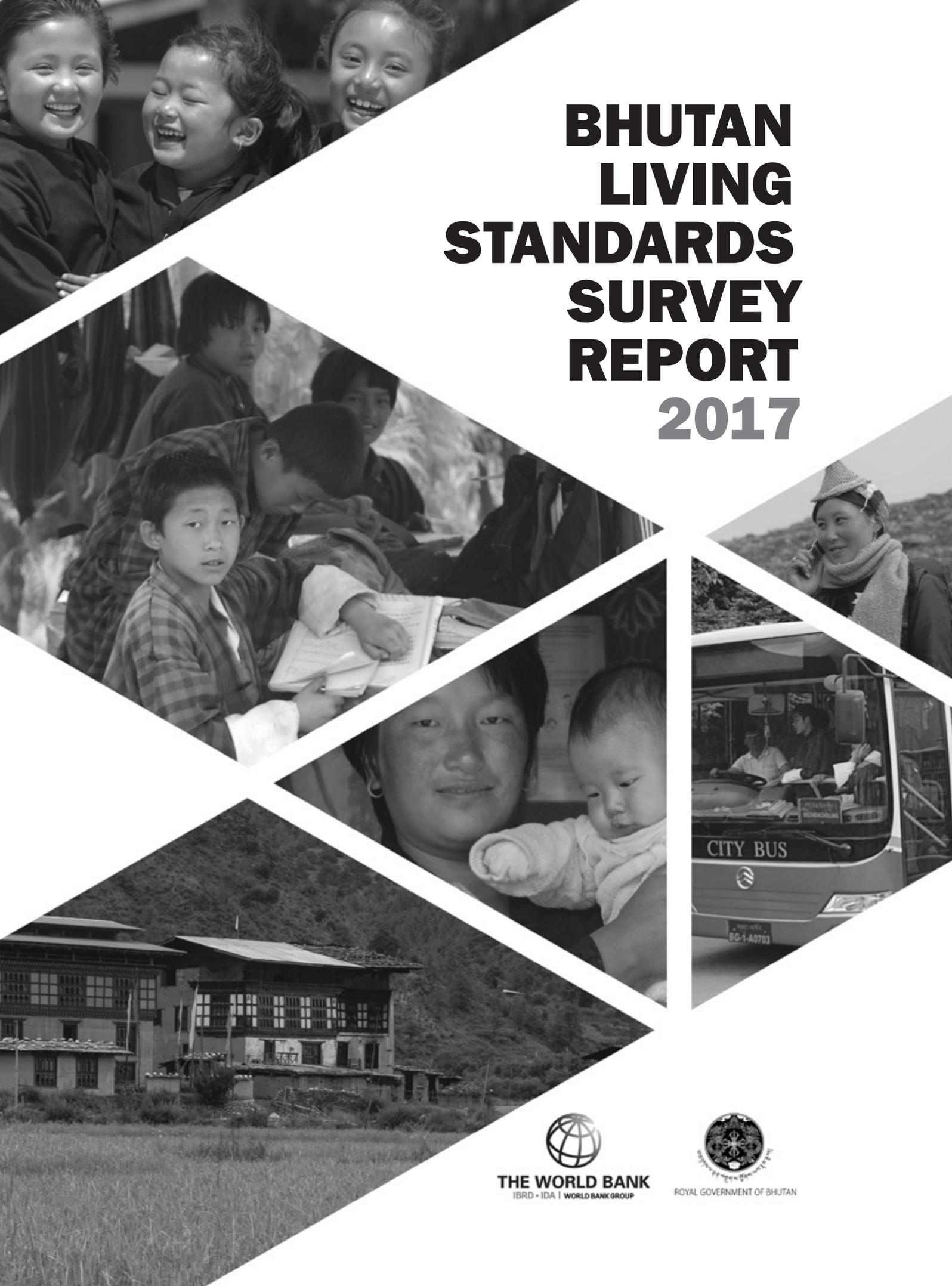


BHUTAN LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY REPORT 2017



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ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the fourth Bhutan Living Standards Survey Report (BLSS 2017). This Report provides important information about the living standard of the Bhutanese. It contains information pertaining to social and economic conditions of the country, specifically on the demographic, education, health, employment, housing, access to services, asset ownership, credit, self-perceived poverty, and happiness.

Development processes are becoming increasingly dependent on data to enable sound decisions and informed policies. Data is required for identifying policy issues, measuring goals, effective monitoring, and evaluation of development plans and programmes. This Report provides some of the most valuable information towards achieving these goals. The Report is more than a compilation and assessment of information on the socio-economic conditions to inform government agencies, development partners, nongovernmental organizations, and researchers; it is also the basis upon which the poverty analysis is constructed.

Like the three previous living standards surveys, this study also adopted the World Bank's Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) methodology. The LSMS methodology provides common benchmarks that allow for cross-comparability of information among countries, regions, and at a global level. This Report is the outcome

of several consultative meetings, questionnaire refinements, more than 2 months of nationwide field data collection (March – April 2017), data processing, and analyses.

We would like to express our appreciation to all those who contributed to its production. In particular, the conduct of the Survey itself and the report were possible largely because of the financial and technical support from the World Bank (TFSCB Grant TF No. 0A4200).

We strongly believe that this Report will serve as a critical reading for effective policy decisions, and will aid in the formulation of sound development plans and programmes, importantly for the 12th Five Year Plan.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the contributions and support of all our staff, experts from the World Bank, and stakeholders from other governmental agencies in the conduct of BLSS 2017 and in successfully bringing out the report.



Chhime Tshering
Director
National Statistics Bureau

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bhutan Living Standards Survey 2017 (BLSS 2017) is the fourth in a series of living standards surveys undertaken by the National Statistics Bureau (NSB). Earlier surveys were done in 2003, 2007, and 2012. This report summarizes the results of the BLSS 2017 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 and nontraditional measures such as self-rated poverty and happiness. Along with BLSS 2012, BLSS 2017 is an important tool for assessing the Government's development plan for 2013-2018. Its contribution to the succeeding government plan will also be important.

The BLSS 2017 included 11,660 households with 48,639 persons. This sample represented a total of 164,011 households and 692,895 persons. BLSS 2017 had an expanded health module that included six questions on disability, and expenses related to diagnostic services for women in reproductive ages. The employment module was changed to reflect the latest ILO standards. Reliability of services such as internet, electricity and water were introduced and ownership of assets by households was also expanded. Use of public, corporate, and judicial services and satisfaction levels of these services were incorporated. Detailed questions on food taken outside one's home were asked.

Demographic Characteristics

The total number of estimated households in Bhutan is 164,011. Out of these, 36% are in urban areas and 64% in rural areas. The total estimated population is 692,895 where 34% reside in urban areas and 66% are in rural areas. The average household size is about 4.2 for the country,

4.0 in the urban areas and 4.4 in the rural areas. Household size tends to decline with increasing per capita household consumption quintile, from an average of 5.3 for the poorest quintile to 3.2 for the richest. Female heads make up 35% of households in the country, 29% among urban households and 39% among rural households.

The median age of the population is 28 years, with children (below 15 years of age) accounting for 28% and the elderly (65 years and above) make up 7% of the population. The total age dependency ratio is 53% for the country, 48% for the urban areas and 56% for the rural areas. The child and old age dependency ratios in the country are respectively 42% and 11%, respectively. The overall sex ratio is 94 males per 100 females. 48% of the population are currently married. Persons without formal education have the highest marriage rate at 63%. The average age at first marriage is 22 years in the country, 23 years for males, and 20 years for females.

Education

The general literacy rate among the population 6 years and above is 66%, 82% in urban and 58% in rural areas. Across all ages, 73% of males and 59% of females are literate. Literacy rates are higher among the younger age groups and are lowest for the older group of 65 years and above. 93% of youth (15–24 years) are literate, while only 60% of adults (15 years and above) are literate.

About 43% of the population aged 6 years and above have not attended formal education, while only 6% have attended tertiary education. There are marked differences in educational attainment levels between females and males. 47% of females have had no education, compared with 36% of males, and 5% of females have tertiary education, compared with 8% of males. 59% of household heads have had no formal schooling;

the proportion is higher in rural areas (73.6%) than in urban areas (31.5%).

Among persons 2 years and above, 45% have never attended a formal school, 28% have attended in the past and 27% are currently attending. Among the students aged 6 years and above, 99% are studying within Bhutan. The proportion of students going abroad for study increases with increasing levels of education. About 30% are currently studying abroad at bachelor's degree or higher level.

93% of the students attend public schools, but the proportion of students attending public school decreases at the higher education levels. 67% of students attend public schools at higher secondary level compared with 96% at primary level. 25% of the students in the country reside in boarding facilities, 33% in rural and only 9% in urban areas. More than half (60.5%) of all students walk to school, while only 4% use public transport and another 7% use the family vehicle.

The Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) and the Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) behave in a similar manner; they both decline with increasing educational levels. GAR ranges from 107% at primary level to 75% at higher secondary level. Similarly, NAR ranges from 91% at primary level to only 34% at higher secondary level. However, the adjusted NAR gives a more optimistic picture of school attendance. Adjusted NAR ranges from 97% at primary level to 77% at higher secondary level. Both primary and secondary school completion rates are estimated at 88%. The primary school completion rate is higher in rural area, whereas secondary school completion rate is higher in urban area.

Health

Slightly more than one in ten persons (12%) was sick or injured in the last four weeks prior to the Survey. The elderly population (60 years and above) is more vulnerable to sickness or injury

than the younger age groups; slightly more than two out of ten (21.5%) elderly persons aged 60 years and above were sick or injured, compared to just one out of ten persons in the younger age groups (aged 0-14 & 15-59 years). The incidence of sickness or injury is higher in the urban areas. Generally, females are also more susceptible to sickness or injury than males, irrespective of area (urban or rural).

Among those persons who were sick or injured (12%) four weeks before the Survey, more than two-thirds (69%) of the population visited a health provider but did not stay overnight at a health facility. Slightly over 20% of those who visited a health provider visited a BHU/Satellite/Sub-post, 17% visited district hospitals, 16% visited the Jigme Dorji Wangchuk National Referral Hospital (JDWNRH), and about 13% visited regional referral hospitals. There are no pertinent differences between males and females in the pattern of health provider visited, irrespective of both urban and rural areas. On average, Nu 2,304 was spent on treatment and services. Over 58% of the expenditure was spent on *rimdo* or *puja*, the highest share among the expenditures. The combined transportation charges constituted to one fourth (25.1%) of the total health expenditure, while the purchase of medicine and health accessories accounted for about 7%. Just 8% of the persons spend on other health-related expenditures.

In the 12 months before the Survey, about 3% of the population had stayed at least an overnight at a medical facility due to sickness or injury. In both urban and rural areas, the elderly persons (aged 60 years and above) are more likely to stay overnight at a medical facility due to sickness or injury than those in the younger age groups. Almost nine out of ten (89.4%) were admitted for at-least an overnight stay in the last 12 months for illness care, and the remaining one-tenth stayed for prevention care. Among

Indicator	Definition of Indicator	BLSS 2017 Estimate
Teenage Fertility	Proportion of women aged 15–19 years who gave birth in the past 12 months	Less than one percent (0.8%) of teenage women (age 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	93 percent
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	17 births per 1,000 population
General Fertility Rate	Number of births in a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	60.6 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	94.2 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	1.9 children per women
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	12.2 deaths per 1,000 persons
Rate of Natural Increase	CBR minus CDR; the rate of population change in the absence of migration	5 per 1,000 persons a year

those persons who stayed at least an overnight at a medical facility, the average healthcare expenditure was Nu7,992. Expenditure for people in urban areas (Nu9234) was higher than their rural (Nu7380) counterparts. Generally, females spent more than males; however, in urban areas, males spent more than females. The majority (58%) of the health-care expenditure was made on *rimdo* or *puja*. The second highest expenditure, more than one-fourth (26.7%), went to transportation (for emergency and non-emergency). Whether the sickness or injury occurred in the past four 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 younger age groups.

With regards to health expenditure of households on child deliveries, *rimdo* or *puja* and in-country transportation make up the largest proportion of the expenditure. The high proportion of transportation costs indicates that the indirect costs of getting treatment can be more significant than direct treatment costs (hospital charges, medicines, etc.). The direct costs might be low because of free or subsidized services at government health facilities. The high expenditure on

rimdo or *puja*, on the other hand, reflects the Bhutanese's strong affinity towards spirituality and the centrality of spiritual support. Among women of reproductive age (15–49 years), 125,944 (64.9%) have given birth at some point in their lives and teenage pregnancy is 6.4 times more likely in rural areas than in urban areas. About 6% or 11,025 women of reproductive age gave birth in the last 12 months, and teenage pregnancy in the rural area during the same period is 3.6 times that of the urban areas. Over nine in ten women (90.9%) who gave birth in the past 12 months received antenatal care, while about 87% received postnatal care. About three-fourths of all women who gave birth in the past 12 months did so in a hospital or health facility; just over 3% gave birth at home without skilled attendants, and births away from home was insignificant. In the urban areas, more than 98% of deliveries were in hospitals or health facilities; in the rural areas, only about 90% of deliveries were in such facilities. On average, households spend Nu 3,838 per delivery.

The highest expenditure incurred around child deliveries was for *rimdo* or *puja* (53.8%) followed by for transportation (36.7%), with an average of Nu 2,064 and Nu 1,408 respectively. On average, expenditure is generally higher in urban areas (Nu 4,367) than in rural areas (Nu 3,428).

Among people who experienced some difficulty in functioning in their everyday lives, problem encountered with seeing (5.6%) was the most prevalent, followed by mobility (3.7%) and hearing (3.5%). Disability among females seems to be more prevalent than males in almost all the domains. About 2% of the people had “moderate or severe disability” (at least some difficulty in one domain), while 1% experienced “severe disability”. The prevalence rate for persons with mild disability was 11%. Other fertility and mortality related indicators are given in the following table.

Employment

The working-age population is estimated at 506,611 — about one third (32.8%) in urban areas and two thirds (67.2%) in the rural areas.

Therefore, more people within the working-age group are found in the rural areas. Labor force participation is estimated at 61% for the country: 64% in the rural areas; and 56% in the urban areas. A high proportion of the labor force is employed. Gender disparities in labor force participation (73.6% for males, 49.6% for females) are greater than urban–rural disparities. The country’s unemployment rate is estimated at 2%. There is no significant difference in the unemployment rates for males (1.8%) and females (2.2%). In urban areas, the unemployment rate is 4.6%, compared with less than one percent (0.8%) 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 with 11% unemployed. Among *Dzongkhags*, the unemployment rate is highest in Thimphu (5.5%). In Bhutan, 51% of the working-age population has had no schooling. Among those who have gone no further than primary education, about 64% are employed while about two-fourths (35.3%) are economically inactive. The unemployment rate increases gradually from lower towards higher levels of education. Own-account

workers make up the largest proportion of the employed, at 61%, and about a quarter of them (26%) are regular paid employees. In rural areas, a majority of the employed persons accounted for own-account worker (74.9%), while in urban areas, regular paid employees (63.6%) made up the largest proportion. In the urban areas, most of the employed (63.6%) are regular paid employees while in the rural areas, most of the employed (74.9%) are own-account workers.

Household Expenditure

The Survey shows that the mean monthly household expenditure for the country is Nu33,542; Nu45,508 in the urban areas, and Nu26,937 in the rural areas. The mean monthly per capita household expenditure is Nu7,939. The monthly per capita household expenditure of Nu11,452 in the urban areas is 85% higher than that in the rural areas (Nu6,174). The mean per capita expenditure of households in the richest per capita consumption quintile of Nu17,802 is more than seven times that of households in the poorest per capita consumption quintile (Nu2,468).

Of the total expenditure, on average, food accounts for 34% of household consumption expenditure; 30% in the urban areas and 38% in the rural areas. For households in the poorest consumption quintile, food takes up 54% of the household budget. The share of food in consumption expenditure declines at higher consumption quintiles and is 40% for households in the richest consumption quintile.

On average, households spend 20% of their food budget on dairy products, 13% on vegetables, 10% on rice, 10% on other cereals and pulses, and 10% 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:

fish (91.6%); and tea and coffee (90.1%) and; cooking oil (89.9%). 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; spices and seasonings; and alcoholic beverages.

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

Nonfood expenditure increases faster than food expenditure as per capita consumption increases; especially from the fourth per capita consumption quintile to the fifth (richest) quintile. Food items that take up a significantly larger chunk of the 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. Then on food items are transport and communications, housing rent, health, miscellaneous expenses, and clothing and footwear.

For the country as a whole, the major nonfood expenditures are on transport and communications (25.2% of the nonfood budget), miscellaneous expenses (17.6%), clothing and footwear (15.6%), and house rent (15.4%). At least 96% 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-thirds of the Bhutanese people live in houses (63.3%); more than one-third (36.4%) of all households live in part of a house or apartments (separate or shared). Rural Bhutan has a relatively high proportion of households (87.1%) living in houses as compared to urban areas (20.0%). In the urban areas, however, one-half (51.2%) of the households live in separate apartments; a slightly more than one-quarter (26.5%) of households live in part of a house, one-fifth (20.0%) of the families live in houses and 2% live in shared apartments.

About two-thirds (62.5%) of households in Bhutan own their dwellings, less than one-third (28.6%) live in rented houses, and a slightly less than one-tenth (8.8%) live in rent-free houses. A large proportion of rural households (86.6%) own their dwellings while around 9% rent their dwellings. In urban areas, a slightly less than one-fifth (19.0%) of households own their dwellings; less than two-third (63.5%) of households live in rented houses, while a smaller proportion (17.5%) live in rent-free dwellings.

Mean monthly house rent in the country is about Nu4,800. The monthly mean house rent in urban areas is Nu5,297 while households in rural areas pay around Nu3,100 per month (rent is not imputed). Mean monthly house rent is directly related to the per capita consumption quintile. Mean monthly house rent increases with the per capita consumption quintile. Households in the richest quintile pay rent more than three times (Nu6,310) that of the households in the poorest quintile (Nu1,781).

About one-fifth of households reported their house rents increase once in every 3 years (19.3%) and once in every 2 years (18%). 12% of households reported their house rents being increased once a year.

The average household size of the country is 4.2 and an average number of rooms per household is 3.2 (excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies); resulting to an average room density of 1.3 persons per room. Slightly more than one-quarter of households in Bhutan have two rooms (26.6%) to three rooms (27.8%) in their dwelling. The mean number of rooms in the dwellings increases with the increase in the per capita consumption quintile, while the mean household size decreases with the increase in the per capita consumption quintile. This results in a decrease in room density.

More than one-third (35.9%) of households in Bhutan live in mud-bounded bricks or stone-walled dwellings, followed by those houses with cement-bounded bricks or stonewall (24.6%). A slightly more than one in every ten households (13.9%) have concrete wall and wood or branch wall (12.9%) in the country.

Metal sheets are most widely (94.7%) used roofing material in the country. The use of thatch as main material for roofing in the country is almost negligible. More than half (54.5%) of the dwellings in the country have wood or plank or shingles as the main flooring materials while more than one-third (37.8%) of the dwellings have cement, concrete, and tiles as the main flooring materials. The use of cement, concrete or tile as the main flooring material increases with the per capita household consumption quintile, while the use of clay, earthen floor, and others decrease with the per capita consumption quintile.

Almost all (99.5%) households have access to improved water sources. The majority of households have piped water in the dwellings (45.5%) and piped water in compound (50.4%). About 63% of households responded that they have 24 hours access to drinking water.

92% of households in Bhutan have access to improved sanitation facility. Of which, 82% of households have access to flush toilet and 6%

have pit latrine with a slab. Almost 3% of households have ventilated improved pit and 0.3% of household have composting toilet/ecosan. About 85% of households with access to improved sanitation facility do not share their toilet with another household while 6% of the households with improved sanitation facility share toilet with the public. Among households with unimproved sanitation facility, the majority (91.1%) of households do not share their toilet with another household.

Almost all households (99.0%) have access to electricity in Bhutan. All urban households (100.0%) have access to electricity, and 98% of rural households have access to electricity. About 60% of households have faced one or more times of electric power failure/interruption lasting for at least one hour during the last 7 days. The proportion of households that have experienced more frequency of power failure/interruption is highest in the rural areas (64.3%) as compared to urban areas (46.6%). It seems that the electricity connection is more reliable (no interruption) in urban areas when compared to rural areas.

Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting (98.6%) and cooking (94.9%). However, a quarter (25.2%) of households use *bukhari* for heating. Electricity is the most widely used source of energy for cooking in both urban (99.1%) and rural (92.5%) households. A higher proportion of urban household use LPG gas (95.0%) as the source of energy for cooking as compared to rural households (57.8%). One-third (33.3%) of rural households use wood as the source of energy for cooking.

About 70% of households across the country have television connections in their homes (excludes other connection). Cable connection is popular among urban households (90.6%) while it is used by 27% of rural households. However, in rural areas, direct-to-home (DTH) satellite (27.8%) is more popular than in urban areas (2.0%).

About one-fifth (17.7%) of the total households own computers/laptops. The proportion of households with computers/laptops is higher in urban areas (35.4%) than in rural areas (8.0%).

On average, a household owns 2.3 mobile phones. 97% of households have access to mobile phones in Bhutan; a little less than two-thirds (64.6%) of households own smart phones while 55.8% of households own other mobile phones (refers to any other ordinary mobile phones).

Most of the households walk to the service facilities or get there by car, or they use a combination of the two modes of travel. For households in urban areas, the nearest service centers are usually within walking distance from their dwellings. In rural areas, households have to walk or take a car or do both.

Households that did not provide information about the mode of transportation to the service centers may have no need for the services provided such as post office, non-formal education center, or agriculture or livestock or forest extension center (especially in the case of urban households).

Assets, Credit and Income

Asset

Assets are classified into three general groups: durables; livestock; and land. More than three-fourths of the households own durables such as rice cookers (95.2%), curry cookers (81.9%), and water boilers (76.0%). 57% of households own refrigerators and 58% own modern stoves. Among furniture and fixtures, the proportion of households owning choesham (44.4%) is the highest.

Ownership of most durable goods increases with the per capita consumption quintile although it is the reverse for ownership of radio and power chain, which decreases. 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/laptop, and foreign made bow), sofa set and heater, grinding machine and family car.

Households in urban areas own more/higher assets (durable) compared to rural households. Compared to rural areas, the ownership of the three most common kitchen appliances (rice cookers, curry cookers, and water boilers) is higher in urban areas.

More than two-thirds (69.0%) of rural households in the richest consumption quintile own refrigerators, while only one-quarter (20.6%) of households in the poorest consumption quintile own a refrigerator. There is significant difference between urban and rural areas in the ownership of electric irons, washing machine, and microwave oven.

Land

A landholder is a household that owns any type of land. About 71% of households in the country are landholders, out of which 60% owns 5 acres or less and 11% of households own more than 5 acres of land. Overall, 29% of households do not own land.

The land ownership is higher in rural areas. 72% of rural households own 5 acres or less, compared to 38% of urban households owning land. Similarly, the proportions of households owning more than 5 acres of land are higher in rural areas (15%) as compared to those in urban areas (3.3%). 59% of urban households are landless, while 13% of rural households do not own land. There is an inverse relationship between landholding and per capita household consumption quintile. In both the landholding categories, percent of landholding decreases with the increase in household consumption quintile. The number of non-landholder households is

higher at the higher quintile. About one-third of households (33.2%) of non-landholders are in the richest consumption quintile, while a little more than 7% of non-landholders are in the poorest consumption quintile.

The average landholding of households in the country is 2.16 acres. In rural areas, the average household landholding is 2.86 acres; it is 0.89 acres among households in urban areas. For both the urban and rural areas taken separately, the mean landholding size is greater than the median landholdings. This implies that the distribution of size of landholding is skewed to the right, or the ownership is more concentrated in smaller landholdings.

Livestock

Livestock ownership is prevalent mostly in rural areas. Around 65% of rural households own cattle against 6% of urban households owning the same. Most households have two or more heads of cattle (48%). Similarly, 32% of rural households have poultry, and among them, most have two or more heads of poultry (26%). More than one in every ten (12%) rural households own goats. About 16% of rural households own other livestock (pigs, horses, sheep, yaks, and buffalo) while less than 1% of urban households own the same. Livestock ownership is relatively low at the higher consumption quintile among households in urban and rural areas.

Land and livestock ownerships are less widespread in urban areas. They are inversely related to the consumption quintile. Among the livestock owners, the majority of them own cattle and poultry. Land and livestock assets are used as inputs in agriculture. Households in urban areas and those in the richer consumption quintiles derive a smaller proportion of their income from agriculture. Among the rural households in the poorer consumption quintiles, the ownership of land and livestock remain higher.

This is because these households mainly depend on agriculture.

Credit

About 40% of the households in the country currently have loans. Bank loan is the most common source of funds: 36% of all households in Bhutan have bank loans. Less than 4% of households have loans from other sources such as NPPF, RICBL/BIL, and REDCL. Compared to rural households (33.0%), the proportion of households with bank loans is much higher among urban households (42.0%). This could be because urban households have easy access to banking services as compared to rural households. A majority of households reported that they have availed loans to purchase vehicles (27.0%), and to construct houses (25.0%), followed by personal or settlements (15.9%).

A majority of the households (63.3%) in Bhutan use their own savings during emergencies. 34% of the households borrow money from family and the remaining 3% of households borrow money from other sources. However, there are urban-rural differences in the choice of source of money in emergencies. 80% of urban households use their own savings during emergencies as compared to 54% of rural households using their own savings. On the other hand, a higher proportion (42.7%) of rural households borrow money from their family when compared to urban households (18.8%).

The most widely used banking product is the Saving Account. 77% of households have Saving Accounts and 28% of households use debit/credit/ATM cards. The use of Current Deposit and other products is low. 21% of the households do not use any banking products. There is a significant difference in the use of banking services between urban and rural residents. More than nine out of ten urban households (94.7%) have Saving Accounts, while about six out of ten rural households (67.3%) use Saving Accounts.

Debit/credit card/ATM cards are popular among urban households (49.9%) as compared to the households in rural areas (15.8%). 4% of urban households do not use banking services while 31% of rural households do not use any banking service.

Insurance

Life insurance is the most popular insurance scheme in Bhutan. 50% of the total households have life insurance and 30% of the households have insured their property. The properties insured include assets, livestock, houses, and vehicles. 40% of households in Bhutan have no insurance. Less than 5% of households have availed health, crop, and other insurance schemes. There is no significant variation between urban (46.5%) and rural (51.7%) households in terms of life insurance scheme. A higher proportion of rural households (36.2%) have insured their property (property insurance includes assets, livestock, housing, vehicle), compared to urban households (19.0%). The reason for this could be that more rural households own their dwellings (87%, table 7.2). Also, housing insurance is compulsory in rural Bhutan.

Income

A majority (38.8%) of households reported that their main source of income is wages or salaries (includes religious fees, TA/DA), followed by sale of vegetables (14.5%), and other (12.2%). 0.9% of households reported that their main source of income is from inheritance.

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

Households were asked during the Survey to name up to three actions that the Government should take to improve their welfare. Nationally, timely and continuous water supply, improving

road infrastructure and job creation topped the list of priority issues. These were also the major concerns in the rural areas. The priority concerns of urban households were job creation, water supply, housing, waste management, road infrastructure, hospital and medical facilities, and improved sanitation. In both the urban and rural areas, timely and continuous water supply was among the top three priorities mentioned.

97% of the households had sufficient food, i.e., 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 4% of households faced the problem.

Household respondents were asked how happy they considered themselves to be and whether they thought of their household as poor. The happiness ratings reveal that most of the households (76%) consider themselves happy. Unhappiness is more common in the rural areas. For the entire country, only one out of every 39 persons is very unhappy.

More than half of the household heads (62.6%) believe that their households are neither poor nor non-poor. However, households that believe they are either poor or very poor (15.3%) are less than those that believe they are not poor (20.1%). Almost one-fifth (19.1%) of rural households, but only 8% 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 that they are neither poor nor non-poor, about 75% are happy. This finding is consistent with the earlier result that about 76% of households in the country are happy. The data indicate that the households that rated themselves not poor tend to be happy; 88% of the perceived non-poor households are happy. In contrast, among the

households that consider themselves poor but not very poor, only 59% are happy, and for the households that consider themselves very poor, less than half (45.9%) are happy. The feeling of happiness, therefore, appears to be related to whether the household considers itself poor or non-poor.

The proportion of households that are very happy increases with per capita household consumption expenditure. About 29% of households in the bottom consumption quintile are very happy, compared to about 45% of households in the richest quintile who feel the same. The results, therefore, indicate a positive relationship between happiness and per capita household consumption expenditure.

The proportion of households rating themselves non-poor increases with the per capita household consumption quintile. Only about 11% in the bottom consumption quintile, versus more than 30% in the top consumption quintile, consider themselves non-poor. A positive relationship between per capita household consumption and perceptions of being non-poor or neither poor nor non-poor 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.

CHAPTER 01

Introduction

1.1. BACKGROUND

The National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS) of the Kingdom of Bhutan mandates the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) to conduct the living standards survey once every 4 or 5 years. The first Bhutan Living Standards Survey (BLSS) was conducted in 2003 using the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) methodology. The second BLSS was administered in 2007 while the third, in 2012. The most recent BLSS was conducted between March and April, 2017.

BLSS 2017 sampled 11,660 households with 48,639 persons. The observed sample represented 164,011 households and 692,895 persons. Four hundred and forty-four visiting members were excluded from the analysis. While the sample size for BLSS 2012 was less than 10,000 households,

the sample size for BLSS 2017 was 11,812. More reliable estimates of various parameters of interest at the *Dzongkhag* level could be obtained owing to a larger sample size observed in BLSS 2017. Data on the household consumption expenditure made it possible to assess the level of poverty and well-being in Bhutan. The Survey collected data on the demographic characteristic of household members, household assets, credit and income, remittances, housing, access to public facilities and services, education, employment, the health of household members, and price of commodities. Additional data on happiness and self-rated poverty were collected.

The World Bank, through the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building and Development (TFSCB Grant TF No. 0A4200), funded BLSS 2017.

1.2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of BLSS 2017 were to collect data on socio-economic indicators for updating the country's poverty profile; monitor poverty-related indicators; assess the effectiveness of the 11th Five Year Plan (FYP); inform the 12th FYP's socio-economic development plans and programmes; and to update the weights required for the estimation of the Consumer Price Index.

This report presents key findings from the Survey, which are expected to be useful for the Government and other development partners to assess trends in various socio-economic indicators. These indicators can be used to assess the Government's policies and programmes, which are implemented to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Bhutanese people.

1.3. SAMPLING DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Geographical coverage

BLSS 2017 has been designed to cover all twenty *Dzongkhags* or districts (both urban and rural areas) including the four major *Thromdes* (towns) of Thimphu, Phuentsholing, Gelephu and Samdrup Jongkhar. Urban areas included the four major *Thromdes*, *Dzongkhag* headquarters, and *Dzongkhag* satellite towns (as identified by the Department of Human Settlement of Ministry of Works and Human Settlement). Urban areas were divided into Local Area Plans (LAPs) and these LAPs were further divided into Enumeration Areas (EAs). Rural areas constituted of *Chiwogs* (village or group of villages).

Sample Design

The sample for BLSS 2017 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the living conditions of Bhutanese in both urban and rural areas of the twenty *Dzongkhags*, including the four *Thromdes* (Thimphu, Phuentsholing, Gelephu and Samdrup Jongkhar).

A stratified two-stage sampling design was adopted. In the case of rural areas, *Chiwogs* formed the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), and households formed the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). In the case of urban areas, EAs within *Dzongkhags/Thromdes* formed the PSUs, and households under the EAs formed the SSUs. Probability Proportional to Size with Replacement (PPSWR) was used to select *Chiwogs* in rural areas with a number of households as size variable. Simple Random Sampling without Replacement (SRSWOR) was used to select the EAs in urban areas. Circular Systematic Sampling (CSS) was used to select the participating households both within *Chiwogs* and EAs.

Sampling Frame for the Survey

The sampling frames for both urban and rural areas were based on information collected during the latest household listing activity that was carried out in all the 20 *Dzongkhags* for the Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) 2017 from November 2015 till March 2016.

Sample Size determination

For discrete data, let the units be classified into two classes, 'say' C and C'. Let p be the estimated proportion of units in class C, P being the population proportion in class C. We wish to control the relative error in p. In other words, we want

$$Pr(|p-P| \geq rP) = \alpha$$

Where α is the small risk we are ready to tolerate when the relative error is greater than rP.

The Standard Error of p, denoted by SE(p), is given by (assuming that the population size (N) is large compared to the sample size (n))

$$\sqrt{\frac{PQ}{n}}$$

While the Percentage Standard Error of p (or Percentage coefficient of variation) is given by

$$\sqrt{\frac{Q}{nP}} \times 100$$

By substituting an advance estimate of P by, say p, the desired sample size is given by

$$n_0 = \frac{t^2}{r^2} \frac{q}{p} = \frac{1}{cv^2} \frac{q}{p} = q/p \times (1/\text{Desired CV}^2);$$

q= 1-p; Q = 1-P :cv² is the desired cv²

When the desired cv is 20%, then cv² is equal to 0.04.

p was determined using the Bhutan Living Standard 2012 data.

The right hand side expression in the sample size determination formula is multiplied with the design effect for determination of sample size for complex design i.e.

$$n_0 = \frac{t^2}{r^2} \frac{q}{p} \times \text{Deff} = \frac{1}{cv^2} \times \frac{q}{p} \times \text{Deff}$$

Using the above procedure, a total of 11,812 households were required for the Survey.

Sample allocation

A total of 11,812 households were allocated to rural and urban areas of all *Dzongkhags*. The sample size was determined by fixing the % CV to 20 for each of the *Dzongkhag* as well as by taking into consideration the Design Effect (deff) (poverty rate of BLSS 2012 was used for computation of %CV and deff). The breakup of sample sizes for rural and urban areas are given in Table 1.1. Eight to ten households were observed in smaller/medium sized *Chiwogs*/EAs while in larger *Chiwogs*/EAs, 16 to 20 households were observed. Two extra households were selected in each participating *Chiwog*/EA to avoid the problem of non-response.

Table 1.2 presents the breakup of sample size allocation by *Dzongkhag*.

Table 1.1 Allocation of Sample Size across Urban and Rural Areas

Area	No. of PSUs	Total No. of Households	Sample size
Rural	1,044	106,220	6,854
Urban	1,528	60,679	4,958
Total	2,572	166,899	11,812

Table 1.2 Sample Size Allocation by *Dzongkhag*

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Rural		
	Total PSUs	Total HHs	Sample HHs
Bumthang	62	3,794	420
Chhukha	266	15,582	1,007
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	154	5,807	381
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	112	9,775	626
Dagana	94	5,889	214
Gasa	29	944	102
Haa	47	2,856	320
Lhuentse	52	3,677	212
Monggar	135	8,779	460
Paro	119	10,466	481
Pema Gatshel	101	6,283	254
Punakha	90	6,432	434
Samdrup Jongkhar	125	8,510	730
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	52	2,176	190
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	73	6,334	540
Samtse	145	14,765	640
Sarpang	140	10,538	1,080
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	60	2,439	260
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	80	8,099	820
Thimphu	658	30,252	2,964
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	612	24,917	2,480
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	46	5,335	484
Trashigang	127	11,135	504
Trashi Yangtse	61	4,077	616
Trongsa	44	4,041	410
Tsirang	79	5,223	290
Wangdue Phodrang	135	9,606	456
Zhemgang	63	4,050	218
Bhutan	2,572	166,899	11,812

Weights

The sampling weights in rural areas were determined using the formula

$$\frac{1}{nP_i} \frac{M_i}{m_i}$$

Where n= number of *Chiwogs* selected in the rural area of a *Dzongkhag*

$P_{i=}$ is the probability of selection of i-th *Chiwog*

N= total number of *Chiwogs* in the rural area of a *Dzongkhag*

M_i = total number of households(HHs) belonging to i-th *Chiwog*

m_i = number of HHs selected from M_i

The sampling weights in the urban areas were determined by using the formula

$$\frac{N}{n} \frac{M_i}{m_i}$$

Where N = total number of enumeration areas in the urban area of *Dzongkhag/Thromdes*

n = number of enumeration areas selected out of N

M_i = number of HHs belonging to i-th EA

m_i = number of HHs selected from M_i

Estimation Procedure

The following notations are used for the estimation procedure:

d= subscript for *Dzongkhag*;

s= subscript for stratum (s=1 for rural areas and 2 for urban areas);

i= subscript for PSU (*Chiwog*, EA);

j= subscript for sample HH belonging to a particular PSU;

N_{ds} = total number of PSUs (say, *Chiwog*/EA) in s-th stratum of d-th *Dzongkhag*;

n_{ds} = number of PSUs observed in s-th stratum of d-th *Dzongkhag* (for s=1 the selection of

Chiwogs is made by PPSWR with No. of HHs as the size variable while for s=2 the selection of EAs is made by SRSWOR);

M_{dsi} = total number of HHs belonging to the i-th PSU of s-th stratum in d-th *Dzongkhag*

$\sum_i^{N_{ds}} M_{dsi}$ = total number of HHs in s-th stratum of d-th *Dzongkhag*;

m_{dsi} = number of SSUs (say, households) observed in i-th selected PSU of s-th stratum in d-th *Dzongkhag* by Circular Systematic Sampling (CSS);

$P_{dsi} = M_{dsi} / \sum_i^{N_{ds}} M_{dsi}$ = probability of selection of i-th PSU in s-th stratum of d-th *Dzongkhag*;

y_{dsij} = observed value of the characteristic y for the j-th HH in the i-th PSU belonging to the s-th stratum of d-th *Dzongkhag*.

Estimation of aggregates/mean along with estimates of error

Estimator of population mean at the i-th PSU level for the 1ststratum in d-th *Dzongkhag* is given by

$$\bar{y}_{d1i.} = \frac{1}{m_{d1i}} \sum_j^{m_{d1i}} y_{d1ij}$$

Estimator of population mean for the 1ststratum in d-th *Dzongkhag* is given by

$$\bar{y}_{d1} = \frac{1}{n_{d1} N_{d1}} \sum_i^{n_{d1}} \frac{\bar{y}_{d1i.}}{P_{d1i}}$$

The approximate estimator of variance of the estimator for the 1ststratum in d-th *Dzongkhag* is given by

$$v(\bar{y}_{d1}) = \frac{1}{n_{d1} (n_{d1} - 1) N_{d1}^2} \sum_i^{n_{d1}} \left(\frac{\bar{y}_{d1i.}}{P_{d1i}} - \bar{y}_{d1} \right)^2$$

Estimator of population mean at the i-th PSU level for the 2ndstratum in d-th *Dzongkhag* is

given by

$$\bar{y}_{d2i.} = \frac{1}{m_{d2i}} \sum_j^{m_{d2i}} y_{d2ij}$$

Estimator of population mean in the 2nd stratum of d-th *Dzongkhag* is given by

$$\bar{y}_{d2} = \frac{1}{n_{d2}} \sum_i^{n_{d2}} \bar{y}_{d2i.}$$

And the corresponding variance estimator is given by

$$v(\bar{y}_{d2}) = \left(\frac{1}{n_{d2}} - \frac{1}{N_{d2}} \right) s_{bd2}^2$$

Where

$$s_{bd2}^2 = \frac{1}{(n_{d2} - 1)} \sum_i^{n_{d2}} (\bar{y}_{d2i.} - \bar{y}_{d2})^2$$

Estimator of population mean for d-th *Dzongkhag* is given by

$$\bar{y}_d = \frac{(\bar{y}_{d1} + \bar{y}_{d2})}{2}$$

The corresponding variance estimator is given by

$$v(\bar{y}_d) = \frac{(v(\bar{y}_{d1}) + v(\bar{y}_{d2}))}{4}$$

The estimator of population mean at the national level is given by

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum_d^D \bar{y}_d}{D}$$

While the variance estimator is given by

$$\frac{\sum_d^D (v(\bar{y}_{d1}) + v(\bar{y}_{d2}))}{D^2}$$

The % standard error of the estimator is given by

$$\%se(\bar{y}) = \frac{\sqrt{v(\bar{y})}}{\bar{y}} \times 100$$

Estimator of population total for the i-th PSU in the 1st stratum of d-th *Dzongkhag* is given by

$$\hat{y}_{d1i.} = \frac{M_{d1i}}{m_{d1i}} \sum_j^{m_{d1i}} y_{d1ij}$$

Estimator of population total for the 1st stratum of d-th *Dzongkhag* is given by

$$\hat{y}_{d1} = \frac{1}{n_{d1}} \sum_i^{n_{d1}} \frac{\hat{y}_{d1i.}}{p_{d1i}}$$

Estimator of variance of \hat{y}_{d1}

$$v(\hat{y}_{d1}) = \frac{1}{n_{d1} (n_{d1} - 1)} \sum_i^{n_{d1}} \left(\frac{\hat{y}_{d1i.}}{p_{d1i}} - \hat{y}_{d1} \right)^2$$

Estimator of population total for the i-th PSU of 2nd stratum in the d-th *Dzongkhag* is given by

$$\hat{y}_{d2i.} = \frac{M_{d2i}}{m_{d2i}} \sum_j^{m_{d2i}} y_{d2ij}$$

Estimator of population total for the 2nd stratum of d-th *Dzongkhag* is given by

$$\hat{y}_{d2} = \frac{N_{d2}}{n_{d2}} \sum_i^{n_{d2}} \hat{y}_{d2i.}$$

The approximate estimator of variance of \hat{y}_{d2} is given by

$$v(\hat{y}_{d2}) = N_{d2}^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_{d2}} - \frac{1}{N_{d2}} \right) s_{d2}^2$$

$$\text{Where } s_{d2}^2 = \frac{1}{(n_{d2} - 1)} \sum_i^{n_{d2}} (\hat{y}_{d2i.} - \hat{y}_{d2})^2$$

Estimator of population total for d-th *Dzongkhag* is given by

$$\hat{y}_d = \hat{y}_{d1} + \hat{y}_{d2}$$

Variance estimator at *Dzongkhag* level is given by

$$v(\hat{y}_d) = v(\hat{y}_{d1}) + v(\hat{y}_{d2})$$

Estimate of % SE of \hat{y}_d is given by

$$\%se(\hat{y}_d) = \frac{\sqrt{v(\hat{y}_d)}}{\hat{y}_d} \times 100$$

Estimator of population total at National level is given by

$$\hat{y} = \sum_d^D \hat{y}_d$$

Estimator of variance of \hat{y} is given by

$$v(\hat{y}) = \sum_d^D v(y_d)$$

Estimator of % se of \hat{y} is given by

$$\%SE(\hat{y}) = \frac{\sqrt{v(\hat{y})}}{\hat{y}} \times 100$$

1.4. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Three main sets of schedules were canvassed in BLSS 2017. Two sets of schedules were used in listing households for sample selection (one each for urban and rural areas). The third set of schedules comprised of a household questionnaire with 11 sections called blocks. This questionnaire was meant for data collection on household consumption expenditure, prices, and other socio-economic variables. Detailed information was collected on a specific subject in each block. Some blocks were further divided into sub-blocks for some themes. The instruments used in BLSS 2017 are given in Table 1.3

The following manuals were prepared for the purpose of field data collection:

Enumerator’s manual: This manual contained concepts and definitions of different items in the survey questionnaire, how interviews are to be conducted, and detailed instructions for collecting information in each block of the questionnaire.

Supervisor’s manual: It contained detailed instructions for supervising the field works, ensuring data quality, and listing households, and selecting sample households in urban and rural areas.

Besides, reference materials were prepared for the field enumerators and data coders. These

included: i) age conversion table from Bhutanese and *Lotsham* to English; (ii) a table of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 4.0 and International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISOC) codes.

Table 1.3 Survey Instruments Used

Particular	Survey Instruments
Household listing forms	EA 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	
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	

1.5. REFERENCE PERIOD

To obtain the population of the sample households, 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 period of last 7 days, last 30 days, and last 12 months were asked. Households with no food consumption for some categories of food items in the last 7 days were asked about their consumption over the last 1 month or the last 12 months. For durable and nonfood items, the reference periods were last 1 month and last 12 months. Household respondents who could not recall any expenditure on durable and nonfood items in the last 12 months were asked for their expenditure on these items in 1 month.

1.6. TRAINING OF SUPERVISORS AND ENUMERATORS

The NSB recruited a total of 138 enumerators who were all college graduates. Twelve NSB staff members, 18 district statistical officers, and 5 assistant supervisors were deployed to supervise the fieldwork. A four-days training on sampling procedure and administering questionnaires was organized for the supervisors. A nine-day training was organized for the enumerators along with the supervisors. They were provided with training on how to administer a questionnaire. Mock demonstrations and one-day field tests were organized. The supervisors checked the questionnaires completed during the field tests to point out and rectify mistakes as part of their learning experiences.

1.7. FIELD OPERATIONS

The enumerators and supervisors were divided into 35 teams. A supervisor led each team. Vehicles were provided to each team for the Survey. The Survey was carried out from March to April, 2017. The supervisors accompanied the enumerators in the field.

The data was captured in a single visit to the households. In cases where a head of household or members of households could not be contacted in the first visit, a maximum of three visits were made to establish contact and collect the data.

1.8. RESPONSE RATE

To avoid non-response, two extra households were selected in addition to the targeted number of households. Notwithstanding this, the problem of non-response was encountered. A household was treated as unresponsive after three failed attempts were made to get the response. A major reason of non-response was a failure to establish contact with any adult member of the household even after three visits. Nearly cent percent of the

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

Area	Household Sample		Response rate (%)
	Planned	Canvassed	
Urban	4,958	4,946	99.8
Rural	6,854	6,714	98.0
Bhutan	11,812	11,660	98.7

Table 1.5 Response rate by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Planned	Canvasses	Response Rate (%)
Bumthang	420	420	100.0
Chhukha	1,006	1,002	99.6
Phuentsholing Thromde	381	381	100.0
Other than Phuentsholing Thromde	626	621	99.2
Dagana	214	214	100.0
Gasa	102	101	99.0
Haa	320	320	100.0
Lhuentse	212	204	96.2
Monggar	460	460	100.0
Paro	481	440	91.5
Pema Gatshel	254	254	100.0
Punakha	434	434	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	730	726	99.5
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	190	190	100.0
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	540	536	99.3
Samtse	640	640	100.0
Sarpang	1,080	1,070	99.1
Gelephu Thromde	260	257	98.8
Other than Gelephu Thromde	820	813	99.1
Thimphu	2,964	2,899	97.8
Thimphu Thromde	2,480	2,480	100.0
Other than Thimphu Thromde	484	419	86.6
Trashigang	504	504	100.0
Trashi Yangtse	616	608	98.7
Trongsa	410	410	100.0
Tsirang	290	290	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	456	446	97.8
Zhemgang	218	218	100.0
Bhutan	11,812	11,660	98.7

contacted households co-operated in responding to the questionnaire, particularly in urban areas. In rare cases of non-cooperation, the supervisors explained to the head of household the utility of the Survey and gave assurance that confidentiality will be maintained of the response provided. Table 1.4 gives Sample size planned for the rural and urban areas and the corresponding response rate. Both in rural and urban areas, the response rate is close to cent percent.

Table 1.5 gives response rate by the different *Dzongkhags*. In many of the *Dzongkhags*, the response rate is cent percent or close to cent percent. The least response rate is observed in Thimphu Dzongkhag (Other than Thimphu Thromde).

1.9. DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Field data were collected through CAPI software using tablets. A team from Data Processing Section under the Survey and Data Processing Division designed the questionnaire in Survey Solutions (online system). There were 35 teams, led by a supervisor (NSB staff and 5 trained graduates). The supervisors were responsible for administrative as well as the technical (CAPI) aspect in the field. After completing the field data collection, the administrator uploaded the data onto the BLSS data server hosted in the World Bank's cloud server. The administrator prepared the data (reshape and merge data sets) for analysis. A five-person NSB team analysed the data using STATA. Each team member was assigned a specific chapter. In the analysis, which was based on the sample size of 11,660 households with 48,639 persons, appropriate sampling probability weights were developed and assigned to individual households in order to obtain estimates for the whole country.

CHAPTER 02

Demographic Characteristics

The size, structure, distribution, and growth of population have direct influence on the quality of life of people in a country. Population structure is one of the basic demographic characteristics and age and sex are its two most important components. As in previous living standard measurement surveys, BLSS 2017 collected information on age, sex, and marital status of all household members who were sampled for the interviews.

This chapter describes demographic characteristics like household composition, age and sex distribution, and marital status of the population.

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together, sharing a living space, family resources, and having common cooking arrangements.

A head of household is a person who manages the income earned and the expenses incurred by a household. He/she makes key household decisions on a day-to-day basis and knows well about the other members in the household.

Expatriate and institutional households were excluded for the enumeration. An expatriate household is a household of Non-Bhutanese who are not paid by the Royal Government of Bhutan (e.g. personnel who are paid by UN, ADB, World Bank, etc. and by the governments of other countries).

An institutional household is an institution like school, *shedra*, *dratshang*, etc., where a group of persons make common provision of food and/or other essentials for living. Labor camps at construction sites and hydro project

sites with common food arrangements were not enumerated.

2.1. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Household Size

Household size is the number of family members in a household. BLSS 2017 sampled 11,660 households representing a total of 164,011 households in the country. The average household size in the country is 4.2. It ranges from 3.6 to 4.8 across the *Dzongkhags*. Tashiyangtse *Dzongkhag* has the smallest average household size, while Zhemgang has the largest (Annex, Table A2.1). Across the four *Thromdes*, Thimphu, Phuentsholing and Samdrup Jongkhar have household size estimated at 4.0, whereas the household size in Gelephu *Thromde* is 3.2. Table 2.1 shows the average household size by area of resident and sex of the household head. The household size is slightly larger in rural areas (4.4) as compared to that of urban areas (4). In urban areas, male-headed households tend to have larger household size (4.1) than female-headed households (3.7). But in rural areas, household size remains same irrespective of the sex of the household head.

As shown in Figure 2.1, about 6% of the households are singled-headed households and another 6% have eight or more members. Most of the households (40.7%) have 4-5 members.

The average household size declines with the per capita consumption quintiles as shown in Figure 2.2. The average household size is estimated at 5.3 in the poorest per capita consumption quintile as compared to only 3.2 in the richest

Table 2.1 Average Household Size by Area and Sex of Household Head

Area	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Urban	4.1	3.7	4.0
Rural	4.4	4.4	4.4
Bhutan	4.3	4.2	4.2

Figure 2.1 Distribution of Households by Household Size

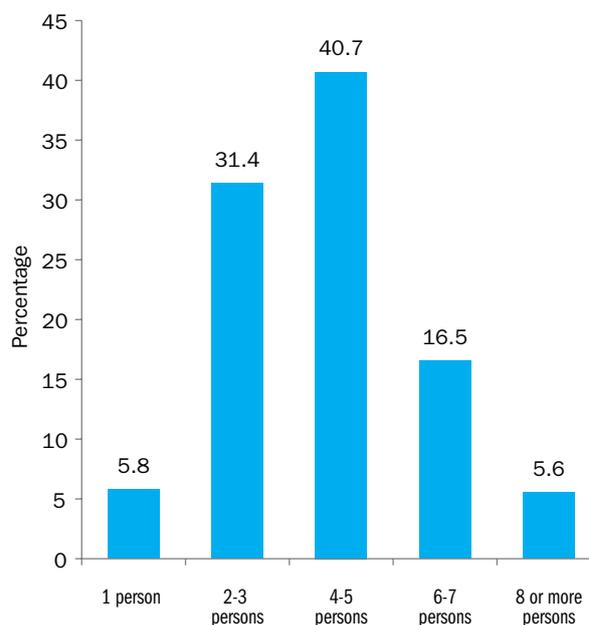
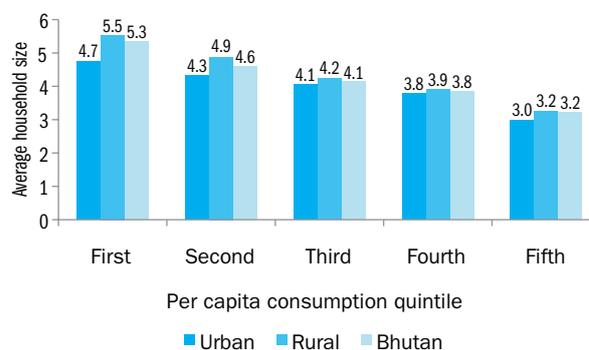


Figure 2.2 Average Household Size by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and Area



quintile. The average household size is larger in rural areas than in urban areas within each per capita consumption quintile.

Household Distribution

The household distribution by area and sex of household head is shown in Table 2.2. The majority of the households are headed by males (64.4%). The proportion of female-headed household is slightly higher in rural areas (38.8%) than in urban areas (29.1%). Across the *Dzongkhags*, the proportion of female-headed households ranges from 17% in Samtse to 65% in Bumthang (Annex,

Table 2.2 Distribution of Households by Area and Sex of Household Head

Area	Sex (number)			Sex (Percent)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	41,373	16,960	58,333	70.9	29.1	35.6
Rural	64,691	40,987	105,678	61.2	38.8	64.4
Bhutan	106,064	57,947	164,011	64.7	35.3	100.0

Table 2.3 Age Distribution of Household Heads by Area and Sex

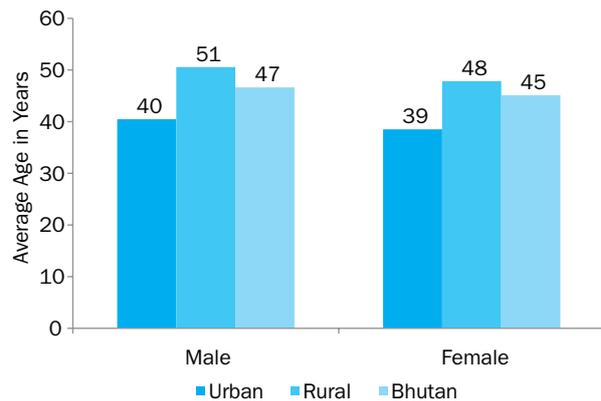
Area/Gender	Number of Households	Minimum	25th Percentile	Median	Mean	75th Percentile	Maximum
Urban	58,333	15	30	37	40	47	96
Male	41,373	15	31	38	40	48	96
Female	16,960	17	28	35	39	46	94
Rural	105,678	17	37	49	49	60	98
Male	64,691	19	39	50	51	61	98
Female	40,987	17	36	47	48	59	96
Bhutan	164,011	15	34	45	46	56	98
Male	106,064	15	35	45	47	57	98
Female	57,947	17	33	43	45	56	96

Table A2.1). Bumthang, Trongsa, and Punakha are among the *Dzongkhags* where female-headed households outnumber male-headed households. Comparing four *Thromdes*, the proportion of female-headed households are higher in Samdrup Jongkhar *Thromde* (34.2%) and lowest is estimated in Gelephu *Thromde* (21.9%).

Average Age of Household Head

As shown in Table 2.3, half of the household heads are 45 years old or less. The household heads are younger in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The median age in urban and rural areas is 37 and 49 years respectively. The male household heads are slightly older than female household heads in both the areas. The average age of the household heads is 46 years.

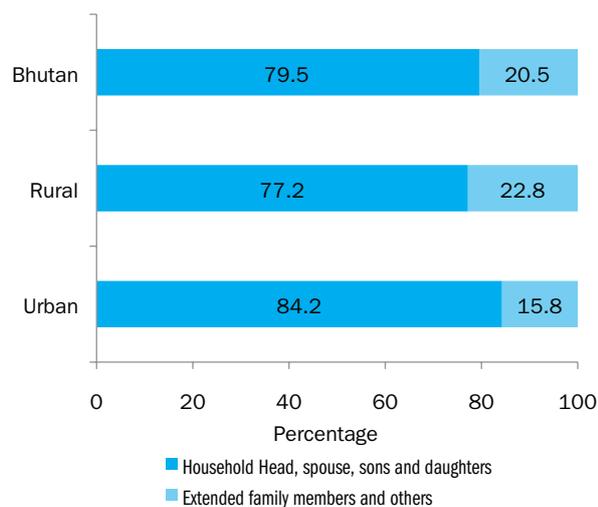
As shown in Figure 2.3, the average age of the household heads in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. The average age of males in rural areas is 51 years as compared to 40 years in urban areas. The average age of female household heads in rural areas is 48 years as compared to 39 years in urban areas. However, the average age does not differ much between males and females in both urban and rural areas.

Figure 2.3 Average Age of Household Heads by Area and Sex

Relation of Members to Household Heads

The household composition, which is based on the relationship of each member to the head of household, is shown in Figure 2.4. Roughly, 21% of the members are members of extended family. The extended family here refers to someone other than the spouse or a son or daughter of a household head. The extended family members and others make up 16% of the total household members in urban areas, whereas they form 23% in rural areas.

Figure 2.4 Household Composition by Relationship of each Member to Head of Household and Area



Households with Children

A child is defined as a person of less than 15 years of age. The household composition based on the number of adults of each sex and whether there are children is shown in Table 2.4. Around six in 10 households (58.6%) have children with at least one adult of each sex. Households with one man or one woman are slightly higher in those households that do not have children. In total, around four in 10 (37.4%) households do not have children.

2.2. AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

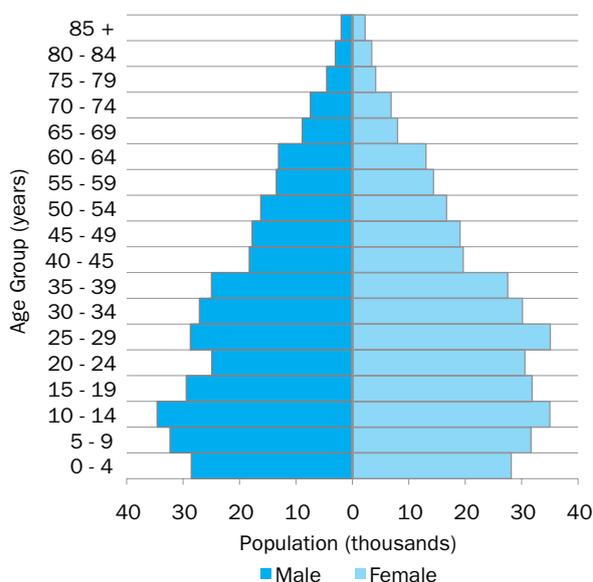
Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex

The population by age group and cohort by sex is shown in the population pyramid in Figure 2.5. The pyramid shows higher number of population in the younger age groups. The maximum is observed in the age group 10-14 years. The maximum number of female population is observed in the age group 25-29 years. For the males, the maximum number of population is observed in the age group 10-14 years. The pyramid shows that the population decreases sharply from the age group 40-45 years. A detailed distribution

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

Adults in Household	With Children		Without Children	
	Number of households	Percent of households	Number of households	Percent of households
At least one adult of each gender	96,145	58.6	47,458	28.9
One man	469	0.3	4,932	3.0
More than one man	334	0.2	1,657	1.0
One woman	2,659	1.6	4,611	2.8
More than one woman	2,993	1.8	2,754	1.7
Total	102,599	62.6	61,411	37.4

Figure 2.5 Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex



of population by age group, sex, and area is presented in Table A2.3 (Annex).

Population Size by Area and Sex

As shown in Table 2.5, the total estimated population is 692,895. Of these, 231,805 live in urban areas and 461,090 live in rural areas. For every 100 persons, 34 persons live in urban areas and 66 persons in rural areas. Comparing population by sex, the female population is slightly higher than the male population in both urban and rural areas. The estimated population may differ

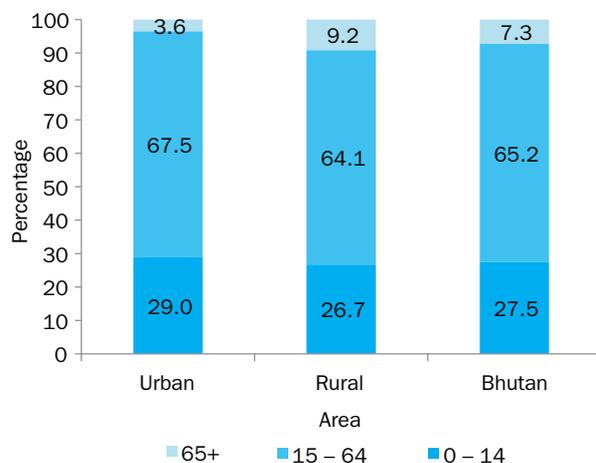
Table 2.5 Population by Area and Sex

Area	Sex		Total	Proportion to total population
	Male	Female		
Urban	111,493	120,312	231,805	33.5
Rural	223,801	237,290	461,090	66.5
Bhutan	335,294	357,601	692,895	100.0

from the Population and Housing Census as diplomatic/expatriate and institutional households are excluded from BLSS 2017. This conforms to the standard practice in household surveys in other countries.

Population by Broad Age Group and Dependency Ratios

As shown in Figure 2.6, the population is categorized into three broad age groups: working age population (15-64 years); non-working age population (0-14 years); and non-working age population (65+ years). As shown in Figure 2.6, for every 100 persons, there are 65 persons in working age group and the remaining 35 persons are in non-working age groups (28 children and 7 elderly persons). The proportion of the old population (65 years and above) is higher in rural areas (9.2%) than in urban areas (3.6%). The working age population is slightly higher in urban areas (67.5%) as compared to that of rural areas (64.1%).

Figure 2.6 Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Dependency Ratios by Area**Table 2.6** Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Dependency Ratios by Area

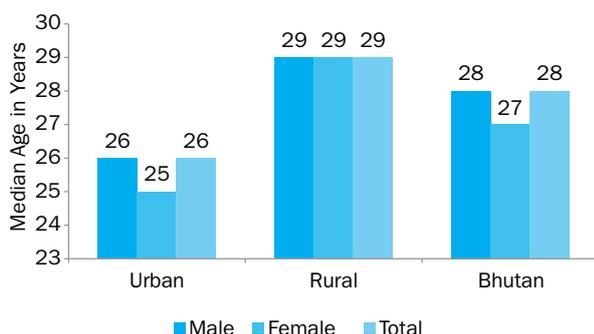
Age Group	Area		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
0 - 14	29.0	26.7	27.5
15 - 64	67.5	64.1	65.2
65+	3.6	9.2	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child Dependency Ratio	43.0	41.7	42.2
Old Age Dependency Ratio	5.3	14.4	11.2
Total Dependency Ratio	48.3	56.0	53.4

Table 2.6 shows the dependency ratios by area and sex. The dependency ratios are an important indicator that can illustrate structural changes of the population. For every 100 working persons, there are about five dependent persons (four children and one old age dependent). The dependency ratio is higher in rural areas (56.0%) than in urban areas (48.3%). The old age dependency ratio is higher in rural areas (14.4%) as compared to 5% in urban areas. The child dependency ratio is almost equal in both urban and rural areas.

Median Age

The median age is the age at the midpoint of a population. This means that half of the population are younger than the median age and the other half are older than the median age. As shown in Figure 2.7, the median age is 28 years, implying that half of the Bhutanese population are below the age of 28 years. The median age for the females is one year younger than that of the males. The median age is younger in urban areas (26 years) as compared to 29 years in rural areas. This implies that half of the population in urban areas are below 26 years of age whereas half of the population in rural areas are below 29 years old.

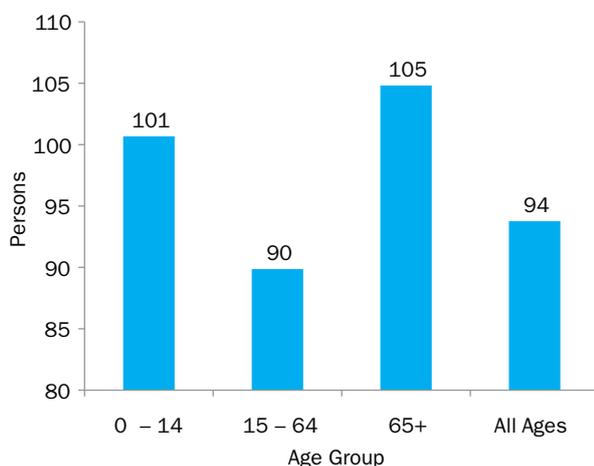
Figure 2.7 The Median Age of the Population by Area and Sex



Sex Ratios

Sex ratio is a basic measure to explain the sex composition of a population. It is defined as the number of males per 100 females. As shown in Figure 2.8, the overall sex ratio is 94, which indicates that there are more females than males in the population. The sex ratio varies among different age groups. It is 101 among the age group 0-14 years, 90 among the age group 15-64 years, and 105 for those who are 65 years and above.

Figure 2.8 Sex Ratios by Broad Age Group



2.3. MARITAL STATUS

Population by Marital Status

The Survey collected information on the current marital status of all household members during the time of enumeration. It is summarized in

Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Marital Status and Sex

Marital Status	Sex		Total	Percentage of the Population
	Male	Female		
Never Married	162,256	153,710	315,966	45.6
Living together	1,833.60	2,115.73	3,949.33	0.6
Married	159,860	171,508	331,368	47.8
Divorced	3,504.49	10,784.70	14,289.20	2.1
Separated	834.813	1,251.49	2,086.30	0.3
Widowed	7,004.95	18,231	25,236	3.6

Table 2.7. Overall, more than half (53.8%) of the population have or had been married (currently married, divorced, separated and widow/widower). Out of the married population, about 48% are currently married. The remaining 46% had never been married (never married and living together). Less than 1% of the population are living together.

Mean Age by Marital Status

As shown in Figure 2.9, the average age of widows or widowers is 65 years. Widowers have a slightly higher average age (68 years) when compared to widows (64 years). For those people who have never been married, the average age is 14 years while those who are currently living together have an average age of 32 years. The divorced, married, and separated persons have an average age of 43 years, with the males having a slightly higher mean age than the females.

Mean Age at First Marriage

As shown in Table 2.8, the mean age at first marriage for those people who have ever been married is 22 years. Overall, females tend to marry three years earlier than their male counterparts. Males in urban areas marry two years later than the males in rural areas. Similarly, the urban females tend to marry later than the rural females. On average, the 'currently separated persons' had married later than the other three groups.

Table 2.8 Average Age at First Marriage by Marital Status and Sex

Marital Status	Urban		Rural		Bhutan		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Married	25	21	23	20	24	20	22
Divorced	24	21	23	21	23	21	21
Seperated	26	24	23	22	23	22	23
Widow/Widower	23	20	22	20	22	20	20
Total	25	21	23	20	23	20	22

Figure 2.9 Average Age of the Population by Current Marital Status and Sex

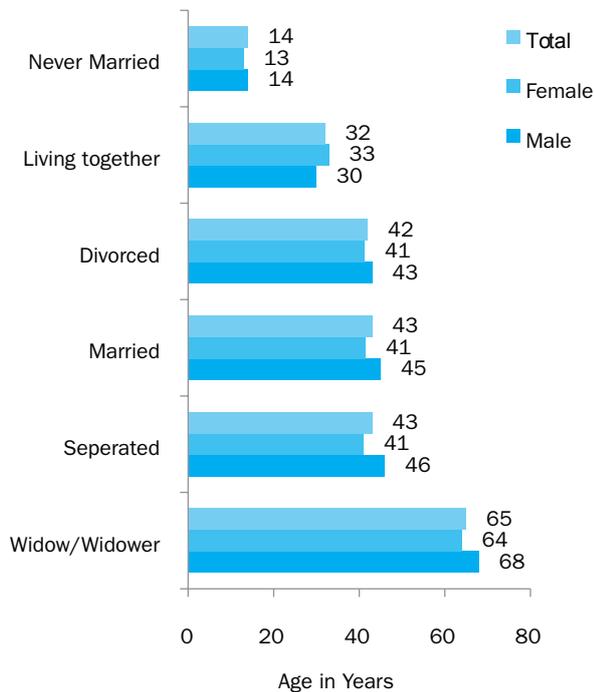
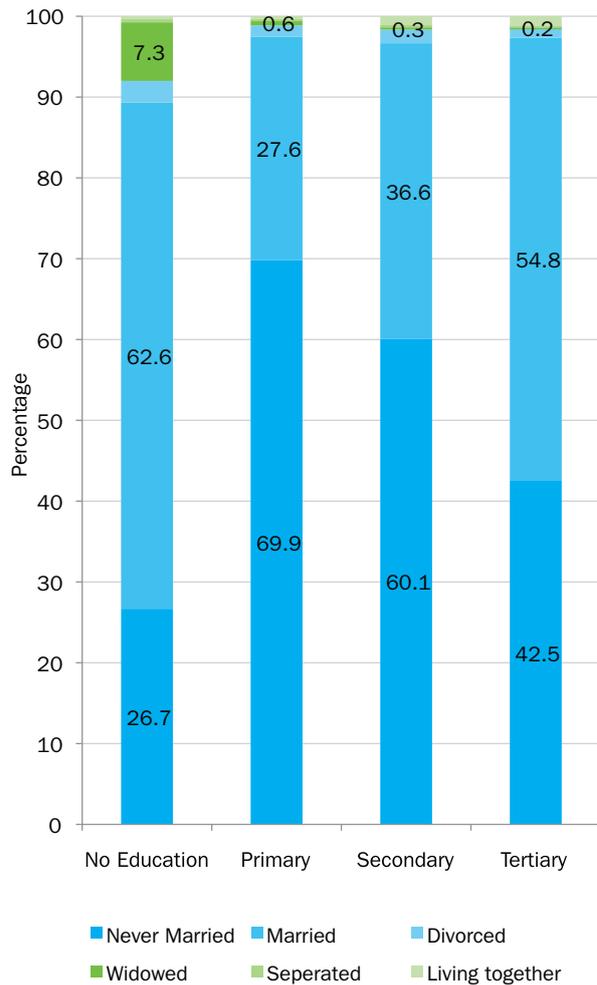


Figure 2.10 Marital Status of the Population by Educational Level



Marital Status by Educational Level

As shown in Figure 2.10, persons without education have the highest marriage rates (62.6%) and those people with primary education have the lowest marriage rates (27.6%). The marriage rate increases with the increase in the education level from primary to tertiary.

CHAPTER 03

Education

Education attainment and literacy are important determinants of person and household welfare because educational attainment has a direct impact on the economic status of an individual as well as that of a household. Adult and youth literacy of both sexes is an indicator under SDG4's "quality education." BLSS 2017, therefore, collected information about the education of all household members who were two years and above at the time of the Survey. However, the analysis is restricted to members who were six years and above, unless otherwise stated. For those members who were currently attending formal school or institute, information on the education levels currently attending, types of school or institute, mode and duration of travel to school or institute, and educational expenses were collected.

For those people who had attended formal school or institute in the past, information on the highest educational level completed were collected. Household members were asked whether they had received any other types of learning if they had never attended a formal school or institute in the past. In addition, information about the reasons for non-attendance was collected for those who were not attending formal school or institute despite being of school going age.

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. Functional literacy test or a specific question to determine functional literacy was not carried out.

Table 3.1 Literacy Rate by Area and Sex

Area	General Literacy Rate			Youth Literacy Rate			Adult Literacy Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	88.2	75.8	81.7	97.8	95.7	96.6	86.4	71.1	78.3
Rural	66.2	50.8	58.3	93.3	88.9	91.0	60.3	41.5	50.6
Bhutan	73.4	59.2	66.0	94.8	91.6	93.1	68.7	51.3	59.7

Overall, 66% of the population aged six years and above are literate as shown in Table 3.1. The literacy rate is substantially high in urban areas (81.7%) than in rural areas (58.3%). There is also a marked difference in literacy rate between the male and female population both in urban and rural areas. About 73% of the male population are literate as compared to 59% of the females. Across all *Dzongkhags*, the general literacy rate ranges from 46% in Wangdue Phodrang to 85% in Bumthang (Annex, Table A3.2). The general literacy rate is highest in Gelephu *Thromde* (85.4%) among the four *Thromdes*.

Among the youth population (15-24 years), the literacy rate is estimated at 93%. The youth in urban areas are more likely to be literate than the youth in rural areas. The literacy rate for urban youth is 97%, while 91% of rural youth are literate. There is a slight difference in literacy rates among male and female youths.

As shown in Table 3.1, about 60% of the adult population aged 15 years and above are literate. The literacy rate for male adults is 69% as compared to only 51% for female adults. There is a large difference in literacy rate between the urban and rural adults. The literacy rate in urban areas is 78%, whereas only 51% are literate in rural areas. Across the *Dzongkhags*, Bumthang has the highest adult literacy rate (81.6%), followed by Thimphu (76.8%). About less than half of the adult population are literate in the three *Dzongkhags* of Trashigang (48.9%), TrashiYangtse (48.8%), and Wangdue Phodrang (42.4%). Comparing the four *Thromdes*, Gelephu *Thromde* has the highest adult literacy rate (82.5%), while Samdrup Jongkhar *Thromde* has the lowest (75.5%).

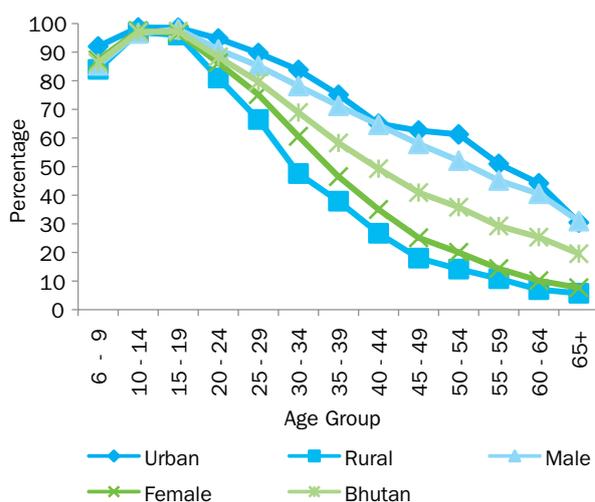
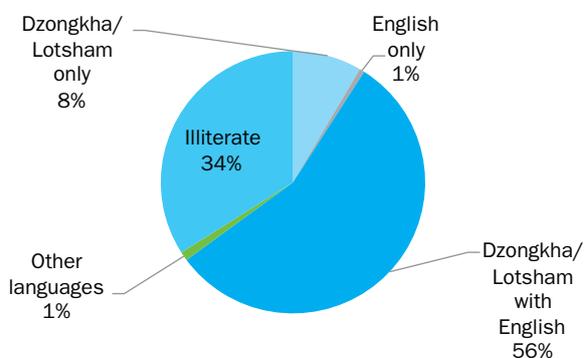
Figure 3.1 General Literacy Rates by Age Group, Area and Sex

Figure 3.2 Distribution of Population 6 Years and above by Language Literacy


Figure 3.1 shows the literacy rate by age groups, area, and sex. The age group 10-19 years has the highest literacy rate (97.0%). The literacy rate declines as the age rises. It drops to 20% for the population aged 65 years and above. A similar pattern is observed in both urban and rural areas. The literacy rate for population aged 65 years and over is 31% in urban areas and 6% in rural areas.

Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of population by language literacy. Only 8% of the

Table 3.2 Educational Attainment of Persons Aged 6 and Over by Highest Level Attained/Attending, Area and Sex

Highest Level Attained/ Attending	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	17.8	30.3	24.4	44.6	55.6	50.3	35.8	47.2	41.7
Primary	26.3	20.5	23.3	29.3	21.3	25.2	28.3	21.0	24.5
Lower/Middle Secondary	24.4	24.3	24.3	15.9	15.9	15.9	18.7	18.7	18.7
Higher Secondary	14.5	15.2	14.9	6.1	5.2	5.7	8.8	8.6	8.7
Tertiary	17.1	9.7	13.2	4.2	2.0	3.0	8.4	4.6	6.4

Table 3.3 Educational Attainment of Persons Aged (2 - 5) by Highest Level Attained/Attending, Area and Sex

Highest Level Attained	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	78.6	76.6	77.6	87.3	87.2	87.3	84.0	83.5	83.7
Primary	11.8	13.2	12.5	4.8	5.8	5.3	7.5	8.4	8.0
ECCD/Day care	9.6	10.3	9.9	7.8	7.0	7.4	8.5	8.1	8.3

population aged six years and above are literate in either *Dzongkha* or *Lotsham*. About 56% are literate in either *Dzongkha*, *Lotsham* or in English. Overall, about 34% of the population aged six years and above are illiterate. The proportion of illiterate person is higher in rural areas (41.7%) than in urban areas (18.3%).

3.2. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational Attainment of Persons Aged Six Years and Above

Six years is the official minimum age for entering primary school. Table 3.2 shows the educational attainment of persons aged six years and above. Overall, 42% of the population aged six years and above do not have education. Around 25% of the population have completed or are attending primary school, while 19% have lower or middle secondary education. Only 9% have higher secondary education, while 6% of the populations have tertiary education.

The percentage of educational attainment is significantly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. About two in 10 persons do not have formal education in urban areas as compared to five in 10 persons in rural areas. The proportion of

persons declines with the increase in level of education. For every 100 persons, about 13 persons have a tertiary education in urban areas whereas only three persons out of 100 persons have a tertiary education in rural areas. There is also a slight disparity in educational attainment between the male and female populations. For instance, 47% of the females have no education as compared to 36% of the male population.

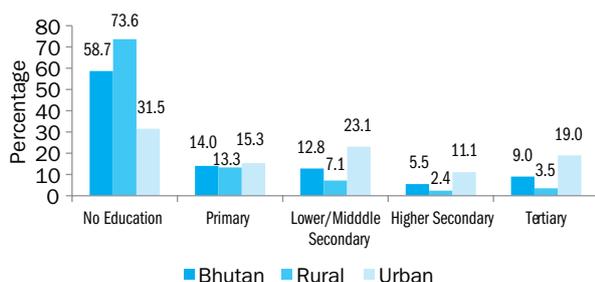
Education Attainment of Persons Aged 2-5 Years

The Survey collected information on the educational attainment for persons aged 2-5 years. It is summarized in Table 3.3. Overall, 84% of persons aged 2-5 do not have education. About 8% are attending or have attained primary education. Another 8% have attended ECCDs or day care centers. The educational attainment percent is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Nearly 22% have attained primary or ECCD or day-care in urban areas as compared to only 13% in rural areas.

Educational Attainment of Heads of Households

As shown in Figure 3.3, the proportion of household heads with no formal education is 59%. About 32% of the household heads in urban areas have no formal education as compared to 74% in rural areas. There is also a marked difference in educational attainment between the sexes. For instance, seven in 10 female household heads have not attended school as compared to five in 10 male household heads. The proportion of household heads with tertiary education is much higher in urban areas (19.0%) than in rural area (3.5%).

Figure 3.3 Distribution of Household Heads by Educational Attainment, Area and Sex



3.3. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Educational Status: Current and Past Formal Schooling

Though the official entry age for primary education is six years, the Survey has collected information on education for population two years and above. The overall educational status of the country is summarized in Table 3.4. The proportion of population two years and above that have never attended formal school or institute is 45%, while 27% are currently attending and 28% had attended in the past. Comparing males' and females' school attendance, the proportion of males and females who are currently attending formal school or institute is almost the same. More males (32.6%) had attended schools

in the past than females (23.3%). About half of the females (59.9%) have never attended formal school or institute as compared to 40% of males. The proportion of the population that have never attended formal school is high in rural areas (53.0%) than in urban areas (28.9%). The proportion of individuals who have previously attended schools or institutes in urban areas (41.6%) is twice the proportion in rural areas (20.9%).

Current School Attendance of Persons Aged 6-22 Years

Based on the age groups, education is categorized into five levels: primary school for age 6-12 years; lower secondary for age 13-14 years; middle secondary for age 15-16 years; higher secondary for age 17-18 years; and tertiary education for age 19-22 years. The current school attendance rate for the population aged 6-22 years is shown in Table 3.5. The current school attendance rate is 80%. There is no gender disparity in the current school attendance scenario. The difference in school attendance rate between urban and rural areas is also minimal. However, males in urban areas have higher school attendance rate (84.6%) than the males in rural areas (77.5%). Females have a higher school attendance rate than males in lower secondary school, which is associated with the age group 13-14 years. Males, however, have higher attendance rate in tertiary education which is associated with the age group 19-22 years. The school attendance rate decreases with the increase in age.

Current and Past School Attendance of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above

As shown in Table 3.6, nearly half (49.0%) of the population aged 15 years and above are either currently attending formal school or have attended school in the past. The male population has higher school attendance rate (56.1%) than the female population (42.5%). The male population

Table 3.4 Educational Status of Persons Aged 2 and Over by Area and Sex

Educational Status	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Currently attending	30.2	28.8	29.5	26.5	25.8	26.1	27.7	26.8	27.2
Previously Attended	46.3	37.3	41.6	25.8	16.3	20.9	32.6	23.3	27.8
Never attended	23.5	34.0	28.9	47.7	57.9	53.0	39.7	49.9	45.0
Total	100.0								

Table 3.5 School Attendance Rate by Age Group, Area and Sex

Educational Level Associated with Age Group	Age Group	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	6 - 12	97.1	99.1	98.1	93.2	96.8	95.0	94.5	97.6	96.1
Lower Secondary	13 - 14	96.2	95.6	95.9	89.6	96.3	93.0	91.8	96.1	93.9
Middle Secondary	15 - 16	92.8	95.1	94.0	83.3	91.1	87.4	86.4	92.5	89.6
Higher Secondary	17 - 18	81.22	72.74	76.5	72.0	75.26	73.56	74.9	74.3	74.6
Tertiary	19 - 22	42.2	31.0	35.5	32.5	30.9	31.7	35.7	30.9	33.1
All Education Level	6 - 22	84.6	78.6	81.4	77.5	80.4	79.0	79.9	79.7	79.8

Note: The specific age group is not necessarily attending in the corresponding educational level.

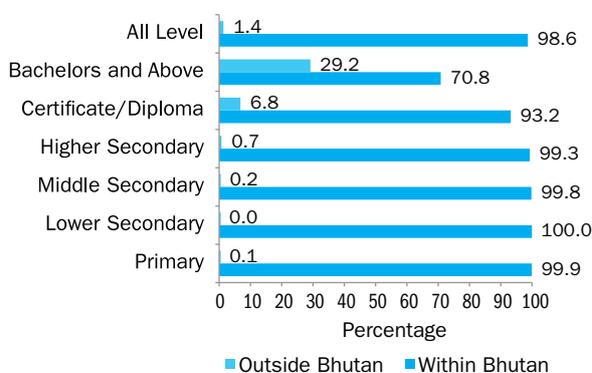
Table 3.6 Current and Past School Attendance of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 24	96.5	94.9	95.6	89.7	85.4	87.5	92.0	89.1	90.4
25 - 34	87.1	74.6	80.2	57.4	42.8	49.6	70.1	56.9	63.0
35 - 44	73.4	45.5	59.4	42.1	20.2	30.5	53.6	28.8	40.6
45 - 54	63.5	25.7	46.5	27.8	6.5	16.3	39.2	11.2	24.8
55 - 64	50.1	11.9	30.5	16.3	2.1	9.1	22.2	3.8	12.9
65+	26.5	4.3	14.3	9.3	0.6	5.2	11.8	1.3	6.7
All Age Group	78.1	62.8	70.0	45.7	32.4	38.8	56.1	42.5	49.0

has consistently higher attendance rate than the female population in all the age groups and in both urban and rural areas. The school attendance rate is much higher among the younger age group than among the older age group. Nine out of 10 persons among age group 15-24 are in school or have attended school in the past as compared to only one out of 10 persons above aged 64 years. There is a marked difference in school attendance rate among individuals in urban and rural areas. About seven out of 10 persons are in school or have attended school in the past in urban areas as compared to only four out of 10 in rural areas.

School Attendance Outside Bhutan

Figure 3.4 shows the proportion of students currently studying within and outside Bhutan. Overall, 99% of the persons six years and above are currently studying within Bhutan. The proportion of students going abroad for study increases as the level of education increases. About 7% of students at certificate or diploma level and 30% at bachelor's degree or higher level go abroad to study while almost all the students at primary and secondary level study within Bhutan.

Figure 3.4 Proportion of Persons Aged 6 Years and Over Who are Studying Within and Outside Bhutan by Educational Level

Type of School or Institute Attendance

Overall, 93% of the students go to public school or institute as shown in Table 3.7. Only about 7% of the students go to private school or institute. The proportion of students going to private school or institute is higher at the higher levels of education. About 32% go to private school or institute at bachelor's degree level and above as compared to only 4% at primary school level. The proportion of students attending private school or institute is higher in urban areas (14.1%) than in rural areas (3.2%). Nearly half (46.8%) the students go to private school or institute at the higher secondary school level in urban areas, while only about 20% of the same level go to private school in rural areas.

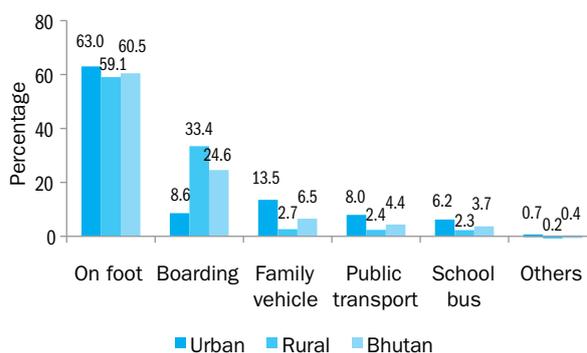
Table 3.7 Type of School or Institute Attendance by Educational Level and Area

Educational Level	Urban		Rural		Bhutan	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Primary School	90.8	9.2	99.0	1.0	96.3	3.7
Lower Secondary	98.5	1.5	99.8	0.2	99.3	0.7
Middle Secondary	98.0	2.1	99.6	0.4	99.0	1.0
Higher Secondary	53.3	46.8	79.8	20.2	67.2	32.8
Certificat/Diploma	90.7	9.3	91.6	8.4	91.3	8.7
Bachelors and Above	57.0	43.0	78.1	21.9	67.9	32.1
All Level	85.9	14.1	96.8	3.2	92.9	7.1

Method and Duration of Travel to School

Figure 3.5 shows the mode of travel to school of the students who are two years and above by area. Overall, 25% of students reside in boarding facilities. The proportion of students residing in a boarding facility is higher in rural areas (33.4%) than in urban areas (8.6%). Most of the students across the country walk to schools (60.5%). About 7% of the students use their family cars and only 4% go to school by public transport and school bus. More students in urban areas travel to school by bus or public transport than the students in rural areas. In urban areas, 14% of students go

Figure 3.5 Usual Method of Travel to School by Area



to school by family cars as compared to only 3% in rural areas. Similarly, about 8% and 6% of the students use public transport and school bus respectively in urban area as compared to only 2% in rural areas.

On average, students across the country take about 24 minutes to reach his or her school or institute. As shown in Table 3.8, around four out of 10 students take 15 minutes or less to reach school or institute, while two out of 10 take 16-30 minutes. The proportion of students residing in boarding facility increases with the level of education. Time taken to reach school decreases with increase in the level of education. Around 8% of the students in primary level take about an hour to reach school. Only 1% of the students in bachelor's degree and above take one hour to reach their institute.

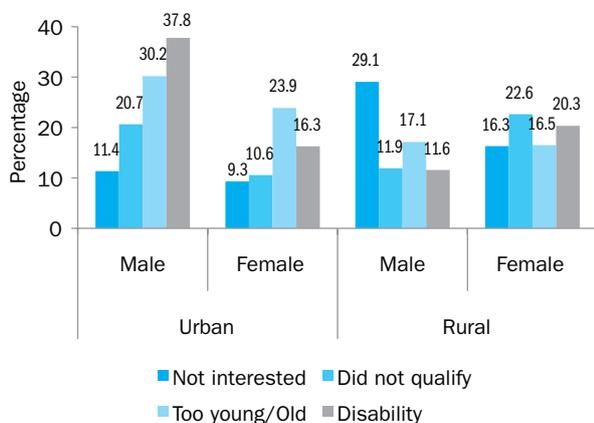
Table 3.8 Distribution by Time Taken to Reach School/ Institute and Educational Level

Education Level	Boarding	<=15	16-30	31-45	46-60	>60
		min	min	min	min	min
Primary School	11.5	47.0	26.0	2.8	7.6	5.2
Lower Secondary	33.6	35.7	20.2	3.0	4.9	2.7
Middle Secondary	43.4	29.3	18.3	3.1	4.3	1.7
Higher Secondary	46.7	25.3	20.8	4.7	2.2	0.3
Certificat/Diploma	85.8	4.4	8.7	1.2	0.0	0.0
Bachelors and Above	72.7	18.3	6.1	1.3	1.2	0.4
All level	25.0	39.4	22.8	3.0	6.0	3.6

Main Reasons for Not Attending Formal School

The four main reasons for children aged 6-16 years not attending formal school or institute are shown in Figure 3.6. In urban areas, the majority of the male children population do not attend school due to disability (37.8%) followed by age (either too old or young). A higher proportion of female children do not attend school due to age (23.9%), followed by disability (16.3%). In rural areas, the majority of male children population

Figure 3.6 Four Main Reasons for Nonattendance at Formal School by Children Aged 6-16 Years by Area and Sex

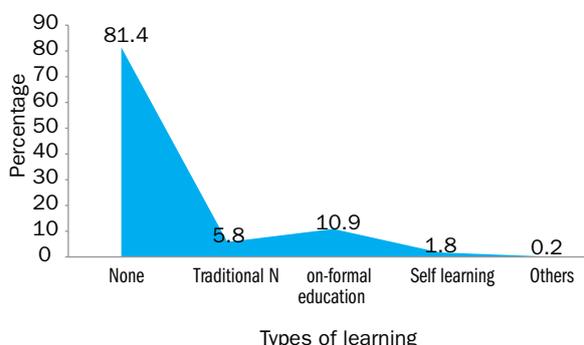


said that they were not interested (29.1%), while female children said that they did not qualify (22.6%).

Other Types of Education

For those persons six years and above and who have never attended formal school or institute, the Survey collected information on whether they have received any other learning either in the past or currently. Overall, 19% have received other types of learning; traditional, non-formal education, self-learning, or others as shown in Figure 3.7. Nearly 11% have received non-formal education followed by traditional education (5.8%). Only 2% are self-taught. Among those persons who have never attended formal school or institute, around 81% have never received any other types of learning.

Figure 3.7 Other Type of Learning Received by Persons Aged 6 Years and Over Who Have Never Attended Formal School/Institute



Gross and Net Attendance Ratios

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) is defined as the total number of students attending school at a given level of education, irrespective of their age, to the total number of children in the age group specified for that level of education. The specific age group for each level of education is defined as 6-12 years for primary, 13-14 years for lower secondary, 15-16 years for middle secondary, and 17-18 years for higher secondary.

As shown in Figure 3.8a, the GAR is higher at the lower education level than at the higher levels. The GAR at primary level is 107% as

Figure 3.8a Gross Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

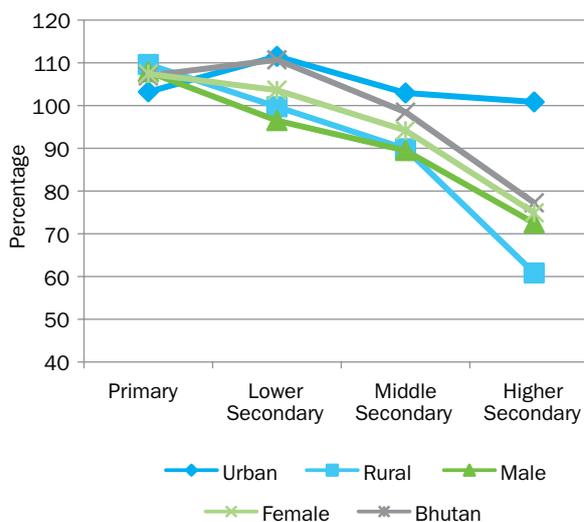
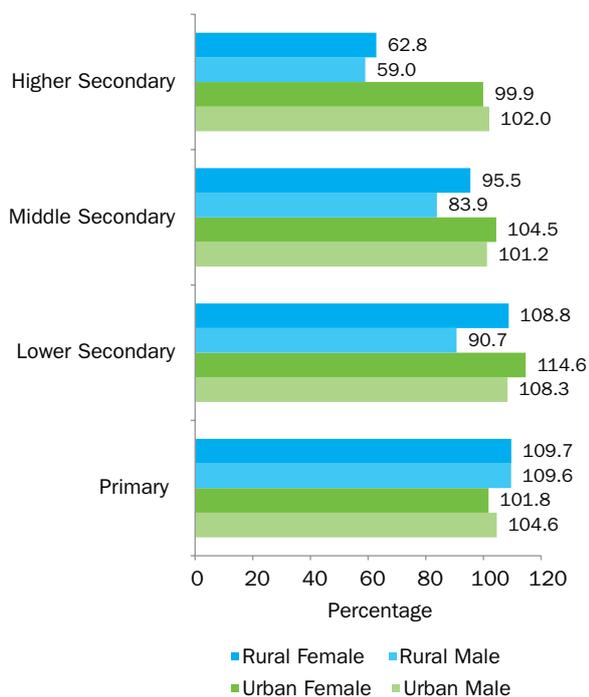


Figure 3.8b Gross Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex



compared to only 75% at higher secondary level. Except at primary level, female children have slightly higher GAR than male children. Overall, the GAR for female children is 102% as compared to male children’s 98%. The GAR is higher in urban areas than rural areas for all the education levels. In particular, there is a marked difference at the higher secondary level. The GAR is the highest at the lower secondary level in urban areas (111.5%) and the lowest at the higher secondary level in rural areas (60.8%). In general, the GAR in urban areas is 104%, while in rural areas it is 98%.

As shown in Figure 3.8b, rural males and females have higher GAR (109.6%) at the primary level as compared to 105% and 101% for urban males and females respectively. However, as the level of education increases, males and females in urban areas have higher GAR than rural males and females. At the middle secondary level, urban females have the highest GAR (114.6%), while rural females have the lowest GAR (90.7%). There is a marked difference in GAR at the higher

secondary level between urban and rural areas. The GAR for urban males is 102% as compared to only 59% for rural males. Similarly, the GAR for urban females is 100%, while the GAR for rural females is only 63%.

The Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) is the total number of students in a specific age group who are currently attending school at a particular level to the total number of children in that specific age group. Figure 3.9a and Figure 3.9b show the NAR by education level, area, and sex. Overall, the estimated NAR is nearly 69%. The NAR for males is estimated at 67% and it is 70% for females. Similar to the GAR, the NAR is higher at the lower level of education. The NAR at primary level is 91%, 50% at lower secondary, 42% at middle secondary and 34% at higher secondary level. In both urban and rural areas, there is a sharp drop in the NAR from primary to lower secondary and then it declines gradually. The NAR is higher for females in both urban and rural areas at lower and middle secondary. In general, the NAR is higher in urban areas (73.0%) than in rural areas (66.5%).

Details of the GARs and NARs at different levels of education for each *Dzongkhag* are given in (Annex, Table A3.10). Thimphu *Dzongkhag* has the highest GAR at 106%, followed by Sarpang (103.3%) and Dagana (102.1%). The lowest GAR is estimated in Gasa *Dzongkhag* at 80%. Zhemang and Pema Gatsel *Dzongkhags* have the highest NAR at 73%, followed by Thimphu *Dzongkhag* (71.9%), while Gasa *Dzongkhag* has the lowest NAR (59.9%). Across four *Thromdes*, GAR is estimated to be highest in Thimphu *Thromde* (107.8%), while NAR is highest in Gelephu *Thromde* (75.5%). Samdrup Jongkhar *Thromde* has the lowest GAR and NAR at 96% and 66% respectively.

Adjusted Net Attendance Ratios

For an education level associated with a specific age group, the adjusted NAR takes into account

Figure 3.9a Net Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

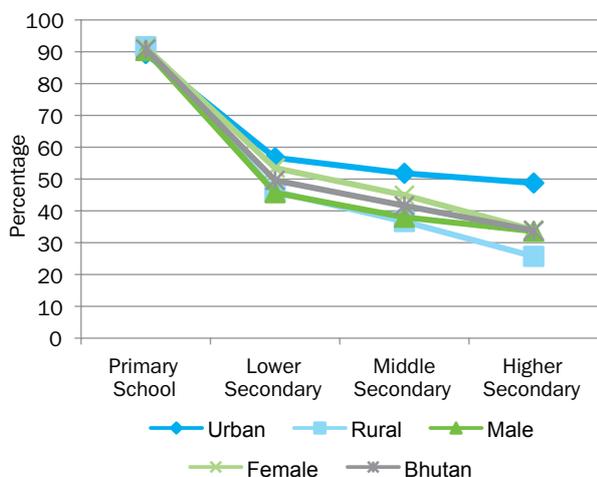
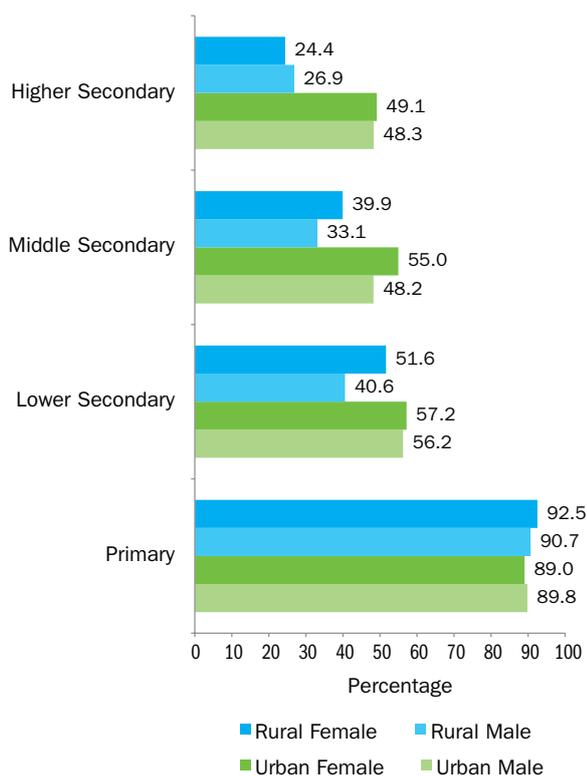
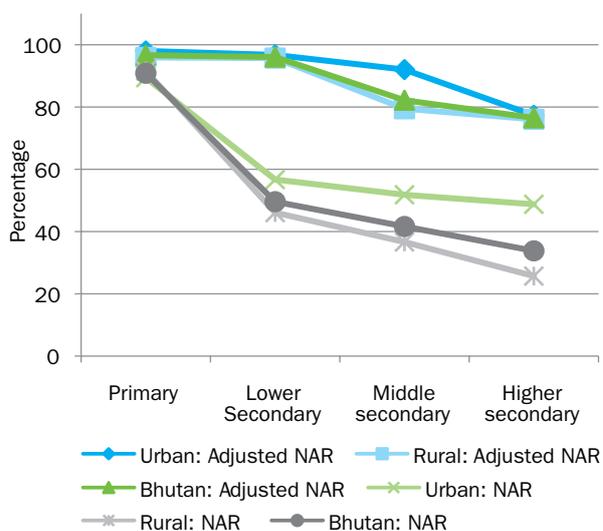


Figure 3.9b Net Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex



those in the age group who are attending at other educational level or receiving other types learning like traditional and non-formal education. The differences among the three attendance indicators are such that the GAR includes students from other age groups who are enrolled at the given

Figure 3.10 Net Attendance Ratios and Adjusted Net Attendance Ratios at the Primary and Secondary Levels by Area



level. The NAR includes only students belonging to the official age group who are enrolled at the corresponding educational level. The adjusted NAR includes students in the official age group who are enrolled at the educational levels other than those associated with the age group or are receiving other types of learning.

By definition, the adjusted NAR is higher than regular NAR. It is shown in Figure 3.10. The adjusted NARs in both urban and rural areas and at the national level are higher than the regular NARs at all educational levels. The differences between the adjusted NARs and regular NARs are bigger at the lower and middle secondary levels. For instance, at the lower secondary level, the adjusted NAR in urban areas is 97% as compared to regular NAR at 57%. Details of the adjusted NAR, disaggregated by area and sex and for each *Dzongkhag* are presented in Annex, Table A3.11-Table A3.18.

Table 3.9 shows the breakdown of differences between regular NAR and adjusted NAR at different levels of education. The adjusted NAR is higher than regular NAR at all the educational levels. For instance, students at primary level are in the age group 6-12 years, and the regular NAR

Table 3.9 Breakdown of the Difference between the Net Attendance Ratio and the Adjusted Attendance Ratio at Different Educational Levels

Educational Level	Net Attendance Ratios by educational level						Adjusted NAR
	Primary	Lower secondary	Middle secondary	Higher secondary	Above higher secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self learning	
Primary	90.9	4.8	0.2	0.0	0	0.8	96.6
Lower secondary	32.7	49.6	11.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	96.1
Middle secondary	0.8	30.4	41.6	9.3	0.1	0.0	82.2
Higher secondary	0.9	9.2	29.3	33.8	1.4	1.9	76.5

for this level is 91%. This implies that among the age group 6-12 years, 91% of them are enrolled at the primary level. However, about 5% of students in the same age group are enrolled at lower secondary. At least 1% of them are receiving other types of learning. Thus, the adjusted NAR at the primary level is 97% indicating that 97% of the persons among the age group 6-12 years are attending formal school or receiving other types of learning. At the middle secondary level, the adjusted NAR is 82% and regular NAR is 42%. About 1% of the students in the same age group are enrolled at primary, 30% at lower secondary, and 9% at higher secondary levels. Therefore, 82% of persons among the age group 15-16 years are enrolled in formal school or receiving other types of school.

Primary and Secondary Completion Rates

Primary completion rate or gross intake ratio is the total number of new entrants (enrollments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education (regardless of age) to the total number of population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education. The secondary completion rate or gross intake ratio to the last grade of secondary education is defined in a similar way. Primary and middle secondary completion rates are shown in Table 3.10. The completion rate for both primary and middle secondary at the national level is 88%. Primary completion rate is higher in rural areas for both males and females than in urban areas. Around 10 in 10 females

Table 3.10 Primary and Middle Secondary School Completion Rates by Area and Sex

Education level/Sex	Urban	Rural	Total
Primary	75.6	93.3	87.7
Male	82.2	88.7	86.6
Female	69.1	97.9	88.7
Secondary	93.1	85.9	88.4
Male	92.5	84.6	87.2
Female	93.6	87.1	89.4

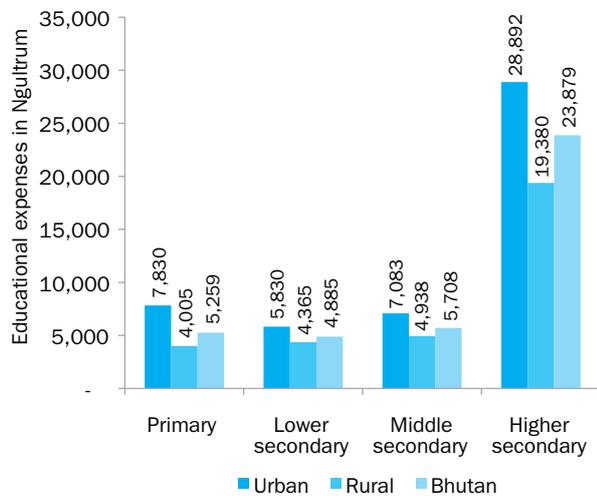
Note: Survey did not collect information on repeaters and thus all persons enrolled in grade six and 10 are considered for estimating Primary and Secondary completion rate (or gross intake ratio).

who are aged 12 years are attending grade six in rural areas as compared to only seven out of 10 in urban areas. In contrast to Primary completion rate, urban areas have higher Secondary completion rate for both males and females than in rural areas. Overall, about 93% of persons aged 16 years are attending grade 10 in urban areas, while 86% are attending the same in rural areas.

3.4. EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES

The Survey collected information about the educational expenses incurred in the previous academic year by students in the country. For new entrants, the expenses in the current academic year were asked. As shown in Figure 3.11, the average amount spent is Nu5,259 at the primary level, Nu4,885 at the lower-secondary level, Nu5,708 at the middle-secondary level and a much higher Nu23,879 at the higher secondary level. There is a marked disparity in educational expenses between the urban and rural areas at all educational levels. At the primary level, the

Figure 3.11 Average Educational Expenses per Student by Educational Level, Area and Sex



educational expenses per student in the urban areas are about twice the amounts spent in the rural areas. The least disparity is observed at the lower secondary level, where a student in urban area spent about 34% higher than a student in rural area.

CHAPTER 04

Health

Health is central to human development, including social and economic development. Access to quality health care promotes a healthy population and, in turn, contributes to economic growth. Thus, the need for improving health and health-related developments had been one of the prime components of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), until its end in 2015. Recently, with the introduction of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), health holds an even more prominent position with the SDG's renewed goals to "Ensure healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages."

In Bhutan, health has received uncompromised attention in the process of socio-economic development. Health is key to the pursuit of Gross National Happiness and it, therefore, elicited a

strong Government commitment to promoting equitable, free, and quality health services to all Bhutanese. Further, this commitment is enshrined in the Constitution of Bhutan, which states that "the State shall provide free access to basic public health services in both modern and traditional medicines" and that "the State shall endeavor to provide security in the event of sickness and disability or lack of adequate means of livelihood for reasons beyond one's control."

The Survey (BLSS 2017) collected information on general health conditions from all household members. In order to capture individual member's health condition, a question was asked on whether any members of the household suffered from sickness or injury in the last four

weeks prior to the survey interview. Those who suffered from sickness or injury and did not stay overnight in a health facility were asked whether they consulted a health provider or not. Consequently, for those who consulted a health provider, information was gathered on the total number of visits made; reason for visiting a health facility; health reason for seeking care; type of health provider visited; and expenditure on treatment and/services received. All these information were also collected from those household members who were sick or injured and admitted to stay overnight at a medical facility in the last 12 months. For those who reported sickness but did not consult a health provider, the main reasons for not consulting a health provider were asked. In addition, information on health care expenses were gathered for overnight stays at health facilities 12 months prior to the Survey.

The Survey also collected information on disability, fertility, and mortality. To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group questions on disability, which covered six functional domains or basic actions: seeing; hearing; mobility; cognition; self-care; and communication, were adopted. These questions were asked to all household members irrespective of age.

In the case of fertility, questions were asked to women of reproductive age group, which is 15-49 years. The questions were intended to capture information pertaining to child birth such as: pregnancies; age at first birth; children ever born; living children; child birth in 12 months prior to the survey interview; place of child delivery; antenatal and postnatal care; and medical expenditures.

The occurrences of death in the household during the last 12 months prior to the survey period were also captured. For those households with occurrence of death, social and demographic information of the deceased were sought.

This chapter has five sections: health conditions; fertility; fertility rates; disability; and mortality.

4.1. HEALTH CONDITIONS

One in ten persons or 12% of all households were sick or injured in the last four weeks before the Survey (Table 4.1). The difference in percentage of persons who were sick or injured between sexes and between areas of residence appears to be moderately high. The higher percentage of females (13.5%) who were sick or injured when compared to their male (10.4%) counterparts indicates females are more susceptible to sickness or injury. This is true for all females residing in both urban and rural areas.

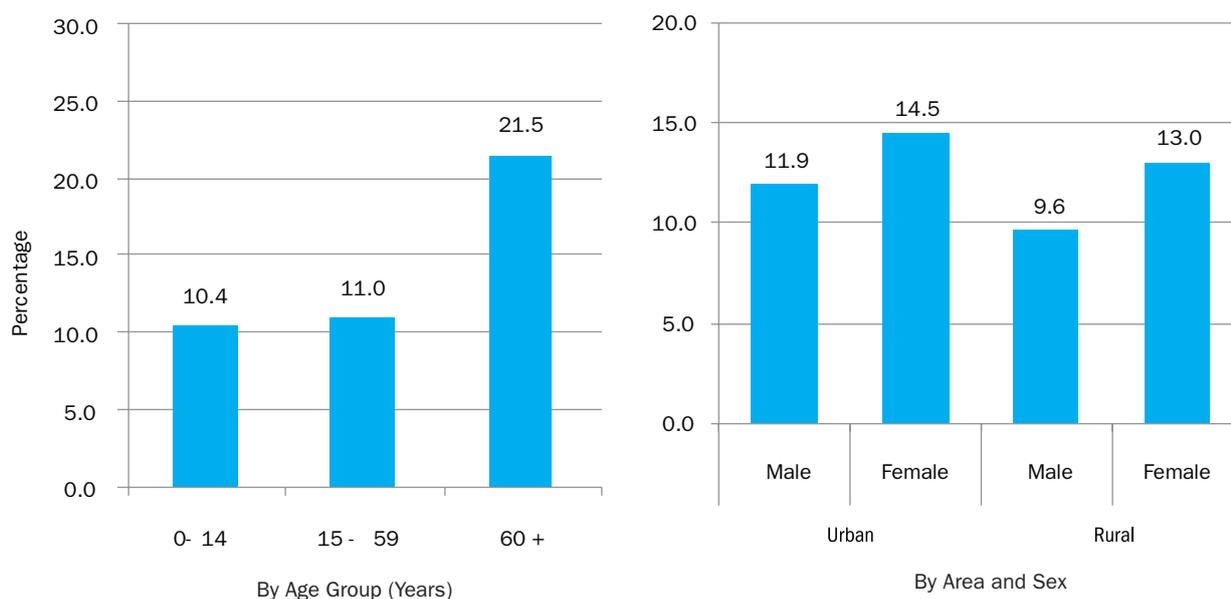
Among age groups, as shown in Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1, elderly persons aged 60 years and above were more vulnerable to sickness or injury than younger persons; slightly more than two out of ten (21.5%) elderly persons aged 60 years and above were sick or injured compared to at least

Table 4.1 Distribution of Persons Who Were Sick or Injured 4 Weeks before the Survey by Broad Age-group by Area and by Sex (%)

Area/Gender	Age Group (Years)			Total
	0-14	15-59	60 +	
Urban	14.3	11.7	26.7	13.3
Male	15.0	9.4	24.3	11.9
Female	13.6	13.6	28.8	14.5
Rural	8.4	10.6	20.5	11.4
Male	8.7	7.8	18.6	9.6
Female	8.0	13.2	22.4	13.0
Bhutan	10.5	11.0	21.5	12.0
Male	10.9	8.4	19.4	10.4
Female	10.0	13.3	23.6	13.5

one out of ten persons in the younger age groups (aged 0-14 & 15-59 years). In general, for every one person sick or injured in the age group 0-14 or 15-59, two elderly persons age 60 years and above were sick or injured in the last four weeks prior to the Survey.

Between urban and rural areas, the data show that the incidence rate of sickness or injury

Figure 4.1 Distribution of Persons Who Were Sick or Injured 4 Weeks before the Survey by Broad Age-group by Area and by Sex (%)

is higher in urban areas. There is higher proportion of persons sick or injured in urban (13.3%) than in rural (11.5%) areas. This is mainly because of a higher proportion of persons aged 0-14 (14.3%) and 60 years and above (26.7%) in urban areas who were sick or injured compared to rural areas. When compared between sexes, the difference in proportion of sick or injured appears to be marginal in the younger age cohort (0-14 years), irrespective of urban or rural areas. Similarly, except in the age group 0-14 years, females are more likely to be at risk of sickness or injury during the time of the Survey.

Among *Dzongkhags*, Monggar has the highest rate of persons (21.9%) sick or injured, followed by Gasa (20.3%) and Bumthang (15.2%). The *Dzongkhags* with the lowest rates of sickness or injury were Zhemgang and Dagana at less than 4% and, Chhukha with about 8% (See Annex, Table A4.1)

Injury or Sickness Without an Overnight Stay at a Health Facility

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of persons who were sick or injured 4 weeks before the Survey by

types of health service provider during the first visit, and by area and sex, but who did not stay overnight at a health facility. Overall, among those persons who were sick or injured (12%) 4 weeks before the Survey, more than two-thirds (69%) of the population visited a health provider but did not stay overnight at a health facility.

Slightly over 20% of household members visited a BHU/Satellite/Sub-post, 17% visited a district hospital, 16% visited the Jigme Dorji Wangchuk National Referral Hospital (JDWNRH), and about 13% visited regional referral hospitals. In the urban areas, about six-tenth (58.3%) of those who were sick or injured went either to the JDWNRH or regional referral hospital or district hospital. In the rural areas, over half (57.5%) of those who were sick or injured went to a BHU/Satellite clinic/sub-post or district hospital or regional referral hospital. There are no pertinent differences between males and females in the pattern of health provider visited, irrespective of both urban and rural areas.

In contrast to those who were sick or injured and visited health facilities, 31% of those who were sick or injured did not consult a health

Table 4.2 Distribution of Persons Who were Sick or Injured 4 Weeks before the Survey by Types of Health Service Provider during the First Visit by Area, and by Sex (%)

Health Service Provider Consulted	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Visited Health Provider (Total)	71.0	71.8	71.4	65.9	68.6	67.5	67.8	69.8	69.0
JDWNRH	29.4	32.2	31.0	6.9	7.5	7.3	15.5	16.4	16.0
Regional Referral Hospital	16.8	15.6	16.1	12.6	9.1	10.5	14.2	11.4	12.6
District Hospital	10.6	11.6	11.2	18.9	21.6	20.5	15.7	18.0	17.0
BHU/Satellite Clinic/ Sub post	10.0	9.1	9.5	24.3	28.0	26.5	18.8	21.2	20.2
ORC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5
Private Diagnostics Centre	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Indigenous centres (Sowa Rigpa)	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Chemist/Pharmacy/ Retail pharmacy shop	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other private hospital/clinic	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Lama/pandit/Priest (<i>Rimdo/Puja</i>)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Traditional Practitioner (<i>Pow/Pam, Shaman, Terda</i> etc)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian hospital Paid by Govt.	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Indian hospital paid by self	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Outside Bhutan hospital paid by Govt. (Other than India)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Outside Bhutan hospital paid by self/private (Other than India)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others (Specify)	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
Not Visited Health Provider	29.0	28.2	28.6	34.1	31.4	32.5	32.2	30.2	31.0
Total	13,293	17,424	30,717	21,540	30,928	52,468	34,832	48,353	83,185

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 (Table 4.3). Over six out of ten (60.2%) persons who were sick or injured visited health facilities for illness care services, and just about one out of ten (8.7%) for prevention care services. One-tenth (12.6%) of the sick or injured persons suffered from malaria or fever, disease of respiratory system including pneumonia (3.8%), and over a quarter (26.9%) of them had 'other diseases.'

Table 4.4 shows the average health-care expenditure on treatments and services received by those who were sick or injured by area and by sex. On average, Nu2,304 was spent on treatment and services. Over 58% of the expenditure was spent on *rimdo* or *puja*, the highest share among the expenditures. Transportation

charges constituted to one fourth (25.1%) of the total health expenditure, while the purchase of medicines and health accessories accounted for about 7%. The higher cost of transportation over expenditures such as purchase of medicines and hospital charges indicates that the indirect costs of health care are more significant than the direct costs (hospital charges, medicines, etc.). The low direct costs can be associated with free or subsidized services of government health facilities. By sex, males on average spend more than females. In rural areas, the average proportion of expenditure is almost equal between sexes; while in urban areas, males on average spend more than females. Overall, health expenditure is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, mostly driven by higher transportation expenditure in rural areas.

Table 4.3 Distribution of Persons Who were Sick or Injured 4 Weeks Before the Survey by Main Health-Care Reasons Behind the First Visit by Area, and by Sex (%)

Main Health-care Reasons	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illness	64.6	61.0	62.6	59.7	58.3	58.9	61.6	59.2	60.2
Malaria or fever	16.9	14.6	15.6	10.3	11.6	11.0	12.8	12.7	12.7
Disease of respiratory system including	2.7	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8
Skin diseases(eg boils, lesions, etc)	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0
TB	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Diabetes	4.2	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.2
Diarrhea	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7
Intestinal worms	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.8
Accidents and injuries	2.9	0.8	1.7	3.5	1.3	2.2	3.2	1.1	2.0
STD (syphilis, etc)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eye Infection	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.1
Dental	3.0	3.7	3.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.4
Other diseases	24.5	26.8	25.8	27.1	27.8	27.5	26.1	27.4	26.9
Prevention	6.4	10.8	8.9	6.1	10.4	8.6	6.2	10.5	8.7
Physical check up (prevention)	3.2	6.1	4.9	2.8	5.5	4.4	3.0	5.7	4.6
Immunization (prevention)	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
Family planning (prevention)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Prenatal/Antenatal care	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4
Dental	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Circumcision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other forms of counselling	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Physiotherapy	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other services	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4
Did not consult	29.0	28.2	28.6	34.1	31.4	32.5	32.2	30.2	31.0
Total (Number)	13,293	17,424	30,717	21,540	30,928	52,468	34,832	48,353	83,185

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 Sex (Nu.)

Expenditure Item	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hospital charges (Consultation fees, etc)	114.4	91.0	101.0	36.8	52.9	46.5	67.8	67.0	67.4
Purchase of medicine and health accessories	410.6	95.7	231.2	130.4	84.9	103.1	242.3	88.9	152.1
Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT-scan, MRI)	29.9	13.1	20.3	17.5	7.0	11.2	22.4	9.2	14.7
Transportation (to access health-care, non-emergency)	211.9	229.5	221.9	608.7	711.9	670.6	450.1	533.1	498.9
Transportation (to access health-care, emergency)	75.0	24.0	45.9	110.6	91.0	98.9	96.4	66.2	78.6
Long term health care expenses (old age, disability, mental, substance abuse)	6.7	137.5	81.3	16.8	92.9	62.4	12.7	109.4	69.6
Traditional practitioner (paw, pamo, shaman, tsip, terda, only for sickness and health)	270.1	13.5	123.9	28.2	66.5	51.2	124.9	46.9	79.0
<i>Rimdo or Puja</i>	1125.5	726.5	898.1	1672.0	1585.6	1620.2	1453.6	1267.1	1343.9
Total	2244.0	1330.8	1723.7	2620.9	2692.7	2664.0	2470.3	2187.8	2304.2

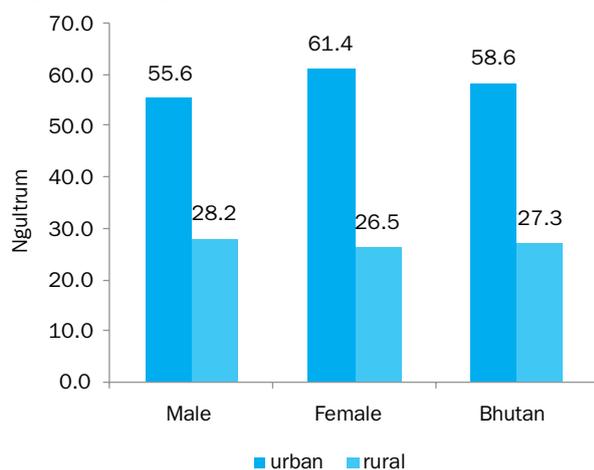
Other Health-Related Expenditures

Other health related expenditures included routine medication, family planning (e.g. condoms, pills, pregnancy test, thermometer, syringes, humidifier, first aid, bandages, and bed nets), oral rehydration (ORS), and vitamin supplements.

Overall, just 8% of the household members spend on other health-related expenditures. On average, household members spend almost Nu. 38 per month for other-related health commodities; male (37.3%) and female (38.2%) members spend almost the same amount. By urban and

rural areas, the difference is significant as indicated by the results in Figure 4.2. People living in urban areas spend over twice as much (Nu58.6) as rural areas (Nu27.3).

Figure 4.2 Average Expenditure on Other Health-related Commodities



Injury or Sickness With At-least an Overnight Stay at a Health Facility

The Survey asked household members whether they had been admitted to stay overnight at a medical facility (referral hospital/hospital/BHU) in the past 12 months. Just about 3% of the population had stayed overnight at a medical facility (Table 4.5). In both urban and rural areas, elderly persons (aged 60 years and above) are more likely to stay overnight at a medical facility due to

Table 4.5 Distribution of Persons Who Stayed Overnight at a Medical Facility 12 Months Before the Survey by Broad Age Group by Areas, and Sex

Area/Gender	Age Group			All Ages
	0-14	15-59	60+	
Urban	2.3	3.1	5.8	3.0
Male	2.2	2.3	5.5	2.4
Female	2.3	3.9	6.1	3.6
Rural	1.9	3.2	5.4	3.2
Male	2.0	2.4	5.6	2.8
Female	1.9	4.0	5.3	3.6
Bhutan	2.1	3.2	5.5	3.1
Male	2.1	2.4	5.6	2.7
Female	2.0	3.9	5.4	3.6

sickness or injury than those in the younger age groups. People residing in both urban and rural areas are almost equally likely to stay overnight at a medical facility.

Table 4.6 shows the main health-care reasons that led to an overnight stay at a medical facility in the past 12 months prior to the Survey. Almost nine out of ten (89.4%) of the sick or injured were admitted at least an overnight for illness care, and the remaining one-tenth for prevention care. For about 10% of those admitted, the main reason for health-care was Malaria or fever, and for 9%, it was respiratory diseases including pneumonia. About half (49.1%) were admitted because of other diseases.

Among those persons who stayed at least one overnight stay at a medical facility in the last 12 months prior to the Survey, the average health-care expenditure was Nu7,992 (Table 4.7). The average expenditure for people residing in urban areas (Nu9234) was higher than their rural (Nu7380) counterparts. Generally, females spent more than males; however, in urban areas, males spent more than females. The majority (58%) of the health-care expenditure was made on *rimdo* or *puja*. The next highest was on transportation (for emergency and non-emergency) which accounted for more than one-fourth (26.7%) of the total health-care expenditure. Similar kind of health-care expenditure was observed for sickness or injury in the past 4 weeks without an overnight stay at a medical facility.

Persons who were not sick or injured in the past 4 weeks and did not stay overnight at a medical facility in 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. Almost all persons mentioned that there was “no need,” irrespective of both urban and rural areas (Table 4.8).

Table 4.6 Distribution of Persons Who Stayed Overnight at a Medical Facility 12 Months before the Survey by Main Health-care Reasons during the First Visit by Area, and by Sex (%)

Main Health-Care Reason	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illness Care	94.7	85.5	89.1	92.7	87.5	89.7	93.3	86.8	89.5
Malaria or fever	14.8	8.4	10.9	8.1	9.8	9.1	10.1	9.3	9.7
Disease of respiratory system including pneumonia	12.3	10.9	11.5	10.7	6.4	8.2	11.2	7.9	9.3
Skin diseases(eg boils, lesions, etc)	1.6	4.4	3.3	6.7	3.2	4.7	5.1	3.6	4.2
TB	4.1	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.9
Diabetes	6.3	2.5	4.0	3.5	2.4	2.9	4.4	2.5	3.2
Diarrhea	0.7	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.4
Intestinal worms	2.0	1.5	1.7	3.3	1.9	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.2
Accidents and injuries	4.0	1.8	2.7	10.9	2.4	6.0	8.8	2.2	4.9
STD (syphilis, etc)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Eye Infection	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.5
Other diseases	47.4	49.3	48.6	42.3	54.6	49.4	43.9	52.8	49.1
Prevention Care	5.3	14.5	10.9	7.3	12.5	10.3	6.7	13.2	10.5
Physical check up (prevention)	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
Immunization (prevention)	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.8
Family planning (prevention)	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.8
Prenatal/Antenatal care	0.0	4.1	2.5	0.0	4.2	2.4	0.0	4.2	2.5
Dental	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Circumcision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other forms of counseling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Physiotherapy	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other services	1.0	5.9	4.0	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.1	4.3	3.4

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, and by Sex (Nu)

Expenditure Item	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Hospital charges (Consultation fees, etc)	1239.2	1268.6	1257.3	61.7	177.5	128.4	418.2	546.0	493.5
Purchase of medicine and health accessories	665.0	906.6	813.6	347.1	119.9	216.2	443.4	385.6	409.4
Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT-scan, MRI)	242.0	152.3	186.9	11.3	13.7	12.7	81.2	60.5	69.0
Transportation (to access health-care, non-emergency)	1492.5	1860.3	1718.6	1575.7	1520.3	1543.8	1550.5	1635.1	1600.3
Transportation (to access health-care, emergency)	1103.2	386.3	662.4	518.1	448.8	478.1	695.2	427.7	537.7
Long term health care expenses (old age, disability, mental, substance abuse)	23.1	362.3	231.7	13.7	0.0	5.8	16.5	122.4	78.8
Traditional practitioner (<i>paw, pamo, shaman, tsip, terda</i> , only for sickness and health)	149.2	256.9	215.4	118.9	171.8	149.4	128.1	200.5	170.7
<i>Rimdo</i> or <i>Puja</i>	4735.1	3779.8	4147.8	3477.1	5886.6	4865.2	3858.0	5175.0	4633.2
Total	9649.4	8973.2	9233.6	6123.6	8338.5	7399.6	7191.1	8552.9	7992.7

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, and by Sex (%)

Area of residence/ Sex	Reason for Not Consulting a Health Provider					
	No Need	No Time	No Money	No Transport/ Too far	No Trust	Other Reasons
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Female	99.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	99.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Male	99.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Female	99.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Bhutan	99.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Male	99.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Female	99.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1

4.2. FERTILITY

Child Ever Born and Births in Last 12 months

The BLSS 2017 estimates show that, of the total number of 1,93,951 women who were in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years, 1,25,944 (64.9%) have given birth at some point in their lives (i.e. child ever born to a women) prior to the survey period (Table 4.9). There are less than 1% of teenage mothers (15-19 years) who ever gave birth. The next fewest births were given by women aged 20 to 29 (28.5%). With a total of 820 births from teenage mothers, teenage pregnancy as indicated is about 6.4 times more common in rural areas than that in urban areas. The mean age of women at first birth was 21.7 years.

Of the total women of reproductive age (15-49 years), 11,025 (5.7%) gave birth in the last 12 months

Table 4.9 Distribution of Women (Numbers) 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

Age Group	Whole Life			Last 12 months		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15 -19	111	709	820	53	190	244
20 - 29	13674	22281	35955	3069	3897	6966
30 - 39	20156	32406	52562	1571	1636	3207
40 - 49	11058	25549	36607	113	494	608
Total	44999	80945	125944	4807	6218	11025

prior to the survey period. More number of women in rural areas than in urban areas gave birth in the last 12 months. Proportionally, the highest births were given by women aged 20 to 29 (63.2%); and the fewest by women aged 15 to 19 (2.2%). Teenage pregnancy in the rural area is 3.6 times that in the urban areas for the same period.

Antenatal and Postnatal Care

As shown in Table 4.10, a majority of the women (90.9%) who gave birth in the last 12 months received antenatal care. Slightly lower proportion of women (86.9%) received postnatal care as compared to antenatal care, irrespective of both urban and rural areas. The proportion of women who did not receive antenatal care in urban areas was just over 5%, while it was over 11% in rural areas. A slightly higher proportion of women did not receive postnatal care in both urban (10.7%) and rural (15%) areas than antenatal care.

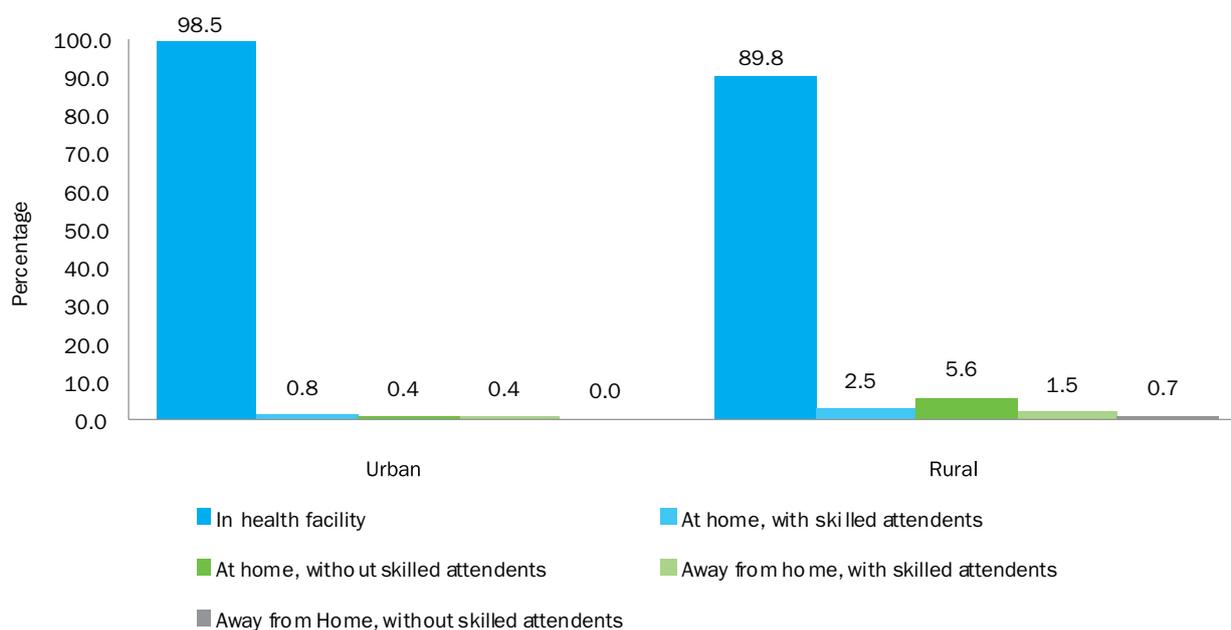
Table 4.10 Distribution of Women Who Gave Birth in the 12 Months before the Survey by Place of Delivery and by Area

Age Group	Antenatal Care			Postnatal Care		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
15 -19	100.0	93.3	94.8	100.0	84.7	88.0
20 - 29	95.1	88.8	91.6	90.8	85.2	87.7
30 - 39	91.7	90.7	91.2	87.1	87.8	87.4
40 - 49	100.0	74.6	79.3	75.6	74.6	74.8
Total	94.1	88.3	90.9	89.3	85.0	86.9

Place of Delivery

Among those women who gave birth in the last 12 months, at least nine out of ten (93.6%) gave birth in a hospital or a health facility (Table 4.11). Just over 3% gave birth at home without skilled attendants; and the proportion of women who gave birth at home with skilled attendants was as low as about 2%. Birth away from home appears to be minimal.

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of women who gave birth in the past 12 months prior to the Survey by place of delivery according to urban and rural areas. Nearly all the urban women (98.5%)

Figure 4.3 Distribution of Women Who Gave Birth in the Past 12 Months Before the Survey by Place of Delivery and by Area**Table 4.11** Distribution of Women Who Gave Birth in the 12 Months before the Survey by Place of Delivery and by Area

Place of Delivery	Urban	Rural	Total
In health facility	98.5	89.8	93.6
At home, with skilled attendants	0.8	2.5	1.8
At home, without skilled attendants	0.4	5.6	3.3
Away from home, with skilled attendants	0.4	1.5	1.0
Away from Home, without skilled attendants	0.0	0.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

gave birth in a hospital or a health facility; while in the rural areas, just about nine-tenth (89.8%) of the deliveries were in such health facilities. Not more than 1.2% of the deliveries in urban areas took place at home (with and without skilled health attendants); whereas the percentage of home deliveries were more in rural areas at about 8%. About 6% of the delivers in rural areas took place at home without skilled attendants. The percentage of deliveries that took place outside a hospital or health facility was low in urban areas as compared to rural areas, either with or without skilled medical attendants.

Household Expenditures on Deliveries

Table 4.12 shows the average household expenditure on deliveries in the last 12 months by area. On average, households spent Nu3838 for every delivery. The highest expenditure incurred on

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

Expenditure item	Urban	Rural	Total
Hospital charges (Consultation fees, etc)	317.9	4.7	141.3
Purchase of medicine and health accessories	291.9	71.7	167.7
Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT-scan, MRI)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation (to access health-care, non-emergency)	1128.0	1122.2	1124.7
Transportation (to access health-care, emergency)	293.7	275.7	283.6
Long term health care expenses (old age, disability, mental, substance abuse)	0.0	0.6	0.3
Traditional practitioner (<i>paw, pamo, shaman, tsip, terda</i> , only for sickness and health)	68.9	45.6	55.7
<i>Rimdo or Puja</i>	2266.9	1907.5	2064.2
Total	4367.3	3428.0	3837.5

deliveries was for *rimdo or puja* (53.8%), followed by for transportation (36.7%), with an average of Nu2,064 and Nu1,408 respectively. In both urban and rural areas, the largest delivery expenditure was made on *rimdo or puja*, and transportation. Household expenditure on delivery, on average, is generally higher in urban areas (Nu4,367) than in rural areas (Nu3,428).

Teenage Fertility

Out of 31,858 women aged 15-19 years, 244 gave birth in the past 12 months prior to the survey period (Table 4.13). In this younger age group (15-19 years), just over 3% were married or living together, and the proportion of married or living together was higher among females (4.6%) than males (2%).

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

Dzongkhag	Married or Living Together			Female teenager who gave birth in the Past 12 Months
	Male	Female	Total	
Bumthang	1.4	2.3	1.9	0.0
Chhukha	4.5	10.1	7.2	1.0
Dagana	0.0	3.4	1.9	0.0
Gasa	0.0	17.2	11.3	0.0
Haa	0.8	8.3	4.0	0.0
Lhuntse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Monggar	1.1	3.3	2.2	1.1
Paro	23.3	20.4	21.8	0.0
Pema Gatshel	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.0
Punakha	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.1
Samdrup Jongkhar	0.0	3.8	2.0	2.2
Samtse	0.0	6.0	3.0	1.2
Sarpang	1.1	2.3	1.7	0.5
Thimphu	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.5
Trashigang	1.2	5.7	3.5	1.1
Trashhi Yangtse	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0
Trongsa	0.0	1.4	0.6	1.4
Tsirang	0.0	4.0	2.2	1.3
Wangdue Phodrang	0.0	3.5	1.9	0.9
Zhemgang	0.0	3.4	1.9	0.0
Total	2.0	4.6	3.4	0.8

The proportion of those aged 15-19 years who were either married or living together was highest in Paro (21.8%). The next highest rate was in Gasa and Chhukha, with slightly over 11% and 7% respectively.

Of the 11,474 total live-births, births to teenage women (15-19 years) made up to not more than 2.1% of all the births in the past 12 months. All the teenage women in the age group 15 to 19 who gave birth were married. Teenage fertility, which is defined as the proportion of women aged 15-19 years who gave birth in the past 12 months, is estimated at 0.8 percent.

That is, slightly less than 1% of teenage women in this age group gave birth in the past 12 months prior to the survey period. Among the *Dzongkhags*, Samdrup Jongkhar had the highest proportion (2.2%) of teenage females who gave birth during the period.

Child Survival Rate

The child survival rate 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 is estimated at 93% for the entire country (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14 Child Survival Rate by Dzongkhag and by area (%)

Dzongkhag	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	95.9	93.8	94.6
Chhukha	94.4	89.1	91.5
Dagana	97.6	91.4	92.1
Gasa	84.2	78.7	79.9
Haa	87.0	83.6	84.2
Lhuntse	94.2	94.9	94.8
Monggar	97.5	94.5	95.2
Paro	88.5	93.0	91.9
Pema Gatshel	98.1	97.9	98.0
Punakha	96.3	93.0	93.5
Samdrup Jongkhar	97.0	88.9	91.5
Samtse	94.6	94.6	94.6
Sarpang	94.4	94.1	94.2
Thimphu	95.0	93.7	94.7
Trashigang	97.6	90.6	91.8
Trashhi Yangtse	96.2	89.7	91.2
Trongsa	94.0	88.0	88.6
Tsirang	89.8	92.3	92.0
Wangdue Phodrang	93.8	95.4	95.1
Zhemgang	94.4	90.9	91.4
Total	95.0	92.4	93.2

By area of residence, the child survival rate is slightly higher in urban areas (95%) than in rural areas (92.4%).

Among the *Dzongkhags*, PemaGatshel (98%) has the highest child survival rate followed by Monggar and Wangdue Phodrang with over 95 percent, while Trongsa, Haa, and Gasa have the lowest child survival rate of below 89%.

4.3. FERTILITY RATES

Crude Birth Rate

Among the various indices and methods of fertility rate measurement, Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the most direct, the simplest, and basic measurement, which measures the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. According to BLSS 2017, the CBR of Bhutan is estimated at 17. This means that there are 17 live births in a year for every 1,000 population (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15 Crude Birth Rate by Dzongkhag and by area (%) (per 1,000 population)

Dzongkhag	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	23.8	11.6	15.9
Chhukha	20.2	6.4	12.7
Dagana	18.6	3.1	5.2
Gasa	41.8	16.1	21.8
Haa	21.2	20.5	20.6
Lhuntse	27.9	18.3	19.5
Monggar	18.5	17.2	17.5
Paro	7.1	26.5	21.3
Pema Gatshel	15.4	7.4	9.9
Punakha	26.0	17.2	19.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	15.7	16.4	16.2
Samtse	11.5	13.0	12.8
Sarpang	13.5	12.3	12.6
Thimphu	26.4	11.5	23.2
Trashigang	41.0	13.3	17.8
Trashi Yangtse	28.3	10.8	14.7
Trongsa	34.1	17.5	19.6
Tsirang	20.5	28.3	27.5
Wangdue Phodrang	15.9	15.2	15.3
Zhemgang	6.1	13.2	12.1
Total	22.1	14.3	17.0

Among the *Dzongkhags*, Tsirang had the highest birth rate with a CBR of 27.5. The next highest CBR was in Thimphu at 23.2, followed by Paro and Gasa with CBR in-between 21 to 22. The lowest birth rates were in Dagana with a CBR of 5.2, and Pema Gatshel with a CBR of 9.9.

By area of residence, urban areas had comparatively higher birth rates (with CBR of about 22.1) compared to rural areas (CBR 14.3).

General Fertility Rate

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in a population per year. It is a more refined method than CBR in measuring fertility because it takes women aged 15 to 49 as a denominator, rather than the whole population. As shown in Table 4.16, Bhutan's GFR in 2017 is estimated at 60.6. This indicates that there were about 61

Table 4.16 General Fertility Rate by Dzongkhag and by area (%) (per 1,000 women)

Dzongkhag	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	73.8	48.6	59.3
Chhukha	61.1	23.8	42.5
Dagana	58.2	12.2	19.9
Gasa	159.0	55.2	76.5
Haa	74.0	76.2	75.8
Lhuntse	84.8	74.6	76.1
Monggar	59.5	67.3	65.2
Paro	26.6	91.3	74.9
Pema Gatshel	49.6	27.1	34.7
Punakha	89.1	64.3	69.6
Samdrup Jongkhar	48.8	65.5	59.2
Samtse	39.5	51.4	49.5
Sarpang	41.0	46.2	44.7
Thimphu	79.6	41.6	72.6
Trashigang	134.2	56.1	71.7
Trashi Yangtse	102.1	42.0	56.4
Trongsa	105.2	69.0	74.7
Tsirang	71.0	113.9	108.7
Wangdue Phodrang	47.0	59.0	56.2
Zhemgang	20.8	51.3	45.9
Total	69.1	55.3	60.6

births in a year per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-49 years).

Among the areas of residence, there was comparatively high difference in GFR: about 69 in urban areas and 55 in rural areas. Likewise, among the *Dzongkhags*, Tsirang had the highest GFR at over 100 births per 1,000 women of reproductive age, where as Pema Gatshel, Chhukha, and Dagana had the lowest with about 35 or below.

General Marital Fertility Rate

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is the overall fertility of married women. It is defined as the number of births during a year per 1,000 married women of reproductive ages (15-49 years). As show in Table 4.17, GMFR for Bhutan in 2017 was estimated at 94.2. In urban areas, with GMFR of about 110, the rate was significantly higher when compared with GMFR of almost 85 in rural areas.

Table 4.17 General Marital Fertility Rate by Dzongkhag and by area (%) (per 1,000 women)

Dzongkhag	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	123.0	79.2	97.6
Chhukha	94.8	34.5	63.6
Dagana	79.5	16.0	26.3
Gasa	210.2	94.7	123.8
Haa	115.3	126.3	124.0
Lhuntse	128.9	125.7	126.3
Monggar	95.7	100.4	99.2
Paro	45.4	140.7	118.3
Pema Gatshel	70.2	51.0	58.8
Punakha	133.6	102.8	109.7
Samdrup Jongkhar	73.2	108.8	94.7
Samtse	56.7	71.8	69.4
Sarpang	64.0	69.5	67.9
Thimphu	132.3	68.4	120.5
Trashigang	207.0	89.6	113.7
Trashi Yangtse	139.1	64.9	84.4
Trongsa	180.7	110.3	120.7
Tsirang	98.0	152.4	146.1
Wangdue Phodrang	74.7	102.0	95.1
Zhemgang	32.2	70.8	64.7
Total	109.7	84.9	94.2

Among the *Dzongkhags*, the highest GMFR was observed in Tsirang (146.1), Lhuntse (123.8), and Haa (124.0). Dagana had the lowest with GMFR of about 26.

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 of reproductive age classified in specific age group. As per BLSS 2017, the estimated ASFR is based on births in the past 12 months prior to the survey period. The highest ASFR of about 127 was observed in the age group 25-29 years, while the lowest was in the age group (45-49 years) with ASFR of almost three (See Annex, Table A4.2). Tsirang Dzongkhag had the highest ASFR of nearly 296 for the age group 40-44 years.

Next to the age group 45-49 years, the lowest ASFR of nearly 8.0 was observed in the age group 15-19 years. Generally, as indicated, fertility increases at 20-24 years, peaks at 25-29 years, and declines from 30-34 years.

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 rates. The TFR is a refined measure of fertility that is the sum of the ASFRs. The TFR of Bhutan in 2017 was estimated at 1.9 children per women based on the number of births in the past 12 months prior to the survey period. This implies that, on average, a woman bears 1.9 children during her reproductive age (Table 4.18), which is lower than replacement level of 2.1. The TFR was almost equal in both urban and rural areas with about two children per women.

Among the *Dzongkhags*, Tsirang had the highest TFR of almost four children per women, and the lowest was in Dagana with a TFR of less than 1.

Table 4.18 Total Fertility Rate by Dzongkhag and by area (%) (per 1,000 women)

Dzongkhag	Total Fertility Rate		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
Bumthang	2.2	1.6	1.9
Chhukha	1.9	0.7	1.3
Dagana	1.1	0.5	0.7
Gasa	2.7	1.4	2.0
Haa	1.9	2.3	2.2
Lhuntse	2.6	2.4	2.4
Monggar	1.6	2.3	2.2
Paro	0.9	3.1	2.5
Pema Gatshel	1.8	0.9	1.1
Punakha	2.7	2.2	2.3
Samdrup Jongkhar	1.4	2.3	2.0
Samtse	1.1	1.6	1.5
Sarpang	1.0	1.6	1.5
Thimphu	2.1	1.4	2.0
Trashigang	4.1	2.1	2.6
Trashigang Yangtse	3.4	1.4	1.9
Trongsa	3.0	2.1	2.2
Tsirang	2.7	4.0	3.8
Wangdue Phodrang	1.5	1.9	1.8
Zhemgang	0.5	1.6	1.4
Total	2.0	1.9	1.9

4.4. DISABILITY

The use of different approaches in estimating and measuring disability leads to varying results across countries. In order to measure disability in Bhutan, BLSS 2017 adopted Washington Group's questions on disability which covered six functional domains or basic actions: seeing; hearing; mobility; cognition; self-care; and communication.

Each domain included four responses to capture degree of functioning: no difficulty; some difficulty; a lot of difficulty; and unable to do it at all. This degree of functioning corresponds to severity of disability per se, from mild to moderate to severe disability.

Prevalence of disability is defined as all the new and old cases of disability in a given population and time. The prevalence of disability in each of the six domains is calculated as shown in Table 4.19. In

Table 4.19 Prevalence of disability by domain and degree of difficulty by Sex and by Area (%)

Core Domain	Degree of Disability		
	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all
Seeing	5.6	0.5	0.1
Male	5.5	0.5	0.1
Female	5.8	0.5	0.1
Urban	3.9	0.2	0.1
Rural	6.5	0.6	0.1
Hearing	3.5	0.7	0.3
Male	3.5	0.8	0.3
Female	3.6	0.6	0.3
Urban	1.7	0.3	0.1
Rural	4.4	1.0	0.4
Mobility	3.7	0.8	0.2
Male	3.4	0.7	0.2
Female	4.0	0.8	0.2
Urban	1.9	0.3	0.1
Rural	4.6	1.0	0.3
Cognitive	2.5	0.4	0.1
Male	2.4	0.4	0.1
Female	2.6	0.5	0.1
Urban	1.4	0.2	0.0
Rural	3.0	0.6	0.1
Self-care	1.9	0.6	0.6
Male	1.9	0.7	0.6
Female	2.0	0.6	0.5
Urban	1.0	0.3	0.3
Rural	2.4	0.8	0.7
Communication	1.8	0.4	0.3
Male	1.8	0.4	0.3
Female	1.8	0.4	0.2
Urban	2.1	0.2	0.1
Rural	1.6	0.5	0.3

general, people who encountered functional difficulty either in seeing, hearing, mobility, cognitive, self-care, and communication had just experienced mild or some difficulty.

With regard to people who experienced some difficulty in functioning in their everyday lives, problem encountered with seeing (5.6%) was the most prevalent, followed by mobility (3.7%) and hearing (3.5%). Subsequently, disability among females generally seems to be more prevalent than

their male counterparts in almost all the domains (seeing, hearing, mobility, cognitive, self-care, and communication). Among the area of residence, except for disability in communication, all other forms of disability were slightly more prevalent in rural areas as compared to urban areas. People who experienced more severe functioning difficulties accounted for less than 1% in all the domains.

Multi-domain Disability

Table 4.20 shows the measure of multidimensionality of disability, which is constructed from the Washington Group questions. BLSS 2017, based on these measures, estimated that about 2% of the people had ‘moderate or severe disability’ (at least some difficulty in one domain), while 1% or 6,609 persons experienced ‘severe disability.’ Slightly more than 4% experienced some difficulties with multiple function or actions. This means that 29,760 people had some difficulties in at least two domains (seeing, hearing, moving, remembering, self-caring, and communication). The prevalence rate for persons with mild disability was estimated at about 11% or about 75,467 people in 2017 prior to the survey period.

The prevalence rate for both males (10.8%) and females (11%) with mild disability was almost equal as shown in Table 4.21. Among the age group, in each degree of disability, prevalence was highest

Table 4.20 Measure Reflecting Multidimensionality of Disability

Measures	Number	Percent
At least one domain is scored “some difficulty”	75,467	10.9
At least one domain is scored “a lot of difficulty”. This measure excludes those with the mildest degrees of difficulty.	15,249	2.2
At least one domain is scored “cannot do it at all”. This measure focuses on the most severe levels of difficulty.	6,609	1.0
More than one domain is scored “some difficulty”. This measure focuses on difficulties with multiple actions.	29,760	4.3

Table 4.21 Disability Prevalence Rates (Multi-domain Functioning) by Sex, Area, and Age Group

Category	Mild Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
Sex			
Male	10.8	2.3	1.07
Female	11.0	2.1	0.8
Age-group			
0 - 14	3.5	0.8	0.9
15 - 59	8.8	1.2	0.5
60 +	40.8	11.1	3.8
Area			
Urban	7.8	1.0	0.5
Rural	12.4	2.8	1.2
Total	10.9	2.2	1.0

for persons aged 60 years and above, ranging from about 41% in ‘mild disability’ to 11% in ‘moderate disability’ to about 4% in ‘severe disability.’ Slightly over 3% had experienced mild disability among younger persons aged 0-14 years. Likewise, prevalence rate with mild disability was high in rural areas (12.4%) than in urban areas (7.8%).

Among *Dzongkhags*, the rate for mild disability was highest in Lhuntse (23.7%) and Bumthang (19%), and the lowest in Chhukha, Gasa, and Pema Gatshel with rates ranging between 5.4 to 6.2 percent (Annex, Table A4.3).

4.5. MORTALITY

Crude Death Rate

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 populations. It is the most direct, simplest and common measure of mortality. The CDR of Bhutan was estimated at 12.2 deaths per 1,000 persons (Table 4.22). The CDR was higher for males (14.4%) compared to their female (10.1%) counterparts. Likewise, urban areas (13%) had higher CDR than rural areas (11.8%).

Among the *Dzongkhags*, Tsirang had the highest CDR of 25 deaths per 1,000 populations, while Gasa had the lowest (about 3).

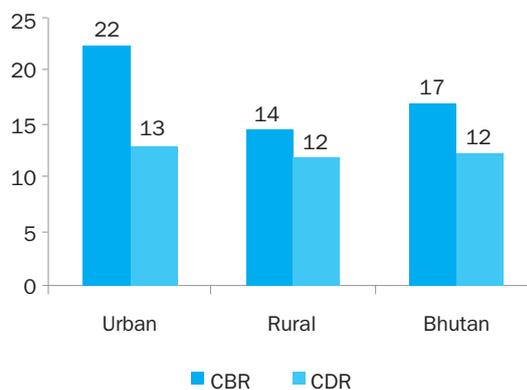
Table 4.22 Crude Death Rate by Dzongkhag by Sex, and by area (per 1,000 populations)

Dzongkhag	Male			Female			Bhutan		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	15.7	18.6	17.6	10.4	4.1	6.3	12.9	10.8	11.6
Chhukha	18.5	18.9	18.7	20.6	7.9	13.5	19.6	13.3	16.1
Dagana	41.2	9.3	13.5	0.0	3.0	2.6	19.3	6.2	8.0
Gasa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	5.6	0.0	3.6	2.8
Haa	0.0	15.0	12.2	4.2	4.9	4.7	2.2	9.8	8.4
Lhuntse	75.8	13.8	21.2	0.0	12.8	11.3	36.7	13.3	16.1
Monggar	5.0	17.5	14.5	0.0	9.8	7.5	2.4	13.3	10.8
Paro	20.3	3.1	7.9	21.9	6.4	10.5	21.1	4.9	9.3
Pema Gatshel	20.5	18.0	18.8	21.1	10.7	13.9	20.8	14.0	16.1
Punakha	9.6	18.9	17.1	29.0	11.2	14.8	20.0	14.9	15.9
Samdrup Jongkhar	7.1	13.0	11.2	0.0	10.0	6.7	3.4	11.5	9.0
Samtse	14.7	16.5	16.3	4.6	13.8	12.4	9.4	15.2	14.3
Sarpang	11.4	12.7	12.4	13.6	16.4	15.7	12.5	14.6	14.0
Thimphu	16.5	10.4	15.2	9.0	6.7	8.5	12.6	8.5	11.7
Trashigang	9.5	11.5	11.2	22.3	8.7	11.0	16.0	10.1	11.1
Trashi Yangtse	3.8	12.8	10.7	0.0	4.1	3.2	1.8	8.1	6.7
Trongsa	14.0	10.8	11.2	10.4	5.3	6.0	11.9	7.9	8.4
Tsirang	33.2	30.0	30.3	37.4	17.8	19.8	35.2	23.8	25.0
Wangdue Phodrang	0.0	13.3	10.8	0.0	9.5	7.6	0.0	11.3	9.1
Zhemgang	0.0	3.4	2.8	0.0	9.6	8.1	0.0	6.6	5.6
Total	15.2	14.0	14.4	10.9	9.7	10.1	13.0	11.8	12.2

Understanding how population changes over time is indicated by rate of natural increase. The rate of natural increase is the difference between the CDR and the CBR, that is, the rate of population change in the absence of migration. The CDR and the CBR by area is shown in Figure 4.4.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is the number of maternal deaths by number of live births in a year, multiplied by 100,000. According to BLSS 2017, Bhutan's MMR is estimated at 121 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Figure 4.4 Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate by Area (per 1,000 populations)

CHAPTER 05

Unemployment

Reliable estimates of labour force are important for planning, monitoring, and evaluation purposes. They are also important for sound policy making and for guiding progress. The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda emphasizes on employment in its Goal 8, “towards achieving full employment, providing productive employment, and promoting decent work for all men and women, including younger people and those with disabilities.”¹

Article 9 of the Constitution of Bhutan states that “the State shall endeavour to promote those circumstances that would enable the citizens to secure an adequate livelihood.” The high priority

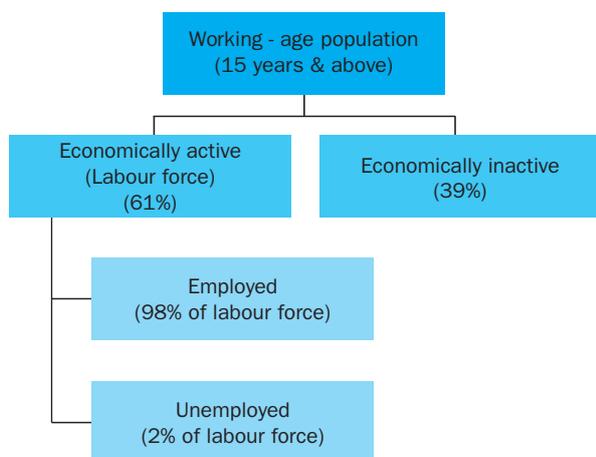
placed on promoting adequate and sustainable livelihood by the Constitution has been effectively translated in the National Employment Policy 2013 through its commitment to providing full, productive, meaningful, and decent employment for the Bhutanese people. Ultimately, this has been holistically linked towards the maximization of Gross National Happiness.

5.1. WORKING-AGE POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

The working-age population includes all persons age 15 years and above; it comprises of the economically active as well as the economically inactive population. The economically active or labour force or work force includes the sum of employed and unemployed persons. The labour

¹ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-8-decent-work-and-economic-growth/targets/>. Retrieved on 13th September, 2017

Figure 5.1 Labour Activity Status of the Working-Age Population (15 years and above)



force represents the current supply of labour for the production of goods and services in the country. The economically inactive includes those who are not part of the labour force or who fall outside the labour force; that is, economically inactive persons are neither employed nor unemployed.

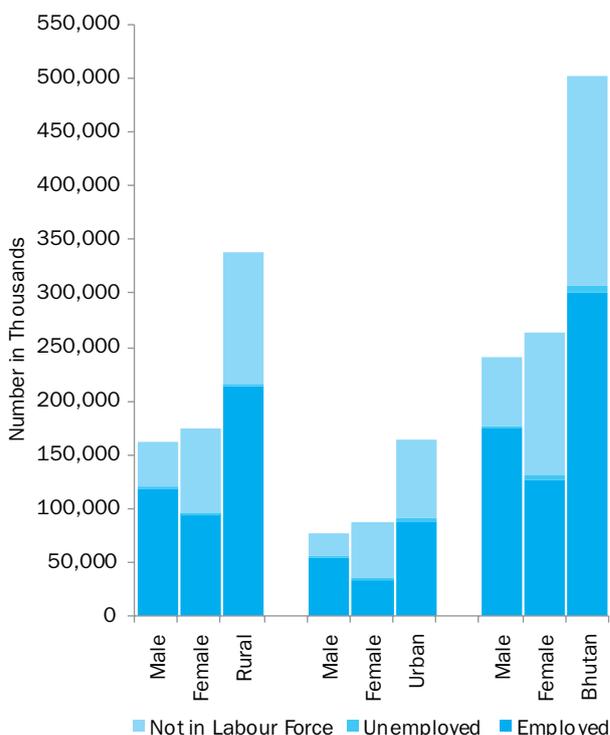
For BLSS 2017, a person is considered to be employed or working if he/she has a job or did any work in farming, raising animals, forestry, or fishing; or did do any work to generate an income or help in a family business in the last 7 days prior to the Survey. However, a person is counted as employed if he/she has a job but did not work during the survey reference period because of reasons such as illness, on vacation, and on maternity or paternity leave. On the contrary, those people who did not have a job, or did not work during the last 7 days prior to the interview but have actively looked for work in the last 4 weeks and are available to work within the next two weeks are considered unemployed. All others who did not work because of studies, taking care of household or family, illness or disability, retired, pensioner, or other reasons are considered economically inactive population, provided these persons are not working at all and seeking work, and available for work. Persons seeking

work but not available for work within the next two weeks, and persons available to work but not seeking are considered not part of the labour force, and thus, economically inactive.

Working-Age Population and Labour Force Participation by Sex and Area

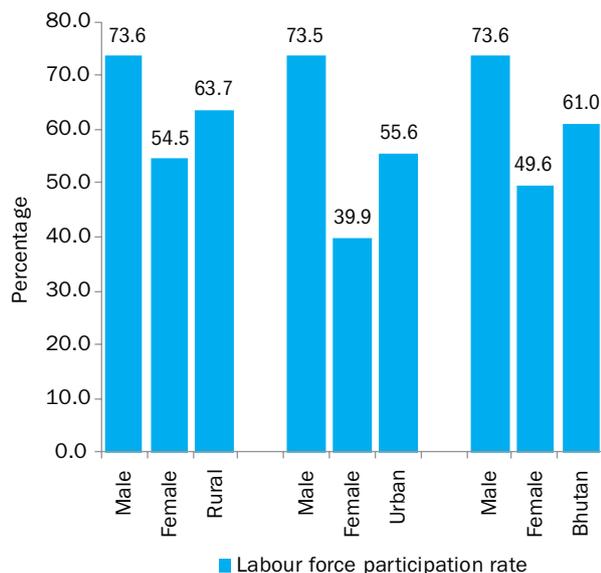
The country’s working-age population, 15 years and above, is estimated at 506,611 persons; 239,833 males and 262,778 females. About one third (32.8%) of working-age persons are in the urban areas and two third (67.2%) in the rural areas (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2 Distribution of Working-Age Population by Labour Activity Status, Area, And Sex



Labour force participation rate is 61% throughout the country (Figure 5.3). The labour force participation rate for females (49.6%) is significantly lower than their male (73.6%) counterparts. This indicates the prevalence of gender disparities in the labour force participation in the country. In rural areas, labour force participation

Figure 5.3 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Area



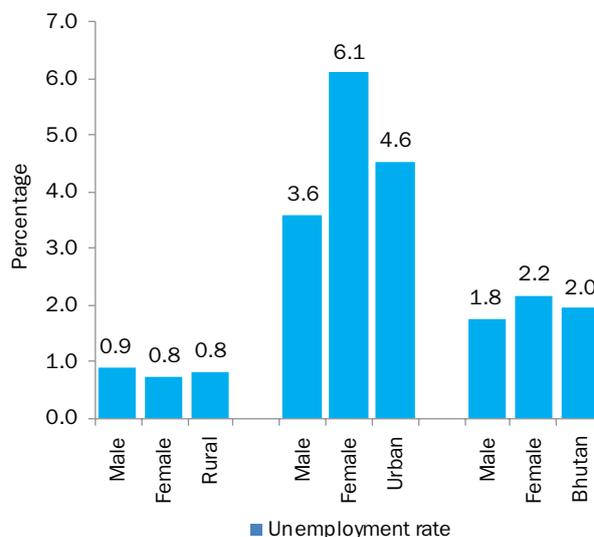
rate is about 64%, and in urban areas, it is 56%. The difference in labour force participation between males and females is more pertinent in urban than in rural areas. In both urban and rural areas, labour force participation rate for males is higher than for females.

Unemployment Rate by Sex and Area

A majority of the persons (300,831) in the labour force are employed. Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed persons to the labour force. The country's unemployment rate is estimated at 2% (Figure 5.4). This corresponds to 5,970 persons who are unemployed. In other words, 2% or 5,970 persons aged 15 years and above who were looking for work and available for work could not get work during the reference period. Overall, there is not much difference in unemployment rates for males (1.8%) and females (2.2%).

The unemployment rate is significantly higher in urban areas (4.6%) as compared to rural areas (0.8%). This shows that unemployment is an urban phenomenon. In urban areas, the female unemployment rate is estimated at 6.1% as compared to 3.6% for males.

Figure 5.4 Unemployment Rates by Sex and Area



Working-age Population, Labour Force Participation, and Unemployment Rates by Age Group

Figure 5.5 shows the age distribution and labour activity status of the working-age population. The working-age population is highest in the age group 25-34 years, and declines thereafter. However, slightly over one fourth (26.2%) of this age

Figure 5.5 Age Distribution of the Working-age Population by Labour Activity Status

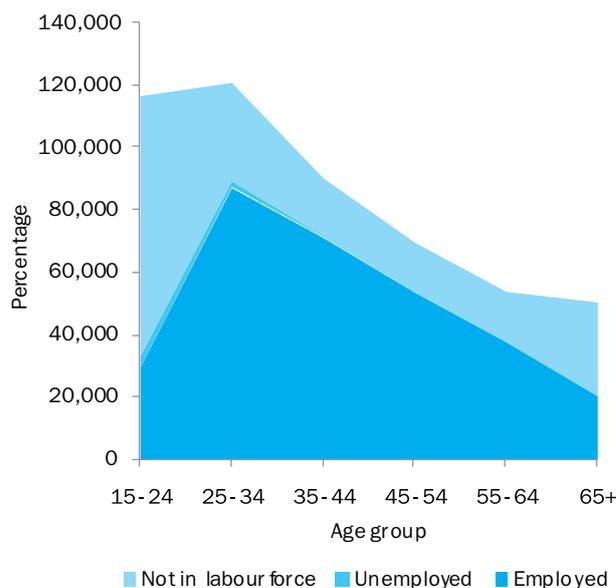
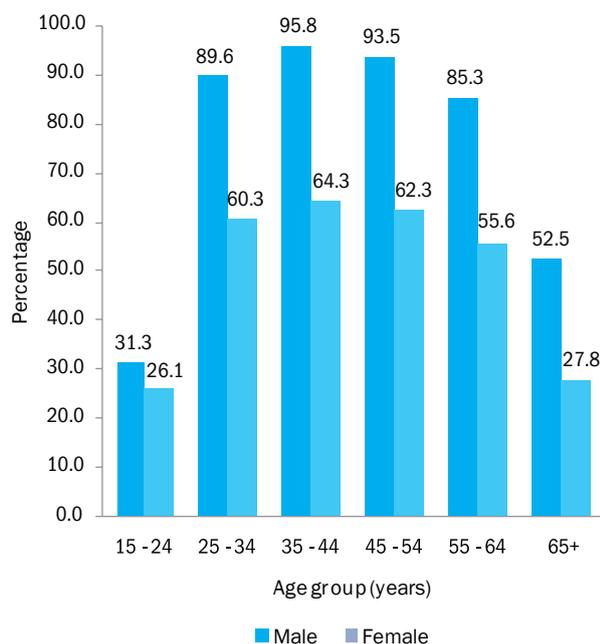


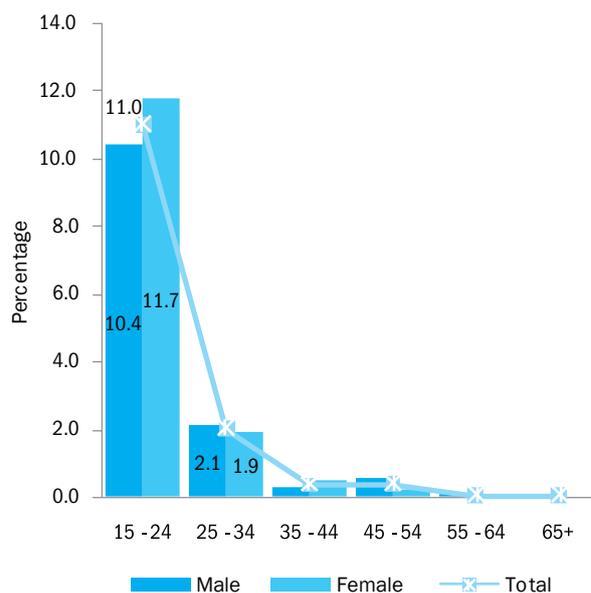
Figure 5.6 Labour Participant Rates by Sex and Area


group are economically inactive, which means that these people are out of the labour force. Similarly, the highest number of people employed is in the age group 25-34, and after that it declines gradually.

The labour force participation by age group and by sex is shown in Figure 5.6. The labour force participation rate is highest in the age group 35-44 for both males and females. In all the age groups, the labour force participation rate for females are significantly lower than that for males.

As shown in Table 5.1 and Figure 5.7, the highest employment rate of 11%² is observed in the age group (15-24 years). In the same age group, female's unemployment is somewhat higher than male's unemployment, that is, 11.7% for females and 10.4% for males. In other age groups, except in the age group 25-34, unemployment rates are as low as 1%, including for both males and females.

² As per Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2016, the youth (15-24 years) unemployment rate was 13.2%. The difference in youth unemployment between BLSS 2017 and LFS 2016 could be attributed to the sample size and seasonality.

Figure 5.7 Unemployment Rates by Sex and Area

Table 5.1 Unemployment Rates by Sex and Area

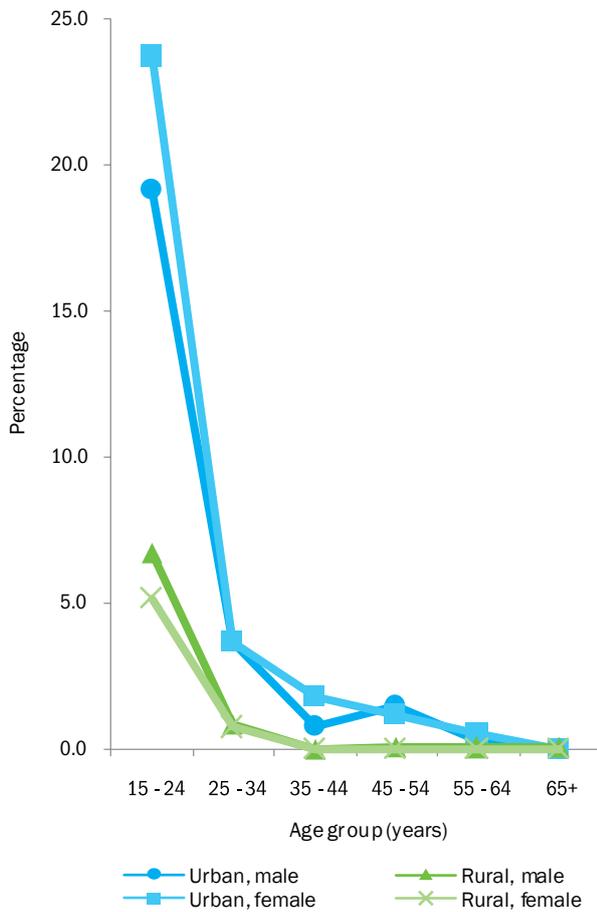
Age group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
15-24	10.4	11.7	11.0
25-34	2.1	1.9	2.0
35-44	0.3	0.4	0.4
45-54	0.5	0.2	0.4
55-64	0.1	0.1	0.1
65+	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	1.8	2.2	2.0

Overall, from Figure 5.8, it is observed that unemployment is predominant in urban areas than in rural areas in almost all the age groups, irrespective of sexes (also see annex Table A5.5). Specifically, in the age group 15-24, urban females are more unemployed than urban males. Unlike in urban areas with higher unemployed females, rural men's unemployment is somewhat higher than women's unemployment for the age group 15-24 years.

Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates by Dzongkhag

Labour force participation rates and unemployment rates, by sex and by *Dzongkhag*, are depicted in Figure 5.9 and Figure 5.10 respectively. The

Figure 5.8 Unemployment Rates by Area, Sex, and by Age Group



labour force participation rates, ranging from 55% to 73%, are highest in Tsirang (72.8%) and Gasa (70.8%), while the lowest rates are found in Trashigang with labour force participation rate of little more than 55% and Thimphu with 56%.

Among the *Dzongkhags*, Thimphu has the highest unemployment rate with about 6%, followed by Chhukha at 3% (Figure 5.10). Other *Dzongkhags* have rates of 2% and below.

Working-Age Population and Highest Educational Attainment

Figure 5.11 shows the composition of the working-age population, the employed, the unemployed, and the economically inactive, according to the highest educational attainment. Slightly more than half (51%) of the working-age

Figure 5.9 Labour Force Participation Rates by Dzongkhags

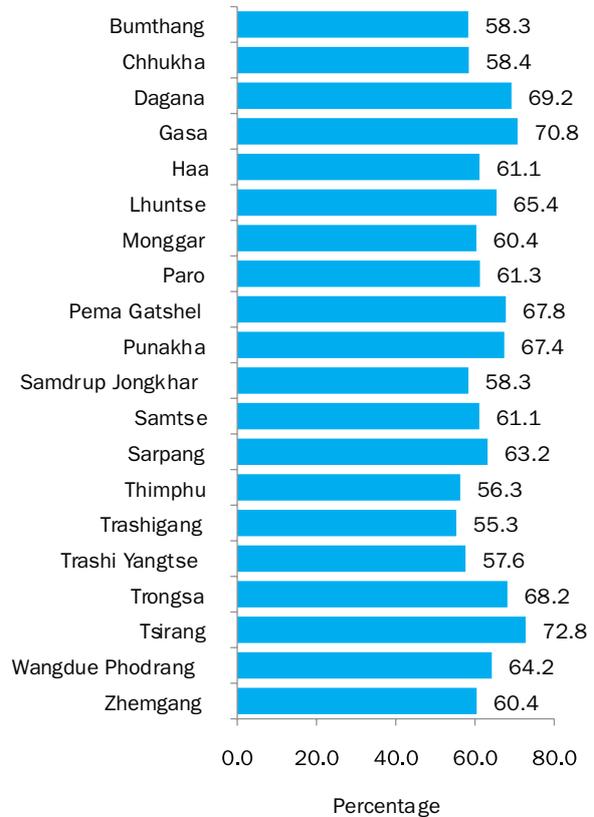


Figure 5.10 Unemployment Rates by Dzongkhag

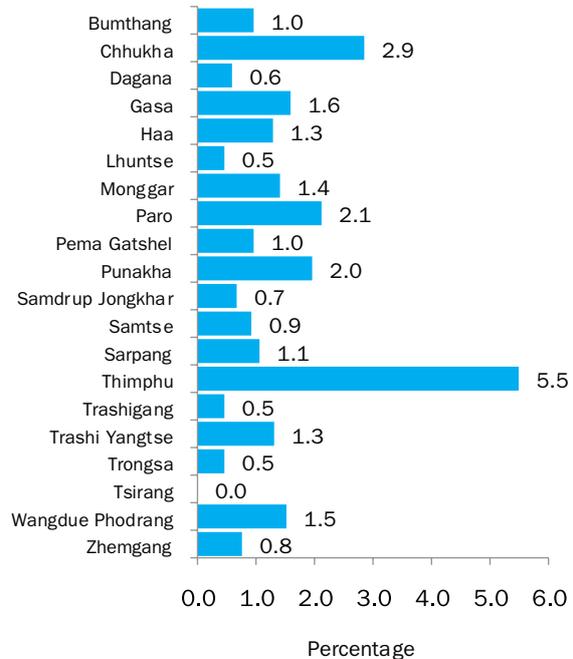
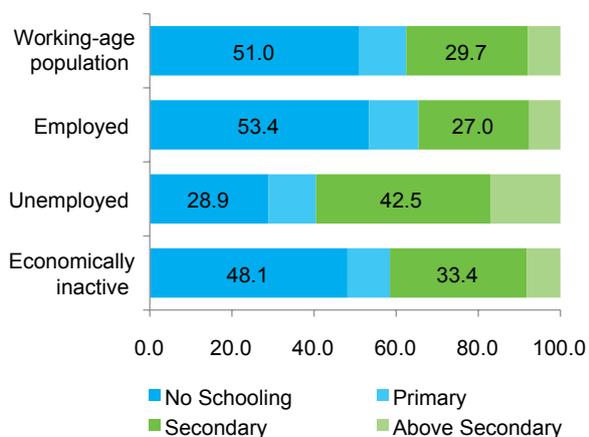


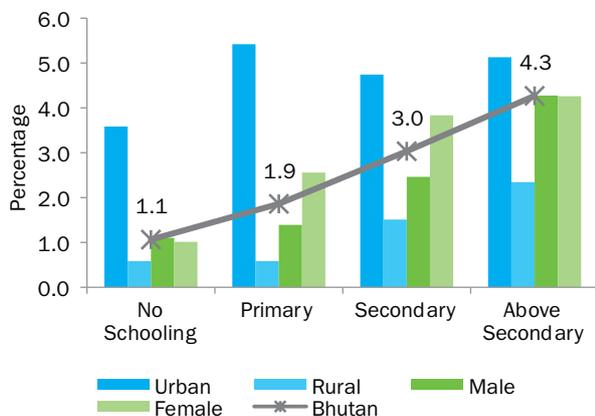
Figure 5.11 Highest Educational Attainment of the Working-age Population, the Employed, the Unemployed, and the Economically inactive



population did not attend formal schooling or have had no schooling. While a majority of the employed persons have no schooling, about 60% of the unemployed have secondary education and above. This is because a majority of those who are employed and have no schooling are farmers. Among the economically inactive, almost half (48.1%) have had no schooling.

Overall, the unemployment rate increases gradually from lower towards higher levels of education (Figure 5.12). The unemployment rate is 2% among those with primary education, 3% in the case of secondary education, and over 4% in the case of education level above secondary. Similar trend of gradual increase in unemployment

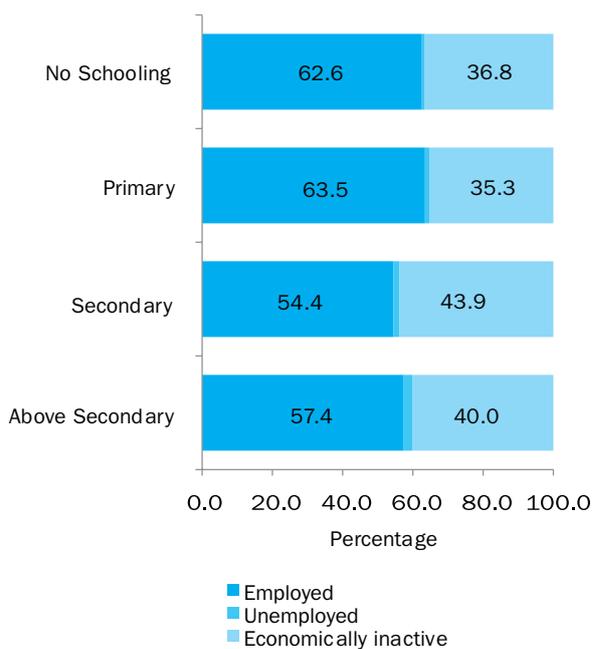
Figure 5.12 Unemployment Rate according to Highest Educational Attainment by Area, and by Sex



rate, from lower towards higher level of education, is observed for both males and females, especially in rural areas. In urban areas, there is not much difference in unemployment rates among people with primary level schooling (5.4%), secondary schooling (4.7%), and above secondary schooling (5.1%).

The current labour activity status of the subpopulations of the working-age group according to their highest level of education is shown in Figure 5.13. A majority of the working-age population, irrespective of level of education, are employed. Among those with no schooling, about 63% are employed, while about 37% are economically inactive. The proportion of economically inactive is highest among those with secondary education (43.9%) and above secondary (40%); the lowest proportion is among those with primary level schooling (35.3%). Employment is highest among those with no schooling (62.6%) and primary schooling (63.5%). The proportion of unemployed persons increases with the level of educational attainment.

Figure 5.13 Current Labour Activity Status of Working-age Subpopulation by Highest Educational Attainment



5.2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION

For those who were employed, information about their main occupation status was gathered. Among the occupational statuses, own-account worker (60.7%) accounted for the largest proportion of all employed persons, while regular paid employees made up a little over 26% (Figure 5.14). Seven out of ten (70.7%) employed females and five out of ten (53.4%) employed males are own-account workers (Table 5.2).

In contrast, more than three out of ten (32.7%) employed males and just about two out of ten (17.8%) employed females are regular paid employees. In urban areas, a majority of the employed persons accounted for own-account workers (74.9%), while in rural areas, regular paid employees (63.6%) made up the largest proportion (Figure 5.14 & Table 5.2).

A difference is observed between males and females in these two occupational statuses. A majority of the rural females (82.7%) are own-account workers as compared to their male (68.7%) counterparts, while a majority of the urban males (70.8%) are regular paid employee in comparison to urban females (51.5%).

Figure 5.14 Distribution of Employed Persons by Employment Status in Main Occupation and Area

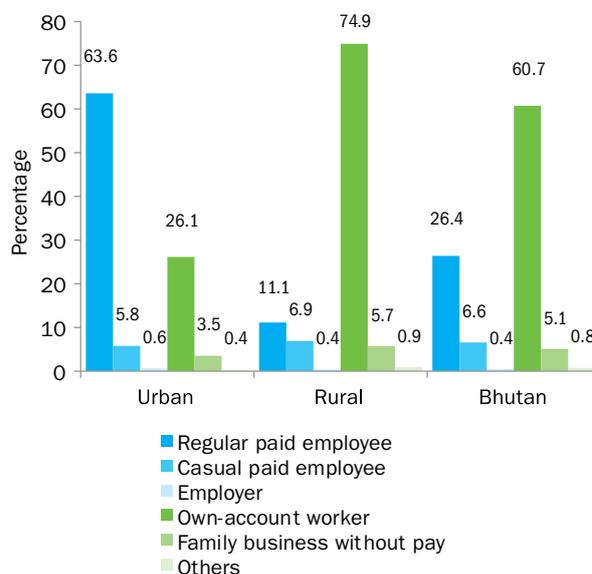


Table 5.2 Distribution of Employed Persons by Employment Status in Main Occupation by Area, and by Sex (%)

Status	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Regular paid employee	70.8	51.5	63.6	15.1	6.2	11.1	32.7	17.8	26.4
Casual paid employee	6.0	5.4	5.8	10.5	2.4	6.9	9.1	3.2	6.6
Employer	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Own-account worker	20.2	36.0	26.1	68.7	82.7	74.9	53.4	70.7	60.7
Family business without pay	1.9	6.2	3.5	4.5	7.3	5.7	3.7	7.0	5.1
Others	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of employed persons	54,713	32,729	87,442	118,639	94,750	213,390	173,352	127,479	300,831

CHAPTER 06

Household Expenditure

Household consumption expenditure, gleaned from BLSS 2017 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 different parts of BLSS 2017 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) non-food 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: last 7 days; last 30 days; and last 12 months. For food items received as gifts, only the total value of what was consumed over the past 12 months was collected.

Food Consumption by Area (Urban or Rural)

The mean monthly food consumption expenditure of households in Bhutan (Figure 6.1) is estimated at Nu14,718, a 106% increase in nominal terms over the Nu7,153 figure in BLSS 2012. The mean monthly per capita food consumption expenditure in the country is estimated at Nu3,484 (Figure 6.2). The mean household food expenditure is 47% higher in the urban areas (Nu18,544 monthly per household) than in the rural areas (Nu12,606). The urban areas have a mean per capita food expenditure (Nu4,667) which is 62% higher than that in the rural areas (Nu2,889).

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 highest food consumption expenditure of households is made on dairy products, rice, other cereals and pulses, and vegetables; households spend least on tea and coffee (Figure 6.3 and 6.4). The households, or on a per capita basis, spend 20% of their food budget on dairy products, 13% on vegetables, 10% on rice, and 10% on other cereals and pulses.

Around 10% of food expenditure is on spices and seasonings (Figure 6.5). The share in

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

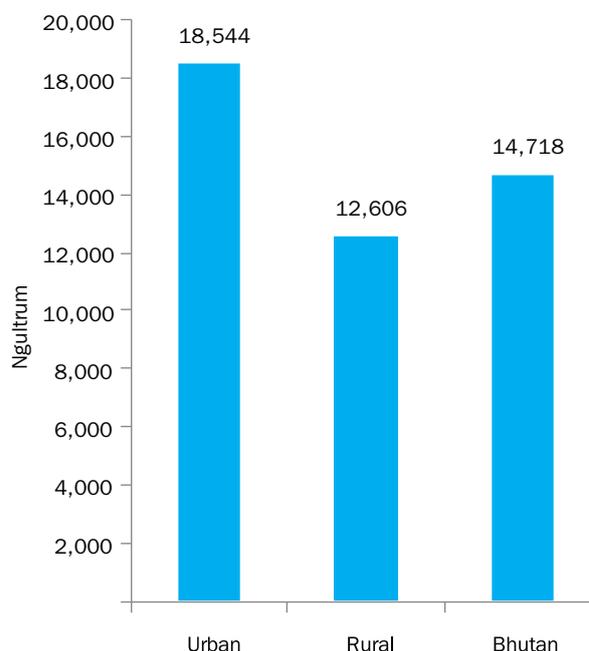
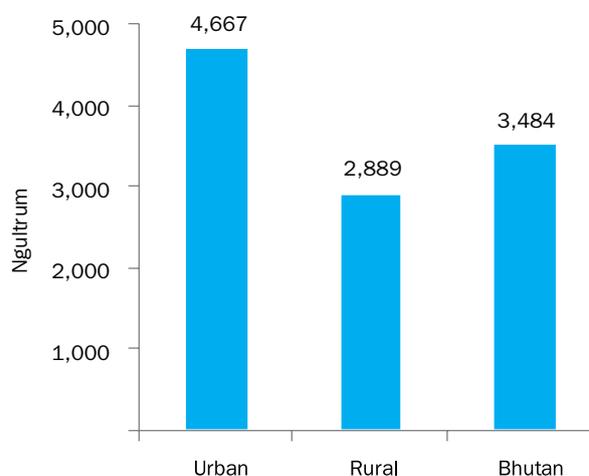


Figure 6.2 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)



food expenditure of fruits and meals outside the home, both at the household level and on a per capita basis, is higher among urban households than among rural households. On the other hand, dairy products and rice have a higher share in the food expenditure of rural households when compared with urban households. For both urban and rural households, dairy products have

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

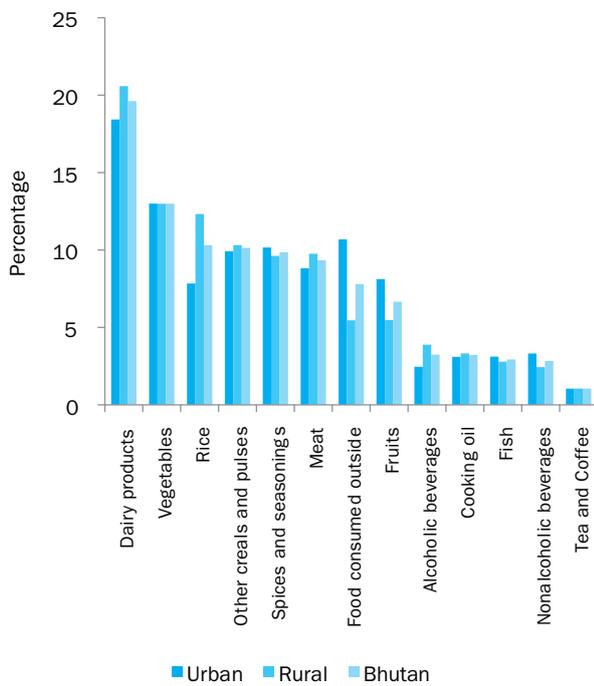


Figure 6.4 Share of Major Food Items in Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)

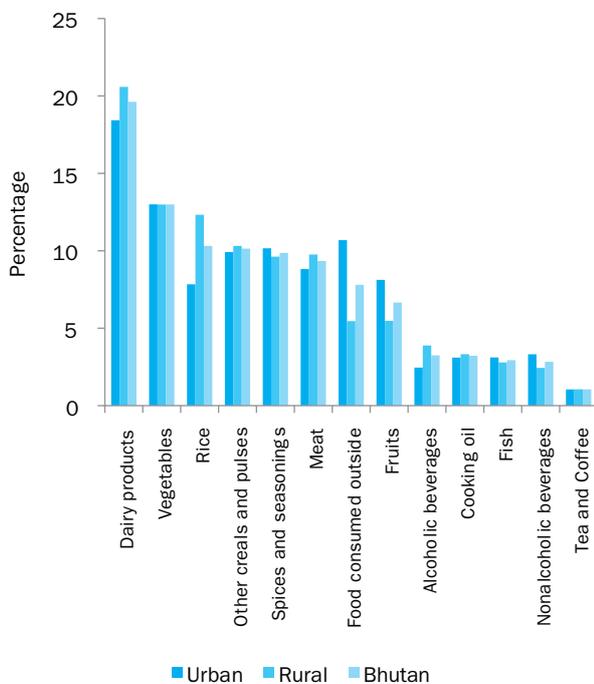
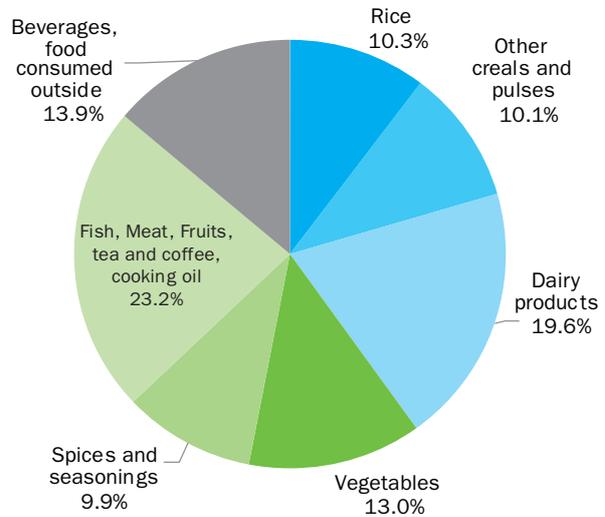


Figure 6.5 Share of Major Food Items in Per Capita Household Food Expenditure



the largest share.

Food Consumption by Source

Table A6.1 presents the distribution of food consumption expenditure at the national level. It shows the distribution, separately for 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 and non-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: fish (91.6%); tea and coffee (90.1%); and cooking oil (89.9%). Home production in urban areas is low, the highest being for meat production; 10% of the meat 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: vegetables (51.3%); alcoholic beverages (41.9%); dairy products (40.7%); rice (36.2%); spices and

seasonings (35.5%); other cereals and pulses (35.1%); and, fruits (33.4%).

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 14% of the total value of rice consumption; home-produced rice accounts for 27%. 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. But the proportion purchased is lower for vegetables (68.2%), dairy products (73.9%), rice (68.9%), and alcoholic beverages (70.3%). In the urban areas, purchased food items compose of at least 94% of the total consumption expenditure in each major food category, except for rice (82.5%). 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 48% (vegetables) to 63% (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 2017. 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 and for

some durables, the past 12 months. 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 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.

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 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 63% 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 Nu18,824 in Bhutan, shown in Figure 6.6, is 68% higher in nominal terms than it was in BLSS 2012 (Nu11,214). The

Figure 6.6 Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)

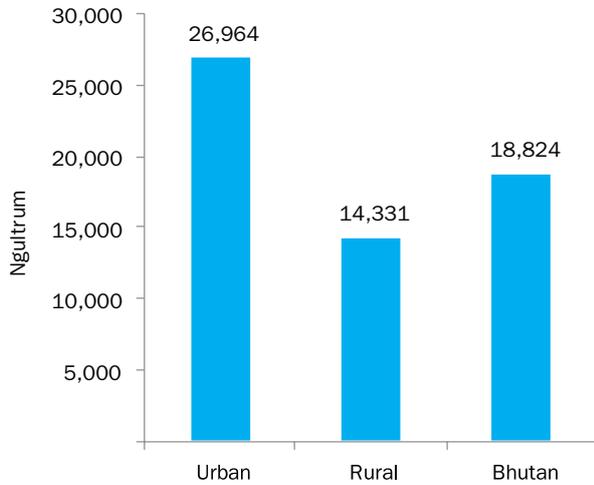
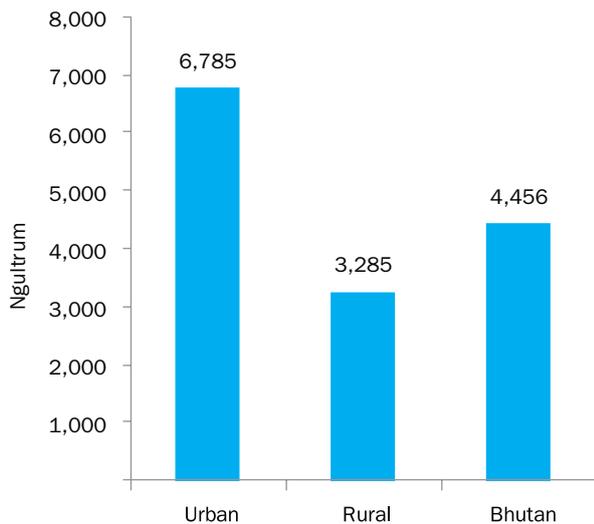


Figure 6.7 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)



mean monthly per capita nonfood consumption expenditure in the country is estimated at Nu4,456 (Figure 6.7). At the household level, nonfood consumption expenditure is 88% higher in the urban areas (Nu26,964 a month) than in the rural areas (Nu14,331). However, in urban areas, per capita nonfood consumption expenditure (Nu6,785 a month per person) is double the expenditure in the rural areas (Nu3,285).

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

Figure 6.8 Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Major Item Category and by Area (Urban or Rural)

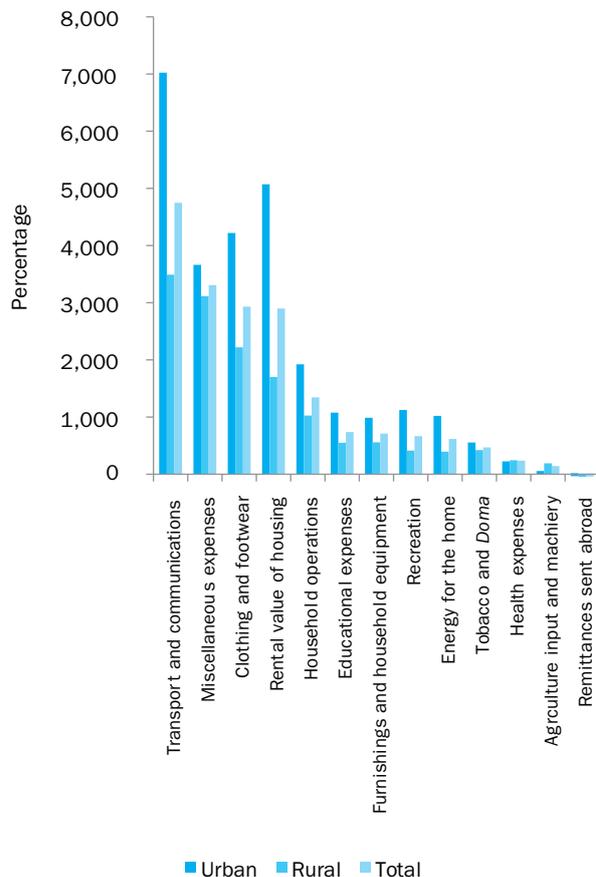


Figure 6.9 Share of Major Nonfood Items in Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)

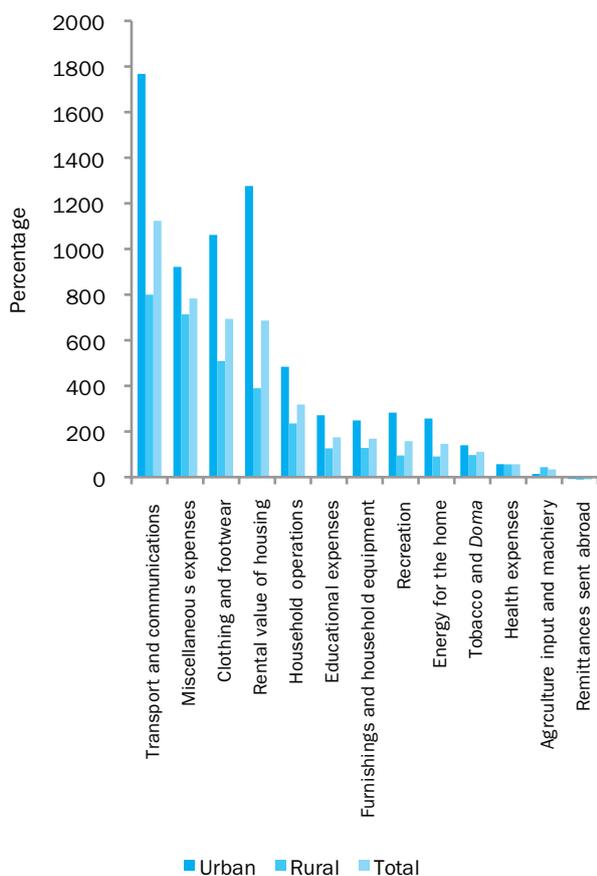
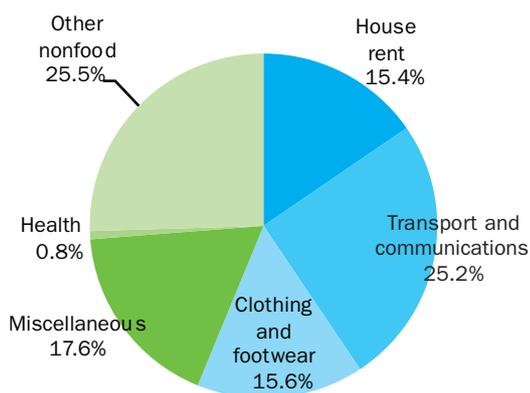


Figure 6.10 Share of Major Nonfood Items in Household Nonfood Expenditure



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 6.8 and 6.9.

As Figure 6.10 shows, the major nonfood

expenditure items in Bhutan are transport and communications (25.2%), miscellaneous expenditure (17.6%), clothing and footwear (15.6%), rent (15.4%), and the least is on health (0.8%). Most of the nonfood expenditure of households in the urban areas go to transport and communications (26.0%), housing rent (18.8%), clothing and footwear (15.6%), and miscellaneous expenditure (13.6%). Households in the rural areas, on the other hand, spend mostly on transport and communications (24.4%), miscellaneous expenditure (21.7%), and clothing and footwear (15.5%).

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 Nu7,939; in the urban areas, it is Nu11,452, or about 85% higher than that in the rural areas (Nu6,174).

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 5.5, is more than the size in the richest quintile (3.3).

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 also shown in Table 6.2. The mean household consumption among the richest 20% (Nu73,558)

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	Expenditure by Category						
		Food	Health	Education	Miscellaneous	Transport and communications	Rent	Other Nonfood
Urban	11,452	4,667	57	271	922	1,767	1,276	2,492
First	2,661	1,262	34	123	141	142	414	545
Second	4,218	1,917	37	150	259	304	580	970
Third	6,185	2,755	55	200	419	504	780	1,473
Fourth	9,356	3,893	53	267	741	942	1,157	2,303
Fifth	18,366	7,238	68	356	1,555	3,539	1,879	3,731
Rural	6,174	2,889	56	126	713	800	390	1,200
First	2,458	1,344	35	96	208	142	199	433
Second	4,093	2,153	55	102	397	286	281	819
Third	6,025	3,006	70	132	711	492	397	1,217
Fourth	9,133	4,079	65	162	1,309	1,010	546	1,962
Fifth	16,763	6,711	74	197	1,900	4,032	903	2,945
Bhutan	7,939	3,484	56	175	783	1,124	686	1,632
First	2,468	1,340	35	97	205	142	210	439
Second	4,116	2,111	52	111	372	289	335	846
Third	6,078	2,923	65	154	615	496	523	1,301
Fourth	9,235	3,993	60	210	1,048	978	827	2,119
Fifth	17,802	7,053	70	300	1,676	3,712	1,536	3,455

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			Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure			Mean Household Size			Number of Households		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
	First	11,454	10,469	10,574	2,661	2,458	2,468	5.4	5.5	5.5	1,380	24,013
Second	18,581	18,295	18,359	4,218	4,093	4,116	4.7	4.8	4.8	5,307	23,786	29,093
Third	26,644	26,334	26,440	6,185	6,025	6,078	4.5	4.1	4.3	10,100	22,425	32,525
Fourth	39,262	38,347	38,789	9,356	9,133	9,235	4.1	3.8	3.9	15,413	19,838	35,251
Fifth	76,162	69,251	73,558	18,366	16,763	17,802	3.4	3.1	3.3	26,132	15,617	41,749
Total	45,508	26,937	33,542	11,452	6,174	7,939	4.0	4.4	4.2	58,333	05,678	164,011

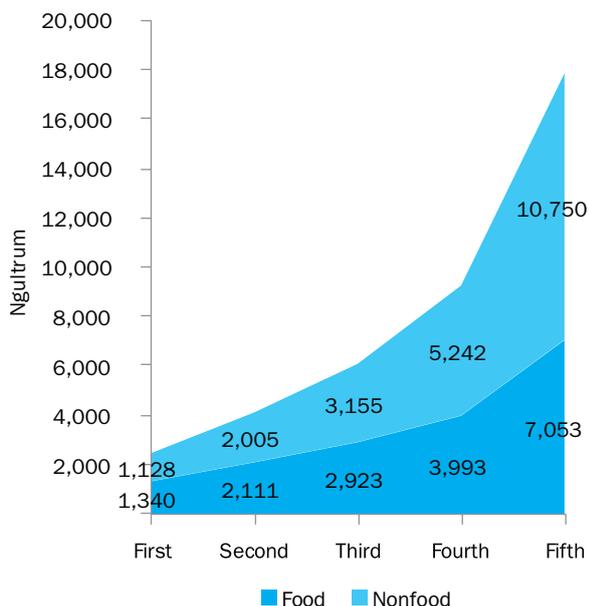
is seven times the mean household consumption among the bottom 20% (Nu10,574). Average household sizes are larger among the poorer quintiles than among the richer quintiles. In consequence, the fifth quintile has a mean per capita expenditure (Nu17,802) that is more than seven times that of the first quintile (Nu2,468). The mean per capita expenditure of the richest quintile is more than twice the national average per capita consumption expenditure (Nu7,939), while that of the poorest quintile is only a third of the national average. The mean household

expenditure is 69% higher among urban than among rural households, and the mean per capita household expenditure is also higher by 86%.

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 6.11. On average, food accounts for 34% of household consumption expenditure in the country. The share declines with higher consumption quintile.

Figure 6.11 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure on Food and Nonfood Items by Per Capita Consumption Quintile

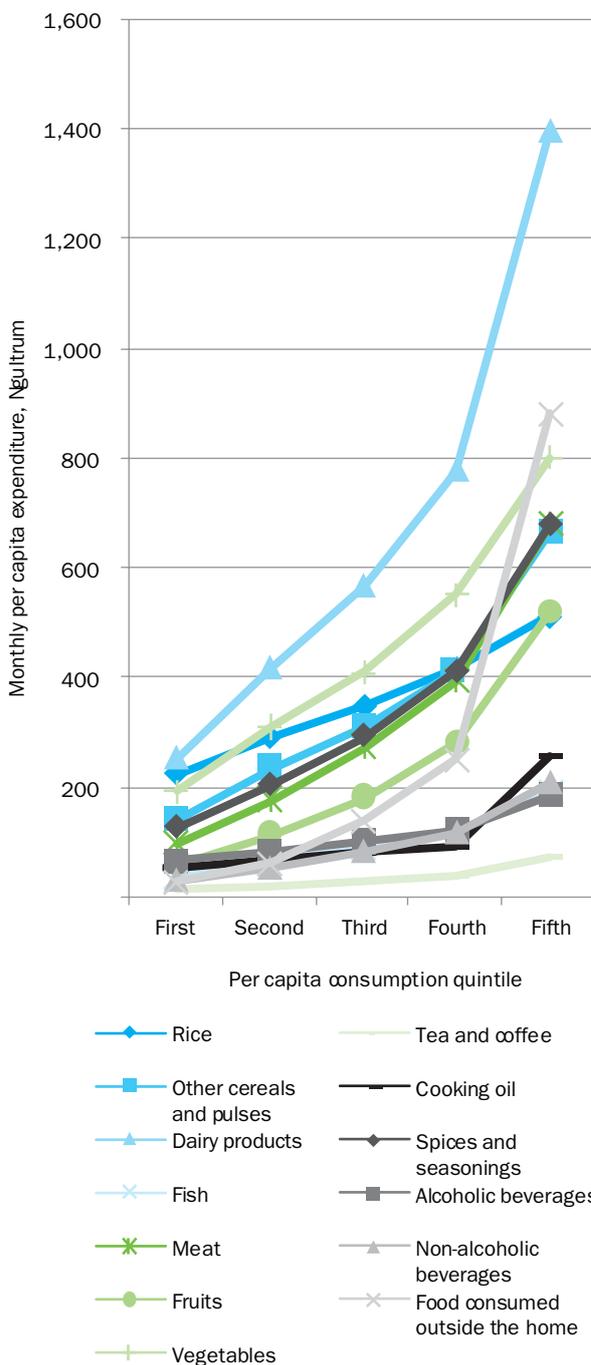


Only up to 40% of the consumption expenditure goes to food. Nonfood expenditure increases faster than food expenditure in the higher quintiles; this behavior becomes ever more marked from the fourth quintile. In the first and second quintiles, food expenditure is higher than nonfood expenditure. However, from the third quintile onwards, nonfood expenditure overtakes food expenditure. The top consumption quintile spends only about 40% of its consumption expenditure on food.

Figure 6.12 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 the consumption quintile, especially for food taken outside the home, which entails a progressively larger monthly per capita

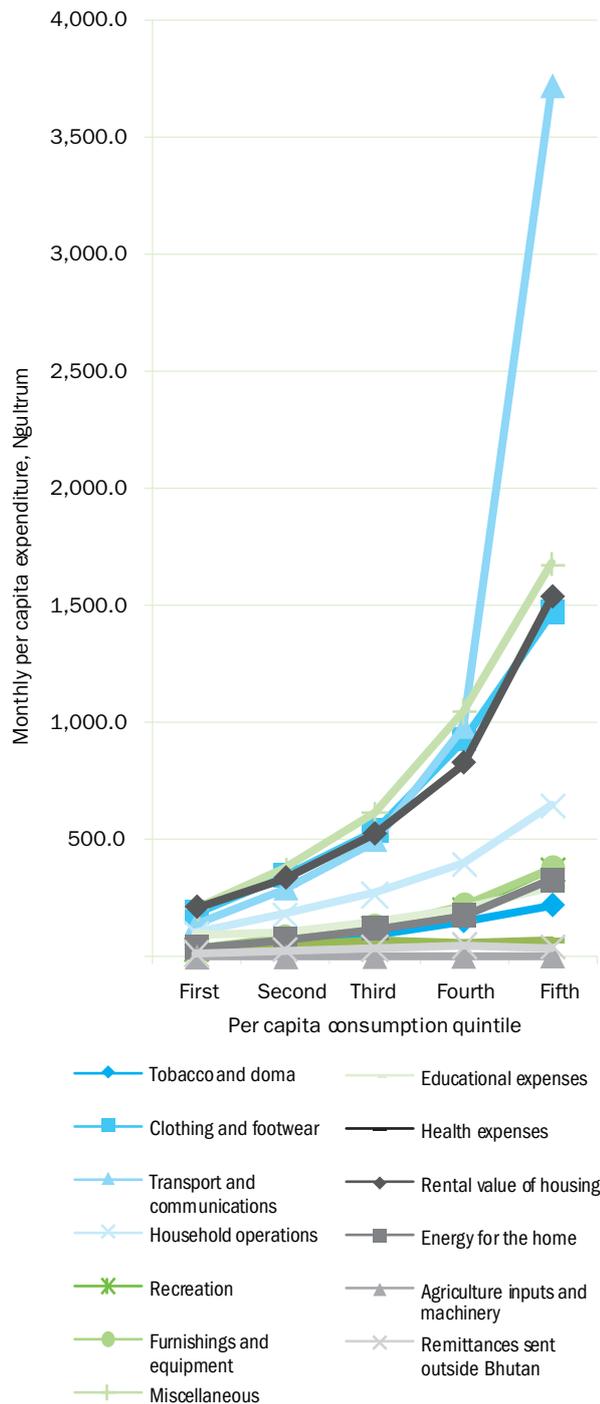
Figure 6.12 Monthly Per Capita Food Expenditure by Major Food Item and by Per Capita Consumption Quintile



expenditure from the fourth to the richest quintile. Even at the richest consumption quintile, the monthly per capita consumption expenditure on tea and coffee is Nu72.

Figure 6.13 illustrates the behaviour

Figure 6.13 Monthly Per Capita Food Expenditure by Major Nonfood Item and by Per Capita Consumption Quintile



of monthly per capita expenditure by major nonfood item and by per capita consumption quintile. Major nonfood consumption items on which spending significantly increases with

consumption quintile are miscellaneous expenditure, transport and communications, housing rent, and clothing and footwear. Between the fourth and the richest quintile, there are large spikes in per capita expenditure especially on transport and communications.

Figure 6.14 Expenditure (Nu) and Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (%) in the Urban Areas of Bhutan

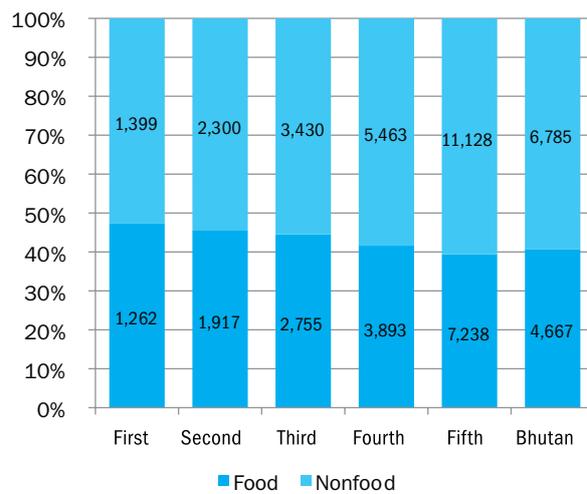
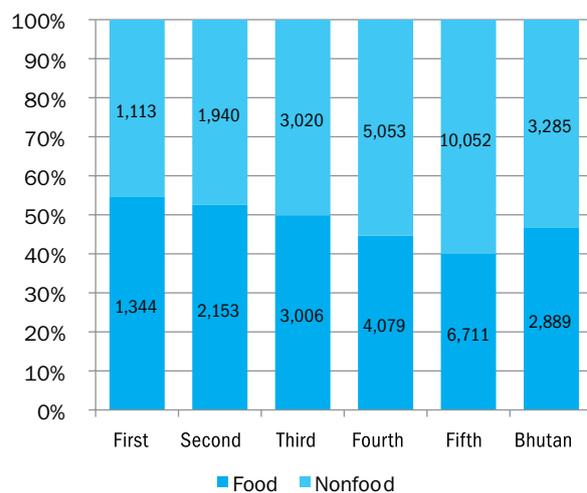


Figure 6.15 Expenditure (Nu) and Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (%) in the Rural Areas of Bhutan



In the urban areas, food takes up to 30% of the household expenditure, below the national average of 34% (Fig. 6.14). The poorest quintile spends 28% on food. The share of food in the

consumption expenditure of the richest 20% of urban households is 30%.

In the rural areas, 38% of the household expenditure goes to food, higher than the national average of 34%. Around 40% of the household expenditure of the first three quintiles in rural areas are devoted to food. The top 20% of the rural households spend 35% on food (Figure 6.15).

Total Household Expenditure by Dzongkhag

The mean monthly household and per capita household consumption expenditure in each *dzongkhag* is shown in Figures 6.16 and 6.17. Per capita consumption expenditure is highest in Thimphu (Nu12,915 a month), Haa (Nu10,738),

Figure 6.16 Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag

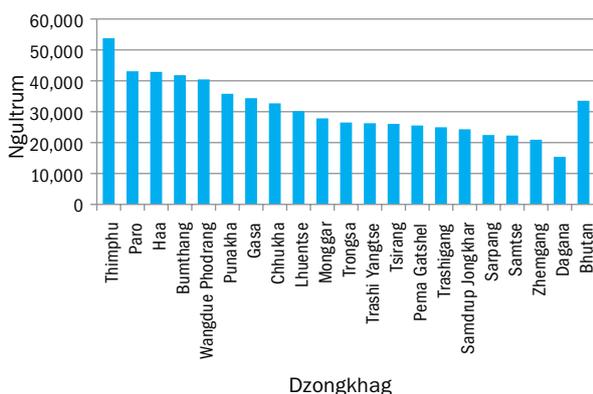
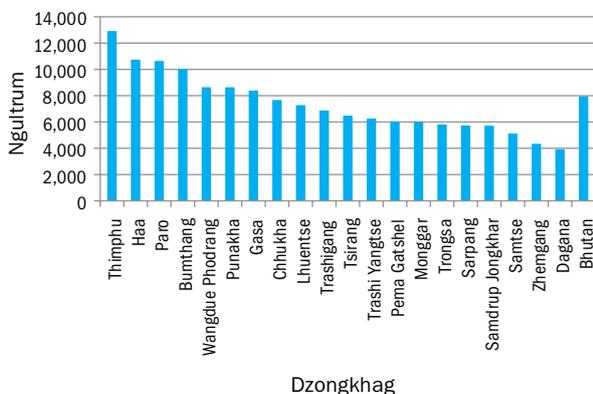


Figure 6.17 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag



and Paro (Nu10,639), and lowest in Zhemgang (Nu4,342), and Dagana (Nu3,920). Per capita consumption in Thimphu, where it is highest, is more than three times that in Dagana, where it is lowest.

Table A6.1 shows that Chukha (38%) has the lowest share of food in household consumption expenditure while Pema Gatsel (50%) has the highest share of food in household consumption expenditure.

Total Household Expenditure by *Thromde*

The mean monthly household and per capita household consumption expenditure for the *Thromdes* is shown in Figures 6.18 and 6.19. Per capita consumption expenditure is highest in Thimphu *Thromde* (Nu55,319 a month), followed by Phuentsholing *Thromde* (Nu39,333), and Samdrup Jongkhar *Thromde* (Nu32,268), and lowest in Gelephu *Thromde* (Nu24,203). Per capita consumption in Samdrup Jongkhar *Thromde* and Gelephu *Thromde* are lower than the national per capita consumption. Per capita consumption in Thimphu *Thromde* (Nu13,677), where it is highest, is almost double that in Gelephu *Thromde* (Nu7,567), where it is lowest.

Among the *Thromdes*, Thimphu *Thromde* has the highest share of food expenditure (43%) while Gelephu *Thromde* and Phuentsholing *Thromde* have the lowest share of around 32% (Table A6.1).

Figure 6.18 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure by *Thromde*

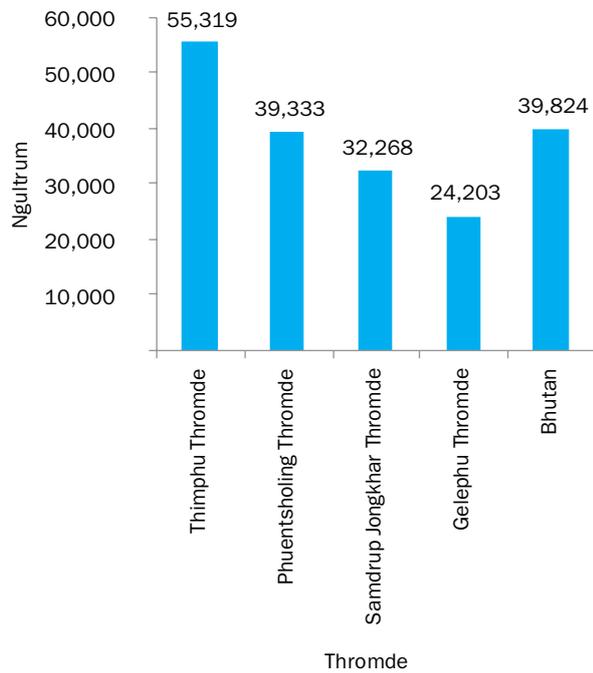
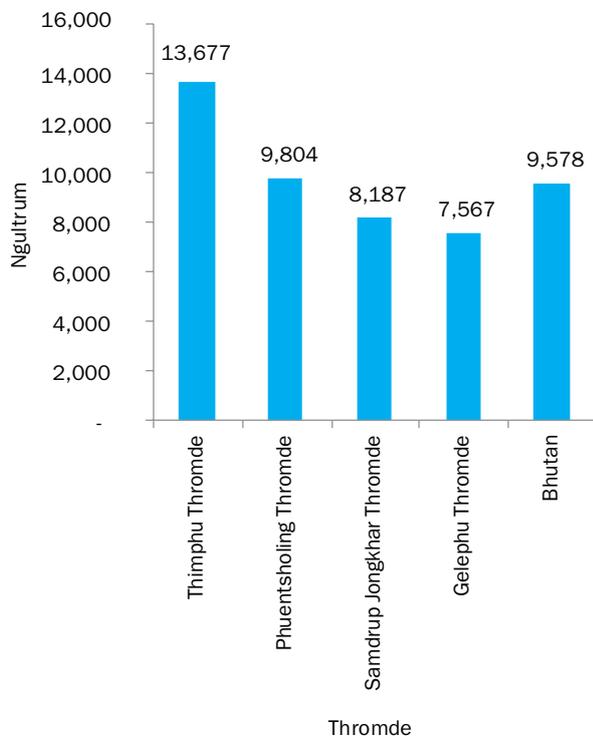


Figure 6.19 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure by *Thromde*



CHAPTER 07

HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. It is considered to be one of the indicators of a person's standard of living. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, improved sanitation facilities, and access to other services are also directly associated with a household's welfare or standards of living.

The United Nations is focusing on housing and housing amenities through the Sustainable Development Goals, namely Goal 6, Clean water and sanitation, and Goal 11, Sustainable cities and communities.

Data on housing collected during the Survey include information on the type of dwellings, tenure status, main materials used in the house construction, TV and Internet connections, and access to basic utilities and other services. These

information about the household were 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 the households, including house rent actually paid; housing characteristics such as the number of rooms, construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, and flooring material; access to basic utilities such as drinking water, sanitation and energy; access to other services like communications and technology.

There are four sections in this chapter: type of dwelling and tenure status; housing characteristics; access to basic utilities; and access to other services.

7.1. TYPE OF DWELLING AND TENURE STATUS

The majority of the Bhutanese people live in houses (63.3%). More than one-third (36.4%) of all households live in part of a house, and apartments (separate or shared).

Figure 7.1 provides a snapshot of the type of dwellings in urban and rural Bhutan. Rural Bhutan has a relatively high proportion of households (87.1%) living in houses, compared to urban areas (20.0%). However, one-half (51.2%) of urban households live in separate apartments; a slightly more than one-quarter (26.5%) of households live in part of a house, one-fifth (20.0%) of the families live in entire houses and 2% live in shared apartments.

The majority (62.5%) of households in Bhutan own their dwellings, less than one-third (28.6%) live in rented houses, and a slightly less than one-tenth (8.8%) live in rent-free houses.

A large proportion of rural households (86.6%) own their dwellings and around 9% rent their dwellings. In urban areas, a slightly less than one-fifth (19.0%) of households own their dwellings; less than two-third (63.6%) of households live in rented houses, while a smaller proportion (17.5%) live in rent-free dwellings.

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

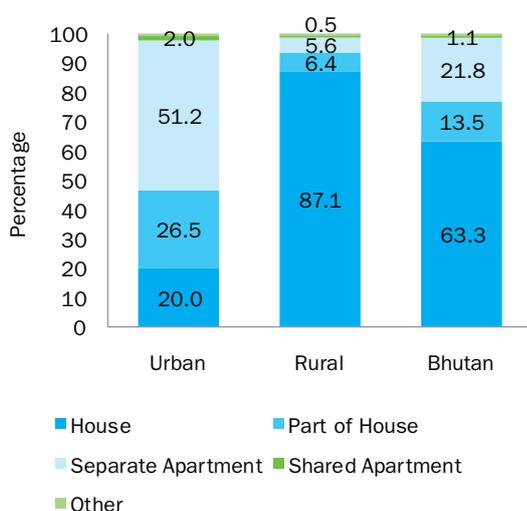


Table 7.1 Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Type of Dwelling	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
House	20.0	87.1	63.3
Part of House	26.5	6.4	13.5
Separate Apartment	51.2	5.6	21.8
Shared Apartment	2.0	0.5	1.1
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total households (Number)	58,333	105,678	164,011

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

Area	Renting						Other
	Owned	Rent Free	From Government	From Public corporation	From Employer	From Private Person	
Urban	19.0	17.5	12.1	3.6	0.5	47.0	0.4
Rural	86.6	4.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	6.8	0.0
Bhutan	62.5	8.8	5.7	1.5	0.2	21.1	0.1

Among the *Dzongkhags*, Tsirang has the highest proportion of households that own their dwellings (88.3%) followed by Zhemgang (82.8%) and Lhuntshe (80.0%). The most urbanized *Dzongkhag* has the lowest ownership, which is Thimphu with 25%. In Thimphu, 17% of households live in rent free dwellings, while 59% of the households pay rent; of rent-paying households, 85% live in dwellings owned by private individuals and 14% live in housing owned by the Government and by public corporations.

Among the four major *Thromdes*, Gelephu *Thromde* (20.4%) has the highest proportion of households that own their dwellings, followed by Thimphu (11.1%), Samdrup Jongkhar (9.0%), and Phuentsholing (8.7%).

House Rent and Frequency of Increase

Households were asked about the amount of rent they pay for their dwelling in a month. People who own their dwelling or stay rent-free houses were asked to estimate the monthly house rent their dwellings would fetch. The house rent is estimated only for households that actually pay rent.

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

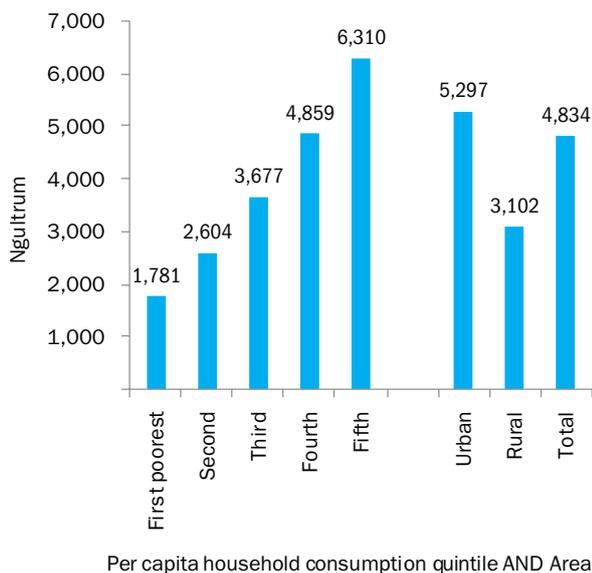


Figure 7.2 shows that the average monthly house rent in the country is about Nu4,800. The average monthly house rent in urban areas is around Nu5,300 while households in rural areas pay around Nu3,100 per month.

Mean monthly house rent is directly related to the per capita consumption quintile. Mean monthly house rent increases with the per capita consumption quintile.

Households in the richest quintile pay rents three times (Nu6,310) more than the households in the poorest quintile (Nu1,781).

Among the *Dzongkhags*, the average monthly rent is highest in Thimphu (Nu6,800), followed by Tsirang and Wangdue Phodrang (around Nu5,500); the lowest house rent is paid by the residents of Gasa (about Nu1,250) and Dagana (about Nu2,000) [Figure 7.3].

Households residing in Thimphu *Thromde* pay the highest monthly rent of around Nu7,000, followed by Gelephu *Thromde* (Nu4,660), Phuentsholing *Thromde* (Nu4,570), and Samdrup Jongkhar *Thromde* (Nu4,150)

Households were asked about the frequency of the increases in house rent. Table 7.3 illustrates

Figure 7.3 Mean Monthly House Rent Paid by Households by Dzongkhag

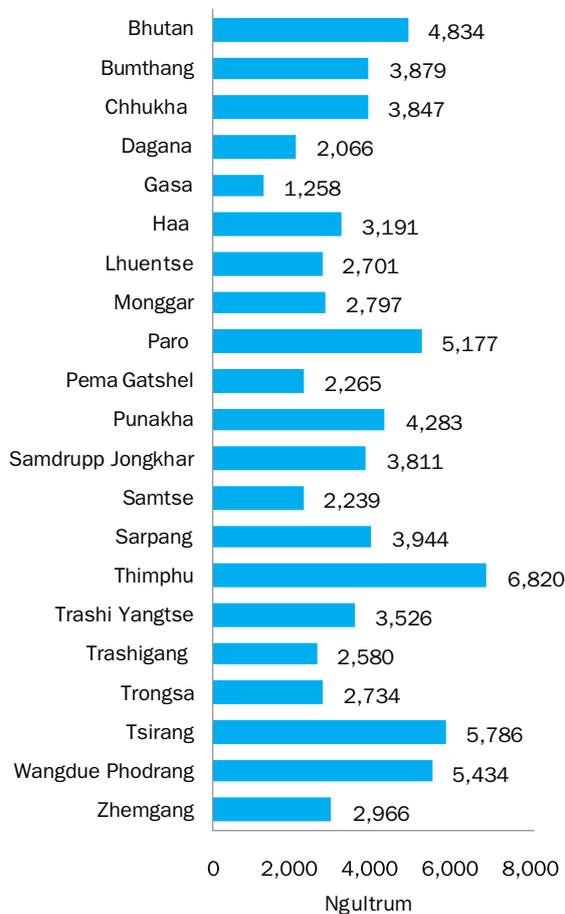


Table 7.3 Distribution of Households by Frequency of House Rent Increase and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Frequency of House Rent Increase	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
Once a year	14.4	14.0	14.3
Twice a year	12.1	12.0	12.1
Once in every 2 year	20.0	10.8	18.0
Once in every 3 year	18.8	21.1	19.3
Other/Recently moved in	34.8	42.1	36.3

that about 14% of households have their house rent increased once a year, and about 12% percent of households have their house rent increased twice a year. Slightly less than a quarter (18.0%) of the households reported that their house rent increases once in every 2 years and 19% of households reported their house rent increases once in every 3 years. More than one-third (36.3%) of

households in the country could not give information on the frequency of the increase in house rent since they have recently moved into the dwellings or for some other reasons.

About 14% of the households in both urban and rural areas have reported their rent being increased once a year, while 12% have reported the house rent being increased twice a year. However, two in every ten (20.0%) households in urban areas and a little more than one in every ten (10.8%) households in rural areas have their house rent increased once every 2 years. Little less than one-quarter (18.8%) of the households in urban areas and a slightly more than one-quarter (21.1%) of the households in rural areas have their house rent increased once every 3 years.

7.2. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Rooms per Dwelling

Households were asked about the number of rooms in their dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies.

According to Table 7.4 and Figure 7.4, 28% of households have three rooms and 27% of households have two rooms in their dwelling. Slightly less than a quarter of the households live

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

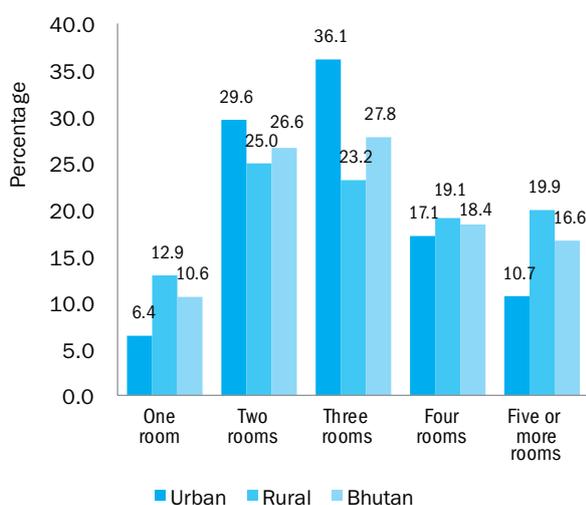


Table 7.4 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

No. of Rooms	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
One room	6.4	12.9	10.6
Two rooms	29.6	25.0	26.6
Three rooms	36.1	23.2	27.8
Four rooms	17.1	19.1	18.4
Five or more rooms	10.7	19.9	16.6
Total households (number)	58,333	105,678	164,011

in dwellings with four rooms (18.4%) and five or more rooms (16.6%) dwelling. Nearly one-tenth (10.6%) of households in the country live in single room dwelling in the country.

In urban areas, the proportion of households with two rooms (29.6%) and three rooms (36.1%) are the highest followed by those households having four rooms (17.1%) and five or more rooms (10.7%).

In rural areas, almost one-quarter of the households have four rooms (19.1%) to five or more rooms (19.9%) dwellings. Single room dwellings are higher in rural areas (12.9%) when compared with urban areas (6.4%)

The average household size is 4.2 and an average number of rooms per household is 3.2. Therefore, the average room density is 1.3 persons per room. The average room density is equal (1.3 persons per room) across the country (Table 7.5).

Table 7.6 shows that the mean number of rooms in the dwellings increases with the increase in the per capita consumption quintile while the mean household size decreases with the increase in the per capita consumption quintile. This results in a decrease in room density. Therefore,

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	3.08	3.97	1.3
Rural	3.32	4.36	1.3
Bhutan	3.23	4.22	1.3

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	2.70	5.34	1.98
Second	3.02	4.59	1.52
Third	3.27	4.14	1.27
Fourth	3.55	3.84	1.08
Fifth	3.62	3.21	0.89
Total	3.23	4.22	1.31

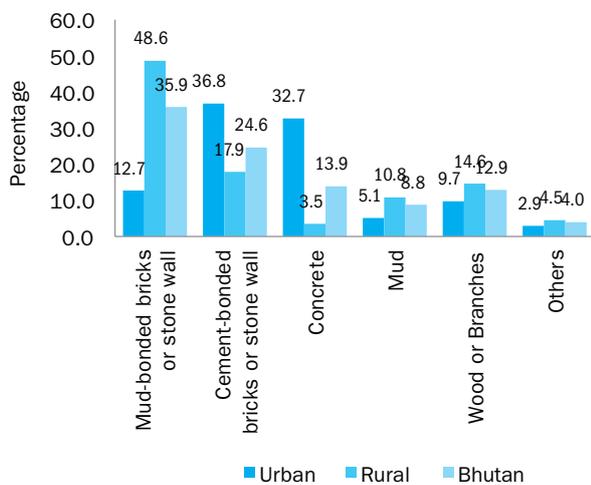
households with a higher consumption quintile have fewer persons per room.

Housing Construction Materials

More than one-third (35.9%) of households in Bhutan live in mud-bounded bricks or stone-walled dwellings, followed by houses with cement-bounded bricks or stonewall (24.6%). A slightly more than one in every ten households (13.9%) have concrete wall and wood or branches wall (12.9%).

Almost half (48.6%) the households in the rural areas live in mud-bounded bricks or stone wall dwellings. In contrast, most of the urban households live in houses with cement-bounded bricks or stonewall (36.8%) and concrete (32.7%) dwellings. The proportion of households living in houses with mud wall (10.8%), wood or branches

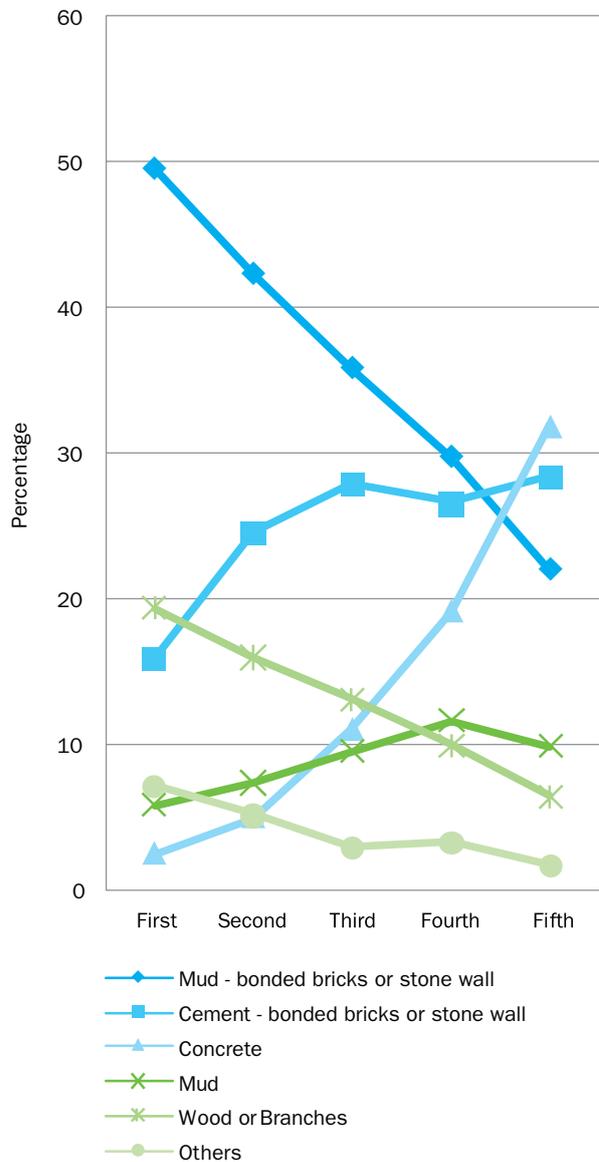
Figure 7.5 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling and by Area (Urban or Rural)



(14.6%), and other wall material (4.5%) is higher in rural areas compared to urban households living in houses made of mud wall (5.1%), wood or branches (9.7%), and other wall material (2.9%).

As shown in Figure 7.6, the use of concrete and cement-bounded bricks or stone for main exterior wall material increases with the per capita household consumption quintile while the use of mud-bounded bricks or stone, wood or branches, and other material decreases with the increase in the per capita consumption quintile.

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



Metal sheets are the most widely (94.7%) used roofing material in the country, and only a few households use other materials for roofing (Figure 7.7).

Likewise, for both urban and rural areas, 95% of households use metal sheets as roofing material. A higher proportion of urban (3.9%) households use concrete and cement as roofing material as compared to rural households (1%). About 3% of rural dwellings have plank/shingles as the main roofing material, and 1% of urban dwellings use the same. The use of thatch as main material for roofing is almost negligible in the country.

At the *Dzongkhag* level, almost all the *Dzongkhags* have more than 90% of households with metal sheet as main material for roofing, except Trashi Yangtse (81.3%).

As shown in Figure 7.8, more than half (54.5%) of the dwellings in the country have wood or plank or shingles as the main flooring materials; and more than one-third (37.8%) of the dwellings have cement, concrete, and tiles as the main flooring materials. Only 8% of the total households have clay, earthen floor, and other flooring materials.

Compared to urban households (40.5%), the proportion of households with main flooring material as wood, plank or shingles are higher in rural areas (62.2%). In contrast, 58% of urban households have cement, concrete or tiles as flooring materials compared to 27% of rural households. A little higher than one in every ten (11.0%) rural households have clay, earthen floor, others as main flooring materials, while it is only 2% for urban areas.

Among the *Dzongkhags*, Bumthang, Gasa, and Haa *Dzongkhags* have the highest proportion of households with wooden, plank, or shingle flooring at over 95% (Annex 3, Table A7.11). Sarpang (74.3%), Samtse (67.4%), Chhukha (66.0%), and Samdrup Jongkhar (51.3%)

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

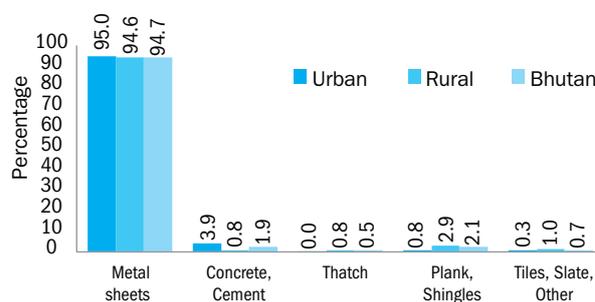
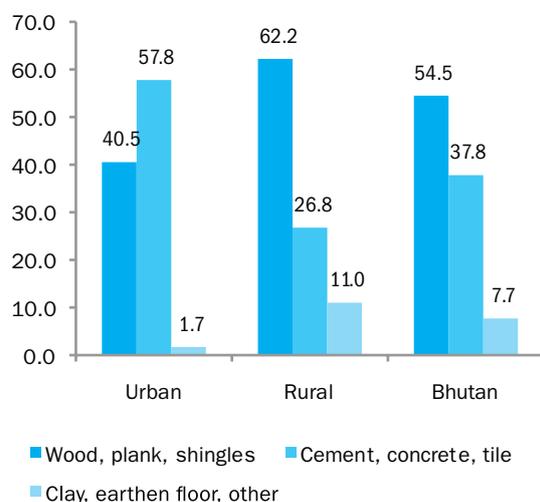
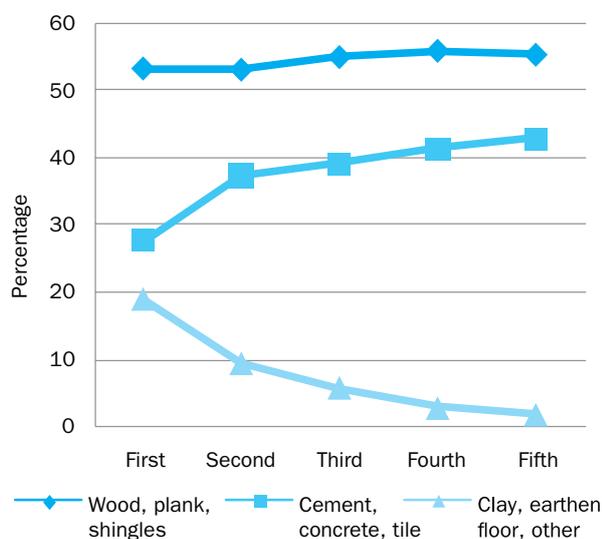


Figure 7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Flooring Material and by Area (Urban or Rural)



Dzongkhags have more than half of the households with concrete, cement or tile flooring. In most *Dzongkhags*, below 5% of households live in dwellings with clay or earthen floorings; the exceptions are Tsirang (38.6%), Dagana (33.4%), Samtse (24.6%) and Sarpang (17.3%) *Dzongkhags*.

As shown in Figure 7.9, the use of cement, concrete or tile as the main flooring material increases with the per capita household consumption quintile, while the use of clay, earthen floor, others decreases with the per capita consumption quintile.

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

7.3. ACCESS TO BASIC UTILITIES

Sources of Drinking Water

The world is targeting to achieve universal access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 (UN, 2016). To assess the status of access to safe drinking water in the country, we asked a few questions pertaining to safe water.

Main source of drinking water is classified into two major categories: (i) improved water source (piped in dwelling, pipe in compound, neighbors' pipe, public outdoor tap, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection); and (ii) unimproved water sources (unprotected well, unprotected spring, tanker truck, cart with small tank/drum, surface water and other sources). An improved source of water is one that is likely to be protected from outside contamination, particularly fecal matters.

Almost all (99.5%) households have access to improved water sources. The majority of households have piped water in the compound (50.4%), followed by piped water in dwellings (45.5%). About 63% of households responded that they have 24 hours access to drinking water.

Table 7.7 shows that more than twice the proportion of households in urban areas (76.3%) have piped water in their dwellings, compared to households in rural areas (28.5%). In contrast, more than three times the proportion of households in rural areas (67.0%) have piped water in their compound compared to households in urban areas (20.5%).

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	99.6	99.5	99.5
Pipe in Dwelling	76.3	28.5	45.5
Pipe in Compound	20.5	67.0	50.4
Neighbours' pipe	1.5	1.5	1.5
Public outdoor tap	1.2	2.1	1.8
Protected well	0.1	0.2	0.2
Protected Spring	0.0	0.3	0.2
Improved water sources	0.4	0.5	0.5
Unprotected well	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unprotected Spring	0.0	0.3	0.2
Tanker truck	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cart with small tank/drum	0.0	0.1	0.0
surface water	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other sources	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	58,333	105,678	164,011

Less than 1% in both the areas have access only to unimproved water sources. Though negligible, the proportion of households with unimproved water source is higher in rural households (0.5%) than among urban households (0.4%). Of the rural households with unimproved water sources, around one-third of the households have unprotected spring (0.2%), followed by surface water (0.1%), unprotected well (0.1%), and cart with small tank/drum (0.1%).

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 matters, increasing child mortality rates. According to the UNDP, about 2.4 billion people globally lack access to basic sanitation services, that is, toilet or latrine (2016).

BLSS 2017 shows that about 92% of households in Bhutan have access to improved sanitation facility. Table 7.8 shows that 82% of households have access to flush toilet and 6% have pit latrine with a slab. 3% of households have ventilated improved pit and 0.3% of household have composting toilet/ecosan.

The most common unimproved sanitation facility in the country is a pit latrine without slab (open pit). About 7% of households use such pit latrine, followed by the use of long drop latrine (0.6%) and flush to somewhere else (0.5%).

About 85% of households with access to improved sanitation facility do not share their toilet with another household, while 6% of households with improved sanitation facility share toilet with the public. Among households with unimproved sanitation facility, the majority (91.1%) of households do not share their toilet with another household.

The proportion of households with improved sanitation facility is higher in urban areas (97.6%) than in rural areas (88.1%). The *Dzongkhags* with a higher proportion of households with access to improved sanitation facilities are Monggar (99.0%), Samtse (97.6%), Thimphu (97.0%), and Pema Gatshel (96.3%). The lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation is in Puna-kha (72.6%), Gasa (77.9%), and Trongsa (77.1%) *Dzongkhags*.

Households' living in Phuentsholing *Thromde* have 100% access to improved sanitation facilities, followed by Gelephu *Thromde* (98.6%), Thimphu *Thromde* (98%), and Samdrup Jongkhar *Thromde* (91.0%).

Access to Electricity

Almost all households (99.0%) have access to electricity in Bhutan. All urban households (100%) have access to electricity, and 98% of rural households have access to electricity. More than half of households (55.4%) without access to electricity in rural areas gave '*Not Available*' as the main reason for not having electricity. About 31% of the households gave '*other reasons*' and

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	85.3	6.4	0.3	0.1	92.1
Flush to piped sewer system	14.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	15.2
Flush to septic tank (without soak pit)	20.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	22.0
Flush to septic tank (with soak pit)	27.9	2.4	0.1	0.0	30.3
Flush to pit (Latrine)	13.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	14.5
Flush to unknown place/not sure/don't know	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Ventilated improved pit	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0
Pit latrine with slab	5.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.3
Composting toilet/Eco	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Unimproved sanitation facility	7.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	7.9
Flush to somewhere else	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Pit latrine without slab (open pit)	6.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	6.6
long drop latrine	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Bucket	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2

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	Reasons			
					No need	Too Expensive	Not Available	Other Reasons
Urban	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	98.4	97.1	0.2	1.2	2.6	11.6	55.4	30.5
Bhutan	99.0	98.0	0.2	0.8	2.6	11.6	55.4	30.5

Table 7.10 Distribution of Households by frequency of power failure/interruption in past 7 days and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Frequency of power failure/interruption	Area		
	Urban	Rural	Total
No interruption	53.4	35.7	42.1
only once	26.1	27.4	26.9
Twice	10.9	17.4	15.1
Three times	6.0	12.7	10.2
More than three times	3.7	6.8	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.11 Distribution of Households by duration of power failure/interruption in past 12 months and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Duration of power failure/interruption	Area		
	Urban	Rural	Total
No interruption	27.5	12.6	18.0
Less than one week	54.4	49.8	51.5
one to two weeks	10.9	19.4	16.4
Two to four weeks	4.2	10.6	8.3
More than one month	2.9	7.6	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

12% gave '*too expensive*' as reasons for unavailability of electricity.

Among the *Dzongkhags*, electrification rates are lowest in Zhemgang (95.6%) and Haa (95.7%), while the rest of the *Dzongkhags* have more than 98% of households with electricity. The use of solar power is the highest in Gasa (67.0%) and Wangdue Phodrang (8.2%) *Dzongkhags*.

The households were also asked questions on the reliability of electricity; frequency of power failure/interruption in the last 7 days, and duration of power failure/interruption in the past 12 months.

About 58% of households have faced one or more electric power failures/interruptions at

least lasting for one hour during the last 7 days. The proportion of households that have faced more frequency of power failure/interruption is the highest in rural areas (64.3%) as compared to urban areas (46.6%).

The households were asked on the duration of power failure/interruption in the past 12 months. The majority of households (51.5%) have experienced power failure/interruption for less than one week, followed by 16% of households having had experienced power failure for one to two weeks. According to Table 7.11, electricity connection is more reliable (no interruption) in urban areas (27.5%) when compared to rural areas (12.6%).

Sources of Energy for Lighting, Cooking and Heating

Households were asked about the main sources of energy for lighting, cooking, and heating. Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting (98.6%) and cooking (94.9%), while 25% of households use *bukhari* for heating. Apart from electricity, small proportions of households (1%) use kerosene or gas lamp as the main source of lighting their dwellings.

Electricity is the most widely used source of energy for cooking in both urban (99.1%) and rural (92.5%) households. A higher proportion of urban household use LPG gas (95%) as the source of energy for cooking than rural households (57.8%). One-third (33.3%) of rural households use wood as the source of energy for cooking.

A little less than one-third (30%) of households in both rural and urban areas do not heat their dwellings. The proportion of households using *bukhari* (wood/coal stove) as the source of energy for heating is higher among rural households (31.3%) compared to households in urban areas (13.9%).

Table 7.12 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	58,333	100.0	105,678	100.0	164,011	100.0
Electricity	57,867	99.2	103,908	98.3	161,775	98.6
Kerosene or gas lamps	277	0.5	1,191	1.1	1,467	0.9
Candles	167	0.3	147	0.1	314	0.2
Others	22	0.0	433	0.4	455	0.3
Cooking	58,333	100.0	105,678	100.0	164,011	100.0
Gas	55,415	95.0	61,050	57.8	116,465	71.0
Electricity	57,781	99.1	97,790	92.5	155,572	94.9
Wood	380	0.7	35,172	33.3	35,552	21.7
Coal	0	0.0	20	0.0	20	0.0
Kerosene	38	0.1	317	0.3	355	0.2
Dung cake	0	0.0	152	0.1	152	0.1
Bio-gas	34	0.1	2,286	2.2	2,319	1.4
Others	39	0.1	764	0.7	803	0.5
Heating	58,333	100.0	105,678	100.0	164,011	100.0
No heating	17,543	30.1	31,574	29.9	49,116	30.0
<i>Bukhari</i> (wood/coal stove)	8,134	13.9	33,119	31.3	41,253	25.2
Electric heater	29,544	50.7	10,197	9.7	39,741	24.2
Kerosene heater	2,643	4.5	494	0.5	3,137	1.9
Gas heater	77	0.1	0	0.0	77	0.1
Straw/brush/manure stove	57	0.1	207	0.2	264	0.2
Traditional stove (<i>Thab</i>)	336	0.6	30,088	28.5	30,424	18.6

A higher proportion of urban households (50.7%) use electric heater as the source of energy for heating the dwellings as compared to 10% of rural households. Use of traditional stove (*thab*) is comparatively higher among rural households (28.5%) than among households in urban areas (0.6%).

The information on consumption of firewood by household is given in Annex 3 and Table A7.19. About 90% (148,139 of 164,011) of households use firewood collected by back load or truckload or both for cooking and heating. Urban households tend to use firewood collected by trucks whereas rural households tend to use firewood collected as back loads.

Annex 3, Table A7.14 – Table A7.19, presents the household uses and sources of energy, disaggregated by per capita consumption quintile and by *Dzongkhag*.

7.4. ACCESS TO OTHER SERVICES

Communications and Technology

TV connection: 70% of households across the country have television connection at their homes (Exclude other connections). Cable connection is popular among urban households (90.6%) while it is used by 27% of rural households. However, in rural areas, direct-to-home (DTH) satellite (27.8%) is more popular than in urban areas (2.0%). Similarly, rural areas have a higher (2.5%) proportion of households with both the connections (cable connections & DTH) than among urban households (0.3%).

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

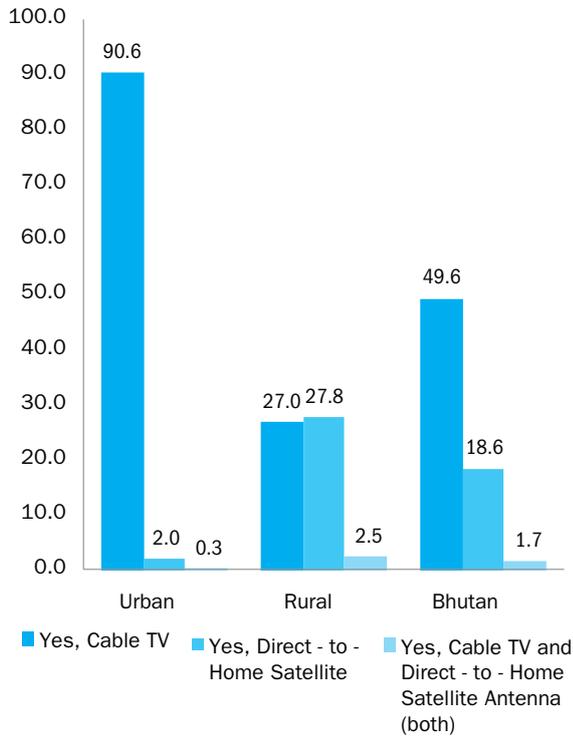
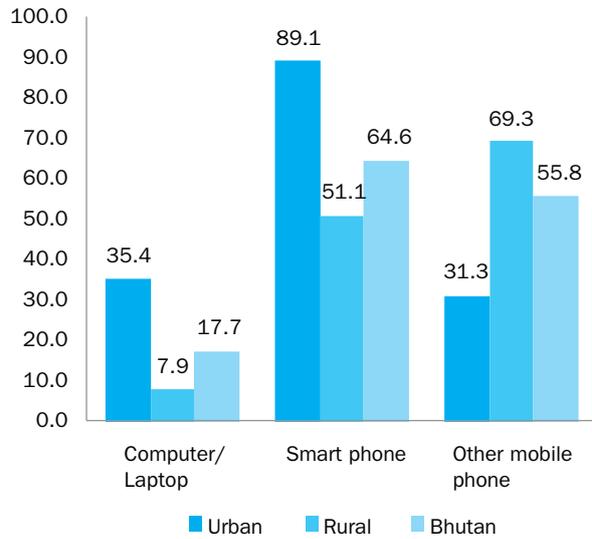


Figure 7.11 Distribution of Households Owning Computers and Mobile Phones by Area (Urban or Rural)

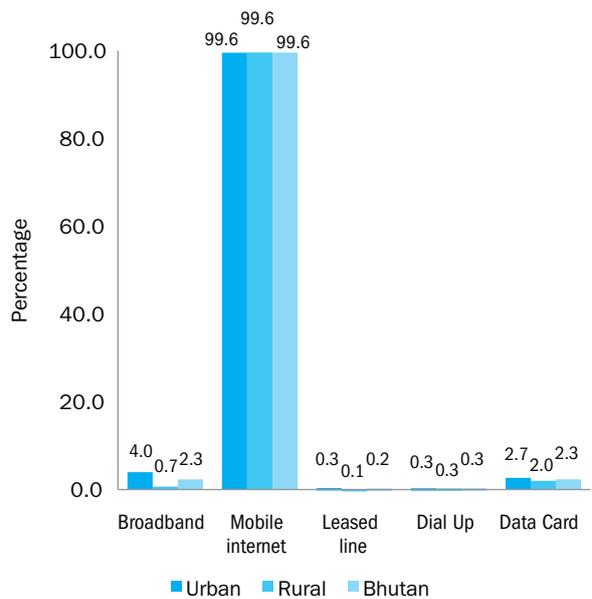


Computers/Laptops, Smart phones, and Other mobile phones:

About one-fifth (17.7%) of the total households own computers/laptops. About 97% of households have access to mobile phones in Bhutan; a little less than two-third (64.6%) of households own smart phones, and 56 % of households own other mobile phones (refers to any other ordinary mobile phones). On average, a household own 2.3 mobile phones in the country.

The proportion of households with computers/laptops is higher in urban areas (35.4%) than in rural areas (8.0%). Similarly, 89% of households in urban areas own smart phones, compared to 51% in rural households owning the same. However, the proportion of households owning other mobile phones is higher in rural areas (69.3%) when compared to urban households owning the same (31.3%).

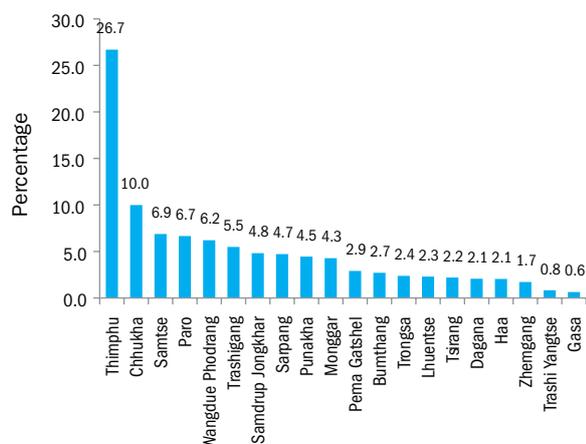
Figure 7.12 Distribution of Households by Type of Internet Connection



Internet connection: 58% of households in the country have Internet connection. Of those, 99% have mobile Internet irrespective of areas (urban and rural), while less than 3% have other connections such as broadband, leased line, dial-up, and data card.

Figure 7.13 shows that among the Dzongkhags, Thimphu Dzongkhags has the highest

Figure 7.13 Internet Penetration Rates by Dzongkhag



(26.7%) Internet penetration rate. This is followed by Chhukha (10%), Samtse (6.9%), and Paro (6.7%); and the lowest Internet penetration rates are in Trashigang (0.8%) and Gasa (0.6%) Dzongkhags.

Among the four major *Thromdes* in the country, Thimphu *Thromde* (49.4%) has the highest Internet penetration rate, followed by Phuentsholing (10.5%), Samdrup Jongkhar (4.7%) and Gelephu (2.7%).

Transport Mode and Travel Time Taken to Reach Service Centers

Information on 22 basic services with reference to the mode of travel and time taken to reach service facilities were collected. Detailed information is given in Annex 3, Table A7.21.

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 urban areas, the nearest service centers are usually within walking distance from their dwellings. In rural areas, households have to walk 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 such as post office, non-formal education center, or agriculture or livestock or forest

extension center (especially in the case of urban households).

For households in urban areas that avail different services, it typically takes only half an hour or less to reach the service center (Annex 3, Table A7.22). In rural areas, except for Hospital/BHU/Satellite clinic/Sub-post, food markets or shops, and village temples, which are mostly accessible within less than half an hour, it takes at least an hour to get to other service centers. Some households in urban areas have to travel more than 2 hours to reach service centers like *Dzongkhag* headquarters, *Gewog* headquarters, and sources of firewood.

CHAPTER 08

ASSETS, CREDIT AND INCOME

Introduction

Asset ownership and access to assets are two of the indicators of household welfare and living standard. Access to credit facilities also has positive impact on living standard.

This chapter discusses assets ownership (durables, livestock, and land). The results show some disparities in asset ownership between urban and rural areas and among households in different per capita consumption quintiles

There are three sections in the chapter: asset ownership; credit services; and income.

8.1. ASSET OWNERSHIP

Durables

Information on three general categories of asset ownership were collected: durables; livestock;

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

Among kitchen and laundry equipment, more than three-fourths of households own rice cooker (95.2%), curry cooker (81.9%), and water boiler (76.0%). Only half of the households have refrigerator (56.8%) and modern stove (57.5%).

Around 65% of households own smart phones while 56% of households own other mobile phones. More than 70% of households have televisions.

Among furniture and fixtures, the proportion of households owning *choesham* (44.4%) is

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	88.4	94.6	97.1	97.8	97.9	95.2
Curry cooker	71.5	81.0	85.5	86.0	85.6	81.9
Water boiler	51.9	69.6	79.6	86.5	92.6	76.0
Refrigerator	24.0	47.5	60.9	71.7	79.7	56.8
Modern stove	31.7	50.1	61.0	69.8	75.0	57.5
Electric iron	2.7	7.5	14.6	23.1	35.0	16.6
Washing machine	1.0	7.9	15.9	29.4	44.4	19.7
Microwave oven	0.4	1.4	4.9	13.1	25.5	9.1
Recreation, telecommunications, and cultural						
Smart phone	37.9	55.2	65.3	77.6	87.2	64.6
Other mobile phone	78.4	68.3	57.5	44.7	30.1	55.8
Tablet	0.5	0.7	2.2	4.7	12.7	4.1
Television	49.5	68.4	78.5	85.2	89.8	74.3
Wristwatch	13.0	18.3	24.8	30.7	45.7	26.5
Radio	18.0	17.9	17.5	16.6	12.6	16.5
VCR, VCD, DVD	8.6	10.9	12.7	14.7	16.5	12.7
Camera	0.4	1.8	4.6	7.8	18.3	6.6
Computer/laptop	1.6	6.8	14.4	24.3	41.2	17.7
Foreign-made bow	1.6	4.6	7.0	10.4	12.9	7.3
Furniture and fixtures						
<i>Choesham</i>	20.9	35.3	48.1	57.0	60.5	44.4
Sofa set	9.9	26.2	40.4	53.6	65.3	39.1
Heater	4.3	15.5	28.9	44.9	61.3	31.0
Fan	13.8	15.4	15.2	14.1	16.2	15.0
<i>Bukhari</i>	14.3	23.9	28.8	32.2	27.9	25.4
Machinery and equipment						
Grinding machine	2.3	5.4	10.4	14.9	28.3	12.3
Power chain	12.5	11.9	12.5	10.7	8.0	11.1
Sewing machine	3.8	5.1	6.0	7.3	5.6	5.6
Power tiller	2.7	4.5	5.1	6.8	4.8	4.8
Tractor	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
Transport equipment						
Family car	3.2	10.6	17.9	31.8	53.0	23.3
Bicycle	1.2	2.1	2.5	3.4	6.0	3.0
Other vehicle	1.0	2.2	3.6	4.5	7.4	3.7
Motorbike, scooter	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.1	3.1	1.9

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.

the highest. 12% of households have grinding machines and 23% have a family car.

Ownership of most durable goods increases with the per capita consumption quintile though ownership of radio and power chain decreases. 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/laptop, and foreign made bow), furniture and fixtures (sofa set and heater), grinding machine, and family car.

According to Table 8.2 and Table 8.3, households in urban areas own more assets (durable) compared to rural households. Compared to rural areas, the ownership of the three most common kitchen appliances (rice cookers, curry cookers, and water boilers) is higher in urban areas. Slightly more than eight in ten (82.3%) urban households own refrigerator, while slightly more than four in ten (42.6%) rural households own refrigerator. There is significant difference between urban and rural areas in ownership of electric irons, washing machine, and microwave oven.

Computer/laptop ownership is much higher (50.7%) in the fifth consumption quintile, compared to the first (7.3%) consumption quintile.

Table 8.3 shows that there is not much difference in ownership of the three most common kitchen appliances (rice cooker, curry cooker, and water boiler) between the first (the poorest) and the fifth (the richest) consumption quintile in rural Bhutan. More than two-thirds (69.2%) of the richest consumption quintile households, but less than a quarter (20.6%) of the poorest consumption quintile, own refrigerator.

The ownerships of durable goods depend on the utility and the nature of work of the particular areas. For instance, goods such as power tiller, tractor, and power chain have more utility in rural

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

Type of Assets	Per Capita Consumption Quintile					
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Total
Kitchen and laundry						
Rice cooker	97.0	99.3	99.3	98.9	99.4	99.2
Curry cooker	83.7	85.4	88.5	87.1	87.1	87.1
Water boiler	74.6	83.0	89.8	91.8	96.4	91.3
Refrigerator	65.7	77.2	81.2	83.9	85.5	82.3
Modern stove	47.0	58.2	69.1	73.3	76.2	70.6
Electric iron	11.7	20.6	25.7	36.1	42.9	33.6
Washing machine	4.7	19.5	24.7	41.2	52.5	37.8
Microwave oven	0.4	3.2	10.4	19.9	32.3	19.6
Recreation, telecommunications, and cultural						
Smart phone	72.5	81.5	85.9	92.4	93.0	89.1
Other mobile phone	59.6	43.3	35.3	28.9	23.5	31.3
Tablet	0.5	1.7	4.8	7.1	16.9	9.3
Television	83.6	91.0	93.5	92.7	93.6	92.6
Wristwatch	19.9	22.4	31.4	38.4	53.1	39.6
Radio	7.6	6.0	7.7	9.8	8.1	8.2
VCR, VCD, DVD	2.5	7.2	8.1	12.8	16.2	12.0
Camera	0.6	3.8	7.7	12.2	22.9	13.7
Computer/laptop	7.3	15.3	26.9	34.6	50.7	35.4
Foreign-made bow	1.7	2.9	3.8	6.3	9.9	6.5
Furniture and fixtures						
<i>Choesham</i>	38.5	42.9	54.8	56.3	60.8	55.2
Sofa set	47.5	61.6	67.4	73.3	75.0	70.2
Heater	17.3	37.5	51.0	64.1	73.1	59.5
Fan	18.5	19.2	14.8	13.5	15.2	15.3
<i>Bukhari</i>	13.9	16.1	15.7	14.8	15.9	15.5
Machinery and equipment						
Grinding machine	4.7	7.6	16.3	20.4	34.8	22.6
Power chain	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.1
Sewing machine	4.6	6.6	4.9	6.6	5.6	5.8
Power tiller	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.4	1.9
Tractor	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5
Transport equipment						
Family car	9.6	18.2	26.1	38.6	56.6	38.9
Bicycle	1.2	4.1	3.8	4.7	7.0	5.1
Other vehicle	1.1	2.5	3.0	4.8	7.4	4.9
Motorbike, scooter	2.5	2.2	1.7	3.0	3.7	2.9

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 urban households.

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

Type of Assets	Per Capita Consumption Quintile					
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Total
Kitchen and laundry						
Rice cooker	87.7	93.3	95.9	96.8	95.1	93.0
Curry cooker	70.5	79.7	83.8	85.0	82.8	79.1
Water boiler	50.0	65.9	73.8	81.6	85.7	67.6
Refrigerator	20.6	39.3	49.4	60.4	69.2	42.6
Modern stove	30.5	47.8	56.5	66.6	73.0	50.3
Electric iron	2.0	3.9	8.3	11.0	20.6	7.2
Washing machine	0.7	4.7	10.8	18.4	29.5	9.7
Microwave oven	0.5	0.9	1.8	6.8	13.1	3.2
Recreation, telecommunications, and cultural						
Smart phone	35.1	47.9	53.6	63.9	76.7	51.1
Other mobile phone	79.9	75.2	70.0	59.3	41.9	69.3
Tablet	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.5	4.9	1.3
Television	46.8	62.1	69.9	78.3	82.9	64.1
Wristwatch	12.4	17.2	21.0	23.6	32.2	19.3
Radio	18.8	21.1	23.1	22.9	21.0	21.1
VCR, VCD, DVD	9.1	12.0	15.3	16.4	17.1	13.1
Camera	0.4	1.3	2.8	3.6	9.8	2.6
Computer/laptop	1.2	4.5	7.3	14.7	24.0	7.9
Foreign-made bow	1.6	5.1	8.8	14.3	18.4	7.8
Furniture and fixtures						
<i>Choesham</i>	19.4	33.2	44.3	57.8	60.0	38.4
Sofa set	6.9	16.4	25.1	35.4	47.6	21.9
Heater	3.3	9.5	16.4	27.1	39.8	15.3
Fan	13.4	14.3	15.5	14.7	18.1	14.8
<i>Bukhari</i>	14.4	26.1	36.3	48.3	49.6	30.9
Machinery and equipment						
Grinding machine	2.2	4.8	7.0	9.7	16.6	6.6
Power chain	13.4	14.9	18.5	18.8	17.8	16.1
Sewing machine	3.8	4.7	6.6	8.0	5.5	5.4
Power tiller	2.9	5.4	7.5	10.7	8.9	6.4
Tractor	0.6	1.3	0.9	2.4	2.2	1.3
Transport equipment						
Family car	2.7	8.5	13.3	25.5	46.5	14.7
Bicycle	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	4.2	1.9
Other vehicle	1.0	2.1	3.9	4.2	7.4	3.1
Motorbike, scooter	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.3

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 rural households.

areas, and thus, the ownership of these goods is higher among households in rural areas.

The ownership of assets in Bhutan is positively related to per capita consumption quintile; the ownership of assets increases with the rise in per capita consumption quintile.

Land

A landholder is a household that owns any type of land. About 71% of households in the country are landholders, out of which 60% own 5 acres or less and 11% of households own more than 5 acres of land. Overall, 29% of households do not own land.

Land ownership is higher in rural areas. A little less than twice (72.4%) of rural households own 5 acres or less, compared to 38% of urban households owning land. Similarly, the proportion of households owning more than 5 acres of land is higher in rural areas (15%) as compared to those in urban areas (3.3%). About six in every ten (59.0%) urban households are landless, while a little more than one in every ten (12.6%) rural households do not own land.

Table 8.5 shows the distribution of households by landholding and by per capita household consumption quintile. There is an inverse relationship between landholding and per capita household consumption quintile. In both the landholding categories, percent of landholding decreases with the increase in household consumption quintile.

Table 8.6 shows that the number of non-landholder households is higher at the higher quintile. Around one-third (33.2%) of non-landholders are

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

Area	Not a Landholder	Landholder		Total
		≤ 5 Acres	> 5 Acres	
Urban	59.0	37.7	3.3	100.0
Rural	12.6	72.4	15.0	100.0
Bhutan	29.1	60.1	10.9	100.0

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

Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile	Landholder			Total No. of Households
	Not a Landholder	Owns ≤ 5 Acres	Owns ≥ 5 Acres	
First	3,365	23,527	5,916	32,808
Second	6,668	22,298	3,833	32,798
Third	9,757	19,760	3,285	32,802
Fourth	12,079	18,081	2,645	32,806
Fifth	15,853	14,816	2,127	32,797
Bhutan	47,722	98,482	17,807	164,011

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

Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile	Landholder		
	Not a Landholder	Owns ≤ 5 Acres	Owns > 5 Acres
First	7.05	23.89	33.22
Second	13.97	22.64	21.52
Third	20.45	20.06	18.45
Fourth	25.31	18.36	14.86
Fifth	33.22	15.04	11.95
Bhutan	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile	Landholder			Total
	Not a Landholder	Owns ≤ 5 Acres	Owns ≥ 5 Acres	
First	10.26	71.71	18.03	100.00
Second	20.33	67.98	11.69	100.00
Third	29.75	60.24	10.01	100.00
Fourth	36.82	55.12	8.06	100.00
Fifth	48.34	45.18	6.49	100.00
Bhutan	29.10	60.05	10.86	100.00

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

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

Area	Percentile							Mean
	10 th	20 th	40 th	Median	60 th	80 th	90 th	
Urban	0.91	0.54	0.56	0.61	0.63	0.88	1.01	0.89
Rural	2.77	2.76	2.93	2.79	3.02	2.80	2.69	2.86
Bhutan	2.62	2.46	2.36	2.08	2.16	1.81	1.74	2.16

in the richest consumption quintile, while little more than 7% of non-landholders are in the poorest consumption quintile.

According to Table 8.7, 10% of households in the poorest consumption quintile do not own land while 48% of households in the richest quintile do not own land.

Roughly 18% of the households in the poorest consumption quintile own more than five acres compared to only 7% of the households in the richest consumption quintile.

The distribution of size of landholdings is defined with the help of some descriptive statistics in Table 8.8. The average landholding of households in the country is 2.16 acres. In rural areas, the average household landholding is 2.86 acres; it is 0.89 acres among households in urban areas.

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

Livestock

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of households by ownership of livestock in urban and rural areas. Livestock includes pigs, horses, cattle (cows and bulls), sheep, yaks, buffalo, goats, and poultry. Information on fishpond is also collected.

There is a huge disparity between urban and rural areas in terms of livestock ownership. Around 65% of rural households own cattle against 6% of urban households owning the same. Most households have two or more heads of cattle (48%). Similarly, 32% of rural households have poultry, and most have two or more heads of poultry (26%). More than one in every ten (12%) rural households own goats. About 19% of rural households own other livestock (pigs, horses, sheep, yaks, and buffalo) while less than one percent of urban households own the same.

Table 8.10 shows that the livestock ownership is inversely related to the per capita household consumption quintile. Livestock ownership is relatively low at the higher consumption quintile among households in urban and rural areas. Rural households' ownership of yak is an

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	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Yak	Goat	Buffalo	Poultry	Fishpond
Urban	58,333								
None	58,241	58,032	54,946	58,317	58,248	58,005	58,333	57,274	58,318
1 - 2	60	114	1,093	16	0	187	0	279	15
3 - 5	16	77	1,365	0	0	90	0	304	0
5 +	15	109	929	0	85	51	0	476	0
Rural	105,678								
None	99,656	96,586	37,124	103,718	103,820	93,387	105,056	71,828	105,452
1 - 2	5,257	5,746	18,374	826	74	3,397	446	6,882	207
3 - 5	509	1,855	27,380	544	106	5,686	123	11,032	19
5 +	256	1,490	22,800	590	1,678	3,208	53	15,935	0
Bhutan	164,011								
None	157,897	154,618	92,070	162,035	162,068	151,392	163,389	129,102	163,771
1 - 2	5,317	5,861	19,466	842	74	3,584	446	7,161	221
3 - 5	525	1,932	28,745	544	106	5,776	130	11,337	19
5 +	272	1,599	23,730	590	1,763	3,259	53	16,411	0

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					
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Total
Urban (only urban households used in constructing consumption quintile)						
Pigs	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Horses	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5
Cattle	5.5	6.4	6.6	5.3	5.1	5.8
Sheep	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yaks	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Goat	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6
Buffalo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poultry	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	0.7	1.8
Fishpond	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural (only rural households used in constructing consumption quintile)						
Pigs	9.1	7.3	6.1	3.9	2.1	5.7
Horses	11.1	9.5	7.5	7.2	7.9	8.6
Cattle	77.4	71.8	68.0	62.3	44.9	64.9
Sheep	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.1	0.4	1.9
Yaks	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.7	4.0	1.8
Goat	19.9	17.2	10.1	6.9	4.0	11.6
Buffalo	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
Poultry	49.0	41.3	31.7	22.9	15.3	32.0
Fishpond	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Bhutan (both urban and rural households used in constructing consumption quintile)						
Pigs	7.9	5.2	3.3	1.6	0.7	3.7
Horses	9.8	6.9	4.3	4.4	3.3	5.7
Cattle	71.2	55.9	43.2	32.5	16.4	43.9
Sheep	3.0	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.2
Yaks	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.2
Goat	18.6	10.6	5.3	2.9	1.1	7.7
Buffalo	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4
Poultry	44.5	28.4	17.5	10.9	5.1	21.3
Fishpond	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2

exception. In this case, the ownership increases from 1% in the poorest consumption quintile to 4% in the richest quintile.

For the country as a whole, 71% of the households in the poorest consumption quintile own cattle, while 16% of the households in the richest quintile own cattle. More than two-fifth or 45% of households in the poorest quintile own

poultry. Only 5% of the households in the richest quintile own poultry.

In summary, land and livestock ownerships are less widespread in urban areas. They are inversely related to the consumption quintile. Among the livestock owners, the majority of the households own cattle and poultry. Land and livestock assets are used as input in agriculture. The households in urban areas and those in the richer consumption quintiles derive a smaller proportion of their income from agriculture. Among the rural households in the poorer consumption quintiles, the ownership of land and livestock remain higher. This is because they depend mainly on agriculture.

8.2. CREDIT SERVICES

Loans and Money for Emergencies

Information on loans and purposes of availing loans were collected. Also information on main option/source of cash during emergencies were collected from the households.

Households were asked if they currently owe money to anyone. The possible sources of loans are banks (Bank of Bhutan, Bhutan National Bank, T-Bank, and Druk PNB Bank), Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan (RICB), Bhutan Insurance (BIL), National Pension and Provident Fund (NPPF), Rural Enterprise Development Corporation Limited (REDCL), relatives and friends, and others (suppliers or shops, money lenders, non-government organizations, and other sources).

Table 8.11 shows households by source of loan; about 40% of total households in the country currently have loans. Among the loans, bank loan is the most common source of funds; 36% of all households in Bhutan have loans. Less than 4% of households have loans from other sources such as NPPF, RICBL/BIL and REDCL.

Compared to rural households (33.0%), the proportion of households with bank loans is

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 Owe	Total Households
Bank loan			
Urban	42.0	58.0	58,333
Rural	33.0	67.0	105,678
Bhutan	36.2	63.8	164,011
RICB/BIL loan			
Urban	2.0	98.0	58,333
Rural	0.3	99.8	105,678
Bhutan	0.9	99.1	164,011
NPPF loan			
Urban	3.5	96.5	58,333
Rural	0.3	99.7	105,678
Bhutan	1.4	98.6	164,011
REDCL loan			
Urban	0.2	99.8	58,333
Rural	0.8	99.2	105,678
Bhutan	0.6	99.4	164,011
Loan from relatives or friends			
Urban	0.3	99.7	58,333
Rural	0.1	99.9	105,678
Bhutan	0.2	99.8	164,011
Loan from others			
Urban	0.8	99.3	58,333
Rural	0.4	99.6	105,678
Bhutan	0.5	99.5	164,011

BoB = Bank of Bhutan, BNB = Bhutan National Bank, RICBL = Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan Limited, BIL = Bhutan Insurance Limited, NPPF = National Pension and Provident Fund, REDCL = Rural Enterprise Development Corporation Limited

much higher among urban households (42.0%). This could be because urban households have easy access to banking service compared to rural households.

Households were asked about reasons/purposes for availing loan; the majority of

households have reported that they have availed loans to purchase vehicles (27.0%), to construct houses (25.0%), followed by personal or settlement (15.9%).

Households were asked about the source of money in times of emergencies. Table 8.12 shows that the majority of the households (63.3%) use their own savings during emergencies. About one-third (34.2%) of the households borrow money from family, and the remaining (3.0%) households borrow money from other sources, especially money lenders (1.0%), saving committees (0.4%), sale of assets (0.3%), and others (0.9%).

However, there are urban-rural differences in the choice of source of money in emergencies. 80% of urban households use their own savings during emergencies, while 54% of rural households use their own savings.

On the other hand, higher proportions (42.7%) of rural households borrow money from their family as compared to urban households (18.8%).

Savings

The most widely used banking product is saving account. About 77% of households have saving accounts and 28% of households use debit/credit/ATM cards. The use of current deposit and other products is low. One-fifth (21.3%) of households do not use any banking products.

There is a significant difference in the use of banking services between urban and rural residents. More than nine out of ten urban households (94.7%) have saving account, while about six out of ten rural households (67.3%)

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 Money Lender	From Savings Committee			
Urban	79.6	18.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	100.0
Rural	54.3	42.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	100.0
Bhutan	63.3	34.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	100.0

use saving account. Debit/credit card/ATM cards are popular among urban households (49.9%) as compared to households in rural areas (15.8%). 4% of urban households do not use banking services, while 31% of rural households do not use banking service.

Insurance

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

Area	Banking Product Used				
	Saving Account	Current Deposit	Debit/Credit/ATM Card	Other	None
Urban	94.7	7.5	49.9	2.7	3.9
Rural	67.3	2.7	15.8	0.4	30.9
Bhutan	77.1	4.4	27.9	1.2	21.3

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	Relatives/friends	Savings			Other	Not Applicable	Total
				committee or cooperative	Convert to asset				
Urban	84.2	10.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.6	100.0	
Rural	53.2	38.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	7.3	100.0	
Bhutan	64.2	28.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.3	100.0	

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

Area	Life Insurance	Health Insurance	Crop Insurance	Property Insurance	Other	None
Urban	46.5	5.8	0.4	19.0	5.3	42.8
Rural	51.7	1.3	0.9	36.2	0.4	38.6
Bhutan	49.9	2.9	0.7	30.1	2.1	40.1

Life insurance is the most popular insurance scheme in Bhutan. 50% of the total households have life insurance and 30% of households have insured their property. Properties insured include assets, livestock, houses, and vehicles. 40% of households in Bhutan have no insurance. Less than 5% of households have availed health, crop, and others insurance schemes.

There is not much variation between urban (46.5%) and rural (51.7%) households in terms of availing life insurance scheme. A higher proportion of rural households (36.2%) have insured

their property (property insurance includes assets, livestock, housing, vehicle), compared to urban households (19.0%). The reason for this could be that more rural households own their dwellings (87%, Table 7.2). Housing insurance is also compulsory in rural Bhutan.

8.3. INCOME

Sources of Income

Households were asked for their main source of income from a list of 19 possible sources. The source categories include: wages or salaries (including religious fees, TA/DA); cereal; fruits; vegetables; meat; dairy products; eggs; forest wood products; forest-non wood products; pot-

tery; weaving; remittances received; pensions; rental or real estate; inheritance; donation received; scholarships; sale of assets; net income from business; and other.

Sources of income (19 possible sources) were classified in to 9 major categories, as shown in Table 8.17.

For the country as a whole, the major sources of household income are: wages or salaries (38.8%); followed by sale of cereal, fruits and vegetables (27.5%); and real estate deals, sale of assets and other (13.6%).

Table 8.16 Distribution of Household Income by main source of income.

Sources of Income	% of all households
Wages or Salaries	38.83
Sale of vegetables	14.52
Other	12.24
Net income from business	9.59
Sale of cereal	7.51
Sale of fruits	5.47
Sale of dairy products	4.24
Remittances received	2.49
Rental or Real estate	1.20
Weaving	1.17
Forest wood products	0.70
Sale of eggs	0.52
Forest non-wood products	0.44
Pensions	0.43
Donations received	0.22
Sale of assets	0.15
Sale of meat	0.10
Pottering	0.09
Inheritance	0.09
Total	100.00

Among the main sources of income, pension, inheritance, donation received, and scholarship categories contribute the least (0.7%).

Seven in every ten households in urban areas (70.4%) reported that their main source of income is from wages or salaries, against two in every ten households (21.4%) in rural areas. Alternatively, in rural areas, the main sources of income are from cereal, fruits and vegetable (40.9%), where as the same sources contribute to only 3% in urban areas. Negligible households reported that their main source of income is from pension, inheritance, donation received, and scholarships (0.7% in both the areas).

Table 8.17 Distribution of Household Income by main source and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Sources of Income	Urban	Rural	Total
Wages or Salaries	70.44	21.38	38.83
Cereal, fruits and vegetable	3.30	40.86	27.50
Meat, dairy products and egg	0.67	7.16	4.86
Forest wood and non-wood products	0.50	1.49	1.14
Pottery and weaving	1.03	1.39	1.26
Remittances received	1.40	3.09	2.49
Pension, inheritance, donation received and scholarships	0.74	0.74	0.74
Real estate deals, sale of assets and others	6.10	17.72	13.59
Net income from business	15.82	6.16	9.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

CHAPTER 09

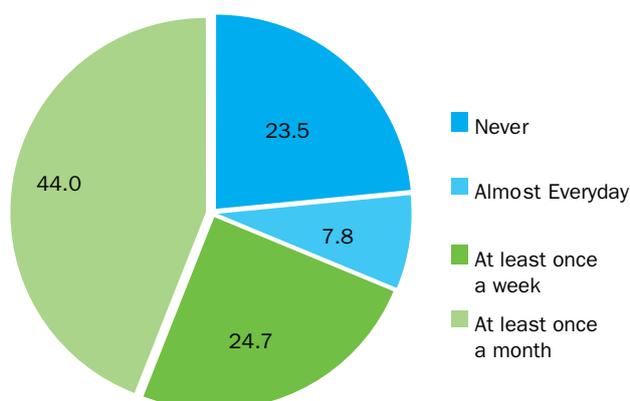
Priorities and opinions: Household Food Sufficiency, Poverty and Happiness Perceptions

The Bhutan Living Standards Survey (BLSS) 2017 included questions on the usage of fifteen public services provided by the government, corporate, and private sectors. The households using those services were asked to rate their satisfaction level with those services. Questions were asked 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 asked whether they consider themselves happy and believe their household is poor or non-poor. Data on household food supply, particularly food sufficiency during the last 12 months, were collected. The results of BLSS 2017 related to these areas are summarized in this chapter.

9.1. USE OF PUBLIC SERVICES

Public Transport Services

Households were asked on the frequency of usage of public transport (Bus and taxi). Figure 9.1 shows the frequency of the use of public transport services. Only 8% of the households indicated that they use a public transport (Bus and Taxi) almost every day. Another 25% indicated that they use public transport at least once a week while 44% responded that they use it at least once a month. Less than one in four of the households has never used a public transport. The frequency of the use of public transport is higher in urban areas with 16% of them using the public transport almost every day, while only 3% of the rural households use the public transport on a daily basis.

Figure 9.1 Public transport (Bus and taxi) usage (%)


Public transport service users were asked to rate their satisfaction in 2 service categories viz. frequency (schedule) and affordability (cost). Table 9.1 illustrates the ratings in each service category by urban and rural areas. Overall, for the frequency of public transport, 44% of households rated the service as satisfactory and 52% rated it as good. About 5% of the public transport users rated it as bad. Regarding affordability, 7% of the service users rated it as bad indicating that the public transport service affordability is an issue.

Other Public Services

Besides public transport, households were asked about the usage of fourteen other services provided by different agencies during the last one year and their satisfaction level with the services. Banking, electricity, and telecom were the services most used by the households. Less than 1% used the crime, rescue and emergency and fire services during the last one year.

Table 9.2 Distribution of Households Using Services and Satisfaction Rating (%)

Service topics	% of households using services	Average rating
Banking	73.3	3.9
Electricity	65.3	3.9
Telecom	50.0	3.8
Birth Registration	12.6	3.9
Issuance of CID card	41.3	4.0
Issuance of passport	3.3	3.9
Timber permit	20.5	3.9
School admission process	11.2	4.0
Crime services	0.9	3.5
Traffic services	1.9	3.7
Security clearance (NOC)	7.3	4.1
Fire services	0.3	3.6
Rescue and emergency	0.4	4.0
Judicial services	3.2	3.8

Overall, respondents were satisfied with the various services listed. Table 9.2 illustrates the average ratings in each service category. On a scale of 1 to 5 (5 being the highest), the majority of households rated the services at an average of 4.

9.2. OPINION: PRIORITIES FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION

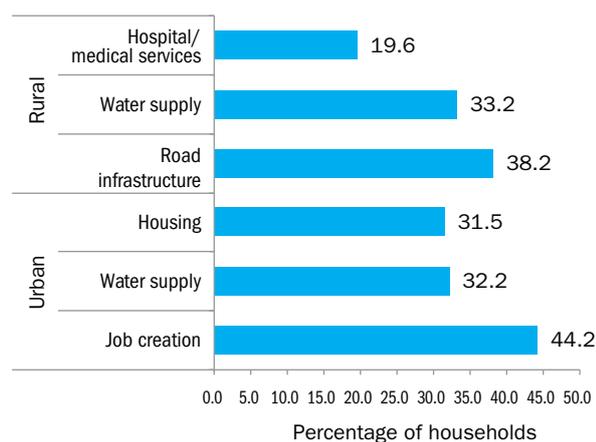
To determine the priority areas of concern for improving their welfare, respondents were asked to give at most three actions they consider important for the government to undertake. Among respondents in rural areas, water supply, road infrastructure, hospital/medical facilities, public transport services, and provision of subsidized agricultural equipment were the most important services (Table 9.3).

Table 9.1 Distribution of Households by Satisfaction Ratings for Frequency and Affordability of Public Transport Services (%)

Area	Frequency(schedules)					Affordability(cost)				
	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Don't know	Total	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Don't know	Total
Urban	53.7	44.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	49.6	44.8	5.1	0.5	100.0
Rural	50.0	42.9	6.5	0.5	100.0	45.5	45.0	8.8	0.6	100.0
Bhutan	51.4	43.7	4.5	0.4	100.0	47.1	44.9	7.4	0.6	100.0

Table 9.3 Distribution of Households by Welfare Priorities and by Area (urban/Rural) (%)

Welfare priorities	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
All households	58,333	105,678	164,011
Electrification	7.2	7.6	7.4
Build roads	16.7	38.2	30.5
Water supply	32.2	33.2	32.9
Waste management	27.4	6.0	13.6
Building new schools	3.1	9.7	7.4
Improving existing schools	4.8	8.9	7.4
Boarding for students	3.0	4.7	4.1
Vocational training	5.9	2.4	3.6
Housing	31.5	5.8	15.0
Job creation	44.2	11.2	22.9
Food assistance	2.0	2.7	2.4
Credit	3.3	2.5	2.8
Public transport service	9.3	18.4	15.2
Family planning	0.8	0.3	0.5
Hospital/medical facilities	13.5	19.6	17.4
Provision of medicines	2.2	1.0	1.4
Local religious services and personnel	1.5	2.4	2.1
Provision of subsidized agricultural equipment	2.5	17.3	12.0
Improved sanitation	11.3	4.2	6.7
Others	15.4	33.4	27.0

Figure 9.2 Distribution of Households by Welfare Priorities and by Area (Urban or Rural)


About 10% of rural households consider job creation, building new schools, and improving existing schools as major concerns. The urban households consider job creation, water supply, and housing as priority concerns. The waste

management, road infrastructure, hospital and medical facilities, and improved sanitation are the important areas of service 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 9.2). Improving road infrastructure and job creation are other major concerns in both urban and rural areas.

9.3. FOOD SUFFICIENCY IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Survey respondents were asked whether during the last 12 months the household has experienced food insufficiency (i.e. not enough food to feed all household members). More than 97% of the households in Bhutan have sufficient food (Table 9.4). The residents of urban areas rarely experienced the household food insufficiency. Most cases of food insufficiency (during the last 12 months) were experienced by 4% of households (about one in 25 households) in rural areas.

Table 9.4 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	0.7	99.3	100.0
Rural	3.8	96.2	100.0
Bhutan	2.7	97.3	100.0

9.4. HAPPINESS AND POVERTY

Happiness Rating

Data on each household's level of happiness and economic status were gathered through respondents' self-rated happiness and household poverty perception. Specifically, respondents were asked how happy they consider themselves and whether they believe their household is poor. The results on happiness ratings reveal that most people (76%) are happy (either very happy or moderately happy) as shown in Table 9.5. More people in urban areas reported they are happy (at

Table 9.5 Distribution of Households by Self-rated Happiness and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Very Happy	Moderately happy	Neither happy nor unhappy		Very unhappy	Total
			happy	unhappy		
Urban	38.2	40.1	16.3	2.3	3.0	100.0
Rural	35.3	38.7	19.2	4.4	2.4	100.0
Bhutan	36.3	39.2	18.2	3.7	2.6	100.0

Table 9.6 Distribution of Households by Self Rated Poverty and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Not poor	Neither poor nor non-poor		Very poor	Don't know	Total
		poor	poor			
Urban	29.0	60.6	7.5	0.9	2.0	100.0
Rural	15.2	63.7	16.5	2.6	2.0	100.0
Bhutan	20.1	62.6	13.3	2.0	2.0	100.0

Table 9.7 Distribution of Households by Happiness Rating and by Perception of Poverty (%)

Happiness rating	Poverty rating					Total
	Not poor	Neither poor nor non-poor		Very poor	Don't know	
		poor	poor			
Urban						
Very happy	57.2	32.4	17.2	10.9	31.8	38.2
Moderately happy	33.4	43.6	37.0	41.4	44.2	40.1
Neither happy not unhappy	5.4	19.6	31.8	13.3	20.4	16.3
Moderately unhappy	1.1	2.0	8.6	13.6	1.4	2.3
Very unhappy	3.0	2.4	5.5	20.9	2.2	3.0
Rural						
Very happy	49.0	36.0	24.5	14.4	23.3	35.3
Moderately happy	37.1	40.0	35.6	30.2	48.8	38.7
Neither happy not unhappy	10.6	20.0	24.2	14.6	24.5	19.2
Moderately unhappy	1.2	2.5	12.2	21.2	3.3	4.4
Very unhappy	2.0	1.5	3.5	19.5	0.0	2.4
Bhutan						
Very happy	53.2	34.8	23.0	13.8	26.4	36.3
Moderately happy	35.2	41.2	35.8	32.0	47.2	39.2
Neither happy not unhappy	7.9	19.9	25.8	14.4	23.1	18.2
Moderately unhappy	1.2	2.3	11.5	20.0	2.6	3.7
Very unhappy	2.5	1.8	3.9	19.7	0.8	2.6

almost 79%) than in those people in rural areas (74%), making the incidence of unhappiness (moderately unhappy or very unhappy) is slightly higher in rural areas. Taking the country as a whole, only one in every 33 households reported they are very unhappy.

The happiness ratings, by dzongkhags, are shown in figure 9.3. Except in Dagana Dzongkhag, more than six in every 10 respondents reported they are happy. Pema Gatshel is the happiest Dzongkhag (94%) followed by Samtse (more than 88%) and Trongsa Dzongkhags (more than 86%).

Poverty Rating

Most households (62%) believe that they are neither poor nor non-poor (Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4). However, 20% or about one in five households believe that they are not poor. About 15% or one in six households believe that they are poor or very poor. Almost one-fifth (19%) of rural households believe they are poor/very poor, while only about 8% of urban households believe they are poor/very poor. Only 15% of rural households believe they are not poor, while 29% of urban households believe they are not poor. The household reporting they are poor is widespread in rural areas.

Happiness Rating and Poverty Perception

The households rating themselves not poor tend to be happy. About 88% of the non-poor households reported they are happy. About 53% or more than half of the households reported they are very happy and 36% of the households reported they are moderately happy (table 9.7). In contrast, among the households considering themselves poor, but not very poor, only 59% reported they are happy, 23% of the households reported they are very happy and another 36% reported they are moderately happy.

Of the households considering themselves very poor, less than half (47%) of them reported they are happy and more than a third (39%) reported they are unhappy. The results indicate that the happiness perception is associated with the households' perception of being poor or non-poor.

Figure 9.3 Happiness rating by Dzongkhag

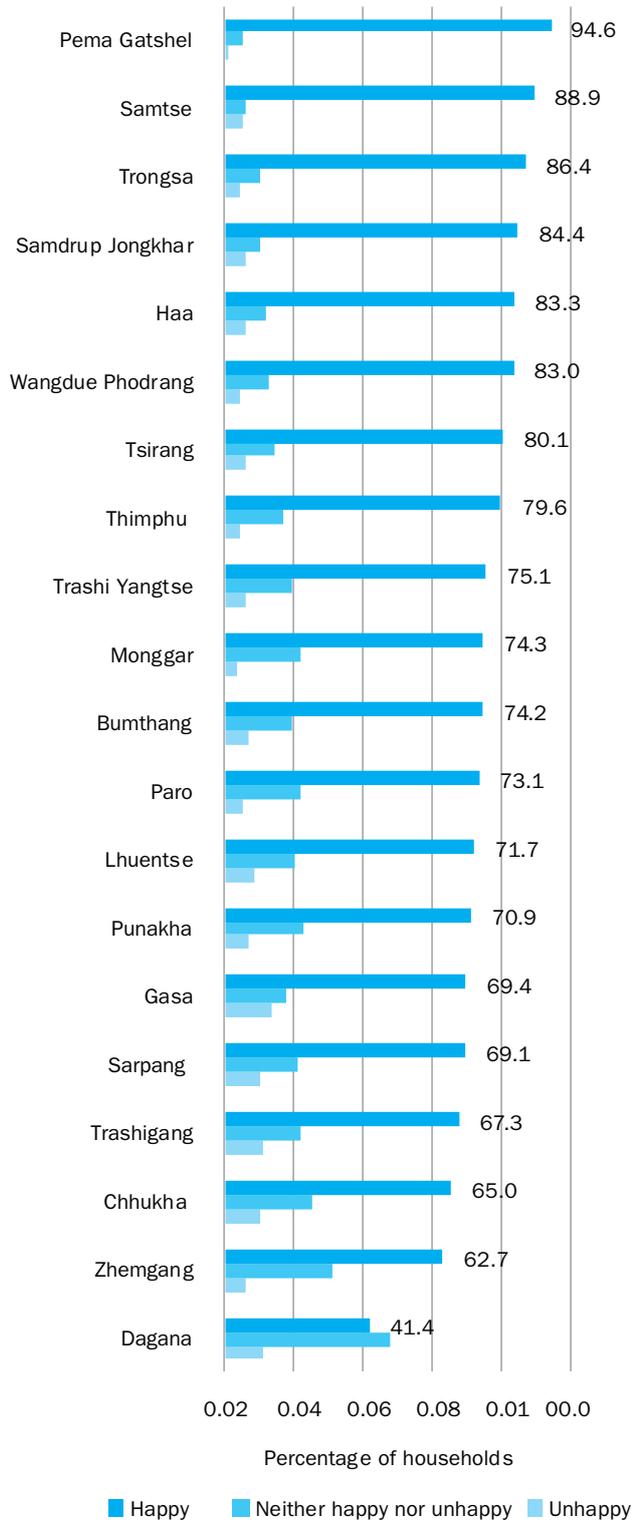
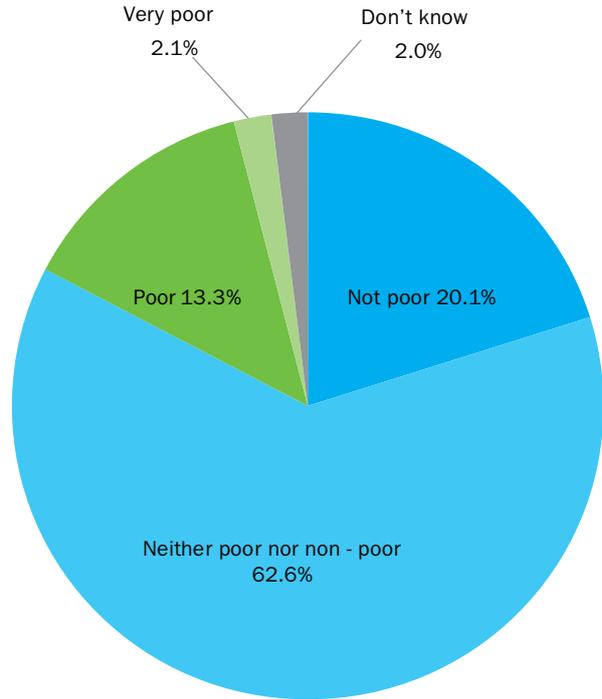


Figure 9.4 Distribution of Households by Self-Rated Poverty



For the subgroups of households believing they are neither poor nor non-poor (or do not know), about 75% of them has reported they are happy. This result is consistent with the earlier result that about 76% of households in the country have reported to be happy.

Happiness Rating and Consumption Quintile

The proportion of households reporting to be very happy increases in the higher per capita household consumption expenditure quintile (Table 9.8 and Figure 9.5). In the bottom quintile, 29% of the households reported they are very happy while at the top quintile, 45% of the households reported they are very happy. Note that about 40% of the households across the consumption quintiles reported they are moderately happy. This is consistent with the previous finding that a high percentage (about 76%) of the population is happy. The results indicate that there is a positive relationship between happiness and per capita household consumption expenditure.

Table 9.8 Distribution of Households by Happiness Rating and by Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintiles (%)

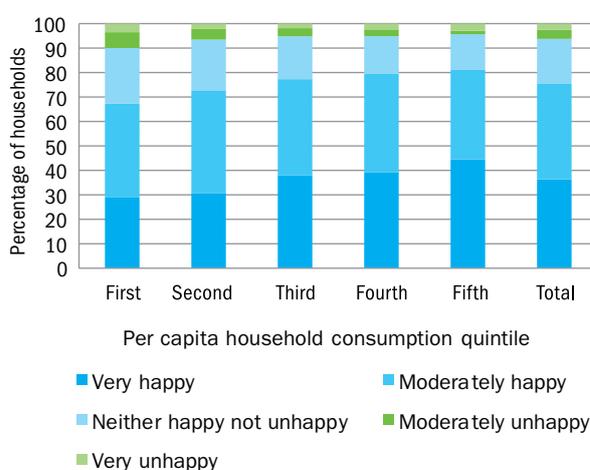
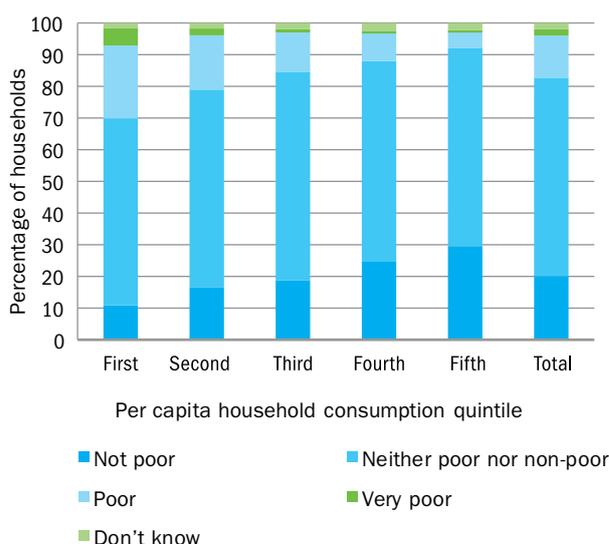
Happiness rating	Per capita household consumption quintile					
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Total
Very happy	29.1	30.7	38.0	39.3	44.5	36.3
Moderately happy	38.1	42.0	39.3	40.2	36.6	39.2
Neither happy not unhappy	22.8	20.7	17.5	15.4	14.6	18.2
Moderately unhappy	6.5	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.4	3.7
Very unhappy	3.5	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.6

Poverty Rating and Consumption Quintile

As shown in Table 9.9 and Figure 9.6, the proportion of households rating themselves as non-poor increases with the per capita household consumption quintile. In the bottom consumption quintile, 11% consider themselves as non-poor while more than 30% in the top consumption quintile consider themselves non-poor. There is a decline in poor and very poor ratings as consumption quintiles increase. It can be inferred that there is a positive association between the per capita household consumption and perceptions about being non-poor or neither poor/non-poor. The higher the household's per capita consumption expenditure, the lower is the household's perception of being poor. For all consumption quintiles, more than 60% of the households reported they are neither poor nor non-poor and, for this subgroup, about 75% of the households have reported they are happy.

Table 9.9 Distribution of Households by Poverty Rating and by Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintiles (%)

Poverty rating	Per capita household consumption quintile					
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Total
Not poor	10.9	16.6	18.8	24.6	29.6	20.1
Neither poor nor non-poor	59.0	62.4	65.8	63.4	62.6	62.6
Poor	23.0	17.1	12.4	8.9	5.2	13.3
Very poor	5.6	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.0
Don't know	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.0

Figure 9.5 Distribution of Households by Happiness Rating and by Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintiles (%)

Figure 9.6 Distribution of Households by Poverty Rating and by Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintiles (Urban or Rural) (%)


Annex 1: Concepts and Definitions

Introduction	
<i>Chiwog</i>	Basic electoral precinct. There are 1,044 chiwogs in Bhutan. The majority are small rural communities. Until 2009, chiwogs 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 chiwogs as electoral precincts but provided with no administrative role for them.
<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Administrative and judicial district. Bhutan has 20 such districts, each one is further subdivided into <i>gewogs</i> , or groups of villages.
<i>Gewog</i>	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 2017 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 a living space, having common arrangements for food, and sharing family resources. A person who lives alone and makes his or her own meal arrangements is considered to be 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 2017.
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 2017.
population coverage	For BLSS 2017, the de jure population of households, consisting of their usual members
Sex ratio	It is the number of males per 100 females.
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 2017 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 courses (non formal 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 non-formal 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.
Primary completion rate	Primary completion rate or gross intake ratio is the total number of new entrants (enrollments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education (regardless of age) to the total number of population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education.
Traditional learning	The teaching practice developed by indigenous scholars and offered in religious centers that use 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. Puja 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 2017 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 2017 as 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.
<i>doma</i>	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.
Access to 24 hours drinking water supply	There should be water available whenever the household opens the tap.

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.
<i>bukhari</i>	A Bhutanese wood-burning stove used for space heating and cooking.
<i>choesham</i>	A separate place in Bhutanese houses for an altar or shrine with the statues of great Buddhist preachers like Sakyamuni, Guru Rinpoche, and Zhabdrung Rinpoche, or the prayer altar itself.
Dry land	Rain-fed (un-irrigated) land.
Foreign bow	An imported archery bow.
Wetland	Irrigated land.

Annex 2: Comparison of BLSS 2007, BLSS 2012, and BLSS 2017

Item	BLSS 2007	BLSS 2012	BLSS 2017
Targeted sample households	10,000	9632	11,811
Canvassed sample households	9,798	8968	11,600
Response rate	97.98%	93.1%	98.72%
Sampling design	<p>A stratified two stage sampling of households was adopted. The domains were the dzongkhags.</p> <p>Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were either urban blocks or chiwogs. PSUs in each domain were further stratified into urban and rural. Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) were households within the selected blocks or chiwogs.</p>	<p>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 dzongkhags, 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.</p>	<p>A stratified two stage sampling of households was adopted. The domains were the dzongkhags.</p> <p>Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were either Enumeration Area (urban) or chiwogs (rural). PSUs in urban areas were selected using SRS, number of households being the measure of size and PSUs in rural areas were selected PPWR. Each domain was further stratified into urban and rural.</p> <p>Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) were households within the selected Enumeration Area or chiwogs. The households were selected using CSS</p>
Block 1.1: Demographics (to be answered by all household members)	Block 1.1 collected information about household members' demographic characteristics: sex; relationship to head of household; date of birth and age; marital status; member status; nationality.	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.	Same as in BLSS 2012.

<p>Block 1.2: Education (if age \geq3years)</p>	<p>Block1.2 collected information about education: literacy; school attendance; educational expenditure; duration of travel to school; opinions about teachers; school facilities; school attendance in Bhutan or elsewhere; mode of travel to school; and mainreason why householdmember aged 6–16 years was not inschool.</p>	<p>BLSS 2007 asked about educational expenditure for the current academic year.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>BLSS 2012 asked whether the household member had received any scholarship and, if so, the kind of scholarship received and its source.</p> <p>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, non-formal learning was broken down into basic literacy course and post literacy course.</p>	<p>Questions were asked to 2 years and above instead of 3 years and above.</p> <p>Included RTI and TTI</p>
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<p>Block1.3: Health (allmembers)</p>	<p>Block1.3 collected information about current health status, use of health facilities, and use of family planning. Questions are 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. Households were asked how much was spent for health care related costs: consultation fee; medicines and health accessories, transportation; and other health expenditure.</p>	<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; rimdo or puja; 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>	<p>Added (H4) the main reason for visiting health facility.</p> <p>Reasons for seeking care were segregated for illness and prevention for both last 4 weeks (H4a and H4b) and last 12 months (H10a and H10b).</p> <p>Two health expenses items were added: 1. Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT Scan, MRI) 2. Longterm health care expenses (old age, disability, mental, substance abuse)</p> <p>Health expenses on transportation were changed to: 1. Transportation (to access healthcare, non-emergency); and 2. Transportation (to access healthcare, emergency)</p> <p>Added two questions: health insurance and premium for annum (H15 and H16)</p> <p>Added six questions on disability (H17 – H22)</p>
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<p>Block1.4: Fertility (women aged 15–49years)</p>	<p>None. Questions included in Block 1.3</p>	<p>BLSS 2012 dropped the questions on modern contraception. 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. Additional questions for women who had given birth in the last 12 months were on postnatal care and medical expenses for the delivery.</p>	<p>Added new option for place of birth “Away from home with skilled attendant” and “Away from home without skilled attendant” (F5)</p> <p>Expenses for delivery (one item) added: Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT Scan, MRI)</p>
<p>Block 1.5 Employment (if aged ≥15 years)</p>	<p>Block2.4 (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. Question on availability to work within 2 weeks was asked. The categories for status in main occupation were regular paid employee, casual paid employee, unpaid family worker, own-account worker, and employer.</p>	<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>	<p>All questions were replaced with the latest ILO standards.</p>

<p>Block2: Housing</p>	<p>Block 2 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>	<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. Solar energy as a source of electricity was explicitly included.</p>	<p>Changed possession of mobile phones to number of members owning mobile phone (HS13)</p> <p>Reliability on internet connection question added (HS14b)</p> <p>Access criteria changed from reliability to 24 hours water supply (HS19).</p> <p>Added two questions on electricity reliability (HS26 and HS27)</p>
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<p>Block 3: Asset Ownership</p>	<p>Collected information on household ownership of assets (durables, livestock, and land). For dry land and wetland, additional entries were land area leased out and area leased in. Other land was disaggregated into orchard, sokshing, pasture, and tseri.</p>	<p>For durable assets, BLSS 2012 added landline telephone, jewelry, seshughoor kira, and weaving tool. For land, 'sokshing', pasture, and 'tseri' were dropped.</p>	<p>First question on asset ownership i.e. items owned by households, the question was split into two parts AS1 and AS2 and additional six questions were asked (AS3-AS8).</p> <p>Added Fishpond under livestock and poultry (AS9)</p> <p>Additional category under land added (fallow /uncultivated) (AS10)</p>
<p>Block 4: Access and Distance to Services</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>BLSS 2012 listed 23 service centers, from 15 in BLSS 2007.</p>	<p>Same as in BLSS 2012.</p>
<p>Block 5: Remittances Sent</p>	<p>Collected information on whether the household had sent remittances, in cash or in kind, in the past 12 months to "someone who is a member student/learner outside Bhutan, and who is not currently a member of the household."</p> <p>Respondents were asked about the amounts remitted and their main use of the remittance.</p>	<p>The question was revised further to pertain to remittances sent to "someone outside Bhutan (including the member student/learner outside Bhutan)."</p>	<p>Same as in BLSS 2012.</p>

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 did they not have enough food; and the most important actions the Government should take to promote the welfare of households.	<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>	<p>Additional questions on services (PR3-PR10)</p> <p>Additional question on loan use (PR13)</p>
Block 7: Sources of Income	Households were asked about their main sources of income (1–3 answers) in the last 12 months.	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).	Instead of amount, only sources of income were asked.

Block 8: Food Consumption and Block 9: Nonfood Expenditure			
Recall period			
Food items	Last week, last month, last 12 months.	Last week, last month, last 12 months.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Nonfood items	Last 12 months, last month	Last 12 months, last month.	Same as in BLSS 2012.

Source			
Food items	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.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Nonfood items	Either purchased or received as gift or payment in kind.	Either purchased or received as gift or payment in kind.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Item list (food)			
Cereals and pulses	15 items: Bhutanese rice, bhog rice, fine rice, rice FCB, processed rice (zaw), other rice; maize, tengma; ata, maida, kapchi; noodles; bread; biscuits; pulses; wheat; and yangra or chera	15 + 1 (chips).	Grouped rice categories (Bhutanese rice, bhog rice, fine rice, rice FCB) to one broad category as “rice”. Added two items: “makhu;” and “roasted maize.”
Dairy products	11 items: liquid milk; condensed milk; milk powder; pasteurized milk; yogurt; daw or dachu; chugo; imported butter; local cheese; processed cheese; eggs.	Same as BLSS 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Fish	3 items: fresh fish; dried fish; canned fish.	Same as BLSS 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Meat	12 items: fresh beef; fresh pork; fresh chicken; fresh yak; fresh mutton; dried beef; dried pork; dried yak; other fresh meat; other dried meat; fresh buff; dried buff and other meat items (both fresh and dried).	Same as BLSS 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Fruits	19 items: apple; orange; mango; banana; watermelon; grapes; cucumber; pineapple; sugarcane; coconut; dates; guava; papaya; jackfruit; lychee; walnut; persimmon; apricot; and other fruits.	Same as BLSS 2007.	Deleted one item “dates” and added “pears and peaches.”

Vegetables	22 items: beans; tomato; spinach; cabbage; potato; onion; mushroom; radish; cauliflower; brinjal; asparagus; carrots; pumpkin; broccoli; turnip; gourd or bitter melon; lady's fingers [okra];cane shoot; bamboo shoot; fern or damru; banana shoot. Other vegetables included as an option.	22 + 1 (dried vegetables).	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Tea and coffee	3 items: Bhutanese tea; imported tea; coffee.	Same as BLSS 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Cooking oil	5 items: mustard oil; sunflower; dalda; refined vegetables; refined soybean oil. Other drinks included as an option.	Same as BLSS 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Spices, seasonings, and pastes	13 items: green chili; powdered chili; Indian spices; coriander leaves and other spices; salt; sugar or gur; jam; pickle dried chili; Horlicks or glucose; mayonnaise; soya or chili sauce; ketchup or tomato paste; powdered or packed Soup.	13 + 2 (ice cream, sweets).	Added two items : "Ginger and Garlic"
Alcoholic beverages	5 items: ara; bangchang; other wines, beer, liquor.	Same as BLSS 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Nonalcoholic beverages	3 items: juice; carbonated drinks; and mineral water. Other drinks included as an option.	Same as BLSS 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Tobacco and <i>doma</i>	8 items: cigarette; bedi; chewing tobacco; <i>doma</i> ; pan; <i>doma khamtok</i> ; and lime.	Same as BLSS 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.

Food taken outside			
Food taken outside	Average number of meals taken away from home by any member of household in a week, paid and received for free and average cost of a meal.	Reference period changed to month.	Reference period changed to one week. Detailed question on food taken outside were asked (breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks, beverages).
Item list (nonfood)			
Clothing and footwear	Clothing, clothing materials, weaving yarns, tailoring and clothing repairs, sewing accessories, footwear and repairs.	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.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Transport and communications	Land, air, rail, operation of personal transport, telephone bills (fixed and postpaid), recharge voucher, postage, fax, e-mail and internet, other communications.	BLSS 2012 broke down land transport expenses into bus or taxi fare and other transport fare; and porter and pony charges, etc. Operation of personal transport was broken down into transport, fuel and lubricants, spare parts and accessories, and maintenance and repair of cars. Communication expenses were broken down into telephone and fax equipment, telephone and fax services, postal services, and other communications.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Household operations	Cleaning articles, kitchen supplies, electrical items, personal care, personal effects, personal services and toilet supplies.	Items under household operations were expanded to 15 entries.	Same as in BLSS 2012.

<p>Recreation</p>	<p>Newspapers, magazines, novels; sport equipment; children's toys; musical instruments; photographic equipment and expenses related to photography; admission to cinema and discos; TV cable subscription; videotape rentals, fairs, mela.</p>	<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>	<p>Same as in BLSS 2012.</p>
<p>Furnishings and housing equipment</p>	<p>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, bukhari, all heaters)</p>	<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>	<p>Same as in BLSS 2012.</p>
<p>Agricultural input and machinery</p>	<p>Agricultural seeds and seedlings; manure and other fertilizers; livestock and poultry; spades, power chains, and other agricultural tools; power tillers and other tractors.</p>	<p>Same as BLSS 2007.</p>	<p>Same as in BLSS 2012.</p>

Miscellaneous expenditure	Housemaintenance, improvements, and repairs (materials and associated labor wages); religious ceremonies; marriages; birthdays; tshechus; funerals; hotel accommodation and meals; gifts and donations to charities; promotion, tika, lomba, losar, picnic, treats other goods and services.	Same as BLSS 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Non-consumption 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 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Block 10: Home-Produced Nonfood Items	Textile, bamboo, wood, and cane products.	Same as BLSS 2007.	Same as in BLSS 2012.
Block 11 Retrospective and Mortality	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.	Added two questions: 1. Happiness; and 2. Self rated Poverty (GP1 and GP2).

Annex 3: Statistical Tables

Table A2.1 Population, Number of Households, Average Household Size and Proportion of Female Headed Households by Dzongkhag

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Population	Households	Average Household Size	Proportion of Female Headed Households
Bumthang	15,959	3,836	4.2	64.6
Chukha	63,355	14,865	4.3	24.9
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	20,560	5,125	4.0	24.6
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	42,795	9,740	4.4	25.1
Dagana	23,453	5,974	3.9	33.3
Gasa	3,575	873	4.1	34.4
Haa	10,995	2,752	4.0	39.5
Lhuentse	15,552	3,754	4.1	57.9
Monggar	41,956	9,049	4.6	45.9
Paro	36,329	8,969	4.1	52.5
Pema Gatsel	27,636	6,536	4.2	27.2
Punakha	26,724	6,450	4.1	60.2
Samdrup Jongkhar	36,154	8,502	4.3	25.2
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	9,376	2,379	3.9	34.2
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	26,778	6,123	4.4	21.7
Samtse	63,132	14,503	4.4	16.6
Sarpang	41,254	10,537	3.9	22.2
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	8,015	2,506	3.2	21.9
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	33,238	8,031	4.1	22.3
Thimphu	125,551	30,147	4.2	33.0
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	98,148	24,266	4.0	28.4
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	27,403	5,882	4.7	51.8
Trashigang	47,102	11,228	4.2	31.1
Trashi Yangtse	15,363	4,228	3.6	41.4
Trongsa	17,768	3,899	4.6	61.9
Tsirang	20,409	5,074	4.0	18.8
Wangdue Phodrang	41,405	8,847	4.7	52.5
Zhemgang	19,224	3,988	4.8	40.4
Bhutan	692,895	164,011	4.2	35.3

Table A2.2 Distribution of Population by Relationship to Head of Household and Area

Relation to Head of Household	Numbers			Percent		
	Urban	Rural	Bhutan	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
Head	58,333	105,678	164,011	15.0	27.2	42.2
Spouse	44,353	80,645	124,998	11.4	20.8	32.2
Grandchild, niece or nephew	11,160	50,472	61,631	2.9	13.0	15.9
In-law*	8,240	23,308	31,548	2.1	6.0	8.1
Other**	3,217	3,166	6,383	0.8	0.8	1.6
Total	125,303	263,269	388,571	32.2	67.8	100.0

* Father-, mother-, brother-, or sister-in-law.

** Other relatives, live-in-servants, and other nonrelatives.

Table A2.3 Population by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	11,303	10,103	21,406	17,239	18,057	35,295	28,541	28,160	56,701
5 - 9	11,607	11,651	23,258	20,712	20,011	40,723	32,319	31,662	63,981
10 - 14	11,349	11,108	22,457	23,251	23,894	47,144	34,600	35,001	69,602
15 - 19	9,490	11,584	21,075	19,942	20,274	40,216	29,432	31,858	61,291
20 - 24	8,786	12,721	21,506	16,123	17,864	33,987	24,908	30,584	55,493
25 - 29	12,099	15,708	27,807	16,605	19,378	35,982	28,704	35,086	63,789
30 - 34	11,896	13,224	25,120	15,207	16,918	32,125	27,103	30,143	57,245
35 - 39	9,315	9,524	18,840	15,650	18,018	33,669	24,966	27,543	52,509
40 - 45	6,466	6,470	12,935	11,798	13,180	24,978	18,264	19,649	37,913
45 - 49	6,635	5,115	11,750	11,129	13,972	25,101	17,763	19,087	36,851
50 - 54	4,226	3,710	7,936	12,012	12,990	25,002	16,238	16,700	32,938
55 - 59	2,497	2,559	5,056	10,979	11,823	22,802	13,475	14,383	27,858
60 - 64	2,120	2,304	4,425	10,973	10,744	21,716	13,093	13,048	26,141
65 - 69	1,295	1,380	2,674	7,588	6,626	14,213	8,882	8,006	16,888
70 - 74	909	1,112	2,022	6,535	5,758	12,293	7,445	6,870	14,315
75 - 79	756	831	1,588	3,798	3,299	7,097	4,555	4,130	8,685
80 - 84	432	754	1,186	2,584	2,681	5,264	3,016	3,434	6,451
85 +	312	453	765	1,676	1,804	3,480	1,989	2,257	4,245
Total	111,493	120,312	231,805	223,801	237,290	461,090	335,294	357,601	692,895

Table A2.4 Age Distribution by Marital Status and Area

Marital Status	Minimum	25 th Percentile	Median	Mean	75 th Percentile	Maximum
Urban	0.0	12.0	26.0	26.9	37.0	97.0
Never Married	0.0	6.0	12.0	13.4	19.0	88.0
Living together	12.0	19.0	25.0	31.5	37.0	89.0
Married	17.0	30.0	36.0	39.2	46.0	97.0
Divorced	18.0	31.0	37.0	40.0	47.0	88.0
Seperated	25.0	36.0	48.0	49.9	62.0	91.0
Widow/Widower	21.0	52.0	64.0	63.0	74.0	96.0
Rural	0.0	14.0	29.0	32.2	49.0	100.0
Never Married	0.0	6.0	12.0	13.7	18.0	94.0
Living together	12.0	17.0	24.0	31.6	40.0	84.0
Married	16.0	33.0	43.0	45.2	56.0	98.0
Divorced	18.0	31.0	40.0	42.4	50.0	88.0
Seperated	18.0	30.0	38.0	41.1	50.0	90.0
Widow/Widower	22.0	57.0	67.0	65.9	76.0	100.0
Bhutan	0.0	13.0	28.0	30.4	45.0	100.0
Never Married	0.0	6.0	12.0	13.6	18.0	94.0
Living together	12.0	18.0	24.0	31.5	38.0	89.0
Married	16.0	31.0	40.0	43.3	53.0	98.0
Divorced	18.0	31.0	39.0	41.7	50.0	88.0
Seperated	18.0	30.0	39.0	43.0	54.0	91.0
Widow/Widower	21.0	56.0	67.0	65.3	76.0	100.0

Table A2.5 Average Age at First Marriage by Dzongkhag and Sex

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	24	21	23
Chukha	24	21	22
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	24	21	22
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	24	20	22
Dagana	22	19	21
Gasa	24	21	22
Haa	25	21	23
Lhuentse	23	20	22
Monggar	22	19	21
Paro	25	22	23
Pema Gatshel	24	21	22
Punakha	23	20	22
Samdrup Jongkhar	22	19	21
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	23	20	22
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	22	19	20
Samtse	24	20	22
Sarpang	23	20	21
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	25	23	24
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	22	19	21
Thimphu	25	21	23
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	25	21	23
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	24	21	22
Trashigang	22	20	21
Trashi Yangtse	23	20	22
Trongsa	23	21	22
Tsirang	23	19	21
Wangdue Phodrang	25	21	23
Zhemgang	22	19	20
Bhutan	23	20	22

Table A3.1 General Literacy Rates by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6 - 9	91.1	92.9	92.0	82.2	84.0	83.1	85.4	87.3	86.3
10 - 14	98.3	98.9	98.6	95.7	96.9	96.3	96.5	97.5	97.0
15 - 19	99.2	97.9	98.5	97.5	96.0	96.7	98.0	96.7	97.3
20 - 24	96.3	93.7	94.7	88.0	81.0	84.3	90.9	86.3	88.4
25 - 29	94.6	85.9	89.7	78.3	66.5	71.9	85.2	75.2	79.7
30 - 34	91.0	77.3	83.8	68.1	47.6	57.3	78.2	60.6	68.9
35 - 39	87.7	62.8	75.1	61.5	37.9	48.9	71.3	46.5	58.3
40 - 44	78.0	51.9	65.0	57.2	26.7	41.1	64.6	35.0	49.3
45 - 49	76.5	44.6	62.6	46.9	18.0	30.8	57.9	25.1	40.9
50 - 54	79.6	40.4	61.3	42.4	14.2	27.7	52.1	20.0	35.8
55 - 59	71.8	30.6	50.9	39.1	10.8	24.4	45.2	14.3	29.2
60 - 64	65.2	24.8	44.2	35.7	7.0	21.5	40.5	10.1	25.4
65+	48.0	16.2	30.5	28.1	5.8	17.5	30.9	7.7	19.6
Total	88.2	75.8	81.7	66.2	50.8	58.3	73.4	59.2	66.0

Table A3.2 Literacy Rates by Dzongkhag and Sex

Area	General Literacy Rate			Youth Literacy Rate			Adult Literacy Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	90.0	81.2	85.3	96.9	98.5	97.8	87.3	76.7	81.6
Chukha	74.5	58.6	66.3	95.4	89.9	92.5	70.2	50.9	60.2
Phuntsholing <i>Thromde</i>	87.6	79.1	83.2	98.5	96.9	97.6	86.4	74.6	80.3
Other than Phuntsholing <i>Thromde</i>	68.4	48.8	58.3	93.6	85.7	89.3	62.4	39.6	50.5
Dagana	73.7	58.1	65.8	97.7	87.5	92.2	67.9	48.7	58.0
Gasa	79.2	49.2	64.1	85.6	77.3	80.9	77.5	41.9	58.5
Haa	66.9	52.5	59.6	92.5	88.8	90.6	61.0	43.9	52.2
Lhuentse	70.2	55.4	62.6	99.1	94.9	97.0	64.5	47.3	55.5
Monggar	68.2	55.5	61.4	93.8	89.4	91.5	58.6	43.7	50.5
Paro	73.8	53.6	63.0	94.4	94.1	94.2	68.6	46.7	56.7
Pema Gatshel	71.3	59.2	64.8	100.0	97.1	98.4	65.5	49.6	57.0
Punakha	66.2	56.1	60.8	94.9	96.3	95.7	60.6	47.1	53.4
Samdrup Jongkhar	77.0	59.1	68.1	98.2	94.1	96.1	73.5	51.3	62.2
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	86.3	71.2	78.5	100.0	96.6	98.0	86.2	65.9	75.5
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	74.0	54.7	64.6	97.7	93.0	95.4	69.5	46.2	57.9
Samtse	69.2	53.0	61.1	91.1	88.2	89.6	62.6	42.5	52.7
Sarpang	75.6	60.9	68.1	94.6	91.0	92.7	71.4	53.9	62.5
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	89.3	81.9	85.4	96.4	92.8	94.2	87.1	78.3	82.5
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	72.4	55.5	63.9	94.3	90.6	92.4	67.8	47.6	57.7
Thimphu	86.5	74.6	80.2	96.6	94.7	95.5	84.5	69.9	76.8
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	91.0	78.2	84.2	97.5	95.3	96.3	89.8	74.2	81.4
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	71.5	61.5	66.4	93.7	91.9	92.8	66.9	54.5	60.6
Trashigang	64.6	50.2	57.5	96.5	89.0	92.8	58.7	39.2	48.9
Trashi Yangtse	67.1	52.1	59.1	98.3	91.5	94.4	59.1	39.8	48.8
Trongsa	74.8	57.5	65.5	93.0	95.3	94.2	69.4	48.3	57.9

Area	General Literacy Rate			Youth Literacy Rate			Adult Literacy Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tsirang	74.0	51.7	62.8	92.0	87.9	89.8	69.0	42.5	55.4
Wangdue Phodrang	52.1	40.0	45.7	81.2	80.3	80.7	50.2	35.8	42.4
Zhemgang	73.6	67.7	70.5	97.8	95.1	96.3	67.0	60.9	63.7
Bhutan	73.4	59.2	66.0	94.8	91.6	93.1	68.7	51.3	59.7

Table A3.3 Distribution of Population 6 Years and above by Language Literacy

Area/Sex	Dzongkha/ Lotsham only	English only	Dzongkha/ Lotsham with English	Other languages	Illiterate	Total
Urban	6.1	0.8	73.8	1.1	18.3	100.0
Male	6.0	0.8	80.4	1.1	11.8	100.0
Female	6.2	0.7	67.8	1.1	24.2	100.0
Rural	9.6	0.5	47.0	1.1	41.7	100.0
Male	12.4	0.6	52.1	1.1	33.8	100.0
Female	7.0	0.4	42.3	1.2	49.2	100.0
Bhutan	8.4	0.6	55.9	1.1	34.0	100.0
Male	10.3	0.7	61.3	1.1	26.6	100.0
Female	6.7	0.5	50.8	1.1	40.8	100.0

Table A3.4 Distribution of Household Heads by Educational Attainment, Area and Sex

Highest Level Attained/ Attending	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	27.2	41.9	31.5	68.2	82.2	73.6	52.2	70.4	58.7
Primary	17.5	10.1	15.3	17.0	7.5	13.3	17.2	8.2	14.0
Lower/Middle Secondary	23.2	22.8	23.1	7.9	5.9	7.1	13.9	10.8	12.8
Higher Secondary	10.6	12.3	11.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.6	5.3	5.5
Tertiary	21.5	12.9	19.0	4.4	2.1	3.5	11.1	5.2	9.0
Total number of household heads	41,373	16,960	58,333	64,691	40,987	105,678	106,064	57,947	164,011

Table A3.5 Proportion of Students Aged 2 Years and Over by Usual Mode of Travel to School/Institute, Area and Sex

Sex	Mode of Travels						Total
	In Boarding	On foot	Family vehicle	Public transport	School bus	Others	
Urban	8.6	63.0	13.5	7.9	6.2	0.7	100.0
Male	8.2	63.4	14.5	7.4	6.0	0.5	100.0
Female	8.9	62.7	12.6	8.5	6.5	0.8	100.0
Rural	33.4	59.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	0.2	100.0
Male	34.2	58.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	0.2	100.0
Female	32.7	60.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	0.1	100.0
Bhutan	24.6	60.5	6.5	4.4	3.7	0.4	100.0
Male	24.9	59.9	7.0	4.2	3.6	0.3	100.0
Female	24.2	61.0	6.1	4.5	3.8	0.4	100.0

Table A3.6 Other Type of Learning Received by Perons Aged 6 Years and Over Who Have Never Attended Formal School/Institute

Area/Sex	Type of Learning Received					Total
	Tradition	Non-formal education	Self learning	Others	Non	
Urban	5.8	11.4	2.9	0.7	79.2	100.0
Male	15.3	3.4	4.4	1.9	75.1	100.0
Female	0.8	15.6	2.1	0.1	81.4	100.0
Rural	5.8	10.8	1.5	0.1	81.9	100.0
Male	12.1	6.9	2.8	0.1	78.1	100.0
Female	1.1	13.7	0.5	0.0	84.8	100.0
Bhutan	5.8	10.9	1.8	0.2	81.4	100.0
Male	12.6	6.3	3.1	0.4	77.6	100.0
Female	1.0	14.1	0.8	0.0	84.1	100.0

Table A3.7 Distribution of Children Aged 6 - 16 Years but Not in School by Main Reasons of Nonattendance, Area and Sex

Reasons for Nonattendance	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not interested	11.4	9.3	10.6	29.1	16.3	24.6	26.2	15.1	22.3
Cannot afford	0.0	9.2	3.4	14.0	4.0	10.5	11.7	4.9	9.3
Needs to work at home	0.0	18.0	6.7	7.1	5.8	6.6	5.9	7.9	6.6
Did not qualify	20.7	10.6	16.9	11.9	22.6	15.7	13.3	20.6	15.9
School is too far	0.0	12.8	4.7	4.5	5.5	4.8	3.8	6.7	4.8
Poor teaching				0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5
Too young/Old	30.2	23.9	27.9	17.1	16.5	16.9	19.2	17.8	18.7
Problems at home				3.9	8.9	5.7	3.3	7.4	4.7
Disability	37.8	16.3	29.8	11.6	20.3	14.6	15.8	19.6	17.1
Total	100.0								

Table A3.8 Gross Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

Level of Education	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	104.6	101.8	103.2	109.6	109.7	109.6	107.9	107.0	107.4
Lower Secondary	108.3	114.6	111.5	90.7	108.8	99.7	96.5	110.7	103.6
Middle Secondary	101.2	104.5	102.9	83.9	95.5	89.9	89.5	98.5	94.2
Higher Secondary	102.0	99.9	100.9	59.0	62.8	60.8	72.5	77.2	74.9
Bhutan	104.4	103.8	104.1	95.2	100.8	98.0	98.2	101.9	100.1

Table A3.9 Net Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

Level of Education	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	89.8	89.0	89.4	90.7	92.5	91.6	90.4	91.3	90.9
Lower Secondary	56.2	57.2	56.7	40.6	51.6	46.1	45.7	53.5	49.6
Middle Secondary	48.2	55.0	51.8	33.1	39.9	36.6	38.0	44.9	41.6
Higher Secondary	48.3	49.1	48.8	26.9	24.4	25.7	33.6	34.0	33.8
Bhutan	73.0	72.5	72.8	64.6	68.3	66.5	67.4	69.7	68.6

Table A3.10 Gross and Net Attendance Ratios by *Dzongkhag*, Educational Level and Sex

<i>Dzongkhag</i> / level of education	Gross attendance rate			Net attendance rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	95.7	97.9	96.9	71.8	70.7	71.2
Primary	102.3	98.7	100.5	91.0	89.1	90.0
Lower Secondary	102.9	118.8	111.3	43.3	55.7	49.8
Middle Secondary	59.0	111.6	88.0	22.9	45.8	35.5
Higher Secondary	90.5	63.4	73.3	55.5	36.7	43.6
Chukha	99.7	99.0	99.4	68.0	69.4	68.7
Primary	106.0	107.8	106.9	88.8	93.1	90.9
Lower Secondary	130.3	100.4	115.4	58.9	51.6	55.3
Middle Secondary	81.6	111.8	95.8	45.5	43.9	44.7
Higher Secondary	67.4	57.0	62.1	29.2	31.7	30.5
Phuentsholing Thromde	105.7	100.8	103.2	70.1	72.6	71.4
Primary	107.3	103.1	105.2	88.1	91.8	89.9
Lower Secondary	147.2	90.0	112.8	62.2	52.5	56.3
Middle Secondary	103.1	154.6	128.5	58.8	67.9	63.3
Higher Secondary	80.0	64.8	72.9	38.5	42.8	40.5
Other than Phuentsholing Thromde	97.0	98.1	97.6	67.1	67.9	67.5
Primary	105.5	109.9	107.7	89.1	93.7	91.4
Lower Secondary	124.6	106.8	116.6	57.8	51.0	54.8
Middle Secondary	73.4	93.3	82.6	40.5	33.5	37.3
Higher Secondary	57.8	52.4	54.9	22.1	25.2	23.8
Dagana	99.8	104.5	102.1	71.2	69.0	70.1
Primary	106.6	115.0	110.4	90.0	95.6	92.5
Lower Secondary	137.1	119.4	126.4	50.4	57.9	54.9
Middle Secondary	82.3	75.4	78.2	27.0	19.7	22.7
Higher Secondary	41.2	62.7	51.0	18.3	5.4	12.4
Gasa	78.0	81.4	79.5	63.6	55.3	59.9
Primary	86.8	90.8	88.4	77.7	82.1	79.4
Lower Secondary	48.5	212.9	94.3	35.3	31.2	34.1
Middle Secondary	108.3	25.9	57.5	44.4	12.1	24.5
Higher Secondary	0.0	55.6	40.8	0.0	27.8	20.4
Haa	98.3	98.8	98.6	63.4	64.5	63.9
Primary	103.6	118.2	110.1	88.9	91.6	90.1
Lower Secondary	92.8	75.8	83.4	38.8	47.2	43.5
Middle Secondary	138.2	137.2	137.8	46.8	39.6	43.9
Higher Secondary	64.5	51.6	58.9	20.7	18.6	19.8
Lhuentse	88.0	108.2	97.3	70.1	72.2	71.1
Primary	101.0	94.4	97.8	90.6	86.7	88.7
Lower Secondary	96.8	149.8	118.6	54.6	38.3	47.9
Middle Secondary	28.0	90.0	60.1	14.3	49.3	32.4
Higher Secondary	94.0	166.6	119.4	69.9	72.1	70.7
Monggar	96.2	99.0	97.6	70.8	71.5	71.2
Primary	102.6	101.4	102.0	88.1	90.8	89.5
Lower Secondary	98.6	127.4	113.3	48.6	64.0	56.5

<i>Dzongkhag/ level of education</i>	Gross attendance rate			Net attendance rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Middle Secondary	94.6	77.5	86.3	58.6	35.6	47.4
Higher Secondary	70.4	81.6	75.7	37.6	34.7	36.2
Paro	94.6	104.4	99.6	65.8	70.4	68.2
Primary	107.0	111.7	109.3	87.8	94.3	91.1
Lower Secondary	86.3	109.0	96.8	56.2	57.1	56.6
Middle Secondary	83.5	74.8	77.8	23.8	42.3	35.8
Higher Secondary	75.4	115.7	93.6	40.3	42.3	41.2
Pema Gatshel	102.6	101.0	101.7	68.3	75.9	72.5
Primary	109.9	91.4	98.5	96.4	87.9	91.1
Lower Secondary	98.4	153.6	120.1	52.4	74.2	61.0
Middle Secondary	134.2	140.1	137.2	53.4	78.5	66.4
Higher Secondary	58.3	60.8	59.6	28.9	24.7	26.8
Punakha	94.1	96.4	95.3	68.6	67.2	67.9
Primary	104.2	113.4	108.7	88.9	94.6	91.7
Lower Secondary	87.6	92.6	90.6	53.4	52.7	53.0
Middle Secondary	94.1	85.5	89.8	44.9	42.1	43.5
Higher Secondary	59.3	62.0	60.9	29.8	28.5	29.1
Samdrup Jongkhar	99.9	103.9	101.7	66.8	64.3	65.7
Primary	105.0	106.5	105.7	91.1	90.1	90.7
Lower Secondary	123.5	118.1	120.9	51.7	43.7	47.9
Middle Secondary	96.5	120.8	108.4	34.4	40.8	37.5
Higher Secondary	64.4	68.2	66.2	25.5	30.8	28.1
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	97.0	95.6	96.3	68.7	63.5	66.1
Primary	100.6	97.3	99.0	84.5	88.0	86.2
Lower Secondary	114.0	89.2	101.9	54.5	30.5	42.8
Middle Secondary	80.8	158.0	118.7	42.4	58.0	50.1
Higher Secondary	80.6	54.7	65.7	45.2	25.5	33.9
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	100.9	107.6	103.8	66.1	64.7	65.5
Primary	106.7	111.0	108.5	93.5	91.2	92.5
Lower Secondary	127.1	129.5	128.3	50.6	49.0	49.8
Middle Secondary	101.6	108.7	105.0	31.9	35.2	33.5
Higher Secondary	59.3	75.4	66.5	19.3	33.6	25.7
Samtse	100.0	103.2	101.6	61.0	70.0	65.6
Primary	125.5	111.9	118.3	94.1	92.7	93.4
Lower Secondary	87.4	119.4	101.5	31.7	49.7	39.6
Middle Secondary	78.3	87.3	83.0	28.7	44.3	36.8
Higher Secondary	43.8	62.4	52.6	12.5	21.5	16.7
Sarpang	104.4	102.3	103.3	65.7	65.1	65.4
Primary	112.2	109.9	111.0	92.0	92.2	92.1
Lower Secondary	101.5	117.0	109.4	38.1	45.9	42.1
Middle Secondary	86.8	106.3	98.3	21.8	40.5	32.8
Higher Secondary	93.7	62.9	77.4	35.5	23.1	28.9
Gelephu Thromde	109.4	105.1	107.2	71.6	79.0	75.5
Primary	98.0	101.1	99.6	90.4	93.3	91.9

<i>Dzongkhag/ level of education</i>	Gross attendance rate			Net attendance rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lower Secondary	82.8	146.4	110.6	32.3	58.0	43.5
Middle Secondary	243.7	87.3	126.9	46.9	57.1	54.5
Higher Secondary	120.0	117.8	119.1	47.7	54.3	50.5
Other than Gelephu Thromde	103.3	101.6	102.4	64.4	61.8	63.0
Primary	115.9	112.4	114.2	92.5	91.9	92.2
Lower Secondary	104.8	113.3	109.2	39.1	44.4	41.9
Middle Secondary	69.9	111.0	92.9	19.1	36.3	28.8
Higher Secondary	86.1	53.3	68.0	31.9	17.7	24.1
Thimphu	104.7	106.5	105.6	71.4	72.3	71.9
Primary	107.9	105.3	106.6	89.7	89.4	89.5
Lower Secondary	92.1	109.4	100.7	52.5	54.9	53.7
Middle Secondary	109.8	97.7	103.4	47.6	48.2	47.9
Higher Secondary	101.6	115.3	108.8	47.9	51.0	49.5
Thimphu Thromde	108.6	107.1	107.8	74.0	72.7	73.3
Primary	106.4	104.1	105.2	89.2	89.2	89.2
Lower Secondary	101.6	109.1	105.4	58.3	55.1	56.7
Middle Secondary	107.1	96.8	101.6	48.2	49.8	49.0
Higher Secondary	125.0	123.1	124.0	55.7	52.8	54.1
Other than Thimphu Thromde	91.9	104.5	98.3	63.4	71.1	67.2
Primary	113.5	109.3	111.3	91.5	90.0	90.7
Lower Secondary	67.1	110.6	86.8	37.4	54.1	45.0
Middle Secondary	119.1	100.9	109.7	45.4	42.9	44.1
Higher Secondary	42.8	83.4	60.4	28.3	43.3	34.8
Trashigang	96.5	102.8	99.6	66.0	72.6	69.2
Primary	107.5	104.9	106.3	92.1	90.2	91.2
Lower Secondary	84.7	103.9	94.5	33.1	60.4	47.1
Middle Secondary	74.7	127.7	100.1	30.1	63.6	46.2
Higher Secondary	92.2	76.5	83.5	43.9	43.3	43.5
Trashi Yangtse	97.4	94.6	95.9	69.6	71.1	70.4
Primary	100.6	99.5	100.1	89.6	90.1	89.9
Lower Secondary	92.3	123.2	109.3	44.6	62.5	54.5
Middle Secondary	141.4	95.8	114.2	50.6	45.7	47.7
Higher Secondary	51.6	40.0	45.4	22.1	24.1	23.2
Trongsa	95.0	102.2	98.6	61.2	73.1	67.1
Primary	105.6	111.8	108.7	90.2	92.5	91.4
Lower Secondary	76.6	70.3	73.3	36.3	41.8	39.2
Middle Secondary	104.2	111.8	108.0	26.0	62.5	44.0
Higher Secondary	72.6	98.4	82.9	21.7	44.5	30.7
Tsirang	90.4	95.2	92.7	66.6	63.1	64.9
Primary	116.1	113.4	114.9	91.4	97.9	94.3
Lower Secondary	64.5	120.8	90.8	31.6	51.8	41.0
Middle Secondary	70.2	108.4	89.6	49.4	27.1	38.1
Higher Secondary	21.8	11.3	15.5	13.7	3.7	7.7
Wangdue Phodrang	87.9	100.1	93.7	61.7	62.0	61.8

<i>Dzongkhag/ level of education</i>	Gross attendance rate			Net attendance rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	105.8	116.1	110.4	88.8	89.6	89.2
Lower Secondary	76.6	88.1	82.3	34.9	39.9	37.3
Middle Secondary	65.7	85.2	76.4	21.6	32.9	27.8
Higher Secondary	53.2	76.0	63.6	26.5	27.4	26.9
Zhemgang	97.0	99.5	98.3	73.0	73.0	73.0
Primary	100.3	111.1	105.2	89.9	94.5	92.0
Lower Secondary	135.8	115.5	122.8	61.1	63.1	62.4
Middle Secondary	80.9	73.8	76.7	38.8	45.0	42.5
Higher Secondary	54.6	39.5	48.1	24.6	21.1	23.1

Table A3.11 Adjusted Primary Net Attendance Ratios by Area and Sex

Area/ Sex	Primary (NAR)	Lower secondary	Middle secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted primary NAR
Urban	89.43	8.0	0.3	0.3	98.0
Male	89.81	6.5	0.3	0.6	97.1
Female	89.04	9.5	0.3	0.0	98.9
Rural	91.59	3.1	0.1	1.1	95.9
Male	90.68	2.3	0.0	2.0	95.0
Female	92.52	4.0	0.2	0.2	96.9
Bhutan	90.85	4.8	0.2	0.8	96.6
Male	90.38	3.7	0.1	1.5	95.7
Female	91.33	5.9	0.2	0.1	97.6

Table A3.12 Adjusted Primary Net Attendance Ratios by *Dzongkhag* and Sex

<i>Dzongkhag/ sex</i>	Primary (NAR)	Lower secondary	Middle secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted primary NAR
Bumthang	90.0	6.1	1.1	0.3	97.5
Male	91.0	5.8	0.0	0.7	97.5
Female	89.1	6.4	2.1	0.0	97.6
Chukha	90.9	4.8	0.2	0.7	96.7
Male	88.8	4.7	0.0	1.4	94.9
Female	93.1	5.0	0.4	0.0	98.5
Phuentsholing Thromde	89.9	7.7	0.7	2.2	100.6
Male	88.1	8.6	0.0	4.4	101.1
Female	91.8	6.8	1.4	0.0	100.0
Other than Phuentsholing Thromde	91.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	94.9
Male	89.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	92.1
Female	93.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	97.8
Dagana	92.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	96.4
Male	90.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	95.5
Female	95.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	97.4
Gasa	79.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	82.9
Male	77.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.7
Female	82.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	90.8

<i>Dzongkhag/ sex</i>	Primary (NAR)	Lower secondary	Middle secondary	Traditional/ NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted primary NAR
Haa	90.1	5.0	0.0	0.6	95.7
Male	88.9	3.3	0.0	1.1	93.4
Female	91.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	98.7
Lhuentse	88.7	4.3	0.0	1.1	94.1
Male	90.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	92.7
Female	86.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	95.6
Monggar	89.5	5.6	0.0	1.6	96.7
Male	88.1	5.8	0.0	3.4	97.3
Female	90.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	96.2
Paro	91.1	4.4	0.2	2.2	97.9
Male	87.8	4.0	0.4	4.4	96.7
Female	94.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	99.1
Pema Gatshel	91.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	98.9
Male	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	87.9	10.4	0.0	0.0	98.2
Punakha	91.7	3.5	0.0	2.2	97.4
Male	88.9	2.4	0.0	4.3	95.5
Female	94.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	99.3
Samdrup Jongkhar	90.7	3.5	0.4	1.1	95.7
Male	91.1	2.0	0.1	2.0	95.2
Female	90.1	5.4	0.8	0.0	96.3
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	86.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	93.9
Male	84.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	92.0
Female	88.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	95.9
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	92.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	96.5
Male	93.5	0.0	0.2	2.7	96.4
Female	91.2	4.2	1.1	0.0	96.6
Samtse	93.4	3.9	0.0	0.2	97.5
Male	94.1	2.5	0.0	0.4	97.0
Female	92.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	97.9
Sarpang	92.1	4.4	0.0	0.4	96.9
Male	92.0	3.5	0.0	0.7	96.3
Female	92.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	97.5
Gelephu Thromde	91.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	99.0
Male	90.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	97.9
Female	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other than Gelephu Thromde	92.2	3.7	0.0	0.5	96.3
Male	92.5	2.5	0.0	0.9	95.9
Female	91.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	96.7
Thimphu	89.5	6.8	0.4	0.6	97.3
Male	89.7	5.2	0.4	1.2	96.5
Female	89.4	8.2	0.4	0.0	98.0
Thimphu Thromde	89.2	7.5	0.5	0.5	97.6

<i>Dzongkhag/ sex</i>	Primary (NAR)	Lower secondary	Middle secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted primary NAR
Male	89.2	6.1	0.5	1.1	96.9
Female	89.2	8.8	0.4	0.0	98.3
Other than Thimphu Thromde	90.7	4.3	0.3	0.7	96.0
Male	91.5	2.1	0.0	1.4	95.0
Female	90.0	6.2	0.6	0.0	96.9
Trashigang	91.2	4.6	0.2	1.1	97.0
Male	92.1	3.0	0.0	2.0	97.2
Female	90.2	6.3	0.4	0.0	96.9
Trashi Yangtse	89.9	4.5	0.0	0.4	94.8
Male	89.6	4.8	0.0	0.9	95.3
Female	90.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	94.4
Trongsa	91.4	3.3	0.0	1.5	96.2
Male	90.2	1.3	0.0	2.3	93.8
Female	92.5	5.4	0.0	0.8	98.6
Tsirang	94.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	96.7
Male	91.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	94.0
Female	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	89.2	3.1	0.0	1.3	93.5
Male	88.8	1.7	0.0	1.2	91.7
Female	89.6	4.8	0.0	1.4	95.8
Zhemgang	92.0	3.2	0.0	1.8	97.0
Male	89.9	3.6	0.0	1.6	95.1
Female	94.5	2.7	0.0	2.0	99.2

Table A3.13 Adjusted Lower Secondary School Net Attendance Ratios by Area and Sex

Area/Sex	Lower Secondary NAR	Primary	Middle secondary	Higher Secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted Lower secondary NAR
Urban	56.7	18.2	20.6	0.4	0.9	96.7
Male	56.2	21.1	18.6	0.3	1.8	97.9
Female	57.2	15.3	22.6	0.4	0.0	95.5
Rural	46.1	39.8	6.8	0.3	2.8	95.7
Male	40.6	43.8	5.3	0.0	5.3	94.9
Female	51.6	35.9	8.2	0.5	0.2	96.6
Bhutan	49.6	32.7	11.3	0.3	2.1	96.1
Male	45.7	36.3	9.6	0.1	4.1	95.9
Female	53.5	29.1	13.0	0.5	0.1	96.2

Table A3.14 Adjusted Lower Secondary Net Attendance Ratios by *Dzongkhag* and Sex

<i>Dzongkhag</i> /Sex	Lower Secondary (NAR)	Primary	Middle secondary	Higher secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted Lower Secondary NAR
Bumthang	49.8	26.6	20.9	0.0	0.0	97.4
Male	43.3	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.6
Female	55.7	19.8	24.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chukha	55.3	30.5	9.7	0.0	0.6	96.1
Male	58.9	34.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	94.7
Female	51.6	26.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	94.6
Phuentsholing Thromde	56.3	23.1	19.5	0.0	0.0	98.9
Male	62.2	33.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	52.5	16.6	29.2	0.0	0.0	98.2
Other than Phuentsholing Thromde	54.8	34.0	5.1	0.0	0.9	94.8
Male	57.8	35.1	2.2	0.0	1.6	96.8
Female	51.0	32.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	92.3
Dagana	54.9	33.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	96.1
Male	50.4	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	57.9	22.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	93.5
Gasa	34.1	28.7	8.4	0.0	0.0	71.3
Male	35.3	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	46.9
Female	31.2	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.6
Haa	43.5	41.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	99.1
Male	38.8	43.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	97.9
Female	47.2	40.5	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lhuentse	47.9	27.0	13.8	0.0	6.8	95.5
Male	54.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	11.5	73.2
Female	38.3	38.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monggar	56.5	29.2	7.8	1.3	2.0	96.7
Male	48.6	39.4	4.0	0.0	4.1	96.0
Female	64.0	19.4	11.4	2.6	0.0	97.4
Paro	56.6	26.1	11.7	1.2	1.9	97.5
Male	56.2	29.7	8.2	0.0	3.5	97.7
Female	57.1	21.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	81.6
Pema Gatsel	61.0	25.7	9.6	0.0	1.3	97.5
Male	52.4	29.8	15.8	0.0	2.1	100.0
Female	74.2	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6
Punakha	53.0	33.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	94.1
Male	53.4	31.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	89.9
Female	52.7	35.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	96.8
Samdrup Jongkhar	47.9	30.8	15.1	0.0	1.2	94.9
Male	51.7	32.5	6.1	0.0	2.3	92.7
Female	43.7	28.8	24.8	0.0	0.0	97.4
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	42.8	29.1	25.2	0.0	0.0	97.1
Male	54.5	34.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	94.4
Female	30.5	23.6	45.8	0.0	0.0	100.0

<i>Dzongkhag</i> /Sex	Lower Secondary (NAR)	Primary	Middle secondary	Higher secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted Lower Secondary NAR
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	49.8	31.4	11.2	0.0	1.7	94.1
Male	50.6	31.9	6.4	0.0	3.2	92.0
Female	49.0	30.9	16.5	0.0	0.0	96.4
Samtse	39.6	55.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	97.6
Male	31.7	65.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	98.9
Female	49.7	42.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	96.0
Sarpang	42.1	44.3	7.6	0.9	0.6	95.4
Male	38.1	46.6	8.5	1.9	0.0	95.0
Female	45.9	42.0	6.6	0.0	1.2	95.8
Gelephu Thromde	43.5	14.5	29.5	7.0	0.0	94.6
Male	32.3	15.1	40.1	12.4	0.0	100.0
Female	58.0	13.7	15.8	0.0	0.0	87.5
Other than Gelephu Thromde	41.9	48.7	4.2	0.0	1.4	96.3
Male	39.1	52.1	2.9	0.0	1.5	95.6
Female	44.4	45.6	5.5	0.0	1.4	96.9
Thimphu	53.7	19.5	21.5	0.4	1.4	96.5
Male	52.5	20.0	22.4	0.0	2.3	97.1
Female	54.9	19.0	20.6	0.9	0.5	95.9
Thimphu Thromde	56.7	14.8	23.9	0.6	1.2	97.1
Male	58.3	12.4	25.1	0.0	2.4	98.2
Female	55.1	17.1	22.7	1.1	0.0	96.0
Other than Thimphu Thromde	45.0	33.2	14.5	0.0	2.1	94.8
Male	37.4	39.9	15.2	0.0	1.9	94.3
Female	54.1	25.2	13.8	0.0	2.3	95.4
Trashigang	47.1	27.7	15.0	0.0	4.0	93.9
Male	33.1	31.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	73.2
Female	60.4	23.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	98.0
Trashi Yangtse	54.5	31.0	11.1	0.0	1.7	98.3
Male	44.6	39.0	8.6	0.0	3.9	96.1
Female	62.5	24.4	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Trongsa	39.2	33.5	12.1	1.2	8.2	94.2
Male	36.3	24.6	11.7	0.0	17.5	90.0
Female	41.8	41.4	12.4	2.2	0.0	97.8
Tsirang	41.0	53.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	97.4
Male	31.6	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.1
Female	51.8	41.8	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	37.3	35.3	9.8	0.0	10.1	92.6
Male	34.9	33.4	8.0	0.0	20.1	96.4
Female	39.9	37.3	11.6	0.0	0.0	88.8
Zhemgang	62.4	30.9	3.5	0.0	3.2	100.0
Male	61.1	26.6	3.4	0.0	8.9	100.0
Female	63.1	33.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table A3.15 Adjusted Middle Secondary School Net Attendance Ratios by Area and Sex

Area/Sex	Middle Secondary NAR	Primary	Lower secondary	Higher Secondary	Above higher secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted Middle secondary NAR
Urban	51.8	0.3	22.2	16.5	0.2	0.9	92.0
Male	48.2	0.5	24.1	15.1	0.5	2.0	90.3
Female	55.0	0.2	20.6	17.8	0.0	0.0	93.5
Rural	36.6	1.1	34.4	5.8	0.0	1.6	79.5
Male	33.1	1.1	34.7	5.0	0.0	3.0	76.9
Female	39.9	1.1	34.0	6.5	0.0	0.3	81.8
Bhutan	41.6	0.8	30.4	9.3	0.1	0.0	82.2
Male	38.0	0.9	31.3	8.2	0.2	0.0	78.5
Female	44.9	0.8	29.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	85.5

Table A3.16 Adjusted Middle Secondary School Net Attendance Ratios by *Dzongkhag* and Sex

<i>Dzongkhag</i> /Sex	Middle secondary (NAR)	Primary	Lower secondary	Higher secondary	Above higher secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR
Bumthang	35.5	5.1	25.9	20.1	0.0	1.4	88.0
Male	22.9	6.2	33.2	17.1	0.0	3.1	82.6
Female	45.8	4.2	19.9	22.6	0.0	0.0	92.4
Chukha	44.7	7.6	28.9	6.7	0.0	2.2	90.1
Male	45.5	5.6	30.8	4.9	0.0	4.1	90.8
Female	43.9	10.0	26.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	89.3
Phuentsholing Thromde	63.3	2.3	16.7	12.4	0.0	2.8	97.5
Male	58.8	4.6	18.6	12.4	0.0	5.6	100.0
Female	67.9	0.0	14.7	12.4	0.0	0.0	94.9
Other than Phuentsholing Thromde	37.3	9.8	33.8	4.4	0.0	1.9	87.2
Male	40.5	5.9	35.4	2.0	0.0	3.6	87.4
Female	33.5	14.3	32.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	86.9
Dagana	22.7	11.5	39.9	12.5	0.0	0.0	86.6
Male	27.0	18.4	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.6
Female	19.7	6.6	42.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	90.2
Gasa	24.5	8.5	37.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	74.5
Male	44.4	22.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0
Female	12.1	0.0	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.6
Haa	43.9	3.2	31.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	90.5
Male	46.8	0.0	37.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	89.4
Female	39.6	7.9	23.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	92.1
Lhuentse	32.4	6.9	38.3	3.4	0.0	3.4	84.5
Male	14.3	14.3	39.3	7.1	0.0	7.1	82.1
Female	49.3	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7
Monggar	47.4	9.5	19.2	7.2	0.0	1.2	84.5
Male	58.6	10.5	10.1	3.0	0.0	1.2	83.4
Female	35.6	8.6	28.8	11.7	0.0	1.2	85.8
Paro	35.8	7.6	23.1	18.0	0.0	4.9	89.4
Male	23.8	8.6	17.2	18.2	0.0	9.6	77.5

<i>Dzongkhag</i> /Sex	Middle secondary (NAR)	Primary	Lower secondary	Higher secondary	Above higher secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR
Female	42.3	7.0	26.3	17.9	0.0	2.3	95.8
Pema Gatshel	66.4	0.0	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.8
Male	53.4	0.0	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9
Female	78.5	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.8
Punakha	43.5	11.1	27.1	5.1	0.0	3.8	90.6
Male	44.9	14.4	20.6	2.5	0.0	7.6	89.9
Female	42.1	7.8	33.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	91.3
Samdrup Jongkhar	37.5	11.2	43.1	3.4	0.0	1.1	96.4
Male	34.4	9.6	45.6	3.4	0.0	2.2	95.3
Female	40.8	12.9	40.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	97.7
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	50.1	8.4	24.8	13.9	0.0	0.0	97.1
Male	42.4	16.4	21.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	94.3
Female	58.0	0.0	28.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	33.5	12.1	49.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	96.2
Male	31.9	7.4	53.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	95.6
Female	35.2	17.1	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.9
Samtse	36.8	15.9	38.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	94.4
Male	28.7	13.7	46.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	92.3
Female	44.3	18.0	31.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	96.4
Sarpang	32.8	13.2	39.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	92.3
Male	21.8	18.7	43.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	89.8
Female	40.5	9.5	37.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	94.1
Gelephu Thromde	54.5	0.0	17.4	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Male	46.9	0.0	10.5	42.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	57.1	0.0	19.8	23.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other than Gelephu Thromde	28.8	15.7	43.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	90.9
Male	19.1	20.7	47.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	88.7
Female	36.3	11.8	41.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	92.6
Thimphu	47.9	4.7	20.7	19.0	0.0	0.9	93.2
Male	47.6	4.6	18.8	19.0	0.0	1.9	91.8
Female	48.2	4.7	22.4	19.0	0.0	0.0	94.4
Thimphu Thromde	49.0	3.3	19.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	93.8
Male	48.2	5.2	17.9	23.0	0.0	0.0	94.3
Female	49.8	1.7	20.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	93.5
Other than Thimphu Thromde	44.1	9.2	25.7	7.9	0.0	3.9	90.8
Male	45.4	2.7	21.8	5.5	0.0	8.2	83.6
Female	42.9	15.1	29.4	10.1	0.0	0.0	97.5
Trashigang	46.2	5.1	26.2	13.1	0.0	0.0	90.5
Male	30.1	2.8	39.1	14.0	0.0	0.0	86.0
Female	63.6	7.6	12.1	12.2	0.0	0.0	95.5
Trashigang Thromde	47.7	3.5	29.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	93.5
Male	50.6	2.5	20.9	14.9	0.0	0.0	88.9

<i>Dzongkhag/Sex</i>	Middle secondary (NAR)	Primary	Lower secondary	Higher secondary	Above higher secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR
Female	45.7	4.1	35.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	96.6
Trongsa	44.0	10.6	21.6	9.5	0.0	4.8	90.5
Male	26.0	18.8	27.1	9.4	0.0	9.4	90.6
Female	62.5	2.1	16.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	90.4
Tsirang	38.1	8.6	47.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	96.6
Male	49.4	17.5	24.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	96.5
Female	27.1	0.0	69.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.6
Wangdue Phodrang	27.8	6.5	34.8	8.9	1.3	4.4	83.7
Male	21.6	7.2	35.8	3.7	2.8	9.6	80.8
Female	32.9	6.0	33.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	86.1
Zhemgang	42.5	5.9	41.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	96.4
Male	38.8	4.4	37.1	15.3	0.0	0.0	95.6
Female	45.0	6.9	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.0

Table A3.17 Adjusted Higher Secondary School Net Attendance Ratios by Area and Sex

Area/Sex	Higher Secondary NAR	Primary	Lower secondary	Middle Secondary	Above higher secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted Middle secondary NAR
Urban	48.8	0.2	5.8	19.7	2.0	0.8	77.3
Male	48.3	0.5	8.8	22.1	1.6	1.9	83.1
Female	49.1	0.0	3.4	17.9	2.3	0.0	72.7
Rural	25.7	1.3	11.1	34.4	1.0	2.5	76.1
Male	26.9	2.0	10.8	31.4	0.9	4.4	76.4
Female	24.4	0.5	11.4	37.8	1.1	0.5	75.8
Bhutan	33.8	0.9	9.2	29.3	1.4	1.9	76.5
Male	33.6	1.5	10.2	28.5	1.2	3.6	78.5
Female	34.0	0.3	8.3	30.1	1.6	0.3	74.6

Table A3.18 Adjusted Higher Secondary School Net Attendance Ratios by *Dzongkhag* and Sex

<i>Dzongkhag</i> /Sex	Higher secondary (NAR)	Primary	Lower secondary	Middle secondary	Above higher secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR
Bumthang	43.6	0.0	12.7	14.4	0.7	0.7	72.2
Male	55.5	0.0	7.2	11.7	1.9	1.9	78.3
Female	36.7	0.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	68.7
Chukha	30.5	0.0	10.2	29.8	1.6	0.6	72.7
Male	29.2	0.0	15.9	28.6	1.2	1.2	76.1
Female	31.7	0.0	4.8	31.0	2.0	0.0	69.5
Phuentsholing Thromde	40.5	0.0	11.0	21.4	3.9	0.0	76.9
Male	38.5	0.0	14.7	17.8	2.7	0.0	73.8
Female	42.8	0.0	6.8	25.5	5.3	0.0	80.4
Other than Phuentsholing Thromde	23.8	0.0	9.7	35.5	0.0	1.0	69.9
Male	22.1	0.0	16.7	36.9	0.0	2.1	77.8
Female	25.2	0.0	3.6	34.2	0.0	0.0	63.1
Dagana	12.4	5.0	14.5	34.8	0.0	0.0	66.8
Male	18.3	9.2	8.5	41.2	0.0	0.0	77.1
Female	5.4	0.0	21.8	27.2	0.0	0.0	54.4
Gasa	20.4	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	40.8
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	38.5
Female	27.8	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	41.7
Haa	19.8	0.0	8.8	33.8	0.0	0.0	62.4
Male	20.7	0.0	12.5	41.0	0.0	0.0	74.2
Female	18.6	0.0	4.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	47.2
Lhuentse	70.7	0.0	2.0	11.7	0.0	2.0	86.3
Male	69.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	3.0	78.9
Female	72.1	0.0	5.6	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monggar	36.2	0.0	12.6	28.8	0.6	4.3	82.4
Male	37.6	0.0	14.9	24.5	0.0	8.1	85.1
Female	34.7	0.0	10.0	33.6	1.2	0.0	79.5
Paro	41.2	0.0	12.3	24.0	2.9	2.9	83.2
Male	40.3	0.0	13.8	26.4	2.9	2.3	85.7
Female	42.3	0.0	10.4	21.1	2.8	3.5	80.1
Pema Gatshel	26.8	0.0	3.7	48.9	0.0	0.0	79.4
Male	28.9	0.0	4.9	49.1	0.0	0.0	82.9
Female	24.7	0.0	2.4	48.8	0.0	0.0	76.0
Punakha	29.1	0.0	9.5	28.4	2.9	0.0	69.8
Male	29.8	0.0	6.0	40.3	0.0	0.0	76.1
Female	28.5	0.0	12.0	19.8	5.0	0.0	65.3
Samdrup Jongkhar	28.1	1.1	11.7	35.4	0.0	3.0	79.2
Male	25.5	2.0	13.8	35.5	0.0	3.8	80.6
Female	30.8	0.0	9.4	35.3	0.0	2.2	77.7
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	33.9	0.0	5.9	26.7	0.0	4.9	71.4
Male	45.2	0.0	11.1	17.8	0.0	11.6	85.7
Female	25.5	0.0	2.1	33.2	0.0	0.0	60.8

<i>Dzongkhag/Sex</i>	Higher secondary (NAR)	Primary	Lower secondary	Middle secondary	Above higher secondary	Traditional/NFE/Self-learning	Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	25.7	1.5	14.1	38.9	0.0	2.2	82.4
Male	19.3	2.7	14.7	41.0	0.0	1.3	79.0
Female	33.6	0.0	13.3	36.4	0.0	3.3	86.7
Samtse	16.7	2.5	15.8	36.8	1.0	0.0	72.9
Male	12.5	4.7	16.0	35.2	1.8	0.0	70.3
Female	21.5	0.0	15.6	38.6	0.0	0.0	75.7
Sarpang	28.9	1.7	15.3	35.7	1.1	1.1	83.9
Male	35.5	2.4	17.6	29.8	1.2	2.4	88.9
Female	23.1	1.1	13.2	40.9	1.1	0.0	79.4
Gelephu Thromde	50.5	0.0	5.8	27.6	0.0	0.0	83.9
Male	47.7	0.0	6.8	35.3	0.0	0.0	89.8
Female	54.3	0.0	4.4	17.4	0.0	0.0	76.1
Other than Gelephu Thromde	24.1	2.1	17.4	37.5	1.4	1.4	83.9
Male	31.9	3.1	20.7	28.2	1.6	3.1	88.7
Female	17.7	1.3	14.8	45.0	1.3	0.0	80.0
Thimphu	49.5	0.2	3.3	17.4	2.7	2.2	75.2
Male	47.9	0.0	4.8	19.0	2.3	4.5	78.6
Female	51.0	0.5	1.9	15.9	3.0	0.0	72.2
Thimphu Thromde	54.1	0.0	1.8	14.8	2.5	0.9	74.2
Male	55.7	0.0	3.4	15.0	2.5	2.0	78.7
Female	52.8	0.0	0.6	14.6	2.5	0.0	70.6
Other than Thimphu Thromde	34.8	1.0	7.8	25.6	3.1	6.1	78.5
Male	28.3	0.0	8.4	28.9	1.8	10.8	78.3
Female	43.3	2.4	7.1	21.3	4.7	0.0	78.7
Trashigang	43.5	0.0	7.9	25.5	3.3	3.3	83.5
Male	43.9	0.0	3.0	17.7	3.0	7.4	74.9
Female	43.3	0.0	11.9	31.8	3.6	0.0	90.5
Trashigang Thromde	23.2	1.9	10.2	32.4	0.0	0.9	68.6
Male	22.1	0.0	7.6	40.7	0.0	2.1	72.4
Female	24.1	3.5	12.4	25.3	0.0	0.0	65.3
Trongsa	30.7	1.5	8.7	32.4	0.0	2.9	76.2
Male	21.7	0.0	11.9	42.3	0.0	4.9	80.8
Female	44.5	3.7	3.7	17.3	0.0	0.0	69.2
Tsirang	7.7	3.0	7.6	39.0	0.0	0.0	57.4
Male	13.7	7.6	11.5	22.7	0.0	0.0	55.5
Female	3.7	0.0	5.1	49.8	0.0	0.0	58.6
Wangdue Phodrang	26.9	2.4	6.1	37.8	0.0	6.1	79.4
Male	26.5	4.5	9.0	28.9	0.0	11.2	80.0
Female	27.4	0.0	2.7	48.5	0.0	0.0	78.6
Zhemgang	23.1	3.8	17.6	36.4	0.0	2.6	83.6
Male	24.6	6.7	14.0	36.1	0.0	4.7	86.0
Female	21.1	0.0	22.4	36.8	0.0	0.0	80.4

Table A3.19 Primary and Middle Secondary School Completion Rates by Dzongkhag and Sex

Dzongkhag	Primary completion rate			Secondary completion rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	106.4	82.4	94.1	43.3	85.8	68.2
Chhukha	83.0	84.6	83.8	96.8	99.3	98.2
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	60.9	69.1	64.8	135.5	140.9	138.7
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	95.5	93.2	94.4	86.7	83.7	85.1
Dagana	82.5	120.0	94.4	108.4	42.4	70.0
Gasa	71.0	0.0	49.5	115.0	21.9	57.7
Haa	79.8	108.1	91.7	161.0	83.4	132.2
Lhuentse	61.7	81.7	71.7	40.0	66.2	52.6
Monggar	94.4	63.7	75.0	71.3	53.0	62.4
Paro	127.4	100.3	111.4	77.6	80.3	79.2
Pema Gatshel	92.1	60.7	77.1	152.3	165.0	159.0
Punakha	73.6	110.9	97.1	85.4	83.8	84.5
Samdrup Jongkhar	68.7	107.4	84.8	88.1	107.9	98.1
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	60.1	98.2	77.1	47.7	97.9	70.6
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	71.9	111.4	87.9	105.4	111.2	108.4
Samtse	97.0	101.2	99.2	82.5	72.7	77.4
Sarpang	132.1	101.7	113.7	99.6	110.9	106.3
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	94.3	94.0	94.1	620.1	86.8	158.1
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	142.9	103.2	118.3	74.3	117.1	97.7
Thimphu	84.0	84.5	84.3	111.9	100.3	105.8
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	77.1	82.5	80.1	102.5	97.6	100.0
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	110.1	92.0	100.1	169.6	113.3	137.2
Trashigang	63.8	61.8	63.0	63.4	96.1	79.4
Trashigang Yangtse	81.2	113.9	96.1	120.9	115.0	117.8
Trongsa	107.6	92.7	98.5	74.7	104.7	88.6
Tsirang	96.4	87.6	93.2	98.4	72.2	82.2
Wangdue Phodrang	87.5	100.2	94.8	50.0	90.3	72.0
Zhemgang	83.3	97.3	90.0	47.2	79.8	63.9
Bhutan	86.6	88.7	87.7	87.2	89.4	88.4

Table A3.20 Average Educational Expenses per Student by Educational Level, Area and Sex

Area/Sex	Primary	Lower secondary	Middle secondary	Higher secondary
Urban	7,830	5,830	7,083	28,892
Male	7,865	5,640	6,984	28,822
Female	7,795	6,006	7,167	28,949
Rural	2,054	2,357	2,606	19,555
Male	3,916	4,473	5,420	19,014
Female	4,095	4,275	4,546	19,763
Bhutan	5,259	4,885	5,708	23,879
Male	5,221	4,903	5,992	23,323
Female	5,296	4,870	5,474	24,393

Table A4.2 Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 Women) by Dzongkhag (%)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	15 -19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
Bumthang	0.0	113.3	112.3	98.2	32.3	23.7	0.0
Chhukha	9.8	69.4	87.6	59.4	10.1	11.8	9.8
Dagana	0.0	44.7	12.2	61.9	0.0	0.0	24.5
Gasa	0.0	179.7	134.7	90.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haa	0.0	180.8	99.3	80.2	51.7	0.0	36.3
Lhuentse	0.0	146.8	203.1	60.6	69.0	0.0	0.0
Monggar	11.1	99.1	120.3	79.1	60.4	68.4	0.0
Paro	0.0	115.5	76.2	141.8	86.4	80.3	0.0
Pema Gatshel	0.0	82.2	80.7	13.0	48.8	0.0	0.0
Punakha	10.6	103.9	150.9	56.1	75.1	59.5	0.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	21.6	84.7	174.8	50.9	33.9	25.7	0.0
Samtse	12.0	43.0	163.3	75.0	15.1	0.0	0.0
Sarpang	4.5	76.7	95.3	58.8	9.7	49.7	0.0
Thimphu	5.2	91.7	134.4	89.2	68.1	15.8	0.0
Trashigang	11.4	48.4	149.8	182.3	70.4	49.6	0.0
Trashi Yangtse	0.0	95.2	120.9	114.8	25.9	15.2	0.0
Trongsa	14.3	79.5	181.4	80.0	67.6	15.7	0.0
Tsirang	13.3	128.0	186.1	14.1	126.7	295.8	0.0
Wangdue Phodrang	8.8	122.1	156.9	59.1	0.0	21.3	0.0
Zhemgang	0.0	92.5	162.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0
Total	7.6	88.2	127.1	78.4	43.9	37.1	2.5

Table A4.3 Mild Disability Prevalence Rates by Dzongkhag, Area, and Sex (%)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	11.7	17.3	14.7	19.7	22.8	21.3	16.9	20.9	19.0
Chhukha	3.5	3.5	3.5	7.9	6.1	7.0	5.9	4.9	5.4
Dagana	6.7	15.4	11.3	11.2	11.9	11.5	10.6	12.4	11.5
Gasa	4.1	13.8	8.6	4.0	7.0	5.5	4.0	8.4	6.2
Haa	9.0	10.4	9.7	14.8	11.3	13.0	13.7	11.2	12.4
Lhuentse	12.3	7.6	9.9	23.7	27.3	25.6	22.3	25.0	23.7
Monggar	8.8	13.8	11.4	10.3	13.7	12.1	9.9	13.7	11.9
Paro	7.2	9.4	8.4	9.5	7.3	8.3	8.8	7.9	8.3
Pema Gatshel	3.8	5.3	4.6	8.2	6.0	7.0	6.8	5.8	6.2
Punakha	7.7	6.1	6.8	11.3	10.4	10.9	10.6	9.6	10.1
Samdrup Jongkhar	4.1	5.2	4.7	13.2	14.0	13.6	10.4	11.1	10.8
Samtse	7.8	4.5	6.1	16.2	14.7	15.5	15.1	13.1	14.1
Sarpang	10.9	12.8	11.9	13.5	11.8	12.6	12.9	12.1	12.4
Thimphu	7.5	9.2	8.4	11.3	12.6	12.0	8.4	9.9	9.2
Trashigang	11.7	8.0	9.8	15.4	14.3	14.9	14.8	13.3	14.0
Trashi Yangtse	4.9	9.0	7.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	12.6	13.6	13.1
Trongsa	5.1	8.6	7.1	10.1	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.4
Tsirang	7.1	9.4	8.2	12.3	10.9	11.6	11.8	10.8	11.3
Wangdue Phodrang	5.7	4.9	5.3	13.7	15.0	14.3	12.2	13.0	12.6

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Zhemgang	14.7	13.2	13.9	6.5	5.0	5.7	7.8	6.2	7.0
Total	7.2	8.4	7.8	12.6	12.3	12.4	10.8	11.0	10.9

Table A4.4 Moderate Disability Prevalence Rates by *Dzongkhag*, Area, and Sex (%)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	1.5	1.6	1.6	3.9	5.8	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7
Chhukha	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0
Dagana	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.0
Gasa	2.0	2.4	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3
Haa	2.7	0.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9
Lhuentse	2.9	2.2	2.5	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.5	7.6	7.6
Monggar	0.2	1.7	1.0	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.5
Paro	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.6	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.7
Pema Gatshel	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.1
Punakha	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1
Samdrup Jongkhar	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.6
Samtse	0.8	1.5	1.2	3.1	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.4
Sarpang	2.6	1.7	2.2	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.3
Thimphu	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.1
Trashigang	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.3
Trashi Yangtse	1.1	1.9	1.5	2.7	3.6	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.8
Trongsa	0.0	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.7
Tsirang	2.1	0.6	1.4	4.8	6.0	5.4	4.5	5.5	5.0
Wangdue Phodrang	0.0	0.4	0.2	5.7	4.5	5.1	4.7	3.7	4.2
Zhemgang	4.1	1.3	2.7	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.4
Total	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2

Table A4.5 Severe Disability Prevalence Rates by Dzongkhag, Area, and Sex (%)

Dzongkhag	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Chhukha	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Dagana	2.1	5.5	3.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.0
Gasa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6
Lhuentse	5.2	2.7	3.9	5.2	3.4	4.2	5.2	3.3	4.2
Monggar	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.9
Paro	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pema Gatshel	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Punakha	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Samdrup Jongkhar	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6
Samtse	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8
Sarpang	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.9
Thimphu	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Trashigang	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Trashi Yangtse	0.5	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5
Trongsa	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.3
Tsirang	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wangdue Phodrang	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.9	2.3	3.1	0.8	1.9
Zhemgang	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.5
Total	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0

Table A5.1 Population 15 Years and Above by Area (Urban or Rural), and by Sex, Labour Force Participation Rate, and Unemployment Rate

Area/Sex	Activity Status (no.)				Labour force participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total		
Rural	87,442	4,174	73,069	164,684	63.7	0.8
Male	54,713	2,041	20,481	77,234	73.6	0.9
Female	32,729	2,133	52,588	87,450	54.5	0.8
Urban	213,390	1,796	122,741	337,927	55.6	4.6
Male	118,639	1,079	42,880	162,599	73.5	3.6
Female	94,750	717	79,861	175,328	39.9	6.1
Bhutan	300,831	5,970	195,810	502,611	61.0	2.0
Male	173,352	3,120	63,361	239,833	73.6	1.8
Female	127,479	2,850	132,449	262,778	49.6	2.2

Table A5.2 Population 15 Years and Above by Age-Group and sex, Labour Activity Status, Labour Force Participation Rate, and Unemployment Rate

Area/Sex	Activity Status (no.)				Labour force participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total		
Male	173,352	3,120	63,361	239,833	73.6	1.8
15-24	15,257	1,768	37,316	54,340	31.3	10.4
25-34	48,945	1,050	5,811	55,806	89.6	2.1
35-44	41,296	117	1,816	43,230	95.8	0.3
45-54	31,648	160	2,194	34,002	93.5	0.5
55-64	22,635	18	3,916	26,569	85.3	0.1
65+	13,571	7	12,308	25,886	52.5	0.1
Female	127,479	2,850	132,449	262,778	49.6	2.2
15-24	14,362	1,907	46,174	62,443	26.1	11.7
25-34	38,595	756	25,878	65,228	60.3	1.9
35-44	30,187	136	16,869	47,192	64.3	0.4
45-54	22,236	44	13,507	35,787	62.3	0.2
55-64	15,234	8	12,189	27,431	55.6	0.1
65+	6,866	0	17,831	24,697	27.8	0.0
Bhutan	300,831	5,970	195,810	502,611	61.0	2.0
15-24	29,619	3,674	83,490	116,783	28.5	11.0
25-34	87,540	1,806	31,689	121,035	73.8	2.0
35-44	71,483	253	18,686	90,422	79.3	0.4
45-54	53,884	204	15,701	69,789	77.5	0.4
55-64	37,868	26	16,105	53,999	70.2	0.1
65+	20,436	7	30,140	50,583	40.4	0.0

Table A5.3 Population 15 Years and Above by Age-Group and sex, Labour Activity Status, Labour Force Participation Rate, and Unemployment Rate (Urban)

Area/Sex	Activity Status (no.)				Labour force participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total		
Male	54,713	2,041	20,481	77,234	73.5	3.6
15-24	4,042	957	13,277	18,276	27.4	19.1
25-34	21,151	808	2,036	23,995	91.5	3.7
35-44	15,057	117	606	15,781	96.2	0.8
45-54	10,105	148	607	10,861	94.4	1.4
55-64	3,193	11	1,414	4,617	69.4	0.3
65+	1,164	0	2,541	3,705	31.4	0.0
Female	32,729	2,133	52,588	87,450	39.9	6.1
15-24	4,382	1,365	18,558	24,305	23.6	23.7
25-34	15,175	581	13,176	28,932	54.5	3.7
35-44	7,452	136	8,406	15,994	47.4	1.8
45-54	3,726	44	5,054	8,825	42.7	1.2
55-64	1,502	8	3,354	4,864	31.0	0.5
65+	491	0	4,039	4,530	10.8	0.0
Urban	87,442	4,174	73,069	164,684	55.6	4.6
15-24	8,424	2,321	31,835	42,581	25.2	21.6
25-34	36,326	1,389	15,212	52,927	71.3	3.7
35-44	22,510	253	9,012	31,775	71.6	1.1
45-54	13,832	193	5,661	19,685	71.2	1.4
55-64	4,695	18	4,767	9,481	49.7	0.4
65+	1,654	0	6,581	8,235	20.1	0.0

Table A5.4 Population 15 Years and Above by Age-Group and sex, Labour Activity Status, Labour Force Participation Rate, and Unemployment Rate (Rural)

Area/Sex	Activity Status (no.)				Labour force participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total		
Male	118,639	1,079	42,880	162,599	73.6	0.9
15-24	11,215	811	24,039	36,065	33.3	6.7
25-34	27,794	242	3,775	31,811	88.1	0.9
35-44	26,239	0	1,210	27,449	95.6	0.0
45-54	21,543	11	1,587	23,141	93.1	0.1
55-64	19,442	7	2,502	21,952	88.6	0.0
65+	12,407	7	9,767	22,181	56.0	0.1
Female	94,750	717	79,861	175,328	54.5	0.8
15-24	9,980	542	27,616	38,138	27.6	5.2
25-34	23,420	175	12,702	36,296	65.0	0.7
35-44	22,735	0	8,463	31,198	72.9	0.0
45-54	18,510	0	8,453	26,963	68.6	0.0
55-64	13,731	0	8,835	22,567	60.8	0.0
65+	6,375	0	13,792	20,167	31.6	0.0
Rural	213,390	1,796	122,741	337,927	63.7	0.8
15-24	21,195	1,353	51,655	74,203	30.4	6.0
25-34	51,214	417	16,477	68,107	75.8	0.8

Area/Sex	Activity Status (no.)				Labour force participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total		
35-44	48,974	0	9,674	58,647	83.5	0.0
45-54	40,053	11	10,040	50,104	80.0	0.0
55-64	33,173	7	11,338	44,518	74.5	0.0
65+	18,782	7	23,559	42,348	44.4	0.0

Table A5.5 Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates by *Dzongkhag* and by Sex (%)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bumthang	73.9	45.3	58.3	0.6	1.4	1.0
Chhukha	75.0	43.1	58.4	2.4	3.5	2.8
Dagana	83.6	55.6	69.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gasa	86.8	56.7	70.7	1.0	2.4	1.6
Haa	74.4	48.6	61.1	1.0	1.7	1.3
Lhuentse	67.9	63.2	65.4	0.9	0.0	0.5
Monggar	69.1	52.9	60.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Paro	65.8	57.4	61.3	3.5	0.8	2.1
Pema Gatshel	74.5	61.9	67.8	1.3	0.6	1.0
Punakha	75.2	60.6	67.4	2.2	1.7	2.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	70.3	46.7	58.3	0.6	0.8	0.7
Samtse	78.7	43.1	61.1	0.8	1.2	0.9
Sarpang	75.4	51.3	63.2	1.5	0.5	1.1
Thimphu	72.9	41.5	56.3	4.1	7.6	5.5
Trashigang	64.9	45.7	55.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Trashhi Yangtse	72.6	44.7	57.6	0.9	1.8	1.3
Trongsa	71.4	65.5	68.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
Tsirang	85.8	60.4	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wangdue Phodrang	73.5	56.4	64.2	1.1	1.9	1.5
Zhemgang	77.6	45.2	60.4	0.9	0.5	0.8
Total	73.6	49.6	61.0	1.8	2.2	2.0

Table A5.6 Employment Status of Working-Age Population Classified according to Highest Educational Attainment (%)

Employment Status	No Schooling	Primary	Secondary	Above Secondary	Total
Employed	62.6	63.5	54.4	57.4	59.9
Unemployed	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.2
Economically inactive	36.8	35.3	43.9	40.0	39.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A5.7 Unemployment Rates by *Dzongkhag*, and *Thromde* (%)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Unemployment		
	No	Yes	Total
Bumthang	99.0	1.0	100.0
Chhukha	97.2	2.9	100.0
Phuntsholing <i>thromde</i>	94.6	5.38	100.0
Other than Phuntsholing Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	98.2	1.8	100.0
Dagana	99.4	0.6	100.0
Gasa	98.4	1.6	100.0
Haa	98.7	1.3	100.0
Lhuentse	99.5	0.5	100.0
Monggar	98.6	1.4	100.0
Paro	97.9	2.1	100.0
Pema Gatshel	99.0	1.0	100.0
Punakha	98.0	2.0	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	99.3	0.7	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	99.0	1.03	100.0
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	99.4	0.58	100.0
Samtse	99.1	0.9	100.0
Sarpang	98.9	1.1	100.0
Gelephu <i>thromde</i>	99.7	0.33	100.0
Other than Gelephu Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	98.8	1.2	100.0
Thimphu	94.5	5.5	100.0
Thimphu <i>thromde</i>	93.2	6.8	100.0
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	99.0	1.0	100.0
Trashigang	99.5	0.5	100.0
Trashi Yangtse	98.7	1.3	100.0
Trongsa	99.5	0.5	100.0
Tsirang	100.0	0.0	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	98.5	1.5	100.0
Zhemgang	99.2	0.8	100.0
Total	98.1	2.0	100.0

Table A6.1 Mean Monthly Household and Per Capita Food Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Sex of Household Head (Nu)

Area/Sex of Household Head		Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure		Monthly Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure	
		Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Urban	Male	18,364	15,134	4,503	3,495
	Female	18,984	15,228	5,104	3,953
	Total	18,544	15,142	4,667	3,642
Rural	Male	11,915	9,783	2,731	2,169
	Female	13,696	11,246	3,139	2,500
	Total	12,606	10,356	2,889	2,298
Total	Male	14,430	11,504	3,394	2,583
	Female	15,244	12,168	3,651	2,771
	Total	14,718	11,783	3,484	2,651

Table A6.2 Mean Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Area (Urban or Rural)

Major Food Item	Expenditure (Nu)			Share (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rice	1,453.3	1,553.4	1,517.8	7.8	12.3	10.3
Other cereals and pulses	1,839.3	1,300.2	1,491.9	9.9	10.3	10.1
Dairy products	3,417.7	2,594.7	2,887.4	18.4	20.6	19.6
Fish	577.2	351.4	431.7	3.1	2.8	2.9
Meat	1,635.3	1,230.1	1,374.2	8.8	9.8	9.3
Fruits	1,505.9	690.0	980.2	8.1	5.5	6.7
Vegetables	2,410.6	1,637.2	1,912.2	13.0	13.0	13.0
Tea and Coffee	194.0	132.6	154.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
Cooking oil	575.0	418.9	474.4	3.1	3.3	3.2
Spices and seasonings	1,884.1	1,212.7	1,451.5	10.2	9.6	9.9
Alcoholic beverages	455.5	489.7	477.5	2.5	3.9	3.2
Nonalcoholic beverages	614.9	307.0	416.5	3.3	2.4	2.8
Food consumed outside	1,981.5	687.7	1,147.9	10.7	5.5	7.8
All items	18,544.5	12,605.5	14,717.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated no. of households	58,333	105,678	164,011			
Estimated value (Nu million)	1,081.8	1,332.1	2,413.9			

Table A6.3 Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Area (Urban or Rural)

Major Food Item	Expenditure (Nu)			Share (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Rice	365.7	356.0	359.3	7.8	12.3	10.3
Other cereals and pulses	462.9	298.0	353.1	9.9	10.3	10.1
Dairy products	860.1	594.7	683.5	18.4	20.6	19.6
Fish	145.2	80.5	102.2	3.1	2.8	2.9
Meat	411.5	281.9	325.3	8.8	9.8	9.3
Fruits	379.0	158.1	232.0	8.1	5.5	6.7
Vegetables	606.6	375.2	452.6	13.0	13.0	13.0
Tea and Coffee	48.8	30.4	36.6	1.0	1.1	1.0
Cooking oil	144.7	96.0	112.3	3.1	3.3	3.2
Spices and seasonings	474.1	277.9	343.6	10.2	9.6	9.9
Alcoholic beverages	114.6	112.2	113.0	2.5	3.9	3.2
Nonalcoholic beverages	154.7	70.4	98.6	3.3	2.4	2.8
Food consumed outside	498.6	157.6	271.7	10.7	5.5	7.8
All items	4,666.6	2,889.1	3,483.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A6.4 Food Consumption Expenditure and Share of Food by Source and by Area (Urban or Rural)

Food items	Household Expenditure (Nu)					Share (%)				
	Purchased (imported)	Purchased (Domestic)	Home Produced	Received as gift	Total	Purchased (imported)	Purchased (Domestic)	Home Produced	Received as gift	Total
Rice										
Urban	930.8	268.9	131.7	121.9	1,453.3	64.0	18.5	9.1	8.4	100.0
Rural	781.8	179.3	561.6	30.7	1,553.4	50.3	11.5	36.2	2.0	100.0
Total	834.8	211.2	408.7	63.1	1,517.8	55.0	13.9	26.9	4.2	100.0
Other cereals and pulses										
Urban	1,089.9	631.2	64.1	54.0	1,839.3	59.3	34.3	3.5	2.9	100.0
Rural	609.9	220.0	456.3	14.0	1,300.2	46.9	16.9	35.1	1.1	100.0
Total	780.6	366.3	316.8	28.2	1,491.9	52.3	24.6	21.2	1.9	100.0
Dairy products										
Urban	1,723.3	1,519.6	112.6	62.2	3,417.7	50.4	44.5	3.3	1.8	100.0
Rural	873.1	648.3	1,056.5	16.9	2,594.7	33.6	25.0	40.7	0.6	100.0
Total	1,175.5	958.2	720.8	33.0	2,887.4	40.7	33.2	25.0	1.1	100.0
Fish										
Urban	540.4	33.2	3.0	0.6	577.2	93.6	5.7	0.5	0.1	100.0
Rural	315.4	29.7	4.0	2.2	351.4	89.8	8.5	1.1	0.6	100.0
Total	395.4	31.0	3.7	1.6	431.7	91.6	7.2	0.8	0.4	100.0
Meat										
Urban	1,014.2	444.6	170.1	6.4	1,635.3	62.0	27.2	10.4	0.4	100.0
Rural	592.7	393.0	232.0	12.3	1,230.1	48.2	31.9	18.9	1.0	100.0
Total	742.6	411.4	210.0	10.2	1,374.2	54.0	29.9	15.3	0.7	100.0
Fruits										
Urban	816.8	605.2	26.6	57.4	1,505.9	54.2	40.2	1.8	3.8	100.0
Rural	198.0	235.6	230.1	26.3	690.0	28.7	34.1	33.4	3.8	100.0
Total	418.1	367.0	157.7	37.3	980.2	42.7	37.4	16.1	3.8	100.0

Food items	Household Expenditure (Nu)					Share (%)				
	Purchased (imported)	Purchased (Domestic)	Home Produced	Received as gift	Total	Purchased (imported)	Purchased (Domestic)	Home Produced	Received as gift	Total
Vegetables										
Urban	1,047.1	1,205.3	121.1	37.0	2,410.6	43.4	50.0	5.0	1.5	100.0
Rural	369.9	413.4	840.5	13.4	1,637.2	22.6	25.3	51.3	0.8	100.0
Total	610.8	695.0	584.7	21.8	1,912.2	31.9	36.3	30.6	1.1	100.0
Tea and Coffee										
Urban	175.2	10.3	3.1	5.5	194.0	90.3	5.3	1.6	2.9	100.0
Rural	119.4	7.9	3.2	2.2	132.6	90.0	5.9	2.4	1.7	100.0
Total	139.2	8.7	3.1	3.4	154.5	90.1	5.6	2.0	2.2	100.0
Cooking oil										
Urban	554.0	8.2	0.1	12.7	575.0	96.3	1.4	0.0	2.2	100.0
Rural	356.4	55.7	4.2	2.6	418.9	85.1	13.3	1.0	0.6	100.0
Total	426.7	38.8	2.7	6.2	474.4	89.9	8.2	0.6	1.3	100.0
Spices and seasonings										
Urban	941.6	726.5	165.4	50.6	1,884.1	50.0	38.6	8.8	2.7	100.0
Rural	493.7	275.2	430.1	13.7	1,212.7	40.7	22.7	35.5	1.1	100.0
Total	653.0	435.7	335.9	26.8	1,451.5	45.0	30.0	23.1	1.8	100.0
Alcoholic beverages										
Urban	176.9	259.2	11.7	7.7	455.5	38.8	56.9	2.6	1.7	100.0
Rural	90.9	189.7	205.0	4.1	489.7	18.6	38.7	41.9	0.8	100.0
Total	121.5	214.4	136.3	5.3	477.5	25.4	44.9	28.5	1.1	100.0
Non-alcoholic beverages										
Urban	237.2	370.5	0.2	7.0	614.9	38.6	60.3	0.0	1.1	100.0
Rural	139.8	163.7	0.4	3.1	307.0	45.5	53.3	0.1	1.0	100.0
Total	174.4	237.3	0.3	4.5	416.5	41.9	57.0	0.1	1.1	100.0

Table A6.5 Mean Monthly Household and Per Capita Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural) and by Sex of Household Head (Nu)

Area/Sex of Household Head		Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure		Monthly Per Capita Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure	
		Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Urban	Male	26,821	20,893	6,577	5,329
	Female	27,313	20,242	7,344	5,906
	Total	26,964	20,737	6,785	5,450
Rural	Male	13,619	9,447	3,122	2,072
	Female	15,455	10,990	3,542	2,459
	Total	14,331	10,034	3,285	2,192
Total	Male	18,769	12,891	4,414	2,975
	Female	18,926	13,403	4,533	3,064
	Total	18,824	13,084	4,456	3,010

Table A6.6 Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Area (Urban or Rural)

Major Nonfood Item	Expenditure (Nu)			Share (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tobacco and Doma	555.0	422.0	469.0	2.1	2.9	2.5
Clothing and footwear	4,219.0	2,219.0	2,931.0	15.6	15.5	15.6
Transport and communications	7,024.0	3,490.0	4,747.0	26.1	24.4	25.2
Household operations	1,922.0	1,026.0	1,345.0	7.1	7.2	7.1
Recreation	1,123.0	414.0	666.0	4.2	2.9	3.5
Furnishings and household equipment	988.0	558.0	711.0	3.7	3.9	3.8
Agriculture input and machinery	56.0	191.0	143.0	0.2	1.3	0.8
Miscellaneous expenses	3,662.0	3,113.0	3,308.0	13.6	21.7	17.6
Educational expenses	1,078.0	550.0	738.0	4.0	3.8	3.9
Health expenses	225.0	245.0	238.0	0.8	1.7	1.3
Rental value of housing	5,071.0	1,700.0	2,899.0	18.8	11.9	15.4
Energy for the home	1,021.0	395.0	617.0	3.8	2.8	3.3
Remittances sent abroad	19.0	9.0	12.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
All items	26,963.0	14,332.0	18,824.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated no. of households	58,333	105,678	164,011			
Estimated value (Nu million)	1,572.8	1,514.6	3,087.3			

Table A6.7 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Area (Urban or Rural)

Major Nonfood Item	Expenditure (Nu)			Share (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tobacco and Doma	139.7	96.7	111.1	2.1	2.9	2.5
Clothing and footwear	1,061.8	508.7	693.7	15.6	15.5	15.6
Transport and communications	1,767.5	799.8	1,123.5	26.0	24.4	25.2
Household operations	483.7	235.2	318.4	7.1	7.2	7.1
Recreation	282.7	94.8	157.7	4.2	2.9	3.5
Furnishings and household equipment	248.5	127.9	168.3	3.7	3.9	3.8
Agriculture input and machinery	14.1	43.8	33.8	0.2	1.3	0.8
Miscellaneous expenses	921.5	713.4	783.0	13.6	21.7	17.6
Educational expenses	271.2	126.1	174.7	4.0	3.8	3.9
Health expenses	56.7	56.1	56.3	0.8	1.7	1.3
Rental value of housing	1,276.2	389.6	686.2	18.8	11.9	15.4
Energy for the home	256.9	90.5	146.1	3.8	2.8	3.3
Remittances sent abroad	4.8	2.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
All items	6,785.3	3,284.6	4,455.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A6.8 Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Source (Bhutan)

Major Nonfood Item	Expenditure (Nu)				Share (%)		
	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift
Tobacco and Doma	448.3	18.5	2.6	469.4	2.5	5.1	0.6
Clothing and footwear	2,484.4	283.9	162.6	2,931.0	13.8	78.4	39.5
Transport and communications	4,666.1	0.0	80.9	4,747.0	25.9	0.0	19.6
Household operations	1,323.3	0.0	21.7	1,345.0	7.3	0.0	5.3
Recreation	644.6	0.0	21.4	666.0	3.6	0.0	5.2
Furnishings and household equipment	634.9	58.6	17.4	711.0	3.5	16.2	4.2
Agriculture input and machinery	142.1	0.0	0.9	143.0	0.8	0.0	0.2
Miscellaneous expenses	3,202.7	1.0	104.2	3,308.0	17.7	0.3	25.3
Educational expenses	738.0	0.0	0.0	738.0	4.1	0.0	0.0
Health expenses	238.0	0.0	0.0	238.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Rental value of housing	2,899.0	0.0	0.0	2,899.0	16.1	0.0	0.0
Energy for the home	617.0	0.0	0.0	617.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Remittances sent abroad	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	18,050.5	362.1	411.9	18,824.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A6.9 Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Source (Urban)

Major Nonfood Item	Expenditure (Nu)				Share (%)		
	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift
Tobacco and Doma	546.3	6.1	2.7	555.2	2.1	1.4	0.5
Clothing and footwear	3,579.0	398.3	241.7	4,219.0	13.8	89.8	46.8
Transport and communications	6,918.0	0.0	106.0	7,024.0	26.6	0.0	20.5
Household operations	1,898.2	0.0	23.8	1,922.0	7.3	0.0	4.6
Recreation	1,086.8	0.0	36.2	1,123.0	4.2	0.0	7.0
Furnishings and household equipment	932.9	39.3	15.8	988.0	3.6	8.9	3.1
Agriculture input and machinery	55.5	0.0	0.5	56.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Miscellaneous expenses	3,572.4	0.0	89.5	3,662.0	13.7	0.0	17.3
Educational expenses	1,078.0	0.0	0.0	1,078.0	4.1	0.0	0.0
Health expenses	225.0	0.0	0.0	225.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Rental value of housing	5,071.0	0.0	0.0	5,071.0	19.5	0.0	0.0
Energy for the home	1,021.0	0.0	0.0	1,021.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
Remittances sent abroad	19.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	26,003.1	443.8	516.3	26,963.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A6.10 Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Source (Rural)

Major Nonfood Item	Expenditure (Nu)				Share (%)		
	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift
Tobacco and Doma	394.3	25.3	2.6	422.1	2.9	7.9	0.7
Clothing and footwear	1,879.3	221.2	118.5	2,219.0	13.8	69.0	33.0
Transport and communications	3,422.0	0.0	68.0	3,490.0	25.1	0.0	18.9
Household operations	1,005.2	0.0	20.8	1,026.0	7.4	0.0	5.8
Recreation	400.7	0.0	13.3	414.0	2.9	0.0	3.7
Furnishings and household equipment	467.0	72.1	18.9	558.0	3.4	22.5	5.3
Agriculture input and machinery	189.9	0.0	1.1	191.0	1.4	0.0	0.3
Miscellaneous expenses	2,994.9	1.8	116.3	3,113.0	21.9	0.6	32.4
Educational expenses	550.0	0.0	0.0	550.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Health expenses	245.0	0.0	0.0	245.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Rental value of housing	1,700.0	0.0	0.0	1,700.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
Energy for the home	395.0	0.0	0.0	395.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Remittances sent abroad	9.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	13,652.3	320.4	359.4	14,332.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A6.11 Distribution of Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure by Source (Bhutan)

Major Nonfood Item	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total
Tobacco and Doma	95.5	3.9	0.6	100.0
Clothing and footwear	84.8	9.7	5.5	100.0
Transport and communications	98.3	0.0	1.7	100.0
Household operations	98.4	0.0	1.6	100.0
Recreation	96.8	0.0	3.2	100.0
Furnishings and household equipment	89.3	8.2	2.5	100.0
Agriculture input and machinery	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0
Miscellaneous expenses	96.8	0.0	3.2	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 sent abroad	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	95.9	1.9	2.2	100.0

Table A6.12 Distribution of Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure by Source (Urban)

Major Nonfood Item	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total
Tobacco and Doma	98.4	1.1	0.5	100.0
Clothing and footwear	84.8	9.4	5.7	100.0
Transport and communications	98.5	0.0	1.5	100.0
Household operations	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0
Recreation	96.8	0.0	3.2	100.0
Furnishings and household equipment	94.4	4.0	1.6	100.0
Agriculture input and machinery	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0
Miscellaneous expenses	97.6	0.0	2.4	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 sent abroad	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	96.4	1.6	1.9	100.0

Table A6.13 Distribution of Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure by Source (Rural)

Major Nonfood Item	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total
Tobacco and Doma	93.4	6.0	0.6	100.0
Clothing and footwear	84.7	10.0	5.3	100.0
Transport and communications	98.1	0.0	1.9	100.0
Household operations	98.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
Recreation	96.8	0.0	3.2	100.0
Furnishings and household equipment	83.7	12.9	3.4	100.0
Agriculture input and machinery	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0
Miscellaneous expenses	96.2	0.1	3.7	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 sent abroad	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	95.3	2.2	2.5	100.0

Table A6.14 Share of Food and Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag

Dzongkhag	Food	Nonfood	Total
Bumthang	20,325	21,498	41,823
Chhukha	12,447	20,252	32,700
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	12,435	26,898	39,333
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	12,454	16,755	29,210
Dagana	6,892	8,497	15,389
Gasa	16,793	17,587	34,379
Haa	17,794	25,104	42,898
Lhuentse	13,133	17,034	30,167
Monggar	13,506	14,334	27,840
Paro	19,389	23,704	43,092
Pema Gatshel	12,882	12,654	25,536
Punakha	16,111	19,686	35,797
Samdrup Jongkhar	10,711	13,598	24,308
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	12,715	19,553	32,268
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	9,932	11,284	21,216
Samtse	10,434	11,850	22,284
Sarpang	9,794	12,660	22,454
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	7,959	16,244	24,203
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	10,367	11,542	21,908
Thimphu	22,973	30,810	53,784
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	23,519	31,800	55,319
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	20,720	26,728	47,448
Trashi Yangtse	10,473	15,795	26,268
Trashigang	10,212	14,751	24,964
Trongsa	12,373	14,132	26,505
Tsirang	10,573	15,492	26,065
Wangdue Phodrang	19,706	20,742	40,449
Zhemgang	9,378	11,554	20,931
Bhutan	14,718	18,824	33,542

Table A7.1 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	11,061	10,229	7,083	2,071	274	27,407	209
House	6,809	1,635	707	151	10	2333	22
Part of House	1,853	3,014	2129	371	38	7996	31
Separate Apartment	2,193	5,263	3949	1514	208	16592	133
Shared Apartment	127	228	288	34	17	485	11
Other	80	89	9	0	0	0	12
Rural	91,516	4,250	2,316	372	28	7,177	20
House	86,686	2,262	678	80	0	0	9
Part of House	2,884	745	738	108	0	2,364	0
Separate Apartment	1,424	1,129	826	167	28.068	2,248	11
Shared Apartment	209	20	67	0	0	2,307	0
Other	313	94	7	18	0	258	0
Bhutan	102,576	14,479	9,398	2,443	302	34,584	229

House	93,494	3,896	1,385	231	10	2,333	31
Part of House	4,736	3,759	2,867	479	38	10,360	31
Separate Apartment	3,616	6,392	4,775	1,681	236	18,840	144
Shared Apartment	336	249	354	34	17	2,792	11
Other	392	183	17	18	0	258	12

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Tenure Status, by Housing Provider, and by *Dzongkhag* (no.)

Type of Dwelling	Owned	Rent Free	Renting				
			From Government	From Public corporation	From Employer	From Private Person	Other
Bumthang	2,500	243	149	0	0	943	0
Chhukha	7,341	1,657	1,159	853	168	3,687	0
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	445	908	807	432	15	2,517	0
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	6,895	749	352	421	152	1,170	0
Dagana	4,289	428	619	31	0	606	0
Gasa	661	150	27	9	0	18	9
Haa	1,932	202	120	7	0	492	0
Lhuentse	3,003	114	423	11	0	202	0
Monggar	6,733	248	980	167	26	895	0
Paro	6,258	307	37	31	0	2,336	0
Pema Gatsel	4,986	237	501	280	0	532	0
Punakha	4,180	600	230	43	17	1,381	0
Samdrup Jongkhar	5,578	1,075	698	29	12	1,111	0
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	215	747	566	0	12	839	0
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	5,363	328	132	29	0	271	0
Samtse	10,804	1,893	297	345	0	1,164	0
Sarpang	7,297	660	306	11	0	2,263	0
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	511	264	85	0	0	1,647	0
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	6,786	396	221	11	0	616	0
Thimphu	7,517	4,996	2,174	268	79	14,902	211
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	2,686	4,825	2,038	234	79	14,203	200
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	4,831	170	136	34	0	699	11
Trashigang	8,859	319	622	162	0	1,267	0
Trashi Yangtse	3,325	114	262	21	0	506	0
Trongsa	2,973	306	79	123	0	410	9
Tsirang	4,478	147	67	0	0	383	0
Wangdue Phodrang	6,562	719	388	33	0	1,145	0
Zhemgang	3,301	66	261	18	0	342	0
Bhutan	102,576	14,479	9,398	2,443	302	34,584	229

Table A7.3 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	10,381	27,983	16,179	2,956	833	58,333
One room	1,684	1,494	502	48	13	3,741
Two rooms	3,233	8,867	4,654	490	48	17,292
Three rooms	3,343	10,836	5,821	922	156	21,077
Four rooms	1,305	4,514	3,159	747	272	9,998
Five or more rooms	817	2,272	2,043	750	343	6,225
Rural	20,672	38,924	31,673	10,779	3,630	105,678
One room	3,850	5,101	3,347	1,028	305	13,631
Two rooms	5,863	10,257	6,964	2,596	688	26,367
Three rooms	4,869	8,858	7,788	2,318	630	24,463
Four rooms	3,184	7,174	6,608	2,246	940	20,152
Five or more rooms	2,906	7,534	6,967	2,592	1,067	21,065
Bhutan	31,053	66,907	47,852	13,736	4,463	164,011
One room	5,534	6,595	3,849	1,076	319	17,372
Two rooms	9,096	19,124	11,618	3,086	736	43,659
Three rooms	8,212	19,693	13,609	3,239	786	45,540
Four rooms	4,489	11,689	9,767	2,993	1,213	30,150
Five or more rooms	3,722	9,806	9,010	3,342	1,410	27,290

Table A7.4 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	No. of Households Paying Rent	Mean Monthly Rent	No. of Households Paying Rent	Mean Monthly Rent	No. of Households Paying Rent
First	1,973.8	1,082	1,553.3	918	1780.8	2,000
Second	2,856.6	3,951	1,886.8	1,390	2604.1	5,341
Third	3,898.3	6,663	2,827.2	1,735	3677.0	8,398
Fourth	5,210.8	10,126	3,445.6	2,522	4858.8	12,648
Fifth	6,836.9	15,221	3,916.6	3,347	6310.5	18,568
Total	5,297.2	37,043	3,102.4	9,913	4,833.9	46,956

Table A7.5 Mean House Rent Paid by Households by Dzongkhag and by Area (Urban or Rural) (Nu)

Dzongkhag	Urban	Rural	Total
Bumthang	4,178	1,603	3,879
Chhukha	4,075	2,311	3,847
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	4,571		4,571
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	2,675	2,311	2,543
Dagana	2,533	1,614	2,066
Gasa	1,258	*	1,258
Haa	3,539	2,871	3,191
Lhuentse	3,480	1,590	2,701
Monggar	3,181	1,507	2,797
Paro	5,277	5,167	5,177
Pema Gatshel	2,219	6,500	2,265
Punakha	4,924	3,421	4,283
Samdrup Jongkhar	4,039	1,713	3,811
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	4,147		4,147
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	3,430	1,713	2,710
Samtse	2,438	2,008	2,239
Sarpang	4,297	2,606	3,944
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	4,657		4,657
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	2,283	2,606	2,488
Thimphu	6,950	3,985	6,820
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	6,945		6,945
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	7,684	3,985	4,436
Trashigang	4,393	1,614	3,526
Trashi Yangtse	3,142	1,660	2,580
Trongsa	3,504	2,140	2,734
Tsirang	7,140	4,200	5,786
Wangdue Phodrang	5,775	4,617	5,434
Zhemgang	3,476	1,105	2,966
Bhutan	5,297	3,102	4,834

* Sampled households in rural Gasa own their dwellings

Table A7.6 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 stone	Cement-bonded bricks or stone	Concrete	Mud	Wood or Branches	Others	Total No. of Households
Urban	12.7	36.8	32.7	5.1	9.7	2.9	58,333
First	12.2	42.6	9.6	3.7	22.2	9.8	2,892
Second	12.0	49.8	14.6	3.0	15.8	4.8	7,819
Third	15.4	42.7	23.1	4.5	10.8	3.5	11,770
Fourth	13.8	34.7	33.9	5.5	9.5	2.8	16,159
Fifth	10.7	30.0	45.9	6.1	5.9	1.4	19,693
Rural	48.6	17.9	3.5	10.8	14.6	4.5	105,678
First	52.5	13.8	1.9	5.9	19.0	6.8	29,914
Second	50.7	17.5	2.3	8.4	16.0	5.1	24,988
Third	47.4	19.4	4.1	12.4	14.3	2.5	21,027
Fourth	44.5	19.0	5.5	17.2	10.2	3.6	16,648
Fifth	42.3	25.2	6.3	16.6	7.4	2.1	13,100
Bhutan	35.9	24.6	13.9	8.8	12.9	4.0	164,011
First	49.6	15.9	2.4	5.8	19.3	7.1	32,806
Second	42.3	24.5	5.0	7.3	15.9	5.1	32,807
Third	35.8	27.8	11.0	9.5	13.0	2.8	32,798
Fourth	29.7	26.5	19.2	11.6	9.9	3.2	32,807
Fifth	21.9	28.3	31.9	9.8	6.4	1.6	32,793

Table A7.7 Distribution of Households by Main Exterior Wall Material Used in Dwelling, by Dzongkhag, and by Area (%)

Area/Dzongkhag	Mud-Bonded Bricks or Stones	Cement-Bonded Bricks or Stones	Concrete	Mud	Wood or Branches	Other Materials	Total No. of Households
Bumthang	64.3	19.0	0.2	1.1	14.5	1.0	3,836
Chhukha	24.7	39.7	17.1	0.9	11.0	6.5	14,865
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	2.9	70.4	23.6	0.0	2.0	1.2	5125
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	36.2	23.6	13.8	1.4	15.8	9.3	9740
Dagana	32.1	16.2	5.8	12.4	31.4	2.1	5974
Gasa	64.4	8.5	0.8	0.0	10.0	16.3	873
Haa	22.7	7.7	2.3	53.5	13.8	0.0	2752
Lhuentse	70.5	8.2	0.6	0.6	9.1	11.0	3754
Monggar	62.7	21.5	3.9	0.8	10.6	0.5	9049
Paro	30.6	12.3	5.7	42.7	8.4	0.2	8969
Pema Gatshel	40.5	26.9	0.8	2.6	26.5	2.7	6536
Punakha	35.0	7.9	4.7	39.3	11.7	1.4	6450
Samdrup Jongkhar	28.8	41.6	2.8	1.8	21.0	4.1	8502
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	1.1	83.0	0.4	0.0	12.6	3.0	2379
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	39.5	25.5	3.7	2.5	24.2	4.5	6123
Samtse	18.5	45.5	5.6	2.1	10.6	17.6	14503
Sarpang	16.0	54.1	7.7	2.0	18.7	1.5	10537
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	1.7	72.6	19.2	0.0	5.9	0.6	2506

Area/Dzongkhag	Mud-Bonded Bricks or Stones	Cement-Bonded Bricks or Stones	Concrete	Mud	Wood or Branches	Other Materials	Total No. of Households
Other than Gelephu Thromde	20.5	48.4	4.1	2.6	22.7	1.8	8031
Thimphu	17.0	15.1	47.7	6.7	10.4	3.2	30147
Thimphu Thromde	10.8	16.0	56.9	3.4	8.9	4.0	24266
Other than Thimphu Thromde	42.4	11.5	9.6	20.1	16.4	0.0	5882
Trashigang	66.3	17.0	0.2	8.0	7.3	1.3	11228
Trashi Yangtse	74.2	19.1	1.0	0.0	4.6	1.3	4228
Trongsa	58.1	18.1	1.8	8.2	10.3	3.4	3899
Tsirang	35.8	28.6	13.4	2.0	20.0	0.3	5074
Wangdue Phodrang	58.8	9.0	12.4	12.7	6.8	0.4	8847
Zhemgang	45.0	20.3	10.5	7.0	15.5	1.7	3988
Bhutan	35.9	24.6	13.9	8.8	12.9	4.0	164,011

Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material Used in Dwelling, by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area/Quintile	Mud-bonded bricks or stone	Cement-bonded bricks or stone	Concrete	Mud	Wood or Branches	Others	Total No. of Households
Urban	95.0	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	58,333
First	94.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	2,892
Second	93.7	4.3	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.2	7,819
Third	94.6	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	11,770
Fourth	95.4	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	16,159
Fifth	95.3	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	19,693
Rural	94.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.9	0.6	105,678
First	95.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	29,914
Second	94.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	2.8	0.8	24,988
Third	93.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	3.9	0.3	21,027
Fourth	95.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.1	16,648
Fifth	94.6	1.3	0.4	0.2	3.7	0.0	13,100
Bhutan	94.7	1.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	0.4	164,011
First	95.4	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.5	1.1	32,806
Second	94.0	1.5	0.4	1.0	2.6	0.7	32,807
Third	94.0	2.2	0.4	0.4	2.8	0.2	32,798
Fourth	95.2	2.2	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	32,807
Fifth	95.0	2.9	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.0	32,793

Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material Used in Dwelling, by *Dzongkhag*, and by Area (%)

<i>Area/Dzongkhag</i>	Metal Sheets	Concrete or Cement	Tiles or Slate	Thatch	Plank or Shingles	Other Materials	Total No. of Households
Bumthang	94.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	4.0	0.4	3836
Chhukha	89.2	4.9	0.0	0.4	4.1	1.5	14865
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5125
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	88.9	2.1	0.0	0.6	6.2	2.2	9740
Dagana	98.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	5974
Gasa	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	873
Haa	97.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	2752
Lhuentse	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	3754
Monggar	98.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	9049
Paro	96.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	8969
Pema Gatshel	96.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	6536
Punakha	98.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	6450
Samdrup Jongkhar	91.6	5.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.6	8502
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	83.4	16.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2379
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	94.8	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	2.3	6123
Samtse	93.8	2.5	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.8	14503
Sarpang	89.6	5.0	2.2	0.9	1.9	0.4	10537
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	90.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2506
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	89.3	3.9	2.8	1.2	2.4	0.5	8031
Thimphu	95.7	1.9	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.1	30147
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	97.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	24266
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	89.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	5882
Trashigang	98.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	11228
Trashigang Yangtse	81.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	16.3	0.2	4228
Trongsa	98.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3899
Tsirang	98.9	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	5074
Wangdue Phodrang	94.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	3.5	0.4	8847
Zhemgang	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	3988
Bhutan	94.7	1.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	0.4	164,011

Table A7.10 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 Tile	Concrete	Clay or Earthen	Plank or Shingles	Others	Total No. of Households
Urban	35.1	48.4	9.4	0.9	5.4	0.8	58,333
First	23.0	56.5	13.2	3.4	2.6	1.2	2,892
Second	20.9	57.9	13.4	1.2	5.8	0.8	7,819
Third	31.0	51.8	9.0	1.1	6.3	0.8	11,770
Fourth	33.8	49.1	8.6	0.8	6.8	0.9	16,159
Fifth	44.6	41.7	8.4	0.5	4.1	0.7	19,693
Rural	46.4	20.9	5.9	10.3	15.8	0.7	105,678
First	39.0	17.1	7.3	19.1	16.5	1.0	29,914
Second	43.2	23.5	4.7	10.5	17.2	0.9	24,988
Third	47.9	20.5	6.6	7.5	17.1	0.4	21,027
Fourth	57.6	22.4	3.9	3.4	12.4	0.3	16,648
Fifth	53.8	23.4	6.7	2.3	13.5	0.4	13,100
Bhutan	42.4	30.6	7.2	7.0	12.1	0.7	164,011
First	37.8	20.0	7.8	18.0	15.5	1.0	32,806
Second	38.4	31.0	6.6	8.5	14.8	0.9	32,807
Third	41.8	31.8	7.5	5.1	13.2	0.6	32,798
Fourth	46.2	35.3	6.2	2.1	9.7	0.6	32,807
Fifth	47.9	35.2	7.8	1.1	7.4	0.6	32,793

Table A7.11 Distribution of Households by Main Flooring Material Used in Dwelling, by *Dzongkhag*, and by Area (%)

<i>Area/Dzongkhag</i>	wood	Cement or Tiles	Concrete	Clay or Earth	Plank or Shingles	Other Materials	Total No. of Households
Bumthang	86.9	1.7	0.4	0.2	10.8	0.0	3836
Chhukha	18.6	43.8	22.2	5.3	9.7	0.4	14865
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	1.4	77.9	20.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	5125
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	27.6	25.9	23.2	8.0	14.8	0.5	9740
Dagana	12.9	21.4	15.3	33.4	17.0	0.0	5974
Gasa	60.8	3.0	1.8	0.0	34.4	0.0	873
Haa	95.4	3.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	2752
Lhuentse	82.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	3754
Monggar	67.2	21.5	3.5	0.3	7.6	0.0	9049
Paro	69.1	10.9	1.4	1.1	17.5	0.0	8969
Pema Gatshel	14.6	42.2	0.0	0.9	41.1	1.3	6536
Punakha	39.8	28.8	3.7	2.1	25.2	0.4	6450
Samdrup Jongkhar	23.6	46.1	5.2	3.0	21.8	0.2	8502
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	2.9	94.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	2379
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	31.7	27.3	6.9	4.0	29.9	0.3	6123
Samtse	3.4	54.5	12.9	24.6	1.4	3.2	14503
Sarpang	4.0	61.1	13.3	17.3	4.0	0.5	10537
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	2.1	82.8	11.5	2.9	0.7	0.0	2506
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	4.5	54.3	13.8	21.8	5.0	0.7	8031
Thimphu	60.8	27.2	5.8	1.1	3.8	1.3	30147
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	56.4	32.0	6.1	0.9	2.9	1.7	24266
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	79.0	7.5	4.2	1.9	7.3	0.0	5882
Trashigang	64.1	20.4	0.0	0.9	14.3	0.3	11228
Trashhi Yangtse	48.7	13.8	0.3	1.6	35.6	0.0	4228
Trongsa	18.3	15.6	4.6	2.2	59.0	0.2	3899
Tsirang	13.4	40.1	5.2	38.6	2.7	0.0	5074
Wangdue Phodrang	71.0	16.6	5.0	0.7	6.3	0.4	8847
Zhemgang	60.7	22.0	11.3	0.9	4.5	0.7	3988
Bhutan	42.4	30.6	7.2	7.0	12.1	0.7	164,011

Table A7.12 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	99.5	100.0	99.8	93.4	91.5	92.3	76.2	94.7	87.2
Chhukha	100.0	99.1	99.5	99.3	84.3	91.4	8.1	66.1	38.8
Phuentsholing Thromde	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	0.3		0.3
Other than Phuentsholing Thromde	100.0	99.1	99.3	97.3	84.3	86.8	29.4	66.1	59.0
Dagana	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.4	91.1	6.3	25.6	22.4
Gasa	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3	71.1	77.9	89.8	92.2	91.5
Haa	100.0	99.3	99.5	98.5	74.3	78.9	68.8	93.8	89.0
Lhuentse	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.5	91.7	92.0	21.0	80.9	73.4
Monggar	100.0	99.3	99.5	98.1	99.3	99.0	11.7	71.9	57.4
Paro	99.3	99.7	99.6	95.4	86.2	88.5	80.9	58.4	64.0
Pema Gatshel	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	95.9	96.3	16.9	81.3	61.1
Punakha	98.8	99.5	99.4	99.2	65.5	72.6	2.0	49.8	39.7
Samdrup Jongkhar	98.5	99.7	99.3	92.6	96.8	95.4	0.5	49.2	32.6
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	99.0		99.0	91.0		91.0	0.6		0.6
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	96.5	99.7	99.4	100.0	96.8	97.0	0.0	49.2	45.1
Samtse	100.0	98.6	98.9	100.0	97.1	97.6	2.0	38.5	32.3
Sarpang	100.0	99.4	99.6	98.3	87.2	90.5	0.0	4.9	3.4
Gelephu Thromde	100.0		100.0	98.6		98.6	0.0		0.0
Other than Gelephu Thromde	100.0	99.4	99.5	96.9	87.2	88.0	0.0	4.9	4.5
Thimphu	99.4	99.8	99.5	98.0	92.8	97.0	7.4	85.6	22.2
Thimphu Thromde	99.4		99.4	98.0		98.0	7.1		7.1
Other than Thimphu Thromde	100.0	99.8	99.8	100.0	92.8	93.0	48.2	85.6	84.5
Trashigang	100.0	99.5	99.6	100.0	86.4	88.7	26.4	86.0	75.9
Trashigang Yangtse	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.3	83.3	84.4	58.7	78.2	74.1
Trongsa	100.0	98.6	98.9	87.0	75.0	77.1	41.0	74.7	68.9
Tsirang	100.0	99.1	99.2	100.0	86.8	88.4	4.5	48.2	42.9
Wangdue Phodrang	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	78.7	83.1	7.8	61.1	49.7
Zhemgang	100.0	99.2	99.3	96.4	96.7	96.6	29.1	73.3	64.7

Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Access to Electricity Services and by Dzongkhag (%)

Dzongkhag	With Electricity				Without Electricity				
	Total	Major Source			Total	Reasons			
		Grid	Generator	Solar		No Need	Too Expensive	Not Available	Other Reason
Bumthang	99.6	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Chhukha	99.6	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dagana	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasa	99.4	81.2	0.0	18.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Haa	95.7	95.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
Lhuentse	99.4	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Monggar	99.3	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
Paro	99.8	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Pema Gatshel	99.6	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Punakha	99.6	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	99.4	99.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Samtse	97.6	96.2	0.0	1.4	2.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.5
Sarpang	98.3	96.7	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5
Thimphu	98.7	97.1	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2
Trashigang	99.1	98.6	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
Trashi Yangtse	99.8	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Trongsa	99.8	99.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tsirang	99.6	97.3	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Wangdue Pho-drang	99.8	97.6	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Zhemgang	95.6	94.5	0.5	0.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.1
Bhutan	99.0	98.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3

Table A7.14 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	99.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	58,333
First	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,892
Second	98.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	7,819
Third	99.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	11,770
Fourth	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	16,159
Fifth	99.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	19,693
Rural	98.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	105,678
First	97.3	1.6	0.2	0.9	29,914
Second	98.4	1.2	0.0	0.5	24,988
Third	99.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	21,027
Fourth	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	16,648
Fifth	98.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	13,100
Bhutan	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	164,011
First	97.5	1.5	0.2	0.8	32,806
Second	98.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	32,807
Third	99.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	32,798
Fourth	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	32,807
Fifth	98.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	32,793

Table A7.15 Distribution of Households by Source of Energy Used for Lighting, by *Dzongkhag*, and by Area (%)

<i>Area/Dzongkhag</i>	Electricity	Kerosene of Gas Lamps	Candles	Others	Total No. of Households
Bumthang	98.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	3,836
Chhukha	99.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	14,865
<i>Phuentsholing Thromde</i>	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	5,125
Other than <i>Phuentsholing Thromde</i>	98.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	9,740
Dagana	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,974
Gasa	98.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	873
Haa	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	2,752
Lhuentse	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	3,754
Monggar	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	9,049
Paro	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	8,969
Pema Gatshel	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	6,536
Punakha	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	6,450
Samdrup Jongkhar	97.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	8,502
<i>Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde</i>	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,379
Other than <i>Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde</i>	96.4	3.5	0.1	0.0	6,123
Samtse	96.5	2.0	0.2	1.3	14,503
Sarpang	97.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	10,537
<i>Gelephu Thromde</i>	99.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	2,506
Other than <i>Gelephu Thromde</i>	97.3	2.3	0.1	0.2	8,031
Thimphu	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	30,147
<i>Thimphu Thromde</i>	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	24,266
Other than <i>Thimphu Thromde</i>	98.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	5,882
Trashigang	98.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	11,228
Trashigang Yangtse	98.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	4,228
Trongsa	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	3,899
Tsirang	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	5,074
Wangdue Phodrang	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	8,847
Zhemgang	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	3,988
Bhutan	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	164,011

Table A7.16 Distribution of Households by Source of Energy Used for Cooking, by *Dzongkhag*, and by Area (%)

Area/ <i>Dzongkhag</i>	Gas (LPG)	Electricity	Wood	Coal	Kerosene	Dung cake	Bio-gas	Other
Bumthang	86.1	96.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Chhukha	70.0	96.4	25.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	91.9	94.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	58.5	99.0	37.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.9
Dagana	49.1	96.1	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Gasa	65.4	80.2	36.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1
Haa	80.3	95.2	17.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1
Lhuentse	69.3	98.2	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.2
Monggar	62.3	95.1	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.1
Paro	94.2	96.5	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Pema Gatshel	59.3	97.2	27.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.4
Punakha	85.0	98.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	54.0	94.8	38.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.8	0.3
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	96.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	38.0	93.0	53.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	6.6	0.4
Samtse	35.9	83.0	53.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.1
Sarpang	68.4	95.2	23.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.6	0.0
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	92.7	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	60.8	94.2	30.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.7	0.0
Thimphu	96.9	96.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	96.8	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	96.9	84.7	14.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4
Trashigang	52.8	94.1	40.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0
Trashhi Yangtse	56.9	97.0	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Trongsa	83.8	93.3	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
Tsirang	62.0	97.5	30.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.5	0.0
Wangdue Phodrang	83.1	96.1	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Zhemgang	67.5	95.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Bhutan	71.0	94.9	21.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.5

Table A7.17 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	Bukhari	Electric Heater	Kerosene Heater	Gas Heater	Straw or Brush or Manure stove	Traditional stove (Thab)	No Heating in Dwelling	Total No. of Households
Urban	13.9	50.7	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	30.1	58,333
First	14.3	20.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.8	62.0	2,892
Second	14.1	33.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	49.8	7,819
Third	14.5	46.1	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	35.5	11,770
Fourth	13.7	55.8	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	25.9	16,159
Fifth	13.7	58.5	7.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	19.9	19,693
Rural	31.3	9.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	28.5	29.9	105,678
First	15.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	38.9	29,914
Second	27.7	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	34.3	31.5	24,988
Third	36.9	10.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	24.1	28.4	21,027
Fourth	46.8	16.6	1.3	0.0	0.3	14.4	20.6	16,648
Fifth	47.5	24.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	7.5	19.1	13,100
Bhutan	25.2	24.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	18.6	30.0	164,011
First	15.7	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	39.6	40.6	32,806
Second	24.7	12.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	27.1	35.5	32,807
Third	28.8	23.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	15.6	31.0	32,798
Fourth	30.9	35.4	2.6	0.1	0.2	7.7	23.1	32,807
Fifth	25.7	46.3	5.5	0.1	0.1	2.7	19.6	32,793

Table A7.18 Distribution of Households by Source of Energy Used for Heating in Dwellings, by Dzongkhag, and by Area (%)

Area/Dzongkhag	Bukhari	Electric Heater	Kerosene Heater	Gas Heater	Straw, Bush or Manure Stove	Traditional Stove (Thab)	No Heat in Dwelling	Total No. of Households
Bumthang	87.2	10.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3835.5
Chhukha	17.0	13.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	21.7	47.3	14865.0
Phuentsholing Thromde	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	97.4	5124.9
Other than Phuentsholing Thromde	25.9	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	32.9	21.0	9740.1
Dagana	7.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	60.9	5974.0
Gasa	84.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.6	6.3	873.0
Haa	74.3	8.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.7	2.0	2752.2
Lhuentse	45.8	17.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	27.7	8.5	3754.0
Monggar	16.6	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.8	23.3	9048.6
Paro	63.4	27.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.3	8969.1
Pema Gatshel	7.8	17.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	52.5	21.0	6536.3
Punakha	29.6	35.5	1.5	0.0	0.2	9.9	23.4	6450.1
Samdrup Jongkhar	1.1	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	31.5	63.9	8502.2
Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	0.0	5.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	93.3	2379.0
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde	1.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	43.5	52.5	6123.2
Samtse	6.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	24.7	59.1	14503.4
Sarpang	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	96.1	10536.6
Gelephu Thromde	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	2505.9
Other than Gelephu Thromde	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	95.1	8030.7
Thimphu	22.0	66.8	8.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.7	30147.3
Thimphu Thromde	7.0	79.8	9.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.2	24265.7
Other than Thimphu Thromde	83.7	12.9	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	5881.5
Trashigang	41.0	12.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	34.9	11.2	11227.8
Trashi Yangtse	35.1	13.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	39.0	12.2	4228.4
Trongsa	54.4	15.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	14.4	15.3	3898.6
Tsirang	14.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	37.1	5074.1
Wangdue Phodrang	40.6	22.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	8.9	27.2	8846.9
Zhemgang	10.5	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	53.9	24.0	3988.0
Bhutan	25.2	24.2	1.9	0.1	0.2	18.6	30.0	164,011

Table A7.19 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	9,950	26,498	14,704	2,556	695	54,403
Less than 5	179	322	223	113	75	911
5 to 10	133	415	411	53	0	1,013
11 to 15	196	590	278	109	28	1,201
16 to 20	63	232	160	98	14	567
21 or more	9,379	24,940	13,631	2,183	579	50,711
Truckloads per year	10,083	27,169	15,606	2,745	708	56,311
Equal to 1	208	380	280	88	10	966
More than 1	9,876	26,790	15,326	2,657	697	55,345
Rural						
Back loads per month	19,304	34,832	27,419	9,012	3,169	93,736
Less than 5	1,723	2,302	1,535	576	169	6,306
5 to 10	4,832	8,525	6,588	1,913	600	22,458
11 to 15	2,845	5,620	5,749	2,082	871	17,168
16 to 20	1,042	2,338	2,066	1,075	385	6,906
21 or more	8,861	16,046	11,480	3,366	1,145	40,898
Truckloads per year	12,034	23,462	18,315	6,197	1,897	61,905
Equal to 1	1,079	1,694	1,319	371	68	4,531
More than 1	10,955	21,768	16,996	5,826	1,829	57,374
Bhutan						
Back loads per month	29,254	61,330	42,123	11,569	3,864	148,139
Less than 5	1,902	2,624	1,758	689	243	7,216
5 to 10	4,965	8,941	6,999	1,966	600	23,471
11 to 15	3,041	6,210	6,028	2,192	899	18,369
16 to 20	1,105	2,569	2,226	1,174	399	7,473
21 or more	18,240	40,986	25,111	5,549	1,724	91,609
Truckloads per year	22,118	50,631	33,920	8,943	2,605	118,216
Equal to 1	1,287	2,073	1,599	460	78	5,497
More than 1	20,831	48,558	32,321	8,483	2,526	112,719

Table A7.20 Distribution of Households by Type of TV Connection and by *Dzongkhag* (%)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Cable TV	DTH Satellite	Cable TV and DTH	Others	Total
Bumthang	74.5	10.7	0.4	0.6	86.2
Chhukha	47.5	20.1	0.9	2.6	71.1
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	85.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	92.0
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	27.4	27.4	1.4	3.9	60.1
Dagana	24.8	27.5	2.9	1.6	56.7
Gasa	2.9	55.0	5.7	0.0	63.6
Haa	67.1	12.5	0.0	0.5	80.1
Lhuentse	14.8	26.2	0.0	13.7	54.7
Monggar	33.5	18.2	0.9	5.0	57.6
Paro	83.1	10.0	0.8	0.0	93.9
Pema Gatshel	42.2	16.6	0.6	0.0	59.4
Punakha	57.2	15.8	1.0	0.2	74.2
Samdrup Jongkhar	35.1	21.7	2.5	1.5	60.8
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	89.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	92.6
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	14.1	28.8	3.5	2.1	48.5
Samtse	22.6	30.5	4.9	0.8	58.8
Sarpang	40.6	24.9	2.3	1.1	68.8
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	86.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	90.5
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	26.2	31.4	3.0	1.4	62.0
Thimphu	89.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	90.8
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	96.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	96.3
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	61.4	5.1	1.2	0.4	68.1
Trashigang	36.3	19.1	4.6	1.8	61.7
Trashi Yangtse	25.6	34.9	1.3	0.2	61.9
Trongsa	42.0	19.1	0.2	1.1	62.5
Tsirang	22.8	28.3	4.7	0.2	56.0
Wangdue Phodrang	44.7	31.1	0.0	0.2	76.0
Zhemgang	28.1	32.2	2.7	0.0	62.9
Bhutan	49.6	18.6	1.7	1.3	71.2

DTH = Direct-to-Home

Table A7.21 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	36.5	0.0	0.2	4.9	39.3	11.3	2.5	5.4
Rural	15.3	0.1	0.2	2.5	37.6	31.3	0.3	12.9
Total	23.3	0.0	0.2	3.4	38.2	23.8	1.1	10.1
Police station								
Urban	40.4	0.0	0.2	3.8	37.9	9.8	1.9	6.0
Rural	16.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	37.3	30.6	0.3	13.3
Total	25.2	0.0	0.1	2.9	37.5	22.8	0.9	10.5

Services/Area	On Foot	On Bicycle	On a Motorcycle	By Bus	By Car	On Foot and by Vehicle	Other	Not Applicable
Hospital/BHU/ Satellite clinic/ Subpost								
Urban	42.77	0.0	0.2	2.1	37.9	14.5	2.4	0.1
Rural	56.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	25.6	16.2	0.4	0.8
Total	51.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	30.0	15.6	1.1	0.6
ORC								
Urban	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.1	92.1
Rural	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	2.9	0.1	40.9
Total	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	2.1	0.1	58.9
Dzongkhag head- quarters								
Urban	18.3	0.0	0.2	5.3	42.2	14.1	2.7	17.3
Rural	5.5	0.0	0.2	4.2	44.5	37.5	0.4	7.8
Total	10.1	0.0	0.2	4.6	43.6	29.1	1.2	11.2
Gewog headquar- ters								
Urban	17.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	18.5	6.6	1.1	55.5
Rural	58.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	24.1	15.2	0.2	1.5
Total	44.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	22.2	12.3	0.5	19.7
Source of firewood								
Urban	18.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.4	4.8	0.2	74.0
Rural	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.7	0.2	6.3
Total	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.7	0.2	28.3
Tarred road								
Urban	83.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.2	2.2	0.1	6.9
Rural	54.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	16.9	16.2	0.2	10.8
Total	65.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	13.3	11.0	0.2	9.3
Feeder road								
Urban	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.6	0.8	0.0	56.6
Rural	46.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.2	4.8	0.1	43.4
Total	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.0	3.3	0.1	48.4
Farm road								
Urban	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.4	0.0	79.9
Rural	80.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.1	16.9
Total	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	37.8
Food market / Shop								
Urban	62.5	0.0	0.2	2.3	23.4	9.0	2.1	0.6
Rural	58.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	20.8	14.8	0.3	4.4
Total	60.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	21.7	12.7	1.0	3.1
Bank								
Urban	41.7	0.0	0.2	4.1	40.1	11.0	2.4	0.6
Rural	20.7	0.1	0.1	2.4	39.6	30.7	0.5	6.0
Total	28.5	0.0	0.1	3.0	39.8	23.4	1.2	4.0

Services/Area	On Foot	On Bicycle	On a Motorcycle	By Bus	By Car	On Foot and by Vehicle	Other	Not Applicable
RNR centre								
Urban	19.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	15.1	4.3	0.4	60.0
Rural	49.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	22.3	15.1	0.2	12.4
Total	39.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	19.8	11.3	0.2	28.9
Agriculture extension centre								
Urban	22.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	14.2	5.0	0.4	56.3
Rural	49.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	23.2	12.6	0.2	14.3
Total	39.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	20.0	9.9	0.3	29.3
Livestock extension centre								
Urban	23.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	13.6	4.9	0.3	56.7
Rural	50.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	22.3	12.5	0.2	14.3
Total	40.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	19.2	9.8	0.2	29.4
Forest extension centre								
Urban	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	13.3	4.3	0.3	55.3
Rural	48.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	24.2	13.0	0.2	14.0
Total	40.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	20.3	9.9	0.2	28.8
Nearest Monument								
Urban	64.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	21.2	7.9	1.2	4.0
Rural	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.8	5.3	0.0	3.2
Total	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	13.2	6.2	0.4	3.5
Petrol station								
Urban	27.4	0.0	0.3	3.4	49.3	12.6	2.0	5.0
Rural	8.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	42.2	31.6	0.3	15.8
Total	15.3	0.0	0.3	2.5	44.9	24.3	1.0	11.7
Bus station								
Urban	32.1	0.0	0.2	4.5	43.9	12.9	2.4	4.1
Rural	15.4	0.0	0.1	1.6	38.0	30.5	0.5	14.0
Total	21.6	0.0	0.1	2.6	40.2	24.0	1.2	10.3
Nearest school/Extended classroom								
Urban	72.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	16.6	6.2	0.6	3.3
Rural	79.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	10.4	6.3	0.1	3.2
Total	77.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	12.6	6.2	0.3	3.3
ECCD or Day care centre								
Urban	55.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	19.1	7.8	0.6	16.2
Rural	39.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.0	5.3	0.1	45.8
Total	45.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	12.9	6.3	0.3	34.2
NFE centre								
Urban	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.7	4.3	0.1	49.0
Rural	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	3.2	0.1	54.0
Total	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.0	3.6	0.1	52.0

Table A7.22 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Service Center and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Services/Area	Travel Time					Total
	Up to 30 Minutes	30 - 60 Minutes	1 - 2 Hours	2 Hours or More	Not Applicable	
Post office						
Urban	82.3	5.8	1.0	5.8	5.1	100
Rural	21.3	18.5	18.6	30.5	11.1	100
Total	43.0	14.0	12.4	21.7	9.0	100
Police station						
Urban	82.6	5.0	0.7	5.6	6.0	100
Rural	18.7	19.3	20.1	29.9	12.0	100
Total	41.1	14.3	13.3	21.4	9.9	100
Hospital/BHU/Satel- lite clinic/Subpost						
Urban	91.0	7.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	100
Rural	48.2	23.8	17.4	9.7	0.8	100
Total	63.4	18.1	11.5	6.4	0.6	100
ORC						
Urban	5.4	0.5	0.1	22.3	71.7	100
Rural	32.2	9.1	4.6	21.7	32.5	100
Total	22.7	6.0	3.0	21.9	46.5	100
Dzongkhag headquar- ters						
Urban	52.6	11.7	5.2	14.2	16.3	100
Rural	13.9	15.2	18.3	45.6	7.2	100
Total	27.6	14.0	13.6	34.4	10.4	100
Gewog headquarters						
Urban	28.8	8.7	1.6	10.9	49.9	100
Rural	44.1	22.6	18.2	13.6	1.4	100
Total	38.7	17.7	12.3	12.7	18.7	100
Source of firewood						
Urban	11.1	4.6	4.2	20.1	60.1	100
Rural	49.6	21.4	11.6	11.6	5.9	100
Total	35.9	15.4	9.0	14.6	25.2	100
Tarred road						
Urban	88.3	0.7	0.4	4.0	6.6	100
Rural	47.4	13.2	11.0	18.7	9.7	100
Total	62.0	8.7	7.3	13.4	8.6	100
Feeder road						
Urban	34.3	0.6	0.2	19.0	45.9	100
Rural	32.9	4.1	2.3	28.5	32.1	100
Total	33.4	2.9	1.5	25.1	37.0	100
Farm road						
Urban	15.1	0.5	0.3	20.9	63.2	100
Rural	66.5	2.7	1.8	14.3	14.8	100
Total	48.2	1.9	1.3	16.6	32.1	100
Food market / Shop						

Services/Area	Travel Time					Total
	Up to 30 Minutes	30 - 60 Minutes	1 - 2 Hours	2 Hours or More	Not Applicable	
Urban	92.8	3.6	0.3	2.7	0.6	100
Rural	55.6	16.1	12.1	12.0	4.2	100
Total	68.8	11.7	7.9	8.7	2.9	100
Bank						
Urban	90.1	6.1	1.5	1.7	0.6	100
Rural	26.6	21.9	20.9	25.1	5.5	100
Total	49.2	16.3	14.0	16.8	3.8	100
RNR centre						
Urban	30.6	3.9	0.4	12.9	52.4	100
Rural	37.1	18.8	15.0	17.9	11.2	100
Total	34.8	13.5	9.8	16.1	25.9	100
Agriculture extension centre						
Urban	33.7	3.8	0.3	13.4	48.8	100
Rural	35.8	17.5	13.4	20.8	12.4	100
Total	35.0	12.7	8.8	18.2	25.4	100
Livestock extension centre						
Urban	33.6	3.6	0.3	13.5	49.0	100
Rural	36.1	17.3	13.5	20.7	12.4	100
Total	35.2	12.4	8.8	18.1	25.4	100
Forest extension centre						
Urban	35.4	3.1	0.4	13.1	48.0	100
Rural	34.9	17.4	14.3	21.4	12.1	100
Total	35.1	12.3	9.3	18.5	24.9	100
Nearest Monument						
Urban	86.8	3.7	0.8	4.9	3.8	100
Rural	65.5	15.2	7.6	8.6	3.1	100
Total	73.1	11.1	5.2	7.3	3.3	100
Petrol station						
Urban	81.9	5.9	1.7	5.8	4.8	100
Rural	18.7	16.8	18.3	32.6	13.5	100
Total	41.2	12.9	12.4	23.1	10.4	100
Bus station						
Urban	78.3	9.3	1.9	6.7	3.8	100
Rural	21.4	16.1	17.7	32.6	12.3	100
Total	41.6	13.7	12.1	23.4	9.3	100
Nearest school/Extended classroom						
Urban	89.5	2.9	0.2	4.2	3.2	100
Rural	58.2	18.8	10.3	9.7	3.0	100
Total	69.3	13.2	6.7	7.7	3.1	100
ECCD or Day care centre						

Services/Area	Travel Time				Not Applicable	Total
	Up to 30 Minutes	30 - 60 Minutes	1 - 2 Hours	2 Hours or More		
Urban	72.0	2.3	0.1	11.2	14.4	100
Rural	27.9	8.1	4.0	25.1	34.9	100
Total	43.6	6.1	2.6	20.1	27.6	100
NFE centre						
Urban	40.8	0.9	0.1	43.9	14.4	100
Rural	18.5	4.4	2.1	40.1	34.9	100
Total	26.4	3.2	1.4	41.4	27.6	100

Table A8.1 Distribution of Households by Length of Computer Ownership and by *Dzongkhag* (%)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Computer Acquired in the Past Year	Computer Acquired More Than 1 Year Ago	Total
Bumthang	2.7	15.0	17.7
Chhukha	3.9	14.2	18.1
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	6.3	22.9	29.2
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	2.6	9.6	12.3
Dagana	1.1	14.1	15.2
Gasa	1.0	3.0	4.1
Haa	1.7	17.9	19.5
Lhuentse	2.3	13.7	16.0
Monggar	4.2	7.0	11.2
Paro	2.2	12.9	15.1
Pema Gatsel	2.2	9.3	11.5
Punakha	2.7	12.6	15.3
Samdrup Jongkhar	2.4	8.2	10.6
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	4.0	17.5	21.5
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	1.7	4.6	6.3
Samtse	1.6	6.9	8.6
Sarpang	1.0	7.5	8.5
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	1.5	9.5	11.0
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	0.9	6.9	7.7
Thimphu	6.3	32.6	38.9
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	7.0	36.6	43.6
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	3.3	16.0	19.3
Trashigang	1.4	11.6	13.1
Trashhi Yangtse	1.9	10.6	12.5
Trongsa	0.8	7.3	8.1
Tsirang	1.8	7.8	9.7
Wangdue Phodrang	1.7	13.7	15.5
Zhemgang	1.5	11.0	12.4
Bhutan	2.9	14.8	17.7

Table A8.2 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Kitchen and Laundry Appliances and by *Dzongkhag* (% of households)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Kitchen and Laundry							
	Refrigerator	Microwave Oven	Modern Stove	Rice Cooker	Curry Cooker	Water Boiler	Washing Machine	Electric Iron
Bumthang	54.6	12.2	67.4	99.0	86.6	80.0	38.4	22.0
Chhukha	60.3	6.5	45.0	96.0	76.3	71.4	19.4	19.3
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	86.8	14.4	45.7	98.1	79.0	83.1	29.3	35.9
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	46.3	2.4	44.6	94.9	74.9	65.2	14.2	10.5
Dagana	35.4	3.8	37.4	94.4	75.5	62.1	9.0	5.0
Gasa	31.0	3.1	73.7	80.1	77.9	69.7	8.1	13.5
Haa	54.9	10.1	82.6	93.3	78.4	80.3	32.4	17.1
Lhuentse	49.0	4.5	75.4	98.2	90.8	76.1	13.2	15.1
Monggar	40.9	4.1	53.5	95.3	88.1	67.6	10.5	9.3
Paro	80.8	13.6	71.4	99.8	81.5	87.1	31.4	18.8
Pema Gatshel	43.9	4.0	46.8	94.6	83.5	74.8	9.0	5.8
Punakha	76.0	8.5	66.5	99.2	94.0	87.1	16.0	11.7
Samdrup Jongkhar	52.0	2.1	46.3	94.3	82.1	67.3	6.8	5.6
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	89.9	3.9	80.1	99.0	84.3	90.8	17.1	13.7
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	37.3	1.4	33.2	92.5	81.3	58.2	2.7	2.5
Samtse	41.4	1.8	27.6	85.8	60.8	57.8	6.3	10.0
Sarpang	65.0	1.1	50.3	94.9	76.6	70.4	8.6	6.8
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	82.9	0.2	38.3	99.1	85.1	80.6	19.3	4.7
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	59.4	1.4	54.0	93.6	74.0	67.2	5.3	7.5
Thimphu	77.3	26.2	78.1	96.8	86.2	91.7	44.4	40.0
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	81.6	28.9	45.7	99.4	89.2	95.8	46.9	45.5
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	59.4	15.2	44.6	86.1	74.0	74.8	34.3	16.9
Trashigang	39.3	5.1	52.5	94.3	85.8	73.9	13.7	9.5
Trashhi Yangtse	27.1	2.6	28.0	98.2	92.1	75.1	8.5	6.6
Trongsa	45.0	3.9	80.6	96.6	90.1	85.6	15.6	7.3
Tsirang	42.8	3.3	36.4	95.3	71.5	64.6	8.5	6.2
Wangdue Phodrang	63.9	9.2	81.6	96.5	91.6	81.8	17.4	15.2
Zhemgang	46.9	1.3	61.0	94.0	87.4	67.4	8.4	9.4
Bhutan	56.8	9.1	57.5	95.2	81.9	76.0	19.7	16.6

Table A8.3 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Recreational, Telecommunication, and Cultural Equipment (%)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Recreational, Telecommunication, and Cultural Equipment								
	Television	VCR/VCD/ DVD	Camera	Radio	Wrist Watch	Foreign Bow	Smart- phone	Tablet	Other mo- bilephone
Bumthang	85.6	12.3	7.4	20.5	33.8	9.6	70.4	3.6	29.2
Chhukha	76.7	13.4	6.8	17.2	34.8	4.9	63.0	7.1	49.0
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	92.8	8.3	12.3	6.3	46.7	4.6	93.8	15.0	39.8
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	68.2	16.1	3.8	23.0	28.5	5.0	58.8	2.9	63.6
Dagana	57.5	7.7	5.0	8.0	5.8	4.8	29.7	0.3	59.9
Gasa	62.4	29.0	2.0	36.9	60.7	33.6	77.5	0.0	65.2
Haa	80.9	7.4	8.0	4.2	28.4	31.3	74.6	3.8	34.5
Lhuentse	68.5	19.0	6.7	20.0	20.3	15.0	52.6	3.2	57.6
Monggar	56.3	7.4	3.4	15.7	12.3	1.4	41.8	1.2	58.0
Paro	90.8	17.9	5.1	15.3	7.8	22.9	57.2	2.2	42.1
Pema Gatsel	62.3	4.8	3.0	10.4	16.5	1.3	40.9	1.3	62.6
Punakha	81.3	13.1	3.9	15.5	18.0	13.5	68.8	3.1	64.6
Samdrup Jongkhar	64.4	9.5	2.0	10.9	20.2	1.9	56.7	3.3	55.1
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	93.4	2.9	2.0	1.1	15.2	4.6	91.3	6.5	20.7
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	53.1	12.0	2.0	14.8	22.2	0.8	48.2	2.1	76.0
Samtse	62.9	12.3	2.8	17.3	31.7	1.2	48.1	0.8	63.1
Sarpang	71.9	10.9	2.3	18.5	26.3	0.9	57.7	1.3	47.1
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	91.2	7.5	1.1	6.1	22.5	2.8	89.4	0.9	25.4
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	65.9	12.0	2.7	22.4	27.5	0.3	55.6	1.4	65.9
Thimphu	91.8	14.8	15.4	12.1	46.2	9.6	78.4	10.8	30.3
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	95.4	16.2	17.5	10.2	49.3	5.4	93.0	12.4	27.5
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	77.1	9.3	6.7	20.2	33.2	26.9	73.2	4.5	59.4
Trashigang	66.4	11.8	6.0	21.5	15.8	2.5	49.7	2.7	53.6
Trashy Yangtse	66.0	13.0	3.6	26.4	8.7	2.2	29.0	1.0	35.5
Trongsa	69.1	9.2	1.6	17.2	14.7	9.6	51.1	1.2	52.7
Tsirang	71.6	28.0	4.2	17.4	14.8	2.2	44.0	2.5	54.6
Wangdue Phodrang	77.9	15.8	8.1	29.1	33.5	16.2	63.4	4.5	58.4
Zhemgang	61.6	0.5	5.6	22.3	26.6	4.0	46.6	1.1	62.6
Bhutan	74.3	12.7	6.6	16.5	26.5	7.3	57.7	4.1	49.3

Table A8.4 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Furniture and Fixtures and by *Dzongkhag* (% of households)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Furniture and Fixtures				
	Choesham	Sofa Set	Bukhari	Heater	Fan
Bumthang	61.2	43.0	88.3	27.7	0.5
Chhukha	38.2	46.3	16.9	19.4	20.0
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	51.9	66.3	0.0	11.1	39.8
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	31.1	35.8	25.8	23.8	9.6
Dagana	18.7	21.8	8.3	10.5	18.3
Gasa	47.5	11.5	92.5	37.6	1.1
Haa	52.2	41.6	75.2	40.3	2.3
Lhuentse	51.9	22.9	49.8	28.5	4.6
Monggar	36.8	23.2	18.2	24.6	2.5
Paro	72.9	55.5	64.1	41.9	6.2
Pema Gatshel	26.9	22.4	6.3	20.5	9.0
Punakha	62.9	35.7	29.8	40.7	42.7
Samdrup Jongkhar	32.2	32.6	1.5	4.2	21.2
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	61.0	77.6	0.0	7.2	11.2
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	21.0	15.1	2.1	3.0	25.1
Samtse	20.1	30.9	2.7	5.2	27.2
Sarpang	24.3	41.0	0.9	2.6	38.1
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	26.9	75.9	0.0	3.2	14.2
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	23.4	30.1	1.2	2.4	45.5
Thimphu	62.9	68.6	23.7	79.7	5.3
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	59.5	74.4	9.2	91.4	5.9
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	77.0	44.5	83.7	31.6	3.0
Trashigang	45.2	19.8	33.7	18.3	9.6
Trashigang Yangtse	43.4	18.8	35.1	19.8	1.4
Trongsa	57.5	25.4	58.1	21.7	3.4
Tsirang	28.6	26.9	10.3	27.4	16.8
Wangdue Phodrang	60.6	30.6	49.8	29.7	17.8
Zhemgang	25.1	23.7	15.9	15.6	25.6
Bhutan	44.4	39.1	25.4	31.0	15.0

Table A8.5 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Machinery and Equipment and by *Dzongkhag* (% of households)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Machinery and Equipment				
	Sewing Machine	Grinding Machine	Power Chain	Tractor	Power Tiller
Bumthang	12.9	9.8	28.7	4.6	9.3
Chhukha	2.6	13.7	6.5	0.5	1.7
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	2.9	27.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	2.4	6.5	9.8	0.7	2.5
Dagana	3.1	3.0	6.5	2.1	4.7
Gasa	4.1	6.7	32.0	0.0	10.2
Haa	3.3	7.6	11.2	0.0	3.7
Lhuentse	9.1	29.2	22.9	0.6	4.8
Monggar	11.1	5.9	11.6	0.0	2.4
Paro	8.1	10.1	15.2	5.6	22.2
Pema Gatshel	13.0	7.2	4.7	0.5	0.9
Punakha	5.5	22.7	17.4	0.4	14.7
Samdrup Jongkhar	3.0	5.1	8.6	0.5	0.8
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	2.8	6.7	11.9	0.7	1.0
Samtse	2.6	6.1	5.2	0.2	0.9
Sarpang	1.7	2.5	3.4	0.3	1.3
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	2.1	3.0	4.4	0.4	1.8
Thimphu	6.4	27.6	6.8	0.3	1.5
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	6.1	31.6	0.5	0.1	0.1
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	7.4	11.2	33.0	1.4	7.3
Trashigang	5.3	8.4	13.5	1.1	2.4
Trashi Yangtse	2.1	6.0	12.5	0.2	2.3
Trongsa	7.3	8.1	22.2	0.7	10.1
Tsirang	4.8	3.1	12.2	0.2	2.2
Wangdue Phodrang	6.7	13.1	28.8	3.0	18.2
Zhemgang	2.9	1.7	13.1	0.7	1.7
Bhutan	5.6	12.3	11.1	1.0	4.8

Table A8.6 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Transport Equipment and by *Dzongkhag* (% of households)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Transport Equipment			
	Bicycle	Motorbike or Scooter	Family Car	Other Vehicles
Bumthang	4.0	2.7	31.6	3.6
Chhukha	4.8	2.1	21.4	7.9
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	7.5	4.8	28.6	8.7
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	3.4	0.7	17.6	7.5
Dagana	1.0	1.6	15.0	2.6
Gasa	1.8	0.0	10.5	0.0
Haa	2.3	1.2	32.6	2.3
Lhuentse	1.9	0.0	24.5	1.6
Monggar	1.0	0.5	18.8	3.2
Paro	3.1	0.7	37.2	4.5
Pema Gatshel	2.7	1.6	14.7	4.9
Punakha	1.2	1.8	24.0	5.6
Samdrup Jongkhar	3.3	2.0	12.9	3.3
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	1.1	2.1	29.0	1.8
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	4.1	2.0	6.6	3.8
Samtse	2.5	3.3	10.1	4.2
Sarpang	5.4	2.8	18.5	2.8
Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	1.9	3.0	30.1	4.8
Other than Gelephu <i>Thromde</i>	6.5	2.7	14.9	2.2
Thimphu	5.0	2.2	40.4	4.3
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	5.7	2.4	41.7	4.4
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	2.1	1.4	35.3	3.7
Trashigang	0.6	2.2	18.1	1.5
Trashi Yangtse	1.4	1.7	18.1	1.3
Trongsa	0.7	1.4	17.0	2.2
Tsirang	1.9	2.1	18.2	2.6
Wangdue Phodrang	2.3	1.4	22.0	2.0
Zhemgang	2.0	0.8	11.5	1.9
Bhutan	3.0	1.9	23.3	49.3

Table A9.1 Distribution of Households by Frequency of Use of Public Transport and by Area (Urban or Rural) (%)

Area	Frequency				Total
	Never	Almost everyday	At least once a week	At least once a month	
Urban	18.9	16.5	33.1	31.5	100.0
Rural	26.0	3.0	20.0	51.0	100.0
Bhutan	23.5	7.8	24.7	44.0	100.0

Table A9.2 Distribution of Households Using Services and Satisfaction Rating (%)

Service topics	% of households using services	Satisfaction rating				Strongly satisfied
		Strongly Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	
Banking	73.3	0.5	1.9	14.6	73.0	9.2
Electricity	65.3	0.8	2.4	13.1	73.3	10.5
Telecom	50.0	1.8	5.6	15.9	69.1	7.7
Birth Registration	12.6	0.9	2.1	9.6	76.9	10.4
Issuance of CID card	41.3	0.6	2.6	7.9	76.4	12.6
Issuance of passport	3.3	1.1	3.5	12.5	65.8	17.2
Timber permit	20.5	1.0	2.6	11.7	72.0	12.7
School admission process	11.2	0.6	1.8	7.2	76.4	14.0
Crime services	0.9	8.7	6.8	23.5	49.7	11.3
Traffic services	1.9	1.2	2.0	29.8	60.3	6.6
Security clearance (NOC)	7.3	0.1	0.1	8.9	70.7	20.2
Fire services	0.3	6.0	3.9	25.7	53.4	11.0
Rescue and emergency	0.4	0.0	3.5	3.6	81.9	11.0
Judicial services	3.2	3.6	4.7	11.7	65.8	14.3

Table A9.3 Distribution of Households who reported Food Insufficiency for Specific Months during the last 12 Months

Month	Urban	Rural	Bhutan
January	119	471	590
February	101	758	859
March	66	899	965
April	53	1,018	1,071
May	8	1,247	1,255
June	79	1,808	1,887
July	79	1,548	1,627
August	37	937	974
September	19	522	541
October	38	374	412
November	60	178	238
December	74	287	361

Table A9.4 Distribution of Households by Self-rated Happiness and *Dzongkhag* (%)

<i>Dzongkhag</i>	Very Happy	Moderately happy	Neither happy nor unhappy	Moderately unhappy	very unhappy	Total
Bumthang	37.6	36.6	19.5	5.3	1.0	100.0
Chhukha	24.0	41.0	25.0	5.6	4.4	100.0
Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	18.5	48.9	20.9	7.2	4.5	100.0
Other than Phuentsholing <i>Thromde</i>	36.6	39.3	18.0	3.5	2.6	100.0
Dagana	2.2	39.2	47.7	7.0	3.9	100.0
Gasa	40.7	28.7	17.6	7.5	5.5	100.0
Haa	20.6	62.7	11.3	3.2	2.2	100.0
Lhuentse	43.9	27.8	20.1	4.5	3.7	100.0
Monggar	38.9	35.3	22.0	1.9	1.9	100.0
Paro	43.2	29.9	21.6	1.8	3.6	100.0
Pema Gatshel	40.7	53.9	4.8	0.0	0.7	100.0
Punakha	24.1	46.7	22.1	3.8	3.3	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	59.0	25.4	10.1	3.6	1.9	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	70.0	13.8	13.9	2.2	0.0	100.0
Other than Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i>	54.8	29.9	8.6	4.1	2.7	100.0
Samtse	43.8	45.1	6.0	2.1	3.1	100.0
Sarpang	28.9	40.2	21.2	7.5	2.1	100.0
Gelegphu <i>Thromde</i>	53.1	35.6	8.8	1.9	0.7	100.0
Other than Gelegphu <i>Thromde</i>	21.4	41.6	25.1	9.3	2.6	100.0
Thimphu	37.8	41.8	16.5	1.9	2.0	100.0
Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	34.2	46.7	15.2	1.9	2.0	100.0
Other than Thimphu <i>Thromde</i>	52.9	21.3	22.2	1.9	1.7	100.0
Trashigang	22.2	45.1	21.9	8.7	2.1	100.0
Trashi Yangtse	38.7	36.4	19.1	3.5	2.3	100.0
Trongsa	55.2	31.2	9.6	1.3	2.6	100.0
Tsirang	55.5	24.6	13.9	2.6	3.4	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	51.4	31.6	12.5	2.8	1.8	100.0
Zhemgang	20.6	42.1	31.1	3.3	2.9	100.0
Bhutan	36.3	39.2	18.2	3.7	2.6	100.0

Table A9.5 Distribution of Households by Happiness Rating and by Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintiles (Urban or Rural)(%)

Happiness rating	Per capita household consumption quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Urban						
Very happy	24.0	30.6	37.0	38.8	42.7	38.2
Moderately happy	42.8	39.8	40.9	41.8	38.3	40.1
Neither happy not unhappy	21.4	23.2	17.1	14.6	14.3	16.3
Moderately unhappy	7.3	4.0	2.4	2.2	1.3	2.3
Very unhappy	4.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.0
Rural						
Very happy	29.5	30.8	38.6	39.7	47.8	35.3
Moderately happy	37.8	42.6	38.4	38.8	33.4	38.7
Neither happy not unhappy	22.9	20.0	17.7	16.1	15.3	19.2
Moderately unhappy	6.4	4.4	3.9	3.4	1.6	4.4
Very unhappy	3.4	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.4
Bhutan						
Very happy	29.1	30.7	38.0	39.3	44.5	36.3
Moderately happy	38.1	42.0	39.3	40.2	36.6	39.2
Neither happy not unhappy	22.8	20.7	17.5	15.4	14.6	18.2
Moderately unhappy	6.5	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.4	3.7
Very unhappy	3.5	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.6

Table A9.6 Distribution of Households by Poverty Rating and by Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintiles (Urban or Rural)(%)

Poverty Rating	Per capita household consumption quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
Urban						
Not poor	16.6	21.9	26.0	28.9	34.5	29.0
Neither poor nor non-poor	56.8	59.5	63.5	62.1	58.7	60.6
Poor	19.7	15.2	7.3	6.8	4.1	7.5
Very poor	6.3	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.9
Don't know	0.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.0
Rural						
Not poor	10.5	15.2	14.7	20.7	20.7	15.2
Neither poor nor non-poor	59.1	63.1	67.1	64.6	69.5	63.7
Poor	23.2	17.7	15.2	10.8	7.0	16.5
Very poor	5.5	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.6
Don't know	1.6	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.2	2.0
Bhutan						
Not poor	10.9	16.6	18.8	24.6	29.6	20.1
Neither poor nor non-poor	59.0	62.4	65.8	63.4	62.6	62.6
Poor	23.0	17.1	12.4	8.9	5.2	13.3
Very poor	5.6	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.0
Don't know	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.0

Annex 4: Questionnaire



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་།
 རྒྱལ་ཡོང་ཕྱི་སློལ་དཔྱད་བཞུགས་འཛིན་པ།
National Statistics Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan

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འབྲུག་འཛོལ་བའི་གནས་ཚད་བརྟག་ཞིབ་ ༢༠༡༧།

Bhutan Living Standards Survey 2017

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION	
HH1. Dzongkhag :	<input type="text"/> — <input type="text"/>
HH2. Town / Gewog :	<input type="text"/> — <input type="text"/>
	HH3. LAP code (Urban only) — <input type="text"/>
	HH4. Chiwog/EA Number: — <input type="text"/>
Hh5. Chiwog / EA:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	HH6. Household Serial Number: — <input type="text"/>
HH7. Name of the head of household:	<input type="text"/> — <input type="text"/>
HH8. Phone/Mobile No.	<input type="text"/>

HH9. Interviewer's name and signature :	<input type="text"/>
HH10. Supervisor's name and signature:	<input type="text"/>
	HH11. Date of interview (day/month): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	HH12. Date of control by supervisor (day/month): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HH13. Status of questionnaire:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed 2. Not completed due to refusal 3. Not completed, household not found 4. Incomplete <input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK 1.1 - DEMOGRAPHICS (ALL MEMBERS)

Sl. No.	Name	<input type="text"/>
D1.	Sex	1. Male 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/>
D2.	Relationship to the head (Copy from household roster)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
D3.	Age in completed years (Copy from household roster) (if less than 1 year, write 000)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D4.	Marital status	1. Never married (>>D6) 4. Divorced 2. Living together (>> D6) 5. Separated 3. Married 6. Widowed <input type="checkbox"/>
D5.	How old was [NAME] at first marriage?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> years
D6.	Nationality	1. Bhutanese 2. Non-Bhutanese <input type="checkbox"/>
D7.	Member status	1. Usual member (>> D9) 2. Visiting member
D8.	Duration of the stay in the household?	After replying to question D8, >>next member <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days
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"/> <input type="text"/> Months

BLOCK 1.2 - EDUCATION (IF AGE BELOW 2, >> 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) TTI Certificates (15) RTI (16) Diploma (17) Bachelors degree (18) Masters degree <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (19) Above Masters (20) ECCD (21) Day care (22) Other (specify) _____

ED4.	What type of school/institute is [NAME] attending ?	1. Public <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Private
ED5.	Where is [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) 2. On foot <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Family vehicle 4. Public transport (bus and taxi) 5. School bus 6. Other(specify) _____
ED7.	How long does it usually take for [NAME] to go to school/ institute (one-way)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Hours <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Minutes
ED8A.	Is [NAME] New entrant to this school/institute?	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No (>> ED8 C)
ED8B.	How much do you have to pay for this academic year for (Nu.);(New entrant only)	After answering ED8B Go To ED9
	Token Fee / School dev. fund	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Books, supplies	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Public transport from/to school	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Boarding Fees	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Private tutoring	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Other edu. exp. (uniform, etc)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
ED8C.	How much did you pay for the last academic year (Other than new entrant):	Token Fee / School dev. fund <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Books, supplies <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Public transport from/to school <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Boarding Fees <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Private tutoring <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Specify) _____ After replying to question ED10,>> Block 1.3)
ED11.	What is the highest grade/level completed by [NAME]? (Use same codes as in question ED3)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
ED12.	Did [NAME] ever receive other type of learning (traditional, non-formal, self learning, other)	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No (>> ED17)
ED12a.	What other type of learning did [NAME] attend (Mark all that apply)	a. Traditional <input type="checkbox"/> b. Non-formal BLC <input type="checkbox"/> c. Non-formal PLC <input type="checkbox"/> d. Yes, self-learning <input type="checkbox"/> d. Yes, self-learning <input type="checkbox"/> e. Yes, other (specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/>

ED13. Where did [NAME] attend or is attending?	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Public	
2. Private	
ED14. How many years of this learning did [NAME] complete?	<input type="checkbox"/>
ED15. Is [Name] attending or is attending?	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Yes	
2. No (>> Block 1.3)	
ED16. Where does the [Name] currently attending?	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Bhutan (>> Block 1.3)	
2. Outside Bhutan (>>next member)	
ED17. Ask only if [Name] is aged 6-16 and is not attending school/institution. What is the main reason why [Name] is not attending school/institution?	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Not interested	8. Poor teaching
2. Cannot afford	9. Too young / old
3. Needs to work at home	10. Problems in home
4. Need to do economic work	11. Caring sick relative
5. Did not qualify	12. Pregnancy
6. School is too far	13. Disability (specify) _____
7. Illness	14. Other (specify) _____

BLOCK 1.3 - HEALTH (ALL MEMBERS)

H1. Did [NAME] suffer from sickness or injury in the last four weeks?	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 -Yes 2 -No (>> H7)	
H2. Did [NAME] visit/consult a health provider without staying overnight in the health facility (referral hospital/hospital/BHU)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 -Yes 2 -No (>> H7)	
H3. How many total visits did [NAME] make without staying overnight in the health facility in the last 4 weeks	<input type="text"/> Visits
H3a. Enter the number of visits [NAME] made to get details of the visits made (Up to six visits if more than 6)	<input type="text"/> Visits
H4. What was the main reason	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Illness	
2. Prevention (>>H4b)	
H4a. H4a.What was the MAIN health reason for [NAME] seeking care?	
1. Malaria or fever	First visit
2. Diseases of respiratory system including pneumonia	Second visit
3. Skin diseases (eg. boils, lesions, etc)	Third visit
4. TB	Fourth visit
5. HIV/AIDS	Fifth visit
6. Diabetes	Sixth visit
7. Diahthroes	
8. Intestinal worms	
9. Accidents and injuries	
10. STD (syphillies,etc)	
11. Eye infection	
12. Other (specify) _____	

H4b. What was the MAIN health reason for [NAME] seeking care?	
1. Physical check up (prevention)	First visit
2. Immunization (prevention)	Second visit
3. Family planning (prevention)	Third visit
4. Prenatal/Antenatal care	Fourth visit
5. Dental	Fifth visit
6. Circumcision	Sixth visit
7. VCT	
8. Other forms of counselling	
9. Physiotherapy	
10. Other services (specify) _____	
H5. What was the type of health provider did [NAME] visited?	
1. JDWNRH	First visit
2. Regional Referral Hospital	Second visit
3. District Hospital	Third visit
4. BHU/Satellite Clinic/ Subpost	Fourth visit
5. ORC	Fifth visit
6. Private Diagonastics Centre	Sixth visit
7. Indigenous centres (Sowa Rigpa)	
8. Chemist/Pharmacy/ Retail Pharmacy shop	
9. Other private hospital/clinic	
10. Lama/Pandit/Preist(Rimdo/Puja)	
11. Traditional practitioner (Pow/Pam, Shaman,Tsip, Terda, etc)	
12. Indian Hospital paid by Govt.	
13. Indian Hospital paid by self	
14. Outside Bhutan hospital paid by Govt. (Other than India)	
15. Outside Bhutan hospital paid by self/private (other than India)	
H6. How much did [NAME] spend on treatment and/service received (Nu.)?	
Hospital Charges (consultation fees, etc)	<input type="text"/>
Purchase of medicines and health accessories	<input type="text"/>
Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT Scan, MRI)	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to access healthcare, emergency)	<input type="text"/>
Traditional practitioner (Pow/Pam, Shaman,Tsip, Terda Only for sickness and health)	<input type="text"/>
Transportation (to access healthcare, non-emergency)	<input type="text"/>
Long term health care expenses (old age, disability, mental, substance abuse)_____	<input type="text"/>
Rimdo/puja (Only for sickness and health)	<input type="text"/>
H7. Apart from the above expenses, how much did [NAME] spend on health-related commodities in the last one month: routine medication, family planning(eg. condoms, pills, pregnancy test, thermometer, syringes, humidifier, first aid, bandages, bed nets), ORS, vitamin supplements, cold liver oil).	<input type="text"/>
H8. Was [NAME] admitted to stay overnight at a medical facility (referral hospital/hospital/BHU) in the last 12 months?	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Yes	
2. No (>> H14)	

H9. How many nights did [NAME] stay at health facility <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Nights	Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT Scan, MRI) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H9a. How many visits did [NAME] make when staying overnight in a health facility <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Transportation (to access healthcare, non-emergency) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H10. What was the main reason 1. Illness 2. Prevention (>> H10b) <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation (to access healthcare, emergency) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H10a. What was the MAIN health reason for [NAME] seeking care? 1. Malaria or fever 2. Diseases of respiratory system including pneumonia 3. Skin diseases (eg. boils, lesions, etc) First visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Second visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 4. TB Third visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 5. HIV/AIDS Fourth visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 6. Diabetes Fifth visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 7. Diarrhoeas Sixth visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 8. Intestinal worms 9. Accidents and injuries 10. STD (syphilis, etc) 11. Eye infection	Long term health care expenses (old age, disability, mental, substance abuse) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H10b. What was the MAIN health reason for [NAME] seeking care? 1. Physical check up (prevention) 2. Immunization (prevention) First visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3. Family planning (prevention) Second visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 4. Prenatal/Antenatal care Third visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 5. Dental Fourth visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 6. Circumcision Fifth visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 7. VCT Sixth visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 8. Other forms of counselling 9. Physiotherapy	Traditional practitioner (Pow/Pam, Shaman, Tsip, Terda Only sickness and health) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H11. What was the type of health provider did [NAME] visited? 1. JDWRH 2. Regional Referral Hospital 3. District Hospital 4. BHU/Satellite Clinic/ Subpost 5. ORC 6. Private Diagnostics Centre First visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 7. Indigenous centres (Sowa Rigpa) Second visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 8. Chemist/Pharmacy/ Retail Pharmacy shop Third visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 9. Other private hospital/clinic Fourth visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 10. Lama/Pandit/Preist(Rimdo/Puja) Fifth visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 11. Traditional practitioner (Pow/Pam, Shaman, Tsip, Terda, etc) Sixth visit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 12. Indian Hospital paid by Govt. 13. Indian Hospital paid by self 14. Outside Bhutan hospital paid by Govt.(Other than India) 15. Outside Bhutan hospital paid by self/private (Other than India)	Rimdo/puja (Only for sickness and health) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H12. Who decided for [NAME] to consult during first visit? 1. Self 2. Parents 3. Grand parents 4. Spouse 5. Children 6. Other Relatives 7. Friends 8. Neighbours 9. Other (specify) _____	H14. Why didn't [NAME] consult any one? (Mark all that apply) a. No need b. No time c. No money d. No transport/too far e. Doesn't trust f. Others (specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/>
H13. 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"/>	H15. Does [Name] have a private health Insurance in the last 12 month? 1. Yes 2. No (>> H17) <input type="checkbox"/>
	H16. How much is the premium per annum? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	DISABILITY
	H17. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all
	H18. Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all
	H19. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all
	H20. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all
	H21. Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all
	H22. Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all

BLOCK 1.4 - FERTILITY (WOMEN AGED 15-49 YEARS)
(All Questions refer only to live birth)

F1. Has [NAME] ever given birth? 1. Yes 2. No.	<input type="checkbox"/>
F2. How old was [NAME] when she gave birth to first child? □□ years	
F3. How many children did [NAME] give birth? 1. Male □□ 2. Female □□	
F4. How many of them are living? 1. Male □□ 2. Female □□	
F5. Has [NAME] given birth in the last 12 months? (including non-surviving)? 1. Yes, in health facility 2. Yes, at home with skilled attendants 3. Yes, at home without skilled attendants 4. Yes, away from home with skilled attendant 5. Yes, away from home without skilled attendant 6. No. >> Block 1.5	<input type="checkbox"/>
F6. How many children did [NAME] give birth in the last 12 months? 1. Male □□ 2. Female □□	
F7. During her pregnancy, did [NAME] receive ante-natal care from a healthcare provider? 1. Yes 2. No.	<input type="checkbox"/>
F8. Within 42 days of birth, did [NAME] receive any post-natal care from a healthcare provider? 1. Yes 2. No.	<input type="checkbox"/>
F9. How much did you spend for the deliveries in the last 12 months? Purchase of medicines and health accessories □□□□ Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT Scan, MRI) □□□□ Transportation (to access healthcare, non-emergency) □□□□ Transportation (to access healthcare, emergency) □□□□ Longterm health care expenses (old age, disability, mental, substance abuse) □□□□ Traditional practitioner (Pow/Pam, Shaman, Tsip, Terda Only for sickness and health) □□□□ Rimdo/puja (Only for sickness and health) □□□□	

BLOCK 1.5 - Employment (IF AGE BELOW, >>NEXT MEMBER)

E1. Which of the following best describe what [NAME] is mainly doing at present? 1. Working in farming, raising animals, forestry, or fishing 2. Working in a sector other than raising animals or fishing (>> E5) 3. Studying (>>E4) 4. Looking for work (>> E4) <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Taking care of household or family (>>E4) 6. With long-term illness or disability (>>E4) 7. Retired or pensioner (>>E4) 8. Others (Specify) _____ (>> E4)
E2. What are the main animals, farming, forestry or fishing products that [NAME] is working on? WRITE MAIN GOODS -eg. Maize, Rice, Oranges, Apples, Cattle, Sheep, Yaks, Fresh water, fish, Timber)
E3. Are these products intended mainly for sale or for family consumption? 1. Only for sale (>> E7) 2. Mainly for sale (>>E7) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Mainly for family consumption 4. Only for family consumption
E4. Last week, did [NAME] do any work to generate an income or help in a family business? 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No (>>E10)
E5. What is the main activity of the place where [NAME] worked? WRITE THE TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT AND MAIN PRODUCTS OR SERVICES PRODUCED - eg: -Restaurant serving meals, -Farm growing maize and raising cattle -Street stall selling fruit
E6. Code: □□□□ For office use
E7. What is [NAME]'s status in his/her main occupation? 1. Regular paid employee 2. Casual Paid Employee 3. Employer <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Own-account worker 5. Working in a family business without pay 6. Other (specify) _____
E8. What was [NAME'S] occupation? WRITE THE OCCUPATION TITLE AND MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES eg: -Primary school teacher -Taxi driver -Rice farmer <input type="text"/> (GO TO NEXT PERSON)
E9. Code: □□□□ For office use
E10. In the last 4 weeks, did [NAME] look for a paid job or try to start a business? 1. Yes 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>
E11. Is [NAME] available to start work within the next two weeks? 1. Yes 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>

BLOCK 2 - HOUSING

<p>HS1. Type of dwelling</p> <p>1. House <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Shared apartment <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Part of a house <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other (specify) _____</p> <p>3. Separate Apartment <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>HS2. Does the household own the dwelling?</p> <p>1. Yes (>HS7) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>HS3. Do you pay a rent for the dwelling (in cash or in kind)?</p> <p>1. Yes, in cash <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes, in kind <input type="checkbox"/> 3. No (>>HS7) <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>HS4. From whom do you rent / obtain the dwelling?</p> <p>1. Government quarter <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Public corporation <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Employer <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Private person <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>HS5. How often does your rent increase?</p> <p>1. Once a year <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Twice a year <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Once in every two years <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Once in every three years <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>HS6. How much do you pay per month? (If payment is in kind, assess the value).</p> <p>After replying to question HS6, >> HS8 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>HS7. How much do you think you would pay if you had to rent this dwelling?</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>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?</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>HS9. What is the main construction material of the external walls?</p> <p>1. Mud-bonded bricks/stones <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Cement-bonded bricks/stone <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Concrete <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Mud <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Wood / Branches <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>HS10. What is the main construction material of the roof?</p> <p>1. Metal sheets <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Concrete / Cement <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Tiles / Slate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Thatch <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Plank / Shingles <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>HS11. What is the main material of the floor?</p> <p>1. Wood <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Cement / Tile <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Concrete <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Clay / Earthen floor <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Plank / Shingles <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>HS12. How are the windows fitted?</p> <p>1. Glass <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Wooden shutters <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>HS13. How many members of your household have mobile phones?</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>HS14. Does your household have internet connection?</p> <p>1 -Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 -No (>> HS15) <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>HS14a. If YES, which one of the following internet connection does your household have (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>a - Broadband <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b - Mobile internet <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c - Lease line <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d - Dial up <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e - Data card <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>HS14b. How reliable is/are the internet connection/s (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>1. Not reliable <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Somewhat reliable <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Reliable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a - Broadband <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b - Mobile internet <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c - Lease line <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d - Dial up <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e - Data card <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>HS15. Does your household have TV connection?</p> <p>1. No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes, Cable TV <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Yes, Direct-to-Home Satellite Antenna <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>HS16. What is your main source of drinking water?</p> <p>1. Pipe in dwelling (>> HS19) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Pipe in compound (>> HS19) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Neighbours' pipe <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Public outdoor tap <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Protected well <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Unprotected well <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Protected Spring <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. Unprotected Spring <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Rain water collection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. Tanker truck <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. Cart with small tank/drum <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Bottled water <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>HS17. How far is the source of water from your dwelling?</p> <p>Indicate either the distance or the time it takes to walk to the source of water (one-way).</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> km <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> m</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> minutes</p>
<p>HS18. How much time do household members usually spend per day fetching water (total)?</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> minutes</p>
<p>HS19. Do you have access to 24 hours drinking water supply?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>HS20. Do you treat water to make it safer to drink it?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No (>> HS21) <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>HS20a. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>a. boil it <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. add bleach/chlorine <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c. Strain it through a cloth? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d. Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e. Solar disinfection? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>f. Let it stand and settle? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>g. Other(specify) _____? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>h. Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>HS21. What is the type of toilet that is used in your household?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flush to piped sewer system Flush to septic tank (without soak pit) Flush to septic tank (with soak pit) Flush to pit (latrine) Flush to somewhere else Flush to unknown place/Not sure/ Don't know Ventilated Improve Pit Pit latrine with slab <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine without slab/open pit <input type="checkbox"/> Long drop latrine Composting toilet/Ecosan Bucket No facility/Bush/Field (>> 25) 	<p>HS30. What fuel do you use most often for cooking? (Choose up to two options)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gas (LPG) <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Coal Kerosene Dung cake Bio-gas Other (specify) _____ 																																																
<p>HS22. Is this toilet shared with another household?</p> <p>1 -Yes 2 -No (>>HS25) <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>HS31. How do you usually heat your dwelling?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Doesn't heat the dwelling Bukhari (wood/coal stove) Electric heater Kerosene heater Gas heater Straw/brush/manure stove Traditional stove (Thab) 																																																
<p>HS23. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own households ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 10 households <input type="checkbox"/> Ten or more households Don't know 	<p>HS32. On average, how much do you pay per month (Nu.) for:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>... water ?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>... cooking gas ?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>... electricity, in summer ?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>... electricity, in winter ?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>...kerosene for home use ?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>... candles ?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	... water ?						... cooking gas ?						... electricity, in summer ?						... electricity, in winter ?						...kerosene for home use ?						... candles ?																	
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<p>HS24. Do you also share this toilet with the general public?</p> <p>1 -Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 -No</p>	<p>HS33. Do you use firewood?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No (>> HS 36) <input type="checkbox"/></p>																																																
<p>HS25. Do you have electricity?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No (>> HS28) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, from the grid Yes, from own generator (>>HS29) Yes, solar (>>HS29) 	<p>HS34. How many backloads of firewood do you usually use per month?</p> <p>How much do you pay on average for one backload (Nu.)?</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>If the response is in truck load, ask the next question HS 35</p>																																																
<p>HS26. How many times did the household face electric power failure/interruption at least lasting for one hour during last 7 days?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No interruption Only once <input type="checkbox"/> Twice Three times More than three times 	<p>HS35. How many truckloads of firewood do you usually use per year?</p> <p>How much do you pay on average for one truckload (Nu.)?</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																
<p>HS27. How many months did the household face electric power failure/interruption during last 12 months?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No interruption Less than one week one to two weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Two to four weeks More than one month <p>After asking this question skip to HS29</p>	<p>HS36. Has your household constructed a house or any structure during the past 12 months?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No (>> HS 38) <input type="checkbox"/></p>																																																
<p>HS28. Why don't you have electricity? (Mark all that apply)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No need <input type="checkbox"/> Too expensive <input type="checkbox"/> Not available <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p>HS37. How much did your household spend (Nu.) for:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>... sand?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>... stone/bricks?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>... wood marterials?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>... Others ?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>... rod (iron, etc.)?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>... cement ?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>... labour charge?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Total expenditure (if cannot provide breakup)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	... sand?						... stone/bricks?						... wood marterials?						... Others ?						... rod (iron, etc.)?						... cement ?						... labour charge?						Total expenditure (if cannot provide breakup)					
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Total expenditure (if cannot provide breakup)																																																	
<p>HS29. What is the main source of lighting in your dwelling?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene or gas lamps Candles Others(Specify)_____ 	<p>HS38. How much did you spend on house maintenance, improvement and repairs (materials and associated labour wages) in the past 12 months (Nu.)?</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																
<p>HS29. What is the main source of lighting in your dwelling?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene or gas lamps Candles Others(Specify)_____ 	<p>HS39. Ask in urban areas only: Is there a kitchen garden?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>																																																

BLOCK 3 - ASSETS OWNERSHIP

<p>AS1. Does your household own the following items? (Consider only items which are in working condition.)</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>Sewing machine <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Bow <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>VCR/VCD/DVD <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic iron <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Powertiller <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Power chain <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Jewelry <input type="checkbox"/> Weaving tool <input type="checkbox"/> Modern stove <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Air conditioner <input type="checkbox"/></p>			<p>AS9. Livestock and Poultry (Indicate number of head. Write 000 if none)</p> <p>Pigs <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>Cattle <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>Yaks <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>Buffaloes <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>Fishpond <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>Horses <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>Sheep <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>Goats <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>Poultry <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p>		
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AS2. Does your household own any of the following items? 1. Yes 2. No	AS3. How many <i>-[ITEM]-</i> does your household own?	AS4. Is this item acquired in the last 12 months? (Yes/No) If Yes >> AS6.	AS5. How many year ago did you acquire <i>-[ITEM]-</i> ?	AS6. Did you (1) purchase it, (2) receive it as a gift/inheritance or payment for services	AS7. How much was it worth when you acquired it?*	AS8. If you wanted to sell this <i>-[ITEM]-</i> , today, how much money would you receive for it?
Sofa Set						
Bukhari						
Motorbike, scooter						
Heaters (eg: rod/panel heater)						
Rice cooker						
Seshu/Gho/Kira						
Fan						
Curry Cooker						
Family Car						
Computer/Laptop						
Refrigerator						
Other vehicle						
Washing machine						
Choesham						
Water boiler						
Camera						
Microwave oven						
Television						
Grinding machine						
Wrist watch						
Tablet						
Smartphone						
Other mobile phone						

AS10. Land (Write 0 if none) (local measurement, eg: 2 langdo)

Wet Land	Total owned	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____
	Own operated	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____
	Leased out	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____
	Leased in	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____
	Fallow/uncultivated	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____
Dry Land	Total owned	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____
	Own operated	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____
	Leased out	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____
	Leased in	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____
	Fallow/uncultivated	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____
	Orchard	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Acres _____

BLOCK 4 - ACCESS AND DISTANCE TO SERVICES

SR1. How do you usually go to the [SERVICE]?	SR2. How long does it take to get to the nearest [SERVICE]?(hours/minutes)
1. Foot 2. Bicycle 3. Motorcycle 4. Bus 5. Car 6. Foot + vehicle 7. Other 8. Not applicable (>> next)	
01 - Post office	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
02 - Police station	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
03 - Hospital/BHU/Satellite clinic/Subpost	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
04 - ORC	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
05 - Dzongkhag headquarters	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
06 - Gewog headquarters	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
07 - Source of firewood	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
08 - Tarred road	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
09 - Feeder road	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
10 - Farm road	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
11 - Food market / Shop	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
12 - Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
13 - RNR centre	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
14 - Agriculture extension centre	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
15 - Livestock extension centre	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
16 - Forest extension centre	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
17 - Nearest Monument	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
18 - Petrol station	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
19 - Bus station	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
20 - Nearest school/ Extended classroom	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
21 - ECCD or Day care centre	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m
22 - NFE centre	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> h <input type="checkbox"/> m

BLOCK 5 - REMITTANCES SENT

During the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household send/gave money or payment in kind (for example food or clothing) to someone outside Bhutan (including the member student/learner outside Bhutan)?

1. Yes 2. No (>> block 6)

RM1. What is the main use of this assistance by the recipient?	RM2. What is the amount sent/given in cash during the last 12 months? (Nu.)	RM3. What is the amount sent /given in kind during the last 12 months? (estimated value in Nu.)
1. Education 2. Medical 3. Wedding 4. Funeral 5. Business 6. Food & Clothing 7. Durable goods 8. Other (specify) 9. Don't know		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

BLOCK 6 - PRIORITIES, CREDIT AND OPINIONS

PR1. How often does your household use public transport (bus, taxi)?

1. Never (>>PR3)
2. Almost everyday
3. Atleast once a week
4. Atleast once a month

PR2. How would you qualify the following aspects of the public transport that is available?

1. Bad Frequency (schedules)
2. Satisfactory Affordability (cost)
3. Good
4. Doesn't know

PR3. Did you avail any of the following corporate services in the last 1 year?

1. Yes 2. No (>> PR5)

1. Banking
2. Electricity
3. Telecom

PR4. How satisfied are you with the corporate services?

1. Banking
2. Electricity
3. Telecom

1. Strongly Dissatisfied
2. Dissatisfied
3. Neutral
4. Satisfied
5. Strongly Satisfied

PR5. Did anyone in the household avail any of the following public services in the last 1 year?

1. Yes 2. No (>> PR7)

1. Birth registration
2. Issuance of CID card
3. Issuance of passport
4. Timber permit
5. School Admission process?

PR6. How satisfied are you with the public services?

1. Birth registration
2. Issuance of CID card
3. Issuance of passport
4. Timber permit
5. School Admission process

1. Strongly Dissatisfied
2. Dissatisfied
3. Neutral
4. Satisfied
5. Strongly Satisfied

PR7. Did anyone in the household avail any of the following police services in the last 1 year?

1. Yes 2. No (>>PR 9)

1. Crime services
2. Traffic services
3. Security clearance (NOC)
4. Fire services
5. Rescue and emergency

PR8. How confident are you with police services?

1. Crime services
2. Traffic services
3. Security clearance
4. Fire services
5. Rescue and emergency

1. Notconfident at all
2. Not confident
3. Neutral
4. Confident
5. Veryconfident

PR9. Did anyone in your household avail judicial services in the last 1 year?

1 -Yes 2 -No (>> PR 11)

<p>PR10. How confident are you with judicial services?</p> <p>1. Notconfident at all 2. Not confident 3. Neutral 4. Confident 5. Veryconfident</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>PR17. What is the predominant way the household keep savings or extra cash?</p> <p>1. Not applicable 2. Safe place in house 3. Relatives/friends 4. Savings committee or cooperative 5. Convert to asset (jewellery, livestock, land) 6. Bank 7. Other(specify)_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>PR11. Do you or anyone in your household have saving/deposit account? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>a. No b. Yes, Savings c. Yes, current deposit (CD) d. Debit/credit/ATM card e. Other(specity)_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>PR18. In the last 12 months, has a situation been faced when there was not enough food to feed all members of the household?</p> <p>1 -Yes 2 -No (>> PR 20)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>PR12. Does any member of your household have any loan? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>a. No (>> PR14) b. Yes, Bank (BoB, BNB, PNB and TBank) c. Yes, RICB/BIL d. Yes, NPPF e. Yes, REDCL f. Relatives / friends g. Supplier/shop h. Money lender i. NGO j. Other(specity)_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>PR19. In which months did you experience this situation? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>1. January 2. February 3. March 4. April 5. May 6. June 7. July 8. August 9. September 10. October 11. November 12. December</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>PR13. For what purpose was the loan used? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>a. Agriculture b. Livestock c. Education d. Construction e. Business f. Vehicle g. Personal/settlement h. Other(specity)_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>PR20. 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).</p> <p>1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____</p> <p>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 h - Vocational training and personnel i - Housing r - Provision of subsidized j - Job creation agricultural equipment s - Improved sanitation</p>
<p>PR14. How do you or anyone in your household send or receive money? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>a. Not applicable b. Family/friends c. Internet Banking/MBOB/B-Wallet etc. d. Postal services (Western Union Money order etc.) e. Directly into bank account f. Cheque g. Other(specity)_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>BLOCK 7 - SOURCES OF INCOME</p>
<p>PR15. What is the main option for the household during emergency?</p> <p>1. Use own savings 2. Borrow from family/friends 3. Borrow from money lender 4. Borrow from savings committee 5. Liquidate assets (Egsell livestock) 6. Other(specity)_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>SI1. What are your sources of income in the last 12 months?</p> <p>1. Wages/Salaries (including religious fees, TA/DA) 2. Cereal3. Fruits 4. Vegetables5. Meat 6. Dairy products 7. Eggs 8. Forest wood products 9. Forest non-wood products 10. Pottering 11. Weaving 12. Remittances received 13. Pensions 14. Rental / Real estate 15. Inheritance 16. Donations received 17. Scholarships 18. Sale of assets 19. Net income from business 20. Other (specify) _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>PR16. What insurance products/schemes do you use? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>a. None b. Life insurance c. Health insurance d. Crop insurance e. Property insurance (assets, livestock,housing) f. Other(specity)_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>SI2. What is your main sources of income in the last 12 months?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/></p>

BLOCK 8 - FOOD CONSUMPTION

ITEM	Tick box if household consumed this item	Source	FC1. Source and Item Codes	LAST 7 DAYS			LAST 30 DAYS			LAST 12 MONTHS		
				FC2. What quantity did you consume in the last 7 days? (Indicate quantity here, and unit in next column)	FC3. Unit (Eg. Kg, litre, 'khow', 'jha', 'sang', dozen, bundle, etc...)	FC4. Unit Code (office use)	FC5. Total Value (Nu.) Amount spent (if purchased) or estimated market value (if home-produced).	FC6. What quantity did you consume in the last 30 days? (Indicate quantity here, and unit in next column)	FC7. Unit (Eg. Kg, litre, 'khow', 'jha', 'sang', dozen, bundle, etc...)	FC8. Unit Code (Office use)	FC9. Total Value (Nu.) Amount spent (if purchased) or estimated market value (if home-produced).	FC10. What quantity did you consume in the last 12 months? (Indicate quantity here, and unit in next column)

CEREALS AND PULSES

RICE		Purchased (imported)	TA 1111														
		Purchased (domestic)	TB 1111														
WHEAT		Home Produce	2 1111														
		Purchased (imported)	TA 1113														
PROCESSED RICE ('ZAW', 'SIP', ETC)		Purchased (domestic)	TB 1113														
		Home Produce	2 1113														
TENGMIA, POP CORN		Purchased (imported)	TA 1114														
		Purchased (domestic)	TB 1114														
TENGMA, POP CORN		Home Produce	2 1114														
		Purchased (domestic)	TB 1116														
'ATA', 'MAIDA'		Home Produce	2 1116														
		Purchased (imported)	TA 1117														
OTHER FLOUR (eg. Yangra, chera, Kabche, Buckwheat, etc.)		Purchased (domestic)	TB 1117														
		Home Produce	2 1117														
ROASTED MAIZE		Purchased (domestic)	TB 1118														
		Home Produce	2 1118														
MAEKHU		Purchased (domestic)	TB 1119														
		Home Produce	2 1119														
		Purchased (domestic)	TB 1120														
		Home Produce	2 1120														

NOODLES	Purchased (imported)	1A	1121
	Home Produce	2	1121
CONFECTIONERY (Bread, cakes, pizza, sandwich, burger)	Purchased (imported)	1A	1122
	Purchased (domestic)	1B	1122
	Home Produce	2	1122
	Purchased (imported)	1A	1123
CHIPS	Purchased (domestic)	1B	1123
	Home Produce	2	1123
	Purchased (imported)	1A	1124
BISCUITS/ 'KHABZEY'	Purchased (domestic)	1B	1124
	Home Produce	2	1124
	Purchased (imported)	1A	1125
PULSES (All types of 'dhal', bean seeds, peas, gram channa, other pulses)	Purchased (domestic)	1B	1125
	Home Produce	2	1125
	Purchased (imported)	1A	1199
	Purchased (domestic)	1B	1199
OTHERS (Specify)	Home Produce	2	1199

DAIRY PRODUCTS

LIQUID MILK	Purchased (imported)	1A	1211
	Purchased (domestic)	1B	1211
CONDENSED MILK	Home Produce	2	1211
	Purchased (imported)	1A	1212
	Purchased (imported)	1A	1213
MILK POWDER	Purchased (imported)	1A	1214
	Purchased (domestic)	1B	1214
YOGURT	Home Produce	2	1214
	Purchased (domestic)	1B	1215
'DAW/DACHU'	Home Produce	2	1215
	Purchased (imported)	1A	1216
BUTTER	Purchased (domestic)	1B	1216
	Home Produce	2	1216

		Purchased (imported)	1B	18	16												
		Purchased (domestic)	1B	18	16												
		Purchased (imported)	1A	18	99												
		Purchased (domestic)	1B	18	99												
		Home Produce	2	18	99												
OLIVE OIL																	
OTHER COOKING OIL (Specify)																	
SPECIES, SEASONING AND PASTES																	
FRESH CHILLI		Purchased (imported)	1A	19	11												
		Purchased (domestic)	1B	19	11												
		Home Produce	2	19	11												
DRIED CHILLI		Purchased (imported)	1A	19	12												
		Purchased (domestic)	1B	19	12												
		Home Produce	2	19	12												
POWDERED CHILLI		Purchased (imported)	1A	19	13												
		Purchased (domestic)	1B	19	13												
		Home Produce	2	19	13												
HALDI, JEERA, DHANIA AND INDIAN SPECIES		Purchased (imported)	1A	19	14												
		Purchased (imported)	1A	19	15												
		Purchased (domestic)	1B	19	15												
		Home Produce	2	19	15												
GINGER		Purchased (imported)	1A	19	16												
		Purchased (domestic)	1B	19	16												
		Home Produce	2	19	16												
OTHER SPECIES (eg. coriander leaves, garlic leaves, etc.)		Purchased (imported)	1A	19	17												
		Purchased (domestic)	1B	19	17												
		Home Produce	2	19	17												
SALT		Purchased (imported)	1A	19	18												
		Purchased (domestic)	1B	19	18												
		Purchased (imported)	1A	19	19												
		Purchased (domestic)	1B	19	19												
		Home Produce	2	19	19												

FOOD TAKEN OUTSIDE HOUSE

FC15. Did your household consume any of the following food/beverages purchased outside of the household or received as a gift during the last 7 days?	Yes/No	How many times in the last 7 days did your household consumed?	How much was the average value of the food/beverages your household purchased or received as gift?
Breakfast (bread, coffee, tea, pastries, etc.)			
Lunch (mid-day meal)			
Dinner (evening meal)			
Snack (something between the large meals)			
Non-alcoholic beverages (coffee, tea, juice, etc.)			
Alcoholic beverages (local or imported beer, wine, whiskey, etc.)			

BLOCK 9 - NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE

NF1. During the last 12 months, has your household purchased, or received in kind, any of the following items?	Tick if Yes	Code	LAST 12 MONTHS		LAST 1 MONTH	
			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(eg: socks, ready made clothes)		3011				
Men's Garments(eg:socks, ready made clothes) [exclude Sesho gho]		3012				
Women's Garments(eg:socks, ready made clothes) [exclude Sesho kira]		3013				
Clothing materials (eg: cotton, wool, silk, etc)		3014				
Weaving yarns (eg: therma', terry cotton, wool,'tukuli',sesho, etc)		3015				
Weaving charge, tailoring and repairs to clothing :(eg:tego/wonju, gho, etc..)		3016				
Sewing accessories (eg: threads, needles, measuring tape, scissor, etc)		3017				
Upto 13 years Children's Footwear		3018				
Women's Footwear		3019				
Men's Footwear		3020				
Repairs to footwear		3021				
TRANSPORTATION						
Bus/ taxi fare & other transport fare,		3011				
Potter, pony charges, etc		3012				
Air (fare)		3013				
Rail/train (fare)		3014				
Bicycle		3015				
Fuel and lubricants for personal transport (eg: petrol, diesel, mobil, etc)		3016				
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport (eg: tyre, brake pad, etc.)		3017				

Maintenance and repair of cars (service charges only)	3018				
Telephone and telefax equipment (eg: telephone, telefax, etc) [exclude mobiles]	3019				
Telephone and telefax services (fixed/postpaid, internet, recharge vouchers) bills	3020				
Postal services (letters, parcels)	3021				
Other communications	3099				
HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS					
Cleaning articles (eg: soap, detergent, etc)	3211				
Gas cylinder (buying new)	3212				
Gas stove	3213				
Small electrical appliances (eg: iron, mixer, toaster, etc)	3214				
Other non-durable household articles (eg: matches, gas lighter, shoe polish, broom, etc)	3215				
Glass and crystalware (drinking glass)	3216				
Kitchen and domestic utensils (eg: bucket, flask, pressure cooker, pot)	3217				
Electrical items (eg: light bulbs, tubes, batteries, etc)	3218				
Personal care items (eg: bathing soap, shampoo, ponds, nail clipper, toothbrush, etc)	3219				
Clocks and Jewellery [exclude wrist watches]	3220				
Other personal effects (eg: umbrella, key chain)	3221				
Travel goods and other carriers (eg: hand bag, travel bag, wallets)	3222				
Hairdressing salons (haircut, etc)	3223				
Electrical appliances for personal care (eg: razor blade, hair drier)	3224				
TV cable subscription (first time installation Charges)	3225				
RECREATION					
Stationery and drawing materials (note books, pencils, ballpoint, pen, ink, eraser etc)	3311				
Books (pocket dictionary, story books)	3312				
Newspapers and periodicals (newspaper, magazine)	3313				
Sports equipment (eg: football, badminton, football boots, bow and arrow)	3314				
Games toys and hobbies (eg: Children's toys, playing card, chess set)	3315				
Musical instruments (eg: guitar, piano, drum-nyen, etc)	3316				

Equipment for reception (radio, cassette, cd)		3317				
Photographic equipment (eg: tripod, lens filter & hood, external flash unit, etc) [exclude digital camera]		3318				
Recording media (cassette and cds songs)		3319				
Information processing equipment (eg: calculator, scanner, etc) [exclude computer/lapto]		3320				
Expenses related to photography		3321				
Cinema, fair, mela, disco, gym, drayang etc.		3322				
Television monthly rental		3323				
Repair of audio-visual (eg:TV repair, radio repair)		3324				
FURNISHING AND HOUSING EQUIPMENTS						
Furniture and furnishing (eg:table, chair, almirah,bed, dressing mirror, showcase, etc) [exclude sofa]		3411				
Carpets and other floor coverings (carpet, linoleum)		3412				
Crockery (cutlery, plate, frying pan and dishes)		3413				
Other Major appliances (eg: vacuum cleaner, aircon, sewing machine, etc) [exclude washing machine]		3414				
Lighting and heating equipments (eg: lantern, petromax, solar, torch) [exclude 'bukhari']		3415				
Small tools and miscellaneous and accessories:(eg: hammer, knife,		3416				
Textiles (eg: pillow, mattress, blanket, curtain, etc.)		3417				
Other household items		3499				
AGRICULTURE INPUTS AND MACHINERIES						
Agriculture seeds/seedlings		3511				
Fertilizer/Manure		3512				
Livestock/poultry		3513				
Spade, power chain, 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 (eg: 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 expenses		3715				

BOCK 10 - HOME-PRODUCED NON-FOOD ITEMS						
Hp1. Did your household produce any of the following items during the last 2 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			
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

GP1. In general, how happy you consider yourself to be

1. Very unhappy
 2. Moderately unhappy
 3. Neither happy nor unhappy
 4. Moderately happy
 5. Very happy

GP2. Do you believe that you household is poor?

1. No
 2. Neither poor nor unpoor
 3. Poor
 4. Very poor
 5. Don't know

R1. Did you or any member of your household participate in the BLSS 2012?

1. Yes
 2. No.
 3. Don't know

R2. During the last 12 months, had there been occurrence of deaths in your household?

1. Yes
 2. **No.(End interview)**

R2A. Si. 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 II 5. Home 6. Field/ Forest 7. Animal Shed 8. On route	R2F. Cause of Death 1. Illness 2. Accidents 3. Suicide 4. Violence 5. Other(Specify)	For woman age 15-49 year who died		
						R2G. Did the death occur during pregnancy 1. Yes 2. No	R2H. Did the death occur giving Birth 1. Yes 2. No	R2I. Did the death occur within 6 weeks of the end of a pregnancy or child birth 1. Yes 2. No
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								

Annex 5: Survey Organisation

Overall Management	Chhime Tshering	Director, NSB
Sectoral Advisors	Tshering Wangmo Sangay Penjor Chimi Namgyel Sonam Phuntsho Sangay Choden Dechen Zangmo Yeshey Dorji	Gross National Happiness Commission Gross National Happiness Commission Gross National Happiness Commission Ministry of Health Ministry of Education UNICF, Country office UNFPA
Survey Preparation and Field Operation	Phub Sangay Cheku Dorji Dorji Lethro Tshering Choden Rinchen Tshering	Manager Sampling Design Expert Questionnaire Trainer CAPI designer Coordinator Questionnaire and Training Coordinator
Technical Advisers	Dr. Hiroki Uematsu Dr. Umesh Chander Sud	
FIELD OPERATIONS STAFF		
Dzongkhag	Supervisors	Enumerators
Bumthang	Tenzin	Tshering Choden Nim Dem Sonam Khandum Tshering Choden Chencho Lham
Chhukha	Dorji Wangdi Bikash Gurung Dipta Muni Timsina	Tashi Nima Sonam Yeshey Cheney Wangchuk Kinley Wangdi Dechen Tshomo Ugyen Choden Jigme Dorji Tshering Tobgay Rinchen Dema Chimi Dekar Ugyen Zangmo Kinzang Chezom
Dagana	Dorji Chedup	Tshewang Dorji Sonam Tobgay Wangchuk Dorji

Dzongkhag	Supervisors	Enumerators
Gasa	Tashi Dorji	Kelzang Peldon Jigme
Haa	Sonam Wangchuk	Yeshe Pem Pema Tshering Chen Tshering Tshewang Namgay
Lhuntshe	Karma Thinley	Sonam Lhamo Ugyen Lhamo Sonam Tshering
Monggar	Tandin Ugyen Lhendrup	Rinzin Lhamo Yoesel Pema Tandin Tashi Dema Tshering Chezom
Paro	Yonten Jamtsho	Sonam Choden Tshering Euden Rinchen Dema Nima Tashi Jamtsho
Pema Gatshel	Bikash Chettri	Kinzang Namgay Karma Wangchuk Karma Tenzin
Punakha	Pema Jampel	Ugyen Yangden Kinga Rinchen Dawa Tshering
Samdrup Jongkhar	Pema Wangda Sangay Dorji	Sonam Loday Choezang Sangay Rabten Sangay Wangdi Rinzin Wangdi Kezang Dawa Nima Gyeltshen Dawa Tshering Sangay Rinchen
Samtshhe	Phuntsho Chhoegyal Tshering Dorji	Kuenzang Lhamo Sonam Choden Phuntsho Choden Dorji Dorji Dema Chenga Zangmo Suk Maya Ghalley

Dzongkhag	Supervisors	Enumerators
Sarpang	Kishore Chhetri Dorji Phuntsho Sonam Choden	Lobzang Tashi Sunil Rai Namkha Wangdi Jigme Rabten Dawa Zam Jigme Chogyal Nima Yangchen Deki Yangden Nima Yoezer Sonam Choden Chencho Bidha Tashi Wangdi
Thimphu	Tenzin Peden Tandin Dorji Rinchen Tshering Pem Zangmo Dechen Dorji	Tashi Chopel Chencho Kinzang Wangdi Nima Gyeltshen Chado Dem Sangay Zangmo Yeshi Choden Purmila Gurung Sunita Rai Yangka Kinley Choki Dechen Wangmo Drukpa Kinley Chencho Pem Ngwang Sonam Tashi Phuntsho Tandin Dem Dema Karma Choden Pema Zangmo Kezang Wangmo Sherab Dema Sonam Wangchuk Tandin Zangmo Sonam Deki Tshering Choden Kinley Wangchuk Pema Yangzom Gajay Tshewang Lhamo Pema Choki Dawa Dema Sangay Wangmo

Dzongkhag	Supervisors	Enumerators
Trashigang	Leki Wangdi Deki Choden	Thinley Choden Dorji Wangdi Tshering Tashi Sonam Dema Tshewang Lhaden Dechen Chenzom
Trashi Yangtshé	Sonam Tshering Ugyen Tshering	Thinley Dorji Sonam Loday Karma Mindu Wangmo Sangay Tshewang Namgyal Ugyen Tshering SonamYeshi
Trongsa	Sonam Wangdi	Kinley Wangchuk Phurpa Thinley Leki Pema Choki Sangay Lhamo
Tsirang	Gem Tshering	Puran Chhetri Yok Raj Mongar Pema Chezom Choki Wangmo
Wangdue Phodrang	Nimala Kinley Tshering	Pema Wangmo Dechen Wangmo Kencho Wangmo Sherab Jamtsho Pema Jamtsho
Zhemgang	Tshewang Rinzin	Ugyen Yeshi Ugyen Tenzin Chenpo

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