5 births per 1,000 population
General fertility rate	Number of births in a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	66.4 births per 1,000 women of childbearing age
General marital fertility rate	Number of births in a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living with a partner	107 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together with their partners
Total fertility rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing schedule of age-specific fertility	2.1 (replacement level)
Crude death rate (CDR)	Number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	8.5 deaths per 1,000 persons
Rate of natural increase	CBR minus CDR; the rate of population change in the absence of migration	10 per 1,000 persons a year

Employment

The working-age population is estimated at 413,613—about three in 10 persons (31%) in the urban areas and about seven in 10 (69%) in the rural areas. Therefore, more of the working-age group can be found in the rural areas. Labor force participation is estimated at 59% for the country, 63% in the rural areas, and 52% in the urban areas. Gender disparities in labor force participation (70% for males, 50% for females) are greater than urban–rural disparities.

A high proportion of the labor force is employed. The country’s unemployment rate is estimated at 2.7%. In the urban areas, the unemployment rate is 5.8%, compared with 1.6% in the rural areas. Unemployment is concentrated in the younger working-age groups. It is highest among those in the youngest working-age group, 15–24 years, who endure about five times as much unemployment as those in the 25–34 age group. Older age groups have unemployment rates below 1%.

In Bhutan, 64% of the working-age population has had no schooling. The proportion of employment increases and economic inactivity decreases with educational attainment. Among those who have gone no further than the primary or secondary level, about 70% are employed while about a quarter are economically inactive. The proportion of those employed is largest (86%) among those with the highest educational attainment, beyond the secondary level, and the proportion of the economically inactive population (7%) is lowest.

Unpaid family workers make up the largest proportion of the employed, at 44%. Of the employed, about a quarter (26%) are regular paid employees and 17% are own-account workers. In the urban areas, most of the employed (66%) are regular paid employees; in the rural areas, most of the employed (57%) are unpaid family workers.

The major reasons given by unemployed respondents for not looking for a job or trying to start a new business are: studies (38%), house or family duties (37%), and age (either too young or too old; 16%). The major reasons for opting out of the labor force are studies for the youngest working-age group, house or family duties for the middle working-age groups, and age for the older groups.

Household Expenditure

The mean monthly household expenditure is Nu18,367 for the country, Nu24,047 in the urban areas, and Nu15,440 in the rural areas. The mean monthly per capita household expenditure is Nu4,043 for Bhutan and Nu5,804 in the urban areas, 78% higher than that in the rural areas (Nu3,251). The mean per capita expenditure of households in the fifth (richest) per capita consumption quintile (Nu10,765) is more than seven times that of households in the poorest per capita consumption quintile (Nu1,471).

On average, food accounts for 39% of household consumption expenditure in the country—34% in the urban areas and 43% in the rural areas. For households in the poorest consumption quintile, food takes up 58% of the household budget. The share of food in consumption expenditure declines at higher consumption quintiles and is 26% for households in the richest consumption quintile.

Nonfood expenditure goes up faster than food expenditure as per capita consumption increases; this behavior is more marked from the fourth per capita consumption quintile to the fifth (richest) quintile. Food items that take up a significantly larger chunk of consumption expenditure at higher consumption quintiles are dairy products, vegetables, rice, other cereals and pulses, spices and seasonings, meat, fruits, nonalcoholic beverages, and food taken outside the home. The nonfood items are transport and communications, housing rent, health, miscellaneous expenses, and clothing and footwear. Between the fourth and fifth quintiles, there are large spikes in per capita expenditure on transport and communications, housing rent, health, and remittances abroad.

When it comes to food, households spend most on dairy products, rice, vegetables, other cereals and pulses, and spices and seasonings, and least on tea and coffee, and food eaten outside the home. Households spend 20.4% of their food budget on dairy products, 14.7% on rice, 14.2% on vegetables, 10.3% on other cereals and pulses, and 9.6% on spices and seasonings. Except for dairy products, fruits, vegetables, and alcoholic beverages, more than half of the food expenditure of households is on food items produced abroad and imported into the country. In value terms, a high proportion of the following

items are imported: cooking oil (91.4%), fish (87.4%), tea and coffee (87.2%), and nonalcoholic beverages (76.1%). In the rural areas, home production accounts for a significant proportion, at least about a third, of consumption expenditure on the following: rice, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, and alcoholic beverages.

A greater proportion of domestically produced food products are exchanged in the market except for rice and alcoholic beverages, whose value in the market is less than the value of their home-produced counterparts. Overall for the country, purchased food items, whether imported or domestically produced, account for at least 80% of total consumption expenditure in each major food category. A greater proportion of food items are traded in the market in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

For the country as a whole, the major nonfood expenditures are on house rent (19% of the nonfood budget), transport and communications (18%), clothing and footwear (12%), miscellaneous expenses (12%), and health (11%). Ninety-eight percent of nonfood items consumed, in value terms, are bought in the market, as opposed to being home produced or received as gifts.

Housing, Household Amenities, and Access to Services

About two out of every three households (65%) in Bhutan live in houses; the proportion is much higher in the rural areas (85%) than in the urban areas (26%). Whereas most households in the rural areas (85%) live in houses, almost three-fourths of urban households (73%) live either in part of a house or in an apartment. Sixty percent of households in the country own their dwellings. In the urban areas, however, only about one in six households (17%) own their living spaces, while the majority (62%) pay rent. In contrast, in the rural areas, at least eight in 10 households (83%) own their dwellings and only 10% are rent payers. For households that actually pay rent (the rent is not imputed), the average monthly house rent in the urban areas of Nu3,806 is more than double the amount in the rural areas (Nu1,705). Households in the poorest per capita consumption quintile, on average, pay a house rent of Nu1,217 a month, while those in the richest quintile pay about Nu4,487.

More than half of households (57%) have dwellings with either two or three rooms, excluding bathroom, toilet, balcony, and kitchen. As the per capita household consumption quintile increases, so does the mean number of rooms in the dwelling; the mean household size, and therefore room density (persons per room), on the other hand, decreases.

Whereas two-thirds of dwellings in the urban areas have cement-bonded brick or stone or concrete walls, most dwellings in the rural areas (59%) have mud-bonded brick or stone walls. Nine out of ten households live in dwellings roofed with metal sheets, and there is not much difference between the urban and the rural areas in the use of metal sheet roofing. The flooring in many dwellings is made of wood, planks, or shingles: 57% of households throughout Bhutan, 65% in the rural areas, and 41% in the urban areas have dwellings that use these flooring materials. Cement, concrete, or tile flooring is more common in the urban areas (57% of dwellings). The use of cement-bonded bricks or stones and concrete for exterior walls, metal sheets as roofing material, and cement, tiles, or concrete for flooring increases with per capita household consumption, while the use of mud-bonded bricks or stones, mud, wood or branches, and other materials for exterior walls, and clay or earth and other materials for flooring, decreases.

Nearly all households (98%) have access to improved water sources, with the majority of those households (78%) having water piped into their dwelling or compound. Most of the households that have unimproved water sources are in the rural areas, which account for about two-thirds of households in the country. Three percent of rural households, compared with only about 1% of urban households, have unimproved water sources.

In the country, 81% of households have access to improved sanitation facilities; 63% of households have flush toilets and 14% have pit latrines with slab. Almost 90% of the households with an improved sanitation facility do not share the facility with another household, while 9% share the facility with fewer than 10 households. The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities is higher in the urban areas (96%) than in the rural areas (74%).

Ninety-two percent of households—almost all urban households and 87% of rural households—have access to electricity. Electrification is therefore more of a problem in the rural areas than in the urban areas. There is also greater use in the country of solar energy, compared with generators, as alternative to grid supply. Three percent of households use solar power as major source of electricity.

Electricity is the main energy source for lighting in 88% of households (98% in the urban areas, 83% in the rural areas). In the rural areas, 12% of households use kerosene or gas lamps for lighting. The most widely used sources of energy for cooking are electricity, gas, and wood with 84% of households using electricity, 61% using gas, and 33% using wood. Electricity is the most widely used source of energy for cooking in both the urban (98%) and the rural (76%) areas. About half of rural households (49%) use wood for cooking. About half of all households, more than half of rural households (56%), and more than a third of urban households (37%) do not heat their dwellings. In the urban areas, 45% of households use electric heaters; in the rural areas, the *bukhari* is the usual spaceheating device. A high proportion of households, 90%, use firewood. As households go up the consumption ladder, they use more electricity for lighting, and also electric heaters and (to a lesser extent) kerosene heaters.

Fifty-five percent of households have a television connection at home, with cable TV being more popular than direct-to-home (DTH) satellite TV. Overall, only 16% of households in the country, a third of urban households, and less than a tenth of rural households (8%) own computers. At least nine out of 10 households have mobile phones. The results indicate that mobile phones are more widely owned than computers, and there is less disparity between the urban and the rural areas in mobile-phone ownership than in ownership of computers. Across the country, 12% of households have internet connections, with broadband and mobile internet being the most common types of connection.

The survey results show that most households gain access to service facilities on foot or by car, or a combination of the two. For households in the urban areas, it typically takes only up to half an hour to reach a service center, but in the rural areas, except for

basic health units, food markets or shops, and village temples, which are mostly accessible within half an hour, most service centers are at least an hour away.

Around one in four households in Bhutan never use public transport (bus or taxi); only 6% use public transport almost every day. The frequency of use of public transport is much higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. With a good or satisfactory rating for frequency from about nine in ten households, and for affordability from 78% of households, public transport generally gets favorable ratings. However, the frequency and affordability of public transport are concerns in the rural areas, perhaps because of lower availability of the service.

Assets, Credit, and Income

Assets

Assets are classified into three general groups: durables, livestock, and land. More than 60% of households have at least one of the following kitchen or laundry appliances: rice cookers, curry cookers, and water boilers. Only 43% of households have refrigerators. Mobile phone ownership is high, at 93% of households. Over half of households have televisions and wristwatches. Among furniture and fixtures, the *choesham* ranks highest in household ownership, reflecting the highly spiritual culture of the Bhutanese. Thirteen percent of households have grinding machines and 19% have family cars. Ownership of durables is generally much higher in the urban areas, where incomes are, by and large, higher. But there is not much difference between the urban and rural areas in the ownership of foreignmade bows. Asset ownership generally increases with increasing consumption quintiles. Exceptions are radios and power chains, which generally undergo a decline in ownership at the higher quintiles.

About two-thirds of households in the country are landholders. Landholding is more prevalent among rural households—about 8 in 10 (84%) own land—than among households in the urban areas, only 32% of which own land. For the country as a whole, the average landholding of households is 2.10 acres (2.72 acres in the rural areas and 0.89 acres in the urban areas) and the median landholding is 0.90

acres. Landholding is inversely related to consumption quintile, declining as consumption increases. Half of the households in the richest consumption quintile, but only 12% of households in the poorest quintile, do not own land.

Livestock ownership is mostly in the rural areas. Two-thirds of rural households own cattle and most of these have two or more heads of cattle. Most of the 44% of rural households that have poultry have two or more heads of poultry. The ownership of livestock is generally inversely related to per capita household consumption quintile. In both the urban and rural areas, the number of households owning livestock declines at higher consumption quintiles.

In sum, land and livestock ownership are less widespread in the urban areas and are inversely related to consumption quintile. Land and livestock assets provide input to agriculture, from which the urban areas and the richer consumption quintiles derive a smaller proportion of their income. Therefore, household ownership of land and livestock is higher in the rural areas and among the poorer consumption quintiles, which depend more on agriculture.

Credit

Banks are the top source of loans: 18% of households in the country have a loan from a bank. The next largest sources of loans are Bhutan Development Bank and relatives and friends. Possibly because the banking system in the urban areas is more established and more accessible, a greater proportion of urban households (30%) than rural households (11%) borrow from banks.

In emergencies, the majority of the households (55%) use money from their savings and 27% borrow from other family members. This finding indicates significant reliance on the family in emergencies. However, there are urban–rural differences in recourse during emergencies. Eighty percent of urban households would use their own savings and only 14% would borrow from family. In the rural areas, on the other hand, a lower proportion of households, 42%, would use their own savings and 34% would borrow from family. Possible reasons for the greater reliance on the extended family in the rural areas

are the generally lower incomes, lower household savings, and stronger family ties in the rural areas. Rural households are also more likely to borrow from suppliers or moneylenders in emergencies. The low penetration of formal banking services in the rural areas can also explain why rural households are more likely than urban households to turn to suppliers and moneylenders in emergencies.

Slightly more than 50% of households have either a savings account or a current account, and 48% have none of the usual bank products. The most widely used bank product is the savings account; in contrast, the use of current accounts and debit, credit, and ATM cards is quite low. For households, the banking system functions mainly as a depository of savings, though, as already mentioned, it has also provided loans to 18% of households.

Instead of keeping savings or extra cash, most households prefer to keep the money either in a bank (46% of households) or a safe place at home (44%). In the urban areas, 78% of households would rather keep the money in a bank, while in the rural areas 59% of households prefer to keep the money in a safe place in the house.

Fifty-nine percent of households in Bhutan have no insurance, 22% have life insurance and 14% have property insurance. Use of health insurance and crop insurance is low. Life insurance is in greater use in the urban area; property insurance, in the rural areas.

Income

The mean annual household income is Nu164,829 for the country, Nu282,671 in the urban areas, and Nu104,091 in the rural areas. The mean per capita annual household income for the country is Nu45,538; in the urban areas, the mean per capita income is Nu79,905, almost three times (2.9 times) the rural mean per capita income of Nu27,824. On average, the income of male-headed households is about Nu10,000 (or more than a quarter) higher than the income of female-headed households.

The major sources of household income are wages and salaries; business; real estate deals; asset and other sales; and the sale of cereal, fruits, and

vegetables. In both the urban and rural areas, wages and salaries are the major source of household income. For the country as a whole, wages account for over half of household income (57%), agriculture 10%, and nonagricultural activities 33%. Agricultural income is less than 1% of urban household incomes and 24% of rural household incomes.

Wages and salaries, including religious fees, are the sole source of income for over half of the households; agricultural activities (the sale of cereal, fruits, and vegetables and of meat, dairy products, and eggs), for 21% of households; nonagricultural activities (excluding remittances received), for 17% of households; and remittances, for 4% of households. Other households have several sources of income.

The mean income of the richest consumption quintile is 5.5 times that of the poorest consumption quintile. The share of wages in household income generally increases from the poorest consumption quintile (45% of income) to the higher quintiles (62% in the fourth quintile). Households in the richest consumption quintile derive over half of their household income (54%) from wages and 42% from nonagricultural activities. The share of agricultural income in household income declines at the higher quintiles.

A comparison of mean household expenditure and mean household income, by household consumption quintile, as estimated in BLSS 2012 shows that income is less than consumption expenditure but tracks the latter. On average, consumption expenditure is 34% higher than income. The difference is greatest in the poorest consumption quintile: consumption expenditure is higher than income by 75%, and declines with increasing consumption quintile. At the richest consumption quintile, consumption expenditure is higher than income by only 22%. This suggests the possibility of larger underreporting of income or consumption expenditure among the poorer quintiles.

There are several possible reasons for the divergence of consumption expenditure and income in BLSS 2012 data. On the income side, income from wages and salaries and other sources, and informal

market transactions in agricultural and forest products, can be underreported. On the consumption side, income may not capture some expenditure items, such as home-produced food, food received as gifts, and imputed house rent for owner-occupied dwellings. Remittances sent abroad, mostly for educational purposes, may be drawn out of savings and not necessarily from current income.

Priorities and Opinions: Household Food Sufficiency, Poverty, and Happiness

Households were asked during the survey to name up to three actions the government should take to improve their welfare. For the country, road infrastructure and bridges, water supply, and commerce, transport, and communication topped the list of priority issues. These were also the major concerns in the rural areas. The priority concerns of urban households were labor and employment creation, housing, and water supply. In both the urban and rural areas, water supply was among the top three priorities mentioned.

Ninety-five percent of the households had sufficient food, that is, food scarcity was not a problem for them in the 12 months before the survey. It is rare for urban households to lack food for their families. Most cases of scarcity during the period occurred in the rural areas, where 7% of households were faced with the problem.

Household respondents were asked how happy they considered themselves and whether they thought of their household as poor. The happiness ratings reveal that most of the households (85%) consider themselves happy. Unhappiness is more common in the rural areas. For the entire country, only one out of every 100 persons is very unhappy.

Most households (62%) believe that their households are neither poor nor nonpoor. However, households that believe they are either poor or very poor (26%) outnumber those that believe they are not poor (11%). Almost one-third (32%) of rural households, but only 14% of urban households, believe they are poor or very poor. Hence, the perception of poverty is more widespread among households in the rural areas.

For the subgroups of households that believe they are neither poor nor nonpoor or do not know if they are, about 88% are happy. This finding is consistent with the earlier result that about 85% of households in the country are happy. The data indicate that the households that rated themselves not poor tend to be happy: 92% of the households are happy. In contrast, of the households that consider themselves poor but not very poor, only 74% are happy, and of the households that consider themselves very poor, less than half (43%) are happy. The feeling of happiness is apparently related to whether the household considers itself poor or nonpoor.

The proportion of households that are very happy increases with per capita household consumption expenditure. Only 25% of households in the bottom consumption quintile are very happy, compared with 41% of households in the richest quintile. The results therefore indicate a positive relationship between happiness and per capita household consumption expenditure.

The proportion of households rating themselves nonpoor increases with the per capita household consumption quintile. Only about 2% in the bottom consumption quintile, versus more than 20% in the top consumption quintile, consider themselves nonpoor. A positive relationship between per capita household consumption and perceptions of being nonpoor or neither poor nor nonpoor can thus be inferred. The higher the household's per capita consumption expenditure, the less likely it is that the household will consider itself poor.

The household respondents were asked about the five things they most needed to be happy, in descending order of importance. Irrespective of consumption quintile, the top three most important needs cited by the most number of households were the same as those specified by the Centre for Bhutan Studies (CBS) in the nine domains of gross national happiness (GNH): living standards, health, and community vitality, in that order.

However, the proportion of households choosing living standards and good governance as the most

important needs declines with increasing consumption quintiles, while the proportion of households choosing health, community vitality, and psychological wellbeing increases.

Social Capital

The analysis of the social capital module data of BLSS 2012 indicates the abundance of social capital in Bhutan. With respect to structural social capital, 8% of households in the country are members of at least one local or community group or association. Household membership is highest in community forest groups, spiritual associations, and welfare and charity groups.

Forty-two percent of households that are members of local groups belong to groups founded by community members; the rest are part of groups initiated by the government, local leaders, and donors. The majority became members by choice. Of the household members that join local groups, the most active are usually the heads of the households, indicating the importance attached to such groups as means of improving the livelihood of the household and its general wellbeing. Household membership in local groups reflects the distribution of male- and female-headed households in the country, with 30% of member households being headed by females. In community forest groups, credit or saving groups, farmer groups—production, welfare and charity groups, and women's associations, female-headed households compose significantly more than 30% of the membership. The first three (poorer) household consumption quintiles have slightly higher group participation rates than households in the higher consumption quintiles.

In terms of quality of participation in group activities, 92% of households belonging to groups have members who lead or otherwise participate very actively or somewhat actively in group activities. More than half of the households with group membership belong to groups where the members themselves make decisions, indicative of democratic decision making in the groups; the other decision makers are the government, local leaders, and donors. Group participation by households also takes the form

of cash, in-kind, and labor service contributions. On average, a household with group membership participated 11 times in group activities in the 12 months before the survey, provided 15 days of labor, and contributed Nu3,382 in cash and Nu4,778 in kind to their groups.

For most households in the rural areas, the main benefits of membership in groups accrue to the community and are evident in improvements in the current livelihood of the household or its access to services. For most urban households, community and spiritual benefits are the main benefits.

The cognitive dimension of social capital takes into account individual perceptions of mutual trust in the neighborhood. Only 11% of households do not have close friends. Some 70% of rural households and 60% of urban households have five or more people

they can turn to for help and support in emergencies. The social capital module data show a high sense of closeness and togetherness in the neighborhoods, with people helping one another. Strong neighborhood connections are associated with greater mutual trust. About half of households “strongly agree” that most people in their neighborhoods can be trusted. The trust level is higher in rural areas than in urban localities.

Though not firmly established in this report, there could be a relationship between the membership of households in groups and the degree of self-rated happiness. Among those who pronounced themselves “very happy,” households belonging to at least one group or association made up a higher proportion (38%) than households that do not belong to any group (32%). Whether a relationship exists between household membership in groups and the household’s perceived poverty status is also unclear.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Kingdom of Bhutan, under its National Statistics Development Strategy, mandates the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) to conduct living standards surveys regularly every 4–5 years. The first Bhutan Living Standards Survey (BLSS) took place in 2003, and the second, in 2007. The third BLSS, in 2012, followed the World Bank’s Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) methodology, like the previous rounds.

BLSS 2012 covered a sample of 8,968 households with 39,825 persons, representing 127,942 households with about 581,257 persons.¹ Excluded from the analysis were visiting members of households. The sample size of BLSS 2012 was less than the 10,000 households surveyed in BLSS 2007 but more than double the 4,120 households surveyed in the first BLSS. The larger sample size enabled the estimation of poverty statistics at the *dzongkhag* (district) level.

BLSS 2012 gathered data on household consumption expenditure, and thereby provided a means of assessing the level of poverty and well-being in Bhutan. It also collected data on the demographic characteristics of household members, household assets, credit and income, remittances, housing, access to public facilities and services, education, employment, health of household members, and prices of commodities. An additional module pertained to social capital and questions on happiness and self-rated poverty.

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1 The estimated population coverage of BLSS 2012 was less than the de facto population, which consisted of all persons physically present in the country during the census period, including foreign, military, and diplomatic personnel and their accompanying household members, and transient foreign visitors to the country.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The survey was done to collect comprehensive socioeconomic information for use in updating the poverty profile of the country and monitoring poverty-related indicators, assessing the 10th Five-Year Plan and planning socioeconomic policy for the 11th Five-Year Plan, and updating weights required for the estimation of the consumer price index.

This report presents the key findings from the survey and provides information that will enable the government of Bhutan to look into the levels and trends for various indicators and assess the effectiveness of government policies and programs meant to improve the lives of different sectors of the population.

1.3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESIGN

The selection of sample households for BLSS 2012 was based on two mutually exclusive sampling frames for the rural and urban areas. Household counts for the 2005 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB 2005) at the *chiwog* (village) level, updated after more recent listing activities, e.g., those for the Bhutan Multiple Indicator Survey, were used in constructing the sampling frame of primary sampling units (PSUs) for rural areas. Urban block counts from PHCB 2005, which were greatly supplemented by the NSB’s household listing operations in the most densely populated urban areas in December 2011–February 2012, became the basis for the sampling frame of PSUs for the urban areas.

PSUs with sizes that did not vary widely were constructed for both the urban and rural areas to ensure that selection probabilities, and hence the basic survey weights, would not vary greatly, to control for the increase in variance of estimates due to wide differences in survey weights. In the rural areas, *chiwogs* with fewer than 10 households were

combined with adjacent *chiwogs*. In the urban areas, adjacent urban blocks were also combined according to the same rule. To improve the efficiency of the design, PSUs with similar accessibility scores (very accessible, accessible, hard-to-reach, very hard-to-reach) from the NSB’s *dzongkhag* statistics officers (DSOs) were grouped together. In smaller *dzongkhags*, smaller groups were combined so that there would be at least two households in a group (e.g., accessible + very accessible, or hard-to-reach + very hard-to-reach).

Some PSUs in the rural areas were reclassified as urban at the advice of DSOs. Moreover, some PSUs were moved to other *dzongkhags* because of boundary issues that arose in the 2009 elections. The sampling frames of PSUs for both the urban and rural areas were finalized after all the available information and issues had been considered and resolved.

The total sample size was set in the neighborhood of 10,000, the BLSS 2007 sample size, to ensure reliable comparability analysis between the two survey rounds and to enable the impact evaluation of projects, such as rural electrification projects. However, instead of being proportionally allocated, the sample sizes were almost equal for the urban and rural areas to capture clearly the higher variability of socioeconomic data in the urban areas, as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1. Allocation of Sample Size across Urban and Rural Areas

Area	No. of PSUs	Total No. of Households	Percentage Share	Sample size
Urban	322	43,461	33.65	5,012
Rural	1,506	85,683	66.35	4,986
Total	1,828	129,144	100.0	9,998

PSU = primary sampling unit.

The sample sizes for the urban and rural areas were then allocated across all *dzongkhags*, and thereafter among the strata, almost in proportion to the estimated total number of households. The number of households to be sampled per PSU was based on the design effects and intra-class correlations of major variables computed from BLSS 2007. Since the intra-class correlation in rural areas and small towns (urban areas) was small compared with that in urban areas, 8–10 households were drawn in rural areas and small towns, while 12 households per PSU were selected in urban areas.

PSUs were selected in proportion to size, and households in a selected PSU were drawn randomly such that the selection probability was constant within a group or stratum and selection probabilities across strata did not vary widely within the urban or rural strata.

To illustrate: In a given stratum h , (i) PSU α , with probability proportional to size, was selected; and (ii) household β in PSU α was selected. The probability f_h for stratum h that a household would be selected was given by:

$$f_h = P(h\alpha)P(h\beta|\alpha) \tag{1}$$

where $P(h\alpha)$ was the selection probability of PSU α , and $P(h\beta|\alpha)$ the selection probability for household β , given that PSU α was sampled, all in stratum h .

Also,

$$f_h = P(h\alpha\beta) = \frac{a_h M_{h\alpha}}{\sum_{\alpha} M_{h\alpha}} \frac{b_h}{M_{h\alpha}} = \frac{a_h b_h}{\sum_{\alpha} M_{h\alpha}} \tag{2}$$

where $P(h\alpha\beta)$ was the selection probability for household β in PSU α in stratum h ; $M_{h\alpha}$, the measure of size for PSU α in stratum h ; a_h , the number of PSUs from stratum h to be sampled; b_h , the number of households to be selected from stratum h to satisfy

equation (1); and $P(h\beta|\alpha) = \frac{b_h}{M_{h\alpha}}$, the sampling fraction

to be used in sampling households at the second and final sampling stage.

The total number of households within a PSU could be different from the measure of size used in selecting PSUs. Therefore, to maintain the same household selection probability in a particular stratum, the number of households to be sampled, b_h'' , had to be adjusted such that:

$$b_h'' = b_h \frac{M'_{h\alpha}}{M_{h\alpha}} \tag{3}$$

where $M'_{h\alpha}$ was the updated total number of households in PSU α , based on the listing operations.

In the case of rural areas, listing operations for all households preceded the selection of households for all selected PSUs. Sample sizes were adjusted according to equation (3). Since household counts for most of the big urban areas had recently been updated, sample sizes were not adjusted for urban PSUs.

The results of the sample allocation, sample size adjustment, and response rates, by *dzongkhag*, are summarized in Table 1.2.

All analysis had to incorporate weights using the sample survey probabilities. The final survey weight was the product of the base weight, the adjustment made to compensate for nonresponse, and the adjustment made to compensate for noncoverage and to improve the precision of the survey. The base weight was the inverse of the selection probability. If nonresponse and noncoverage were not problems, then the final survey weight was equal to the base weight.

The actual selection probabilities in the rural areas differed slightly within a stratum because of adjustments in sample size at the PSU level. But in the urban areas, where sample size adjustments were not done, no such differences occurred. To illustrate: For the rural areas, the actual selection probability, $f'_{h\alpha}$, for stratum h and PSU α was

$$f'_{h\alpha} = f_{h\alpha} \frac{M_{h\alpha}}{M'_{h\alpha}} \times \frac{b'_{h\alpha}}{b_{h\alpha}}$$

Therefore, the base weights also differed across PSUs within the stratum. The final survey weight, as described above, was

$$w_{h\alpha} = w^0_{h\alpha} \times w^1_{h\alpha} \times w^2_{d\alpha}$$

where $w^0_{h\alpha}$ was the base weight and the inverse of the actual selection probability $f'_{h\alpha}$; $w^1_{h\alpha}$, the ratio of the total base-weighted sample size to the total base-weighted respondent size, $r_{h\alpha}$, or

$$w^1_{h\alpha} = \frac{\sum_{\alpha} w^0_{h\alpha} \times b_{h\alpha}}{\sum_{\alpha} w^0_{h\alpha} \times r_{h\alpha}}$$

was the adjustment for nonresponse at the stratum level; and $w^2_{d\alpha}$ was the adjustment for noncoverage, introduced at the *dzongkhag* d level through the sampling frame data and information about the listing operations for both PHCB 2005 and BLSS 2012.

In general, a significantly large drop in the total number of listed households in the PSUs for some *dzongkhags* warranted another adjustment component to compensate for noncoverage. The DSOs of these *dzongkhags* were consulted. In many cases, the household counts in PHCB 2005 included “temporary” households consisting of students or

Table 1.2. Sample Size Allocation, Adjustments, and Response Rates by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Urban				Rural				
	Total HHs	Total Sample	Total Respondents	Response Rate	Total HHs	Total Sample	Adjusted Sample	Total Respondents	Response Rate
Bhumthang	697	92	92	100.0	2,130	130	118	118	100.0
Chukha	6,961	792	721	91.1	5,831	400	256	240	93.8
Dagana	626	84	66	78.0	3,848	230	228	200	89.2
Gasa	98	16	6	37.5	590	34	33	28	85.7
Haa	507	60	57	95.0	1,263	128	73	73	100.0
Lhuntse	275	32	29	90.1	2,765	162	155	150	96.8
Mongar	1,480	164	157	95.3	6,098	360	357	354	99.2
Paro	795	84	64	76.5	6,295	370	358	325	90.7
Pema Gatsel	579	76	52	84.1	4,102	248	204	203	99.5
Punakha	951	108	97	89.8	3,568	204	166	163	98.2
Samdrup Jongkhar	2,001	228	195	85.5	4,868	284	305	282	92.7
Samtse	2,375	276	268	97.1	9,227	536	547	535	97.8
Sarpang	2,713	312	251	80.5	5,012	292	283	256	90.6
Thimphu	17,859	2,052	1,994	97.2	2,692	150	127	126	98.5
Trashigang	1,242	160	146	92.5	8,933	518	461	421	91.2
Trashie Yangtse	560	68	68	100.0	3,223	184	182	181	98.8
Trongsa	575	72	64	88.9	2,235	122	121	118	97.5
Tsirang	372	48	42	87.5	3,278	192	220	195	88.6
Wangdue Phodrang	2,187	248	189	76.0	4,779	278	254	246	96.9
Zhemgang	662	72	61	83.4	2,823	164	140	135	96.5
Total	43,515	5,044	4,619	91.8	83,560	4,986	4,588	4,349	96.9

HH = household.

military or construction workers in areas near schools, military camps, or road or building construction sites. These households no longer existed at the time of BLSS 2012, hence the drop in household population in specific areas. Adjustment for noncoverage was incorporated as the ratio of the revised total households at the *dzongkhag* level, N_d to the weighted respondent totals, $\sum_{\alpha} w_{h\alpha}^0 \times w_h^1 \times r_{h\alpha}$. In general,

$$w_d^2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{\alpha} w_{h\alpha}^0 \times w_h^1 \times r_{h\alpha} > N_d \\ \frac{N_d}{\sum_{\alpha} w_{h\alpha}^0 \times w_h^1 \times r_{h\alpha}}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

For the urban areas, the survey weight had only two components—the base weight and the adjustment for nonresponse—since there was no apparent problem of noncoverage. Therefore, the survey weight was uniform for stratum h , such that

$$w_h = w_{h'}^0 \times w_{h''}^1$$

where

$$w_{h'}^0 = \frac{1}{f_h}$$

and

$$w_{h''}^1 = \frac{\sum_{\alpha} w_{h\alpha}^0 \times b'_{h\alpha}}{\sum_{\alpha} w_{h\alpha}^0 \times r_{h\alpha}}$$

1.4 SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Three main sets of schedules were used in BLSS 2012. Two sets of schedules were used in listing households for sample selection (one urban and one rural). The third set of schedules comprised the household questionnaire with 12 sections, called “blocks,” for the collection of data on household consumption expenditure, prices, and other socioeconomic variables. Each block of the questionnaire collected detailed information on a specific subject. Some blocks were further divided into subblocks according to the nature of the topic covered. The instruments used in BLSS 2012 are listed in Table 1.3.

For the field enumeration, the following manuals were prepared:

- **Enumerator’s manual**, with the basic concepts and definitions of different items in the survey questionnaire, procedures for interviews, and instructions for recording information in each block of the questionnaire.
- **Supervisor’s manual**, with detailed instructions for (i) supervising fieldwork efficiently, (ii) ensuring the quality of data, and (iii) listing households and selecting sample households in the urban and rural areas.
- **Clerical checking manual**, with instructions for questionnaire checking, coding, and editing.

Table 1.3. Survey Instruments Used

Particular	Survey Instruments
Household listing forms	Block listing form for urban areas
	Chiwog listing form for rural areas
Household schedule	Household identification
	Household roster
	Household questionnaire
	Block 1.1 – Demographics
	Block 1.2 – Education
	Block 1.3 – Health
	Block 1.4 – Fertility
	Block 1.5 – Employment
	Block 2 – Housing
	Block 3 – Assets ownership
	Block 4 – Access and distance to services
	Block 5 – Remittances sent
Block 6 – Priorities, credit and opinions	
Block 7 – Sources of income	
Block 8 – Food consumption	
Block 9 – Non-food expenditure	
Block 10 – Home produced non-food items	
Block 11 – Retrospective and mortality	
Block 12 – Social capital	

BLSS = Bhutan Living Standards Survey.

Note: The household schedule is presented in Appendix 2.

In addition, the following reference materials were prepared for the field enumerators and data coders: (i) an age conversion table from Bhutanese and Lhotsham to English, (ii) a unit conversion table from local units to standard international units, and (iii) a table of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 and International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISOC) codes.

1.5 REFERENCE PERIOD

To obtain the population of the sample households, the household members were identified on the basis of their “usual place of residence.” To estimate the household’s average food consumption expenditure,

questions pertaining to three different reference periods—the last 7 days, the last 30 days, and the last 12 months—were asked. Households with no food consumption in the last 7 days were asked about their consumption over the last 30 days or the last 12 months. For durable and nonfood items, the reference periods were the last 30 days and the last 12 months. Household respondents who did not report any expenditure on durable and nonfood items in the last 30 days were asked for their expenditure on these items in the last 12 months.

1.6 TRAINING OF SUPERVISORS AND ENUMERATORS

The NSB recruited 112 enumerators, the majority of whom were college graduates. Thirty NSB staff members, including three regional supervisors, supervised the field operation. A weeklong training program for the supervisors, in sampling procedures and questionnaire surveys, was followed by a 10-day training program for the enumerators. The enumerator-trainees learned how to fill out the questionnaires, with the help of mock demonstrations and a 2-day field test toward the end of the training. The questionnaires they filled out were scrutinized thoroughly by the group supervisors and problems were noted, pointed out, and resolved by the trainers.

1.7 FIELD OPERATIONS

The 142 field operators (112 enumerators and 30 NSB supervisors) were divided into 25 teams, each headed by a supervisor. Each team was provided with at least one vehicle for their work in the field. The field survey took place from March to May 2012. But in one *gewog* (Lunana) of Gasa *dzongkhag*, which was inaccessible during those months because of inclement weather, the field survey was done in August 2012. The supervisors accompanied the enumerators throughout the survey and conducted field edits.

1.8 RESPONSE RATES

There were nonresponses despite the best efforts of the field enumerators and supervisors. After three

unproductive revisits, a household was treated as unresponsive. The response rate was 93.1% overall, 91.6% for urban areas, and 94.8% for rural areas. In Reserbu town (Trashigang, urban) and Kanaldang town (Pema Gatshel, urban), both of which were included in the original sampling frame, the response rates were zero. The response rates for the urban and rural areas are shown in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4. Sample Sizes and Response Rates by Area (Urban or Rural)

Area	Household Sample		Response Rate (%)
	Planned	Canvassed	
Urban	5,044	4,619	91.6
Rural	4,588 (adjusted)	4,349	94.8
Bhutan	9,632	8,968	93.1

A major reason for nonresponse, common in both urban and rural areas according to the field staff, was failure to establish contact with any adult member of the household even after at least three attempts. Some living quarters were locked or the survey teams encountered communication problems. In rare cases, households refused to cooperate, particularly in the urban areas. When this happened, the supervisors concerned made serious efforts to obtain participation in the survey by explaining its merits to the heads of households and assuring them that the data collected and their household status would remain confidential.

1.9 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

CSPro version 3.2 software was used in designing the data entry application. Twenty temporary data coders entered the data into the computer under the close supervision of NSB programmers. Computer editing, validation, and cleaning went through several stages. A six-person NSB team analyzed the data using STATA under the guidance of an Asian Development Bank consultant. The team was divided into three groups and each group was assigned specific chapters. In the analysis, which was based on the sample of 8,968 households with 39,825 persons covered by the survey, appropriate sampling probability weights were assigned to individual households to obtain estimates for the whole country.

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

BLSS 2012 collected information on the sex, age, and marital status of members of the sampled households. A household is a person or group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together and have common cooking arrangements. The household head is the person within the household who makes the economic decisions for the household, that is, the person who manages the income the household earns and the expenses it incurs. This chapter looks at the following demographic characteristics: household composition, age distribution of the population, and marital status of the members of the population.

2.1 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Household Size

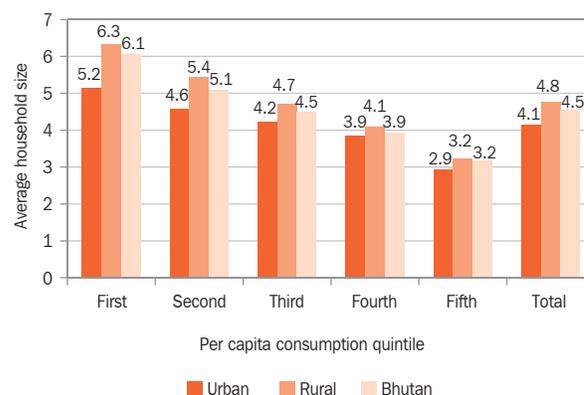
BLSS 2012 canvassed a sample of 8,968 households representing a total of 127,942 households in the country. The average household size is estimated at 4.5, and ranges from 4.2 to 5.5 across the *dzongkhags*. Table 2.1 shows the average household size by area, urban or rural, and by gender of household head. Household sizes tend to be smaller in the urban areas (4.1) than in the rural areas (4.8). In the urban areas, female-headed households tend to be smaller (3.7) than male-headed households (4.3).

Table 2.1. Average Household Size by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender of Household Head

Area	Household Head		Total
	Male	Female	
Urban	4.3	3.7	4.1
Rural	4.8	4.6	4.8
Bhutan	4.6	4.4	4.5

As shown in Figure 2.1, the average household size tends to decline in the higher per capita consumption quintiles, with the average household size of 6.1 for the poorest per capita consumption quintile dropping by almost half, to 3.2, for the richest per capita consumption quintile. Within each quintile, the average household size is higher in rural than in urban areas.

Figure 2.1. Average Household Size by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and by Area (Urban or Rural)



Gender of Household Head

The proportion of female-headed households is much higher in the rural areas (34%) than in urban areas (19%). Lhuentse, Punakha, and Trongsa are among the *dzongkhags* where female-headed households outnumber male-headed households (Appendix 3, Table A3.1). Table 2.2 shows the distribution of households by area and by gender of household head.

Table 2.2. Distribution of Households by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender of Household Head

Area	Household Head		Total
	Male	Female	
Urban	35,073	8,442	43,515
Rural	55,357	29,071	84,427
Bhutan	90,430	37,512	127,942

Household Composition: Nationality, Relationship with Household Head, and Presence of Children

Household members are predominantly Bhutanese (99% of the survey respondents) (Table 2.3). However, as is standard practice in household surveys in all countries, diplomatic and institutional households were excluded from BLSS 2012.

Table 2.3. Distribution of Household Members by Gender, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Nationality

Gender	Urban		Rural		Bhutan	
	Bhutanese	Others	Bhutanese	Others	Bhutanese	Others
Male	85,667	2,910	197,149	715	282,816	3,626
Female	90,530	1,179	202,541	565	293,071	1,744
Total	176,197	4,089	399,690	1,280	575,887	5,370

Figure 2.2 shows how household members are related to the head of the household. On average, about one in every five persons (22%) in the household is a member of the extended family or is someone other than the spouse or a son or daughter of the household head (“others”). Extended family members and others make up only 15% of household members in the urban areas, compared with 25% in the rural areas.

Figure 2.2. Household Composition by Area (Urban or Rural)

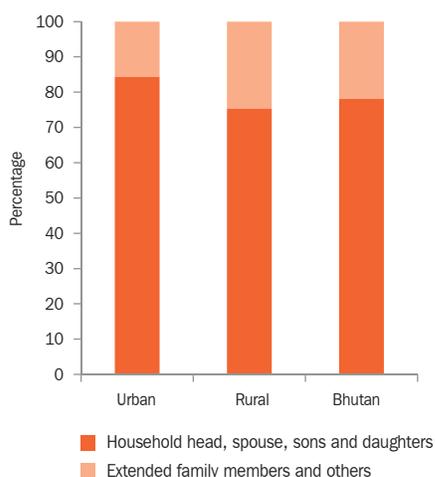


Table 2.4 shows the composition of Bhutanese households—how many adults there are in the household and whether or not there are children. Household members exclude visiting members. Of the estimated total of 127,942 regular households, at least six in 10 households have at least one adult of each sex, together with one or more children (aged below 15 years). About two-thirds of households have children. Around 5% of all households are single-person households.

Table 2.4. Household Composition by Number of Adults and by Presence of Children

Adults in Household	With Children		Without Children	
	Percentage of Total	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Total	Total Number of Households
At least one adult of each gender	64.1	81,969	24.0	30,730
One man	0.3	435	3.0	3,878
More than one man	0.2	193	1.8	2,284
One woman	1.6	1,980	2.1	2,706
More than one woman	1.6	2,101	1.3	1,666
Total	67.8	86,678	32.3	41,264

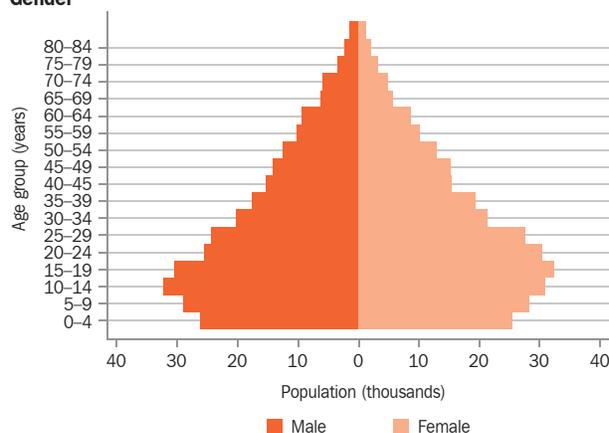
Note: A child is defined as a person under 15 years of age. Percentage figures may not add up to the totals given because of rounding.

2.2 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age and Gender Distribution and Dependency Ratios

Bhutan has a relatively young population, with nearly half below 25 years of age. Children (below 15 years of age) account for 30% of the population, and the elderly (aged 60 and above), about 10%. The overall gender ratio is 97 males per 100 females. The age and gender distribution of the population is presented in the population pyramid in Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3. Distribution of the Population by Age Group and by Gender



The detailed age and gender distribution of the population across the urban and rural areas of the country is provided in Appendix 3, Table A3.5. Of the total population, around 30% resides in the urban areas. There are 103 males for every 100 females among those under 15 years of age, 93 males for every 100 females in the “economically productive” age group (15–64 years of age), and 113 males for every 100 females among those 65 and above.

The age structure of the population of Bhutan is presented in Figure 2.4. The working-age population is assumed to cover the ages 15–64 years, and the nonworking age population, the age groups 1–14 years and 65 years and over. The age structure of the population of Bhutan yields a dependency ratio of 56% (Table 2.5).² For every 10 economically productive persons, there are about six “dependent” persons

2 The age dependency ratio is the ratio of the nonworking-age population to the working-age population. Countries may define working age differently. The United Nations defines the age dependency ratio as follows: [population aged (0–14) years + population aged (65 and over) years]/[population aged (15–64) years] x 100.

(children below 15 years and persons 65 years of age or over). The dependency ratio is higher in the rural areas (59%) than in the urban areas (50%) because of the higher proportion of persons 65 years and over in the rural areas. The proportion of the age group below 15 years is about the same in both areas.

Figure 2.4. Distribution of the Population by Age Group (Working and Nonworking) and by Area (Urban or Rural)

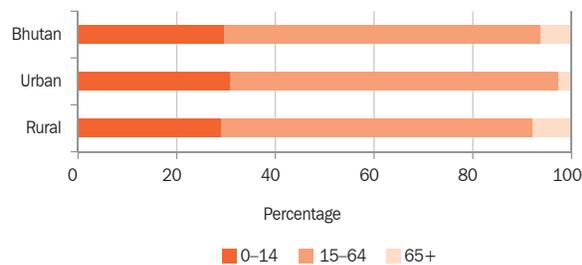


Table 2.5. Distribution of the Population by Age Group and by Area (Urban or Rural), and Dependency Ratios

Age group (years)	Percentage share of population		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
0-14	30.9	29.0	29.6
15-64	66.6	63.1	64.2
65+	2.6	7.9	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency ratio	50.0	59.0	56.0

Age and Gender of Household Head

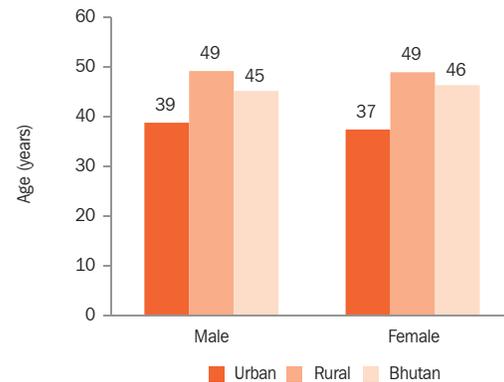
More than two-thirds of the households surveyed named their eldest member as head of the household. From Table 2.6, it can be seen that half of the heads of households are below 44 years old. Compared with the rural areas, where the median age of household heads is 49 years, the urban areas tend to have younger household heads, with half of the household heads 36 years or less. The average age of the heads of households is 45.5 years.

Table 2.6. Age Distribution of Household Heads by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender

Area/Sex	Estimated Households	Minimum	25th Percentile	Median	Mean	75th Percentile	Maximum
Urban	43,515	15.0	29.0	36.0	38.5	45.0	103.0
Male	35,073	15.0	30.0	37.0	38.8	46.0	99.0
Female	8,442	15.0	27.0	34.0	37.4	45.0	103.0
Rural	84,428	17.0	37.0	49.0	49.1	60.0	102.0
Male	55,357	17.0	37.0	49.0	49.2	60.0	100.0
Female	29,071	17.0	37.0	49.0	48.9	60.0	102.0
Bhutan	127,942	15.0	33.0	44.0	45.5	56.0	103.0
Male	90,430	15.0	33.0	43.0	45.2	55.0	100.0
Female	37,512	15.0	33.0	45.0	46.3	58.0	103.0

Figure 2.5 shows that male and female heads of households in urban and rural locations do not differ much in average age. However, heads of households in the rural areas tend to have a higher average age than those in the urban areas, for both genders.

Figure 2.5. Average Age of Household Heads by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender



2.3 MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of the members of the population is summarized in Table 2.7. The “never married” group, with a mean age below 15 years, composes about half of the population and the “married” group composes 45%. The other groups account for much smaller proportions of the population: widows and widowers, about 4%; divorced persons, less than 2%; and those separated or living together, less than 1%.

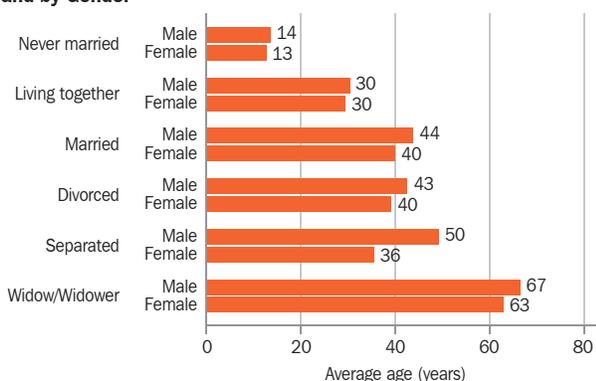
The mean age of married, divorced, or separated persons is around 40 years, while widows and widowers have a mean age of 64 years. The average age of those who have never been married is 13 years, while those living together have a mean age of 30 years, lower than those who are married, divorced, or separated. Those who are separated have a higher

mean age than those who are married or divorced (Figure 2.6).

Table 2.7. Distribution of the Population by Marital Status

Marital Status	Percentage of the Population
Never married	49.31
Living together	0.12
Married	44.87
Divorced	1.85
Separated	0.33
Widow or widower	3.52
Total	100.00

Figure 2.6. Average Age of the Population by Current Marital Status and by Gender



Among currently married, divorced, separated, or widowed persons, the average age at first marriage is 21.5 years. Males in general tend to marry around 3 years later than females (Table 2.8). Urban males tend to marry later than rural males, but females in both areas tend to marry at around the same age (Table 2.9).

Table 2.8. Age at First Marriage by Marital Status and by Gender (years)

Marital Status	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Married	24	20	22
Divorced	24	20	21
Separated	22	20	21
Widow/Widower	23	20	21
Total	23	20	22

Table 2.9. Age at First Marriage by Marital Status, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (years)

Marital Status	Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Married	24	20	22	23	20	21
Divorced	25	20	21	23	20	21
Separated	24	21	22	21	20	21
Widow/Widower	23	21	21	23	20	21
Total	24	20	22	23	20	21

CHAPTER 3

EDUCATION

The survey collected information about the education of the population 3 years old and above, but the analysis was confined to household members aged 6 years and above, unless otherwise stated. For those now attending a formal school or institute, the questions asked pertained to their education level, mode of travel to the school or institute, and educational expenses, among others. For those not attending a school or institute despite being of school-going age, information about the reasons behind their nonattendance was collected.

3.1 LITERACY STATUS

Literacy is defined as the ability to read, and write a short text in Dzongkha, Lotsham, English, or any other language. No specific functional literacy tests or questions were administered to the sampled individuals to determine their functional literacy.

The general literacy rate among the population 6 years and above is estimated at 63%. There are substantial differences in literacy rate between the urban and rural areas and between the genders, as summarized in Table 3.1. Literacy is higher in the urban areas and among males. Across all ages, 72% of males, but only 55% of females, are literate. General literacy is estimated at 79% in the urban areas and at 56% in the rural areas. Among the *dzongkhags*, Thimphu has the highest literacy rate, at 80%, while in Gasa, Samtse, and Wangdue Phodrang just around half of the population is literate (Appendix 3, Table A3.8).

Among the youth (15–24 years), six out of seven overall, nine in 10 in the urban areas, and around eight in 10 in the rural areas are literate. The male youth are more likely to be literate than the female youth.

Over half (55%) of the adult population, 15 years and above, is literate (Table 3.1). The literacy rate is 66% for male adults and 45% for female adults. Eighty-four percent of male adults in the urban areas are literate, compared with only 58% in the rural areas.

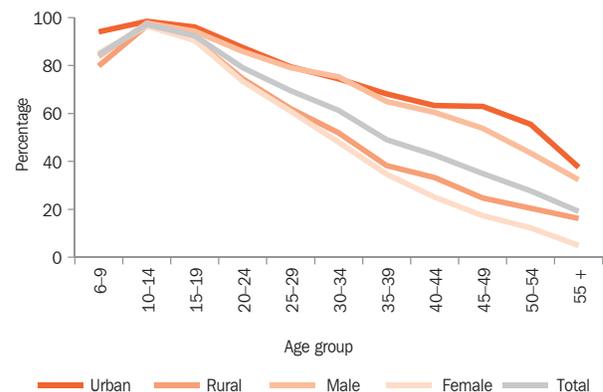
Similarly, female adults in the urban areas are more literate than their rural counterparts. Among the *dzongkhags*, Thimphu has the highest adult literacy rate, at 76%. In at least six *dzongkhags* less than half of the adult population is literate: 43% in Gasa, 43% in Lhuentse, 49% in Monggar, 46% in Pema Gatshel, 40% in Samtse, and 44% in Wangdue Phodrang.

Table 3.1. Literacy Rate by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender (%)

Area	Overall Literacy Rate			Youth Literacy Rate			Adult Literacy Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	86.7	72.0	79.2	95.4	88.7	91.6	84.1	65.3	74.5
Rural	65.0	47.1	55.9	88.2	78.7	83.4	58.0	36.5	46.9
Bhutan	71.6	54.7	63.0	90.4	82.2	86.1	66.0	45.2	55.3

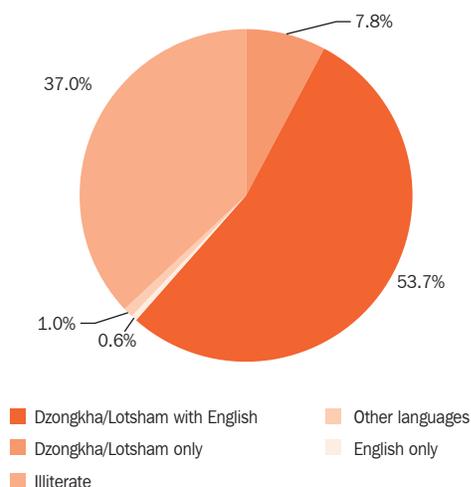
Literacy rates are higher among the younger age groups and begin to drop from the age group 10–14 years (Figure 3.1). Illiteracy is highest among females and in the rural areas.

Figure 3.1. Literacy Rate by Age Group, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender



Over half (54%) of the population is literate both in a local language (either Dzongkha or Lotsham) and in English, while 8% is literate only in a local language (Figure 3.2). Consistent with the results in Table 3.1, 37% of the population is illiterate. The proportion of those literate in both Dzongkha or Lotsham and English is higher in the urban areas (72%) than in the rural areas (46%). Male literacy is higher than female literacy in both the urban and rural areas.

Figure 3.2. Distribution of the Population by Language Literacy



3.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational Attainment of Persons Aged 6 Years and Over

Table 3.2 highlights the educational attainment of the population aged 6 years and over. The age 6 years was used as the cutoff point because that is the official minimum age for entering primary school. More than half (55%) of those aged 6 years and over have no education. About one in five have reached grade 8 and another one in five have attended grades 9–12. Only one in 16 have gone beyond grade 12.

Table 3.2. Educational Attainment of Persons Aged 6 Years and Over by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender (%)

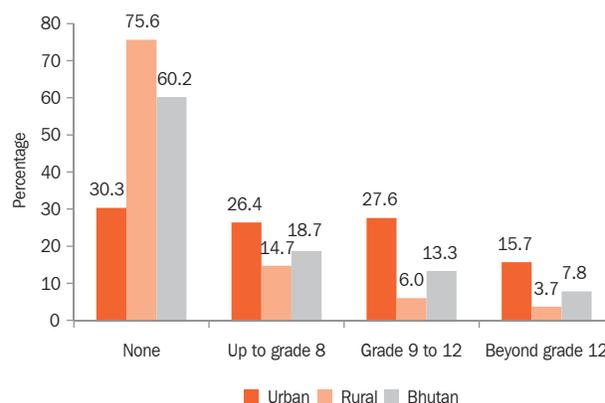
Highest Level Attained	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	22.7	41.0	32.0	57.3	73.0	65.4	46.5	63.2	55.1
Up to grade 8	22.9	15.3	19.0	22.8	12.8	17.7	22.9	13.5	18.1
Grade 9–12	36.2	34.3	35.2	15.5	12.2	13.8	22.0	19.0	20.4
Beyond grade 12	18.2	9.5	13.7	4.3	2.0	3.1	8.6	4.3	6.4

Educational attainment is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Sixty-five percent of the population aged 6 years and over in the rural areas has no formal education. In the urban areas, only about a third of the population aged 6 years and over has no formal education. A higher proportion, more than a third, of the urban population (35%) has attended grades 9–12. There is also a marked difference in educational attainment between females and males. For instance, 63% of females have no education, compared with 47% of males, and only half as many females as males have higher-secondary or better qualifications.

Educational Attainment of Heads of Households

Six out of 10 household heads have never attended a school or institute (Figure 3.3). The proportion in the rural areas (76%) is more than double that in the urban areas (30%). Further observation confirms gender disparities: a greater proportion of female heads of households have not gone to a school or institute (two out of five in the urban areas and about nine out of ten in the rural areas). In terms of educational attainment, only 8% of household heads have qualifications beyond grade 12. The proportion is higher in the urban areas.

Figure 3.3. Distribution of Household Heads by Educational Attainment and by Area (Urban or Rural)



3.3 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Educational Status: Current and Past Formal Schooling

Two aspects of formal schooling, current and past school attendance, are presented in this section of the report. Table 3.3 categorizes the population 3 years and older according to whether a person in that age group is now attending or has attended a school or institute, or has never attended a school or institute. The proportion of the relevant rural population that

has had no formal schooling (54%) is about twice the proportion in the urban areas (29%). Gender disparities are evident in school attendance. Sixty percent of males, but only about half (48%) of females, are either now in school or have attended in the past.

Table 3.3. Educational Status of Persons 3 Years and Above by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender (%)

Area/Gender	Educational Status			Total
	Currently Attending	Attended in the Past	Never Attended	
Urban	34.1	37.3	28.6	100.0
Male	34.5	43.9	21.7	100.0
Female	33.7	30.9	35.4	100.0
Rural	29.3	17.1	53.6	100.0
Male	30.8	21.8	47.4	100.0
Female	27.8	12.5	59.6	100.0
Bhutan	30.8	23.3	45.9	100.0
Male	31.9	28.6	39.5	100.0
Female	29.7	18.2	52.1	100.0

Note: The percentage figures may not add up to the totals given because of rounding.

Current School Attendance of Persons Aged 6–22 Years

Table 3.4 shows the current school attendance rate for the population 6–22 years of age, broken down into five age groups: 6–12 years, primary school; 13–14 years, lower-secondary school; 15–16 years, middle-secondary school; 17–18 years, higher-secondary school; and 19–22, tertiary school. About three-fourths of those aged 6–22 years are now in school. The proportion is higher in the urban areas (81%) than in the rural areas (74%). The school attendance rate declines with age and is about the same for males and females except at the tertiary level. Forty-one percent of males in the tertiary-level age group are attending a formal school, compared with only 30% of females, and the school attendance rate for urban males (49%) is almost twice that of rural females (26%).

Table 3.4. School Attendance Rate by Age Group, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Educational Level Associated with Age Group	Age Group	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary school	6–12	97.9	97.6	97.7	93.0	93.7	93.3	94.5	94.9	94.7
Lower secondary	13–14	97.6	94.4	95.9	84.7	92.2	88.3	88.1	92.9	90.4
Middle secondary	15–16	95.2	89.9	92.3	76.9	84.7	80.8	82.0	86.3	84.2
Higher secondary	17–18	82.8	70.0	75.7	66.5	63.5	65.0	70.9	65.6	68.2
Tertiary	19–22	49.0	37.6	42.4	37.0	25.9	31.5	40.6	30.3	35.1
Total		85.4	77.6	81.2	75.0	74.0	74.5	78.0	75.2	76.6

Current and Past School Attendance of Persons 15 Years and Above

Table 3.5 shows the proportion of the population aged 15 years and above who are now in school or have attended in the past. Less than half (46%) of this age group has had a formal education. (The school attendance rate among the younger age groups is higher, for both males and females.) The attendance rate in the urban areas (68%) is almost twice that in the rural areas (36%). Females have a consistently lower attendance rate than males in all age groups and within both the urban and the rural areas.

Table 3.5. Current and Past School Attendance of Persons 15 Years and Above by Age Group, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15–24	94.3	85.5	89.3	80.7	69.4	75.0	84.8	75.0	79.6
25–34	82.7	62.6	72.4	55.1	34.6	44.2	67.1	46.1	56.1
35–44	71.3	39.7	56.3	36.2	11.9	23.2	49.1	20.6	34.5
45–54	65.8	26.0	48.4	19.0	4.2	11.1	31.9	8.6	20.0
55–64	49.2	13.2	33.1	17.2	1.3	9.3	22.4	2.9	12.8
65+	21.1	3.6	12.6	5.3	0.1	2.9	7.2	0.6	4.1
Total	77.5	59.1	68.1	43.9	28.7	36.1	54.2	37.9	45.8

Educational Attendance outside Bhutan

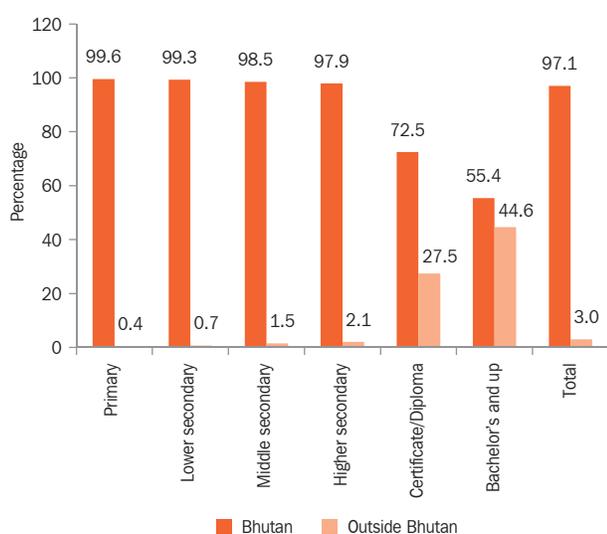
Overall, only about 3% of those 6 years and above who are now in school are studying outside Bhutan (Figure 3.4). Up to the secondary level, almost all students study in the country. But over a quarter (28%) of students at the certificate and diploma level, and almost half (45%) at the bachelor's degree or higher level, go abroad to study.

Public vs Private School Attendance

The survey collected information on whether students attend public or private schools or institutes. Those on government scholarships abroad are considered to be

studying in public schools or institutes. The majority (94%) of the students in the country go to public schools or institutes. Only about one in 15 students study in private schools, but the proportion is higher in the urban areas, at 14% of students, compared with only 3% in the rural areas. There is a big jump in the proportion of students attending private schools between the lower educational levels and the higher-secondary level (Table 3.6). At that level, four out of 10 students throughout Bhutan, and more than half (55%) in the urban areas, attend private schools.

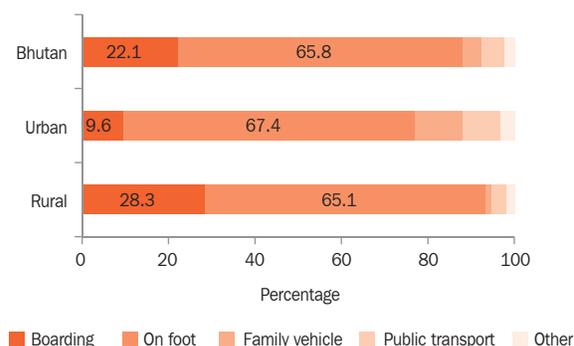
Figure 3.4. Proportion of Persons 6 Years and Above Who Are Studying in Bhutan and outside Bhutan by Educational Level



Method and Duration of Travel to School

Across the country, almost one-fourth (22%) of students reside in a boarding facility (Figure 3.5). The proportion is almost three times higher in the rural areas (28%) than in the urban areas (10%). Two-thirds (66%) of all students walk to school, only 5% use public transport, and another 5% use the family vehicle. As might be expected, more students ride to school in the urban areas than in the rural areas, taking the family vehicle (11% urban vs 1% rural) or public transport (9% urban vs 4% rural) to get there.

Figure 3.5. Usual Method of Travel to School of Students 3 Years and Above by Area (Urban or Rural)



As shown in Figure 3.6, around 55% of students are either boarding or take less than 15 minutes to travel to school. The proportion of boarding students generally increases, while the time taken to reach school decreases, with the level of education. About half of primary-level students and at least 63% of those at the secondary level (lower, middle, and higher) are either boarding or take less than 15 minutes to go to school. On the other hand, about one in 10 students at the primary level take at least 1 hour to go to school, but the proportion at the higher-secondary level is about one in 100 students.

Figure 3.6. Duration of Travel to School of Students 3 Years and Above by Educational Level

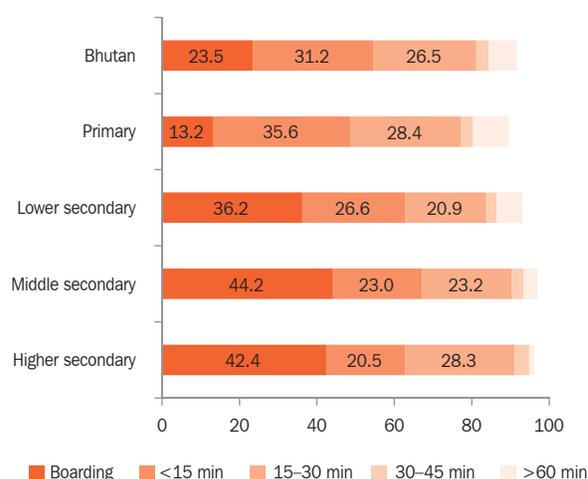


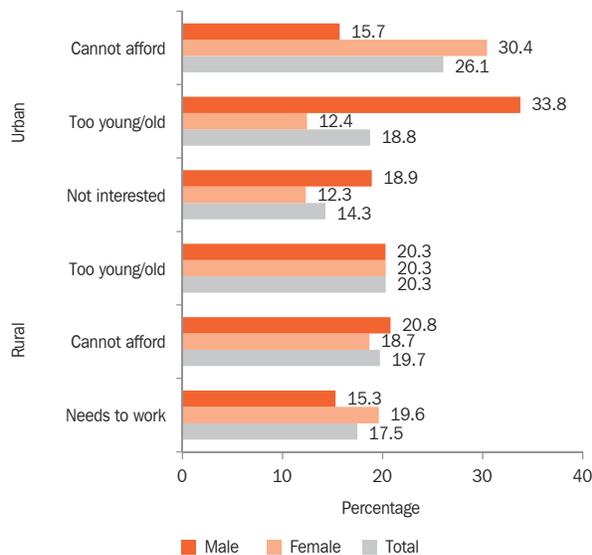
Table 3.6. Attendance at Public and Private Schools by Educational Level and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Educational Level	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Primary	91.3	8.7	100.0	99.3	0.7	100.0	96.9	3.1	100.0
Lower secondary	96.6	3.4	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0
Middle secondary	96.1	3.9	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	97.5	2.5	100.0
Higher secondary	45.4	54.6	100.0	70.5	29.5	100.0	58.2	41.8	100.0
Bhutan	86.3	13.7	100.0	97.2	2.8	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0

Main Reasons for Not Attending Formal School

Figure 3.7 shows the three main reasons why children of school-going age (6–16 years) do not attend a school or institute. In the urban areas, the reasons most often given pertain to affordability (26%), especially for females; age (the child is too young or too old) (19%), especially for males; and interest (14%). In the rural areas, the three major reasons relate to affordability (20%), age (20%), and the need to work (18%), especially for females.

Figure 3.7. Three Main Reasons for Nonattendance at Formal School by Children 6–16 Years by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender



Other Types of Education: Traditional, Nonformal, Self-Learning

Among those 6 years and over who have never attended a formal school or institute, about one-fourth (24%) have received other types of education, either in the past or currently: 12% have attended nonformal Basic Literacy Course (BLC) or Post Literacy Course (PLC) education, around 6% have received traditional learning, and another 6% are self-taught (Figure 3.8). Among those who have never obtained a formal education, three out of four (76%) have never received any other learning.

Gross and Net Attendance Ratios

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) at the primary level (Appendix 3, Table A3.14) is over 100%. This

means that students outside the official age group are in primary school. GAR declines with the level of education, dropping to 58% at the higher-secondary level. Urban–rural disparities in GAR are greater than male–female disparities (Figure 3.9). Except at the primary level, GAR is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. At the higher-secondary level, the urban GAR (96%) is more than twice the rural GAR (42%).

Figure 3.8. Types of Learning Received by Persons 6 Years and Above Who Have Never Attended a Formal School or Institute

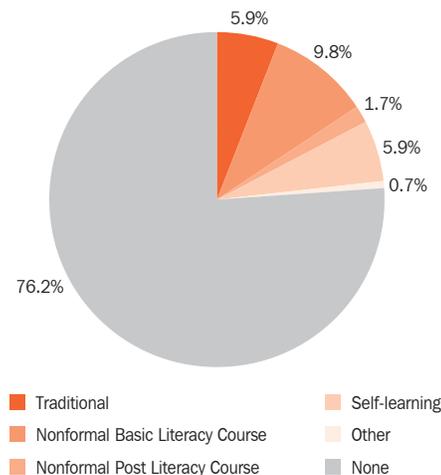


Figure 3.9. Gross Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender

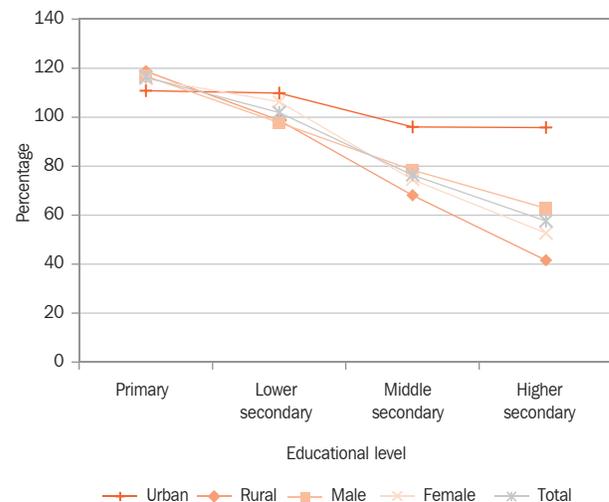
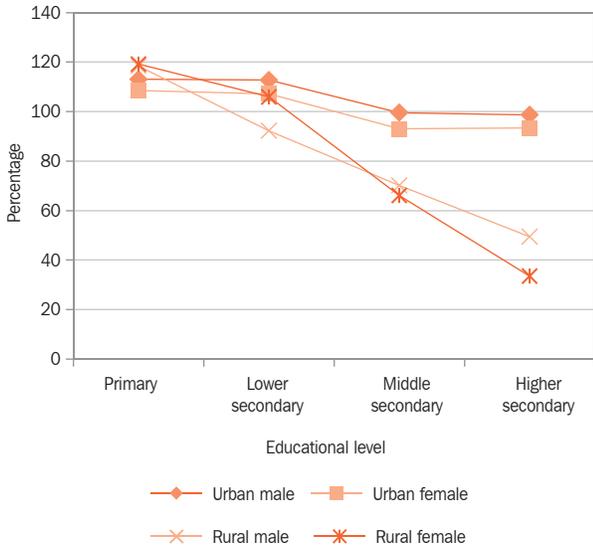


Figure 3.10 offers a more disaggregated analysis of GAR. Compared with GAR in the rural areas, GAR in the urban areas remains high for both males and females, hovering around 100%, though there is a slight decline with educational level and female

GARs are slightly lower than those of males. At the lower-secondary level, males in the rural areas have the lowest GAR, at 92%, while the other subgroups have GARs above 100%. At the middle-secondary and higher-secondary levels, however, a sharp dropout rate

among females in the rural areas gives rise to a GAR of only 34% at the higher-secondary level.

Figure 3.10. Gross Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender



The net attendance ratios (NARs) at the various educational levels (Figure 3.11a), behave similarly to GAR. NAR declines with educational level. Also, urban–rural disparities in NAR are greater than male–female disparities—a finding that is further reinforced by the results shown in Figure 3.11b. Note, though, the sharp drop in NAR from the primary level to the lower-secondary level. Primary-level NARs are in the range of 90% and above. NARs are reduced by about half or more at the lower-secondary level and are at their lowest at the higher-secondary level (22%). NARs at the lower-secondary level are 49% for the urban areas and 33% for the rural areas.

The GARs and NARs for the *dzongkhags* at the different educational levels, disaggregated by gender, are given in Appendix 3, Table A3.15. Bumthang (105%), Paro (110%), and Thimphu (107%) have the highest GARs; and Lhuentse (90%) and Wangdue Phodrang (85%) have the lowest. Bumthang (78%), Paro (68%), and Thimphu (69%) also have the highest NARs; and Dagana (51%) and Tsirang (53%) have the lowest.

Figure 3.11a. Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender

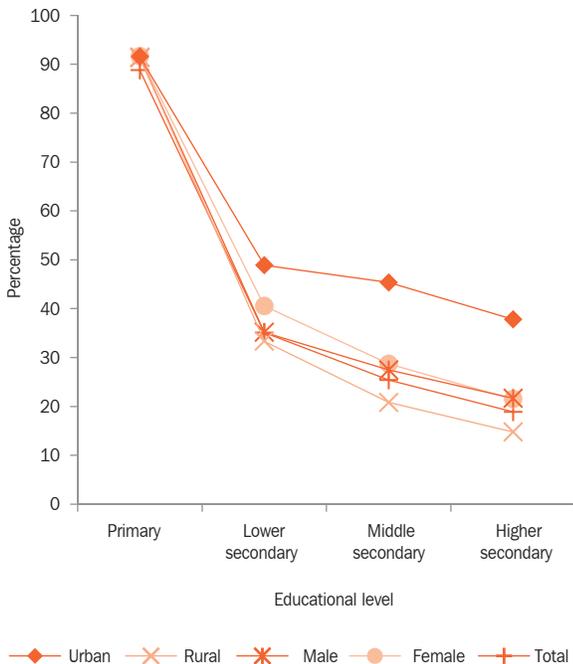
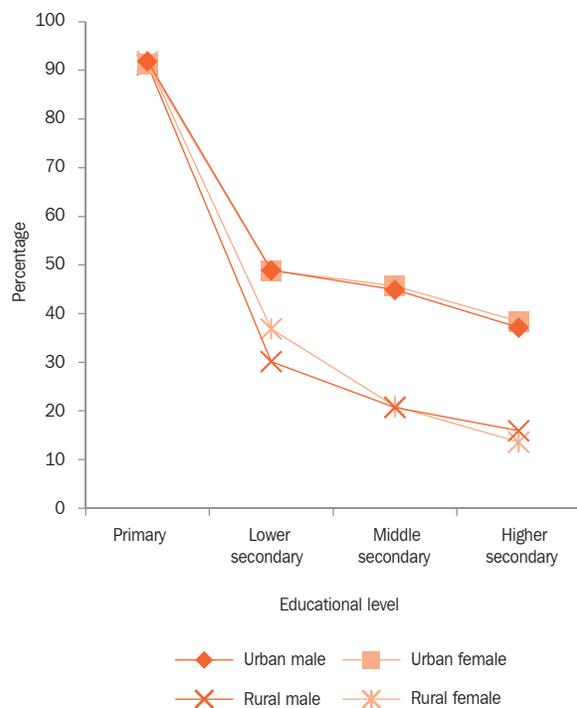


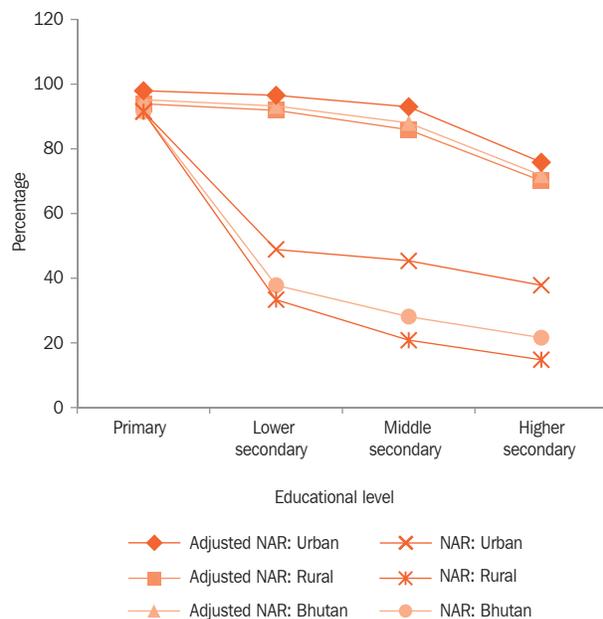
Figure 3.11b. Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender



Adjusted Net Attendance Ratios

For the age group associated with a given educational level, the adjusted NAR also includes those in the age group who are either enrolled at other formal education levels or are receiving other types of learning (traditional or self-learning). By definition, then, the adjusted NAR cannot be lower than the regular NAR. The adjusted NARs for the primary, lower-secondary, middle-secondary, and higher-secondary levels, disaggregated by area (urban or rural) and by gender, are given in Appendix 3, Tables A3.17–A3.24. The adjusted NARs for the urban areas, rural areas, and the country at the primary and secondary levels are higher than the regular NARs, and the divergence is especially obvious at the secondary level.

Figure 3.12. Net Attendance Ratios and Adjusted Net Attendance Ratios at the Primary and Secondary Levels by Area (Urban or Rural)

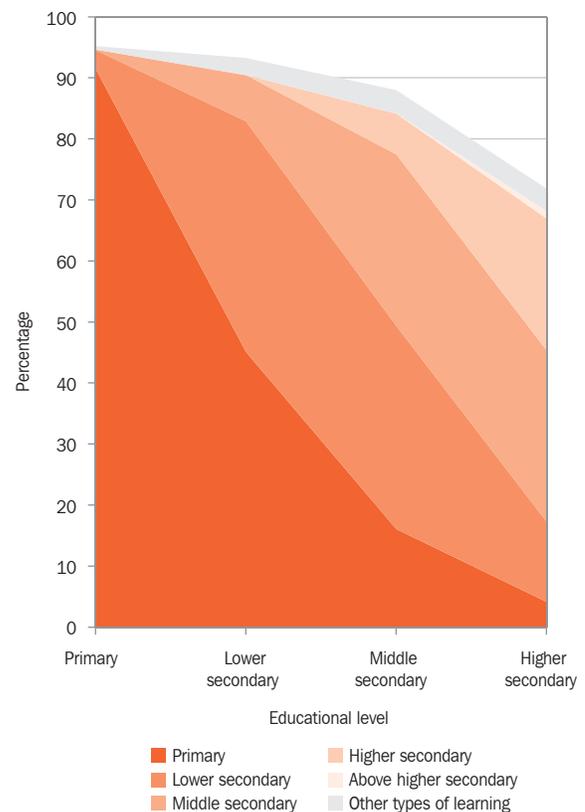


NAR = net attendance ratio.

GARs, NARs, and adjusted NARs have identical denominators: the population in the theoretical or official age group for the given level of education. Therefore, differences among the three attendance indicators are due to differences in their numerators. GAR also includes students from other age groups who are enrolled at the given educational level. NAR is limited to students belonging to the “official” age group who are enrolled at the associated educational level. The adjusted NAR also includes students in the official age group who are enrolled at educational

levels other than that associated with the age group or are receiving other types of learning. The adjusted NAR therefore measures the proportion of those in a given age group who are enrolled in formal schooling, not necessarily at the educational level associated with the age group, or are receiving some other type of learning. Thus, the adjusted NAR is higher than the regular NAR because of some members of the given age group who are enrolled at other educational levels or are receiving other types of learning (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13. Breakdown of the Difference between the Net Attendance Ratio and the Adjusted Net Attendance Ratio at Different Educational Levels



For example, the “official” age group for the middle-secondary level is 15–16 years. For Bhutan, the NAR is 28%, implying that of the 15- to 16-year-olds (male and female) in Bhutan, 28% or about three in 10, are enrolled at the middle-secondary level. However, 16% of this same group are still in primary school, 33% are in lower-secondary school, 7% are at the higher-secondary level, and about 5% are receiving other types of learning. Therefore, the adjusted NAR is 88%, implying that 88% are receiving formal education or other types of learning.

Primary and Secondary School Completion Rates

Table 3.7 shows the completion rates for primary and secondary school. The primary-school completion rate is 89% and is higher for females (93%), especially in the rural areas, than for males (86%). The secondary-school completion rate is 71%, well below the primary-school completion rate; it is much higher in the urban areas (90%) than in the rural areas (63%).

Table 3.7. Primary and Secondary School Completion Rates by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender

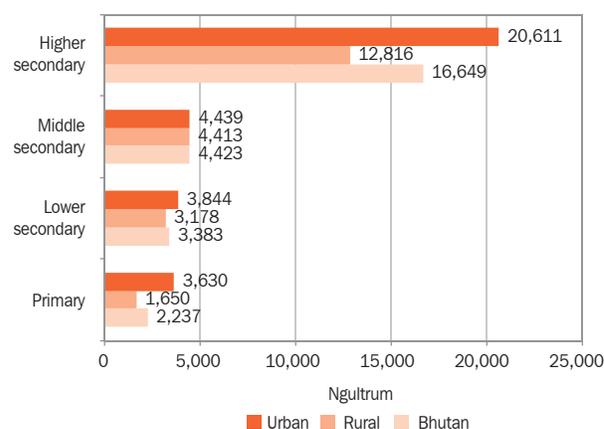
Education Level/ Gender	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
Primary	90.7	88.2	89.0
Male	96.3	81.6	85.8
Female	85.8	96.4	92.6
Secondary	90.1	63.1	71.4
Male	88.7	61.2	68.8
Female	91.4	65.4	74.2

3.4 EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES

The survey also collected information about the educational expenses incurred in the previous academic year by students in Bhutan. New entrants

were asked about their expenses in the current academic year. The educational expenses per student increase with the level of education (Figure 3.14). The average amount spent is Nu2,237 at the primary level, Nu3,383 at the lower-secondary level, Nu4,423 at the middle-secondary level, and a much higher Nu16,649 at the higher secondary level. At the lower- and middle-secondary levels, there is not much difference in educational expenses between the urban and rural areas. However at the primary level, the educational expenses per student in the urban areas are more than twice the amounts spent in the rural areas. At the higher-secondary level, the educational expenses per student are 60% higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Figure 3.14. Average Educational Expense per Student by Educational Level and by Area (Urban or Rural)



CHAPTER 4

HEALTH

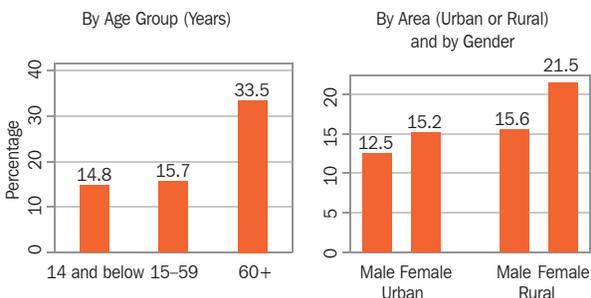
The survey sought information about the general health condition of all household members (except those outside Bhutan) in the 4 weeks, as well as the year, before the survey. For those who were sick or injured during the 4 weeks before the interview, information was obtained only if they did not stay overnight in a medical facility. For the previous year (past 12 months), respondents were asked if they had stayed at least overnight in a medical facility. Information about the health provider, expenditures incurred for the sickness or injury and other health-related issues, and the main reason for seeking care was collected.

The survey also collected information about the fertility of women of reproductive age (15–49 years). Data collected for women of reproductive age covered pregnancies, antenatal and postnatal care, medical expenditures, and location where the delivery occurred. Information about deaths in the households was likewise gathered.

4.1 HEALTH CONDITION

Slightly more than one in six persons was sick or injured³ in the 4 weeks before the survey (Table 4.1). Figure 4.1 shows that the elderly population is more vulnerable to sickness or injury than the economically productive and younger age groups: at least a third (33.5%) of those aged 60 years and above was sick or injured during the period covered.

Figure 4.1. Distribution of Persons Who Were Sick or Injured 4 Weeks before the Survey



3 This includes pregnancy-related cases like antenatal and postnatal care, but excludes deliveries.

There is a higher rate of incidence of sickness or injury in the rural areas. The cross-tabulation of gender and urban–rural area against the broad age groups in Table 4.1 indicates that the rate of sickness or injury is higher in the rural areas largely because of the higher rate among those in the economically productive age group (15–59 years): 17.3% in the rural areas, versus a lower 12.4% in the urban areas. Females are also more likely to be susceptible to sickness or injury than males, irrespective of area (urban or rural). Differences between the sexes appear to be minor among the young (0–14 years), but females in the economically productive and elderly population tend to be sick or injured more than their male counterparts.

Table 4.1. Distribution of Persons Who Were Sick or Injured 4 Weeks before the Survey by Broad Age Group by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Area/Gender	Age Group (Years)			All Ages
	0–14	15–59	60+	
Urban	14.7	12.4	31.6	13.9
Male	15.5	10.0	28.1	12.5
Female	13.9	14.6	35.3	15.2
Rural	14.9	17.3	33.7	18.6
Male	14.2	13.2	29.0	15.6
Female	15.6	21.0	38.6	21.5
Bhutan	14.8	15.7	33.0	17.1
Male	14.6	12.1	29.2	14.6
Female	15.1	19.0	38.1	19.5

Among the *dzongkhags*, Gasa and Tsirang have the highest rates of injury or sickness, at about 30%. Haa, Samtse, and Sarpang⁴ have very low rates of injury or sickness, at less than 10%. Gender disparities in the likelihood of sickness or injury are apparent, with females more likely than males to be sick or injured (Appendix 3, Table A3.27).

Injury or Sickness without an Overnight Stay at a Health Facility

Table 4.2 shows that about two-thirds of the population that was sick or injured consulted or visited a health provider but did not stay overnight at a health facility. Over half (58%) of those who were

4 Haa, Samtse, and Sarpang, are among the five *dzongkhags* with the highest happiness ratings, that is, the highest proportion of households that consider themselves happy.

Table 4.2. Distribution of Persons Who Were Sick or Injured 4 Weeks before the Survey by Type of Health Service Provider during the First Visit by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Health Service Provider Consulted	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
JDWNRH	22.4	25.3	24.0	5.1	6.1	5.7	9.6	10.7	10.2
Govt regional referral hospital	11.2	9.9	10.5	6.2	7.0	6.7	7.5	7.7	7.6
Govt district hospital	23.3	22.9	23.1	18.9	20.4	19.8	20.1	21.0	20.6
Govt BHU or ORC	10.9	11.0	11.0	32.4	32.4	32.4	26.8	27.3	27.1
Indigenous center	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Chemist or pharmacy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private hospital or clinic	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Retail shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lama, pandit, or priest	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Traditional practitioner	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Indian hospital, paid by govt	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indian hospital, paid by self	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Thai hospital, paid by govt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Thai hospital paid by self	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Self	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4
None	28.2	25.7	26.8	35.4	31.8	33.3	33.5	30.4	31.7
Total (Number)	10,862	13,701	24,564	30,536	43,442	73,978	41,398	57,143	98,541

BHU = basic health unit, JDWNRH = Jigme Dorji Wangchuck National Referral Hospital, ORC = outreach clinic.

sick or injured visited (but did not stay overnight at) a government basic health unit (BHU) or outreach clinic (ORC) (27%), a government district hospital (21%), or the Jigme Dorji Wangchuck National Referral Hospital (JDWNRH) (10%). In the urban areas, about half of those who were sick or injured went either to the JDWNRH or to a government district hospital; in the rural areas, about half of those who were sick or injured visited either a government BHU or ORC or a government district hospital. There are hardly any differences between males and females in the pattern of health providers visited. About 30% of those who were sick or injured either did not consult a health provider or stayed overnight at a health facility if they did consult one.

Those who were sick or injured were asked about the main reason for seeking care. One-tenth suffered from malaria or fever, a quarter had “other diseases,” and 14% availed themselves of “other services.”⁵ Other common reasons for first visits are diseases of the respiratory system (3% of first visits), skin diseases (2.8%), diarrhea (2.6%), and physical checkup (2.3%).

5 The analysis in this section indicates the need for a further review of the survey questions and possibly their revision before the next survey rounds, ideally with guidance from the Ministry of Health. For example, malaria and fever should be disaggregated in the questionnaire since malaria is more of a tropical disease and is most likely to occur in the southern parts of Bhutan. Also, the fact that 25% reported “other diseases” and 14% reported “other services” indicates that the classification of the reasons for seeking health care may need further refinement.

Table 4.4 shows the average health-care expenditure on treatment and services received by those who were sick or injured by area (urban or rural) and by gender. On average, Nu1,265 was spent on treatment and services, 56% of which was spent on *rimdo* or *puja* (the biggest cost component) and 23% on transportation. The high proportion of transportation costs indicates that the indirect costs of getting treatment can be more significant than the direct costs (hospital charges, medicines, etc.). The direct costs can be low because of the free or subsidized services at government health facilities. In the urban areas, males on average spent more than females; in the rural areas, females spent more than males.

Other Health-Related Expenditure

Considered among other health-related commodities are routine medication, family planning, oral rehydration solution (ORS), and vitamin supplements. On average, household members spend about Nu32 per month for other health-related commodities. The survey results indicate significant urban–rural differences in other health-related expenditure (Figure 4.2). Urban households spend over twice as much (Nu44) as rural households (Nu21). However, on average, male (Nu30) and female (Nu33) members spend almost the same amount on health-related commodities.

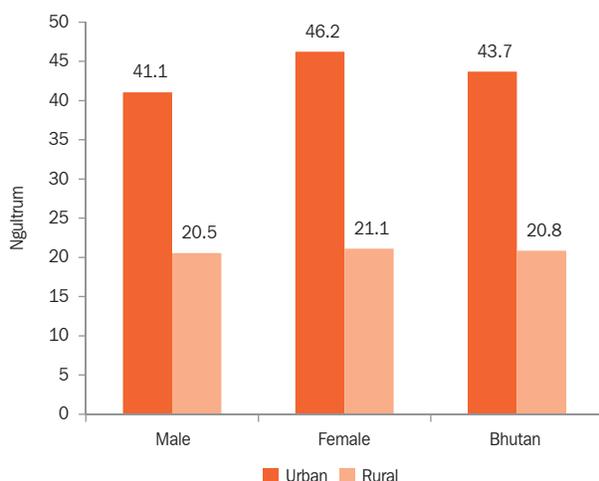
Table 4.3. Distribution of Persons Who Were Sick or Injured 4 Weeks before the Survey by Main Health-Care Reason behind the First Visit to a Medical Facility by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Main Health-Care Reason	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malaria or fever	15.7	12.5	13.9	9.6	9.0	9.2	11.2	9.8	10.4
Diseases of the respiratory system, including pneumonia	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0
Skin diseases (boils, lesions, etc.)	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.8
Tuberculosis	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6
Diabetes	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Diarrhea	2.8	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.6
Intestinal worms	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Accidents and injuries	2.4	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.2
STD (syphilis, etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye infection	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9
Other diseases	20.6	26.0	23.6	22.7	27.3	25.4	22.2	27.0	25.0
Physical checkup (prevention)	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.3
Immunization (prevention)	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Family planning (prevention)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Antenatal care	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.5
Dental	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Circumcision	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
VCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other forms of counseling	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Physiotherapy	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other services	14.7	15.9	15.4	11.9	14.8	13.6	12.6	15.0	14.0
Did not consult	28.2	25.7	26.8	35.4	31.8	33.3	33.5	30.4	31.7
Total (Number)	10,862	13,693	24,555	30,555	43,442	73,996	41,417	57,134	98,551

STD = sexually transmitted disease, VCT = voluntary counseling and testing.

Table 4.4. Average Health-Care Expenditure on Treatment and Services Received by Those Who Were Sick or Injured by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender (Nu)

Expenditure Item	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hospital charges (consultation fees, etc.)	105.2	12.6	53.5	15.6	44.9	32.8	39.1	37.1	38.0
Purchase of medicines and health accessories	213.3	119.6	161.1	59.5	85.9	75.0	99.9	94.0	96.5
Transportation	324.4	297.2	309.3	272.4	304.1	291.0	286.0	302.5	295.6
<i>Rimdo or puja</i>	828.2	808.4	817.1	575.1	744.3	674.5	641.5	759.7	710.0
Traditional practitioner (<i>pow, pam, shaman, tsip, terda</i>)	48.0	110.6	82.9	79.7	91.7	86.8	71.4	96.2	85.8
Other	62.3	24.5	41.2	43.0	34.8	38.1	48.0	32.3	38.9
Total	1,581.4	1,373.0	1,465.1	1,045.3	1,305.8	1,198.2	1,185.9	1,321.9	1,264.8

Figure 4.2. Average Expenditure on Other Health-Related Commodities^a

^a Routine medication, family planning, oral rehydration solution (ORS), and vitamin supplements.

Injury or Sickness with at Least an Overnight Stay at a Health Facility

The survey asked household members whether they had stayed at least overnight at a medical facility in the past 12 months because of sickness or injury. According to the results, about 5% of the population has done so (Table 4.5). In both the urban and rural areas, the elderly population (aged 60 years and above) is more likely to stay at least overnight at a medical facility than those in the economically productive and younger age groups. Across age groups, rural household members (5.2%) are more likely to stay overnight at a medical facility than urban household members (3.8%), and females are more likely to do so than males, in both the urban and rural areas.

was Nu5,723. The average expenditure for urban residents (Nu8,078) was higher than that for rural residents (Nu4,960), as shown in Table 4.7. Females spent more than males, especially in the urban areas. About 40% of health-care expenditure went to *rimdo* or *puja*. About a fifth (19.1%) of the total health-care cost was on transportation (in-country).

Similar health expenditure results were obtained for sickness or injury in the past 4 weeks without an overnight stay at a medical facility and for sickness or injury in the past 12 months with at least an overnight stay at a medical facility. The largest proportion of health expenditure was taken up by *rimdo* or *puja*, and the next major component of expenditure was in-country transportation.

Table 4.7. Average Health-Care Expenditure of Those Who Stayed at Least Overnight at a Medical Facility 12 Months before the Survey by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender (Nu)

Expenditure Item	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hospital charges (consultation fees, etc.)	513.4	2,147.8	1,496.2	168.0	278.3	233.3	250.9	741.1	542.1
Purchase of medicines and health accessories	621.1	873.6	772.9	668.8	482.0	558.2	657.3	578.9	610.7
Transportation (in-country)	1,048.1	693.1	834.7	1,136.0	1,211.9	1,180.9	1,114.9	1,083.5	1,096.2
Transportation (outside the country)	697.9	1,715.1	1,309.5	73.5	132.1	108.2	223.5	523.9	402.0
<i>Rimdo</i> or <i>puja</i>	3,245.5	2,800.9	2,978.1	2,169.5	2,230.3	2,205.5	2,427.9	2,371.5	2,394.4
Traditional practitioner (<i>pow</i> , <i>pam</i> , shaman, <i>tsip</i> , <i>terda</i>)	579.4	496.3	529.4	348.0	330.8	337.8	403.6	371.7	384.7
Other	289.2	69.4	157.0	286.6	370.5	336.3	287.2	296.0	292.4
Total	6,994.7	8,796.1	8,077.9	4,850.3	5,035.8	4,960.1	5,365.4	5,966.7	5,722.6

Persons who were not injured or sick in the past 4 weeks and did not stay overnight at a medical facility the past year, or who were injured or sick in the past 4 weeks but did not consult a health provider and did not stay overnight at a medical facility in the past year, were asked why they did not consult a health service provider. Most said that there was “no need” (Table 4.8). At least 95%, in both the urban and rural areas, considered consultation unnecessary. About 4% cited other reasons.

Table 4.8. Distribution of Persons Who Did Not Consult Any Health Service Provider in the 12 Months before the Survey by Reason Given by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Area of Residence/ Gender	Reason for Not Consulting a Health Provider					
	No Need	No Time	No Money	No Transport/ Too Far	No Trust	Other Reasons
Urban	95.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.5
Male	95.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7
Female	95.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.3
Rural	97.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.4
Male	97.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.5
Female	97.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.4
Bhutan	96.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.1
Male	96.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.2
Female	96.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.9

4.2 FERTILITY

According to BLSS 2012, Bhutan has about 163,267 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). Of these, 98,079 or 60% have given birth at some point in their lives (Table 4.9). At least 70% of all women of reproductive age who have given birth are below 40 years. Teenage pregnancy is observed to be 4.1 times as common in the rural areas as in the urban areas, considering the number of teenage women who have given birth.

About one out of 10 women of reproductive age gave birth in the last 12 months. The number of births in the rural areas is almost twice that in the urban areas. Teenage pregnancy in the rural areas is 3.6

times that in the urban areas, considering childbirths in the 12 months before the survey. One out of 14 births in the rural areas, but only one out of 27 in the urban areas, are to teenage mothers.

Table 4.9. Distribution of Women of Reproductive Age Who Gave Birth in the 12 Months before the Survey or at Some Point in Their Lifetime by Age Group and by Area (Urban or Rural) (Number)

Age Group	Whole Life			Last 12 Months		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
15–19	274	1,122	1,396	132	479	612
20–29	11,512	20,668	32,180	2,306	4,212	6,518
30–39	13,429	22,777	36,206	976	1,592	2,567
40–49	7,274	21,022	28,296	55	29	484
All ages	32,489	65,590	98,079	3,469	6,712	10,181

About nine in 10 women (87%) who gave birth in the past 12 months received antenatal care. A lower proportion, about eight in ten (77%), received postnatal care (Table 4.10). Only about 6% of women who gave birth in the past 12 months in the urban areas did not receive antenatal care; in the rural areas, about 16% did not receive such care. The proportion of women who received postnatal care was lower in

both urban and rural areas than the proportion that received antenatal care. Sixteen percent of women in the urban areas and over a quarter (26.7%) in the rural areas did not receive postnatal care.

Table 4.10. Distribution of Women Who Gave Birth in the 12 Months before the Survey with Antenatal and Postnatal Care by Age Group and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Age Group	Antenatal Care			Postnatal Care		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
15–19	100.0	91.3	93.2	92.8	74.8	78.7
20–29	95.8	84.8	88.7	86.9	71.5	76.9
30–39	89.8	80.4	84.0	75.7	80.0	78.4
40–49	100.0	75.0	77.8	100.0	64.1	68.2
All Ages	94.3	83.6	87.2	84.2	73.3	77.0

At least three-fourths of all women who gave birth in the past 12 months did so in a hospital or health facility; about one in eight (13%) gave birth at home without specialized assistance, especially in the rural areas; and about one in 10 gave birth at home with medical assistance or with the help of a midwife (Table 4.11).

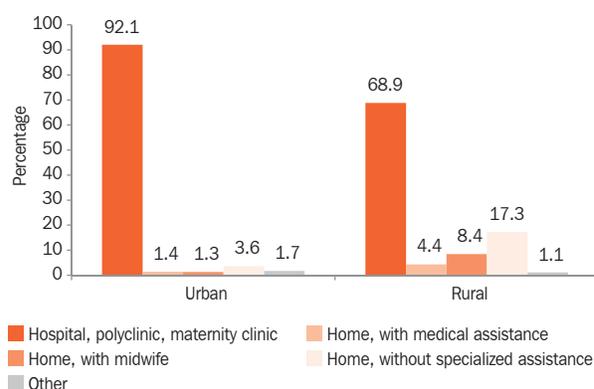
Table 4.11. Distribution of Women Who Gave Birth in the 12 Months before the Survey by Place of Delivery and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Place of Delivery	Urban	Rural	Total
Hospital, polyclinic, maternity clinic	92.05	68.85	76.75
At home, with medical assistance	1.36	4.35	3.33
At home, with midwife	1.29	8.42	5.99
At home, without specialized assistance	3.59	17.25	12.59
Other	1.71	1.13	1.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

As shown in Figure 4.5, more than 90% of deliveries in the past 12 months in the urban areas took place in a hospital or health facility; in the rural areas, only about 70% of deliveries were in such facilities. Therefore, only 8% of deliveries in the urban areas were at home (or other places), while the percentage in the rural areas was much higher, at 31% (or about a third). About one in six of the deliveries in the rural areas (17.3%), but only one in 25 (3.6%) deliveries in the urban areas, occurred at home without specialized assistance. Also, 12.8% of deliveries in the rural areas, compared with only 2.7% of deliveries in the urban areas, took place at home, either with medical assistance or the help of a midwife.

On average, households spent Nu3,158 for every delivery (Table 4.12). This amount is more than twice the average health-care expenditure for those who

Figure 4.5. Distribution of Women 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in the 12 Months before the Survey by Place of Delivery and by Area (Urban or Rural)



were sick or injured in the past 4 weeks but did not stay overnight at a health facility (average expenditure Nu1,265; Table 4.4) and slightly more than half of the average health-care expenditure for those who stayed at least overnight at a health facility in the past 12 months (average expenditure Nu5,723; Table 4.7). The largest expenditure incurred for deliveries in both the urban and rural areas was for *rimdo* or *puja* (about 58%). Transportation (in-country) was the second largest, at an average of Nu749. Household expenditure per delivery is generally higher in the urban areas (Nu3,560) than in rural areas (Nu2,951). On the other hand, the (in-country) transportation cost is generally higher in the rural areas (Nu891) than in the urban areas (Nu473).

Table 4.12. Average Household Expenditure on Deliveries in the Last 12 Months by Area (Urban or Rural) (Nu)

Expenditure Item	Urban	Rural	Total
Hospital charges (consultation fees, etc)	125.3	69.8	88.7
Purchase of medicines and health accessories	190.8	86.3	121.9
Transportation (in-country)	473.2	891.3	748.8
Transportation (outside the country)	52.8	6.9	22.5
<i>Rimdo</i> or <i>puja</i>	2,480.7	1,499.8	1,834.0
Traditional practitioner (<i>pow</i> , <i>pam</i> , shaman, <i>tsip</i> , <i>terda</i>)	82.9	56.7	65.7
Other	153.9	340.0	276.6
Total	3,559.6	2,950.8	3,158.2

Teenage Fertility

In the age group 15–19 years, 5.7% (9.0% of females and 2.2% of males) are either married or living together (Table 4.13). The rate is highest in Gasa, where 20% of those aged 15–19 years are either married or living together, and lowest in Pema Gatschel, where fewer than 1% of 15- to 19-year olds are married or living together.

Table 4.13. Proportion of Teenagers 15–19 Years Who Are Married or Living Together, and Female Teenagers Who Gave Birth in the 12 Months before the Survey by Dzongkhag (%)

Dzongkhag	Married or Living Together			Female Teenagers Who Gave Birth in the Past 12 Months
	Male	Female	Total	
Bumthang	0.0	3.3	1.7	0.0
Chhukha	0.0	7.5	3.8	1.8
Dagana	1.4	10.7	5.6	3.6
Gasa	9.3	52.1	20.2	0.0
Haa	0.0	6.7	3.5	6.7
Lhuentse	7.1	3.6	5.1	2.6
Monggar	4.3	15.3	9.6	3.4
Paro	1.3	8.3	5.2	4.9
Pema Gatshel	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0
Punakha	0.0	9.3	4.6	0.9
Samdrup Jongkhar	2.2	7.1	4.7	1.1
Samtse	3.1	12.6	7.8	1.8
Sarpang	2.6	5.8	4.4	0.0
Thimphu	1.3	6.4	4.2	1.1
Trashigang	5.7	9.7	7.8	1.7
Trashhi Yangtse	2.9	5.6	4.2	0.0
Trongsa	3.7	15.1	7.8	0.0
Tsirang	3.5	14.9	9.3	3.3
Wangdue Phodrang	1.1	12.4	6.4	3.3
Zhemgang	0.0	15.8	7.9	1.9
Total	2.2	9.0	5.7	1.9

Teenage fertility is defined as the proportion of women aged 15–19 years who gave birth in the past 12 months. Overall, about 2% of teenage women in this age group gave birth in the 12 months before the survey interview. Haa *dzongkhag* had the highest proportion (6.7%) of teenage females who gave birth during the period.

Child Survival Rate

The child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living (as of the survey period), expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years. The child survival rate is estimated at 94% for the entire country, and is higher in the urban areas (97%) than in the rural areas (93%) (Table 4.14). Among the *dzongkhags*, Bumthang, Lhuentse, Sarpang, and Thimphu have high child survival rates of over 97%, while Gasa and Trashhi Yangtse have the lowest child survival rates of 85% or below.

Table 4.14. Child Survival Rate by Dzongkhag and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Dzongkhag	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	95.7	98.4	97.7
Chhukha	97.0	91.8	94.0
Dagana	99.2	96.4	96.7
Gasa	100.0	83.5	85.0
Haa	92.3	93.2	93.0
Lhuentse	94.2	100.0	100.0
Monggar	96.1	92.4	92.9
Paro	100.0	96.2	96.6
Pema Gatshel	97.9	92.9	93.4
Punakha	95.9	90.5	91.4
Samdrup Jongkhar	92.9	87.9	89.1
Samtse	95.6	96.0	95.9
Sarpang	97.6	97.1	97.3
Thimphu	98.4	94.0	97.7
Trashigang	94.4	90.3	90.8
Trashhi Yangtse	94.9	81.9	83.4
Trongsa	98.2	92.3	93.2
Tsirang	93.5	93.3	93.3
Wangdue Phodrang	96.8	93.3	94.2
Zhemgang	84.1	91.7	90.7
Total	96.9	93.0	94.1

4.3 FERTILITY RATES

Crude Birth Rate

There are several indices and methods of fertility rate measurement. The simplest and most basic measure is the crude birth rate (CBR) or the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The estimated CBR of Bhutan in 2012 was 18.5; this means that there were about 19 live births for every 1,000 population (Table 4.15). Among the *dzongkhags*, Monggar (with a CBR of 27.7), Haa (26.9), and Zhemgang (26.9) had the highest birth rates, and Pema Gatshel and Sarpang, with CBRs of about 11, had the lowest birth rates.

The urban areas had slightly higher birth rates (with CBRs of about 21) than the rural areas (about 18). Among the urban areas, CBRs were highest in Haa (36.4), Paro (34.6), and Gasa (34.5), and lowest in Trashhi Yangtse (7.0) and Trongsa (8.2). Among the rural areas, CBRs were highest in Monggar (29.7) and Zhemgang (28.0), and lowest in Gasa, Pema Gatshel, and Sarpang, at about 8 births per 1,000 population.

Table 4.15. Crude Birth Rate by Dzongkhag and by Area (Urban or Rural) (per 1,000 population)

Dzongkhag	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	23.2	15.8	17.6
Chhukha	15.7	18.9	17.3
Dagana	25.1	16.7	17.7
Gasa	34.5	8.1	12.2
Haa	36.4	23.7	26.9
Lhuentse	13.5	11.1	11.4
Monggar	18.3	29.7	27.7
Paro	34.6	24.0	25.1
Pema Gatshel	26.0	8.4	10.6
Punakha	29.8	14.5	17.2
Samdrup Jongkhar	15.3	17.7	17.0
Samtse	15.3	11.0	11.8
Sarpang	16.8	7.9	10.5
Thimphu	22.4	22.5	22.4
Trashigang	22.4	23.6	23.5
Trash Yangtse	7.0	12.3	11.5
Trongsa	8.2	13.2	12.3
Tsirang	17.6	18.5	18.5
Wangdue Phodrang	25.8	13.3	16.7
Zhemgang	20.4	28.0	26.9
Bhutan	20.6	17.6	18.5

General Fertility Rate

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). Bhutan's GFR in 2012, according to BLSS 2012, was 66.4, indicating that there were about 66 births per 1,000 women of childbearing age. As shown in Table 4.16, the urban and rural areas had almost the same GFR: about 66 in the urban areas and 67 in the rural areas. However, there were significant differences across *dzongkhags*. Haa, Monggar, and Zhemgang had the highest GFRs, at over 100 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age, while Sarpang had the lowest, with 36.

General Marital Fertility Rate

The general marital fertility rate (GMFR), a measure of fertility, is the number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. As observed in Table 4.16, the GMFR in 2012 was about 107 for Bhutan, 108 for its rural areas, and 106 for its urban areas. Among the *dzongkhags*, Haa had the highest GMFR of 193, and Sarpang, with 55, had the lowest. The GMFR was highest in Gasa (250), among the urban areas, and Haa (203), among the rural areas. It was lowest in Trongsa (36.4), among the urban areas, and Sarpang (43.5), among the rural areas.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate

The age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) is the number of live births in a year, by age of mother, per 1,000 women in the specific age group. The estimated ASFRs, reported in Appendix 3, Table A3.29, are based on births in the 12 months before the survey. The highest ASFR (127) was observed in the age group 25–29 years. Among the *dzongkhags*, Haa had the highest ASFR of 336 for the age group 25–29 years.

The ASFR for the age group 15–19 years is generally the lowest. It increases at 20–24 years and peaks at 25–29 years. Thereafter, fertility declines and drops sharply after the age of 34.

Table 4.16. General Fertility Rate, General Marital Fertility Rate, and Total Fertility Rate by Dzongkhag and by Area (Urban or Rural)

Dzongkhag	General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women)			General Marital Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women)			Total Fertility Rate (per woman)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	79.4	56.8	62.4	115.0	94.2	99.9	2.4	2.1	2.1
Chhukha	51.6	71.5	61.2	79.7	108.9	93.9	1.5	2.3	1.8
Dagana	83.3	63.6	66.3	128.0	97.1	101.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
Gasa	142.9	32.7	49.4	250.0	49.1	75.9	2.5	1.6	1.9
Haa	104.7	107.8	106.7	176.5	203.2	193.2	2.5	3.9	3.7
Lhuentse	47.4	41.6	42.2	70.8	67.9	68.2	1.0	1.3	1.3
Monggar	62.4	115.8	105.6	101.8	179.5	165.2	1.7	4.0	3.6
Paro	103.1	85.2	87.3	157.2	157.0	157.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
Pema Gatshel	85.7	31.5	39.2	138.8	60.6	73.3	1.9	1.2	1.4
Punakha	96.0	61.4	69.1	164.4	104.8	118.0	3.0	1.8	2.1
Samdrup Jongkhar	52.3	68.8	63.7	73.4	111.6	98.6	1.3	2.4	2.0
Samtse	49.5	41.7	43.3	76.0	61.4	64.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Sarpang	50.9	28.3	35.8	76.6	43.5	54.6	1.5	1.0	1.2
Thimphu	68.0	76.4	69.1	117.4	124.0	118.3	1.9	2.1	1.9
Trashigang	81.6	89.7	88.7	128.1	137.8	136.6	2.6	3.1	3.1
Trash Yangtse	24.8	48.7	44.8	45.1	82.3	76.7	0.6	2.0	1.8
Trongsa	26.7	56.5	50.4	36.4	82.9	72.8	1.2	1.9	1.8
Tsirang	60.0	68.8	68.1	93.7	105.6	104.6	2.2	2.4	2.3
Wangdue Phodrang	89.7	52.4	63.5	131.4	96.9	108.9	2.5	1.8	2.1
Zhemgang	75.4	110.1	104.9	111.6	166.0	157.7	2.3	3.4	3.3
Bhutan	65.6	66.9	66.4	105.8	107.5	106.9	1.9	2.2	2.1

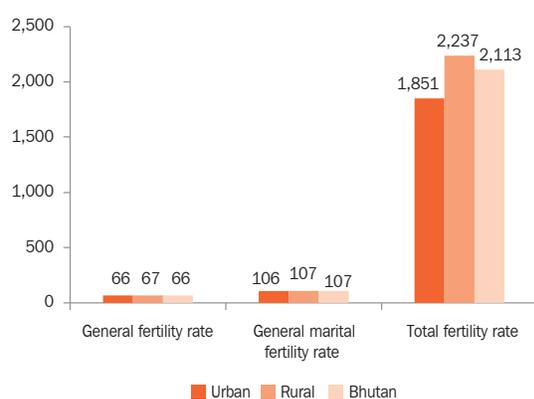
Total Fertility Rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman bears during her reproductive years, at the prevailing schedule of age-specific fertility. The TFR is a refined measure of fertility that is the sum of the ASFRs. Bhutan's estimated TFR of 2.1, the replacement level, based on the number of births in the 12 months before the survey, implies that, on average, a woman bears 2.1 children during her reproductive life (Table 4.16). Women in the rural areas have a TFR of 2.2, compared with 1.9 in the urban areas.

Among the *dzongkhags*, the TFRs are highest for Haa (3.7) and Monggar (3.6), and lowest for Sarpang (1.2), Pema Gatshel (1.4), and Samtse (1.4). Punakha (3.0) and Paro (2.9), among the urban areas, have the highest TFRs, while Trashi Yangtse (0.6) and Lhuentse (1.0) have the lowest. Among the rural areas, the TFRs are highest for Monggar (4.0) and Haa (3.9), and lowest for Lhuentse, Pema Gatshel, Samtse, and Sarpang, which have TFRs ranging from 1.0 to 1.3.

Figure 4.6 gives estimates of the GFR, the GMFR, and the TFR for the urban and rural areas of Bhutan.

Figure 4.6. General Fertility Rate, General Marital Fertility Rate, and Total Fertility Rate by Area (Urban or Rural) (per 1,000 population)



4.4 MORTALITY

Crude Death Rate

The crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. It is the simplest and

most common measure of mortality. At the national level, it is estimated that there are 8.5 deaths per 1,000 persons. The CDR is higher for males (9.9) than for females (7.3). It is also higher for the rural areas (9.1) than for the urban areas (7.2).

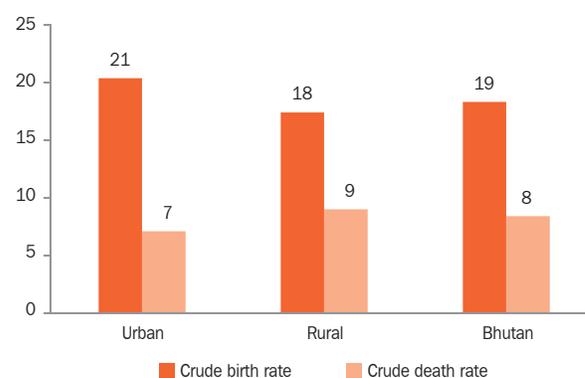
Among the *dzongkhags*, Gasa has the highest CDR (28), and Pema Gatshel and Sarpang have the lowest (about 2).

Table 4.17. Crude Death Rate by Dzongkhag by Gender, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (per 1,000 population)

Dzongkhag	Male			Female			Bhutan		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	20.2	23.2	22.5	13.2	0.0	3.2	16.3	10.5	11.9
CDR Chhukha	10.2	15.5	13.0	8.3	15.2	11.9	9.1	15.3	12.3
Dagana	22.6	6.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	3.3	4.3
Gasa	0.0	34.8	28.8	0.0	32.1	27.7	0.0	33.4	28.2
Haa	0.0	4.7	3.6	0.0	6.0	4.4	0.0	5.3	3.9
Lhuentse	70.8	14.8	20.0	31.5	13.6	15.2	50.9	14.2	17.5
Monggar	14.0	6.6	7.8	0.0	20.3	16.7	6.6	13.5	12.3
Paro	15.0	10.0	10.5	7.5	5.4	5.6	11.2	7.6	8.0
Pema Gatshel	0.0	4.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8
Punakha	25.2	18.0	19.4	49.6	12.1	18.6	37.4	14.8	18.9
Samdrup	0.0	5.2	3.8	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.3	3.3	2.7
Jongkhar	16.5	7.4	8.9	13.5	4.8	6.5	14.8	6.2	7.7
Sarpang	0.0	3.1	2.2	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	2.4	1.7
Thimphu	5.1	12.0	6.0	3.4	6.3	3.8	4.2	8.7	4.8
Trashigang	38.4	19.3	21.6	22.6	14.0	15.0	30.3	16.4	18.0
Trashi Yangtse	0.0	9.8	8.3	6.8	10.1	9.6	3.0	9.9	8.9
Trongsa	0.0	13.2	11.0	0.0	3.4	2.9	0.0	8.5	7.1
Tsirang	0.0	6.8	6.2	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	4.4	4.0
Wangdue Phodrang	10.8	8.1	8.8	0.0	7.8	5.7	5.5	7.9	7.3
Zhemgang	0.0	12.6	10.7	0.0	5.2	4.5	0.0	8.9	7.6
Bhutan	8.7	10.5	9.9	5.9	7.9	7.3	7.2	9.1	8.5

The CBR and the CDR by area (urban or rural), are presented in Figure 4.7. The difference between these two measures gives the rate of natural increase, that is, the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

Figure 4.7. Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate by Area (Urban or Rural) (per 1,000 persons)



CHAPTER 5

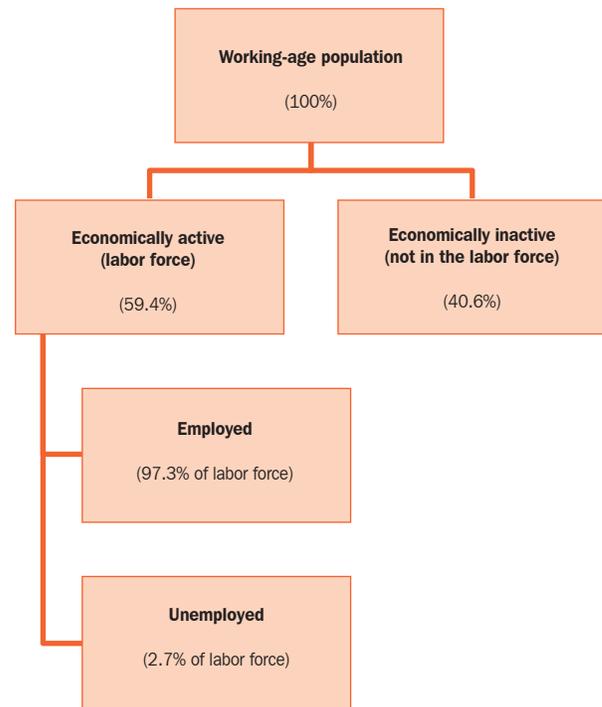
EMPLOYMENT

The BLSS 2012 questionnaire contained a variety of questions intended to elicit information about the labor service activities of household members aged 15 years and above in the 7 days before the interview. Persons are classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. As employment is a main source of income of households, labor and employment statistics are crucial to the drafting of policies and programs that affect the income-generating capacity of the working population, as well as poverty reduction. The analysis in this chapter covers the labor activity status of individuals, the employment status of persons in their main occupation, and for those not employed, their main reasons for not looking for a job.

5.1 LABOR ACTIVITY STATUS

The working-age population, 15 years and above, comprises the economically active (the labor force) and the economically inactive (Figure 5.1). In the economically active group are the employed and the unemployed. A person is considered to be working or employed if for at least 1 hour in the last 7 days the person (i) farmed, fished, hunted, gathered fruits, or did income-earning work on the farm; or (ii) worked in an enterprise for money, profit, or business; or (iii) did unpaid work in an enterprise or on the farm of a friend or relative. Persons with jobs but not working during the reference period are also considered employed. Those not working during the 7 days before the interview but actively looking for a job or available for work or trying to start a new business are considered part of the labor force but unemployed. Persons available for work include those who said they were available if work was offered to them but believed no work was obtainable, and those who did not look for work for the following reasons: it was the off-season, no appropriate work was available, their employment applications had not yet yielded results, or they were waiting to be rehired for a previous job. All others who did not work because of temporary illness, house or family duties, studies, unsuitable age, permanent disability, or other reasons are considered unavailable for work and therefore part of the economically inactive population.

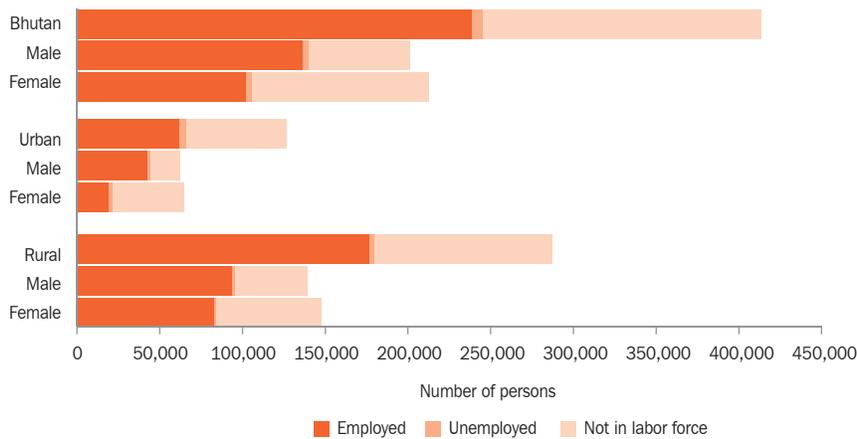
Figure 5.1. Labor Activity Status of the Working-age Population (15 years and older)



Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates by Area and Gender

The country's working-age population is estimated at 413,613 (201,219 males and 212,394 females). For every 10 persons of working age, about three (31%) are in the urban areas and about seven (69%) in the rural areas (Figure 5.2). Labor force participation is about 59% throughout the country, 63% in the rural areas, and 52% in the urban areas. Figures 5.2 and 5.3 give a breakdown of the working-age population by labor activity status, area, and gender. Gender disparities in labor force participation (70% for males and 50% for females overall), especially in the urban areas, exceed urban-rural disparities. In the urban areas, the labor force participation rate for males (72%) is more than double the rate for females (34%). On the other hand, almost 7 in 10 working-age females in the urban areas, but only about 4 in 10 in the rural areas, are not economically active.

Figure 5.2. Distribution of the Working-age Population by Labor Activity Status, Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender



A high proportion of the labor force at 245,776 persons is employed. The country’s unemployment rate—the ratio of the unemployed to the labor force—is estimated at 2.7%. The unemployment rate is generally lower for males (2.4%) than for females (3.2%). In the urban areas in particular, the unemployment rate for males (3.8%) is less than half the rate for females (9.7%). Therefore, in the urban areas, females have a lower labor participation rate and a higher unemployment rate than males. Overall, urban unemployment, at 5.8%, is higher than rural unemployment, at 1.6%. The unemployment rates for males (1.7%) and females (1.5%) are not much different.

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates by Age Group

Figure 5.4 shows the age distribution and labor activity status of the working-age population. Consistent with the findings in Chapter 2 (Demographic Characteristics), the working-age population declines with age. It is highest among those aged 15–24 years, but two-thirds of this age group is economically inactive or out of the labor force. The members of this group are still of school age (secondary or postsecondary). The number of those employed reaches its peak among those aged 25–34 years, and declines thereafter. The proportion of the economically inactive, on the other hand, increases from the age of 65 years.

Figure 5.3. Labor Force Participation Rates and Unemployment Rates by Gender and Area (Urban or Rural)

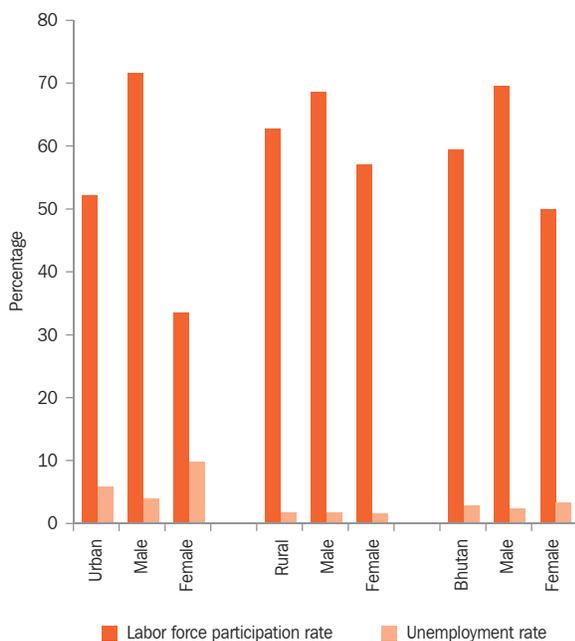
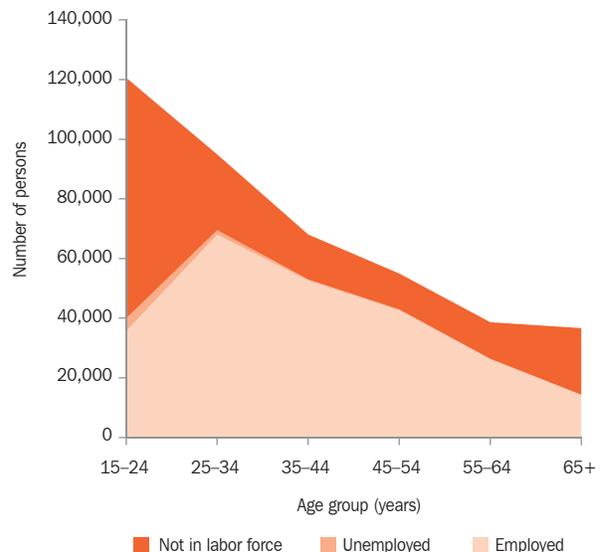
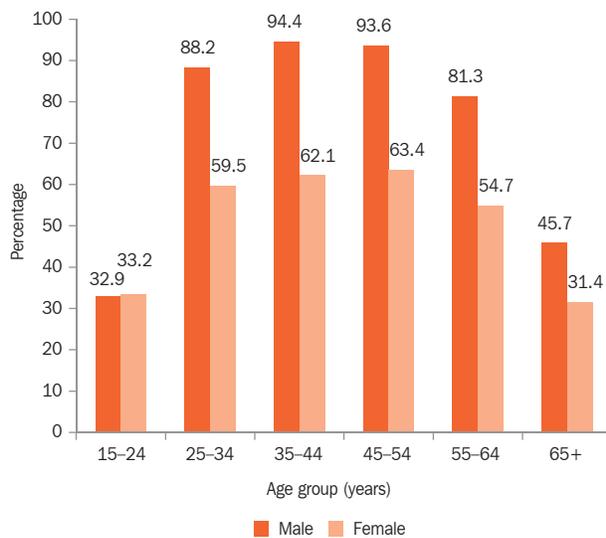


Figure 5.4. Age Distribution of the Working-age Population by Labor Activity Status



The labor force participation rates and unemployment rates, by age group and by gender, are shown in Figures 5.5 and 5.6. The labor force participation rate peaks at 35–44 years for males and 45–54 years for females. However, except for the youngest working-age group of 15–24 years, female participation rates are consistently lower than those of males.

Figure 5.5. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age Group and by Gender



Unemployment rates are also highest among those in the youngest working-age group, at 9.5% for males and 11.6% for females, or about five times the rates for those in the 25–34 group. In the other older age groups, unemployment rates go no higher than 1.1%. Though the unemployment rate for the 15–24 age group is relatively high even in the rural areas, it is more of a problem in the urban areas, as Figure 5.7 shows. Two in 10 males and 3 in 10 females in this age group in the urban areas are unemployed, compared with an unemployment rate of only about 6% for the same group in the rural areas.

Figure 5.6. Unemployment Rates by Gender and Age Group

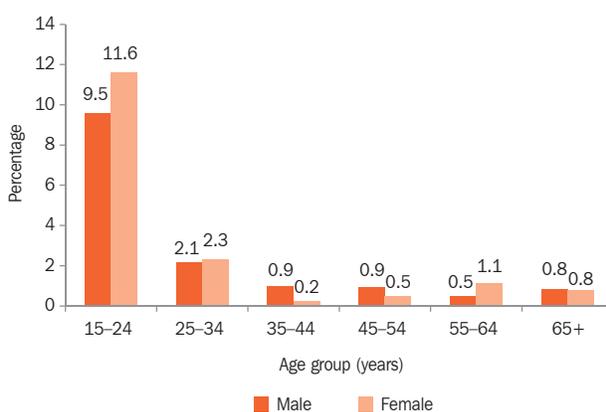
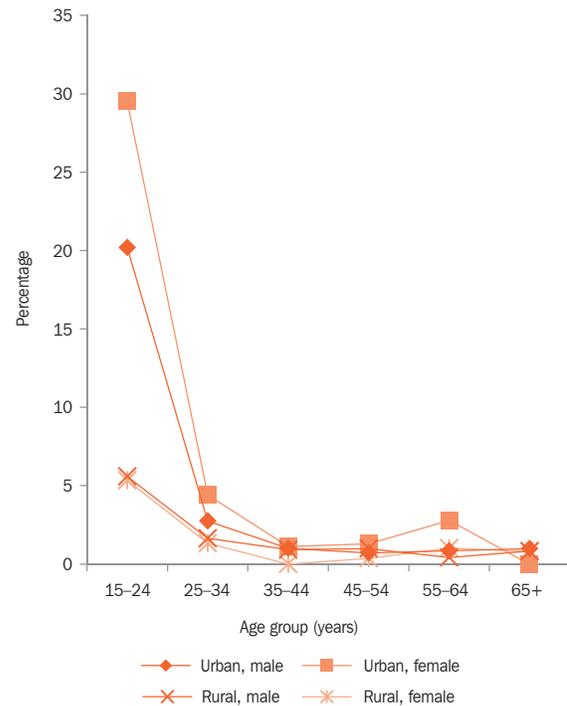


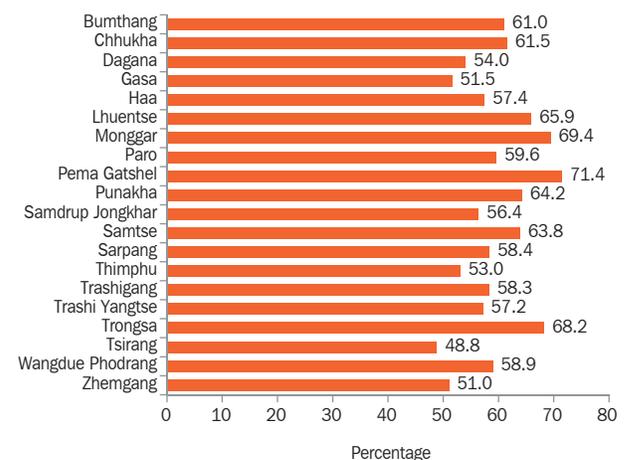
Figure 5.7. Unemployment Rates by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Age Group



Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates by Dzongkhag

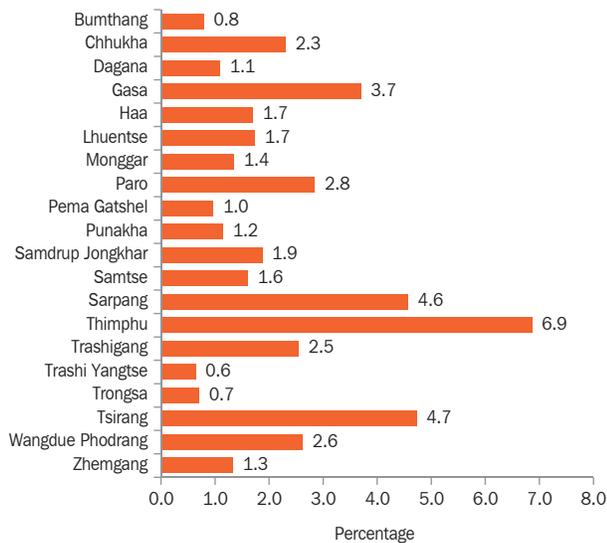
Labor force participation and unemployment rates, by gender and by *dzongkhag*, are provided in Appendix 3, Table A3.35. Figure 5.8 shows that the labor force participation rates are generally in the 50%–70% range, and are highest for Pema Gatshel (71.4%), Monggar (69.4%), and Trongsa (68.2%).

Figure 5.8. Labor Force Participation Rates by Dzongkhag



Unemployment rates, shown in Figure 5.9, are below 3% for most *dzongkhags*, and are highest for Thimphu (6.9%), Tsirang (4.7%), and Sarpang (4.6%).

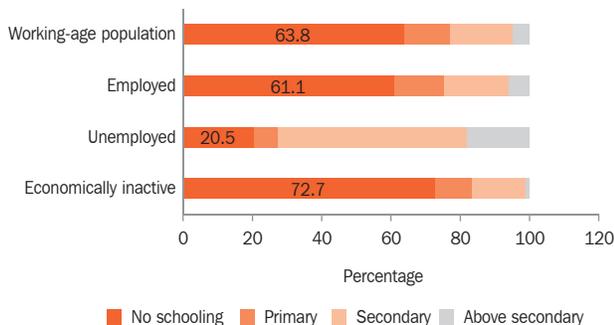
Figure 5.9. Unemployment Rates by Dzongkhag



Working-Age Population and Highest Educational Attainment

Sixty-four percent, or almost two-thirds, of the working-age population of Bhutan has had no schooling. Figure 5.10 shows the composition of the working-age population, the employed, the unemployed, and the economically inactive, according to highest educational attainment.

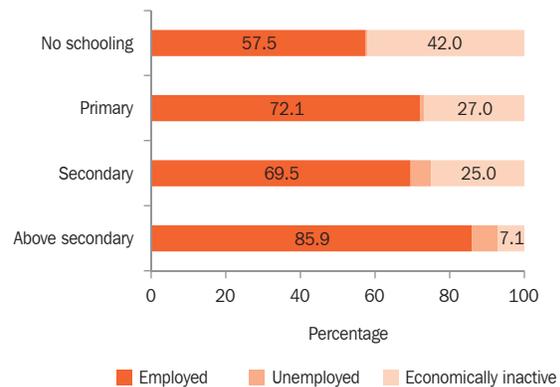
Figure 5.10. Highest Educational Attainment of the Working-age Population, the Employed, the Unemployed, and the Economically Inactive



In the following discussion, the highest educational attainment at primary or secondary level refers to the highest grade completed at that level and does not necessarily imply the completion of primary or

secondary schooling. The employed and the working-age population nationwide are largely similar in educational attainment. Among the unemployed, the proportion with no schooling (20%) is less than a third of the national figure, and 73%, or almost three-fourths, have had some secondary schooling. Among the economically inactive, about 73% have had no schooling.

Figure 5.11. Current Labor Activity Status of Working-age Subpopulations by Highest Educational Attainment



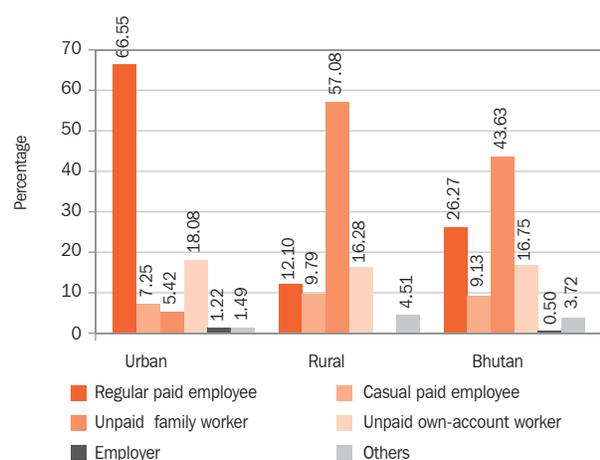
The current labor activity status of the subpopulations of the working-age group that have had no schooling or have had some schooling at the primary, secondary, or postsecondary level is shown in Figure 5.11. Among those with no schooling, 58% are employed and 42% are economically inactive. The proportion of those who are employed increases with educational attainment, and the proportion of those who are economically inactive decreases. About 70% of those who have reached at least the primary or secondary level are employed, while about a quarter are economically inactive. Employment is highest (86%), and the proportion of the economically inactive is lowest (7%), among those with the highest educational attainment, above secondary level.

5.2 THE LABOR FORCE

Employment Status in Main Occupation

BLSS 2012 gathered information about the employment status of the employed in their main occupation. Unpaid family workers make up the largest proportion of all employed persons, at 44% (Figure 5.12), and about one-third of employed males (34%) and over half (56%) of employed females (Table 5.1). Of those

Figure 5.12. Distribution of Employed Persons by Employment Status in Main Occupation and Area (Urban or Rural)



employed, about a quarter (26%) are regular paid employees and 17% are own-account workers. Thirty-four percent of employed males and 16% of employed females are regular paid employees.

In the urban areas, most employed males (72%) are regular paid employees, while most employed females are either regular paid employees (56%) or own-account workers (24%). In the rural areas, about half of employed males (48%) and nearly 70% of employed females (67%) are unpaid family workers.

Reasons for Not Looking for a Job If Not Employed

Those who are unemployed but not looking for a job or trying to start a new business cite the following major reasons: studies (38%), house or family duties (37%), and unsuitable age (too young or too old or retired) (16%). (See Tables A3.36–A3.38 in Appendix 3.) Studies is the most common reason for the 15–24 age group, regardless of gender and area; house or family duties, for the 25–54 age group, particularly females; and age, for older groups.

Table 5.1. Distribution of Employed Persons by Employment Status in Main Occupation, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Status	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Regular paid employee	71.6	55.6	66.5	17.4	6.1	12.1	34.3	15.5	26.3
Casual paid employee	7.7	6.3	7.2	12.5	6.7	9.8	11.0	6.6	9.1
Unpaid family worker	3.0	10.8	5.4	48.3	67.0	57.1	34.1	56.3	43.6
Own-account worker	15.3	24.2	18.1	16.5	16.1	16.3	16.1	17.6	16.8
Employer	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
Other and unspecified	1.2	2.1	1.5	4.9	4.0	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employed persons	42,663	19,543	62,206	93,888	82,909	176,797	136,551	102,453	239,004

Note: Figures may not add up to the totals given because of rounding.

CHAPTER 6

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Household consumption expenditure, gleaned from BLSS 2012 data, is the sum of the value of goods and services purchased by households, consumed from home production, or received as gifts or payment in kind. The consumption expenditure on all these goods and services reported in the different parts of the BLSS 2012 questionnaire was converted into monthly values (expressed in ngultrum) and then aggregated to obtain a measure of monthly household expenditure.

The components of consumption expenditure used to construct this aggregate fall into two main groups: (i) food items, and (ii) nonfood items. The specific items in each group, the method used in aggregating the consumption components, and the results of the survey are presented in this chapter. The analysis of household expenditure excludes expenditure on taxes (property taxes, vehicle-related taxes, and other direct taxes), pension contributions and insurance premiums, and interest payments on loans by households.

6.1 FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Food consumed is categorized by source as to whether it is (i) domestically produced and purchased in the market, (ii) imported from other countries and purchased in the market, (iii) produced at home, (iv) received as a gift, or (v) eaten outside the home. Food sub-aggregates are rice; other cereals and pulses; dairy products; fish; meat; fruits; vegetables; tea and coffee; cooking oil; spices, seasonings, and pastes; alcoholic beverages; and nonalcoholic beverages. The consumption of tobacco and doma is included under nonfood consumption.

Data on the quantities and total amounts spent on purchased items and the estimated market value of home-produced items were collected for three recall periods: the last 7 days, the last 30 days, and the last 12 months. For food items received as gifts, only the total value of what was consumed over the past 12 months was collected.

Calculating the food consumption sub-aggregates involved converting all reported expenditure on food items within the sub-aggregate to a uniform reference period—the last 30 days—and then aggregating expenditure across all food items consumed by the household. If the total value for the last 30 days was not available, the total value for the last 7 days was multiplied by 4.3. If neither value was available, the total value for the last 12 months was divided by 12.

For items whose quantities were reported in local units, the data were converted on the basis of standardized measurement units. Where expenditure values for a particular consumption item were missing or data on quantities and expenditure values were inconsistent and yielded outliers of unit prices, the median prices were computed and used to adjust the outliers.

The value of food items received as gifts and consumed in the last 12 months was divided by 12 and the result was added to the overall monthly food aggregate. To calculate expenditure on meals outside the home, the total number of such meals taken by all the family members was multiplied by the average cost of the meals.

Food Consumption by Area (Urban or Rural)

The mean monthly food consumption expenditure of households in Bhutan (Figure 6.1) is estimated at Nu7,153, a 32% increase in nominal terms over the Nu5,423 figure in BLSS 2007. The mean monthly per capita food consumption expenditure in the country is estimated at Nu1,574 (Figure 6.2). As might be expected, food consumption expenditure is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas—by an average of Nu1,497 for households, and by Nu566 per capita. The mean household food expenditure is 22% higher in the urban areas (Nu8,141 monthly per household) than in the rural areas (Nu6,644). With their generally smaller household sizes, the urban areas have a mean per capita food expenditure (Nu1,965) 40% higher than that in the rural areas (Nu1,399).

Figure 6.1. Mean Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)

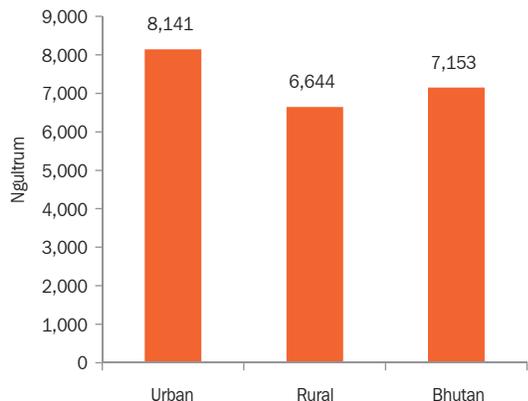
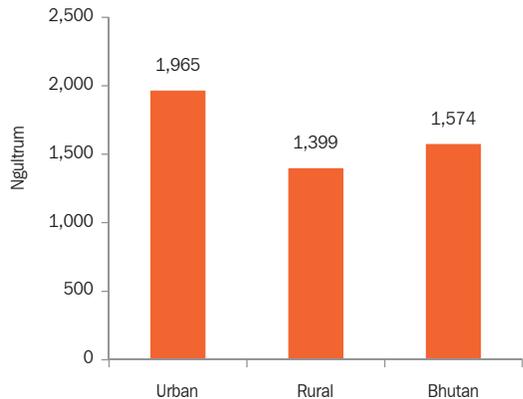


Figure 6.2. Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)



Food Consumption by Major Food Item Category and by Area (Urban or Rural)

The structure of the food consumption of households, by major food item, is shown in Figures 6.3 and 6.4. The food consumption expenditure of households goes mostly to dairy products, rice, other cereals and pulses, and vegetables; households spend least on tea and coffee, and meals outside the home (Figure 6.3). On a per capita basis, households spend 20.4% of their food budget on dairy products, 14.7% on rice, 14.2% on vegetables, and 10.3% on other cereals and pulses. Almost 10% of food expenditure (9.6%) is on spices and seasonings (Figure 6.5).

The share of fruits, vegetables, and meals outside the home in food expenditure, both at the household

Figure 6.3. Share of Major Food Items in Mean Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)

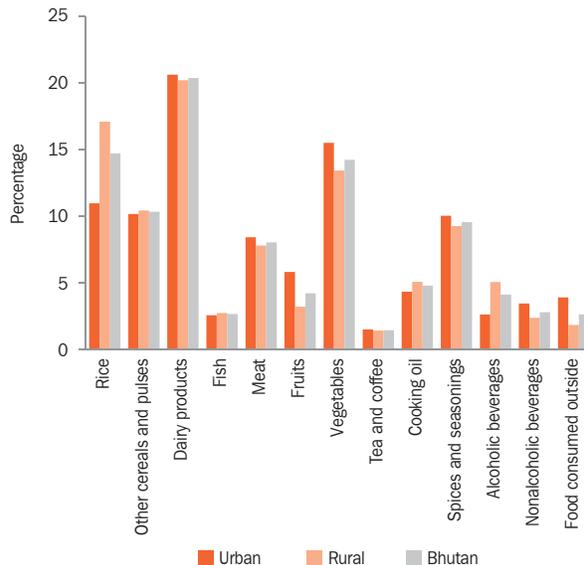
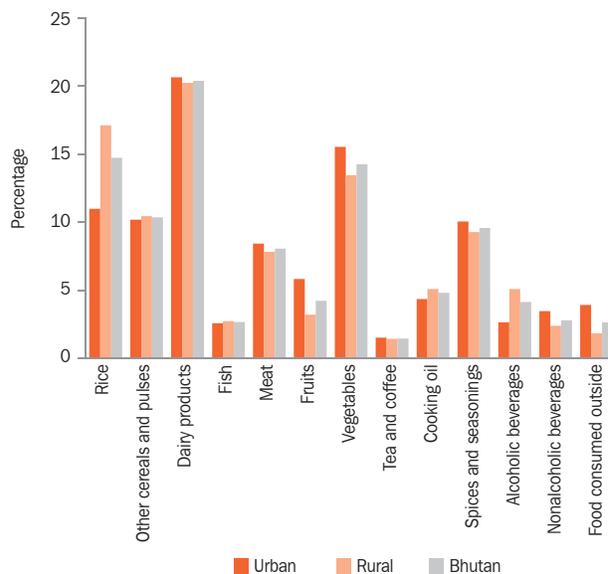
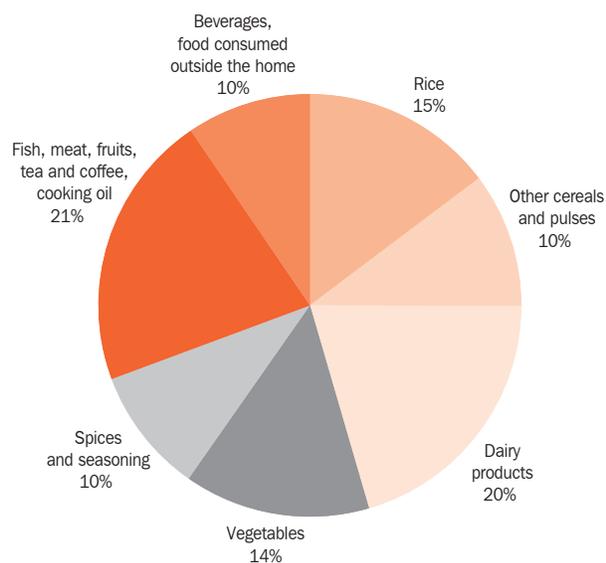


Figure 6.4. Share of Major Food Items in Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)



level and on a per capita basis, is higher among urban households than among rural households. On the other hand, rice and alcoholic beverages have a higher share in the food expenditure of rural households compared with urban households. For both urban and rural households, dairy products have the largest share.

Figure 6.5. Share of Major Food Items in Per Capita Household Food Expenditure



Food Consumption by Source

Figure 6.6 presents the distribution of food consumption expenditure in Bhutan, and separately for the urban and rural areas, according to the source of the food: purchased items that are imported, purchased items that are domestically produced, home-produced items, and items received as gifts. Except for dairy products, fruits, vegetables, and alcoholic beverages, more than half of the food expenditure of households is on food items produced abroad and imported into the country. In value terms, a high proportion of the following items is imported: cooking oil (91.4%), fish (87.4%), tea and coffee (87.2%), and nonalcoholic beverages (76.1%). Home production in urban areas is low, and is highest for rice: 5.1% of the rice consumed in the urban areas is home produced. In the rural areas, home production accounts for a significant proportion, at least about a third, of consumption expenditure on the following: alcoholic beverages (52.9%), dairy products (46.6%), rice (40.5%), vegetables (37.2%), and, fruits (32.1%).

Domestically produced food products bought and sold in the market generally make up a greater proportion of food consumption than home-produced food products. Exceptions are rice and alcoholic beverages. Domestically produced rice purchased in the market accounts for only 8.8% of the total value

of rice consumption; home-produced rice, a much higher 30.3%. The rest of the rice consumed is either imported or received as a gift.

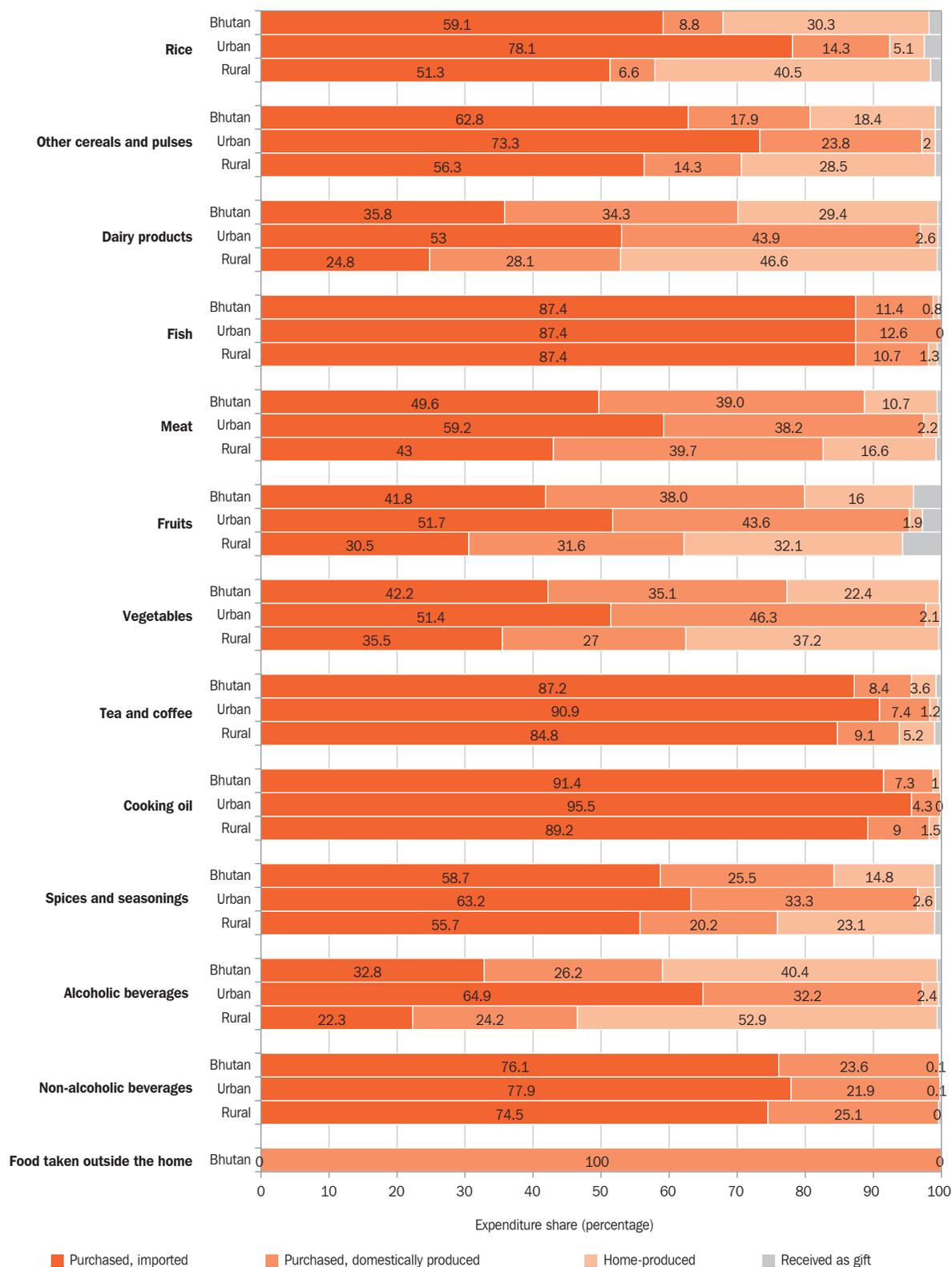
Overall, purchased food items, whether imported or domestically produced, account for at least 80% of the total consumption expenditure of households in Bhutan, in each major food category. But the proportion purchased is lower for vegetables (77.3%), dairy products (70.1%), rice (67.9%), and alcoholic beverages (59%). In the urban areas, purchased food items compose at least 95% of total consumption expenditure in each major food category, except for rice (92.4%). In the rural areas, on the other hand, only fish, meat, tea and coffee, cooking oil, and nonalcoholic beverages are mostly purchased in the market; for the rest, the share of purchased food items in the value of consumption ranges from 46.5% (alcoholic beverages) to 75.9% (spices and seasonings). Hence, the proportion of food items traded in the market is greater in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

6.2 NONFOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Unlike food items, most nonfood items are too heterogeneous to permit the collection of information on quantities. Therefore, for nonfood items, only data pertaining to the value of such items consumed over the reference period were collected in BLSS 2012. Data collected on purchases of nonfood items covered different recall periods—the past 12 months and, in some cases, the month just before the survey. Nonfood home-produced items including textile, bamboo, wood, and cane products had a recall period of the past 12 months. Constructing the nonfood aggregate entailed converting all the reported amounts to a uniform reference period of 12 months, aggregating across the various items, and then dividing by 12 to get a monthly nonfood aggregate. Where data on the last 12 months were not available, the data for the last month were multiplied by 12 to get the annual nonfood aggregate.

The nonfood consumption aggregates are clothing and footwear, transport and communications, household operations, recreation, furnishings and household equipment, agricultural input and machinery, and miscellaneous expenditure. Tobacco

Figure 6.6. Food Consumption by Source and by Area (Urban or Rural)



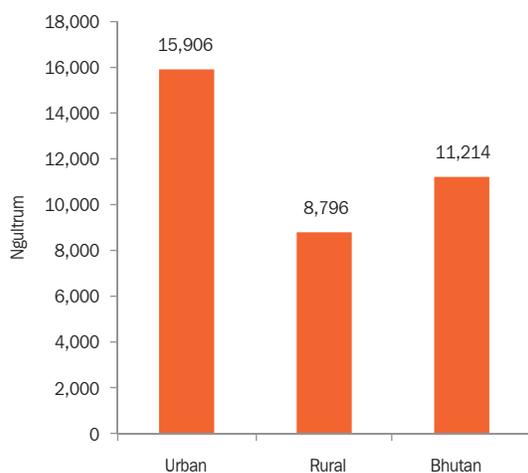
and doma, education, health, housing and energy for the home, and remittances abroad are also among the aggregates. Durable goods such as refrigerators and other major appliances are included under furnishings and household equipment, and tractors and power tillers under agricultural input and machineries. Data on expenditures on taxes, pension contributions and insurance premiums, and interest payments on household loans were also collected but not included in nonfood consumption expenditure.

The estimate of the monthly value of household expenditure on housing services is based on the rental value of dwellings. In the case of rented dwellings, the value of expenditure on housing services is taken to be the rental paid; if payment is made in kind, the assessed value of such payment is used. An estimated 60% of households in Bhutan own their dwellings and therefore pay no rent. These households were asked to impute the rental value of their dwelling units, as were other households provided with free or subsidized housing by employers or other entities.

Nonfood Consumption by Area (Urban or Rural)

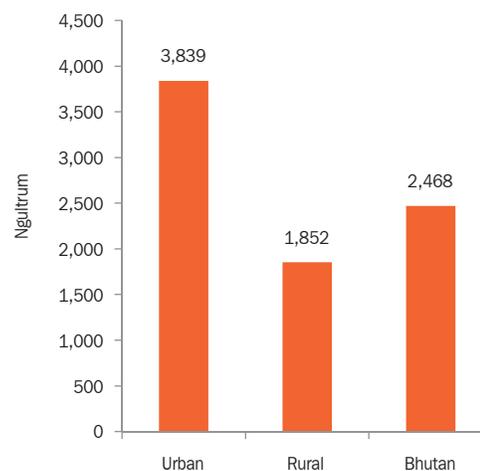
The mean monthly household nonfood consumption expenditure of about Nu11,214 in Bhutan, shown in Figure 6.7, is 34% higher in nominal terms than it was in BLSS 2007 (Nu8,399). The mean monthly per capita nonfood consumption expenditure in the country is estimated at Nu2,468 (Figure 6.8). At the household level, nonfood consumption expenditure is 81% higher in the urban areas (Nu15,906 a month) than in the rural areas (Nu8,796). However, because

Figure 6.7. Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)



household sizes in the urban areas are smaller, per capita nonfood consumption expenditure in these areas (Nu3,839 a month per person) is more than double the expenditure in the rural areas (Nu1,852).

Figure 6.8. Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)



In value terms, 98% of nonfood items consumed are purchased in the market, as opposed to being home produced (only 2%) or received as gifts (Appendix 3, Table A3.49). About 15% of clothing and footwear items consumed are produced at home. Clothing and footwear account for most of the home-produced nonfood items. Some furnishings and household equipment, as well as tobacco and doma, are also home produced, but to a much lesser extent. In the rural areas, 8% of furnishings and household equipment expenditure is on home-produced items.

Nonfood Consumption by Major Item Category and by Area (Urban or Rural)

Nonfood items are grouped into 13 major categories: tobacco and doma, clothing and footwear, transport and communications, household operations, recreation, furnishings and household equipment, agricultural input and machinery, miscellaneous expenditure, educational expenses, health expenses, rental expenses, energy for the home, and remittances abroad. Miscellaneous expenditure includes expenses for *rimdo* and religious ceremonies; marriages, birthdays, promotions, *tika*, etc.; *tshechu*, *lomba*, and *losar* festivities; funerals; gifts and donations to charities; picnics and treats; hotel accommodation;

domestic services (household help); hired labor (other than for the construction of structure and house maintenance); and other goods and services. The value

and the percentage share of each monthly nonfood item of expenditure of households in the urban and rural areas are shown in Figures 6.9 and 6.10.

Figure 6.9. Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Major Item Category and by Area (Urban or Rural)

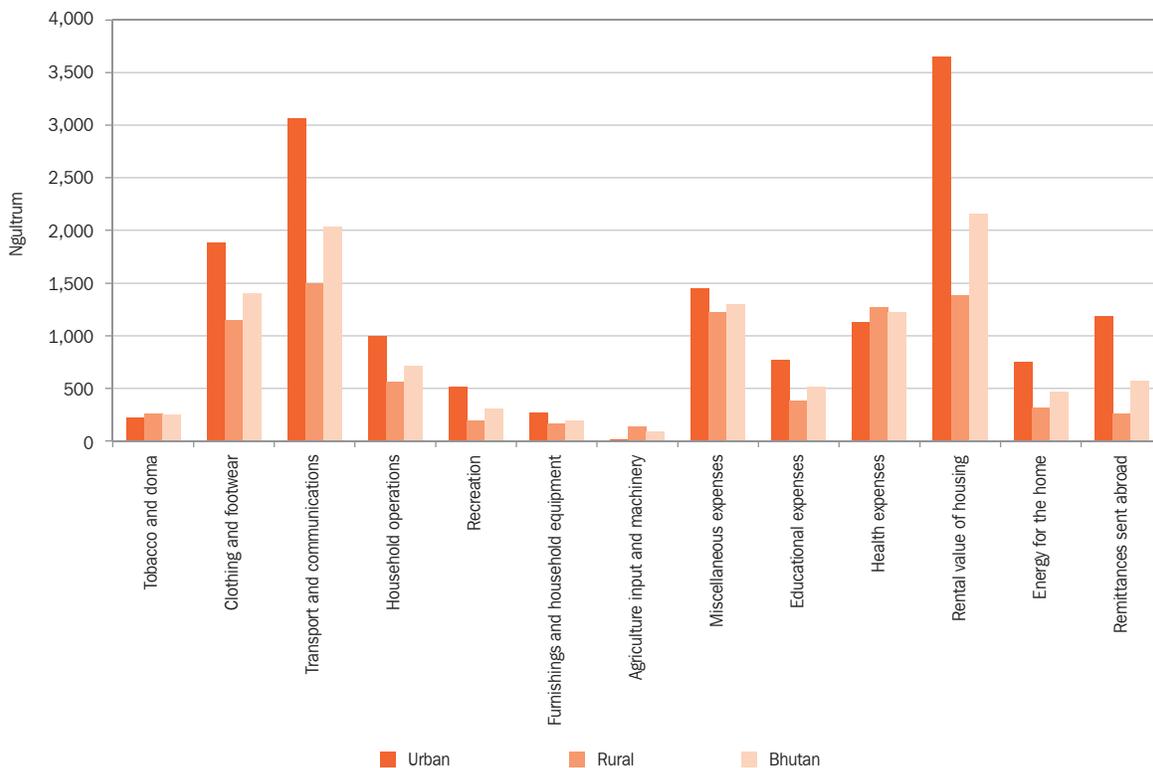


Figure 6.10. Share of Major Nonfood Items in Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)

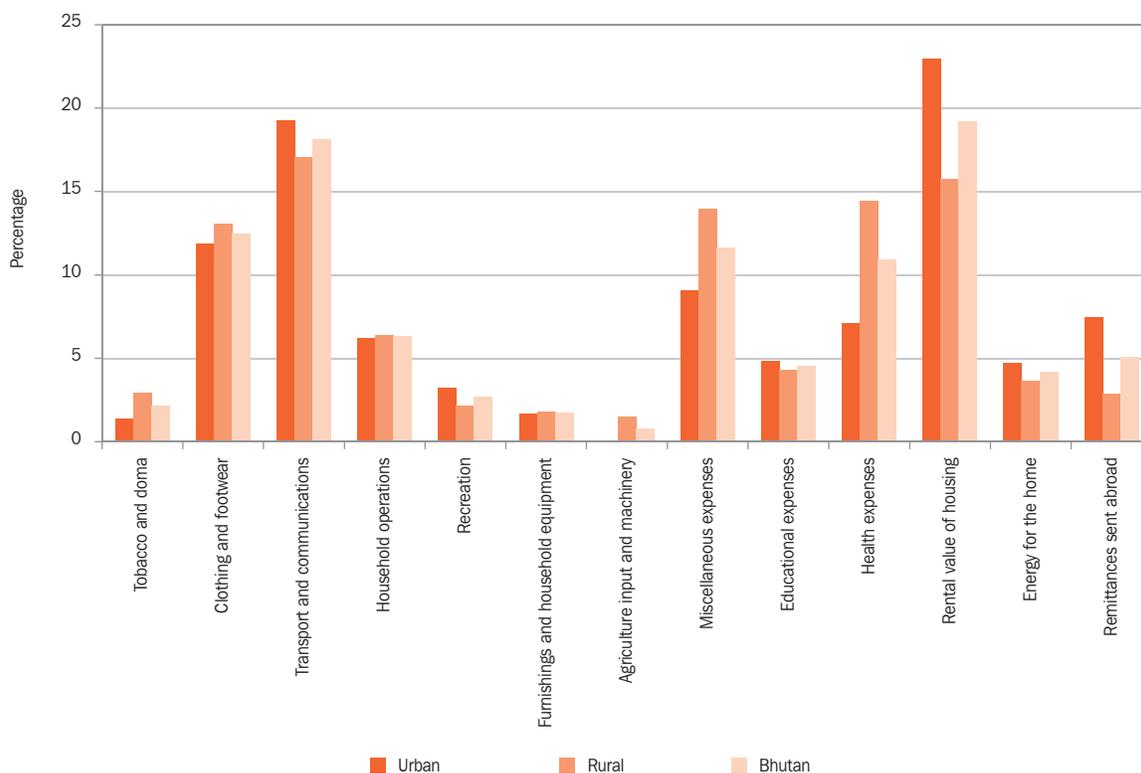
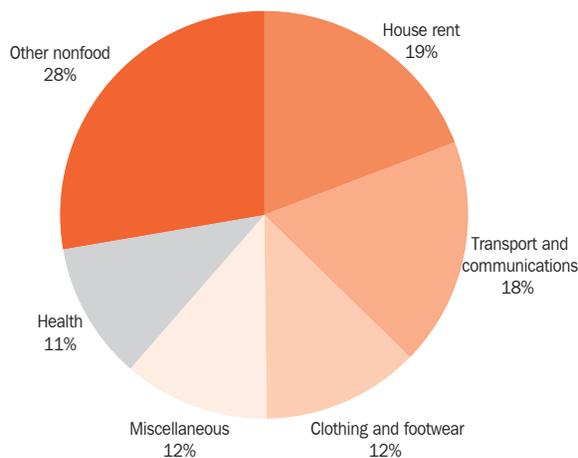


Figure 6.11. Share of Major Nonfood Items in Household Nonfood Expenditure



As Figure 6.10 shows, the major nonfood expenditure items in Bhutan are house rent (19%), transport and communications (18%), clothing and footwear (12%), miscellaneous expenditure (12%), and health (11%). Most of the nonfood expenditure of households in the urban areas goes to housing rent (23%), transport and communications (19%), clothing and footwear (12%), miscellaneous expenditure (9%), remittances abroad (7%), and health (7%). Households in the rural areas, on the other hand, spend mostly on transport and communications (17%), house rent (16%), health expenses (14%), miscellaneous expenditure (14%), and household operations (6%).

6.3 TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Total household consumption expenditure is the sum of food consumption expenditure and nonfood consumption expenditure. Table 6.1 presents the mean monthly per capita household expenditure, broken down into food and selected nonfood components by per capita consumption quintile and by area (urban or rural). The separate consumption quintiles for urban households and rural households highlight the generally lower level of consumption in the rural areas. The mean monthly per capita household expenditure in Bhutan is Nu4,043; in the urban areas, it is Nu5,804, or about 78% higher than that in the rural areas (Nu3,251).

As shown in Table 6.2, the mean household size is largest among households in the poorest quintile and progressively decreases in the richer quintiles, in both the urban and rural areas. The mean household size in the poorest quintile, at 6.06, is almost twice the size in the richest quintile (3.17).

The mean monthly household consumption expenditure and the mean monthly per capita consumption expenditure by per capita consumption quintile and by area (urban or rural), are shown in Figures 6.12 and 6.13. The mean household consumption among the richest 20% (Nu34,141) is

Table 6.1. Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Food and Nonfood Expenditure by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile and by Area (Urban or Rural) (Nu)

Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintile	Mean Per Capita Expenditure	Food	Health	Education	Miscellaneous	Transport and Communications	Rent	Other Nonfood
Urban	5,804.1	1,964.9	273.2	185.9	349.7	740.1	881.7	1,409.0
First	2,480.7	1,191.5	41.4	83.0	135.1	147.7	342.1	540.0
Second	3,802.4	1,625.0	86.0	121.7	230.3	292.7	583.2	863.6
Third	5,089.2	1,939.9	127.9	204.8	330.3	495.0	810.7	1,180.7
Fourth	7,087.1	2,408.3	298.1	295.3	448.3	784.3	1,146.1	1,706.6
Fifth	14,139.5	3,312.6	1,151.9	296.7	812.9	2,778.7	2,054.4	3,732.3
Rural	3,251.0	1,398.9	267.1	79.6	258.1	315.9	291.7	639.5
First	1,307.8	761.8	31.3	47.5	87.2	52.1	103.9	224.0
Second	2,069.1	1,137.8	79.3	59.4	156.7	104.8	160.9	370.1
Third	2,845.0	1,431.1	151.3	82.1	222.7	156.8	250.4	550.1
Fourth	4,109.7	1,817.6	274.6	86.2	351.2	316.3	425.9	837.6
Fifth	8,579.7	2,515.9	1,209.1	164.9	699.7	1,424.1	772.8	1,792.7
Bhutan	4,042.9	1,574.4	269.0	112.6	286.5	447.4	474.7	878.2
First	1,471.1	845.5	40.5	51.2	98.5	61.1	119.3	254.9
Second	2,465.7	1,272.3	94.1	71.5	178.8	133.1	231.7	483.6
Third	3,548.4	1,605.7	161.8	99.2	267.5	255.3	422.5	736.4
Fourth	5,194.2	2,048.4	279.9	154.9	388.1	478.5	679.7	1,164.5
Fifth	10,765.2	2,823.0	1,124.4	262.3	720.0	1,922.4	1,364.1	2,548.9

Note: The per capita household consumption quintiles for urban areas include only urban households. Similarly, the consumption quintiles for rural areas include only rural households. The consumption quintiles for Bhutan include both urban and rural households.

Table 6.2. Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure, Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure, Mean Household Size, and Number of Households by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and by Area (Urban or Rural)

Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintile	Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure (Nu)			Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure (Nu)			Mean Household Size			Number of Households		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
First	12,767.32	8,268.07	8,920.15	2,480.71	1,307.77	1,471.10	5.15	6.32	6.06	8,710	16,898	25,612
Second	17,410.95	11,216.76	12,523.01	3,802.36	2,069.11	2,465.72	4.58	5.42	5.08	8,700	16,882	25,572
Third	21,459.79	13,394.90	15,886.01	5,089.20	2,844.98	3,548.43	4.22	4.71	4.48	8,706	16,887	25,591
Fourth	27,267.43	16,775.01	20,378.10	7,087.13	4,109.70	5,194.24	3.85	4.08	3.92	8,702	16,877	25,591
Fifth	41,346.52	27,553.04	34,141.21	14,139.49	8,579.65	10,765.19	2.92	3.21	3.17	8,698	16,883	25,577
Total	24,046.75	15,440.07	18,367.32	5,804.06	3,251.02	4,042.89	4.14	4.75	4.54	43,515	84,427	127,942

3.8 times the mean household consumption among the bottom 20% (Nu8,920). Average household sizes are larger among the poorer quintiles than among the richer quintiles. In consequence, the fifth quintile has a mean per capita expenditure (Nu10,765) that is more than seven times that of the first quintile (Nu1,471). The mean per capita expenditure of the richest quintile

is more than twice the national average per capita consumption expenditure (Nu4,043), while that of the poorest quintile is only about a third of the national average. The mean household expenditure is 56% higher among urban than among rural households, and the mean per capita household expenditure is also higher, by 78%.

Figure 6.12. Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and by Area (Urban or Rural)

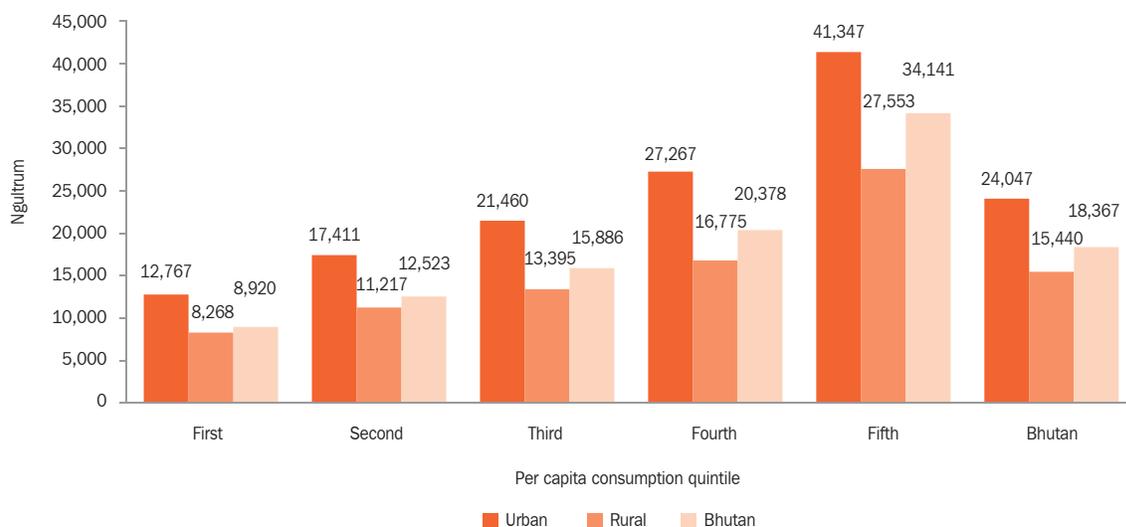
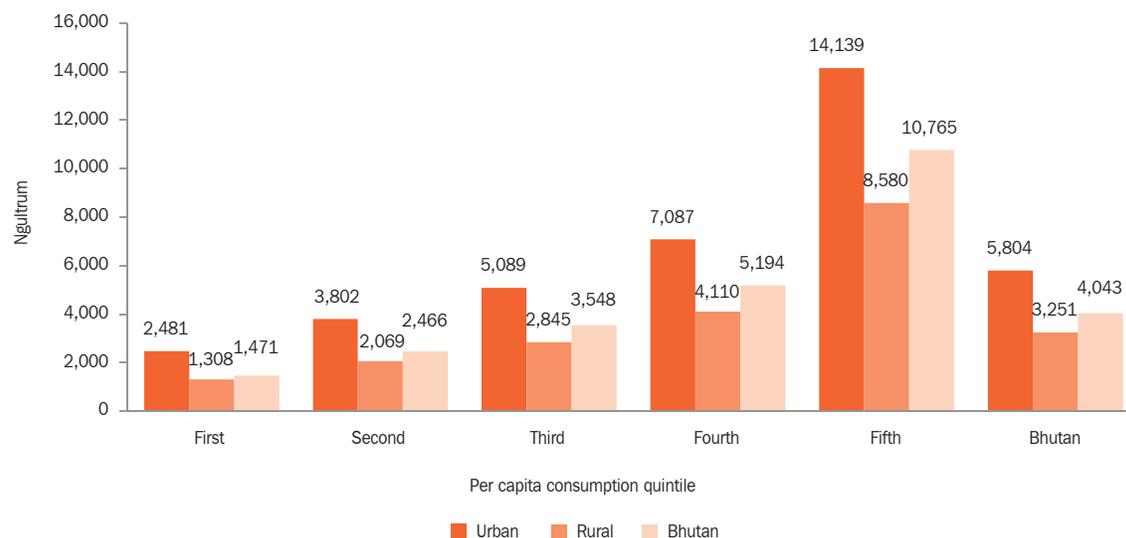


Figure 6.13. Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and by Area (Urban or Rural)



Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)

The monthly per capita consumption expenditure on food and nonfood items by per capita consumption quintile is shown in Figure 6.14. Nonfood expenditure increases faster than food expenditure in the higher quintiles; this behavior becomes ever more marked from the fourth quintile.

Figure 6.14. Monthly Per Capita Expenditure on Food and Nonfood Items by Per Capita Consumption Quintile

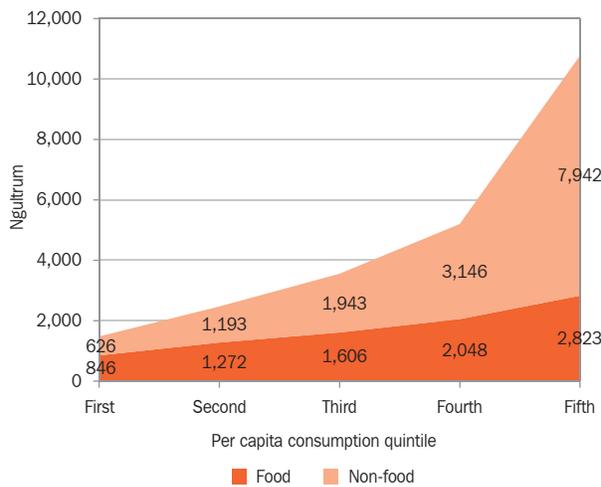
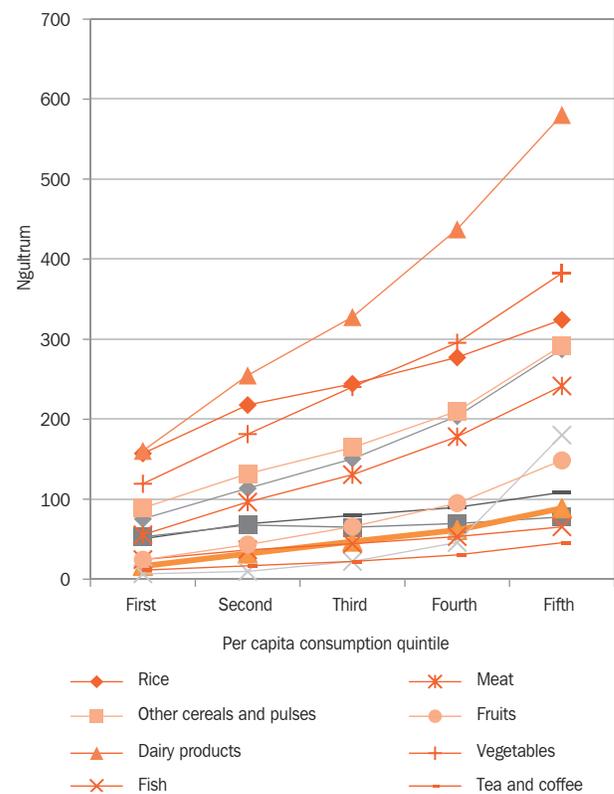


Figure 6.15 shows the behavior of monthly per capita expenditure by major food item and by per capita consumption quintile. Major food consumption items on which spending significantly increases with consumption quintile are dairy products, vegetables, rice, other cereals and pulses, spices and seasonings, and meat. The monthly per capita expenditure on fruits, nonalcoholic beverages, and food taken outside the home is lower but significantly increases with consumption quintile, especially for food taken outside the home, which entails a progressively larger monthly per capita expenditure from the fourth to the richest quintile. The increase in expenditure on cooking oil, alcoholic beverages, fish, and tea and coffee in the higher consumption quintiles is relatively smaller; even at the richest consumption quintile, the monthly per capita consumption expenditure on these items is still only about Nu100 or less.

The behavior of monthly per capita expenditure by major nonfood item and by per capita consumption

quintile, is shown in Figure 6.16. Major nonfood consumption items on which spending significantly increases with consumption quintile are transport and communications, housing rent (especially in the first four consumption quintiles), health, miscellaneous expenditure, and clothing and footwear. Between the fourth and the richest quintile, there are large spikes in per capita expenditure on transport and communications, housing rent, health, and remittances abroad.

Figure 6.15. Monthly Per Capita Food Expenditure by Major Food Item and by Per Capita Consumption Quintile



On average, food accounts for 39% of household consumption expenditure in the country (Figure 6.17). The share declines with higher consumption quintiles. More than half of the consumption expenditure of the bottom 40% of households (58% in the poorest quintile and 52% in the second quintile) and 40% of the consumption expenditure of the next 40% of households (45% in the third quintile and 39% in the fourth quintile) goes to food. The top consumption quintile spends only about a quarter of its consumption expenditure on food.

Figure 6.16. Monthly Per Capita Food Expenditure by Major Nonfood Item and by Per Capita Consumption Quintile

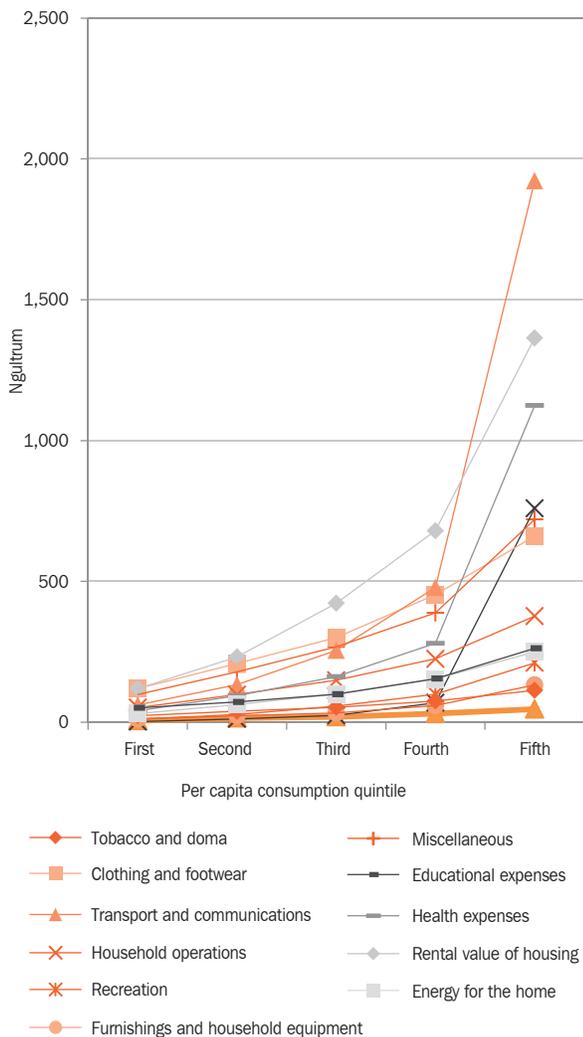
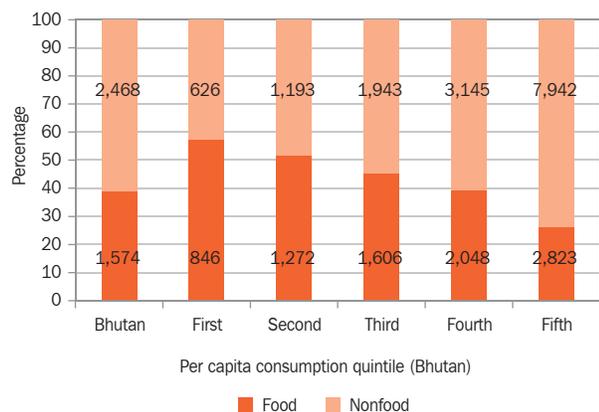
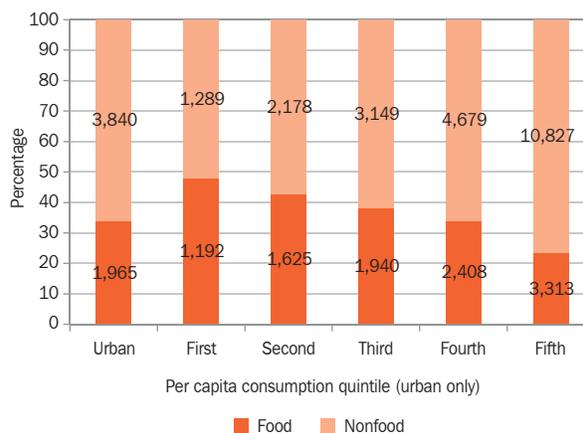


Figure 6.17. Expenditure (Nu) and Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (%) in Bhutan



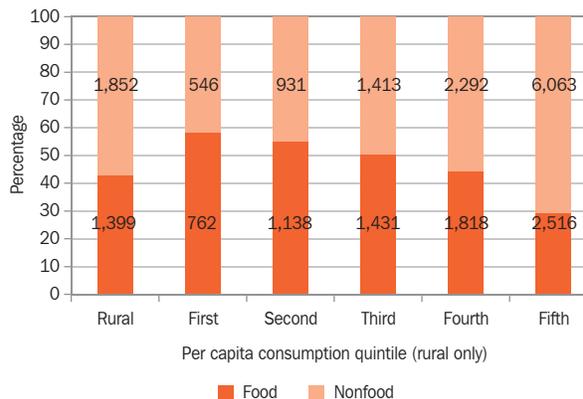
In the urban areas, food takes up 34% of household expenditure, below the national average of 39% (Figure 6.18), but in the poorest consumption quintile, it accounts for 48%. Less than half of the consumption expenditure of the bottom 40% of urban households goes to food. The share of food in the consumption expenditure of the richest 20% of urban households is 23%.

Figure 6.18. Expenditure (Nu) and Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (%) in the Urban Areas of Bhutan



In the rural areas, 43% of household expenditure goes to food, higher than the national average of 39% (Figure 6.19). Over half of rural households devote 50% or more of their consumption expenditure to food: 58% for the poorest quintile, 55% for the second quintile, and 50% for the third quintile. For the richest rural consumption quintile, the share of food in consumption expenditure is 29%.

Figure 6.19. Expenditure (Nu) and Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (%) in the Rural Areas of Bhutan



Total Household Expenditure by Dzongkhag

The mean monthly household and per capita household consumption expenditure in each *dzongkhag* is shown in Figures 6.20 and 6.21. Per capita consumption expenditure is highest in Gasa (Nu8,044 a month), Thimphu (Nu6,375), and Paro (Nu6,363), and lowest in Zhemgang (Nu2,417), Samtse (Nu2,435), and Dagana (Nu2,631). Per capita consumption in Gasa, where it is highest, is more than three times that in Zhemgang, where it is lowest.

The share of food in household consumption expenditure generally declines with higher per capita consumption expenditure. It ranges from 33% to 35% in the *dzongkhags* with the highest per capita consumption expenditure—Gasa, Thimphu, Paro, and Haa—and from 36% (Punakha and Chhukha) to 50% (Samtse) in the other *dzongkhags*.

Figure 6.20. Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag

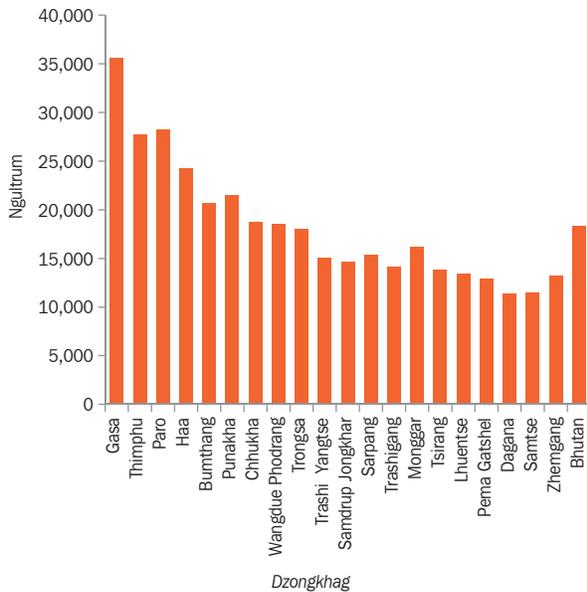


Figure 6.21. Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag

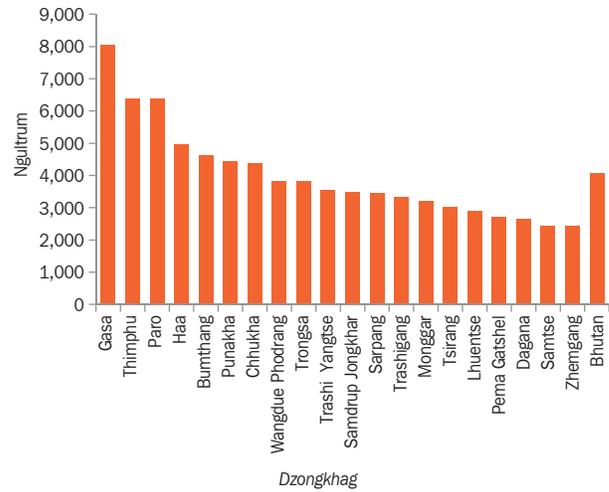
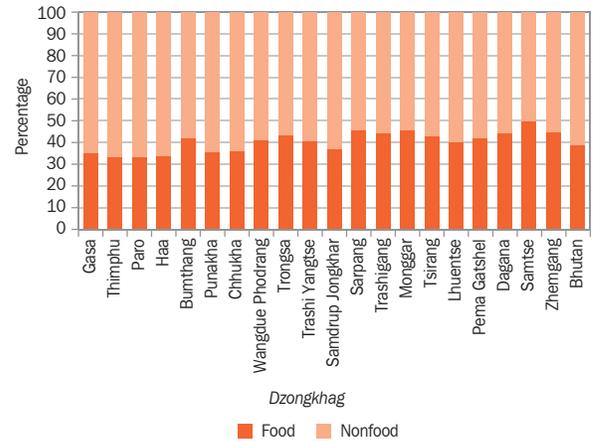


Figure 6.22. Share of Food and Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag



CHAPTER 7

HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

The data on housing collected during the survey included information about the type of dwelling, tenure status, main materials used in the construction of the house, TV and internet connections, and access to basic utilities and other services. The information about the household was generally provided by the head of the household.

This chapter presents some of the results of the survey in relation to the type of dwelling and tenure status of households, including house rent actually paid; housing characteristics such as the number of rooms and construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, and flooring; access to basic utilities such as drinking water, sanitation, and energy; and access to other services such as communications and technology, and transport.

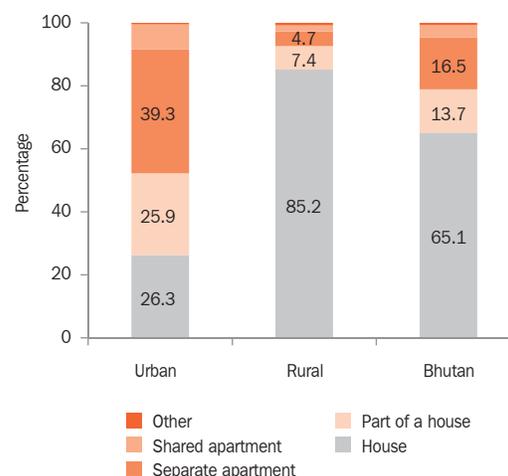
7.1 TYPE OF DWELLING AND TENURE STATUS

Table 7.1 shows that about two out of every three households (65%) in Bhutan live in houses; the proportion is much higher in the rural areas (85%) than in the urban areas (26%). Around one-third (34%) of all households live in part of a house or apartments (separate or shared). The contrast between urban and rural areas in the type of dwelling is shown in Figure 7.1. Whereas most households in the rural areas (85%) live in houses, almost three-fourths of urban households (73%) live either in part of a house or in an apartment.

Table 7.1. Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Type of Dwelling	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
House	26.3	85.2	65.1
Part of a house	25.9	7.4	13.7
Separate apartment	39.3	4.7	16.5
Shared apartment	8.0	1.9	4.0
Other	0.5	0.8	0.7
Total households (Number)	43,515	84,427	127,942

Figure 7.1. Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling and by Area (Urban or Rural)



According to Table 7.2, less than two-thirds of households (60%) in the country own their dwellings. Only about one in six urban households (17%) own the place where they live; the majority (62%) rent their dwellings. In contrast, at least eight in 10 rural households (83%) own their dwellings and only 10% rent. One-fifth of urban households and a smaller proportion of rural households (7%) live in rent-free housing. The private sector is the largest provider of dwellings for rent, especially in the urban areas, where its rentals compose 43% of dwellings. About one-fifth of urban dwellings are owned by the government and by public corporations.

Table 7.2. Distribution of Households by Tenure Status by Housing Provider and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

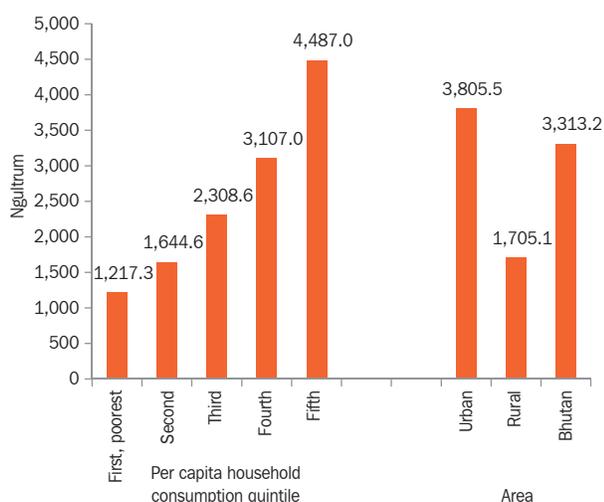
Area	Owned	Rent-Free	Renting				Other
			From Government	From Public Corporation	From Employer	From Private Person	
Urban	16.6	20.6	14.0	4.0	1.0	42.6	1.2
Rural	82.9	7.2	2.5	0.6	0.1	6.5	0.2
Bhutan	60.3	11.8	6.4	1.8	0.4	18.8	0.5

Among the *dzongkhags*, Pema Gatshel has the highest proportion of households that own their dwellings (91%) and Thimphu, considered the most urbanized *dzongkhag*, has the lowest ownership (19%). The proportion of households that own their dwellings is below 60% in only three other *dzongkhags*: Chhukha (43%), Sarpang (52%), and Paro (58%). In Thimphu, three-fifths of households rent and one-fifth live in rent-free dwellings; 80% of the rent-paying households live in dwellings owned by private individuals, while 18% live in housing owned by the government and by public corporations.

House Rent and Frequency of Increase

Households were asked how much rent they pay for their dwellings monthly. Those who own or stay rent-free in their dwellings were asked to estimate the rent their dwellings would fetch. In this section, however, housing rent is estimated only for households that actually pay rent. Figure 7.2 shows that the average monthly house rent in the urban areas (Nu3,806) is more than twice the rent in the rural areas (Nu1,705). Households in the poorest per capita consumption quintile pay a house rent of Nu1,217 a month, on average, while the richest households pay about Nu4,487.

Figure 7.2. Mean Monthly House Rent Paid by Households by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile and by Area (Urban or Rural)



Among the *dzongkhags*, average monthly rent is highest in Thimphu and Wangdue Phodrang (about Nu5,000) and lowest (about Nu900) in Gasa and Lhuentse (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3. Mean Monthly House Rent Paid by Households by Dzongkhag

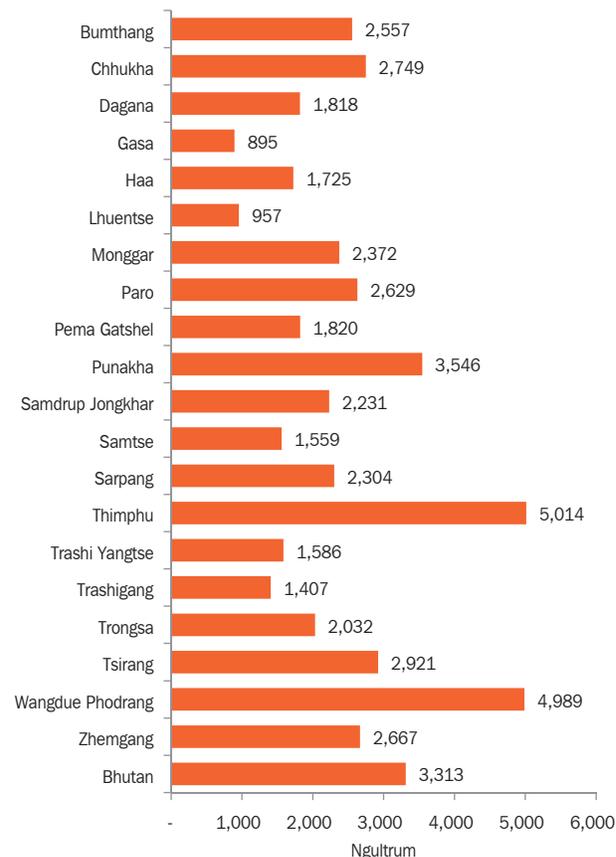


Table 7.3 shows the frequency of rent increase for renting households. One-fourth of urban households and about one-fifth in the rural areas pay higher rent every year. Some households (7% in the urban areas and 5% in the rural areas) have their rent increased twice a year; other households (one-fifth of urban households and one-eighth of rural households), once every 2 or 3 years. More than half of the renters surveyed could not provide information about the frequency of rent increase because they had just moved into their dwellings or for some other reason.

Table 7.3. Distribution of Households by Frequency of House Rent Increase and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Frequency of House Rent Increase	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Bhutan (%)
Once a year	24.9	18.1	23.3
Twice a year	7.2	4.5	6.6
Once every 2 years	9.7	7.6	9.2
Once every 3 years	9.3	4.9	8.3
Other/Recently moved in	49.0	64.9	52.7

7.2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

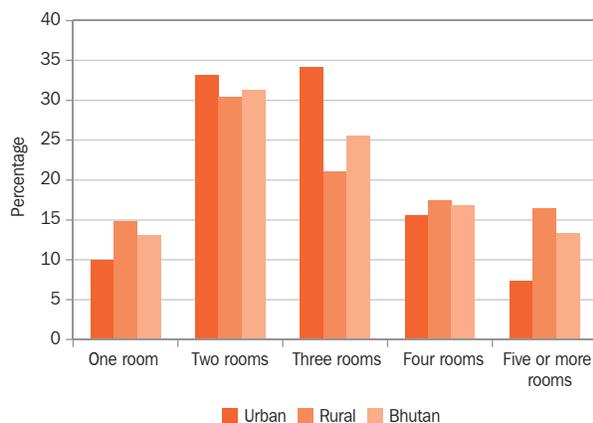
Number of Rooms per Dwelling

Respondents were asked about the number of rooms in their dwellings, excluding bathroom, toilet, balcony, and kitchen. Thirteen percent of all households have one-room dwellings (Table 7.4, Figure 7.4); another 13% have dwellings with five or more rooms. About one-third of households have two rooms and one-fourth have three rooms. Two-thirds of urban households and about one-half (52%) of households in the rural areas live in two- or three-room dwellings. The proportion of rural households occupying five or more rooms (16%) is more than double the proportion in the urban areas (7%).

Table 7.4. Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

No. of Rooms	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
One room	9.9	14.8	13.1
Two rooms	33.1	30.4	31.3
Three rooms	34.1	21.1	25.5
Four rooms	15.6	17.4	16.8
Five or more rooms	7.3	16.4	13.3
Total households (number)	43,515	84,427	127,942

Figure 7.4. Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling and by Area (Urban or Rural)



In the country as a whole, the average household size is 4.5 and the average number of rooms per household is 3, resulting in an average room density of 1.5 persons per room (Table 7.5). The average room density is slightly higher in the rural areas (1.52 persons per room) than in the urban areas (1.44). The mean number of rooms in the dwelling increases progressively in the higher per capita household consumption quintiles, the mean household size

decreases, and therefore room density also decreases (Table 7.6): the higher the consumption quintile, the fewer the persons per room.

Table 7.5. Room Density by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Number of Persons per Room

Area	Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Household Size	Persons per Room
Urban	2.87	4.14	1.44
Rural	3.12	4.75	1.52
Bhutan	3.03	4.54	1.50

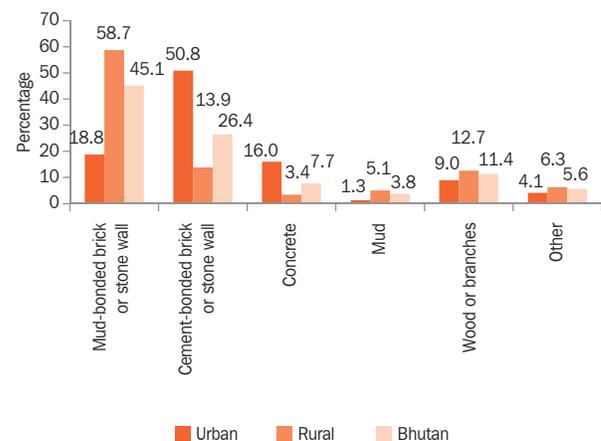
Table 7.6. Room Density by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile and by Number of Persons per Room

Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile	Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Household Size	Persons per Room
First	2.53	6.06	2.40
Second	2.84	5.08	1.79
Third	3.03	4.48	1.48
Fourth	3.24	3.92	1.21
Fifth	3.53	3.17	0.90
Total	3.03	4.54	1.50

Housing Construction Materials

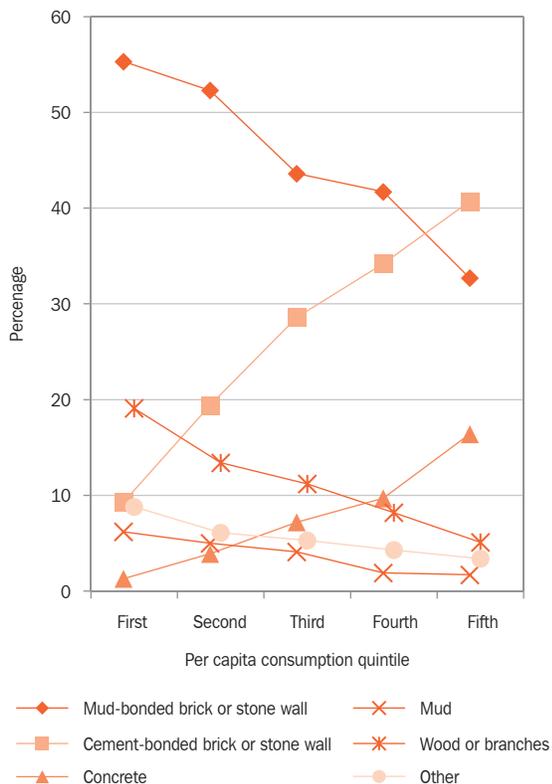
Almost half of all households in Bhutan (45%) live in dwellings with mud-bonded brick or stone walls, and about a quarter in dwellings with cement-bonded brick or stone walls. Greater contrasts in exterior wall materials can be observed across urban-rural locations and across per capita household consumption quintiles (Figures 7.5 and 7.6). Two-thirds of dwellings in the urban areas, but only about one-sixth of rural dwellings, have cement-bonded brick or stone walls or concrete walls. On the other hand, most dwellings in

Figure 7.5. Distribution of Households by Main Exterior Wall Material and by Area (Urban or Rural)



the rural areas (59%), but less than 20% in the urban areas, have mud-bonded brick or stone walls. The use of cement-bonded bricks and stones and concrete for exterior walls increases with per capita household consumption quintile, while the use of mud-bonded bricks or stones, mud, wood or branches, and other materials decreases.

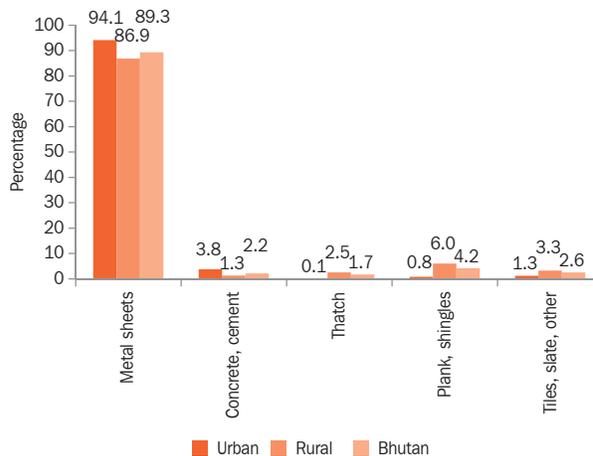
Figure 7.6. Distribution of Households by Main Exterior Wall Material and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile



Nine out of 10 households live in dwellings with metal-sheet roofing (Figure 7.7). The prevalence of this type of roofing does not differ much between the urban areas (94% of households live in such dwellings) and the rural areas (87%). Six percent of rural households have dwellings with plank or shingle roofing, compared with less than 1% of urban households. Tile or slate roofing is least common (it is used in the dwellings of less than 1% of households). At the *dzongkhag* level, at least 80% of the households in each *dzongkhag* except Gasa have dwellings with metal-sheet roofing. In Gasa, only 55% of households live in dwellings with metal-sheet roofing, and 45%, in dwellings with plank or shingle roofing. The use of metal sheets as roofing material increases with per

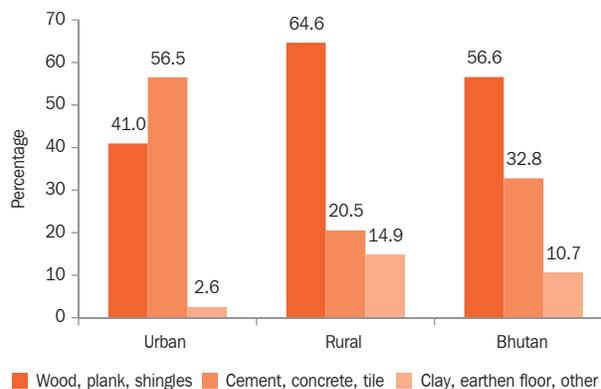
capita household consumption quintile (Appendix 3, Table A3.64).

Figure 7.7. Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material and by Area (Urban or Rural)



As shown in Figure 7.8, dwellings mostly have wood, plank, or shingle flooring (for 57% of households overall, 65% in the rural areas, and 41% in the urban areas). Cement, concrete, or tile flooring is more common in the urban areas (it is used in the dwellings of 57% of households) than in rural areas (21%). At least 10% of all households, but only 3% in the urban areas, have dwellings with clay or earthen flooring or other materials. Cement, tile, or concrete flooring increases in use with per capita household consumption quintile, while clay, earth, or other flooring decreases (Figure 7.9).

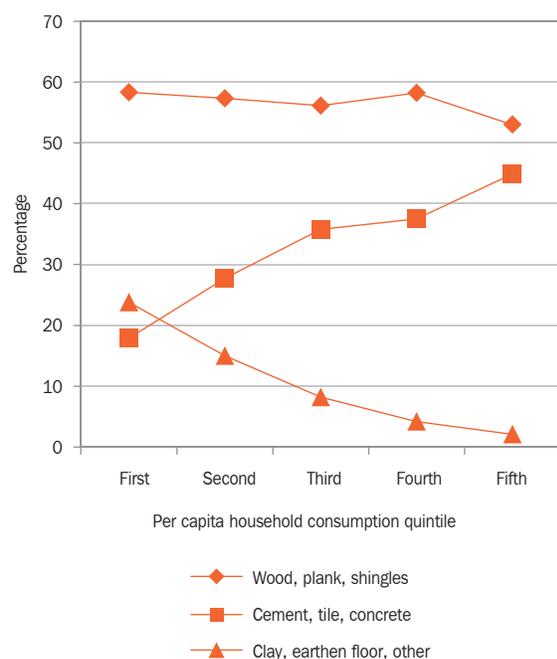
Figure 7.8. Distribution of Households by Main Flooring Material and by Area (Urban or Rural)



Among the *dzongkhags*, Bumthang, Haa, Gasa, and Lhuentse have the highest proportion of households living in dwellings with wooden, plank, or

shingle flooring, at over 94% (Appendix 3, Table A3.67). The *dzongkhags* where more than half of households have dwellings with cement, tile, or concrete flooring are Sarpang (72%), Chhukha (61%), and Samtse (56%). In most *dzongkhags*, below 4% of households live in dwellings with clay or earthen flooring; the exceptions are Tsirang (60% of households live in dwellings of this type), Dagana (42%), Samtse (35%), Sarpang (19%), and Chhukha (12%).

Figure 7.9. Distribution of Households by Main Flooring Material and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile



7.3 ACCESS TO BASIC UTILITIES

Sources of Drinking Water

There are two major categories of drinking-water sources: (i) improved water sources (water piped into the dwelling or compound, neighbor's piped water, public outdoor tap, protected well, protected spring, rainwater, and bottled water); and (ii) unimproved water sources (unprotected well, unprotected spring, tanker truck, cart with small tank or drum, surface water, and other sources). An improved source of drinking water is one that is likely to be protected from outside contamination, particularly from contamination with fecal matter. Nearly all (98%) households have access to improved water sources and of these households the majority (78%) have

water piped into their dwelling or compound (Table 7.7). The main sources of drinking water are public outdoor taps (for 12% of households) and a neighbor's pipe (7%). For a very small proportion, about 1% of households, protected wells, protected springs, or rainwater are the main sources of drinking water.

A greater proportion of households in the urban areas (87%) than in the rural areas (73%) have water piped into the dwelling or compound. On the other hand, a greater proportion of rural households than urban households use a neighbor's pipe (8% rural versus 6% urban) or a public outdoor tap (15% rural versus 6% urban). Most of the households that use unimproved water sources—almost two-thirds of households in the country—are in the rural areas. Three percent of rural households, but only about 1% of urban households, use unimproved water sources. Of the rural households that use unimproved water sources, slightly less than half, or 1% of rural households, rely on surface water (rivers, streams, dams, lakes, ponds, canals, irrigation channels) for their drinking water.

Table 7.7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Source of Drinking Water	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
Improved water sources	99.3	97.5	98.1
Piped water into dwelling/compound	87.0	73.3	78.0
Neighbor's pipe	5.7	8.0	7.3
Public outdoor tap	6.2	14.7	11.8
Protected well	0.1	0.5	0.4
Protected spring	0.2	0.8	0.6
Bottled water	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rainwater collection	0.0	0.1	0.1
Unimproved water sources	0.7	2.5	1.9
Unprotected well	0.0	0.3	0.2
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.6	0.4
Tanker truck	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cart with small tank/drum	0.1	0.1	0.1
Surface water	0.1	1.1	0.8
Other sources	0.2	0.2	0.2
Number of households	43,515	84,427	127,942

Sanitation

Sanitation is the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human wastes. The lack of access to adequate sanitation facilities can cause diseases, most commonly diarrhea from contamination with fecal matter, increasing child mortality rates. Table 7.8 presents in percentage terms the access of households to sanitation facilities, improved or unimproved, as determined by the type of toilet system used.

Throughout the country, 81% of households have access to improved sanitation facilities: 63% of households have a flush toilet and 14% have a pit latrine with slab. The most common unimproved sanitation facility is the pit latrine without slab (open pit), used by 12% of households. Fewer than 2% of households either have no access to toilet facilities or practice open-field or bush defecation.

Almost 90% of households with an improved sanitation facility do not share it with another household, while 9% of households with an improved sanitation facility share the facility with fewer than 10 households. Even among households with an unimproved sanitation facility, there is a high degree of privacy in their use of the facility: 84% of these households do not share the toilet facility with other households.

The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities is higher in the urban areas (96%) than in the rural areas (74%). The *dzongkhags* with the highest proportion of households having improved sanitation facilities are Thimphu (95%), Paro (93%), and Sarpang (91%), and those with the lowest proportion are Trongsa (52%) and Gasa (55%).

Access to Electricity

Ninety-two percent of all households in Bhutan, nearly all urban households, and 87% of rural households have access to electricity (Table 7.9). Almost three-quarters of rural households without electricity gave

as the major reason the unavailability of electricity services. In the urban areas, on the other hand, half of the households without electricity said they had no need for it. Throughout Bhutan, solar energy is also coming into greater use than generators as alternative to grid supply: 3% of households use solar power as their major source of electricity.

Among the *dzongkhags*, electrification rates are lowest in Zhemgang (70%), Dagana (80%), Samdrup Jongkhar (80%), and Monggar (82%); the use of solar power is highest in Gasa (61%) and Zhemgang (18%); and grid supply is lowest also in Gasa (only 36% of households have grid-supplied electricity) and Zhemgang (46%).

Table 7.9. Distribution of Households by Access to Electricity Services and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	With Electricity				Without Electricity				
	Total	Grid	Generator	Solar	Reason				
					Total	No Need	Too Expensive	Not Available	Other Reason
Urban	99.6	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rural	87.3	82.6	0.3	4.4	13.3	0.9	0.9	9.6	2.0
Bhutan	91.5	88.3	0.3	2.9	8.9	0.6	0.6	6.4	1.3

Sources of Energy for Lighting, Cooking, and Heating

Households were asked about their main source of energy for lighting, cooking, and heating (Table 7.10). Electricity is the main energy source for lighting in 88% of households (98% in the urban areas, 83% in the rural areas). In the rural areas, 12% of households use kerosene or gas lamps for lighting.

Table 7.8. Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Toilet Type	Extent of Sharing with Other Households				Total
	Not Shared	Public Facility	Shared with Fewer than 10 Households	Shared with More than 10 Households	
Improved sanitation facility	71.8	1.0	7.4	0.8	81.0
Flush toilet to piped sewer system	17.8	0.2	1.5	0.2	19.8
Flush toilet to septic tank (without soak pit)	13.7	0.2	2.1	0.2	16.2
Flush toilet to septic tank (with soak pit)	11.3	0.2	1.6	0.0	13.2
Flush toilet to pit (latrine)	11.8	0.2	1.3	0.2	13.5
Flush toilet to unknown place/not sure/don't know	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Ventilated improved pit	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8
Pit latrine with slab	13.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	14.5
Composting toilet	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Unimproved sanitation facility	16.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	19.0
Flush toilet to somewhere else	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Pit latrine without slab (open pit)	11.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	11.9
Long-drop latrine	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.8
Bucket	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1
No facility or bush or field defecation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7

Table 7.10. Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy and by Area (Urban or Rural)

Use and Source of Energy	Urban		Rural		Bhutan	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lighting	43,515	100.0	84,427	100.0	127,942	100.0
Electricity	42,450	97.6	70,149	83.1	112,599	88.0
Kerosene or gas lamps	828	1.9	9,877	11.7	10,705	8.4
Candles	53	0.1	185	0.2	238	0.2
Others	185	0.4	4,216	5.0	4,401	3.4
Cooking	43,515	100.0	84,427	100.0	127,942	100.0
Gas	39,895	91.7	38,349	45.4	78,244	61.2
Electricity	42,584	97.9	64,302	76.2	106,886	83.5
Wood	734	1.7	41,581	49.3	42,315	33.1
Coal	10	0.0	190	0.2	200	0.2
Kerosene	230	0.5	1,456	1.7	1,686	1.3
Others	29	0.1	188	0.2	217	0.2
Heating	43,515	100.0	84,427	100.0	127,942	100.0
No heating	16,124	37.1	47,028	55.7	63,153	49.4
<i>Bukhari</i> (wood or coal stove)	6,009	13.8	26,487	31.4	32,496	25.4
Electric heater	19,752	45.4	6,347	7.5	26,100	20.4
Kerosene heater	1,412	3.2	516	0.6	1,928	1.5
Gas heater	131	0.3	60	0.1	192	0.1
Straw/brush/manure stove	85	0.2	3,989	4.7	4,074	3.2

Note: Column subtotals can be more than 100% due to multiple answers.

The energy sources most widely used for cooking are electricity (84% of households), gas (61%), and wood (33%). Electricity is the most widely used source of energy for cooking in both the urban (98%) and rural (76%) areas. The use of gas for cooking is proportionally greater in the urban areas (92% of households) than in the rural areas (45%). Wood is used for cooking by about half of rural households (49%) but is hardly used for that purpose in the urban areas.

Solid fuels include coal and wood biomass, charcoal, crop residues, and animal dung. The use of these traditional fuels for cooking serves as a proxy for indoor pollution, associated with the increased incidence of diseases such as acute lower respiratory infections among children, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and, where coal is used, lung cancer. Since about half of rural households use wood for cooking, the solid fuel of interest in controlling indoor pollution is wood used for cooking in the rural areas.

About half of households—56% of rural households and 37% of urban households—do not heat their dwellings. In the urban areas, 45% of households use electric heaters, while 14% use a *bukhari*. In the rural areas, the *bukhari* is the usual source of heat for dwellings, used by about a third (31%) of households; only 8% of households use electric heaters.

Information from the survey about the consumption of firewood by households is found in Appendix 3, Table A3.75. A high proportion of households, 114,807 of 127,942 (90%), use firewood, by the back load or truckload or both, for cooking and heating. Urban households tend to use firewood by the truckload, whereas rural households tend to use it by the back load.

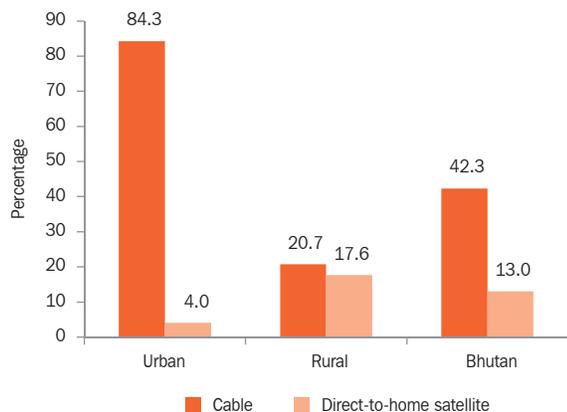
Appendix 3, Tables A3.70–A3.74, presents the household uses and sources of energy, disaggregated by per capita consumption quintile and by *dzongkhag*. The use of electricity for lighting increases together with per capita consumption. Also, in the higher per capita consumption quintiles, more households heat their dwellings, making greater use of electric heaters and less of kerosene heaters.

7.4 ACCESS TO OTHER SERVICES

Communications and Technology

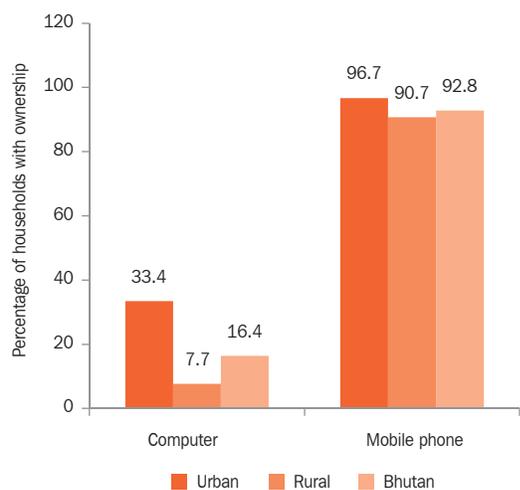
TV connection. Fifty-five percent of households across the country have a television connection at home. In the urban areas, cable connection (the choice of 84% of households) is more popular than direct-to-home (DTH) satellite antenna (4%). But in the rural areas, the difference is less pronounced: 21% of households with cable against 18% with DTH satellite antenna.

Figure 7.10. Distribution of Households with Television Connection by Type of Connection and by Area (Urban or Rural)



Computers and mobile phones. The proportion of households that own computers in the urban areas (33%) is more than four times that in the rural areas (8%). Overall, only 16% of households in the country own computers. At least nine out of 10 households have mobile phones; the proportion in the urban areas is higher by 6 percentage points than the proportion in the rural areas. Ownership of mobile phones among households is clearly much more widespread than ownership of computers, and there is less disparity between the urban and rural areas in ownership of mobile phones compared with ownership of computers.

Figure 7.11. Distribution of Households Owning Computers and Mobile Phones by Area (Urban or Rural)



Internet connection. Twelve percent of all households, about 24% in the urban areas, and about 5% in the rural areas are connected to the internet

(Figure 7.12). Broadband and mobile internet are the most common types of connection. As shown in Figure 7.13, the internet penetration rate, the proportion of households with internet connection, is highest in Thimphu (26.7%) and lowest in Samtse (3.3%).

Figure 7.12. Distribution of Households by Type of Internet Connection

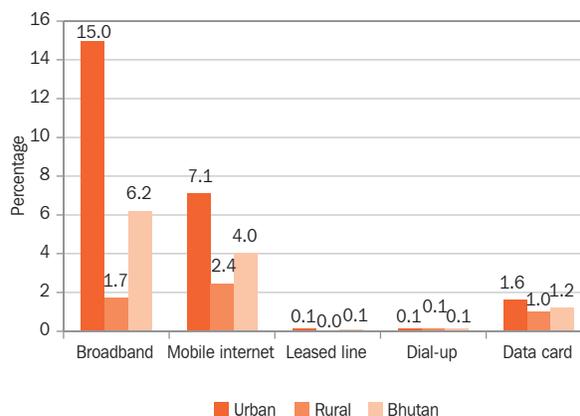
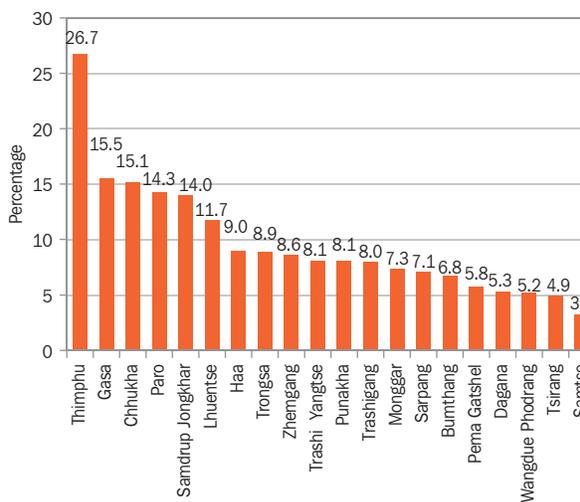


Figure 7.13. Internet Penetration Rates by Dzongkhag



Transport Mode and Travel Time to Services

Asked how they reach the nearest service centers, BLSS 2012 respondent households said they go on foot, on a bicycle or motorcycle, or by bus or car, or they walk partway and ride the rest of the way to their destination (Appendix 3, Table A3.78). The results show that most households walk to the facilities or get there by car, or they use a combination of the two modes of travel. For households in the urban areas, the nearest service centers are usually within

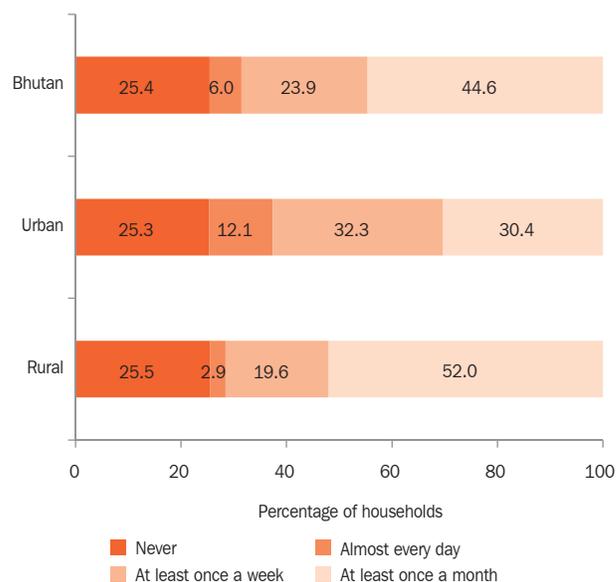
walking distance from their dwellings. In the rural areas, on the other hand, households must walk a greater distance or take a car or do both. Households that did not provide information about the mode of transportation to the service center may have no need for the services provided. For instance, they may see no need for the nearest phone service as they already have access to landlines or mobile telephones. Some households may also have no need for the post office, nonformal education center, or agriculture or livestock or forest extension center (especially in the case of urban households).

For households in urban areas that avail themselves of a service, it typically takes only up to half an hour to reach the service center (Appendix 3, Table A3.79). In the rural areas, however, except for basic health units, food markets or shops, and village temples, which are mostly accessible in less than half an hour, it takes at least an hour to get to most service centers. Some households in the urban areas have to travel more than 2 hours to reach service centers like the *dzongkhag* headquarters, the *gewog* headquarters, and sources of firewood.

Use of Public Transport and Perceived Quality of Service

Figure 7.14 shows the frequency of use of public transport (bus or taxi). About one in four households in Bhutan never use public transport; only 6% of households use public transport almost every day. Public transport is used much more often in the urban areas: 12% of urban households use public transport almost every day, four times as much as households in the rural areas (3%), and 32% of urban households use public transport at least once a week, but only 20% of rural households do so.

Figure 7.14. Distribution of Households by Frequency of Use of Public Transport and by Area (Urban or Rural)



Information was obtained from households that use public transport to determine the perceived quality of the services (Table 7.11). The frequency and affordability of public transport generally got favorable ratings (good or satisfactory). Frequency was rated good or satisfactory by about nine in ten households overall, but received a negative assessment from 14% of rural households, possibly because of problems of availability. Most households (78%) found public transport affordable (good or satisfactory ratings). However, 20% of rural households and 9% of urban households found it expensive. This indicates that, despite the generally favorable rating, there is some concern, especially in the rural areas, about the frequency and affordability of public transport.

Table 7.11. Distribution of Households by Assessment of Quality of Public Transportation and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Frequency (Schedules)					Affordability				
	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Don't Know	Total	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Don't Know	Total
Urban	65.5	30.9	2.9	0.7	100.0	43.6	44.2	9.0	3.3	100.0
Rural	48.0	35.6	14.4	2.0	100.0	22.5	49.9	19.8	7.8	100.0
Bhutan	54.0	34.0	10.5	1.6	100.0	29.7	47.9	16.1	6.3	100.0

CHAPTER 8

ASSETS, CREDIT, AND INCOME

One indicator of the welfare of a household is the assets it owns, including durables, livestock, and land. Ownership of these assets is a good metric of the standard of living of the household and, in the case of farm machinery and other durable goods, of its capacity to earn income.

BLSS 2012 gathered information about the assets owned by households, their sources of income during the last 12 months, their cash income, and the estimated value of the income they earned in kind. Households were also asked about their use of financial products, such as savings and other deposit accounts, loans, and insurance.

8.1 ASSET OWNERSHIP

Durables

Assets are classified into three general groups: durables, livestock, and land. Durable goods are further classified into five subgroups: kitchen and laundry equipment; recreation, telecommunications, and cultural equipment; furniture and fixtures; machinery and equipment; and transport equipment.

Of the various kinds of kitchen and laundry equipment, rice cookers, curry cookers, and water boilers are the most common; more than 60% of households in Bhutan have at least one of them (Table 8.1). But only 43% of households in Bhutan have refrigerators. Mobile phone ownership is high, at 93% of households. Over half of all households have televisions and wristwatches. Among furniture and fixtures, the *choesham* is highest in household ownership, reflecting the high spirituality of Bhutanese culture. Thirteen percent of households have grinding machines and 19% have family cars.

Asset ownership generally increases at higher consumption quintiles. An exception is radio ownership, which drops among households in the richest quintile. There is also a general decline in ownership of power

Table 8.1. Distribution of Households that Own Assets by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, Bhutan (%)

Type of Assets	Per Capita Consumption Quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Kitchen and laundry						
Rice cooker	59.9	79.1	88.9	93.3	95.0	83.2
Curry cooker	42.2	65.6	78.8	85.9	87.6	72.0
Water boiler	33.3	56.4	72.0	83.9	88.7	66.9
Refrigerator	10.6	28.7	46.8	60.4	70.2	43.4
Modern stove	8.9	22.8	34.0	41.6	50.8	31.6
Electric iron	3.3	10.4	20.3	32.2	45.2	22.3
Washing machine	1.5	2.4	8.6	17.5	31.2	12.2
Microwave oven	1.2	2.7	6.4	12.9	25.7	9.8
Recreation, telecommunications, and cultural						
Mobile phone	85.8	92.2	94.0	95.1	96.7	92.8
Television	25.7	47.7	63.7	75.6	79.8	58.5
Wristwatch	39.2	44.3	50.3	55.0	63.7	50.5
Radio	35.3	40.6	40.3	41.7	36.0	38.8
VCR, VCD, DVD	17.6	28.4	37.9	44.6	52.8	36.3
Camera	2.4	6.0	13.9	24.5	38.5	17.1
Computer	1.1	5.1	12.0	23.2	40.7	16.4
Foreign-made bow	2.0	4.4	7.7	8.8	12.8	7.1
Furniture and fixtures						
<i>Choesham</i>	45.7	57.1	61.7	68.2	68.8	60.3
Sofa set	7.1	20.9	37.4	49.9	61.4	35.3
Heater	3.6	14.2	30.3	45.5	60.3	30.8
Fan	9.0	19.3	25.7	27.2	32.9	22.8
<i>Bukhari</i>	12.1	21.2	25.1	29.1	25.9	22.7
Machinery and equipment						
Grinding machine	2.9	6.0	11.7	16.8	25.6	12.6
Power chain	8.2	11.4	8.7	7.2	6.4	8.4
Sewing machine	2.4	4.3	7.0	6.8	9.8	6.1
Power tiller	1.5	3.4	4.6	4.2	5.3	3.8
Tractor	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.1	3.2	1.8
Transport equipment						
Family car	2.0	6.0	16.2	26.3	45.6	19.2
Bicycle	2.3	4.0	5.3	6.1	10.4	5.6
Other vehicle	1.2	2.1	4.7	6.7	11.3	5.2
Motorbike, scooter	0.8	2.9	3.6	5.3	5.1	3.6

DVD = digital video disc, VCD = video compact disc, VCR = videocassette recorder.

Note: The per capita household consumption quintiles used in this table are based on data on both urban and rural households.

chains with increasing quintiles. The contrast in asset ownership between the first consumption quintile (the poorest) and the fifth (the richest) is largest when it comes to ownership of kitchen and laundry equipment (refrigerator, modern stove, electric iron, washing machine, and microwave oven), recreational and cultural equipment (camera, computer, and foreign-made bow), sofa set and heater, grinding machine, and family car.

Reflecting higher incomes, the urban areas generally have much higher asset ownership of durables, as shown in Table 8.2 and Table 8.3. Over 90% of urban households, compared with 50%–75% of rural households, have at least one of the three most common kitchen appliances—rice cookers, curry cookers, and water boilers. Around three-fourths of urban households, but only about a quarter of rural households, have refrigerators. In the urban areas, ownership of mobile phones is almost universal, with even 95% of households in the poorest consumption quintile owning mobile phones, compared with 84% of households in the same quintile in the rural areas. Television ownership is at 87% of urban households and 44% of households in the rural areas. Computer and camera ownership is at about a third of households in the urban areas, and less than 10% in the rural areas. Over a third of urban households (36%) have a family car, but only about a tenth of rural households do.

Table 8.2. Distribution of Households that Own Assets by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, Urban (%)

Type of Assets	Per Capita Consumption Quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Kitchen and laundry						
Rice cooker	95.9	97.8	98.7	98.0	98.2	97.7
Curry cooker	89.2	94.1	94.3	92.9	93.7	92.8
Water boiler	82.9	92.4	94.3	94.5	95.7	92.0
Refrigerator	61.6	75.5	80.4	79.3	82.6	75.9
Modern stove	37.8	41.3	45.6	51.9	57.7	46.9
Electric iron	26.1	35.2	47.8	56.2	56.7	44.4
Washing machine	6.3	15.2	26.6	35.3	44.3	25.5
Microwave oven	6.4	11.0	19.6	28.7	37.1	20.5
Recreation, telecommunications and cultural						
Mobile phone	94.8	97.5	96.5	96.8	97.9	96.7
Television	78.0	87.3	90.1	89.2	89.3	86.8
Wristwatch	57.2	62.8	63.9	70.3	72.9	65.4
VCR, VCD, DVD	35.5	45.6	50.0	57.4	60.9	49.9
Computer	11.8	19.4	33.5	46.9	55.3	33.4
Camera	13.3	24.0	33.6	43.4	52.3	33.3
Radio	27.6	34.3	32.7	37.2	31.1	32.6
Foreign-made bow	4.1	4.5	6.2	9.5	12.7	7.4
Furniture and fixtures						
Choesham	60.2	66.1	69.6	71.6	70.1	67.5
Sofa set	51.0	61.6	71.6	74.8	75.0	66.8
Heater	37.5	56.1	64.5	71.4	75.6	61.0
Fan	41.8	37.3	37.8	38.4	42.8	39.6
Bukhari	15.0	14.7	13.0	14.6	11.8	13.8
Machinery and equipment						
Grinding machine	8.1	14.9	19.9	28.4	36.6	21.6
Sewing machine	5.1	7.1	7.1	10.1	12.3	8.3
Power-tiller	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.8
Power chain	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.4	2.8
Tractor	1.0	1.7	1.7	2.7	3.1	2.0
Transport equipment						
Family car	12.7	22.2	34.5	50.3	57.7	35.5
Bicycle	6.1	8.2	7.6	12.1	12.8	9.4
Other vehicle	3.2	5.1	8.3	9.2	13.2	7.8
Motorbike, scooter	2.9	4.6	5.7	6.5	5.3	5.0

DVD = digital video disc, VCD = video compact disc,
VCR = videocassette recorder.

Note: The per capita household consumption quintiles used in this table are based only on data on urban households.

On the other hand, radio ownership is higher in the rural areas (42% of households) than in the urban areas (33%), as is ownership of a *bukhari* (27% of rural households, versus 14% of urban households). Power-chain ownership is also higher in the rural areas (11% of households) than in the urban areas (3%). But there is not much difference between the urban and rural areas in the ownership of foreign-made bows.

Table 8.3. Distribution of Households that Own Assets by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, Rural (%)

Type of Assets	Per Capita Consumption Quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Kitchen and laundry						
Rice cooker	52.9	70.7	79.6	85.6	90.0	75.7
Curry cooker	36.0	52.1	65.0	74.2	78.9	61.3
Water boiler	28.3	39.9	56.4	66.4	78.5	53.9
Refrigerator	6.4	14.1	26.2	35.9	50.2	26.6
Modern stove	6.5	14.3	22.7	32.8	42.3	23.7
Electric iron	2.2	4.1	9.3	13.3	25.6	10.9
Washing machine	1.6	1.1	3.3	6.2	14.6	5.4
Microwave oven	1.0	1.1	3.0	5.2	10.9	4.3
Recreation, telecommunications and cultural						
Mobile phone	84.3	90.3	91.5	92.4	95.3	90.7
Television	20.9	32.4	44.3	56.2	65.8	43.9
Wristwatch	37.7	40.9	40.6	44.8	50.0	42.8
Radio	36.2	40.1	45.1	45.4	43.1	42.0
VCR, VCD, DVD	15.6	22.1	29.7	37.0	42.0	29.3
Camera	1.4	4.2	6.0	11.1	21.0	8.7
Computer	1.0	1.2	5.9	10.0	20.3	7.7
Foreign bow	1.8	3.2	6.1	9.9	13.9	7.0
Furniture and fixtures						
Choesham	43.8	51.3	58.8	62.6	66.3	56.6
Bukhari	11.3	17.6	25.1	38.9	43.5	27.3
Sofa set	4.7	7.3	20.0	24.1	39.5	19.1
Heater	2.0	5.7	10.0	21.5	36.8	15.2
Fan	4.9	10.8	17.0	18.2	19.9	14.2
Machinery and equipment						
Power chain	8.2	11.4	13.6	11.7	11.3	11.2
Grinding machine	2.6	4.4	7.4	11.4	14.2	8.0
Sewing machine	2.5	3.1	4.7	7.4	6.7	4.9
Power-tiller	1.6	2.8	4.2	5.5	7.6	4.3
Tractor	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.2	3.0	1.7
Transport equipment						
Family car	2.1	3.0	6.9	14.3	28.1	10.9
Other vehicle	1.3	1.3	2.1	5.4	9.1	3.9
Bicycle	2.0	2.6	4.3	3.3	6.3	3.7
Motorbike, scooter	0.9	1.4	3.0	3.8	5.0	2.8

DVD = digital video disc, VCD = video compact disc,
VCR = videocassette recorder.

Note: The per capita household consumption quintiles used in this table are based only on data on rural households.

Land

A landholder household is a household that owns land, whether wetland or dryland. About two-thirds of households in the country are landholders (Table 8.4). Over half of all households own 5 acres or less, and a tenth own more than 5 acres.

Table 8.4. Distribution of Households by Landholding and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Not a Landholder	Landholder		Total
		≤ 5.0 Acres	> 5 Acres	
Urban	67.7	28.0	4.3	100.0
Rural	16.5	69.9	13.6	100.0
Bhutan	33.9	55.7	10.4	100.0

Landholding is more prevalent among rural households: about 8 in 10 rural households (84%) own land, compared with only about a third of urban households (32%). Seventy percent of rural households, but only 28% of households in the urban areas, own 5 acres or less.

Table 8.5 shows the distribution of households by landholding and by per capita household consumption quintile, and Table 8.6, the inverse relationship between landholding and consumption quintile. Landholding declines and the number of non-landholder households increases at the higher quintiles. The richest consumption quintile accounts for 30% of non-landholder households; the poorest quintile, for only 7%. Half of the households in the richest consumption quintile, but only 12% of the households in the poorest quintile, do not own land. Sixteen percent of households in the poorest consumption quintile own more than 5 acres, compared with only 7% of households in the richest quintile.

Table 8.5. Distribution of Households by Landholding and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile (no. of households)

Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile	Not a Landholder	Landholder		Total No. of Households
		Owns ≤ 5.0 Acres	Owns > 5 Acres	
First	2,969	18,656	3,987	25,612
Second	6,238	15,978	3,356	25,572
Third	9,630	13,561	2,401	25,591
Fourth	11,609	12,183	1,799	25,591
Fifth	12,921	10,837	1,820	25,577
Bhutan	43,366	71,213	13,363	127,942

Table 8.6. Distribution of Households by Landholding and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile (column %)

Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile	Not a Landholder	Landholder	
		Owns ≤ 5.0 Acres	Owns > 5 Acres
First	6.85	26.20	29.84
Second	14.38	22.44	25.12
Third	22.21	19.04	17.96
Fourth	26.77	17.11	13.46
Fifth	29.79	15.22	13.62
Bhutan	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Figures may not add up to the totals given because of rounding.

The distribution of size of landholdings is defined with the help of some descriptive statistics in Table 8.8. The average landholding of households is 2.10 acres for the country, 2.72 acres in the rural areas, and 0.89 acres in the urban areas. Consistent with the earlier finding that 34% of the country's households do not own land, the 10th and 20th percentiles for Bhutan are zero. Similarly, since 68% of urban households do not own land, the 60th and lower percentiles are zero.

Table 8.7. Distribution of Households by Landholding and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile (row %)

Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile	Not a Landholder	Landholder		Total
		Owns ≤ 5.0 Acres	Owns > 5 Acres	
First	11.59	72.84	15.57	100.00
Second	24.39	62.48	13.13	100.00
Third	37.63	52.99	9.38	100.00
Fourth	45.36	47.60	7.03	100.00
Fifth	50.52	42.37	7.11	100.00
Bhutan	33.90	55.66	10.44	100.00

Note: Figures may not add up to the totals given because of rounding.

In the rural areas, 16% of households do not own land, so the 10th percentile is zero. Forty percent of rural households own a hectare or less; half own 1.51 hectares or less; 80% own 4.50 hectares or less.

Table 8.8. Mean, Median, and Selected Percentiles of the Size of Landholdings (acres)

Area	Percentile							Mean
	10th	20th	40th	Median	60th	80th	90th	
Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	2.60	0.89
Rural	0.00	0.17	1.00	1.51	2.10	4.50	6.00	2.72
Bhutan	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.90	1.40	3.50	5.30	2.10

For both the urban and rural areas taken separately, the mean landholding size is greater than the median landholding size. This implies that the distribution of size of landholdings is skewed to the right, or that land ownership is more concentrated in the smaller landholding sizes.

Livestock

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of households by ownership of livestock in the urban and rural areas. The livestock considered are pigs, cattle (cows and bulls), yaks, buffalo, horses, sheep, goats, and poultry. Livestock ownership is mostly in the rural areas. Two-thirds of rural households own cattle; most have two or more heads of cattle. Forty-four percent of rural

households have poultry, and most have two or more heads of poultry. The ownership rate for pigs, horses, and goats is about 15% of rural households each. In contrast, in the urban areas, only 4% of households own cattle and 3% own poultry, and the ownership rate for pigs and goats is less than 1% of households each.

8.2 CREDIT SERVICES

Loans and Money for Emergencies

BLSS 2012 collected information on household use of credit or loans from formal or nonformal institutions. Household respondents were asked if they currently owed money to anyone. The possible sources of loans

Table 8.9. Distribution of Households by Ownership of Livestock and by Area (Urban or Rural) (no. of households)

Area and No. of Heads of Livestock Owned	Livestock							
	Pig	Cattle	Yak	Buffalo	Horse	Sheep	Goat	Poultry
Urban	43,515							
None	43,275	41,952	43,506	43,515	43,429	43,504	43,279	42,375
1-2	200	648			35	11	97	309
2-5	22	602	9		26		140	296
5+	19	313			25			534
Rural	84,427							
None	73,196	27,871	83,230	84,091	71,891	82,584	73,228	47,285
1-2	10,077	14,768	68	263	9,560	901	3,949	9,143
2-5	888	22,088	63	35	2,217	575	4,958	13,586
5+	266	19,701	1,067	38	759	367	2,292	14,413
Bhutan	127,942							
None	116,471	69,822	126,736	127,606	115,320	126,088	116,506	89,660
1-2	10,277	15,416			9,596	912	4,045	9,452
2-5	909	22,690	72		2,243		5,098	13,882
5+	285	20,015			784			14,948

Livestock ownership is generally inversely related to per capita household consumption quintile (Table 8.10). Fewer households own livestock at the higher consumption quintiles, in both the urban and rural areas. The exception is the ownership of yaks: among rural households, for instance, it increases from 0.6% in the poorest consumption quintile to 2.1% in the richest quintile.

For the country as a whole, 78% of households in the poorest consumption quintile, but only 18% in the richest, own cattle, and the poultry ownership rate is 59% in the poorest consumption quintile but only 8% in the richest quintile.

In summary, land and livestock ownership is less widespread in the urban areas and inversely related to consumption quintile. Land and livestock assets are used as input in agriculture. The urban areas and the richer consumption quintiles derive a smaller proportion of their income from agriculture. Therefore, in the rural areas and among the poorer consumption quintiles, which depend more on agriculture, household ownership of land and livestock is higher.

Table 8.10. Distribution of Households by Ownership of Livestock by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area and Livestock Owned	Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Urban						
(only urban households used in constructing consumption quintiles)						
Pigs	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6
Cattle	5.9	4.1	3.4	3.4	1.1	3.6
Yaks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Buffalo						
Horses	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Sheep	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goat	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5
Poultry	4.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.6
Rural						
(only rural households used in constructing consumption quintiles)						
Pigs	21.1	20.0	12.3	9.7	3.4	13.3
Cattle	82.0	80.7	69.7	58.9	43.8	67.0
Yaks	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.4
Buffalo	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Horses	21.1	18.2	16.6	11.5	6.9	14.9
Sheep	3.9	3.2	1.9	1.2	0.7	2.2
Goat	22.1	20.2	13.1	7.5	3.4	13.3
Poultry	64.8	55.9	44.1	33.2	22.0	44.0
Bhutan						
(both urban and rural households used in constructing consumption quintiles)						
Pigs	20.7	12.0	7.8	3.1	1.2	9.0
Cattle	77.5	61.2	41.5	29.4	17.6	45.4
Yaks	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9
Buffalo	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Horses	19.0	14.2	8.6	5.1	2.4	9.9
Sheep	3.5	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	1.5
Goat	22.0	11.7	7.1	3.0	0.9	8.9
Poultry	59.2	40.9	25.0	16.0	8.5	29.9

are banks (Bank of Bhutan, Bhutan National Bank, T-Bank, and Druk PNB Bank), Bhutan Development Bank (BDBL), the Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan (RICB), Bhutan Insurance (BIL), the National Pension and Provident Fund (NPPF), relatives and friends, and others (suppliers or shops, moneylenders, nongovernment organizations, and other sources).

Bank loans are the most common source of funds: 18% of all households in Bhutan have a bank loan (Table 8.11). Loans from BDBL (11% of households) and from relatives or friends (5%) are the next most common. On the other hand, only 1%–2% of households have availed themselves of loans from RIBC or BIL, NPPF, or other sources.

Table 8.11. Distribution of Households by Source of Loan and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Source of Loan and Area	Money Owed	No Money Owed	Don't Know	Total Households
Bank loan				
Urban	30.5	69.0	0.5	43,515
Rural	11.2	88.4	0.3	84,427
Bhutan	17.8	81.8	0.4	127,942
BDBL loan				
Urban	6.4	93.0	0.7	43,515
Rural	13.4	86.1	0.5	84,427
Bhutan	11.0	88.4	0.5	127,942
RIBC or BIL loan				
Urban	1.7	97.5	0.7	43,515
Rural	0.8	98.7	0.5	84,427
Bhutan	1.1	98.3	0.6	127,942
NPPF loan				
Urban	4.7	94.6	0.8	43,515
Rural	0.6	98.8	0.5	84,427
Bhutan	2.0	97.4	0.6	127,942
Loan from relatives or friends				
Urban	4.1	95.2	0.7	43,515
Rural	6.1	93.4	0.5	84,427
Bhutan	5.4	94.0	0.6	127,942
Loan from others				
Urban	1.2	98.0	0.8	43,515
Rural	0.9	98.6	0.5	84,427
Bhutan	1.0	98.4	0.6	127,942

BDBL = Bhutan Development Bank, BIL = Bhutan Insurance,
NPPF = National Pension and Provident Fund,
RICB = Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan.

Possibly reflecting the more established status of the banking system and its greater accessibility in the urban areas, loans from banks are more common in the urban areas: 30% of urban households, but only 11% in the rural areas, have availed themselves of a loan from banks. In the rural areas, the proportion of households that have obtained loans from BDBL is higher in the rural areas (13%) than in the urban areas

(6%). BDBL is focused on rural farmers' needs. About 5% of households in the urban areas have obtained loans from the NPPF.

Household respondents were asked which source of money for the household they tend to choose in emergencies. A majority (55%) use money from savings and 27% borrow from other family members (Table 8.12). The extent of reliance on the family in emergencies is therefore significant.

Table 8.12. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Money in Emergencies and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Source of Money							Total
	Own Savings	Loan				Sale of Assets	Other	
		From Family	From Supplier	From Money Lender	From Savings Committee			
Urban	79.6	13.5	1.5	2.1	0.2	0.1	3.1	100.0
Rural	42.5	34.4	4.7	8.2	0.6	1.0	8.6	100.0
Bhutan	55.0	27.4	3.6	6.2	0.5	0.7	6.7	100.0

However, there are urban–rural differences in the choice of source of money in emergencies. Eighty percent of urban households (compared with 42% in the rural areas) use their own savings and only 14% borrow from other family members (versus 34% in the rural areas). Some possible reasons for the greater reliance on the extended family in the rural areas are the income constraint on rural households (incomes are generally lower than in the urban areas) and the mostly lower household savings and stronger family ties in the rural areas. Rural households are also more likely to borrow from suppliers or moneylenders in emergencies.

Savings

Slightly more than 50% of households have either a savings account or a current account and 48% have none of the usual bank products (Table 8.13). The most widely used bank product is the savings account; the use of current accounts and debit, credit, and ATM cards is quite low. For households, therefore, the banking system functions mainly as depository of savings, though it has also provided loans to 18% of households.

The urban and rural areas differ significantly in the use of banking services. In the urban areas, 79%, or about 8 in 10 households, have savings accounts

and only 17% do not avail themselves of the usual banking products. In the rural areas, only about a third of households have savings accounts and a much higher proportion (63%) do not avail themselves of the usual banking products.

Household respondents were asked how their households prefer to keep savings or extra cash. Most households keep the money either in a bank (46% of households) or in a safe place in the house (44%). Seventy-eight percent of urban households keep their money in a bank, while 59% of rural households would rather keep their money in a safe place at home. These expressed preferences are consistent with the results in Table 8.13: 79% of urban households and 36% of rural households have savings accounts.

Table 8.13. Distribution of Households by Use of Banking Services and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Banking Product Used					Total
	Savings Account	Current Account	Debit, Credit, or ATM Card	Other	None	
Urban	78.8	2.7	1.0	0.1	17.4	100.0
Rural	35.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	63.0	100.0
Bhutan	50.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	47.7	100.0

The low penetration of formal banking services in the rural areas can also explain why rural households are more likely than urban households to turn to suppliers and moneylenders in emergencies (Table 8.12).

Insurance

Fifty-nine percent of households in Bhutan have no insurance, 22% have life insurance, and 14% have property insurance. Health insurance and crop insurance are hardly in use. Life insurance is in greater use in the urban than in the rural areas, and property insurance, in the rural areas.

Table 8.14. Distribution of Households by Predominant Way of Keeping Savings or Extra Cash and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Bank	Safe Place at Home	Savings Committee or Cooperative	Relatives or Friends	Sale of Assets	Other	Not Applicable	Total
Urban	78.5	16.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.1	3.2	100.0
Rural	30.2	58.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.1	8.1	100.0
Bhutan	46.4	44.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.8	6.4	100.0

Table 8.15. Distribution of Households by Insurance Product Owned and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Insurance Product Owned						Total
	Life Insurance	Health Insurance	Crop Insurance	Property Insurance	Other	None	
Urban	24.5	1.6	0.1	9.1	6.2	58.6	100.0
Rural	20.2	1.2	0.7	17.3	1.8	58.8	100.0
Bhutan	21.6	1.3	0.5	14.5	3.3	58.7	100.0

8.3 INCOME

The information provided by households about their income sources and amounts is analyzed next.

Sources of Income

In this chapter, the sources of income are classified as follows:

- (i) **Wages and salaries (including religious fees)**
- (ii) **Sale of agricultural products**
 - (a) Sale of cereal, fruits, and vegetables
 - (b) Sale of meat, dairy products, and eggs
 - (c) Sale of forest wood and non-wood products
- (iii) **Non-agricultural activities**
 - (a) Pottery and weaving
 - (b) Remittances received
 - (c) Pensions, inheritance, donations received, and scholarships
 - (d) Real estate deals, sale of assets, and others
 - (e) Net income from business

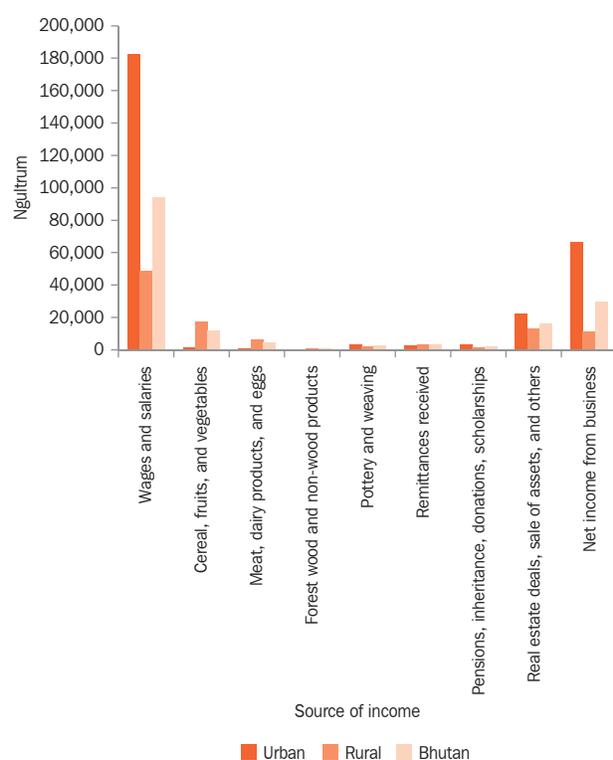
Household Income: Sources and Amounts

The mean annual household income is Nu164,829 for the entire country. In the urban areas, it is Nu282,671, which is 2.7 times the mean annual household income of Nu104,091 in the rural areas (Table 8.16).

Table 8.16. Annual Household Income by Source of Income and by Area (Urban or Rural) (Nu)

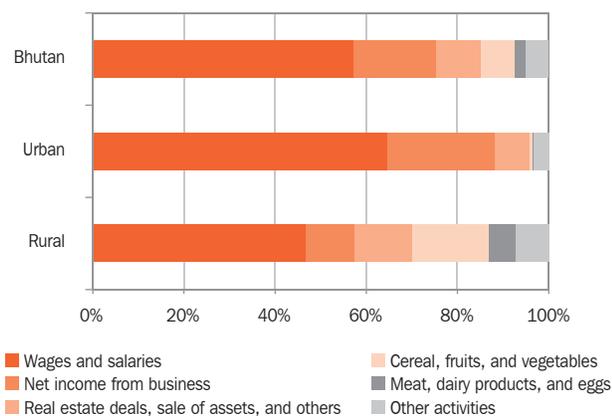
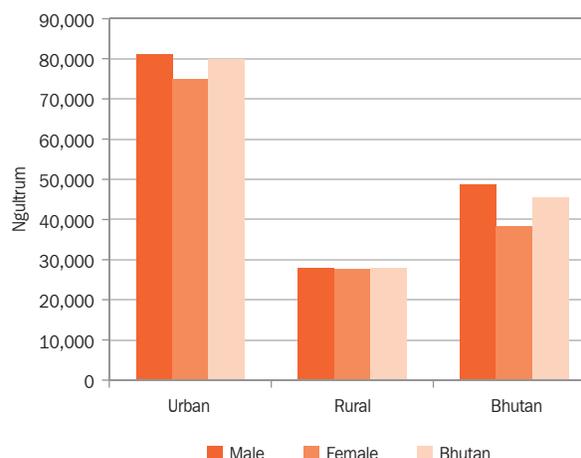
Source of Income	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Cash	In-Kind	Total	Cash	In-Kind	Total	Cash	In-Kind	Total
Wages and salaries	181,752	956	18,2707	48,281	415	48,696	93,676	599	94,275
Cereal, fruits, and vegetables	1,453	22	1,474	16,847	665	17,511	11,611	446	12,057
Meat, dairy products, and eggs	634	17	651	5,839	254	6,093	4,068	173	4,242
Forest wood and non-wood products	48	0	48	862	14	876	585	10	595
Pottery and weaving	3,108	64	3,172	2,074	37	2,111	2,426	46	2,472
Remittances received	2,567	96	2,663	2,777	263	3,041	2,706	207	2,912
Pensions, inheritance, donations received, scholarships	1,606	1,808	3,414	1,088	384	1,472	1,264	869	2,133
Real estate deals, sale of assets, and others	21,809	183	21,992	13,160	145	13,305	16,102	158	16,260
Net income from business	66,419	129	66,548	10,949	36	10,985	29,815	68	29,883
Total income	279,397	3,274	282,671	101,876	2,215	104,091	162,254	2,575	164,829

In-kind income accounts for only 1.6% of total household income (urban 1.2%, rural 2.1%). Most in-kind income in the urban areas is in the form of wages or salaries, pensions, inheritance, donations received, and scholarships. In the rural areas, it takes the form of wages and salaries, agricultural activities (sale of cereal, fruits and vegetables, and meat, dairy products, and eggs), remittances received, pensions, inheritance, donations received, and scholarships.

Figure 8.1. Mean Annual Household Income by Income Source and by Area (Urban or Rural)**Table 8.17. Distribution of Household Income by Income Source and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)**

Source of Income	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Bhutan (%)
Wages and salaries	64.64	46.78	57.20
Net income from business	23.54	10.55	18.13
Real estate deals, sale of assets, and others	7.78	12.78	9.86
Cereal, fruits, and vegetables	0.52	16.82	7.31
Meat, dairy products, and eggs	0.23	5.85	2.57
Remittances received	0.94	2.92	1.77
Pottery and weaving	1.12	2.03	1.50
Pensions, inheritance, donations received, scholarships	1.21	1.41	1.29
Forest wood and non-wood products	0.02	0.84	0.36
Total income	100.00	100.00	100.00

For the country as a whole, the major sources of household income are wages and salaries; business; real estate deals, sale of assets, and others; and sale of cereal, fruits, and vegetables (Table 8.17 and Figure 8.2). Wages and salaries are the leading source of household income in both the urban and rural areas, but they make up a higher proportion of income among urban households, which rely less on agricultural activities. Other major sources of income for urban households are business, and real estate deals, sale of assets, and others. In the rural areas, the other major sources of household income are the sale of cereal, fruits, and vegetables; real estate deals, sale of assets, and others; business; and sale of meat, dairy products, and eggs.

Figure 8.2. Distribution of Household Income by Income Source and by Area (Urban or Rural)**Figure 8.3. Per Capita Annual Household Income by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender of Head of Household**

Per Capita Household Income

The mean per capita annual household income for the entire country is Nu45,538. In the urban areas, it is Nu79,905, almost three times (2.9 times) the rural mean per capita income of Nu27,824 (Table 8.18 and Figure 8.3). On average, the incomes of male-headed households are higher than those of female-headed households by about Nu10,000, or by more than a quarter. The difference in mean incomes between male-headed and female-headed households is explained mostly by the difference in incomes between such households in the urban areas.

Table 8.18. Per Capita Annual Household Income by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender of Head of Household (Nu)

Area	Gender of Household Head		Bhutan
	Male	Female	
Urban	81,139	74,780	79,905
Rural	27,956	27,572	27,824
Bhutan	48,583	38,196	45,538

Income Distribution: Descriptive Statistics

According to Table 8.19, in both the urban and the rural areas, the mean incomes are higher than the corresponding median incomes, indicating that the income distribution is skewed to the right or that more households are concentrated at the lower or poorer end of the income distribution. For example, the median annual household income of Nu90,000 for the country means that half of all households have incomes less than Nu90,000 and the other half have incomes greater than that amount. This median income is just over half (55%) of the mean income of Nu164,829. The use of the mean income as an indicator of the central tendency of the income distribution can therefore be misleading.

Household Income, by Source

As shown in Table 8.20 and Figure 8.4, for the country as a whole, wages account for over half

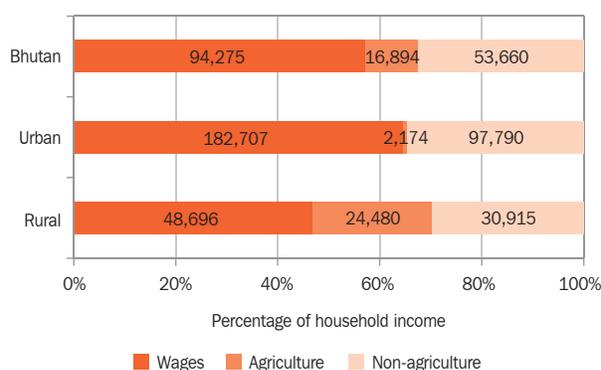
Table 8.19. Mean, Median, and Selected Percentiles of the Annual Household Income and Per Capita Annual Household Income Distribution (Nu)

Area	Percentile					Mean
	20th	40th	Median	60th	80th	
Household Income						
Urban	90,000	124,000	150,000	186,520	324,000	282,671
Rural	18,000	40,200	57,600	76,000	138,000	104,091
Bhutan	26,500	65,000	90,000	112,000	200,500	164,829
Per capita household income						
Urban	21,000	32,625	40,800	54,000	94,500	79,905
Rural	4,100	9,500	12,500	17,200	33,750	27,824
Bhutan	6,000	14,667	21,000	27,500	55,500	45,538

Table 8.20. Household Income by Source and by Area (Urban or Rural)

Area	Source (Nu)				% of Household Income			
	Wages	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	Wages	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total
Urban	182,707	2,174	97,790	282,671	64.64	0.77	34.59	100.00
Rural	48,696	24,480	30,915	104,091	46.78	23.52	29.70	100.00
Bhutan	94,275	16,894	53,660	164,829	57.20	10.25	32.55	100.00

(57%) of household income, agriculture for 10%, and nonagricultural activities for a third (33%).⁶ Agriculture accounts for less than 1% of household income in the urban areas and about a quarter (24%) of rural household income. Most of the income of urban households is derived from wages and other nonagricultural activities. Even in the rural areas,

Figure 8.4. Household Income by Source and by Area (Urban or Rural)

wages are the leading source of household income, and other nonagricultural activities account for a greater proportion of household income than agriculture.

Household Income, by Dzongkhag

Mean annual household incomes are highest in Gasa (Nu364,797), Thimphu (Nu305,775), and Chhukha (Nu259,988), and lowest in Trashigang, Trashi Yangtse, and Lhuentse, at around Nu80,000 (Table 8.21 and Figure 8.5).

Trongsa, Zhemgang, Trashi Yangtse, Trashigang, and Lhuentse have the highest proportion of household income derived from wages and salaries, at over 70%, and, except for Lhuentse, the lowest share of household income from nonagricultural activities, at less than 20%. At the other end, Tsirang and Gasa have the lowest proportion of household income from wages, at less than 20%, but derive over 50%

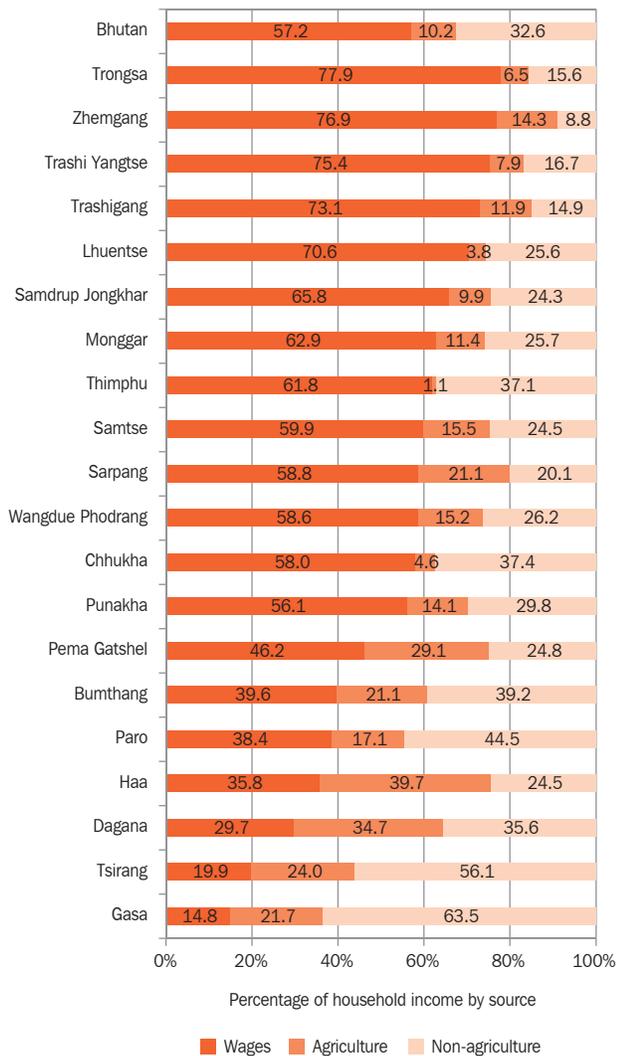
Table 8.21. Annual Household Income by Source and by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Source (Nu)				% of Household Income			
	Wages	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	Wages	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total
Bumthang	66,879	35,628	66,209	168,715	39.6	21.1	39.2	100.0
Chhukha	150,731	12,051	97,205	259,988	58.0	4.6	37.4	100.0
Dagana	28,544	33,295	34,127	95,966	29.7	34.7	35.6	100.0
Gasa	54,073	79,201	231,523	364,797	14.8	21.7	63.5	100.0
Haa	45,604	50,493	31,181	127,278	35.8	39.7	24.5	100.0
Lhuentse	61,120	3,327	22,182	86,629	70.6	3.8	25.6	100.0
Monggar	72,372	13,063	29,536	114,971	62.9	11.4	25.7	100.0
Paro	77,483	34,542	89,798	201,823	38.4	17.1	44.5	100.0
Pema Gatshel	54,609	34,401	29,315	118,325	46.2	29.1	24.8	100.0
Punakha	82,601	20,758	43,896	147,254	56.1	14.1	29.8	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	64,543	9,673	23,846	98,062	65.8	9.9	24.3	100.0
Samtse	61,852	16,020	25,335	103,207	59.9	15.5	24.5	100.0
Sarpang	78,272	28,028	26,703	133,002	58.8	21.1	20.1	100.0
Thimphu	189,022	3,420	113,333	305,775	61.8	1.1	37.1	100.0
Trashigang	58,979	9,623	12,055	80,657	73.1	11.9	14.9	100.0
Trashi Yangtse	63,183	6,591	14,000	83,774	75.4	7.9	16.7	100.0
Trongsa	130,615	10,946	26,149	167,709	77.9	6.5	15.6	100.0
Tsirang	23,483	28,335	66,284	118,101	19.9	24.0	56.1	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	80,354	20,781	35,941	137,076	58.6	15.2	26.2	100.0
Zhemgang	71,209	13,231	8,178	92,618	76.9	14.3	8.8	100.0
Bhutan	94,275	16,894	53,660	164,829	57.2	10.2	32.6	100.0

6 The relatively minor role of agriculture in the economy can be sensitive to underreporting of agricultural income, particularly income from transactions involving agricultural products in informal markets. The low household income from forest wood and non-wood products should also be examined further.

of household income from nonagricultural activities. Haa, Dagana, and Pema Gatshel have the highest proportion of household income from agriculture, at least 30%, while Chhukha, Lhuentse, and Thimphu have the lowest, at less than 5%.

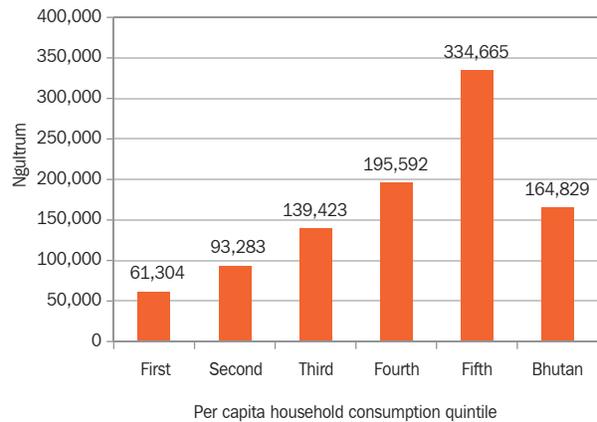
Figure 8.5. Household Income by Source and by Dzongkhag



Household Income, by Consumption Quintile

The mean household income of the richest consumption quintile is 5.5 times that of the poorest consumption quintile and twice that of the country (Table 8.22 and Figure 8.6). The mean income of the poorest consumption quintile is about 40% of the country’s mean household income.

Figure 8.6. Mean Household Income by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile



The share of wages in household income generally increases with the consumption quintile, from 45% of income in the poorest quintile to 62% in the fourth quintile (Figure 8.7). Over half (54%) of their household income of households in the richest consumption quintile is derived from wages and 42% from nonagricultural activities. On the other

Figure 8.7. Household Income by Source and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

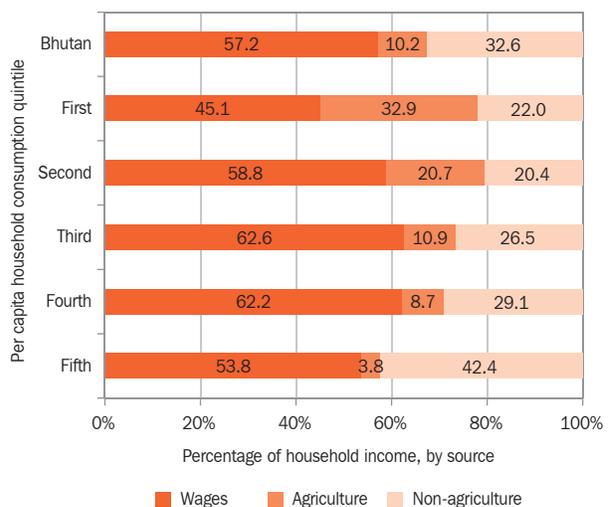


Table 8.22. Mean Household Income by Source and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile	Source (Nu)				% of Household Income			
	Wages	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	Wages	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total
First	27,641	20,195	13,469	61,304	45.1	32.9	22.0	100.0
Second	54,871	19,350	19,063	93,283	58.8	20.7	20.4	100.0
Third	87,292	15,169	36,961	139,423	62.6	10.9	26.5	100.0
Fourth	121,736	16,963	56,893	195,592	62.2	8.7	29.1	100.0
Fifth	179,908	12,788	141,969	334,665	53.8	3.8	42.4	100.0
Bhutan	94,275	16,894	53,660	164,829	57.2	10.2	32.6	100.0

hand, the share of agricultural income in household income declines with the consumption quintile, with households in the poorest quintile deriving about a third of their income from agricultural activities, and those in richest quintile, only 4% of their income. The share of nonagricultural income generally increases with the consumption quintile.

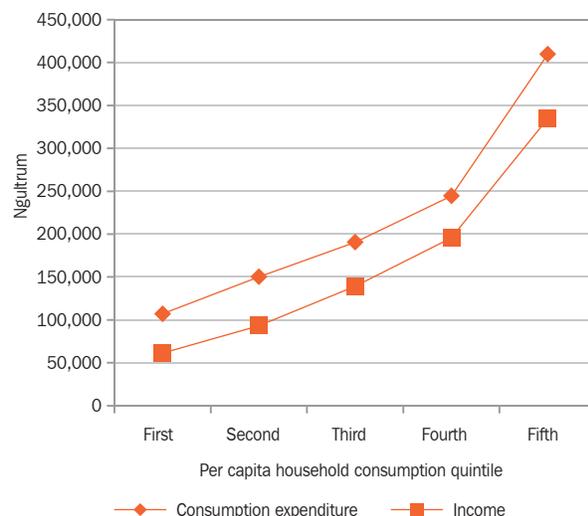
Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Compared

Table 8.23 gives the annual values for household consumption expenditure and income, by per capita household consumption quintile. Income is below consumption expenditure but follows the trend of the latter (Figure 8.8). On average, consumption expenditure is 34%, or about a third, higher than income.

Table 8.23. Household Consumption Expenditure and Income (Nu)

Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile	Mean Annual Values (Nu)		Consumption Expenditure/Income
	Consumption Expenditure	Income	
First	107,042	61,304	1.7461
Second	150,276	93,283	1.6110
Third	190,632	139,423	1.3673
Fourth	244,537	195,592	1.2502
Fifth	409,695	334,665	1.2242
Bhutan	220,408	164,829	1.3372

Figure 8.8. Mean Household Consumption Expenditure and Income by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile



Further examination of the differences between consumption expenditure and income shows that the difference is greatest at the poorest consumption quintile (75%) but consumption expenditure declines with the consumption quintile so that the difference at the richest consumption quintile is only 22%.

There are several possible reasons for the difference between consumption expenditure and income in the BLSS 2012 data. On the income side, there could have been underreporting of income. Wages and salaries besides basic pay may not have been reported. Significant transactions in agricultural products in the informal market may not have been reported as well. The income from forest products, in particular, seems low. On the consumption side, some expenditure items, such as the consumption of home-produced food and food received as gifts, may not have been reflected in income. A significant proportion of nonfood expenditure, 19%, is on house rent, whose value is largely imputed since 60% of households own their dwellings and 12% live in rent-free dwellings. Remittances sent abroad, mostly for educational purposes, may be drawn from savings and may not necessarily be current income.

Primary Sources of Income of Households

The primary source of income of a household is the activity from which the household derives most of its income. There may be more than one such source. For example, it is estimated that 309 households derive equal income from wages and salaries and from the sale of cereal, fruits, and vegetables (agricultural activities) (Table 8.24).

Wages and salaries, including religious fees, are the sole source of income of 53% of households in Bhutan. Among the agricultural activities, the sale of cereal, fruits, and vegetables is the sole source of income of 16% of households, and the sale of meat, dairy products, and eggs, that of 4% of households. Among nonagricultural activities, on the other hand, net income from business is the sole source of income of 8% of households, and real estate transactions and sale of assets, that of 7% of households.

Four percent of households, or 5,519 households, depend on remittances received. About 2% of households have pottery as their sole source of income. Figure 8.9 illustrates that about 96% of households have single sources of income (using our classification of income sources). In summary, wages and salaries is the sole and therefore main source of income of over half of the households; 21% of households have sole source of income from agricultural activities: the sale of cereal, fruits and vegetables and the sale of meat, dairy products and eggs; 17% of households have sole source of income from nonagricultural activities (excluding remittances received); and 4% of households depend on remittances.

Figure 8.9. Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Income
(% of households)

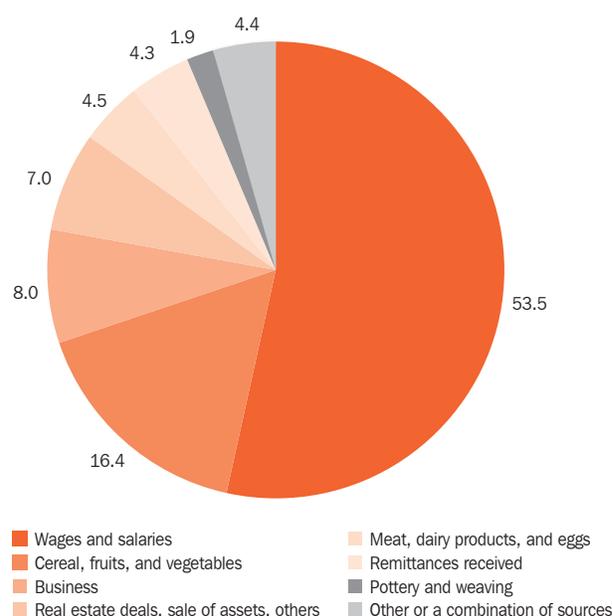


Table 8.24. Primary Income Sources of Households

Source	No. of Households	% of All Households
Wages and salaries (including religious fees)	68,402	53.463
Sale of cereal, fruits, and vegetables	20,943	16.369
Net income from business	10,263	8.022
Real estate deals, sale of assets, and others	9,000	7.034
Sale of meat, dairy products, and eggs	5,703	4.457
Remittances received	5,519	4.314
Pottery and weaving	2,448	1.913
Wages and salaries; cereal, fruits, and vegetables; meat, dairy products, and eggs; forest wood and non-wood products; pottery and weaving; remittances received	2,238	1.749
Pensions, inheritance, donations received, and scholarships	1,049	0.820
Forest wood and non-wood products	596	0.466
Wage and salaries; cereal, fruits, and vegetables	309	0.242
Cereal, fruits, and vegetables; real estate deals and sale of assets	159	0.124
Wages and salaries; business	143	0.112
Wages and salaries; real estate deals and sale of assets	121	0.095
Cereal, fruits, and vegetables; business	119	0.093
Wages and salaries; remittances received	116	0.091
Wages and salaries; pottery and weaving	116	0.091
Cereal, fruits, and vegetables; meat, dairy products, and eggs	113	0.088
Cereal, fruits, and vegetables; remittances received	100	0.078
Cereal, fruits, and vegetables; pottery and weaving	95	0.074
Meat, dairy products, and eggs; rental and sale of assets	69	0.054
Meat, dairy products, and eggs; remittances received	51	0.040
Wages and salaries; meat, dairy products, and eggs	43	0.034
Wages and salaries; cereal, fruits, and vegetables; business	42	0.033
Meat, dairy products, and eggs; business	22	0.017
Forest wood and non-wood products; rental and sale of assets	21	0.016
Meat, dairy products, and eggs; forest wood and non-wood products	20	0.016
Cereal, fruits, and vegetables; meat, dairy products, and eggs; forest wood and non-wood products	20	0.016
Wages and salaries; meat, dairy products, and eggs; remittances received	20	0.016
Wages and salaries; remittances received; pensions, inheritance, donations, and scholarships	19	0.015
Pottery and weaving; remittances received	18	0.014
Wages and salaries; cereal, fruits, vegetables; meat, dairy products, and eggs	17	0.013
Pottery and weaving; rental and sale of assets	11	0.009
Remittances received; pensions, inheritance, donations, and scholarships	9	0.007
Rental and sale of assets; business	9	0.007
Bhutan	127,942	100.000

CHAPTER 9

PRIORITIES AND OPINIONS: HOUSEHOLD FOOD SUFFICIENCY, POVERTY, AND HAPPINESS

The Bhutan Living Standards Survey (BLSS) 2012 included questions on what household respondents consider the most important actions the government should undertake to improve the households' welfare and what they consider the most important things they need to make life happy. Household respondents were also asked whether they consider themselves happy and whether they believe their household is poor or nonpoor. Data on household food supply, particularly food sufficiency during the last 12 months, were also collected. The results of the BLSS 2012 related to these areas are summarized in this chapter.

9.1 OPINIONS: PRIORITIES FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION

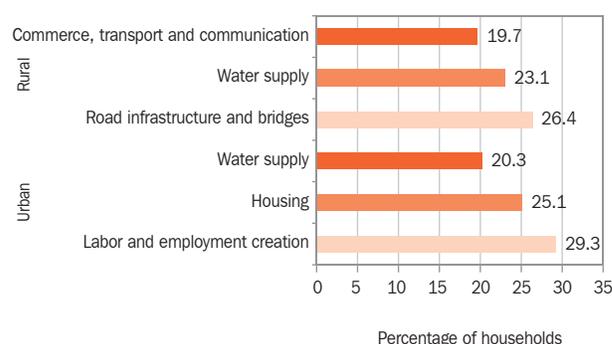
To determine the priority areas of concern for improving their welfare, respondents were asked to give at most three actions they deem important for the government to undertake. Road infrastructure and bridges; water supply; and commerce, transport, and communication topped the list of priority issues (Table 9.1) among respondents in the rural areas.

Table 9.1. Distribution of Households by Welfare Priorities and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Welfare Priorities	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
All households (number)	43,515	84,427	127,942
Road infrastructure and bridges	5.53	26.23	19.19
Water supply	20.25	23.32	22.27
Commerce, transport, and communication	8.75	19.88	16.09
Agriculture and extension facilities	1.96	18.35	12.78
Health facilities and family planning	11.91	18.16	16.03
Others	9.36	16.21	13.88
Schooling facilities	7.18	14.46	11.98
Electrification	2.90	10.64	8.01
Housing	25.14	9.69	14.94
Land and resettlement	10.27	9.53	9.78
Credit and loan issues	7.34	7.45	7.41
No need	12.26	7.16	8.89
Labor and employment creation	29.27	6.33	14.13
Food assistance	2.54	6.23	4.97
Waste management	12.55	2.55	5.95
Pollution and environment	0.08	1.17	0.80
Vocational and non-formal education (NFE) training facilities	4.07	1.11	2.12
Other public facilities	1.02	1.06	1.04
Taxes	1.89	0.11	0.72
Prices	0.25	0.04	0.11

More than 10% of rural households also considered agriculture and extension facilities, health facilities and family planning, school facilities, and electrification as major concerns. On the other hand, urban households considered labor and employment creation, housing, and water supply as priority concerns. Health facilities and family planning, land/resettlement, and waste management are also major concerns in urban areas. In both urban and rural areas, timely and continuous water supply is considered one of the top three priorities (see also Figure 9.1); health facilities and family planning is also a common major concern in both urban and rural areas.

Figure 9.1. Distribution of Households by Welfare Priorities and by Area (Urban or Rural)

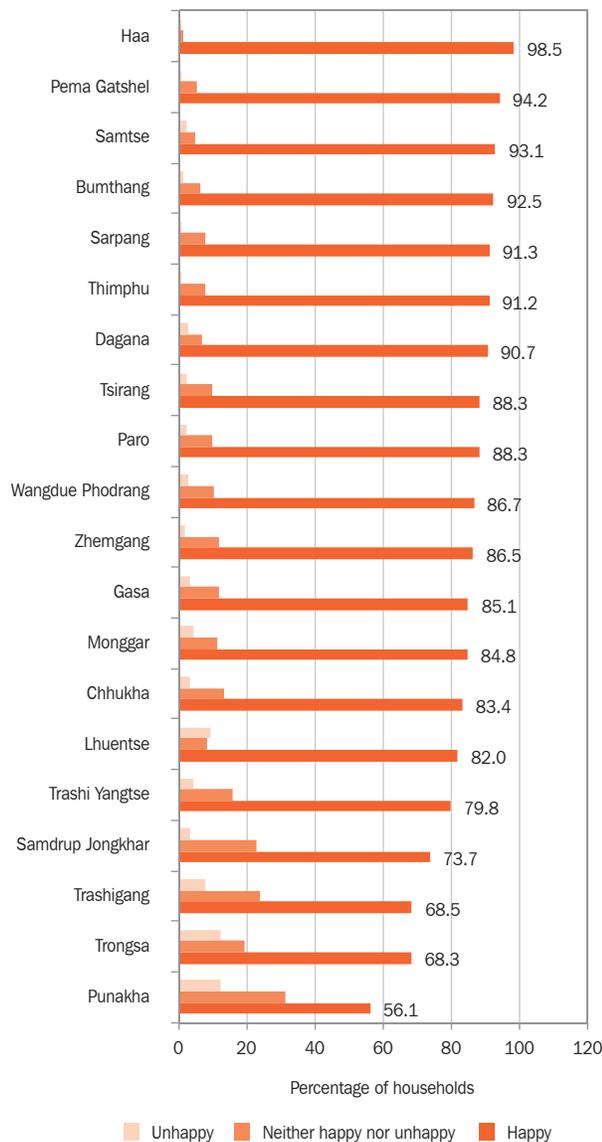


9.2 FOOD SUFFICIENCY IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Survey respondents were asked whether during the last 12 months, the household has experienced food insufficiency (i.e. there was not enough food to feed all household members). More than 95% of the households in Bhutan have sufficient food (Table 9.2). Household food insufficiency is rarely experienced in urban areas. Most of the cases of food insufficiency during the last 12 months were experienced by 7% of households (about one in 15 households) in the rural areas.

Table 9.2. Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the Last 12 Months by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Case of food insufficiency in the last 12 months		
	Yes	No	Total
Urban	0.6	99.4	100.0
Rural	7.0	93.0	100.0
Bhutan	4.8	95.2	100.0

Figure 9.2. Happiness Rating by Dzongkhags

self-rated happiness and household poverty perception, respectively. Specifically, the respondents were asked how happy they consider themselves and whether they believe their household is poor. The results on happiness ratings reveal that most of the people (85%) are happy (either very happy or moderately happy) (Table 9.3). More people in the urban areas are happy (at almost 88%) than in the rural areas (83%). The incidence of unhappiness (moderately unhappy or very unhappy) was higher in rural areas. In Bhutan, only one in every 100 persons is very unhappy.

Table 9.3. Distribution of Households by Self-rated Happiness and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Very Happy	Moderately Happy	Neither Happy nor Unhappy	Moderately Unhappy	Very Unhappy	Total
Urban	33.7	54.2	10.4	1.2	0.5	100.0
Rural	32.2	50.8	12.7	3.0	1.3	100.0
Bhutan	32.7	52.0	11.9	2.4	1.0	100.0

The happiness ratings, by *dzongkhags*, are shown in Figure 9.2. Except for Punakha, more than six in every 10 people are happy. The data reveals that Haa is the happiest *dzongkhag* (almost 99%) followed by Pema Gatshel (more than 94%) and Samtse (more than 93%).

Poverty Rating

Most households (62%) believe that they are neither poor nor nonpoor (Table 9.4 and Figure 9.3). However, more households (26%, or about one in four) believe that they are either poor or very poor, than believe that they are not poor (11%, or one in 10). Almost one-third (32%) of rural households believe they are poor/very poor, while only 14% of urban households believe they are poor/very poor. Only 6% of rural households believe they are not poor, while 20% of urban households believe they are not poor. Hence, the perception of the household being poor is more widespread in the rural areas.

Table 9.4. Distribution of Households by Self-rated Poverty and by Area (Urban or Rural) (% of households)

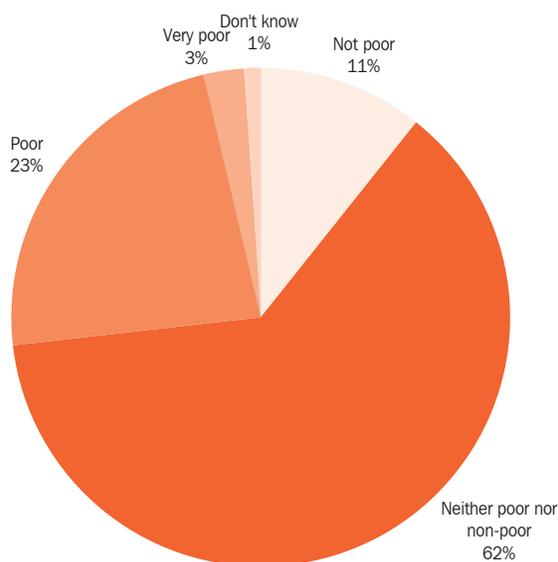
Area	Not Poor	Neither Poor nor Nonpoor	Poor	Very Poor	Don't Know	Total
Urban	20.1	64.1	13.4	0.5	2.0	100.0
Rural	5.9	61.7	28.1	3.6	0.6	100.0
Bhutan	10.7	62.5	23.1	2.6	1.1	100.0

9.3 HAPPINESS AND POVERTY

Happiness Rating

Data on each household's level of happiness and economic status were gathered through respondents'

Figure 9.3. Distribution of Households by Self-rated Poverty



Happiness Rating and Poverty Perception

The data indicate that the households who rated themselves not poor tend to be happy: 92% of the households are happy (54%, or more than half of the households, very happy and 38% moderately happy) (Table 9.5). In contrast, among households who consider themselves poor but not very poor, only 74% are happy, with more than half (52%) only moderately happy and 23% very happy. Of the households who

Table 9.5. Distribution of Households by Happiness Rating and by Perception of Poverty (%)

Happiness Rating	Poverty Rating					Total
	Not Poor	Neither Poor nor Non-poor	Poor	Very Poor	Don't Know	
Percentage of total households	10.7	62.5	23.1	2.6	1.1	100.0
Urban						
Very happy	57.3	30.2	15.5	17.0	34.8	33.7
Moderately happy	37.8	59.5	54.7	30.1	54.5	54.2
Neither happy nor unhappy	4.6	9.0	25.5	22.0	8.9	10.4
Moderately unhappy	0.2	1.0	2.9	18.3	1.9	1.2
Very unhappy	0.1	0.4	1.4	12.6	0.0	0.5
Rural						
Very happy	53.9	35.5	22.8	12.0	44.4	32.2
Moderately happy	38.5	52.9	51.6	30.8	42.9	50.8
Neither happy nor unhappy	6.0	9.8	19.6	20.8	5.1	12.7
Moderately unhappy	1.3	1.2	4.6	23.6	7.6	3.0
Very unhappy	0.4	0.6	1.4	12.9	0.0	1.3
Bhutan						
Very happy	53.9	35.5	22.8	12.0	44.4	32.2
Moderately happy	38.5	52.9	51.6	30.8	42.9	50.8
Neither happy nor unhappy	6.0	9.8	19.6	20.8	5.1	12.7
Moderately unhappy	1.3	1.2	4.6	23.6	7.6	3.0
Very unhappy	0.4	0.6	1.4	12.9	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

consider themselves very poor, less than half (43%) are happy and more than a third (36%) are unhappy. The results indicate that the feeling of happiness is related to whether the household considers itself poor or nonpoor.

For the subgroups of households who believe they are neither poor nor nonpoor (or do not know), about 88% of these households are happy—a finding consistent with the earlier result that about 85% of households in the country are happy.

Happiness Rating and Consumption Quintiles

The proportion of households who are very happy increases in the higher per capita household consumption expenditure quintile (Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4). In the bottom quintile, only 25% of the households are very happy while at the top quintile, 41% of the households are very happy. The increase in the proportion of very happy households as we go up the consumption quintiles is accompanied by the decline in the proportion of households who are unhappy or neither happy nor unhappy. Note that about half of the households across the consumption quintiles are moderately happy, consistent with the finding that a high percentage (about 85%) of the population is happy. The results indicate that there is a positive relationship between happiness and per capita household consumption expenditure.

Table 9.6. Distribution of Households by Happiness Rating and by Per Capita Household Expenditure Quintiles (%)

Happiness Rating	Per Capita Household Expenditure Quintiles					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Very happy	25.2	29.0	32.6	35.6	41.2	32.7
Moderately happy	55.1	53.3	52.2	51.2	48.2	52.0
Neither happy nor unhappy	14.1	13.8	11.9	11.2	8.7	11.9
Moderately unhappy	3.7	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.4
Very unhappy	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Poverty Rating and Consumption Quintiles

The relationship between the household perception of being poor or nonpoor and per capita household consumption expenditure is next explored. As shown in Table 9.7 and Figure 9.5, the proportion of households rating themselves nonpoor increases with per capita household consumption quintile. In the bottom consumption quintile, only about 2% consider themselves nonpoor while more than 20% of the top

consumption quintile consider themselves nonpoor. As we go up the higher consumption quintiles, there is also a general trend of increasing proportions of households rating themselves neither poor nor nonpoor, and a decline in poor and very poor ratings. It can then be inferred that per capita household consumption and perceptions about being nonpoor or neither poor/nonpoor are positively correlated. The higher the household's per capita consumption expenditure, the household's perception of being poor tends to decrease. It must be noted though that for all consumption quintiles, more than half of the households feel neither poor nor nonpoor and, for this subgroup, about 88% of the households are happy.

Figure 9.4. Distribution of Households by Happiness Rating and by Per Capita Household Expenditure Quintiles

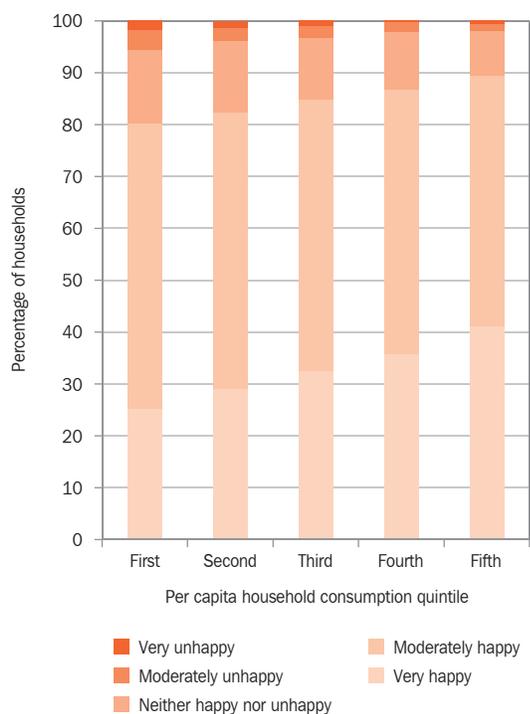
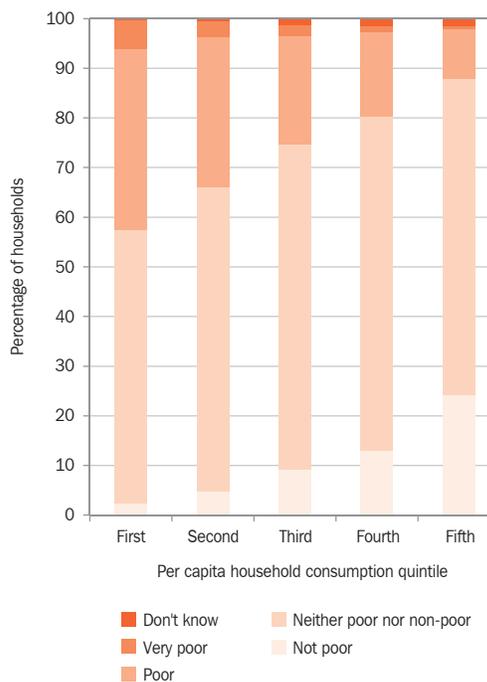


Table 9.7. Distribution of Households by Poverty Rating and by Per Capita Household Expenditure Quintiles (%)

Poverty Rating	Per Capita Household Expenditure Quintiles					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Not poor	2.4	4.7	9.3	13.0	24.2	10.7
Neither poor nor non-poor	55.0	61.4	65.3	67.3	63.8	62.5
Poor	36.5	30.2	21.8	17.0	10.0	23.1
Very poor	5.7	3.1	2.3	1.2	0.5	2.6
Don't know	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 9.5. Distribution of Households by Poverty Rating and by Per Capita Household Expenditure Quintiles



9.4 OPINIONS: MOST IMPORTANT FOR THE HOUSEHOLD TO BE HAPPY

Along with the general happiness question (explained in the previous section), the household respondents were asked what they consider the five most important things, in order of importance, to make their life happy. The following discussion considers only the most important need for the household, that is, the first in the household's five possible responses.⁷ The responses were classified into the nine domains of gross national happiness as specified by the Centre for Bhutan Studies.

About one-tenth (11%) of the household respondents did not respond to the question. About

⁷ The results in this section of Chapter 9 slightly differ from those in Chapter 10 (Social Capital). This chapter considers only the first response, or the most important need, among five possible needs of the household. In contrast, Chapter 10 considers all five responses of each household, that is, the five most important things needed by the household to make them happy. The results of chapters 9 and 10 are then consistent.

CHAPTER 10

SOCIAL CAPITAL

There is currently considerable interest in the “social capital” concept and growing consensus among policy makers, researchers, development partners, and other stakeholders that social capital has huge potential to contribute toward promoting development, living standards, and the overall well-being and happiness of the people, particularly the poor. It is in this context that a separate Social Capital Module (SCM) was included in the Bhutan Living Standards Survey (BLSS) 2012 with an aim to generate information that might reflect social capital.

This chapter introduces three basic indicators namely, membership in groups or local organizations (structural social capital), mutual trust among the people (cognitive social capital), and cooperation and collective action (an output measure).⁸ The household-level information is aggregated at the *dzongkhag* level. A simple tabular analysis is done by cross tabulating the social capital indicators with other household characteristics. The descriptive analysis of the relationship between social capital indicators, self-rated happiness, and poverty perception is also presented.

10.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE CONCEPT

The concept of social capital lacks univocal definition and, for this reason, this concept is interpreted differently in diverse cultures and nations, both in the developed and developing countries. Though there are numerous definitions in the social capital literature, in its simplest terms, social capital can be understood as “networks, groups, or relationships between people, based on mutual trust, set of norms, and understanding, and formed to facilitate collective action for common benefits.”

8 The indicators may vary in other literature and according to different experts, but these indicators were as noted in *Understanding and Measuring Social Capital: A Multi-Disciplinary Tool for Practitioners (Directions in Development)* by Christiaan Grootaert and Thierry van Bastelaer (eds.), World Bank, 2002.

While there is no known Bhutanese interpretation of social capital in the modern context, the presence of rich social capital in Bhutan is spelled out in the Vision 2020 document:

“Our development has been able to draw upon strong tradition of self-reliance, self-sufficiency, self-help and self-organization. Our highly dispersed populations developed over centuries into tightly-knit and self-regulating communities, bound together by unwritten laws, practices and customs that governed kinship and community relations and the use of such shared resources as irrigation water and grazing land. Without this tradition of cooperation and compromise, communities would have been unable to cope with threat and adversity or, indeed, to have survived in the harsh conditions that characterize most parts of our nation. While development agencies emphasize the importance of local self-reliance, it has been a basic fact of life in our mountain kingdom for centuries.”

The importance of social capital is not explicitly discussed among the Bhutanese people, but the recognition of its importance is implicit in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, which states:

“The State shall endeavour to promote those conditions that are conducive to co-operation in community life and the integrity of the extended family structure” (Article 9, Principles of State Policy).

10.2 THE DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

How effectively the social capital, in the form of groups or associations (known locally as *tshogpa*), can function in a collective manner and deliver benefits depends on the structure, membership, norms and values, practice, and collective action. Social capital, in the present context, is assessed using three proxies: groups and networks (structural dimension), mutual trust (cognitive dimension), and cooperation and collective action (output measure).

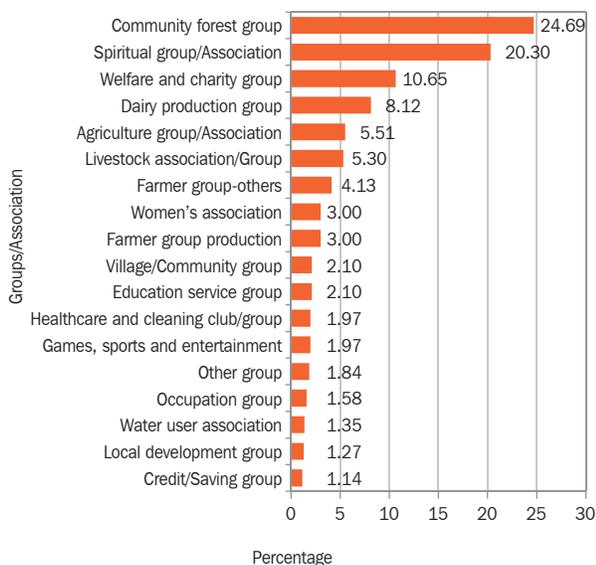
10.2.1 Groups and Networks (Structural Dimension)

The proxy indicators of the structural dimension of social capital, thus used here, are the types of local groups or associations (that support cooperation and coordination), household's membership in different groups and associations, and their spatial distribution. This section on the structural aspect of social capital focuses only, unless otherwise noted, on households who are members of local groups.

10.2.1.1 Types of groups and memberships

Eighteen major groups are classified and aggregated from 301 different names of local groups provided by the survey respondents who belong to groups or associations (*tshogpa*). Some classifications are based on their known functions as shown in Figure 10.1. Details of how each group was classified from 301 different names and their functions are given in Appendix 3, Table A3.87.

Figure 10.1. Distribution of Households Belonging to Local Groups by Membership in Specific Local Groups



The largest proportion (24.7%) of households belonging to local groups are members of a community forest group. This category largely encompasses the collective and participatory forest management by the local people as a means to improve rural livelihoods and to contribute to poverty reduction. Such groups have been put in place by the government and are considered to be of recent origin, though they are

basically an extension of the traditional system of forest management.

The group with the second highest membership is the spiritual association (20.3% of households belonging to local groups). Though there are many informal religious groups spread throughout the country, the two most prominent ones reported in the survey are Chothuen and Threma Tshogpa. These religious groups are formed to benefit religious institutions, enrich the spiritual heritage, and meet the spiritual aspirations and uplift the well-being of the people.

The group with the third highest membership is the welfare and charity group (10.7% of households belonging to local groups). Its subgroups are either informal or registered ones, formed either for the members' welfare or for the benefit of nonmembers who are poor, vulnerable, and helpless.

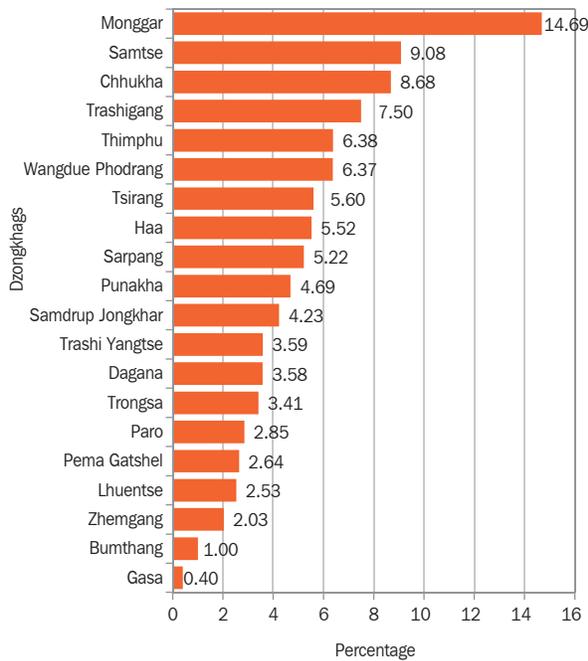
The group with the fourth highest membership is the smallholder dairy farmers' group, formed to help farmers and dairy producers to produce for the market through collective action. The fifth is the agriculture group, comprised of vegetable and fruit producers' groups, seeds and potato growers' groups, organic farming groups, crop insurance groups, etc. The sixth constitutes the other livestock-related groups (excluding the dairy farm groups). The seventh is the farmer group which includes farm road maintenance groups, labor exchange groups, and others. Women's associations (with name *amtshu tshogpa*) have the eighth highest memberships. The ninth is the farmer production group, which is made up of farmers' enterprises such as bamboo goods production, cornflakes (*tengma*) production, hazelnut, wood products, and other farm-based enterprises. The local group with the lowest membership is comprised of groups dealing with matters of credit and savings.

10.2.1.2 Memberships in local groups by Dzongkhags

The basic indicator, that is, the membership of households in 18 different groups is cross-tabulated with *dzongkhags* to show their spatial distributions. The survey estimates that 10,438 households out of 127,942 households are members of local groups.

This implies that about 8.2% of the households are members of at least one local group. As shown in Figure 10.2 and Appendix 3, Table A3.88, Monggar accounted for the highest number of households belonging to groups (14.7%) followed by Samtse, Chhukha, and Trashigang.

Figure 10.2. Distribution of Membership in Groups by Dzongkhags



Within *dzongkhags*, the membership of households in local groups was highest in the community forest groups prevalent in Haa and Wangdue Phodrang, and in spiritual groups. The details are presented in Appendix 3, Table A3.88. In Haa and Wangdue Phodrang, 84% and 65%, respectively, of households belonging to groups are members of community forest groups. The membership in spiritual groups was highest (80%) in Trashi Yangtse. In Samtse, Samdrup Jongkhar, and Sarpang, more than 40% of households belonging to groups are members of spiritual groups. The membership in welfare and charity groups was high, at more than 15%, in Lhuentse, Monggar, Paro, Thimphu, and Trashigang.

Among various groups, the percentage of members in the spiritual groups among households belonging to groups was higher in urban areas than in rural areas while the percentage of membership in the community forest groups was higher in rural areas. The memberships in women’s associations; welfare

and charity groups; occupation groups; healthcare and cleaning groups; and games, sports, and entertainment groups were higher in urban areas (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3. Proportion of Households Belonging to Local Groups by Membership in Specific Groups and by Area (Urban or Rural)



10.2.1.3 Group membership characteristics

The mere memberships in different groups cannot fully explain the complex experience and characteristics of the memberships. Therefore, the characteristics of the group memberships and structure of relations between their members were examined.

Active Members from the Households

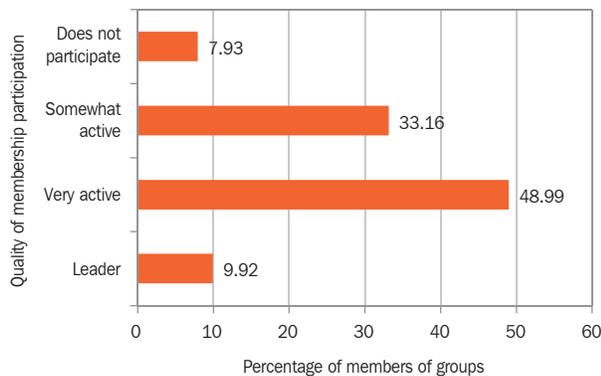
The specifics of who from among the household members most actively participates in different groups are presented in Appendix 3, Table A3.90. The most active members from the households belonging to groups were usually the household head (62.5% of

households) and either husband or wife (21.3% of households). The least active members were the in-laws, grandparents, other family relatives, house servants, and other nonrelatives; members of the nuclear family (son/daughter or father/mother of the household head) tend to be more active. The fact that the household heads are usually the most active members in group participation indicates the high importance given to local groups.

Quality of Participation

The quality of participation is assessed by asking whether a household member is a leader, an active member, or merely a member with irregular participation. Nearly 10% of members of groups assumed leadership roles (Figure 10.4). Almost half of group members (49%) participated actively in groups’ decision making. Close to 8% of them were simply members and did not participate in groups’ decision making. There was a high level of gender disparity in the participation in groups’ decision making. The male members were more active than the female members. The leaders were made up of 70.9% males and 29.1% females, while those who participated actively comprised of 71.7% males and 28.3% females.

Figure 10.4. Quality of Participation in Groups’ Decision-making



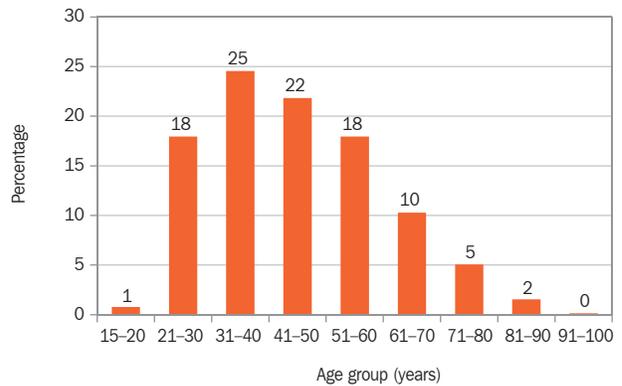
The Internal Diversity of Groups

The internal diversity of groups can be affected by the household characteristics of the group members. Examples of such household characteristics are household size; household consumption expenditure level; and the age, gender, and education of the household head.

a) characteristics of the household head

About a quarter of households belonging to groups had household heads in the age group of 31–40 years (Figure 10.5). Almost half of the households belonging to groups were in the age group of 31–50 years.

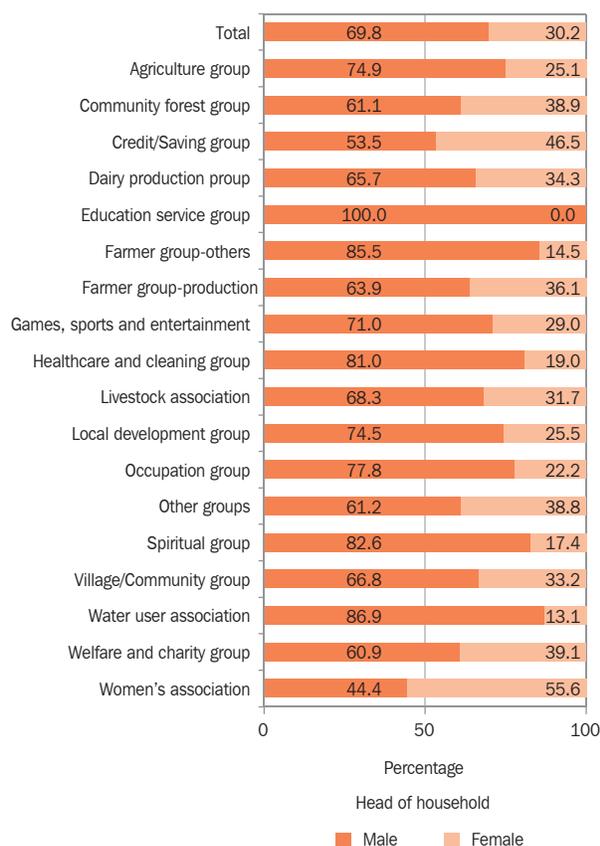
Figure 10.5. Households’ Memberships by Age Groups of Household Heads



The household memberships of groups reflect the distribution of male- and female-headed households in the country. The BLSS 2012 estimates that in Bhutan, 29% of households were headed by females. Thirty percent of households with group membership were headed by females (Figure 10.6). However, female-headed households accounted for 39% of membership in community forest groups, 46% in credit/saving groups, 36% in farmer groups-production, 39% in welfare and charity groups, and 56% in women’s associations.

The educational status—in terms of currently attending a school/institute, have attended a school/institute in the past, or never attended a school/institute—of the household head for members of groups is given in Appendix 3, Table A3.91. Reflecting that 60% of household heads nationally never had any formal schooling, 64% of the households with memberships in different groups were headed by someone “who did not at all attend schools.” About 34% of the households belonging to groups had household heads “who attended schools in the past”, and 1.4% were headed by members “who are currently attending schools or other institutes.” Therefore, households whose head is currently attending formal school are least likely to be members of groups.

Figure 10.6. Households with Membership in Groups by Sex of Household Head



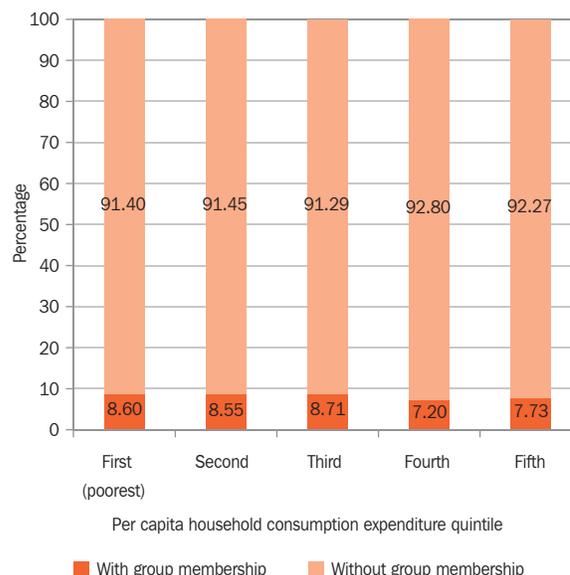
b) household characteristics: household size and household consumption expenditure levels

The majority of the households with membership in groups (53%) have a household size of 3–5 members while 30% of the households have 6–8 members (Appendix 3, Table A3.95). A greater percentage of smaller households (1–2 members) were represented in community forest groups, welfare and charity groups, and spiritual groups.

It is estimated that 8.2% of households in Bhutan belonged to some local group or association. Households in the three poorest consumption quintiles

had higher rates of group membership, at about 8.5%–8.7%, than the two richest consumption quintiles (Figure 10.7).

Figure 10.7. Distribution of Households With and Without Group Membership by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile



A look at which groups are mostly joined by households across the different per capita household consumption quintiles highlights the close interaction of the Bhutanese people with their environmental resources and their high level of spirituality (Table 10.1). For all consumption quintiles, livelihood and resource-related groups such as community forest groups, dairy production groups, and agriculture/farmer groups, and spiritual and welfare/charity groups were the groups mostly joined by households. Considering that dairy products are one of the largest components of household food consumption expenditure, it may not be unexpected that many households joined dairy production groups. For all consumption quintiles, spiritual groups were in the top two groups joined by households in the quintile. For the richest consumption quintile, the top two

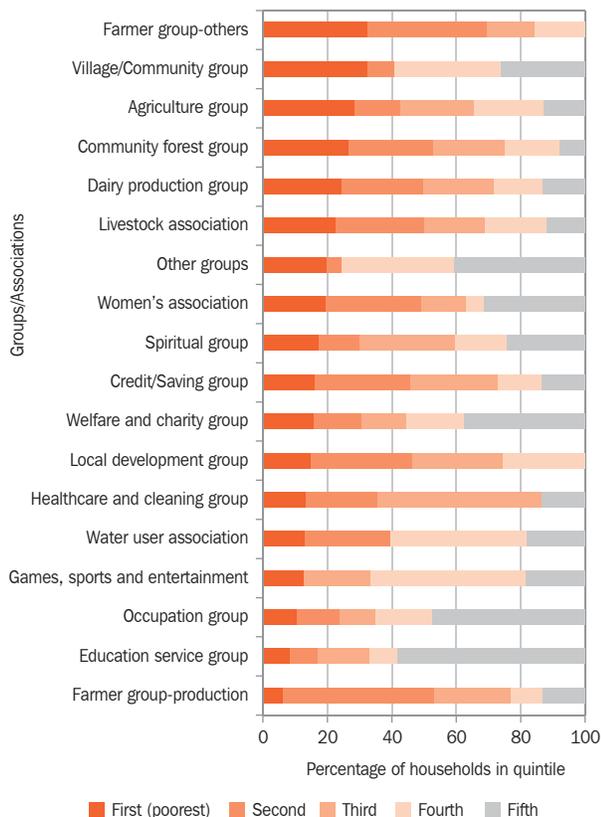
Table 10.1. Top Five Groups Joined by Households by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

Per capita household consumption quintile	Top 5 groups joined by households (in given order)				
	1	2	3	4	5
First (poorest)	Community forest group	Spiritual group	Dairy production group	Welfare and charity group	Agriculture group
Second	Community forest group	Spiritual group	Dairy production group	Welfare and charity group	Farmer group - others
Third	Spiritual group	Community forest group	Dairy production group	Welfare and charity group	Agriculture group
Fourth	Community forest group	Spiritual group	Welfare and charity group	Dairy production group	Agriculture group
Fifth	Spiritual group	Welfare and charity group	Community forest group	Education service group	Dairy production group
Total	Community forest group	Spiritual group	Welfare and charity group	Dairy production group	Agriculture group

groups mostly joined by households were spiritual groups and welfare and charity groups, indicating the existence of spirituality and social concern even in the richest quintile. Reflecting the higher concern of the richer consumption quintile with the development of human capital, the richest consumption quintile had education service groups as one of the top groups mostly joined by the households.

Figure 10.8 illustrates the composition of the different groups by per capita household consumption quintiles of their members. At least a quarter of the household members of farmer groups—others, village/community groups, agriculture groups, community forest groups, and dairy production groups belonged to the poorest consumption quintile. Except for the spiritual; welfare and charity; healthcare and cleaning; games, sports, and entertainment; occupation; education service; and “other” groups, the first two quintiles (the bottom 40% of households ranked by per capita household consumption) accounted for at least 40% of the memberships of the different groups. The richest consumption quintile accounted for more than

Figure 10.8. Composition of Groups by Membership of Households in Different Per Capita Household Consumption Quintiles

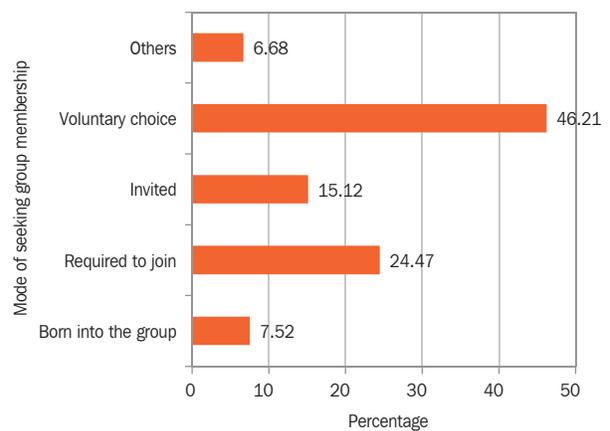


half (58%) of the household membership of education service groups, about half (48%) of the household membership of occupation groups, and more than one-third (37%) of the household membership of welfare and charity groups.

Group Membership, Founders, and Network Characteristics

One has many options to join groups: voluntarily, by requirement, on request, or by nativity. A group whose members have joined on a voluntary basis is expected to be more successful than groups with members who have simply joined by requirement. About 46% of the memberships were based on voluntary choice and 24% through obligation. It is interesting to note that 7.5% of them became members of groups by descent (Figure 10.9).

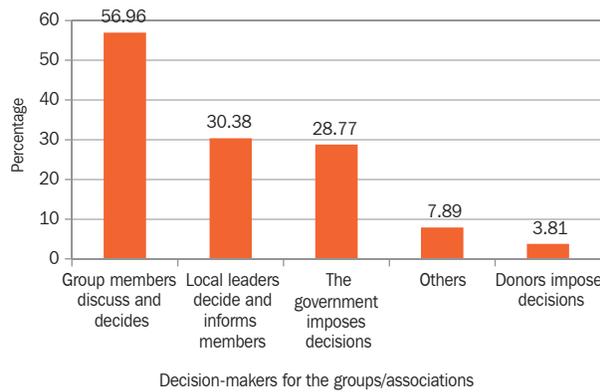
Figure 10.9. Mode of Seeking Group Membership



The dynamism and effectiveness of a group can be assessed by the extent of the decision-making power given to its members. More than half of the households with group memberships were members of groups where decisions were reached by the members themselves, showing a democratic pattern of decision making (Figure 10.10). About a third of the households were members of groups where the government imposed decisions. Also, about 30% of the households were members of groups where decisions were made by the local leaders (either elected or others who were considered capable).⁹

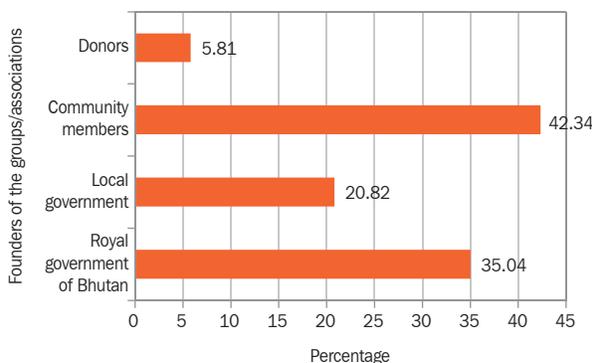
9 The proportions of households sum more than 100% because a household can be a member of several groups or a group can have several modes of decision making.

Figure 10.10. Extent of Decision Making by Group Members



In general, the groups that are initiated by community members are expected to be more effective and successful than those formed through external imposition. About 42% of households with group memberships belonged to groups formed through community initiatives (Figure 10.11). About 35% of the households were members of groups considered to have been established through central government schemes. Local government officials were also involved in initiating many farmers’ groups, livestock groups, water users’ associations, dairy groups, and community forest groups.

Figure 10.11. Distribution of Households with Group Memberships by Founders of Groups

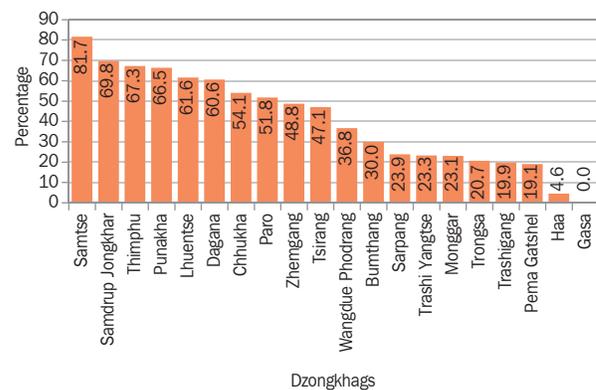


Membership of households belonging to community-initiated groups was highest in Samtse (81.7%). Membership of households in community-initiated groups was also high, at more than 60%, in Samdrup Jongkhar, Thimphu, Punakha, Lhuentse, and Dagana (Figure 10.12).

The scope of external interactions of groups is determined by classifying whether they operate singly or have linkages with other groups of similar goals and functions both within and outside the communities.

Groups with linkages outside the communities often have better access to resources such as from government, nongovernment organizations, or from other groups. These linkages can be classified into bonding, bridging, and linking social capital. The linking social capital refers to the groups’ networks with other groups beyond the communities.

Figure 10.12. Percentage of Households with Membership in Community-initiated Groups by Dzongkhags



In general, about 48% of households belonging to groups occasionally interacted with similar groups outside their communities, and about the same proportion had no interaction at all with other groups (Figure 10.13). Households belonging to credit and saving groups, and healthcare and cleaning groups had the most frequent interactions with similar groups outside their localities. More than 70% of households belonging to games, sports, and entertainment groups and education service groups had occasional interactions with similar groups outside their localities. Households belonging to water users’ associations and agricultural groups, on the other hand, had the least interaction with other groups of similar goals outside their localities.

The willingness to pay group membership fees is an indication of one’s greater interest in a group or association. Membership fees usually constitute the main source of funds by which most of the groups operate (Figure 10.14). More than half of the households with group membership belonged to groups or associations for whom membership fees are the most important source of funding. Over a quarter of households belonged to groups where the major source of funding was “other sources within the community.” Only about 16% of households belonged to groups mainly funded from sources outside the community.

Members' Contribution to Groups

Mere membership in a group can be of little value if a member does not participate in the group's activities or contribute in cash and in-kind. Therefore, information on the number of times the household members participated in group activities and how much they contributed in cash and in-kind were gathered by the BLSS 2012. The respondents were asked how many times a member of their households participated in the activities of the two groups they considered most

important, their contribution in cash and in-kind to the two most important groups, and the number of days worked given by the household to these groups in the past 12 months.

Based on the survey data unadjusted by the sample weights, the mean values of the household contributions to the two groups the household considered most important are summarized in Table 10.2. For the households, Group A was the most important group and Group B, the second most

Figure 10.13. Distribution of Households with Group Membership by Linkage with Other Groups of Similar Goals Outside Their Localities and Specific Group Membership

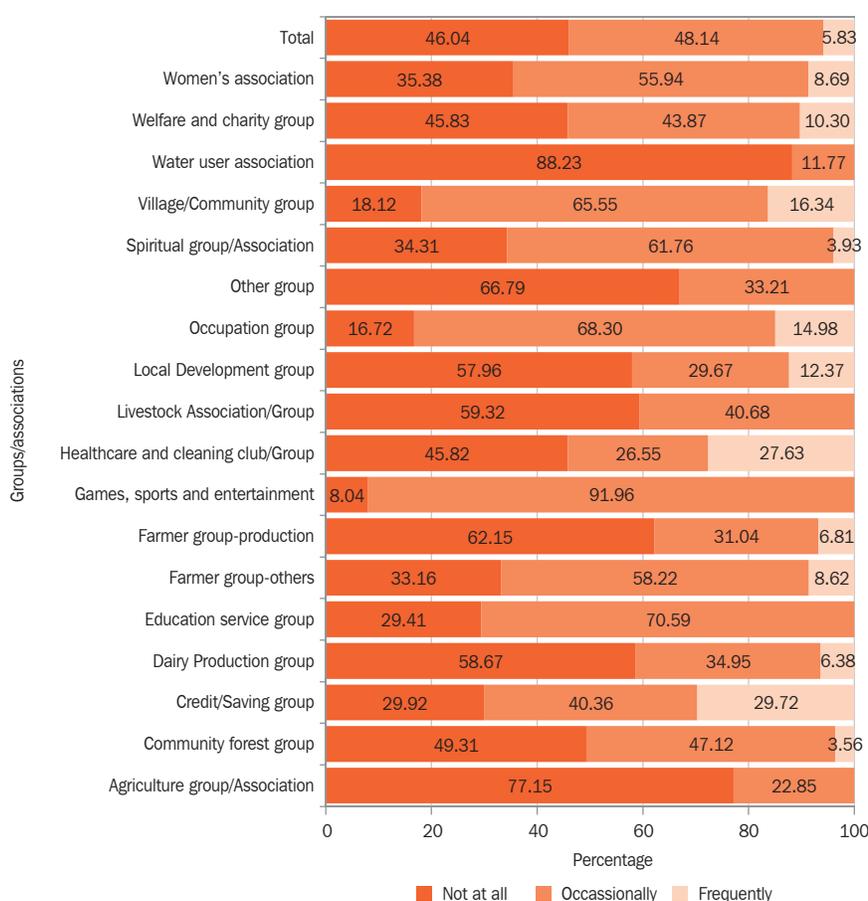


Table 10.2. Mean Values of Contributions (Cash, In-kind, and Labor) Made by Households to Their Two Most Important Groups in the Past 12 Months

Groups	Number of Observations	Mean	Standard Error	[95% Confidence Interval]	
Mean number of times household members participated in group activities in the past 12 months					
Group A +B	566	11	0.7	9.8	12
Mean cash contributed by households to groups in the past 12 months (Nu)					
Group A +B	396	3,382	585	2,231	4,532
Mean in-kind contributed by households to groups in the past 12 months (value in Nu)					
Group A +B	130	4,778	1,391	2,025	7,530
Mean number of days of free labor contributed by households to groups in the past 12 months					
Group A +B	113	15	1.7	11.7	18

Note: The results in this table are based only on the survey sample data and are not projected to the population; sample weights were not used.

important group. On average, a household with group membership participated 11 times in group activities, provided 15 days of labor, and contributed to their groups Nu3,382 (in cash) and Nu4,778 (in-kind) in the past 12 months. Most households contributed cash to water users' associations and credit/saving groups (Figure 10.15). Games, sports, and entertainment groups; spiritual groups; local development groups; dairy production groups; and livestock associations were also major beneficiaries of cash contributions by households.

Figure 10.14. Distribution of Households with Group Membership by Source of Funding for Local Groups

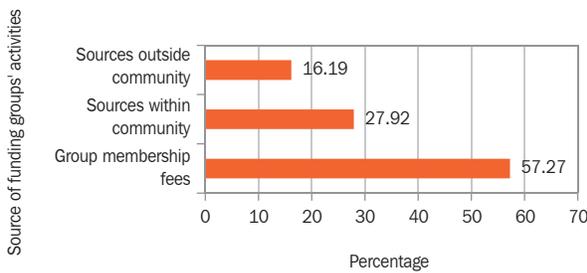
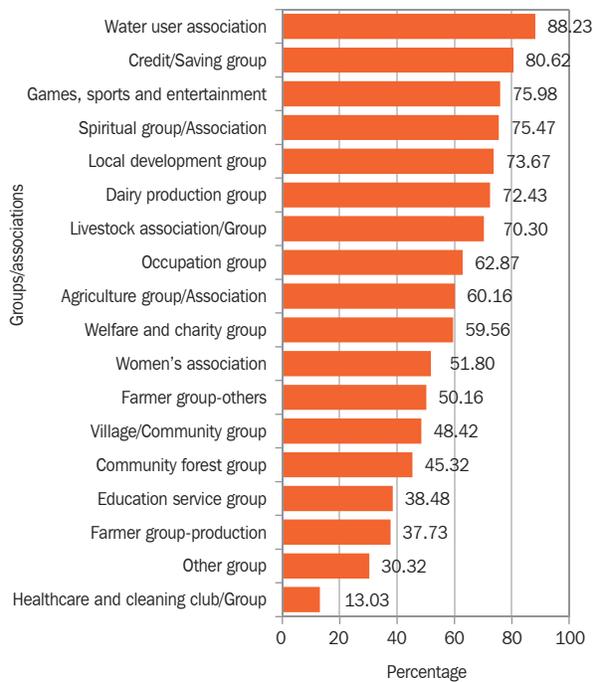


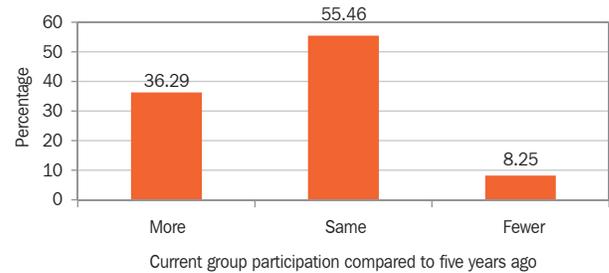
Figure 10.15. Percentage of Households Contributing Cash to Various Groups



The degree of participation of a household belonging to a group determines the success of the group; this degree, however, may vary over time or may remain consistent. More than half of the households belonging to groups believed that within

the last 5 years, their participation in group activities has remained the same (Figure 10.16). More than a third of the households (36.3%) believed that their participation in groups has increased.

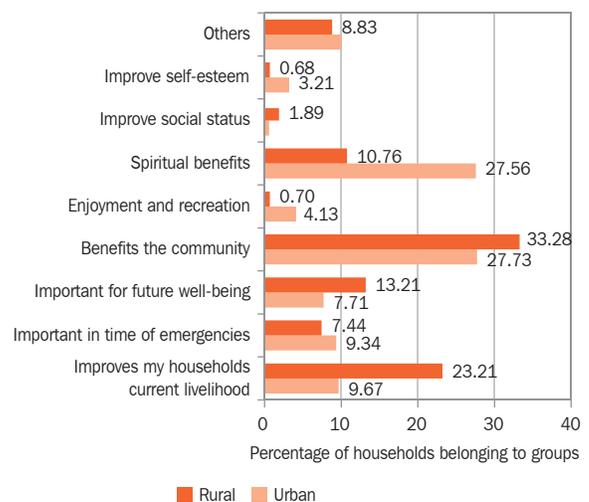
Figure 10.16. Change in the Participation by Members in Groups in the Last 5 Years



10.2.1.4 Perceived benefits of joining groups or associations

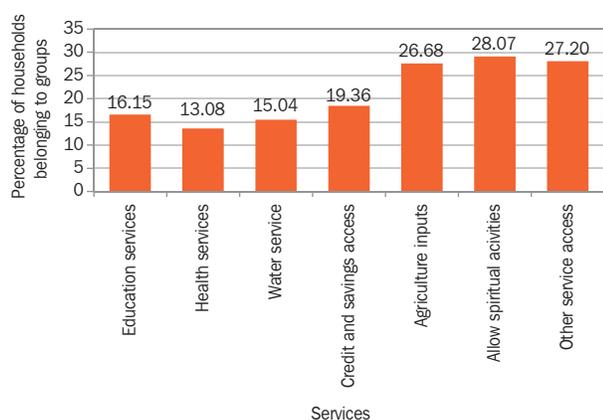
Social capital has a wide range of potential benefits, including facilitation of higher levels of growth, poverty alleviation, improvement in access to services, welfare promotion, and maximizing happiness. For most households in the rural areas, the main benefits of membership in groups were benefits for the community (for 33.3% of households) and improvement in the household's current livelihood or access to services (for 23.2% of households) (Figure 10.17). For most urban households, the main benefits consisted of benefits for the community (27.7%) and spiritual benefits (27.6%).

Figure 10.17. Perceived Main Benefits of Household's Group Membership by Area (Urban or Rural)



The role of social capital in poverty reduction has been set forth in the World Development Report 2000/2001 (World Bank 2001). One of the areas in which social capital has significant contribution is in improving the household's access to services. Most of the households belonging to groups were helped by their membership in getting access to agricultural inputs, spiritual activities, and other services (Figure 10.18). Almost 20% of households belonging to groups were able to access credit and savings services through their membership.

Figure 10.18. Household Access to Different Services Through Group Membership



10.2.1.5 Bonding networks

The structural social capital, so far, has been presented in terms of groups and associations, which are more or less formal in structure and functions. The informal networks or social ties are central to the concept of social capital. This dimension is captured through the individuals' personal relationships with family members, friends, and other members of the community.

Individuals acting on their own cannot produce social capital, which also depends on the informal networks or social relationship between individuals. These informal social contacts or ties are referred to as "bonding social capital" in conventional literature, and function without any written norms and institutionalized sanctions.

The lack of anyone close with whom one can feel at ease, talk important matters, or seek help from is one of the causes of social isolation. The

question on how many close friends the household respondents (whether the household have members belonging to groups or not) have, at present, generated information on bonding social capital. Close friends refer to those friends who one can feel at ease with, talk private matters, or call for help. The estimated average friendship network is 2 [95% Conf. Interval: 2.12-2.14]. About 11% of household respondents did not have close friends (Table 10.3). Majority (71%) of the household respondents had 1–5 close friends, while 98% of household respondents had 20 or less close friends.

Table 10.3. Number of Close Friends by Frequency and Percent

Number of Close Friends	Frequency (Number of Households)	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No close friends	13,685	10.70	10.70
1–5	91,352	71.41	82.11
6–10	16,014	12.52	94.63
11–20	4,903	3.83	98.46
21–40	1,253	0.98	99.44
41–80	622	0.49	99.93
81–100	92	0.07	100.00
Total	127,921	100.00	

10.2.2 Cognitive Social Capital: Mutual Trust

The cognitive dimensions of social capital constitute the norms, values, and attitudes of collective actions. Simply emphasizing the structural dimensions may result in the neglect of mutually beneficial collective action that has a cognitive basis. To get the whole picture of social capital, both the structural and cognitive dimensions of social capital must be assessed. The cognitive dimension of social capital is captured by aggregating individual perceptions of mutual trust in the neighborhood.

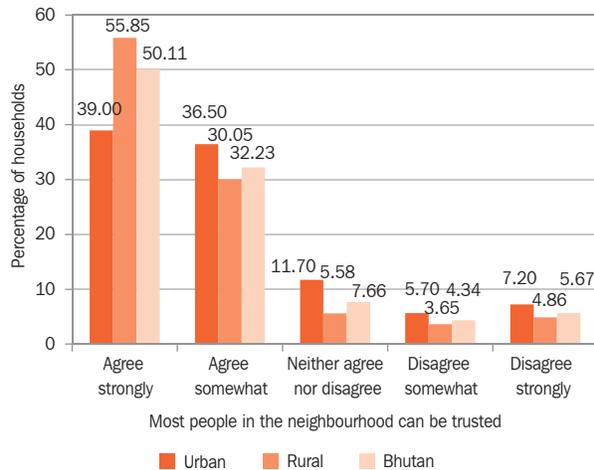
Trust is an abstract concept. In the present context, the focus is both on generalized trust (the extent to which one trusts people in general) and specific trust (trust that exists in the context of specific transactions such as taking care of children in their parents' absence or lending and borrowing money).

Generalized Trust

A high level of mutual trust emerges from the respondents' accounts of whether in general most people in their neighborhood can be trusted. About

half of the households “strongly agree” that most people in the neighborhood can be trusted (Figure 10.19). Ten percent of households disagree, either somewhat or strongly, that there is trust among most people who live in their neighborhood. Generalized trust was higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

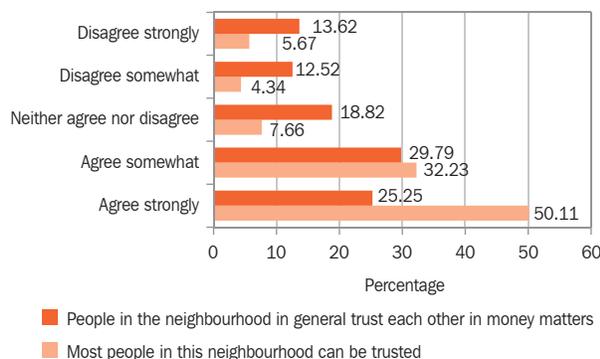
Figure 10.19. Generalized Trust in the Neighborhood by Area (Urban or Rural)



Specific Trust

Despite high levels of generalized trust, trust was lower in matters related to money transactions (as shown in Figure 10.20). Only more than 25% of households “strongly agree” that there is trust in the neighborhood when dealing with monetary transactions. This contrasts with half of the households (50.1%) who “strongly agree” that most people in the neighborhood can be trusted (generalized trust). In a

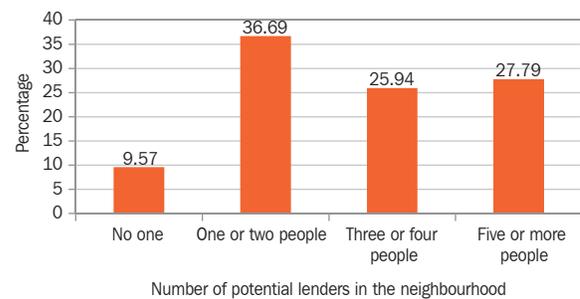
Figure 10.20. Perception on Trust in the Neighborhood, Generalized and Specific Trust



comparison between urban and rural areas, specific trust (regarding money lending and borrowing) was about the same: 26% of urban households and 25% of rural households strongly agreed that people in their neighborhood generally trusted each other in matters of lending or borrowing money.

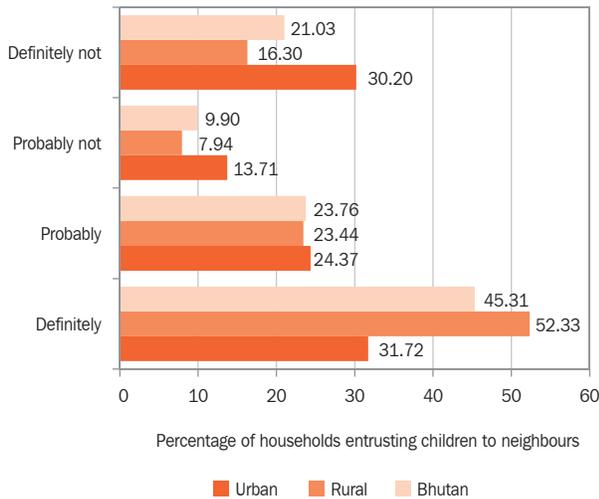
Indicating the degree of specific trust regarding money matters or transactions, almost 37% of households (Figure 10.21) had one to two people from whom they can borrow money in times of need (an amount enough to pay 1 week’s expenditure for rural areas or equal to 1-week wages for urban areas). More than half of the households (54%) could borrow money from at least three people. Almost 10% of the households had no one beyond their household willing to lend them money.

Figure 10.21. Percentage of Households Who Can Borrow Money from Others by Number of Lenders



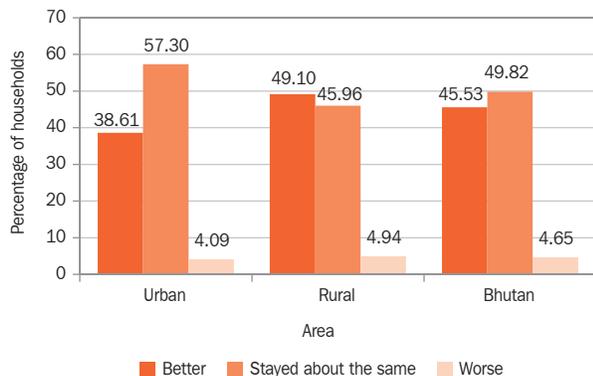
Another measure of specific trust is indicated by whether neighbors would be willing to take care of children in the absence of their parents for a day or two. The level of trust in this case is higher than that involving monetary transactions. Taking the country as a whole, more than 45% of the households would definitely count on their neighbors to take care of their children (Figure 10.22). However, 21% of households would definitely not count on their neighbors to take care of their children. The specific trust involving neighbors taking care of other households’ children was stronger in rural areas. More than half of rural households would definitely count on their neighbors to take care of their children, while only about 32% of urban households would do so. Only 16% of rural households would definitely not entrust their children to neighbors, while more than 30% of urban households would definitely not do so.

Figure 10.22. Perception of Trust in the Neighborhood in Terms of Entrusting Children to Neighbors by Area (Urban or Rural)



Trust is history-dependent and conditioned by expectations of others; individuals trust others who they know well. With the increased mobility of individuals, trust in the neighborhood may decline, particularly with the joining of newcomers. Almost 39% of urban households and 49% of rural households thought that the level of trust in their neighborhood over the last 5 years had improved (Figure 10.23). The proportion of households who think the level of trust in their neighborhood over the last 5 years has worsened was at 5% or less in both urban and rural areas; hence, there is no significant indication of deterioration of trust levels.

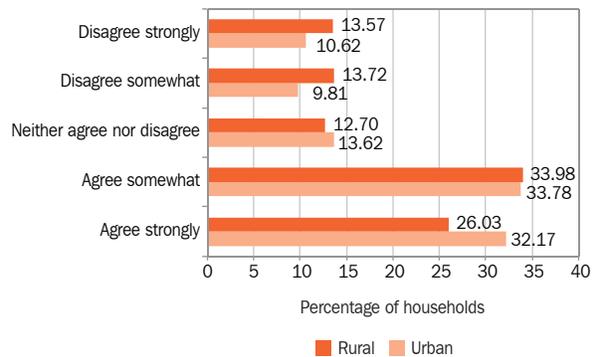
Figure 10.23. Trend in the Change in the Level of Trust by Area (Urban or Rural)



How individuals feel about the need to be alert because others in the neighborhood would take

advantage of them is another proxy indicator of trust. More urban households (32%) strongly agreed that there is a need to remain alert as compared to households in rural areas (26%) (Figure 10.24). Of urban households, 20% disagreed (either somewhat or strongly) about the need to be alert, while a higher proportion (27%) of rural households disagreed about the need to be alert. Hence, the trust indicator on the need to be alert suggests a slightly higher level of trust in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Figure 10.24. Perception of the Need to Remain Alert in the Neighborhood by Area (Urban or Rural)



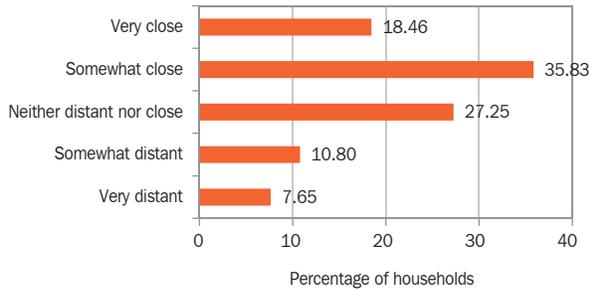
10.2.3 Cooperation and Collective Action (Output Measures)

The third set of proxy indicators of social capital captures the tendency of the individuals to think as one and come together to work on common problems (solidarity) and their propensities to help other needy members in their neighborhoods.

Solidarity

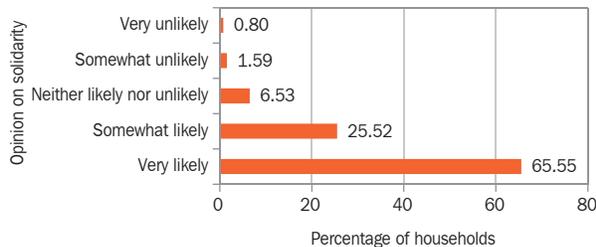
The social capital module of the BLSS 2012 asked households about their feelings of togetherness or closeness in their neighborhoods. The results, as shown in Figure 10.25, show a strong sense of closeness or social cohesion in neighborhoods. More than 18% of the households felt a high level of closeness in their neighborhoods, while almost 36% of the households perceived some level of closeness or togetherness. Therefore, more than half of the households felt some degree of closeness in their neighborhoods. Less than one in five households felt some distance in their neighborhoods.

Figure 10.25. Feelings of Closeness or Togetherness in the Neighborhood



When asked whether people in the neighborhood would get together to deal with a hypothetical unfortunate situation faced by someone in the community, about two-thirds of the households (almost 66%) were of the opinion that the people in the community would very likely get together to help (Figure 10.26). Only about 2% of the households believed that the community is unlikely to help.

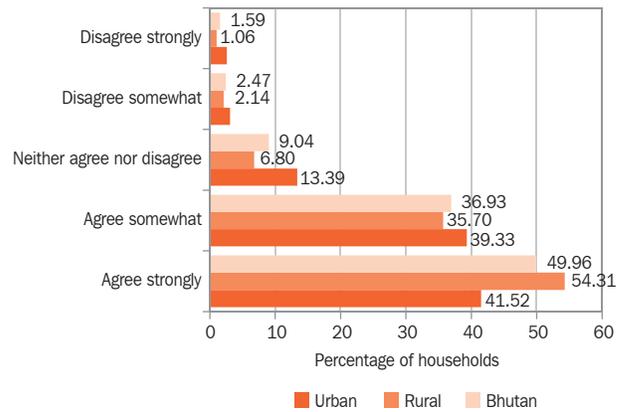
Figure 10.26. Percentage of Households by Opinion on the Likelihood That Neighbors Will Help Someone in the Community in Need



Help and cooperation

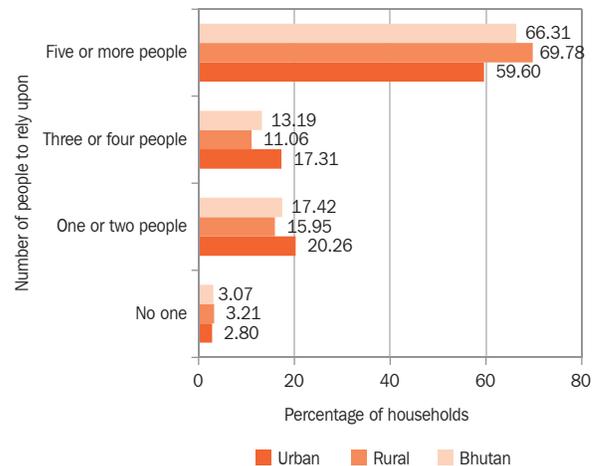
The positive effects of social ties in the neighborhood may include increased social support and help. The social capital module asked households about their opinions on whether most people in their neighborhood are willing to help in times of need. More than 54% of rural households “strongly agree” that most people in their neighborhoods are willing to help in times of need, while almost 42% of urban households “strongly agree” with the statement (Figure 10.27). Overall, only 4% of the households “disagree” that most people in their neighborhoods are willing to help. The results indicate the rich presence of social capital in the country.

Figure 10.27. Percentage of Households by Perception of the Presence of Help and Support in the Neighborhood by Area (Urban or Rural)



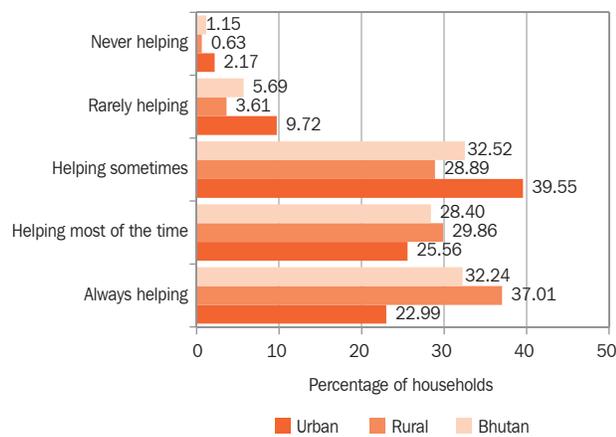
The presence of social capital can be high in a neighborhood where cooperation and informal support to each other are high. The number of people one can turn to for help in times of long-term emergencies determines the level of support one can get from others in times of need. Some 70% of rural households and about 60% of urban households had five or more people to rely upon in case of long-term emergency (Figure 10.28). A small proportion of households (3%), about the same in both urban and rural areas, did not have anyone to rely upon in case of need. In the other direction, in the past 12 months, a household had been approached by roughly two people for assistance.

Figure 10.28. Percentage of Households by Number of People One Can Turn to for Help During an Emergency by Area (Urban or Rural)



Helping each other in the neighborhood is essential to the healthy functioning of networks and in generating cooperation and collective actions. The Social Capital Module (SCM) of the BLSS 2012 asked households the question, “How well do people in your neighborhood help each other these days?”. As shown in Figure 10.29, a higher proportion of rural households (37%) was in neighborhoods where people always helped each other compared to urban households (23%). In urban areas, almost 40% of households lived in neighborhoods where people helped only sometimes. Only 4% of rural households were in neighborhoods where people rarely or never helped, while 12% of urban households lived in such neighborhoods.

Figure 10.29. Presence of Help in the Neighborhood by Area (Urban or Rural)



The willingness of respondents to participate in community activities that are not directly beneficial to them, but for the benefit of their neighborhoods, is indicated in Figure 10.30. The proportion of urban households willing to contribute money was slightly higher than that of rural households. On the other hand, the proportion of rural households willing to contribute time was slightly higher than that of urban households. Overall, more households preferred to contribute time rather than money for community activities not directly benefiting them. More than 89% of households were willing to contribute time, while more than 73% were willing to contribute money.

Despite the strong willingness of households to help each other, in the past 12 months, only 20% of the households were involved in neighborhood activities

that benefited the community. The respondents were involved, on a voluntary basis, in major activities such as blood donations, cash donations, and support during illnesses and deaths (Figure 10.31). Other major activities the respondents were obliged or required to support included provision of free labor services, school construction and maintenance services, and water services (irrigation and drinking water).

Figure 10.30. Willingness of Respondents to Contribute Time and Money by Area (Urban or Rural)

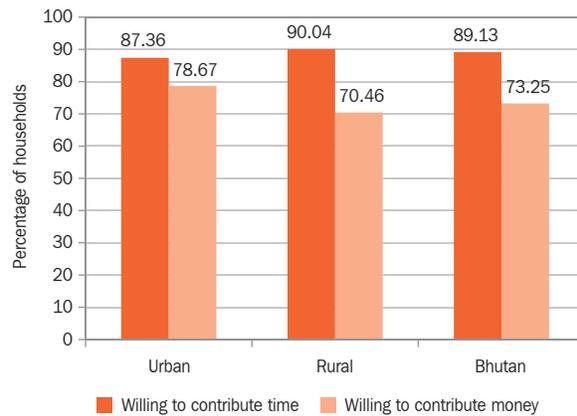
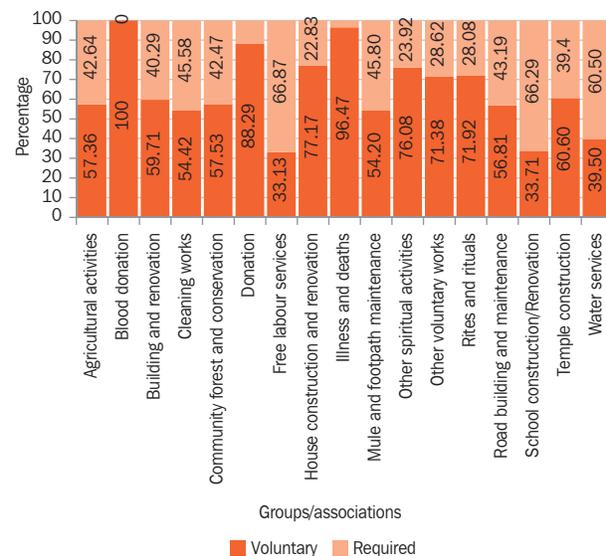


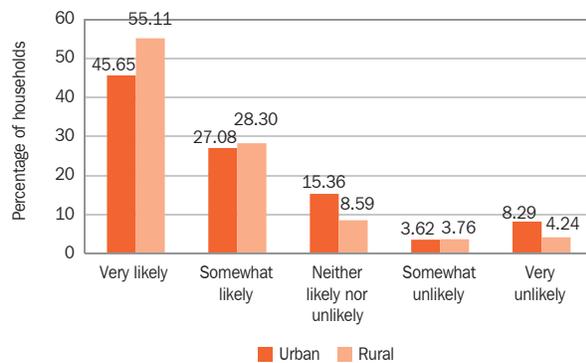
Figure 10.31. Main Activities the Households Participated in for Community Benefit in the Past 12 Months



The group and network norms may ensure that social sanctions are applied to punish non-collective behavior. The SCM of the BLSS 2012 asked the question “How likely is it that people who do not participate in community activities will be criticized

or sanctioned?”. The survey results indicate that the possibility of people getting penalized or criticized for not participating in community activities is high. As shown in Figure 10.32, more than 55% of rural households believed that people who do not participate in community activities will very likely be sanctioned, while a lower proportion of urban households (almost 46%) also believed so. More than 28% of households believed that sanctions are somewhat likely. Hence, more than three-fourths of the households believed that sanctions are likely for nonparticipation in community activities.

Figure 10.32. Possibility of Group Sanctions by Area (Urban or Rural)



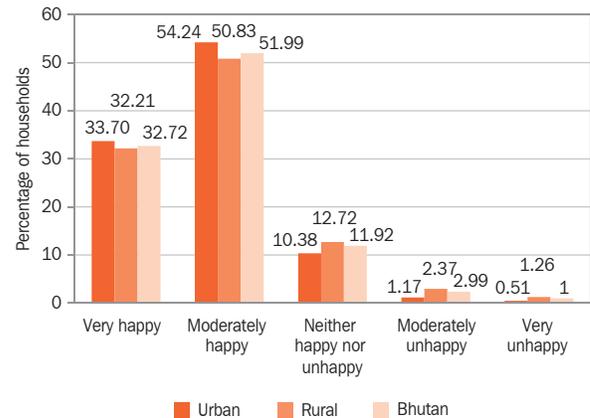
10.3 SELF-RATED HAPPINESS, POVERTY PERCEPTION, AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

At the national level, almost 33% and 52% of the households were “very happy” and “moderately happy”, respectively. Some 3% were “unhappy”—more than 2% were “moderately unhappy” and 1% “very unhappy”. This means more than eight in every 10 households are either “very happy” or “moderately happy” (Figure 10.33). This presents favorably the national picture of the self-rated happiness measure. These results reflect those from the Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) 2005. The reported levels of happiness in 2005 were 45% “very happy”, 52% “happy”, and 2% “not very happy”.

About the same proportions of urban and rural households (32%–33%) were “very happy”. However, the proportion of “moderately happy” urban households (at more than 54%) was slightly higher than that of “moderately happy” rural households (almost 51%). Unhappiness appeared to be higher rural areas,

with 4.3% of rural households either “moderately unhappy” or “very unhappy”. Only 1.7% of urban households considered themselves “unhappy”.

Figure 10.33. Self-reported Happiness Levels by Area (Urban or Rural)



The happiness levels across *dzongkhags* (see Appendix 3, Table A3.98) show Haa as the happiest, with 98% of the households “happy” (88% “very happy” and 10% “moderately happy”). More than half of the households in Haa, Gasa, Bumthang, and Wangdue Phodrang were “very happy”. For the other *dzongkhags* (excluding Trashigang, Chhukha, Punakha, Trongsa, and Sarpang), more than half of the households were “moderately happy”. Less than 15% of households in Dagana, Tsirang, and Lhuentse were “very happy”. Punakha, Trashigang, and Trongsa had the lowest proportions of households (at the 55%–70% range) who rated themselves “happy” (either “moderately happy” or “very happy”).

The possible relationship between group membership of households and the level of self-rated happiness is shown in Figure 10.34. The proportion (38%) of households belonging to at least one group or association and who were “very happy” was higher than the proportion (32%) of households who did not belong to any group yet rated themselves “very happy.” Almost 87% of households with group membership and more than 84% of those without group membership rated themselves “happy” (either “very happy” or “moderately happy”). Households with group membership who rated themselves “unhappy” had a lower proportion (2.6%) than households without group membership (3.4% “unhappy”).

In the SCM of the BLSS 2012, households were asked whether they believe their household is poor. Based on Figure 10.35, it is not clear whether there is a relationship between the household’s perceived poverty level and group membership. The proportion of households without group membership who rated themselves nonpoor (11%) was higher than that of households with group membership who rated themselves nonpoor (8%). However, a higher proportion of households without group membership rated themselves poor (26%)—either poor or very poor—as compared to households with group membership who rated themselves poor (22%).

Figure 10.34. Happiness Across Households With and Without Group Membership

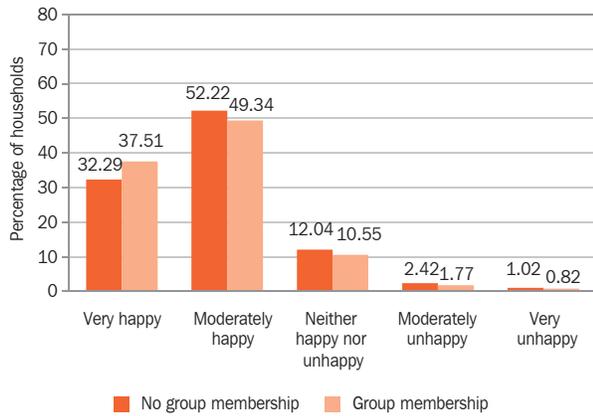
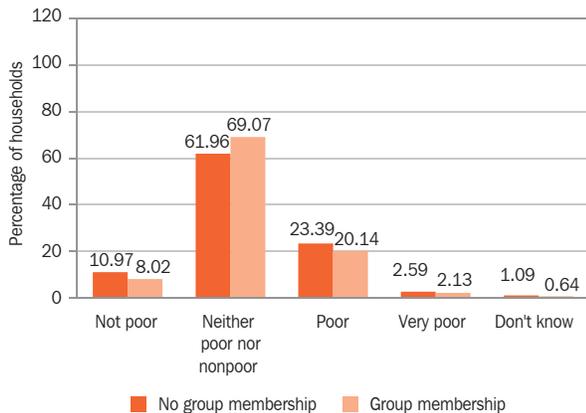


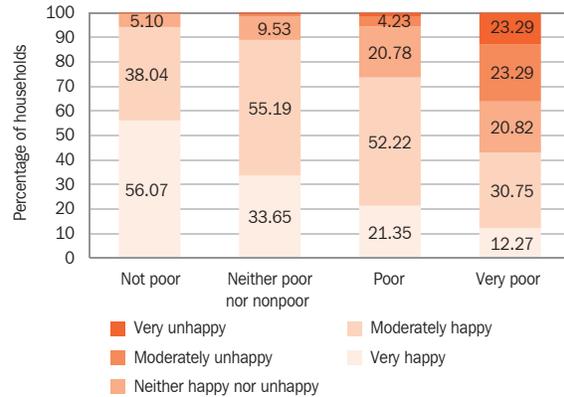
Figure 10.35. Perceived Poverty Level Across Households With and Without Group Membership



The relationship between self-rated happiness and the household’s perceived poverty level is explored in Figure 10.36. While it is early to conclude about the causal relationships between self-rated happiness and poverty perception, it is assumed that poorer households are less happy than the nonpoor

households. Some 13% “very poor” households rated themselves “very unhappy”. For the other poverty level categories, the proportion of “very unhappy” households was very low or insignificant. More than one-third (36%) of “very poor” households were “unhappy” (either “moderately unhappy” or “very unhappy”). Only 43% of “very poor” households were “happy” (either “moderately happy” or “very happy”). In contrast, 94% of the “not poor” households were “happy”—more than double the proportion of “very poor” households who were “happy”. There are indications that there is some relationship between self-rated happiness and the household’s perceived poverty level.

Figure 10.36. Distribution of Households by Happiness Rating and by Perception of Poverty



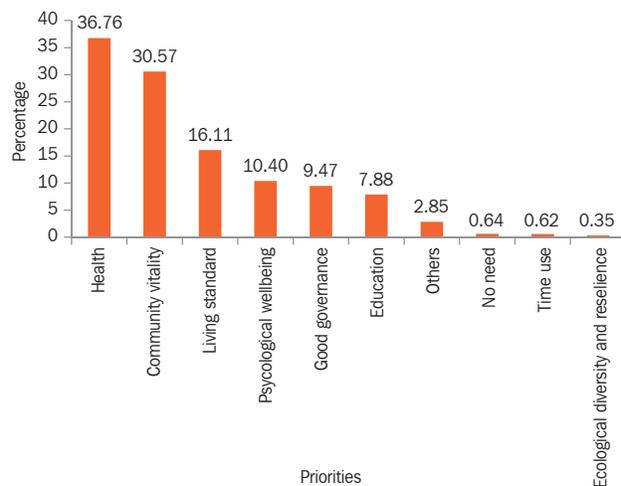
Note: The column entries sum to 100%.

The open-ended question “In general, what are the five most important things you and your household would need to make your life happy?” received 7,973 responses, reflecting the respondents’ first priority need; 6,155 responses for the second priority need; 3,834 responses for the third; 1,743 responses for the fourth; and 806 responses for their fifth important need. “Happiness” was explained to the respondents as *ga-kyid* (“the state [considering everything] when a person experiences both emotional and physical well-being”). These responses were classified into 54 subgroups and 9 domains (as per the Centre for Bhutan Studies’ nine domains of gross national happiness).

The first in the priority lists of households were those things that would ensure them good health, second is community vitality (social capital), and third is living standards (Figure 10.37). The more specific

priorities the households considered as important to make their lives happy are given in Appendix 3, Table A3.99.

Figure 10.37 Distribution of Households by Priorities to Make Them Happy



10.4 CONCLUSION

The social capital module (SCM) data of the BLSS 2012 indicate a rich presence of social capital in Bhutan. In terms of structural social capital, 8% of households in the country were members of at least one local or community-level group or association. Membership of households was highest in community forest groups, spiritual associations, and welfare and charity groups.

Forty-two percent of households with group membership belonged to groups founded by community members, while the other groups were initiated by the government, local leaders, and donors. The majority of memberships in the local groups were based on voluntary choice. The most active members from the households in different groups were usually the household heads. This indicates the importance given to the local groups as a means of improving livelihood and general well-being of the household. Households with group memberships reflect the distribution of male- and female-headed households in the country, with 30% of households with group membership headed by females. However, female-headed households accounted for significantly more than 30% of membership in community forest groups, credit/saving groups, farmer groups-production, welfare and charity groups, and women's associations. The general picture is that the poorer household

consumption expenditure quintiles (the first three quintiles) have slightly higher group participation rates compared to households in the higher consumption quintiles.

In terms of the quality of participation in group activities, 92% of households belonging to groups had members who actively participated in group activities either as leader, very actively, or somewhat actively. Indicating a democratic pattern of decision making in groups, more than half of the households with group membership belonged to groups where decisions were made by the members themselves, the other decision makers being the government, local leaders, and donors. Group participation by households is translated in the form of their making cash, in-kind, and labor services contributions. On average, a household with group membership participated 11 times in group activities, provided 15 days of labor, and contributed to their groups Nu3,382 (in cash) and Nu4,778 (in-kind) in the past 12 months.

Social capital has a wide range of potential benefits, including facilitation of higher levels of growth, poverty alleviation, improvement of access to services, welfare promotion, and maximizing happiness. For most households in rural areas, the main benefits of membership in groups consisted of benefits for the community and improvement in the household's current livelihood or access to services. For most urban households, the main benefits consisted of benefits for the community and spiritual benefits.

The cognitive dimension of social capital takes into account the individual perceptions of mutual trust in the neighborhood. Only 11% of households did not have close friends. Some 70% of rural households and 60% of urban households had five or more people to turn to for help and support in case of emergency. The SCM data show that there was a high sense of closeness and togetherness in the neighborhoods, where people would come together to help each other. Strong neighborhood connections are associated with higher levels of mutual trust. About half of the households "strongly agree" that most people in their neighborhoods can be trusted. The trust level was higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

There can possibly be a relationship between membership of households in groups and the level of self-rated happiness, though the relationship is not firmly established in this report. The proportion of households belonging to at least one group or association who are “very happy” (38%) was higher than that of households who did not belong to any group and who rated themselves “very happy” (32%). It is not clear whether there is a relationship

between membership of households in groups and the household’s perceived poverty level. There are indications that there is some relationship between self-rated happiness and the household’s perceived poverty level. When asked what are the most important things that would make the household happy, most households prioritized things that would ensure them good health, community vitality (social capital), and good living standards.

APPENDIX 1

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Introduction	
chiwog	Basic electoral precinct. There are 1,044 <i>chiwogs</i> in Bhutan. The majority are small rural communities. Until 2009, <i>chiwogs</i> were third level administrative units, below <i>dzongkhags</i> and <i>gewogs</i> . The Local Government Act of 2009, which repealed the Local Government Act of 2007, confirmed the legal status of <i>chiwogs</i> as electoral precincts but provided for no administrative role for them.
dzongkhag	Administrative and judicial district. Bhutan has 20 such districts, each one further subdivided into <i>gewogs</i> , or groups of villages.
gewog	A geographic administrative unit subordinate to the <i>dzongkhag</i> . Bhutan now has 205 <i>gewogs</i> .
Demographic Characteristics	
age dependency ratio	The ratio of the non-working-age population to the working-age population. Countries may define working age differently. The UN definition of the age dependency ratio is (population aged [0–14] years + population aged [65 and over] years) / (population aged [15–64] years) x 100. This BLSS 2012 report calculates the age dependency ratio as the ratio of the non-working-age population (0–14 years and 65 years and over) to the working-age population (15–64 years).
Bhutanese national	A citizen of Bhutan by reason of blood (both parents are natural-born citizens), registration (the person is registered by name in the government’s official record, as proof of residence in Bhutan since 31 December 1958), or naturalization. (Source: Article 6 of the Constitution of Bhutan)
household	A group of persons living together, sharing the living space, having common arrangements for food, and sharing the family resources. A person who lives alone and makes his or her own meal arrangements is considered a single-member household.
household, expatriate	The household of a non-Bhutanese resident working in Bhutan and paid by an agency outside the government or by private enterprises. Examples of expatriate households are households of personnel paid by international organizations like the United Nations (UN), the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) or by the government of another country. Expatriate households are not included in BLSS 2012.
household head	The person who manages the income and expenses of the household and who is the most knowledgeable about its other members. If the head of the household is not present or is unavailable (e.g., the person is living abroad temporarily), then an alternate must be selected in consultation with the senior household members. The selection is based on the following criteria (in descending order of priority): (i) acceptability to other members of the household; (ii) legal responsibility for the dwelling (owner or lease holder); (iii) income-earning capacity; (iv) main responsibility for shopping for the household; and (v) seniority.

household member	Either usual or visiting members (see below). The following are not considered household members: (i) persons who have lived with the household for more than 6 months out of the past 12 but who are no longer members of the household, because of death, separation, or other reasons; and (ii) persons who live in the same dwelling but do not share food expenses or eat meals together (e.g., two brothers living in the same dwelling but having separate food budgets and separate cooking arrangements).
household member, usual	A person who has lived with the household for at least 6 of the last 12 months. The following also count as usual household members although they may have lived less than 6 months out of the past 12 with the household: (i) in-country school or college students who are staying with the household as boarders; (ii) all students living outside Bhutan; (iii) armed forces personnel who live in barracks (<i>dekha</i>); (iv) monks (<i>gelongs</i>) who live in <i>shedas</i> , <i>gomdeys</i> , or <i>dratshangs</i> in Bhutan or outside Bhutan; (v) infants who are less than 6 months old; (vi) newly married couples who have been living together for less than 6 months; (vii) servants and other paid domestic employees who are living with the household; and (viii) persons who have recently joined the household and are expected to stay permanently.
household member, visiting	A person who is living with the household as a guest at the time of enumeration.
household size	The total number of persons in the household.
non-Bhutanese resident	A person not of Bhutanese nationality who has been residing in Bhutan for at least 6 months. The household of a non-Bhutanese resident who is an employee of the government or of private enterprises in Bhutan is not considered an expatriate household and is included in BLSS 2012.
population coverage	For BLSS 2012, the de jure population of households, consisting of their usual members.
Education	
educational expenses	For the academic year, these cover token fees and contributions to the school development fund; boarding fees; books and supplies; private tutoring; public transport to and from school; and other educational expenses (uniforms, etc.).
gross attendance ratio (GAR)	The number of students at a given educational level regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical or official age group for that level. A GAR greater than 100% indicates that students outside the official age group for a given educational level are attending school at that level. This BLSS 2012 report assumes the following age groups, in years, for the different educational levels: (i) Primary: 6–12 years (ii) Lower secondary: 13–14 years (iii) Middle secondary: 15–16 years (iv) Higher secondary: 17–18 years (v) Primary to higher secondary: 6–18 years
literacy	Ability to read and write a short text in Dzongkha, Lotsham, English, or some other language.

literacy, functional	Ability to read, write, and make calculations for the effective functioning and development of the individual, the group, and the community. (Source: http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1536 , accessed 10 December 2012)
literacy courses (nonformal basic literacy course [BLC] and post-literacy course [PLC])	The 12-month BLC and the 9-month PLC, both offered by the government, are part of the nonformal education system in Bhutan for those without any formal education. The students are mostly adults in rural areas with full-time day jobs, who attend 2-hour evening classes to learn reading and writing skills up to the equivalent of grade 8 in the formal system, life skills including reproductive health and gender issues, and livelihood skills. The PLC is for those who have completed the BLC.
literacy rate, adult	The proportion of the adult population (15 years and above) that is literate.
literacy rate, general	The proportion of the population 6 years and above that is literate.
literacy rate, youth	The proportion of the youth population (15–24 years) that is literate.
net attendance ratio (NAR)	The number of students in the theoretical or official age group who are attending school, expressed as a percentage of the population of the age group.
net attendance ratio, adjusted (adjusted NAR)	For the official age group associated with a given educational level, the adjusted NAR also includes those in the given age group who are attending school at other levels of formal education or are receiving other types of learning (traditional and self-learning). By definition, then, the adjusted NAR cannot be lower than the NAR.
traditional learning	The teaching practice developed by indigenous scholars and offered in religious centers that uses the vernacular languages of Bhutan. Religion plays a dominant role in traditional learning, which has a strong focus on spiritual training.
Health	
basic health units (BHUs) and outreach clinics (ORCs)	Health-care delivery channels in Bhutan, in addition to hospitals.
child survival rate	The number of children surviving or living (as of the survey period), expressed as a percentage of the number of children born to women aged 15–49 years.
crude birth rate (CBR)	The number of live births in a year per 1,000 population.
crude death rate (CDR)	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population.
fertility rate, age-specific (ASFR)	The number of live births in a year, by age of mother, for every 1,000 women in the specific age group.
fertility rate, general (GFR)	The number of live births in a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years).
fertility rate, general marital (GMFR)	The number of live births in a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living with a partner.
fertility rate, teenage	The number of births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years. Defined in this report as the proportion of women aged 15–19 years who gave birth in the past 12 months.

fertility rate, total (TFR)	The average number of children a woman bears during her reproductive life, at the prevailing schedule of age-specific fertility. The TFR is a refined measure of fertility that can be calculated as the sum of age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs).
<i>lama, pandit</i>	In Tibetan Buddhism, a <i>lama</i> is a spiritual leader or a respected monk. In the Sanskrit tradition, a <i>pandit</i> is a scholar and teacher who has mastered the Vedic scriptures and is knowledgeable about Hindu rituals, law, religion, music, and philosophy. The <i>pandit</i> is esteemed for his wisdom and learning.
<i>rimdo or puja</i>	The <i>rimdo</i> , a term in the Dzongkha language, is a religious ceremony performed by monks. <i>Puja</i> is its Hindi equivalent. The monks chant holy texts and mantras, accompanied by drums, horns, cymbals, and bells. The <i>rimdo</i> or <i>puja</i> can be performed at wedding, birth, death, or cremation services, and often goes with prayers for good health, long life, prosperity, well-being, and other personal requests.
Employment	
economically inactive	Persons not in the labor force, who are unemployed and are not actively looking for a job or trying to start a new business because of temporary illness, studies, house or family duties, age, permanent disability, or other reasons.
employed	Persons 15 years and above who performed any work for pay (including pay in kind) during the reference period. BLSS 2012 considers a person employed if for at least 1 hour in the last 7 days, the person (i) farmed, fished, hunted, gathered fruits, or did income-earning work on the farm; or (ii) worked in an enterprise for money, profit, or business; or (iii) did unpaid work in an enterprise or on the farm of a friend or relative. Also considered employed are persons who have jobs but are temporarily not working.
labor force participation rate	The ratio of the labor force to the working-age population. The labor force is the sum of the persons with work and those without work but available and actively seeking work. The labor force participation rate gives the proportion of the working-age population in the economy that is economically active and can supply labor for the production of goods and services.
unemployed	Those persons 15 years and above who did not work during the 7 days before the interview but are actively seeking work or are available for work.
unemployment rate	The percentage of the labor force that is unemployed.
working-age population	Defined in BLSS 2012 as made up of persons aged 15 years and above.

Household Expenditure	
consumption expenditure, food	Categorized by source as follows: (i) food that is domestically produced and purchased in the market, (ii) food that is imported from other countries and purchased in the market, (iii) home-produced food, (iv) food received as a gift, and (v) food eaten outside the home. Food sub-aggregates are rice, cereals and pulses, dairy products, fish, meat, fruits, vegetables, tea and coffee, cooking oil, spices and seasonings, alcoholic beverages, nonalcoholic beverages, and food consumed outside the home.
consumption expenditure, nonfood	Expenditure on clothing and footwear, transport and communications, household operations, recreation, furnishing and housing equipment, agricultural input and machinery, and miscellaneous cost items. Expenditure on tobacco and doma, education, health, housing rent, energy for the home, and remittances abroad is also considered nonfood consumption expenditure.
consumption expenditure, total	The sum of food consumption expenditure and nonfood consumption expenditure.
doma	Areca nut wrapped in betel leaf with a dash of lime. Though the practice has been declining among the younger generation, doma chewing has been an integral part of Bhutanese culture.
Housing, Household Amenities, and Access to Services	
apartment, separate	A self-contained apartment.
apartment, shared	An apartment shared by one household with another.
electricity services	Power from a grid or generator, or from the sun.
part of a house	A dwelling where the household occupies only one part of a house. The other parts may be used by another household or for some other purpose.
public transport	Buses running on fixed routes with set charges and taxis charging set fares.
sanitation, improved	The following types of toilet systems qualify as improved sanitation systems: (i) Flush toilet connected to a piped sewer system; (ii) Flush toilet connected to a septic tank (with or without a soak pit); (iii) Flush toilet connected to a pit (latrine); (iv) Flush toilet connected to somewhere else; (v) Flush toilet connected to some place unknown; (vi) Ventilated improved pit (VIP); (vii) Pit latrine with slab; and (viii) Composting toilet.
water sources, improved	Defined as those that are likely to be protected from outside contamination, particularly from contamination with fecal matter. Improved drinking-water sources include water piped into the dwelling or compound, including water from a neighbor's water pipe; water from a public outdoor tap, a protected well, or a protected spring; rainwater; and bottled water.

Assets, Credit, and Income	
Bhutan Development Bank Limited (BDBL)	Incorporated by Royal Charter in January 1988 with the assistance of ADB to function as a development finance institution. The BDBL gives emphasis to rural farmers. It provides seasonal and short- and medium-term loans to small farmers, and term finance and working capital for industrial and agro-based ventures.
bukhari	A Bhutanese wood-burning stove used for space heating and cooking.
choesham	A separate place in Bhutanese houses for an altar or shrine with the statues of great Buddhist preachers like Sakyamuni, Guru Rinpoche, and Shabdrung Rinpoche, or the prayer altar itself.
dry land	Rainfed (unirrigated) land.
foreign bow	An imported archery bow.
wetland	Irrigated land.
Social Capital	
cognitive dimension	Mutual trust among the people.
social capital	Networks or groups of people or relationships between them, based on mutual trust and shared norms and understanding, and formed to facilitate collective action for common benefits.
structural dimension	Membership in groups or local organizations.

APPENDIX 2

COMPARISON OF BLSS 2003, BLSS 2007 AND BLSS 2012

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
A. Survey Design			
Sample size			
Targeted sample households	4,120	10,000	9,632
Canvassed sample households	4,007	9,798	8,968
Response rate	97.3%	97.98%	93.1%
Sampling design	The country was divided into three regions: western, central, and eastern. The regions were further subdivided into seven strata: 3 rural (western, central, and eastern) and 4 urban (Thimphu city; rest of western, central, and eastern).	A stratified two-stage sampling of households was adopted. The domains were the <i>dzongkhags</i> . Primary sampling units (PSUs) were either urban blocks or <i>chiwogs</i> . PSUs in each domain were further stratified into urban and rural. Secondary sampling units (SSUs) were households within the selected blocks or <i>chiwogs</i> .	BLSS 2012 still followed a two-stage sampling design. In BLSS 2012, PSUs in rural areas were stratified according to accessibility scores: very accessible, accessible, hard-to-reach, and very hard-to-reach. In smaller <i>dzongkhags</i> , adjacent small PSUs were combined to ensure that there were at least 10 households in a stratum. Hard-to-reach strata were assigned a smaller selection probability. Sample sizes for urban and rural areas were set to almost equal to address the greater variability of socioeconomic data in urban areas.
B. Questionnaire			
BLSS 2012 Modules			
Block 1.1: Demographics (to be answered by all household members)	Block 2.1 collected information about household members' demographic characteristics: sex, relationship to head of household, date of birth and age, marital status, nationality.	Information about member status (whether usual or visiting member) was obtained. If a visiting member, respondent was asked to give duration of stay in the household.	Grandfather or grandmother was explicitly included in the codes for relationship to household head. Question on age of household member at first marriage was included.

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
<p>Block 1.2: Education (if age ≥ 3 years)</p>	<p>Block 2.2 collected information about education: literacy, school attendance, educational expenditure, duration of travel to school, opinions about teachers and school facilities, main reason why household member aged 7–17 years was not in school.</p>	<p>Additional questions pertained to whether the household member was attending school in Bhutan or elsewhere, and how the household member usually traveled to school. Household members aged 6–16 years but not in school were asked why.</p>	<p>BLSS 2007 asked about educational expenditure for the current academic year. BLSS 2012 asked the same question only for new entrants; the rest were asked about educational expenditure for the last academic year.</p> <p>BLSS 2007 asked about the scholarship amount. BLSS 2012 asked whether the household member had received any scholarship and, if so, the kind of scholarship received and its source. BLSS 2012 did not ask about the amount of the scholarship.</p> <p>BLSS 2012 dropped the question on opinions about teachers and school facilities.</p> <p>For other types of learning, nonformal learning was broken down into basic literacy course and post literacy course.</p>

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
Block 1.3: Health (all members)	Block 2.3 collected information about current health status, use of health facilities, and use of family planning. Questions were limited to sickness or injury in the last 4 weeks. For women 15–49 years old, questions related to giving birth in the last 12 months and the practice of modern contraception.	BLSS 2003 asked how much the household member had spent in the last 4 weeks on consultation, hospitalization, examination, and medicine. BLSS 2007 asked how much was spent for health care–related costs: consultation fee, medicines and health accessories, transportation, and other health expenditure.	<p>BLSS 2012 had an expanded health module. Fertility-related questions for women in their reproductive years were moved to a separate fertility module (Block 1.4).</p> <p>The health module of BLSS 2012 covered cases of sickness or injury in the last 4 weeks (with or without an overnight stay in a health facility), and admission for an overnight stay at a medical facility in the last 12 months.</p> <p>Additional information about type of health provider, main health reason, number of visits (for sickness or injury in the last 4 weeks), and treatment and service expenses was gathered.</p> <p>Medical expenses were categorized in more detail in BLSS 2012. The additional cost categories were: hospital charges (including consultation fees), in-country transportation, transportation outside the country, <i>rimdo</i> or <i>puja</i>, and traditional practitioner. The same categories of medical expenses were used for an overnight stay for sickness or injury in the last 4 weeks, inpatient treatment at a medical facility in the last 12 months, and birth in the last 12 months.</p> <p>For sickness or injury in the last 4 weeks, the BLSS 2007 question about how many days the member was prevented from doing his usual activities was dropped.</p>

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
Block 1.4: Fertility (women aged 15–49 years)	None. Questions included in Block 2.3 (BLSS 2003).	None. Questions included in Block 1.3 (BLSS 2007).	<p>BLSS 2012 dropped the questions on modern contraception.</p> <p>Additional questions were on whether the woman had ever given birth, the age of the woman at birth of first child, how many children the woman had given birth to, and how many of the children were still living.</p> <p>Additional questions for women who had given birth in the last 12 months were on postnatal care and medical expenses for the delivery.</p>
Block 1.5 Employment (if aged ≥15 years)	Block 2.4 (if aged ≥10 years) collected information about current employment in the last 7 days and last 12 months, labor force participation, main occupation, secondary occupation, number of hours worked in the last 7 days, and income received in the last month.	In Block 1.4 an additional question was asked: “If work is available, will [NAME] be available for work within 2 weeks?” The categories for status in main occupation were changed from employee, member of cooperative, own-account worker, employer, family worker, studying, and collective farmer in BLSS 2003 to regular paid employee, casual paid employee, unpaid family worker, own-account worker, and employer in BLSS 2007.	<p>The employment module of BLSS 2012 was shorter.</p> <p>BLSS 2012 specifically asked if the household member had worked for at least 1 hour in the last 7 days. BLSS 2003 and BLSS 2007 asked about work in the last 7 days, without restricting it to work done for at least 1 hour.</p> <p>BLSS 2012 dropped the questions on the respondent’s availability for work within 2 weeks if work was offered, the type of enterprise for the main occupation, secondary occupation, how many hours the respondent had worked in the last 7 days, and income received in the last month.</p>
	Block 2.5 collected information about parents who were not current members of the household because they were living elsewhere or had died. Questions included whether parents were alive, highest educational attainment of parents, and what sector the parents had worked in for most of their lives.	None.	None.

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
Block 2: Housing	Block 1 collected information about the living conditions of the household: type of dwelling; number of rooms; ownership of dwelling and any rental paid; materials used in building external walls, roof, floor, and windows ; access to telephone, drinking water, toilet facility, electricity, and energy.	Households were asked how much they had spent on house maintenance, improvements, and repairs, and whether they had built a house or any other dwelling structure in the last 12 months.	<p>For the question regarding the entity from whom the household was renting or had obtained the dwelling, “government” was explicitly included among the possible answers.</p> <p>A question on the frequency of rent increases was included.</p> <p>The question on whether the dwelling included a telephone (landline) was excluded. Additional questions included in BLSS 2012 were on mobile phones, internet connection, and TV connection.</p> <p>BLSS 2012 had 13 possible answers, compared with 8 in BLSS 2007, for the main source of drinking water.</p> <p>For treating drinking water, BLSS 2012 had 8 possible answers, versus 3 in BLSS 2007.</p> <p>BLSS 2012 had an additional question on how many months in a year the household had reliable water supply from the main source.</p> <p>BLSS 2012 has 13 possible answers, compared with 5 in BLSS 2007, for the type of toilet used by the household. Additional questions on sharing of toilet facilities with other households were also included.</p> <p>Solar energy as a source of electricity was explicitly included.</p>
Block 3: Asset Ownership	Collected information on household ownership of assets (durables, livestock, and land).	For dryland and wetland, additional entries were land area leased out and area leased in. Other land was disaggregated into orchard, <i>sokshing</i> , pasture, and <i>tseri</i> .	<p>For durable assets, BLSS 2012 added landline telephone, jewelry, <i>seshu gho</i> or <i>kira</i>, and weaving tool.</p> <p>For land, ‘sokshing’, pasture, and ‘tseri’ were dropped.</p>

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
Block 4: Access and Distance to Services	Collected information on how household members usually went to the service centers (15 centers were listed) and how long it took them to get there.	Same as BLSS 2003.	BLSS 2012 listed 23 service centers, from 15 in BLSS 2007.
Block 5: Remittances Sent	Collected information on whether the household had sent remittances, in cash or in kind, in the past 12 months to someone who was not currently a member of the household. Respondents were asked about the amounts remitted and the main use of the remittance.	The question was specifically revised to pertain to remittances sent to “someone who is a member student/ learner outside Bhutan, and who is not currently a member of the household.”	The question was revised further to pertain to remittances sent to “someone outside Bhutan (including the member student/ learner outside Bhutan).”
Block 6: Priorities, Credit, and Opinions	Households were asked to rate the services of the basic health unit (BHU) or hospital and public transport; their sources of credit; whether they did not have enough food at any time in the last 12 months, and how many months they did not have enough food; and the most important actions the government should take to promote the welfare of households.	Same as BLSS 2003.	<p>Respondents were no longer asked to rate the services of the BHU or hospital.</p> <p>BLSS 2012 had an expanded set of questions on credit and financial products. Instead of being asked what sources of credit were available to the household, as in BLSS 2007, households were asked if the household had availed itself of a loan in the past 12 months and from whom. Other questions were on savings and other deposit accounts, how the household usually sent or received money, options in emergencies, insurance products owned, and how the household kept savings or extra cash.</p> <p>If the household had experienced not having enough food to feed all its members, a question about which months this situation had been experienced was also asked.</p>

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
Block 7: Sources of Income	Households were asked about their main sources of income (1–3 answers) in the last 12 months.	Same as BLSS 2003.	Instead of simply asking about the household's main sources of income, BLSS 2012 collected information about the sources of income and the amounts earned in cash and in kind in the last 12 months. The major sources of income were classified into three groups: wages and salaries (including religious fees); sale of agricultural products (8 subgroups), and nonagricultural activities (11 subgroups).
Block 8: Food Consumption Block 9: Nonfood Expenditure			
Recall period			
Food items	Last 2 weeks, typical month, last 12 months.	Last week, last month, last 12 months.	Last week, last month, last 12 months.
Nonfood items	Last 12 months.	Last 12 months, last month.	Last 12 months, last month.
Source			
Food items	Purchased, home produced, received as gift, or eaten outside the home.	Purchased, home produced, received as gift, or eaten outside the home.	Food purchased was broken down further into food produced domestically and food imported from other countries.
Nonfood items	Either purchased or received as gift or payment in kind.	Either purchased or received as gift or payment in kind.	Either purchased or received as gift or payment in kind.
Item list (food)			
Cereals and pulses	13 items: Bhutanese rice, <i>bhog</i> rice, fine rice, Food Corporation of Bhutan rice, processed rice (<i>zaw</i>), other rice; maize, <i>tengma</i> ; <i>ata</i> , <i>maida</i> , <i>kapchi</i> ; noodles; bread; biscuits; pulses.	13 + 2 (wheat, <i>yangra</i> or <i>chera</i>)	15 + 1 (chips).
Dairy products	9 items: fresh milk, condensed milk, milk powder, pasteurized milk, other milk; imported butter; local cheese, processed cheese; eggs.	11 items. Milk categorized as liquid milk or condensed milk. Yogurt, <i>daw</i> or <i>dachu</i> , and <i>chugo</i> included.	Same as BLSS 2007.
Fish	3 items: fresh fish, dried fish, canned fish.	Same as BLSS 2003.	Same as BLSS 2007.
Meat	10 items: fresh beef, fresh pork, fresh chicken, fresh yak, fresh mutton, dried beef, dried pork, dried yak, other fresh meat, other dried meat.	10 + 2 (fresh buff, dried buff). Options for other fresh and dried meat included.	Same as BLSS 2007.

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
Fruits	8 items: apple, orange, mango, banana, watermelon, grapes, cucumber, other fruits.	8 + 11 (pineapple, sugarcane, coconut, dates, guava, papaya, jackfruit, lychee, walnut, persimmon, apricot, other fruits).	Same as BLSS 2007.
Vegetables	12 items: beans, tomato, spinach, cabbage, potato, onion, mushroom, radish, cauliflower, <i>brinjal</i> , asparagus, carrots. Other vegetables included as an option.	12 + 10 (pumpkin, broccoli, turnip, gourd or bitter melon, lady's fingers [okra], cane shoot, bamboo shoot, fern or <i>damru</i> , banana shoot, other vegetables).	22 + 1 (dried vegetables).
Tea and coffee	3 items: Bhutanese tea, imported tea, coffee.	Same as BLSS 2003.	Same as BLSS 2007.
Cooking oil	5 items: mustard oil, sunflower, <i>dalda</i> , refined vegetables, refined soybean oil. Other drinks included as an option.	Same as BLSS 2003.	Same as BLSS 2007.
Spices, seasonings, and pastes	7 items: green chili, powdered chili, Indian spices, coriander leaves and other spices, salt, sugar or <i>gur</i> , jam and pickle.	7 + 6 (dried chili, Horlicks or glucose, mayonnaise, soya or chili sauce, ketchup or tomato paste, powdered or packed soup).	13 + 2 (ice cream, sweets).
Alcoholic beverages	5 items: <i>ara</i> , <i>bangchang</i> , other wines, beer, liquor.	Same as BLSS 2003.	Same as BLSS 2007.
Nonalcoholic beverages	2 items: juice, carbonated drinks. Other drinks included as an option.	2 + 1 (mineral water). Other drinks included as an option.	Same as BLSS 2007.
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	6 items: cigarette, <i>bedi</i> , chewing tobacco, <i>doma</i> , pan, <i>doma khamtok</i> .	6 + 2 (<i>doma khamdog</i> , lime).	Same as BLSS 2007.
Item list (nonfood)			
Clothing and footwear	Men's clothing (10+), women's clothing (10+), boys' clothing, girls' clothing, clothing materials, weaving yarns, tailoring and clothing repairs, sewing accessories, footwear and repairs.	Only one category, clothing: men's, women's, kids', socks, readymade clothes. Rest the same as in BLSS 2003.	Garments (socks, readymade clothes) were categorized as: children's (up to 13 years), men's, and women's. A new category for clothing materials was added. There were two categories for footwear: women's and men's.

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
Transport and communications	Land, air, rail, operation of personal transport, telephone bills, postage, fax, e-mail and internet, other communications.	Telephone bill included landline and postpaid charges. Recharge voucher included as separate item. Rest the same as in BLSS 2003.	<p>BLSS 2012 broke down land transport expenses into bus or taxi fare and other transport fare; and porter and pony charges, etc.</p> <p>Operation of personal transport was broken down into transport, fuel and lubricants, spare parts and accessories, and maintenance and repair of cars.</p> <p>Communication expenses were broken down into telephone and fax equipment, telephone and fax services, postal services, and other communications.</p>
Household operations	Cleaning articles, kitchen supplies, electrical items, personal care, personal effects, personal services.	Separate item for toilet supplies included.	Items under household operations were expanded to 15 entries.
Recreation	Newspapers, magazines, novels; sports equipment; children's toys; musical instruments; photographic equipment and expenses related to photography; admission to cinema and discos; TV cable subscription; videotape rentals, fairs, <i>mela</i> .	Fairly same as BLSS 2003.	<p>TV cable subscription was moved to the household operations module.</p> <p>Items for recreation were expanded to 15 entries. New items included stationery and drawing materials; receiver equipment; television sets; recording media; information processing equipment; monthly television rental; repair of audiovisual equipment.</p>
Furnishings and housing equipment	Crockery, cutlery, and kitchen utensils; kitchen and laundry appliances; pillows, mattresses, blankets; other housewares and furnishings; audio and video equipment; other major appliances; furniture; minor appliances; transport; household tools (spade, sickle, knife).	Lighting and heating equipment (lantern, Petromax, solar, <i>bukhari</i> , all heaters) included. Household tools excluded but reflected under agricultural input and machinery.	<p>The category "minor electric appliances" was dropped. Audio, video, and IT equipment was moved to the recreation module. Transport was moved to the transport and communications module.</p> <p>New separate items: carpets and other floor coverings; refrigerators; and heaters.</p>

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
Agricultural input and machinery	Agricultural tools included under "Furnishings and housing equipment."	Agricultural seeds and seedlings; manure and other fertilizers; livestock and poultry; spades, power chains, and other agricultural tools; power tillers and other tractors.	Same as BLSS 2007.
Miscellaneous expenditure	House maintenance, improvements, and repairs (materials and associated labor wages); religious ceremonies; marriages; birthdays; <i>tshechus</i> ; funerals; hotel accommodation and meals; gifts and donations to charities; other goods and services.	Miscellaneous expenditure on promotion, <i>tika</i> , <i>lomba</i> , <i>losar</i> , picnic, treats included.	Same as BLSS 2007.
Nonconsumption expenditure	Direct taxes; property taxes; vehicle tax and driver's license; pension contributions and insurance premiums; interest payments on loans for household expenses.	Same as BLSS 2003.	Same as BLSS 2007.
Block 10: Home-Produced Nonfood Items	Textile, bamboo, wood, and cane products.	Same as BLSS 2003.	Same as BLSS 2007.
Block 11 Retrospective and Mortality	None.	None.	New module. Households were asked whether there had been deaths in the household in the last 12 months. Death-related information was obtained: name, age, sex, place and cause of death (whether pregnancy related). In addition, households were asked whether they had participated in BLSS 2007.

Item	BLSS 2003	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012
Block 12: Social Capital	None.	None.	New module. The first set of questions was for households whose members belonged to groups. Questions related to type of group, household participation, household contribution to group (money, in-kind, labor), benefits from group participation, group funding and decision making. The second set of questions was for all households. The questions were on relationships with friends, neighbors, and the community. In addition, households were asked about the deities they worship, how they would rate themselves on happiness and poverty, and the five most important things their household would need to make their lives happy.

APPENDIX 3

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table A3.1. Population, Number of Households, Average Household Size, and Proportion of Female-Headed Households by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Population	No. of Households	Average Household Size	Female Headed Households (%)
Bumthang	12,707	2,827	4.5	42.9
Chhukha	54,861	12,792	4.3	21.6
Dagana	19,352	4,474	4.3	27.7
Gasa	3,049	688	4.4	39.9
Haa	8,691	1,770	4.9	44.1
Lhuentse	14,254	3,040	4.7	53.5
Monggar	38,284	7,578	5.1	41.5
Paro	31,485	7,090	4.4	45.5
Pema Gatshel	22,336	4,681	4.8	18.8
Punakha	21,926	4,519	4.9	58.4
Samdrup Jongkhar	30,432	7,198	4.2	18.1
Samtse	55,009	11,699	4.7	12.6
Sarpang	34,426	7,725	4.5	14.3
Thimphu	89,376	20,551	4.3	25.1
Trashigang	43,682	10,175	4.3	21.4
Trashi Yangtse	16,057	3,754	4.3	38.3
Trongsa	13,361	2,810	4.8	55.9
Tsirang	18,947	4,120	4.6	16.2
Wangdue Phodrang	33,967	6,966	4.9	47.1
Zhemgang	19,053	3,485	5.5	44.2
Bhutan	581,257	127,942	4.5	29.3

Table A3.2. Age Distribution by Current Marital Status and by Area (Urban or Rural)

Area of Residence/ Marital Status	Minimum	25th Percentile	Median	Mean	75th Percentile	Maximum
Urban	0.0	12.0	23.0	25.0	35.0	103.0
Never married	0.0	6.0	12.0	12.9	19.0	90.0
Living together	18.0	22.0	27.0	27.9	32.0	49.0
Married	15.0	28.0	35.0	37.4	44.0	99.0
Divorced	17.0	30.0	36.0	39.1	47.0	84.0
Separated	20.0	26.0	33.0	39.2	50.0	94.0
Widow or widower	19.0	50.0	62.0	61.6	74.0	103.0
Rural	0.0	13.0	25.0	30.0	46.0	105.0
Never married	0.0	7.0	12.0	13.3	18.0	90.0
Living together	19.0	25.0	28.0	31.0	40.0	46.0
Married	15.0	31.0	42.0	43.8	55.0	105.0
Divorced	19.0	29.0	38.0	40.2	49.0	90.0
Separated	20.0	26.0	35.0	41.2	56.0	87.0
Widow or widower	18.0	55.0	66.0	64.6	75.0	102.0
Bhutan	0.0	12.0	25.0	28.4	42.0	105.0
Never married	0.0	6.0	12.0	13.2	18.0	90.0
Living together	18.0	25.0	27.0	29.9	36.0	49.0
Married	15.0	30.0	39.0	41.9	52.0	105.0
Divorced	17.0	30.0	37.0	39.9	48.0	90.0
Separated	20.0	26.0	35.0	40.8	53.0	94.0
Widow or widower	18.0	55.0	66.0	64.1	75.0	103.0

Table A3.3. Distribution of Population by Relationship to Head of Household and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Relation to Head of Household	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
Household head	7.5	14.5	22.0
Spouse	5.8	11.0	16.8
Son or daughter	12.9	26.5	39.4
Parent or grandparent	0.6	2.2	2.8
Brother or sister	1.1	1.5	2.6
Nephew, niece, or grandchild	1.4	8.7	10.0
In-law*	1.0	3.8	4.8
Other**	0.8	0.8	1.5
Total	31.0	69.0	100.0

* Father-, mother-, brother-, or sister-in-law.

** Other relatives, live-in-servants, and other nonrelatives.

Table A3.4. Distribution of the Population by Age Group and by Marital Status (no. of persons)

Age group	Never Married	Living Together	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow or Widower
0-4	51,590					
5-9	57,241					
10-14	63,027					
15-19	58,995	35	3,556	46		26
20-24	33,296	123	21,018	922	348	201
25-29	11,409	268	37,985	1,718	442	196
30-34	3,690	55	35,784	1,497	143	371
35-39	1,760	71	32,537	1,870	220	690
40-45	1,124	68	27,204	1,217	57	855
45-49	891	74	26,233	1,010	72	1,120
50-54	839		21,718	1,019	173	1,633
55-59	472		17,348	432	139	1,884
60-64	682		14,497	357	56	2,502
65-69	484		8,577	293	82	2,462
70-74	568		7,056	223	32	2,982
75-79	277		4,038	49	77	2,200
80-84	222		2,204	83	37	1,838
85+	33		1,076	43	38	1,478
Total	286,599	695	260,831	10,779	1,917	20,436

Table A3.5. Distribution of the Population by Age Group, by Gender, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (no. of persons)

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	9,209	9,197	18,406	16,983	16,201	33,184	26,192	25,397	51,590
5-9	9,139	9,413	18,552	19,828	18,861	38,689	28,967	28,274	57,241
10-14	9,149	9,526	18,675	23,067	21,286	44,352	32,216	30,811	63,027
15-19	8,351	10,487	18,837	22,030	21,791	43,821	30,381	32,278	62,658
20-24	8,447	11,467	19,914	17,159	18,834	35,993	25,607	30,301	55,907
25-29	10,540	11,602	22,142	13,852	16,025	29,877	24,392	27,627	52,019
30-34	8,742	8,544	17,286	11,483	12,771	24,254	20,225	21,315	41,540
35-39	6,901	6,521	13,422	10,780	12,945	23,725	17,681	19,466	37,147
40-45	5,206	4,389	9,596	10,003	10,926	20,929	15,210	15,315	30,524
45-49	4,395	3,456	7,851	9,791	11,756	21,548	14,186	15,213	29,399
50-54	2,944	2,267	5,211	9,559	10,612	20,171	12,503	12,878	25,381
55-59	1,916	1,347	3,262	8,265	8,748	17,013	10,180	10,095	20,275
60-64	1,252	1,225	2,477	8,088	7,528	15,616	9,340	8,753	18,093
65-69	796	667	1,463	5,510	4,925	10,435	6,306	5,592	11,897
70-74	701	638	1,339	5,221	4,303	9,524	5,922	4,941	10,863
75-79	426	437	864	3,020	2,758	5,778	3,446	3,195	6,642
80-84	291	312	603	1,957	1,823	3,780	2,249	2,135	4,383
85+	172	215	386	1,269	1,014	2,283	1,440	1,229	2,669
Total	88,578	91,709	180,287	197,864	203,106	400,970	286,442	294,815	581,257

Table A3.6. Literacy Rates by Age Group, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6-9	92.9	95.0	94.0	79.5	80.2	79.8	83.6	85.1	84.4
10-14	99.3	97.5	98.4	97.1	96.1	96.6	97.7	96.5	97.1
15-19	98.1	94.3	96.0	92.8	88.6	90.7	94.2	90.4	92.3
20-24	92.8	83.5	87.5	82.4	67.2	74.4	85.8	73.4	79.1
25-29	88.2	71.4	79.4	72.0	53.4	62.0	79.0	61.0	69.4
30-34	85.7	62.9	74.4	67.3	38.0	51.8	75.2	48.0	61.2
35-39	82.0	53.6	68.2	54.0	25.1	38.2	64.9	34.6	49.1
40-44	77.4	46.5	63.3	51.5	16.5	33.2	60.4	25.1	42.7
45-49	79.2	42.3	62.9	42.4	10.0	24.7	53.8	17.4	34.9
50-54	75.2	29.9	55.5	33.7	8.6	20.5	43.5	12.3	27.7
55 +	56.9	15.2	37.5	28.2	3.3	16.2	32.3	4.9	19.2
All ages	86.7	72.0	79.2	65.0	47.1	55.9	71.6	54.7	63.0

Table A3.7. Literacy Rates in English and Other Languages by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender (%)

Area/ Gender	Literate				Illiterate	Total
	In Dzongkha/ Lotsham only	In Dzongkha/ Lotsham and English	In English Only	In Other Languages		
Urban	4.4	72.0	0.8	1.9	20.8	100.0
Male	4.8	78.4	1.0	2.6	13.3	100.0
Female	4.0	65.9	0.7	1.3	28.0	100.0
Rural	9.3	45.7	0.4	0.5	44.1	100.0
Male	12.0	51.7	0.6	0.8	34.9	100.0
Female	6.6	39.9	0.3	0.3	52.9	100.0
Bhutan	7.8	53.7	0.6	1.0	37.0	100.0
Male	9.8	59.8	0.7	1.3	28.4	100.0
Female	5.8	47.8	0.4	0.6	45.3	100.0

Table A3.8. Literacy Rates by Dzongkhag and by Gender (%)

Dzongkhag	General Literacy			Youth Literacy			Adult Literacy		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	76.1	60.2	67.6	92.6	96.4	94.6	70.9	51.2	60.3
Chhukha	79.5	61.4	70.5	93.7	86.0	89.7	75.1	51.5	63.3
Dagana	70.2	52.5	61.0	89.8	82.5	86.0	65.8	42.1	53.7
Gasa	68.6	30.2	49.4	88.5	44.8	71.8	65.7	18.6	42.7
Haa	79.5	56.8	68.6	100.0	90.8	95.2	73.7	48.7	61.1
Lhuentse	63.2	47.6	55.0	86.3	79.2	82.0	51.7	36.9	43.4
Monggar	68.5	51.0	59.5	89.8	78.3	84.0	60.2	38.3	48.9
Paro	77.7	57.5	67.3	97.2	87.9	92.4	73.8	50.3	61.4
Pema Gatshel	64.1	48.9	56.1	96.4	84.6	90.2	56.4	37.1	46.2
Punakha	64.2	46.8	55.2	87.3	83.4	85.3	62.5	40.1	50.7
Samdrup Jongkhar	70.6	53.4	61.7	93.2	85.9	89.5	63.2	42.2	52.4
Samtse	57.8	41.5	49.8	79.9	61.3	70.6	50.1	29.8	40.2
Sarpang	70.0	50.0	59.9	84.5	78.4	81.1	63.8	39.9	51.7
Thimphu	87.4	73.3	80.0	94.3	88.3	90.9	84.7	67.6	75.8
Trashigang	66.6	54.1	60.1	92.1	85.8	88.5	57.3	42.4	49.5
Trashi Yangtse	66.3	54.5	60.4	87.8	87.1	87.5	57.6	44.0	50.8
Trongsa	74.7	55.9	65.7	89.6	91.8	90.5	69.0	46.6	58.3
Tsirang	71.5	47.8	59.6	87.1	76.0	81.4	66.0	37.9	51.7
Wangdue Phodrang	62.1	41.1	51.3	88.6	73.4	81.1	57.4	32.5	44.3
Zhemgang	70.3	54.4	62.4	88.1	84.5	86.3	65.5	44.6	55.0
Bhutan	71.6	54.7	63.0	90.4	82.2	86.1	66.0	45.2	55.3

Table A3.9. Distribution of Children Aged 6–16 Years but Not in School by Main Reason for Nonattendance, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Reasons for Not Attending	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not interested	18.9	12.3	14.3	11.7	9.1	10.4	12.5	9.8	11.0
Cannot afford	15.7	30.4	26.1	20.8	18.7	19.7	20.3	21.2	20.8
Needs to work	6.3	9.8	8.8	15.3	19.6	17.5	14.4	17.6	16.1
Did not qualify	2.5	5.6	4.7	6.9	8.1	7.5	6.5	7.6	7.1
School is too far				1.7	4.4	3.1	1.5	3.5	2.6
Illness	4.9	7.5	6.7	2.4	1.2	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.6
Poor teaching	0.0	1.1	0.8				0.0	0.2	0.1
Too young or old	33.8	12.4	18.8	20.3	20.3	20.3	21.6	18.7	20.1
Problems at home	0.0	5.3	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.9
Caring sick relative	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.8	1.3
Pregnancy				0.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3
Disability	2.7	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2
Other	15.1	8.9	10.8	12.3	10.3	11.3	12.6	10.0	11.2
Total	100.0								

Table A3.10. Distribution of Heads of Households by Educational Attainment, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Highest Level Attained	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	27.5	41.8	30.3	69.8	86.7	75.6	53.4	76.6	60.2
Up to grade 8	28.4	17.9	26.4	18.4	7.8	14.7	22.3	10.0	18.7
Grades 9–12	26.9	30.5	27.6	7.1	3.9	6.0	14.8	9.9	13.3
Beyond grade 12	17.2	9.8	15.7	4.8	1.7	3.7	9.6	3.5	7.8
Total no. of heads of households	35,073	8,442	43,515	55,357	29,071	84,427	90,430	37,512	127,942

Table A3.11. Proportion of Students Aged 3+ Years by Usual Method of Travel to School or Institute, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Area/ Gender	In Boarding	Method of Travel				Total
		On Foot	Family Vehicle	Public Transport	Other	
Urban	9.6	67.4	11.2	8.6	3.3	100.0
Male	10.7	66.7	11.0	8.5	3.2	100.0
Female	8.5	68.1	11.4	8.7	3.4	100.0
Rural	28.3	65.1	1.3	3.5	1.9	100.0
Male	27.9	65.1	1.3	3.4	2.3	100.0
Female	28.7	65.0	1.3	3.6	1.4	100.0
Bhutan	22.1	65.8	4.6	5.2	2.3	100.0
Male	22.4	65.6	4.4	5.0	2.6	100.0
Female	21.8	66.0	4.8	5.4	2.1	100.0

Table A3.12. Distribution of Students Aged 3+ Years, by Duration of Travel to School and by Educational Level (%)

Education Level	In Boarding	Duration of Travel					Total
		<15 Min	15–30 Min	30–45 Min	45–60 Min	>60 Min	
Primary	13.2	35.6	28.4	3.2	10.4	9.3	100.0
Lower Secondary	36.2	26.6	20.9	2.7	6.9	6.6	100.0
Middle Secondary	44.2	23.0	23.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	100.0
Higher Secondary	42.4	20.5	28.3	3.8	3.9	1.3	100.0
Bhutan	23.5	31.2	26.5	3.1	8.3	7.4	100.0

Table A3.13. Types of Learning Received by the Population Aged 6+ Years that Never Went to School or Institute by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender (%)

Area/ Gender	Type of Learning Received						Total
	Traditional	Non-formal BLC	Non-formal PLC	Self Learning	Other	None	
Urban	5.3	8.8	1.5	10.2	0.5	73.8	100.0
Male	13.3	2.4	0.4	17.3	0.7	66.1	100.0
Female	1.1	12.1	2.1	6.4	0.5	77.8	100.0
Rural	6.1	10.0	1.7	5.0	0.7	76.8	100.0
Male	12.8	6.6	1.6	9.0	0.8	69.7	100.0
Female	1.1	12.5	1.8	2.0	0.7	82.0	100.0
Bhutan	5.9	9.8	1.7	5.9	0.7	76.2	100.0
Male	12.9	5.9	1.4	10.2	0.8	69.2	100.0
Female	1.1	12.5	1.8	2.9	0.6	81.2	100.0

BLC = basic literacy course, PLC = post literacy course.

Table A3.14. Gross Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Education Level	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	113.0	108.6	110.8	118.4	119.2	118.8	116.8	115.7	116.3
Lower secondary	112.7	107.2	109.8	92.3	105.9	98.8	97.7	106.3	101.9
Middle secondary	99.6	93.0	96.0	70.2	66.1	68.1	78.4	74.6	76.4
Higher secondary	98.7	93.4	95.8	49.5	33.5	41.6	62.8	52.6	57.6
Bhutan	108.8	103.3	105.9	95.5	94.2	94.8	99.4	97.1	98.2

Table A3.15. Gross and Net Attendance Ratios by Dzongkhag, by Educational Level, and by Gender (%)

Dzongkhag/ Education Level	Gross Attendance Ratio			Net Attendance Ratio		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	107.1	103.3	105.1	78.8	76.3	77.5
Primary	114.3	99.4	106.3	93.3	92.9	93.1
Lower Secondary	130.8	178.2	150.4	67.5	63.1	65.7
Middle Secondary	59.6	105.5	82.1	56.4	48.5	52.5
Higher Secondary	116.7	69.9	91.3	52.3	36.3	43.6
Chhukha	92.8	95.5	94.2	62.5	62.0	62.3
Primary	117.7	111.3	114.5	90.1	88.2	89.1
Lower Secondary	77.2	104.7	91.4	32.4	40.8	36.7
Middle Secondary	60.1	74.5	66.8	30.1	28.4	29.3
Higher Secondary	47.9	45.4	46.6	21.5	16.2	18.8
Dagana	98.7	95.7	97.1	48.4	53.8	51.2
Primary	127.4	132.7	130.2	91.2	93.4	92.4
Lower Secondary	148.4	111.8	125.7	12.3	33.8	25.6
Middle Secondary	81.4	45.7	63.9	17.2	3.7	10.6
Higher Secondary	26.6	24.5	25.7	6.6	17.6	11.4
Gasa	87.7	106.3	96.2	51.7	70.6	60.3
Primary*	112.1	142.5	128.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lower Secondary	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle Secondary	42.3	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Higher Secondary	58.7	0.0	35.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haa	102.3	101.1	101.8	57.1	61.7	59.2
Primary	128.4	119.7	124.4	89.6	91.1	90.3
Lower Secondary	55.0	106.3	67.9	25.8	20.6	24.5
Middle Secondary	58.5	80.3	70.6	36.0	30.5	33.0
Higher Secondary	153.8	75.6	112.5	27.1	47.7	38.0
Lhuentse	90.4	89.4	89.9	64.2	58.0	61.2
Primary	107.8	110.8	109.2	89.6	82.8	86.6
Lower Secondary	71.7	71.1	71.4	25.5	26.3	25.9
Middle Secondary	56.4	65.0	62.3	0.0	31.3	21.5
Higher Secondary	31.4	37.5	34.2	12.4	16.4	14.3
Monggar	90.9	93.3	92.1	53.6	63.9	58.6
Primary	115.7	113.6	114.6	86.2	93.1	89.7
Lower Secondary	85.4	100.8	92.4	31.9	39.3	35.3
Middle Secondary	76.9	81.9	79.3	18.8	36.1	27.1
Higher Secondary	34.4	25.4	30.1	10.6	11.8	11.2
Paro	113.3	105.9	109.6	70.3	65.5	67.9
Primary	105.3	114.3	109.3	90.6	89.6	90.1
Lower Secondary	91.7	119.2	106.1	43.7	57.3	50.8
Middle Secondary	123.2	76.2	93.6	48.1	38.9	42.3
Higher Secondary	147.2	108.3	128.7	48.8	44.5	46.8
Pema Gatshel	102.1	94.5	98.0	59.5	62.9	61.3
Primary	112.4	109.5	110.8	91.5	95.2	93.5
Lower Secondary	143.3	151.1	146.9	54.0	52.9	53.5
Middle Secondary	71.8	66.6	68.9	17.7	25.1	21.8
Higher Secondary	63.9	39.0	50.3	15.2	13.4	14.2
Punakha	84.4	95.8	90.1	61.1	65.2	63.1
Primary	106.6	119.9	112.9	92.8	93.1	92.9
Lower Secondary	57.2	80.8	70.1	25.0	40.3	33.4
Middle Secondary	67.5	44.5	54.5	18.1	24.6	21.7
Higher Secondary	41.8	82.6	59.6	12.8	35.5	22.7
Samdrup Jongkhar	107.9	102.1	104.9	60.1	62.2	61.2
Primary	130.7	120.1	125.1	95.3	92.4	93.8
Lower Secondary	115.3	117.4	116.3	33.4	40.9	37.1
Middle Secondary	71.9	92.4	81.3	23.5	24.2	23.8
Higher Secondary	61.2	29.3	44.5	7.7	7.4	7.5
Samtse	103.2	91.4	97.4	60.0	54.2	57.2
Primary	122.7	130.4	126.2	94.4	91.1	92.9
Lower Secondary	142.5	73.3	103.0	31.7	29.2	30.3
Middle Secondary	80.2	59.9	69.0	16.4	21.4	19.1
Higher Secondary	28.5	31.4	29.9	8.4	10.3	9.3
Sarpang	101.7	97.5	99.5	62.4	59.2	60.7
Primary	118.3	119.4	118.8	90.9	92.8	91.8
Lower Secondary	74.3	123.2	98.9	23.6	42.3	33.0
Middle Secondary	114.5	62.9	81.4	27.3	26.0	26.5
Higher Secondary	55.4	53.9	54.6	19.3	16.1	17.6

* Primary net attendance ratio (NAR) in Gasa is based on about 12 sampled households with children of primary school age who all go to primary school.

Table A3.15. Gross and Net Attendance Ratios by Dzongkhag, by Educational Level, and by Gender (%) (continued)

Dzongkhag/ Level of Education	Gross Attendance Ratio			Net Attendance Ratio		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Thimphu	110.6	104.1	107.1	71.4	67.3	69.3
Primary	108.5	106.6	107.5	89.4	90.5	89.9
Lower Secondary	113.9	106.6	110.2	51.9	45.0	48.4
Middle Secondary	103.0	92.3	97.0	47.1	43.5	45.1
Higher Secondary	121.4	105.7	112.5	48.8	40.9	44.3
Trashigang	97.3	94.4	95.8	65.4	65.2	65.3
Primary	119.9	114.7	117.3	94.7	94.0	94.4
Lower Secondary	69.9	110.5	88.1	35.8	53.9	43.9
Middle Secondary	83.7	80.8	82.3	39.1	27.9	33.8
Higher Secondary	62.2	36.6	46.6	21.7	23.2	22.6
Trashigang Yangtse	103.2	98.8	101.0	61.1	61.7	61.4
Primary	118.4	116.0	117.2	95.4	95.6	95.5
Lower Secondary	104.0	150.2	124.4	27.1	43.3	34.3
Middle Secondary	95.6	57.4	73.8	18.7	18.9	18.8
Higher Secondary	67.9	54.7	62.1	30.7	19.4	25.7
Trongsa	94.0	99.3	96.3	55.3	70.2	61.8
Primary	134.8	113.0	123.3	94.5	94.9	94.7
Lower Secondary	111.1	127.7	115.9	44.2	46.0	44.7
Middle Secondary	43.8	71.9	52.5	23.9	29.6	25.7
Higher Secondary	42.4	47.3	44.4	9.5	17.5	12.8
Tsirang	96.9	93.4	95.2	56.1	50.5	53.4
Primary	130.9	131.2	131.0	92.9	87.9	90.6
Lower Secondary	108.8	88.3	98.2	31.3	24.6	27.8
Middle Secondary	80.7	86.7	83.7	19.8	26.2	23.0
Higher Secondary	23.6	16.9	20.5	17.6	9.5	13.9
Wangdue Phodrang	82.3	89.0	85.4	54.5	55.4	54.9
Primary	109.5	119.1	113.8	86.6	90.5	88.4
Lower Secondary	82.7	68.8	76.2	31.4	21.3	26.7
Middle Secondary	42.2	88.3	60.3	18.7	23.2	20.5
Higher Secondary	34.9	25.1	29.7	7.6	11.0	9.4
Zhemgang	96.9	95.7	96.3	56.6	60.3	58.4
Primary	118.2	109.9	114.0	92.9	95.8	94.4
Lower Secondary	99.5	254.7	155.9	25.4	63.9	39.4
Middle Secondary	90.2	64.6	77.8	15.8	12.0	13.9
Higher Secondary	36.7	14.8	25.0	12.3	2.9	7.3

Table A3.16. Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Education Level	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	91.9	91.3	91.6	91.1	91.8	91.5	91.4	91.6	91.5
Lower secondary	48.9	48.9	48.9	30.2	36.9	33.4	35.2	40.5	37.8
Middle secondary	44.9	45.7	45.3	20.7	20.9	20.8	27.5	28.7	28.1
Higher secondary	37.1	38.4	37.8	15.9	13.6	14.8	21.7	21.5	21.6
Bhutan	70.6	69.0	69.7	58.2	58.7	58.4	61.8	62.0	61.9

Table A3.17. Adjusted Primary Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Area/ Gender	Primary Net Attendance Ratio	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Traditional Learning	Adjusted Primary Net Attendance Ratio
Urban	91.6	6.0	0.1	0.2	97.9
Male	91.9	5.9	0.1	0.5	98.3
Female	91.3	6.1	0.1	0.0	97.6
Rural	91.5	1.7	0.1	0.7	94.0
Male	91.1	1.7	0.1	1.3	94.2
Female	91.8	1.7	0.1	0.1	93.7
Bhutan	91.5	3.0	0.1	0.6	95.2
Male	91.4	3.0	0.1	1.0	95.5
Female	91.6	3.1	0.1	0.0	94.8

Table A3.18. Adjusted Primary Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Dzongkhag, and by Gender (%)

Dzongkhag/Sex	Primary Net Attendance Ratio	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Traditional Learning	Adjusted Primary Net Attendance Ratio
Bumthang	93.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	97.3
Male	93.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	98.1
Female	92.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	96.6
Chhukha	89.1	4.3	0.1	0.6	94.1
Male	90.1	3.6	0.0	1.2	94.9
Female	88.2	5.0	0.2	0.0	93.4
Dagana	92.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	93.7
Male	91.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	92.2
Female	93.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	95.1
Gasa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Male	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Haa	90.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	94.0
Male	89.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	96.4
Female	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.1
Lhuentse	86.6	2.2	0.0	2.1	90.9
Male	89.6	1.3	0.0	2.5	93.5
Female	82.8	3.3	0.0	1.6	87.7
Monggar	89.7	2.9	0.0	2.1	94.7
Male	86.2	2.7	0.0	4.4	93.2
Female	93.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	96.2
Paro	90.1	4.7	0.5	0.5	95.8
Male	90.6	4.3	0.0	0.9	95.7
Female	89.6	5.1	1.1	0.0	95.8
Pema Gatshel	93.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	95.9
Male	91.5	2.8	1.3	0.0	95.6
Female	95.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	96.0
Punakha	92.9	2.3	0.0	1.2	96.4
Male	92.8	3.1	0.0	1.1	97.0
Female	93.1	1.4	0.0	1.2	95.7
Samdrup Jongkhar	93.8	1.2	0.0	0.2	95.2
Male	95.3	2.2	0.0	0.5	97.9
Female	92.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	92.8
Samtse	92.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	94.7
Male	94.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	95.6
Female	91.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	93.8
Sarpang	91.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	94.7
Male	90.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	93.4
Female	92.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	96.3
Thimphu	89.9	7.3	0.1	0.2	97.6
Male	89.4	7.9	0.1	0.4	97.9
Female	90.5	6.6	0.1	0.0	97.2
Trashigang	94.4	1.8	0.0	0.3	96.4
Male	94.7	1.5	0.0	0.6	96.8
Female	94.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	96.0
Trashi Yangtse	95.5	1.1	0.0	0.7	97.2
Male	95.4	0.7	0.0	1.3	97.3
Female	95.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	97.0
Trongsa	94.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	96.8
Male	94.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	98.9
Female	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9
Tsirang	90.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	92.4
Male	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9
Female	87.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	91.8
Wangdue Phodrang	88.4	1.0	0.0	1.8	91.1
Male	86.6	1.3	0.0	3.3	91.2
Female	90.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	91.0
Zhemgang	94.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	95.4
Male	92.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	93.5
Female	95.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	97.3

Table A3.19. Adjusted Lower Secondary Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Area/Gender	Lower Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Primary	Middle Secondary	Traditional Learning	Adjusted Lower Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Nonformal Education	Other
Urban	48.9	30.8	16.3	0.6	96.5	0.1	0.0
Male	48.9	34.6	14.1	1.0	98.6	0.0	0.0
Female	48.9	27.3	18.3	0.3	94.7	0.2	0.0
Rural	33.4	50.8	4.1	3.7	91.9	0.7	0.4
Male	30.2	50.5	4.0	6.8	91.5	0.4	0.0
Female	36.9	51.2	4.1	0.2	92.4	0.9	0.8
Bhutan	37.8	45.1	7.6	2.8	93.3	0.5	0.3
Male	35.2	46.3	6.7	5.3	93.4	0.3	0.0
Female	40.5	43.9	8.4	0.2	93.1	0.7	0.7

Table A3.20. Adjusted Lower Secondary Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Gender, and by Dzongkhag (%)

Dzongkhag/Gender	Lower Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Primary	Middle Secondary	Traditional Learning	Adjusted Lower Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Nonformal Education /Other
Bumthang	65.7	27.9	6.4	0.0	100.0	0.0
Male	67.5	32.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	63.1	21.5	15.4	0.0	100.0	0.0
Chhukha	36.7	45.2	6.0	4.0	91.9	0.0
Male	32.4	47.9	4.1	7.4	91.8	0.0
Female	40.8	42.6	7.8	0.9	92.0	0.0
Dagana	25.6	64.2	4.5	1.1	95.4	2.2
Male	12.3	75.9	2.8	2.8	93.8	0.0
Female	33.8	57.1	5.6	0.0	96.5	3.5
Gasa	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Haa	24.5	61.5	3.6	3.6	93.2	0.0
Male	25.8	57.9	2.4	4.8	91.0	0.0
Female	20.6	72.3	7.2	0.0	100.0	0.0
Lhuentse	25.9	52.4	1.0	9.5	88.7	2.5
Male	25.5	49.3	0.0	17.9	92.6	4.7
Female	26.3	55.9	2.0	0.0	84.3	0.0
Monggar	35.3	46.1	3.5	2.7	87.6	2.7
Male	31.9	50.6	3.8	3.2	89.6	0.0
Female	39.3	40.7	3.0	2.1	85.1	5.9
Paro	50.8	28.0	8.1	7.4	94.3	0.0
Male	43.7	23.6	8.3	15.5	91.1	0.0
Female	57.3	32.0	8.0	0.0	97.3	0.0
Pema Gatshel	53.5	33.7	4.3	1.7	93.3	0.0
Male	54.0	30.1	4.3	3.2	91.6	0.0
Female	52.9	37.9	4.4	0.0	95.2	0.0
Punakha	33.4	42.3	5.0	8.4	89.1	0.0
Male	25.0	40.8	4.8	18.6	89.2	0.0
Female	40.3	43.5	5.2	0.0	89.1	0.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	37.1	54.2	4.0	0.0	95.2	0.0
Male	33.4	59.0	2.4	0.0	94.8	0.0
Female	40.9	49.1	5.7	0.0	95.7	0.0
Samtse	30.3	58.8	5.7	0.0	94.7	0.0
Male	31.7	56.8	6.5	0.0	95.0	0.0
Female	29.2	60.3	5.0	0.0	94.5	0.0
Sarpang	33.0	54.3	9.0	0.0	96.3	0.0
Male	23.6	59.9	13.5	0.0	97.0	0.0
Female	42.3	48.8	4.5	0.0	95.5	0.0
Thimphu	48.4	25.0	21.3	1.1	95.9	0.0
Male	51.9	26.8	14.7	2.2	95.7	0.0
Female	45.0	23.3	27.7	0.0	96.0	0.0
Trashigang	43.9	40.6	3.4	4.0	92.0	0.4
Male	35.8	41.8	5.5	7.3	90.4	0.0
Female	53.9	39.2	0.9	0.0	94.0	0.8
Trashigang Yangtse	34.3	53.6	12.2	0.0	100.0	0.0
Male	27.1	55.0	17.9	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	43.3	51.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	0.0
Trongsa	44.7	53.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	0.0
Male	44.2	55.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	46.0	47.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tsirang	27.8	59.9	7.2	0.0	94.9	0.0
Male	31.3	60.0	4.3	0.0	95.5	0.0
Female	24.6	59.8	9.9	0.0	94.3	0.0
Wangdue Phodrang	26.7	44.8	8.9	7.7	88.1	3.3
Male	31.4	41.7	6.7	14.4	94.2	0.0
Female	21.3	48.3	11.5	0.0	81.1	7.0
Zhemgang	39.4	44.0	6.0	3.3	92.7	2.9
Male	25.4	50.6	9.5	5.1	90.6	4.5
Female	63.9	32.4	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.0

Table A3.21. Adjusted Middle Secondary Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Area/Gender	Middle Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Primary	Lower Secondary	Higher Secondary	Above Higher Secondary	Traditional Learning	Adjusted Middle Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Nonformal Education	Other
Urban	45.3	6.7	26.6	13.6	0.1	0.7	93.0	0.3	0.0
Male	44.9	8.4	29.0	12.6	0.3	1.6	96.8	0.0	0.0
Female	45.7	5.2	24.5	14.4	0.0	0.0	89.9	0.6	0.0
Rural	20.8	20.0	36.1	3.7	0.0	5.1	85.9	0.8	1.1
Male	20.7	18.9	33.7	3.4	0.0	9.5	86.2	0.4	0.0
Female	20.9	21.2	38.5	4.1	0.0	0.8	85.5	1.1	2.1
Bhutan	28.1	16.1	33.3	6.7	0.0	3.8	88.0	0.6	1.0
Male	27.5	15.9	32.4	6.0	0.1	7.3	89.1	0.3	0.0
Female	28.7	16.2	34.1	7.4	0.0	0.6	86.9	1.0	1.9

Table A3.22. Adjusted Middle Secondary Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Gender, and by Dzongkhag (%)

Dzongkhag/ Gender	Middle Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Primary	Lower Secondary	Higher Secondary	Above Higher Secondary	Traditional Learning	Adjusted Middle Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Nonformal Education/ Other
Bumthang	52.5	3.6	33.6	3.5	0.0	3.6	96.8	0.0
Male	56.4	0.0	23.4	6.9	0.0	7.0	93.7	0.0
Female	48.5	7.3	44.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Chhukha	29.3	21.2	23.1	5.1	0.4	5.4	84.4	3.4
Male	30.1	21.6	13.7	5.7	0.7	10.1	82.0	0.0
Female	28.4	20.7	33.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	87.2	7.2
Dagana	10.6	22.2	51.6	0.5	0.0	2.8	87.8	0.0
Male	17.2	14.8	47.8	1.0	0.0	5.5	86.3	0.0
Female	3.7	30.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.3	0.0
Gasa	0.0	21.1	21.2	16.1	0.0	41.7	100.0	0.0
Male	0.0	21.1	21.2	16.1	0.0	41.7	100.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haa	33.0	14.3	22.3	18.8	0.0	7.0	95.3	0.0
Male	36.0	6.6	11.6	30.3	0.0	15.6	100.0	0.0
Female	30.5	20.5	31.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	91.4	0.0
Lhuentse	21.5	13.9	35.4	3.6	0.0	6.9	81.2	3.3
Male	0.0	10.8	56.4	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0
Female	31.3	15.4	25.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	77.6	4.9
Monggar	27.1	12.7	32.7	4.3	0.0	6.9	83.6	0.9
Male	18.8	16.5	31.3	2.8	0.0	11.3	80.8	0.0
Female	36.1	8.4	34.1	6.0	0.0	2.0	86.7	1.9
Paro	42.3	2.0	28.5	13.0	0.0	2.8	88.7	0.0
Male	48.1	0.0	27.0	11.2	0.0	7.7	94.0	0.0
Female	38.9	3.1	29.4	14.1	0.0	0.0	85.6	0.0
Pema Gatshel	21.8	11.3	47.0	4.3	0.0	2.9	87.2	0.0
Male	17.7	18.4	51.2	0.0	0.0	6.4	93.7	0.0
Female	25.1	5.6	43.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	82.0	0.0
Punakha	21.7	20.2	23.9	8.1	0.0	14.2	88.2	0.0
Male	18.1	13.7	19.3	0.0	0.0	26.9	78.0	0.0
Female	24.6	25.2	27.5	14.3	0.0	4.5	96.0	0.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	23.8	21.6	45.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	92.3	0.0
Male	23.5	19.1	43.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	89.4	0.0
Female	24.2	24.6	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.8	0.0
Samtse	19.1	26.1	38.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	87.4	1.0
Male	16.4	22.5	52.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	93.8	0.0
Female	21.4	29.1	26.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	82.2	1.8
Sarpang	26.5	20.9	34.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	89.9	1.5
Male	27.3	27.9	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	0.0
Female	26.0	16.9	32.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	87.4	2.3
Thimphu	45.1	3.5	22.8	18.8	0.0	0.8	91.0	0.0
Male	47.1	5.7	23.5	18.9	0.0	1.7	96.9	0.0
Female	43.5	1.8	22.2	18.7	0.0	0.0	86.2	0.0
Trashigang	33.8	12.4	31.0	2.5	0.0	2.0	81.7	0.4
Male	39.1	10.7	27.8	4.0	0.0	3.9	85.5	0.0
Female	27.9	14.2	34.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	77.5	0.9
Trashi Yangtse	18.8	16.5	48.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	91.5	2.0
Male	18.7	12.6	50.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	90.5	4.6
Female	18.9	19.4	47.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	92.4	0.0
Trongsa	25.7	23.1	32.4	3.9	0.0	5.4	90.4	0.0
Male	23.9	21.5	35.0	3.7	0.0	7.9	92.0	0.0
Female	29.6	26.7	26.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	86.9	0.0
Tsirang	23.0	35.8	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.1	0.0
Male	19.8	40.5	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.6	0.0
Female	26.2	31.2	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5	0.0
Wangdue Phodrang	20.5	17.0	26.9	0.0	0.0	19.7	84.2	0.0
Male	18.7	12.3	24.6	0.0	0.0	28.0	83.6	0.0
Female	23.2	24.3	30.6	0.0	0.0	6.9	85.1	0.0
Zhemgang	13.9	21.3	51.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	91.4	2.1
Male	15.8	24.2	42.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	91.2	4.0
Female	12.0	18.2	61.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.6	0.0

Table A3.23. Adjusted Higher Secondary Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (%)

Area/ Gender	Higher Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Primary	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Above Higher Secondary	Traditional Learning	Adjusted Higher Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Nonformal Education	Other
Urban	37.8	2.6	6.5	26.1	2.8	0.1	75.8	0.0	0.0
Male	37.1	3.2	8.3	30.7	3.4	0.3	83.1	0.0	0.0
Female	38.4	2.1	4.9	22.3	2.3	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	14.8	4.8	16.0	28.9	0.6	5.1	70.2	2.0	4.3
Male	15.9	4.8	16.3	28.7	0.9	8.9	75.4	0.7	8.5
Female	13.6	4.8	15.6	29.1	0.4	1.2	64.7	3.3	0.0
Bhutan	21.6	4.1	13.2	28.1	1.3	3.6	71.8	1.4	3.5
Male	21.7	4.3	14.1	29.2	1.5	6.6	77.5	0.5	6.8
Female	21.5	3.9	12.2	26.9	1.0	0.8	66.4	2.2	0.0

Table A3.24. Adjusted Higher Secondary Net Attendance Ratios by Educational Level, by Gender, and by Dzongkhag (%)

Dzongkhag/ Gender	Higher Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Primary	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Above Higher Secondary	Traditional Learning	Adjusted Higher Secondary Net Attendance Ratio	Nonformal Education/ Other
Bumthang	43.6	0.0	6.3	23.2	0.0	4.8	78.0	0.0
Male	52.3	0.0	10.3	5.0	0.0	10.5	78.2	0.0
Female	36.3	0.0	3.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	77.9	0.0
Chhukha	18.8	5.0	12.0	23.0	0.8	6.0	65.6	3.3
Male	21.5	4.3	12.1	21.4	0.8	7.6	67.7	2.3
Female	16.2	5.7	11.9	24.6	0.8	4.4	63.6	4.3
Dagana	11.4	7.5	22.3	35.4	0.0	1.9	78.4	3.5
Male	6.6	6.6	24.1	40.7	0.0	3.3	81.3	3.1
Female	17.6	8.6	20.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	74.7	4.1
Gasa	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haa	38.0	0.0	8.7	32.3	0.0	12.7	91.6	0.0
Male	27.1	0.0	18.3	17.8	0.0	26.9	90.0	0.0
Female	47.7	0.0	0.0	45.3	0.0	0.0	93.0	0.0
Lhuentse	14.3	4.9	14.2	21.6	0.0	4.6	59.5	14.1
Male	12.4	0.0	26.3	21.4	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0
Female	16.4	10.6	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	48.9	30.7
Monggar	11.2	3.0	14.9	31.6	0.0	5.8	66.4	0.9
Male	10.6	1.9	13.5	35.3	0.0	11.1	72.4	1.8
Female	11.8	4.2	16.4	27.5	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.0
Paro	46.8	0.0	9.0	24.5	2.7	2.7	85.7	0.0
Male	48.8	0.0	9.1	27.1	2.5	5.2	92.7	0.0
Female	44.5	0.0	8.8	21.6	2.9	0.0	77.8	0.0
Pema Gatsel	14.2	4.0	12.8	39.2	5.2	0.0	75.5	0.0
Male	15.2	0.0	13.0	42.5	11.6	0.0	82.4	0.0
Female	13.4	7.3	12.7	36.5	0.0	0.0	69.9	0.0
Punakha	22.7	2.3	7.3	23.3	1.2	15.2	71.9	0.0
Male	12.8	0.0	0.0	30.5	2.1	27.0	72.4	0.0
Female	35.5	5.3	16.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	7.5	10.6	21.6	39.7	0.0	1.5	80.9	1.3
Male	7.7	11.9	25.2	37.0	0.0	3.1	84.8	0.0
Female	7.4	9.5	18.3	42.2	0.0	0.0	77.4	2.6
Samtse	9.3	8.8	20.2	26.6	1.7	0.0	66.7	0.0
Male	8.4	12.8	27.0	26.3	0.7	0.0	75.3	0.0
Female	10.3	4.3	12.6	27.0	2.9	0.0	57.0	0.0
Sarpang	17.6	7.3	11.5	30.7	0.8	0.0	67.8	2.8
Male	19.3	6.1	5.5	33.9	1.7	0.0	66.5	0.0
Female	16.1	8.3	16.9	27.7	0.0	0.0	69.0	5.3
Thimphu	44.3	0.4	4.7	19.4	2.9	0.5	72.3	0.0
Male	48.8	0.5	4.1	26.0	3.1	0.0	82.5	0.0
Female	40.9	0.4	5.1	14.5	2.7	0.9	64.5	0.0
Trashigang	22.6	3.5	6.1	33.6	1.5	2.0	69.3	2.0
Male	21.7	5.3	5.1	39.4	3.8	5.2	80.5	0.0
Female	23.2	2.4	6.7	29.8	0.0	0.0	62.1	3.3
Trashigang Yangtse	25.7	0.0	20.6	28.9	0.0	2.3	77.6	2.2
Male	30.7	0.0	17.4	33.5	0.0	4.1	85.7	0.0
Female	19.4	0.0	24.6	23.1	0.0	0.0	67.1	5.1
Trongsa	12.8	3.8	22.0	30.4	0.0	10.9	80.0	0.0
Male	9.5	6.4	19.1	24.8	0.0	12.6	72.4	0.0
Female	17.5	0.0	26.4	38.6	0.0	8.6	91.0	0.0
Tsirang	13.9	6.8	22.8	29.1	0.0	0.0	72.7	0.0
Male	17.6	9.3	29.5	26.4	0.0	0.0	82.8	0.0
Female	9.5	3.8	14.9	32.4	0.0	0.0	60.6	0.0
Wangdue Phodrang	9.4	6.7	11.1	23.3	0.0	17.5	68.1	1.4
Male	7.6	5.0	13.2	13.5	0.0	34.3	73.7	0.0
Female	11.0	8.2	9.3	32.2	0.0	2.4	63.0	2.7
Zhemgang	7.3	0.0	23.1	38.0	0.8	1.9	71.2	7.9
Male	12.3	0.0	16.3	37.6	0.0	4.1	70.3	8.5
Female	2.9	0.0	29.0	38.4	1.5	0.0	71.9	7.3

Table A3.25. Primary and Secondary School Completion Rates by Dzongkhag and by Gender (%)

Dzongkhag	Primary School Completion Rate			Secondary School Completion Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	91.3	107.2	100.4	32.8	69.0	51.5
Chhukha	101.5	77.5	90.5	63.4	87.8	74.5
Dagana	102.1	179.9	139.1	79.2	57.2	71.6
Gasa	43.2	39.6	41.3	72.4	0.0	72.4
Haa	128.2	204.3	156.2	61.0	85.2	71.5
Lhuentse	63.9	41.5	52.0	51.3	27.1	34.3
Monggar	103.8	79.1	92.2	64.3	83.5	72.3
Paro	63.0	95.3	78.4	107.5	82.0	90.4
Pema Gatshel	74.9	74.6	74.7	64.2	69.8	67.1
Punakha	61.4	114.9	82.6	84.8	43.3	61.6
Samdrup Jongkhar	69.8	111.7	87.9	39.5	91.2	57.4
Samtse	76.1	122.0	95.1	56.5	55.8	56.2
Sarpang	55.3	89.4	69.6	121.0	44.4	69.5
Thimphu	82.5	87.6	85.2	104.3	80.4	91.4
Trashigang	94.3	73.2	83.8	78.5	99.5	87.0
Trashi Yangtse	115.1	170.9	139.6	81.8	98.8	89.6
Trongsa	181.4	34.2	77.6	13.9	136.7	37.3
Tsirang	100.0	121.9	109.5	65.1	69.6	67.3
Wangdue Phodrang	91.9	107.0	98.2	14.0	74.5	33.6
Zhemgang	94.6	64.7	80.8	83.7	94.4	87.8
Bhutan	85.8	92.6	89.0	68.8	74.2	71.4

Table A3.26. Average Educational Expenses per Student by Educational Level, by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Gender (Nu)

Area/ Gender	Primary	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary
Urban	3,629.8	3,844.4	4,439.3	20,610.5
Male	3,815.2	4,168.4	4,885.7	20,420.2
Female	3,444.4	3,534.6	4,050.2	20,771.8
Rural	1,649.6	3,178.3	4,412.9	12,815.8
Male	1,639.1	2,965.7	4,453.5	12,385.2
Female	1,660.5	3,383.3	4,370.7	13,480.3
Bhutan	2,237.3	3,382.6	4,422.7	16,648.6
Male	2,274.6	3,333.5	4,604.6	15,779.6
Female	2,198.8	3,429.9	4,245.5	17,644.4

Table A3.27. Distribution of the Population That Was Sick or Injured 4 Weeks before the Survey by Dzongkhag and by Gender (%)

Dzongkhag	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	11.3	19.3	15.5
Chhukha	13.6	19.4	16.5
Dagana	19.4	26.8	23.2
Gasa	21.3	37.8	29.8
Haa	4.5	5.7	5.0
Lhuentse	14.3	22.8	18.7
Monggar	11.5	17.4	14.5
Paro	24.0	30.5	27.4
Pema Gatshel	8.8	13.3	11.2
Punakha	17.1	24.6	21.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	20.4	23.8	22.2
Samtse	6.6	7.3	6.9
Sarpang	8.7	7.7	8.2
Thimphu	12.6	15.6	14.1
Trashigang	21.9	27.7	24.9
Trashi Yangtse	18.4	22.9	20.6
Trongsa	17.0	28.3	22.5
Tsirang	26.5	34.6	30.6
Wangdue Phodrang	11.0	17.7	14.3
Zhemgang	22.3	28.4	25.3
Bhutan	14.6	19.5	17.1

Table A3.28. Distribution of the Population That Was Sick or Injured 4 Weeks before the Survey and Visited a Health Facility by Main Health Reason and by Number of Visits (%)

Main Health Reason	First Visit	Second Visit	Third Visit
Malaria or fever	15.2	10.2	7.7
Respiratory disease (including pneumonia)	4.4	5.8	4.9
Skin disease (boils, lesions, etc.)	4.1	3.9	4.4
Tuberculosis	0.9	1.3	1.2
HIV/AIDS	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diabetes	1.9	1.9	2.0
Diarrhea	3.8	4.3	3.5
Intestinal worms	0.9	1.0	0.8
Accident or injury	1.7	1.7	1.7
STD (syphilis, etc.)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye infection	2.8	3.6	3.0
Other disease	36.5	31.7	31.7
Physical checkup (prevention)	3.4	4.7	3.8
Immunization (prevention)	0.5	0.0	0.2
Family planning (prevention)	0.2	0.3	0.4
Antenatal care	0.7	0.8	0.9
Dental treatment	1.0	1.0	1.4
Circumcision	0.1	0.0	0.0
VCT	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other forms of counseling	0.2	0.1	0.2
Physiotherapy	1.1	0.9	1.5
Other services	20.5	26.7	30.6

STD = sexually transmitted disease, VCT = voluntary counseling and testing.

Table A3.29. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 Women) by Dzongkhag (%)

Dzongkhag	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
Bumthang	0.0	86.5	110.8	28.5	185.8	0.0	0.0
Chhukhai	21.1	78.6	131.8	100.5	10.6	25.3	0.0
Dagana	35.7	101.2	73.8	138.5	27.9	83.9	0.0
Gasa	0.0	0.0	61.1	0.0	326.6	0.0	0.0
Haa	67.0	87.7	335.8	83.2	76.3	88.5	0.0
Lhuentse	51.9	46.5	71.7	0.0	87.9	0.0	0.0
Monggar	33.5	159.5	167.4	134.6	77.8	98.7	52.4
Paro	48.9	89.9	214.0	177.2	19.6	0.0	0.0
Pema Gatshel	0.0	45.0	154.3	27.8	29.3	24.7	0.0
Punakha	9.3	178.4	150.1	64.9	0.0	18.7	0.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	10.6	71.6	133.4	126.3	41.2	22.4	0.0
Samtse	18.1	111.0	84.5	28.4	8.0	24.2	0.0
Sarpang	0.0	59.1	53.9	63.7	54.1	0.0	0.0
Thimphu	11.3	100.7	123.3	115.5	22.3	11.8	0.0
Trashigang	16.9	203.0	143.1	123.5	47.5	47.4	32.4
Trashi Yangtse	0.0	40.2	82.0	103.7	95.2	42.1	0.0
Trongsa	0.0	80.3	67.6	20.5	142.8	40.3	0.0
Tsirang	32.9	186.7	127.8	61.8	24.1	35.8	0.0
Wangdue Phodrang	33.0	68.8	166.2	97.0	46.0	0.0	0.0
Zhemgang	19.2	250.6	124.1	174.3	0.0	87.3	0.0
Total	19.6	107.3	126.5	96.1	38.1	28.7	6.3

Table A3.30. Employment Status of Working-Age Population Classified according to Highest Educational Attainment (%)

Employment Status	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Above Secondary	Total
Employed	57.5	72.1	69.5	85.9	62.5
Unemployed	0.5	0.9	5.5	7.0	1.7
Economically inactive	42.0	27.0	25.0	7.1	35.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A3.31. Population 15 Years and Above by Area (Urban or Rural)–Specific and Gender-Specific Labor Activity Status, Labor Force Participation Rate, and Unemployment Rate

Area/ Gender	Activity Status (no.)				Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total		
Urban	62,216	3,815	60,610	126,641	52.1	5.8
Male	42,673	1,706	17,652	62,031	71.5	3.8
Female	19,544	2,109	42,958	64,610	33.5	9.7
Rural	176,833	2,912	107,227	286,972	62.6	1.6
Male	93,889	1,610	43,690	139,188	68.6	1.7
Female	82,945	1,302	63,537	147,784	57.0	1.5
Bhutan	239,049	6,727	167,837	413,613	59.4	2.7
Male	136,561	3,317	61,342	201,219	69.5	2.4
Female	102,488	3,410	106,495	212,394	49.9	3.2

Table A3.32. Population 15 Years and Above by Age- and Gender-Specific Labor Activity Status, Labor Force Participation Rate, and Unemployment Rate

Age/ Group Gender	Activity Status (no.)				Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total		
Male	136,561	3,317	61,341	201,219	69.5	2.4
15–24	16,958	1,789	38,190	56,937	32.9	9.5
25–34	39,178	853	5,361	45,392	88.2	2.1
35–44	30,943	296	1,857	33,096	94.4	0.9
45–54	24,807	228	1,720	26,756	93.6	0.9
55–64	15,864	76	3,663	19,603	81.3	0.5
65+	8,811	75	10,550	19,436	45.7	0.8
Female	102,488	3,410	106,495	212,394	49.9	3.2
15–24	18,685	2,451	42,501	63,636	33.2	11.6
25–34	28,767	672	20,031	49,470	59.5	2.3
35–44	21,633	46	13,242	34,921	62.1	0.2
45–54	17,768	84	10,323	28,174	63.4	0.5
55–64	10,283	116	8,603	19,001	54.7	1.1
65+	5,354	41	11,796	17,191	31.4	0.8
Bhutan	239,049	6,727	167,837	413,613	59.4	2.7
15–24	35,642	4,240	80,691	120,573	33.1	10.6
25–34	67,945	1,524	25,392	94,862	73.2	2.2
35–44	52,575	342	15,100	68,017	77.8	0.6
45–54	42,575	312	12,043	54,930	78.1	0.7
55–64	26,146	192	12,266	38,605	68.2	0.7
65+	14,165	116	22,346	36,627	39.0	0.8

Table A3.33. Population 15 Years and Above by Age- and Gender-Specific Labor Activity Status, Labor Force Participation Rate, and Unemployment Rate (Urban)

Age Group/ Gender	Activity Status				Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total		
Male	42,672	1,706	17,652	62,031	71.5	3.8
15–24	4,054	1,026	12,101	17,180	29.6	20.2
25–34	17,318	489	1,734	19,541	91.1	2.7
35–44	11,432	115	685	12,233	94.4	1.0
45–54	6,781	49	555	7,384	92.5	0.7
55–64	2,194	19	1,020	3,232	68.4	0.8
65 +	894	9	1,557	2,460	36.7	1.0
Female	19,543	2,109	42,958	64,610	33.5	9.7
15–24	3,854	1,615	16,971	22,441	24.4	29.5
25–34	8,731	403	11,223	20,356	44.9	4.4
35–44	4,111	46	6,830	10,988	37.8	1.1
45–54	2,017	26	3,725	5,769	35.4	1.3
55–64	622	18	2,067	2,707	23.7	2.8
65 +	208	0	2,142	2,350	8.9	0.0
Urban	62,216	3,815	60,610	126,641	52.1	5.8
15–24	7,908	2,641	29,072	39,621	26.6	25.0
25–34	26,049	892	12,957	39,897	67.5	3.3
35–44	15,543	162	7,516	23,221	67.6	1.0
45–54	8,798	75	4,280	13,153	67.5	0.8
55–64	2,816	36	3,087	5,939	48.0	1.3
65+	1,102	9	3,699	4,809	23.1	0.8

Table A3.34. Population 15 Years and Above by Age- and Gender-Specific Labor Activity Status, Labor Force Participation Rate, and Unemployment Rates (Rural)

Age Group/ Gender	Activity Status (no.)				Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total		
Male	93,888	1,610	43,689	139,188	68.6	1.7
15-24	12,904	764	26,089	39,757	34.4	5.6
25-34	21,860	364	3,627	25,851	86.0	1.6
35-44	19,510	180	1,172	20,862	94.4	0.9
45-54	18,026	180	1,165	19,371	94.0	1.0
55-64	13,670	58	2,643	16,371	83.9	0.4
65+	7,918	66	8,993	16,976	47.0	0.8
Female	82,945	1,302	63,537	147,784	57.0	1.5
15-24	14,831	836	25,529	41,195	38.0	5.3
25-34	20,036	269	8,808	29,114	69.7	1.3
35-44	17,522	0	6,412	23,934	73.2	0.0
45-54	15,750	58	6,597	22,405	70.6	0.4
55-64	9,660	99	6,536	16,294	59.9	1.0
65+	5,146	41	9,655	14,841	34.9	0.8
Rural	176,833	2,912	107,227	286,972	62.6	1.6
15-24	27,734	1,599	51,619	80,952	36.2	5.5
25-34	41,897	632	12,435	54,964	77.4	1.5
35-44	37,032	180	7,584	44,796	83.1	0.5
45-54	33,777	237	7,762	41,776	81.4	0.7
55-64	23,330	156	9,179	32,665	71.9	0.7
65+	13,063	107	18,648	31,818	41.4	0.8

Table A3.35. Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates by Dzongkhag and by Gender (%)

Dzongkhag	Labor Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	66.6	56.0	61.0	1.2	0.3	0.8
Chhukha	74.7	48.3	61.5	1.9	2.9	2.3
Dagana	64.1	44.4	54.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
Gasa	58.9	43.8	51.5	3.2	4.5	3.7
Haa	61.3	53.5	57.4	1.4	2.0	1.7
Lhuentse	73.6	59.9	65.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Monggar	71.9	67.0	69.4	1.7	1.0	1.4
Paro	65.3	54.5	59.6	3.3	2.3	2.8
Pema Gatshel	69.2	73.3	71.4	1.1	0.9	1.0
Punakha	65.1	63.5	64.2	1.3	1.0	1.2
Samdrup Jongkhar	71.5	42.1	56.4	1.3	2.8	1.9
Samtse	77.1	50.1	63.8	1.5	1.8	1.6
Sarpang	79.6	37.8	58.4	2.9	8.0	4.6
Thimphu	71.7	35.9	53.0	4.3	11.5	6.9
Trashigang	66.0	51.2	58.3	2.4	2.7	2.5
Trashi Yangtse	66.4	48.0	57.2	0.7	0.6	0.6
Trongsa	67.9	68.6	68.2	0.8	0.6	0.7
Tsirang	57.1	40.9	48.8	7.8	0.6	4.7
Wangdue Phodrang	62.7	55.5	58.9	2.1	3.2	2.6
Zhemgang	53.6	48.5	51.0	0.9	1.8	1.3
Bhutan	69.5	49.9	59.4	2.4	3.2	2.7

Table A3.36. Distribution of the Population That Is Not Working and Not Looking for a Job by Reason for Not Looking for a Job, by Age Group, and by Gender (%)

Gender/ Age Group	No Work Believed To Be Available	Temporary Illness	House or Family Duties	Studies	Unsuitable Age	Permanent Disability	Other	Total	Total No. Unemployed
Male	1.2	2.3	6.8	58.6	21.9	2.2	6.9	100.0	55,913
15-24	0.9	0.3	3.4	88.4	0.7	0.5	5.7	100.0	35,057
25-34	5.9	2.2	22.2	39.1	1.4	7.1	22.1	100.0	3,651
35-44	4.3	9.4	32.4	13.0	8.8	4.9	27.1	100.0	1,548
45-54	2.0	15.2	24.1	0.6	29.8	7.1	21.3	100.0	1,619
55-64	0.0	9.6	17.4	0.5	60.3	8.1	4.0	100.0	3,562
65+	0.1	3.5	2.9	1.0	88.0	3.1	1.4	100.0	10,477
Female	0.8	1.8	53.3	27.5	13.6	0.9	2.2	100.0	102,490
15-24	1.2	1.0	25.2	68.5	0.4	0.4	3.4	100.0	39,707
25-34	0.8	1.4	91.7	2.6	0.5	0.6	2.4	100.0	19,345
35-44	0.9	1.2	93.8	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.9	100.0	13,083
45-54	0.4	3.7	84.8	0.6	8.7	1.0	0.8	100.0	10,229
55-64	0.0	5.7	52.9	1.2	37.1	1.5	1.6	100.0	8,449
65+	0.0	1.5	12.3	1.5	82.1	1.5	1.1	100.0	11,677
Total	0.9	2.0	36.9	38.5	16.5	1.3	3.9	100.0	158,403
15-24	1.1	0.7	15.0	77.8	0.5	0.4	4.5	100.0	74,763
25-34	1.6	1.5	80.7	8.4	0.6	1.6	5.5	100.0	22,996
35-44	1.3	2.1	87.3	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.7	100.0	14,631
45-54	0.6	5.2	76.5	0.6	11.5	1.9	3.6	100.0	11,848
55-64	0.0	6.9	42.4	1.0	44.0	3.5	2.3	100.0	12,011
65+	0.0	2.5	7.8	1.3	84.9	2.3	1.2	100.0	22,154

Table A3.37. Distribution of the Population That Is Not Working and Not Looking for a Job by Reason for Not Looking for a Job, by Age Group, and by Gender (Urban) (%)

Gender/ Age Group	No Work Believed To Be Available	Temporary Illness	House or Family Duties	Studies	Unsuitable Age	Permanent Disability	Other	Total	Total No. Unemployed
Male	2.6	1.3	5.6	65.1	16.2	1.5	7.7	100.0	15,171
15-24	2.4	0.3	2.8	88.7	0.1	0.4	5.3	100.0	10,681
25-34	7.9	3.5	19.5	33.6	0.9	4.8	29.8	100.0	1,030
35-44	5.7	10.8	22.9	6.0	7.1	11.0	36.5	100.0	511
45-54	2.5	2.3	18.9	1.9	57.6	1.8	15.2	100.0	510
55-64	0.0	5.1	9.2	0.0	79.8	3.0	3.0	100.0	956
65+	0.6	0.3	3.6	1.8	91.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,483
Female	1.3	0.9	61.9	25.1	7.9	0.0	2.6	100.0	40,748
15-24	2.1	0.6	28.8	63.3	0.4	0.4	4.5	100.0	15,462
25-34	1.0	1.1	92.8	2.8	0.2	0.1	2.0	100.0	10,891
35-44	0.6	0.4	95.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	100.0	6,734
45-54	1.0	1.9	83.3	0.5	11.9	0.5	0.8	100.0	3,669
55-64	0.0	1.0	45.9	1.2	50.9	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,932
65+	0.0	1.4	14.7	1.9	80.7		1.3	100.0	2,061
Total	1.6	1.0	46.7	36.0	10.2	0.6	4.0	100.0	55,919
15-24	2.3	0.5	18.2	73.6	0.3	0.4	4.8	100.0	26,143
25-34	1.6	1.3	86.5	5.5	0.2	0.5	4.4	100.0	11,921
35-44	0.9	1.1	90.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.7	100.0	7,245
45-54	1.2	1.9	75.5	0.7	17.5	0.6	2.6	100.0	4,178
55-64	0.0	2.4	33.8	0.8	60.5	1.3	1.3	100.0	2,887
65+	0.3	0.9	10.0	1.9	85.1	1.1	0.7	100.0	3,544

Table A3.38. Distribution of the Population That Is Not Working and Not Looking for a Job by Reason for Not Looking for a Job, by Age Group, and by Gender (Rural) (%)

Gender/ Age Group	No Work Believed To Be Available	Temporary Illness	House or Family Duties	Studies	Unsuitable Age	Permanent Disability	Other	Total	Total No. Unemployed
Male	0.6	2.7	7.3	56.2	24.1	2.5	6.7	100.0	40,742
15-24	0.3	0.3	3.7	88.4	0.9	0.5	5.9	100.0	24,376
25-34	5.1	1.7	23.3	41.2	1.6	8.0	19.1	100.0	2,621
35-44	3.7	8.7	37.1	16.5	9.6	1.9	22.4	100.0	1,037
45-54	1.7	21.0	26.5	0.0	17.0	9.5	24.2	100.0	1,110
55-64	0.0	11.3	20.4	0.7	53.2	10.0	4.4	100.0	2,606
65+	0.0	4.1	2.8	0.9	87.5	3.2	1.7	100.0	8,993
Female	0.4	2.4	47.6	29.0	17.4	1.2	2.0	100.0	61,742
15-24	0.5	1.2	22.9	71.8	0.4	0.4	2.7	100.0	24,245
25-34	0.6	1.7	90.3	2.3	0.9	1.2	3.0	100.0	8,454
35-44	1.2	2.1	92.1	0.7	0.6	2.8	0.6	100.0	6,349
45-54	0.0	4.7	85.6	0.6	6.8	1.4	0.9	100.0	6,560
55-64	0.0	7.1	55.0	1.2	33.0	1.8	1.9	100.0	6,517
65+	0.0	1.6	11.8	1.4	82.4	1.8	1.0	100.0	9,617
Total	0.5	2.5	31.5	39.8	20.0	1.7	3.8	100.0	102,484
15-24	0.4	0.8	13.3	80.1	0.6	0.5	4.3	100.0	48,620
25-34	1.7	1.7	74.5	11.5	1.1	2.8	6.8	100.0	11,075
35-44	1.6	3.0	84.4	2.9	1.8	2.7	3.7	100.0	7,386
45-54	0.3	7.1	77.1	0.6	8.3	2.5	4.2	100.0	7,670
55-64	0.0	8.3	45.1	1.0	38.8	4.2	2.6	100.0	9,124
65+	0.0	2.8	7.4	1.2	84.8	2.5	1.3	100.0	18,610

Table A3.39. Mean Monthly Household and Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender of Household Head (Nu)

Area/Gender of Household Head		Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure		Monthly Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure	
		Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Urban	Male	8,148.50	7,636.86	1,918.13	1,692.47
	Female	8,108.04	7,657.69	2,187.44	1,948.38
	Both genders	8,140.65	7,647.87	1,964.87	1,731.56
Rural	Male	6,496.06	6,161.23	1,350.93	1,183.96
	Female	6,925.12	6,597.57	1,493.65	1,345.00
	Both genders	6,643.80	6,316.85	1,398.90	1,230.97
Bhutan	Male	7,136.96	6,661.65	1,554.48	1,362.60
	Female	7,191.33	6,813.54	1,624.37	1,421.01
	Both genders	7,152.90	6,697.33	1,574.45	1,378.96

Table A3.40. Household Food Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Area (Urban or Rural)

Major Food Item	Expenditure (Nu)			Shares (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rice	893.59	1,136.55	1,053.92	10.98	17.11	14.73
Other cereals and pulses	828.33	693.75	739.52	10.18	10.44	10.34
Dairy products	1,680.56	1,343.49	1,458.13	20.64	20.22	20.39
Fish	208.80	181.48	190.77	2.56	2.73	2.67
Meat	686.21	518.61	575.62	8.43	7.81	8.05
Fruits	473.45	213.21	301.72	5.82	3.21	4.22
Vegetables	1,263.29	892.60	1,018.67	15.52	13.44	14.24
Tea and coffee	122.06	94.21	103.68	1.50	1.42	1.45
Cooking oil	353.59	337.63	343.06	4.34	5.08	4.80
Spices and seasonings	817.42	615.56	684.22	10.04	9.27	9.57
Alcoholic beverages	214.34	337.12	295.36	2.63	5.07	4.13
Nonalcoholic beverages	280.82	157.80	199.64	3.45	2.38	2.79
Food consumed outside the home	318.20	121.79	188.59	3.91	1.83	2.64
All items	8,140.65	6,643.80	7,152.90	100.00	100.00	100.00
Estimated no. of households	43,515.00	84,427.00	127,942.00			
Estimated value (Nu million)	354.24	561.00	915.16			

Table A3.41. Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Area (Urban or Rural)

Major Food Item	Expenditure (Nu)			Shares (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
Rice	215.68	239.31	231.98	10.98	17.11	14.73
Cereals, cereal preparations, and pulses	199.93	146.07	162.78	10.18	10.44	10.34
Dairy products	405.63	282.88	320.95	20.64	20.22	20.39
Fish	50.40	38.21	41.99	2.56	2.73	2.67
Meat	165.63	109.20	126.70	8.43	7.81	8.05
Fruits	114.27	44.89	66.41	5.82	3.21	4.22
Vegetables	304.91	187.94	224.22	15.52	13.44	14.24
Tea and coffee	29.46	19.84	22.82	1.50	1.42	1.45
Cooking oil	85.34	71.09	75.51	4.34	5.08	4.80
Spices and seasonings	197.30	129.61	150.61	10.04	9.27	9.57
Alcoholic beverages	51.73	70.98	65.01	2.63	5.07	4.13
Nonalcoholic beverages	67.78	33.23	43.94	3.45	2.38	2.79
Food consumed outside the home	76.80	25.64	41.51	3.91	1.83	2.64
All items	1,964.87	1,398.90	1,574.45	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table A3.42. Food Consumption Expenditure and Share of Food Imported, Domestically Produced, Home Produced, or Received as Gift by Area, (Urban or Rural)

Major Food Item	Household Expenditure (Nu)					Share (%)				
	Purchased (Imported)	Purchased (Domestic)	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total	Purchased (Imported)	Purchased (Domestic)	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total
Bhutan										
Rice	622.48	92.70	319.31	19.42	1053.91	59.1	8.8	30.3	1.8	100.0
Other cereals and pulses	464.17	132.36	136.42	6.58	739.52	62.77	17.90	18.45	0.89	100.0
Dairy products	522.39	499.79	428.35	7.61	1458.13	35.8	34.3	29.4	0.5	100.0
Fish	166.66	21.75	1.60	0.76	190.77	87.4	11.4	0.8	0.4	100.0
Meat	285.39	224.75	61.82	3.66	575.62	49.6	39.0	10.7	0.6	100.0
Fruits	126.22	114.70	48.29	12.51	301.72	41.8	38.0	16.0	4.1	100.0
Vegetables	429.84	357.52	228.13	3.18	1018.67	42.2	35.1	22.4	0.3	100.0
Tea and coffee	90.44	8.70	3.71	0.82	103.68	87.2	8.4	3.6	0.8	100.0
Cooking oil	313.67	25.17	3.36	0.85	343.06	91.4	7.3	1.0	0.2	100.0
Spices and seasonings	401.89	174.64	101.00	6.69	684.22	58.7	25.5	14.8	1.0	100.0
Alcoholic beverages	96.86	77.33	119.40	1.76	295.36	32.8	26.2	40.4	0.6	100.0
Non-alcoholic beverages	151.97	47.06	0.11	0.50	199.64	76.1	23.6	0.1	0.2	100.0
Food consumed away from home	0.00	188.59	0.00	1.00	188.59	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.0
Urban										
Rice	698.07	127.72	45.64	22.15	893.59	78.12	14.29	5.11	2.48	100.0
Other cereals and pulses	607.09	196.83	16.86	7.55	828.33	73.29	23.76	2.04	0.91	100.0
Dairy products	890.73	737.97	44.03	7.83	1680.56	53.00	43.91	2.62	0.47	100.0
Fish	182.41	26.24	0.06	0.08	208.80	87.36	12.57	0.03	0.04	100.0
Meat	406.58	261.81	14.79	3.03	686.21	59.25	38.15	2.16	0.44	100.0
Fruits	244.93	206.33	9.03	13.16	473.45	51.73	43.58	1.91	2.78	100.0
Vegetables	649.18	584.42	26.65	3.04	1263.29	51.39	46.26	2.11	0.24	100.0
Tea and coffee	110.99	9.02	1.46	0.59	122.06	90.93	7.39	1.20	0.48	100.0
Cooking oil	337.83	15.14	0.09	0.52	353.59	95.54	4.28	0.03	0.15	100.0
Spices and seasonings	516.21	272.45	21.01	7.74	817.42	63.15	33.33	2.57	0.95	100.0
Alcoholic beverages	139.19	69.04	5.17	0.94	214.34	64.94	32.21	2.41	0.44	100.0
Non-alcoholic beverages	218.80	61.60	0.20	0.22	280.82	77.91	21.94	0.07	0.08	100.0
Food consumed away from home	0.00	318.20	0.00	0.00	318.20	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Rural										
Rice	583.52	74.65	460.37	18.01	1136.55	51.34	6.57	40.51	1.58	100.0
Other cereals and pulses	390.50	99.14	198.04	6.08	693.75	56.29	14.29	28.55	0.88	100.0
Dairy products	332.54	377.03	626.43	7.50	1343.49	24.75	28.06	46.63	0.56	100.0
Fish	158.55	19.44	2.39	1.10	181.48	87.36	10.71	1.32	0.61	100.0
Meat	222.92	205.65	86.05	3.99	518.61	42.98	39.65	16.59	0.77	100.0
Fruits	65.04	67.48	68.52	12.17	213.21	30.51	31.65	32.14	5.71	100.0
Vegetables	316.79	240.58	331.98	3.26	892.60	35.49	26.95	37.19	0.36	100.0
Tea and coffee	79.85	8.54	4.88	0.94	94.21	84.76	9.07	5.18	1.00	100.0
Cooking oil	301.22	30.33	5.05	1.02	337.63	89.22	8.98	1.50	0.30	100.0
Spices and seasonings	342.96	124.22	142.23	6.15	615.56	55.72	20.18	23.11	1.00	100.0
Alcoholic beverages	75.05	81.60	178.28	2.19	337.12	22.26	24.21	52.89	0.65	100.0
Non-alcoholic beverages	117.52	39.57	0.06	0.64	157.80	74.48	25.08	0.04	0.41	100.0
Food consumed away from home	0.00	121.79	0.00	0.00	121.79	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.0

Table A3.43. Mean Monthly Household and Per Capita Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Gender of Household Head (Nu)

Area/Gender of Household Head		Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure		Monthly Per Capita Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure	
		Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Urban	Male	15,897.22	11,194.33	3,742.16	2,619.45
	Female	15,942.97	12,182.67	4,301.19	3,275.00
	Total	15,906.10	11,347.50	3,839.19	2,741.65
Rural	Male	8,560.04	5,669.92	1,780.15	1,093.26
	Female	9,246.11	6,228.33	1,994.26	1,285.00
	Total	8,796.27	5,841.08	1,852.12	1,156.08
Bhutan	Male	11,405.75	7,417.50	2,484.25	1,543.50
	Female	10,753.19	7,500.00	2,428.92	1,532.33
	Total	11,214.42	7,447.92	2,468.44	1,541.94

Table A3.44. Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Nonfood Items by Area (Urban or Rural)

Major Non-Food Item	Expenditure (Nu)			Share (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	218.20	261.61	246.84	1.37	2.97	2.20
Clothing and footwear	1,887.10	1,147.90	1,399.31	11.86	13.05	12.48
Transport and communications	3,065.15	1,499.75	2,032.17	19.27	17.05	18.12
Household operations	994.31	564.73	710.84	6.25	6.42	6.34
Recreation	516.54	192.40	302.64	3.25	2.19	2.70
Furnishings and equipment	268.37	161.56	197.89	1.69	1.84	1.76
Agriculture input and machinery	13.44	132.83	92.22	0.08	1.51	0.82
Miscellaneous expenses	1,448.69	1,227.25	1,302.57	9.11	13.95	11.62
Educational expenses	770.23	378.02	511.42	4.84	4.30	4.56
Health expenses	1,131.85	1,268.55	1,222.05	7.12	14.42	10.90
Rental value of housing	3,652.76	1,385.46	2,156.60	22.96	15.75	19.23
Energy for the home	753.79	320.25	467.70	4.74	3.64	4.17
Remittances abroad	1,185.65	255.97	572.17	7.45	2.91	5.10
Total	15,906.10	8,796.27	11,214.42	100.00	100.00	100.00
Estimated no. of households	43,515.00	84,427.00	127,942.00			
Estimated value (Nu million)	692.15	742.64	1,434.80			

Table A3.45. Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Nonfood Items by Area (Urban or Rural)

Major Nonfood Item	Expenditure (Nu)			Share (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	52.67	55.08	54.33	1.37	2.97	2.20
Clothing and footwear	455.48	241.70	308.01	11.86	13.05	12.48
Transport and communications	740.05	315.87	447.42	19.28	17.05	18.13
Household operations	240.01	118.94	156.49	6.25	6.42	6.34
Recreation	124.69	40.52	66.62	3.25	2.19	2.70
Furnishings and equipment	64.78	34.02	43.56	1.69	1.84	1.76
Agriculture input and machinery	3.25	27.98	20.31	0.08	1.51	0.82
Miscellaneous expenses	349.72	258.13	286.53	9.11	13.94	11.61
Educational expenses	185.91	79.59	112.57	4.84	4.30	4.56
Health expenses	273.19	267.10	268.99	7.12	14.42	10.90
Rental value of housing	881.65	291.72	474.70	22.96	15.75	19.23
Energy for the home	181.94	67.43	102.95	4.74	3.64	4.17
Remittances abroad	286.18	53.90	125.94	7.45	2.91	5.10
Total	3,839.19	1,852.12	2,468.44	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table A3.46. Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Nonfood Items Purchased, Produced at Home, or Received as Gifts (Bhutan)

Major Nonfood Item	Expenditure (Nu)				Share (%)		
	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	236.17	6.85	3.82	246.84	2.2	3.0	24.7
Clothing and footwear	1,190.07	209.28	0.18	1,399.52	10.8	91.5	1.1
Transport and communications	2,026.63	0.00	5.99	2,032.62	18.5	0.0	38.8
Household operations	706.14	0.00	4.78	710.92	6.4	0.0	31.0
Recreation	302.23	0.00	0.45	302.67	2.8	0.0	2.9
Furnishings and equipment	186.20	11.54	0.12	197.86	1.7	5.0	0.8
Agriculture input and machinery	92.14	0.00	0.11	92.25	0.8	0.0	0.7
Miscellaneous expenses	1,301.72	1.09	0.00	1,302.81	11.9	0.5	0.0
Educational expenses	511.42	0.00	0.00	511.42	4.7	0.0	0.0
Health expenses	1,222.05	0.00	0.00	1,222.05	11.1	0.0	0.0
Rental value of housing	2,156.60	0.00	0.00	2,156.60	19.7	0.0	0.0
Energy for the home	467.70	0.00	0.00	467.70	4.3	0.0	0.0
Remittances sent outside Bhutan	572.17	0.00	0.00	572.17	5.2	0.0	0.0
Total	10,971.24	228.77	15.44	11,215.44	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A3.47. Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Nonfood Items Purchased, Produced at Home, or Received as Gifts (Urban)

Major Nonfood Item	Expenditure (Nu)				Share (%)		
	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	214.96	3.07	0.17	218.20	1.4	1.1	33.1
Clothing and footwear	1,617.78	269.67	0.00	1,887.44	10.4	96.0	0.0
Transport and communications	3,066.13	0.00	0.00	3,066.13	19.6	0.0	0.0
Household operations	994.39	0.00	0.00	994.39	6.4	0.0	0.0
Recreation	516.40	0.00	0.21	516.61	3.3	0.0	39.6
Furnishings and equipment	260.10	8.15	0.00	268.25	1.7	2.9	0.0
Agriculture input and machinery	13.31	0.00	0.14	13.45	0.1	0.0	26.7
Miscellaneous expenses	1,448.95	0.00	0.00	1,448.96	9.3	0.0	0.7
Educational expenses	770.23	0.00	0.00	770.23	4.9	0.0	0.0
Health expenses	1,131.85	0.00	0.00	1,131.85	7.2	0.0	0.0
Rental value of housing	3,652.76	0.00	0.00	3,652.76	23.4	0.0	0.0
Energy for the home	753.79	0.00	0.00	753.79	4.8	0.0	0.0
Remittances abroad	1,185.65	0.00	0.00	1,185.65	7.6	0.0	0.0
Total	15,626.29	280.88	0.52	15,907.70	100	100	100

Table A3.48. Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Nonfood Items Purchased, Produced at Home, or Received as Gifts (Rural)

Major Nonfood Item	Expenditure (Nu)				Share (%)		
	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	247.11	8.81	5.70	261.61	2.9	4.4	24.6
Clothing and footwear	969.68	178.15	0.27	1,148.10	11.3	88.2	1.2
Transport and communications	1,490.99	0.00	9.07	1,500.07	17.4	0.0	39.2
Household operations	557.61	0.00	7.24	564.85	6.5	0.0	31.3
Recreation	191.87	0.00	0.57	192.44	2.2	0.0	2.5
Furnishings and equipment	148.12	13.29	0.18	161.59	1.7	6.6	0.8
Agriculture input and machinery	132.77	0.00	0.09	132.86	1.5	0.0	0.4
Miscellaneous expenses	1,225.85	1.66	0.00	1,227.51	14.3	0.8	0.0
Educational expenses	378.02	0.00	0.00	378.02	4.4	0.0	0.0
Health expenses	1,268.55	0.00	0.00	1,268.55	14.8	0.0	0.0
Rental value of housing	1,385.46	0.00	0.00	1,385.46	16.2	0.0	0.0
Energy for the home	320.25	0.00	0.00	320.25	3.7	0.0	0.0
Remittances abroad	255.97	0.00	0.00	255.97	3.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8,572.24	201.90	23.13	8,797.27	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A3.49. Distribution of Nonfood Consumption by Source (Bhutan) (%)

Major Nonfood Item	Purchased	Home-Produced	Received as Gift	Total
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	95.7	2.8	1.5	100.0
Clothing and footwear	85.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
Transport and communications	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0
Household operations	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0
Recreation	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0
Furnishings and equipment	94.1	5.8	0.1	100.0
Agriculture input and machinery	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0
Miscellaneous expenses	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Educational expenses	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Health expenses	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rental value of housing	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Energy for the home	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remittances abroad	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	97.8	2.0	0.1	100.0

Table A3.50. Distribution of Nonfood Consumption by Source (Urban) (%)

Major Nonfood Item	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	98.5	1.4	0.1	100.0
Clothing and footwear	85.7	14.3	0.0	100.0
Transport and communications	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household operations	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Recreation	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Furnishings and equipment	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
Agriculture input and machinery	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Miscellaneous expenses	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Educational expenses	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Health expenses	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rental value of housing	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Energy for the home	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remittances abroad	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0

Table A3.51. Distribution of Nonfood Consumption by Source (Rural) (%)

Major Nonfood Item	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	94.5	3.4	2.2	100.0
Clothing and footwear	84.5	15.5	0.0	100.0
Transport and communications	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0
Household operations	98.7	0.0	1.3	100.0
Recreation	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0
Furnishings and equipment	91.7	8.2	0.1	100.0
Agriculture input and machinery	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0
Miscellaneous expenses	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Educational expenses	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Health expenses	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rental value of housing	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Energy for the home	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remittances abroad	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	97.4	2.3	0.3	100.0

Table A3.52. Mean Per Capita Household Expenditure and Its Food and Nonfood Components by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile (Nu)

Per Capita Consumption Quintile	Mean Per Capita Expenditure	Food	Health	Education	Miscellaneous	Transport and Communications	Rent	Other Nonfood Items
Urban	5,804.1	1,964.9	273.2	185.9	349.7	740.1	881.7	1,409.0
First	2,480.7	1,191.5	41.4	83.0	135.1	147.7	342.1	540.0
Second	3,802.4	1,625.0	86.0	121.7	230.3	292.7	583.2	863.6
Third	5,089.2	1,939.9	127.9	204.8	330.3	495.0	810.7	1,180.7
Fourth	7,087.1	2,408.3	298.1	295.3	448.3	784.3	1,146.1	1,706.6
Fifth	14,139.5	3,312.6	1,151.9	296.7	812.9	2,778.7	2,054.4	3,732.3
Rural	3,251.0	1,398.9	267.1	79.6	258.1	315.9	291.7	639.5
First	1,307.8	761.8	31.3	47.5	87.2	52.1	103.9	224.0
Second	2,069.1	1,137.8	79.3	59.4	156.7	104.8	160.9	370.1
Third	2,845.0	1,431.1	151.3	82.1	222.7	156.8	250.4	550.1
Fourth	4,109.7	1,817.6	274.6	86.2	351.2	316.3	425.9	837.6
Fifth	8,579.7	2,515.9	1,209.1	164.9	699.7	1,424.1	772.8	1,792.7
Bhutan	4,042.9	1,574.4	269.0	112.6	286.5	447.4	474.7	878.2
First	1,471.1	845.5	40.5	51.2	98.5	61.1	119.3	254.9
Second	2,465.7	1,272.3	94.1	71.5	178.8	133.1	231.7	483.6
Third	3,548.4	1,605.7	161.8	99.2	267.5	255.3	422.5	736.4
Fourth	5,194.2	2,048.4	279.9	154.9	388.1	478.5	679.7	1,164.5
Fifth	10,765.2	2,823.0	1,124.4	262.3	720.0	1,922.4	1,364.1	2,548.9

Table A3.53. Mean Monthly Household and Per Capita Consumption Expenditure, Mean Household Size, and Number of Households by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile and by Area (Urban or Rural)

Per Capita Consumption Quintile	Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure (Nu)			Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (Nu)			Mean Household Size			No. of Households		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
First	12,767.32	8,268.07	8,920.15	2,480.71	1,307.77	1,471.10	5.15	6.32	6.06	8,710	16,898	25,612
Second	17,410.95	11,216.76	12,523.01	3,802.36	2,069.11	2,465.72	4.58	5.42	5.08	8,700	16,882	25,572
Third	21,459.79	13,394.90	15,886.01	5,089.20	2,844.98	3,548.43	4.22	4.71	4.48	8,706	16,887	25,591
Fourth	27,267.43	16,775.01	20,378.10	7,087.13	4,109.70	5,194.24	3.85	4.08	3.92	8,702	16,877	25,591
Fifth	41,346.52	27,553.04	34,141.21	14,139.49	8,579.65	10,765.19	2.92	3.21	3.17	8,698	16,883	25,577
Total	24,046.75	15,440.07	18,367.32	5,804.06	3,251.02	4,042.89	4.14	4.75	4.54	43,515	84,427	127,942

Table A3.54. Mean Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (Food and Nonfood) by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile (Nu)

Major Food or Nonfood Item	Quintile					Bhutan
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Rice	157.29	217.80	244.30	277.23	324.28	231.98
Other cereals and pulses	89.15	131.89	164.78	209.92	292.02	162.78
Dairy products	160.61	254.77	327.74	437.31	580.29	320.95
Fish	24.71	36.87	44.47	53.44	65.61	41.99
Meat	55.64	96.49	130.81	178.18	241.60	126.70
Fruits	24.46	43.46	65.93	95.17	148.58	66.41
Vegetables	119.43	181.49	240.34	295.52	382.27	224.22
Tea and coffee	11.54	16.80	22.15	30.34	45.70	22.82
Cooking oil	50.76	69.28	79.98	90.01	108.61	75.51
Spices and seasonings	75.45	113.67	150.81	203.84	287.46	150.61
Alcoholic beverages	52.89	67.77	64.99	69.77	77.95	65.01
Nonalcoholic beverages	16.65	32.24	47.10	61.59	88.63	43.94
Food consumed outside the home	6.96	9.82	22.31	46.06	180.21	41.51
Subtotal (Food)	846.00	1,272.00	1,606.00	2,048.00	2,823.00	1,574.00
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	23.41	38.84	53.39	75.60	113.35	54.33
Clothing and footwear	119.18	207.84	300.81	452.95	660.67	308.01
Transport and communications	61.11	133.13	255.32	478.46	1922.41	447.42
Household operations	51.97	97.91	148.74	224.79	376.62	156.49
Recreation	10.47	26.96	56.60	99.68	210.81	66.62
Furnishings and equipment	12.01	23.28	33.18	58.76	132.25	43.56
Agriculture input and machinery	98.50	178.83	267.46	388.07	719.96	286.53
Miscellaneous expenses	51.17	71.54	99.18	154.93	262.28	112.57
Educational expenses	40.48	94.09	161.75	279.92	1124.45	268.99
Health expenses	119.31	231.74	422.53	679.66	1364.08	474.70
Rental value of housing	30.33	62.06	100.23	153.00	249.12	102.95
Energy for the home	5.35	14.97	19.22	30.29	46.64	20.31
Remittances abroad	2.27	11.79	24.21	69.19	759.42	125.94
Subtotal (Nonfood)	625.57	1,192.98	1,942.61	3,145.32	7,942.05	2,468.41
All items	1,471.11	2,465.32	3,548.33	5,193.70	10,765.25	4,042.86

Table A3.55. Mean Monthly Household and Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (Food and Nonfood) by Dzongkhag (Nu)

Dzongkhag	Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure			Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure		
	Food	Nonfood	Total	Food	Nonfood	Total
Bumthang	8,730	11,947	20,677	1,942	2,658	4,600
Chhukha	6,802	11,925	18,728	1,586	2,781	4,367
Dagana	5,063	6,318	11,381	1,171	1,461	2,631
Gasa	12,621	23,029	35,650	2,848	5,196	8,044
Haa	8,190	16,116	24,306	1,668	3,282	4,950
Lhuentse	5,411	8,069	13,480	1,154	1,721	2,875
Monggar	7,417	8,738	16,156	1,468	1,730	3,198
Paro	9,459	18,799	28,258	2,130	4,233	6,363
Pema Gatshel	5,450	7,451	12,901	1,142	1,562	2,704
Punakha	7,645	13,853	21,499	1,576	2,855	4,431
Samdrup Jongkhar	5,442	9,260	14,702	1,287	2,190	3,477
Samtse	5,715	5,735	11,450	1,215	1,220	2,435
Sarpang	7,042	8,292	15,335	1,580	1,861	3,441
Thimphu	9,237	18,489	27,727	2,124	4,251	6,375
Trashigang	6,326	7,870	14,196	1,474	1,833	3,307
Trashi Yangtse	6,155	8,915	15,070	1,439	2,084	3,523
Trongsa	7,827	10,248	18,076	1,646	2,155	3,801
Tsirang	5,937	7,880	13,817	1,291	1,713	3,004
Wangdue Phodrang	7,621	10,945	18,566	1,563	2,245	3,807
Zhemgang	5,900	7,315	13,215	1,079	1,338	2,417
Bhutan	7,153	11,214	18,367	1,574	2,468	4,043

Table A3.56. Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure (Food and Nonfood) by Dzongkhag and by Area (Urban or Rural) (Nu)

Dzongkhag	Food			Nonfood			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
Bumthang	8,856	8,689	8,730	14,150	11,226	11,947	23,006	19,915	20,677
Chhukha	6,824	6,777	6,802	13,560	9,974	11,925	20,384	16,751	18,728
Dagana	4,755	5,113	5,063	9,356	5,824	6,318	14,111	10,937	11,381
Gasa	12,046	12,716	12,621	37,479	20,629	23,029	49,525	33,345	35,650
Haa	9,418	7,697	8,190	19,423	14,789	16,116	28,840	22,486	24,306
Lhuentse	7,292	5,224	5,411	14,957	7,384	8,069	22,249	12,608	13,480
Monggar	8,251	7,215	7,417	16,817	6,777	8,738	25,068	13,993	16,156
Paro	11,005	9,264	9,459	29,019	17,509	18,799	40,024	26,772	28,258
Pema Gatshel	6,393	5,317	5,450	8,528	7,299	7,451	14,921	12,616	12,901
Punakha	7,933	7,568	7,645	21,975	11,689	13,853	29,908	19,257	21,499
Samdrup Jongkhar	6,740	4,943	5,442	14,480	7,250	9,260	21,220	12,193	14,702
Samtse	7,089	5,365	5,715	9,569	4,758	5,735	16,658	10,123	11,450
Sarpang	7,111	7,005	7,042	9,760	7,498	8,292	16,871	14,503	15,335
Thimphu	9,240	9,216	9,237	18,588	17,833	18,489	27,829	27,049	27,727
Trashigang	7,286	6,193	6,326	13,097	7,143	7,870	20,383	13,335	14,196
Trashi Yangtse	7,930	5,844	6,155	13,901	8,041	8,915	21,831	13,885	15,070
Trongsa	8,301	7,705	7,827	14,766	9,086	10,248	23,067	16,791	18,076
Tsirang	8,043	5,728	5,937	15,817	7,092	7,880	23,860	12,820	13,817
Wangdue Phodrang	7,934	7,477	7,621	15,750	8,746	10,945	23,684	16,223	18,566
Zhemgang	6,317	5,803	5,900	11,467	6,342	7,315	17,784	12,144	13,215

Table A3.57. Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling, by Tenure Status, by Housing Provider, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (no.)

Type of Dwelling	Owned	Rent-Free	Renting				Other
			From Government	From Public corporation	From Employer	From Private Person	
Urban	7,240	8,955	6,097	1,758	415	18,528	521
House	4,815	1,995	1,244	216	31	3,111	29
Part of a house	1,009	3,147	1,475	310	145	5,119	85
Separate apartment	1,169	2,991	2,701	908	220	8,837	262
Shared apartment	164	741	660	324	18	1,409	146
Other	82	81	18	0	0	52	
Rural	69,971	6,093	2,112	541	89	5,470	152
House	66,291	3,366	742	172	42	1,275	20
Part of a house	2,158	965	687	141	0	2,266	18
Separate apartment	740	1,021	454	92	47	1,606	24
Shared apartment	215	680	208	136	0	280	90
Other	566	60	21	0	0	43	
Bhutan	77,211	15,048	8,209	2,299	504	23,998	674
House	71,106	5,362	1,986	388	74	4,386	49
Part of a house	3,168	4,112	2,162	451	145	7,385	103
Separate apartment	1,909	4,012	3,154	1,000	267	10,443	286
Shared apartment	379	1,421	868	460	18	1,689	236
Other	649	141	39	0	0	94	0

Table A3.58. Distribution of Households by Tenure Status, by Housing Provider, and by Dzongkhag (no.)

Dzongkhag	Owned	Rent-Free	Renting				Other
			From Government	From Public corporation	From Employer	From Private person	
Bumthang	1,863	203	156	21	0	574	10
Chhukha	5,488	1,648	1,620	1,078	110	2,664	184
Dagana	3,777	281	110	34	11	261	0
Gasa	587		85	0	0	16	0
Haa	1,275	189	60	15	0	231	0
Lhuentse	2,433	211	238	0	0	158	0
Monggar	5,681	682	423	94	0	688	9
Paro	4,097	529	119	20	0	2,325	0
Pema Gatsel	4,256	242	57	23	0	103	0
Punakha	3,054	574	172	30	10	669	10
Samdrup Jongkhar	4,585	934	473	107	0	1,053	47
Samtse	8,415	1,211	745	352	27	669	281
Sarpang	4,052	1,279	518	10	53	1,812	0
Thimphu	3,994	4,374	1,821	340	90	9,827	104
Trashigang	8,055	493	716	8	22	860	20
Trashi Yangtse	2,804	347	164	8	0	431	0
Trongsa	1,725	418	227	0	0	440	0
Tsirang	3,311	241	163	0	0	397	9
Wangdue Phodrang	5,090	892	144	158	180	502	0
Zhemgang	2,668	300	200	0	0	317	0
Bhutan	77,211	15,048	8,209	2,299	504	23,998	674

Table A3.59. Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling, by Household Size, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (no.)

No. of Rooms in Dwelling	Household Size					Total
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+	
Urban	7,355	18,392	14,333	2,928	507	43,515
One room	1,499	1,960	758	58	29	4,303
Two rooms	2,611	6,768	4,331	611	64	14,386
Three rooms	2,266	6,060	5,373	1,043	112	14,855
Four rooms	750	2,489	2,724	746	92	6,802
Five or more rooms	228	1,115	1,147	469	210	3,169
Rural	12,791	29,049	26,341	11,815	4,431	84,427
One room	3,014	4,409	3,416	1,330	312	12,482
Two rooms	4,015	9,004	8,275	3,478	867	25,639
Three rooms	2,810	6,432	5,431	2,144	999	17,817
Four rooms	1,493	4,722	4,783	2,619	1,064	14,682
Five or more rooms	1,458	4,481	4,436	2,244	1,189	13,807
Bhutan	20,146	47,441	40,674	14,743	4,938	127,942
One room	4,513	6,369	4,174	1,389	341	16,785
Two rooms	6,627	15,773	12,605	4,089	931	40,025
Three rooms	5,077	12,492	10,804	3,187	1,111	32,671
Four rooms	2,244	7,211	7,508	3,365	1,157	21,484
Five or more rooms	1,686	5,596	5,583	2,713	1,398	16,977

Table A3.60. Mean Monthly House Rent Paid by Households by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Per Capita Consumption Quintile (Nu)

Per Capita Consumption Quintile	Urban		Rural		Bhutan	
	Mean Monthly Rent (Nu)	No. of Households Paying Rent	Mean Monthly Rent (Nu)	No. of Households Paying Rent	Mean Monthly Rent (Nu)	No. of Households Paying Rent
First	1,734.6	27,319	625.2	8,364	1,217.3	35,683
Second	2,742.6	4,036	1,201.7	79	1,644.6	761
Third	3,466.2	4,984	1,457.6	338	2,308.6	3,347
Fourth	4,501.3	5,793	1,669.2	1,266	3,107.0	6,933
Fifth	5,603.4	6,228	1,855.0	2,328	4,487.0	10,712
Total	3,805.5	6,278	1,705.1	4,354	3,313.2	13,930

Table A3.61. Mean House Rent Paid by Households by Dzongkhag and by Area (Urban or Rural) (Nu)

Dzongkhag	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	3,328	1,785	2,557
Chhukha	3,015	1,162	2,749
Dagana	1,916	1,381	1,818
Gasa	1,039	300	895
Haa	1,854	550	1,725
Lhuentse	1,377	772	957
Monggar	2,779	857	2,372
Paro	3,745	2,283	2,629
Pema Gatshel	2,264	339	1,820
Punakha	4,349	1,425	3,546
Samdrup Jongkhar	3,009	1,197	2,231
Samtse	1,602	1,295	1,559
Sarpang	2,465	1,480	2,304
Thimphu	5,130	3,428	5,014
Trashigang	2,041	983	1,407
Trashil Yangtse	2,142	870	1,586
Trongsa	2,943	1,263	2,032
Tsirang	3,449	2,486	2,921
Wangdue Phodrang	5,134	1,362	4,989
Zhemgang	3,088	1,794	2,667
Bhutan	3,805	1,705	3,313

Table A3.62. Distribution of Households by Main Exterior Wall Material Used in Dwelling, by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area/ Quintile	Mud-Bonded Bricks or Stones	Cement-Bonded Bricks or Stones	Concrete	Mud	Wood or Branches	Other	Total No. of Households
Urban	18.8	50.8	16.0	1.3	9.0	4.1	43,515
First	19.5	43.4	10.3	2.5	16.2	8.2	8,710
Second	22.1	48.0	12.8	0.9	11.7	4.6	8,700
Third	19.8	54.8	14.0	0.9	6.8	3.7	8,706
Fourth	18.3	52.7	19.4	1.0	5.7	2.9	8,702
Fifth	14.1	55.2	23.8	1.2	4.4	1.3	8,698
Rural	58.7	13.9	3.4	5.1	12.7	6.3	84,427
First	59.7	6.0	0.6	5.9	19.3	8.5	16,898
Second	58.2	10.8	1.3	7.2	15.1	7.4	16,882
Third	58.3	15.6	3.6	4.8	12.2	5.6	16,887
Fourth	58.7	17.1	4.6	4.8	9.5	5.2	16,877
Fifth	58.7	19.9	6.8	2.6	7.1	5.0	16,883
Bhutan	45.1	26.4	7.7	3.8	11.4	5.6	127,942
First	55.3	9.3	1.3	6.2	19.1	8.8	25,612
Second	52.3	19.4	3.9	5.0	13.4	6.1	25,572
Third	43.6	28.6	7.2	4.1	11.2	5.3	25,591
Fourth	41.7	34.2	9.7	1.9	8.2	4.3	25,591
Fifth	32.7	40.7	16.4	1.7	5.1	3.4	25,577

Table A3.63. Distribution of Households by Main Exterior Wall Material Used in Dwelling, by Dzongkhag, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area/Dzongkhag	Mud-Bonded Bricks or Stones	Cement-Bonded Bricks or Stones	Concrete	Mud	Wood or Branches	Other Materials	Total No. of Households
Urban	18.8	50.8	16.0	1.3	9.0	4.1	43,515
Bumthang	46.2	30.8	0.0	2.3	15.8	4.9	697
Chhukha	5.9	50.4	31.0	0.1	8.3	4.2	6,961
Dagana	25.9	34.7	0.0	0.0	18.5	20.9	626
Gasa	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	98
Haa	82.5	15.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	507
Lhuentse	13.9	29.2	15.1	15.1	22.9	3.8	275
Monggar	17.7	54.7	10.3	2.4	13.8	1.2	1,480
Paro	23.0	22.9	48.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	795
Pema Gatshel	33.7	47.4	4.0	0.0	13.3	1.6	579
Punakha	43.1	44.5	1.0	2.1	8.3	1.0	951
Samdrup Jongkhar	11.4	73.4	2.6	4.4	5.8	2.4	2,001
Samtse	2.6	58.2	24.3	0.0	7.8	7.1	2,375
Sarpang	9.5	60.7	22.0	0.4	6.8	0.7	2,713
Thimphu	21.6	50.3	12.8	1.1	9.9	4.4	17,859
Trashigang	32.3	47.1	8.8	0.7	3.8	7.2	1,242
Trashi Yangtse	35.3	57.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.5	560
Trongsa	20.3	40.6	17.2	0.0	15.6	6.3	575
Tsirang	2.4	57.1	31.0	2.4	2.4	4.8	372
Wangdue Phodrang	21.3	51.5	14.7	3.9	6.3	2.3	2,187
Zhemgang	18.1	51.3	8.6	0.0	16.6	5.4	662
Rural	58.7	13.9	3.4	5.1	12.7	6.3	84,427
Bumthang	79.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	7.6	2.6	2,130
Chhukha	43.5	14.1	8.5	1.4	14.0	18.5	5,831
Dagana	63.0	5.5	0.5	2.5	11.3	17.2	3,848
Gasa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	590
Haa	86.2	5.6	1.3	0.0	5.6	1.2	1,263
Lhuentse	71.3	7.4	4.0	10.6	3.4	3.4	2,765
Monggar	77.0	8.3	0.6	5.9	6.5	1.7	6,098
Paro	63.4	15.1	13.5	2.5	5.5	0.0	6,295
Pema Gatshel	76.8	8.1	0.5	4.5	5.3	4.9	4,102
Punakha	83.2	1.4	0.0	2.5	11.2	1.8	3,568
Samdrup Jongkhar	32.1	17.4	0.0	1.1	31.5	17.9	5,197
Samtse	17.1	24.4	5.1	11.2	33.5	8.7	9,324
Sarpang	25.4	41.8	9.1	2.9	16.5	4.3	5,012
Thimphu	51.3	23.5	3.9	3.7	12.5	5.2	2,692
Trashigang	78.3	13.3	1.7	0.0	3.0	3.7	8,933
Trashi Yangtse	89.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3,194
Trongsa	73.8	11.0	0.9	3.4	6.0	5.0	2,235
Tsirang	71.7	9.8	2.1	3.0	6.2	7.3	3,748
Wangdue Phodrang	55.2	0.4	0.4	30.9	10.7	2.4	4,779
Zhemgang	61.3	11.9	0.7	0.0	23.9	2.2	2,823
Bhutan	45.1	26.4	7.7	3.8	11.4	5.6	127,942
Bumthang	71.3	15.4	0.0	0.6	9.6	3.2	2,827
Chhukha	23.0	33.9	20.7	0.7	10.9	10.7	12,792
Dagana	57.9	9.6	0.4	2.2	12.3	17.7	4,474
Gasa	92.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	688
Haa	85.2	8.5	0.9	0.5	4.0	0.9	1,770
Lhuentse	66.1	9.3	5.0	11.0	5.2	3.4	3,040
Monggar	65.4	17.4	2.5	5.2	7.9	1.6	7,578
Paro	58.9	15.9	17.4	2.9	4.9	0.0	7,090
Pema Gatshel	71.4	13.0	0.9	3.9	6.3	4.5	4,681
Punakha	74.7	10.4	0.2	2.4	10.6	1.6	4,519
Samdrup Jongkhar	26.3	33.0	0.7	2.0	24.4	13.6	7,198
Samtse	14.1	31.3	9.0	8.9	28.2	8.4	11,699
Sarpang	19.8	48.4	13.7	2.0	13.1	3.1	7,725
Thimphu	25.5	46.8	11.6	1.4	10.3	4.5	20,551
Trashigang	72.7	17.4	2.5	0.1	3.1	4.2	10,175
Trashi Yangtse	81.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.6	3,754
Trongsa	62.9	17.0	4.2	2.7	7.9	5.3	2,810
Tsirang	65.4	14.1	4.7	3.0	5.9	7.0	4,120
Wangdue Phodrang	44.5	16.4	4.9	22.5	9.3	2.4	6,966
Zhemgang	53.1	19.4	2.2	0.0	22.5	2.8	3,485

Table A3.64. Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material Used in Dwelling, by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area/Quintile	Metal Sheets	Concrete or Cement	Tiles or Slate	Thatch	Plank or Shingles	Other	Total No. of Households
Urban	94.1	3.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	43,515
First	92.2	3.8	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.2	8,710
Second	93.3	4.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.5	8,700
Third	95.5	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	8,706
Fourth	93.9	4.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	8,702
Fifth	95.8	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	8,698
Rural	86.9	1.3	0.9	2.5	6.0	2.4	84,427
First	80.1	1.3	0.6	5.3	8.8	3.9	16,898
Second	86.4	1.3	1.2	2.9	4.7	3.5	16,882
Third	87.7	1.5	1.0	1.7	5.9	2.2	16,887
Fourth	88.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	6.5	1.3	16,877
Fifth	92.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	4.2	1.0	16,883
Bhutan	89.3	2.2	0.8	1.7	4.2	1.8	127,942
First	81.9	1.4	0.8	4.4	7.5	4.0	25,612
Second	88.8	2.0	0.9	2.0	4.0	2.4	25,572
Third	89.5	2.6	1.1	1.1	4.5	1.3	25,591
Fourth	92.1	2.3	0.9	0.8	3.3	0.5	25,591
Fifth	94.4	2.7	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.5	25,577

Table A3.65. Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material Used in Dwelling, by Dzongkhag, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area/Dzongkhag	Metal Sheets	Concrete or Cement	Tiles or Slate	Thatch	Plank or Shingles	Other Materials	Total No. of Households
Urban	94.1	3.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	43,515
Bumthang	94.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.4	697
Chhukha	91.7	5.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	6,961
Dagana	96.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	626
Gasa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98
Haa	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	507
Lhuentse	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	275
Monggar	91.9	4.1	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	1,480
Paro	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	795
Pema Gatshel	93.3	3.8	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	579
Punakha	94.9	1.0	3.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	951
Samdrup Jongkhar	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,001
Samtse	90.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2,375
Sarpang	96.1	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,713
Thimphu	95.4	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.4	17,859
Trashigang	96.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1,242
Trashi Yangtse	97.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	560
Trongsa	95.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	575
Tsirang	88.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	372
Wangdue Phodrang	89.1	5.2	1.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	2,187
Zhemgang	97.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	662
Rural	86.9	1.3	0.9	2.5	6.0	2.4	84,427
Bumthang	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.9	2,130
Chhukha	83.0	0.9	0.0	2.4	5.6	8.2	5,831
Dagana	92.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.5	3,848
Gasa	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	0.0	590
Haa	74.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	1,263
Lhuentse	85.5	1.3	0.0	4.6	6.0	2.7	2,765
Monggar	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.8	3.1	6,098
Paro	93.0	0.6	0.6	1.3	4.5	0.0	6,295
Pema Gatshel	77.7	4.5	6.3	0.0	8.6	3.0	4,102
Punakha	93.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.2	0.6	3,568
Samdrup Jongkhar	84.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	6.3	5.8	5,197
Samtse	85.8	1.7	0.2	7.9	2.4	2.1	9,324
Sarpang	88.3	4.1	1.2	3.3	2.4	0.7	5,012
Thimphu	85.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	12.7	0.0	2,692
Trashigang	89.8	2.4	0.0	2.1	4.7	1.0	8,933
Trashi Yangtse	91.6	1.7	0.0	1.6	4.6	0.6	3,194
Trongsa	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.8	4.3	2,235
Tsirang	93.8	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.5	1.6	3,748
Wangdue Phodrang	78.7	0.4	5.4	0.8	13.1	1.7	4,779
Zhemgang	84.5	2.2	0.0	7.4	4.5	1.5	2,823
Bhutan	89.3	2.2	0.8	1.7	4.2	1.8	127,942
Bumthang	91.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.8	2,827
Chhukha	87.8	3.5	0.4	1.4	2.6	4.3	12,792
Dagana	92.7	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.0	4,474
Gasa	54.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4	0.0	688
Haa	80.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	1,770
Lhuentse	86.5	1.2	0.0	4.2	5.8	2.4	3,040
Monggar	88.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	7.5	2.5	7,578
Paro	93.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	4.0	0.0	7,090
Pema Gatshel	79.6	4.4	5.6	0.0	7.8	2.6	4,681
Punakha	93.6	0.2	2.2	0.0	3.5	0.5	4,519
Samdrup Jongkhar	87.4	2.1	0.5	1.3	4.6	4.2	7,198
Samtse	86.6	3.3	0.2	6.3	2.0	1.7	11,699
Sarpang	91.0	3.8	1.0	2.2	1.6	0.5	7,725
Thimphu	94.1	2.5	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.4	20,551
Trashigang	90.6	2.5	0.0	1.8	4.2	0.9	10,175
Trashi Yangtse	92.4	1.4	0.0	1.6	3.9	0.7	3,754
Trongsa	89.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	5.4	4.1	2,810
Tsirang	93.3	0.4	0.0	3.7	0.5	2.1	4,120
Wangdue Phodrang	82.0	1.9	4.2	0.6	10.3	1.2	6,966
Zhemgang	87.0	2.2	0.0	6.0	3.6	1.2	3,485

Table A3.66. Distribution of Households by Main Flooring Material Used in Dwelling, by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, and by Area (Urban or Rural)
(%)

Area/Quintile	Wood	Cement or Tiles	Concrete	Clay or Earth	Plank or Shingles	Other	Total No. of Households
Urban	32.4	49.3	7.2	2.2	8.5	0.3	43,515
First	24.1	51.3	11.2	5.9	7.0	0.5	8,710
Second	33.4	47.6	7.9	2.6	8.2	0.2	8,700
Third	37.4	47.8	4.9	1.4	8.1	0.3	8,706
Fourth	34.8	49.1	5.9	0.4	9.3	0.4	8,702
Fifth	32.5	50.7	6.0	0.7	9.8	0.2	8,698
Rural	41.4	17.8	2.7	14.1	23.2	0.8	84,427
First	38.8	10.9	1.9	24.7	22.5	1.2	16,898
Second	39.7	14.0	2.7	20.9	21.9	0.8	16,882
Third	41.5	19.2	3.3	12.2	23.0	0.7	16,887
Fourth	44.4	21.1	2.6	8.5	22.8	0.6	16,877
Fifth	42.5	23.7	3.2	4.1	25.9	0.7	16,883
Bhutan	38.3	28.5	4.3	10.1	18.2	0.6	127,942
First	37.3	15.0	2.9	22.8	21.0	1.0	25,612
Second	37.4	23.1	4.6	14.3	19.9	0.7	25,572
Third	38.5	30.7	5.1	7.6	17.6	0.6	25,591
Fourth	41.2	33.2	4.3	3.8	17.0	0.4	25,591
Fifth	37.3	40.4	4.5	1.7	15.7	0.4	25,577

Table A3.67. Distribution of Households by Main Flooring Material Used in Dwelling, by Dzongkhag, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area/Dzongkhag	Wood	Cement or Tiles	Concrete	Clay or Earth	Plank or Shingles	Other Materials	Total No. of Households
Urban	32.4	49.3	7.2	2.2	8.5	0.3	43,515
Bumthang	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	697
Chhukha	8.7	69.9	18.0	1.4	1.6	0.4	6,961
Dagana	16.6	46.7	8.7	15.4	11.7	0.9	626
Gasa	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98
Haa	86.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	507
Lhuentse	68.2	10.1	12.7	0.0	9.0	0.0	275
Monggar	10.0	64.3	4.2	0.0	20.9	0.6	1,480
Paro	18.1	52.2	1.5	0.0	28.2	0.0	795
Pema Gatshel	8.4	55.5	10.7	0.0	25.4	0.0	579
Punakha	26.8	56.7	0.0	3.1	11.3	2.1	951
Samdrup Jongkhar	4.3	91.2	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	2,001
Samtse	1.9	83.1	12.4	1.5	1.1	0.0	2,375
Sarpang	4.4	74.3	16.6	4.0	0.8	0.0	2,713
Thimphu	55.2	29.3	1.4	2.4	11.5	0.2	17,859
Trashigang	42.6	43.1	10.8	2.1	0.7	0.7	1,242
Trashi Yangtse	59.4	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	560
Trongsa	0.0	40.6	0.0	0.0	57.8	1.6	575
Tsirang	0.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	372
Wangdue Phodrang	16.6	59.1	12.9	4.6	6.8	0.0	2,187
Zhemgang	20.1	48.4	13.9	1.4	13.5	2.7	662
Rural	41.4	17.8	2.7	14.1	23.2	0.8	84,427
Bumthang	97.6	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2,130
Chhukha	23.6	24.1	5.7	24.6	19.0	3.0	5,831
Dagana	17.0	23.3	0.0	46.6	12.1	1.0	3,848
Gasa	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.0	590
Haa	97.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1,263
Lhuentse	66.5	1.3	2.0	0.7	29.4	0.0	2,765
Monggar	28.4	6.0	1.4	0.6	63.6	0.0	6,098
Paro	42.2	16.0	0.3	0.0	41.4	0.0	6,295
Pema Gatshel	39.0	7.2	2.5	0.5	50.8	0.0	4,102
Punakha	50.1	11.2	0.0	4.3	32.0	2.4	3,568
Samdrup Jongkhar	44.1	23.8	0.0	1.5	29.8	0.7	5,197
Samtse	6.2	43.0	2.3	43.4	3.8	1.3	9,324
Sarpang	7.3	41.8	20.4	27.6	3.0	0.0	5,012
Thimphu	60.3	18.6	0.0	4.7	16.5	0.0	2,692
Trashigang	83.5	11.1	3.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	8,933
Trashi Yangtse	87.8	7.7	0.0	3.4	0.6	0.6	3,194
Trongsa	0.9	15.2	0.0	0.8	81.4	1.7	2,235
Tsirang	8.2	19.1	3.1	66.1	2.1	1.6	3,748
Wangdue Phodrang	66.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	30.9	0.0	4,779
Zhemgang	34.8	12.6	3.0	2.3	46.6	0.7	2,823
Bhutan	38.3	28.5	4.3	10.1	18.2	0.6	127,942
Bumthang	96.8	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2,827
Chhukha	15.5	49.0	12.4	12.0	9.5	1.6	12,792
Dagana	17.0	26.6	1.2	42.2	12.0	1.0	4,474
Gasa	62.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	688
Haa	94.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1,770
Lhuentse	66.7	2.1	3.0	0.7	27.6	0.0	3,040
Monggar	24.8	17.4	2.0	0.5	55.3	0.1	7,578
Paro	39.5	20.1	0.5	0.0	40.0	0.0	7,090
Pema Gatshel	35.2	13.2	3.5	0.4	47.7	0.0	4,681
Punakha	45.2	20.8	0.0	4.1	27.7	2.4	4,519
Samdrup Jongkhar	33.0	42.6	0.6	1.6	21.7	0.5	7,198
Samtse	5.3	51.2	4.3	34.9	3.3	1.0	11,699
Sarpang	6.3	53.2	19.0	19.3	2.2	0.0	7,725
Thimphu	55.9	27.9	1.2	2.7	12.2	0.1	20,551
Trashigang	78.5	15.0	4.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	10,175
Trashi Yangtse	83.6	12.1	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.9	3,754
Trongsa	0.7	20.4	0.0	0.7	76.6	1.7	2,810
Tsirang	7.5	23.8	5.4	60.1	1.9	1.4	4,120
Wangdue Phodrang	50.9	19.4	4.1	2.3	23.3	0.0	6,966
Zhemgang	32.0	19.4	5.0	2.1	40.3	1.1	3,485

Table A3.68. Distribution of Population with Access to Improved Water Source and Improved Sanitation Facility, and Using Solid Fuel by Dzongkhag and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Dzongkhag	Improved Water Source			Improved Sanitation			Using Solid Fuel		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.3	75.3	77.0	87.3	92.4	91.2
Chhukha	99.6	97.9	98.8	97.1	70.1	84.8	14.3	35.9	24.1
Dagana	100.0	95.1	95.8	86.4	81.0	81.8	9.4	26.2	23.8
Gasa	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	50.2	55.0	66.7	100.0	95.3
Haa	100.0	97.4	98.1	100.0	51.8	65.6	77.2	87.2	84.3
Lhuentse	96.2	99.3	99.0	96.2	87.3	88.1	29.0	64.1	61.0
Monggar	98.2	95.6	96.1	94.6	63.6	69.7	17.7	29.5	27.2
Paro	100.0	98.8	98.9	98.5	92.7	93.4	17.4	65.1	59.8
Pema Gatshel	100.0	99.0	99.1	89.3	80.0	81.1	16.0	3.0	4.6
Punakha	99.0	95.7	96.4	95.9	61.3	68.6	10.2	48.5	40.4
Samdrup Jongkhar	99.0	98.6	98.7	94.0	74.5	79.9	2.1	19.8	14.9
Samtse	98.5	97.2	97.5	87.8	63.4	68.3	0.0	6.0	4.8
Sarpang	97.6	98.1	97.9	97.6	87.6	91.1	1.6	5.0	3.8
Thimphu	99.6	99.1	99.5	97.1	84.3	95.4	10.5	56.4	16.5
Trashigang	100.0	98.8	98.9	94.3	79.6	81.4	26.0	29.3	28.9
Trashi Yangtse	100.0	93.9	94.8	87.0	70.5	73.0	54.7	56.9	56.6
Trongsa	100.0	97.6	98.1	82.8	44.3	52.1	57.8	63.3	62.2
Tsirang	100.0	95.8	96.1	100.0	84.0	85.5	19.1	28.8	27.9
Wangdue Phodrang	99.5	95.7	96.9	95.8	55.3	68.0	7.9	66.1	47.8
Zhemgang	100.0	97.8	98.2	97.3	75.6	79.8	21.4	26.8	25.7
Bhutan	99.3	97.5	98.1	95.5	73.5	81.0	14.01	36.1	28.6

Table A3.69. Distribution of Households by Access to Electricity Services and by Dzongkhag (%)

Dzongkhag	With Electricity				Without Electricity				
	Total	Major Source			Total	Reason			
		Grid	Generator	Solar		No Need	Too Expensive	Not Available	Other Reason
Bumthang	99.4	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhukha	89.6	87.9	0.0	1.7	10.8	0.6	0.5	7.7	1.9
Dagana	80.2	78.0	0.0	2.2	19.8	1.1	1.3	16.5	0.9
Gasa	96.9	35.7	0.0	61.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Haa	100.0	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lhuentse	92.9	91.7	0.0	1.2	7.1	0.0	1.8	4.7	0.6
Monggar	81.7	78.3	0.0	3.4	19.0	0.9	0.7	15.5	1.9
Paro	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pema Gatshel	89.1	88.2	0.0	0.9	11.8	0.4	0.0	6.3	5.0
Punakha	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	79.7	74.1	0.2	5.4	21.4	5.3	0.8	11.7	3.7
Samtse	85.2	78.9	0.0	6.4	15.1	0.7	0.9	10.1	3.4
Sarpang	98.9	94.0	0.0	5.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0
Thimphu	99.8	98.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Trashigang	95.5	94.1	0.9	0.5	4.5	0.4	0.0	3.2	0.9
Trashi Yangtse	91.2	90.7	0.5	0.0	9.3	0.5	1.8	7.1	0.0
Trongsa	84.2	80.5	1.3	2.4	16.8	0.0	1.3	13.8	1.7
Tsirang	86.3	86.3	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.9	0.0	10.5	2.3
Wangdue Phodrang	95.0	94.0	0.2	0.9	5.0	0.3	0.3	4.2	0.3
Zhemgang	70.0	45.9	6.1	18.0	36.0	0.0	6.6	27.1	2.3
Bhutan	91.5	88.3	0.3	2.9	8.9	0.6	0.6	6.4	1.3

Table A3.70. Distribution of Households by Source of Energy Used for Lighting, by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area/Quintile	Electricity	Kerosene or Gas Lamps	Candles	Others	Total No. of Households
Urban	97.6	1.9	0.1	0.4	43,515
First	96.7	2.6	0.1	0.7	8,710
Second	98.4	1.1	0.1	0.4	8,700
Third	96.9	2.4	0.2	0.5	8,706
Fourth	97.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	8,702
Fifth	98.2	1.5	0.0	0.4	8,698
Rural	83.1	11.7	0.2	5.0	84,427
First	68.4	21.4	0.4	9.8	16,898
Second	79.3	15.4	0.0	5.3	16,882
Third	85.0	10.4	0.0	4.6	16,887
Fourth	90.7	7.2	0.1	2.1	16,877
Fifth	92.1	4.1	0.6	3.2	16,883
Bhutan	88.0	8.4	0.2	3.4	127,942
First	72.5	19.4	0.2	7.9	25,612
Second	85.4	10.3	0.0	4.3	25,572
Third	92.1	5.9	0.1	2.0	25,591
Fourth	94.2	3.7	0.3	1.9	25,591
Fifth	95.9	2.6	0.3	1.2	25,577

Table A3.71. Distribution of Households by Source of Energy Used for Lighting, by Dzongkhag, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Dzongkhag	Electricity	Kerosene or Gas Lamps	Candles	Others	Total No. of Households
Urban	97.6	1.9	0.1	0.4	43,515
Bumthang	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	697
Chhukha	97.0	2.5	0.1	0.4	6,961
Dagana	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	626
Gasa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98
Haa	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	507
Lhuentse	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	275
Monggar	99.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	1,480
Paro	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	795
Pema Gatshel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	579
Punakha	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	951
Samdrup Jongkhar	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	2,001
Samtse	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	2,375
Sarpang	93.1	1.2	0.0	5.8	2,713
Thimphu	98.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	17,859
Trashigang	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	1,242
Trashi Yangtse	88.1	10.5	1.5	0.0	560
Trongsa	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	575
Tsirang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	372
Wangdue Phodrang	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	2,187
Zhemgang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	662
Rural	83.1	11.7	0.2	5.0	84,427
Bumthang	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	2,130
Chhukha	72.5	21.8	0.8	4.9	5,831
Dagana	78.8	18.6	0.0	2.6	3,848
Gasa	59.9	7.3	0.0	32.9	590
Haa	90.7	2.7	0.0	6.6	1,263
Lhuentse	88.9	6.6	0.0	4.5	2,765
Monggar	73.1	16.7	0.0	10.3	6,098
Paro	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	6,295
Pema Gatshel	86.0	12.6	1.0	0.5	4,102
Punakha	96.3	3.1	0.0	0.6	3,568
Samdrup Jongkhar	65.6	23.1	0.7	10.7	5,197
Samtse	74.0	18.2	0.0	7.8	9,324
Sarpang	89.1	2.1	0.0	8.8	5,012
Thimphu	94.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	2,692
Trashigang	93.6	3.5	0.3	2.6	8,933
Trashi Yangtse	88.8	7.6	0.0	3.7	3,194
Trongsa	77.1	14.2	0.9	7.9	2,235
Tsirang	85.9	11.5	0.6	2.0	3,748
Wangdue Phodrang	90.2	8.1	0.0	1.7	4,779
Zhemgang	49.0	41.4	0.0	9.6	2,823
Bhutan	88.0	8.4	0.2	3.4	127,942
Bumthang	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	2,827
Chhukha	85.8	11.3	0.4	2.5	12,792
Dagana	81.7	16.1	0.0	2.2	4,474
Gasa	65.6	6.3	0.0	28.2	688
Haa	92.4	3.0	0.0	4.7	1,770
Lhuentse	89.9	6.0	0.0	4.1	3,040
Monggar	78.2	13.4	0.1	8.3	7,578
Paro	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	7,090
Pema Gatshel	87.7	11.0	0.9	0.4	4,681
Punakha	96.9	2.7	0.0	0.5	4,519
Samdrup Jongkhar	72.6	19.2	0.5	7.7	7,198
Samtse	79.0	14.8	0.0	6.2	11,699
Sarpang	90.5	1.8	0.0	7.7	7,725
Thimphu	98.1	1.5	0.1	0.3	20,551
Trashigang	94.1	3.4	0.2	2.3	10,175
Trashi Yangtse	88.7	8.0	0.2	3.1	3,754
Trongsa	81.1	11.9	0.7	6.3	2,810
Tsirang	87.2	10.5	0.5	1.9	4,120
Wangdue Phodrang	92.6	6.2	0.0	1.1	6,966
Zhemgang	58.7	33.6	0.0	7.8	3,485

Table A3.72. Distribution of Households by Source of Energy Used for Cooking, by Dzongkhag, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Dzongkhag	Gas (LPG)	Electricity	Wood	Coal	Kerosene	Other
Urban	91.7	97.9	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.1
Bumthang	96.1	100.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
Chhukha	90.0	95.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dagana	81.3	96.8	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasa	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haa	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lhuentse	96.2	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Monggar	89.2	100.0	3.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
Paro	97.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pema Gatshel	91.7	100.0	5.6	0.0	1.3	0.0
Punakha	91.7	95.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	92.1	94.9	4.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
Samtse	72.7	93.1	4.1	0.0	3.0	0.0
Sarpang	93.7	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4
Thimphu	94.2	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Trashigang	85.3	98.0	5.5	0.0	0.7	0.0
Trash Yangtse	88.4	97.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trongsa	90.6	95.3	3.1	0.0	6.3	0.0
Tsirang	92.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wangdue Phodrang	94.8	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zhemgang	100.0	96.0	1.3	0.0	5.1	0.0
Rural	45.4	76.2	49.3	0.2	1.7	0.2
Bumthang	90.9	91.8	12.2	0.0	0.9	0.0
Chhukha	43.9	67.4	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dagana	17.9	67.9	79.6	0.5	2.0	0.0
Gasa	39.7	21.4	82.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haa	84.0	87.2	15.6	0.0	0.0	1.4
Lhuentse	55.5	84.3	34.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Monggar	33.2	65.7	57.6	0.0	4.2	0.0
Paro	89.2	99.1	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.6
Pema Gatshel	22.3	82.1	68.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Punakha	76.1	98.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	30.2	62.1	64.8	0.4	2.1	0.0
Samtse	13.8	61.2	79.3	0.2	6.6	0.2
Sarpang	50.0	85.1	44.5	0.0	0.8	0.7
Thimphu	85.9	89.6	9.1	0.7	0.0	1.3
Trashigang	42.0	84.9	49.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
Trash Yangtse	33.7	86.7	59.1	0.0	0.6	0.0
Trongsa	46.9	62.5	42.3	1.6	0.0	0.0
Tsirang	34.8	72.1	62.6	0.0	0.5	0.0
Wangdue Phodrang	67.5	82.4	36.5	0.0	1.6	0.0
Zhemgang	34.9	39.4	65.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Bhutan	61.2	83.5	33.1	0.2	1.3	0.2
Bumthang	92.2	93.8	9.5	0.0	0.7	0.3
Chhukha	69.0	82.9	25.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Dagana	26.8	71.9	70.4	0.4	1.7	0.0
Gasa	48.3	32.6	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haa	88.6	90.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Lhuentse	59.2	85.4	31.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Monggar	44.1	72.4	47.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
Paro	90.1	99.0	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.5
Pema Gatshel	30.9	84.3	60.7	0.0	1.5	0.0
Punakha	79.4	98.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Samdrup Jongkhar	47.4	71.2	47.9	0.3	1.7	0.0
Samtse	25.8	67.6	64.0	0.1	5.8	0.2
Sarpang	65.3	90.0	29.2	0.0	0.5	0.6
Thimphu	93.1	97.9	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Trashigang	47.3	86.5	43.7	0.6	0.7	0.4
Trash Yangtse	41.9	88.2	51.6	0.0	0.5	0.0
Trongsa	55.8	69.2	34.3	1.3	1.3	0.0
Tsirang	40.1	74.6	57.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Wangdue Phodrang	76.1	87.6	25.4	0.0	1.6	0.0
Zhemgang	47.3	50.1	52.9	0.0	2.4	0.0

Table A3.73. Distribution of Households by Source of Energy Used for Heating in Dwellings, by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area/Quintile	<i>Bukhari</i>	Electric Heater	Kerosene Heater	Gas Heater	Straw, Bush, or Manure Stove	No Heat in Dwelling	Total No. of Households
Urban	13.8	45.4	3.3	0.3	0.2	37.1	43,515
First	16.5	23.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	58.8	8,710
Second	14.5	42.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	41.7	8,700
Third	13.3	50.1	3.6	0.1	0.2	32.7	8,706
Fourth	14.1	53.1	5.0	0.5	0.1	27.2	8,702
Fifth	10.7	57.4	6.3	0.6	0.1	24.9	8,698
Rural	31.4	7.5	0.6	0.1	4.7	55.7	84,427
First	19.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	8.9	70.7	16,898
Second	24.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	5.4	67.9	16,882
Third	29.0	5.5	0.3	0.0	4.2	61.0	16,887
Fourth	40.8	10.2	0.6	0.0	3.0	45.5	16,877
Fifth	42.6	19.7	1.8	0.3	2.2	33.4	16,883
Bhutan	25.4	20.4	1.5	0.2	3.2	49.4	127,942
First	19.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	7.5	71.3	25,612
Second	25.8	7.8	0.1	0.0	3.7	62.6	25,572
Third	26.8	19.7	0.8	0.1	2.4	50.2	25,591
Fourth	30.4	31.5	1.7	0.0	1.6	34.8	25,591
Fifth	24.4	41.7	4.7	0.5	0.8	27.8	25,577

Table A3.74. Distribution of Households by Source of Energy Used for Heating in Dwellings, by Dzongkhag, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area/Dzongkhag	Bukhari	Electric Heater	Kerosene Heater	Gas Heater	Straw, Bush, or Manure Stove	No Heat in Dwelling	Total No. of Households
Urban	13.8	45.4	3.3	0.3	0.2	37.1	43,515
Bumthang	87.3	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.6	697
Chhukha	14.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7	6,961
Dagana	9.4	33.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	55.1	626
Gasa	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98
Haa	77.2	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	507
Lhuentse	29.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	275
Monggar	17.1	35.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	46.7	1,480
Paro	17.4	70.2	7.9	1.5	0.0	3.0	795
Pema Gatshel	16.0	5.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	75.9	579
Punakha	10.2	63.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	23.8	951
Samdrup Jongkhar	2.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	2,001
Samtse	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5	2,375
Sarpang	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	96.4	2,713
Thimphu	10.3	76.8	7.1	0.4	0.2	5.2	17,859
Trashigang	24.0	40.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	33.8	1,242
Trashi Yangtse	51.9	25.4	1.5	0.0	2.8	18.4	560
Trongsa	57.8	29.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	7.8	575
Tsirang	19.1	61.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	16.7	372
Wangdue Phodrang	7.9	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	2,187
Zhemgang	20.0	24.1	1.4	0.0	1.4	53.2	662
Rural	31.4	7.5	0.6	0.1	4.7	55.7	84,427
Bumthang	92.4	5.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	2,130
Chhukha	35.1	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	48.3	5,831
Dagana	6.6	2.5	0.5	0.0	19.6	70.8	3,848
Gasa	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	590
Haa	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	12.8	1,263
Lhuentse	36.3	7.2	0.0	0.7	27.8	28.0	2,765
Monggar	26.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	3.4	67.5	6,098
Paro	65.1	24.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	6.8	6,295
Pema Gatshel	3.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	4,102
Punakha	43.7	9.8	0.6	0.7	4.8	40.4	3,568
Samdrup Jongkhar	19.4	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	77.4	5,197
Samtse	6.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	93.1	9,324
Sarpang	5.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	5,012
Thimphu	54.5	34.3	4.4	0.0	1.9	5.0	2,692
Trashigang	26.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	61.6	8,933
Trashi Yangtse	40.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	16.5	35.4	3,194
Trongsa	62.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	28.2	2,235
Tsirang	12.9	7.1	0.5	0.0	15.9	63.6	3,748
Wangdue Phodrang	65.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	30.2	4,779
Zhemgang	7.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	19.2	72.5	2,823
Bhutan	25.4	20.4	1.5	0.2	3.2	49.4	127,942
Bumthang	91.2	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	2,827
Chhukha	23.8	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	57.8	12,792
Dagana	7.0	6.9	0.4	0.3	16.9	68.6	4,474
Gasa	92.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	688
Haa	83.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	9.6	1,770
Lhuentse	35.6	8.9	0.0	0.6	25.3	29.6	3,040
Monggar	24.3	9.0	0.4	0.0	2.9	63.5	7,578
Paro	59.8	29.7	4.0	0.2	0.0	6.4	7,090
Pema Gatshel	4.6	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	92.2	4,681
Punakha	36.7	21.2	0.7	0.7	3.8	36.9	4,519
Samdrup Jongkhar	14.6	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	80.6	7,198
Samtse	4.8	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	93.6	11,699
Sarpang	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	94.6	7,725
Thimphu	16.1	71.3	6.8	0.4	0.4	5.2	20,551
Trashigang	26.4	12.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	58.2	10,175
Trashi Yangtse	42.1	10.3	0.2	0.0	14.4	32.9	3,754
Trongsa	61.5	12.9	1.0	0.0	0.7	24.0	2,810
Tsirang	13.4	12.1	0.7	0.0	14.5	59.4	4,120
Wangdue Phodrang	47.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	36.2	6,966
Zhemgang	9.9	5.2	0.3	0.0	15.8	68.8	3,485

Table A3.75. Distribution of Households by Quantity of Firewood Used, by Household Size, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (no. of households)

Quantity of Firewood	Household Size					Total No. of Households
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 or more	
Urban						
Back loads per month	7,170	17,277	12,736	2,469	394	40,045
Less than 5	21	317	338	103		779
5 to 10	65	318	257	45	20	706
11 to 15	83	194	206	55	26	564
16 to 20	9	56	131	18		213
21 or more	6,992	16,393	11,804	2,248	347	37,783
Truckloads per year	7,281	18,062	14,010	2,808	478	42,639
Equal to 1	162	1,012	1,307	383	122	2,987
More than 1	7,119	17,050	12,702	2,425	356	39,652
Rural						
Back loads per month	12,186	25,662	22,670	10,637	3,608	74,762
Less than 5	1,109	1,428	1,400	521	188	4,646
5 to 10	2,640	5,445	4,450	1,910	799	15,244
10 to 15	1,642	4,642	4,403	2,200	655	13,543
15 to 20	940	1,978	2,549	1,243	447	7,158
20 or more	5,856	12,168	9,867	4,762	1,519	34,171
Truckloads per year	10,238	22,911	20,442	8,813	3,388	65,791
Equal to 1	593	2,808	2,913	850	531	7,695
More than 1	9,644	20,103	17,530	7,963	2,857	58,097
Bhutan						
Back loads per month	19,356	42,939	35,406	13,105	4,002	114,807
Less than 5	1,130	1,745	1,738	625	188	5,426
5 to 10	2,705	5,763	4,708	1,954	820	15,949
10 to 15	1,725	4,836	4,609	2,255	681	14,106
15 to 20	949	2,034	2,680	1,261	447	7,371
20 or more	12,847	28,560	21,671	7,010	1,866	71,954
Truckloads per year	17,519	40,972	34,452	11,622	3,866	108,430
Equal to 1	756	3,819	4,220	1,233	653	10,682
More than 1	16,763	37,153	30,232	10,389	3,213	97,749

Table A3.76. Distribution of Households by Type of TV Connection and by Dzongkhag (%)

Dzongkhag	Cable	DTH Satellite	Total
Bumthang	59.2	17.2	76.4
Chhukha	54.2	8.2	62.4
Dagana	11.9	14.2	26.1
Gasa	6.2	29.5	35.8
Haa	76.2	1.1	77.2
Lhuentse	14.9	14.4	29.2
Monggar	25.3	11.2	36.4
Paro	69.4	9.3	78.7
Pema Gatshel	12.0	35.3	47.3
Punakha	33.7	26.8	60.5
Samdrup Jongkhar	27.5	13.1	40.6
Samtse	26.0	17.4	43.4
Sarpang	50.7	10.7	61.4
Thimphu	83.9	6.0	89.9
Trashigang	22.0	17.5	39.5
Trashil Yangtse	13.6	14.3	27.9
Trongsa	24.8	19.8	44.6
Tsirang	18.5	14.0	32.5
Wangdue Phodrang	39.0	10.0	49.0
Zhemgang	33.0	7.3	40.3
Bhutan	42.3	13.0	55.3

DTH = direct-to-home.

Table A3.77. Distribution of Households by Length of Computer Ownership and by Dzongkhag (%)

Dzongkhag	Computer Acquired in the Past Year	Computer Acquired More Than 1 Year Ago	Total
Bumthang	0.7	15.8	16.4
Chhukha	2.3	19.4	21.7
Dagana	1.3	4.7	6.0
Gasa	5.2	2.4	7.6
Haa	0.5	11.4	11.9
Lhuentse	1.6	11.6	13.2
Monggar	2.1	8.2	10.3
Paro	4.9	16.1	21.0
Pema Gatshel	0.8	4.5	5.3
Punakha	2.2	10.9	13.1
Samdrup Jongkhar	1.8	9.7	11.5
Samtse	1.0	5.8	6.9
Sarpang	0.5	14.2	14.7
Thimphu	2.0	35.8	37.8
Trashigang	1.2	10.0	11.2
Trashigang Yangtse	1.3	11.8	13.1
Trongsa	4.0	11.3	15.2
Tsirang	1.4	4.8	6.2
Wangdue Phodrang	0.7	6.5	7.1
Zhemgang	0.7	10.9	11.5
Bhutan	1.7	14.7	16.4

Table A3.78. Distribution of Households by Mode of Transport to the Nearest Service Center and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Services/Area	On Foot	On Bicycle	On a Motorcycle	By Bus	By Car	On Foot and by Vehicle	Other	Not Applicable
Post office								
Urban	42.0	0.1	0.7	7.6	28.1	5.3	6.3	10.0
Rural	24.5	0.2	0.4	4.4	19.5	24.6	2.1	24.4
Total	30.5	0.2	0.5	5.5	22.4	18.1	3.5	19.5
Nearest phone								
Urban	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	88.8
Rural	7.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.8	5.9	0.1	83.4
Total	8.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.5	4.0	0.1	85.2
Police station								
Urban	38.2	0.2	0.5	6.5	26.3	4.8	6.2	17.3
Rural	22.9	0.2	0.2	4.0	19.4	23.9	2.0	27.4
Total	28.1	0.2	0.3	4.8	21.7	17.4	3.5	24.0
Hospital, BHU, ORC								
Urban	43.9	0.2	0.5	6.5	33.4	7.2	6.7	1.8
Rural	67.7	0.1	0.3	2.9	13.7	11.4	1.9	2.1
Total	59.6	0.1	0.4	4.1	20.4	9.9	3.6	2.0
Drugstore or pharmacy								
Urban	34.1	0.1	0.5	6.2	25.5	5.3	6.1	22.1
Rural	14.9	0.2	0.3	3.9	14.8	20.1	2.1	43.8
Total	21.5	0.1	0.3	4.7	18.4	15.1	3.5	36.5
Dzongkhag headquarters								
Urban	20.5	0.1	0.6	11.6	29.6	5.9	8.0	23.6
Rural	13.4	0.3	0.4	6.4	22.9	36.7	2.6	17.4
Total	15.8	0.3	0.4	8.2	25.2	26.2	4.4	19.5
Gewog headquarters								
Urban	16.7	0.2	0.4	2.0	11.7	2.1	1.5	65.5
Rural	69.4	0.1	0.2	1.5	11.8	9.4	1.1	6.3
Total	51.5	0.1	0.3	1.7	11.8	6.9	1.2	26.4
Source of firewood								
Urban	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	89.1
Rural	77.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.7	19.4
Total	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.7	43.1
Tarred road								
Urban	73.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.4	0.1	23.6
Rural	58.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	8.3	14.8	1.0	16.4
Total	63.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	6.3	9.9	0.7	18.9

Table A3.78. Distribution of Households by Mode of Transport to the Nearest Service Center and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%) (continued)

Services/Area	On Foot	On Bicycle	On a Motorcycle	By Bus	By Car	On Foot and by Vehicle	Other	Not Applicable
Feeder road								
Urban	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	80.0
Rural	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	2.2	0.0	48.5
Total	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.5	0.0	59.2
Farm road								
Urban	10.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	87.4
Rural	62.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.0	34.3
Total	44.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.1	52.4
Food market or shop								
Urban	60.5	0.1	0.4	3.7	21.0	4.6	4.9	4.9
Rural	61.7	0.1	0.2	3.3	11.3	14.8	1.8	6.7
Total	61.3	0.1	0.3	3.4	14.6	11.3	2.8	6.1
Bank								
Urban	39.4	0.2	0.6	7.4	32.4	6.5	7.8	5.7
Rural	17.8	0.2	0.4	4.9	22.4	31.2	2.7	20.4
Total	25.2	0.2	0.5	5.7	25.8	22.8	4.4	15.4
RNR Centre								
Urban	17.6	0.1	0.3	1.9	9.2	1.2	1.1	68.6
Rural	57.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	8.3	9.2	0.7	22.8
Total	43.6	0.1	0.2	1.8	8.6	6.4	0.9	38.4
Agricultural extension center								
Urban	18.7	0.1	0.2	1.4	7.4	0.9	0.7	70.6
Rural	61.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	8.4	8.3	0.8	19.6
Total	46.8	0.1	0.2	1.3	8.1	5.8	0.7	37.0
Livestock extension Center								
Urban	19.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	7.7	1.0	0.6	70.0
Rural	61.7	0.1	0.2	1.4	8.2	8.2	0.8	19.5
Total	47.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	8.0	5.8	0.7	36.7
Forest extension center								
Urban	21.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	7.5	1.1	0.9	68.1
Rural	61.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	8.2	8.4	1.1	19.5
Total	47.7	0.1	0.2	1.1	7.9	5.9	1.0	36.1
Nearest monastery or temple								
Urban	53.5	0.0	0.4	3.8	22.6	4.7	5.0	10.1
Rural	79.5	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.5	5.5	0.7	6.9
Total	70.6	0.1	0.2	2.4	11.3	5.2	2.2	8.0
Petrol station								
Urban	29.5	0.2	0.7	5.6	34.2	4.4	6.7	18.8
Rural	15.8	0.1	0.4	4.1	20.1	26.4	1.7	31.4
Total	20.5	0.2	0.5	4.6	24.9	18.9	3.4	27.1
Bus station								
Urban	35.1	0.2	0.6	5.9	29.8	5.9	8.3	14.3
Rural	20.5	0.2	0.4	4.0	19.6	26.1	2.7	26.6
Total	25.5	0.2	0.4	4.6	23.1	19.2	4.6	22.4
Nearest school or extended classroom								
Urban	65.3	0.1	0.2	2.4	16.3	1.4	2.0	12.3
Rural	78.8	0.2	0.1	1.4	5.4	3.6	0.5	10.0
Total	74.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	9.1	2.9	1.0	10.8
ECCD or day-care center								
Urban	28.3	0.1	0.2	3.4	11.8	1.6	2.3	52.3
Rural	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.9	7.1	0.2	74.5
Total	17.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	7.9	5.2	0.9	67.0
NFE Center								
Urban	22.9	0.0	0.2	0.8	4.8	0.4	0.3	70.7
Rural	50.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.3	2.7	0.0	42.0
Total	41.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.4	1.9	0.1	51.8

BHU = basic health unit, ECCD = early childhood care and development, NFE = nonformal education, ORC = outreach center, RNR = renewable natural resources.

Table A3.79. Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Service Center and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Service/Area	Travel Time					Total
	Up to 30 Minutes	30–60 Minutes	1–2 Hours	2 Hours or More	Not Applicable	
Post office						
Urban	85.9	3.4	0.4	0.3	10.0	100.0
Rural	23.0	14.7	15.8	22.1	24.4	100.0
Total	44.4	10.9	10.6	14.7	19.5	100.0
Nearest phone						
Urban	10.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	88.8	100.0
Rural	5.0	3.3	4.0	4.4	83.4	100.0
Total	6.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	85.2	100.0
Police station						
Urban	77.8	3.9	0.6	0.4	17.3	100.0
Rural	20.5	13.0	15.8	23.3	27.4	100.0
Total	40.0	9.9	10.6	15.5	24.0	100.0
Hospital, BHU, ORC						
Urban	90.9	6.3	0.8	0.3	1.8	100.0
Rural	49.0	20.7	16.2	12.1	2.1	100.0
Total	63.2	15.8	10.9	8.1	2.0	100.0
Drugstore or pharmacy						
Urban	72.6	4.1	0.6	0.5	22.1	100.0
Rural	18.7	10.0	11.3	16.1	43.8	100.0
Total	37.1	8.0	7.7	10.8	36.5	100.0
Dzongkhag headquarters						
Urban	58.5	8.6	3.5	5.7	23.6	100.0
Rural	15.1	12.8	18.3	36.5	17.4	100.0
Total	29.8	11.4	13.3	26.0	19.5	100.0
Gewog headquarters						
Urban	26.3	4.2	1.1	44.8	23.6	100.0
Rural	38.8	15.3	14.0	14.5	17.4	100.0
Total	34.6	11.5	9.6	24.8	19.5	100.0
Source of firewood						
Urban	2.9	2.0	1.2	28.4	65.5	100.0
Rural	32.7	23.7	15.9	21.5	6.3	100.0
Total	22.5	16.3	10.9	23.8	26.4	100.0
Tarred road						
Urban	9.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	89.1	100.0
Rural	27.5	11.2	11.4	30.5	19.4	100.0
Total	21.4	7.5	7.6	20.5	43.1	100.0
Feeder road						
Urban	17.5	0.4	0.2	58.3	23.6	100.0
Rural	33.0	3.8	3.9	42.9	16.4	100.0
Total	27.7	2.7	2.6	48.2	18.9	100.0
Farm road						
Urban	11.3	0.5	0.2	64.4	23.6	100.0
Rural	43.9	5.1	3.9	30.7	16.4	100.0
Total	32.8	3.5	2.6	42.2	18.9	100.0
Food Market/ Shop						
Urban	19.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	80.0	100.0
Rural	24.6	8.5	7.7	10.8	48.5	100.0
Total	22.8	5.8	5.1	7.2	59.2	100.0
Bank						
Urban	9.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	87.4	100.0
Rural	10.3	7.7	12.0	35.7	34.3	100.0
Total	10.2	5.4	8.1	24.0	52.4	100.0
RNR Centre						
Urban	27.0	2.7	0.6	65.0	4.9	100.0
Rural	32.2	14.2	14.0	32.9	6.7	100.0
Total	30.4	10.3	9.4	43.8	6.1	100.0
Agricultural extension center						
Urban	25.6	2.5	0.7	66.4	4.9	100.0
Rural	35.1	14.8	13.6	29.9	6.7	100.0
Total	31.9	10.6	9.2	42.3	6.1	100.0
Livestock extension Center						
Urban	26.1	2.6	0.6	65.8	4.9	100.0
Rural	35.6	14.6	13.7	29.4	6.7	100.0
Total	32.4	10.5	9.2	41.8	6.1	100.0

Table A3.79. Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Service Center and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%) (continued)

Service/Area	Travel Time					Total
	Up to 30 Minutes	30–60 Minutes	1–2 Hours	2 Hours or More	Not Applicable	
Forest extension center						
Urban	28.4	2.4	0.4	64.0	4.9	100.0
Rural	35.5	14.7	13.4	29.7	6.7	100.0
Total	33.1	10.5	9.0	41.4	6.1	100.0
Nearest monastery or temple						
Urban	79.8	5.9	0.8	7.8	5.7	100.0
Rural	48.3	11.9	9.1	10.4	20.4	100.0
Total	59.0	9.8	6.3	9.5	15.4	100.0
Petrol station						
Urban	24.1	2.4	1.1	3.8	68.6	100.0
Rural	12.6	9.6	13.3	41.7	22.8	100.0
Total	16.5	7.1	9.1	28.8	38.4	100.0
Bus station						
Urban	21.7	2.0	0.6	5.0	70.6	100.0
Rural	15.6	9.6	14.3	40.9	19.6	100.0
Total	17.7	7.0	9.6	28.7	37.0	100.0
Nearest school or extended classroom						
Urban	81.7	2.3	0.5	10.7	4.9	100.0
Rural	54.8	16.3	9.8	12.4	6.7	100.0
Total	64.0	11.5	6.6	11.8	6.1	100.0
ECCD or day-care center						
Urban	44.6	1.6	0.2	48.8	4.9	100.0
Rural	11.4	4.1	3.6	74.2	6.7	100.0
Total	22.7	3.2	2.4	65.6	6.1	100.0
NFE center						
Urban	27.5	1.0	0.2	66.4	4.9	100.0
Rural	40.4	8.5	4.3	40.0	6.7	100.0
Total	36.1	6.0	2.9	49.0	6.1	100.0

BHU = basic health unit, ECCD = early childhood care and development, NFE = nonformal education, ORC = outreach center, RNR = renewable natural resources.

Table A3.80. Distribution of Households by Frequency of Use of Public Transport and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Frequency				Total
	Never	Almost Every Day	At Least Once a Week	At Least Once a Month	
Urban	25.3	12.1	32.3	30.4	100.0
Rural	25.5	2.9	19.6	52.0	100.0
Bhutan	25.4	6.0	23.9	44.6	100.0

Table A3.81. Distribution of Households by Ownership of Kitchen and Laundry Appliances and by Dzongkhag (% of households)

Dzongkhag	Kitchen and Laundry							
	Refrigerator	Microwave Oven	Modern Stove	Rice Cooker	Curry Cooker	Water Boiler	Washing Machine	Electric Iron
Bumthang	46.8	15.0	33.3	97.1	84.5	80.5	24.5	28.4
Chhukha	52.4	10.1	41.2	83.4	70.4	68.8	14.5	26.8
Dagana	20.0	2.6	18.5	69.8	56.7	47.4	4.4	5.9
Gasa	13.9	2.4	45.2	29.4	26.4	27.1	10.3	2.4
Haa	50.0	4.5	80.7	90.0	87.1	80.1	17.5	33.0
Lhuentse	22.3	4.6	54.6	82.1	78.1	63.0	7.6	8.3
Monggar	30.6	4.1	21.4	72.4	65.2	52.4	6.0	10.3
Paro	63.8	15.6	41.2	99.2	88.9	90.2	21.3	36.6
Pema Gatshel	21.7	2.3	18.0	85.5	68.6	64.4	1.9	9.0
Punakha	59.0	6.0	51.2	96.5	90.5	79.8	9.6	25.3
Samdrup Jongkhar	35.5	3.3	18.7	70.0	58.1	45.9	4.3	15.5
Samtse	31.7	3.7	5.9	67.2	40.3	44.5	5.2	13.1
Sarpang	58.2	4.6	6.7	86.0	75.0	70.3	5.7	16.8
Thimphu	71.9	29.3	44.1	97.9	93.6	93.8	32.0	51.7
Trashigang	27.4	5.6	31.3	86.7	79.0	64.9	6.3	11.4
Trashigang Yangtse	18.2	3.3	7.7	88.5	77.2	59.3	5.1	11.2
Trongsa	29.8	4.5	43.2	75.3	57.1	55.1	7.5	14.5
Tsirang	18.4	6.2	29.4	72.3	41.2	43.7	6.6	13.2
Wangdue Phodrang	40.2	6.5	59.7	87.5	84.0	70.0	5.9	12.0
Zhemgang	27.4	2.4	16.9	50.8	43.4	45.3	3.9	8.3
Bhutan	43.4	9.8	31.6	83.2	72.0	66.9	12.2	22.3

Table A3.82. Distribution of Households by Ownership of Recreational, Telecommunication, and Cultural Equipment (%)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Television	VCR, VCD, DVD	Camera	Radio	Wrist Watch	Foreign Bow	Mobile Phone	Computer
Bumthang	78.4	47.9	28.2	57.5	54.9	10.7	95.9	16.4
Chhukha	64.6	39.1	19.6	28.3	65.3	6.1	93.6	21.7
Dagana	39.8	28.9	5.8	35.1	30.6	4.7	93.2	6.0
Gasa	26.4	24.8	17.3	45.7	39.5	33.3	88.3	7.6
Haa	76.0	37.8	12.3	43.7	72.0	39.5	95.0	11.9
Lhuentse	39.7	28.6	12.5	36.3	51.0	7.8	88.5	13.2
Monggar	37.3	24.9	7.2	35.1	39.9	2.6	95.7	10.3
Paro	81.1	45.4	22.8	37.1	42.0	13.8	96.9	21.0
Pema Gatshel	46.3	32.5	10.2	47.7	25.6	1.7	91.9	5.3
Punakha	67.6	48.0	18.1	52.0	49.4	17.8	97.0	13.1
Samdrup Jongkhar	42.9	23.5	8.8	23.2	47.2	3.9	88.0	11.5
Samtse	45.6	27.1	6.8	40.1	60.0	2.2	89.3	6.8
Sarpang	68.4	41.7	17.9	49.6	55.8	3.4	96.4	14.7
Thimphu	87.3	54.8	39.8	41.0	66.5	10.0	96.9	37.8
Trashigang	47.4	29.5	10.3	38.9	33.1	3.5	88.6	11.2
Trashi Yangtse	40.7	28.4	8.5	50.2	33.0	3.2	81.9	13.1
Trongsa	50.7	28.5	16.8	35.2	45.7	6.6	94.9	15.2
Tsirang	47.2	36.6	10.2	36.0	40.8	3.0	88.6	6.2
Wangdue Phodrang	52.3	29.5	8.8	41.9	44.9	11.4	92.2	7.1
Zhemgang	29.5	13.5	7.7	25.1	49.0	5.1	88.5	11.5
Bhutan	58.5	36.3	17.1	38.8	50.5	7.1	92.8	16.4

DVD = digital video disc, VCD = video compact disc, VCR = videocassette recorder.

Table A3.83. Distribution of Households by Ownership of Furniture and Fixtures and by *Dzongkhag* (% of households)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Choesham	Sofa Set	Bukhari	Heater	Fan
Bumthang	87.6	50.1	91.0	28.2	2.7
Chhukha	52.1	48.1	17.5	29.6	37.8
Dagana	56.2	16.1	12.3	12.4	18.0
Gasa	56.5	8.4	68.0	14.9	3.0
Haa	76.1	45.6	87.7	36.9	2.4
Lhuentse	59.0	16.7	40.2	18.9	11.5
Monggar	54.9	18.5	16.4	19.9	19.7
Paro	74.9	49.6	61.9	57.0	15.4
Pema Gatshel	62.0	12.2	7.2	8.5	15.6
Punakha	62.9	30.8	38.1	27.3	41.1
Samdrup Jongkhar	28.6	25.3	1.3	8.6	15.7
Samtse	59.0	29.0	1.2	10.5	31.6
Sarpang	75.3	36.0	1.9	7.2	72.1
Thimphu	71.4	69.8	17.0	85.0	14.9
Trashigang	52.9	21.2	26.2	19.5	15.5
Trashi Yangtse	49.7	18.0	29.6	17.7	9.8
Trongsa	52.5	24.3	45.6	27.3	1.9
Tsirang	46.9	15.9	11.8	18.0	7.3
Wangdue Phodrang	66.1	21.4	41.3	20.4	23.0
Zhemgang	57.9	18.9	12.3	7.5	15.8
Bhutan	60.3	35.3	22.7	30.8	22.8

Table A3.84. Distribution of Households by Ownership of Machinery and Equipment and by Dzongkhag (% of households)

Dzongkhag	Sewing Machine	Grinding Machine	Power Chain	Tractor	Power Tiller
Bumthang	11.9	17.0	23.2	4.4	8.9
Chhukha	5.0	14.0	6.6	1.7	3.2
Dagana	3.1	3.1	9.2	0.5	1.9
Gasa	2.4	4.7	18.6	12.2	11.5
Haa	8.0	49.4	13.0	1.5	10.3
Lhuentse	8.3	8.1	8.9	1.3	3.0
Monggar	6.1	8.2	11.9	1.0	3.6
Paro	3.5	16.8	9.9	0.7	8.2
Pema Gatshel	3.1	1.1	8.1	0.9	1.8
Punakha	10.8	25.9	18.8	3.9	11.5
Samdrup Jongkhar	2.5	6.8	4.5	0.0	0.0
Samtse	2.7	8.4	4.1	1.3	2.4
Sarpang	7.5	6.1	6.1	2.1	3.3
Thimphu	10.0	27.6	5.2	3.3	3.8
Trashigang	5.9	6.5	10.6	2.1	2.3
Trashi Yangtse	5.1	4.7	8.5	1.1	0.7
Trongsa	8.5	9.1	14.1	0.7	3.0
Tsirang	4.9	5.5	5.6	0.9	1.8
Wangdue Phodrang	4.7	6.6	10.5	2.3	6.2
Zhemgang	5.1	4.4	7.1	0.3	3.6
Bhutan	6.1	12.6	8.4	1.8	3.8

Table A3.85. Distribution of Households by Ownership of Transport Equipment and by Dzongkhag (% of households)

Dzongkhag	Bicycle	Motorbike or Scooter	Family Car	Other Vehicles
Bumthang	9.6	4.7	32.2	7.5
Chhukha	6.9	4.9	22.1	7.3
Dagana	8.4	3.1	8.8	3.4
Gasa	0.0	6.2	16.2	0.0
Haa	9.4	5.6	13.0	10.6
Lhuentse	3.8	5.5	16.0	4.3
Monggar	2.2	3.0	13.0	3.8
Paro	7.7	2.4	31.9	6.9
Pema Gatshel	1.2	1.4	4.7	3.8
Punakha	5.6	2.2	22.0	7.9
Samdrup Jongkhar	2.2	2.6	11.0	3.4
Samtse	5.4	2.4	7.7	2.3
Sarpang	12.8	4.0	11.8	3.6
Thimphu	8.7	5.2	42.6	8.2
Trashigang	3.2	3.8	13.5	3.3
Trashi Yangtse	1.6	2.4	10.5	1.7
Trongsa	1.9	3.6	16.5	5.6
Tsirang	2.5	2.5	8.4	5.1
Wangdue Phodrang	2.4	2.6	12.7	5.5
Zhemgang	2.8	1.8	10.2	2.0
Bhutan	5.6	3.6	19.2	5.2

Table A3.86. Happiness Ratings by Dzongkhag (% of households)

Dzongkhag	Happy	Neither Happy nor Unhappy	Unhappy
Haa	98.5	1.0	0.5
Pema Gatshel	94.2	5.3	0.4
Samtse	93.1	4.6	2.3
Bumthang	92.5	6.3	1.2
Sarpang	91.3	8.0	0.7
Thimphu	91.2	7.9	0.9
Dagana	90.7	6.5	2.8
Tsirang	88.3	9.6	2.1
Paro	88.3	9.6	2.1
Wangdue Phodrang	86.7	10.5	2.8
Zhemgang	86.5	11.9	1.7
Gasa	85.1	11.8	3.1
Monggar	84.8	11.1	4.1
Chhukha	83.4	13.2	3.4
Lhuentse	82.0	8.5	9.5
Trashigang	79.8	15.9	4.3
Samdrup Jongkhar	73.7	23.0	3.3
Trashigang	68.5	23.9	7.6
Trongsa	68.3	19.2	12.5
Punakha	56.1	31.5	12.4
Total	84.7	11.9	3.4

Table A3.87. Local Groups or Associations

Groups or Association	Subgroups
Agriculture association or group	Vegetable producers, potato growers, crop insurance groups, organic farmers, seed producer groups, onion cultivators, and others with the name sonam tshogpas, etc.
Community forest group	Community forest and nature protection groups, etc.
Credit or saving group	<i>Loteg mangyul tshogpas, kundrey tshogpas, junior tshogpas, etc.</i>
Dairy production group	<i>Om tshogpas, mar-dartshel tshogpas, etc.</i>
Education service group	Education service welfare schemes, reading groups, library clubs, parent–teacher associations, etc.
Farmer group–other	Farm road maintenance groups, footpath and bridge maintenance groups, etc.
Farmer group–production	Bamboo and wood product producers, cornflake (<i>tengma</i>) producers, hazelnut farmers, incense producers, lime collectors, mushroom cultivators, <i>amla</i> collectors, <i>pipa</i> management groups, etc.
Games, sports, and entertainment	Indoor games and sports clubs, music groups, archery associations, cultural groups, etc.
Health care and cleaning club or group	Sanitation and health groups, cleaning campaign groups, etc.
Livestock association or group	Poultry farmers, pig farmers, bee keepers, etc.
Local development group	All <i>tshogpas</i> with the name <i>gonphei, drongsep yargye, etc.</i>
Occupation group	Construction groups, engineer groups, guide groups, hotel associations, retired civil servants <i>tshogpas</i> , red-scarf groups, armed forces <i>tshogpas</i> , architect groups, etc.
Other groups	Those that could not be classified elsewhere
Spiritual association or group	<i>Threma tshogpas, chothuen tshogpas, nungnye and bumdhey tshogpas, kirat samaj sudar, dharma groups, tsethar groups, kuchoe tshogpas, etc.</i>
Village or community group	All <i>tshogpas</i> with meday names; those with names of villages, <i>gewogs</i> , and <i>dzongkhags</i> ; etc.
Water user association	Drinking water supply schemes, irrigation water groups, etc.
Welfare and charity group	All <i>tshogpas</i> with the name <i>phenday; tarayana groups with kidu</i> ; kidney associations; volunteer groups; staff welfare associations; welfare schemes
Women’s association	All those with the name <i>amtshu tshogpa</i>

Note: The associations mentioned in the 301 different responses to the question “Name the association you belong to” were classified into 18 broad groups and the results are listed in this table.

Table A3.88. Distribution of Household Membership in Local Groups by Dzongkhags (%)

Dzongkhags	Agriculture Group or Association	Community Forest Group	Credit or Saving Group	Dairy Production Group	Education Service Group	Farmer Group-Other	Farmer Group-Production	Games, Sports, and Entertainment	Health Care and Cleaning Club/Group	Livestock Association or Group	Local Development Group	Occupation Group	Other Group	Spiritual Group or Association	Village or Community Group	Water User Association	Welfare and Charity Group	Women's Association	Total
Monggar	43.90	4.09	40.83	7.60	11.86	12.69	36.3	0.00	8.68	33.56	80.74	0.00	0.00	7.33	16.29	0.00	23.12	35.25	14.69
Samtse	0.00	13.50	0.00	6.30	8.55	7.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.35	20.14	0.00	12.81	1.52	4.86	9.08
Chhukha	8.70	2.47	0.00	3.26	15.78	32.30	0.00	38.47	36.84	9.55	19.26	5.86	27.74	6.06	0.00	0.00	11.16	13.48	8.68
Trashigang	15.91	2.73	0.00	17.41	3.83	14.62	13.94	0.00	0.00	25.65	0.00	13.25	0.00	2.42	10.08	0.00	10.93	0.00	7.50
Thimphu	1.56	2.08	7.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.84	47.36	8.71	0.00	0.00	43.45	22.5	4.23	24.74	0.00	17.41	2.86	6.38
Wangdue Phodrang	6.86	16.82	0.00	6.56	5.15	9.42	3.59	5.49	9.84	3.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.37
Tsirang	0.00	9.75	16.23	2.32	0.00	4.85	0.00	4.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.62	4.83	0.00	27.00	6.92	6.16	5.60
Haa	0.00	18.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	4.05	5.69	5.52
Sarpang	0.00	6.78	0.00	8.91	0.00	0.00	5.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.35	8.24	0.00	3.51	0.00	5.22
Punakha	3.67	5.13	19.38	5.06	0.00	4.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.19	0.00	17.97	1.75	0.00	4.69
Samdrup Jongkhar	3.24	2.08	0.00	8.51	16.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.02	0.00	0.00	10.58	0.00	8.58	24.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23
Trashi Yangtse	3.09	0.00	0.00	1.88	8.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.47	0.00	14.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.67	3.59
Dagana	0.00	3.02	0.00	6.96	12.48	8.77	0.00	4.38	22.77	3.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	26.47	2.20	0.00	3.58
Trongsa	0.00	3.60	0.00	12.84	8.94	0.00	18.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.45	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.00	3.41
Paro	0.00	0.72	0.00	6.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.94	0.00	4.53	0.00	15.75	5.81	6.26	2.85
Pema Gatshel	7.05	0.84	16.02	2.49	0.00	4.77	6.06	0.00	0.00	7.34	0.00	0.00	16.66	1.83	0.00	0.00	1.99	0.00	2.64
Lhuentse	0.00	2.86	0.00	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.13	0.00	8.01	0.00	4.19	22.77	2.53
Zhemgang	0.00	3.23	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65	0.00	0.00	1.87	0.00	2.03
Bumthang	2.39	1.40	0.00	0.00	8.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	8.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Gasa	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40

Table A3.89. Distribution of Membership of Households in Local Groups within Dzongkhags by Family Member Most Active in Those Groups (%)

Group or Association	Self (Head of Household)	Husband or Wife	Son or Daughter	Father or Mother	Brother or Sister	Grandparent	Grandchild	Niece or Nephew	Son or Daughter-in-Law	Brother or Sister-in-Law	Father or Mother-in-Law	Other Family Relatives	Live-in-Servant	Other Nonrelative
Agriculture group or association	47.36	23.58	6.46	10.75	5.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.85	0.00	3.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community forest group	65.33	18.67	11.14	3.50	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00
Credit or saving group	83.98	0.00	16.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dairy production group	63.59	11.87	22.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education service group	69.91	30.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farmer group-other	81.08	4.16	4.36	10.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farmer group-production	49.95	32.43	11.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Games, sports, and entertainment	62.35	28.98	4.31	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Health care and cleaning club or group	68.30	23.02	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Livestock association or group	52.20	13.12	25.43	3.09	0.00	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local development group	44.80	42.04	13.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Occupation group	60.89	17.37	0.00	10.88	5.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.43	0.00
Other groups	70.93	19.82	4.65	0.00	0.00	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spiritual group/association	60.78	29.61	3.64	2.58	0.00	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	1.34
Village/community group	66.63	25.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water User Association	87.19	0.00	12.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Welfare and charity group	66.21	21.17	4.91	1.81	1.99	1.76	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Women's association	39.33	33.21	18.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	62.49	21.33	9.49	3.02	0.81	0.76	0.25	0.33	0.33	0.26	0.42	0.15	0.09	0.27

Table A3.90. The Household Members Most Active in Participating or Representing Households in Various Groups or Associations (%)

Group or Association	Self (Head of Household)	Husband or Wife	Son or Daughter	Father or Mother	Broth-er or Sister	Grandparent	Grandchild	Niece or Nephew	Son or Daughter-in-Law	Brother or Sister-in-Law	Father or Mother-in-Law	Other Family Relatives	Live-in-Servant	Other Nonrelative
Agriculture group or association	47.36	23.58	6.46	10.75	5.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.85	0.00	3.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community forest group	65.33	18.67	11.14	3.5	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00
Credit or saving group	83.98	0.00	16.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dairy production group	63.59	11.87	22.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education service group	69.91	30.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farmer group–other	81.08	4.16	4.36	10.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Farmer group–production	49.95	32.43	11.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Games, sports, and entertainment	62.35	28.98	4.31	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Health care and cleaning club or group	68.30	23.02	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Livestock association or group	52.20	13.12	25.43	3.09	0.00	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local development group	44.80	42.04	13.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Occupation group	60.89	17.37	0.00	10.88	5.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.43	0.00
Other groups	70.93	19.82	4.65	0.00	0.00	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spiritual group/association	60.78	29.61	3.64	2.58	0.00	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	1.34
Village/community group	66.63	25.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water user association	87.19	0.00	12.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Welfare and charity group	66.21	21.17	4.91	1.81	1.99	1.76	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Women's association	39.33	33.21	18.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	62.49	21.33	9.49	3.02	0.81	0.76	0.25	0.33	0.33	0.26	0.42	0.15	0.09	0.27

Table A3.91. School or Institute Attendance of Heads of Households Who Belong to Local Groups by Specific Membership in Such Groups (%)

Group or Association	Currently Attending	Attended in the Past	Never Attended
Agriculture group or association	0.00	13.14	86.86
Community forest group	0.00	17.52	82.48
Credit or saving group	0.00	13.70	86.30
Dairy production group	0.00	25.56	74.44
Education service group	0.00	82.69	17.31
Farmer group–other	0.00	20.53	79.47
Farmer group–production	0.00	33.50	66.50
Games, sports, and entertainment	4.38	51.90	43.72
Health care and cleaning club or group	4.37	40.87	54.75
Livestock association or group	0.00	16.65	83.35
Local development group	0.00	28.00	72.00
Occupation group	0.00	52.93	47.07
Other groups	4.65	46.51	48.84
Spiritual group or association	1.82	57.18	41.00
Village or community group	0.00	24.60	75.40
Water user association	0.00	70.62	29.38
Welfare and charity group	7.63	42.57	49.80
Women's association	0.00	41.50	58.50
Total	1.44	34.47	64.09

Table A3.92. Distribution of Households Belonging to Local Groups by Specific Group Membership and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Group or Association	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
Agriculture group	2.02	6.11	5.51
Community forest group	0.56	28.86	24.69
Credit or saving group	0.58	1.23	1.14
Dairy production group	2.37	9.11	8.12
Education service group	3.01	1.94	2.10
Farmer group–other	0.00	4.85	4.13
Farmer group–production	1.31	3.30	3.00
Games, sports, and entertainment	5.39	1.38	1.97
Health care and cleaning group	7.21	1.06	1.97
Livestock association	1.20	6.00	5.30
Local development group	0.00	1.48	1.27
Occupation group	6.88	0.66	1.58
Other groups	3.75	1.51	1.84
Spiritual group	38.92	17.08	20.30
Village or community group	0.00	2.46	2.10
Water user association	0.00	1.58	1.35
Welfare and charity group	21.67	8.74	10.65
Women's association	5.13	2.63	3.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table A3.93. Distribution of Households Belonging to Local Groups by Specific Group Membership and by Degree of Participation in Decision Making (%)

Group or Association	Leader	Very Active	Somewhat Active	Does not Participate	Row Total
Agriculture group	12.93	73.42	10.83	2.81	100.00
Community forest group	8.52	43.94	42.64	4.90	100.00
Credit or saving group	16.02	48.37	35.61	0.00	100.00
Dairy production group	2.37	68.43	29.20	0.00	100.00
Education service group	24.64	40.72	13.05	21.60	100.00
Farmer group–other	12.76	58.01	23.64	5.60	100.00
Farmer group–production	11.15	40.14	40.33	8.38	100.00
Games, sports, and entertainment	8.67	64.03	22.94	4.36	100.00
Health care and cleaning group	13.95	36.88	49.17	0.00	100.00
Livestock association	3.80	68.88	16.50	10.82	100.00
Local development group	0.00	51.07	34.10	14.84	100.00
Occupation group	12.68	33.13	42.63	11.56	100.00
Other groups	48.13	26.49	20.78	4.60	100.00
Spiritual group	4.30	43.30	37.14	15.25	100.00
Village or community group	25.80	24.49	33.97	15.74	100.00
Water user association	33.72	26.78	39.49	0.00	100.00
Welfare and charity group	12.34	45.83	31.68	10.15	100.00
Women's association	14.06	57.24	28.70	0.00	100.00
Total	9.92	48.99	33.16	7.93	100.00

Table A3.94. Distribution of Households Belonging to Local Groups by Specific Group Membership and by Gender of Head of Household (%)

Group	Gender of Household Head		Row Total
	Male	Female	
Agriculture group	74.9	25.1	100.0
Community forest group	61.1	38.9	100.0
Credit or saving group	53.5	46.5	100.0
Dairy production group	65.7	34.3	100.0
Education service group	100.0	0.0	100.0
Farmer group–other	85.5	14.5	100.0
Farmer group–production	63.9	36.1	100.0
Games, sports, and entertainment	71.0	29.0	100.0
Health care and cleaning group	81.0	19.0	100.0
Livestock association	68.3	31.7	100.0
Local development group	74.5	25.5	100.0
Occupation group	77.8	22.2	100.0
Other groups	61.2	38.8	100.0
Spiritual group	82.6	17.4	100.0
Village or community group	66.8	33.2	100.0
Water user association	86.9	13.1	100.0
Welfare and charity group	60.9	39.1	100.0
Women's association	44.4	55.6	100.0
Total	69.8	30.2	100.0

Table A3.95. Distribution of Households Belonging to Local Groups by Specific Group Membership and by Household Size (no. of households)

Group or Association	Household Size					Total
	1–2	3–5	6–8	9–12	13–17	
Agriculture group	38	251	254	33		575
Community forest group	275	1,218	801	222	60	2,577
Credit or saving group	39	16	63			119
Dairy production group	45	420	330	52		847
Education service group	84	80	56			219
Farmer group–other	16	193	183	39		431
Farmer group–production	21	162	112	20		314
Games, sports, and entertainment	18	100	88			206
Health care and cleaning group	64	132	9			206
Livestock association		346	143	64		553
Local development group		95	37			132
Occupation group		116	49			165
Other groups	33	139	21			192
Spiritual group	160	1,349	564	45		2,119
Village or community group		109	75	35		219
Water user association	25	75	40			140
Welfare and charity group	246	611	245	9		1,111
Women's association	49	141	89	34		313
Total	1,114	5,552	3,158	553	60	10,438
Percentage of households with group membership	10.68	53.19	30.26	5.30	0.58	100

Table A3.96. Distribution of Households Belonging to Local Groups by Specific Group Membership and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile (%)

Group or Association	Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Agriculture group	7.4	3.8	5.9	6.7	3.8	5.5
Community forest group	31.1	31.0	25.7	23.5	10.4	24.7
Credit or saving group	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.1
Dairy production group	9.4	9.8	8.3	6.9	5.6	8.1
Education service group	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.1	6.4	2.1
Farmer group–other	6.4	7.3	2.9	3.7	0.0	4.1
Farmer group–production	0.9	6.7	3.4	1.7	2.1	3.0
Games, sports, and entertainment	1.2	0.0	1.9	5.4	1.9	2.0
Health care and cleaning group	1.2	2.1	4.7	0.0	1.4	2.0
Livestock association	5.7	6.9	4.6	5.8	3.3	5.3
Local development group	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	0.0	1.3
Occupation group	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.6	4.0	1.6
Other groups	1.7	0.4	0.0	3.7	3.9	1.8
Spiritual group	16.7	12.2	28.2	18.4	26.2	20.3
Village or community group	3.2	0.8	0.0	4.0	2.9	2.1
Water user association	0.8	1.7	0.0	3.2	1.3	1.3
Welfare and charity group	7.9	7.6	6.9	10.8	21.1	10.6
Women's association	2.8	4.2	2.0	0.9	5.0	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A3.97. Composition of Local Groups by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile of Members (%)

Group or Association	Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Agriculture group	28.4	14.4	23.0	21.3	12.9	100.0
Community forest group	26.6	26.3	22.3	16.8	8.0	100.0
Credit or saving group	16.0	29.9	26.9	13.7	13.4	100.0
Dairy production group	24.5	25.3	21.9	15.1	13.2	100.0
Education service group	8.4	8.5	16.0	8.9	58.1	100.0
Farmer group–other	32.5	36.9	14.9	15.6	0.0	100.0
Farmer group–production	6.2	46.9	23.9	9.9	13.1	100.0
Games, sports, and entertainment	12.8	0.0	20.5	48.1	18.5	100.0
Health care and cleaning group	13.3	22.2	51.2	0.0	13.3	100.0
Livestock association	22.7	27.3	18.8	19.3	11.9	100.0
Local development group	14.8	31.6	28.0	25.5	0.0	100.0
Occupation group	10.6	13.3	11.3	17.4	47.5	100.0
Other groups	19.8	4.7	0.0	35.0	40.5	100.0
Spiritual group	17.4	12.6	29.6	16.0	24.4	100.0
Village or community group	32.5	8.1	0.0	33.3	26.0	100.0
Water user association	13.1	26.4	0.0	42.5	18.0	100.0
Welfare and charity group	15.7	15.0	13.9	18.0	37.5	100.0
Women's association	19.6	29.5	13.9	5.5	31.5	100.0
Total	21.1	20.9	21.4	17.7	18.9	100.0

Table A3.98. Distribution of households by Self-Rated Happiness Level and by Dzongkhag (%)

Dzongkhag	Very Happy	Moderately Happy	Neither Happy nor Unhappy	Moderately Unhappy	Very Unhappy
Haa	88.33	10.16	1.01	0.50	0.00
Gasa	82.27	2.86	11.75	3.12	0.00
Bumthang	72.88	19.63	6.27	1.22	0.00
Wangdue Phodrang	52.15	34.59	10.46	1.64	1.16
Pema Gatshel	42.39	51.84	5.33	0.44	0.00
Trashigang	39.89	39.90	15.91	3.85	0.45
Paro	37.11	51.17	9.63	1.82	0.27
Samtse	36.73	56.40	4.62	1.27	0.98
Chhukha	36.04	47.36	13.22	2.83	0.55
Punakha	34.32	21.82	31.49	6.20	6.17
Whole Bhutan	32.72	51.99	11.92	2.37	1.00
Monggar	32.02	52.81	11.10	2.78	1.30
Thimphu	31.11	60.12	7.89	0.79	0.09
Trongsa	29.17	39.15	19.19	7.78	4.71
Sarpang	23.94	67.40	7.96	0.23	0.46
Samdrup Jongkhar	23.58	50.09	22.99	2.70	0.64
Zhemgang	22.04	64.43	11.85	1.28	0.41
Trashigang	18.10	50.38	23.91	4.86	2.75
Dagana	15.36	75.32	6.52	2.80	0.00
Tsirang	14.52	73.74	9.64	1.58	0.51
Lhuentse	12.73	69.31	8.47	7.67	1.82

Table A3.99. Distribution of Households by Priority Needs for a Happy Life and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

	Categories	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Good health	36.88	36.45	36.59
2	Income	34.78	35.06	34.97
3	Good family relationship	17.39	17.99	17.79
4	Network, relationship, and social support	17.32	14.99	15.77
5	Land	10.45	8.08	8.88
6	Good housing	9.23	7.99	8.41
7	Adequate food and clothing	3.18	10.10	7.77
8	Education	8.09	7.38	7.62
9	Employment	7.01	3.84	4.91
10	Wealth	3.97	5.38	4.90
11	Mutual trust	4.09	4.82	4.57
12	Roads	0.70	5.47	3.87
13	Peace and security	4.47	2.88	3.42
14	Water supply	1.58	4.16	3.29
15	Spiritualism	1.8	3.47	2.91
16	Others	2.33	3.13	2.86
17	Sincerity, understanding, and frankness	2.91	2.75	2.81
18	Love and kindness	3.16	2.49	2.72
19	Automobiles	2.79	2.23	2.42
20	Electricity	0.65	3.23	2.36
21	Cooperation	1.85	2.31	2.15
22	Independence and sufficiency	2.22	1.67	1.85
23	Psychological well-being	2.38	1.18	1.58
24	Good marriage	1.73	1.42	1.53
25	Happiness	2.70	0.74	1.40
26	Credit	1.84	1.16	1.39
27	Agriculture	0.27	1.66	1.19
28	Hospitals and medical facilities	0.41	1.55	1.17
29	Household items	0.38	1.40	1.06
30	Public transport	0.61	1.27	1.05
31	TV	0.16	1.49	1.04
32	Solidarity	1.34	0.84	1.01
33	Higher salary	2.04	0.38	0.94
34	No suffering	1.36	0.50	0.78
35	More even temperament	0.98	0.51	0.67
36	No need	0.97	0.48	0.64
37	Good neighbors	0.48	0.72	0.64
38	Public infrastructure	0.16	0.74	0.55
39	Good governance	0.60	0.48	0.52
40	Environment	0.67	0.40	0.49
41	Longevity	0.34	0.45	0.41
42	Livestock	0.05	0.56	0.39
43	Irrigation channel	0.03	0.54	0.37
44	Welfare and charity	0.26	0.33	0.31
45	Contentment	0.40	0.21	0.27
46	Access to information	0.21	0.29	0.26
47	Equity and justice	0.21	0.24	0.23
48	Games, sports, leisure, and entertainment	0.18	0.18	0.18
49	Property and assets	0.09	0.19	0.16
50	Good use of time	0.21	0.09	0.13
51	Manpower	0.08	0.15	0.13
52	Freedom	0.15	0.06	0.09
53	Authority and power	0.04	0.06	0.06
54	Lhakhang	0.02	0.06	0.04

APPENDIX 4
QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་།
རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་རྩིས་དཔྱད་བཞུགས་འཛིན།
National Statistics Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan



འབྲུག་འཛོལ་འཛིན་གནས་ཚད་བརྟག་ཞིབ་ ༢༠༡༢ |
Bhutan Living Standards Survey 2012

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

HH1. Dzongkhag : —

HH2. Town / Gewog: —

HH3. Block / Chiwog Number: —

HH4. Chiwog / Block:

HH5. Structure Number (urban only): —

HH6. Household Serial Number: —

HH7. Name of the head of household:

HH8. Phone/Mobile No.

HH9. Interviewer's name and signature

Name	Signature
------	-----------

HH10. Supervisor's name and signature :

Name	Signature
------	-----------

HH11. Date of interview (day/month): / / 2012

HH12. Date of control by supervisor (day/month): / / 2012

HH13. Status of questionnaire:

1. Completed
2. Not completed due to refusal
3. Not completed, household not found
4. Incomplete

BLOCK 1.1 - DEMOGRAPHICS (ALL MEMBERS)

Sl. No.	Name
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D1.	Sex 1. Male 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/>
D2.	Relationship to the head (Copy from household roster) <input type="text"/>
D3.	Age in completed years (Copy from household roster) <input type="text"/> <i>(if less than 1 year, write 000)</i>
D4.	Marital status 1. Never Married (>>D6) 4. Divorced 2. Living together (>>D6) 5. Separated 3. Married 6. Widow/widower <input type="checkbox"/>
D5.	How old was [NAME] at first marriage? <input type="text"/>
D6.	Nationality 1. Bhutanese 2. Non-Bhutanese <input type="checkbox"/>
D7.	Member status 1. Usual member (>>D9) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Visiting member
D8.	Duration of the stay in the household? <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <small>After replying to question D8,>> next member</small>
D9.	Is [NAME] currently present in the household? 1. Yes (>> Block 1.2) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No
D10.	For how long has [NAME] been away from the household? <input type="text"/> Months

BLOCK 1.2 - EDUCATION (IF AGE BELOW 3, >> BLOCK 1.3)

ED1.	Can [NAME] read and write a short text in: 1. Yes Dzongkha <input type="checkbox"/> Lotsham <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No English <input type="checkbox"/> Other Language <input type="checkbox"/>
ED2.	Has [NAME] attended school /institute? 1. Now <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Past (>>ED11) 3. Never (ED12)
ED3.	What is the grade/level currently attended by [NAME] ? (00) Pre-primary (01) Grade 1 (12) Grade 12 (13) VTI certificate (14) Diploma <input type="text"/> (15) Bachelors degree (16) Masters degree (17) Above Masters (18) ECCD/Day Care (19) Other(specify)_____

ED4.	What type of school/institute is [NAME] attending ? 1. Public <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Private
ED5.	Where does the [NAME] currently attending school/ institute? 1. Bhutan <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Outside Bhutan (>> next member)
ED6.	How do [NAME] usually go to school/institute? 1. Boarding (>>ED8A) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. On foot 3. Family vehicle 4. Public transport 5. Other(specify)_____
ED7.	How long does it usually take for [NAME] to >> school/ institute (one-way)? <input type="text"/> Hours <input type="text"/> Minutes
ED8A.	How much do you have to pay for this academic year for (Nu.):(New entrant only) 1. Token Fee/School Dev fund <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2. Boarding Fees <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3. Books, supplies <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 4. Private tutoring <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 5. Public transport from/to school <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 6. Other edu. exp. (uniform, etc) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
ED8B.	How much did you pay for the last academic year (Other than new entrant): 1. Token Fee/School Dev fund <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2. Boarding Fees <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3. Books, supplies <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 4. Private tutoring <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 5. Public transport from/to school <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 6. Other edu. exp. (uniform, etc) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
ED9.	Did [NAME] receive any kind of scholarship? 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No (>>Block 1.3)
ED10.	What kind of scholarship did [Name] receive? 1. Govt Scholarship 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <small>After replying to question ED10, >> BLOCK 1.3</small>
ED11.	What is the highest grade/level completed by [NAME]? <input type="text"/> <i>(Use name codes as question ED3)</i>

ED12.	Did [NAME] ever receive other type of learning (traditional, non-formal, self learning, other)?	
a.	Yes, traditional	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Yes, non-formal BLC	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Yes, non-formal PLC	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Yes, self learning	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Yes, other (specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	No (>> ED17)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ED13.	Where did [NAME] attend or is attending?	
1.	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Private	<input type="checkbox"/>
ED14.	How many years of this learning did [NAME] complete?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
ED15.	Is [NAME] attending this learning this year?	
1.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	No (>>BLOCK 1.3)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ED16.	Where does the [NAME] currently attending?	
1.	Bhutan (>>BLOCK 1.3)	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Outside Bhutan (>> next member)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ED17.	Ask only if [NAME] is aged 6 to 16 and is not attending school/institute. What is the main reason why [NAME] is not attending school/institute?	
1.	Not interested	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Cannot afford	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Needs to work at home	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Needs to do economic work	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Did not qualify	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	School is too far	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Illness	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Poor teaching	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Too young / old	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Problems in home	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Caring sick relative	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	Disability (specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	Other (specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK 1.3 - HEALTH (ALL MEMBERS)

H1.	Did [NAME] suffer from sickness or injury in the last four weeks?	
1.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	No (>> H7)	<input type="checkbox"/>
H2.	Did [NAME] visit/consult a health provider without staying overnight in the health facility (referral hospital/hospital/BHU)?	
1.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	No (>>H7)	<input type="checkbox"/>
H3.	How many visits did [NAME] make?	
	<input type="text"/> Visits	

H4.	What type of health provider did [NAME] visit?	
1.	JDWNRH	
2.	Govt. Regional Referral Hospital	First Visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3.	Govt. District Hospital	
4.	Govt. BHU/ORC	
5.	Indigenous centres(Sowa Rigpa)	Second Visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6.	Chemist/Pharmacy	
7.	Other private hospital/ clinic	
8.	Retail shop	Third Visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
9.	Lama/Pandit/Preist (Rimdo/ Puja)	
10.	Traditional practitioner (Pow/Pam, Shaman, Tsip, Terda, etc)	Fourth Visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
11.	Indian Hospital paid by Govt.	
12.	Indian Hospital paid by self	Fifth Visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
13.	Thai Hospital paid by Govt.	
14.	Thai Hospital paid by self	Sixth Visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
15.	Relative/Friend	
16.	Self	
17.	Other (specify) _____	
H5.	How much did [NAME] spend on treatment and/service received (Nu.)?	
	Hospital Charges (consultation fees, etc)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Purchase of medicines and health accessories	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Transportation (in-country)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Transportation (ex-country)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Rimdo/puja	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Traditional practitioner (Pow/pam, shaman, Tsip, Terda)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Other health expenditure	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

H6. What was the MAIN health reason for [NAME] seeking care?

1. Malaria or fever		
2. Diseases of respiratory system including pneumonia	First Visit	<input type="text"/>
3. Skin diseases (eg. boils, lesions,etc)		
4. TB		
5. HIV/AIDS	Second Visit	<input type="text"/>
6. Diabetes		
7. Diarrhoea		
8. Intestinal worms		
9. Accidents and injuries	Third Visit	<input type="text"/>
10. STD (syphillies, etc)		
11. Eye infection		
12. Other (specify)_____		
13. Physical check up (prevention)	Fourth Visit	<input type="text"/>
14. Immunizations (prevention)		
15. Family planning (prevention)		
16. Prenatal/Antenatal care	Fifth Visit	<input type="text"/>
17. Dental		
18. Circumcision		
19. VCT		
20. Other forms of counselling		
21. Physiotherapy	Sixth Visit	<input type="text"/>
22. Other services (specify)_____		

H7. Apart from the above expenses, how much did [NAME] spend on health-related commodities: routine medication, family planning(eg. condoms, pills), ORS, vitamin supplements (eg.cold liver, oil).

H8. Was [NAME] admitted to stay overnight at a medical facility (referral hospital/hospital/BHU) in the last 12 months?

1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. No (>>H13)	

H9. What was the type of health provider did [NAME] visit?

1. JDWNRH		
2. Govt. Regional Referral Hospital	First Visit	<input type="text"/>
3. Govt. District Hospital		
4. Govt. BHU/ORC		
5. Indigenious centres(Sowa Rigpa)	Second Visit	<input type="text"/>
6. Chemist/Pharmacy		
7. Other private hospital/clinic		
8. Retail shop	Third Visit	<input type="text"/>
9. Lama/Pandit/Priest (Rimdo/Puja)		
10. Traditional practitioner (Pow/Pam, Shaman,Tsip, Terda, etc)	Fourth Visit	<input type="text"/>
11. Indian Hospital paid by Govt.		
12. Indian Hospital paid by self	Fifth Visit	<input type="text"/>
13. Thai Hospital paid by Govt.		
14. Thai Hospital paid by self		
15. Relative/Friend	Sixth Visit	<input type="text"/>
16. Self		
17. Other (specify) _____		

H10. How much did [NAME] spend on treatment and/service received (Nu.)?

Hospital Charges (consultation fees, cabin)	<input type="text"/>
Purchase of medicines and health accessories	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (in-country)	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (ex-country)	<input type="text"/>
Rimdo/puja	<input type="text"/>
Traditional practitioner (Pow/pam, shaman, Tsip, Terda)	<input type="text"/>
Other health expenditure	<input type="text"/>

H11. What was the MAIN health reason for [NAME] seeking care?

1. Malaria or fever		
2. Diseases of respiratory system including pneumonia	First Visit	<input type="text"/>
3. Skin diseases (eg. boils, lesions,etc)		
4. TB		
5. HIV/AIDS		
6. Diabetes	Second Visit	<input type="text"/>
7. Diarrhoea		
8. Intestinal worms		
9. Accidents and injuries		
10. STD (syphillies, etc)	Third Visit	<input type="text"/>
11. Eye infection		
12. Other (specify)_____		
13. Physical check up (prevention)		
14. Immunizations (prevention)	Fourth Visit	<input type="text"/>
15. Family planning (prevention)		
16. Prenatal/Antenatal care		
17. Dental	Fifth Visit	<input type="text"/>
18. Circumcision		
19. VCT		
20. Other forms of counselling		
21. Physiotherapy	Sixth Visit	<input type="text"/>
22. Other services (specify)_____		

H12. Who decided for [NAME] to consult during first visit?

1. Self	6. Other Relatives	
2. Parents	7. Friends	
3. Grand parents	8. Neighbours	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Spouse	9. Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>
5. Children		

After replying to question H12 >> BLOCK 1.4, if woman aged 15-49 years otherwise >> BLOCK 1.5

H13. Why didn't [NAME] consult any one? (multiple answers possible)

a. No need	d. No transport/ too far	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. No time	e. Doesn't trust	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. No money	f. Other (specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK 1.4 - FERTILITY (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)
(All questions refer only to live births)

F1.	Has [NAME] ever given birth? 1. Yes 2. No (>> BLOCK 1.5)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F2.	How old was [NAME] when she gave birth to first child? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> years	
F3.	How many children did [NAME] give birth? 1. Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2. Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
F4.	How many of them are living? 1. Male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2. Female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
F5.	Has [NAME] given birth in the last 12 months? (including non-surviving) 1. Yes 2. No (>> BLOCK 1.5)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F6.	How many children did [NAME] give birth in the last 12 months? 1. Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/>	
F7.	During her pregnancy, did [NAME] receive pre-natal care from a doctor or qualified nurse? 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
F8.	Where did [NAME] give birth? 1. Hospital / Polyclinic / Maternity 2. At home, with medical assistance 3. At home, with midwife 4. At home, without specialized assistance 5. Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
F9.	Within 42 days of birth, did [NAME] receive any post-natal care from a doctor or a qualified nurse? 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
F10.	How much did you spend for the deliveries in the last 12 months? <i>Hospital Charges (consultation fees, cabin)</i> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <i>Purchase of medicines and health accessories</i> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <i>Transportation (in-country)</i> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <i>Transportation (ex-country)</i> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <i>Rimdo/puja</i> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <i>Traditional practitioner (Pow/pam, shaman, Tsip, Terda)</i> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <i>Other health expenditure</i> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

BLOCK 1.5 - EMPLOYMENT (IF AGE BELOW 15, >> NEXT MEMBER)

E1.	Did [NAME] do any farming, fishing, hunting, or gathering of fruits, etc. atleast one hour in the last 7 days? : 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
E2.	Did [NAME] work for money for atleast one hour in the last 7 days or have profitable business? 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
E3.	Did [NAME] do any unpaid work in friends or relatives' enterprise or farm for atleast one hour in the last 7 days? 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
If there is an answer "YES" to any of the questions E1 to E3 , >> to question E6		
E4.	Did [NAME] actively look for a job or try to start a new business during the last 7 days? 1. Yes (>> BLOCK 2) 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
E5.	Why didn't [NAME] look for a job or try to start his own business in the last 7 days? 1. Believed no work available 2. Temporary illness 3. Off season 4. No appropriate work available 5. Waiting for result 6. Waiting previous work recall 7. House/family duties 8. Studying 9. Too young/old or retired 10. Permanent disabled 11. Other (specify) _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-size: small;">After replying to question E5, >> BLOCK 2</div>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
E6.	What is [NAME]'s status in his/her main occupation? 1. Regular paid employee 2. Casual paid employee 3. Unpaid family worker 4. Own account worker 5. Employer 6. Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
E7.	What is [NAME]'s main occupation? (Describe precisely; coding by NSB) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
E8.	Specify [NAME]'s place of work. (Eg. Internet café, Private Nursery School, Own house, Department of Trade, etc.)(Describe precisely; coding by NSB) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

BLOCK 2 - HOUSING

HS1.	Type of dwelling 1. House 2. Part of house 3. Separate Apartment 4. Shared apartment 5. other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS2.	Does the household own the dwelling? 1. Yes (>>HS7) 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS3.	Do you pay a rent for the dwelling (in cash or in kind)? 1. Yes, in cash 2. Yes, in kind 3. No (>>HS7)	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS4.	From whom do you rent / obtain the dwelling? 1. Government 2. Public corporation 3. Employer 4. Private person 5. Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS5.	How often does your rent increase? 1. Once a year 2. Twice a year 3. Once in every two years 4. Once in every three years 5. Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS6.	How much do you pay per month? (if payment is in kind, assess the value) After replying to question HS6, >> HS8	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HS7.	How much do you think you would pay if you had to rent this dwelling?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HS8.	How many rooms does your household occupy, including bedrooms, living rooms and rooms used for family enterprise, but NOT counting toilets, kitchens and balconies?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HS9.	What is the main construction material of the external walls? 1. Mud-bonded bricks/stones 2. Cement-bonded bricks/stone 3. Concrete 4. Mud 5. Wood / Branches 6. Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS10.	What is the main construction material of the roof? 1. Metal sheets 2. Concrete / Cement 3. Tiles / Slate 4. Thatch 5. Plank / Shingles 6. Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS11.	What is the main material of the floor? 1. Wood 2. Cement / Tile 3. Concrete 4. Clay / Earthen floor 5. Plank / Shingles 6. Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

HS12.	How are the windows fitted ? 1. Glass 2. Wooden Shutters 3. Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS13.	Do you or other members of your household have mobile phone? 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS14.	Does your household have internet connection? a. No b. Yes, broadband c. Yes, mobile internet d. Yes, lease line e. Yes, dial up f. Yes, data card	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
HS15.	Does your household have TV connection? 1. No 2. Yes, Cable TV 3. Yes, Direct-to-Home Satellite Antenna	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS16.	What is your main source of drinking water? 1. Pipe in dwelling / compound (>> HS19) 2. Neighbours' pipe 3. Public outdoor tap 4. Protected well 5. Unprotected well 6. Protected Spring 7. Unprotected Spring 8. Rain water collection 9. Tanker truck 10. Cart with small tank/drum 11. Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond ,canal, irrigation channel) 12. Bottled water 13. Other (specify) _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HS17.	How far is the source of water from your dwelling? Indicate either the distance or the time it takes to walk to the source of water _____ Km _____ m _____ minutes	
HS18.	How much time do household members usually spend per day fetching water (total)? _____ minutes	
HS19.	In a year, how many months do you have reliable water supply from the main source? _____ months	

HS20.	To treat your drinking water, do you:	
1.	Yes ... boil it ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	No ...add bleach/chlorine?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	... Strain it through a cloth?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	...Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	...Solar disinfection?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	...Let it stand and settle?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	...Other(spectiy)_____?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	...Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS21.	What is the type of toilet that is used in your household?	
1.	Flush to piped sewer system	
2.	Flush to septic tank (without soak pit)	
3.	Flush to septic tank (with soak pit)	
4.	Flush to pit (latrine)	
5.	Flush to somewhere else	
6.	Flush to unknown place/Not sure/Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Vantilated Improved Pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Pit latrine with slab	
9.	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	
10.	Long drop latrine	
11.	Composting toilet	
12.	Bucket	
13.	No facility/Bush/Field (>> HS25)	
HS22.	Is this toilet shared with another household ?	
1.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	No (>>HS25)	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS23.	Do you share this facility with other than your household members or open to general public?	
1.	Other households only	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Public facility (>>HS25)	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS24.	How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	
1.	Less than 10 households	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Ten or more households	
3.	Don't know	
HS25.	Do you have electricity?	
1.	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Yes, from the grid (>> HS27)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Yes, from own generator (>> HS27)	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Yes, solar(>>HS27)	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS26.	Why don't you have electricity? (multiple selection recommended)	
a.	No need	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Too expensive	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Other reason	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS27.	What is the main source of lighting in your dwelling?	
1.	Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Kerosene or gas lamps	
3.	Candles	
4.	Others	

HS28.	What fuel do you use most often for cooking?	
a.	Gas (LPG)	
b.	Electricity	
c.	Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Coal	
e.	Kerosene	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Dung cake	
g.	Bio-gas	
h.	Other (specify)_____	
HS29.	How do you usually heat your dwelling?	
1.	Doesn't heat the dwelling	
2.	Bukhari (wood/coal stove)	
3.	Electric heater	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Kerosene heater	
5.	Gas heater	
6.	Straw/brush/manure stove	
HS30.	On average, how much do you pay per month (Nu.) for:	
	... water ?	<input type="text"/>
	... cooking gas ?	<input type="text"/>
	... electricity, in summer ?	<input type="text"/>
	... electricity, in winter ?	<input type="text"/>
	... kerosene for home use ?	<input type="text"/>
	... candles ?	<input type="text"/>
HS31.	Do you use firewood?	
1.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	No (>>HS34)	<input type="checkbox"/>
HS32.	How many backloads of firewood do you usually use per month? How much do you pay on average for one backload (Nu.)?	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	If the response is in truck load, ask the next question HS33	<input type="text"/>
HS33.	How many truckloads of firewood do you usually use per year? How much do you pay on average for one truckload (Nu.)?	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
HS34.	Has your household constructed a house or any structure during the past 12 months?	
1.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	No (>>HS36)	<input type="checkbox"/>

HS35. How much did your household spend (Nu.) for:

... sand ?

... stone/blocks ?

... cement ?

... rod (iron, etc) ?

... wood materials ?

... labour charge ?

... Others ?

HS36. How much did you spend on house maintenance, improvement and repairs (materials and associated labour wages) in the past 12 months (Nu.)?

HS37. Ask in urban areas only:
Is there a kitchen garden?

1. Yes 2. No

BLOCK 3 - ASSETS OWNERSHIP

AS1. Does your household own the following items? (Consider only items which are in working condition and if the household owns the item more than one, consider the latest)

1. Yes, acquired in the last 12 months

2. Yes, acquired more than a year ago

3. No

Sofa Set Bukhari Motor-bike, scooter

Heater Rice cooker Seshu Gjo/Kira

Fan Curry cooker Family Car

Computer/laptop Refrigerator Other vehicle

Fixed telephone (other than mobiles) Modern stove Washing machine

Choesham Water boiler Sewing machine

Camera Microwave oven Television

Foreign Bow Bicycle VCR/VCD/DVD

Radio Tractor Grinding machine

Electric iron Power-tiller Wrist watch

Power chain Jewelry Weaving tool

AS2. Livestock and Poultry (Indicate number of head. Write 000 if none)

Pigs Horses

Cattle Sheep

Yaks Goats

Buffaloes Poultry

AS3. Land (Write 0 if none) (local measurement, eg: 2langdo)

Wet land

Total owned Acres

Own operated Acres

Leased out Acres

Leased in Acres

Dry land

Total owned Acres

Own operated Acres

Leased out Acres

Leased in Acres

Orchards Acres

BLOCK 4 - ACCESS AND DISTANCE TO SERVICES

SR1. How do you usually go to the [SERVICE]?

1. Foot 5. Car

2. Bicycle 6. Foot+vehicle

3. Moto-cycle 7. Other

4. Bus 8. Not Applicable (>> next)

SR2. How long does it take to get to the nearest [SERVICE]? (hours/minutes)

01 - Post office h min

02 - Nearest phone (if at home, skip) h min

03 - Police station h min

04 - Hospital / BHU /ORC h min

05 - Drugstore, pharmacy h min

06 - Dzongkhag headquarters h min

07 - Gewog headquarters h min

PR7. What is the main option for the household during emergencies

1. Use own savings
2. Borrow from family
3. Borrow from supplier
4. Borrow from money lender
5. Borrow from savings committee
6. Liquidate assets (sell livestock)
7. Other(specify)_____

PR8. What insurance products/schemes do you use

- a. None
- b. Life insurance
- c. Health insurance
- d. Crop insurance
- e. Property insurance (assets, livestock, housing)
- f. Other(specify)_____

PR9. What is the predominant way household keep savings or extra cash

1. Not applicable
2. Safe place in house
3. Relatives/friends
4. Savings committee or cooperative
5. Convert to asset (jewelry, livestock, land)
6. Bank
7. Other(specify)_____

PR10. In the last 12 months, has a situation been faced when there was not enough food to feed all members of the household?

1. Yes
2. No (>>PR12)

PR11. In what months did you experience this situation?

a. January	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. February	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. March	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. April	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. May	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. June	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. July	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. August	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. September	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. October	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. November	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. December	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PR12. For the welfare of your household, what are the most important actions that the government should take? Give up to three responses, sorted by order of importance. Do not read the list of priorities to the respondent. If the response he/she provides is not listed below, please write it in the corresponding line below (for coding at NSB).

1st

2nd

3rd

a. Electrification	k. Food assistance
b. Build roads	l. Credit
c. Water supply	m. Public transport service
d. Waste management	n. Family planning
e. Building new schools	o. Hospitals/medical facilities
f. Improving existing schools	p. Provision of medicines
g. Boarding for students	q. Local religious services and personnel
h. Vocational training	r. Provision of subsidized agricultural equipment
i. Housing	s. Improved sanitation
j. Job creation	

BLOCK 7 - SOURCES OF INCOME

No.	SI1. Which sources of income did your household earn during the last 12 months?	SI2. What is the amount earned in cash during the last 12 months? (Nu.)	SI3. What is the amount earned in kind during the last 12 months? (estimated value in Nu.)
1	Wages/Salaries (including religious fees)		
2	Sale of Agricultural products		
2A	Cereal		
2B	Fruits		
2C	Vegetables		
2D	Meat		
2E	Dairy products		
2F	Eggs		
2G	Forest wood products		
2H	Forest non-wood products		
3	Non-agricultural activities		
3A	Pottering		
3B	Weaving		
4	Remittances received		
5	Pensions		
6	Rental / Real estate		
7	Inheritance		
8	Donations received		
9	Scholarships		
10	Selling of assets		
11	Net income from business		
12	Others (specify) _____		

BLOCK 9 - NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE			LAST 12 MONTHS		LAST 1 MONTH	
NF1. During the last 12 months, has your household purchased, or received in kind, any of the following items?	Tick if YES	Code	NF2. Amount spent in cash on [ITEM] in the last 12 months (Nu)?	NF3. If received as gift/ payment in kind, what is the market value (Nu)?	NF4. Amount spent in cash on [ITEM] in the last 1 month (Nu)?	NF5. If received as gift/ payment in kind, what is the market value (Nu)?
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR						
Upto 13 year's Children's Garments(socks, ready made clothes)		3011				
Men's Garments(socks, ready made clothes)		3012				
Women's Garments(socks, ready made clothes)		3013				
Clothing materials (cotton, wool, silk, etc)		3014				
Weaving yarns ('therma', terry cotton, wool,'tukuli', etc)		3015				
Weaving charge, tailoring and repairs to clothing (tego/wonju, gho, etc..)		3016				
Sewing accessories		3017				
Upto 13 years Children's Footwear		3018				
Women's Footwear		3019				
Men's Footwear		3020				
Repairs to footwear		3021				
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS						
Bus/ taxi fare & other transport fare,		3111				
Potter, pony charges, etc		3112				
Air fare		3113				
Rail/train fare		3114				
Transport (car, motorcycle, etc.) exclude power tiller, tractor		3115				
Fuel and lubricants for personal transport (petrol, diesel, mobil, etc)		3116				
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport (tyre, brake pad, etc.		3117				
Maintenance and repair of cars (service charges only)		3118				
Telephone and telefax equipment (mobiles, telephone and telefax)		3119				
Telephone and telefax services (fixed/postpaid,internet, recharge vouchers) bills		3120				
Postal services (letters, parcels)		3121				
Other communications		3199				
HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS						
Cleaning articles (washing soap, detergent, etc)		3211				
Gas cylinder		3212				
Cookers (rice / curry cooker, water boiler, gas stove, microwave)		3213				
Small electrical appliances (iron, mixer,)		3214				
Other non-durable household articles (matches, gas lighter, shoe polish, broom, etc)		3215				

Glass and crystalware (drinking glass)		3216				
Kitchen and domestic utensils (bucket,plate, flask, pressure cooker, pot)		3217				
Electrical items (light bulbs, batteries, etc)		3218				
Personal care items (bathing soap, shampoo, ponds, nail clipper, toothbrush, etc)		3219				
Jewellery, clocks and watches (jewellery, watches etc)		3220				
Other personal effects (umbrella, key chain)		3221				
Travel goods and other carriers (hand bag, travel bag, wallets)		3222				
Hairdressing salons (haircut,etc)		3223				
Electrical appliances for personal care (razor blade, hair dyer)		3224				
TV cable subscription		3225				
RECREATION						
Stationery and drawing materials (note books, pencils, ballpoint, pen,ink, erasor etc)		3311				
Books (pocket dictionary, story books)		3312				
Newspapers and periodicals (newspaper, wisdom)		3313				
Sports equipment (football, badmanton, football boots, bow and arrow)		3314				
Games toys and hobbies (Children's toys, palying card, chess set)		3315				
Musical instruments (guitar)		3316				
Equipment for reception (radio, cassette, cd)		3317				
Television sets(TVs)		3318				
Photographic equipment (digital camera etc)		3319				
Recording media (cassette and cds songs)		3320				
Information processing equipment (computer/ laptop, calcuator)		3321				
Expenses related to photography		3322				
Cinema, fair, mela, disco, gym., drayang etc.		3323				
Television monthly rental		3324				
Repair of audio-visual (TV repair, radio repair)		3325				
FURNISHING AND HOUSING EQUIPMENTS						
Furniture and furnishing (sofa, table, chair, almirah,bed, dressing mirror, , etc)		3411				
Carpets and other floor coverings (carpet, linoleum)		3412				
Crockery (cutlery, plate, frying pan and dishes)		3413				
Fridge		3414				
Other Major appliances (washing machine,vacuum cleaner, aircon, sewing machine, etc)		3415				

Heaters (rod heater, panel heater, other heaters)		3416				
Lighting and heating equipments (lantern, petromax, solar, torch, 'bukhari',)		3417				
Small tools and miscellaneous and accessories (hammer, knife, nails, bulbs, tube, etc.)		3418				
Textiles (pillow, mattress, blanket, curtain, etc.)		3419				
Other household items		3499				
AGRICULTURE INPUTS AND MACHINERIES						
Agriculture seeds/seedlings		3511				
Fertilizer/Manure		3512				
Livestock/poultry		3513				
Spade, powerchain, other agri. tools		3514				
Tractor/Power tiller		3515				
Others (Specify)		3599				
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE						
Expenses for rimdo/religious ceremonies		3611				
Expenses for marriages, birthdays, 'promotions', 'tika', etc.		3612				
Domestic services (servant, maid)		3613				
Expenses for 'Tshechu'/'Lomba'/'Losar'		3614				
Expenses for picnic, treats		3615				
Expenses for funerals		3616				
Hotel accommodation (room charge only)		3617				
Gifts and donations to charities		3618				
Expenses for labour hire (other than const. of structure, house maintenance)		3619				
Other goods and services (eg. Penalty, fine, 'gaw', etc.)		3620				
Any other miscellaneous expenses		3699				
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE						
Property taxes (house, land, livestock, orchard taxes, etc.)		3711				
Vehicle related tax		3712				
Other direct taxes (income taxes, 'mithe', etc)		3713				
Pension contribution and insurance premiums		3714				
Interest payments on loans for household		3715				

BLOCK 10 - HOME-PRODUCED NON-FOOD ITEMS

HP1. Did your household produce any of the following items during the last 12 months?	Tick if YES	Code	HP2. How many of [ITEM] did you produce for your own use in the last 12 months?			HP3. How much would these items cost (total for the quantity reported) if you had to buy them in the market (Nu)?
			Unit	Unit code	Quantity	
TEXTILE						
'Gho'		4011	pc	5		
'Kira'		4012	pc	5		
'Kera'		4013	pc	5		
Carpets and Mats		4014	pc	5		
Thangka' paintings		4015	pc	5		
Others (specify) _____		4099				
BAMBOO PRODUCTS						
Mats		4111	pc	5		
Baskets		4112	pc	5		
'Bangchung'		4113	pair	6		
Hats		4114	pc	5		
Others (specify) _____		4199				
WOOD PRODUCTS						
'Dapa'		4211	pc	5		
'Phob'		4212	pc	5		
Others (specify) _____		4299				
CANE PRODUCTS						
Rope		4311				
Baskets		4312	pc	5		
Others (specify) _____		4399				

BLOCK 11 - RETROSPECTIVE AND MORTALITY

R1.	Did you or any member of your household participate in the BLSS 2007? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	---	--------------------------

R2.	During the last 12 months, had there been occurrence of deaths in your household? 1. Yes 2. No (GO TO P1)	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	---	--------------------------

R2A. Sl. No.	R2B. Name	R2C. Age (completed years)	R2D. Sex 1. Male, 2. Female	R2E. Place of death 1. Referral Hospital 2. District Hospital 3. BHI I 4. BHU 5. Home 6. Field/Forest 7. Animal Shed 8. On route	R2F. Cause of death 1. Fever 2. Diarrhoea 3. Heart Disease 4. Stomach related 5. Measles 6. Pneumonia 7. Cancer 8. Malaria 9. Road/vehicle accident 10. Accident at workd 11. Natural calamity/disaster 12. Animal/insects bite 13. Suicide 14. Violence 15. 15 -Pregnancy/child birth related death (Ask R2G) 16. Other (Specify) _____	R2G. Did the death occur during pregnancy period? 1. Yes (>> next deceased) 2. No	R2H. Did the death occur within 42 Days after delivery of a child? 1. Yes 2. No
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK 12- SOCIAL CAPITAL

SC1. I would like to start asking you about the groups or associations (tshogpa) to which you or any member of your household belongs. These can be formal organized groups or informal groups of people who regularly get together to discuss collective action. As I read the following list of groups, please tell me if anyone in this household belongs, and tell me the most active member in decision making.

Type of association/group	Name of association/group	Most active member [use Sl. No. from the Household roster]	How actively does this person participate in group's decision-making <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> 1 -Leader 2 -Very active 3 - Somewhat active 4 - Does not participate </div>
1. Farmer group		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
2. Other production group		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
3. Spiritual association (eg: chothuen Tshogpa)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
4. Trade or business organization		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
5. Credit/saving group		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
6. Education group		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
7. Occupational group		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
8. Village/gewog group		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
9. Charity group		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
10. Sport or entertainment group		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
11. Other group (specify)_____		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
12. None (>> SC17)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SC2.	Compared to five years ago, do members of your household participate in more or fewer groups? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More 2. Same 3. Fewer <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></div>																											
SC3.	Of all the groups to which members of your household belong, name the two most important groups Group A _____ Group B _____																											
SC4.	How many times in the past 12 months did anyone in this household participate in this/these group's activities? <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Group A</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Group B</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	Group A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Group B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																					
Group A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																										
Group B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																										
SC5.	How does one become a member of this/these groups? [write the response number in the respective boxes] <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">1. Born into the group</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Group A</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Required to join</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Invited</td> <td>Group B</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Voluntary choice</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Other (specify) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Born into the group	Group A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	2. Required to join				3. Invited	Group B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4. Voluntary choice				5. Other (specify) _____										
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3. Invited	Group B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																									
4. Voluntary choice																												
5. Other (specify) _____																												
SC6.	How much money [Nu.] did your household contribute to this/these group in the past 12 months? <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Group A</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Group B</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	Group A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Group B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>													
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Group B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																						
SC7.	What other goods/kinds did your household contribute to this/these group in the past 12 months [estimated value in Nu.] <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Group A</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Group B</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	Group A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Group B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>													
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Group B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																						
SC8.	How many days of work did your household give to this group in the past 12 months? <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Group A</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>days</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Group B</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>days</td> </tr> </table>	Group A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	days	Group B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	days																			
Group A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	days																									
Group B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	days																									
SC9.	What is the main benefit from joining this group? <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">1. Improves my hhold's current livelihood or access to services</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Group A</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Important in time of need or emergency</td> <td>Group B</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Important for future</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Benefits the community</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Enjoyment/recreation</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Spiritual</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Improve social status</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Improve self-esteem</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Other (specify) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Improves my hhold's current livelihood or access to services	Group A	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Important in time of need or emergency	Group B	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Important for future			4. Benefits the community			5. Enjoyment/recreation			6. Spiritual			7. Improve social status			8. Improve self-esteem			9. Other (specify) _____		
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6. Spiritual																												
7. Improve social status																												
8. Improve self-esteem																												
9. Other (specify) _____																												
SC10.	In total, how many days of work did your household give to this/these group in the past 12 months? <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> days</div>																											

SC11.	Does the group help your household get access to any of the following services?	Group A	Group B
	<i>Education services</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Health services</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Water supply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Credit and savings</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Agriculture input</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Allow spiritual activities</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Yes	<i>Other (specify)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. No	_____		
SC12.	In the past five years, has membership in the group declined, remained same or increased?	Group A	Group B
	<i>Remained same</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Declined</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Yes	<i>Increased</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. No			
SC13.	When there is a decision to be made in the group, how does this usually come about?		
	<i>....Decision imposed by the government</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>..... Decision imposed by donors</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>Local leaders decides and informs members</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>.....The group members discuss & decide</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Yes	<i>.....Others (specify)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. No	_____		
SC14.	Does this group work or interact with other groups with similar goals outside the village/neighbourhood?	Group A	Group B
1. No		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Yes, ocaasionally			
3. Yes, frequently		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
SC15.	Who has originally founded the group?	Group A	Group B
1. Yes	<i>Central Government</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. No	<i>Local Government</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Donor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Local Leaders</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Community Mem- bers</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SC16.	What is the most important source of funding of this group?		
		Group A	Group B
1. Yes	1. From the membership fees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. No	2. Other sources within the community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Sources outside the community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SC17.	About how many close friends do you have these days? These are people you feel at ease with, can talk about private matters or call on for help.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> persons	
SC18.	If you suddenly need a small amount of money [RURAL: Enough to pay for expenses for your household for a week; URBAN: Equal to about one week wages], how many people beyond your household would be willing to lend you money?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1. No one (>>20)		
	2. One or two people		
	3. Three or four people		
	4. Five or more people		
SC19.	Of those people, how many do you think are currently able to provide this money?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SC20.	If you suddenly had to go away for a day or two, could you count on your neighbours to take care of your children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1. Definitely		
	2. Probably		
	3. Probably not		
	4. Definitely not		
SC21.	If you suddenly faced a long-term emergency such as death of member in your household, how many people could you turn for help and support?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1. No one		
	2. One or two people		
	3. Three or four people		
	4. Five or more people		
SC22.	In the past 12 months, how many people with a personal problem have turned to you for assistance?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> persons	

SC23.	In general, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	
	1. Agree strongly	<i>Most people who live in this neighbourhood can be trusted</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Agree somewhat	<i>In this neighbourhood, one has to be alert as someone will take advantage of you</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Neither agree nor disagree	<i>Most people in this neighbourhood are willing to help if you need it</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Disagree somewhat	<i>In this neighbourhood, people generally do not trust each other in matter of lending or borrowing money</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Disagree strongly	
SC24.	Do you think that over the last five years, the level of trust in the neighbourhood became better, worse or stayed about the same?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Better	
	2. Stayed about the same	
	3. Worse	
SC25.	How well do people in your neighbourhood help each other these days?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Always helping	
	2. Helping most of the time	
	3. Helping sometimes	
	4. Rarely helping	
	5. Never helping	
SC26.	If a community activity does not directly benefit you, but has benefits for many others in the neighbourhood, would you contribute your time or money to this activity?	
	1. Yes	<i>Time</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. No	<i>Money</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
SC27.	In the past 12 months, have you worked with others in your neighbourhood to do something for the benefit of the community?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Yes	
	2. No (>>29)	
SC28.	What were the three main such activities in the past 12 months? Was participation in these voluntary or required?	
	1. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Voluntary	2. _____ <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Required	3. _____ <input type="checkbox"/>
SC29.	Altogether, how many days in the past 12 months did you or anyone from your household participate in the community activities?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> days

SC30. How likely is it that people who do not participate in community activities will be criticized or sanctioned?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely
4. Somewhat unlikely
5. Very unlikely

SC31. Suppose something unfortunate happened to someone in the neighbourhood, how likely is it that people in the community would get together to help them?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Neither likely nor unlikely
4. Somewhat unlikely
5. Very unlikely

SC32. How strong is the feeling of togetherness or closeness in your neighbourhood?

1. Very distant
2. Somewhat distant
3. Neither distant nor close
4. Somewhat close
5. Very close

SC33. I am now going to ask a few questions about your everyday interaction.

1. *1- In the last month, how many times have you met with the people in a public place either to talk or have food or drinks?*
2. *In the last month, how many times have people visited you in your home?*
3. *In the last month, how many times have you visited people in their homes*

SC34. Name any two main local deities [lha, lu, tsan, tshomen, dralha, etc] your community worship and specify their sex?

Name Sex

Name Sex

SC35. In general, how happy you consider yourself to be?

1. Very happy
2. Moderately happy
3. Neither happy nor unhappy
4. Moderately unhappy
5. Very unhappy

SC36. In general, what are the five most important things you and your household would need to make your life happy [respond in order of importance; Happy life here means both emotional and physical well being or ga-kid]?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SC37. Who is the main respondent of this questionnaire? [Enter the Sl. No. from the Household Roster]

SC38. Do you believe that your household is poor?

1. No
2. Neither poor nor non-poor
3. Poor
4. Very poor
5. Don't know

This is the end of the interview.

Remember to include on the front cover the outcome of the interview. Thank your respondents for their cooperation and express how important the inputs are for the policy making, and leave the household.

Give explanation of any unusual situation:

APPENDIX 5

SURVEY ORGANIZATION

Overall Management	Kuenga Tshering Director General, NSB
Advisory Committee	Sangay Choden Ministry of Education Karpo Dukpa Ministry of Agriculture and Forests Tshering Jamtsho Ministry of Health Karma Lhendup Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Kinlay Penjor UN Data Theme Group Sonam Tobgyal Gross National Happiness Commission
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Technical Advisers	Dr. Margarita F. Guerrero Dr. Dalisay S. Maligalig

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Dzongkhag	Supervisor	Enumerator
Bumthang	Tenzin	Kinley Wangchuk Sonam Wangmo Pema Yangdon
Chhukha	Sangay Dorji Dorji Wangdi	Sonam Dorjee Tshering Dorji Cheten Dupchu Sonam Jamtsho Kinley Bishnu Kumar Rai Ram Bdr Tamang Nima Tshering Tangbi Thinley Tobgay Karma Tshering Choki Wangchuk Dorji Wangchuk Tshewang Wangdi
Dagana	Gem Tshering	Sonam Dema Tshering Dendup Ganga Prasad
Gasa	Tashi Dorji	Sherab Denka Chimmi Rinzin
Haa	Sonam Wangchuk	Karma Seyden Thinley Wangmo
Lhuntshe	Karma Thinley	Jurmey Dorji Sangay Dorji Kencho Wangdi
Monggar	Tandin	Lobzang Cheda Chimmi Dorji Phuntsho Dorji Nima Rabsel Leki Thinley Kencho Tshering
Paro	Dorji Lethro	Sonam Dorji Lhaden Tenzin Yangden Thukten Zangpo

FIELD OPERATIONS STAFF

Dzongkhag	Supervisor	Enumerator
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Punakha	Pema Jampel	Yeshi Dorji Sonam Jamtsho Kinga Tenzin Kencho Zam
Samdrup Jongkhar	Dorji Phuntsho Chimmi Tshewang	Hema Devi Kinga Dorji Sonam Penjor Jigme Thinley Yonten Thinley Lungten Norbu Karma Wangmo
Samtse	Phuntsho Chogyal Lobzang Dorji	Sonam Choden Rinzin Chopel Jigme Dorji Karma Jamtsho Sonam Penjor Dorji Tshering Kencho Tshering Sonam Wangchen
Sarpang	Kishore Chettri	Sangay Dawa Jigme Tshewang Phuntsho Sangay Tenzin Tshering Kencho Wangdi
Thimphu	Sonam Choden Sonam Gyeltshen Kinley Tshering Pema Zangmo	Dechen Choden Deki Choden Dawa Dema Tandin Dema Tshering Dolkar Tandin Dorji Yangka Dorji Anju Giri Ugyen Lhadon Ngawang Lhamo Tshering Lhamo Naki

FIELD OPERATIONS STAFF

Dzongkhag	Supervisor	Enumerator
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Trashigang Yangtse	Sonam Tshering	Sithup Chopel Tenzin Gyembo Jigme Tenzin
Trongsa	Wangchuk	Tashi Tobgay Sangay Wangchuk Sonam Wangyel
Tsirang	Gem Tshering	Ngawang Choden Jangchuk Dorji Santosh Mongar
Wangdue Phodrang	Nimala	Passang Lhamo Sonam Penjor Sonam Tshewang Phub Wangdi Kezang Wangmo Sonam Wangmo Kinley Zangmo
Zhemgang	Tshewang Rinzin	Tenzin Dorji Tshering Dorji Tenzin Jamtsho Kezang Norbu

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