




BHUTAN LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY REPORT

NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



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2022
**BHUTAN LIVING
STANDARDS SURVEY
REPORT**



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National Statistics Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan
PO Box No 338
Thimphu, Bhutan
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848
Fax: +975 2 323069
www.nsb.gov.bt

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the fifth Bhutan Living Standards Survey Report (2022 BLSS). 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, housing, access to services, asset ownership, credit, and self-perceived poverty.

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 four 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 one month of nationwide field data collection (April – June 2022), data processing, and analyses.

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 programme, importantly for the 13th 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 2022 BLSS and in successfully bringing out the report.

National Statistics Bureau

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This report presents the findings from the 2022 BLSS conducted in the months of April to June 2022. The survey was funded by the Royal Government of Bhutan.

The report was prepared by team of subject specialists from NSB under the general guidance of Mr. Phub Sangay (Executive Specialist). The core team is comprised of Mr. Tashi Dorjee (Chief Statistical Officer), Ms. Phuentsho Yuden (Principal Statistical Officer), Mr. Dorji Lethro (Dy. Chief Statistical Officer), Mr. Sonam Tobgay (Sr. Statistical Officer), Mr. Phuntsho Dorji (Statistical Officer), Ms. Jigme Choden (Statistical Officer) and Mr. Bikash Subba (Statistical Officer).

We acknowledge and appreciate the hard work and contributions of the officials/supervisors/enumerators who were involved in the BLSS field enumeration.

We would also like to express our gratitude to all the authorities and officials of the local government for the support extended to the team, as well as to the respondents for their kind cooperation.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2022 Bhutan Living Standard Survey (BLSS) provides wealth of information for understanding living conditions and to monitor the development programs in Bhutan. It is a household based survey which focuses on key socio-economic characteristics and well-being of households in the country. Over the past years, Bhutan has conducted series of living standard surveys, and this is the report for the fifth round of the BLSS. This report would enable assessment of trends for various indicators and the effectiveness of policies and programs.

The survey is nationally representative with a sample size of 13,416 households selected from number of enumeration areas. In all 13,340 households responded to the survey questionnaire accounting for 99.4% response rate. It also analyzes the current status of households and their members with respect to education, health, income and expenditure, housing, access to public facilities and services, assets, priorities and opinions on how to improve their welfare.

The content of the questionnaire is in coherence with international standards as well as in keeping with the requirements of national needs. The sample for 2022 BLSS was designed to provide estimates at the national and at the *dzongkhag* levels and it represented a total of 164,331 households and 650,118 persons.

The Survey Findings

1. Demography

The total number of estimated households in Bhutan is 164,331. Out of these, 33% are in urban areas and 67% in rural areas. The total estimated population is 650,118 where 39% resides

in urban areas and 61% are in rural areas. The average household size is 4.0 for the country: 3.8 in the urban areas and 4.1 in the rural areas. Household size tends to decline with increasing per capita household consumption quintile, from an average of 5.1 for the poorest quintile to 2.7 for the richest. Female heads make up 32.9% of households in the country, 29.3% among urban households and 35.3% among rural households.

The median age of the population is 29 years, with children (below 15 years of age) accounting for 25.2% and the elderly (65 years and above) make up 7.9% of the population. The total age dependency ratio is 49% for the country, 43% for the urban areas and 54% for the rural areas. The child and old age dependency ratios in the country are 38% and 12%, respectively. The overall sex ratio is 95 males per 100 females. 64% of the population are currently married. Persons without formal education have the highest marriage rate at 78.7%. The average age at first marriage is 22 years in the country, 24 years for males, and 21 years for females.

2. Education

The literacy rate among the population five years and above is 70.2%: 82.1% in urban and 62.9% in rural areas. Across all ages, 77.1% of males and 63.6% 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. 97.7% of youth (15–24 years) are literate, while only about 65% of adults (15 years and above) are literate.

About 36% of the population aged 5 years and above have not attended formal education,

while only about 7% have attended Bachelor's degree and above. There are marked differences in educational attainment levels between females and males. About 40% of females have had no education, compared to only about 30% of males. Similarly, about 6% of females have bachelor's degree and above compared to about 9% of males. About 49% of household heads have had no formal schooling; the proportion is higher in rural areas (63.5%) than in urban areas (27.5%).

Among persons 2 years and above, about 38% have never attended a formal school, about 2% have attended in the last academic year, 33.5% have attended in the past, and about 27% are currently attending. Among the students aged 5 years and above, 99% are studying within Bhutan. The proportion of students going abroad for study increases with increasing levels of education. About 18% are currently studying abroad at bachelor's degree or above.

About 94% of the students attend public schools, but the proportion of students attending public school decreases at the higher education levels. About 84% of students attend public schools at higher secondary level compared to about 96% at primary level. About 24% of the students in the country reside in boarding school, 33.4% in rural and only about 10% in urban areas. More than half (53.7%) of all students walk to school, about 5% use public transport, 10.4% use family vehicle, about 3% use school bus, and another 3.3% use taxi.

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 107.2% at primary level to 79.9% at higher secondary level. Similarly, NAR ranges from 88.9% at primary level to only 41.6% at higher secondary level. However, the adjusted NAR gives a more optimistic picture of school attendance. Adjusted NAR ranges from 94.2% at primary level to 78.7% at higher secondary level. The primary school completion rate is 79.6%, while secondary school completion rates are estimated at 98.7%. The primary school completion rate is higher in rural area, whereas secondary school completion rate is higher in urban area.

3. Health

In the last 12 months before the survey, about 28% of all household members were sick or injured. Among age groups, elderly persons aged 60 years and above were more vulnerable to sickness or injury than younger persons; more than two times (49.9%) elderly persons aged 60 years and above were sick or injured compared to the younger (20.6%) age groups aged 0-14. 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.

Among those persons who were sick or injured (27.9%) in 12 months before the survey, 74.0% of the population visited a health provider but did not stay overnight at a health facility and 17.3% stayed overnight at the health facility.

On an average, Nu. 10,890 was spent on treatment and services. On an average Nu.

4,054 was spent on other health expenditure, the highest share among the expenditures.

Among those persons who did not stay overnight at a medical facility in the last one month prior to the survey, the average health-care expenditure was Nu. 4,337. The average expenditure for people residing in urban areas (Nu. 4,842) was higher than their rural (Nu. 4,156) counterparts.

Among those persons who stayed at least one night at a medical facility in the last one month prior to the survey, the average health-care expenditure was Nu. 14,737. The average expenditure for people residing in urban areas (Nu. 21,796) was higher than their rural (Nu. 7,809) counterparts. Generally, females spent more than males and similar trend was followed in both urban and rural areas.

With regards to health expenditure of households, the information on health related commodities are collected from the households rather than from the individual members. The health related commodities expenditure includes routine medication, family planning (e.g. condoms, pills, pregnancy test, thermometer, syringes, humidifier, first aid, bandages, and bed nets), oral rehydration (ORS), vitamin supplements, contact lens, hearing aids, routine dental expenditure, and rimdo/puja (Only for health related). On an average, a household spends Nu. 663 per month for health related commodities.

4. Household Expenditure

The survey shows that the mean monthly household expenditure for the country is Nu.52,813; Nu. 62,435 in the urban areas, and Nu. 46,316 in the rural areas. The mean monthly per capita

household expenditure in Bhutan is Nu. 15,745. It is higher in urban (Nu. 19,374) than that in the rural areas (Nu. 13,294). The mean per capita expenditure of households in the richest per capita consumption quintile of Nu. 33,992 is more than six times that of households in the poorest per capita consumption quintile (Nu. 5,289).

The mean household consumption expenditure among the richest 20% (Nu. 85,430) is three times more than the poorest 20% (Nu. 26,495). Average household size is larger among the poorer quintiles than the richer quintiles, hence the fifth quintile has a mean per capita expenditure (Nu. 33,992) which is more than six times that of the first quintile (Nu. 5,289). The mean per capita consumption expenditure of the richest quintile is more than twice the national average (Nu. 15,745), while that of the poorest quintile is only a third of the national average. Compared to rural areas, the mean household expenditure is higher by 45.7% in urban areas.

The highest food consumption expenditure of households is on dairy products, vegetables, other cereals and pulses, and meats. The least expenditure of the household is on tea and coffee. On an average, the households spend 15.3% of their food budget on dairy products, 14.3% on vegetables, 11.1% on other cereals and pulses, and 10.4% on meats. The share in food expenditure of fruits, other cereals and pulses and food away from 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 vegetables 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 the largest share.

Overall, the share of food items that are imported and purchased is higher in urban than in rural areas except for non-alcoholic beverages. Of the total food items imported and purchased in urban areas, the highest share is other cereals and pulses (68.8%) while vegetables (37.6%) is the lowest. The highest proportion domestically/home produced food items in rural area is for vegetables (75.7%), dairy products (65.1%) and meats (59.1%). While for urban areas, vegetables (61.0%), meat (55.9%) and dairy products (55.5%) recorded the highest.

The major nonfood expenditure items in Bhutan are transport & communications (24.2%), miscellaneous expenditure (18.3%), rent (16.9%), clothing & footwear (10.1%), and the least is on health (4.5%). 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, other cereals and pulses, and meats. Nonfood items are transport and communications, miscellaneous expenses, housing rent and clothing and footwear.

5. Housing, Household Amenities, and Access to Services

Around 54% of Bhutanese live in houses, while about 40% live in separate apartment and about

4% in the part of house/shared apartment. A relatively large proportion of households in rural areas live in houses (80.7%) as opposed to apartment (16.6%) and part of house/shared apartment (2.7%). On the other hand, households in urban areas live mostly in apartment (79.8%), followed by house (15.0%) and shared apartment (5.3%).

The majority (51.7%) of households in Bhutan owns their dwellings, while more than one-third (37.9%) live in rented houses, and little more than one-tenth (10.5%) live in rent-free dwellings. In rural areas, a large proportion of households own their dwelling (77.3%), and just below one-fifth (17.5%) live in rented dwellings. Whereas in urban areas, little over one-eight (13.8%) of households own their dwellings, more than two-third (68%) of households live in rented houses, and a small proportion (18.2%) live in rent-free dwellings.

The average monthly house rent in the country is Nu 6,073. The average monthly house rent in urban is Nu. 6,996 and Nu. 3,710 in rural areas. The mean monthly house rent is linearly related to the per capita consumption quintile. While the majority of the households (62.1%) reported that there is no increment in the house rent, there are a few households whose house rent are increased in different time intervals.

The average household size is 3.9 and an average number of rooms per household is 3.3. This translates to the average room density of 1.4 persons per room. Around 8% of the total households live in dwelling with one-room, and

slightly less than a quarter of households live with two-rooms (22.7%) & four rooms (21.2%). Just below one-third of households (31.7%) occupy with three rooms and around 16% of households live in more than five or more rooms in the country. The mean number of rooms in 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.

Nearly a half of households (45.0%) in Bhutan live in dwellings whose main exterior wall material is bricks/cement blocks/autoclaved aerated concrete dwellings, followed by stone with mud (20.7%), then stone with cement (9.7%) and other materials.

More than 95% of households used metal sheets as roofing in both urban and rural areas. Less than 5% of the households use other roofing materials like tin sheet, bamboo, and shingles. More than one-third of the dwellings in the country have cement/concrete (39.7%) and planks on timber (35.9%) as the main flooring materials. Slightly more than one-tenth of the dwellings have planks on concrete (11.7%) and around 13% of dwellings have other flooring materials. The use of earthen or clay or bamboo or other materials decreases with per capita consumption quintile whereas, the use of cement or concrete or tile as the main flooring material increases with the per capita household consumption quintile.

Almost all households (99.9%) have access to improved water source. The majority of

households (57.2%) have piped in dwelling, followed by piped water in the compound

(42.3%). However, only about 83% of households have 24 hour access to drinking water.

Almost all the households (99.1%) in the country are using improved sanitation facility.

About 97% of households use flush toilet, 1% use ventilated improved pit and almost 1% use pit latrine with a slab. Almost all households (99.71%) have access to electricity in the country with 100% in urban and 99.5% in rural areas.

Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting (99.6%). A tiny proportion of households (0.2%) use solar and similarly a minute proportion of households (0.3%) use kerosene/firewood/candle/torch for lighting up their dwellings.

A higher proportion of urban households (65.6%) use electric heater as the source of energy for heating the dwellings as compared to rural households (24.1%). A little more than one-fifth of households in both urban and rural areas do not heat their dwellings. Use of bukhari and traditional stove (thab) are comparably higher among rural households than urban households.

About 70.0% of households across the country have television connection in their dwellings. The cable connection (78.9%) is most widely availed services in the country, followed by direct-to home (DTH) satellite with 15.6%, and then KU-Band with (5.2%).

A quarter of the total household owns computers/laptops and about 98% of households use mobile phones in Bhutan. On an average, a household owns 2.7 mobile phones. The proportion of households with computers/laptops is higher in urban (38.7%) than in rural (15.2%) areas.

Almost all households (99.60%) in the country have internet connection. Of those 96.0% have mobile internet connection, while less than 3.0% have other connections such as broadband, leased line and data card/wi-fi dongle.

Most households use car or walk to go to the nearest facilities. For households in urban areas that avail different services, it takes only half an hour or less to reach the service centres. Most of the rural households take less than 30 mins to reach to facilities like Hospital/PHC/Satellite Clinic/subpost, ORC, gewog office, food market/shop, religious monument, and agriculture & livestock extension centres.

6. Assets, Credit and Income

Asset

Assets are classified into three general groups: durables; livestock; and land. Almost all households in the country own rice cooker (98.0%). More than 85% of households own curry cooker (86.8%), water boiler (85.6%) and stove (87.2%). Among furniture and fixtures, the proportion of households owning choesham (57.8%) is the highest, followed by sofa set (51.3%).

The ownership of most durable goods increases with the per capita consumption quintile while ownership of power tiller, power chain, grinding machine, bukhari and other mobile phones decreases. The contrast in asset ownership between the first and fifth consumption quintile is large when it comes to ownership of refrigerator, washing machine, computer/laptop, heater and family car.

The household in urban areas own more assets (durable) compared to rural households.

Although, the ownership of the three most common kitchen appliances (rice cookers, curry cookers and water boilers) is higher in urban compared to rural households, the difference in ownership of rice cooker and curry cooker is not so large. The ownership of assets is positively related to per capita consumption quintile. It increases with the rise in per capita consumption quintile.


Land

While 34% of the households do not own any land, about 58% of the households own 5 acres or less and 8% of households own more than 5 acres of land. As compared to urban households, the land ownership is higher in rural households. There is a negative relationship between landholding and per capita household consumption quintile. In both landholding categories, percent of landholding decreases with the increase in household consumption quintile since the land ownership is more prevalent in rural areas.

Among the households owning the land, the average landholding is 2.7 acres. It is 2.9 acres in rural areas and 2.0 acres in urban areas.

Livestock

There is a huge disparity between urban and rural areas in terms of livestock ownership. Around 56% of rural households own cattle against 2% of urban households. Most households have two or more heads of cattle in rural areas. Similarly, 25% of rural households have poultry and most have two or more heads of poultry. More than one in ten (11.8%) rural households own goats. Around 13% of rural households own other livestock (pigs, horses, sheep, yak, and buffalo) while



less than one percent of urban households own the same. The livestock ownership is negatively related to the per capita household consumption quintile. Livestock ownership is relatively low at the higher consumption quintile among households in both urban and rural areas.

7. Priorities and Opinions: Household Food Sufficiency and Poverty

Households were asked to give at most three actions the government should take to improve their welfare. The report presents only the priorities from the first priority stated. For the country, water supply, blacktopping, and job creation topped the list of priority issues amongst the first priority mentioned. Blacktopping, water supply, and building roads were major concerns in the rural areas. The most priority concerns of urban households were job creation, housing, and water supply.

98.5% of the households had sufficient food, i.e food scarcity was not a problem for them in the 12 months prior to the survey. Food scarcity was a little more in rural than urban areas with

1.6% of the households indicating they have faced the problem. Of the total households who experienced food insufficiency (1.5%), 34.2% of the households indicated they didn't go a whole day and night without having any food while 9.5% of the households indicated they had experienced it often (at least 10 times or more).

Most households (76.2%) believe that their households are neither poor nor rich. However, only 9.1% of the households believe that they are not poor which is more in rural areas (10%) than in urban (7.7%). On contrary, households that reported that they are very poor are also more in rural (1.5%) than in urban (0.3%) areas.

The proportion of households rating themselves non-poor increases with the per capita household consumption quintile. Only about 4.6% in the first (poorest) consumption quintile, versus more than 14% in the fifth (richest) consumption quintile consider themselves non-poor. It is observed that the higher the household's per capita consumption expenditure, the less likely it is that the household will consider itself poor.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Keeping in view the importance of data for the social and economic development of the country, the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) is mandated to conduct a 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. Subsequently, there have been three other rounds of the survey. The second, third, and fourth rounds were conducted in 2007, 2012, and 2017 respectively. The data collection for 2022 BLSS was conducted between April and June 2022. For comparability reasons, the questionnaire contents were carried over from the past BLSS surveys with few modifications to cater to the needs of the country.

A total of 13,416 households were selected from twenty *dzongkhags* and four *Thromdes*, out of which about 33% (4,368 households) were in urban areas and 67% (9,048 households) were in rural areas. The selected sample represents 164,331 households and 650,118 persons at the National level.

The survey provides valuable information on the socio-economic characteristics of households at the National and *Dzongkhag* level. Information related to basic demographic characteristics of the household members, education, health, household assets, credit and income, remittances, housing, access to public facilities and services, and income and expenditure (on food and non-food) were collected from the survey. Additional information on self-rated poverty are also available. Data related

to household consumption expenditure made it possible to assess the level of poverty and well-being in Bhutan. Further, the data gathered from the survey will assist policy makers in formulating policies, programs, and plans related to the social and economic development of the country.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the 2022 BLSS is to promote evidence based policy making in the country by collecting the relevant data and generating poverty and related statistics. Further, the 2022 BLSS would enable assessment of trends for various indicators and the effectiveness of policies and programs. The specific objectives are:

- To update the country's poverty profile;
- To monitor poverty-related indicators;
- To assess the effectiveness of the 12th Five Year Plan (FYP);
- To provide baseline data for the formulation of 13th FYP;
- To update consumer goods basket for Consumer Price Index; and
- To estimate household income and expenditure for the purpose of National Accounts Statistics.

1.3 SAMPLING DESIGN

Coverage of the Survey

The sample for the BLSS has been designed to cover the entire country. The country is divided into a number of Enumeration Areas (EAs) both in urban and rural areas. The urban areas

are classified as defined by the Department of Human Settlement, Ministry of Works and Human Settlement (MoWHS) and as used in the 2017 PHCB, while the rural areas comprised of different *gewogs* and *chiwogs* from all twenty *dzongkhags*.

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame was developed from 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, and revised in 2022 with the preparation of Enumeration Areas and listing of households in the rural areas.

Sample Design

The sample for 2022 Bhutan Living Standards Survey is designed to provide estimates at the *dzongkhags* and *thromdes*, and urban-rural areas at the national level. There are 24 domains and 44 sampling strata from 20 *dzongkhags* and four *thromdes*.

A stratified two-stage sampling design was adopted. In the first stage, the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) was used to select Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in both urban and rural areas with the number of households as size of variable. The Enumeration Areas (EAs) in both urban and rural areas are defined as PSU. In the rural areas, the smaller *Chiwogs* are considered as one EA and the bigger *Chiwogs* were divided into several EAs. In the second stage, all the regular households in the selected PSUs were listed and the required number of households in each PSUs were selected based on Circular Systematic Sampling (CSS) method.

Sample Size Determination

The sample size is determined using the following formula:

$$n_1 = \frac{z^2 p(1-p)}{e^2} (fk)$$

where;

n_1 is the sample size

z is the value of the statistic in a normal distribution for a 95% confidence interval

p is the household poverty (5.7% from 2017 Poverty report)

e is the acceptable margin of error in estimating p ; set at 3%

f is the sample design effect (2.54 from 2017 Poverty report)

k is the adjustment factor for an anticipated non-response of 5 %

The sample size estimated from the above formula is adjusted by the number of households in the *dzongkhag/thromde* if the Finite Population Correction Factor is less than 95% as follows.

$$n = \frac{(Nn)}{(N + n)}$$

where;

N is the number of households in the *dzongkhag/thromde*

n is final sample size for the *dzongkhag/thromde*

Based on the above formula, the total sample size for 2022 BLSS is estimated at 13,416 households at the national level.

Sample Allocation

The sample size in each *dzongkhag* were then allocated to urban and rural areas. The allocation of sample size is in proportion to the size of urban and rural areas in the *dzongkhag*. At the national level, 33% is allocated to urban and 67% to rural areas. The allocation of sample size across 20 *dzongkhags* by urban and rural areas and four major *thromdes* is shown in the table below.

Sample Size Allocations by Dzongkhag & Area

Table 1.1 Sample Size Allocations by Dzongkhag & Area

| Dzongkhag/Thromde | Final Sample size | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Bumthang | 216 | 312 | 528 |
| Chhukha | 120 | 504 | 624 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 564 | - | 564 |
| Dagana | 84 | 480 | 564 |
| Gasa | 108 | 252 | 360 |
| Haa | 108 | 408 | 516 |
| Lhuentse | 60 | 456 | 516 |
| Monggar | 144 | 480 | 624 |
| Paro | 168 | 456 | 624 |
| Pema Gatshel | 168 | 396 | 564 |
| Punakha | 120 | 444 | 564 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 60 | 504 | 564 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 480 | - | 480 |
| Samtse | 108 | 516 | 624 |
| Sarpang | 60 | 564 | 624 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 492 | - | 492 |
| Thimphu | 24 | 528 | 552 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 624 | - | 624 |
| Trashigang | 108 | 516 | 624 |
| Trashigang Yangtse | 96 | 444 | 540 |
| Trongsa | 108 | 420 | 528 |
| Tsirang | 72 | 480 | 552 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 168 | 456 | 624 |
| Zhemgang | 108 | 432 | 540 |
| Bhutan | 4,368 | 9,048 | 13,416 |

Sampling weight

In the first stage, the probability for selection of i^{th} PSU in a stratum is given by:

$$Pro_{ipsu} = \frac{M_i}{\sum_1^N M_i} * n \quad (1)$$

where,

M_i is the total number of households in the i^{th} PSU

n is the total number of PSUs selected in the stratum

$\sum_1^N M_i$ is the total number of households in the stratum

In the second stage, the probability for selection of households in the i^{th} PSU in a stratum is given by:

$$Pro_{ihhs} = \frac{n_i}{m_i} \quad (2)$$

where,

n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU

m_i is the total number of households during the fresh listing in the i^{th} PSU

The sampling weight is the inverse of the probability of selection and thus from equation (1) and (2) the sampling weight for i^{th} PSU in a stratum is as given by the following formulae.

$$w_i = \frac{1}{(pro_{ipsu} * pro_{ihhs})} = \left(\frac{\sum_1^N M_i}{M_i n} \right) \left(\frac{m_i}{n_i} \right)$$

1.4 SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Questionnaire

The 2022 BLSS questionnaire was broadly categorized into the following eleven blocks:

- Information on the household members
- Housing
- Asset ownership
- Access and distance to facilities
- Remittances sent outside Bhutan
- Priorities, credits and opinions
- Sources of income
- Food consumption
- Non-food consumption
- Home produced non-food items
- General perception and mortality

In order to maintain comparability, most of the questions that were canvassed in previous BLSS were retained with few modifications to cater to the needs of the country. The modifications in the questionnaire were made in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

The survey was conducted using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) method and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) method was also adopted wherever necessary.

Manuals

To ensure the quality, uniformity, and consistency in the data collection, the following manuals were prepared and referred during field enumeration:

- i. **Enumerator's manual:** It contains concepts and definitions of different questions, the code of conduct for enumerators as well as the interviewing procedures.
- ii. **Supervisor's manual:** It contains detailed instructions to ensure data quality as well as the field enumeration procedures.

In addition, the following reference materials were provided:

1. Age conversion table from Bhutanese and *Lhotsham* to English;
2. Conversion tables for Non-Standard Units (NSUs);
3. Household listing forms (Urban +Rural); and
4. Control forms

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 average household food consumption expenditure, questions pertaining to three different reference periods of last seven days, last one month, and last 12 months were asked prior to the date of interview. Households that did not report food consumption for some categories of food items in the last seven days were asked about their consumption over the last one month or the last 12 months. For durable and non-food items, the reference periods were for the last 12 months. Households

that could not recall any expenditure on durable and non-food items in the last 12 months were asked to report their expenditure on these items for the last one month.

1.6 RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

A total of 188 university graduates were recruited as temporary enumerators and 12 officials from NSB and 18 *dzongkhag* statistical officers were deployed as supervisors. The recruitment of enumerators and supervisors was done based on the sample size in the *dzongkhag*. A week long training was conducted for the enumerators and supervisors on the questionnaire content, CAPI and sampling procedures. A day long field test was organized where each enumerator interviewed two households to get hands on experience for both enumerators and supervisors.

1.7 FIELD ENUMERATION

The field data collection for the 2022 BLSS was executed by the respective *dzongkhag* administration as per the guidelines provided by the NSB. Each team led by a supervisor was deployed to the field for a period ranging from 34 to 46 days (April to June). Since the field enumeration coincided with the cordyceps collection in the places like Lunana, Laya and Lingzhi, the enumeration in these places were conducted in the months of July and August.

Data was captured during a single visit to the household. In case where a head of household or competent member of households could not be contacted during the first visit, a minimum of three revisits were made. In some cases, the respondents were contacted through the telephone.

1.8 RESPONSE RATE

Out of 13,416 sample households, 13,340 households responded to the survey

questionnaire, accounting for 99.4% response rate. About 0.6% (76 households) of households did not respond to the survey questionnaire as the household member/s could not be contacted despite several visits.

Table 1.2 presents the response rate by area. The response rate for urban is 99.5% and for rural area, it is 99.4%. The overall response rate is 99.4%.

1.9 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The field data was collected using CAPI method. The questionnaire was designed in the survey solutions system. The data consistency checks were done by the respective supervisors during field enumeration, while the revalidation were done by dashboard managers at the head office.

The data validation, cleaning, and tabulations were undertaken for three months using statistical software stataver.17. The sampling weights were developed and assigned to individual households in order to obtain the estimates for the target population. The analysis was based on 13,340 households with 52,822 persons, out of which 30.3% of the persons are in urban and 69.7% are in rural area. Descriptive statistics were provided through the use of graphs and tables wherever necessary.

Table 1.2 Response Rate by Area

| Area | Number of Households | | Response Rate (%) |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Planned | Canvassed | |
| Urban | 4,368 | 4,348 | 99.5 |
| Rural | 9,048 | 8,992 | 99.4 |
| Both Areas | 13,416 | 13,340 | 99.4 |

Chapter 2

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The size, structure, distribution, and growth of population have direct influence on the quality of life of people in the country. The population structure is one of the basic demographic characteristics and age and sex are its two most important components. The 2022 BLSS collected information on age, sex, marital status and relationship of a member to the household head.

In this chapter, the demographic characteristics like household composition, age and sex distribution, and marital status of the population are presented.

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same dwelling unit, who acknowledge one adult person as the head of household and who share same living 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.

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.

The household Includes:

1. Construction site with two or more huts/ temporary sheds with separate kitchen.
2. DANTAK regular households
3. Bhutanese household within the IMTRAT area.

The household excludes:

1. Institutional households. Examples: School, college, institute, *shedra*/ *dratshang*, military barracks, prison etc.
2. Project site with common mess facilities.
3. Group of persons (if the number exceeds 12) with common provision of food or/and other essentials for living (construction site with two or more huts/temporary sheds with common kitchen).
4. Embassies.
5. IMTRAT households.

2.1 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Household size is the number of family members in a household. 2022 BLSS interviewed 13,340 households representing a total of 164,331 households in the country. The average household size is 4.0 (Table 2.1). Across the *dzongkhags*, it ranges from 3.5 in Pema Gatshel to 4.4 in Lhuentse Dzongkhags. Phuentshogling Thromde has the smallest average household size (3.3) among four *Thromdes* (Appendix, Table A2.1). As presented in Table 2.1, the household size is

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

| Area | Male | Female | Both Sex |
|------------|------|--------|----------|
| Urban | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Rural | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Both Areas | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 |

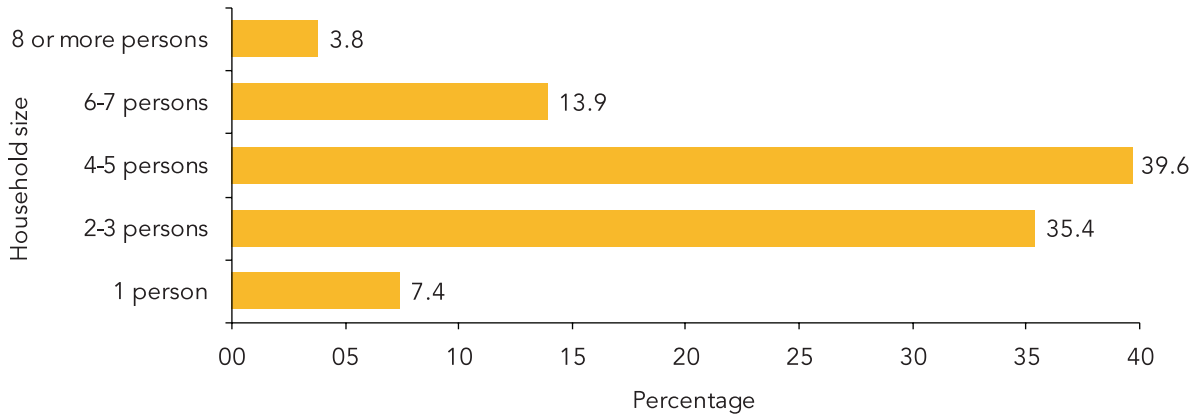


Figure 2.1 Distribution of Households by Size

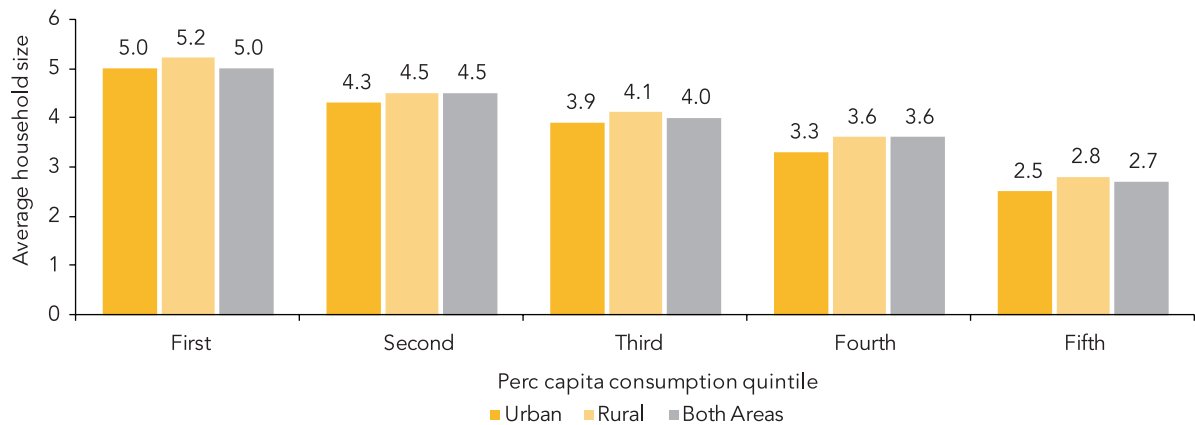


Figure 2.2 Average Household Size by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and Area

slightly larger in rural areas (4.1) as compared to that of urban areas (3.8). The male-headed households tend to have slightly more members (4.0) compared to female-headed households (3.8). The pattern is similar in the urban areas, whereas in the rural areas the household size remains same irrespective of the sex of the household head.

Figure 2.1 shows distribution of households by size. About seven percent of the households are single member households and close to four percent have eight or more members. Most of the households (39.6%) have 4-5 members followed by households with 2-3 members (35.4%).

Figure 2.2 shows average household size by per capita consumption quintile. The average

household size declines in relation to per capita consumption quintiles. The average household size is 5.0 in the poorest per capita consumption quintile as compared to 2.7 in the richest quintile. On an average, the household size is larger in rural areas than in urban areas in all the consumption quintile.

Household Distribution

The survey estimated 164,331 households, where 66,243 resides in urban and 98,089 in rural areas (Table 2.2). The majority of the households are headed by males (67.1%) and the pattern is similar in both urban and rural areas. Across the *Dzongkhags*, the proportion of female-headed households ranges from 17.7% in Samtse to 67.9% in Bumthang (Annex, Table A2.1).

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

| Area | Sex (number) | | | Sex (percent) | | |
|------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|--------|----------|
| | Male | Female | Both Sex | Male | Female | Both Sex |
| Urban | 46,802 | 19,441 | 66,243 | 28.5 | 11.8 | 40.3 |
| Rural | 63,467 | 34,622 | 98,089 | 38.6 | 21.1 | 59.7 |
| Both Areas | 110,269 | 54,063 | 164,332 | 67.1 | 32.9 | 100.0 |

Table 2.3 Age Distributions of Household Heads by Area and Sex

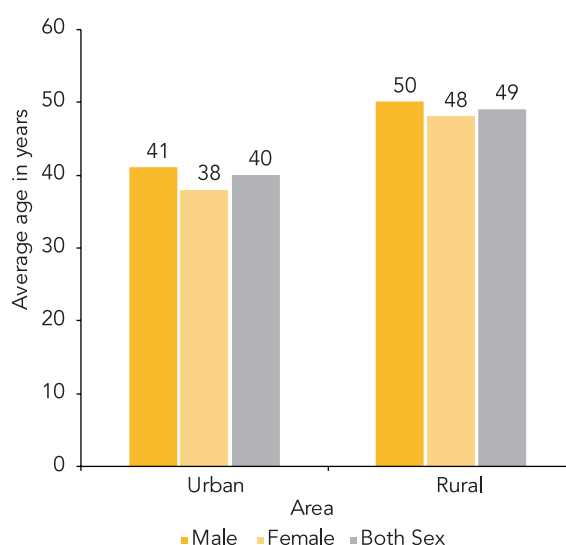
| Area/Sex | Minimum | Mean | 25th Percentile | Median | 75th Percentile | Maximum |
|------------|---------|------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|---------|
| Urban | 18 | 40 | 32 | 38 | 48 | 94 |
| Male | 18 | 41 | 33 | 39 | 48 | 94 |
| Female | 19 | 38 | 29 | 35 | 45 | 87 |
| Rural | 15 | 49 | 38 | 48 | 60 | 102 |
| Male | 17 | 50 | 38 | 49 | 61 | 102 |
| Female | 15 | 48 | 37 | 47 | 59 | 95 |
| Both Areas | 15 | 46 | 34 | 44 | 55 | 102 |
| Male | 17 | 46 | 35 | 44 | 56 | 102 |
| Female | 15 | 45 | 33 | 43 | 55 | 95 |

Bumthang, Punakha and Trongsa are among the *Dzongkhags* where female-headed households outnumber male-headed households. The number of estimated households by *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* is presented in TableA2.1 (Appendix).

Age of Household Head

Table 2.3 shows age distribution of household heads by sex and area of residence. About half of the household heads are 44 years old or less. The household heads are younger in urban areas as compared to rural areas, where the median age are 38 and 48 years respectively.

The average age of the household heads in rural areas is higher (49) than in urban areas (40) (Figure 2.3). In both areas, the average age of male household head is higher than the female household head. Comparing across areas, the average age of male household heads is 41 years in urban areas compared to 50 years in rural areas. Similarly, the average age of female household head is lower in urban areas than in rural areas.

**Figure 2.3** Average Age of Household Heads by Area and Sex

Households with Children

A child is defined as those persons who are below 15 years. About 54.0% of the households have children with at least one male and one female adults, while 31.1% do not have any

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 sex | 87,993 | 53.5 | 51,181 | 31.1 |
| One man | 394 | 0.2 | 6,809 | 4.1 |
| More than one man | 312 | 0.2 | 2,656 | 1.6 |
| One woman | 3,368 | 2.0 | 5,291 | 3.2 |
| More than one woman | 3,290 | 2.0 | 3,037 | 1.8 |
| Total | 95,358 | 58.0 | 68,974 | 42.0 |

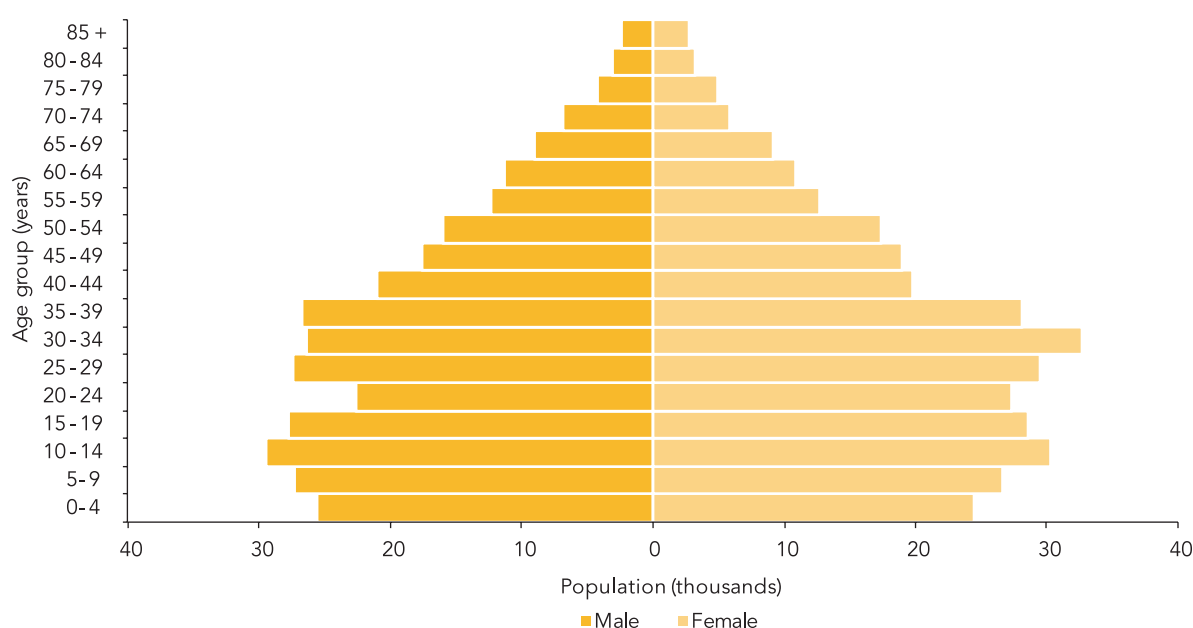


Figure 2.4 Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex

children. About 4.0% of the households have children without male adult. In total, 58.0% of the households has children (Table 2.4).

2.2 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex

The population by sex and age group is shown in the population pyramid (Figure 2.4). The pyramid shows more number of population in the younger age groups. The maximum number of population is observed in the age group

10-14 and 30-34 years. The male population is maximum in the age group 10-14 years and the female population in 30-34 years. The pyramid shows that the population decreases sharply from the age group 40-44 years. The detailed distribution of population by age group, sex, and area is presented in Table A2.2 (Annexure).

Population Size by Area and Sex

Of the total 650,118 persons, 317,233 are males and 332,885 are females (Table 2.5). The female population is slightly higher than the male population in both urban and rural areas.

Table 2.5 Population by Area and Sex

| Area | Male | Female | Both Sex | Proportion to Total Population |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------------------------|
| Urban | 121,945 | 129,125 | 251,070 | 38.6 |
| Rural | 195,288 | 203,761 | 399,049 | 61.4 |
| Both Areas | 317,233 | 332,885 | 650,118 | 100.0 |

Table 2.6 Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Area

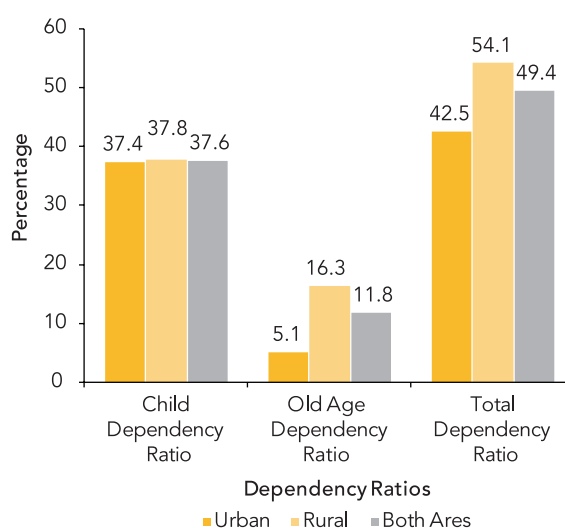
| Broad Age Group | Area (number) | | | Area (percent) | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------|------------|----------------|-------|------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Both Areas | Urban | Rural | Both Areas |
| 0 - 14 years | 65,870 | 97,800 | 163,671 | 26.2 | 24.5 | 25.2 |
| 15 - 64 years | 176,150 | 258,922 | 435,071 | 70.2 | 64.9 | 66.9 |
| 65+ years | 9,050 | 42,327 | 51,377 | 3.6 | 10.6 | 7.9 |
| All Ages | 251,070 | 399,049 | 650,118 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

For every 100 persons, about 39 persons live in urban areas and 61 persons in rural areas. The estimated population by *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* is presented in Table A2.1 (Annexure).

Population by Broad Age Group and Dependency Ratios

The population is categorized into three broad age groups: children (0-14 years); working age population (15-64 years); and elderly population (65+ years) (Table 2.6). As shown in the table, 66.9% of the population are working age population and 25.2% are children and 7.9% are elderly population. The proportion of the working age population is slightly higher in urban areas (70.2%) compared to rural areas (64.9%). The elderly population tends to live in rural areas as the proportion of elderly population is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. However, the proportion of children is almost equal in both the areas.

The dependency ratios are an important indicator that can illustrate structural changes of the population (Figure 2.5). As shown in the figure, the total dependency ratio is 49.4% and it is higher in rural areas (54.1%) than in urban

**Figure 2.5** Dependency Ratios by Area

areas (42.5%). In general, it shows that for every 100 working persons there are 49 dependents. The old age dependency ratio is also higher in rural areas (16.3%) as compared to 5.1% in urban areas. The child dependency ratio is 37.6% and it 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. The median age is 29 years, implying that half of the population are below the age of 29 years (Figure 2.6). There is no difference in median age between male and female population. However, the median age is smaller in urban areas (27 years) as compared to 31 years in rural areas.

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. The overall sex ratio is 95, which indicates that there are more females than males in the population. As shown in the figure, the sex ratio varies across different age groups. It is 101 in the age group 0-14 years, 93 in the age group 15-64 years, and 99 for those who are 65 years and above (Figure 2.7).

2.3 MARITAL STATUS

Population by Marital Status

The survey collected information on the current marital status of household members who are 15 years and above (Table 2.7). Of the population 15 years and above, 64.0% are currently married, 3.4% are divorced, 4.9% are widow/widower and only about one percent are separated. About 27% of the population 15 years and above are never married and less than 1% is living together.

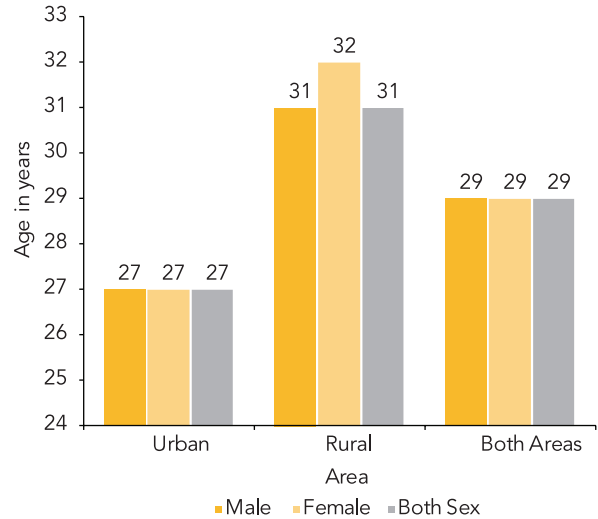


Figure 2.6 The Median Age of the Population by Area and Sex

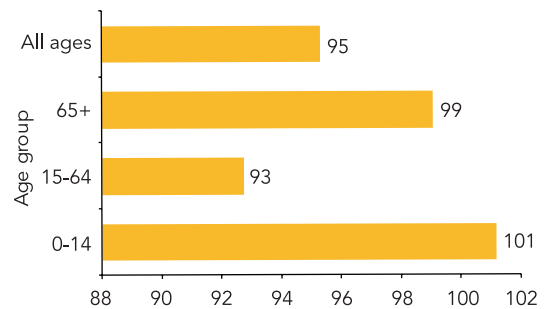


Figure 2.7 Sex Ratios by Broad Age Group

Mean Age by Marital Status

The mean age of the currently married population is 44 years. It is slightly higher for males (46) than females (42). For those people who have never

Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Marital Status and Sex

| Marital status | Male | Female | Both Sex | Proportion to Population 15 Years and Above |
|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|---|
| Never married | 69,738 | 60,419 | 130,157 | 26.8 |
| Living together | 1,114 | 1,286 | 2,401 | 0.5 |
| Married | 152,287 | 158,996 | 311,283 | 64.0 |
| Divorced | 4,481 | 11,917 | 16,399 | 3.4 |
| Separated | 646 | 1,599 | 2,245 | 0.5 |
| Widow/widower | 6,644 | 17,320 | 23,964 | 4.9 |

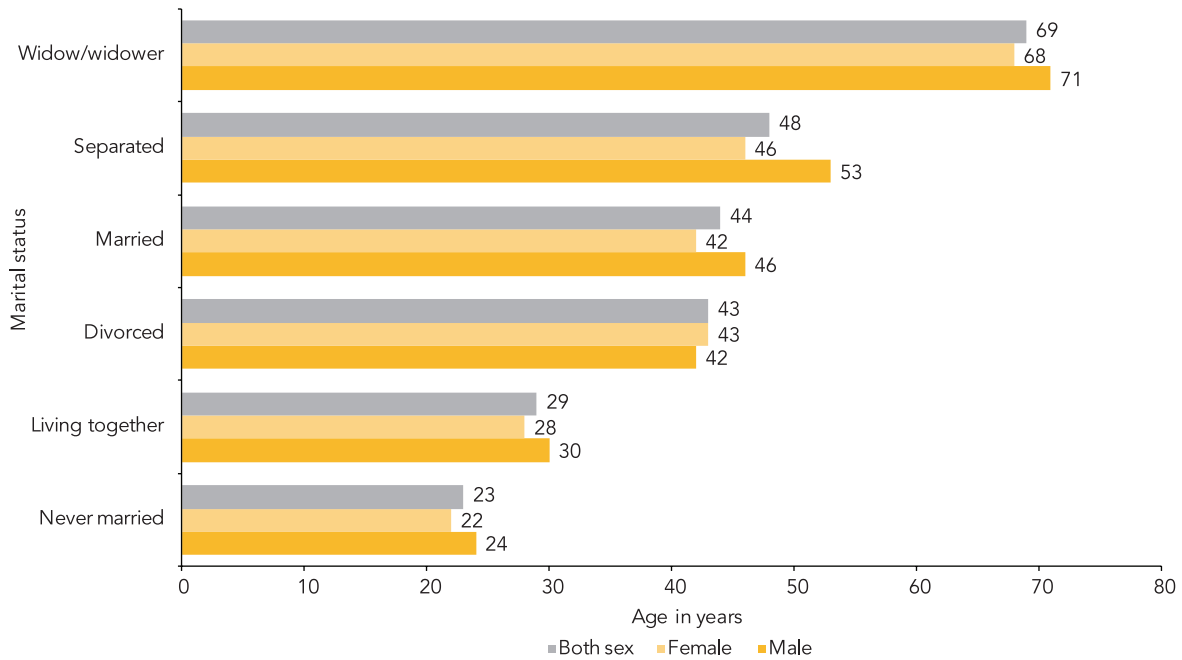


Figure 2.8 Mean Age of the Population by Current Marital Status and Sex

Table 2.8 Distribution of Marital Status of the Population by Level of Education

| Marital status | No Education | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary/TVET |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| Never married | 5.9 | 16.6 | 50.1 | 42.2 |
| Living together | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Married | 78.7 | 76.4 | 45.8 | 54.0 |
| Divorced | 4.0 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 1.7 |
| Separated | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Widow/widower | 10.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

been married, the mean age is 23 years while those who are currently living together have a mean age of 29 years (Figure 2.8).

Marital Status by Level of Education

The persons without education and with primary education have higher marriage rates at 78.7% and 76.4% respectively compared to the persons with higher level of educational. Among higher educational level, about half of the population are married. The proportion of persons with

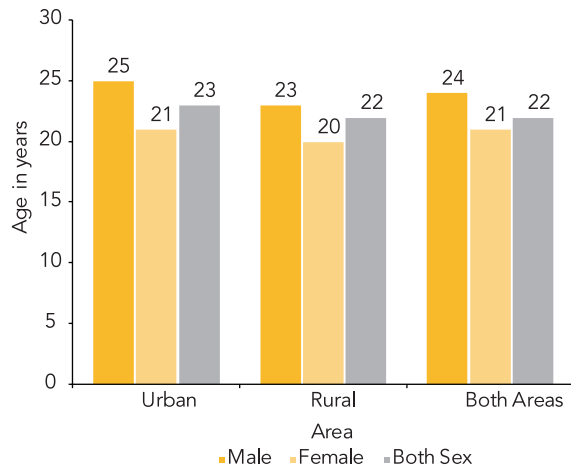


Figure 2.9 Mean Age at First Marriage by Area and Sex

the marital status as 'Living Together' is very negligible at the lower educational level and about two percent with Tertiary/TVET educational level are living together (Table 2.8).

Mean Age at First Marriage

The mean age at first marriage is 22 years (Figure 2.9). Generally, female (21) tend to marry earlier than the males (24). By areas, the mean age at

first marriage is 23 in urban and 22 years in rural areas.

Mean Age at First Marriage by Level of Education

The figure shows that persons with lower educational level tends to marry earlier compared to those persons with higher level of education. On an average, the persons without education marries at the age of 21 years whereas the persons with Tertiary/TVET educational level marries at the age of 26 years (Figure 2.10).

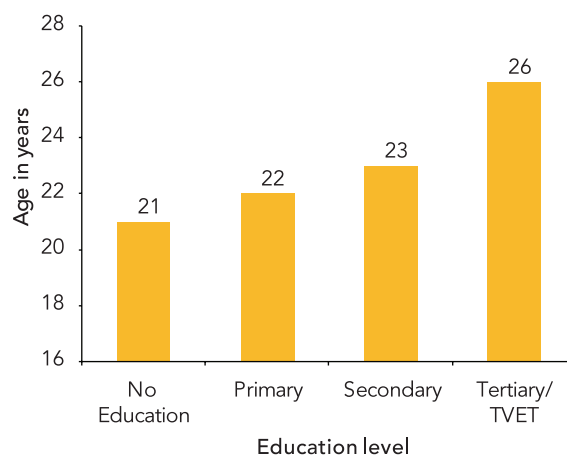


Figure 2.10 Mean Age at First Marriage by Level of Education

Chapter 3

EDUCATION

Education attainment and literacy are important determinants of a person and household welfare. Educational attainment has a direct impact on economic status of an individual as well as that of a household. Adult and youth literacy of both sexes is an indicator under SDG4, “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.” The 2022 BLSS, therefore, collected information about the education of all household members who were two years and above at the time of survey. However, the analysis is restricted to members who were five 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 also 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, for those members of school going age, information about the reasons for not attending school or institute was collected if they are not attending the school or institute.

3.1 LITERACY STATUS

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in Dzongkha, *Lhotsham*, English or any other language.

Overall, 70.2% of the population five six years and above are literate (Table 3.1). The literacy rate is substantially high in urban areas (82.1%) than in rural areas (62.9%). There is also a marked difference in literacy rate between the male and female population both in urban and rural areas. About 77% of the male population are literate as compared to 64% of the females. Across all *Dzongkhags*, the literacy rate ranges from 59.9% in Gasa to 81.0% in Thimphu (Annex, Table A3.2). Among the four *Thromdes*, the literacy rate is highest in Samdrup Jongkhar *Thromde* (83.8%).

Among the youth population (15-24 years), the literacy rate is estimated at 97.7%. The youth in

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 | 88.4 | 77.4 | 82.7 | 99.0 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 86.3 | 73.1 | 79.5 |
| Rural | 71.1 | 55.6 | 63.1 | 97.8 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 65.4 | 47.1 | 56.0 |
| Bhutan | 77.6 | 63.9 | 70.6 | 98.3 | 97.2 | 97.7 | 73.4 | 57.0 | 64.9 |

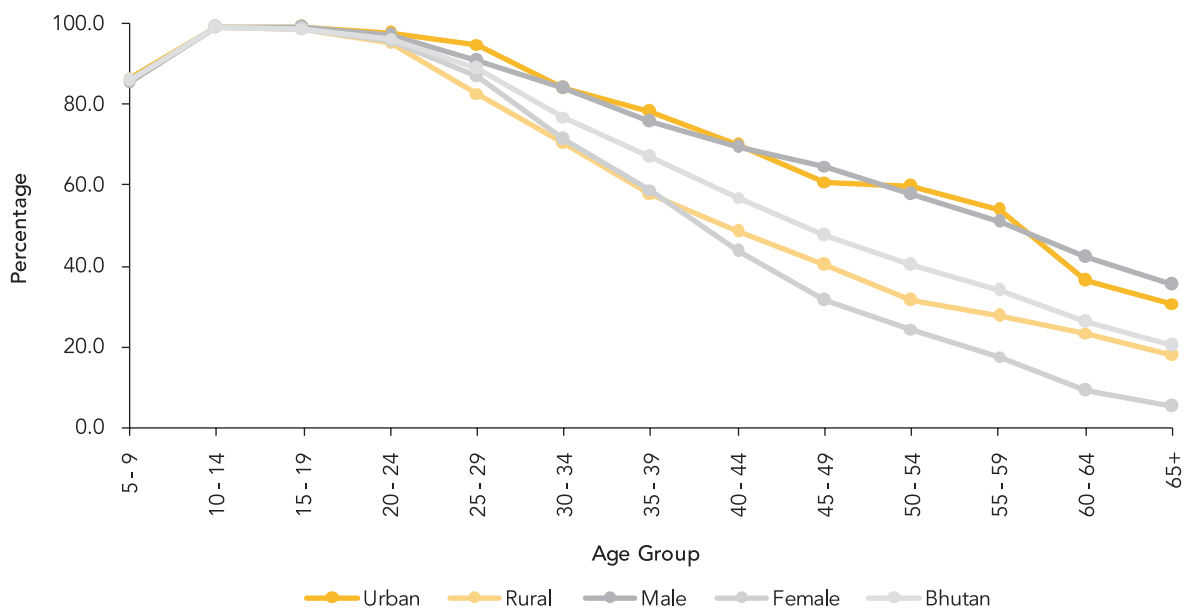


Figure 3.1 Literacy Rates by Age Group, Area and Sex

urban areas (98.4%) are more literate than the youth in rural areas (97.3%). There is a slight difference in literacy rates between male and female youths.

About 65% of the adult population aged 15 years and above are literate (Table 3.1). The literacy rate for male adults is 73.4% as compared to only 57.0% for female adults. There is a large difference in literacy rate between the urban and rural adults. The literacy rate in urban areas is 79.5%, whereas only 56.0% are literate in rural areas. Across the *dzongkhags*, Thimphu has the highest adult literacy rate (78.4%). Comparing the four *Thromdes*, Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde has the highest adult literacy rate (81.3%), while Gelephu Thromde has the lowest (78.1%).

Figure 3.1 shows the literacy rate by age groups, area, and sex. The age group 10-14 years has the highest literacy rate (99.1%). It is observed that the literacy rate is lower among the older population. It drops to 20.3% 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 above is 30.8% in urban areas and 18.0% in rural areas.

3.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational Attainment of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above

Five years is the official minimum age for entering primary school. Table 3.2 shows the educational attainment of persons aged five years and above. Overall, 35.52% of the population aged five years and above do not have education. Around 23% of the population have completed or are attending primary school, while 19.3% have lower or middle secondary education. Likewise, about 13% have higher secondary education, 2% of the populations have Certificate or Diploma education, about 7.5% have Bachelor's Degree or above, and only 0.4% are attending ECCD or Day Care facilities.

The percentage of educational attainment is notably higher in urban areas than in rural areas. About 21% of the population do not have

Table 3.2 Education Attainment of Persons Aged 5 Years & above by level Attained/Attending, Area and Sex (%)

| Highest Level Attained/ Attending | Urban | | | Rural | | | Both Areas | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| No Education | 15.95 | 26.44 | 21.37 | 39.13 | 49.12 | 44.25 | 30.33 | 40.44 | 35.52 |
| Primary | 24.66 | 18.84 | 21.65 | 27.4 | 20.03 | 23.62 | 26.36 | 19.57 | 22.87 |
| Lower/Middle Secondary | 23.60 | 22.27 | 22.91 | 17.00 | 17.21 | 17.11 | 19.51 | 19.15 | 19.32 |
| Higher Secondary | 17.02 | 19.24 | 18.17 | 9.40 | 9.47 | 9.43 | 12.29 | 13.21 | 12.76 |
| Certificate or Diploma | 3.62 | 2.13 | 2.85 | 1.24 | 0.58 | 0.90 | 2.14 | 1.17 | 1.64 |
| Bachelors Degree and above | 14.94 | 10.53 | 12.66 | 5.34 | 3.25 | 4.27 | 8.98 | 6.04 | 7.47 |
| ECCD or Day Care | 0.21 | 0.56 | 0.39 | 0.49 | 0.34 | 0.42 | 0.38 | 0.43 | 0.41 |

Table 3.3 Educational Attainment of Persons Aged (2-4) by Highest Level Attained/Attending Area and Sex (%)

| Highest Level Attained | Urban | | | Rural | | | Both Areas | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| No Education | 80.5 | 81.7 | 81.1 | 76.1 | 77.3 | 76.7 | 78.0 | 79.2 | 78.6 |
| Primary | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| ECCD/ Day care | 19.2 | 16.7 | 18.0 | 23.3 | 22.4 | 22.8 | 21.5 | 20.0 | 20.7 |

formal education in urban areas as compared to about 44% in rural areas. Around 13% of urban population have Bachelor's degree or above, whereas it is only about 4% in rural areas. It is also observed that there is a disparity in educational attainment between the male (40.4%) and female (30.3%) populations.

Education Attainment of Persons Aged 2-4 Years

The survey collected information on the educational attainment for persons aged 2-4 years (Table 3.3). Overall, 78.6% of persons aged 2-4 do not have education. About 1% are attending or have attained primary education. Another 21.7% have attended ECCDs or Day Care centres. Except for primary or ECCD/ Day Care, the educational attainment percent is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Educational Attainment of Head of Households

As shown in Figure 3.2, 49.0% of household do not have formal education. About 28% of the household heads in urban areas have no formal education as compared to 63.5% in rural areas. There is also a marked difference in educational attainment between male (56.0%) and female (40.7%). The proportion of household heads with bachelor's and above education is much higher in urban areas (16.5%) than in rural area (5.3%).

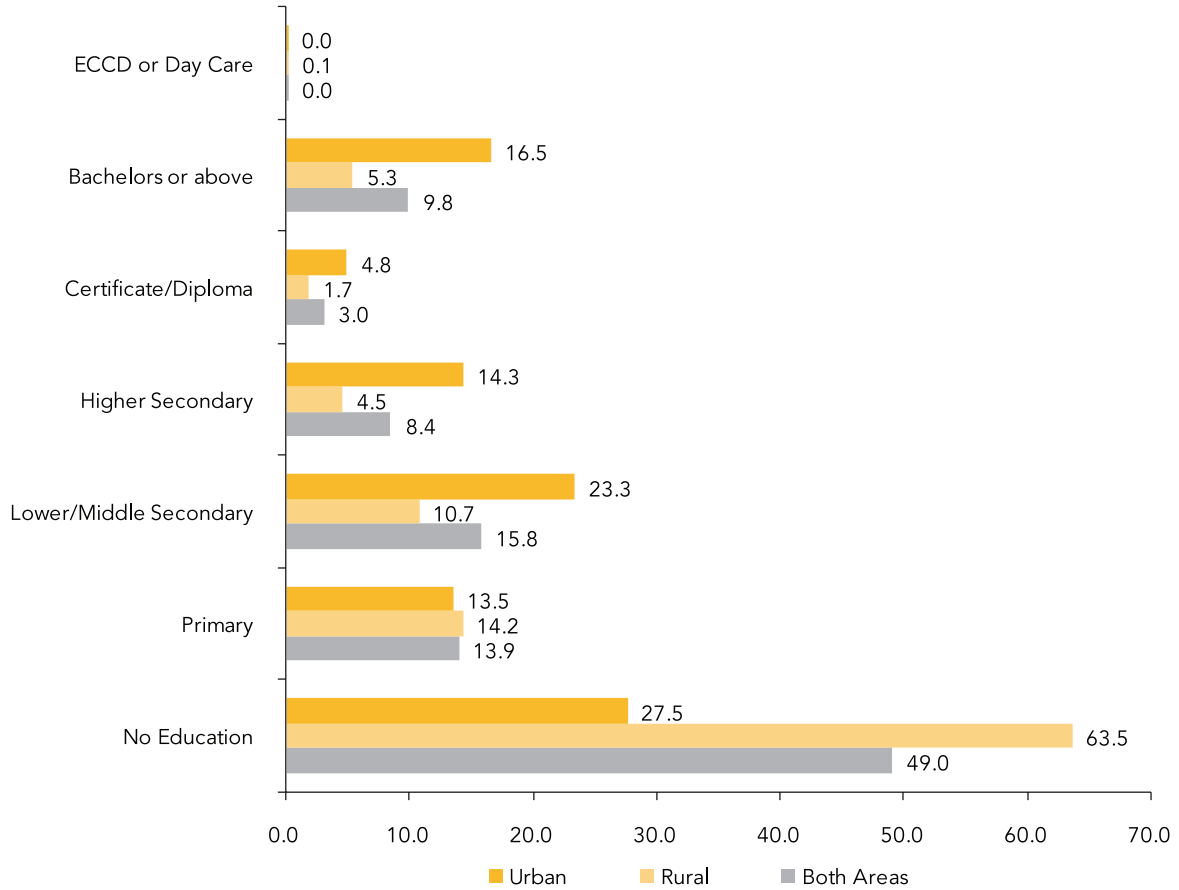


Figure 3.2 Distribution of Household Heads by Educational Attainment, Area and Sex

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 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 27.2 |
| Attended in the last academic year | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Attended in the past | 50.7 | 41.1 | 45.7 | 30.8 | 21.1 | 25.8 | 38.4 | 28.8 | 33.5 |
| Never Attended | 19.8 | 29.4 | 24.8 | 40.9 | 50.4 | 45.7 | 32.8 | 42.3 | 37.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

3.3 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Educational Status: Current and Past Formal Schooling

Though the official entry age for primary education is five years, the survey has collected information on education for population two years and above (Table 3.4). The proportion of population two years and above that have

never attended formal school or institute is 37.7%, while 28.8% are currently attending or attended in the last academic year, and 33.5% 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.

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

| Education Level Associated with Age Group | Age Group | Urban | | | Rural | | | Both Areas | | |
|---|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Primary | 5 - 12 | 96.7 | 96.4 | 96.6 | 92.8 | 96.9 | 94.9 | 94.3 | 96.7 | 94.4 |
| Lower Secondary | 13 - 14 | 95.3 | 99.5 | 97.6 | 89.7 | 97.9 | 93.9 | 91.7 | 98.5 | 95.3 |
| Middle Secondary | 15 - 16 | 94.6 | 96.3 | 95.5 | 86.6 | 96.3 | 91.5 | 89.3 | 96.3 | 92.9 |
| Higher Secondary | 17 - 18 | 87.5 | 90.2 | 88.9 | 79.1 | 88.4 | 83.7 | 82.3 | 89.1 | 85.7 |
| Tertiary | 19 - 20 | 48.7 | 49.7 | 49.3 | 50.6 | 54.0 | 52.3 | 49.8 | 52.0 | 51.0 |
| All Education Level | 5 - 22 | 84.9 | 84.7 | 84.8 | 82.4 | 87.8 | 85.1 | 83.4 | 86.6 | 85.0 |

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 Group, Area and Sex

| Age Group | Urban | | | Rural | | | Both Areas | | |
|---------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 15 - 24 | 98.5 | 97.7 | 98.0 | 94.8 | 96.0 | 95.4 | 96.3 | 96.8 | 96.5 |
| 25 - 34 | 89.9 | 81.2 | 85.2 | 71.4 | 63.2 | 67.1 | 80.3 | 72.1 | 75.9 |
| 35 - 44 | 75.2 | 58.2 | 67.1 | 51.7 | 31.5 | 41.2 | 62.3 | 42.3 | 52.3 |
| 45 - 54 | 69.6 | 34.1 | 52.7 | 35.2 | 12.0 | 22.6 | 47.7 | 18.8 | 32.7 |
| 55 - 64 | 54.3 | 17.7 | 36.3 | 21.1 | 4.2 | 12.6 | 28.6 | 7.2 | 17.9 |
| 65+ | 36.2 | 8.1 | 20.9 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 16.1 | 2.3 | 9.2 |
| All Age Group | 80.9 | 68.1 | 74.3 | 52.4 | 40.4 | 46.2 | 63.2 | 51.0 | 56.9 |

However, more males (38.4%) had attended schools in the past than females (28.8%). On the other hand, there are more females (42.3%) who have never attended formal school or institute as compared to males (32.8%). The population that has never attended formal school is high in rural areas (45.7%) than in urban areas (24.8%). The individuals who have attended schools or institutes in the past in urban areas (45.7%) is almost twice as those in rural areas (25.8%).

Current School Attendance of Persons Aged 5-22 Years

Based on the age groups, education is categorized into five levels: primary school for age 5-12 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 (Table 3.5). The current school attendance rate is 85.0%. It is observed that there is not much gender disparity

in the current school attendance. There is also no difference in school attendance rate between urban and rural areas. However, males in urban areas have higher school attendance rate (84.9%) compared to the males in rural areas (82.4%). Females have a higher school attendance rate than males in all the age groups.

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

More than half (56.9%) of the population aged 15 years and above are either currently attending formal school or have attended school in the past (Table 3.6). The male population has higher school attendance rate (63.2%) than the female population (51.0%).

The male population has a higher attendance rate than the female population in all the age groups in both urban and rural areas. The school attendance rate is much higher among

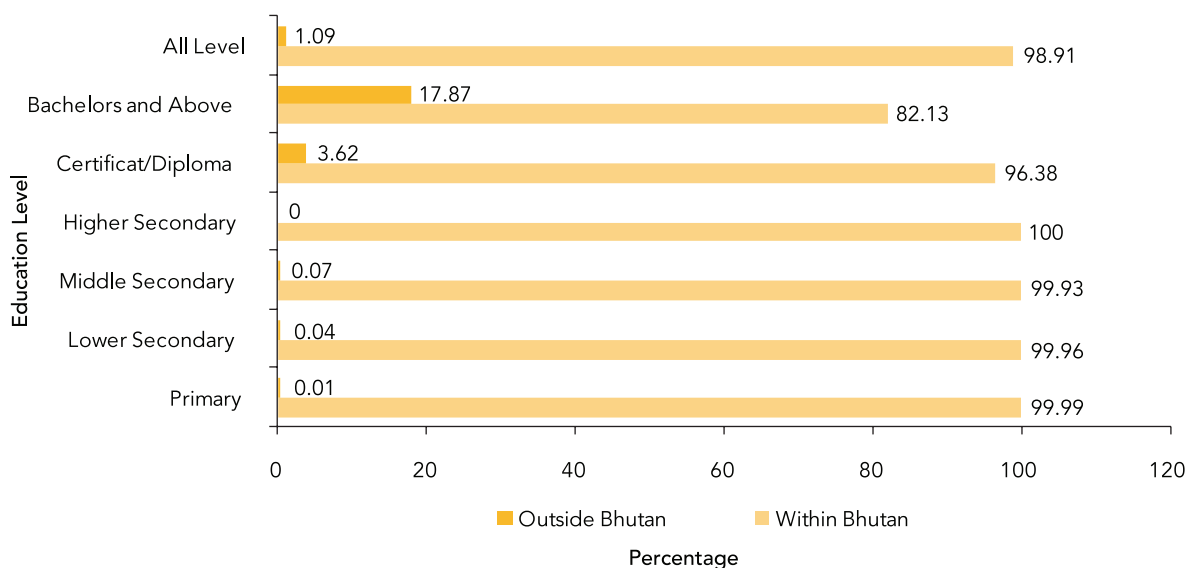


Figure 3.3 Proportion of Persons Aged 5 Years and Over who are Studying Within and Outside Bhutan by Educational Level

the younger age group than among the older age group. More than 96% of population among the age group 15-24 are in school or have attended school in the past as compared to only about 10% among those aged 65 years and above. 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 five out of 10 in rural areas.

School Attendance Outside Bhutan

Figure 3.3 shows the proportion of students currently studying within and outside Bhutan. Overall, 99% of the persons five years and above are currently studying within Bhutan. The proportion of students going abroad for study increases as the level of education increases. About 4% of students at certificate or diploma level and 18% at bachelor's degree or higher level go abroad to study while almost all the students at primary and secondary level study within Bhutan.

Type of School or Institute Attendance

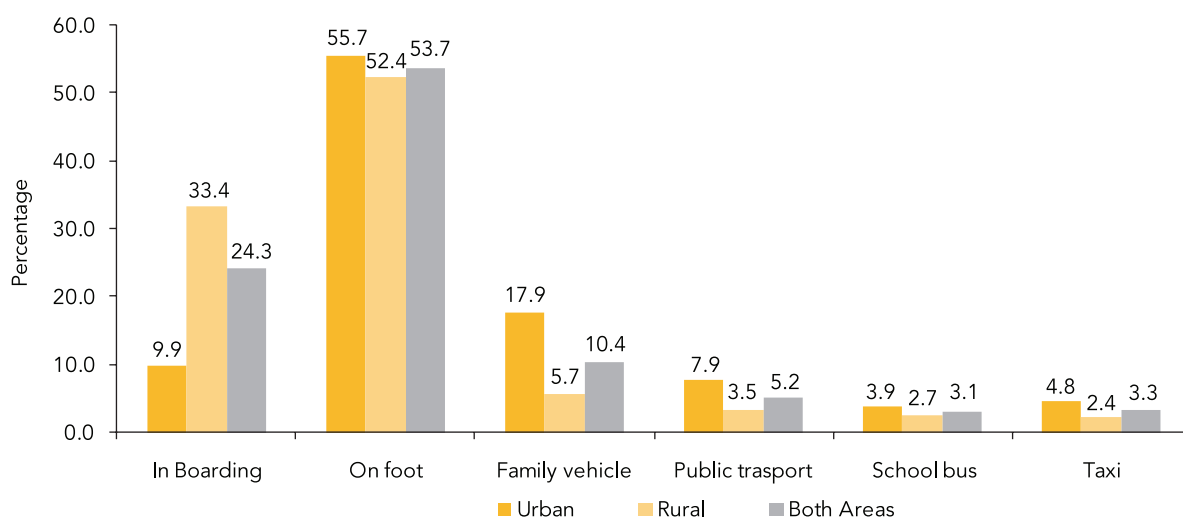
Overall, about 94% of the students go to public school or institute (Table 3.7). Only about 6% of the students go to private school or institute. The proportion of students going to private school or institute is higher at the higher levels of education. About 27% go to private school or institute at bachelor's degree level and above as compared to only 4% at primary school level. The students attending private school or institute is higher in urban areas (11%) than in rural areas (3%). About 23% of the students go to private school or institute at the higher secondary school level in urban areas while it is 10.9% in rural areas. It is observed that there are a few numbers of students who attend specialized institute managed by the Non-Government Organizations (NGO).

Mode and Duration of Travel to School

Figure 3.4 shows the mode of travel to school of the students who are two years and above by area. Overall, 24% 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 (9.9%). Most of the students

Table 3.7 Types of School or Institute Attendance by Level of Education and Area

| Educational Level | Urban | | | | Rural | | | | Both Areas | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|------|------------|--------|---------|------|------------|------------|---------|------|------------|
| | Public | Private | NGO | Don't know | Public | Private | NGO | Don't know | Public | Private | NGO | Don't know |
| Primary School | 92.24 | 7.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 98.64 | 1.33 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 96.24 | 3.75 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Lower Secondary | 95.83 | 4.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.45 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 97.98 | 2.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Middle Secondary | 95.45 | 4.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 98.64 | 1.31 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 97.50 | 2.47 | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| Higher Secondary | 77.51 | 22.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 88.92 | 10.93 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 84.42 | 15.48 | 0.09 | 0.00 |
| Certificate/ Diploma | 71.18 | 28.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 79.34 | 20.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 75.70 | 24.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Bachelors and Above | 64.21 | 35.16 | 0.14 | 0.50 | 79.64 | 19.09 | 0.11 | 1.15 | 71.24 | 27.84 | 0.12 | 0.80 |
| All Level | 88.93 | 11.02 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 96.65 | 3.26 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 93.63 | 6.29 | 0.03 | 0.05 |

**Figure 3.4** Usual mode of Travel to School by Area

across the country walk to schools (53.7%). About 10% of the students use their family cars, only 5.2% go to school by public transport, 3.1% by school bus, and about 3% by Taxi. More students in urban areas travel to school by bus or public transport than the students in rural areas. In urban areas, 10.4% of students go to school by family cars as compared to only 5.7% in rural areas. About 8% and 4% of the students use public transport and school bus respectively in urban areas, whereas in rural areas it is about 3% for both public and school bus.

On an average, students across the country take about 15 minutes to reach his or her school or institute. About four out of ten students take 15 minutes or less to reach school or institute, while two out of ten take 16-30 minutes (Table 3.8). The proportion of students residing in boarding facility increases with the level of education. Around 2% of the students in primary level take about an hour to reach school. A negligible number of students in bachelor's degree and above take one hour to reach their institute.

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

| Educational Level | Boarding | <=15 mins | 16 - 30 mins | 31 - 45 mins | 46 - 60 mins | >60 mins |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| Primary School | 9.2 | 55.5 | 25.3 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 1.5 |
| Lower Secondary | 29.5 | 45.2 | 18.8 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| Middle Secondary | 43.7 | 33.4 | 17.1 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| Higher Secondary | 53.3 | 26.5 | 16.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Certificate/Diploma | 79.0 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 |
| Bachelors and above | 71.1 | 15.9 | 11.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| All Level | 25.6 | 45.3 | 21.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 1.1 |

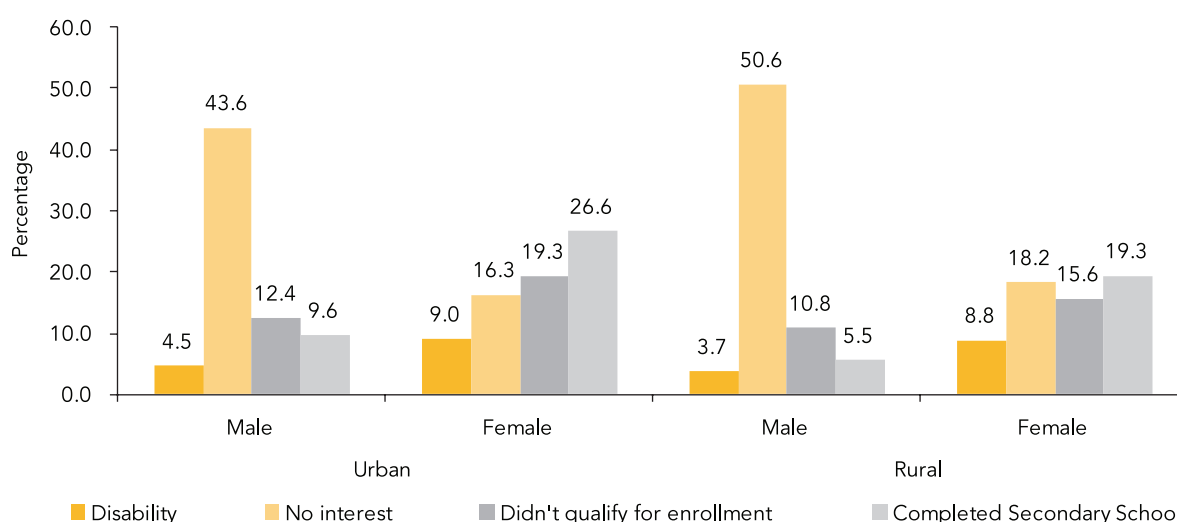


Figure 3.5 Four Main Reasons for Not attending School by Children Aged 5-18 Years by Area and Sex

Main Reasons for Not attending in School

The four main reasons for children aged 5-18 years not attending school or institute are shown in Figure 3.5. In urban areas, the majority of the male children population are not in school due to lack of interest (42.6%) followed by not qualifying for enrolment (12.4%) due to not attaining the required age at the time of enrolment period. A higher proportion of female children are due to completed secondary school (26.6%), followed by not qualifying for enrolment (19.3%). In rural areas, the majority of male children population were not interested (50.6%), while female children completed secondary school (19.3%).

Other Types of Education

For those persons five 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 present. Overall, 19.0% have received other types of learning; monastic education(institutional), monastic education(non-institutional) and non-formal education (NFE) as shown in Figure 3.7. Nearly 12% have received non-formal education followed by monastic education(institutional) (3.5%) and monastic education(non-institutional) (3%). Among those persons who have never attended formal school or institute, around 81% have never received any other types of learning.

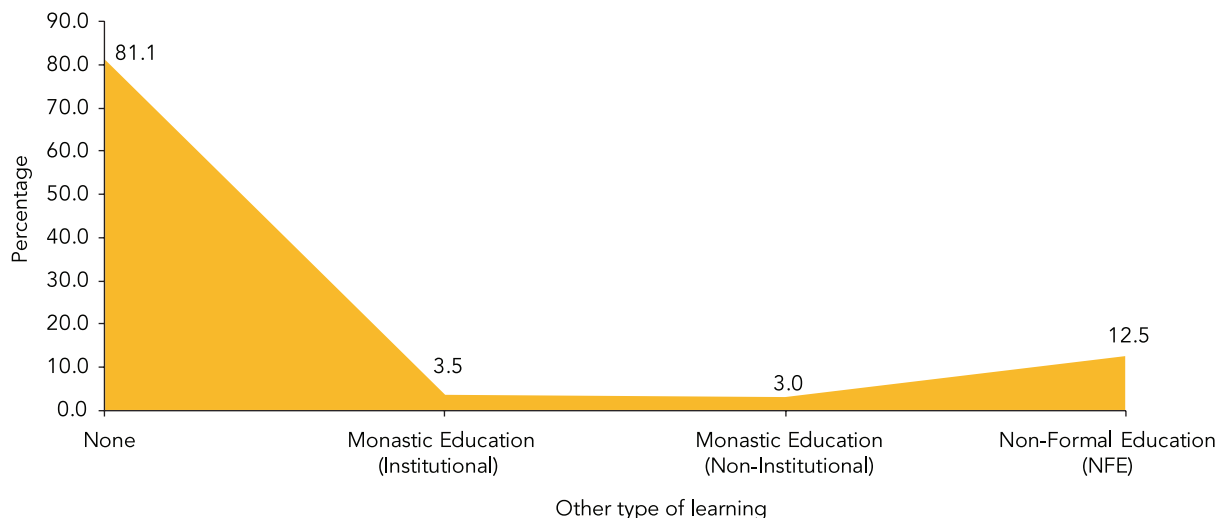


Figure 3.6 Other Type of Learning Received by Persons 5 Years and Over who have Never Attended Formal School/Institute

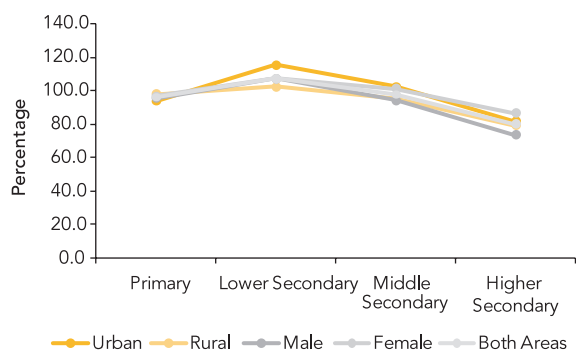


Figure 3.7 a Gross Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

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 5-12 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 3.7a, the GAR is higher at the lower secondary level (107.2%) than at the higher secondary levels (79.9%). The female children have slightly higher GAR than male

children. Overall, the GAR for female children is 97.4% as compared to 93.4% for male children. Except for primary level, the GAR is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for all the education levels. In particular, there is a marked difference at the lower secondary level. In the urban areas, the GAR is the highest at the lower secondary level (115.5%), while the lowest is at the higher secondary level (81.6%). Similarly, in rural areas the GAR is highest at the lower secondary level (102.3%), while the lowest is at higher secondary level (78.8%). In general, the GAR in urban areas is 96.0%, while in rural areas it is 95.5%.

As shown in Figure 3.7b, rural males (95.6%) and females (100.0%) have higher GAR at the primary level as compared to urban males (95.2%) and females (92.1%). However, as the level of education increases, males and females in urban areas have higher GAR than rural males and females. At the lower secondary level, urban females have the highest GAR (116%), while rural males of higher secondary have the lowest GAR (72.7%). There is a marked difference in GAR at the lower secondary level between urban and rural areas. The GAR for urban females is

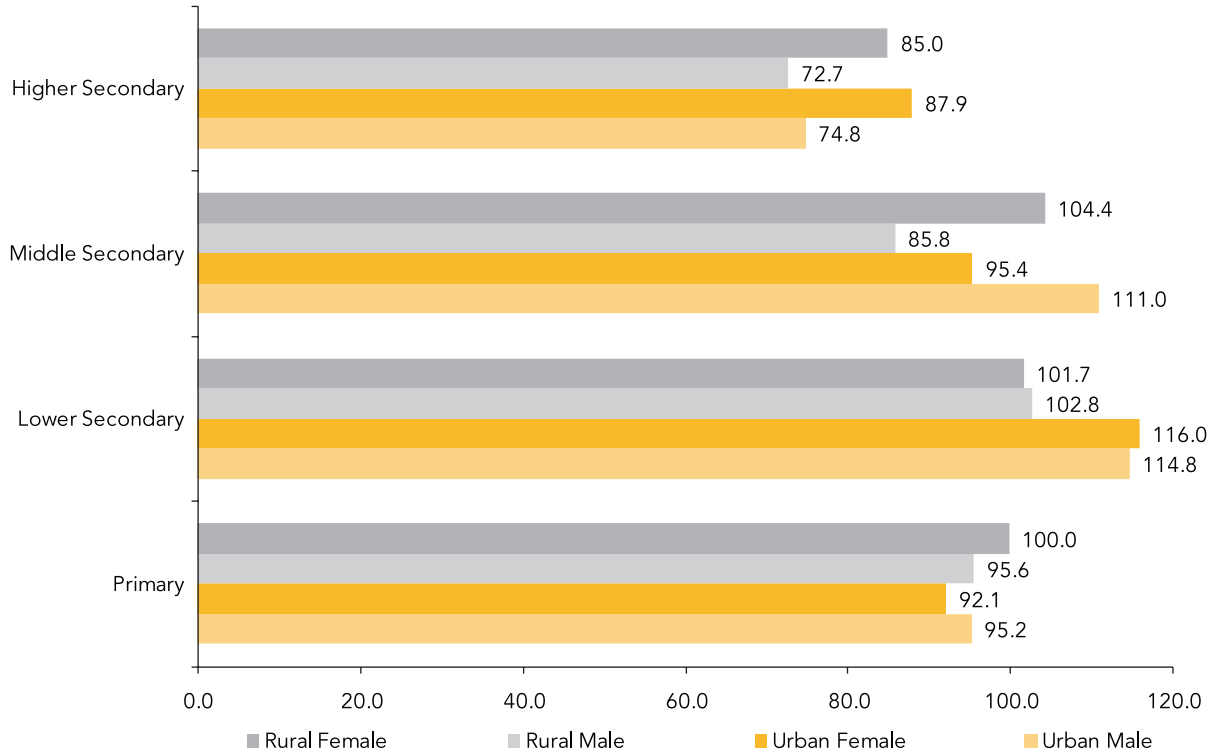


Figure 3.7 b Gross Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

116.0% as compared to only 101.7% for rural females. Similarly, the GAR for urban males is 114.8%, while it is only 102.8% for rural males.

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 3.8a and Figure 3.8b show the NAR by level of education, area, and sex. Overall, the estimated NAR is 71.8%. The NAR for males is estimated at 70.3% and it is 73.3% for females. Similar to the GAR, the NAR is higher at the lower level of education. The NAR is 88.9% at primary level, 59.6% at lower secondary, 47.6% at middle secondary and 41.6% 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 higher secondary. In general, the NAR is higher in urban areas (73.3%) than in rural areas (67.6%).

By *dzongkhags*, Samtse has the highest GAR at 99.9%, followed by Trashi Yangtse (97.5%) and Sarpang (97.1%). The lowest GAR is observed in Gasa (82.2%). On the other hand, Trashi Yangtse (78.1%) has the highest NAR followed by Trashigang (76.8%), while Gasa has the lowest NAR (62.1%).

Across four *Thromdes*, GAR is estimated to be highest in Thimphu *Thromde* (97.9%), while NAR is highest in Phuntsholing *Thromde* (76.1%). On contrary, Phuntsholing *Thromde* has the lowest GAR (91.4%) and Gelephu *Thromde* has the lowest NAR (69.1%).

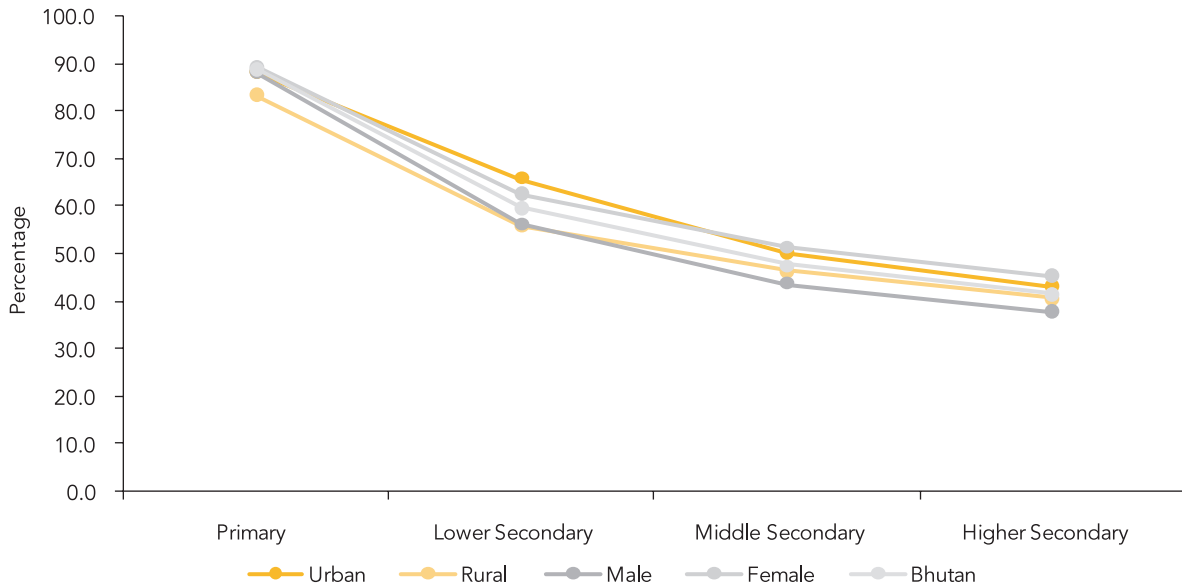


Figure 3.8 a Net Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

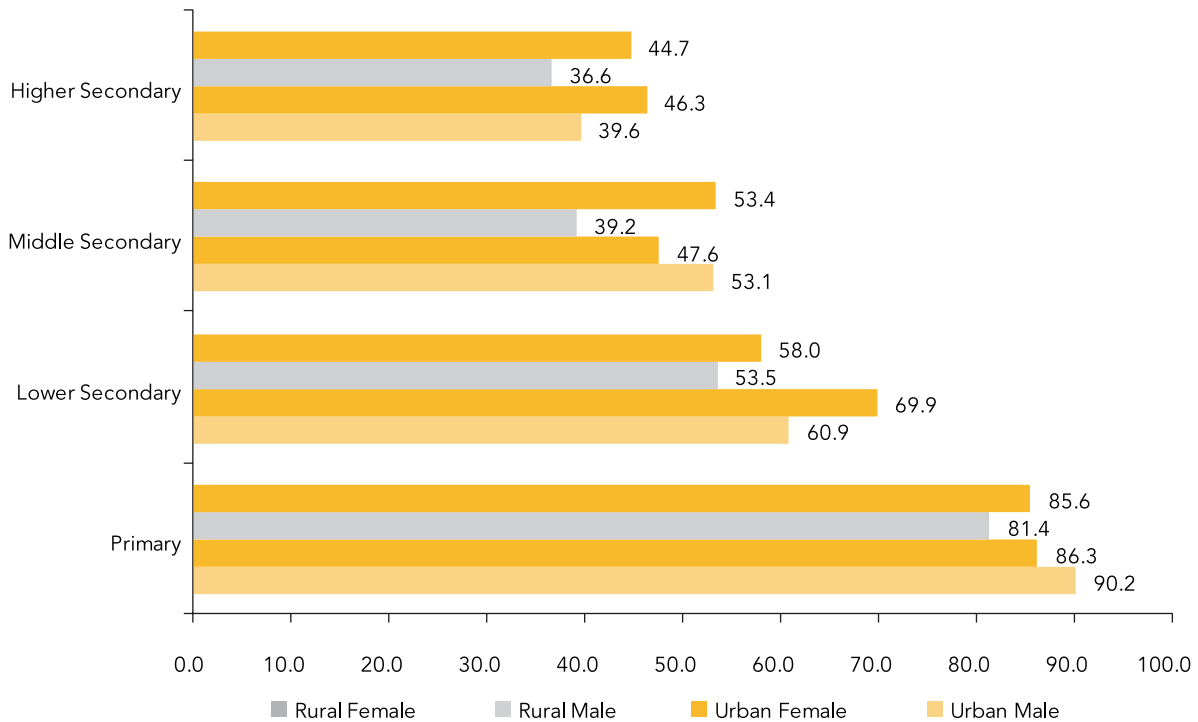


Figure 3.8 b Net Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

Adjusted Net Attendance Ratios

For a level of education associated with a specific age group, the adjusted NAR takes into account in those age group who are attending at other

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

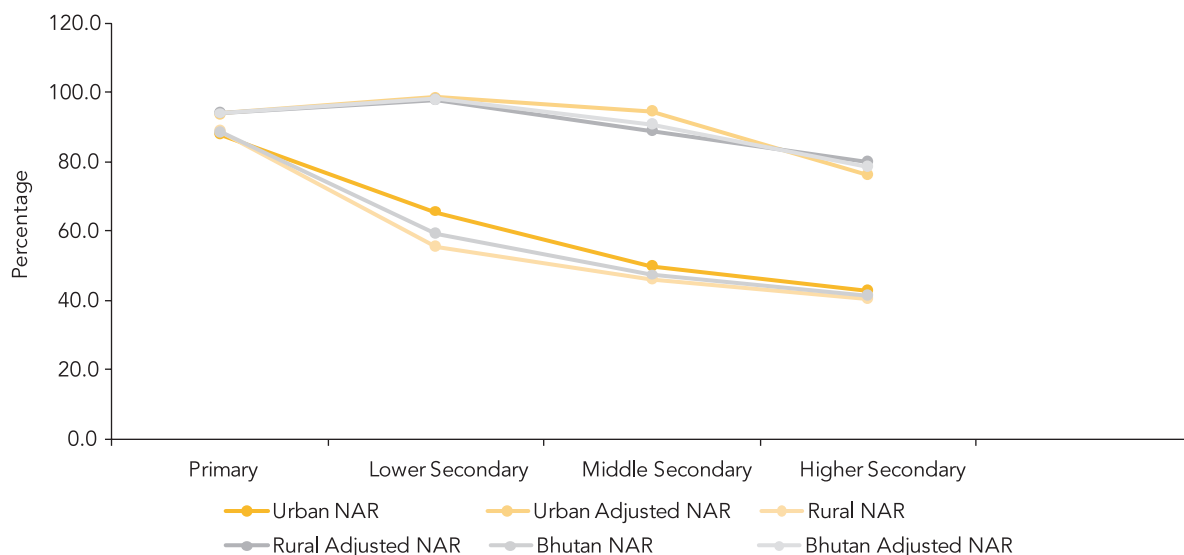


Figure 3.9 Net Attendance Ratios and Adjusted Net Attendance Ratios at the Primary and Secondary Levels by Area

Table 3.9 Difference between the Net Attendance Ratio and the Adjusted Attendance Ratio at Different Educational Level

| Educational Level | Net Attendance Ratios by educational level | | | | | | Adjusted NAR |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Primary | Lower Secondary | Middle Secondary | Higher Secondary | Above Higher Secondary | Monastic Education/NFE | |
| Primary | 88.9 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 94.2 |
| Lower Secondary | 24.0 | 59.6 | 11.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 98.4 |
| Middle Secondary | 3.7 | 26.6 | 47.6 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 91.1 |
| Higher Secondary | 0.6 | 5.7 | 25.7 | 41.6 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 78.7 |

while 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 NAR. It is shown in Figure 3.9. The adjusted NAR in both urban and rural areas and at the national level are higher than the NAR at all education levels. The difference between the adjusted NAR and NAR is bigger at the lower and middle secondary levels. For instance, at the lower

secondary level, the adjusted NAR in urban areas is 98.9% as compared to the NAR (65.8%).

The adjusted NAR is higher than NAR at all the educational levels (Table 3.9). For instance, students at primary level are in the age group 5-12 years, and the NAR for this level is 88.9%. This implies that in the age group 5-12 years, 88.9% of them are enrolled at the primary level. However, about 4% of students in the same age group are enrolled at lower secondary. At least 1.4% of them are receiving other types of learning. Thus, the adjusted NAR at the primary level is 94.2% indicating that about 94% of the persons in the age group 5-12 years are attending formal school or receiving other types of learning. At

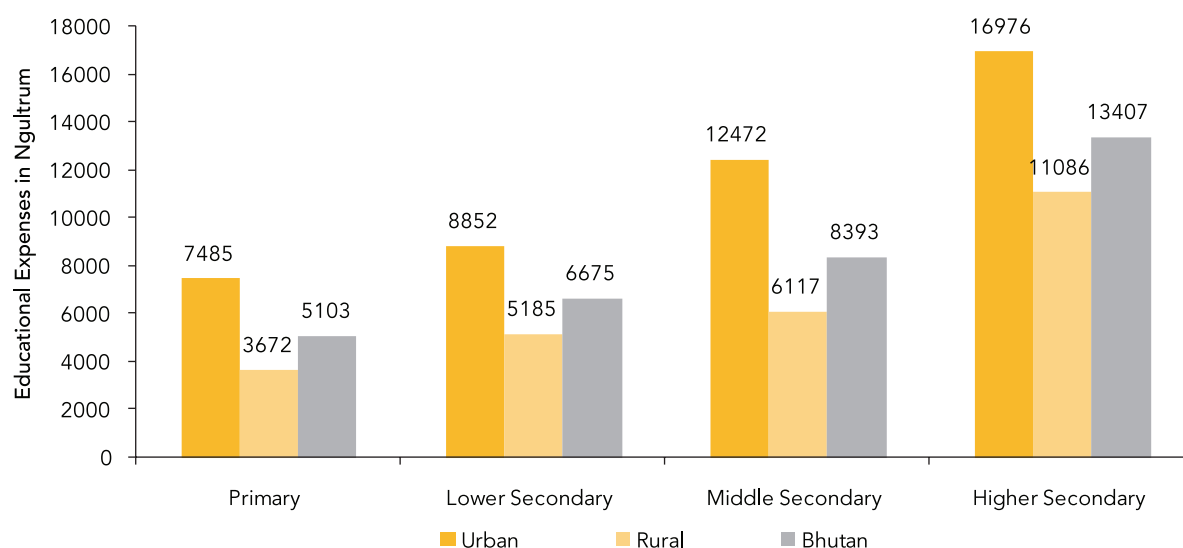


Figure 3.10 Average Educational Expenses per Student by Educational Level, Area and Sex

the middle secondary level, the adjusted NAR is about 91% and NAR is 47.6%. About 4% of the students in the same age group are enrolled at primary, 26.6% at lower secondary, and 13.1% at higher secondary levels. Thus, around 91% of persons in 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 (enrolments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary

education (regardless of age) to the total number of populations 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 80%. Primary completion rate is higher in rural areas for both males and females than in urban areas. Around nine in ten females who are aged 12 years are attending grade six in rural areas as compared to only eight out of ten in urban areas. In contrast to Primary completion rate in rural areas, urban areas have higher Secondary completion rate for both males and females. Overall, 102.3% of persons aged 16 years are attending grade 10 in urban areas, while 96.5% are attending the same in rural areas.

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

| Education Level/Sex | Urban | Rural | Both Areas |
|---------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Primary | 76.1 | 81.7 | 79.6 |
| Male | 71.2 | 74.7 | 73.5 |
| Female | 80.8 | 89.7 | 86.1 |
| Secondary | 102.3 | 96.5 | 98.7 |
| Male | 105.0 | 90.7 | 96.0 |
| Female | 92.9 | 84.2 | 87.5 |

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).

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 collected. As shown in Figure 3.10, the average amount spent is Nu 5,103 at the primary level, Nu 6,675 at the lower-secondary level, Nu 8,393 at the middle-secondary level and a much higher Nu 13,407 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 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 26% higher than a student in rural area.

Chapter 4

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 in 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."

With the recent pandemic, health has become the most important indicator to measure the socio-economic development of the country.

The 2022 BLSS 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 twelve months prior to the survey. 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 expenditure on treatment and services received as outpatients and inpatients. 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 those who were not sick/injured in the last twelve months but had incurred health expenses. This information mainly covers the expenditure incurred for buying masks, hand sanitizers and medicine bought during the pandemic.

4.1 HEALTH CONDITIONS

In the last 12 months before the survey, about 28% of all household members were sick or injured. The difference in percentage of persons who were sick or injured between sex and between areas of residence appears to be moderately high. The higher percentage of females (30.5%) who were sick or injured when compared to their

male (25.1%) counterparts indicates females are more susceptible to sickness or injury. This is true for all females residing in both urban and rural areas (Table 4.1).

Among age groups, elderly persons aged 60 years and above were more vulnerable to sickness or injury than younger persons; more than two times (49.9%) elderly persons aged 60 years and above were sick or injured compared to the younger (20.6%) age groups aged 0-14. Similarly, the elderly persons aged 60 years and above are vulnerable to get sick or injure which was slightly less than the two times the younger (26.8%) age group 15-59 years. In general, for every one-person sick or injured in the age group 0-14 or 15-59, two elderly person age 60 years and above were sick or injured in the last 12 months prior to the survey (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1).

Between urban and rural areas, the data shows that the incidence rate of sickness or injury is higher in urban areas. There is higher proportion of persons who were sick or injured in urban (28.3%) than in rural (27.6%) areas. This is mainly because of a higher proportion of persons aged 0-14 (23.3%) and 60 years and above (56.9%) in urban areas who were sick or injured compared to rural areas. When compared between sexes,

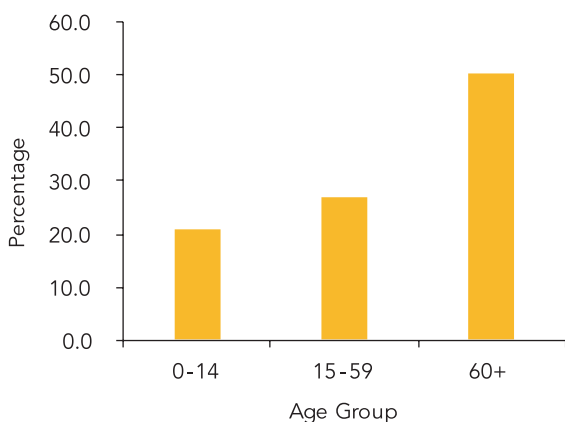


Table 4.1 Distribution of Persons Who Were Sick or Injured 12 months before the Survey by Broad Age-group, Area and Sex (%)

| Area/Gender | Broad Age Group | | | Total |
|-------------|-----------------|-------|------|-------|
| | 0-14 | 15-59 | 60+ | |
| Urban | 23.3 | 28.0 | 56.9 | 28.3 |
| Male | 23.8 | 23.6 | 53.8 | 25.2 |
| Female | 22.8 | 32.1 | 59.7 | 31.3 |
| Rural | 18.7 | 26.0 | 48.4 | 27.6 |
| Male | 19.7 | 21.9 | 45.5 | 25.0 |
| Female | 17.7 | 29.8 | 51.3 | 30.1 |
| Both Areas | 20.6 | 26.8 | 49.9 | 27.9 |
| Male | 21.3 | 22.6 | 46.9 | 25.1 |
| Female | 19.8 | 30.8 | 53.0 | 30.5 |

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. However, in the older age cohort, females are more likely to be at risk of getting sick or injury.

Among *dzongkhags*, Punakha (40.8%) has the highest rate of persons who were sick or injured, followed by Samtse (36.4%) and Paro (35.4%). The *dzongkhags* with the lowest rate of sickness or injury were in Zhemgang (15.6%), Trongsa (15.7%) and, Trashi Yangtse (17.8%) (Annexure, Table A4.1).

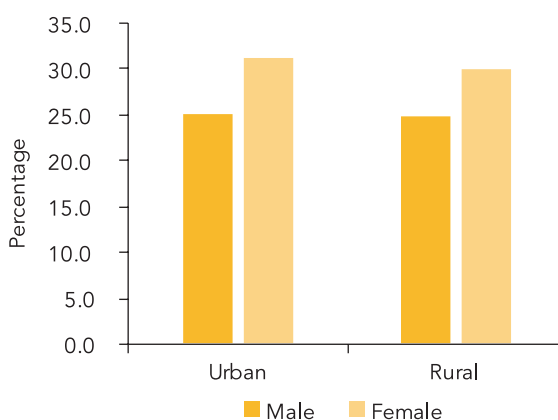


Figure 4.1 Distribution of Persons Who Were Sick or Injured 12 months before the Survey by Broad Age-group, Area and by Sex (%)

Table 4.2 Average Health-Care Expenditure on Treatment and Services Received by Those Who Were Sick or Injured in last one month by Area and Sex (Nu.)

| Expenditure Items | Urban | | | Rural | | | Bhutan | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Hospital Charges (Consultation fees, etc.) | 429.5 | 494.0 | 461.2 | 755.4 | 681.0 | 710.1 | 537.8 | 576.9 | 558.8 |
| Cabin charges | 1848.0 | 2584.4 | 2310.7 | 445.9 | 965.3 | 795.9 | 1417.6 | 2015.5 | 1802.4 |
| Purchase of medicine | 220.8 | 192.4 | 204.8 | 162.4 | 168.1 | 165.7 | 189.8 | 179.2 | 183.8 |
| Health care accessories | 301.8 | 197.4 | 252.5 | 172.0 | 143.1 | 154.9 | 229.9 | 161.2 | 192.4 |
| Family planning (Including invitro fertilization (IVF)) | 316.8 | 207.5 | 247.3 | 30.7 | 78.6 | 61.0 | 231.5 | 169.6 | 192.2 |
| Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT scan, MRI) | 2,201.1 | 564.3 | 1,329.5 | 904.8 | 575.0 | 718.9 | 1,667.2 | 569.1 | 1,067.8 |
| Transportation (To access health care) | 180.8 | 199.7 | 191.8 | 266.6 | 265.0 | 265.7 | 233.1 | 238.8 | 236.4 |
| Long term health care expenses (Old age, disability, mental, substance abuse) | 1,406.7 | 1,561.5 | 1,484.2 | 814.5 | 644.6 | 715.1 | 1,136.1 | 1,064.7 | 1,097.4 |
| Traditional practitioner (Pawo/pamo, shaman, tsip only for sickness and health) | 343.5 | 273.1 | 300.6 | 219.0 | 212.7 | 215.3 | 253.4 | 230.7 | 240.0 |
| Rimdo/puja (only for health reasons) | 1,316.4 | 1,421.6 | 1,380.7 | 1,033.6 | 979.8 | 1,002.4 | 1,116.7 | 1,122.2 | 1,119.9 |
| Dental | 51.8 | 127.2 | 112.6 | 266.1 | 204.9 | 236.6 | 156.4 | 140.9 | 145.2 |
| Other health expenditure | 298.2 | 9,579.3 | 6,607.9 | 643.3 | 1,893.6 | 1,377.9 | 488.5 | 6,104.7 | 4,053.6 |
| Total | 8,915.4 | 17,402.4 | 14,883.8 | 5,714.3 | 6,811.7 | 6,419.5 | 7,658.0 | 12,573.5 | 10,889.9 |

Table 4.2 shows the average health-care expenditure on treatments and services received by those who were sick or injured in last one month by area and sex. On an average, Nu. 10,890 was spent on treatment and services. On an average Nu. 4,054 was spent on other health expenditure, the highest share among the expenditures. Cabin charges constitute the second highest expenditure with an average of Nu. 1,802, which is driven by higher expenditure in urban areas. The household members spent on an average of Nu. 1,120 per month for performing *Rimdo/puja* (only for health reasons). The expenditure for dental and purchase of

medicines accounted on an average Nu. 145 and Nu. 184 respectively. The lowest cost of dental and purchase of medicine can be associated with free or subsidized services of government health facilities.

In rural areas, the average proportion of expenditure is almost equal between sexes; while in urban areas, females on an average spend more than males. Overall, the health expenditure is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, mostly driven by higher expenditure in all the health items except for the hospital charges, transportation, and dental.

Injury or Sickness Without an Overnight Stay at a Health Facility

The survey asked the respondents whether they had been sick or injured and visited the medical facility but did not stay overnight in the health facility in the last 12 months prior to the survey period. It is observed that 74 in every 100 persons visited the health facility (Table 4.3).

Among those persons who did not stay overnight at a medical facility in the last one month prior to the survey, the average health-care expenditure was Nu. 4,337. The average expenditure for people residing in urban areas (Nu. 4,842) was higher than their rural (Nu. 4,156) counterparts. Generally, females spent more than males and similar trend follows in urban areas. However, in rural areas males spent more than the females. The majority (Nu. 1,057) of the health-care expenditure was made on *rimdo/puja* (only for

Table 4.3 Distribution of Persons Who Did Not Stay Overnight at a Medical Facility 12 Months before the Survey by Broad Age Group, Areas, and Sex

| Area/Gender | Broad Age Group | | | Total |
|-------------|-----------------|-------|------|-------|
| | 0-14 | 15-59 | 60+ | |
| Urban | 71.8 | 71.4 | 78.1 | 72.2 |
| Male | 71.2 | 69.1 | 76.9 | 70.5 |
| Female | 72.4 | 73.1 | 79.0 | 73.6 |
| Rural | 76.4 | 74.5 | 75.8 | 75.2 |
| Male | 75.7 | 72.6 | 74.5 | 73.8 |
| Female | 77.1 | 75.8 | 76.9 | 76.3 |
| Bhutan | 74.3 | 73.2 | 76.3 | 74.0 |
| Male | 73.7 | 71.1 | 75.0 | 72.5 |
| Female | 74.9 | 74.6 | 77.4 | 75.2 |

health reasons). The next highest was on long term health care expenses (old age, disability, mental, substance abuse) which accounted for Nu. 844 (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 Average Health-Care Expenditure of Those Who Did Not Stay Overnight at a Medical Facility One Month before the Survey by Area and Sex (Nu.)

| Expenditure Items | Urban | | | Rural | | | Bhutan | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Hospital Charges (Consultation fees, etc.) | 370.0 | 353.1 | 361.7 | 735.2 | 634.9 | 675.9 | 490.4 | 472.8 | 481.1 |
| Purchase of medicine | 150.8 | 163.1 | 157.7 | 133.9 | 142.5 | 138.8 | 142.0 | 152.2 | 147.8 |
| Health care accessories | 185.7 | 144.6 | 166.0 | 140.7 | 84.5 | 108.4 | 160.9 | 105.9 | 131.4 |
| Family planning (Including invitro fertilization (IVF)) | 316.8 | 207.5 | 247.3 | 30.7 | 78.6 | 61.0 | 231.5 | 169.6 | 192.2 |
| Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT scan, MRI) | 868.6 | 538.5 | 665.4 | 383.5 | 483.7 | 449.9 | 676.9 | 514.1 | 573.4 |
| Transportation (To access health care) | 132.2 | 162.3 | 149.8 | 224.6 | 222.3 | 223.3 | 187.3 | 197.6 | 193.3 |
| Long term health care expenses (Old age, disability, mental, substance abuse) | 631.7 | 1,611.7 | 1,163.8 | 878.4 | 421.2 | 614.9 | 771.0 | 900.2 | 843.7 |
| Traditional practitioner (Pawo/pamo, shaman, tsip only for sickness and health) | 342.3 | 223.9 | 267.1 | 198.9 | 187.6 | 192.3 | 237.0 | 198.7 | 213.9 |
| Rimdo/puja (only for health reasons) | 1,110.5 | 1,435.8 | 1,313.3 | 959.1 | 927.5 | 940.3 | 1,004.0 | 1,091.9 | 1,057.0 |
| Dental | 51.8 | 127.2 | 112.6 | 266.1 | 204.9 | 236.6 | 156.4 | 140.9 | 145.2 |
| Other health expenditure | 234.7 | 239.3 | 237.0 | 150.0 | 663.1 | 514.7 | 208.7 | 460.9 | 357.6 |
| Total | 4,395.1 | 5,207.0 | 4,841.7 | 4,101.1 | 4,050.8 | 4,156.1 | 4,266.1 | 4,404.8 | 4,336.6 |

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 in the past 12 months. The survey estimated 17.3% of the population had stayed overnight at a medical facility. In both urban and rural areas, more elderly persons (aged 60 years and above) stay overnight at a medical facility due to 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 4.5).

Among those persons who stayed at least one night at a medical facility in the last one month prior to the survey, the average health-care expenditure was Nu. 14,737. The average expenditure for people residing in urban areas (Nu. 21,796) was higher

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

| Area/Gender | Broad Age Group | | | Total |
|-------------|-----------------|-------|------|-------|
| | 0-14 | 15-59 | 60+ | |
| Urban | 13.4 | 16.7 | 20.5 | 16.4 |
| Male | 13.7 | 16.1 | 21.8 | 16.1 |
| Female | 13.0 | 17.1 | 19.4 | 16.6 |
| Rural | 13.4 | 18.0 | 20.7 | 18.0 |
| Male | 13.8 | 18.2 | 21.6 | 18.3 |
| Female | 12.8 | 17.9 | 19.9 | 17.7 |
| Bhutan | 13.4 | 17.5 | 20.6 | 17.3 |
| Male | 13.8 | 17.3 | 21.6 | 17.5 |
| Female | 12.9 | 17.6 | 19.8 | 17.3 |

than their rural (Nu. 7,809) counterparts. Generally, females spent more than males and similar trend was followed in both urban and rural areas.

Table 4.6 Average Health-Care Expenditure of Those Who Stayed at Least Overnight at a Medical Facility One Month before the Survey by Area and Sex (Nu.)

| Expenditure Items | Urban | | | Rural | | | Bhutan | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Hospital Charges (Consultation fees, etc.) | 770.7 | 1,148.0 | 969.8 | 774.5 | 845.9 | 821.4 | 772.1 | 995.4 | 903.0 |
| Cabin charges | 1,848.0 | 2,584.4 | 2,310.7 | 445.9 | 965.3 | 795.9 | 1,417.6 | 2,015.5 | 1,802.4 |
| Purchase of medicine | 579.7 | 327.7 | 438.8 | 271.4 | 266.4 | 268.5 | 400.3 | 291.0 | 338.1 |
| Health care accessories | 691.5 | 396.4 | 559.4 | 255.3 | 270.8 | 265.2 | 439.8 | 302.4 | 360.7 |
| Diagnostic services (Laboratory, X-ray, CT scan, MRI) | 3,834.3 | 574.2 | 2,549.5 | 1,455.9 | 899.7 | 1,250.9 | 2,809.1 | 705.9 | 2,002.9 |
| Transportation (To access health care) | 339.2 | 312.2 | 323.5 | 374.4 | 394.2 | 385.3 | 361.9 | 362.7 | 362.3 |
| Long term health care expenses (Old age, disability, mental, substance abuse) | 1,789.5 | 1,495.3 | 1,668.3 | 633.5 | 1,202.5 | 978.6 | 1,485.9 | 1,366.7 | 1,428.7 |
| Traditional practitioner (Pawo/pamo, shaman, tsip only for sickness and health) | 327.1 | 399.5 | 366.7 | 252.7 | 274.3 | 264.7 | 275.0 | 310.6 | 294.8 |
| Rimdo/puja (only for health reasons) | 1,687.9 | 1,332.5 | 1,481.1 | 1,138.5 | 1,068.3 | 1,100.2 | 1,296.7 | 1,152.7 | 1,216.6 |
| Other health expenditure | 416.7 | 13,655.5 | 11,128.4 | 794.0 | 2,371.6 | 1,678.2 | 692.0 | 8,597.0 | 6,027.2 |
| Total | 12,284.6 | 22,225.7 | 21,796.2 | 6,396.1 | 8,559.0 | 7,808.9 | 9,950.4 | 16,099.9 | 14,736.7 |

The majority of the health-care expenditure was made on other health expenditure (Nu. 6,027). The next highest was on diagnostic services (laboratory, x-ray, CT scan, MRI) which accounted Nu. 2,003 (Table 4.6).

Health-Related Commodities Expenditure of Households

The information on health related commodities are collected from the households rather than from the individual members. The health related commodities expenditure includes routine medication, family planning (e.g. condoms, pills, pregnancy test, thermometer, syringes, humidifier, first aid, bandages, and bed nets), oral rehydration (ORS), vitamin supplements, contact lens, hearing aids, routine dental expenditure, and *rimdo/puja* (Only for health related).

On an average, a household spends Nu. 663 per month for health related commodities. By area, the households in urban areas spent on an average Nu. 821 compared to rural households (Nu. 556) (Figure 4.2).

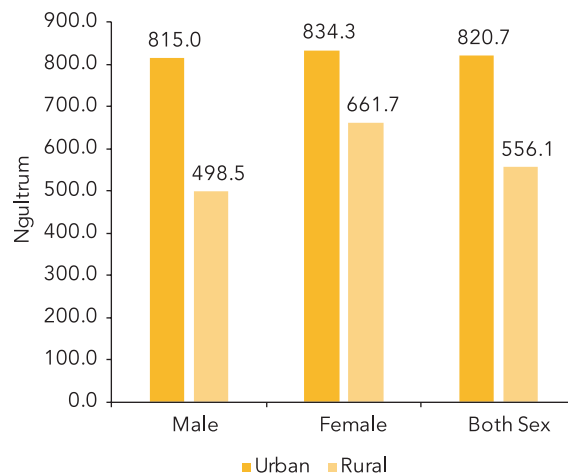


Figure 4.2 Average Expenditure on Health Related Commodities in the last one month by Area and Sex of the head of the household (%)

Persons who were sick or injured but did not consult a health provider in the last 12 months prior to the survey were asked why they did not consult a health service provider. Almost all persons mentioned that there was “no need” for it in both urban and rural areas (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7 Distribution of Persons Who Did Not Consult Any Health Service Provider in the 12 Months before the Survey by Reasons Given, Area and Sex (%)

| Area/Gender | Reasons for Not Consulting a Health Provider | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| | No Need | No Time | No Money | No Transportation | Too Far | Doesn't Trust | Other Reasons |
| Urban | 94.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.4 |
| Male | 94.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| Female | 94.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 |
| Rural | 90.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 5.0 |
| Male | 91.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| Female | 88.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 6.1 |
| Bhutan | 92.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 4.2 |
| Male | 93.2 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3.4 |
| Female | 91.5 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 4.9 |

Chapter 5

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Household consumption expenditure collected from 2022 BLSS 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 2022 BLSS 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 & insurance premiums, and interest payments on loans by households. The expenses on items like *dalda* and skills development are included under miscellaneous category.

5.1 FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Food consumed is categorized by source as to whether it is (i) imported from other countries and purchased in the market, (ii) domestically produced and purchased in the market or produced at home, (iii) received as a gift, or (iv)

food away from 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 non-alcoholic beverages. The consumption of tobacco & *doma* and *dalda* is included under non-food consumption.

Data on the quantities and total amounts spent on purchased items and the estimated market value of home-produced items were collected either for last 7 days or last 30 days or 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

The mean monthly food consumption expenditure of households in Bhutan (Figure 5.1) is estimated at Nu. 22,933 which is a 55.8%

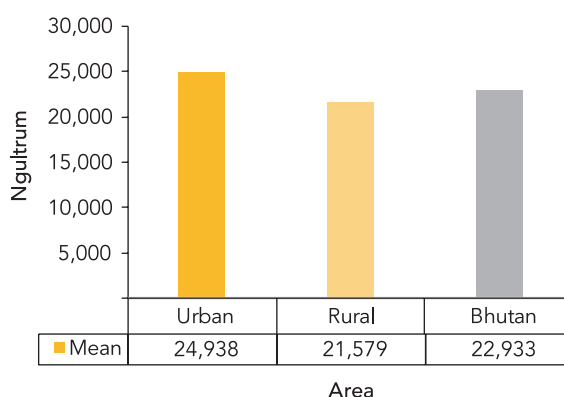


Figure 5.1 Mean Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area, Bhutan 2022

increase in nominal terms over the Nu. 14,718 in BLSS 2017. The mean monthly per capita food consumption expenditure in the country is estimated at Nu. 6,902 (Figure 5.2). It is higher in urban areas (Nu. 24,938) than in the rural areas (Nu. 21,579). The urban areas have a mean per capita food expenditure (Nu. 7,862) which is 25.7% higher than that of in rural areas (Nu. 6,253).

Food Consumption by Major Food Item Category and by Area

The structure of the food consumption of households by major food item is shown in Figures 5.3 and 5.4. The highest food consumption expenditure of households is on dairy products, vegetables, other cereals and pulses, and meats. The least expenditure of the household is on tea and coffee (Figure 5.3 and 5.4). The households spend 15.3% of their food budget on dairy products, 14.3% on vegetables, 11.1% on other cereals and pulses, and 10.4% on meats.

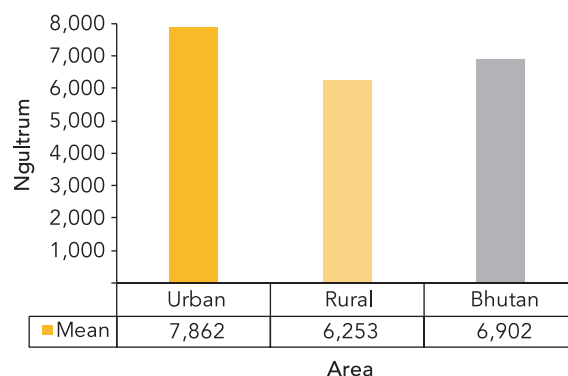


Figure 5.2 Mean Monthly Per capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area, Bhutan 2022

Around 10.0% of food expenditure is on spices and seasonings (Figure 5.5). The share in food expenditure of fruits, other cereals and pulses and food away from home, both at the household level and on a per capita basis is higher among urban households than among

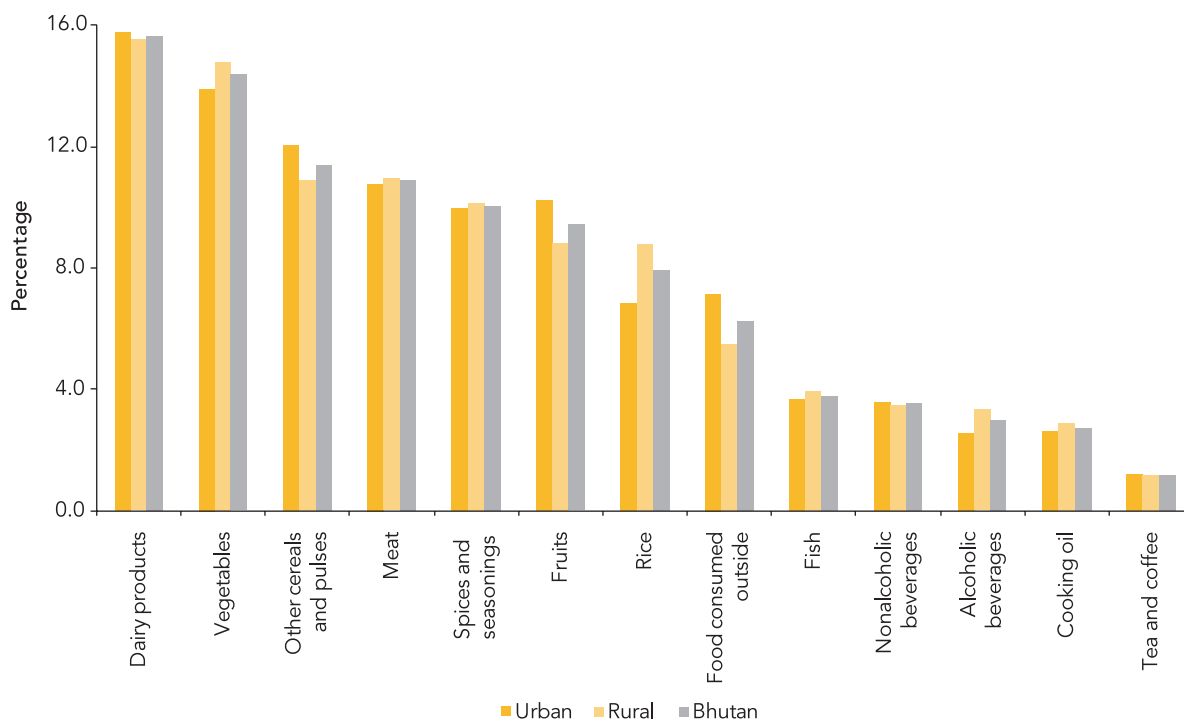


Figure 5.3 Share of Major Food Items in Mean Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area

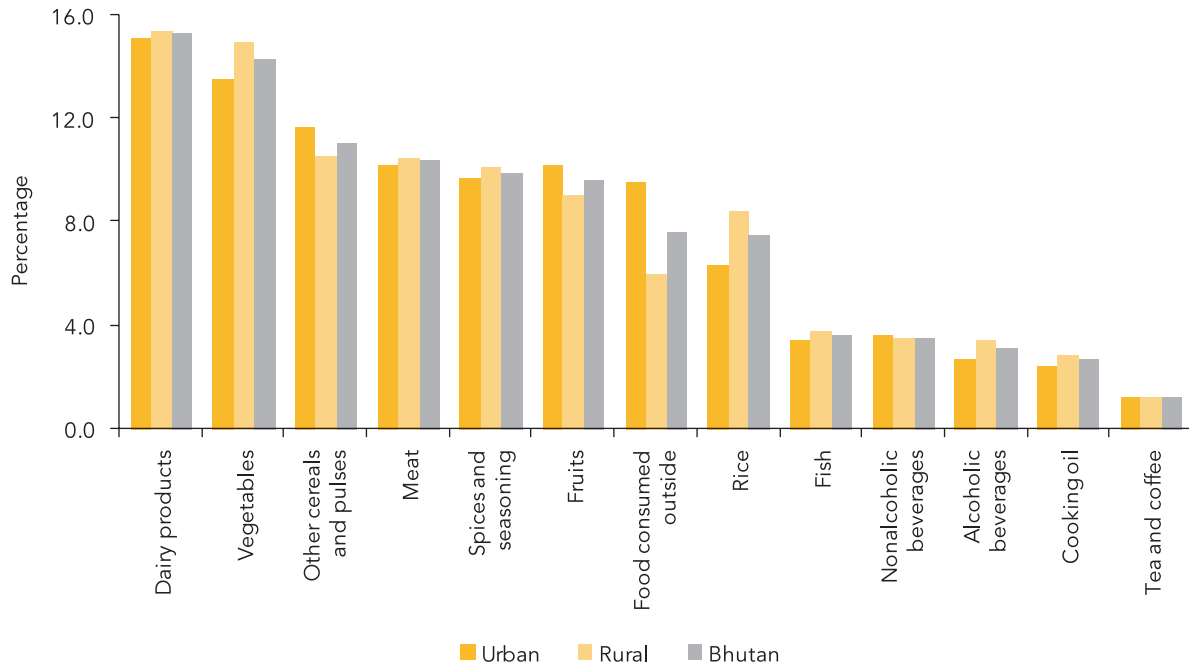


Figure 5.4 Share of Major Food Items in Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area

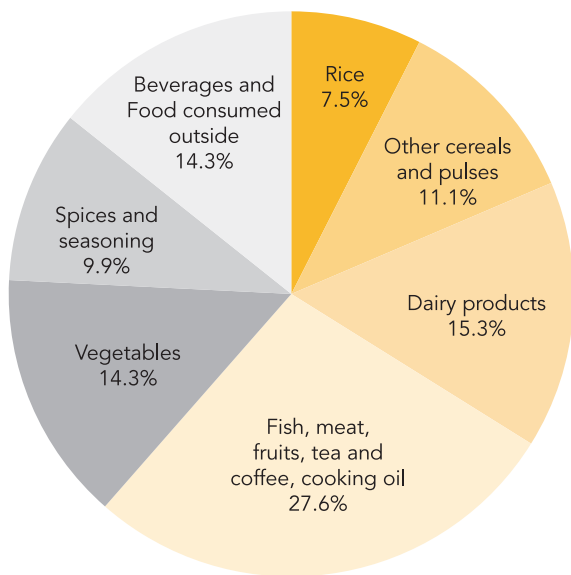


Figure 5.5 Share of Major Food Items in Per Capita Household Food Expenditure

urban and rural households, dairy products have the largest share.

Food Consumption by Source

The distribution of food consumption expenditure at the national level is presented in the annexure (Table A5.4). 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 or home-produced items; and items received as gifts. Except for dairy products, meats, vegetables, spices and seasonings, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, more than half of the food expenditure of households is on food items produced outside and imported into the country. In value terms, a high proportion of the following items are imported: tea and coffee (63.1%), Other cereals and pulses (63.0%); and fish (55.3%). Domestically/home produced rice purchased in the market accounts for 45.3% of the total value of rice consumption; rice received as a gift accounts for 3.7%. The rest of the rice

rural households. On the other hand, dairy products and vegetables have a higher share in the food expenditure of rural households when compared with urban households. For both

consumed is produced outside and imported into the country.

Overall, the share of food items that are imported and purchased is higher in urban than in rural areas except for non-alcoholic beverages. Of the total food items imported and purchased in urban areas, the highest share is other cereals and pulses (68.8%) while vegetables (37.6%) is the lowest. In contrast, domestically/home produced food items have higher proportion in rural compared to urban areas except for non-alcoholic beverages. The highest proportion domestically/home produced food items in rural area is for vegetables (75.7%), dairy products (65.1%) and meats (59.1%). While for urban areas, vegetables (61.0%), meat (55.9%) and dairy products (55.5%) recorded the highest. The lowest proportion for urban areas is for other cereals and pulses (28.9%) and tea and coffee (37.1%) for rural areas. For food items received as a gift, rice (3.7%) recorded the highest.

5.2 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 2022 BLSS. Data on purchases of nonfood items were collected either for last 12 months or last 30 days prior to the field data collection. For nonfood home-produced items including textile, bamboo, wood, cane and metal products, the recall period is 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 & footwear, transport & communications,

household operations, recreation, furnishings & household equipment and miscellaneous expenditure. Tobacco & *doma*, education, health, housing, energy for the home, and remittances sent abroad are also among the aggregates. 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 imputed value of such payment is used. About 52% of households in Bhutan own their dwellings and therefore, imputed rental value of their dwelling were generated using hedonic regression models.

Nonfood Consumption by Area

The mean monthly household nonfood consumption expenditure is about Nu. 29,880 in Bhutan which is 58.8% higher in nominal terms compared to Nu. 18,824 in 2017 BLSS (Figure 5.6). The mean monthly per capita nonfood consumption expenditure in the country is estimated at Nu. 8,843 (Figure 5.7). By area, the household level nonfood consumption

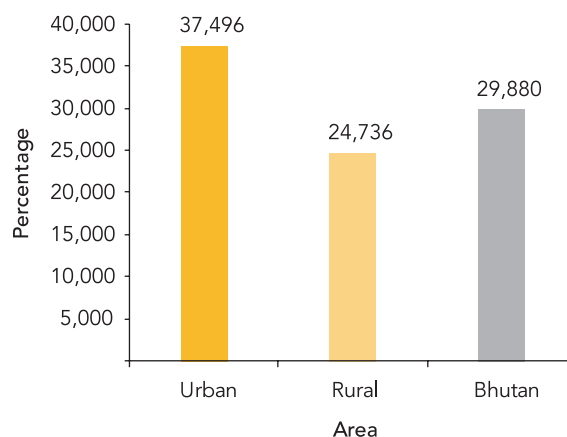


Figure 5.6 Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area

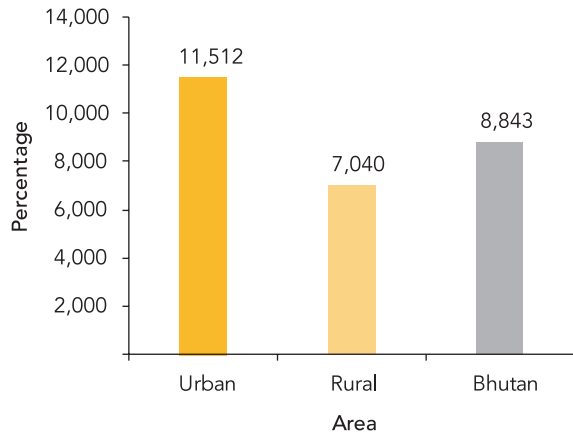


Figure 5.7 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area

expenditure is higher in the urban areas (Nu. 37,496 a month) than in the rural areas (Nu. 24,736). Similarly, in urban areas, per capita nonfood consumption expenditure (Nu. 11,512 a month per person) is higher than in the rural

areas (Nu. 7,040).

Nonfood Consumption by Major Item Category and by Area

Nonfood items are grouped into 12 major categories: tobacco & doma, clothing & footwear, transport & communications, household operations, recreation, furnishings & household equipment, miscellaneous expenditure, educational expenses, health expenses, rental expenses, energy for the home, and remittances sent abroad. Miscellaneous expenditure includes expenses for rimdo & 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 labour (other than for the construction of structure and house

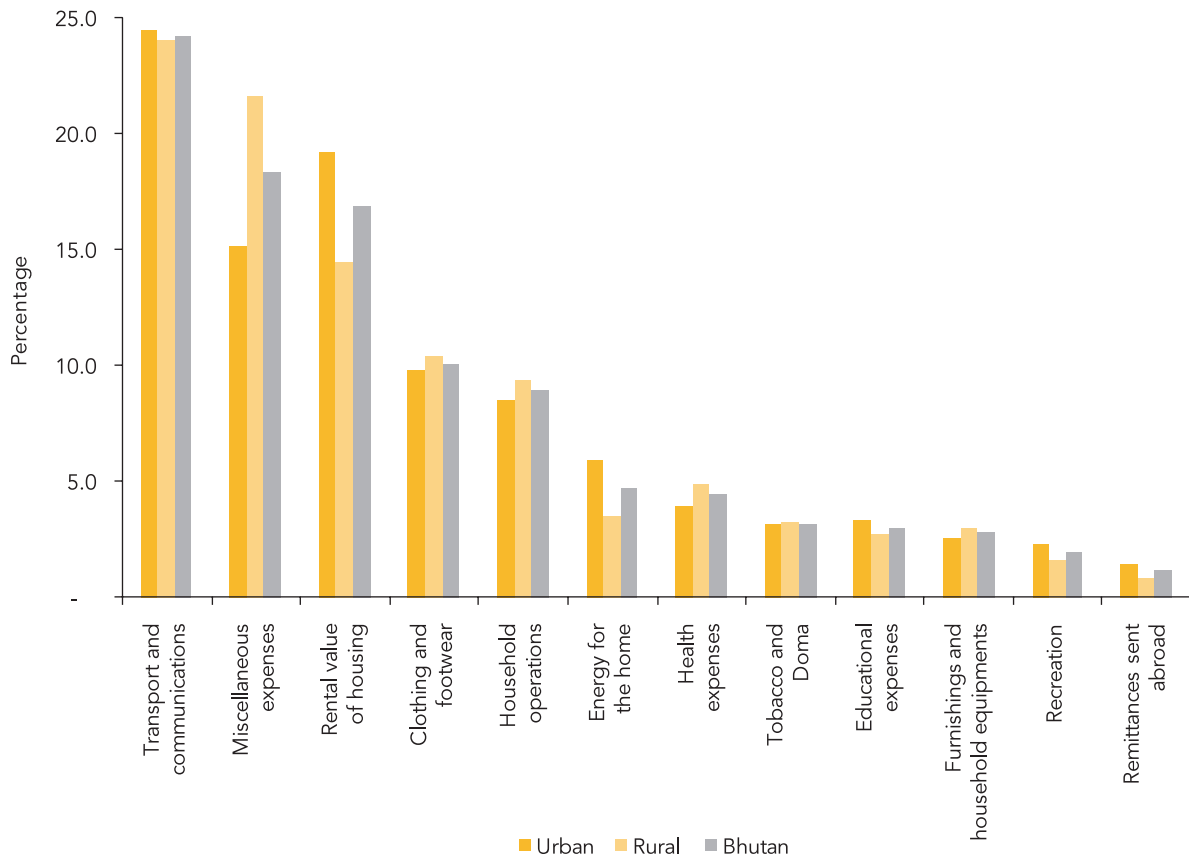


Figure 5.8 Share of Major Nonfood Items in Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area

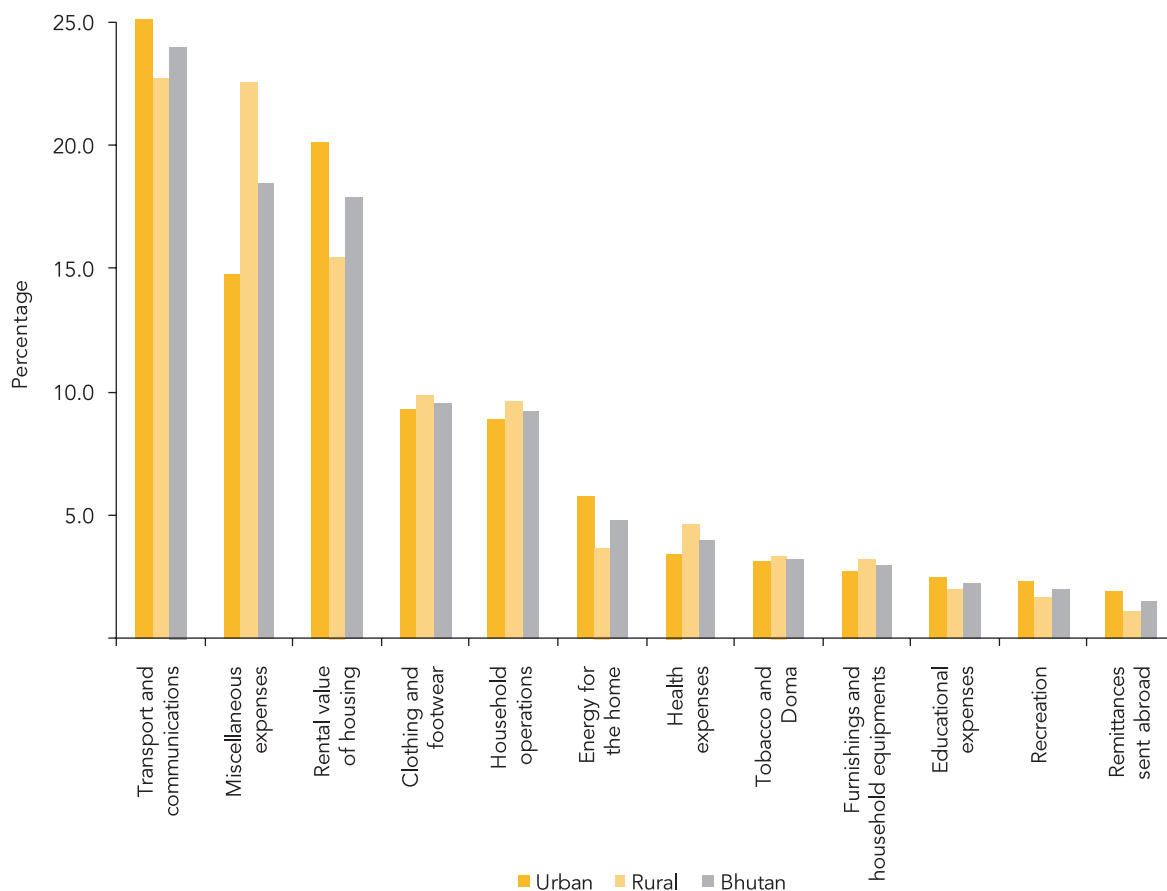


Figure 5.9 Share of Major Nonfood Items in Mean Monthly Per Capita Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure by Area

maintenance); skill development & other goods and services. The value and the percentage share of each monthly nonfood item of expenditure of households in the urban and rural areas are shown in Figures 5.8 and 5.9.

The major nonfood expenditure items in Bhutan are transport & communications (24.2%), miscellaneous expenditure (18.3%), rent (16.9), clothing & footwear (10.1%), and the least is on health (4.5%). Most of the nonfood expenditure of households in the urban areas is for transport & communications (24.5%), housing rent (19.3%), miscellaneous expenditure (15.1%) and clothing & footwear (9.8%). Similarly, in the rural areas, households spend mostly on transport & communications (24.0%), miscellaneous

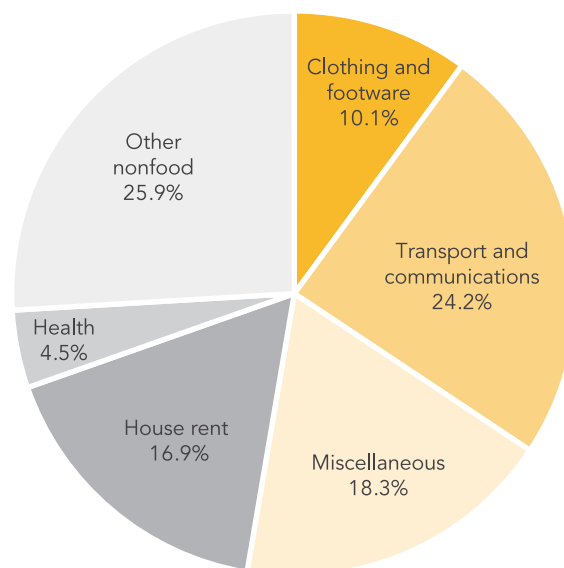


Figure 5.10 Share of Major Nonfood Items in Household Nonfood Expenditure

expenditure (21.6%), and house rent (14.5%) (Figure 5.10).

5.3 TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Total household consumption expenditure is the sum of food consumption expenditure and nonfood consumption expenditure. Table 5.1 presents the mean monthly per capita household expenditure broken down by food and selected nonfood components by per capita consumption quintile and by area. A separate consumption quintile for urban and rural households highlights the lower level of consumption in the rural areas. The mean monthly per capita household expenditure in Bhutan is Nu. 15,745. It is higher in urban (Nu. 19,374) than that in the rural areas (Nu. 13,294).

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 (Table 5.2). The mean household size in the poorest quintile is 5.1 and 2.7 in the richest quintile.

The mean monthly household consumption expenditure and the mean monthly per capita consumption expenditure by per capita consumption quintile and by area are also shown in Table 5.2. The mean household consumption expenditure among the richest 20% (Nu. 85,430) is three times more than the poorest 20% (Nu. 26,495). Average household size is larger among the poorer quintiles than the richer quintiles, hence the fifth quintile has a mean per capita expenditure (Nu. 33,992) which is more than six times that of the first quintile (Nu. 5,289). The mean per capita consumption expenditure of the richest quintile is more than twice the national average (Nu. 15,745), while that of the poorest quintile is only a third of the national average. Compared to rural areas, the mean household expenditure is higher by

Table 5.1 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Food and Nonfood Expenditure by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile and by Area (Nu)

| Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintile | Mean Per Capita Expenditure | Food | Health | Education | Miscellaneous | Transport and communications | Rent | Other Nonfood |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Urban | 19,374 | 7,862 | 401 | 282 | 1,697 | 2,897 | 2,320 | 3,915 |
| First | 5,810 | 2,857 | 110 | 103 | 242 | 536 | 746 | 1,216 |
| Second | 8,730 | 4,078 | 220 | 206 | 439 | 872 | 1,124 | 1,791 |
| Third | 11,908 | 5,360 | 273 | 230 | 657 | 1,287 | 1,513 | 2,588 |
| Fourth | 16,415 | 7,045 | 379 | 348 | 1,106 | 1,881 | 2,135 | 3,520 |
| Fifth | 35,230 | 13,204 | 656 | 330 | 3,881 | 6,431 | 3,951 | 6,778 |
| Rural | 13,294 | 6,253 | 327 | 143 | 1,587 | 1,599 | 1,091 | 2,293 |
| First | 5,214 | 2,831 | 142 | 96 | 415 | 418 | 493 | 819 |
| Second | 8,600 | 4,420 | 243 | 123 | 814 | 798 | 748 | 1,453 |
| Third | 11,785 | 5,977 | 306 | 148 | 1,145 | 1,130 | 986 | 2,093 |
| Fourth | 16,481 | 7,980 | 440 | 174 | 1,941 | 1,696 | 1,355 | 2,894 |
| Fifth | 32,365 | 13,257 | 667 | 214 | 4,876 | 5,256 | 2,459 | 5,638 |
| Bhutan | 15,745 | 6,902 | 357 | 199 | 1,631 | 2,122 | 1,587 | 2,947 |
| First | 5,289 | 2,834 | 138 | 97 | 393 | 433 | 525 | 868 |
| Second | 8,640 | 4,314 | 236 | 149 | 697 | 821 | 865 | 1,558 |
| Third | 11,839 | 5,709 | 292 | 184 | 933 | 1,198 | 1,215 | 2,308 |
| Fourth | 16,446 | 7,485 | 408 | 266 | 1,499 | 1,794 | 1,768 | 3,226 |
| Fifth | 33,992 | 13,227 | 661 | 279 | 4,311 | 5,923 | 3,306 | 6,285 |

Table 5.2 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

| 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 | 29,465 | 26,071 | 26,495 | 5,810 | 5,214 | 5,289 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 3,768 | 26,378 | 30,146 |
| Second | 42,893 | 37,407 | 39,114 | 8,730 | 8,600 | 8,640 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 9,694 | 21,464 | 31,158 |
| Third | 50,962 | 45,879 | 48,086 | 11,908 | 11,785 | 11,839 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 14,234 | 18,549 | 32,783 |
| Fourth | 60,893 | 57,693 | 59,388 | 16,415 | 16,481 | 16,446 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 18,636 | 16,537 | 35,173 |
| Fifth | 87,834 | 82,274 | 85,430 | 35,230 | 32,365 | 33,992 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 19,910 | 15,161 | 35,071 |
| Total | 62,435 | 46,316 | 52,813 | 19,374 | 13,294 | 15,745 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 66,242 | 98,089 | 164,331 |

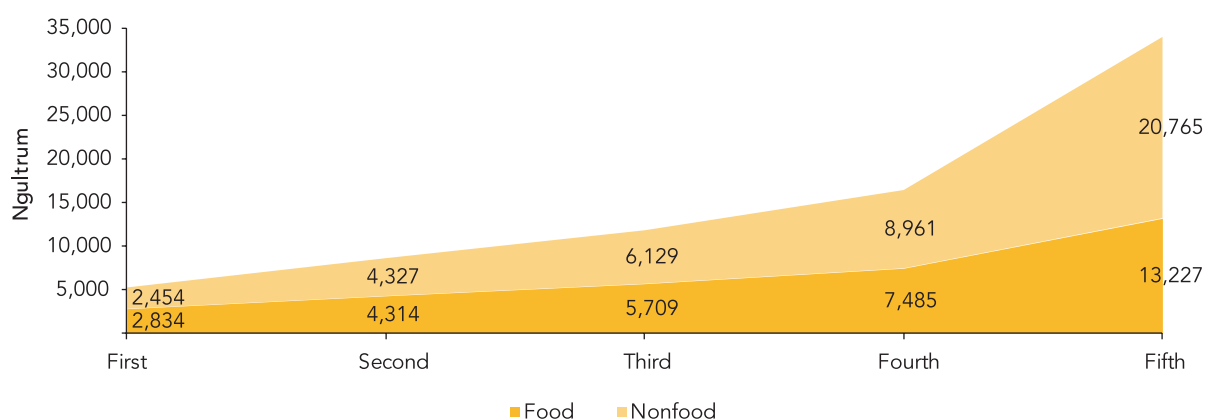


Figure 5.11 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure on Food and Nonfood Items by Per Capita Consumption Quintile

45.7% in urban areas.

Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Expenditure by Area

The monthly per capita consumption expenditure on food and nonfood items by per capita consumption quintile is shown in Figure 5.11. On an average, food accounts for 43.4% of household consumption expenditure in the country. The share declines with higher consumption quintile. The nonfood expenditure increases faster than food expenditure in the higher quintiles; this behavior becomes ever more glaring from the fourth quintile. Nonfood expenditure is higher than food expenditure in

all the quintiles except for the first quintile. The fifth quintile spends only about 39% of its total consumption expenditure on food while the first quintile spends more than half of its total expenditure on food.

Figure 5.12 shows the behaviour 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, other cereals and pulses, fruits and meat.

The monthly per capita expenditure on fruits, nonalcoholic beverages and food away from

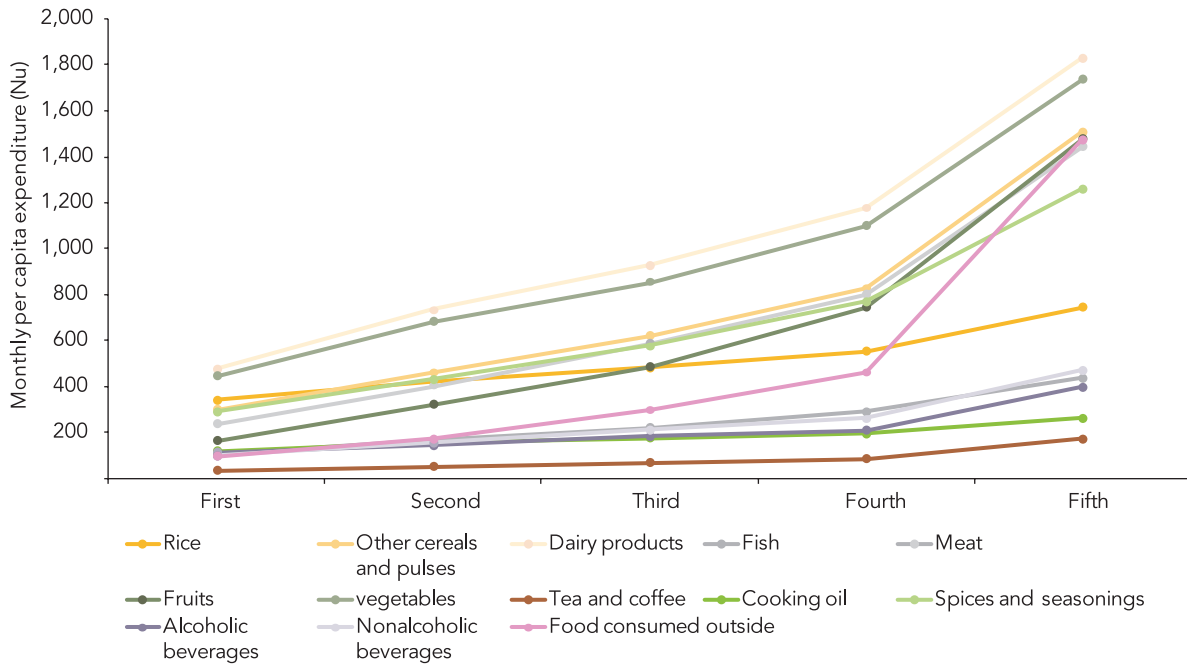


Figure 5.12 Monthly Per Capita Food Expenditure by Major Food Item and by Per Capita Consumption Quintile

home is lower but significantly increases with the consumption quintile, especially for food away from home, which entails a progressively larger monthly per capita expenditure from the fourth to the richest quintile. Even at the richest consumption quintile, the mean monthly per capita consumption expenditure on tea and coffee is Nu. 172.

Figure 6.13 illustrates the behaviour 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 household operations. Between the fourth and the richest quintile, there are large spikes in per capita expenditure especially on transport and communications.

In urban areas, food takes up to about 40.7% of the household expenditure (Fig. 5.14). The

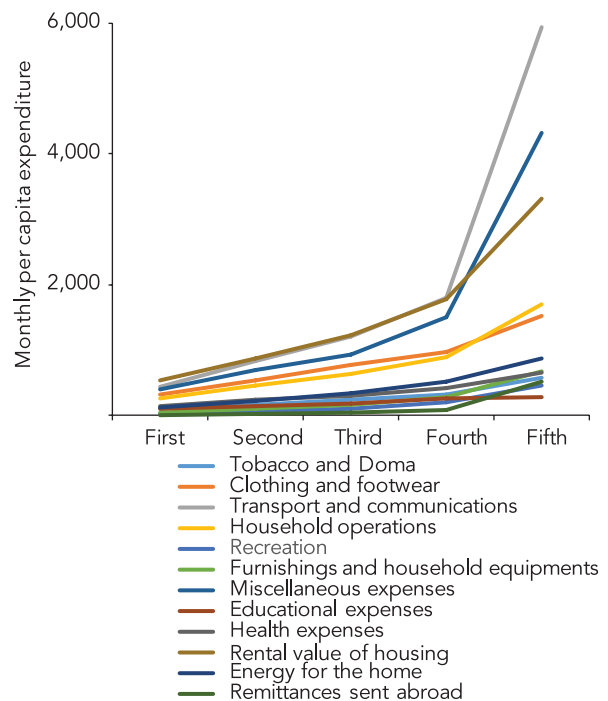


Figure 5.13 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure by Major Nonfood Item and by Per Capita Consumption Quintile

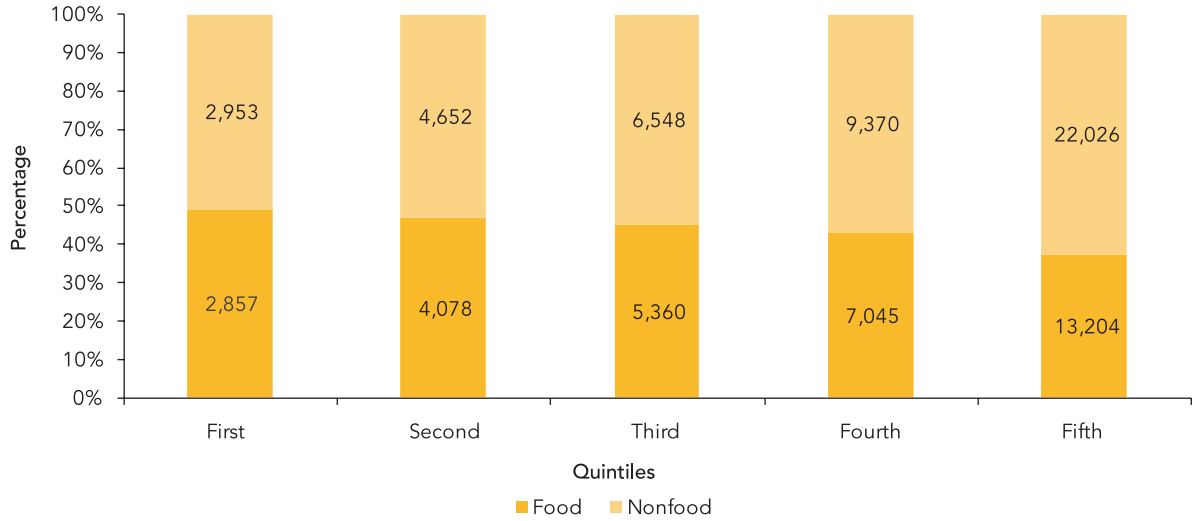


Figure 5.14 Expenditure (Nu) and Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (%) in the Urban Areas of Bhutan

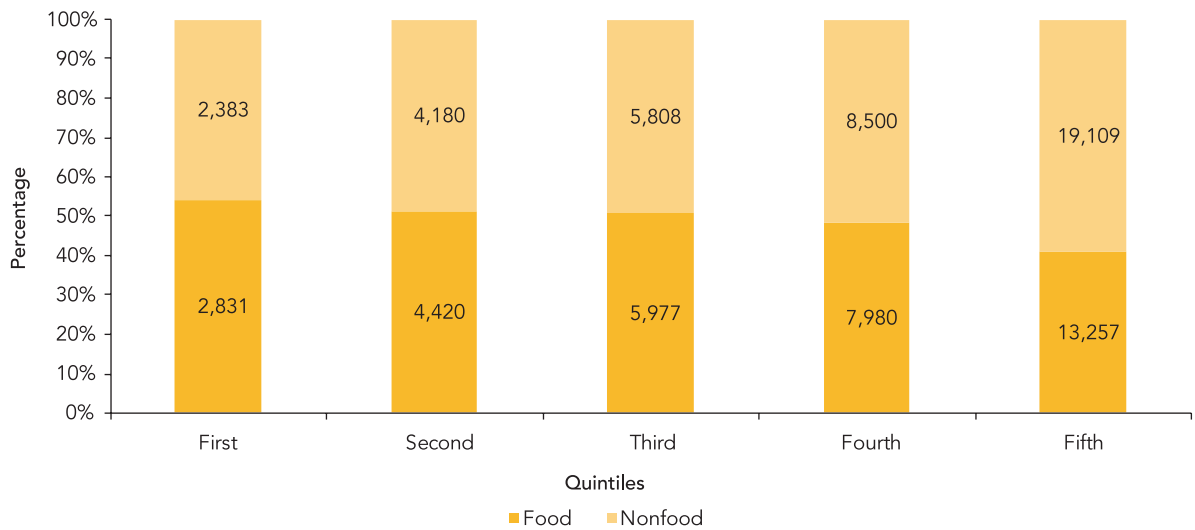


Figure 5.15 Expenditure (Nu) and Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (%) in the Rural Areas of Bhutan

poorest quintile spends 49.2% on food. The share of food in the consumption expenditure of the richest 20% of urban households is 37.5%.

In rural areas, the share of food expenditure is higher in first, second and third quintiles whereas it is the opposite in fourth and fifth quintiles (Figure 5.15).

Total Household Expenditure by Dzongkhag

The mean monthly household and per capita household consumption expenditure in each Dzongkhag is shown in Figures 5.16 and 5.17. The mean monthly consumption expenditure is highest in Thimphu (Nu. 73,111), while Pema Gatsel dzongkhag (Nu. 34,585) has the lowest. The monthly per capita consumption

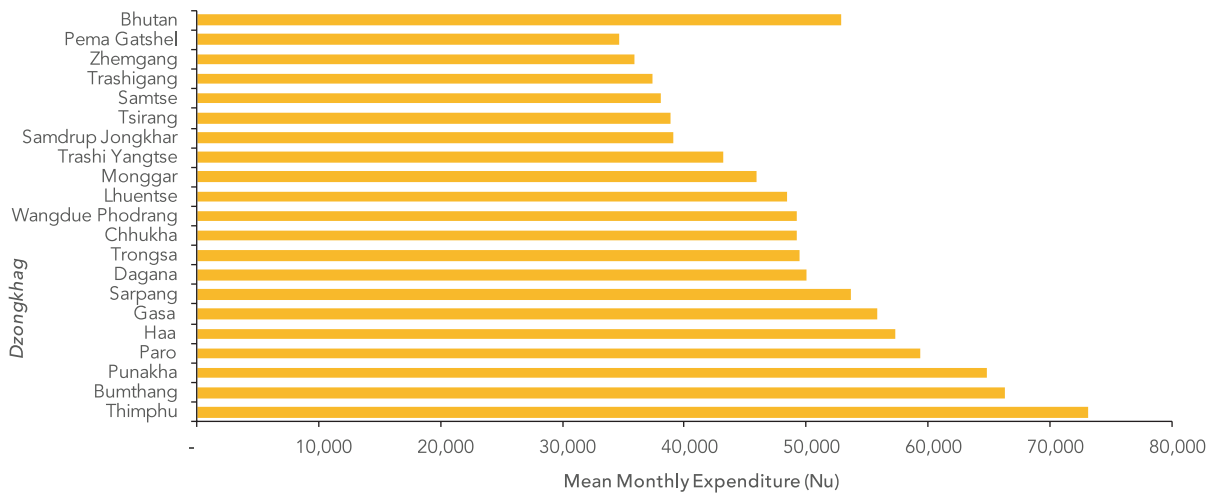


Figure 5.16 Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag

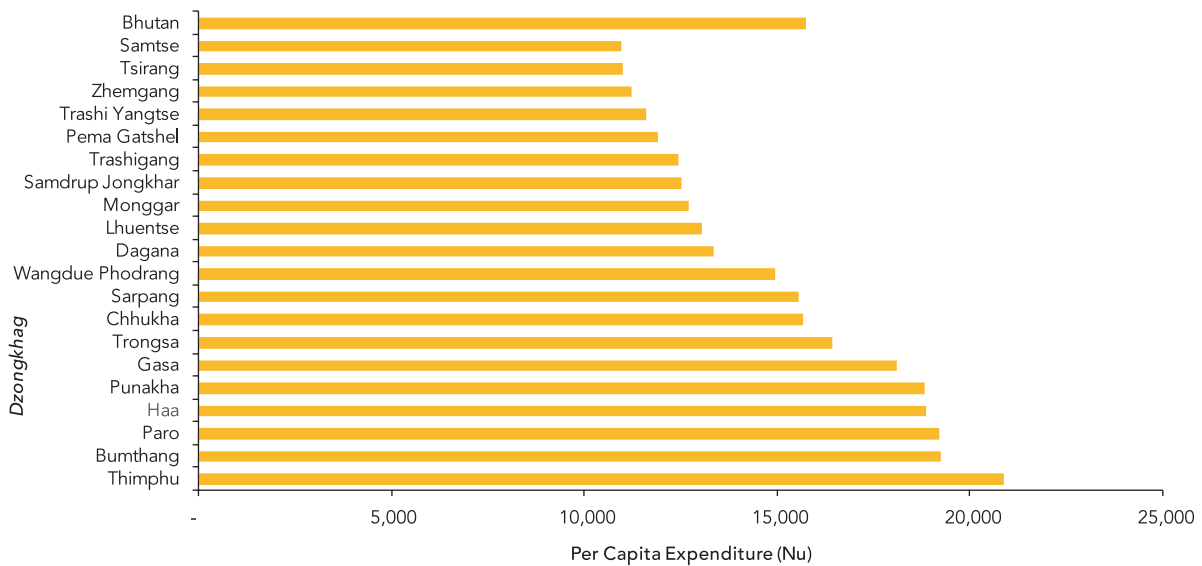


Figure 5.17 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag

expenditure is highest in Thimphu (Nu. 20,852) followed by Bumthang (Nu. 19,216) and Paro (Nu. 19,199), and the lowest is in Samtse (Nu. 10,944) and Tsirang (Nu. 10,990). The per capita consumption in Thimphu is almost two times higher than that of Samtse.

Total Household Expenditure by Thromde

The mean monthly household and per capita household consumption expenditure for the thromdes is shown in Figures 5.18 and 5.19. The household consumption expenditure is highest in Thimphu Thromde (Nu. 70,344 a month)

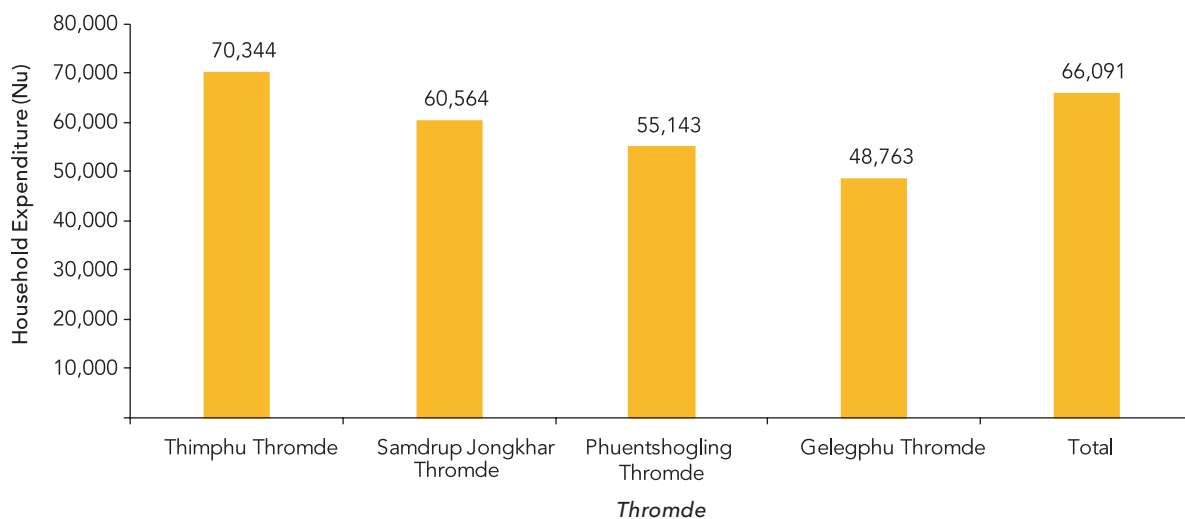


Figure 5.18 Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by *Thromde*

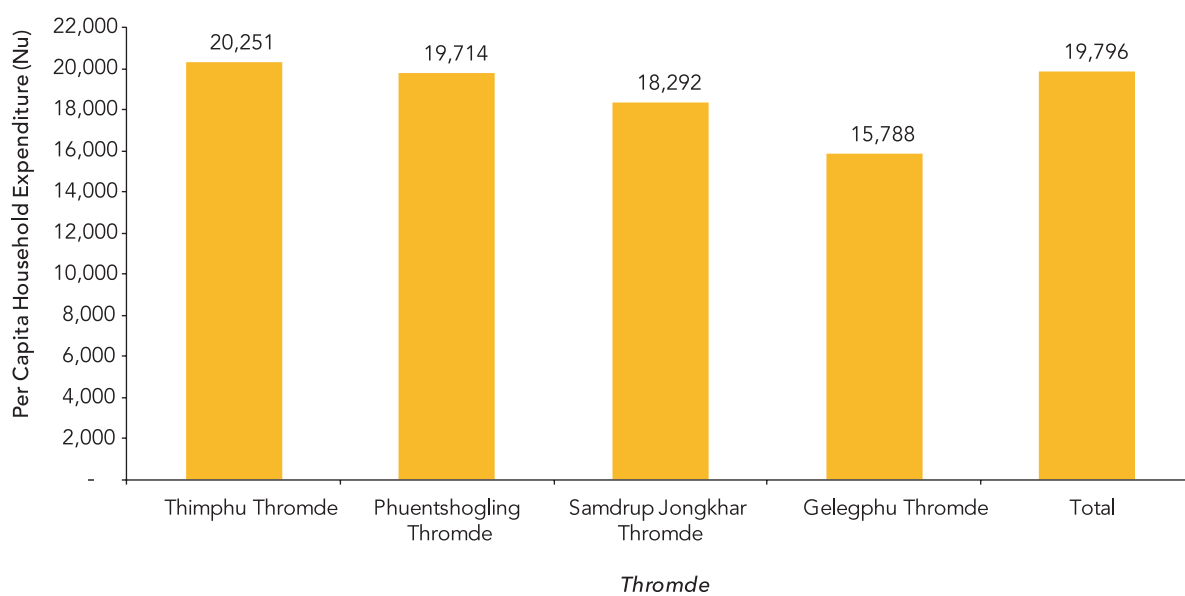


Figure 5.19 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure by *Thromde*

followed by Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (Nu. 60,464) and Phuentshogling Thromde (Nu. 55,143), and the lowest is in Gelegphu Thromde (Nu. 48,763).

Chapter 6

HOUSING

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 standard of living.

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. This information about the household are generally provided by the head or any members of the household.

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

A house is defined as a dwelling where a household occupies the whole dwelling. An apartment is referred to dwellings where a household lives in self-contained apartments. Family/individuals occupying a unit/flat. The shared apartment/part of house is defined as a household occupying only part of a house; the other part may be used by another household or used for some other purpose.

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

6.1 TYPES OF DWELLING AND TENURE STATUS

Around 54% of Bhutanese live in houses, while about 40% live in separate apartment and about 4% in the part of house/shared apartment (Table 6.1).

A relatively large proportion of households in rural areas live in houses (80.7%) as opposed to apartment (16.6%) and part of house/shared apartment (2.7%). On the other hand, households in urban areas live mostly in apartment (79.8%), followed by house (15.0%) and shared apartment (5.3%).

The majority (51.7%) of households in Bhutan owns their dwellings, while more than one-third (37.9%) live in rented dwellings, and little more than one-tenth (10.5%) live in rent-free dwellings.

Table 6.1 Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling and Area (%)

| Type of Dwelling | Urban | Rural | Both Areas |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| House | 15.0 | 80.7 | 54.2 |
| Apartment | 79.8 | 16.6 | 42.1 |
| Part of house/Shared Apartment | 5.3 | 2.7 | 3.7 |

Table 6.2 Distribution of Households by Tenure Status and Area (%)

| Area | Owned | Rent Free | Renting | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|------------|--------------------|----------|----------------|
| | | | Government | Public Corporation | Employer | Private Person |
| Urban | 13.8 | 18.2 | 13.4 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 51.1 |
| Rural | 77.3 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 11.4 |
| Both Areas | 51.7 | 10.5 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 27.4 |

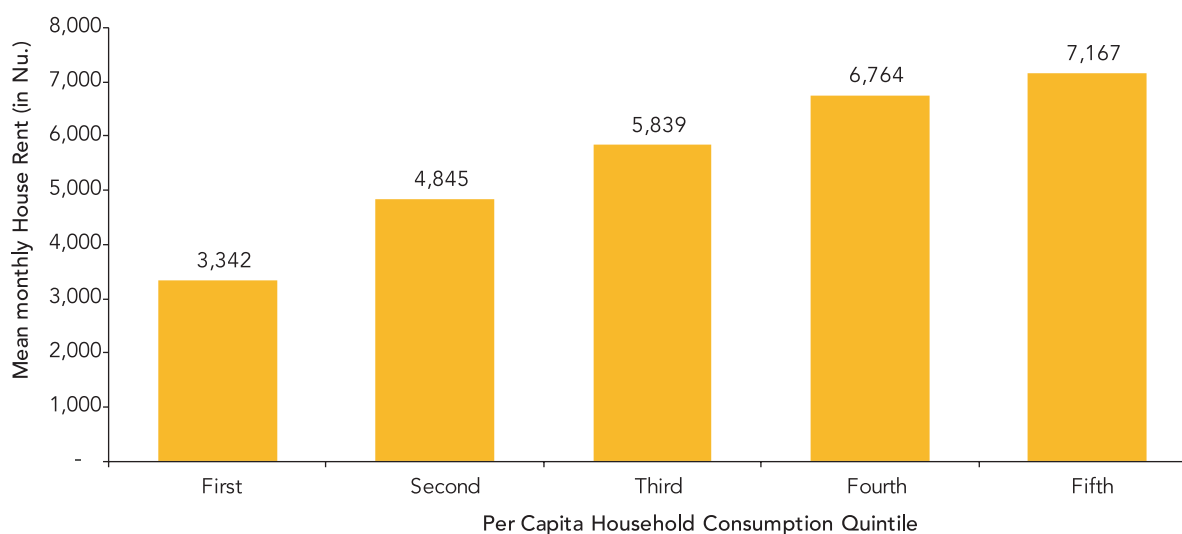


Figure 6.1 Mean Monthly House Rent Paid by Households by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

In rural areas, a large proportion of households own their dwelling (77.3%), and just below one-fifth (17.5%) live in rented dwellings. Whereas in urban areas, little over one-eighth (13.8%) of households own their dwellings, more than two-third (68%) of households live in rented houses, and a small proportion (18.2%) live in rent-free dwellings.

Among *dzongkhags*, Monggar has the highest proportion of households that own their dwellings (79.1%) followed by Dagana (79.1%) and Tsirang (78.7%). The most urbanized *dzongkhag*, Thimphu has the lowest ownership of dwellings (12.6%). In Thimphu, 19% of the households live in rent free dwellings and 69% of the households pay rent.

Among the *thromdes*, Gelephu thromde (22.1%) has the highest proportion of households that own their dwellings, followed by Samdrup Jongkhar thromde (9.1%) and Thimphu thromde (7.0%)

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 in rent-free houses were asked to estimate the monthly house rent of their dwellings if they were to pay the rent. The monthly house rent is estimated only for households that actually pay rent. The average monthly house rent in the country is Nu. 6,073. The average monthly house rent in urban is Nu. 6,996 and Nu. 3,710 in rural areas.

On an average, it is observed that the households living in the dwellings provided by private persons (Nu. 7,365) pay the highest monthly rent, followed by employer (Nu. 4,890), government (Nu. 4,327), and then public cooperation (Nu. 2,547).

As illustrated in the Figure 6.1, the mean monthly house rent is linearly related to the per capita

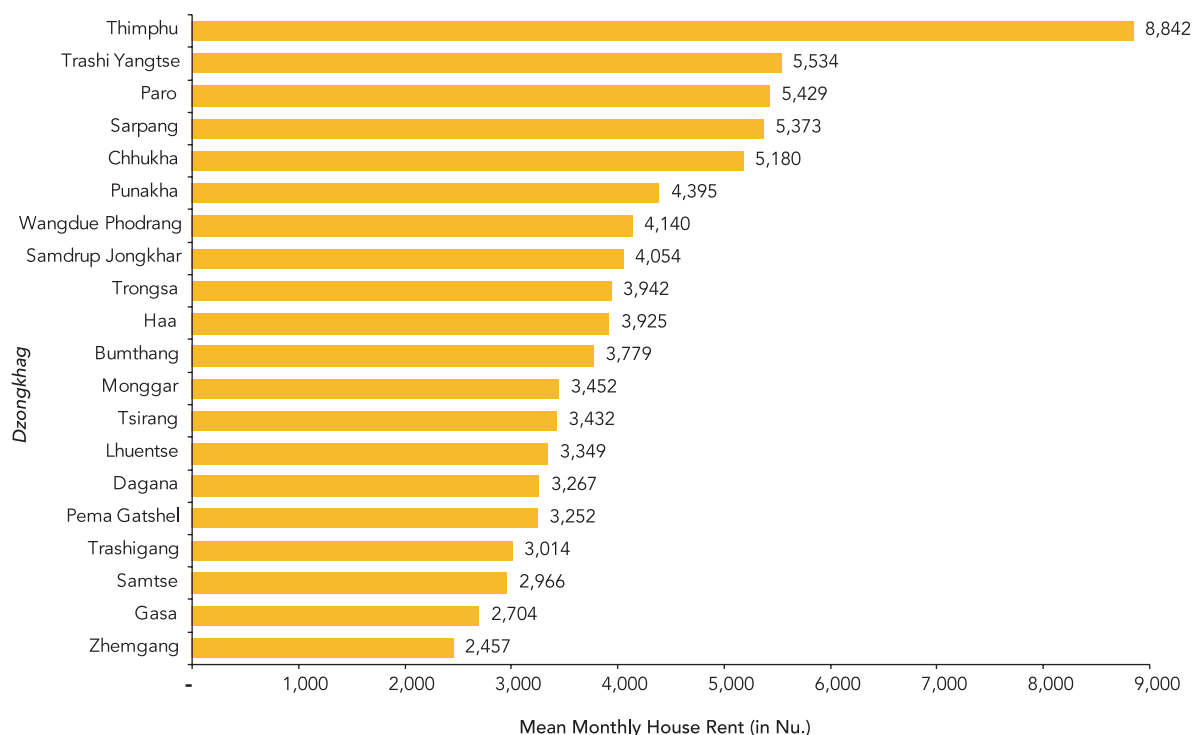


Figure 6.2 Mean Monthly House Rent Paid by Households by *Dzongkhag*

consumption quintile. The mean monthly house rent increases with the per capita consumption quintile. The households in the richest (fifth) quintile pay rent more than two times that of the households in the poorest (first) quintile.

Among the *dzongkhags*, the average monthly rent is highest in Thimphu (Nu. 8,842), followed by Trashi Yangtse (Nu. 5,534) and then Paro (Nu. 5,429). The lowest average monthly house rent is paid by the residents of Zhemgang (Nu. 2,457) and Gasa (Nu. 2,704).

People residing in Thimphu thromde pay the highest average monthly house rent of around Nu. 9,100, followed by Gelephu thromde (Nu. 6,300), Phuentsholing thromde (Nu. 6,000) and Samdrup Jongkhar thromde (Nu. 5,400).

The households were asked about the frequency of the increase in house rent. While the majority of the households (62.1%) reported that there is

Table 6.3 Distribution of Households by Frequency of House Rent Increase and Area (%)

| Frequency of House Rent Increase | Urban | Rural | Both Areas |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Twice a year | 5.6 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| Once in a year | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| Once in every 2 years | 21.9 | 9.6 | 18.4 |
| Once in every 3 years | 8.3 | 9.1 | 8.6 |
| No Increment | 58.1 | 72.6 | 62.1 |
| Others | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |

no increment in the house rent, there are a few households whose house rent are increased in different time intervals. A few households (5%) increased their house rent twice a year or once a year. Slightly less than a quarter (18.4%) of the households reported that their house rent increases in every two years and less than one-tenth of households reported their house rent increases once in every three years (Table 6.3).

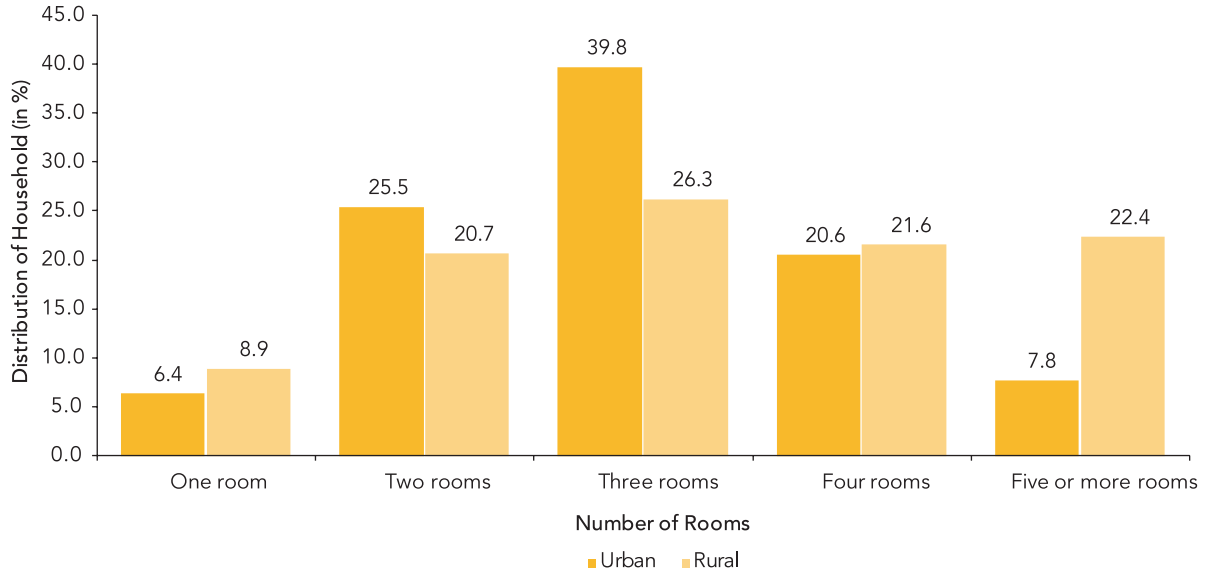


Figure 6.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling and Area (%)

Table 6.4 Room Density by Area and Number of Persons per Room

| Area | Average no. of Rooms in Dwelling | Average Household size | Average Persons per Room |
|------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Urban | 3.1 | 3.8 | 1.4 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 4.1 | 1.4 |
| Both Areas | 3.3 | 4.0 | 1.4 |

6.2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Rooms per Dwelling

The number of rooms in dwellings are determined by bedrooms, and living rooms. The rooms used for family enterprise, toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies are not considered. Around 8% of the total households live in dwelling with one-room, and slightly less than a quarter of households live with two-rooms (22.7%) & four rooms (21.2%). Just below one-third of households (31.7%) occupy with three rooms and around 16% of households live in more than five or more rooms in the country.

In urban, the proportion of households with three rooms (39.8%) and two rooms (25.5%) are

the highest. It is followed by four rooms (20.6%), and then five or more rooms (7.8%). The lowest proportion (6.4%) of households live in one room dwellings.

In rural, little more than a quarter of households (26.3%) live in three rooms dwellings. One-fifth of the households live in dwellings with two rooms, four rooms and five or more rooms. Compared to urban areas (7.8%), five or more rooms dwellings are comparably higher in rural areas (22.4%).

The average household size is 3.9 and an average number of rooms per household is 3.3. This translates to the average room density of 1.4 persons per room (Table 6.4).

The Figure 6.4 provides that the mean number of rooms in 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.

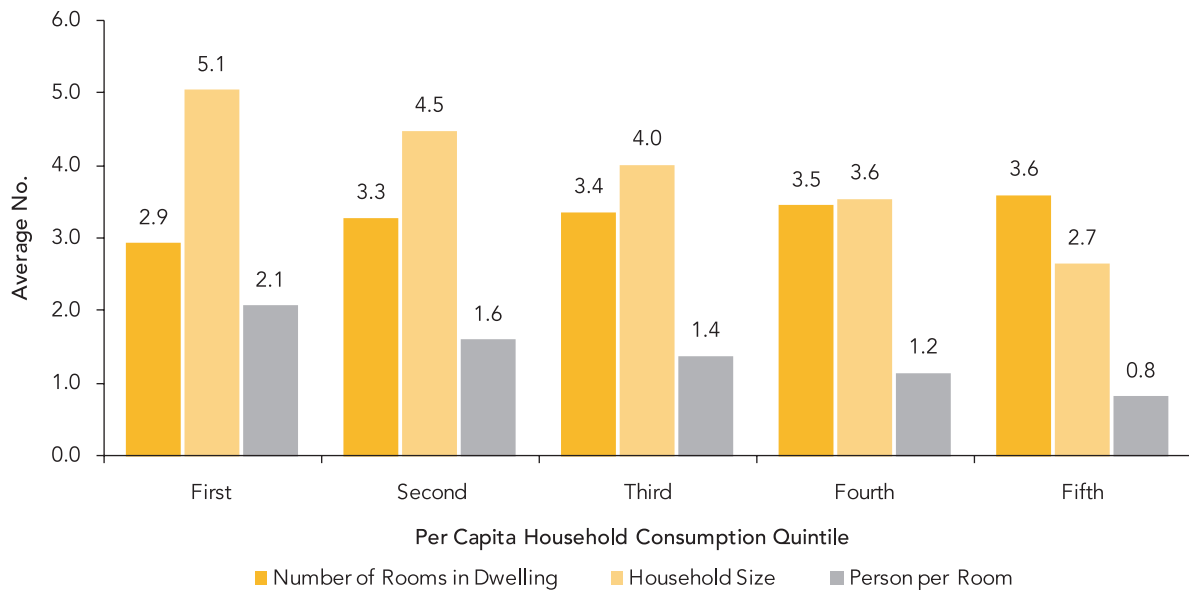


Figure 6.4 Room Density by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile and by Number of Persons per Room

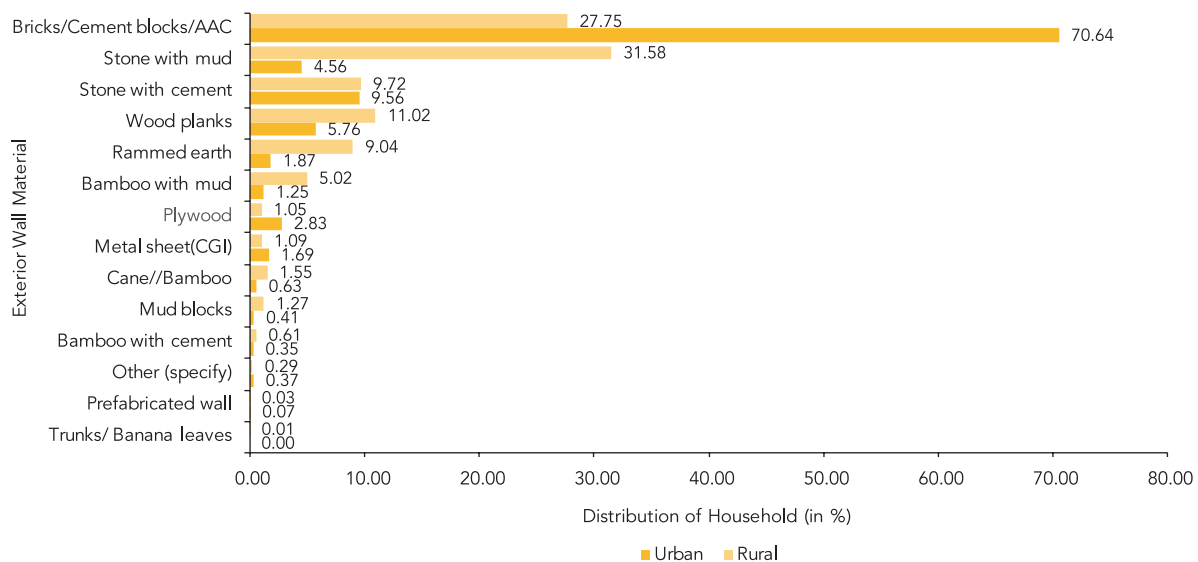


Figure 6.5 Distribution of Households by Main Exterior Wall Material and Area (%)

Housing Construction Materials

Exterior Wall Material

Nearly a half of households (45.0%) in Bhutan live in dwellings whose main exterior wall material is bricks/cement blocks/autoclaved aerated concrete dwellings, followed by stone with mud (20.7%), then stone with cement (9.7%) and other materials.

A significant proportion of households in urban areas live in dwellings with bricks/cement blocks/autoclaved aerated concrete (70.6%) as the main exterior wall material as opposed to other materials. On the other hand, in rural, one-third of households live in dwellings with stone with mud (31.6%) as the main exterior wall material.

Table 6.5 Distribution of Households by Main Exterior Wall and Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

| Main Exterior Wall Material | Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile | | | | | Bhutan |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | |
| Bricks/Cement blocks/AAC | 23.20 | 38.32 | 46.53 | 56.05 | 61.11 | 45.04 |
| Stone with mud | 38.53 | 24.68 | 17.91 | 13.22 | 9.07 | 20.68 |
| Stone with cement | 7.77 | 9.68 | 10.24 | 10.19 | 10.40 | 9.66 |
| Wood planks | 13.20 | 10.66 | 8.40 | 5.91 | 6.32 | 8.90 |
| Rammed earth | 3.58 | 5.96 | 7.20 | 7.45 | 6.53 | 6.15 |
| Bamboo with mud | 6.29 | 4.00 | 3.59 | 2.21 | 1.41 | 3.50 |
| Plywood | 1.27 | 2.32 | 2.15 | 1.68 | 1.43 | 1.77 |
| Metal sheet(CGI) | 1.77 | 1.33 | 1.35 | 1.01 | 1.21 | 1.33 |
| Cane//Bamboo | 2.54 | 1.49 | 0.89 | 0.56 | 0.41 | 1.18 |
| Mud blocks | 0.51 | 0.60 | 0.91 | 1.22 | 1.36 | 0.92 |
| Bamboo with cement | 0.91 | 0.71 | 0.32 | 0.23 | 0.35 | 0.50 |
| Prefabricated wall | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.04 |
| Trunks/ Banana leaves | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Other (specify) | 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.50 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.32 |

The dwellings made up of bricks/cement blocks/ autoclaved aerated concrete is comparatively low (27.8%) in rural areas.

As shown in Table 6.5, the use of bricks/cement blocks/autoclaved aerated concrete for main exterior wall increases with the per capita household consumption quintile while use of other materials decreases with the increase in the per capita consumption quintile.

Roofing Material

More than 95% of households used metal sheets as roofing in both urban and rural areas. Less than 5% of the households use other roofing materials like tin sheet, bamboo, and shingles.

Except for Sarpang (83.5%) and Tsirang (85.3%), more than 95% of households in other *dzongkhags* have metal sheet as the main material for roofing

Flooring Material

More than one-third of the dwellings in the country have cement/concrete (39.7%) and

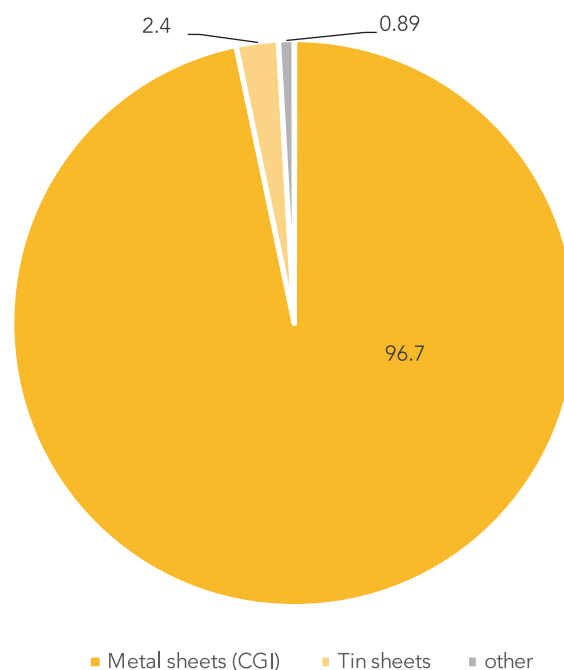


Figure 6.6 Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material (%)

planks on timber (35.9%) as the main flooring materials. Slightly more than one-tenth of the

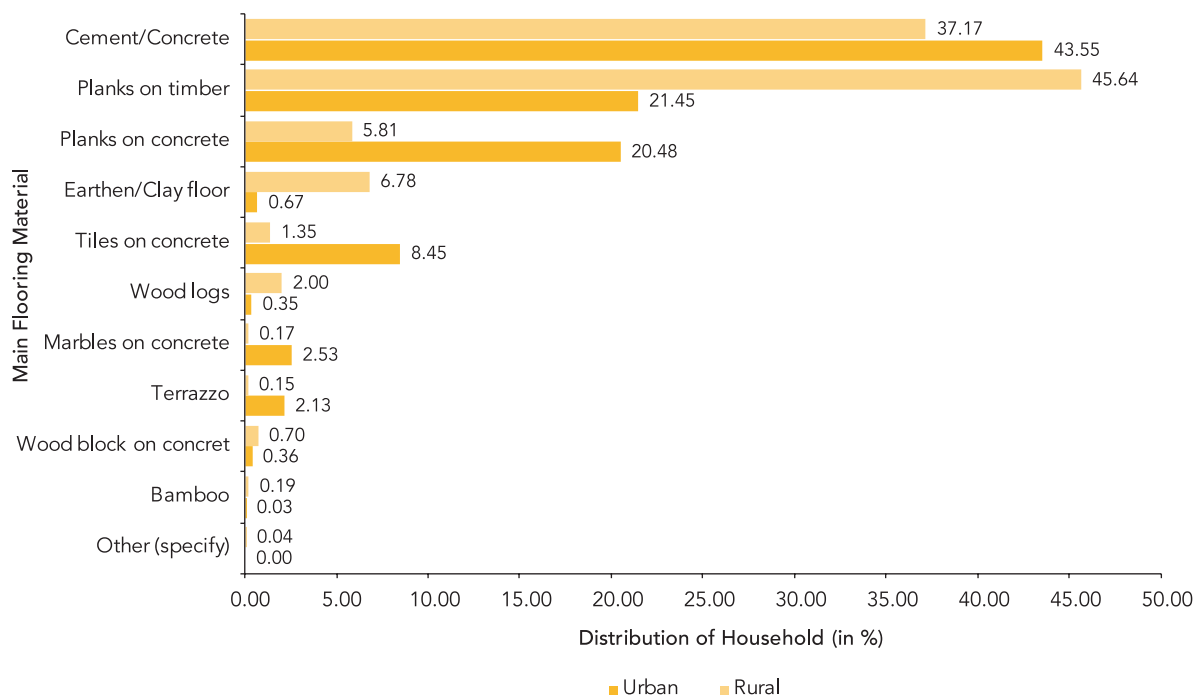


Figure 6.7 Distribution of Households by Main Flooring Material and Area (in %)

dwelling have planks on concrete (11.7%) and around 13% of dwellings have other flooring materials.

Compared to urban households (21.5%), the proportion of households with planks on timber as main flooring material is higher in rural areas (45.6%). In contrast, a relatively higher proportion of dwellings in urban areas (20.5%) have planks on concrete than dwellings in rural areas (5.8%). There is not much difference in percentages of the dwellings using cement/concrete as flooring material in urban (43.6%) and rural (37.2%) areas. In rural areas, around 7% of households have earthen/clay while negligible proportion of urban households (0.7%) have earthen/clay as flooring material.

Among *dzongkhags*, Bumthang has the highest proportion (94.2%) of households with planks on timber. Similarly, Gasa, Haa, Lhuentse, Monggar,

Pema Gatsel, Trashigang, Trashi Yangtse and Trongsa dzongkhags also have more than a half of households with planks on timber. On the other hand, Chhukha, Dagana, Samdrup Jongkhar, Samtse, Sarpang and Tsirang dzongkhags have more than 50% of dwellings with cement or concrete as main flooring material. Except for Dagana (17.3%), Samtse (16.7%) and Tsirang (25.9%), less than 7% of households in all other *dzongkhags* have earthen/clay as flooring materials.

As shown in Figure 6.8, the use of earthen or clay or bamboo or other materials decreases with per capita consumption quintile whereas, the use of cement or concrete or tile as the main flooring material increases with the per capita household consumption quintile.

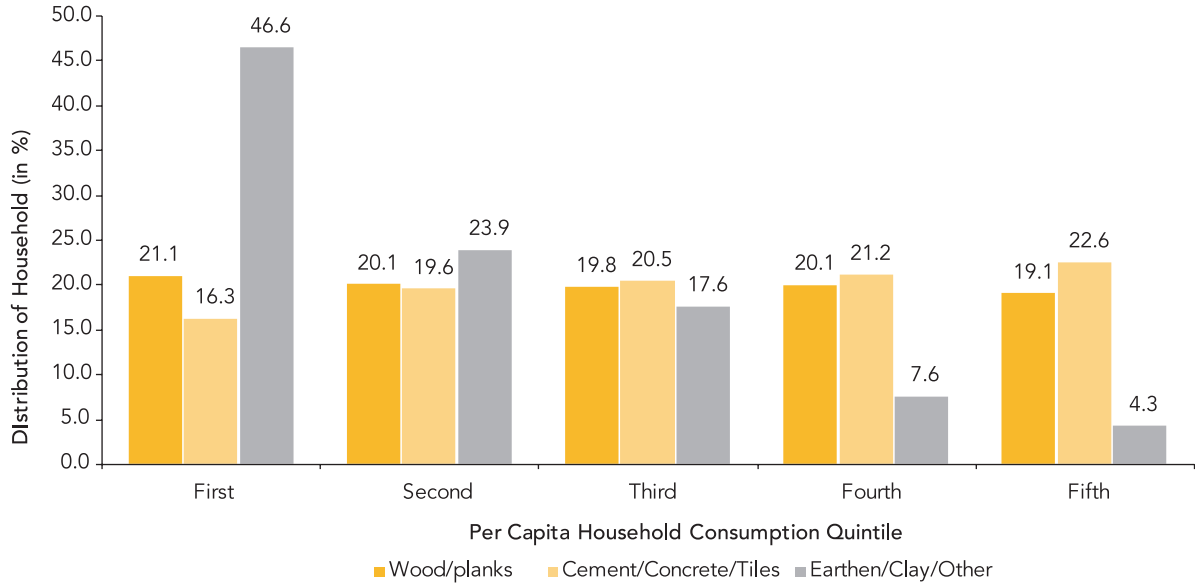


Figure 6.8 Distribution of Households by Main Flooring Material and Per Capita Consumption Quintile

Table 6.6 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and Area (%)

| Main Source of Drinking Water | Urban | Rural | Both Areas |
|---|-------|-------|------------|
| Improved water sources | 99.93 | 99.93 | 99.93 |
| Piped in dwelling | 83.53 | 39.49 | 57.24 |
| Pipe in compound but outside the dwelling | 16.22 | 59.88 | 42.28 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 0.18 | 0.43 | 0.33 |
| Protected dug well | 0 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Protected spring | 0 | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| Rain water collection (covered) | 0 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Unimproved water sources | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Unprotected spring | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Rain water collection (uncovered) | 0 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Tanker truck | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Surface water | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |

collection, and bottled water); (ii) unimproved water source (unprotected well, unprotected spring, rainwater collection (uncovered reservoir), tanker truck and surface water). An improved source of water is one that is likely to be protected from outside contamination, particularly from faecal matters.

Almost all households (99.9%) have access to improved water source. The majority of households (57.2%) have piped in dwelling, followed by piped water in the compound (42.3%). However, only about 83% of households have 24 hours' access to drinking water. By area, only 78.1% of the urban households and 86.2% of the rural households have 24 hours' access to drinking water.

The Table 6.6 shows that about 84% of urban households have piped in water in their dwellings, compared to 39.5% of rural households. In contrast, more than three times the proportion of rural households (59.9%) have piped in their compound compared to households in urban areas (16.2%).

6.3 ACCESS TO BASIC UTILITIES

Sources of Drinking Water

Main source of drinking water is classified into two major categories: (i) improved water source (piped in dwelling, pipe in compound, public tap, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater

Table 6.7 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with other Households (in %)

| Toilet Type | Extent of Sharing with other Households | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | Not Shared | Shared with less than 10 Households | Shared with 10 or more Households | |
| Improved sanitation facility | 99.35 | 98.91 | 86.43 | 99.29 |
| Flush to piped sewer system | 18.1 | 8.41 | 1.14 | 17.32 |
| Flush to septic tank | 76.24 | 78.25 | 81.56 | 76.4 |
| Flush to pit latrine | 3.18 | 7.29 | 3.73 | 3.5 |
| Ventilated improved pit | 1.02 | 1.85 | 0 | 1.08 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 0.81 | 3.11 | 0 | 0.99 |
| Unimproved sanitation facility | 0.65 | 1.09 | 13.56 | 0.71 |
| Flush to open drain/open space | 0.07 | 0.09 | 13.56 | 0.1 |
| Pit latrine without slab | 0.58 | 1 | 0 | 0.61 |

Less than 1% in both urban and rural areas do not have access to improved water source. Though it is negligible, the proportion of households with unimproved water source is slightly higher in rural (0.08%) than urban (0.07%) areas.

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 faecal matters, increasing child mortality rates.

Almost all the households (99.1%) in the country are using improved sanitation facility. About 97% of households use flush toilet, 1% use ventilated improved pit and almost 1% use pit latrine with a slab. Although minimal, unimproved sanitation facility in the country is a pit latrine without slab (0.6%), followed by flush to open drain/open space (0.1%) (Table 6.7).

The proportion of households with improved sanitation facility is considerably higher in both urban (99.8%) and rural (98.7%) areas. Except for Gasa (86.9%), all other *dzongkhags* have improved sanitation facility over 95%.

The households in Phuentsholing thromde have 100% access to improved sanitation facility,

Table 6.8 Distribution of Households by Access to Electricity Services and Area (%)

| Access to Electricity | Urban | Rural | Both Areas |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| From the Grid | 99.94 | 99.23 | 99.51 |
| From the Generator | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| From solar | 0.00 | 0.26 | 0.15 |
| No electricity | 0.00 | 0.48 | 0.29 |

while households in other three *thromdes* have more than 99%.

Access to Electricity

Almost all households (99.71%) have access to electricity in the country with 100% in urban and 99.5% in rural areas (Table 6.8).

The electrification rates in *dzongkhags* are progressive. More than 98% of the households in all *dzongkhags* have access to electricity. The use of solar power is highest in Gasa (20.54%).

Source 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 (99.6%). A tiny proportion of households (0.2%) use solar and similarly a minute proportion of households (0.3%) use kerosene/firewood/

Table 6.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy and Area (%)

| Use and Source of Energy | Urban | | Rural | | Both Areas | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------------|-------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Lighting | 66,242 | 100 | 98,089 | 100 | 164,332 | 100 |
| Electricity | 66,242 | 100.00 | 97,371 | 99.27 | 163,613 | 99.56 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 0.00 | 148 | 0.15 | 148 | 0.09 |
| Firewood | 0 | 0.00 | 191 | 0.15 | 191 | 0.12 |
| Solar | 0 | 0.00 | 259 | 0.26 | 259 | 0.16 |
| Candle | 0 | 0.00 | 25 | 0.03 | 25 | 0.02 |
| Torch | 0 | 0.00 | 74 | 0.08 | 74 | 0.05 |
| Others | 0 | 0.00 | 22 | 0.02 | 22 | 0.01 |
| Cooking | 66,242 | 100 | 98,089 | 100 | 164,332 | 100 |
| Electricity | 64,240 | 96.98 | 94,061 | 95.89 | 158,301 | 96.33 |
| LPG | 61,011 | 92.1 | 74,510 | 75.96 | 135,522 | 82.47 |
| Wood | 140 | 0.21 | 17,128 | 17.46 | 17,268 | 10.51 |
| Bio-gas | 0 | 0 | 1,941 | 1.98 | 1,941 | 1.18 |
| Kerosene | 0 | 0 | 97 | 0.10 | 97 | 0.06 |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 63 | 0.06 | 63 | 0.04 |
| Coal | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0.02 | 20 | 0.01 |
| Dung cake | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0.02 | 24 | 0.01 |
| Heating | 66,242 | 100 | 98,089 | 100 | 164,332 | 100 |
| Electric heater | 43,423 | 65.55 | 23,606 | 24.07 | 67,029 | 40.79 |
| Doesn't heat the dwelling | 15,851 | 23.93 | 20,484 | 20.88 | 36,334 | 22.11 |
| Bukhari | 5,773 | 8.72 | 30,313 | 30.9 | 36,087 | 21.96 |
| Traditional stove (Thab) | 268 | 0.40 | 23,334 | 23.79 | 23,602 | 14.36 |
| Kerosene heater | 556 | 0.84 | 211 | 0.22 | 767 | 0.47 |
| Others | 245 | 0.37 | 71 | 0.07 | 316 | 0.19 |
| Gas heater | 125 | 0.19 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0.08 |
| Straw/brush/manure stove | 2 | 0.00 | 70 | 0.07 | 72 | 0.04 |

candle/torch for lighting up their dwellings.

Electricity is the most widely used source of energy for cooking in both urban (97.0%) and rural (95.9%) households. A higher proportion of urban households use LPG (92.1%) as the source of energy for cooking than rural households (76.0%). Around 18% of rural households use wood as the source energy for cooking.

A higher proportion of urban households (65.6%) use electric heater as the source of energy for heating the dwellings as compared to rural households (24.1%). A little more than one-fifth of households in both urban and rural areas do

not heat their dwellings. Use of *bukhari* and traditional stove (*thab*) are comparably higher among rural households than urban households.

6.4 ACCESS TO OTHER SERVICES

Communications and Technology

TV connection: 70.0% of households across the country have television connection in their dwellings. The cable connection (78.9%) is most widely availed services in the country, followed by direct-to home (DTH) satellite with 15.6%, and then KU-Band with (5.2%). A few households use cable & KU-Band or cable & DTH or KU-band & DTH connection (Table 6.10)

Table 6.10 Distribution of Households with Television Connection by Type of Connection and Area (%)

| Type of Connection | Urban | Rural | Both Areas |
|--------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Cable | 98.47 | 60.41 | 78.90 |
| KU-Band | 0.14 | 10.00 | 5.21 |
| DTH | 1.30 | 29.02 | 15.55 |
| Cable & KU- band | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| Cable & DTH | 0.02 | 0.26 | 0.15 |
| KU-band & DTH | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.08 |

Computers/Laptops, Smart Phones, and Other Mobile Phones

A quarter of the total household owns computers/laptops and about 99% of households use mobile phones in Bhutan. About 95% of households own smart phones and less than a quarter of households own other mobile phones. On an average, a household owns 2.7 mobile phones.

The proportion of households with computers/laptops is higher in urban (38.7%) than in rural (15.2%) areas. As regards to ownership of smart phones there is no difference between the urban (99.3%) and rural (91.9%) households. The proportion of households owing other mobile phones is higher in rural (32.5%) than in urban households (10.6%).

Internet Connection

About 94% of the households in the country have internet connection. Of those, 96.0% have mobile internet connection, while less than 4.0% have other connections such as broadband, leased line and data card/Wi-Fi dongle (Figure 6.10).

As in Figure 6.11, Thimphu dzongkhag has the highest share of internet users (22.7%), followed by Chhukha (9.0%) and Samtse (7.6%). The lowest share of internet users is in Gasa dzongkhag (0.5%).

Among four major *Thromdes* in the country,

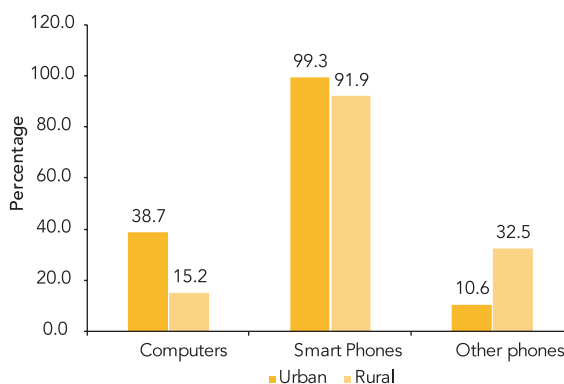


Figure 6.9 Distribution of Households Owning Computers/Laptop and Mobiles phones by Area (%)

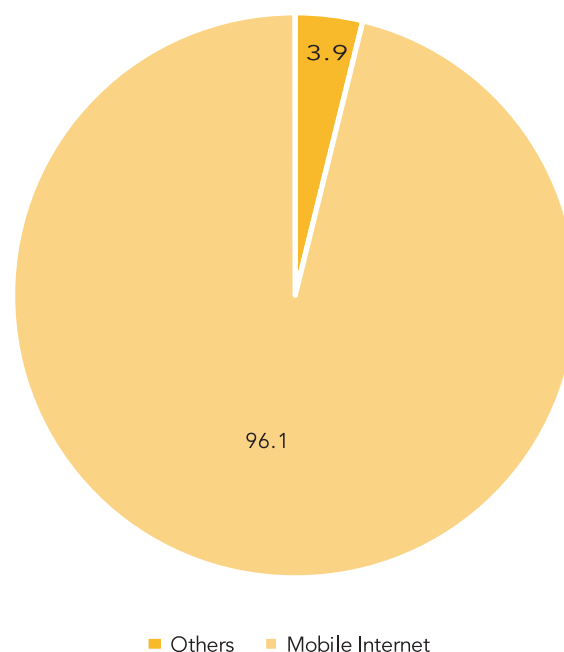


Figure 6.10 Distribution of Households by Type of Internet Connection (in %)

Thimphu Thromde (72.9%) has the highest share of internet users, followed by Phuentsholing (16.1%), Gelephu (6.1%) and Samdrup Jongkhar (4.9%).

Transport Mode and Travel Time Taken to Reach Service Centres

Information on 22 basic services with reference to the mode of travel and time taken to reach service facilities were collected. The results

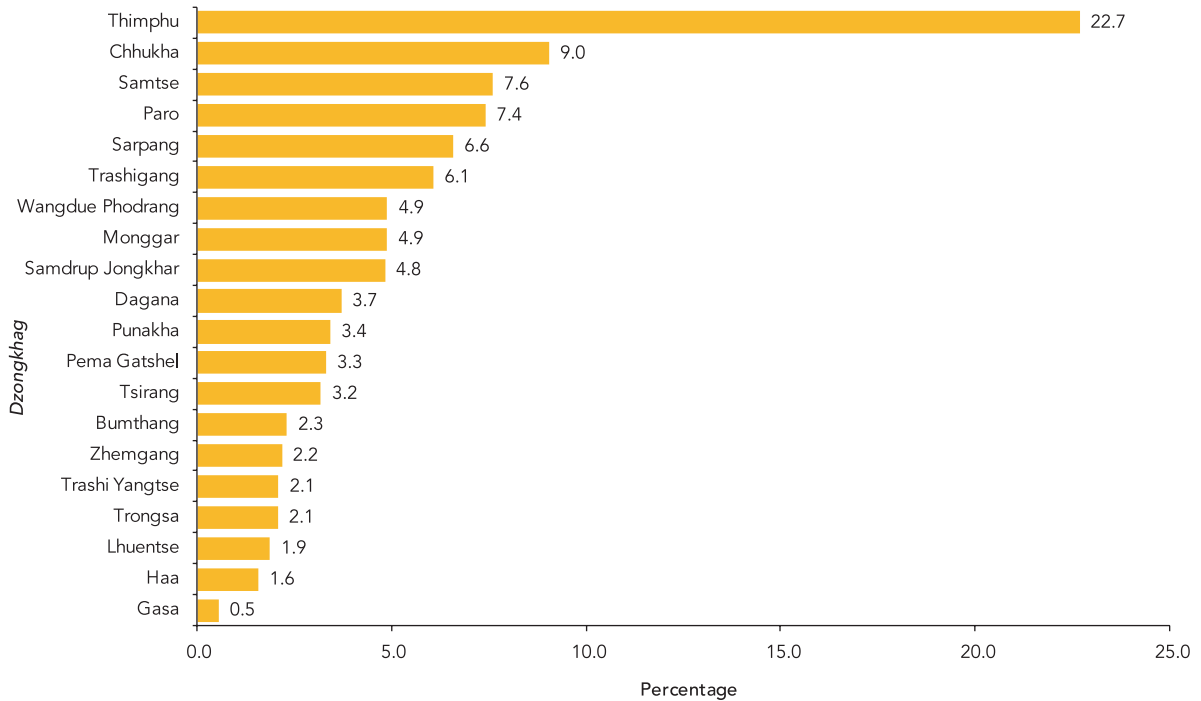


Figure 6.11 Share of Internet Connection by Dzongkhags (in %)

show that most households use car or walk to go to the nearest facilities

For households in urban areas that avail different services, it takes only half an hour or less to reach the service centres. Most of the rural households take less than 30 mins to reach to facilities like Hospital/PHC/Satellite Clinic/subpost, ORC,

gewog office, food market/shop, religious monument, and agriculture & livestock extension centres. More than one-seventh of the rural households have to travel more than 2 hours to avail services from *dzongkhag* administration, bank and to reach fuel/LPG station.

Chapter 7

ASSETS, CREDIT AND INCOME

Asset ownership and access to assets are two of the indicators of household welfare and living standards. Access to credit facilities also has positive impact on living standards. This chapter discusses asset ownerships (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 this chapter: asset ownership; credit services; and income.

7.1 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 culture; furniture and fixtures; machinery and equipment; and transport equipment.

Among kitchen and laundry equipment, almost all households in the country own rice cooker (98.0%). More than 85% of households own curry cooker (86.8%), water boiler (85.6%) and stove (87.2%). Just below three-fourth of the households own refrigerator (74.2%) and about one-sixth of households have microwave oven (15.0%).

Around 95% of households own smart phones while only 24% of household own other mobile

phones. More than 70% of households have televisions.

Among furniture and fixtures, the proportion of households owning *choesham* (57.8%) is the highest, followed by sofa set (51.3%). More than one-third of households have a family car. The ownership of all items under machinery and equipment subgroup is less than 10%.

The ownership of most durable goods increases with the per capita consumption quintile while ownership of power tiller, power chain, grinding machine, *bukhari* and other mobile phones decreases. The contrast in asset ownership between the first and fifth consumption quintile is large when it comes to ownership of refrigerator, washing machine, computer/laptop, heater and family car.

The household in urban areas own more assets (durable) compared to rural households. Although, the ownership of the three most common kitchen appliances (rice cookers, curry cookers and water boilers) is higher in urban compared to rural households, the difference in ownership of rice cooker and curry cooker is not so large. It is also found that there is not much difference in ownership of rice cooker and curry cooker between first consumption quintile (poorest) and fifth consumption quintile (richest) in both urban and rural areas. About 88% of urban households and 65.1% of the rural households own refrigerator. For rural areas, around 80% of the richest consumption quintile owns

Table 7.1 Distribution of Households that Own Assets by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, Bhutan (%)

| Type of Assets | Per Capita Household Quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | |
| Kitchen and Laundry | | | | | | |
| Rice cooker | 93.8 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 98.0 |
| Curry cooker | 79.7 | 86.6 | 89.3 | 89.0 | 89.3 | 86.8 |
| Water boiler | 68.1 | 83.3 | 88.9 | 93.0 | 94.8 | 85.6 |
| Refrigerator | 50.6 | 72.6 | 78.5 | 85.2 | 84.0 | 74.2 |
| Stove | 68.7 | 87.3 | 91.0 | 95.4 | 93.6 | 87.2 |
| Washing machine | 15.0 | 34.8 | 47.1 | 59.9 | 60.7 | 43.5 |
| Microwave oven | 3.3 | 7.9 | 14.3 | 21.5 | 28.0 | 15.0 |
| Recreation, telecommunications, and cultural | | | | | | |
| Television | 51.6 | 72.5 | 78.0 | 85.7 | 81.4 | 73.9 |
| Smart phone | 88.3 | 94.6 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 94.9 |
| Other mobile phone | 40.9 | 27.8 | 21.2 | 18.2 | 10.3 | 23.7 |
| Computer/laptop | 5.8 | 16.9 | 24.4 | 34.3 | 41.9 | 24.7 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | | | | | | |
| Choesham | 46.0 | 58.0 | 61.7 | 64.0 | 59.5 | 57.8 |
| Karmey Kom | 6.5 | 10.2 | 12.7 | 14.1 | 19.9 | 12.7 |
| Chopay Ting | 4.6 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 15.3 | 9.5 |
| Sofa set | 23.7 | 47.6 | 55.4 | 64.2 | 65.9 | 51.3 |
| Vacuum cleaner | 0.4 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 13.4 | 5.4 |
| Heater | 18.3 | 39.0 | 51.6 | 62.3 | 68.1 | 47.8 |
| Fan | 24.9 | 31.6 | 30.0 | 31.2 | 35.0 | 30.5 |
| Bukhari | 21.7 | 25.1 | 25.3 | 21.9 | 20.9 | 23.0 |
| Air conditioner | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| Machinery and equipment | | | | | | |
| Power tiller | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 5.8 |
| Tractor | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Power chain | 13.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 9.4 |
| Grinding machine | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 7.3 |
| Sewing machine | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| Transport | | | | | | |
| Family car | 11.6 | 26.2 | 35.0 | 46.1 | 50.6 | 33.9 |
| Motorbike, scooter | 1.3 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| bicycle | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 2.8 |
| Other vehicle | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.4 |

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

refrigerator while for the poorest consumption quintile, the ownership is about 42%. In terms of ownership of water boiler, washing machine and microwave oven, there is a considerable difference between urban and rural areas. For computer/laptop, the ownership is higher in the

fifth consumption quintile compared to the first consumption quintile (Table 7.2 and Table 7.3).

The ownership of durable goods depends on the utility and the nature of work of the particular area. For instance, goods such as power tiller

Table 7.2 Distribution of Households that Own Assets by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, Urban (%)

| Type of Assets | Per Capita Household Quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | |
| Kitchen and Laundry | | | | | | |
| Rice cooker | 98.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 99.6 |
| Curry cooker | 86.1 | 89.9 | 89.4 | 88.6 | 87.2 | 88.2 |
| Water boiler | 89.5 | 92.6 | 96.9 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 94.1 |
| Refrigerator | 85.3 | 87.6 | 91.1 | 86.6 | 87.6 | 87.6 |
| Stove | 94.0 | 93.7 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 94.5 |
| Washing machine | 46.6 | 57.6 | 71.2 | 67.3 | 69.0 | 62.3 |
| Microwave oven | 10.9 | 17.7 | 29.9 | 26.8 | 36.8 | 24.4 |
| Recreation, telecommunications, and cultural | | | | | | |
| Television | 85.1 | 86.0 | 91.5 | 85.0 | 86.1 | 86.8 |
| Smart phone | 98.4 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 99.3 |
| Other mobile phone | 14.6 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 8.6 | 5.3 | 10.6 |
| Computer/laptop | 21.8 | 35.2 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 53.9 | 38.7 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | | | | | | |
| Choesham | 58.2 | 62.6 | 65.0 | 56.9 | 57.3 | 60.0 |
| Karmey Kom | 7.8 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 15.7 | 22.9 | 13.9 |
| Chopay Ting | 6.5 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 18.3 | 10.6 |
| Sofa set | 63.3 | 72.9 | 74.9 | 69.2 | 70.5 | 70.1 |
| Vacuum cleaner | 4.0 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 17.9 | 9.2 |
| Heater | 51.0 | 70.4 | 75.5 | 71.0 | 75.7 | 68.7 |
| Fan | 35.5 | 27.4 | 26.6 | 31.8 | 34.0 | 31.1 |
| Bukhari | 12.4 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 10.2 |
| Air conditioner | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.0 |
| Machinery and equipment | | | | | | |
| Power tiller | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Tractor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Power chain | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Grinding machine | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Sewing machine | 1.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Transport | | | | | | |
| Family car | 28.4 | 40.6 | 50.9 | 48.9 | 57.4 | 45.2 |
| Motorbike, scooter | 2.0 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| bicycle | 3.5 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 3.7 |
| Other vehicle | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 2.5 |

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

and power chain have more utility in rural areas and thus, the ownership of these goods is higher among households in rural areas. Similarly, the ownership of *bukhari* is high among rural households.

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

Table 7.3 Distribution of Households that Own Assets by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, Rural (%)

| Type of Assets | Per Capita Household Quintile | | | | | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | |
| Kitchen and Laundry | | | | | | |
| Rice cooker | 91.4 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 96.9 |
| Curry cooker | 77.1 | 87.3 | 86.6 | 90.0 | 90.8 | 85.8 |
| Water boiler | 61.3 | 75.5 | 82.2 | 87.7 | 92.7 | 79.9 |
| Refrigerator | 41.7 | 59.0 | 68.7 | 75.9 | 80.0 | 65.1 |
| Stove | 60.2 | 78.4 | 87.9 | 91.4 | 93.6 | 82.3 |
| Washing machine | 9.2 | 20.7 | 31.0 | 43.0 | 50.0 | 30.8 |
| Microwave oven | 2.3 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 12.3 | 18.2 | 8.6 |
| Recreation, telecommunications, and cultural | | | | | | |
| Television | 43.3 | 59.1 | 69.5 | 76.1 | 77.7 | 65.2 |
| Smart phone | 86.0 | 90.5 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 96.2 | 91.9 |
| Other mobile phone | 46.3 | 39.0 | 32.7 | 26.5 | 17.9 | 32.5 |
| Computer/laptop | 3.9 | 8.3 | 13.2 | 20.6 | 30.0 | 15.2 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | | | | | | |
| Choesham | 43.5 | 52.0 | 58.2 | 64.0 | 64.1 | 56.3 |
| Karmey Kom | 5.9 | 8.6 | 12.5 | 15.1 | 17.0 | 11.8 |
| Chopay Ting | 4.2 | 6.1 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 8.7 |
| Sofa set | 16.9 | 28.4 | 40.6 | 49.8 | 57.6 | 38.6 |
| Vacuum cleaner | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 8.4 | 2.9 |
| Heater | 13.0 | 22.3 | 32.7 | 41.8 | 58.9 | 33.8 |
| Fan | 20.5 | 29.1 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 36.2 | 30.2 |
| Bukhari | 20.7 | 29.6 | 35.1 | 37.0 | 35.9 | 31.7 |
| Air conditioner | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Machinery and equipment | | | | | | |
| Power tiller | 6.8 | 8.7 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Tractor | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Power chain | 15.1 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 15.1 |
| Grinding machine | 8.6 | 10.0 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 10.6 |
| Sewing machine | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| Transport | | | | | | |
| Family car | 8.1 | 17.0 | 26.0 | 35.6 | 44.3 | 26.2 |
| Motorbike, scooter | 0.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| bicycle | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 2.2 |
| Other vehicle | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 2.3 |

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

Land

A household is considered as landholder if they own any types of land anywhere in Bhutan. While 34% of the households do not own any land, about 58% of the households own 5 acres or less and 8% of households own more than 5 acres of land (Table 7.4).

As compared to urban households, the land ownership is higher in rural households. A little less than three-fourth of rural households (70.6%) own 5 acres or less, compared to 38.7% of urban households. Similarly, the proportion of owning more than 5 acres of land is higher in rural

Table 7.4 Distribution of Households by Landholding and Area (%)

| Area | Not a landholder | Landholder | | Total |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | | Owns <= 5 acres | Owns > 5 acres | |
| Urban | 57.7 | 38.7 | 3.6 | 100 |
| Rural | 17.8 | 70.6 | 11.6 | 100 |
| Both Areas | 33.9 | 57.7 | 8.4 | 100 |

Table 7.5 Distribution of Households by Landholding and Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile (no. of households)

| Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile | Not a landholder | Landholder | | Total no. of households |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | | Owns <= 5 acres | Owns > 5 acres | |
| First | 5,139 | 23,690 | 4,042 | 32,871 |
| Second | 9,320 | 20,543 | 3,007 | 32,870 |
| Third | 11,929 | 18,185 | 2,745 | 32,859 |
| Fourth | 13,187 | 17,622 | 2,060 | 32,869 |
| Fifth | 16,112 | 14,826 | 1,925 | 32,863 |
| Total | 55,687 | 94,864 | 13,780 | 164,331 |

Table 7.6 Distribution of Households by Landholding and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile (column %)

| Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile | Not a landholder | Landholder | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | Owns <= 5 acres | Owns > 5 acres |
| First | 9.2 | 25.0 | 29.3 |
| Second | 16.7 | 21.7 | 21.8 |
| Third | 21.4 | 19.2 | 19.9 |
| Fourth | 23.7 | 18.6 | 15.0 |
| Fifth | 28.9 | 15.6 | 14.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

areas (11.6%) as opposed to urban areas (3.6%). About 58% of urban households are landless, while slightly less than one-fifth (17.8%) of rural households do not own any land.

The Table 7.5 shows the distribution of households by landholding and by per capita household consumption quintile. There is a negative relationship between landholding and per capita household consumption quintile. In both landholding categories, percent of

landholding decreases with the increase in household consumption quintile since the land ownership is more prevalent in rural areas.

The Table 7.6 shows that the number of non-landholder households is higher at the higher quintile. About 28.9% of non-landholders are in the richest consumption quintile, while a little more than 9% of non-landholders are in the poorest consumption quintile.

Table 7.7 Distribution of Households by Landholding and Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile (row %)

| Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile | Not a landholder | Landholder | | Total |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | | Owns <= 5 acres | Owns > 5 acres | |
| First | 15.6 | 72.1 | 12.3 | 100 |
| Second | 28.4 | 62.5 | 9.2 | 100 |
| Third | 36.3 | 55.3 | 8.4 | 100 |
| Fourth | 40.1 | 53.6 | 6.3 | 100 |
| Fifth | 49.0 | 45.1 | 5.9 | 100 |
| Bhutan | 33.9 | 57.7 | 8.4 | 100 |

Table 7.8 Mean, Median and selected percentiles of the size of landholdings (acres)

| Area | Percentile | | | | | | | Mean |
|------------|------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | 10 | 20 | 40 | Median | 60 | 80 | 90 | |
| Urban | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Both Areas | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 |

Table 7.9 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Livestock and Area (no. of households)

| Area and Heads of Livestock Owned | Livestock | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Pig | Horse | Cattle | Sheep | Yak | Goat | Buffalo | Poultry | Fish |
| Urban | 66,242 | 66,242 | 66,242 | 66,242 | 66,242 | 66,242 | 66,242 | 66,242 | 66,242 |
| None | 65,896 | 66,226 | 64,370 | 66,225 | 66,214 | 65,845 | 66,242 | 64,898 | 66,233 |
| 1 to 2 | 115 | 11 | 899 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 185 | 0 |
| 3 to 5 | 115 | 5 | 680 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 0 | 425 | 10 |
| 5+ | 116 | 0 | 294 | 17 | 28 | 168 | 0 | 734 | 0 |
| Rural | 98,089 | 98,089 | 98,089 | 98,089 | 98,089 | 98,089 | 98,089 | 98,089 | 98,089 |
| None | 91,680 | 94,483 | 42,756 | 96,181 | 97,232 | 86,472 | 97,985 | 73,337 | 97,675 |
| 1 to 2 | 2,982 | 1,891 | 15,410 | 627 | 11 | 2,056 | 90 | 3,559 | 393 |
| 3 to 5 | 1,625 | 949 | 22,041 | 632 | 169 | 4,660 | 14 | 6,356 | 21 |
| 5+ | 1,803 | 766 | 17,882 | 636 | 676 | 4,900 | 0 | 14,836 | 0 |
| Bhutan | 164,331 | 164,331 | 164,331 | 164,331 | 164,331 | 164,331 | 164,331 | 164,331 | 164,331 |
| None | 157,576 | 160,709 | 107,126 | 162,406 | 163,446 | 152,318 | 164,227 | 138,236 | 163,908 |
| 1 to 2 | 3,097 | 1,902 | 16,309 | 627 | 11 | 2,117 | 90 | 3,745 | 393 |
| 3 to 5 | 1,740 | 954 | 22,720 | 632 | 169 | 4,828 | 14 | 6,781 | 31 |
| 5+ | 1,918 | 766 | 18,176 | 653 | 704 | 5,069 | 0 | 15,570 | 0 |

Around 16% of households in the poorest consumption quintile do not own land while 49% of households in the richest quintile do not own land. About 12% of the households in the poorest

consumption quintile own more than 5 acres of land compared to only 6% of the households in the richest consumption quintile (Table 7.7).

Table 7.10 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Livestock by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile and by Area (urban or rural in %)

| Area and Livestock Owned | Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile | | | | | Total |
|--|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | |
| Urban (only urban households used in constructing consumption quintile) | | | | | | |
| Pigs | 0.87 | 0.67 | 0.55 | 0.38 | 0.15 | 0.52 |
| Horses | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.02 |
| Cattle | 4.65 | 3.02 | 1.91 | 2.42 | 2.13 | 2.83 |
| Sheep | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| Yaks | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| Goat | 1.33 | 0.77 | 0.33 | 0.09 | 0.47 | 0.60 |
| Buffalo | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Poultry | 3.57 | 2.71 | 1.38 | 1.33 | 1.15 | 2.03 |
| Fishpond | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Rural (only rural households used in constructing consumption quintile) | | | | | | |
| Pigs | 9.05 | 8.54 | 6.45 | 5.54 | 3.09 | 6.53 |
| Horses | 3.91 | 3.78 | 4.17 | 4.47 | 2.05 | 3.68 |
| Cattle | 77.93 | 67.63 | 59.00 | 46.40 | 31.08 | 56.41 |
| Sheep | 3.54 | 3.38 | 1.20 | 1.07 | 0.47 | 1.93 |
| Yaks | 0.46 | 0.55 | 0.98 | 1.72 | 0.66 | 0.87 |
| Goat | 18.44 | 15.14 | 13.28 | 8.01 | 4.34 | 11.84 |
| Buffalo | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| Poultry | 40.07 | 32.42 | 24.38 | 17.84 | 11.45 | 25.23 |
| Fishpond | 0.57 | 0.34 | 0.55 | 0.27 | 0.38 | 0.42 |
| Both Areas (both urban and rural households used in constructing consumption quintile) | | | | | | |
| Pigs | 7.78 | 5.45 | 3.45 | 2.58 | 1.29 | 4.11 |
| Horses | 3.19 | 2.89 | 2.32 | 1.76 | 0.86 | 2.20 |
| Cattle | 65.42 | 43.56 | 31.10 | 21.00 | 12.96 | 34.81 |
| Sheep | 3.09 | 1.51 | 0.75 | 0.41 | 0.07 | 1.16 |
| Yaks | 0.43 | 0.58 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.25 | 0.54 |
| Goat | 15.66 | 9.45 | 6.37 | 3.19 | 1.89 | 7.31 |
| Buffalo | 0.19 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| Poultry | 33.38 | 20.05 | 12.93 | 7.64 | 5.39 | 15.88 |
| Fishpond | 0.40 | 0.34 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.26 |

Among the households owning the land, the average landholding is 2.7 acres. It is 2.9 acres in rural areas and 2.0 acres in urban areas (Table 7.8).

Livestock

The Table 7.9 and Table 7.10 show the distribution of households by ownership of livestock in urban and rural areas. Livestock includes pigs, horses, cattle, sheep, yaks, buffalo, goats, and poultry. Information on fishpond is also

collected. Comparing by area, there is a huge disparity between urban and rural areas in terms of livestock ownership. Around 56% of rural households own cattle against 2% of urban households. Most households have two or more heads of cattle in rural areas. Similarly, 25% of rural households have poultry and most have two or more heads of poultry. More than one in ten (11.8%) rural households own goats. Around

13% of rural households own other livestock (pigs, horses, sheep, yak, and buffalo) while less than one percent of urban households own the same.

The Table 7.10 provides that the livestock ownership is negatively related to the per capita household consumption quintile. Livestock ownership is relatively low at the higher consumption quintile among households in both urban and rural areas. The ownership of horses in urban areas and yaks in rural areas are exceptions. In both cases, there is a small increase in fifth consumption quintile.

For the country as a whole, 65% of the households in the poorest consumption quintile own cattle, while only 13% of the households in the richest consumption quintile own cattle. A one-third of the households in the poorest consumption quintile own poultry and 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 negatively related to the consumption quintile. Among the livestock owners, the majority of the households own cattle and poultry. Among rural households in the poorer consumption quintiles, the ownership of land and livestock remain higher.

7.2 CREDIT SERVICES

Loans and Money during Emergencies

Information on loans and purposes of availing loans were collected. Additionally, information on main option/source of cash during emergencies were also 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, Bhutan Development Bank and Druk PNB Bank), Royal Insurance Corporation of

Table 7.11 Distribution of Households by Source of Loan and by Area

| Source of Loan and Area | Money Owed | No Money Owe | Total Households |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| Bank Loan | | | |
| Urban | 40.33 | 59.67 | 66,242 |
| Rural | 32.97 | 67.03 | 98,089 |
| Bhutan | 35.94 | 64.06 | 164,331 |
| RICB/BIL | | | |
| Urban | 1.85 | 98.15 | 66,242 |
| Rural | 0.56 | 99.44 | 98,089 |
| Bhutan | 1.08 | 98.92 | 164,331 |
| NPPF | | | |
| Urban | 7.23 | 92.77 | 66,242 |
| Rural | 1.93 | 98.07 | 98,089 |
| Bhutan | 4.07 | 95.93 | 164,331 |
| CSI Loan | | | |
| Urban | 0.69 | 99.31 | 66,242 |
| Rural | 2.24 | 97.76 | 98,089 |
| Bhutan | 1.61 | 98.39 | 164,331 |
| Private Money Lender | | | |
| Urban | 0.33 | 99.67 | 66,242 |
| Rural | 0.14 | 99.86 | 98,089 |
| Bhutan | 0.22 | 99.78 | 164,331 |
| Relatives / Friends | | | |
| Urban | 0.35 | 99.65 | 66,242 |
| Rural | 0.05 | 99.95 | 98,089 |
| Bhutan | 0.17 | 99.83 | 164,331 |
| Micro-Financing (MFI) Loan | | | |
| Urban | 0.59 | 99.41 | 66,242 |
| Rural | 0.71 | 99.29 | 98,089 |
| Bhutan | 0.66 | 99.34 | 164,331 |
| Loan from Others | | | |
| Urban | 0.27 | 99.73 | 66,242 |
| Rural | 0.17 | 99.83 | 98,089 |
| Bhutan | 0.21 | 99.79 | 164,331 |

Bhutan (RICB), Bhutan Insurance (BIL), National Pension and Provident Fund (NPPF), National CSI Development Bank, relatives and friends, Money Lender, Micro-Financing Institutions (MFI) and others (suppliers or shops, and other sources).

About 42% of total households in the country currently have loans. Among the loans, bank loan (35.9%) is the most common source of funds. Less

Table 7.12 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Money in Emergencies and by Area (%)

| Area | Source of Money | | | | | | | Total |
|--------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Own Savings | Family/Friends | From Money Lender | From Savings Committee | Sale of Assets | From Donation/Contribution | Other | |
| Urban | 68.55 | 29.72 | 0.76 | 0.04 | 0.28 | 0.02 | 0.63 | 100.00 |
| Rural | 60.44 | 36.88 | 1.86 | 0.37 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 100.00 |
| Bhutan | 63.71 | 33.99 | 1.42 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.35 | 100.00 |

Table 7.13 Distribution of Households by Use of Banking Products and Area

| Area | Banking Product Used | | | | | | | None |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|------|------|
| | Savings Account | Current Deposit | Fixed Deposit | Recurring Deposit | Overdraft Account | other | | |
| Urban | 97.5 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 12.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 | |
| Rural | 87.4 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 11.5 | |
| Bhutan | 91.5 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 7.4 | |

than 6% of households have loans from sources such as NPPF, RICBL/BIL and CSI (Table 7.11).

Compared to rural households (32.97%), the proportion of households with bank loans is much higher among urban households (40.33%). 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 (29.0%), to construct houses (15.9%), and to buy apartment/house (14.5%).

Households were asked about the source of money in times of emergencies. Table 7.12 shows that the majority of the households (63.7%) use their own savings during emergencies. About one-third (34.0%) of the households borrow money from family, and the remaining (2.0%) households borrow money from other sources, especially money lenders (1.42%), saving committees (0.24%), sale of assets (0.2%), donations/contributions (0.09%) and others (0.35%).

However, there is not much difference between urban and rural areas in the choice of source of money during emergencies. About 69% of urban households use their own savings during emergencies, which is 8 percentage points less in rural households (60.44%). On the other hand, higher proportions (36.88%) of rural households borrow money from their family as compared to urban households (29.72%).

Savings

The most widely used banking product is saving account. About 92% of households have saving accounts and 7.8% of households have recurring deposit account. The use of overdraft account and other products is low. Less than one-tenth (7.4%) of households do not use any banking products.

There is a notable difference in the use of banking products between urban and rural residents. More than nine out of ten urban households (97.5%) have saving account, while about more than eight out of ten rural households (87.4%) have saving account. Recurring deposit are popular among urban households (12.9%) as compared

Table 7.14 Distribution of Households by Predominant Way of Keeping Savings or Extra Cash and by Area

| Area | Bank | At Home | Group Savings Committee or Cooperative | Relatives/Friends | Other | Not Applicable | Total |
|--------|-------|---------|--|-------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Urban | 95.44 | 1.99 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 2.48 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 80.53 | 14.85 | 0.07 | 0.21 | 0.07 | 4.27 | 100.0 |
| Bhutan | 86.54 | 9.67 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.04 | 3.55 | 100.0 |

Table 7.15 Distribution of Households by Insurance Product Owned and by Area (%)

| Area | None | Life Insurance | Health Insurance | Crop Insurance | Property Insurance | Travel Insurance | Motor Vehicle Insurance | Fire Insurance | Flood Insurance | Education Insurance | Other |
|--------|-------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| Urban | 47.83 | 20.88 | 4.23 | 0.05 | 8.05 | 0.09 | 25.01 | 1.5 | 0.21 | 3.14 | 0.25 |
| Rural | 56.94 | 5.01 | 1.06 | 0.11 | 25.11 | 0.14 | 12.01 | 0.78 | 0.05 | 0.94 | 0.21 |
| Bhutan | 53.27 | 11.4 | 2.33 | 0.09 | 18.23 | 0.12 | 17.25 | 1.07 | 0.11 | 1.83 | 0.22 |

to households in rural areas (4.3%). About 2% of urban households and 11.5% of rural households do not use any banking products (Table 7.13).

Insurance

Life insurance is the most popular insurance scheme in Bhutan. However, this excludes rural life insurance which is mandatory for all the household. About 11% of the total households have life insurance and about 18% of households have insured their property. Properties insured include assets, livestock, houses, and vehicles. Less than 5% of households have availed health, crop, and others insurance schemes. There are about more than 53% of households in Bhutan that do not have any insurance scheme.

There is much variation between urban (20.88%) and rural (5.01%) households in terms of availing life insurance scheme. A higher proportion of rural households (25.11%) have insured their property (property insurance includes assets, livestock, housing, vehicle), compared to urban households (8.05%) (Table 7.15).

7.3 INCOME

Sources of Income

Households were asked for their main source of income from a list of 20 possible sources.

The source categories include: wages or salaries (including religious fees, TA/DA); sale of agricultural and non-agricultural products such as cereals, fruits, vegetables, meat, dairy products, eggs, forest wood products, and forest-non wood products; pottery; weaving; remittances received; pensions; rental or real estate; inheritance; scholarships; sale of assets; net income from business; interest income; social transfer and other. Sources of income (20 possible sources) were classified in to 9 major categories (Table 7.17).

The major sources of household income are wages or salaries (37.5%), followed by sale of cereal, fruits and vegetables (23.9%); and meat, dairy product and egg (11.0%).

Among the main sources of income, forest wood and non-wood forest product categories contribute the least (1.4%).

About six in every ten households in urban areas (57.7%) reported that their main source of income is from wages or salaries, against about three in every ten households (28.9%) in rural areas. Alternatively, in rural areas, the main sources of income are from sale of cereal, fruits and vegetable (32.8%), whereas the same sources contribute to

Table 7.16 Distribution of Household Income by main source of income

| Sources of Income | % of all households |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Wages/salaries | 37.48 |
| Vegetables | 12.16 |
| Net income from business | 9.80 |
| Fruits | 8.81 |
| Dairy products | 7.78 |
| Remittances received | 6.22 |
| Weaving | 4.13 |
| Cereal | 2.90 |
| Rental / real estate | 2.39 |
| Meat | 1.76 |
| Social transfer | 1.54 |
| Eggs | 1.46 |
| Pensions | 1.10 |
| Non-wood forest products | 0.72 |
| Forest wood products | 0.69 |
| Sale of assets | 0.40 |
| Interest income | 0.24 |
| Inheritance | 0.16 |
| Other | 0.14 |
| Scholarships | 0.10 |
| Pottering | 0.03 |
| Total | 100.0 |

about 3.0% in urban areas. Negligible households reported that their main source of income is from

Table 7.17 Distribution of Household Income by main source and Area (%)

| Source of Income | Urban | Rural | Total |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Wage or Salaries | 57.71 | 28.85 | 37.48 |
| Cereal, fruits and vegetable | 2.98 | 32.76 | 23.86 |
| Meat, dairy products and egg | 1.27 | 15.15 | 11.00 |
| Forest wood and nonwood products | 0.44 | 1.83 | 1.41 |
| Pottery and weaving | 6.28 | 3.25 | 4.16 |
| Remittances received | 2.61 | 7.76 | 6.22 |
| Pension, inheritance, social transfer and scholarships | 5.35 | 1.85 | 2.90 |
| Real estate deals, sale of assets, interest income and others | 4.67 | 2.53 | 3.17 |
| Net income from business | 18.68 | 6.01 | 9.80 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

forest wood and non-wood forest product both in urban (0.4%) and rural (1.8%) areas.

Household Income: Sources and Amounts

The mean annual household income in the year 2022 is Nu. 406,134. For the urban households, the mean annual household income is Nu. 598,759 which is 2.2 times more than that of the rural households (Nu. 276,398) (Table 7.18).

Table 7.18 Annual Household Income by Source of Income and Area

| Source of Income | Urban | | | Rural | | | Bhutan | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Cash | In-kind | Total | Cash | In-kind | Total | Cash | In-kind | Total |
| Wage or Salaries | 282,594 | 1,566 | 284,160 | 130,170 | 639 | 130,809 | 191,514 | 1,012 | 192,526 |
| Cereal, fruits and vegetable | 2,284 | 40 | 2,324 | 39,721 | 255 | 39,976 | 24,654 | 168 | 24,822 |
| Meat, dairy products and egg | 1,888 | 21 | 1,909 | 23,434 | 67 | 23,501 | 14,763 | 48 | 14,811 |
| Forest wood and nonwood products | 1,951 | 0 | 1,951 | 7,905 | 81 | 7,986 | 5,508 | 49 | 5,557 |
| Pottery and weaving | 4,169 | 34 | 4,203 | 3,149 | 57 | 3,206 | 3,560 | 48 | 3,608 |
| Remittances received | 5,568 | 535 | 6,103 | 9,174 | 411 | 9,585 | 7,723 | 461 | 8,184 |
| Pension, inheritance, social transfer and scholarships | 3,159 | 91 | 3,250 | 2,804 | 336 | 3,140 | 2,946 | 237 | 3,183 |
| Real estate deals, sale of assets, interest income and others | 140,502 | 234 | 140,736 | 12,471 | 23 | 12,494 | 63,999 | 108 | 64,107 |
| Net income from business | 153,996 | 127 | 154,123 | 45,681 | 20 | 45,701 | 89,273 | 63 | 89,336 |
| Total income | 596,111 | 2,648 | 598,759 | 274,509 | 1,889 | 276,398 | 403,940 | 2,194 | 406,134 |

Table 7.19 Per Capita Annual Household Income by Area and by Sex of Head of Household (Nu)

| Area | Sex of the Household Head | | Bhutan |
|--------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Urban | 154,194 | 201,588 | 168,064 |
| Rural | 82,791 | 76,521 | 80,578 |
| Bhutan | 113,070 | 121,337 | 115,787 |

The income in-kind accounts for only 0.5% of total household income (urban 0.4%, rural 0.7%). Most income in-kind in the urban households is for the wage or salaries; remittances received; real estate deals, sale of assets, interest income and others; and net income from business. For the rural households, it takes the form of wage and salaries; remittances received; pensions, inheritance, social transfer, and scholarships; and wages and cereals, fruits and vegetable.

Per Capita Household Income

The mean per capita annual household income is Nu. 115,787. For urban households, it is Nu. 168,064 which is more than two times (2.1 times) of the rural mean per capita income of Nu. 80,578 (Table 7.19). On an average, the income of female-headed households is higher than those of male-headed households by about Nu. 8,267.

Income Distribution

In both urban and rural households, the mean income is higher than the corresponding median income, indicating that there are more households earning less than the mean income. For example, the median annual household income of Nu. 210,000 for the country means that half of all households have incomes less than Nu. 210,000 and the other half have incomes greater than that amount. This median household income is just over half (52%) of the mean income of Nu. 406,134. The median per capita household income is Nu. 58,333 (Table 7.20).

Household Income by Dzongkhag

The sources of income are classified as follows:

- i. Wages and salaries (including religious fees)
- ii. Sale of agricultural products
 - (a) Sale of cereal, fruits, and vegetables
 - (b) Sale of meat, dairy products, and eggs
 - (c) Sale of forest wood and non-wood products
- iii. Non-agricultural activities
 - (a) Pottery and weaving
 - (b) Remittances received

Table 7.20 Mean, Median, and Selected Percentiles of the Annual Household Income and Per Capita Annual Household Income Distribution (Nu)

| Area | Percentile | | | | | Mean |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 20th | 40th | Median | 60th | 80th | |
| Household income | | | | | | |
| Urban | 154,800 | 240,000 | 300,000 | 336,000 | 504,000 | 598,760 |
| Rural | 60,000 | 120,000 | 155,000 | 200,000 | 350,000 | 276,397 |
| Bhutan | 80,000 | 154,700 | 210,000 | 250,000 | 400,000 | 406,134 |
| Per capita household income | | | | | | |
| Urban | 44,000 | 68,400 | 84,000 | 100,800 | 180,000 | 168,064 |
| Rural | 16,667 | 31,250 | 41,480 | 53,667 | 100,000 | 80,578 |
| Bhutan | 21,225 | 41,667 | 58,333 | 69,000 | 123,600 | 115,787 |

Table 7.21 Annual Household Income by Source and Dzongkhag

| Dzongkhag | Source (Nu) | | | | % of Household Income | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|--|
| | Wages | Agriculture | Non-agriculture | Total | Wages | Agriculture | Non-agriculture | Total | |
| Bumthang | 159,444 | 53,138 | 115,459 | 328,041 | 48.6 | 16.2 | 35.2 | 100.0 | |
| Chhukha | 212,571 | 41,752 | 71,327 | 325,650 | 65.3 | 12.8 | 21.9 | 100.0 | |
| Dagana | 133,794 | 73,040 | 100,015 | 306,849 | 43.6 | 23.8 | 32.6 | 100.0 | |
| Gasa | 174,374 | 436,372 | 65,472 | 676,218 | 25.8 | 64.5 | 9.7 | 100.0 | |
| Haa | 178,290 | 69,065 | 37,412 | 284,767 | 62.6 | 24.3 | 13.1 | 100.0 | |
| Lhuentse | 144,242 | 16,085 | 55,121 | 215,448 | 66.9 | 7.5 | 25.6 | 100.0 | |
| Monggar | 141,348 | 37,641 | 43,120 | 222,109 | 63.6 | 16.9 | 19.4 | 100.0 | |
| Paro | 214,231 | 61,349 | 181,294 | 456,874 | 46.9 | 13.4 | 39.7 | 100.0 | |
| Pema Gatshel | 167,471 | 28,335 | 45,840 | 241,646 | 69.3 | 11.7 | 19.0 | 100.0 | |
| Punakha | 176,619 | 64,874 | 190,437 | 431,930 | 40.9 | 15.0 | 44.1 | 100.0 | |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 194,084 | 31,149 | 64,829 | 290,062 | 66.9 | 10.7 | 22.4 | 100.0 | |
| Samtse | 107,951 | 42,653 | 44,173 | 194,777 | 55.4 | 21.9 | 22.7 | 100.0 | |
| Sarpang | 127,427 | 53,057 | 97,218 | 277,702 | 45.9 | 19.1 | 35.0 | 100.0 | |
| Thimphu | 267,444 | 6,665 | 457,183 | 731,292 | 36.6 | 0.9 | 62.5 | 100.0 | |
| Trashigang | 246,234 | 95,870 | 79,842 | 421,946 | 58.4 | 22.7 | 18.9 | 100.0 | |
| Trashigang Yangtse | 174,997 | 41,463 | 45,945 | 262,405 | 66.7 | 15.8 | 17.5 | 100.0 | |
| Trongsa | 209,512 | 59,759 | 122,452 | 391,723 | 53.5 | 15.3 | 31.3 | 100.0 | |
| Tsirang | 130,419 | 96,590 | 49,754 | 276,763 | 47.1 | 34.9 | 18.0 | 100.0 | |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 193,122 | 51,665 | 172,261 | 417,048 | 46.3 | 12.4 | 41.3 | 100.0 | |
| Zhemgang | 119,956 | 29,869 | 28,120 | 177,945 | 67.4 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 100.0 | |
| Bhutan | 192,526 | 45,192 | 168,416 | 406,134 | 47.4 | 11.1 | 41.5 | 100.0 | |

- (c) Pension, inheritance, social transfer and scholarships
- (d) Real estate deals, sale of assets, interest income and others
- (e) Net income from business

The annual mean household income for the wage and salary category is Nu. 192,526; Nu. 45,192 for agriculture category and Nu. 168,416 for non-agriculture category. The annual mean household income is highest for Thimphu (Nu. 731,292) followed by Gasa (Nu. 676,218), Paro (Nu. 456,874) and Punakha (Nu. 431,930) and the lowest in Zhemgang (Nu. 171,945) and Samtse (Nu. 194,777) Dzongkhags.

By *dzongkhag*, Pema Gatshel, Zhemgang, Lhuentse, Samdrup Jongkhar and Trashigang Yangtse

have the highest share of income earned from wages or salaries at over 67% compared to agricultural and non-agricultural products. On the other hand, Gasa and Thimphu have the lowest proportion of income earned from wages or salaries at less than 40%. For Gasa, more than 60% of income is earned from agricultural activities and for Thimphu, it is mainly earned from non-agricultural activities. Gasa (64.5%) and Tsirang (34.9%) Dzongkhags have the highest share of income is from agriculture, while Thimphu has the lowest share of income from agricultural activities with less than 1%. Thimphu, Punakha and Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhags have the highest share of income from non-agricultural activities with over 40%, while Gasa has the lowest (9.7%) (Table 7.21).

Table 7.22 Annual Household Income by Source and by *Thromde*

| <i>Thromde</i> | Source (Nu) | | | | % of Household Income | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Wages | Agriculture | Non-agriculture | Total | Wages | Agriculture | Non-agriculture | Total |
| Phuentshogling <i>Thromde</i> | 272,737 | 1,021 | 79,801 | 353,559 | 77.1 | 0.3 | 22.6 | 100.0 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar <i>Thromde</i> | 327,408 | 33,623 | 156,006 | 517,037 | 63.3 | 6.5 | 30.2 | 100.0 |
| Gelegphu <i>Thromde</i> | 242,823 | 3,131 | 175,243 | 421,197 | 57.7 | 0.7 | 41.6 | 100.0 |
| Thimphu <i>Thromde</i> | 278,790 | 733 | 509,090 | 788,613 | 35.4 | 0.1 | 64.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 278,027 | 2,558 | 401,597 | 682,182 | 40.8 | 0.4 | 58.9 | 100.0 |

Table 7.23 Mean Household Income by Source and by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

| Per capita household consumption quintile | Source (Nu) | | | | % of household income | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Wages | Agriculture | Non-agriculture | Total | Wages | Agriculture | Non-agriculture | Total |
| First | 94,332 | 44,482 | 20,732 | 159,546 | 59.1 | 27.9 | 13.0 | 100.0 |
| Second | 158,406 | 52,356 | 49,629 | 260,391 | 60.8 | 20.1 | 19.1 | 100.0 |
| Third | 182,405 | 64,288 | 66,373 | 313,066 | 58.3 | 20.5 | 21.2 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 230,651 | 40,975 | 111,713 | 383,339 | 60.2 | 10.7 | 29.1 | 100.0 |
| Fifth | 278,666 | 25,797 | 554,198 | 858,661 | 32.5 | 3.0 | 64.5 | 100.0 |
| Bhutan | 192,526 | 45,192 | 168,416 | 406,134 | 47.4 | 11.1 | 41.5 | 100.0 |

Household Income by *Thromde*

The annual mean household income for the four major *thromdes* is Nu. 682,182. It is highest in Thimphu (Nu. 788,613) followed by Samdrup Jongkhar (Nu. 517,037) and Gelegphu (Nu. 421,197) *Thromdes*. The lowest annual household income is reported for Phuentshogling *Thromde* with Nu. 353,559 (Table 7.22).

Household Income by Consumption Quintile

The annual mean household income of the richest consumption quintile is 5.4 times more than that of the poorest consumption quintile (Table 7.23 and Figure 7.1). The mean income of the poorest consumption quintile is about 40% of the country's mean household income.

More than sixty percent (64.5%) of the income of households in the richest consumption quintile is earned from non-agricultural activities and

32.5% from wages and salaries. On the other hand, the share of income from agricultural activities in the household declines with the increase in consumption quintile, and the share of non-agricultural income increases with the increase in consumption quintile.

Household Income and Consumption Expenditure

Table 7.24 presents the mean annual values of household consumption expenditure and income by per capita household consumption quintile. The income is less than consumption expenditure but follows the trend of the latter (Figure 7.2). On an average, consumption expenditure is 55.8% higher than income.

Further examination of the differences between consumption expenditure and income shows that the difference is greatest at the poorest consumption quintile (75%) but consumption

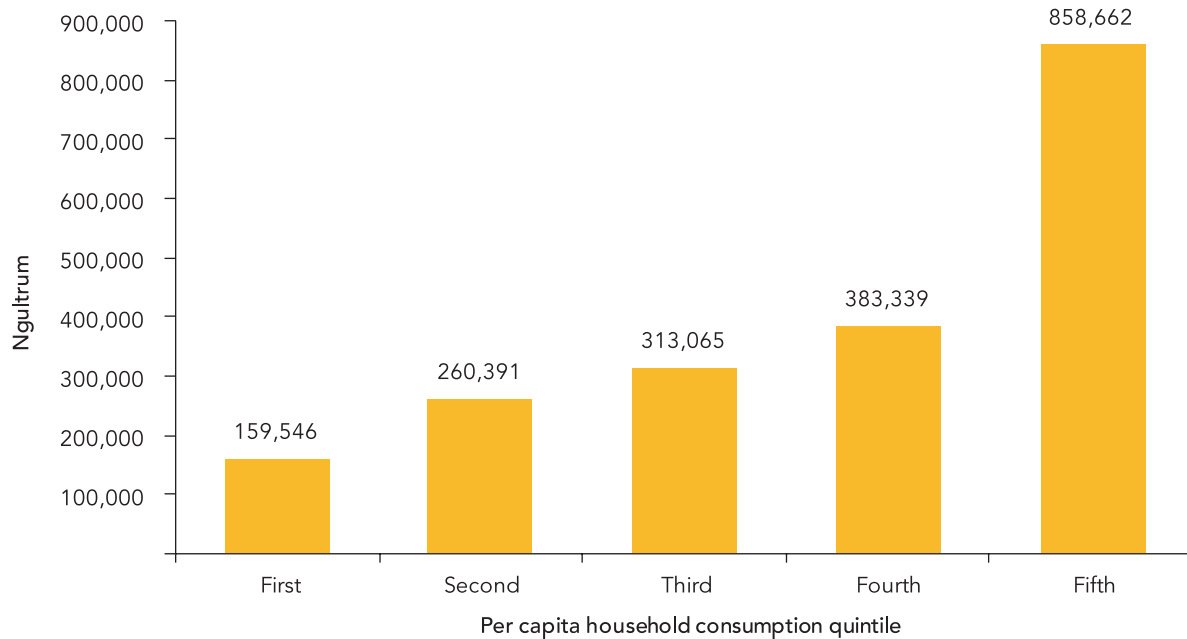


Figure 7.1 Mean Household Income by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

Table 7.24 Household Consumption Expenditure and Income (Nu)

| Per capita household consumption quintile | Mean annual values (Nu.) | | Consumption expenditure/ Income |
|---|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| | consumption expenditure | Income | |
| First | 317,964 | 159,546 | 1.993 |
| Second | 469,260 | 260,391 | 1.802 |
| Third | 576,096 | 313,065 | 1.840 |
| Fourth | 712,752 | 383,339 | 1.859 |
| Fifth | 1,021,452 | 858,662 | 1.190 |
| Bhutan | 632,580 | 406,134 | 1.558 |

expenditure declines with the consumption quintile so that the difference at the richest consumption quintile is only about 19%.

There are several possible reasons for the difference between consumption expenditure and income in the 2022 BLSS data. On the income side, there could have been underreporting of income. Wages and salaries besides basic pay may not have been reported. Significant

transactions in agricultural products in the informal market may not have been reported as well. The income from forest products, in particular, seems low. On the consumption side, some expenditure items, such as the consumption of home-produced food and food received as gifts, may not have been reflected in income.

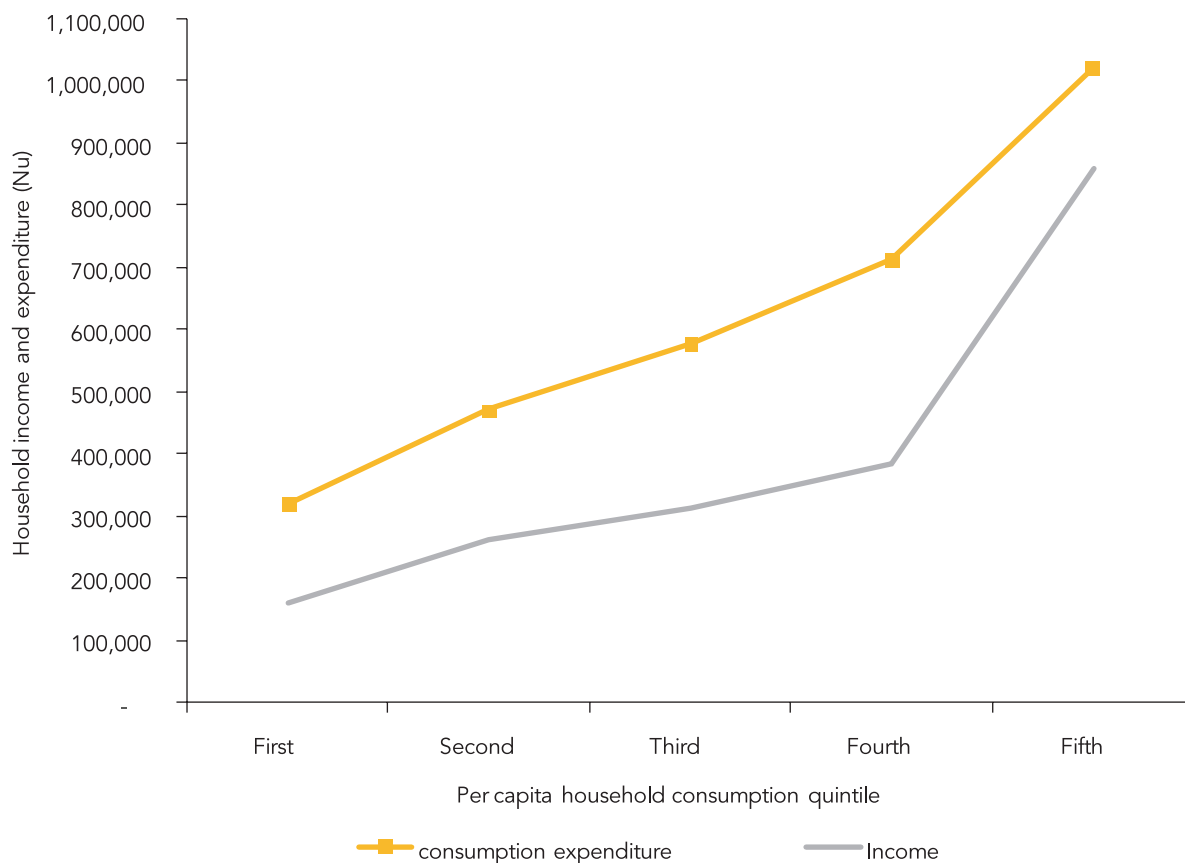


Figure 7.2 Mean Household Consumption Expenditure and Income by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

Chapter 8

PRIORITIES AND OPINIONS: HOUSEHOLD FOOD SUFFICIENCY AND SELF-RATED POVERTY

The 2022 BLSS includes questions on the usage of thirteen public services provided by the Government, corporate, and private sectors. Households using these services were asked to rate their satisfaction level using these services. Data on household food security, particularly food sufficiency, the severity of food insufficiency, and whether they can eat nutritious food in the last 12 months were collected. Questions on shock coping and how the household had dealt with it were also asked in the survey. Further, respondents were asked to provide the three most important actions that the Government should take to improve the welfare of the household. They were also asked whether they believe their household is poor or non-poor.

8.1 USE OF PUBLIC SERVICES

Public Transport Services

Households were asked about the frequency and affordability of the public transport (Bus) that they use. It was observed that almost two-fifths of people (39.4%) residing in urban areas have never used public transport while a little more than 7% of people use the service almost on daily basis. In the rural area, 38.5% of people indicated that they never used public transport while 37.8% shows that they use public transport

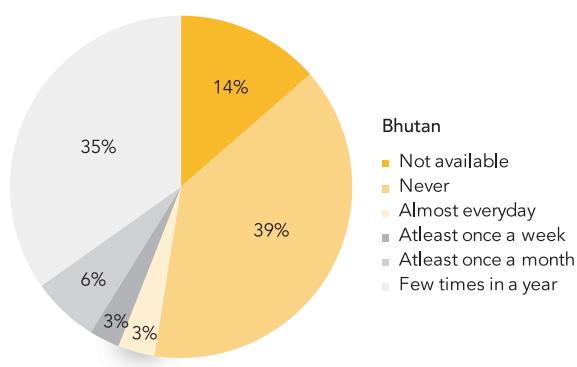


Figure 8.1 Frequency of Public Transport (Bus) used (%)

a few times a year (Table A9.1). Almost 14% of households indicated that public transport (Bus) is not available. Another 2.6% indicated that they use public transport at least once a week, while 6.3% use it at least once a month (Figure 8.1).

Public transport service users were asked to rate their satisfaction level in two categories: frequency (schedule); and affordability (cost). Overall, for the frequency of public transport, nearly 65% of the households rated the service as satisfactory while more than 33.1% rated it as good. About 2% of public transport users rated it as bad. Regarding affordability, 88.8% of households indicated that public transport costs

Table 8.1 Distribution by Satisfaction Ratings for Frequency and Affordability of Public Transport Service by area

| Area | Frequency(schedules) | | | | | Affordability(cost) | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|--------------|------|------------|-------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-------|
| | Bad | Satisfactory | Good | Don't know | Total | Affordable | Expensive | Very Expensive | Don't know | Total |
| Urban | 1.9 | 64.1 | 33.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 9.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 65.0 | 32.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 10.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Bhutan | 1.8 | 64.6 | 33.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 |

Table 8.2 Distribution of Households Using Services and Satisfaction Rating (%)

| Services | % of households using services | Average rating |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Banking | 83.6 | 4.0 |
| Electricity | 73.3 | 4.0 |
| Telecom | 49.7 | 3.8 |
| LPG services | 80.2 | 3.9 |
| Community Service Center | 22.2 | 4.1 |
| Crime Services | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| Traffic services | 2.6 | 3.7 |
| Security clearance (NOC) | 7.4 | 4.1 |
| Fire services | 0.1 | 3.7 |
| Rescue and emergency | 0.2 | 3.9 |
| General Complaints Services | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| Judicial services | 5.8 | 3.8 |

are affordable while 0.6% of service users rated it as very expensive and 10.2% of the household rated it as expensive. (Table 8.1).

Other Public Services

Besides public transport, households were also asked about the usage of twelve other services provided by different agencies in the last twelve months. Banking, electricity, and LPG were the top three services mostly availed by households. Less than one percent used fire and rescue & emergency services during the reference period. A little more than 1% of the households used crime and general complaints services in the last twelve months.

Overall, respondents were satisfied with the various services provided. On a scale of 1 to 5

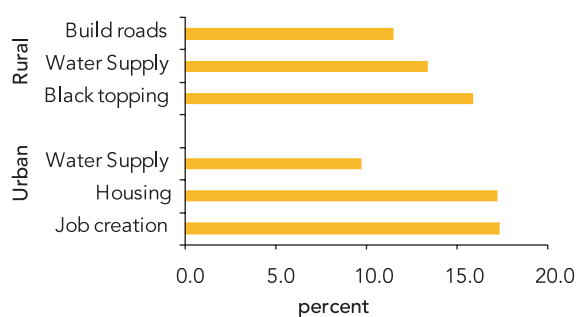
(5 being the highest), the majority of households rated the services at an average of 3.8 indicating that the users are satisfied with the services (Table 8.2).

8.2 OPINION: PRIORITY AREAS FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION

To determine the priority areas of concern for improving their welfare, respondents were asked to state at most three actions they consider important for the Government to undertake. Amongst the first priority, water supply (11.9%), job creation (10.9%) and blacktopping (10.5%) are the top three priorities (Table 8.3). Of the total households (164,331), 16.2% of the households stated that they do not need any help from the government.

Table 8.3 Distribution of Households by the most important welfare Priority and Area (%)

| Welfare priorities | 1st Priority | | |
|--|--------------|-------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Bhutan |
| Electirifcation | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Build roads | 3.1 | 11.5 | 8.2 |
| Water Supply | 9.7 | 13.4 | 11.9 |
| Waste management | 5.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| Building new schools | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Improving existing schools | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Boarding for students | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Vocational training | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Housing | 17.3 | 4.4 | 9.6 |
| Job creation | 17.4 | 6.6 | 10.9 |
| Food assistance | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Credit | 5.1 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Public transport service | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Family planning | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hospital/medical facilities | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| Provision of medicines | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Local religious services and personnel | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Provision of subsidized agricultural equipment | 0.6 | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| Improved sanitation | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Black topping | 2.7 | 15.9 | 10.5 |
| Build irrigation channel | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Electric fence | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Access to internet/Improved Network | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Build bridge | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Others | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| None | 21.8 | 12.4 | 16.2 |
| All households | 100 | 100 | 100 |

**Figure 8.2** Distribution of Households by the most important Welfare Priorities and Area (%)

Among respondents in rural areas, almost 16% of households consider blacktopping as the top priority. Water supply (13.4%) and building roads (11.5%) are also the major concern from the first priority in rural areas (Figure 8.2). While in urban areas, job creation, Housing and Water supply are the top three priority for the people.

8.3 FOOD SECURITY

Survey respondents were asked whether, during the last 12 months, the household experienced food insufficiency (i.e. not enough food to feed

Table 8.4 Distribution of Food Insufficiency by area (%)

| Area | Case of food insufficiency in the last 12 months | | | Total |
|--------|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | Never | Less than 10 times | Often(at least 10 times or more) | |
| Urban | 98.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 98.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Bhutan | 98.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 |

all household members). It was observed that more than 98.5% of households in Bhutan have sufficient food while a little more than 1.2% of the households reported that they had experienced food insufficiency less than ten times, and 0.3% of the households indicated they experienced food insufficiency often (Table 8.4).

Table 8.5 shows the severity of food insufficiency among the household that experienced food insufficiency in the last twelve months. The respondents were asked whether they went a whole day and night without having any food to eat. About 34% of the households who experienced food insufficiency indicated they didn't go a whole day and night without having any food while less than one-tenth (9.5%) of the households indicated they had experienced it often (at least 10 times or more).

8.4 SELF-RATED POVERTY

The general perception of the wealth of the family is presented here. Respondents were asked whether they believe their household is poor or not. More than half of the households

Table 8.5 Distribution of Food Insufficiency severity by Area (%)

| Area | Case of food insufficiency severity in the last 12 months | | | Total |
|--------|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | Never | Less than 10 times | Often(at least 10 times or more) | |
| Urban | 53.6 | 42.7 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 25.0 | 62.8 | 12.2 | 100.0 |
| Bhutan | 34.2 | 56.4 | 9.5 | 100.0 |

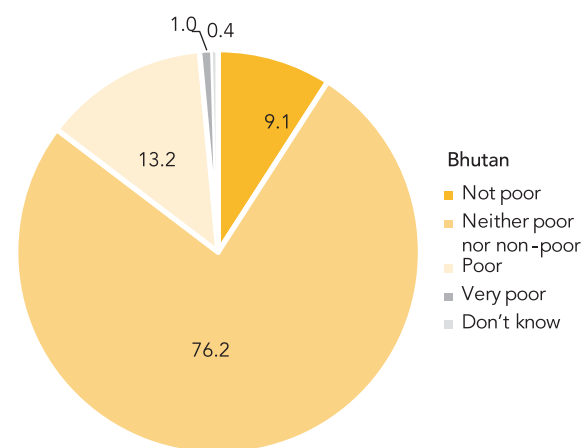


Figure 8.3 Distribution of Households by Self-Rated Poverty (%)

(76.2 %) believe that they are neither poor nor non-poor (Table 8.6 and Figure 8.3). Little more than 9.1% of households believe that they are not poor while 13.2% of households believe that they are poor. Almost one-fifth (19%) of rural households believe they are poor/very poor, while in urban households, it is 7.5%. Nearly 8% of urban households believe they are not poor

Table 8.6 Distribution of Households by Self-Rated Poverty and Area (%)

| Area | Not poor | Neither poor nor non-poor | Poor | Very poor | Don't know | Total |
|--------|----------|---------------------------|------|-----------|------------|-------|
| Urban | 7.7 | 84.0 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 10.0 | 71.0 | 17.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Bhutan | 9.1 | 76.2 | 13.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 |

Table 8.7 Distribution of Households by Poverty Rating and Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintiles (%)

| Poverty rating | Per capita household consumption quintile | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth | |
| Not poor | 4.6 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 9.1 |
| Neither poor nor rich | 66.2 | 76.3 | 78.4 | 79.8 | 79.2 | 76.2 |
| Poor | 26.1 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 13.2 |
| Very poor | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Don't know | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |

while 10.0% of rural households believe they are not poor. Households reporting that they are poor are widespread in rural areas.

Poverty Rating and Consumption Quintile

The proportion of households rating themselves as non-poor increases with the increase in per capita household consumption quintile. In the first (poorest) consumption quintile, only 4.6% consider themselves non-poor while a little more than 14% in the fifth (richest) consumption quintile consider themselves non-poor (Table 8.7). As consumption quintiles increase, there is a decline in poor and very poor ratings. For all consumption quintiles, more than 76% of the households reported that they are neither poor nor non-poor.

ANNEX I: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Introduction | |
| Chiwog | 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 |
| Gewog | A geographic administrative unit subordinate to the <i>dzongkhag</i> . Bhutan now has 205 <i>gewogs</i> . |
| Dzongkhag | Administrative and judicial district. Bhutan has 20 such districts, each one is further subdivided into <i>gewogs</i> , or groups of villages. |
| | |
| 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 2022 BLSS 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). |
| 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 2022 BLSS. |
| 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). |
| Usual Household Member | 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 (dekha); (iv) monks (gelongs) who live in shedas, gomdeys, or dratshangs 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. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Visiting Household Member | 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. |
| Population Coverage | For 2022 BLSS, 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: 5–12 years (ii) Lower secondary: 13–14 years (iii) Middle secondary: 15–16 years (iv) Higher secondary: 17–18 years (v) Primary to higher secondary: 5–18 years |
| 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. |
| Literacy | Ability to read and write a short text in Dzongkha, Lotsham, English, or some other language. |
| Adult Literacy Rate | The proportion of the adult population (15 years and above) that is literate. |
| General Literacy Rate | The proportion of the population 6 years and above that is literate. |
| Youth Literacy Rate | The proportion of the youth population (15–24 years) that is literate |
| 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 | |
| Primary Health Care Centre and Outreach Clinics (ORCs) | Health-care delivery channels in Bhutan, in addition to hospitals |
| Lama/Pandit | 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 |
| Rimdo/Puja | The <i>rimdo</i> , a term in the Dzongkha language, is a religious ceremony performed by monks. <i>Puja</i> is its Hindi equivalent. The monks chant holy texts and mantras, accompanied by drums, horns, cymbals, and bells. The <i>rimdo</i> or <i>puja</i> can be performed at wedding, birth, death, or cremation services, and often goes with prayers for good health, long life, prosperity, well-being, and other personal requests. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Household Expenditure | |
| Food Consumption Expenditure | 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. |
| Nonfood Consumption Expenditure | 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 |
| Total Consumption Expenditure | The sum of food consumption expenditure and nonfood consumption expenditure. |
| Doma | Areca nut wrapped in betel leaf with a dash of lime. Though the practice has been declining among the younger generation, doma chewing has been an integral part of Bhutanese culture |
| Housing, Household Amenities, and Access to Services | |
| Separate Apartment | A self-contained apartment. |
| Shared Apartment | 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. |
| Improved Sanitation | 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. |
| Improved Water Source | Defined as those that are likely to be protected from outside contamination, particularly from contamination with fecal matter. Improved drinking-water sources include water piped into the dwelling or compound, including water from a neighbor's water pipe; water from a public outdoor tap, a protected well, or a protected spring; rainwater; and bottled water. |
| Assets, Credit, and Income | |
| Bhutan Development Bank Limited (BDBL) | Incorporated by Royal Charter in January 1988 with the assistance of ADB to function as a development finance institution. The BDBL gives emphasis to rural farmers. It provides seasonal and short- and medium term loans to small farmers, and term finance and working capital for industrial and agro-based ventures. |
| <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. |
| Wetland | Irrigated land. |
| Foreign Bow | An imported archery bow |

ANNEX II: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

| <i>Dzongkhag/Thromde</i> | Population | Households | Average Household Size | Proportion of Female Headed Households |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|--|
| Bumthang | 15,730 | 3,671 | 4.3 | 67.9 |
| Chhukha | 33,571 | 7,922 | 4.2 | 26.7 |
| Phuentshogling Thromde | 22,061 | 6,717 | 3.3 | 18.8 |
| Dagana | 24,891 | 5,921 | 4.2 | 29.2 |
| Gasa | 3,418 | 902 | 3.8 | 39.2 |
| Haa | 9,550 | 2,559 | 3.7 | 34.9 |
| Lhuentse | 14,031 | 3,193 | 4.4 | 56.8 |
| Monggar | 34,948 | 8,132 | 4.3 | 46.0 |
| Paro | 43,700 | 11,781 | 3.7 | 35.0 |
| Pema Gatshel | 21,053 | 6,020 | 3.5 | 26.0 |
| Punakha | 22,868 | 5,648 | 4.0 | 63.8 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 22,804 | 6,205 | 3.7 | 16.3 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 7,778 | 2,057 | 3.8 | 22.0 |
| Samtse | 55,506 | 13,675 | 4.1 | 17.7 |
| Sarpang | 32,104 | 8,031 | 4.0 | 21.0 |
| Gelegphu Thromde | 9,208 | 2,522 | 3.7 | 24.9 |
| Thimphu | 21,819 | 5,223 | 4.2 | 54.0 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 122,466 | 30,233 | 4.1 | 28.4 |
| Trashigang | 37,297 | 10,404 | 3.6 | 29.8 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 14,134 | 3,438 | 4.1 | 38.1 |
| Trongsa | 13,281 | 3,329 | 4.0 | 58.7 |
| Tsirang | 21,340 | 5,206 | 4.1 | 25.3 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 31,457 | 7,862 | 4.0 | 46.5 |
| Zhemgang | 15,104 | 3,680 | 4.1 | 38.8 |
| Total | 650,118 | 164,331 | 4.0 | 32.9 |

Table A2.2 Population by Age Group, Area and Sex

| Age Group | Urban | | | Rural | | | Both Areas | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| | Male | Female | Both Sex | Male | Female | Both Sex | Male | Female | Both Sex |
| 0 - 4 | 11,224 | 11,064 | 22,287 | 14,332 | 13,448 | 27,780 | 25,556 | 24,512 | 50,067 |
| 5 - 9 | 10,519 | 10,485 | 21,004 | 16,785 | 16,104 | 32,890 | 27,305 | 26,589 | 53,893 |
| 10 - 14 | 10,999 | 11,580 | 22,579 | 18,464 | 18,667 | 37,130 | 29,463 | 30,246 | 59,710 |
| 15 - 19 | 10,174 | 10,767 | 20,941 | 17,642 | 17,748 | 35,389 | 27,816 | 28,515 | 56,331 |
| 20 - 24 | 9,980 | 13,766 | 23,746 | 12,672 | 13,568 | 26,240 | 22,651 | 27,334 | 49,986 |
| 25 - 29 | 13,416 | 14,987 | 28,403 | 14,069 | 14,536 | 28,605 | 27,485 | 29,523 | 57,008 |
| 30 - 34 | 12,395 | 15,770 | 28,165 | 13,989 | 16,887 | 30,876 | 26,384 | 32,657 | 59,041 |
| 35 - 39 | 12,661 | 12,223 | 24,884 | 14,035 | 15,835 | 29,869 | 26,695 | 28,058 | 54,753 |
| 40 - 44 | 8,841 | 7,195 | 16,036 | 12,223 | 12,606 | 24,828 | 21,064 | 19,801 | 40,864 |
| 45 - 49 | 6,818 | 6,126 | 12,944 | 10,826 | 12,856 | 23,682 | 17,644 | 18,982 | 36,626 |
| 50 - 54 | 5,474 | 5,077 | 10,552 | 10,508 | 12,249 | 22,757 | 15,983 | 17,326 | 33,309 |
| 55 - 59 | 3,149 | 2,859 | 6,008 | 9,145 | 9,836 | 18,981 | 12,295 | 12,694 | 24,989 |
| 60 - 64 | 2,180 | 2,292 | 4,472 | 9,145 | 8,548 | 17,693 | 11,325 | 10,840 | 22,165 |
| 65 - 69 | 1,504 | 1,796 | 3,299 | 7,496 | 7,297 | 14,792 | 8,999 | 9,092 | 18,092 |
| 70 - 74 | 955 | 1,168 | 2,123 | 5,894 | 4,717 | 10,611 | 6,849 | 5,885 | 12,734 |
| 75 - 79 | 759 | 946 | 1,705 | 3,468 | 4,005 | 7,472 | 4,227 | 4,950 | 9,177 |
| 80 - 84 | 434 | 644 | 1,078 | 2,677 | 2,511 | 5,188 | 3,111 | 3,154 | 6,266 |
| 85 + | 464 | 381 | 845 | 1,919 | 2,344 | 4,263 | 2,383 | 2,725 | 5,108 |
| All Ages | 121,945 | 129,125 | 251,070 | 195,288 | 203,761 | 399,049 | 317,233 | 332,885 | 650,118 |

Table A2.3 Age Distribution by Marital Status and Area

| Area/Marital Status | Minimum | Mean | 25th Percentile | Median | 75th Percentile | Maximum |
|---------------------|---------|------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|---------|
| Urban | 15 | 36 | 25 | 33 | 43 | 97 |
| Never married | 15 | 23 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 86 |
| Living together | 17 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 52 |
| Married | 17 | 40 | 31 | 37 | 47 | 95 |
| Divorced | 20 | 40 | 32 | 37 | 47 | 84 |
| Separated | 23 | 39 | 30 | 36 | 44 | 67 |
| Widow/widower | 28 | 65 | 54 | 65 | 78 | 97 |
| Rural | 15 | 42 | 27 | 39 | 55 | 103 |
| Never married | 15 | 24 | 17 | 20 | 25 | 97 |
| Living together | 17 | 35 | 24 | 30 | 43 | 69 |
| Married | 16 | 46 | 34 | 44 | 57 | 97 |
| Divorced | 18 | 44 | 33 | 42 | 53 | 90 |
| Separated | 22 | 51 | 37 | 50 | 63 | 95 |
| Widow/widower | 25 | 70 | 61 | 70 | 80 | 103 |
| Both Areas | 15 | 40 | 26 | 36 | 51 | 103 |
| Never married | 15 | 23 | 17 | 21 | 25 | 97 |
| Living together | 17 | 29 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 69 |
| Married | 16 | 44 | 33 | 41 | 53 | 97 |
| Divorced | 18 | 43 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 90 |
| Separated | 22 | 48 | 36 | 44 | 60 | 95 |
| Widow/widower | 25 | 69 | 60 | 70 | 79 | 103 |

Table A2.4 Average Age at First Marriage by *Dzongkhag*/Thromde and Sex

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> /Thromde | Male | Female | Both Sex |
|---------------------------|------|--------|----------|
| Bumthang | 24 | 22 | 23 |
| Chhukha | 24 | 21 | 22 |
| Phuentshogling Thromde | 26 | 22 | 24 |
| Dagana | 23 | 20 | 21 |
| Gasa | 24 | 21 | 22 |
| Haa | 25 | 22 | 23 |
| Lhuentse | 23 | 20 | 21 |
| Monggar | 22 | 20 | 21 |
| Paro | 25 | 22 | 23 |
| Pema Gatshel | 23 | 21 | 22 |
| Punakha | 24 | 21 | 22 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 23 | 20 | 21 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 24 | 21 | 23 |
| Samtse | 24 | 21 | 22 |
| Sarpang | 23 | 20 | 21 |
| Gelegphu Thromde | 25 | 21 | 22 |
| Thimphu | 24 | 21 | 23 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 25 | 22 | 23 |
| Trashigang | 22 | 20 | 21 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 23 | 20 | 21 |
| Trongsa | 23 | 21 | 22 |
| Tsirang | 23 | 20 | 21 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 24 | 21 | 22 |
| Zhemgang | 22 | 20 | 21 |
| Total | 24 | 21 | 22 |

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

| Age Group | Urban | | | Rural | | | Bhutan | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 6 - 9 | 95.7 | 96.5 | 96.1 | 92.6 | 94.5 | 93.5 | 93.8 | 95.2 | 94.5 |
| 10 - 14 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 99.1 |
| 15 - 19 | 99.5 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 99.2 | 98.6 | 98.9 |
| 20 - 24 | 98.5 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 96.0 | 94.6 | 95.3 | 97.1 | 95.8 | 96.4 |
| 25 - 29 | 96.1 | 94.0 | 95.0 | 86.3 | 79.5 | 82.8 | 91.0 | 86.9 | 88.9 |
| 30 - 34 | 91.9 | 78.2 | 84.2 | 77.2 | 64.8 | 70.4 | 84.1 | 71.3 | 77.0 |
| 35 - 39 | 84.3 | 71.6 | 78.1 | 67.8 | 49.4 | 58.1 | 75.7 | 59.1 | 67.2 |
| 40 - 44 | 78.9 | 59.4 | 70.1 | 62.9 | 34.9 | 48.7 | 69.6 | 43.8 | 57.1 |
| 45 - 49 | 76.8 | 43.5 | 61.0 | 57.4 | 25.8 | 40.3 | 64.9 | 31.5 | 47.6 |
| 50 - 54 | 76.7 | 41.2 | 59.6 | 47.8 | 17.6 | 31.5 | 57.7 | 24.5 | 40.4 |
| 55 - 59 | 69.8 | 36.7 | 54.0 | 44.4 | 12.1 | 27.7 | 50.9 | 17.6 | 34.0 |
| 60 - 64 | 59.9 | 13.7 | 36.2 | 37.9 | 8.1 | 23.5 | 42.1 | 9.3 | 26.1 |
| 65+ | 53.8 | 11.5 | 30.8 | 31.8 | 4.0 | 18.0 | 35.3 | 5.4 | 20.3 |
| Total | 88.4 | 77.4 | 82.7 | 71.1 | 55.6 | 63.1 | 77.6 | 63.9 | 70.6 |

Table A3.2 Literacy Rate by Dzongkhang and Sex

| Area | General Literacy Rate | | | Youth Literacy Rate | | | Adult Literacy Rate | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Bumthang | 80.8 | 64.3 | 72.3 | 99.5 | 98.7 | 99.1 | 77.1 | 57.3 | 66.6 |
| Chukha | 78.3 | 64.6 | 71.4 | 97.3 | 96.8 | 97.1 | 74.0 | 57.4 | 65.7 |
| Phuntsholing Thromde | 87.6 | 78.1 | 82.9 | 87.6 | 78.1 | 82.9 | 85.3 | 74.3 | 79.9 |
| Other Phuntsholing Thromde | 72.3 | 56.3 | 64.2 | 72.3 | 56.3 | 64.2 | 66.5 | 46.9 | 56.5 |
| Dagana | 76.8 | 59.5 | 68.2 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 71.9 | 51.5 | 61.6 |
| Gasa | 73.8 | 47.3 | 60.5 | 87.2 | 79.6 | 83.3 | 69.7 | 40.0 | 54.8 |
| Haa | 73.8 | 58.3 | 65.7 | 99.3 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 68.7 | 50.4 | 59.1 |
| Lhuntse | 70.6 | 55.8 | 62.8 | 99.0 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 65.3 | 46.0 | 55.2 |
| Monggar | 69.5 | 56.7 | 62.7 | 97.2 | 94.2 | 95.7 | 62.5 | 46.8 | 54.1 |
| Paro | 81.7 | 66.7 | 73.8 | 96.1 | 96.8 | 96.5 | 77.7 | 61.0 | 68.7 |
| Pema Gatshel | 76.7 | 59.6 | 67.8 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 71.8 | 50.9 | 61.0 |
| Punakha | 75.6 | 62.8 | 68.8 | 98.3 | 97.0 | 97.6 | 70.1 | 56.5 | 62.7 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 78.5 | 65.2 | 71.7 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 97.7 | 74.5 | 57.1 | 65.7 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 88.6 | 80.8 | 84.6 | 88.6 | 80.8 | 84.6 | 86.2 | 76.6 | 81.3 |
| Other Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 75.1 | 60.1 | 67.4 | 75.1 | 60.1 | 67.4 | 70.8 | 50.8 | 60.7 |
| Samtse | 68.6 | 51.0 | 60.0 | 98.2 | 97.3 | 97.7 | 63.3 | 42.7 | 53.1 |
| Sarpang | 81.7 | 64.9 | 73.1 | 98.3 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 78.6 | 59.2 | 68.6 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 88.8 | 74.8 | 81.4 | 88.8 | 74.8 | 81.4 | 86.8 | 70.5 | 78.1 |
| Other Gelephu Thromde | 79.8 | 62.0 | 70.8 | 79.8 | 62.0 | 70.8 | 76.5 | 55.9 | 66.0 |
| Thimphu | 86.7 | 76.7 | 81.6 | 99.4 | 97.6 | 98.4 | 84.8 | 72.4 | 78.4 |
| Thimphu Throme | 87.6 | 77.5 | 82.4 | 87.6 | 77.5 | 82.4 | 85.7 | 73.4 | 79.3 |
| Other Thimphu Thromde | 82.1 | 72.2 | 77.0 | 82.1 | 72.2 | 77.0 | 79.8 | 66.9 | 73.2 |
| Trashigang | 67.8 | 59.1 | 63.4 | 97.0 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 60.9 | 50.1 | 55.4 |
| Trashigang Yangtse | 69.4 | 55.7 | 62.2 | 98.6 | 96.9 | 97.7 | 61.7 | 44.7 | 52.7 |
| Trongsa | 79.4 | 61.6 | 70.1 | 98.8 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 76.1 | 53.4 | 64.4 |
| Tsirang | 74.4 | 56.5 | 65.3 | 97.8 | 97.7 | 97.8 | 68.7 | 48.6 | 58.3 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 77.0 | 61.6 | 69.0 | 98.7 | 95.4 | 97.1 | 71.7 | 54.7 | 62.7 |
| Zhemgang | 67.8 | 58.2 | 62.7 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 98.7 | 60.7 | 49.5 | 54.7 |
| Bhutan | 77.6 | 63.9 | 70.6 | 98.3 | 97.2 | 97.7 | 73.4 | 57.0 | 64.9 |

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

| Area/Sex | Dzongkha/ Lhotsham only | English only | Dzongkha/ Lhotsham with English | other Languages | Illiterate | Total |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------|
| Urban | 78.8 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 17.3 | 100.0 |
| Male | 82.5 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 11.6 | 100.0 |
| Female | 75.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 22.6 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 59.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 36.9 | 100.0 |
| Male | 65.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 28.9 | 100.0 |
| Female | 53.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 44.4 | 100.0 |
| Bhutan | 66.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 29.4 | 100.0 |
| Male | 72.1 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 22.4 | 100.0 |
| Female | 62.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 36.1 | 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 | 24.55 | 34.74 | 27.54 | 58.27 | 73.15 | 63.52 | 43.96 | 59.33 | 49.02 |
| Primary | 15.93 | 7.52 | 13.46 | 17.45 | 8.30 | 14.22 | 16.81 | 8.02 | 13.92 |
| Lower/Middle Secondary | 23.99 | 21.70 | 23.32 | 10.91 | 10.26 | 10.68 | 16.46 | 14.38 | 15.78 |
| Higher Secondary | 11.89 | 20.09 | 14.30 | 4.62 | 4.16 | 4.45 | 7.70 | 9.89 | 8.42 |
| Certificate/Diploma | 5.36 | 3.57 | 4.83 | 2.24 | 0.82 | 1.74 | 3.56 | 1.81 | 2.99 |
| Bachelors or above | 18.26 | 12.38 | 16.54 | 6.42 | 3.30 | 5.32 | 11.44 | 6.56 | 9.84 |
| ECCD or Day Care | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Total number of household heads | 46802 | 19,441 | 66,243 | 63,467 | 34,622 | 98,089 | 110,269 | 54,063 | 164,331 |

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 | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|---------|----------------|------------------|------------|------|-------|
| | In Boarding | On foot | Family vehicle | Public transport | School bus | Taxi | Total |
| Urban | 9.93 | 55.69 | 17.86 | 7.86 | 3.88 | 4.78 | 100.0 |
| Male | 9.52 | 57.02 | 18.35 | 6.71 | 3.83 | 4.57 | 100.0 |
| Female | 10.32 | 54.43 | 17.39 | 8.94 | 3.93 | 4.99 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 33.42 | 52.37 | 5.66 | 3.49 | 2.67 | 2.39 | 100.0 |
| Male | 30.84 | 54.88 | 6.1 | 3.27 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 100.0 |
| Female | 35.86 | 49.99 | 5.24 | 3.7 | 2.88 | 2.33 | 100.0 |
| Bhutan | 24.3 | 53.66 | 10.39 | 5.18 | 3.14 | 3.32 | 100.0 |
| Male | 22.57 | 55.71 | 10.85 | 4.6 | 2.99 | 3.28 | 100.0 |
| Female | 25.95 | 51.71 | 9.96 | 5.73 | 3.29 | 3.36 | 100.0 |

Table A3.6 Other Type of learning Received by Persons Aged 5 Years and Over who have Never Attended Formal School/ Institutes

| Area/Sex | Type of Learning Received | | | | Total |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Monastic Education (Institutional) | Monastic Education (Non-Institutional) | Non-Formal Education(NFE) | None | |
| Urban | 4.4 | 1.9 | 14.2 | 79.44 | 100.0 |
| Male | 12.1 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 78.3 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.1 | 0.1 | 19.8 | 80.1 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 3.3 | 11.9 | 81.6 | 100.0 |
| Male | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 78.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.2 | 0.4 | 15.2 | 84.3 | 100.0 |
| Bhutan | 3.5 | 3.0 | 12.5 | 81.1 | 100.0 |
| Male | 8.2 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 78.1 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.1 | 0.3 | 16.3 | 83.3 | 100.0 |

Table A3.7 Distribution of Children Aged 5 - 16 Years but Not being in a formal school Main Reasons by Area and Sex

| Reasons for Non Attendance | Urban | | | Rural | | | Both Areas | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Family obligation | 4.6 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 7.6 |
| Have to work for income | 6.4 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Illness | 6.5 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 5.6 |
| Disability | 7.0 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 3.7 | 8.8 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| No interest | 23.7 | 13.3 | 18.6 | 50.6 | 18.2 | 39.7 | 43.6 | 16.3 | 33.1 |
| Early Marriage | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Teenage Pregnancy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| School is too far | 4.1 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Didn't qualify for enrollment | 17.1 | 24.8 | 20.8 | 10.8 | 15.6 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 19.3 | 15.0 |
| Completed Secondary Education | 21.2 | 37.6 | 29.2 | 5.5 | 19.3 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 26.6 | 16.1 |
| Waiting for admission | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 9.8 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 5.4 |
| Monastic Education | 5.9 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 4.7 |
| Others | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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

| Level of Education | Urban | | | Rural | | | Both Areas | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Primary | 95.2 | 92.1 | 93.7 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 95.5 | 96.9 | 96.2 |
| Lower Secondary | 114.8 | 116.0 | 115.5 | 102.8 | 101.7 | 102.3 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 107.2 |
| Middle Secondary | 111.0 | 95.4 | 102.7 | 85.8 | 104.4 | 95.2 | 94.1 | 101.2 | 97.7 |
| Higher Secondary | 74.8 | 87.9 | 81.6 | 72.7 | 85.0 | 78.8 | 73.5 | 86.1 | 79.9 |
| Bhutan | 96.4 | 95.5 | 96.0 | 91.7 | 98.6 | 95.1 | 93.4 | 97.4 | 95.4 |

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

| Level of Education | Urban | | | Rural | | | Both Areas | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Primary | 90.2 | 86.3 | 88.3 | 81.4 | 85.6 | 83.5 | 88.3 | 89.5 | 88.9 |
| Lower Secondary | 60.9 | 69.9 | 65.8 | 53.5 | 58.0 | 55.8 | 56.2 | 62.6 | 59.6 |
| Middle Secondary | 53.1 | 47.6 | 50.2 | 39.2 | 53.4 | 46.3 | 43.7 | 51.3 | 47.6 |
| Higher Secondary | 39.6 | 46.3 | 43.1 | 36.6 | 44.7 | 40.6 | 37.7 | 45.3 | 41.6 |
| Bhutan | 74.2 | 72.5 | 73.3 | 64.8 | 70.6 | 67.6 | 70.3 | 73.3 | 71.8 |

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

| <i>Dzongkhag/</i> Level of education | Gross Attendance Rate | | | Net Attendance Rate | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Bumthang | 87.7 | 97.9 | 92.4 | 69.5 | 78.8 | 73.8 |
| Primary | 97.0 | 101.9 | 99.2 | 86.0 | 94.6 | 89.8 |
| Lower Secondary | 74.4 | 104.6 | 89.6 | 36.1 | 71.9 | 54.0 |
| Middle Secondary | 75.0 | 118.2 | 96.0 | 46.8 | 64.5 | 55.4 |
| Higher Secondary | 71.7 | 62.9 | 67.3 | 51.0 | 47.2 | 49.0 |
| Chukha | 92.8 | 96.3 | 94.5 | 69.0 | 79.1 | 74.0 |
| Primary | 98.5 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 88.1 | 92.2 | 90.2 |
| Lower Secondary | 89.1 | 87.1 | 88.2 | 51.2 | 66.5 | 58.1 |
| Middle Secondary | 106.5 | 118.6 | 112.2 | 52.4 | 64.5 | 58.1 |
| Higher Secondary | 63.7 | 81.4 | 73.1 | 35.9 | 55.5 | 46.2 |
| Phuntsholing Thromde | 91.9 | 90.8 | 91.4 | 74.1 | 79.1 | 76.6 |
| Primary | 94.6 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 89.3 | 90.7 | 90.0 |
| Lower Secondary | 83.3 | 86.9 | 84.7 | 63.4 | 62.3 | 63.0 |
| Middle Secondary | 119.8 | 101.7 | 110.1 | 61.9 | 72.0 | 67.3 |
| Higher Secondary | 66.2 | 67.3 | 66.8 | 25.1 | 45.0 | 35.7 |
| Other Phuntsholing Thromde | 93.2 | 99.4 | 96.3 | 66.2 | 79.1 | 72.6 |
| Primary | 101.1 | 100.5 | 100.8 | 87.3 | 93.2 | 90.3 |
| Lower Secondary | 91.7 | 87.2 | 89.5 | 45.8 | 67.8 | 56.2 |
| Middle Secondary | 101.5 | 128.0 | 113.1 | 48.8 | 60.3 | 53.8 |
| Higher Secondary | 62.6 | 88.0 | 75.9 | 40.7 | 60.4 | 51.0 |
| Dagana | 92.8 | 100.4 | 96.2 | 69.1 | 77.9 | 73.1 |
| Primary | 98.1 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 86.1 | 91.8 | 88.7 |
| Lower Secondary | 83.8 | 94.5 | 88.1 | 55.7 | 60.8 | 57.8 |
| Middle Secondary | 103.5 | 122.8 | 113.0 | 56.5 | 68.9 | 62.6 |
| Higher Secondary | 76.5 | 93.8 | 83.8 | 39.2 | 51.9 | 44.5 |
| Gasa | 80.3 | 84.3 | 82.2 | 61.2 | 63.0 | 62.1 |
| Primary | 86.5 | 99.0 | 92.3 | 80.0 | 85.7 | 82.6 |
| Lower Secondary | 106.6 | 107.0 | 106.8 | 55.8 | 60.5 | 58.5 |
| Middle Secondary | 81.4 | 55.3 | 68.1 | 32.2 | 36.6 | 34.5 |
| Higher Secondary | 46.4 | 43.5 | 45.1 | 29.6 | 18.3 | 24.6 |
| Haa | 90.3 | 103.4 | 96.8 | 71.6 | 80.8 | 76.2 |
| Primary | 99.9 | 103.6 | 101.8 | 89.7 | 95.6 | 92.7 |
| Lower Secondary | 63.6 | 87.1 | 73.9 | 46.2 | 62.1 | 53.1 |
| Middle Secondary | 117.1 | 90.1 | 103.7 | 64.0 | 52.6 | 58.3 |
| Higher Secondary | 62.6 | 127.3 | 97.2 | 35.9 | 61.6 | 49.6 |
| Lhuntse | 80.8 | 97.4 | 89.3 | 64.4 | 72.3 | 68.4 |
| Primary | 84.8 | 100.8 | 93.0 | 79.2 | 91.4 | 85.5 |
| Lower Secondary | 94.5 | 106.8 | 101.3 | 59.7 | 59.5 | 59.6 |
| Middle Secondary | 84.2 | 79.5 | 81.5 | 41.5 | 36.9 | 38.9 |
| Higher Secondary | 56.2 | 91.7 | 71.6 | 33.9 | 40.0 | 36.6 |
| Monggar | 89.8 | 94.4 | 92.2 | 63.8 | 72.9 | 68.5 |
| Primary | 94.6 | 100.8 | 97.7 | 85.4 | 90.8 | 88.2 |
| Lower Secondary | 115.1 | 101.1 | 107.3 | 48.5 | 62.8 | 56.5 |
| Middle Secondary | 59.3 | 90.6 | 75.0 | 24.0 | 56.0 | 40.1 |
| Higher Secondary | 80.0 | 71.4 | 75.6 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 40.1 |

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

| <i>Dzongkhag/ Level of education</i> | Gross Attendance Rate | | | Net Attendance Rate | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Paro | 91.9 | 95.7 | 93.8 | 73.1 | 74.4 | 73.7 |
| Primary | 94.7 | 95.7 | 95.1 | 87.2 | 92.9 | 89.9 |
| Lower Secondary | 108.9 | 99.9 | 104.4 | 60.3 | 57.7 | 59.0 |
| Middle Secondary | 78.2 | 94.6 | 86.6 | 49.4 | 53.8 | 51.6 |
| Higher Secondary | 74.8 | 93.2 | 84.6 | 44.8 | 41.5 | 43.1 |
| Pema Gatshel | 87.9 | 97.6 | 92.9 | 64.1 | 74.0 | 69.2 |
| Primary | 86.3 | 98.2 | 92.6 | 80.6 | 91.7 | 86.5 |
| Lower Secondary | 117.5 | 104.5 | 110.9 | 59.4 | 55.0 | 57.2 |
| Middle Secondary | 79.3 | 112.2 | 95.5 | 35.2 | 59.5 | 47.2 |
| Higher Secondary | 76.9 | 75.7 | 76.3 | 41.5 | 34.6 | 38.3 |
| Punakha | 91.9 | 101.4 | 96.6 | 68.8 | 69.5 | 69.1 |
| Primary | 102.4 | 104.2 | 103.3 | 92.9 | 94.8 | 93.8 |
| Lower Secondary | 102.2 | 134.6 | 117.7 | 50.7 | 63.6 | 56.8 |
| Middle Secondary | 77.0 | 81.3 | 79.3 | 39.5 | 35.1 | 37.2 |
| Higher Secondary | 56.5 | 85.0 | 71.1 | 26.3 | 28.6 | 27.5 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 96.0 | 97.0 | 96.5 | 71.6 | 74.6 | 73.2 |
| Primary | 103.7 | 93.9 | 98.3 | 92.9 | 88.8 | 90.6 |
| Lower Secondary | 98.8 | 111.2 | 105.4 | 54.1 | 66.8 | 60.9 |
| Middle Secondary | 89.2 | 109.2 | 98.6 | 46.2 | 55.0 | 50.3 |
| Higher Secondary | 68.6 | 85.4 | 77.9 | 31.5 | 41.1 | 36.8 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 96.0 | 94.1 | 95.0 | 76.2 | 75.1 | 75.7 |
| Primary | 97.3 | 93.1 | 95.3 | 90.5 | 88.6 | 89.6 |
| Lower Secondary | 110.3 | 102.8 | 106.5 | 67.2 | 63.9 | 65.5 |
| Middle Secondary | 97.2 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 46.7 | 64.7 | 57.4 |
| Higher Secondary | 62.8 | 83.1 | 74.8 | 34.4 | 43.1 | 39.5 |
| Other Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 96.0 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 69.8 | 74.4 | 72.3 |
| Primary | 106.6 | 94.1 | 99.4 | 94.1 | 88.8 | 91.1 |
| Lower Secondary | 93.9 | 114.4 | 105.0 | 48.6 | 67.9 | 59.0 |
| Middle Secondary | 87.1 | 115.3 | 99.0 | 46.1 | 49.7 | 47.6 |
| Higher Secondary | 70.1 | 86.2 | 78.9 | 30.7 | 40.5 | 36.1 |
| Samtse | 98.7 | 101.2 | 99.9 | 69.0 | 70.1 | 69.5 |
| Primary | 100.1 | 100.5 | 100.3 | 91.8 | 91.0 | 91.5 |
| Lower Secondary | 131.9 | 119.5 | 125.5 | 63.9 | 61.8 | 62.8 |
| Middle Secondary | 103.5 | 113.2 | 108.3 | 33.1 | 44.0 | 38.5 |
| Higher Secondary | 62.7 | 76.4 | 69.4 | 28.1 | 35.8 | 31.8 |
| Sarpang | 95.7 | 98.4 | 97.1 | 67.9 | 69.4 | 68.7 |
| Primary | 96.5 | 93.6 | 95.0 | 87.6 | 85.9 | 86.7 |
| Lower Secondary | 99.2 | 133.1 | 116.0 | 53.0 | 64.5 | 58.7 |
| Middle Secondary | 115.4 | 91.2 | 102.7 | 52.4 | 49.5 | 50.9 |
| Higher Secondary | 74.0 | 94.3 | 83.5 | 36.1 | 41.5 | 38.6 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 95.0 | 97.1 | 96.1 | 70.7 | 67.6 | 69.1 |
| Primary | 98.7 | 90.6 | 94.7 | 90.2 | 84.3 | 87.3 |
| Lower Secondary | 69.3 | 113.7 | 95.2 | 37.3 | 65.2 | 53.6 |
| Middle Secondary | 105.0 | 98.2 | 101.4 | 60.9 | 51.0 | 55.7 |
| Higher Secondary | 92.6 | 99.1 | 95.6 | 42.7 | 32.6 | 38.1 |

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

| <i>Dzongkhag/ Level of education</i> | Gross Attendance Rate | | | Net Attendance Rate | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Other Gelephu Thromde | 95.9 | 98.8 | 97.3 | 67.1 | 70.0 | 68.5 |
| Primary | 95.8 | 94.4 | 95.1 | 86.8 | 86.3 | 86.6 |
| Lower Secondary | 106.9 | 141.1 | 122.8 | 57.0 | 64.2 | 60.4 |
| Middle Secondary | 118.5 | 89.1 | 103.1 | 49.9 | 49.0 | 49.5 |
| Higher Secondary | 69.0 | 97.2 | 80.4 | 34.3 | 43.7 | 38.7 |
| Thimphu | 96.6 | 91.7 | 96.9 | 73.9 | 69.7 | 71.7 |
| Primary | 91.2 | 114.6 | 91.4 | 87.9 | 83.6 | 85.8 |
| Lower Secondary | 129.6 | 107.1 | 120.2 | 60.6 | 63.8 | 62.6 |
| Middle Secondary | 118.3 | 91.4 | 112.4 | 49.6 | 41.6 | 45.4 |
| Higher Secondary | 82.0 | 91.4 | 87.0 | 42.2 | 46.5 | 44.5 |
| Thimphu Throme | 99.1 | 96.8 | 97.9 | 75.0 | 69.3 | 69.1 |
| Primary | 92.3 | 90.4 | 91.4 | 89.3 | 82.8 | 86.0 |
| Lower Secondary | 135.6 | 124.1 | 128.4 | 62.7 | 66.5 | 65.1 |
| Middle Secondary | 125.3 | 97.5 | 110.0 | 51.5 | 38.0 | 44.1 |
| Higher Secondary | 84.9 | 91.0 | 88.1 | 43.0 | 46.7 | 45.0 |
| Other Thimphu Thromde | 84.8 | 99.3 | 91.7 | 68.4 | 72.4 | 70.3 |
| Primary | 86.0 | 99.3 | 91.8 | 81.8 | 88.3 | 84.6 |
| Lower Secondary | 98.9 | 68.3 | 79.5 | 49.8 | 50.4 | 50.2 |
| Middle Secondary | 89.0 | 169.4 | 124.5 | 41.7 | 64.8 | 51.9 |
| Higher Secondary | 63.5 | 94.1 | 79.0 | 37.4 | 45.3 | 41.4 |
| Trashigang | 96.6 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 77.0 | 76.6 | 76.8 |
| Primary | 95.6 | 100.1 | 97.8 | 91.9 | 93.0 | 92.4 |
| Lower Secondary | 100.5 | 87.2 | 93.1 | 66.9 | 55.6 | 60.6 |
| Middle Secondary | 105.4 | 92.5 | 97.0 | 45.6 | 55.3 | 51.9 |
| Higher Secondary | 91.2 | 99.5 | 95.7 | 42.7 | 58.6 | 51.4 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 94.8 | 100.1 | 97.5 | 74.9 | 81.0 | 78.1 |
| Primary | 93.9 | 100.8 | 97.4 | 89.3 | 94.0 | 91.7 |
| Lower Secondary | 119.7 | 107.6 | 112.4 | 61.9 | 67.7 | 65.4 |
| Middle Secondary | 73.1 | 96.1 | 85.0 | 43.4 | 60.4 | 52.2 |
| Higher Secondary | 100.0 | 93.2 | 96.4 | 55.6 | 63.4 | 59.7 |
| Trongsa | 84.3 | 99.8 | 92.4 | 67.1 | 74.8 | 71.1 |
| Primary | 93.7 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 87.4 | 91.2 | 89.4 |
| Lower Secondary | 65.3 | 88.8 | 79.8 | 42.3 | 56.7 | 51.2 |
| Middle Secondary | 68.6 | 113.6 | 90.2 | 36.5 | 46.1 | 41.1 |
| Higher Secondary | 73.7 | 101.2 | 86.0 | 32.7 | 42.2 | 37.0 |
| Tsirang | 93.9 | 97.9 | 95.8 | 74.3 | 75.9 | 75.0 |
| Primary | 100.3 | 100.7 | 100.5 | 91.3 | 91.2 | 91.3 |
| Lower Secondary | 102.5 | 96.9 | 99.6 | 65.8 | 60.3 | 63.0 |
| Middle Secondary | 94.7 | 94.3 | 94.5 | 56.4 | 62.1 | 59.4 |
| Higher Secondary | 66.6 | 93.3 | 78.3 | 43.5 | 56.4 | 49.1 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 91.0 | 91.7 | 91.3 | 67.7 | 70.6 | 69.1 |
| Primary | 96.9 | 93.4 | 95.3 | 89.1 | 85.9 | 87.6 |
| Lower Secondary | 116.6 | 109.3 | 112.9 | 51.6 | 67.1 | 59.5 |
| Middle Secondary | 76.5 | 95.4 | 84.8 | 30.5 | 42.7 | 35.9 |
| Higher Secondary | 56.1 | 67.1 | 61.7 | 23.0 | 37.4 | 30.4 |
| Zhemgang | 94.5 | 96.9 | 95.7 | 65.2 | 73.5 | 69.5 |
| Primary | 93.3 | 96.5 | 94.9 | 86.3 | 88.3 | 87.3 |
| Lower Secondary | 116.5 | 115.6 | 116.1 | 51.3 | 58.4 | 54.9 |
| Middle Secondary | 79.3 | 92.0 | 85.5 | 25.8 | 53.1 | 39.1 |
| Higher Secondary | 93.8 | 87.7 | 90.1 | 27.8 | 52.9 | 43.0 |

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

| Area/Sex | Primary (NAR) | Lower Secondary | Middle Secondary | Monastic Education/NFE | Adjusted Primary NAR |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Urban | 88.3 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 94.2 |
| Male | 90.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 95.6 |
| Female | 86.3 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.8 |
| Rural | 89.2 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 94.2 |
| Male | 87.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 93.3 |
| Female | 91.5 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 95.1 |
| Both Areas | 88.9 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 94.2 |
| Male | 88.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 94.2 |
| Female | 89.5 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 94.2 |

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

| Area/Sex | Primary (NAR) | Lower Secondary | Middle Secondary | Monastic Education/NFE | Adjusted Primary NAR |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Bumthang | 89.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 94.5 |
| Male | 86.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 92.4 |
| Female | 94.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 97.6 |
| Chukha | 90.2 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 94.3 |
| Male | 88.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 94.0 |
| Female | 92.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 94.5 |
| Phuntsholing Thromde | 83.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86.0 |
| Male | 82.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.7 |
| Female | 84.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.2 |
| Other Phuntsholing Thromde | 85.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 90.5 |
| Male | 81.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 89.6 |
| Female | 89.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 91.3 |
| Dagana | 88.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 92.8 |
| Male | 86.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 89.7 |
| Female | 91.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.3 |
| Gasa | 82.6 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 89.9 |
| Male | 80.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 90.9 |
| Female | 85.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.0 |
| Haa | 92.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 95.2 |
| Male | 89.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 94.0 |
| Female | 95.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.5 |
| Lhuntse | 85.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 92.4 |
| Male | 79.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 91.9 |
| Female | 91.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 93.4 |
| Monggar | 88.2 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 93.1 |
| Male | 85.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 93.2 |
| Female | 90.8 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 93.1 |
| Paro | 89.9 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 95.9 |
| Male | 87.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 95.5 |
| Female | 92.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.4 |
| Pema Gatshel | 86.5 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 93.6 |
| Male | 80.6 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 92.1 |
| Female | 91.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 95.2 |
| Punakha | 93.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 98.3 |
| Male | 92.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 100.4 |
| Female | 94.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.2 |

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

| Area/Sex | Primary (NAR) | Lower Secondary | Middle Secondary | Monastic Education/NFE | Adjusted Primary NAR |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 90.6 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 96.1 |
| Male | 92.9 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 97.9 |
| Female | 88.8 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.5 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 83.2 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 87.9 |
| Male | 83.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 88.1 |
| Female | 82.9 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.6 |
| Other Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 84.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 89.7 |
| Male | 85.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 89.9 |
| Female | 84.3 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.5 |
| Samtse | 91.5 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 96.4 |
| Male | 91.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 95.0 |
| Female | 91.0 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 98.0 |
| Sarpang | 86.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 90.7 |
| Male | 87.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 90.1 |
| Female | 85.9 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.2 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 84.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.2 |
| Male | 86.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.6 |
| Female | 82.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.8 |
| Other Gelephu Thromde | 85.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 89.5 |
| Male | 86.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 89.1 |
| Female | 84.9 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.9 |
| Thimphu | 85.8 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 94.2 |
| Male | 87.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 95.8 |
| Female | 83.6 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 92.5 |
| Thimphu Throme | 79.8 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.0 |
| Male | 83.6 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 90.6 |
| Female | 75.9 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.4 |
| Other Thimphu Thromde | 78.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 87.0 |
| Male | 71.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 83.2 |
| Female | 86.9 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 91.8 |
| Trashigang | 92.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 95.8 |
| Male | 91.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 95.8 |
| Female | 93.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 95.8 |
| Trashie Yangtse | 91.7 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 96.4 |
| Male | 89.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 95.0 |
| Female | 94.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 97.7 |
| Trongsa | 89.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 94.7 |
| Male | 87.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 94.6 |
| Female | 91.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.9 |
| Tsirang | 91.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 95.0 |
| Male | 91.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 95.8 |
| Female | 91.2 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 94.1 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 87.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 91.1 |
| Male | 89.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 93.1 |
| Female | 85.9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 88.8 |
| Zhemgang | 87.3 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 95.3 |
| Male | 86.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 95.3 |
| Female | 88.3 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 95.4 |

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

| Area/Sex | Lower Secondary NAR | Primary | Middle Secondary | Higher Secondary | Monastic Education/ NFE | Adjusted Lower Secondary NAR |
|----------|---------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Urban | 65.8 | 17.8 | 13.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 98.9 |
| Male | 60.9 | 20.5 | 11.8 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 98.2 |
| Female | 69.9 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.5 |
| Rural | 55.8 | 27.7 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 98.1 |
| Male | 53.5 | 28.3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 98.0 |
| Female | 58.0 | 27.1 | 12.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 98.3 |
| Bhutan | 59.6 | 24.0 | 11.1 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 98.4 |
| Male | 56.2 | 25.5 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 98.1 |
| Female | 62.6 | 22.6 | 13.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 98.8 |

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

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> /Sex | Lower Secondary (NAR) | Primary | Middle Secondary | Higher Secondary | Monastic Education/NFE | Adjusted Lower Secondary NAR |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bumthang | 54.0 | 34.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 100.0 |
| Male | 36.1 | 45.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 100.0 |
| Female | 71.9 | 23.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Chukha | 58.1 | 23.7 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 98.5 |
| Male | 51.2 | 25.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 98.5 |
| Female | 66.5 | 22.0 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.6 |
| Phuntsholing Thromde | 63.0 | 21.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| Male | 63.4 | 16.9 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 100.0 |
| Female | 62.3 | 27.3 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other Phuntsholing Thromde | 56.2 | 24.7 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 98.0 |
| Male | 45.8 | 28.5 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 97.9 |
| Female | 67.8 | 20.4 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.1 |
| Dagana | 57.8 | 24.1 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 98.2 |
| Male | 55.7 | 27.9 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 96.9 |
| Female | 60.8 | 18.4 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gasa | 58.5 | 28.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 92.5 |
| Male | 55.8 | 24.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 93.8 |
| Female | 60.5 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.5 |
| Haa | 53.1 | 25.8 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 97.6 |
| Male | 46.2 | 22.5 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 95.7 |
| Female | 62.1 | 30.0 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Lhuntse | 59.6 | 25.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 97.1 |
| Male | 59.7 | 15.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 95.6 |
| Female | 59.5 | 32.6 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.4 |
| Monggar | 56.5 | 29.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 96.8 |
| Male | 48.5 | 31.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 96.5 |
| Female | 62.8 | 28.3 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.0 |
| Paro | 59.0 | 19.1 | 11.0 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 95.9 |
| Male | 60.3 | 27.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 97.6 |
| Female | 57.7 | 10.6 | 20.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 94.1 |
| Pema Gatshel | 57.2 | 18.5 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 97.2 |
| Male | 59.4 | 15.7 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 97.3 |
| Female | 55.0 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.0 |

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

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> /Sex | Lower Secondary (NAR) | Primary | Middle Secondary | Higher Secondary | Monastic Education/NFE | Adjusted Lower Secondary NAR |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Punakha | 56.8 | 31.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 97.4 |
| Male | 50.7 | 35.1 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 97.9 |
| Female | 63.6 | 28.3 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.8 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 60.9 | 25.5 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 99.5 |
| Male | 54.1 | 32.7 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 99.0 |
| Female | 66.8 | 19.2 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 65.5 | 19.1 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 98.4 |
| Male | 67.2 | 21.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 96.7 |
| Female | 63.9 | 16.8 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 59.0 | 28.1 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Male | 48.6 | 37.5 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 67.9 | 20.1 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Samtse | 62.8 | 24.7 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.8 |
| Male | 63.9 | 24.7 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.5 |
| Female | 61.8 | 24.7 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Sarpang | 58.7 | 27.6 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Male | 53.0 | 29.9 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 100.0 |
| Female | 64.5 | 25.1 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 53.6 | 26.6 | 19.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Male | 37.3 | 37.8 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 65.2 | 18.7 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other Gelephu Thromde | 60.4 | 27.9 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Male | 57.0 | 27.9 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| Female | 64.2 | 27.8 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Thimphu | 62.6 | 18.2 | 16.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 99.8 |
| Male | 60.6 | 18.0 | 14.5 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 99.4 |
| Female | 63.8 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Thimphu Throme | 65.1 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Male | 62.7 | 17.4 | 14.1 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 66.5 | 16.0 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other Thimphu Thromde | 50.2 | 26.2 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 98.7 |
| Male | 49.8 | 21.1 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 96.5 |
| Female | 50.4 | 29.1 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Trashigang | 60.6 | 21.0 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| Male | 66.9 | 17.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 |
| Female | 55.6 | 24.1 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 65.4 | 23.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 97.2 |
| Male | 61.9 | 22.3 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 97.9 |
| Female | 67.7 | 24.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.7 |
| Trongsa | 51.2 | 27.4 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 94.3 |
| Male | 42.3 | 24.1 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 92.1 |
| Female | 56.7 | 29.3 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.7 |
| Tsirang | 63.0 | 26.3 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 98.8 |
| Male | 65.8 | 24.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 |
| Female | 60.3 | 27.8 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.7 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 59.5 | 29.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 97.8 |
| Male | 51.6 | 30.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 95.4 |
| Female | 67.1 | 27.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| Zhemgang | 54.9 | 27.7 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 97.5 |
| Male | 51.3 | 26.0 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 97.5 |
| Female | 58.4 | 29.5 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 97.4 |

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 | Monastic Education/ NFE | Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR |
|-----------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Urban | 50.2 | 2.3 | 21.7 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 94.9 |
| Male | 53.1 | 1.9 | 24.2 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 93.7 |
| Female | 47.6 | 2.8 | 19.5 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.0 |
| Rural | 46.3 | 4.5 | 29.1 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 89.1 |
| Male | 39.2 | 4.9 | 31.8 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 84.7 |
| Female | 53.4 | 4.1 | 26.5 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 93.5 |
| Both Area | 47.6 | 3.7 | 26.6 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 91.1 |
| Male | 43.7 | 3.9 | 29.3 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 87.6 |
| Female | 51.3 | 3.6 | 24.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 94.4 |

Table A3.16 Adjusted Middle Secondary School Net Attendance Ratios by Dzongkhag and Sex

| Dzongkhag/Sex | Middle Secondary (NAR) | Primary | Lower Secondary | Higher Secondary | Above Higher Secondary | Monastic Education/ NFE | Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bumthang | 55.4 | 2.8 | 26.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 88.7 |
| Male | 46.8 | 5.4 | 29.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 85.4 |
| Female | 64.5 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.3 |
| Chukha | 58.1 | 4.6 | 22.1 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 94.0 |
| Male | 52.4 | 6.8 | 28.7 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 93.2 |
| Female | 64.5 | 2.2 | 14.6 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.0 |
| Phuntsholing Thromde | 67.3 | 1.4 | 10.0 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.0 |
| Male | 61.9 | 3.1 | 13.5 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.3 |
| Female | 72.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other Phuntsholing Thromde | 53.8 | 6.1 | 27.6 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 93.6 |
| Male | 48.8 | 8.2 | 34.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 94.7 |
| Female | 60.3 | 3.4 | 18.8 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.2 |
| Dagana | 62.6 | 3.2 | 17.2 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 93.6 |
| Male | 56.5 | 6.3 | 18.4 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 93.9 |
| Female | 68.9 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.3 |
| Gasa | 34.5 | 6.5 | 26.9 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 78.6 |
| Male | 32.2 | 3.9 | 19.1 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 68.3 |
| Female | 36.6 | 9.1 | 34.4 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.5 |
| Haa | 58.3 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 84.9 |
| Male | 64.0 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 78.6 |
| Female | 52.6 | 0.0 | 26.6 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.4 |
| Lhuntse | 38.9 | 4.6 | 23.0 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 81.7 |
| Male | 41.5 | 5.5 | 13.4 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 65.8 |
| Female | 36.9 | 3.9 | 30.4 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 93.8 |
| Monggar | 40.1 | 3.8 | 37.5 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 87.3 |
| Male | 24.0 | 4.0 | 40.1 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 78.9 |
| Female | 56.0 | 3.6 | 34.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 95.7 |
| Paro | 51.6 | 2.5 | 25.5 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 94.3 |
| Male | 49.4 | 5.1 | 28.6 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 91.7 |
| Female | 53.8 | 0.0 | 22.7 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.8 |
| Pema Gatshel | 47.2 | 4.8 | 30.4 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 87.8 |
| Male | 35.2 | 3.3 | 35.3 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 84.7 |
| Female | 59.5 | 6.3 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.1 |

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 | Monastic Education/ NFE | Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Punakha | 37.2 | 2.8 | 37.7 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 91.8 |
| Male | 39.5 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 82.8 |
| Female | 35.1 | 5.2 | 38.6 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 50.3 | 3.8 | 26.5 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 93.2 |
| Male | 46.2 | 5.5 | 30.6 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 92.1 |
| Female | 55.0 | 2.0 | 21.8 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.4 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 57.4 | 2.7 | 21.9 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Male | 46.7 | 6.7 | 30.5 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 64.7 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 47.6 | 4.3 | 28.2 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 90.6 |
| Male | 46.1 | 5.2 | 30.6 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 90.0 |
| Female | 49.7 | 3.0 | 24.9 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.4 |
| Samtse | 38.5 | 3.3 | 37.4 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.0 |
| Male | 33.1 | 1.9 | 46.0 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.9 |
| Female | 44.0 | 4.6 | 28.8 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.0 |
| Sarpang | 50.9 | 4.5 | 26.7 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 94.5 |
| Male | 52.4 | 4.5 | 26.8 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 92.7 |
| Female | 49.5 | 4.6 | 26.6 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.2 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 55.7 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.1 |
| Male | 60.9 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.0 |
| Female | 51.0 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.9 |
| Other Gelephu Thromde | 49.5 | 5.9 | 28.3 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 94.7 |
| Male | 49.9 | 5.8 | 29.6 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 93.2 |
| Female | 49.0 | 5.9 | 27.2 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.0 |
| Thimphu | 45.4 | 3.5 | 19.7 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 92.4 |
| Male | 49.6 | 0.6 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 90.4 |
| Female | 41.6 | 6.1 | 19.4 | 27.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.2 |
| Thimphu Throme | 44.1 | 3.5 | 21.2 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.9 |
| Male | 51.5 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.9 |
| Female | 38.0 | 6.4 | 21.2 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.0 |
| Other Thimphu Thromde | 51.9 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 84.7 |
| Male | 41.7 | 3.2 | 14.9 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 75.8 |
| Female | 64.8 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.9 |
| Trashigang | 51.9 | 3.5 | 18.9 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 92.0 |
| Male | 45.6 | 3.0 | 23.9 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 90.1 |
| Female | 55.3 | 3.8 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.9 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 52.2 | 0.9 | 27.3 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 90.4 |
| Male | 43.4 | 0.0 | 28.1 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 83.5 |
| Female | 60.4 | 1.8 | 26.5 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.8 |
| Trongsa | 41.1 | 5.6 | 15.1 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 84.6 |
| Male | 36.5 | 7.5 | 12.2 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 76.9 |
| Female | 46.1 | 3.6 | 18.2 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 92.9 |
| Tsirang | 59.4 | 4.2 | 24.5 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 93.2 |
| Male | 56.4 | 6.8 | 25.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 91.2 |
| Female | 62.1 | 1.9 | 23.4 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.2 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 35.9 | 7.0 | 32.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 80.8 |
| Male | 30.5 | 8.1 | 33.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 75.3 |
| Female | 42.7 | 5.5 | 30.7 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 87.8 |
| Zhemgang | 39.1 | 2.3 | 36.0 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 90.7 |
| Male | 25.8 | 1.8 | 45.0 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 84.8 |
| Female | 53.1 | 2.9 | 26.6 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 96.9 |

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 | Monastic Education/NFE | Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR |
|----------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Urban | 43.1 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 22.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 76.5 |
| Male | 39.6 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 25.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 77.2 |
| Female | 46.3 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 19.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 75.8 |
| Rural | 40.6 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 27.7 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 80.1 |
| Male | 36.6 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 28.6 | 0.4 | 8.9 | 80.7 |
| Female | 44.7 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 26.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 79.5 |
| Bhutan | 41.6 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 25.7 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 78.7 |
| Male | 37.7 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 27.5 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 79.4 |
| Female | 45.3 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 24.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 78.0 |

Table A3.18 Adjusted Higher Secondary net Attendance Ratios by Dzongkhag and Sex

| Dzongkhag/Sex | Higher Secondary (NAR) | Primary | Lower Secondary | Middle Secondary | Above Higher Secondary | Monastic Education/NFE | Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bumthang | 49.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 23.9 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 81.3 |
| Male | 51.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 19.9 | 2.2 | 8.8 | 86.0 |
| Female | 47.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 27.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.7 |
| Chukha | 46.2 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 25.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 76.7 |
| Male | 35.9 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 28.2 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 73.4 |
| Female | 55.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 79.6 |
| Phuntsholing Thromde | 35.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 62.0 |
| Male | 25.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.8 |
| Female | 45.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 64.0 |
| Other Phuntsholing Thromde | 51.0 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 25.9 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 83.4 |
| Male | 40.7 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 25.3 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 79.5 |
| Female | 60.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86.9 |
| Dagana | 44.5 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 30.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 83.0 |
| Male | 39.2 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 78.6 |
| Female | 51.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 89.0 |
| Gasa | 24.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 58.6 |
| Male | 29.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 72.2 |
| Female | 18.3 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 41.7 |
| Haa | 49.6 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 80.4 |
| Male | 35.9 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 78.4 |
| Female | 61.6 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82.2 |
| Lhuntse | 36.6 | 2.0 | 9.7 | 25.2 | 1.1 | 8.6 | 83.2 |
| Male | 33.9 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 79.9 |
| Female | 40.0 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 31.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 87.5 |
| Monggar | 40.1 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 20.3 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 73.9 |
| Male | 40.4 | 1.5 | 8.8 | 20.1 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 81.8 |
| Female | 39.8 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 66.2 |
| Paro | 43.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 19.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 70.5 |
| Male | 44.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 74.3 |
| Female | 41.5 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 17.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 67.1 |
| Pema Gatshel | 38.3 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 21.9 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 69.1 |
| Male | 41.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 74.8 |
| Female | 34.6 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 62.2 |

Table A3.18 Adjusted Higher Secondary net Attendance Ratios by *Dzongkhag* and Sex

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> /Sex | Higher Secondary (NAR) | Primary | Lower Secondary | Middle Secondary | Above Higher Secondary | Monastic Education/ NFE | Adjusted Middle Secondary NAR |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Punakha | 27.5 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 38.0 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 83.0 |
| Male | 26.3 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 84.5 |
| Female | 28.6 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 39.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 81.7 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 36.8 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 29.3 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 78.4 |
| Male | 31.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 75.4 |
| Female | 41.1 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 28.0 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 80.8 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 39.5 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 22.4 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 73.6 |
| Male | 34.4 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 86.4 |
| Female | 43.1 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 14.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 64.7 |
| Other Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 36.1 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 31.3 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 79.7 |
| Male | 30.7 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 72.5 |
| Female | 40.5 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 32.2 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 85.8 |
| Samtse | 31.8 | 1.6 | 10.5 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 84.0 |
| Male | 28.1 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 41.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 84.9 |
| Female | 35.8 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 37.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.0 |
| Sarpang | 38.6 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 32.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 80.3 |
| Male | 36.1 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 33.4 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 78.2 |
| Female | 41.5 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 30.5 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 82.6 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 38.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 27.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 71.1 |
| Male | 42.7 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 69.3 |
| Female | 32.6 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 31.5 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 73.3 |
| Other Gelephu Thromde | 38.7 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 33.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 82.7 |
| Male | 34.3 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 36.1 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 80.6 |
| Female | 43.7 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 30.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 85.0 |
| Thimphu | 44.5 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 21.2 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 80.1 |
| Male | 42.2 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 23.0 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 77.7 |
| Female | 46.5 | 1.7 | 10.0 | 19.5 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 82.3 |
| Thimphu Throme | 45.0 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 21.1 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 81.1 |
| Male | 43.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 23.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 78.6 |
| Female | 46.7 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 19.3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 83.3 |
| Other Thimphu Thromde | 41.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 21.8 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 73.8 |
| Male | 37.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 23.1 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 72.2 |
| Female | 45.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 20.4 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 75.4 |
| Trashigang | 51.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 22.5 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 82.3 |
| Male | 42.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 32.4 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 88.9 |
| Female | 58.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 14.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 76.9 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 59.7 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 84.2 |
| Male | 55.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 81.2 |
| Female | 63.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86.9 |
| Trongsa | 37.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 78.7 |
| Male | 32.7 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 77.9 |
| Female | 42.2 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 79.7 |
| Tsirang | 49.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 22.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 73.9 |
| Male | 43.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 68.3 |
| Female | 56.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.0 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 30.4 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 28.3 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 75.6 |
| Male | 23.0 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 31.9 | 2.1 | 17.3 | 85.7 |
| Female | 37.4 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.2 |
| Zhemgang | 43.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 27.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 81.6 |
| Male | 27.8 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 47.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 88.7 |
| Female | 52.9 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 14.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 76.9 |

Table A3.19 Primary and Middle Secondary School Completion by Rates by *Dzongkhag* and Sex

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> /Sex | Primary Completion Rate | | | Secondary Completion Rate | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Bumthang | 105.5 | 92.5 | 99.2 | 105.2 | 158.2 | 131.5 |
| Chukha | 94.7 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 94.0 | 120.0 | 106.4 |
| Phuntsholing Thromde | 67.6 | 90.3 | 79.2 | 136.0 | 110.5 | 120.6 |
| Other Phuntsholing Thromde | 106.1 | 98.2 | 103.0 | 79.3 | 127.2 | 99.1 |
| Dagana | 120.4 | 72.4 | 95.9 | 103.8 | 112.1 | 108.2 |
| Gasa | 51.0 | 79.3 | 64.0 | 111.5 | 94.2 | 103.2 |
| Haa | 92.3 | 141.5 | 113.5 | 143.9 | 171.3 | 157.4 |
| Lhuntse | 78.8 | 85.4 | 82.3 | 75.0 | 83.3 | 78.9 |
| Monggar | 71.5 | 127.1 | 95.0 | 56.5 | 130.9 | 91.2 |
| Paro | 76.6 | 111.2 | 87.9 | 93.6 | 102.6 | 98.4 |
| Pema Gatshel | 56.9 | 62.0 | 59.4 | 99.8 | 122.7 | 112.2 |
| Punakha | 79.6 | 81.9 | 80.6 | 83.8 | 91.2 | 87.8 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 115.3 | 69.4 | 88.0 | 104.1 | 164.4 | 131.7 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 122.6 | 65.8 | 87.6 | 97.2 | 119.5 | 109.7 |
| Other Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 113.2 | 70.6 | 88.1 | 107.2 | 205.1 | 145.6 |
| Samtse | 63.7 | 72.5 | 67.9 | 74.9 | 73.2 | 74.1 |
| Sarpang | 53.3 | 76.8 | 64.3 | 124.9 | 88.2 | 105.0 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 75.1 | 85.8 | 80.5 | 96.5 | 99.5 | 98.1 |
| Other Gelephu Thromde | 46.7 | 73.5 | 58.8 | 132.7 | 85.1 | 106.9 |
| Thimphu | 57.69 | 79.85 | 68.90 | 117.0 | 110.2 | 113.2 |
| Thimphu Throme | 55.3 | 78.0 | 67.5 | 118.0 | 97.1 | 106.1 |
| Other Thimphu Thromde | 65.6 | 93.0 | 75.2 | 111.9 | 223.4 | 161.3 |
| Trashigang | 80.6 | 108.2 | 94.7 | 94.1 | 61.3 | 69.8 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 54.5 | 79.8 | 67.6 | 68.0 | 105.9 | 84.0 |
| Trongsa | 80.0 | 84.7 | 82.6 | 73.4 | 125.2 | 95.1 |
| Tsirang | 59.4 | 128.0 | 88.4 | 115.8 | 62.8 | 85.8 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 70.2 | 78.1 | 74.3 | 77.3 | 86.6 | 81.3 |
| Zhemgang | 83.9 | 79.2 | 81.3 | 126.9 | 118.1 | 122.2 |

Table A3.20 Average Educational Expenses per Student by Level of Education, Area and Sex

| Area/Sex | Primary | Lower Secondary | Middle Secondary | Higher Secondary |
|----------|---------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Urban | 7485 | 8852 | 12472 | 16976 |
| Male | 7725 | 8174 | 12376 | 19210 |
| Female | 7232 | 9403 | 12571 | 15221 |
| Rural | 3672 | 5185 | 6117 | 11086 |
| Male | 3653 | 5304 | 6513 | 10479 |
| Female | 3692 | 5074 | 5794 | 11609 |
| Bhutan | 5103 | 6675 | 8393 | 13407 |
| Male | 5209 | 6418 | 8774 | 13813 |
| Female | 4996 | 6902 | 8056 | 13069 |

Table A4.1 Distribution of the Population that was Sick of Injured 12 Months before the Survey by Dzongkhag and Sex (%)

| Dzongkhag | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Bumthang | 24.2 | 28.7 | 26.5 |
| Chhukha | 24.7 | 28.0 | 26.3 |
| Dagana | 24.0 | 28.4 | 26.2 |
| Gasa | 16.5 | 23.7 | 20.1 |
| Haa | 30.5 | 30.8 | 30.6 |
| Lhuentse | 22.6 | 26.9 | 24.8 |
| Monggar | 17.4 | 20.5 | 19.1 |
| Paro | 32.3 | 38.2 | 35.4 |
| Pema Gatshel | 25.1 | 33.5 | 29.4 |
| Punakha | 36.4 | 44.6 | 40.8 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 24.3 | 25.6 | 25.0 |
| Samtse | 33.0 | 40.0 | 36.4 |
| Sarpang | 26.2 | 31.0 | 28.7 |
| Thimphu | 24.1 | 32.0 | 28.1 |
| Trashigang | 17.2 | 21.3 | 19.3 |
| Trashigang Yangtse | 16.5 | 19.1 | 17.8 |
| Trongsa | 11.9 | 19.3 | 15.7 |
| Tsirang | 27.5 | 33.3 | 30.5 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 29.3 | 34.8 | 32.2 |
| Zhemgang | 14.7 | 16.4 | 15.6 |
| Total | 25.1 | 30.5 | 27.9 |

Table A5.1 Mean Monthly Household and Per Capita Food Consumption Expenditure by Area and by Sex of Household Head (Nu)

| Area/Sex of the Household Head | | Mean Household Food Consumption Expenditure | | Monthly Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---|--------|---|--------|
| | | Mean | Median | Mean | Median |
| Urban | Male | 24,858 | 22,253 | 7,477 | 6,073 |
| | Female | 25,132 | 22,358 | 8,789 | 7,001 |
| | Total | 24,938 | 22,253 | 7,862 | 6,289 |
| Rural | Male | 21,030 | 17,967 | 6,044 | 4,837 |
| | Female | 22,585 | 19,633 | 6,636 | 5,416 |
| | Total | 21,579 | 18,545 | 6,253 | 5,042 |
| Total | Male | 22,655 | 19,926 | 6,652 | 5,394 |
| | Female | 23,501 | 20,762 | 7,411 | 5,947 |
| | Total | 22,933 | 20,172 | 6,902 | 5,585 |

Table A5.2 Mean Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Area

| Major Food Item | Expenditure | | | Share(%) | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|----------|-------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Bhutan | Urban | Rural | Bhutan |
| Rice | 1,698 | 1,888 | 1,812 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 7.9 |
| Other cereals and pulses | 2,990 | 2,348 | 2,606 | 12.0 | 10.9 | 11.4 |
| Dairy products | 3,929 | 3,341 | 3,578 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 15.6 |
| Fish | 907 | 848 | 872 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Meat | 2,681 | 2,361 | 2,490 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| Fruits | 2,547 | 1,903 | 2,162 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 9.4 |
| Vegetables | 3,460 | 3,182 | 3,294 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.4 |
| Tea and coffee | 303 | 247 | 270 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Cooking oil | 643 | 619 | 629 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Spices and seasonings | 2,484 | 2,182 | 2,304 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages | 881 | 755 | 806 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 635 | 717 | 684 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Food consumed outside | 1,781 | 1,191 | 1,429 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 6.2 |
| All items | 24,938 | 21,579 | 22,933 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Estimated no. of households | 66,242 | 98,089 | 164,331 | | | |

Table A5.3 Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Area

| Major Food Item | Expenditure | | | Share (%) | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Bhutan | Urban | Rural | Bhutan |
| Rice | 499 | 529 | 517 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 7.5 |
| Other cereals and pulses | 920 | 661 | 765 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 11.1 |
| Dairy products | 1,194 | 963 | 1,056 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.3 |
| Fish | 272 | 238 | 252 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Meat | 808 | 658 | 719 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| Fruits | 805 | 567 | 663 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 9.6 |
| Vegetables | 1,062 | 939 | 989 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 14.3 |
| Tea and coffee | 98 | 76 | 85 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Cooking oil | 193 | 181 | 186 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Spices and seasoning | 762 | 634 | 685 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.9 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages | 286 | 220 | 247 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 213 | 216 | 215 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Food consumed outside | 749 | 374 | 525 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 7.6 |
| All items | 7,862 | 6,253 | 6,902 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table A5.4 Mean Monthly Food Consumption Expenditure and Share of Food by Source and by Area

| Food Items | Household Expenditure (Nu) | | | | Share (%) | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Purchased (imported) | Purchased (domestic) | Received as a gift | Total | Purchased (imported) | Purchased (domestic) | Received as a gift | Total |
| Rice | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,339.7 | 712.4 | 175.6 | 2,227.7 | 60.1 | 32.0 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 1,313.2 | 1,470.0 | 44.0 | 2,827.2 | 46.4 | 52.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,324.2 | 1,178.3 | 97.0 | 2,599.5 | 50.9 | 45.3 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| Other cereals and pulses | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2,097.6 | 879.7 | 71.3 | 3,048.6 | 68.8 | 28.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 1,397.3 | 979.7 | 30.1 | 2,407.1 | 58.0 | 40.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,682.0 | 940.0 | 46.7 | 2,668.7 | 63.0 | 35.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| Dairy Products | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,690.1 | 2,217.4 | 87.1 | 3,994.6 | 42.3 | 55.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 1,195.1 | 2,287.0 | 33.2 | 3,515.3 | 34.0 | 65.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,409.7 | 2,259.1 | 55.0 | 3,723.8 | 37.9 | 60.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| Fish | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 920.2 | 740.1 | 0.9 | 1,661.2 | 55.4 | 44.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 841.0 | 688.8 | 4.1 | 1,533.9 | 54.8 | 44.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 874.6 | 704.0 | 2.8 | 1,581.4 | 55.3 | 44.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Meat | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,661.1 | 2,123.5 | 16.3 | 3,800.9 | 43.7 | 55.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 1,355.2 | 1,981.2 | 17.7 | 3,354.1 | 40.4 | 59.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,501.5 | 2,032.9 | 17.1 | 3,551.5 | 42.3 | 57.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Fruits | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,635.2 | 1,002.0 | 69.2 | 2,706.4 | 60.4 | 37.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 993.9 | 1,236.0 | 62.6 | 2,292.5 | 43.4 | 53.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,314.8 | 1,143.4 | 65.3 | 2,523.5 | 52.1 | 45.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Vegetables | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,328.4 | 2,156.3 | 51.1 | 3,535.8 | 37.6 | 61.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 787.7 | 2,543.9 | 30.0 | 3,361.6 | 23.4 | 75.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,032.2 | 2,388.6 | 38.5 | 3,459.3 | 29.8 | 69.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| Tea and coffee | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 292.7 | 144.1 | 13.9 | 450.7 | 64.9 | 32.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 244.9 | 147.4 | 4.5 | 396.8 | 61.7 | 37.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 264.9 | 146.5 | 8.3 | 419.7 | 63.1 | 34.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Cooking oil | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 640.2 | 558.1 | 37.4 | 1,235.7 | 51.8 | 45.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 623.3 | 587.5 | 7.6 | 1,218.4 | 51.2 | 48.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 630.2 | 583.0 | 19.6 | 1,232.8 | 51.1 | 47.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Spices and seasonings | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,278.3 | 1,200.0 | 49.0 | 2,527.3 | 50.6 | 47.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 898.8 | 1,289.6 | 22.4 | 2,210.8 | 40.7 | 58.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1,052.0 | 1,253.8 | 33.2 | 2,339.0 | 45.0 | 53.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Alcoholic beverages | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 871.0 | 817.2 | 20.8 | 1,709.0 | 51.0 | 47.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 869.9 | 1,062.0 | 21.9 | 1,953.8 | 44.5 | 54.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 870.5 | 970.6 | 21.5 | 1,862.6 | 46.7 | 52.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 581.9 | 656.6 | 4.3 | 1,242.8 | 46.8 | 52.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 551.6 | 581.4 | 8.6 | 1,141.6 | 48.3 | 50.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 564.4 | 612.7 | 6.9 | 1,184.0 | 47.7 | 51.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 |

Table A5.5 Mean Monthly Household and Per Capita Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area 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 | 37,100 | 29,716 | 10,731 | 8,116 |
| | Female | 38,449 | 29,023 | 13,394 | 8,876 |
| | Total | 37,496 | 29,488 | 11,512 | 8,353 |
| Rural | Male | 23,845 | 17,785 | 6,688 | 4,734 |
| | Female | 26,370 | 19,399 | 7,686 | 5,381 |
| | Total | 24,736 | 18,405 | 7,040 | 4,917 |
| Total | Male | 29,471 | 22,647 | 8,404 | 6,104 |
| | Female | 30,714 | 23,226 | 9,739 | 6,743 |
| | Total | 29,880 | 22,856 | 8,843 | 6,278 |

Table A5.6 Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Area

| Major Nonfood Item | Expenditure (Nu) | | | Share (%) | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Tobacco and Doma | 1,184.5 | 801.9 | 956.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Clothing and footwear | 3,670.9 | 2,574.6 | 3,016.5 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 10.1 |
| Transport and communications | 9,170.8 | 5,945.4 | 7,245.6 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 24.2 |
| Household operations | 3,186.3 | 2,320.0 | 2,669.2 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 8.9 |
| Recreation | 864.9 | 413.1 | 595.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Furnishings and household equipments | 966.7 | 755.5 | 840.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 5,675.9 | 5,347.9 | 5,480.1 | 15.1 | 21.6 | 18.3 |
| Educational expenses | 1,257.1 | 676.8 | 910.7 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Health expenses | 1,501.6 | 1,217.4 | 1,331.9 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Rental value of housing | 7,220.7 | 3,592.1 | 5,054.8 | 19.3 | 14.5 | 16.9 |
| Energy for the home | 2,232.0 | 876.3 | 1,422.8 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Remittances sent abroad | 564.8 | 215.6 | 356.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| All items | 37,496.2 | 24,736.6 | 29,879.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Estimated no. of households | 66,242 | 98,089 | 164,331 | | | |
| Estimated value (Nu million) | | | | | | |

Table A5.7 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Area

| Major Nonfood Item | Expenditure (Nu) | | | Share (%) | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Tobacco and Doma | 362.3 | 236.3 | 287.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Clothing and footwear | 1,067.8 | 693.7 | 844.5 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| Transport and communications | 2,896.7 | 1,599.2 | 2,122.2 | 25.2 | 22.7 | 24.0 |
| Household operations | 1,022.8 | 676.5 | 816.1 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.2 |
| Recreation | 263.9 | 119.6 | 177.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Furnishings and household equipments | 309.5 | 226.7 | 260.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 1,696.8 | 1,587.1 | 1,631.3 | 14.7 | 22.5 | 18.4 |
| Educational expenses | 282.5 | 142.9 | 199.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Health expenses | 400.9 | 326.6 | 356.6 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 4.0 |
| Rental value of housing | 2,320.2 | 1,091.4 | 1,586.7 | 20.2 | 15.5 | 17.9 |
| Energy for the home | 666.2 | 260.2 | 423.8 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Remittances sent abroad | 222.6 | 80.0 | 137.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| All items | 11,512.2 | 7,040.2 | 8,842.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table A5.8 Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure and Share of Major Food Items by Source (Bhutan)

| Major Nonfood Item | Share (%) | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| | Purchased | Home produced | Received as Gift |
| Tobacco and Doma | 3.2 | 26.9 | 1.0 |
| Clothing and footwear | 9.0 | 42.4 | 11.5 |
| Transport and communications | 24.1 | 0.0 | 18.2 |
| Household operations | 8.9 | 0.0 | 4.1 |
| Recreation | 2.8 | 0.0 | 5.3 |
| Furnishings and household equipments | 4.5 | 21.4 | 10.7 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 17.1 | 9.2 | 49.2 |
| Educational expenses | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Health expenses | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rental value of housing | 16.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Energy for the home | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Remittances sent abroad | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table A5.9 Distribution of Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure by Source (Bhutan)

| Major Nonfood Item | Purchased | Home Produced | Received as Gift | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|-------|
| Tobacco and Doma | 47.6 | 49.3 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Clothing and footwear | 54.8 | 31.3 | 13.9 | 100.0 |
| Transport and communications | 87.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 |
| Household operations | 91.7 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| Recreation | 72.8 | 0.0 | 27.2 | 100.0 |
| Furnishings and household equipments | 48.9 | 28.1 | 22.9 | 100.0 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 61.2 | 4.0 | 34.8 | 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 | 75.8 | 9.2 | 15.0 | 100.0 |

Table A5.10 Share of Food and Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by *Dzongkhag*

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Food | Nonfood | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Bumthang | 24,416 | 41,852 | 66,268 |
| Chhukha | 19,839 | 29,354 | 49,193 |
| Phuentshogling Thromde | 21,121 | 34,021 | 55,142 |
| Other than Phuentshogling Thromde | 18,752 | 25,396 | 44,148 |
| Dagana | 22,133 | 27,874 | 50,007 |
| Gasa | 25,799 | 29,981 | 55,780 |
| Haa | 22,028 | 35,252 | 57,280 |
| Lhuentse | 24,604 | 23,762 | 48,366 |
| Monggar | 24,689 | 21,194 | 45,883 |
| Paro | 26,322 | 33,002 | 59,324 |
| Pema Gatshel | 15,754 | 18,831 | 34,585 |
| Punakha | 29,002 | 35,719 | 64,721 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 17,555 | 21,487 | 39,042 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 23,496 | 37,069 | 60,565 |
| Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 15,586 | 16,322 | 31,908 |
| Samtse | 18,917 | 19,129 | 38,046 |
| Sarpang | 27,607 | 25,976 | 53,583 |
| Gelegphu Thromde | 20,827 | 27,935 | 48,762 |
| Other than Gelegphu Thromde | 29,736 | 25,360 | 55,096 |
| Thimphu | 28,794 | 44,317 | 73,111 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 26,708 | 43,636 | 70,344 |
| Other than Thimphu Thromde | 40,870 | 48,259 | 89,129 |
| Trashigang | 15,883 | 21,397 | 37,280 |
| Trashigang Yangtse | 17,661 | 25,508 | 43,169 |
| Trongsa | 19,262 | 30,139 | 49,401 |
| Tsirang | 17,504 | 21,355 | 38,859 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 22,331 | 26,854 | 49,185 |
| Zhemgang | 15,497 | 20,365 | 35,862 |
| Bhutan | 22,933 | 29,880 | 52,813 |

Table A6.1 Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling, by Tenure Status and Area (no.)

| Type of Dwelling | Owned | Rent Free | Renting | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| | | | Government Quarter | Public Corporation | Employer | Private Person | |
| Urban | 9,128 | 12,085 | 8,852 | 1,939 | 397 | 33,841 | 66,242 |
| House | 5,442 | 1,268 | 923 | 378 | 73 | 1,835 | 9,918 |
| Apartment | 3,339 | 9,811 | 7,378 | 1,350 | 277 | 30,688 | 52,842 |
| Part of house/ Shared Apartment | 347 | 1,006 | 552 | 210 | 47 | 1,319 | 3,482 |
| Rural | 75,773 | 5,161 | 4,553 | 1,163 | 255 | 11,183 | 98,089 |
| House | 73,457 | 1,795 | 1,028 | 292 | 143 | 2,442 | 79,158 |
| Apartment | 1,840 | 2,742 | 3,089 | 801 | 38 | 7,801 | 16,312 |
| Part of house/ Shared Apartment | 476 | 625 | 435 | 70 | 74 | 940 | 2,620 |
| Both Areas | 84,901 | 17,246 | 13,405 | 3,102 | 653 | 45,024 | 164,331 |
| House | 78,899 | 3,063 | 1,951 | 670 | 216 | 4,276 | 89,076 |
| Apartment | 5,180 | 12,552 | 10,467 | 2,151 | 315 | 38,489 | 69,154 |
| Part of house/ Shared Apartment | 823 | 1,631 | 987 | 280 | 122 | 2,259 | 6,102 |

Table A6.2 Distribution of Households by Tenure Status and *Dzongkhag* (no.)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Owned | Rent Free | Tenure Status | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | Government Quarter | Public Corporation | Employer | Private Person | |
| Bumthang | 2,122 | 349 | 190 | 7 | | 1,003 | 3,671 |
| Chhukha | 5,827 | 3,057 | 1,569 | 1,125 | | 3,063 | 14,639 |
| Phentsholing Thromde | 453 | 2,250 | 792 | 690 | | 2,532 | 6,717 |
| Other than Phuentsholing Thromde | 5,374 | 807 | 777 | 435 | | 531 | 7,922 |
| Dagana | 4,684 | 199 | 374 | 35 | | 629 | 5,921 |
| Gasa | 631 | 48 | 157 | 22 | | 44 | 902 |
| Haa | 1,504 | 403 | 235 | 12 | | 406 | 2,559 |
| Lhuentse | 2,522 | 52 | 361 | 19 | | 239 | 3,193 |
| Monggar | 6,435 | 138 | 700 | | | 859 | 8,132 |
| Paro | 5,155 | 1,451 | 312 | 37 | | 4,827 | 11,781 |
| Pema Gatshel | 4,156 | 307 | 401 | 310 | | 845 | 6,020 |
| Punakha | 3,284 | 357 | 507 | | | 1,501 | 5,648 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 4,544 | 1,046 | 1,033 | 45 | 16 | 1,578 | 8,262 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 187 | 759 | 338 | 13 | | 760 | 2,057 |
| Other than Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 4,357 | 287 | 695 | 32 | 16 | 818 | 6,205 |
| Samtse | 10,660 | 577 | 670 | 517 | | 1,250 | 13,675 |
| Sarpang | 6,867 | 775 | 327 | 95 | 22 | 2,468 | 10,553 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 557 | 202 | 160 | 33 | 7 | 1,563 | 2,522 |
| Other than Gelephu Thromde | 6,310 | 573 | 167 | 62 | 15 | 905 | 8,031 |
| Thimphu | 4,454 | 6,619 | 3,445 | 86 | 488 | 20,364 | 35,456 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 2,127 | 5,946 | 3,242 | 67 | 291 | 18,560 | 30,233 |
| Other than Thimphu Thromde | 2,327 | 673 | 203 | 19 | 197 | 1,804 | 5,223 |
| Trashigang | 7,127 | 236 | 1,195 | 66 | 115 | 1,665 | 10,404 |
| Trashie Yangtse | 2,706 | 10 | 185 | 6 | | 531 | 3,438 |
| Trongsa | 1,877 | 147 | 318 | 242 | | 746 | 3,329 |
| Tsirang | 4,099 | 73 | 279 | | | 756 | 5,206 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 3,710 | 1,100 | 668 | 447 | 13 | 1,925 | 7,862 |
| Zhemgang | 2,539 | 304 | 480 | 33 | | 324 | 3,680 |
| Total | 84,901 | 17,246 | 13,405 | 3,102 | 653 | 45,024 | 164,331 |

Table A6.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling, by Household Size, and Area (no.)

| No. of Rooms in Dwelling | Household Size | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| | 1 to 2 | 3 to 4 | 5 to 6 | 7 to 8 | 9+ | |
| Urban | 14,395 | 31,471 | 16,749 | 3,135 | 492 | 66,242 |
| One room | 2,528 | 1,372 | 295 | 24 | 5 | 4,224 |
| Two rooms | 5,130 | 7,650 | 3,533 | 574 | 5 | 16,893 |
| Three rooms | 4,430 | 13,397 | 7,486 | 953 | 91 | 26,357 |
| Four rooms | 1,660 | 6,865 | 3,951 | 894 | 268 | 13,638 |
| Five or more rooms | 648 | 2,187 | 1,483 | 690 | 123 | 5,130 |
| Rural | 21,859 | 39,426 | 26,826 | 7,700 | 2,277 | 98,089 |
| One room | 3,382 | 3,124 | 1,776 | 430 | 61 | 8,773 |
| Two rooms | 5,434 | 8,587 | 4,858 | 1,150 | 307 | 20,337 |
| Three rooms | 5,994 | 11,291 | 6,635 | 1,472 | 404 | 25,796 |
| Four rooms | 3,827 | 8,519 | 6,374 | 2,057 | 417 | 21,194 |
| Five or more rooms | 3,221 | 7,905 | 7,184 | 2,591 | 1,088 | 21,989 |
| Both Areas | 36,255 | 70,897 | 43,575 | 10,836 | 2,769 | 164,331 |
| One room | 5,910 | 4,496 | 2,071 | 454 | 66 | 12,998 |
| Two rooms | 10,564 | 16,237 | 8,392 | 1,725 | 312 | 37,229 |
| Three rooms | 10,425 | 24,688 | 14,120 | 2,425 | 495 | 52,153 |
| Four rooms | 5,487 | 15,384 | 10,325 | 2,951 | 685 | 34,832 |
| Five or more rooms | 3,869 | 10,091 | 8,667 | 3,281 | 1,211 | 27,119 |

Table A6.4 Mean Monthly House Rent Paid by Households by Area and Per Capita Consumption Quintile (Nu.)

| Per Capita Consumption Quintile | Urban | | Rural | | Both Areas | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 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 | 3,833 | 3,798 | 2,567 | 2,408 | 3,342 | 6,206 |
| Second | 5,573 | 9,739 | 3,052 | 3,955 | 4,845 | 13,693 |
| Third | 6,613 | 12,908 | 3,587 | 4,434 | 5,839 | 17,341 |
| Fourth | 7,635 | 15,416 | 4,236 | 5,317 | 6,764 | 20,733 |
| Fifth | 8,369 | 15,254 | 4,210 | 6,202 | 7,167 | 21,457 |
| Total | 6,996 | 57,114 | 3,710 | 22,316 | 6,073 | 79,430 |

Table A6.5 Mean House Rent Paid by Households by *Dzongkhag* and by Area (Nu)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Urban | Rural | Both Areas |
|------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| Bumthang | 4,271 | 2,816 | 3,779 |
| Chhukha | 5,409 | 3,650 | 5,180 |
| Dagana | 3,629 | 2,988 | 3,267 |
| Gasa | 2,998 | 2,030 | 2,704 |
| Haa | 4,022 | 3,854 | 3,925 |
| Lhuentse | 4,431 | 2,150 | 3,349 |
| Monggar | 3,735 | 1,996 | 3,452 |
| Paro | 5,761 | 5,231 | 5,429 |
| Pema Gatshel | 3,786 | 2,136 | 3,252 |
| Punakha | 5,611 | 3,391 | 4,395 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 5,020 | 2,289 | 4,054 |
| Samtse | 3,151 | 2,721 | 2,966 |
| Sarpang | 5,844 | 4,369 | 5,373 |
| Thimphu | 9,176 | 5,380 | 8,842 |
| Trashigang | 3,401 | 2,513 | 3,014 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 5,869 | 2,927 | 5,534 |
| Trongsa | 5,235 | 3,068 | 3,942 |
| Tsirang | 4,151 | 2,910 | 3,432 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 5,432 | 3,249 | 4,140 |
| Zhemgang | 3,036 | 1,973 | 2,457 |
| Bhutan | 6,996 | 3,710 | 6,073 |

Table A6.6 Distribution of Households by Main Exterior Wall Material Used in Dwelling, by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and Area (%)

| Area/Quintile | Bricks/ Cement blocks/ AAC | Stone with mud | Wood planks | Bamboo with mud | Stone with cement | Rammed earth | Cane/ Bamboo | Trunks/ Banana leaves | Plywood | Mud blocks | Prefabricated wall | Bamboo with cement | Metal sheet(CGI) | Other |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Urban | 70.64 | 4.56 | 5.76 | 1.25 | 9.56 | 1.87 | 0.63 | 0 | 2.83 | 0.41 | 0.07 | 0.35 | 1.69 | 0.37 |
| First | 53.72 | 5.23 | 12.41 | 2.5 | 9.08 | 1.33 | 2.03 | 0 | 5.81 | 0.14 | 0 | 2.06 | 5.01 | 0.67 |
| Second | 62.87 | 5.18 | 9.05 | 0.7 | 10.38 | 1.91 | 1.28 | 0 | 4.96 | 0.14 | 0 | 0.6 | 2.56 | 0.36 |
| Third | 68.75 | 4.67 | 6.5 | 2.22 | 10.06 | 1.4 | 0.61 | 0 | 3.08 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.65 | 0.66 |
| Fourth | 74.67 | 4.69 | 3.55 | 1.01 | 9.89 | 2.26 | 0.18 | 0 | 2.03 | 0.55 | 0 | 0.04 | 1.06 | 0.07 |
| Fifth | 76.98 | 3.81 | 3.74 | 0.73 | 8.5 | 1.96 | 0.37 | 0 | 1.43 | 0.59 | 0.25 | 0.29 | 1.02 | 0.35 |
| Rural | 27.75 | 31.58 | 11.02 | 5.02 | 9.72 | 9.04 | 1.55 | 0.01 | 1.05 | 1.27 | 0.03 | 0.61 | 1.09 | 0.29 |
| First | 18.38 | 43.78 | 13.32 | 6.89 | 7.56 | 3.94 | 2.62 | 0.03 | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0 | 0.73 | 1.26 | 0.36 |
| Second | 26.05 | 34.43 | 11.47 | 5.66 | 9.33 | 7.99 | 1.59 | 0 | 1 | 0.84 | 0.06 | 0.76 | 0.71 | 0.12 |
| Third | 28.74 | 28.51 | 9.93 | 4.69 | 10.38 | 11.84 | 1.11 | 0 | 1.41 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.5 | 1.11 | 0.38 |
| Fourth | 34.51 | 23.09 | 8.65 | 3.59 | 10.53 | 13.44 | 1.01 | 0 | 1.28 | 2 | 0.04 | 0.46 | 0.96 | 0.44 |
| Fifth | 40.48 | 15.91 | 9.67 | 2.29 | 12.88 | 12.49 | 0.46 | 0 | 1.43 | 2.35 | 0.04 | 0.43 | 1.46 | 0.11 |
| Both Areas | 45.04 | 20.68 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 9.66 | 6.15 | 1.18 | 0.01 | 1.77 | 0.92 | 0.04 | 0.5 | 1.33 | 0.32 |
| First | 23.2 | 38.53 | 13.2 | 6.29 | 7.77 | 3.58 | 2.54 | 0.03 | 1.27 | 0.51 | 0 | 0.91 | 1.77 | 0.4 |
| Second | 38.32 | 24.68 | 10.66 | 4 | 9.68 | 5.96 | 1.49 | 0 | 2.32 | 0.6 | 0.04 | 0.71 | 1.33 | 0.2 |
| Third | 46.53 | 17.91 | 8.4 | 3.59 | 10.24 | 7.2 | 0.89 | 0 | 2.15 | 0.91 | 0 | 0.32 | 1.35 | 0.5 |
| Fourth | 56.05 | 13.22 | 5.91 | 2.21 | 10.19 | 7.45 | 0.56 | 0 | 1.68 | 1.22 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 1.01 | 0.24 |
| Fifth | 61.11 | 9.07 | 6.32 | 1.41 | 10.4 | 6.53 | 0.41 | 0 | 1.43 | 1.36 | 0.16 | 0.35 | 1.21 | 0.25 |

Table A6.7 Distribution of Households by Main Exterior Wall Material Used in Dwelling, by dzongkhag(%)

| | Bricks/ Cement blocks/ AAC | Stone with mud | Wood planks | Bamboo with mud | Stone with cement | Rammed earth | Cane// Bamboo | Trunks/ Banana leaves | Plywood | Mud blocks | Prefabricated wall | Bamboo with cement | Metal sheet(CGI) | Other (specify) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Dzongkhag | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bumthang | 10.82 | 57.43 | 9.75 | 2.88 | 16.18 | 0.57 | 0.72 | 0 | 0.18 | 1.47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chhukha | 54.88 | 11.56 | 9.39 | 1.63 | 11.33 | 0.44 | 2.11 | 0 | 6.12 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0 | 1.84 | 0.11 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 58.79 | 0.15 | 3.79 | 0.14 | 21.44 | 0 | 1.15 | 10.81 | 0.41 | 0.69 | 0 | 2.41 | 0.23 | 0 |
| Dagana | 26.93 | 26.02 | 6.78 | 13.92 | 11.95 | 2.93 | 0.52 | 0.17 | 0.78 | 1.44 | 0 | 5.65 | 2.56 | 0.34 |
| Gasa | 12.36 | 61.83 | 7.46 | 0.45 | 14.79 | 0.24 | 0.75 | 0 | 1.05 | 0 | 0 | 0.46 | 0.24 | 0.37 |
| Haa | 24.17 | 13.33 | 4.31 | 5.97 | 5.06 | 45.58 | 0.26 | 0 | 0.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.45 | 0.57 |
| Lhuentse | 12.27 | 71.56 | 12.94 | 0.77 | 1.51 | 0.19 | 0.76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monggar | 17.58 | 62.79 | 13.7 | 0.79 | 4.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.11 | 0 |
| Paro | 31.43 | 4.41 | 10.84 | 1.22 | 14.22 | 28.76 | 0.57 | 0 | 1.97 | 4.03 | 0 | 0.24 | 2.32 | 0 |
| Pema Gatschel | 29.88 | 34.04 | 13.47 | 4.95 | 11.68 | 0.74 | 3.34 | 0 | 0.21 | 0 | 0 | 0.41 | 1.27 | 0 |
| Punakha | 22.04 | 2.63 | 6.01 | 4.57 | 4.23 | 52.32 | 0.15 | 0 | 1.72 | 5.57 | 0 | 0 | 0.19 | 0.58 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 45.67 | 19.52 | 11.02 | 4.7 | 13.4 | 0.13 | 2.19 | 0 | 1.16 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 1.12 | 0.29 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 66.29 | 1.14 | 1.69 | 2.22 | 22.19 | 0 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.76 | 2.6 | 0 |
| Samtse | 52.45 | 8.82 | 12.19 | 7.76 | 10.42 | 0.32 | 3.44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.36 | 2.39 | 0.84 |
| Sarpang | 59.96 | 4.78 | 6.27 | 4.46 | 18.75 | 0.25 | 2.67 | 0 | 0.39 | 0 | 0 | 0.75 | 0.31 | 1.42 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 93.08 | 0.44 | 3.46 | 1.09 | 1.23 | 0 | 0.27 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.23 | 0 |
| Thimphu | 78.88 | 5.15 | 5.22 | 0.91 | 1.82 | 1.9 | 0.11 | 0 | 2.93 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 2.06 | 0.33 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 85.28 | 2.65 | 3.7 | 0.67 | 1.76 | 0.55 | 0.13 | 2.63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.25 | 0.38 |
| Trashigan | 30.32 | 41.64 | 8.09 | 2.53 | 15.09 | 0.16 | 0.79 | 0 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0 | 0 | 0.92 | 0.15 |
| Trashi Ya | 2.81 | 62.77 | 2.08 | 0.86 | 30.66 | 0 | 0.28 | 0 | 0 | 0.16 | 0 | 0.39 | 0 | 0 |
| Trongsa | 18.27 | 40.54 | 13.59 | 6.89 | 12.84 | 1.19 | 0.57 | 0 | 1.83 | 1.62 | 0.74 | 0 | 1.73 | 0.19 |
| Tsirang | 26.19 | 33.3 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 15.8 | 0.92 | 0.59 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.55 | 0 | 1.09 | 0.56 | 0.2 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 40.4 | 18.42 | 11.45 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 17.98 | 0.55 | 0 | 2.45 | 1.58 | 0 | 0 | 0.17 | 0 |
| Zhemgang | 28.48 | 40 | 12.24 | 5.24 | 9.2 | 0.19 | 2.73 | 0 | 0.21 | 0.37 | 0 | 0.99 | 0.35 | 0 |
| Bhutan | 45.04 | 20.68 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 9.66 | 6.15 | 1.18 | 0.01 | 1.77 | 0.92 | 0.04 | 0.5 | 1.33 | 0.32 |

Table A6.8 Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material Used in Dwelling, by Per Capita Consumption Quintile, and Area (%)

| Area/Quintile | Metal sheet | Thatch/ Banana Leaf | Bamboo | Planks/ Shingles | Tarpaulin | Tiles | Slates | Concrete/ Cement | Tin sheet | Other |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------------------|-----------|-------|
| Urban | 97.26 | 0 | 0 | 0.05 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.53 | 2.08 | 0.01 |
| First | 94.36 | | | 0 | | 0 | 0.15 | 1.97 | 3.53 | |
| Second | 97.74 | | | 0.05 | | 0 | 0.13 | 0.34 | 1.74 | |
| Third | 97.34 | | | 0.04 | | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.46 | 2.03 | |
| Fourth | 97.13 | | | 0 | | 0.03 | 0 | 0.4 | 2.39 | 0.05 |
| Fifth | 97.73 | | | 0.11 | | 0 | 0 | 0.47 | 1.68 | 0 |
| Rural | 96.32 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.37 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 2.62 | 0.01 |
| First | 96.25 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.28 | 0 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 2.31 | |
| Second | 96.12 | 0.1 | 0.06 | 0.71 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 2.49 | |
| Third | 96.58 | 0.17 | 0.03 | 0.38 | 0.15 | 0 | 0.05 | 0.3 | 2.28 | 0.07 |
| Fourth | 96.74 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 0.07 | | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | 2.87 | |
| Fifth | 96.02 | | | 0.19 | | 0 | 0 | 0.16 | 3.63 | |
| Both Areas | 96.7 | 0.1 | 0.08 | 0.24 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.01 |
| First | 95.99 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.24 | 0 | 0.12 | 0.34 | 2.47 | |
| Second | 96.66 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.49 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 2.24 | |
| Third | 96.92 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.37 | 2.17 | 0.04 |
| Fourth | 96.95 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.21 | 2.61 | 0.03 |
| Fifth | 96.99 | | | 0.15 | | | | 0.33 | 2.53 | |

Table A6.9 Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material Used in Dwelling, by Dzongkhag (%)

| Dzongkhag | Metal sheet | Thatch/ Banana Leaf | Bamboo | Planks/ Shingles | Tarpaulin | Tiles | Slates | Concrete/ Cement | Tin sheet | Other |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------------------|--------------|-------|
| Bumthang | 98.96 | 0 | 0 | 1.04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chhukha | 92.4 | 0.09 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.11 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.15 | 5.99 | 0.06 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 84.42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.21 | 2.17 | 13.05 | 0.14 |
| Dagana | 91.55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.54 | 7.71 | 0 |
| Gasa | 96.87 | 0 | 0 | 3.13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Haa | 97.9 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.07 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.23 | 0 |
| Lhuentse | 99.42 | 0 | 0.18 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monggar | 99.61 | 0 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.09 | 0 | 0 |
| Paro | 99.39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.14 | 0 | 0 | 0.47 | 0 |
| Pema Gatshel | 99.17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.52 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0 |
| Punakha | 99.26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.22 | 0.52 | 0 | 0 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 98.93 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.56 | 0.17 | 0 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 99.15 | 0 | 0 | 0.32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.54 | 0 | 0 |
| Samtse | 96.59 | 0.64 | 0.3 | 0.49 | 0.83 | 0 | 0 | 0.78 | 0.36 | 0 |
| Sarpang | 83.46 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0.09 | 0.22 | 15.74 | 0.11 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 95.35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.36 | 0.42 | 3.88 | 0 |
| Thimphu | 99.72 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trashigang | 99.68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 99.84 | 0 | 0 | 0.16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trongsa | 99.07 | 0.19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.19 | 0 | 0.56 | 0 |
| Tsirang | 85.29 | 0.37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.19 | 0 | 14.15 | 0 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 98.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.26 | 0 |
| Zhemgang | 96.4 | 0.21 | 1.3 | 2.09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bhutan | 96.7 | 0.1 | 0.08 | 0.24 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.01 |

Table A6.10 Distribution of Households by Main Flooring Material Used in Dwelling, by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and Area (%)

| Area/Quintile | Wood/planks | Cement/Concrete/Tiles | Earthen/Clay/Other |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Urban | 42.64 | 56.65 | 0.7 |
| First | 26.82 | 70.97 | 2.21 |
| Second | 42.21 | 56.42 | 1.36 |
| Third | 44.23 | 54.52 | 1.25 |
| Fourth | 45.17 | 54.77 | 0.06 |
| Fifth | 43.07 | 56.8 | 0.13 |
| Rural | 54.15 | 38.85 | 7 |
| First | 56.11 | 32.21 | 11.68 |
| Second | 53.38 | 39.29 | 7.33 |
| Third | 52.81 | 41.1 | 6.09 |
| Fourth | 54.8 | 41.62 | 3.58 |
| Fifth | 52.48 | 45.51 | 2.02 |
| Both Areas | 49.51 | 46.02 | 4.46 |
| First | 52.12 | 37.49 | 10.39 |
| Second | 49.66 | 45 | 5.34 |
| Third | 49 | 47.07 | 3.94 |
| Fourth | 49.64 | 48.67 | 1.69 |
| Fifth | 47.16 | 51.89 | 0.95 |

Table A6.11 Distribution of Households by Main Flooring Material Used in Dwelling, by *Dzongkhag* (%)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Wood/planks | Cement/Concrete/Tiles | Earthen/Clay/Other |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Bumthang | 94.6 | 5.4 | |
| Chhukha | 20.0 | 75.0 | 5.0 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 2.2 | 97.3 | 0.5 |
| Dagana | 23.3 | 59.4 | 17.3 |
| Gasa | 88.7 | 11.0 | 0.3 |
| Haa | 85.9 | 9.0 | 5.1 |
| Lhuentse | 89.1 | 10.7 | 0.2 |
| Monggar | 80.6 | 19.1 | 0.3 |
| Paro | 68.2 | 31.2 | 0.6 |
| Pema Gatshel | 56.6 | 42.7 | 0.8 |
| Punakha | 59.8 | 37.2 | 3.1 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 37.2 | 60.4 | 2.4 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 5.9 | 93.9 | 0.2 |
| Samtse | 4.2 | 78.9 | 16.9 |
| Sarpang | 3.2 | 90.2 | 6.7 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 1.7 | 98.2 | 0.1 |
| Thimphu | 65.2 | 33.8 | 1.0 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 64.7 | 34.3 | 1.1 |
| Trashigang | 70.1 | 29.8 | 0.2 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 81.6 | 18.1 | 0.3 |
| Trongsa | 68.3 | 31.7 | |
| Tsirang | 14.7 | 59.5 | 25.9 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 51.2 | 47.6 | 1.2 |
| Zhemgang | 57.4 | 40.3 | 2.4 |
| Total | 49.5 | 46.0 | 4.5 |

Table A6.12 Distribution of Population with Access to Improved Water Source and Improved Sanitation Facility, and Using Solid Fuel by *Dzongkhag* and Area (%)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Improved Water Source | | | Improved Sanitation | | | Using Solid Fuel | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Bumthang | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.1 | 95.6 | 96.9 | 75.8 | 93.4 | 86.8 |
| Chhukha | 99.7 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 61.6 | 28.3 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 99.6 | | 99.6 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 |
| Dagana | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 56.5 | 49.2 |
| Gasa | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.0 | 83.1 | 86.9 | 62.9 | 94.3 | 86.7 |
| Haa | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 74.1 | 91.5 | 87.3 |
| Lhuentse | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 11.4 | 77.2 | 67.6 |
| Monggar | 100.0 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 98.3 | 25.6 | 71.2 | 59.6 |
| Paro | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 98.6 | 19.8 | 47.0 | 40.0 |
| Pema Gatshel | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 2.7 | 69.5 | 52.5 |
| Punakha | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.0 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 1.9 | 46.4 | 36.6 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 99.4 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 0.7 | 51.4 | 34.5 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 99.1 | | 99.1 | 99.8 | | 99.8 | 0.3 | | 0.3 |
| Samtse | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 1.1 | 21.1 | 17.9 |
| Sarpang | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 8.7 | 39.9 | 29.5 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 100.0 | | | 99.5 | | 99.5 | 0.4 | | 0.4 |
| Thimphu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 98.2 | 99.5 | 3.1 | 51.0 | 9.8 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 100.0 | | 100.0 | 99.8 | | 99.8 | 2.9 | | 2.9 |
| Trashigang | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 19.8 | 74.0 | 62.4 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 45.7 | 75.7 | 68.7 |
| Trongsa | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 23.0 | 56.0 | 49.0 |
| Tsirang | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 7.1 | 59.3 | 52.6 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 7.4 | 45.0 | 35.0 |
| Zhemgang | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 97.8 | 22.3 | 51.8 | 46.0 |
| Bhutan | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 98.7 | 99.1 | 9.1 | 54.8 | 36.4 |

Table A6.13 Distribution of Households by Access to Electricity Services and by *Dzongkhag* (%)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Major Source | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| | Grid | Generator | Solar |
| Bumthang | 100.0 | | |
| Chhukha | 99.9 | | |
| Dagana | 99.6 | | |
| Gasa | 79.5 | | 20.5 |
| Haa | 99.6 | | |
| Lhuentse | 99.8 | | |
| Monggar | 99.7 | | |
| Paro | 99.8 | 0.2 | |
| Pema Gatshel | 99.4 | | |
| Punakha | 100.0 | | |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 99.7 | 0.1 | |
| Samtse | 98.7 | 0.0 | |
| Sarpang | 98.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Thimphu | 99.9 | 0.1 | |
| Trashigang | 99.7 | | |
| Trashi Yangtse | 100.0 | | |
| Trongsa | 99.4 | 0.2 | |
| Tsirang | 99.8 | | |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 99.9 | | |
| Zhemgang | 99.2 | | 0.4 |
| Both Areas | 99.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

Table A6.14 Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and Area (%w)

| Area/Quintile | Electricity | Kerosene | Firewood | Solar | Candle | Torch | Other |
|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| First | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Second | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Third | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Fourth | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Fifth | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Rural | 99.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| First | 98.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Second | 99.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | | | |
| Third | 98.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | |
| Fourth | 99.5 | | | 0.4 | | 0.1 | |
| Fifth | 99.7 | | 0.0 | 0.2 | | | |
| Both Areas | 99.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| First | 99.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Second | 99.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | | |
| Third | 99.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Fourth | 99.8 | | | 0.2 | | 0.1 | |
| Fifth | 99.9 | | 0.0 | 0.1 | | | |

Table A6.15 Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting by *Dzongkhag* (%)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Electricity | Kerosene | Firewood | Solar | Candle | Torch | Other |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Bumthang | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Chhukha | 99.9 | | 0.1 | | | | |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Dagana | 99.6 | 0.2 | | | | 0.3 | |
| Gasa | 79.8 | | 1.3 | 19.0 | | 0.0 | |
| Haa | 99.6 | 0.2 | | | | 0.2 | |
| Lhuentse | 99.8 | | 0.2 | | | | |
| Monggar | 99.7 | | 0.3 | | | | |
| Paro | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Pema Gatshel | 99.4 | | 0.4 | | | 0.2 | |
| Punakha | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 99.9 | | 0.1 | | | | |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Samtse | 98.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | | | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Sarpang | 98.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | | 0.1 | |
| Gelephu Thromde | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Thimphu | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Thimphu Thromde | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Trashigang | 99.7 | | | 0.2 | 0.1 | | |
| Trashi Yangtse | 100.0 | | | | | | |
| Trongsa | 99.6 | | 0.4 | | | | |
| Tsirang | 99.8 | 0.2 | | | | | |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 99.9 | | | | 0.1 | | |
| Zhemgang | 99.2 | | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | |
| Total | 99.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |

Table A6.16 Distribution of Households by Source of Energy used for cooking, by *Dzongkhag* (%)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Gas (LPG) | Electricity | Wood | Coal | Kerosene | Dung Cake | Bio-gas | Other |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------|------|----------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Bumthang | 90.3 | 98.0 | 8.0 | | | | 0.0 | |
| Chhukha | 78.1 | 98.8 | 11.5 | 0.1 | | | 0.8 | |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 84.6 | 99.7 | 0.0 | | | | 0.0 | |
| Dagana | 79.7 | 97.1 | 16.5 | | | | 1.0 | |
| Gasa | 73.8 | 77.9 | 33.1 | | 0.6 | | 0.3 | |
| Haa | 88.0 | 93.4 | 9.3 | | | | 0.0 | |
| Lhuentse | 85.5 | 98.2 | 11.0 | | | | 0.0 | |
| Monggar | 76.5 | 97.8 | 12.8 | | | | 0.6 | |
| Paro | 92.6 | 99.8 | 0.0 | | | | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Pema Gatshel | 71.6 | 95.4 | 20.7 | 0.2 | | | 1.0 | |
| Punakha | 93.7 | 99.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | | | 0.6 | |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 73.8 | 98.6 | 17.5 | 0.0 | | | 4.7 | |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 92.3 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | 0.0 | |
| Samtse | 50.3 | 87.5 | 40.7 | 0.0 | | | 5.2 | |
| Sarpang | 90.1 | 95.7 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.4 | |
| Gelephu Thromde | 95.5 | 91.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | |
| Thimphu | 93.1 | 95.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | |
| Thimphu Thromde | 93.5 | 95.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | |
| Trashigang | 74.9 | 97.3 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 84.3 | 99.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Trongsa | 90.9 | 93.8 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | | 0.4 | |
| Tsirang | 79.0 | 98.7 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | | 2.9 | |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 92.3 | 98.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | |
| Zhemgang | 84.2 | 96.1 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | | | 0.5 |
| Bhutan | 82.5 | 96.3 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 |

Table A6.17 Distribution of Households by Source of Energy used for Heating in Dwelling, by per capita Consumption Quintile, and Area (%)

| Area/Quintile | Bukhari | Electric | Kerosene | Gas heater | Straw/bush/ manure stove | Tradition Stove | Doesn't heat the dwellig | Other |
|---------------|---------|----------|----------|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Urban | 8.72 | 65.55 | 0.84 | 0.19 | 0 | 0.4 | 23.93 | 0.37 |
| First | 16.12 | 40.11 | 0 | 0 | | 0.85 | 42.93 | 0 |
| Second | 9.72 | 58.75 | 0.76 | 0.39 | | 0.3 | 29.94 | 0.15 |
| Third | 9.77 | 67.33 | 0.57 | 0.09 | | 0.62 | 21.6 | 0.02 |
| Fourth | 7.03 | 70.84 | 1.23 | 0.34 | 0.01 | 0.34 | 19.85 | 0.37 |
| Fifth | 7.1 | 69.29 | 0.93 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.26 | 21.51 | 0.86 |
| Rural | 30.9 | 24.07 | 0.22 | | 0.07 | 23.79 | 20.88 | 0.07 |
| First | 22.47 | 9.53 | 0 | | 0.04 | 44.1 | 23.78 | 0.09 |
| Second | 31.56 | 20.64 | 0 | | 0.14 | 23.12 | 24.46 | 0.08 |
| Third | 35.93 | 25.26 | 0.11 | | 0.03 | 17.13 | 21.37 | 0.16 |
| Fourth | 35.65 | 36.12 | 0.4 | | 0.15 | 11.5 | 16.19 | 0 |
| Fifth | 35.17 | 43.81 | 0.91 | | 0 | 6.09 | 14.02 | 0 |
| Both Areas | 21.96 | 40.79 | 0.47 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 14.36 | 22.11 | 0.19 |
| First | 21.61 | 13.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 38.2 | 26.39 | 0.07 |
| Second | 24.28 | 33.34 | 0.25 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 15.51 | 26.29 | 0.1 |
| Third | 24.3 | 43.97 | 0.32 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 9.79 | 21.47 | 0.1 |
| Fourth | 20.3 | 54.74 | 0.84 | 0.18 | 0.07 | 5.51 | 18.15 | 0.2 |
| Fifth | 19.31 | 58.21 | 0.92 | 0.03 | 0 | 2.79 | 18.25 | 0.49 |

Table A6.18 Distribution of Households by Source of Energy used for Heating in Dwelling, by *Dzongkhag* (%)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Bukhari | Electric | Kerosene | Gas heater | Straw, bush or manure stove | Tradition Stove | Doesn't heat the dwelling | Other |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|----------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Bumthang | 86.6 | 12.3 | | | | 0.2 | 0.9 | |
| Chhukha | 13.0 | 19.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | 15.4 | 51.8 | 0.2 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | | 7.5 | | | | | 92.2 | 0.3 |
| Dagana | 17.0 | 28.0 | 0.2 | | 0.5 | 31.6 | 22.6 | |
| Gasa | 82.8 | 12.5 | | | | 3.9 | 0.9 | |
| Haa | 78.6 | 11.2 | | | | 8.7 | 1.6 | |
| Lhuentse | 50.5 | 27.8 | 0.2 | | 0.2 | 16.9 | 4.2 | 0.2 |
| Monggar | 26.3 | 29.1 | | | | 33.3 | 11.3 | |
| Paro | 40.0 | 57.2 | 1.0 | | | | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Pema Gatshel | 9.3 | 30.7 | 0.4 | | | 43.2 | 16.4 | 0.0 |
| Punakha | 34.0 | 51.2 | 0.2 | | | 2.6 | 11.8 | 0.2 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 2.8 | 13.2 | | | 0.1 | 31.6 | 52.3 | |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 0.0 | 11.0 | | | 0.1 | 0.2 | 88.7 | |
| Samtse | 0.7 | 5.9 | | | | 17.2 | 76.2 | |
| Sarpang | 11.9 | 9.7 | | | 0.1 | 17.5 | 60.8 | 0.0 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 0.2 | 6.1 | | | | 0.2 | 93.4 | 0.1 |
| Thimphu | 9.8 | 87.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 | | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 2.9 | 94.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Trashigang | 39.8 | 34.5 | | | | 22.7 | 3.0 | 0.2 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 43.9 | 24.7 | | | | 24.8 | 6.6 | |
| Trongsa | 44.0 | 42.9 | 0.7 | | 0.2 | 4.9 | 7.5 | |
| Tsirang | 16.6 | 41.8 | | | | 35.9 | 5.7 | |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 32.6 | 52.3 | | | | 2.5 | 12.4 | 0.2 |
| Zhemgang | 19.8 | 22.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 26.1 | 30.6 | 0.5 |
| Total | 22.0 | 40.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 22.1 | 0.2 |

Table A6.19 Distribution of Households by Source of Energy used for Heating in Dwelling, by Dzongkhag (%)

| Quantity of Firewood | Household Size | | | | | Total |
|----------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | 1 to 2 | 3 to 4 | 5 to 6 | 7 to 8 | 9+ | |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Back loads per month | 479 | 1074 | 951 | 145 | 18 | 2667 |
| Less than 5 | 241 | 405 | 257 | 119 | - | 1,022 |
| 5 to 10 | 184 | 390 | 536 | 20 | 12 | 1,142 |
| 11 to 15 | 18 | 69 | 13 | - | - | 100 |
| 16 to 20 | 28 | 105 | 78 | 5 | - | 216 |
| More than 20 | 10 | 104 | 67 | - | 6 | 186 |
| Truckloads per year | 621 | 2,433 | 1,403 | 313 | 39 | 4,809 |
| less than 1 | 23 | 111 | 72 | 14 | - | 221 |
| Equal to 1 | 443 | 1,633 | 962 | 201 | 18 | 3,257 |
| More than 1 | 156 | 688 | 369 | 98 | 21 | 1,332 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Back loads per month | 10,564 | 18,389 | 13,030 | 3,994 | 1,228 | 47,206 |
| Less than 5 | 2,246 | 3,331 | 2,321 | 693 | 157 | 8,749 |
| 5 to 10 | 5,109 | 8,464 | 5,517 | 1,673 | 503 | 21,266 |
| 11 to 15 | 1,020 | 2,390 | 1,759 | 528 | 123 | 5,818 |
| 16 to 20 | 1,220 | 2,154 | 1,707 | 651 | 186 | 5,918 |
| More than 20 | 969 | 2,050 | 1,727 | 449 | 260 | 5,455 |
| Truckloads per year | 3,858 | 10,120 | 8,587 | 2,817 | 893 | 26,274 |
| less than 1 | 133 | 164 | 152 | 47 | 19 | 515 |
| Equal to 1 | 2,797 | 6,909 | 5,657 | 1,756 | 523 | 17,641 |
| More than 1 | 928 | 3,047 | 2,778 | 1,014 | 352 | 8,119 |
| Bhutan | | | | | | |
| Back loads per month | 11,043 | 19,463 | 13,981 | 4,139 | 1,246 | 49,872 |
| Less than 5 | 2,487 | 3,737 | 2,578 | 813 | 157 | 9,771 |
| 5 to 10 | 5,293 | 8,854 | 6,052 | 1,693 | 515 | 22,407 |
| 11 to 15 | 1,038 | 2,458 | 1,772 | 528 | 123 | 5,918 |
| 16 to 20 | 1,247 | 2,260 | 1,785 | 656 | 186 | 6,134 |
| More than 20 | 979 | 2,154 | 1,794 | 449 | 266 | 5,642 |
| Truckloads per year | 4,479 | 12,553 | 9,990 | 3,130 | 932 | 31,084 |
| less than 1 | 156 | 276 | 224 | 61 | 19 | 736 |
| Equal to 1 | 3,240 | 8,542 | 6,619 | 1,956 | 541 | 20,898 |
| More than 1 | 1,084 | 3,735 | 3,146 | 1,112 | 373 | 9,450 |

Table A6.20 Distribution of Households by type of TV connection and by *Dzongkhag* (%)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Cable TV | KU band | DTH | Cable & KU Band | Cable & DTH | KU Band & DTH |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Bumthang | 95.52 | 0 | 4.48 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chhukha | 81.87 | 2.94 | 14.98 | 0 | 0.07 | 0.15 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 99.57 | 0 | 0.43 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dagana | 35.15 | 9.7 | 54.87 | 0 | 0.28 | 0 |
| Gasa | 48.11 | 0 | 51.05 | 0 | 0.84 | 0 |
| Haa | 90.46 | 1.83 | 7.72 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lhuentse | 25.63 | 0.31 | 73.45 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.3 |
| Monggar | 71.22 | 15.53 | 12.46 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 |
| Paro | 96.89 | 0 | 2.94 | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| Pema Gatshel | 49.89 | 35.76 | 12.57 | 1.37 | 0 | 0.4 |
| Punakha | 70.13 | 0 | 29.01 | 0 | 0.64 | 0.22 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 81.54 | 10.21 | 8.07 | 0 | 0.19 | 0 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 99.36 | 0.19 | 0.45 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Samtse | 65.03 | 1.79 | 32.98 | 0 | 0.21 | 0 |
| Sarpang | 72.78 | 7.13 | 19.56 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.17 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 99.08 | | 0.92 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thimphu | 99.17 | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.03 | 0 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 99.84 | 0 | 0.16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trashigang | 60.02 | 23.6 | 15.52 | 0 | 0.29 | 0.57 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 35.65 | 20.13 | 43.35 | 0.23 | 0.34 | 0.29 |
| Trongsa | 67.55 | 16.74 | 15.27 | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0 |
| Tsirang | 59.31 | 2.35 | 38.34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 79.97 | 0.2 | 19.37 | 0 | 0.46 | 0 |
| Zhemgang | 41.99 | 3.47 | 53.88 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0 |
| Total | 78.9 | 5.21 | 15.55 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.08 |

Table A6.21 Distribution of Household by Mode of Transport to the Nearest Service Center and Area (%)

| Services/Area | Foot | Bicycle | Motorcycle | Bus | Car | Foot + Vehicle | Not Applicable | Available at the Door Step | Others |
|--|-------|---------|------------|------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Post Office | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.87 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.5 | 40.24 | 0.67 | 39.91 | 1.67 | |
| Rural | 3.06 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.72 | 34.15 | 2.05 | 59.79 | 0.12 | |
| Both Areas | 8.63 | 0.03 | 0.1 | 0.63 | 36.6 | 1.49 | 51.77 | 0.74 | |
| Police Station | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.83 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 20.53 | 0.42 | 65.73 | 1.34 | |
| Rural | 4.18 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.21 | 31.03 | 1.87 | 62.26 | 0.3 | |
| Both Areas | 7.26 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.17 | 26.8 | 1.29 | 63.66 | 0.72 | |
| Hospital/PHC/Statellite Clinic/Subpost | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.91 | 0.03 | 0.19 | 0.44 | 62.98 | 2.52 | 5.38 | 1.53 | |
| Rural | 33.71 | 0.05 | 0.21 | 0.66 | 56.73 | 4.29 | 3.31 | 1.04 | |
| Both Areas | 30.97 | 0.04 | 0.21 | 0.57 | 59.25 | 3.58 | 4.14 | 1.23 | |
| Out Reach Clinic | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.41 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 3.24 | 0.04 | 92.54 | 0.75 | |
| Rural | 20.55 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 9.85 | 0.54 | 67.5 | 1.46 | |
| Both Areas | 13.64 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 7.18 | 0.34 | 77.59 | 1.17 | |
| Dzongkhag Administration | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.42 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.2 | 31.14 | 1.27 | 60.69 | 0.25 | |
| Rural | 1.23 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 1.11 | 43.79 | 4.05 | 49.69 | 0.02 | |
| Both Areas | 3.32 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.74 | 38.69 | 2.93 | 54.13 | 0.11 | |
| Drungkhag Office | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.71 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.01 | 3.04 | 0.07 | 95.07 | 0.09 | |
| Rural | 1.93 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 9.57 | 0.88 | 87.31 | 0.17 | |
| Both Areas | 1.84 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 6.94 | 0.55 | 90.44 | 0.13 | |
| Gewog Office | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.91 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 14.86 | 0.37 | 78.59 | 0.21 | |
| Rural | 34.11 | 0.03 | 0.15 | 0.12 | 41.92 | 3.5 | 19.51 | 0.66 | |
| Both Areas | 22.75 | 0.02 | 0.1 | 0.08 | 31.01 | 2.24 | 43.33 | 0.48 | |
| Community Service Center | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.24 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 14.53 | 0.26 | 79.76 | 0.14 | |
| Rural | 25.88 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 30.1 | 2.37 | 40.88 | 0.5 | |
| Both Areas | 17.56 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 23.82 | 1.52 | 56.55 | 0.35 | |
| Feeder/Farm Road | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.91 | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 82.56 | 10.71 | 0 |
| Rural | 32.04 | 0.05 | 0 | 0.01 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 23.01 | 43.68 | 0.01 |
| Both Areas | 21.5 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.98 | 0.06 | 47.01 | 30.39 | 0.00 |
| Tarred Road | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.94 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.57 | 0.24 | 5.44 | 63.78 | 0 |
| Rural | 37.48 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 25.83 | 2.04 | 14.28 | 20.13 | 0.01 |
| Both Areas | 33.64 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 16.45 | 1.32 | 10.72 | 37.72 | 0 |
| Food Market/Shop | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.14 | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.61 | 32.18 | 1.86 | 0.44 | 14.6 | |
| Rural | 57.31 | 0.06 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 27.36 | 1.89 | 2.21 | 10.87 | |
| Both Areas | 54.42 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.37 | 29.3 | 1.88 | 1.5 | 12.37 | |

Table A6.21 Distribution of Household by Mode of Transport to the Nearest Service Center and Area (%)

| Services/Area | Foot | Bicycle | Motorcycle | Bus | Car | Foot + Vehicle | Not Applicable | Available at the Door Step | Others |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Bank | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.34 | 0.05 | 0.3 | 0.73 | 52.73 | 2.38 | 10.17 | 3.31 | 0 |
| Rural | 10.95 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.97 | 65.18 | 4.36 | 17.71 | 0.5 | 0.02 |
| Both Areas | 18.77 | 0.09 | 0.23 | 0.87 | 60.16 | 3.56 | 14.67 | 1.63 | 0.01 |
| Agriculture Extension Centre | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.87 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.02 | 7.49 | 0.23 | 87.31 | 0.07 | |
| Rural | 24.84 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 30.02 | 2.25 | 42.11 | 0.58 | |
| Both Areas | 16.79 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 20.94 | 1.44 | 60.33 | 0.38 | |
| Livestock Extension Centre | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.16 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 7.61 | 0.34 | 86.23 | 0.57 | |
| Rural | 25.6 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 29.67 | 2.25 | 41.81 | 0.49 | |
| Both Areas | 17.36 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 20.78 | 1.48 | 59.72 | 0.52 | |
| Forest Extension Centre | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.4 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 8.95 | 0.25 | 85.9 | 0.39 | |
| Rural | 19.56 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 29.1 | 2.17 | 48.45 | 0.45 | |
| Both Areas | 13.45 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.1 | 20.98 | 1.4 | 63.54 | 0.42 | |
| Religious Monument | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.71 | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.29 | 41.34 | 1.68 | 9.21 | 3.59 | |
| Rural | 63.5 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 22.87 | 1.76 | 5.91 | 5.77 | |
| Both Areas | 55.53 | 0.04 | 0.1 | 0.16 | 30.32 | 1.73 | 7.24 | 4.89 | |
| Fuel/LPG Station | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.49 | 0.11 | 0.2 | 0.07 | 73.43 | 1.61 | 8.94 | 11.15 | |
| Rural | 3.34 | 0.1 | 0.14 | 0.66 | 71.77 | 3.79 | 18.45 | 1.75 | |
| Both Areas | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.17 | 0.42 | 72.44 | 2.91 | 14.62 | 5.54 | |
| Bus Station | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.84 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.77 | 42.46 | 1.43 | 37.66 | 1.73 | |
| Rural | 7.31 | 0.06 | 0.1 | 1.13 | 32.36 | 2.64 | 55.67 | 0.74 | |
| Both Areas | 10.75 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.98 | 36.43 | 2.15 | 48.41 | 1.14 | |
| School/Extended Classroom | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.82 | 0.03 | 0 | 2.66 | 20.82 | 0.78 | 39.74 | 1.15 | |
| Rural | 42.88 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.67 | 17.42 | 1.04 | 35.16 | 2.71 | |
| Both Areas | 39.63 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 1.47 | 18.79 | 0.94 | 37.01 | 2.08 | |
| ECCD or Day Care Centre | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.82 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 8.81 | 0.2 | 77.33 | 0.67 | |
| Rural | 21.36 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 7.98 | 0.31 | 68.66 | 1.5 | |
| Total | 17.92 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 8.32 | 0.26 | 72.15 | 1.16 | |
| NFE Centre | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.78 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 1.11 | 0.03 | 92.84 | 0.21 | |
| Rural | 9.19 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 2.53 | 0.12 | 87.16 | 0.96 | |
| Both Areas | 7.82 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 1.96 | 0.08 | 89.45 | 0.66 | |

Table A6.22 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to reach the Nearest Service Center and Area (%)

| Services | Travel Time | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| | Up to 30 mins | 30 - 60 mins | 1 - 2 hrs | 2 hrs or more | Not Applicable |
| Post Office | | | | | |
| Urban | 53.8 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 39.9 |
| Rural | 9.0 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 59.8 |
| Both Areas | 27.1 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 51.8 |
| Police Station | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.4 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 65.7 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 62.3 |
| Both Areas | 18.4 | 7.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 63.7 |
| Hospital/PHC/Statellite Clinic/Subpost | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.5 | 12.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 5.4 |
| Rural | 39.1 | 30.0 | 16.6 | 11.0 | 3.3 |
| Both Areas | 56.2 | 23.0 | 10.1 | 6.6 | 4.1 |
| Out Reach Clinic | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 92.5 |
| Rural | 18.6 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 67.5 |
| Both Areas | 13.7 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 77.6 |
| Dzongkhag Administration | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.8 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 60.7 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 22.0 | 49.7 |
| Both Areas | 16.4 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 54.1 |
| Drungkhag Office | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 95.1 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 87.3 |
| Both Areas | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 90.4 |
| Gewog Office | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.9 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 78.6 |
| Rural | 33.2 | 22.1 | 14.5 | 10.8 | 19.5 |
| Both Areas | 25.4 | 15.1 | 9.6 | 6.6 | 43.3 |
| Community Service Center | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.1 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 79.8 |
| Rural | 23.2 | 17.1 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 40.9 |
| Both Areas | 19.1 | 12.4 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 56.6 |
| Feeder/Farm Road | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 82.6 |
| Rural | 74.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 23.0 |
| Both Areas | 51.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 47.0 |
| Tarred Road | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.4 |
| Rural | 60.2 | 12.5 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 14.3 |
| Both Areas | 73.9 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 10.7 |
| Food Market/Shop | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.5 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Rural | 67.6 | 17.7 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 2.2 |
| Both Areas | 78.4 | 12.5 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 1.5 |

Table A6.22 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to reach the Nearest Service Center and Area (%)

| Services | Travel Time | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| | Up to 30 mins | 30 - 60 mins | 1 - 2 hrs | 2 hrs or more | Not Applicable |
| Bank | | | | | |
| Urban | 80.0 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 10.2 |
| Rural | 23.3 | 25.7 | 17.5 | 15.8 | 17.7 |
| Both Areas | 46.2 | 18.9 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 14.7 |
| Agriculture Extension Centre | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.7 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 87.3 |
| Rural | 22.4 | 17.7 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 42.1 |
| Both Areas | 16.9 | 11.8 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 60.3 |
| Livestock Extension Centre | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.8 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 86.2 |
| Rural | 21.8 | 17.6 | 11.0 | 7.8 | 41.8 |
| Both Areas | 16.9 | 11.8 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 59.7 |
| Forest Extension Centre | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 85.9 |
| Rural | 18.7 | 15.8 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 48.5 |
| Both Areas | 15.2 | 10.6 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 63.5 |
| Religious Monument | | | | | |
| Urban | 74.2 | 14.7 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 9.2 |
| Rural | 63.3 | 19.5 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 5.9 |
| Both Areas | 67.7 | 17.6 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 7.2 |
| Fuel/LPG Station | | | | | |
| Urban | 78.5 | 10.2 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 8.9 |
| Rural | 25.2 | 23.6 | 15.7 | 17.1 | 18.5 |
| Both Areas | 46.7 | 18.2 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 14.6 |
| Bus Station | | | | | |
| Urban | 54.3 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 37.7 |
| Rural | 13.2 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 55.7 |
| Both Areas | 29.8 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 48.4 |
| School/Extended Classroom | | | | | |
| Urban | 53.1 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 39.7 |
| Rural | 38.3 | 16.6 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 35.2 |
| Both Areas | 44.3 | 12.7 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 37.0 |
| ECCD or Day Care Centre | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 77.3 |
| Rural | 20.4 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 68.7 |
| Both Areas | 20.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 72.2 |
| NFE Centre | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 92.8 |
| Rural | 8.0 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 87.2 |
| Both Areas | 7.5 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 89.5 |

Table A7.1 Distribution of Households by Ownership of kitchen and Laundry Appliances and by *Dzongkhag* (% of households)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | kitchen and Laundry Appliances | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Rice Cooker | Curry Cooker | Water Boiler | Refrigerator | Stove | Washing Machine | Microwave Oven |
| Bumthang | 99.8 | 90.8 | 88.6 | 72.4 | 97.4 | 71.8 | 23.7 |
| Chhukha | 98.3 | 79.8 | 82.3 | 75.6 | 82.2 | 39.8 | 10.2 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 99.4 | 78.5 | 84.7 | 86.8 | 86.4 | 47.8 | 12.2 |
| Dagana | 97.7 | 83.9 | 77.2 | 64.5 | 84.7 | 26.1 | 8.3 |
| Gasa | 79.4 | 76.3 | 72.5 | 41.0 | 86.7 | 46.4 | 10.9 |
| Haa | 98.1 | 93.4 | 83.8 | 69.4 | 90.9 | 62.3 | 17.9 |
| Lhuentse | 98.4 | 94.6 | 81.3 | 71.4 | 88.0 | 33.5 | 8.2 |
| Monggar | 97.9 | 94.2 | 80.2 | 67.8 | 83.5 | 27.6 | 6.9 |
| Paro | 99.5 | 90.1 | 94.1 | 82.4 | 94.1 | 64.8 | 21.8 |
| Pema Gatshel | 96.1 | 80.3 | 77.8 | 55.3 | 80.7 | 16.2 | 4.3 |
| Punakha | 99.8 | 91.3 | 91.5 | 86.2 | 96.0 | 48.0 | 16.1 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 98.1 | 85.0 | 75.2 | 69.7 | 78.7 | 24.4 | 5.5 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 99.5 | 89.1 | 92.1 | 92.7 | 92.7 | 40.6 | 13.9 |
| Samtse | 91.7 | 67.5 | 68.1 | 57.2 | 62.6 | 15.9 | 5.3 |
| Sarpang | 97.4 | 83.4 | 88.4 | 87.0 | 93.5 | 34.6 | 9.8 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 98.9 | 78.8 | 91.3 | 92.8 | 96.1 | 49.2 | 19.2 |
| Thimphu | 99.6 | 90.8 | 96.4 | 86.2 | 96.1 | 69.5 | 30.5 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 99.6 | 91.1 | 96.7 | 87.8 | 96.1 | 70.5 | 31.1 |
| Trashigang | 97.9 | 92.6 | 86.3 | 62.1 | 80.4 | 28.9 | 9.5 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 99.4 | 94.3 | 84.4 | 61.4 | 89.3 | 25.8 | 8.7 |
| Trongsa | 98.8 | 89.6 | 90.7 | 72.4 | 93.1 | 51.3 | 16.9 |
| Tsirang | 98.7 | 82.6 | 82.8 | 65.0 | 86.6 | 33.7 | 11.3 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 99.7 | 95.8 | 88.9 | 81.9 | 94.7 | 49.8 | 13.6 |
| Zhemgang | 96.3 | 89.7 | 74.6 | 64.2 | 85.0 | 28.8 | 4.0 |
| Total | 98.0 | 86.8 | 85.6 | 74.2 | 87.2 | 43.5 | 15.0 |

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Recerational, Telecommunication, and Cultural Equipment and by *Dzongkhag* (% of households)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Recerational, Telecommunication, and Cultural Equipment | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Television | Smart Phone | Other Mobile | Computer/laptop |
| Bumthang | 90.9 | 98.0 | 23.9 | 32.4 |
| Chhukha | 71.5 | 96.2 | 15.4 | 22.9 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 76.2 | 98.9 | 5.0 | 25.3 |
| Dagana | 66.0 | 95.6 | 37.9 | 15.7 |
| Gasa | 75.3 | 95.1 | 29.1 | 16.8 |
| Haa | 83.7 | 95.0 | 27.9 | 23.5 |
| Lhuentse | 70.3 | 90.4 | 32.3 | 20.2 |
| Monggar | 64.8 | 93.4 | 35.8 | 14.8 |
| Paro | 86.5 | 98.0 | 14.8 | 29.9 |
| Pema Gatshel | 52.6 | 85.2 | 32.5 | 12.5 |
| Punakha | 85.6 | 94.7 | 29.4 | 26.0 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 63.0 | 90.3 | 29.1 | 18.3 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 86.3 | 99.0 | 12.3 | 31.0 |
| Samtse | 44.3 | 86.9 | 46.7 | 12.0 |
| Sarpang | 75.5 | 97.6 | 18.2 | 15.7 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 83.4 | 98.9 | 11.8 | 26.3 |
| Thimphu | 89.7 | 99.7 | 11.9 | 43.0 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 90.2 | 99.9 | 10.2 | 44.6 |
| Trashigang | 65.8 | 91.8 | 18.6 | 18.8 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 75.4 | 94.2 | 31.3 | 14.2 |
| Trongsa | 80.8 | 96.7 | 22.8 | 27.2 |
| Tsirang | 65.2 | 94.4 | 37.3 | 16.9 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 81.6 | 96.5 | 21.8 | 23.7 |
| Zhemgang | 59.3 | 90.8 | 23.7 | 15.9 |
| Total | 73.9 | 94.9 | 23.7 | 24.7 |

Table A7.3 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Furniture and Fixtures and by *Dzongkhag* (% of households)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Furniture and Fixtures | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------------|--------|------|----------|-----------------|
| | Choesham | Karmey Kom | Chopay Ting | Sofa Set | Vacuum Cleaner | Heater | Fan | Bhukhari | Air Conditioner |
| Bumthang | 72.7 | 15.3 | 10.2 | 55.5 | 3.8 | 49.8 | 1.0 | 88.2 | 0.7 |
| Chhukha | 56.5 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 58.0 | 4.2 | 27.7 | 39.0 | 14.3 | 1.7 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 42.2 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 63.1 | 4.5 | 12.2 | 62.5 | 0.1 | 3.8 |
| Dagana | 44.5 | 11.3 | 6.2 | 38.7 | 2.9 | 34.4 | 41.6 | 18.2 | 0.9 |
| Gasa | 65.5 | 18.4 | 5.1 | 21.4 | 1.8 | 48.8 | 0.5 | 83.6 | 0.8 |
| Haa | 77.0 | 13.8 | 10.1 | 46.8 | 3.9 | 46.3 | 8.1 | 78.9 | 0.1 |
| Lhuentse | 65.5 | 13.9 | 12.1 | 25.0 | 1.8 | 44.9 | 29.0 | 53.6 | 0.5 |
| Monggar | 59.0 | 8.6 | 4.1 | 25.2 | 1.7 | 31.8 | 30.0 | 27.7 | 0.1 |
| Paro | 74.6 | 12.7 | 9.1 | 62.2 | 8.7 | 70.3 | 26.5 | 43.3 | 0.8 |
| Pema Gatshel | 51.0 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 24.4 | 1.9 | 34.3 | 37.8 | 12.2 | 0.1 |
| Punakha | 60.0 | 14.6 | 7.3 | 45.5 | 5.3 | 62.4 | 41.9 | 36.8 | 1.5 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 39.1 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 39.6 | 2.8 | 14.5 | 41.3 | 4.0 | 2.1 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 60.5 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 69.9 | 6.8 | 13.9 | 51.7 | 0.0 | 7.2 |
| Samtse | 39.5 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 43.6 | 2.6 | 12.1 | 55.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Sarpang | 59.5 | 24.4 | 22.4 | 68.7 | 3.2 | 12.1 | 79.3 | 1.1 | 5.2 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 49.4 | 10.7 | 8.2 | 75.2 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 64.8 | 0.4 | 8.2 |
| Thimphu | 61.4 | 16.0 | 11.8 | 71.9 | 12.8 | 90.5 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 1.4 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 60.4 | 15.8 | 11.7 | 73.3 | 12.8 | 93.3 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 1.4 |
| Trashigang | 64.2 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 35.3 | 1.5 | 35.4 | 10.3 | 38.8 | 0.0 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 63.6 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 28.0 | 0.6 | 34.9 | 7.5 | 48.3 | 0.6 |
| Trongsa | 66.3 | 30.4 | 28.3 | 43.7 | 2.7 | 57.9 | 20.8 | 47.8 | 1.9 |
| Tsirang | 57.5 | 9.9 | 7.2 | 49.0 | 2.7 | 45.1 | 32.7 | 19.0 | 0.2 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 59.1 | 21.2 | 19.2 | 52.1 | 4.6 | 60.6 | 19.1 | 32.9 | 0.7 |
| Zhemgang | 36.8 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 32.9 | 0.4 | 28.2 | 28.0 | 22.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 57.8 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 51.3 | 5.4 | 47.8 | 30.5 | 23.0 | 1.2 |

Table A7.4 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Machinery and Equipment and by *Dzongkhag* (% of households)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Machinery and Equipment | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Power Tiller | Tractor | Power Chain | Grinding Machine | Sewing Machine |
| Bumthang | 8.0 | 5.7 | 32.6 | 4.8 | 11.9 |
| Chhukha | 1.9 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | | | | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Dagana | 10.9 | 1.1 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 2.6 |
| Gasa | 10.5 | 0.3 | 34.4 | 7.8 | 1.8 |
| Haa | 4.3 | 0.2 | 12.5 | 2.2 | 4.3 |
| Lhuentse | 20.0 | 0.2 | 26.6 | 35.7 | 5.5 |
| Monggar | 5.6 | 0.2 | 16.0 | 27.0 | 2.3 |
| Paro | 9.9 | 1.4 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 1.9 |
| Pema Gatshel | 0.8 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 3.0 |
| Punakha | 19.0 | 1.1 | 20.5 | 27.4 | 3.6 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 0.1 | | 7.1 | 3.9 | 2.2 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | | | | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Samtse | 1.7 | | 3.6 | 4.8 | 2.8 |
| Sarpang | 2.5 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| Gelephu Thromde | | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Thimphu | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 3.3 |
| Trashigang | 6.6 | 1.1 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 3.0 |
| Trashigang Yangtse | 17.7 | 0.2 | 19.5 | 21.4 | 2.1 |
| Trongsa | 13.3 | 0.2 | 25.3 | 14.6 | 3.9 |
| Tsirang | 16.2 | 0.6 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 0.7 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 11.9 | 2.9 | 17.7 | 9.3 | 1.4 |
| Zhemgang | 4.8 | | 14.8 | 4.9 | 3.8 |
| Total | 5.8 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 7.3 | 2.8 |

Table A7.5 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Transport Equipment and by *Dzongkhag* (% of households)

| <i>Dzongkhag</i> | Transport Equipment | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------|
| | Family Car | Motorbike or Scooter | Bicycle | Other Vehicle |
| Bumthang | 40.9 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| Chhukha | 29.6 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| Phuentsholing Thromde | 26.9 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 5.4 |
| Dagana | 23.8 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Gasa | 27.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Haa | 34.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Lhuentse | 30.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| Monggar | 25.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| Paro | 43.9 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 2.0 |
| Pema Gatshel | 21.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 |
| Punakha | 35.0 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.1 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 25.5 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 38.3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 4.5 |
| Samtse | 17.6 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 3.0 |
| Sarpang | 31.3 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 2.4 |
| Gelephu Thromde | 39.1 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 1.1 |
| Thimphu | 49.6 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.6 |
| Thimphu Thromde | 50.2 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.1 |
| Trashigang | 26.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Trashi Yangtse | 27.6 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Trongsa | 37.8 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.3 |
| Tsirang | 31.1 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 39.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Zhemgang | 20.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Total | 33.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 |

Table A8.1 Distribution of Households by Satisfaction Ratings for Frequency and Affordability of Public Transport Services

| Area | Frequency(schedules) | | | | | Affordability(cost) | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|--------------|------|------------|-------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-------|
| | Bad | Satisfactory | Good | Don't know | Total | Affordable | Expensive | Very Expensive | Don't know | Total |
| Urban | 1.9 | 64.1 | 33.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 9.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 65.0 | 32.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 10.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Bhutan | 1.8 | 64.6 | 33.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 |

Table A8.2 Distribution of Households Using Services and Satisfaction Rating (%)

| Service topics | % of households using services | Satisfaction rating | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|
| | | Strongly Dissatisfied | Dissatisfied | Neutral | Satisfied | Strongly satisfied |
| Banking | 83.6 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 79.3 | 12.2 |
| Electricity | 73.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 80.4 | 9.6 |
| Telecom | 49.7 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 13.6 | 74.3 | 5.7 |
| LPG services | 80.2 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 12.4 | 74.0 | 8.9 |
| Community Service Center | 22.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 74.1 | 18.8 |
| Crime Services | 1.0 | 1.1 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 56.3 | 11.6 |
| Traffic services | 2.6 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 11.6 | 67.5 | 9.7 |
| Security clearance (NOC) | 7.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 76.6 | 17.9 |
| Fire services | 0.1 | 3.13 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 77.8 | 0.0 |
| Rescue and emergency | 0.2 | 1.4 | 12.6 | 8.0 | 47.1 | 30.9 |
| General Complaints Services | 1.0 | 1.4 | 19.3 | 16.5 | 56.1 | 6.7 |
| Judicial services | 5.8 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 18.6 | 61.4 | 14.1 |

Table A8.3 Distribution of Households by Welfare Priorities and by Area (urban/Rural) (%)

| Welfare priorities | 1st Priority | | | 2nd Priority | | | 3rd Priority | | |
|--|--------------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Bhutan | Urban | Rural | Bhutan | Urban | Rural | Bhutan |
| Electrification | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Build roads | 3.1 | 11.5 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Water Supply | 9.7 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Waste management | 5.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Building new schools | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Improving existing schools | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Boarding for students | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Vocational training | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Housing | 17.3 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Job creation | 17.4 | 6.6 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 4.6 |
| Food assistance | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Credit | 5.1 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Public transport service | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Family planning | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hospital/medical facilities | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 |
| Provision of medicines | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Local religious services and personnel | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Provision of subsidized agricultural equipment | 0.6 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| Improved sanitation | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Black topping | 2.7 | 15.9 | 10.5 | 3.1 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Build irrigation channel | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Electric fence | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Access to internet/Improved Network | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Build bridge | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Others | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| None | 21.8 | 12.4 | 16.2 | 21.8 | 12.4 | 16.2 | 21.8 | 12.4 | 16.2 |
| All households | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table A8.4 Distribution of Households who reported Food Insufficiency for Specific Months during the last 12 Months

| Months | Urban | Rural | Bhutan |
|-----------|-------|-------|--------|
| January | 390.8 | 551.3 | 942.2 |
| February | 379.4 | 785.8 | 1165.2 |
| March | 271 | 758.6 | 1029.6 |
| April | 87.6 | 294.9 | 382.5 |
| May | 17.9 | 174.4 | 192.3 |
| June | 10.3 | 209.2 | 219.5 |
| July | 14.1 | 150.5 | 164.6 |
| August | 51.1 | 144 | 195.1 |
| September | 75.7 | 126.8 | 202.5 |
| October | 97.1 | 89.4 | 186.5 |
| November | 24.3 | 125 | 149.2 |
| December | 61.2 | 150.6 | 211.8 |

Table A8.5 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 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 12.3 | 7.7 |
| Neither poor nor non-poor | 75.9 | 84.6 | 85.5 | 86.0 | 82.5 | 84.0 |
| Poor | 18.1 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 7.2 |
| Very poor | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Don't know | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Not poor | 4.6 | 8.0 | 10.3 | 15.1 | 16.4 | 10.0 |
| Neither poor nor non-poor | 64.8 | 72.6 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 74.9 | 71.0 |
| Poor | 27.2 | 17.9 | 15.3 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 17.2 |
| Very poor | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Don't know | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Bhutan | | | | | | |
| Not poor | 4.6 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 9.1 |
| Neither poor nor non-poor | 66.2 | 76.3 | 78.4 | 79.8 | 79.2 | 76.2 |
| Poor | 26.1 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 13.2 |
| Very poor | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Don't know | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |



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Thimphu : Bhutan



Telephone # : +975 2 333296

+975 2 335848

Fax # : +975 2 323069



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