



2025 VITAL STATISTICS REPORT BHUTAN



NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

2025

**VITAL STATISTICS
REPORT
BHUTAN**

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FOREWORD

The term “vital statistics” refers to the gathering and examination of data concerning births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. Accurate information on these events is vital for monitoring public health policies, tracking population growth and health trends, and supporting research endeavors.

This report is based on data recorded in 2024, aiming to demonstrate Bhutan’s progress in enhancing its Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system. It also seeks to evaluate the extent to which the goals outlined in the CRVS Strategic Action Plan (SAP) of 2020 have been achieved.

Published by the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), this is the sixth in series of the Vital Statistics Report of Bhutan. It presents findings on vital events such as births, deaths for the latest available year. Data is drawn from the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS) maintained by the Department of Civil Registration and Census (DCRC) under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA).

The primary objective of this report is to assess the completeness of vital events, particularly live births and deaths. A high level of completeness enables us to generate up-to-date indicators, surpassing the reliance on Population and Housing Census (PHCB) data. Civil registration serves as a crucial source of population data, recognized by the United Nations as the most reliable source of vital statistics (UN Statistics Division; 2001).

Additionally, this initiative led by the Social Statistics Division (SSD) allows us to leverage administrative data to produce official statistics, aligning with NSB’s overarching objective. We anticipate that this report will offer valuable insights into socio-demographic indicators and become more valid, relevant, regular, and accessible over time. Your feedback will be instrumental in enhancing future iterations of the vital statistics report.

(Sonam Tenzin)
Director General
National Statistics Bureau

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The completion of this report represents a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), both of which have demonstrated keen interest in its production. We extend our gratitude to the dedicated project team whose collaborative efforts have been instrumental in the success of this endeavor.

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officers led by Mr Tashi Dorjee (Chief Statistical Officer) and Mr Bikash Subba (Statistical Officer), under the overall guidance of Mr. Sonam Tenzin (Director General) of the NSB, with support from Jambay Chozom (Assistant Civil Registration and Census Officer) from MoHA. Their dedication and diligence have greatly contributed to the quality of this report.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rates
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
BCRS	Bhutan Civil Registration System
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CSC	Community Service Centre
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CID	Citizenship Identity Card
CMC	Court Marriage Certificate
CoD	Cause of Death
CRC	Civil Registration and Census
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DCRC	Department of Civil Registration and Census
DCRCO	<i>Dzongkhag</i> /District Civil Registration and Census Office
DoI	Department of Immigration
G2C	Government to Citizen
G2G	Government to Government
HMIS	Health Management and Information System
HQ	Head Quarter
ICD	International Classification of Disease
IIMS	Immigration Information Monitoring System
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
NDI	National Digital Identity
PGR	Population Growth Rate
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SoP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SR	Special Residence
TAT	Turn Around Time
TCRCO	Thromde Civil Registration and Census Officer
UN	United Nations
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
VSR	Vital Statistics Report
WHO	World Health Organization

DEFINITIONS

Dzongkhag: Second in administrative hierarchy in Bhutan equivalent to district

Dungkhag: Sub-District

Gewog: Block

Thromde: Municipality

Gup: Village Headman at block level

Tshogpa: Member of the Census Committee in the village

Approver: Officer at DCRC HQ

Verifier: Civil Registration & Census Officer at *Dzongkhag* level. Present also at *Thromde* and DCRC HQ

Operator: Computer Operator at Community Service Centre (CSC) level. Present also at DCRCO or *Thromde* or DCRC HQ

Applicant: Concerned Individual/Person

Community Service Centre: Registration points at block level

Health Facility: Any health facility operating under the purview of Ministry of Health in the Kingdom of Bhutan

Requestor: Parent or Guardian or Relative or Next of kin of the deceased

Agency: Labour Recruitment agency or travel agent who is responsible for looking after the welfare of the foreigners or non-Bhutanese while they are in the country

Foreign National: Person(s) other than Bhutanese residing temporarily in Bhutan

Marriage Case: Marriage case between Bhutanese and non-Bhutanese that occurred after 1985

Identification: Citizenship Card/Special Resident Card for Bhutanese Documents and SR holders, Permits issued by DCRC, MoHA, Permits for MC After 1985, Permits issued by the Department of Immigration and Passport copy for non-Bhutanese

Immigration Card: Stay permit issued to the foreigners married to Bhutanese after 10th June 1985 and their children.

Special Resident Card: Resident card issued to the foreigners married to Bhutanese before 10th June 1985 and their children.

Annual Census: Total count of the citizens and resident permit holders carried out in the *Dzongkhags/Thromdes/Drungkhags* by the respective Civil Registration and Census Officials (CRCO) between November and January annually.

Region: Statistical boundary of the country
(West: Thimphu, Punakha, Gasa, Paro, Haa, Wangdue Phodrang, Samtse, Chhukha.

Central: Trongsa, Bumthang, Zhemgang, Tsirang, Dagana, Sarpang.

East: Trashigang, Trashy Yangtse, Monggar, Lhuentse, Samdrup Jongkhar, Pema Gatshe.

BCRS-BR-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Birth Registration Form

BCRS-BR-SG-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Statement of Guarantor for Birth Registration

BCRS-DR-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Death Reporting Form

BCRS-DR-SD-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Statement of Death

BCRS-IB-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Information on Birth

MoH-NB-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Notification of Birth

BCRS-SD-01: Bhutan Civil Registration System Statement of Death

MoH-ND-01: Notification of Death

Civil Registration (CR): The continuous, permanent, compulsory, and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population, as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements in each country.¹

Vital Statistics (VS): A collection of statistics on vital events in a lifetime of a person as well as relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person and person concerned.¹

Age: The population age is calculated and shows the number of completed years based on date of birth.

Completeness of Registration: The proportion of vital events that are registered. It is the number of registered vital events divided by an estimate of the 'actual' number of vital events that occurred in the same population during a specific time.

Timely Registration: The registration of a vital event within the legally specified period (within one year).

Delayed Registration: The registration of a vital event after one year.

Live Birth: 'The complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (all live-born infants should be registered and counted as such, irrespective of gestational age or whether alive or dead at the time of registration, and if they die at any time following birth, they should also be registered and counted as deaths).'

Death: The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). This definition excludes fetal deaths, which are defined separately.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): The number of live births relative to the size of that population during a given period, usually one year. It is expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population (mid-year) per year.

Crude Death Rate (CDR): The number of deaths relative to the size of that population during a given period, usually one year. It is expressed

as the number of deaths per 1,000 population (mid-year) per year.

Sex Ratio at Birth: The number of male births for a specific area during a specified period divided by the number of female births for the same area and period. The sex ratio is an important demographic indicator of the distribution of boys and girls at birth.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR): The annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women (mid-year) in that age group.

Age-Specific Death rate (ASDR): A mortality rate limited to a particular age group. The numerator is the number of deaths in that age group; the denominator is the number of persons in that age group per 1,000 population (mid-year).

Cause-of-Death: All those diseases, morbid conditions or injuries which either resulted in or contributed to death and

the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced any such injuries.

Symptoms and modes of dying, such as heart failure or respiratory failure, are not considered to be causes-of-death for statistical purposes (see 'ill-defined cause-of-death').

Infant Deaths: The death of a live-born child under 1 year of age.

Rate of Natural Increase: Rate at which a population grows (increase/decrease) during a given year, as the result of a surplus/deficit of births over deaths; expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Low Birthweight (LBW): The weight at birth of fewer than 2,500 grams as per World Health Organization definition.

Place of Occurrence: The place where the vital event took place.

Place of Usual Residence: The place where the person usually resides.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Statistics Bureau is dedicated to enhancing the utilization of administrative data, including Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS), in Bhutan, complementing traditional official statistics obtained from surveys and censuses. In pursuit of this goal, a web-based CRVS system was launched in 2012 to streamline the collection, storage, and utilization of vital statistics data.

This report is based on birth and death events that occurred in 2024 and were registered with the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS) till the end of 2025. Comprising six chapters, it provides a comprehensive analysis. The initial chapter offers an introduction and background to the report's scope. The second chapter delves into the BCRS, elucidating its structure and functionality. The third chapter presents an in-depth analysis of data quality, registration timeliness, and completeness. Chapters four and five expound upon birth and death statistics, respectively, offering detailed insights. Finally, the sixth chapter presents concise summary tables encapsulating key findings and trends.

Birth Statistics:

In 2024, the comparison between registered births and estimated live births revealed a registration completeness rate of 67.6 percent. Specifically, 8,182 births were registered, resulting in a Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 10.5 per thousand population. Male births outnumbered female births, with 4,158 males and 4,024 females, yielding a sex ratio of 103.

The majority of births in 2024 occurred at health facilities (99.6%), indicating increased access to medical care, while home births accounted for only around 0.3 percent. Regarding birth weight,

the average recorded weight was 3,097 grams, with 7.6 percent of live births classified as low birth-weight.

First-borns comprised the largest proportion of births (43.4%), followed by second-order births (31.7%). The number of births decreases with increasing birth orders. Births beyond the eighth or ninth order are rare. Most births (37.5%) occurred after a gap of 5 to 9 years since the previous birth, followed by those occurring after a gap of 10+ years (19.2%). A small percentage (1.4%) of births happened within less than 12 months of the previous birth.

Death Statistics:

In 2024, vital statistics pertaining to deaths revealed a total of 3,564 recorded deaths, marking a decrease compared to the 3,579 deaths in 2023. The calculated Crude Death Rate (CDR) based on observed BCRS data was approximately 5 deaths per 1000 population, indicating a relatively low level of completeness in death registration (68.4%). The CDR remained unchanged at 4.6 deaths per thousand population over the year.

By age group and sex, the highest proportion of death is registered in the age group over 85 years with the completeness rate of 95.2 percent and the lowest registration is observed in age group 0-4 with 6.2 percent. The death registration completeness for age group less than 8 years is 8.4 percent and registration completeness is better for person aged 8 years and above with 73.8 percent. Overall, the death registration is better among females than males.

Regarding the site of death occurrence, 48.7 percent of deaths happened at health facilities, while 47.4 percent occurred at home.



INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Vital statistics is the collection of statistics on vital events of a person as well as the relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person and persons concerned (UN, 2014). The United Nations acknowledges ten primary vital events for registration, yet this report focuses on live births and deaths due to data availability.

Administrative data sources furnish vital statistics, offering a continuous overview of fertility and mortality trends within a nation. These metrics serve as foundational elements for national planning across various sectors. Health planners and policymakers rely on them to monitor progress regarding key health indicators and to assess the efficacy of interventions aimed at enhancing population health and well-being.

Furthermore, birth-related vital statistics aid the education sector in estimating and planning necessary facilities to accommodate the nation's changing child population. They also assist in monitoring school enrollment and completion rates. Similarly, agencies involved in infrastructure planning, including transportation, housing, water, and land resources, rely on accurate population data to plan for current and future demographic trends.

Vital statistics can be sourced from periodic endeavors such as population censuses and household surveys, as well as from administrative sources such as health information and civil registration systems. Administrative sources offer a crucial advantage by providing data continuously. The United Nations particularly emphasizes civil registration as the most dependable source of vital statistics, highlighting its enduring nature, mandatory adherence, universal applicability, and legal backing. Strengthening these data systems is imperative to ensure they operate optimally.

1.2 BACKGROUND

There is evidence that Bhutan was inhabited since time immemorial, however, there is no official record of the population count that pre-dates the 18th century and very little is known about the population dynamics in Bhutan. The development of demographic calculations started only in the beginning of the 18th century. These records were maintained by different regions for taxation purposes. However, with the start of the first five-year development plans in the country, the importance of the statistics was critically felt by the government. The systematic registration of annual births and deaths started in the late 1980s. While the vital events ideally include live births, deaths, fetal deaths,

marriages, divorces, judicial separations, adoptions, legitimations, and recognitions, but in the absence of comprehensive data on all these events, the focus of this report is restricted only to births and deaths. The data on births and deaths are maintained by the DCRC under the MoHA. Since these data have never been used to produce vital statistics the censuses and household surveys conducted by the NSB and MoH were the only sources of data for vital statistics in the country. The annual vital statistics report presents a great opportunity to learn from experience in terms of the registration of births, deaths and causes of death and evaluate the quality of the available data in the country.

1.3 RATIONALE

Without reliable vital statistics, effective monitoring of social and health initiatives by governments, donor agencies, and multilateral organizations becomes challenging. Vital statistics serve as the foundation of a country's health information system. Lacking data on births, deaths, and causes of death impedes progress toward the primary goal of any health system.

Civil registration records stand as the premier source of vital statistics. They consistently generate data nationwide, offering crucial insights for both national and local levels. This information is indispensable for regional planning and the judicious allocation of resources in sectors such as education, health, and social security at appropriate administrative tiers.

Furthermore, vital statistics aid in producing population estimates and projections, leveraging the natural rate of increase gleaned from civil registration records. They are integral to informed decision-making and sustainable development initiatives.

1.4 OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

1.4.1 General Objective

The primary aim of this report is to provide an up-to-date overview of vital event statistics, facilitating informed decision-making.

Additionally, it seeks to identify any existing gaps and monitor progress toward the goals outlined in the CRVS Strategic Action Plan developed in 2021.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives include:

- i. To assess the level of completeness in birth and death registration.
- ii. To gauge the reliability of demographic indicators derived from BCERS data, a comparison will be conducted with indicators obtained from alternative sources.
- iii. To assess the data in terms of coverage, quality, and timeliness for registration of vital event.

1.4.3 Scope of the Report

The United Nations recommends that countries should register and collect information on the vital events such as the: birth; death; fetal death; marriage; divorce; annulment; judicial separation; adoption; legitimation (acknowledgment); and recognition (judicial declarations of paternity) (UN, 2014). However, since Bhutan does not maintain records on most of these vital events as recommended by the UN, the scope of this report is limited to only events related to births and deaths that were registered in 2024.

1.4.4 Organization of the Report

The report is organized in six chapters namely (1) Introduction and background; (2) Bhutan civil

registration system; (3) Data quality, timeliness, and completeness of registration (4) Birth statistics (5) Death statistics, and (6) Summary statistics.

Chapter 1 presents the introduction and the general overview of the role of vital statistics, objectives, and scope of the report.

Chapter 2 describes the Bhutan Civil Registration System including history, legal background, administrative structure; organizational structure, registration process and the flows of information; organization of vital statistics production and dissemination plan; incentives and disincentives for civil registration.

Chapter 3 describes the quality and completeness of civil registration data.

Chapter 4 presents the statistics on births disaggregated by various aspects.

Chapter 5 outlines the disaggregated statistics on deaths.

Chapter 6 provides the summary statistics on births and deaths with explanatory narratives and finally, the annexure I presents the statistical tables, annexure II presents the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), annexure III presents the birth and death registration flow chart and annexure IV presents other forms and documents related to birth and death registration in Bhutan.

1.5 POPULATION STRUCTURE

The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) highlighted that 52 percent of the total population were males, with females comprising 48 percent. This population was projected to reach 777,224 individuals by 2024, reflecting about seven percentage point increase compared to 2017.

The Population Pyramid serves as a vital demographic tool, enabling the analysis of population distribution across various age groups. It unveils shifts in age structures and emerging demographic trends within a country.

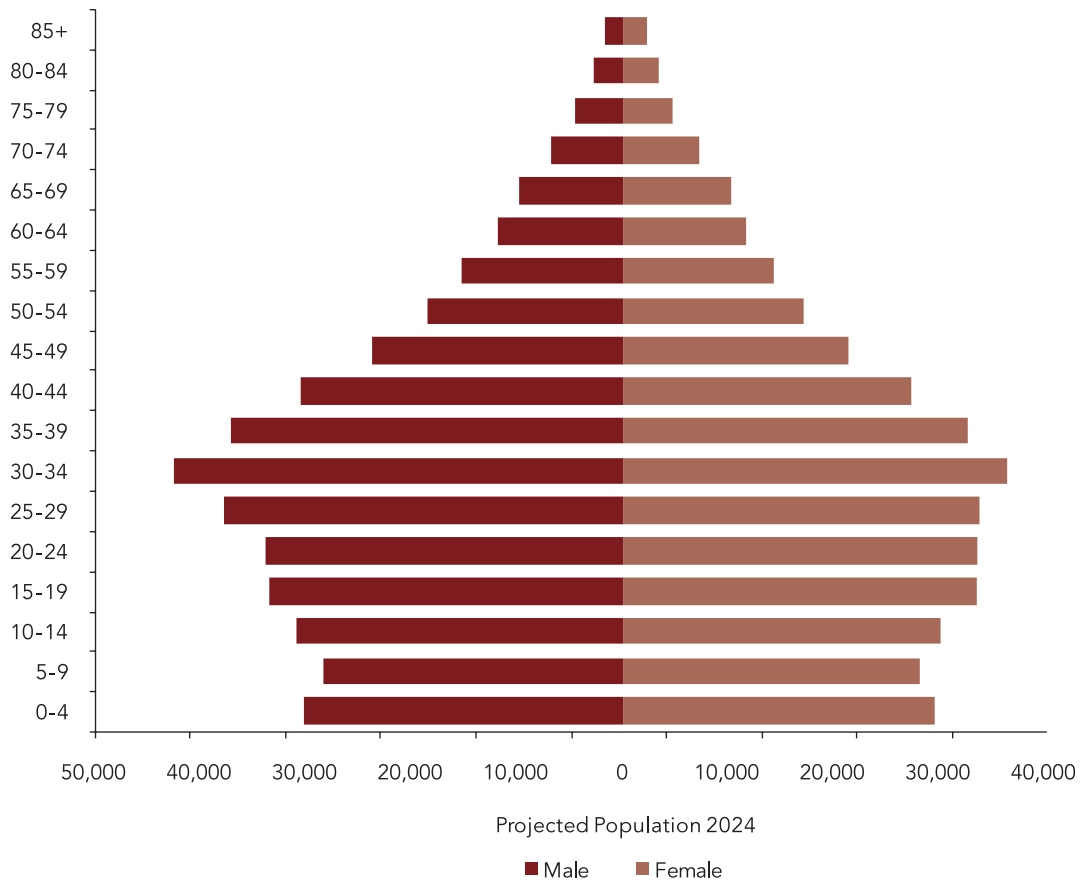


Figure 1.1 Population Pyramid by Age Group and Sex, Bhutan 2024

Source: Population Projection Report, 2017-2047 (NSB)

A narrowing base of the population pyramid indicates declining fertility rates, while mortality levels dictate its height.

Additionally, migration patterns by age and sex influence the pyramid's shape. The diminishing size of younger generations has been observed for approximately 25 years due to decreased fertility rates.

BHUTAN CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

The Department of Civil Registration and Census (DCRC) under the Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated to maintain the comprehensive registry of the population of Bhutan and deliver civil registration and census services through online and offline platforms. Beginning late 1980's, the DCRC has started recording all the vital events such as the births and deaths in the country. The registration system is at its infancy stage, yet the country has achieved 100 percent geographic coverage in terms of registration, while the completeness rate is steadily improving.

2.1 HISTORY

In Bhutan, the civil registry was maintained manually in the paper-based register known as Family Diary until 2002. This family diary was maintained with the respective administration [*Dzongkhag* (District), *Drungkhag* (Sub-district), and *Gewog* (block)]. The system of recording the births and deaths could be done only once a year.

Beginning 2003, the DCRC initiated the computerization of all records from the Family Diaries. Both births and deaths taking place in the country were directly recorded into the computer database. In the following year, a more comprehensive database called Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS) was developed. The focus of this system was the issuance of

Citizenship Card, but the system for recording births, deaths, move-in and move-out records of family members, and household details were also integrated.

In 2004, considering the importance of civil registration in the country, the MoHA bifurcated the then Department of Immigration and Census (Earlier Department of Registration) into Department of Civil Registration and Census and Department of Immigration. Accordingly, Dzongkhag Civil Registration and Census Offices (DCRCO) were established and institutionalized in all 20 *Dzongkhags* with the mandate to oversee the civil registration related activities in the *dzongkhag*. In 2009, the DCRC developed guidelines for DCRCO, and in 2016 Standard Operating Procedure to guide registration of all births and deaths in their jurisdiction. Further, the timeline, mode of record compilation and transmission of records from *Dzongkhag/Drungkhag/Thromde* to central office and vice versa were also specified in these documents.

In 2011, under the auspices of Government to Citizen (G2C) Project initiatives, the BCRS was made into a web-based system enabling birth and death registration of the citizens online. Under the G2C project, community centers were also established at gewog (block) level taking the registration points closer to the people.

Table 2.1 Document Required for Registration of Vital Events

Vital Events	Practice
Birth	<p>Must be reported to any of the Civil Registration Points within one year after delivery of the child. The birth can be registered from two service access points: -</p> <p>1. Registration from current place of residence Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-BR-01; b. Notification of Birth/Birth Document for birth occurring inside health facility OR Information on Birth form. BCRS-IB-01 for birth occurring outside health facility; c. Parents’ Court Marriage Certificate; and d. Statement of Guarantor (BCRS-BR-SG-01). <p>2. Registration from permanent address as per civil registration and census record Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-BR-01; b. Notification of Birth/Birth Document for birth occurring inside health facility OR Information on Birth form. BCRS-IB-01 for birth occurring outside health facility; and c. Parents’ Court Marriage Certificate; OR Statement of <i>Tshogpa</i>.
Death	<p>Must be reported to any of the Civil Registration Points within one year after death of the person. The death can be registered from two service access points: -</p> <p>1. Registration from current place of residence Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-DR-01; b. Original CID/SR card of the deceased; and c. Notification of Death OR Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01) issued by a guarantor and a witness. <p>2. Registration from permanent address as per civil registration and census record Documents required: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duly completed application form: BCRS-DR-01; b. Original CID/SR card of the deceased; and c. Notification of Death; OR Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01) issued by the <i>Tshogpa</i>.

Subsequently, in 2021 to enhance public service delivery, the Department through the Public Service Delivery revised the registration procedure, enabling individuals to register births and deaths at their current place of residence or their designated permanent address as indicated in the civil registration system.

In addition, the government-initiated birth and death registration through the Integrated Citizen Services (ICS). The ICS system was developed to reduce administrative burden and enhance service delivery by integrating BCRS with the electronic Patient Information System (ePIS) of the Ministry of Health and the Judiciary System of the Royal Court of Justice. With ICS,

individuals have convenience of registering births and deaths using their smartphones or computers, eliminating the need for in-person visits to the registration points.

Currently, DCRC has successfully implemented birth and death registration through ICS in Five *Dzongkhags* - Bumthang, Punakha, Trashigang, Trongsa, and Zhemgang, with plans for a nationwide rollout in the coming months, ensuring seamless transition from the existing manual registration processes to a fully automated registration system.

The implementation of the ICS system commenced in 2023 and was successfully

completed by June 2025. The rollout was carried out in a phased manner, ensuring a seamless transition from manual registration processes to a fully automated and integrated registration system.

In 2021, National Statistics Bureau in collaboration with MoHA had published its first Vital Statistics Report.

2.2 LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

2.2.1 Registration of Birth for Citizen

The Bhutan Citizenship Act, 1985 Clause 2 states

"A person whose parents are both citizens of Bhutan shall be deemed to be a citizen of Bhutan by birth."

Under the provision of the Citizen Act, 1985, all children of Bhutanese parentage irrespective of whether born inside or outside Bhutan must be registered into the civil registration system within one year of birth. If the child is not registered in the civil registration system within the stipulated time, the child's civil status becomes "drop-out". Then the process to register the child lengthier as it involves the need for endorsement by the local government officials justifying their inability to register the births within the stipulated time. However, there is no penalty or late fees for such late registration.

The civil registration officials of the respective *Dzongkhags*, *Drungkhags*, and *Thromdes*, and Community Service Executive (CSE) in the *Gewogs* register the birth and death as and when reported as well as during the annual census program carried out between November and January each year. The annual census program is an event where the census officials update the vital events such as births, deaths, move-in & move-out, etc. The information compiled

is submitted online for verification by the Civil Registration and Census officials (CRCO) at various stages. Once these documents are verified, the child gets registered into the civil registration system and a unique citizenship identity (CID) number against the child is generated by the system. This unique number is later used in issuing the CID card to the child upon reaching 15 years of age.

For the initial registration, there is a minimum requirement of vital information to be collected in addition to the CID card number of the parents.

2.2.2 Registration of Birth for Foreign National and Non-Bhutanese Spouse (Registration of an Immigrant Child)

The Immigration Rules and Regulations of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2015, Section 57 states

"The parents of children born to Bhutanese and foreign spouse holding Immigration Card shall register their child with the department within one year of child's birth along with birth certificate and relevant identity documents of the parents. Certificate of Registration may be issued for one year to facilitate permit and visa."

In accordance with the provision of immigration rules and regulations 2015, the department of immigration records all births occurring to foreign nationals and non-Bhutanese spouse in Bhutan within one year.

If the child is not registered within one year of birth, verification of report by the respective *dzongkhag* needs be done to carry out the registration as per the prescribed rules and regulations. However, no penalty or fine being imposed for such late reporting of births for registration.

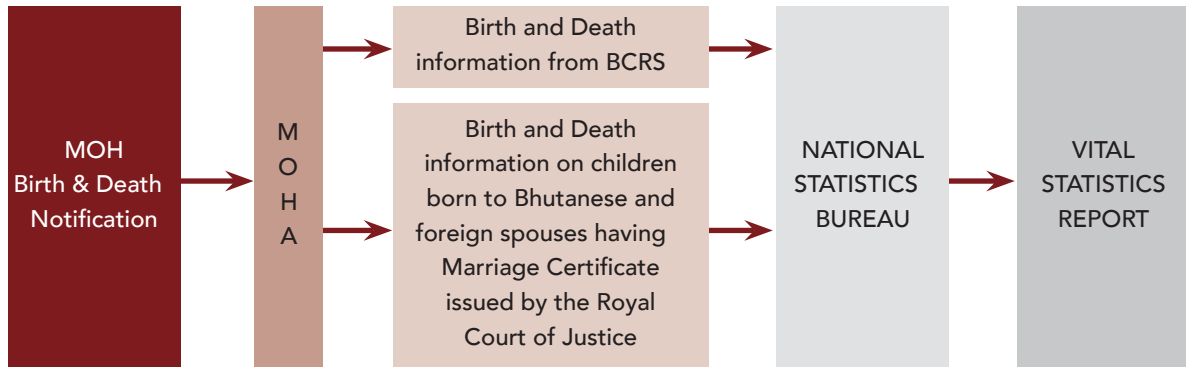


Figure 2.1 Organizational chart presenting information flows for developing VS Report

2.2.3 Registration of Death for Citizens

The Citizen Act does not specify a prescribed timeline by which the death of a citizen should be registered. However, most of the family members register the death of a person (above 8 years of age) within one year after the event has occurred. This is done mainly to claim rural life insurance from the relevant agencies to facilitate the funeral rites. The deaths that remain unregistered are mostly of those deaths that occur to persons below 8 years of age. Without any incentives, these deaths remain unregistered leading to low rate of completeness in death registration. However, efforts are being made to capture and update these events during the annual census.

2.2.4 Registration of Death for Foreign National and Non-Bhutanese Spouse

There is no specific provision in the immigration law requiring the registration of such events occurring among the foreigners or to non-Bhutanese spouse in Bhutan. However, an attempt has been made by the Department of Immigration to maintain records of all reported deaths that occur to foreign nationals including non-Bhutanese spouse in Bhutan.

2.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, REGISTRATION PROCESS AND INFORMATION FLOWS

Figure 2.1 presents the organizational structure of information flows for developing the vital statistics report. To ensure there is a continuous and timely flow of data from the data provider (MoHA) to the data recipient (NSB) and to enable the timely publication of annual vital statistics report, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the MoHA and NSB on 9 October 2020 (annexure II). The MoH and Department of Immigration also share information related to vital statistics.

2.3.1 Registration Process for Births and Deaths

2.3.1.1 Birth Registration Process for Citizen

To register a birth into BCRS, the doctor issues a Notification of Birth for those births occurring inside health facility. For those births occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* issues Information on Birth (BCRS-IB-01) which is submitted to hospital for obtaining the birth notification/certificate. The applicant completes birth registration forms and gets the endorsement of the local government officials of their respective gewogs if the parents have no Court Marriage Certificate (CMC) issued by the Royal Court of Justice. However, if the

parents have CMC, they can register birth from their current place of residence by submitting a Statement of Guarantor (BCRS-BR-SG-01) supported by the CMC. The completed documents are submitted to the operator located at any of the registration points.

The operator scans the documents and enters the vital information of the child including parent’s details into the computer system through online DCRC framework (Annexure III Figure 1 & 2) and submits the application online to verifier (L1) located at *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level. The verifier (L1) verifies the submitted application and further submits it to verifier level (L2) located at DCRC HQ or returns it to the operator. The verifier L2 verifies the application and submits it to the approving authority located at DCRC HQ or re-submits it to the L1 verifier. The approving authority either approves or returns the application to L2. The online resubmissions of application to the preceding levels occur when the information is wrong or incomplete. Upon approval of the application

by the approving authority, the name of the child is registered into the BCRS, and a unique CID number is generated by the system.

2.3.1.2 Birth Registration Process for Citizen through ICS system

The process of registering a birth in the ICS system begins with the mother logging into the National Digital Identity (NDI) app through the Citizen Services Portal. If the parents have CMC issued by the Royal Court of Justice, their information is automatically populated from the Judiciary System. Otherwise, the mother will need to enter the father’s CID number to retrieve his details.

After filling in the newborn’s information and attaching birth documents, the mother submits the application. An SMS notification is sent to the father, who must then log in via his NDI app on the Citizen Services Portal to approve or reject the application. If the child is to be registered in a household other than that of the parents, the Head of Household (HoH) of the new household receives an SMS notification to verify and either

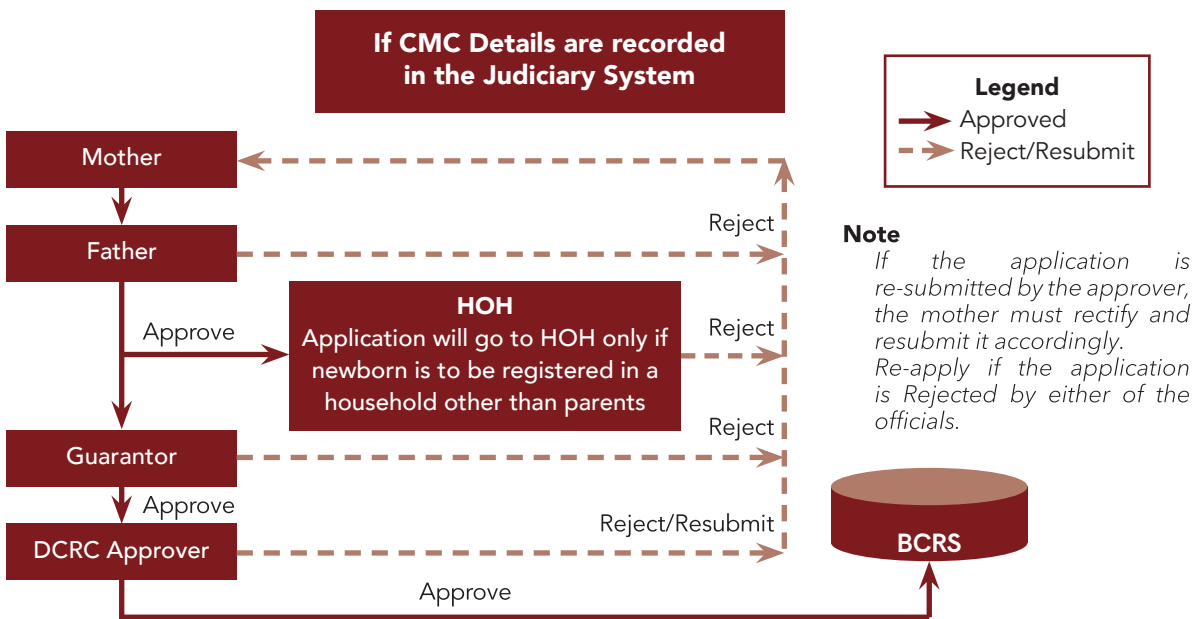


Figure 2.2 a Process of Birth Registration with CMC being recorded in the judiciary system

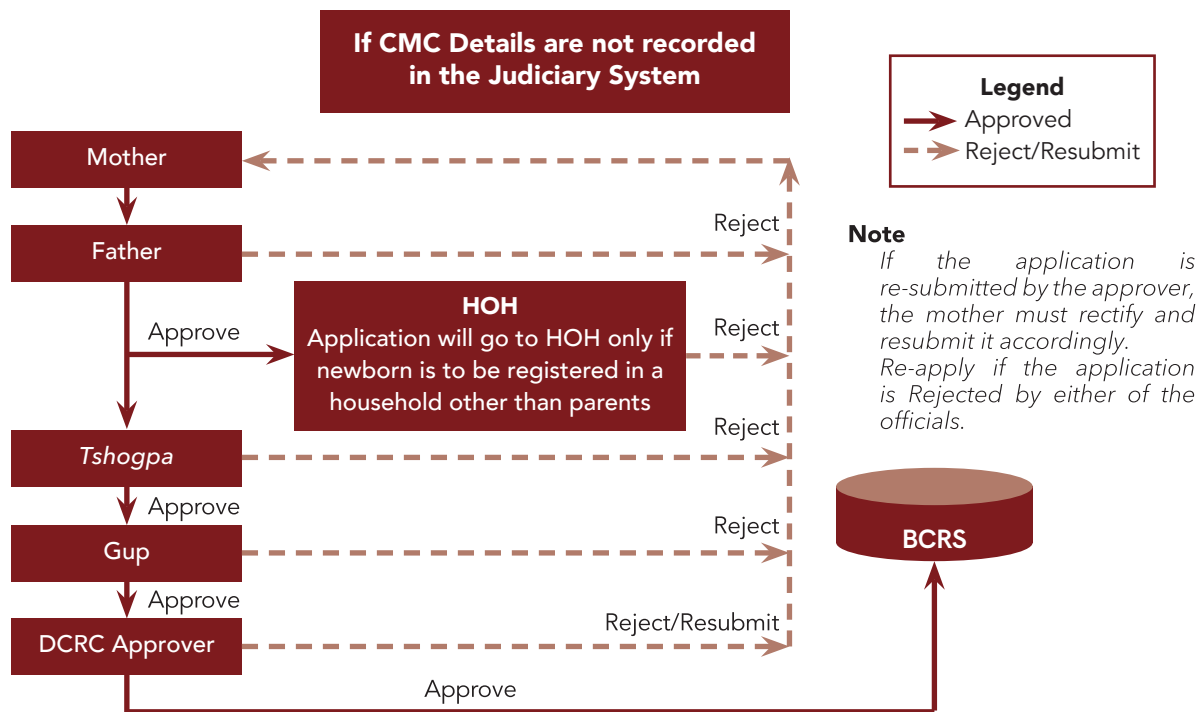


Figure 2.2 b Process Process of Birth Registration without CMC

approve or reject the application through the NDI app.

For birth registration with parents holding CMC, a Guarantor verifies and confirms the parentage by logging in with the NDI app. In the absence of CMC, the application is forwarded to the respective local government officials (*Tshogpa* and *Gup*) for verification and approval. The final verification is done by the DCRC Approver, who determines whether to approve, resubmit or reject the application based on accuracy and completeness of formality.

Any resubmitted or rejected applications are displayed on the mother’s dashboard and she is notified via SMS alerts to take actions, such as reapplying or resubmitting with the required information. Resubmission and rejection of applications occur when there are inaccuracies or incomplete information in the application.

2.3.1.3 Death Registration Process for Citizen

To register a death into the BCRS, doctor issues Notification of Death for those deaths occurring inside health facility. For those death occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* or guarantor & witness issues Statement of Death (BCRS-DR-SD-01). The applicant then completes death registration forms and gets the endorsement of the local government officials if he/she is registering death from the deceased’s permanent address as per DCRC record. However, if the applicant prefers to register death from his/her current place of residence, he/she can submit the Statement of Death signed by the guarantor and witness. The completed documents are submitted to the operator located at any of the registration points.

The operator scans the documents and updates the information in the online DCRC framework

(Annexure III Figure 3 & 4) and submits the application online to the verifier (L1) located at *Dzongkhag/Thromde* level. The verifier (L1) verifies the submitted application and submits it to the approval level located at DCRC HQ. The approving authority verifies the submitted application and either approves or re-submits the application. Upon approval of the application, the name of the person is marked as “Deceased” in the BCRS.

2.3.1.4 Death Registration Process for Citizen through ICS

The process of registering a death in the ICS system begins with the Requestor, typically a family member or next of kin to the deceased, logging into the National Digital Identity (NDI) app through the Citizen Services Portal. After entering the deceased’s information and attaching the required death documents, the requestor submits the application. If the death has occurred overseas or outside Health Facility in Bhutan, the application is forwarded to the respective local government officials (*Tshogpa* and *Gup*) for verification and approval upon submission by the requestor.

However, if the death has occurred within a Health Facility in Bhutan, the requestor needs to attach death document issued by the Health Facility. The application is then forwarded to the DCRC Approver for final verification, who determines whether to approve, resubmit or reject the application based on accuracy and completeness of the information. Any resubmitted or rejected applications are displayed on the requestor’s dashboard and they are notified via SMS alerts to take actions, such as reapplying or resubmitting with the required information. Resubmission and rejection of applications occur when there are inaccuracies or incomplete information provided.

2.3.1.5 Death Registration Process for Foreign Nationals and Non-Bhutanese Spouse

To register death into IIMS, doctors issue death notifications for deaths occurring inside health facility. For those deaths occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* issue statement of death. The applicant then completes death registration forms. The completed documents are submitted to the operator located at the immigration head office.

The operator verifies the documents and updates the information in the online IIMS and submits the application online to the immigration officer. The officer verifies the submitted application and either approves or re-submits the application. Upon approval of the application, the deceased is marked as “Cancelled” in the IIMS.

2.3.1.6 Birth Registration Process for Foreign Nationals and Non-Bhutanese Spouse

To register the births into IIMS, doctors issue birth notification for births occurring inside health facility. For those births occurring outside health facility, the *tshogpa/thromde tshogpa* issue information on birth and this information is delivered to hospital for obtaining the birth notification/certificate. The applicant then completes birth registration forms, and the completed documents are submitted to the operator located at the immigration head office.

The operator physically verifies the completed documents and then enters the birth information of the child including parent’s details into the computer system through the online IIMS and submits the application online to the immigration officer. The officer verifies the submitted application online and approves if it is in order or re-submits to operator. Upon approval of the application by the officer, the name of the child is registered into the IIMS.

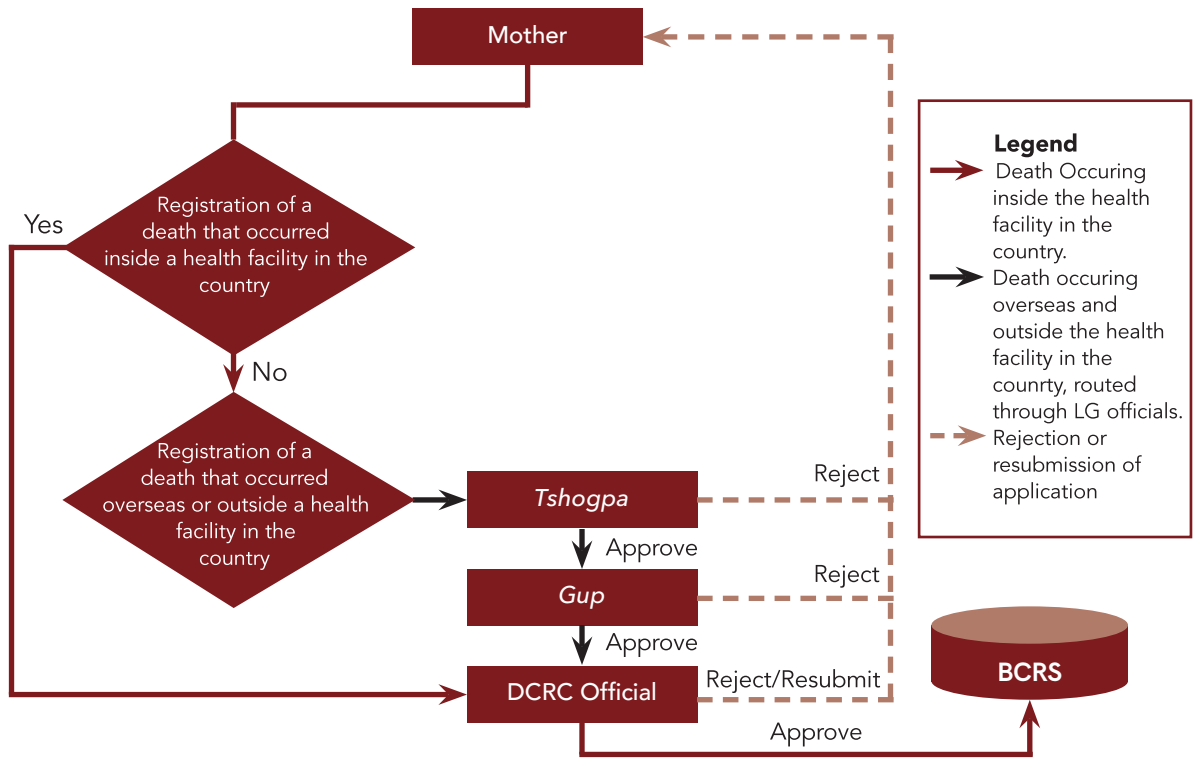


Figure 2.3 Process of Death Registration

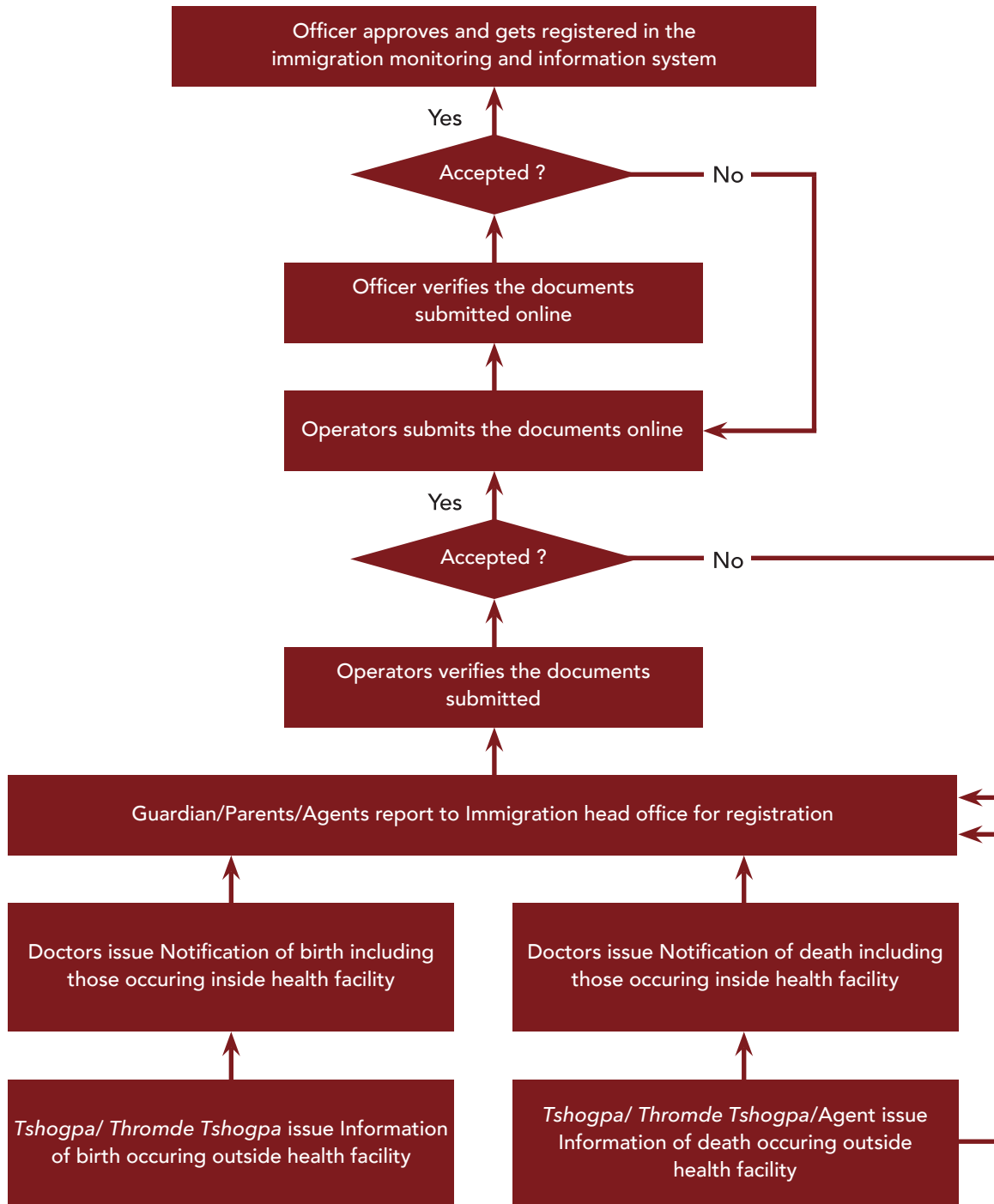


Figure 2.4 Birth and Death Registration for children born to Bhutanese and foreign spouses having Marriage Certificate issued by the Royal Court of Justice

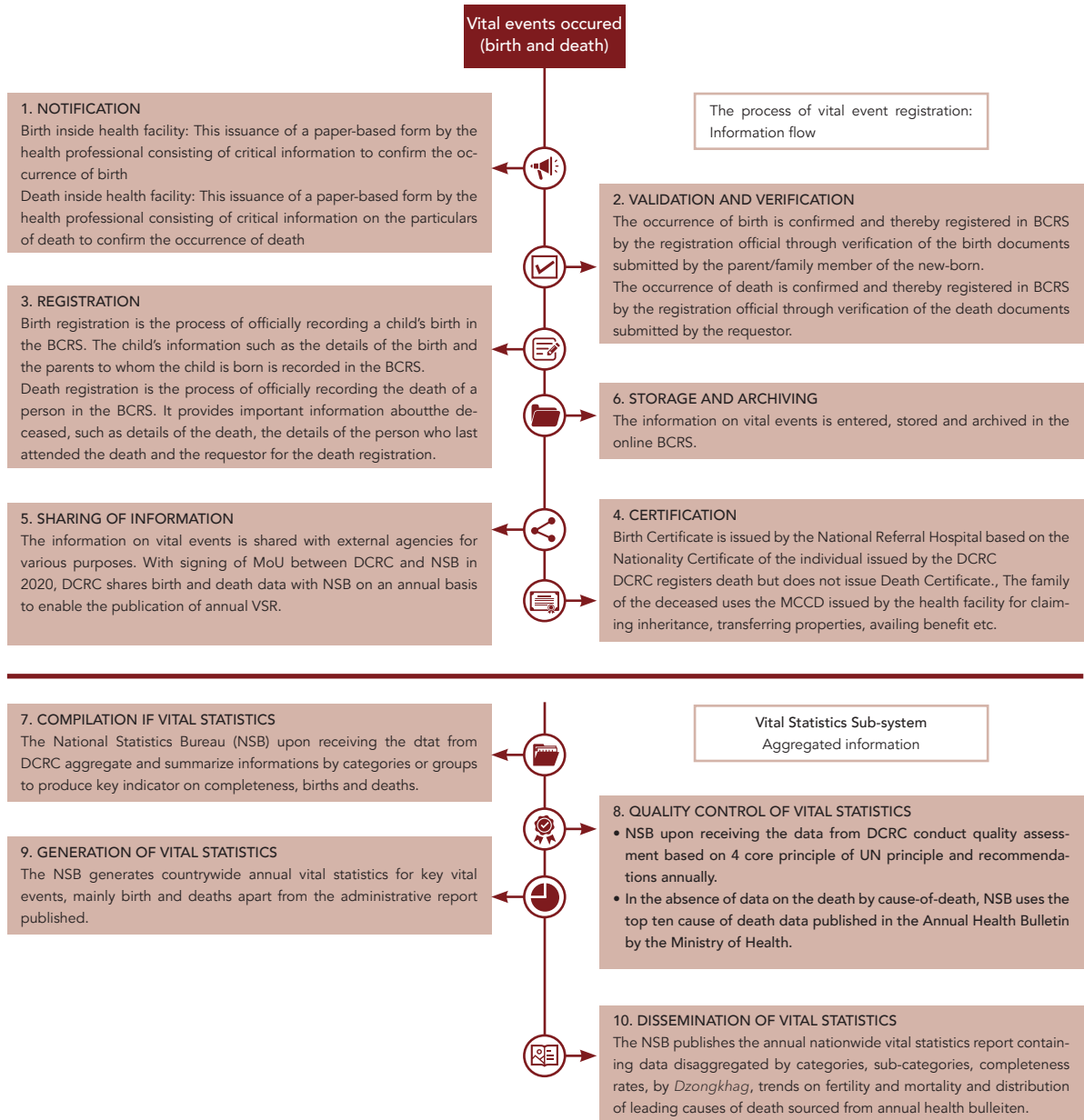


Figure 2.5 Ten CRVS Milestones' framework with a working definition of each milestone

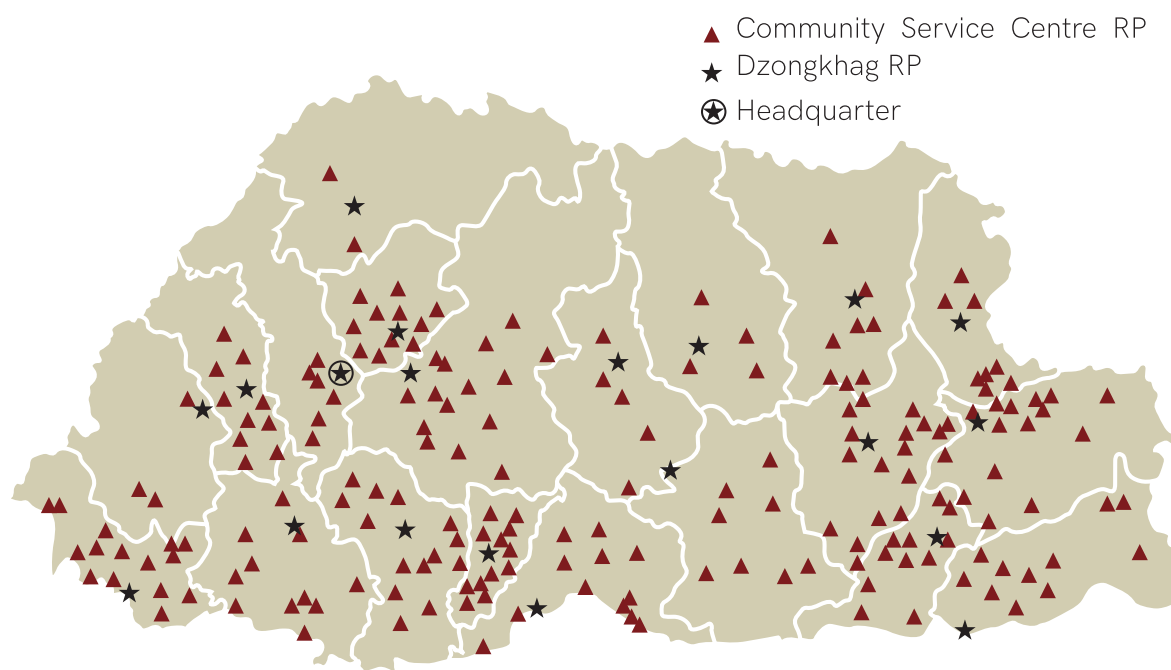


Figure 2.6 Map showing the Registration Points (not geo-coded), 2024

2.3.1.7 Registration process and information flows

Figure 2.3 summarizes the registration process and information flow, taking into consideration the 10 milestones (refer to <https://gh.bmj.com/content/bmjgh/3/2/e000673.full.pdf>). The 'Ten CRVS Milestones' framework is designed to help CRVS stakeholders better understand how CRVS systems function as a whole, from end-to-end, by describing the key processes that must be accomplished in any CRVS system.

2.3.2 Registration Points

Bhutan has a total of 230 registration points (230 *Gewogs*, 4 *Dungkhags*, 4 *Thromde* offices, 20 *Dzongkhags*, and department head office for citizen's registration and immigration head office for children born to Bhutanese and foreign spouses having Marriage Certificate issued by the Royal Court of Justice). The applicant/individual can report the birth and death to any of these registration points with the complete set of documents and duly signed birth/death

registration forms for registration. Upon receipt of these documents, the officials located at these registration points issue the acknowledgement receipt, particularly for births confirming the receipt of the registration forms to initiate the process.

2.3.3 Time Allowed for Registration

Another subject of civil registration procedure relates to determining the time within which a vital event (births and deaths) must be registered. The SOPs allow a duration of one year to register an event.

2.3.4 Live Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Registration

This report is based on 8,182 registered births. By place of occurrence, 3,328 births occurred in Thimphu, 698 births in Sarpang and 575 in Chhukha dzongkhag. Trashigang dzongkhag has the highest number of registered births (808) followed by Monggar (713) and Samtse with 705

Table 2.2 Number of Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Registration, 2024

Place of Occurrence	Place of Registration																Total				
	Bumthang	Chukha	Dagana	Gasa	Haa	Lhuentse	Monggar	Paro	Pema Gatsel	Punakha	Samdrup Jongkhar	Samtse	Sarpang	Thimphu	Trashigang	Trashiyangtse		Trongsa	Tsirang	Wangdue Phodrang	Zhemgang
Bumthang	69	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	5	2	3	5	2	5	104
Chukha	1	195	30	0	4	6	25	10	29	7	24	115	28	2	42	13	4	18	5	17	575
Dagana	0	2	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	64
Gasa	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Haa	0	4	1	0	23	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	3	56
Lhuentse	0	2	0	0	0	43	5	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	57
Monggar	8	2	2	0	0	58	313	2	27	1	17	6	5	1	61	25	3	4	5	5	545
Paro	1	9	5	0	2	1	3	37	4	4	6	18	5	1	7	3	2	7	5	7	127
Pema Gatsel	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	64	0	6	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	1	84
Punakha	0	3	4	4	1	1	0	1	1	68	4	2	2	0	4	0	2	3	5	2	107
Samdrup Jongkhar	2	2	5	0	2	2	28	1	40	3	192	8	8	1	37	8	1	3	2	7	352
Samtse	0	10	12	0	6	2	4	3	10	3	12	262	11	1	12	1	2	6	5	7	369
Sarpang	7	10	38	0	3	6	29	3	57	3	46	18	287	1	34	12	7	53	5	79	698
Thimphu	62	221	279	22	65	100	193	243	154	135	167	216	176	227	271	139	105	209	234	110	3,328
Trashigang	2	0	2	0	0	12	47	1	36	1	28	2	5	1	271	64	5	2	0	4	483
Trashiyangtse	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	51	0	0	0	2	70
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	33	2	2	3	52
Tsirang	0	0	23	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	11	1	1	1	0	102	4	6	165
Wangdue Phodrang	12	18	33	19	2	12	28	11	12	65	13	18	20	4	13	8	17	37	155	14	511
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	48	57
Outside Bhutan	16	15	10	4	11	9	20	40	17	23	8	25	20	77	26	12	6	15	14	5	373
Total	182	494	502	51	121	257	713	357	463	320	534	705	583	317	808	344	190	472	444	325	8,182

live births. While Gasa Dzongkhag has registered the lowest number both in terms of occurrence (5) as well as in registration (51) in 2024.

2.4 INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES FOR REGISTRATION

The following are some of the factors that influenced the registration of vital events either positively or negatively (incentives and/or disincentives):

2.4.1 Incentives:

1. Birth

One doesn't need to have a nationality certificate or birth certificate to avail of health services. However, a nationality/birth certificate (proof of child being registered with the civil registration) is required for a child to get school admission and for processing passport and other travel-related documents.

2. Death

One of the main reasons for registering the death by the family members within a year of death is to claim rural life insurance against the name of the deceased. The amount claimed from insurance facilitates the family members to perform funeral rites for the deceased person.

2.4.2 Disincentives

1. Birth

The factor that negatively affect the registration of births on time is the difficulty in collecting official documents from the local authorities.

2. Death

The rural life insurance could be claimed only for those persons aged 8 years and above. Therefore, the reporting of incidence of death below 8 years of age is low.

DATA QUALITY, TIMELINESS AND COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION

3.1 QUALITY OF DATA

The DCRC whose main function is to maintain the comprehensive registry of the population of Bhutan is supported by a computerized system called Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS). BCRS is a highly secured system and provides up-to-date and a continuous, real-time, and dynamic flow of information on all vital events occurring in the country.

Of the 14 web-based civil registration and census services, registration of new birth and registration of death are the core services the department performs. Birth and death can be registered at any time of the year at any registration point. It can also be registered during the Annual Census Program which is carried out between November and January. The accuracy and completeness of birth information collected are verified at different stages identified as Operator Level, Level 1, Level 2, and Approval Level. The registration of death however has three phases identified as Operator Level, Level 1, and Approval Level. The information is captured online into the BCRS.

The DCRC stores and manages the citizenship database and is the sole custodian of the BCRS. However, the department also shares data stored in its system with external agencies like G2G, G2C, and corporate agencies

through area network interlinking agencies for multifold purposes. This network is known as the Application Programming Interface (API) and is managed centrally by the Government Technology (GovTech) Agency.

3.1.1 Data Source

The dataset on live births and deaths were acquired separately from the DCRC and the data on total population figure was sourced from the population projection (2017-2047) report published by the NSB.

3.1.2 Data Quality Assessment

According to United Nations Principles and Recommendations, "The quality of vital statistics is measured according to completeness, correctness or accuracy, availability and timeliness" (UN, 2014). Therefore, quality control measures must be put in place in terms of four quality dimensions mentioned above. To ensure that the data acquired is error-free, each of the variables in the dataset were studied carefully and wherever required, data cleaning was performed. The main thrust of the data quality assessment was to check for data inconsistency, its duplicates, erroneous recording on date of occurrence vis-à-vis the date of registration, duration of registration, missing information, and inconsistent values. Perhaps, it is obvious to

have some duplicate entries which were cleaned, while some needed queries with civil registration officials to correct it. All erroneous entries were dealt following the nature of the error.

3.2 TIMELINESS OF REGISTRATION

The Citizen Act requires all births in Bhutan to be registered within one year after the event has occurred. For reporting purposes, delayed registration is considered to be an event (birth and death) registered after one year from the date of occurrence. As a result of these requirements, the registration trend has been increasing over the years. Of the total (8,182) registered births that occurred in 2024, 8,155 or 99.7 percent were registered within one year period, while only 0.3 percent live births were registered after one year period (delayed registration). The term registration here would mean the initiation of submitting the required forms/documents to the competent civil registry authority to register either the birth or the death / initiation of application online and not necessarily the end product (the approval of the registration).

Similarly, 99.2 percent of registered deaths (3,537) that occurred in 2024 were registered within one year period (Figure 3.2). Only 27 (0.8%) deaths were registered after one year of occurrence.

The mean number of days taken to register an event (live births) was 154 days in 2024, while it took around 162 days in 2019. The mean duration taken to register an event has decreased in 2024 by about 2 days compared to 2023 (156 days). The pattern in the past five years indicates that for the registered deaths, there is a drastic improvement in terms of duration taken to register the event with the average days being 38 in 2024.

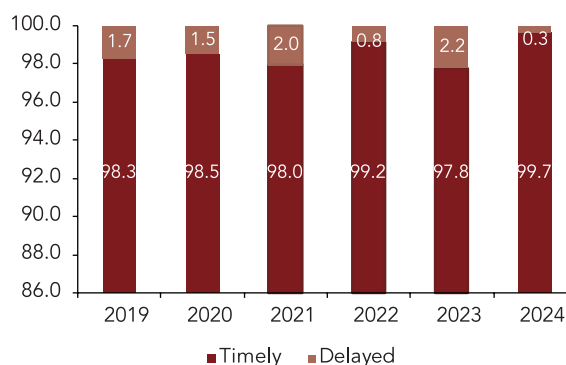


Figure 3.1 Timeliness of Registration of Births, 2019-2024

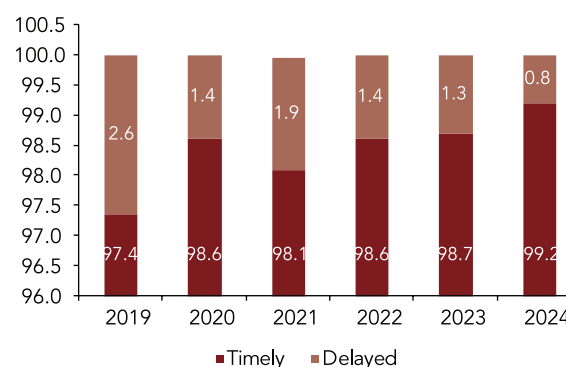


Figure 3.2 Timeliness of Registration of Deaths, 2019-2024

Table 3.1 Mean Duration of Registration, 2019-2024

Year	Live births	Deaths
	Mean number of days	Mean number of days
2019	162	65
2020	180	48
2021	183	49
2022	158	49
2023	156	40
2024	154	38

3.3 OVERAGE AND REGISTRATION COMPLETENESS

In terms of geographic coverage, Bhutan has reached 100 percent for both birth and death registration. However, when it comes to its completeness rate, it remains comparatively low. Completeness is

defined as a measure of the extent to which births and deaths that occur in the country each year are registered by the civil registration system.

The completeness of events can be used to monitor the performance of the civil registration system. It is computed by taking the registered events (births and deaths) from the BCRS as the numerator and expected events (births and deaths) estimated by NSB as the denominator.

The table 3.2 presents the completeness rate for birth and death registration in Bhutan for the year 2024. Birth and death registration completeness levels were broadly similar in 2024, with births at 67.6 percent and deaths at 68.4 percent.

3.3.1 Matrix of the Births by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration

Generally, it is observed that most of the births that occur in a year are registered within the same year. However, there are instances where some births are registered in the following year.

Table 3.2 Birth and Death Registration Completeness Rates, 2024

	Births	Deaths
Registered	8,182	3,564
Estimate *	12,111	5,207
Completeness rate	67.6	68.4

*Source: Population projection

Table 3.3 presents the matrix of births by year of occurrence and year of registration for the period 2019-2024. Out of the total registered births (8,182), 4748 births were registered in the same year while 3,434 were registered in the following year (2025).

3.3.2 Matrix of the Deaths by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration

Table 3.4 presents the matrix of deaths by year of occurrence and year of registration for the years 2019-2024. Out of the total registered deaths that occurred in the year 2024 (3,564), a majority (3,186) of them were registered in the same year and only 378 deaths were registered in the following year (2025).

Table 3.3 Matrix of the Births by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration, 2019-2024

	Year of registration									Total
	Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Not stated	
Occurrence (Births)	2019	5,420	4,152	72	56	88	49	0	548	10,385
	2020	0	4,487	5,399	125	142	77	0	419	10,649
	2021	0	0	5,176	5,394	266	82	0	189	11,107
	2022	0	0	0	5,635	4,417	110	2	69	10,233
	2023	0	0	0	0	5,214	3,774	13	0	9,001
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	4,748	3,434	0	8,182
Total	5,420	8,639	10,647	11,210	10,127	8,840	3,449	1,225	59,557	

Table 3.4 Matrix of the Deaths by Year of Occurrence and Year of Registration, 2019-2024

	Year of registration								Total
	Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Occurrence (Deaths)	2019	2,649	568	53	93	65	34	25	3,487
	2020	0	2,649	454	76	51	53	29	3,312
	2021	0	0	2,769	412	56	47	19	3,303
	2022	0	0	0	3,206	405	58	38	3,707
	2023	0	0	0	0	3,193	390	37	3,620
	2024	0	0	0	0	0	3,186	378	3,564
Total	2649	3217	3276	3787	3770	3768	526	20,993	

Table 3.5 Birth and Death Registration Completeness over time, 2024

Year	Registered Births	Estimated birth	Completeness (%)	Registered deaths	Estimated death	Completeness (%)
2019	10,385	12,407	83.7	3,271	5,105	64.1
2020	10,416	12,331	84.5	3,109	5,115	60.8
2021	10,755	12,306	87.4	3,187	5,127	62.2
2022	10,157	12,204	83.2	3,605	5,141	70.1
2023	8,988	12,162	73.9	3,579	5,170	69.2
2024	8,182	12,111	67.6	3,564	5,207	68.4

Source: Estimated birth and death from Population projection (2017-2047), NSB

3.3.3 Completeness Rates over Time

The data on number of vital events that occurred has been updated till 31st December 2025. The completeness rate for both birth and death registration has remained steady over the years (Table 3.5). The completeness rate for birth registration in 2021 was comparatively high (87.4%). The sub-populations that are most likely to be undercounted in vital registration are fetal, infant deaths and deaths below 8 years of age.

LIVE BIRTHS

In 2024, there were a total of 8,182 registered births which is a decrease about 9 percentage point compared to 8,988 live births in 2023. The Crude Birth Rate in 2024 is 10.5 per thousand population.

There were more males than females. Out of the total live births in 2024, 4,158 were males and 4,024 were females giving a sex ratio of 103. The sex ratio at birth is calculated as the number of males per 100 females. The number usually ranges between 103-107 males per 100 females. Numbers very different from this range may indicate errors in registration procedures since Bhutan does not have preference for male births over female births. In all the years, the number of registered live births for males is higher than for females.

4.1 COMPLETENESS OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

Completeness is defined as the proportion of actual vital events in a population that are registered, divided by the estimated number of vital events that occurred in the same year. For this report, the births registered by BCRS (numerator) were compared with the projected number of live births from the 2017 PHCB (denominator). As shown in table 4.2, birth registration completeness rate was found to be 67.6 percent at the national level with an insignificant difference between males and females (67.8% and 67.3%, respectively).

Table 4.1 Summary Statistics on Fertility by Year of Occurrence, 2019-2024

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023
Registered live births (number)	10,186	10,240	10,755	10,157	8,988	8,182
Males	5,191	5,266	5,452	5,144	4,622	4,158
Females	4,995	4,974	5,303	5,013	4,366	4,024
Sex ratio at birth	104	106	103	103	106	103
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	13.7	13.7	14.2	13.3	11.7	10.5
Population*	741,672	748,931	756,129	763,249	770,276	777,224

* National Population Projection Report 2017-2047

Table 4.2 Birth Registration Completeness, 2024

Live Births	Registered Number	Expected Number	Registration Completeness
Total	8,182	12,111	67.6
Male	4,158	6,174	67.3
Female	4,024	5,937	67.8

4.2 BIRTHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE

The number of births varied seasonally with a peak observed during the winter months in all the years under study. In 2024, the maximum

number of births was observed in October (9.4%). The lowest rate was observed in the month of April with 7.0 percent.

4.3 BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION

Of the total births (8,182) that occurred in 2024, highest was registered in the months of December (10.2%) followed by January (9.4%). The lowest birth registration was recorded in the month of September with 6.7 percent.

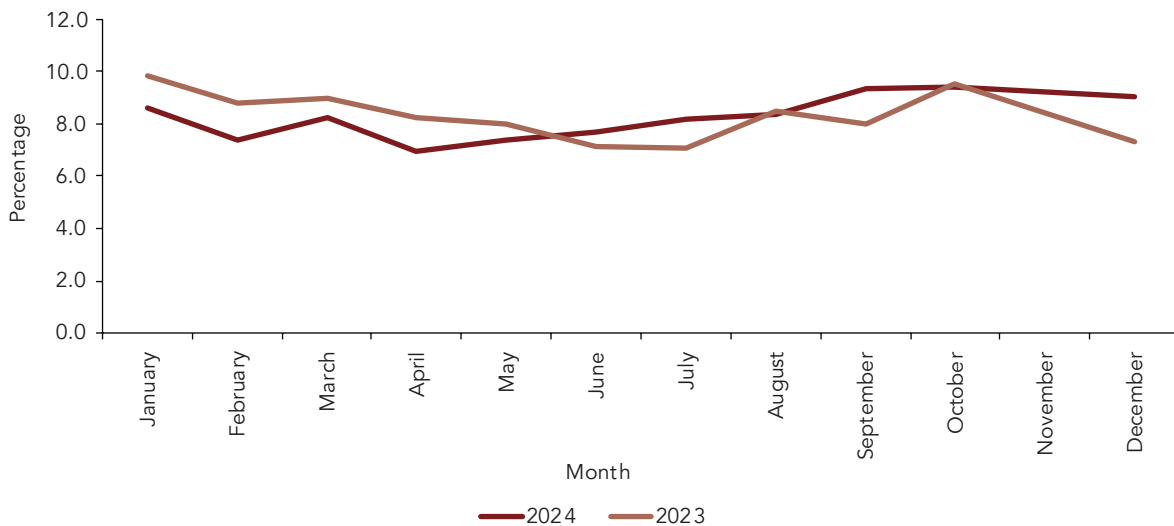


Figure 4.1 Percentage of Births by Month of Occurrence, 2023-2024

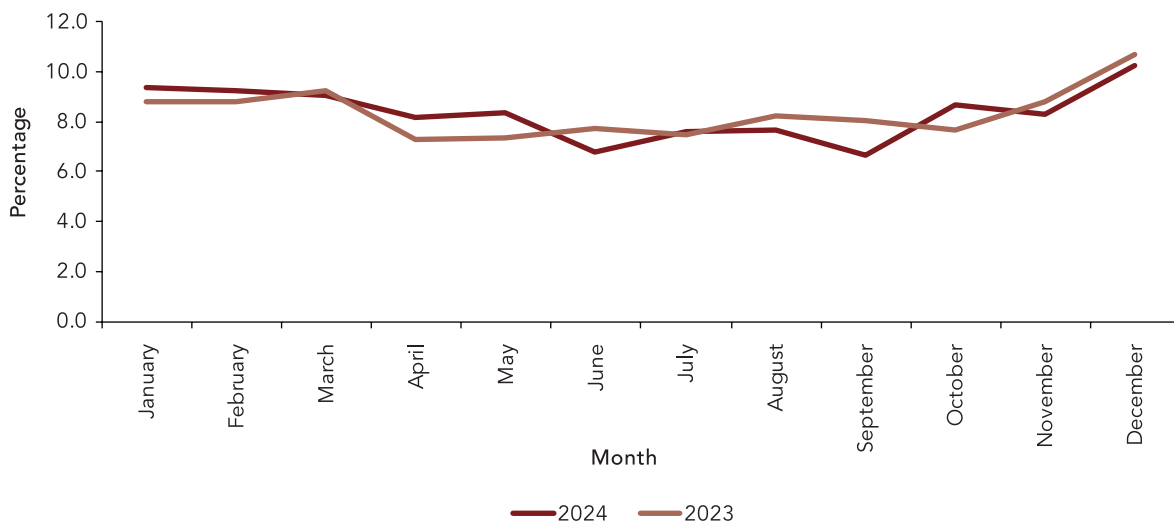


Figure 4.2 Percentage of Births by Month of Registration, 2023-2024

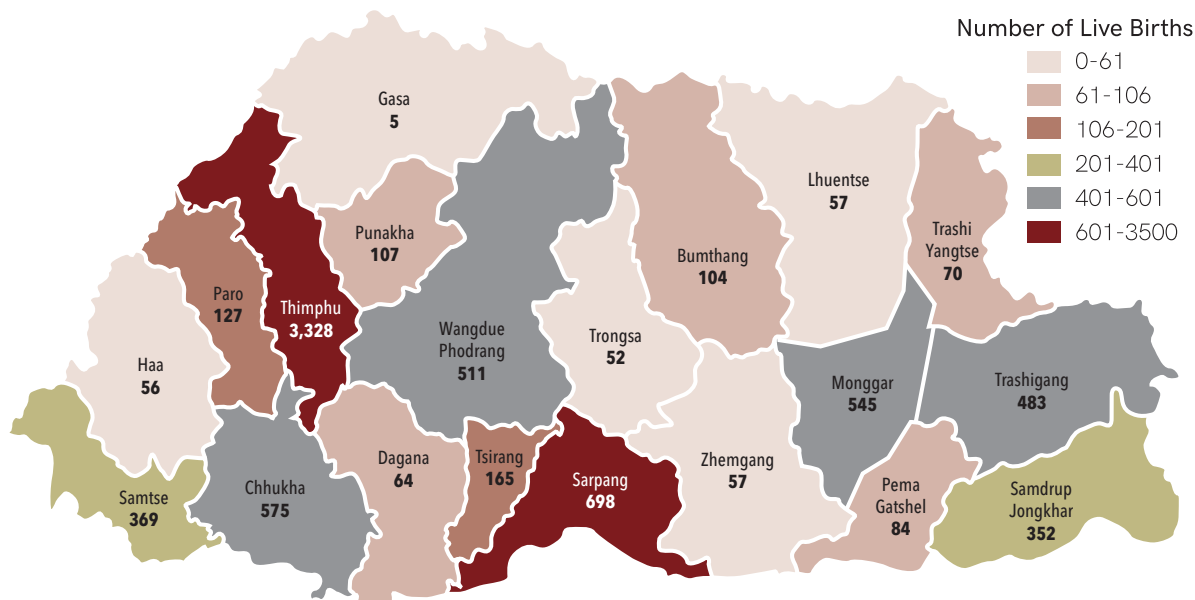


Figure 4.3 Number of Births by Place of Occurrence, 2024

4.4 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

The figure 4.3 presents the map of the distribution of live births by *Dzongkhags* for 2024. There were 373 births occurred outside Bhutan.

Of the total births occurred in Bhutan, it was observed that the two highest births have occurred in the *Dzongkhags* where the tertiary hospitals are located: Thimphu (3,328), Sarpang (698). On the other hand, the lowest birth has occurred in Gasa with only 5 births in 2024.

In 2024, a total of 4,158 male births and 4,024 female births were recorded. Thimphu reported the highest number of births for both sexes, whereas Gasa recorded the lowest number of births. The majority of *Dzongkhags* reported a higher number of male births compared to female births.

4.5 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER

Looking at the births by place of mother’s place of usual residence, it is observed that most of

Table 4.3 Number of Births by Place of Occurrence and Sex, 2024

Place of Occurrence	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Bumthang	45	59	104
Chhukha	282	293	575
Dagana	36	28	64
Gasa	4	1	5
Haa	29	27	56
Lhuentse	29	28	57
Monggar	275	271	546
Paro	58	68	126
Pema Gatshel	39	45	84
Punakha	58	49	107
Samdrup Jongkhar	191	161	352
Samtse	202	167	369
Sarpang	357	341	698
Thimphu	1690	1638	3328
Trashigang	248	235	483
Trashi Yangtse	30	40	70
Trongsa	27	25	52
Tsirang	81	84	165
Wangdue Phodrang	267	244	511
Zhemgang	36	21	57
Outside Bhutan	174	199	373
Bhutan	4158	4024	8182

Table 4.4 Number of Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother, 2024

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	Sex			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
Bumthang	84	82	166	2.0
Chhukha	252	242	494	6.0
Dagana	273	245	518	6.3
Gasa	29	26	55	0.7
Haa	49	55	104	1.3
Lhuentse	150	162	312	3.8
Monggar	386	395	781	9.5
Paro	119	139	258	3.2
Pema Gatshel	243	240	483	5.9
Punakha	153	148	301	3.7
Samdrup Jongkhar	322	277	599	7.3
Samtse	361	355	716	8.8
Sarpang	269	268	537	6.6
Thimphu	120	110	230	2.8
Trashigang	459	425	884	10.8
Trashigang	187	182	369	4.5
Trongsa	99	89	188	2.3
Tsirang	197	225	422	5.2
Wangdue Phodrang	218	195	413	5.0
Zhemgang	188	164	352	4.3
Outside Bhutan	0	0	0	0.0
Bhutan	4,158	4,024	8,182	100.0

the mothers who gave birth usually resides in Trashigang (10.8%) followed by in Monggar (9.5%), Samtse (8.8%) Dzongkhags. About 0.7 percent lives in Gasa and none reside outside Bhutan.

4.6 SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

Table 4.5 presents sex ratio at birth by region. In 2024, the sex ratio at birth is 103 males per 100 females. The sex ratio at birth is consistent across all regions, with 104 males per 100 females in the western, eastern, and central regions. The sex ratio for births taking place outside Bhutan is 87. Unlike in some other countries where the sex ratio is greatly influenced by the preference of male births over female births, Bhutan does not have any such preferences and higher/lower sex ratio in any *dzongkhag* is a natural phenomenon.

Table 4.5 Sex Ratio at Birth, 2024

Place of Occurrence	Sex			Sex Ratio at Birth
	Male	Female	Total Births	
West	2,590	2,488	5,078	104
Central	582	558	1,140	104
East	812	779	1,591	104
Outside Bhutan	174	199	373	87
Total	4,158	4,024	8,182	103

4.7 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER

The number of births by place of occurrence and mother’s usual place of residence is used to obtain information on whether mothers gave birth in the same place of residence where they usually resided or whether it was in another place.

It is observed that about 73 percent of mothers travelled to another place for delivery, while about 27 percent of mothers gave birth in the place where they usually reside. (Figure 4.4).

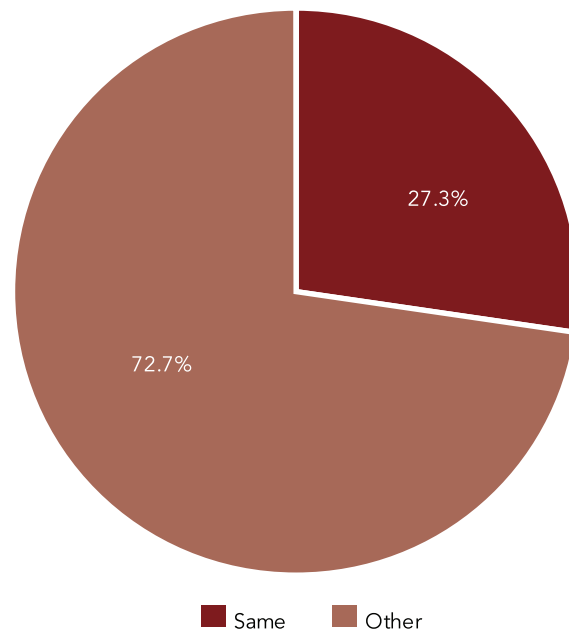


Figure 4.4 Births by Place of Occurrence and Usual Residence of Mother, 2024

Table 4.6 Number of Births by Age of Mother, 2024

Mother's Age	Sex			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
<=19	80	71	151	1.8
20-24	762	744	1,506	18.4
25-29	1,318	1,336	2,654	32.4
30-34	1,249	1,195	2,444	29.9
35-39	585	531	1,116	13.6
40-44	146	142	288	3.5
45+	18	5	23	0.3
Total	4,158	4,024	8,182	100.0

In 2024, a total of 3,164 mothers gave birth in Thimphu outside their usual place of residence followed by Chhukha (401) and Wangdue Phodrang (372) (Table B2). Similarly, a considerable number of births (373) occurred outside Bhutan, despite the mothers' usual residence being within the country.

4.8 BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER

Table 4.6 presents the distribution of registered births that occurred in 2024 by age of mother. The highest percentage (32.4%) of births have occurred among the mothers whose age ranges between 25 and 29 years, followed by 29.9 percent in the ages 30-34 years.

4.9 BIRTHS BY SITE OF OCCURRENCE

With increased accessibility to medical facilities, the majority of the births in 2024 took place at a health facility (99.6%) followed by some births taking place at home (0.3%). Almost negligible births took place at other places, which includes births on the way to health facility and elsewhere.

4.10 BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT

As per the UN *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System*, birth weight is the first weight of a fetus or newborn obtained immediately after birth, preferably within the first hour of life.

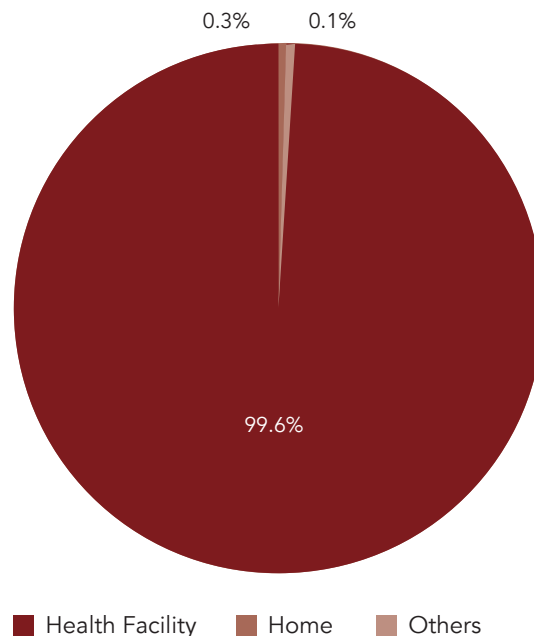


Figure 4.5 Percentage of Births by Site of Occurrence, 2024

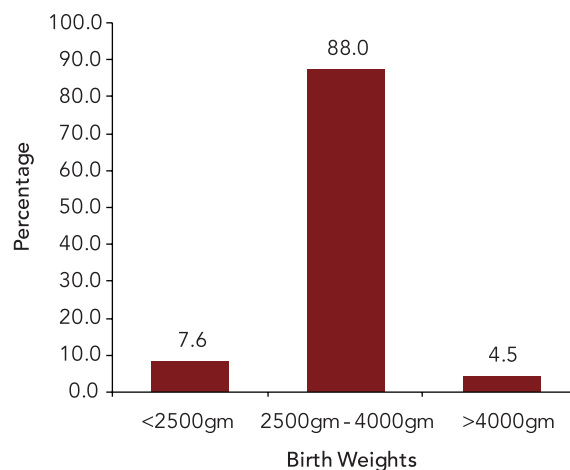


Figure 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Births by Birth Weight, 2024

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines low birth-weight as the weight of a newborn lower than 2,500 grams. In 2024, of the total (8,182) births, 92.5 percent weighed above the low birth-weight cut-off recommended by WHO, while about 7.6 percent of the births fall in the low birth-weight category (Figure 4.6).

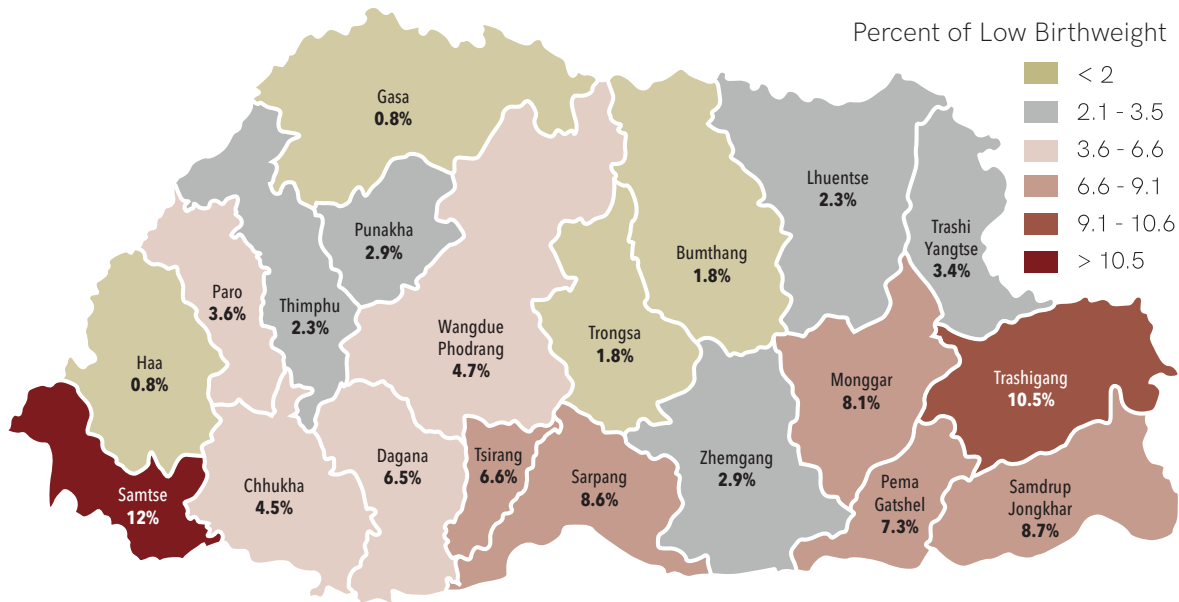


Figure 4.7 Low Birthweight and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, 2024

Table 4.7 Percentage of Births by Site of Occurrence and Birth Weight, 2024

Site of Occurrence	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Health Facility	608	7.5	7,174	88.1	365	4.5	8,147	100.0
Home	7	25.0	21	75.0	0	0.0	28	100.0
Others	3	42.9	4	57.1	0	0.0	7	100.0
Total	618	7.6	7,199	88.0	365	4.5	8,182	100.0

4.10.1 Birth Weight by Place of Usual Residence of Mother

Of the total births within *Dzongkhags*, most of the mother who gave low birth-weight birth resides in Samtse (12.0%) followed by Trashigang (10.5%) Dzongkhags. On the contrary, mothers residing in Haa and Gasa (0.8%) dzongkhag had the lowest percentage of low-birth-weight births in 2024.

4.10.2 Birth Weight by Site of Occurrence

In 2024, most of the birth have occurred at a health facility (99.6%) while 0.3 percent of the

births have occurred at home. About 43 percent of births occurring at other sites are low birth weight while about 7.5 percent (608) of birth occurring in the health facility are low birth weight.

4.10.3 Birth Weight by Age of Mother

Most (80.7%) of the mothers are between ages 20 and 34. Table 4.8 presents the age of the mother and the birth weights. Around 13 percent of the births in the 45+ years of age of mother are low birth-weight as compared to about 6.6 percent of births for mothers in the age group 25-29 years. Similarly, the births to mothers

Table 4.8 Birth Weight by Age of Mother, 2024

Mother's Age Group	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<=19	16	10.6	133	88.1	2	1.3	151	100.0
20-24	110	7.3	1,347	89.4	49	3.3	1,506	100.0
25-29	176	6.6	2,367	89.2	111	4.2	2,654	100.0
30-34	158	6.5	2,150	88.0	136	5.6	2,444	100.0
35-39	114	10.2	951	85.2	51	4.6	1,116	100.0
40-44	41	14.2	232	80.6	15	5.2	288	100.0
45+	3	13.0	19	82.6	1	4.3	23	100.0
Total	618	7.6	7,199	88.0	365	4.5	8,182	100.0

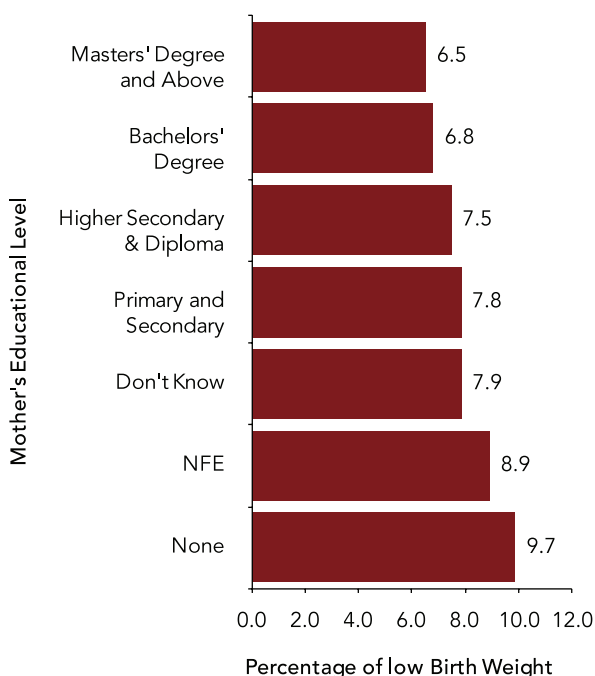


Figure 4.8 Low Birthweight by Mother's Level of Education, 2024

below 19 years of age also had a high percent (10.6%) of low weight births.

4.10.4 Birth Weight by Mothers Level of Education

Figure 4.8 presents the percentage of births with low birth-weight and mother's level of education. Out of the 8,182 births, 618 children were born

Table 4.9 Birth Type by Mother's Age, 2024

Mother's Age	Single	Twin	Triplet	Total
<=19	149	2	0	151
20-24	1,488	18	0	1,506
25-29	2,616	38	0	2,654
30-34	2,416	28	0	2,444
35-39	1,090	26	0	1,116
40-44	284	4	0	288
45+	23	0	0	23
Total	8,066	116	0	8,182

with low birth weight. Among them, 143 were born to mothers with no formal education, representing about 10 percent of all mothers in that education category.

4.11 BIRTHS BY TYPE OF BIRTH

Of the total of 8,182 births in 2024, 8,066 birth were single births, while 116 are twin births. Most of the twin births were to the mothers of age 20-39 years.

No triplets were born in the year 2024. About 61 percent of twin births were with low birth-weight, while only about 6.8 percent of the single births fall under the low birth-weight category (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10 Percentage of Births by Birth Type and Birth Weight, 2024

Birth Type	<2500 gm		2500-4000 gm		>4000 gm		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Single	547	6.8	7,154	88.7	365	4.5	8,066	100.0
Twin	71	61.2	45	38.8	0	0.0	116	100.0
Triplet	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	618	7.6	7,199	88.0	365	4.5	8,182	100.0

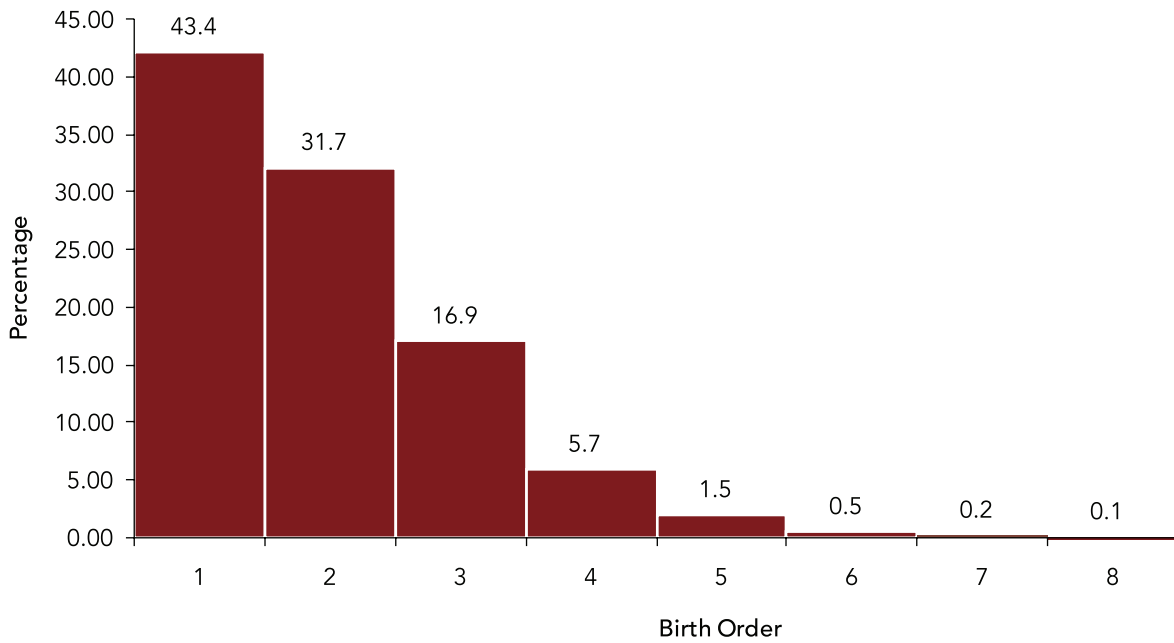


Figure 4.9 Percentage of Births by Birth Order, 2024

4.12 BIRTHS BY BIRTH ORDER

About 43.4 percent of the births in 2024 were of first (child) order birth followed by 31.7 percent second order birth. With the increasing birth order, the number of births reduces. There were five birth with birth order 8 in 2024.

4.13 BIRTH INTERVAL

The birth interval is the time in months between the last delivery of a live birth and the previous date of delivery. Information on birth interval may be collected directly or calculated using the data. For this report, the birth interval was calculated based on the date of birth of the last birth and the previous birth of the same mother.

Table 4.11 Interval between Last Birth and Previous Live Birth, 2024

Birth Interval	Numbers	Percent
Less than 12 months	65	1.4
12-17 months	64	1.4
18-23 months	179	3.9
24-29 months	217	4.7
30-35 months	250	5.4
3 years	603	13.0
4 years	629	13.6
5-9 years	1734	37.5
>10 years	887	19.2
Don't know	1	0.0
Total	4,629	100.0

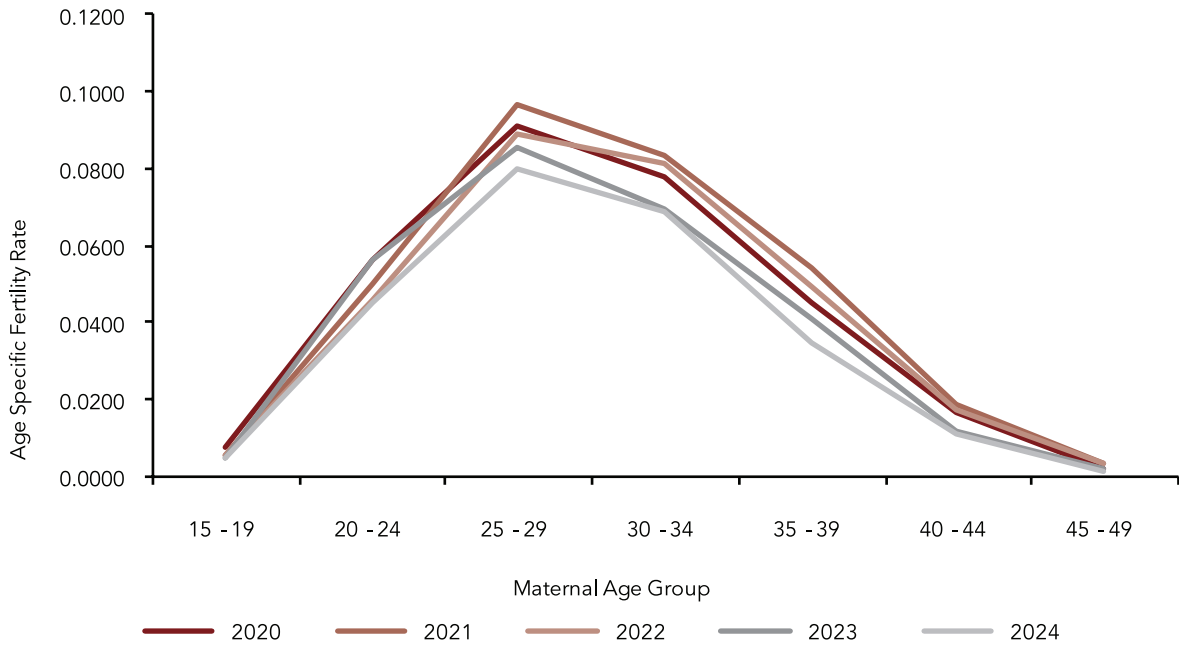


Figure 4.10 Age Specific Fertility Rates, 2020-2024

In 2024, out of the total 8,182 live births 3,553 births are of the first order. The birth interval of the rest of the 4629 births are presented in table 4.11.

About 37.5 percent of the births occurred between 5 to 9 years after the previous birth, followed by after 10 years (19.2%) of the previous birth. There were only few births that have occurred within 12 months or 12 and 17 months (1.4%) of the previous birth.

4.14 AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE

The Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) is computed using the births from the BCRS and the total number of mothers in the age range 15-49 years from the population estimates of the NSB. Within the range of 15-49 years, there are marked differences in the fertility of women of different ages. For this reason, it is customary to calculate fertility rates for each age group. Typically, the age specific rates are low or moderate in the 15-19 age group, highest in the

twenties, and then decline to moderate levels for women in their thirties. Rates after 39 years are usually low.

The figure 4.10 presents ASFR for 2020-2024. It is observed that the highest fertility rate was among mothers of age group 25-29 and 30-34 years and thereafter it declines gradually. It also indicates the delay in giving births as well as the increase in age at marriage.

DEATHS

The number of deaths in 2024 was 3,564, which is a decrease of 0.4 percentage point as compared to 3,579 in 2023. There were more deaths among males than females. Out of the total deaths, 1,956 were males and 1,608 were females. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) has remained unchanged over the years at 4.6 per 1,000 population. The calculated CDR using the observed data from CRVS was about 5 deaths per 1000 population in 2024.

5.1 COMPLETENESS OF DEATH REGISTRATION

Completeness is defined as the proportion of actual vital events in a population that are registered, divided by the estimated number of vital events that occurred in the same year. For this report, deaths registered by BCRS (numerator) were compared with the projected number of deaths from the 2017 PHCB (denominator). As shown in table 5.2, death registration completeness rate was found to be 68.4 percent at the national level. The completeness rate for male (68.0%) is lesser than their counterpart (69.0%).

Table 5.1 Summary Statistics on Mortality by Year of Occurrence, 2020-2024

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Registered deaths (number)	3,109	3,187	3,605	3,579	3,564
Males	1,729	1,747	1,938	1,937	1,956
Females	1,380	1,440	1,667	1,642	1,608
Population*	748,931	756,129	763,249	770,276	777,224
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.6

* Population projection Report 2017-2047

Table 5.2 Death Registration Completeness, 2024

Deaths	Registered Number	Expected Number	Registration Completeness
Total	3,564	5,207	68.4
Males	1,956	2,878	68.0
Females	1,608	2,329	69.0

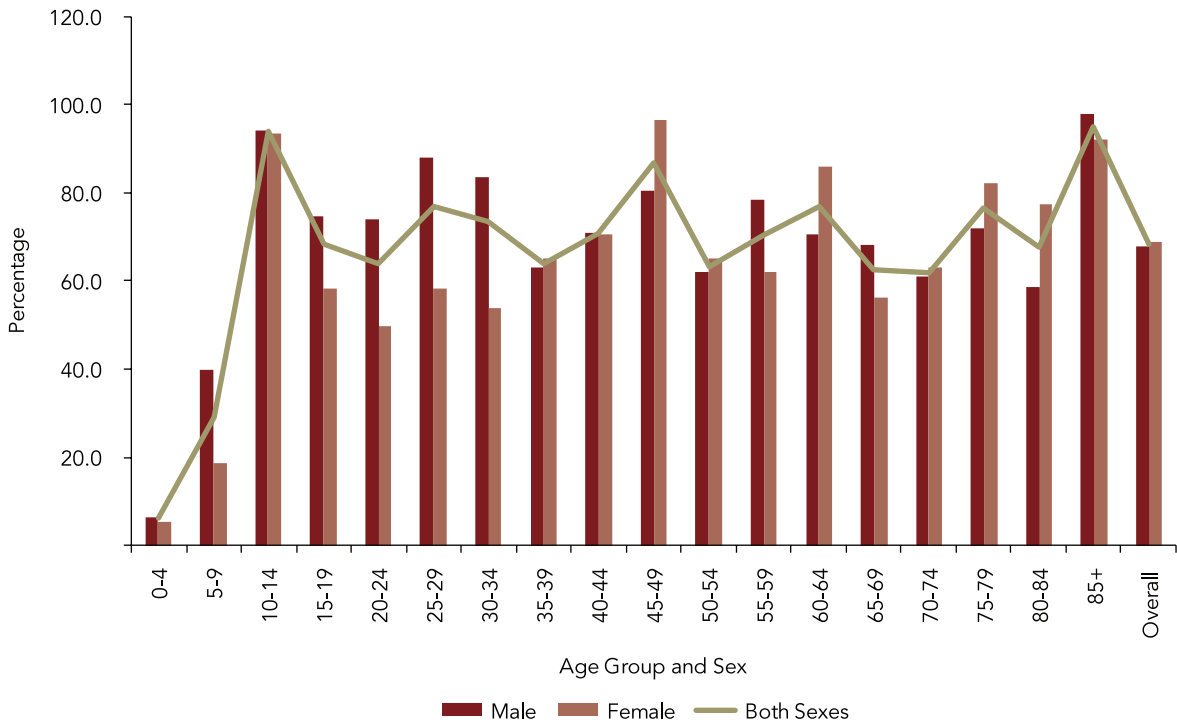


Figure 5.1 Death Registration Completeness by Age Group and Sex, 2024

By age group and sex, the highest proportion of death is registered in the age group over 85 years with a completeness rate of 95.2 percent, and the lowest registration is observed in age group 0-4 with 6.2 percent. The death registration completeness for age group less than 8 years is 8.4 percent and registration completeness is better for person aged 8 years and above with 73.8 percent. Overall, the death registration is better among females than males (Figure 5.1).

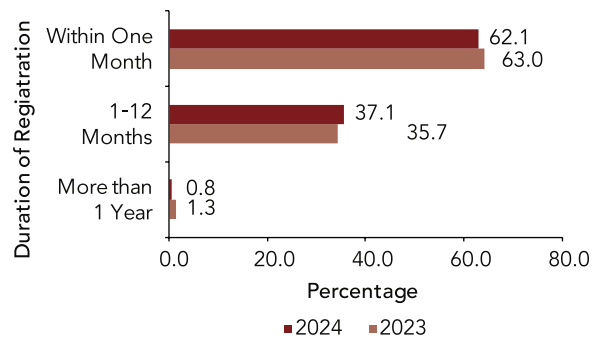


Figure 5.2 Duration of Registration between Date of Registration and Occurrence, 2023-2024

5.2 TIMELINESS OF DEATH REGISTRATION

The Citizen Act does not specify a prescribed timeline by which the death of a citizen should be registered. However, most of the family members register the death of a person within one year after the event has occurred. By duration of registration between the date of occurrence and

date of registration, it was observed that most deaths were registered within one month after the occurrence of the event. However, there are also deaths that are registered even after one year of the occurrence of the event with 0.8 percent in 2024.

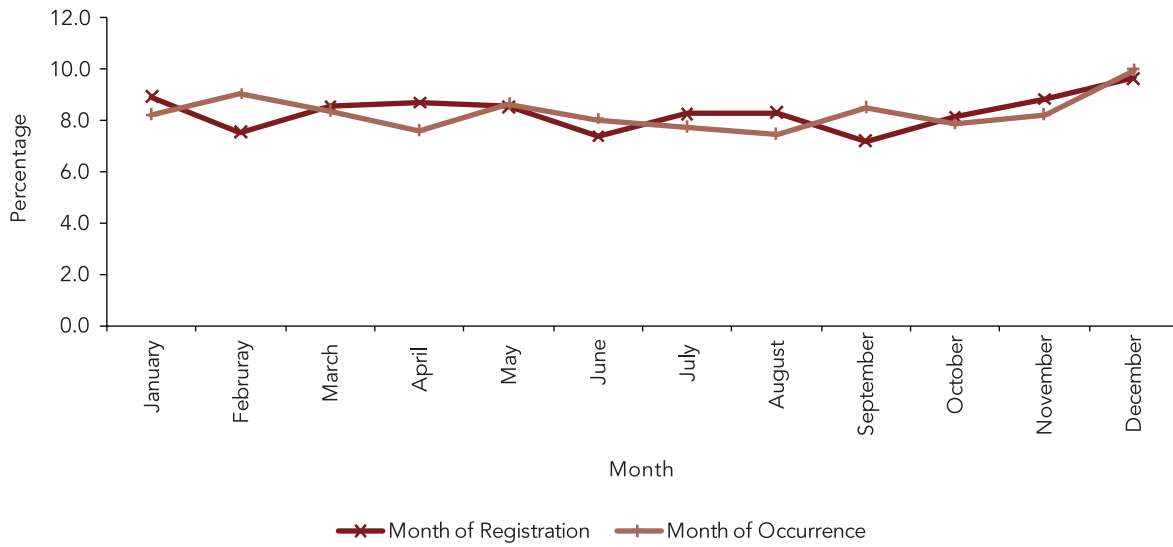


Figure 5.3 Percentage of Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, 2024

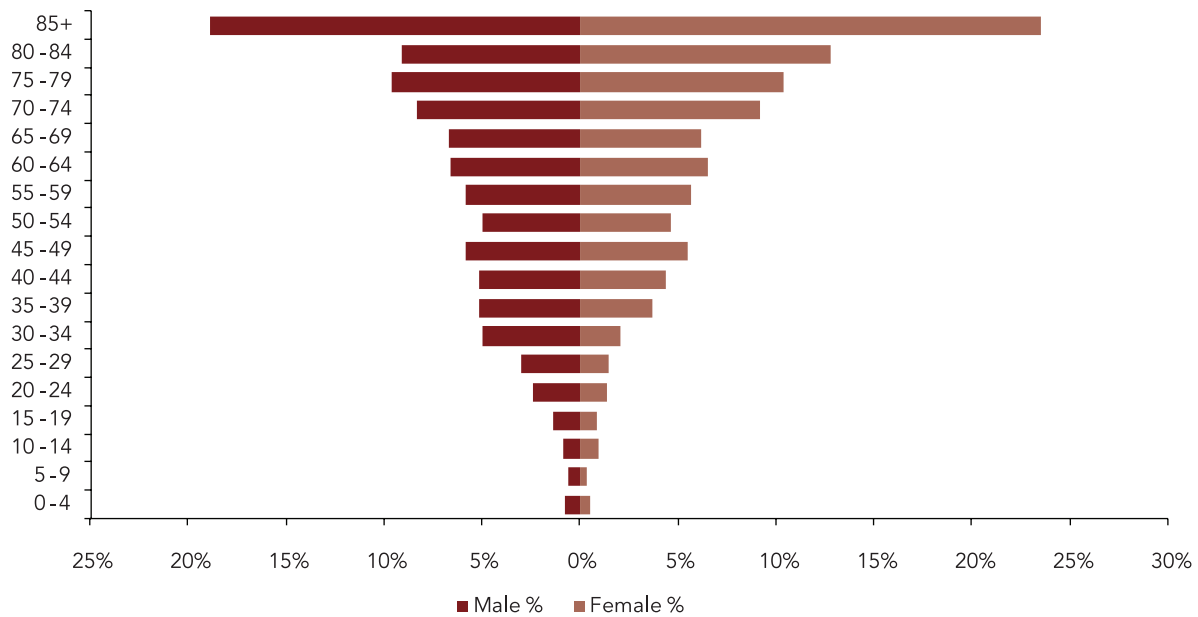


Figure 5.4 Pyramid of Registered Deaths by Age Group and Sex, 2024

5.3 DEATHS BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE AND MONTH OF REGISTRATION

Figure 5.3 presents the percentage of deaths by month of occurrence and month of registration for 2024. The distribution of death registrations by month shows relatively consistent trends throughout the year, with slight fluctuations.

The highest percentages were recorded in December (9.7%), followed by January (8.9%), and November (8.8%), suggesting a peak in registrations during these months. In contrast, September (7.2%) had the lowest share, indicating a noticeable dip.

The monthly distribution of death occurrences shows the highest proportions in December

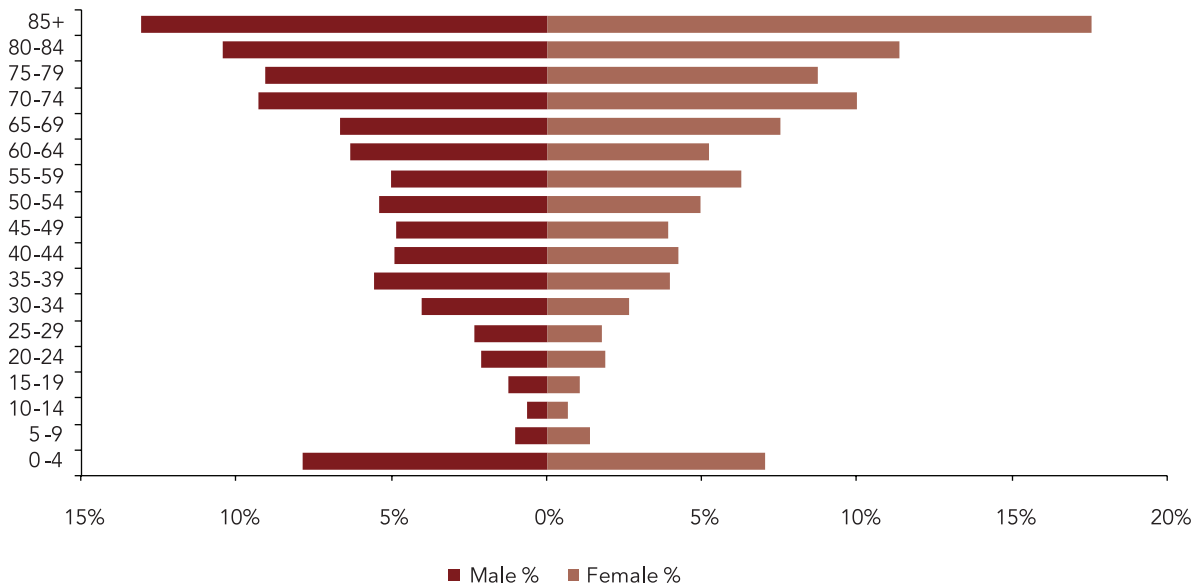


Figure 5.5 Pyramids of Estimated Deaths by Age Group and Sex, 2024

(10.0%), followed by February (9.1%), and May (8.7%). The lowest proportions were recorded August (7.5%) and April (7.6%). Other months showed moderate levels, indicating some variation across the year with more noticeable peaks at the beginning and end.

5.4 DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX

Figure 5.4 presents the registered deaths by age group and sex of the decedent for the year 2024. Of the registered deaths that occurred in 2024, 1,956 were males and 1,608 females.

In most of the age groups the proportion of deaths is higher for males than females. The death registered for the age group less than 8 years is very low in comparison (figure 5.4).

5.5 DEATHS BY SITE OF OCCURENCE

Figure 5.6 presents the percentage of deaths by site of occurrence for the year 2024. It indicates that more deaths occurred at hospitals (48.7%) than at home (47.4%), while about 3.8 percent of the deaths occurred elsewhere (on the way to hospital, unknown places, etc.).

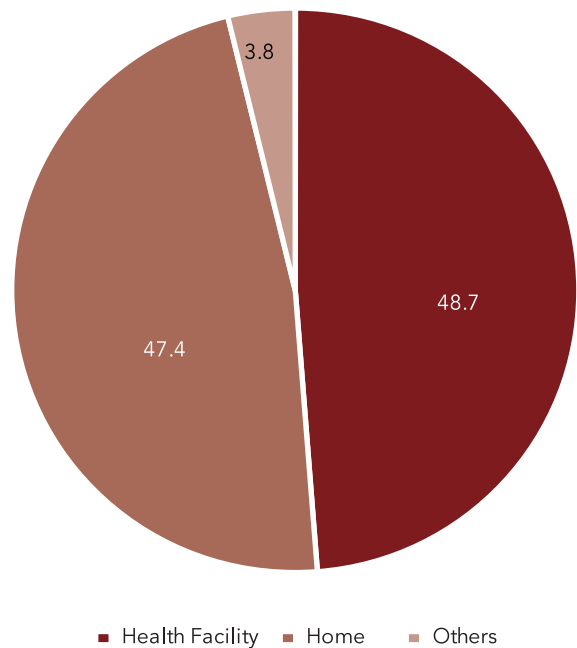


Figure 5.6 Percentage of Deaths by Site of Occurrence, 2024

5.6 DEATHS BY SITE OF OCCURENCE AND PLACE OF OCCURENCE

Across most *Dzongkhags*, a slightly higher proportion of deaths were reported to have

occurred at hospitals. However, in Trashigang (77.9%), Bumthang (75.5%), Lhuentse (75.4%), and few other *Dzongkhags* including deaths occurring outside of Bhutan (78.7%), the majority occurred at health facilities (table 5.3)

5.7 AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE

The percent distribution of deaths by age group is affected by a population's age structure. Different age groups in population are exposed to different risk of dying because of their occupation or their age or some other characteristic. Because of these differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, age specific death is computed to understand this.

Figure 5.7 presents the pattern of age specific death rates for Bhutan in 2024. Since there is a great variability in the number of deaths, the graph is presented on a log scale. Generally, the mortality rate is little high at infancy, low during childhood, stable during the adulthood and then it increases gradually for all ages in both the sexes. It is also a common phenomenon to have a higher death rate for males compared to their female counterparts.

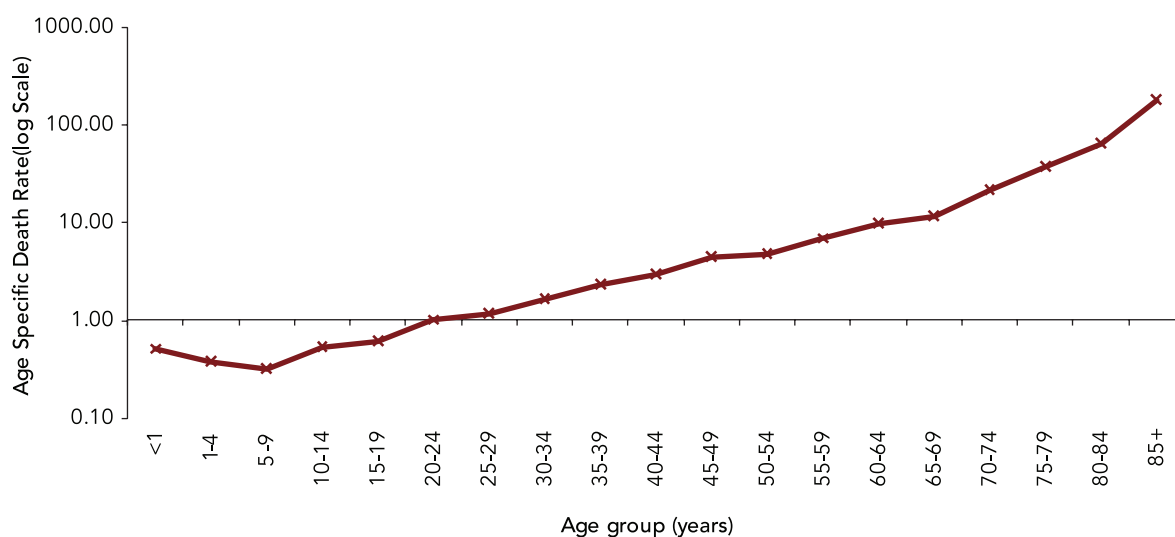


Figure 5.7 Age Specific Death Rates, 2024

Table 5.3 Deaths by Place of Occurrence and Site of Occurrence, 2024

Place of Occurrence	Site of Occurrence			Total
	Health Facility	Home	Other	
Bumthang	16.5	75.9	7.6	100.0
Chhukha	51.6	45.5	2.8	100.0
Dagana	25.0	70.0	5.0	100.0
Gasa	18.8	68.8	12.5	100.0
Haa	22.0	70.0	8.0	100.0
Lhuentse	12.3	75.4	12.3	100.0
Monggar	31.7	63.1	5.2	100.0
Paro	28.7	63.3	8.0	100.0
Pema Gatshel	33.6	63.8	2.6	100.0
Punakha	35.2	60.0	4.8	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	40.5	52.3	7.2	100.0
Samtse	28.7	67.4	3.8	100.0
Sarpang	65.5	32.9	1.6	100.0
Thimphu	85.6	13.3	1.1	100.0
Trashigang	21.2	77.9	0.9	100.0
Trashi Yangtse	20.5	75.3	4.1	100.0
Trongsa	25.0	70.0	5.0	100.0
Tsirang	43.3	51.5	5.2	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	34.9	60.8	4.2	100.0
Zhemgang	28.0	64.6	7.3	100.0
Outside Bhutan	78.7	11.2	10.1	100.0
Bhutan	48.7	47.4	3.8	100.0

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 6.1 presents the number of vital events by place of occurrence for the year 2024. There were more births have occurred in Trashigang (884), Monggar (781) and Samtse (716). In terms of death by place of occurrence, Thimphu (915) recorded the highest number followed by Monggar and Sarpang (249) dzongkhags. More infant deaths were observed in Thimphu and outside Bhutan.

6.1 VITAL EVENTS

Table 6.2 shows the CBR, CDR and population growth rates for years 2019-2024. Although, the crude birth rate is not a refined measure of fertility, most other fertility measures show this pattern. The indicator is widely used to indicate the overall effect of fertility and it could be estimated with minimum data requirements. The difference of CBR and CDR indicates the tempo of how much our population is increasing or decreasing. This can help guide our policy makers and planner in planning socio-economic development to make population related policies. The CBR showed an increase from 2019 to 2021, followed by decrease in 2022.

The estimated population growth rate for the year 2024 is 0.59 which is a decrease 11 percentage point from 2023 (Table 6.3).

6.2 BIRTHS BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER

The place of usual residence is the place where the person usually resides. The number of births

Table 6.1 Number of Vital Events, 2024

Place of Occurrence	2024		
	Live Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths
Bumthang	166	79	0
Chhukha	494	213	0
Dagana	518	100	0
Gasa	55	16	0
Haa	104	50	0
Lhuentse	312	57	0
Monggar	781	249	0
Paro	258	188	0
Pema Gatshel	483	116	0
Punakha	301	105	0
Samdrup Jongkhar	599	153	0
Samtse	716	261	1
Sarpang	537	249	2
Thimphu	230	915	0
Trashigang	884	226	0
Trashi Yangtse	369	73	0
Trongsa	188	80	0
Tsirang	422	97	0
Wangdue Phodrang	413	166	0
Zhemgang	352	82	1
Outside Bhutan	0	89	2
Bhutan	8,182	3,564	6

by place of residence is useful for planning services such as the health, education, and housing.

During 2019-2023, most mothers who gave birth were usually residing in Thimphu, followed by

Table 6.2 Number of Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother, 2019-2024

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Bumthang	235	235	245	229	210	166	1320
Chhukha	727	782	885	791	797	494	4476
Dagana	350	337	348	307	273	518	2133
Gasa	62	51	53	37	51	55	309
Haa	133	142	153	127	123	104	782
Lhuentse	238	229	199	225	207	312	1410
Monggar	623	580	576	613	473	781	3646
Paro	522	590	604	587	478	258	3039
Pema Gatshel	304	273	321	278	271	483	1930
Punakha	315	351	363	335	312	301	1977
Samdrup Jongkhar	503	481	505	450	499	599	3037
Samtse	632	659	723	635	618	716	3983
Sarpang	472	482	554	528	557	537	3130
Thimphu	1,909	2,111	2,475	2,324	2,189	230	11238
Trashigang	668	657	605	586	534	884	3934
Trashigang Yangtse	257	289	255	254	221	369	1645
Trongsa	228	237	261	189	193	188	1296
Tsirang	242	273	276	237	240	422	1690
Wangdue Phodrang	528	524	585	558	489	413	3097
Zhemgang	265	301	225	253	205	352	1601
Not Stated	454	185	37	168	48	0	892
Bhutan	9,667	9,769	10,248	9,711	8,988	8,182	56,565

Table 6.3 Vital Rates, 2019-2024

Year	CBR	CDR	Population	PGR
2019	13.7	4.3	741,672	0.94
2020	13.7	4.2	748,931	0.95
2021	14.2	4.2	756,129	1.00
2022	13.3	4.7	763,249	0.86
2023	11.7	4.6	770,276	0.70
2024	10.5	4.6	777,224	0.59

Chhukha, Samtse, and Trashigang Dzongkhag. However, this pattern was not observed in 2024, which may be attributed to changes in service utilization, such as increased access to local delivery facilities, improved referral systems, or temporary population movements.

ANNEXURE I: LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

Table B1 Births by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, 2024

Month of Occurrence	Month of Registration												Total
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
January	27	56	116	100	90	77	65	56	34	38	24	24	707
February	14	22	57	92	82	69	68	57	40	47	33	24	605
March	28	16	19	63	113	81	87	79	54	60	45	29	674
April	26	21	15	9	48	60	83	84	59	81	37	48	571
May	50	28	20	10	24	47	80	84	63	81	58	62	607
June	55	42	40	15	12	5	57	78	74	88	76	89	631
July	70	58	49	27	34	16	16	53	76	91	97	85	672
August	88	71	63	24	28	19	12	20	49	111	99	99	683
September	109	97	79	57	44	25	29	18	17	64	89	138	766
October	101	110	98	82	51	34	32	19	20	17	90	116	770
November	119	129	89	77	66	43	40	32	30	15	15	99	754
December	80	104	94	110	91	78	55	48	29	14	14	25	742
Total	767	754	739	666	683	554	624	628	545	707	878	838	8,182

Table B2 Births by Place of Occurrence and Place of Usual Residence of Mother, 2024

Place of Occurrence	Place of Usual Residence of Mother														Total						
	Bumthang	Chhukha	Dagana	Gasa	Haa	Lhuentse	Monggar	Paro	Pema Gatsel	Punakha	Samdrup Jongkhar	Samtse	Sarpang	Thimphu		Trashigang	Trashiyangtse	Trongsa	Tsirang	Wangdue Phodrang	Zhemgang
Bumthang	58	1	3	0	0	1	6	0	6	0	2	3	0	1	7	1	3	3	3	6	104
Chhukha	1	174	38	0	4	7	26	6	27	4	28	121	25	1	41	13	8	26	5	20	575
Dagana	0	7	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	64
Gasa	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Haa	0	3	0	0	17	1	5	2	2	1	7	3	3	0	5	2	0	0	2	3	56
Lhuentse	0	1	0	0	0	41	5	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	57
Monggar	4	2	4	2	1	63	320	3	25	0	23	5	1	1	49	26	0	5	2	9	545
Paro	2	13	7	0	3	1	4	31	5	3	8	13	3	0	8	6	2	5	4	9	127
Pema Gatsel	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	66	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	84
Punakha	0	4	2	4	1	4	1	1	1	64	2	1	5	0	4	2	2	4	4	1	107
Samdrup Jongkhar	2	4	8	0	1	1	27	2	44	1	187	7	8	0	34	8	2	6	4	6	352
Samtse	0	18	14	0	6	5	8	2	7	0	21	237	11	3	15	0	1	7	4	10	369
Sarpang	9	13	43	0	1	16	33	4	46	4	40	36	237	3	38	20	10	60	6	79	698
Thimphu	58	204	282	26	55	125	218	162	172	136	208	231	165	164	348	148	99	181	220	126	3328
Trashigang	2	4	7	0	0	11	58	0	48	2	22	2	5	2	246	62	5	3	0	4	483
Trashiyangtse	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	8	53	0	0	0	2	70
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	4	3	0	3	1	32	0	2	1	52
Tsirang	0	3	24	0	0	1	6	0	3	0	4	9	21	0	6	3	0	74	4	7	165
Wangdue Phodrang	12	23	30	17	5	18	33	6	10	58	23	19	25	2	32	8	14	26	139	11	511
Zhemgang	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	47	57
Outside Bhutan	17	19	7	4	9	15	25	39	16	24	9	22	22	52	30	14	10	17	14	8	373
Bhutan	210	797	273	51	123	207	473	478	271	312	499	618	557	2189	534	221	193	240	489	205	8,182

Table B3 Births by Place of Usual Residence, Age and Mothers Level of Education, 2024

Place of Usual Residence and Age of Mother	Mother's Level of Education											Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma	Bachelors' Degree	Masters' Degree and Above	Monastic Education	NFE	Others	Don't Know	
Age Group												
<19	12	21	68	49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	151
20-24	94	142	560	692	2	12	0	0	1	2	1	1,506
25-29	282	200	584	1141	48	292	9	0	22	11	65	2,654
30-34	484	201	325	783	66	461	27	0	66	13	18	2,444
35-39	422	100	113	263	17	123	27	0	39	9	3	1,116
40-44	164	18	23	39	3	18	7	0	12	2	2	288
45+	16	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	23
Total	1,474	684	1,675	2,968	137	906	70	0	142	37	89	8,182
Place of Occurrence												
Bumthang	16	10	13	51	0	10	0	0	3	0	1	104
Chhukha	125	48	153	188	6	41	0	0	7	1	6	575
Dagana	20	4	15	15	0	3	0	0	3	0	4	64
Gasa	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Haa	7	7	12	19	1	7	0	0	2	0	1	56
Lhuentse	12	10	15	9	0	7	0	0	3	0	1	57
Monggar	126	61	95	176	13	43	1	0	14	1	15	545
Paro	19	15	23	56	1	8	0	0	4	0	1	127
Pema Gatshel	23	10	11	31	0	1	0	0	6	1	1	84
Punakha	27	12	34	26	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	107
Samdrup Jongkhar	75	38	53	146	2	23	0	0	11	2	2	352
Samtse	109	42	61	129	3	13	0	0	7	0	5	369
Sarpang	121	54	150	298	8	42	1	0	14	5	5	698
Thimphu	466	240	741	1293	71	416	29	0	30	18	24	3,328
Trashigang	124	42	90	150	7	36	0	0	22	2	10	483
Trashi Yangtse	15	6	12	32	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	70
Trongsa	10	1	19	12	1	3	0	0	3	1	2	52
Tsirang	51	21	27	49	0	6	0	0	5	0	6	165
Wangdue Phodrang	109	57	128	179	5	21	1	0	4	5	2	511
Zhemgang	17	4	10	24	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	57
Outside Bhutan	1	1	11	84	18	219	37	0	0	0	2	373
Bhutan	1,474	684	1,675	2,968	137	906	70	0	142	37	89	8,182

Table B4 Births by Place of Occurrence and Site of Occurrence, 2024

Place of Occurrence	Health Facility	Home	Others	Total
Bumthang	104	0	0	104
Chhukha	571	4	0	575
Dagana	64	0	0	64
Gasa	5	0	0	5
Haa	56	0	0	56
Lhuentse	55	2	0	57
Monggar	535	8	0	545
Paro	126	1	0	127
Pema Gatshel	84	0	0	84
Punakha	107	0	0	107
Samdrup Jongkhar	351	1	0	352
Samtse	365	3	0	369
Sarpang	698	0	0	698
Thimphu	3,327	1	0	3,328
Trashigang	476	5	1	483
Trashi Yangtse	69	1	0	70
Trongsa	52	0	0	52
Tsirang	162	1	1	165
Wangdue Phodrang	510	1	1	511
Zhemgang	57	0	0	57
Outside Bhutan	373	0	0	373
Bhutan	8,147	28	3	8,182

Table B5 Births by Place of Usual Residence of Mother and Birth Weight, 2024

Place of Usual Residence of Mother	Numbers			Total
	Birthweight <2500gm	Birthweight 2500gm-4000gm	Birthweight >4000gm	
Bumthang	11	148	7	166
Chhukha	28	441	25	494
Dagana	40	457	21	518
Gasa	5	48	2	55
Haa	5	97	2	104
Lhuentse	14	279	19	312
Monggar	50	697	34	781
Paro	22	222	14	258
Pema Gatshel	45	421	17	483
Punakha	18	262	21	301
Samdrup Jongkhar	54	519	26	599
Samtse	74	610	32	716
Sarpang	53	462	22	537
Thimphu	14	204	12	230
Trashigang	65	793	26	884
Trashi Yangtse	21	330	18	369
Trongsa	11	163	14	188
Tsirang	41	365	16	422
Wangdue Phodrang	29	369	15	413
Zhemgang	18	312	22	352
Bhutan	618	7,199	365	8,182

Table B6 Births by Birth Weight and Place of Usual Residence and Mothers Level of Education, 2024

Mothers Level of Education	Birthweight <2500gm	Birthweight 2500gm-4000gm	Birthweight >4000gm
None	143	1,267	64
Primary	48	614	22
Secondary	130	1,477	68
Higher secondary	204	2,628	136
Diploma	9	121	7
Bachelor degree	50	807	49
Master degree and above	9	55	6
Monastic education	0	0	0
NFE	12	123	7
Others	4	32	1
Don't know	9	75	5
Total	618	7,199	365

Table B7 Birth Order by Birth Interval, 2024

Birth Interval	Birth order 1		<12 months		12-17 months		18-23 months		24-29 months		30-35 months		3 years		4 years		5-9 years		>10 years		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
1	3,553	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,553	100.0
2	1	0.0	26	1.0	39	1.5	109	4.2	128	4.9	152	5.9	386	14.9	388	15.0	959	37.0	402	15.5	2,590	100.0
3	0	0.0	20	1.4	15	1.1	42	3.0	56	4.0	64	4.6	147	10.6	178	12.8	540	39.0	324	23.4	1,386	100.0
4	0	0.0	16	3.4	5	1.1	17	3.6	24	5.1	20	4.3	44	9.4	41.0	8.8	170	36.3	131	28.0	468	100.0
5	0	0.0	2	1.6	4	3.2	7	5.6	6	4.8	10	8.1	17	13.7	18	14.5	41	33.1	19	15.3	124	100.0
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.8	2.0	4.8	2	4.8	7	16.7	2.0	4.8	18	42.9	9	21.4	42	100.0
7	0	0.0	1	7.1	1	7.1	1	7.1	0	0.0	2	14.3	2	14.3	1	7.1	5	35.7	1	7.1	14	100.0
8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1	2.0	5	100.0
Total	3,554	43.4	65	0.8	64	0.8	179	2.2	217	2.7	250	3.1	603	7.4	629	7.7	1,734	21.2	887	10.8	8,182	100.0

Table B8 Birth Interval by Birth Weight, 2024

Birth Weight	<2500gm		2500gm-4000gm		>4000gm		Total	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Birth order 1	291	8.2	3,132	88.1	131	3.7	3,554	100.0
<12 months	36	55.4	28	43.1	1	1.5	65	100.0
12-17 months	5	7.8	55	85.9	4	6.3	64	100.0
18-23 months	7	3.9	159	88.8	13	7.3	179.0	100.0
24-29 months	5	2.3	200	92.2	12	5.5	217	100.0
30-35 months	10	4.0	229	91.6	11	4.4	250.0	100.0
3 years	31	5.1	538	89.2	34	5.6	603	100.0
4 years	32	5.1	571	90.8	26	4.1	629.0	100.0
5-9 years	100	5.8	1,558	89.9	76	4.4	1,734	100.0
>10 years	101	11.4	729	82.2	57	6.4	887.0	100.0
Total	618	7.6	7,199	88.0	365	4.5	8,182	100.0

Table D1 Deaths by Place and Duration of Registration, 2024

Place of Registration	Time of Registration			Total
	Within One Month	1-12 months	More than 1 year	
Bumthang	64	35	1	100
Chhukha	94	108	0	202
Dagana	99	85	4	188
Gasa	4	11	0	15
Haa	49	24	1	74
Lhuentse	81	59	0	140
Monggar	148	128	3	279
Paro	114	55	1	170
Pema Gatshel	139	65	1	205
Punakha	119	23	1	143
Samdrup Jongkhar	141	52	0	193
Samtse	247	146	3	396
Sarpang	152	61	4	217
Thimphu	67	47	2	116
Trashigang	220	146	3	369
Trashi Yangtse	90	50	1	141
Trongsa	78	41	0	119
Tsirang	104	59	0	163
Wangdue Phodrang	127	57	1	185
Zhemgang	77	71	1	149
Bhutan	2,214	1,323	27	3,564

Table D2 Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Month of Registration, 2024

Month	Occurrence	Registration	Occurrence (%)	Registration (%)
January	294	318	8.3	8.9
February	323	269	9.1	7.6
March	299	305	8.4	8.6
April	272	310	7.6	8.7
May	309	304	8.7	8.5
June	288	263	8.1	7.4
July	277	294	7.8	8.3
August	267	296	7.5	8.3
September	304	256	8.5	7.2
October	281	290	7.9	8.1
November	294	315	8.3	8.8
December	356	344	10.0	9.7
Total	3,564	3,564	100.0	100.0

Table D3 Deaths by Place of Occurrence and Sex of Decedent, 2024

Place of Occurrence	Sex of Decedent		Total
	Male	Female	
Bumthang	34	45	79
Chhukha	118	95	213
Dagana	52	48	100
Gasa	8	8	16
Haa	20	30	50
Lhuentse	32	25	57
Monggar	131	118	249
Paro	127	61	188
Pema Gatshel	62	54	116
Punakha	54	51	105
Samdrup Jongkhar	86	67	153
Samtse	156	105	261
Sarpang	148	101	249
Thimphu	505	410	915
Trashigang	118	108	226
Trashi Yangtse	39	34	73
Trongsa	42	38	80
Tsirang	47	50	97
Wangdue Phodrang	92	74	166
Zhemgang	39	43	82
Outside Bhutan	46	43	89
Bhutan	1,956	1,408	3,564

Table D4 Deaths by Place of Registration and Sex of Decedent, 2024

Place of Registration	Sex of Decedent		Total
	Male	Female	
Bumthang	48	52	100
Chhukha	109	93	202
Dagana	103	85	188
Gasa	6	9	15
Haa	26	48	74
Lhuentse	71	69	140
Monggar	157	122	279
Paro	108	62	170
Pema Gatshel	115	90	205
Punakha	80	63	143
Samdrup Jongkhar	104	89	193
Samtse	243	153	396
Sarpang	123	94	217
Thimphu	61	55	116
Trashigang	203	166	369
Trashi Yangtse	73	68	141
Trongsa	65	54	119
Tsirang	86	77	163
Wangdue Phodrang	97	88	185
Zhemgang	78	71	149
Bhutan	1,956	1,608	3,564

Table D5 Deaths by Age Group and Sex, 2024

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<1	5	1	6
1-4	10	8	18
5-9	12	6	18
10-14	17	15	32
15-19	27	14	41
20-24	46	22	68
25-29	59	24	83
30-34	97	33	130
35-39	101	60	161
40-44	101	70	171
45-49	113	88	201
50-54	97	75	172
55-59	114	91	205
60-64	129	105	234
65-69	131	99	230
70-74	163	147	310
75-79	188	167	355
80-84	177	205	382
85+	369	378	747
Total	1,956	1,608	3,564

Table D6 Age Specific Death Rates, 2024

Age at death	Number of deaths		Total	Age at death	Population		Total	Age group (years)	ASDR		Total
	Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female	
0 years	5	1	6	0 years	6,050	5,857	11,907	<1	0.8	0.2	0.5
1-4 years	10	8	18	1-4 years	24,173	23,464	47,637	1-4	0.4	0.3	0.4
5-9 years	12	6	18	5-9 years	28,712	28,068	56,780	5-9	0.4	0.2	0.3
10-14 years	17	15	32	10-14 years	30,881	29,603	60,484	10-14	0.6	0.5	0.5
15-19 years	27	14	41	15-19 years	33,675	33,088	66,763	15-19	0.8	0.4	0.6
20-24 years	46	22	68	20-24 years	33,886	33,780	67,666	20-24	1.4	0.7	1.0
25-29 years	59	24	83	25-29 years	37,837	33,356	71,193	25-29	1.6	0.7	1.2
30-34 years	97	33	130	30-34 years	42,550	35,876	78,426	30-34	2.3	0.9	1.7
35-39 years	101	60	161	35-39 years	37,510	32,441	69,951	35-39	2.7	1.8	2.3
40-44 years	101	70	171	40-44 years	30,779	26,965	57,744	40-44	3.3	2.6	3.0
45-49 years	113	88	201	45-49 years	24,104	21,062	45,166	45-49	4.7	4.2	4.5
50-54 years	97	75	172	50-54 years	19,010	16,783	35,793	50-54	5.1	4.5	4.8
55-59 years	114	91	205	55-59 years	15,819	14,157	29,976	55-59	7.2	6.4	6.8
60-64 years	129	105	234	60-64 years	12,434	11,413	23,847	60-64	10.4	9.2	9.8
65-69 years	131	99	230	65-69 years	10,052	9,855	19,907	65-69	13.0	10.0	11.6
70-74 years	163	147	310	70-74 years	7,301	7,065	14,366	70-74	22.3	20.8	21.6
75-79 years	188	167	355	75-79 years	4,831	4,718	9,549	75-79	38.9	35.4	37.2
80-85 years	177	205	382		2,873	3,041	5,914	80-85	61.6	67.4	64.6
85+ years	369	378	747	80+ years	1934	2221	4155	85+	190.8	170.2	179.8

ANNEXURE II: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU AND DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS, MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS



I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The National Statistics Bureau, hereinafter referred to as "the recipient", in its effort towards supporting evidence-based decision making intends to publish annual Vital Statistics Report (VSR) based on the vital events data compiled by the Department of Civil Registration and Census, under Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, hereinafter referred to as "the provider", in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, the provider shall share data from the Bhutan Civil Registration System, hereinafter referred to as BCRS, to the recipient. The data will be published only at the aggregated level for vital statistics analysis.

II. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this MoU is to ensure that there is continuous and timely flow of BCRS data from the provider to the recipient to enable the publication of annual VSR.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RECIPIENT

- A. The recipient promises to comply with all provisions of this agreement to ensure the annual publication of VSR;
- B. The recipient agrees that the BCRS data provided under this agreement shall be strictly restricted to officials assigned with the analysis and publication of the VSR;
- C. Authorized officials shall sign a non-disclosure form with the Chief of Social Statistics Division to ensure the confidentiality of the data;
- D. Authorized officials designated pursuant to this agreement shall not use the BCRS data for any other purpose other than the publication of VSR;
- E. The VSR intended for release or publication must not include or reveal the characteristics of an individual respondent and ensure that the information will be published only at the aggregated level;
- F. The recipient shall share a copy of all the signed non-disclosure form with the focal person of the provider annually; and
- G. The recipient may provide recommendation to the provider for the improvement of BCRS data collection.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROVIDER

- A. The provider promises to comply with all provisions of this agreement to ensure the annual publication of the VSR;
- B. The provider agrees to share the micro data of the BCRS;
- C. The provider shall share the BCRS data by 15th January of every year;

- D. The provider shall identify a focal for the same; and
- E. The provider may act on the recommendations made by the recipient on improving the data collection for the BCERS.

V. DURATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

All agreed clauses herein are effective from the date of signing of this MoU. This MoU shall be amended on mutual agreement between the recipient and the provider at any time.

VI. TERMINATION OF MOU

This MoU may be terminated on mutual agreement between the recipient and the provider at any time.

VII. EFFECTIVE DATE AND SIGNATURE IN WITNESS WHEREOF,

The recipient and the provider hereby have executed this MoU on the **09th October 2020** corresponding to **22nd day 08th month** of lunar calendar. On behalf of the National Statistics Bureau and on behalf of the Department of Civil Registration and Census, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs.



(Signature)

Mr. Chhime Tshering

DIRECTOR

National Statistics Bureau



(Signature)

Mr. Tashi Tobgye

DIRECTOR GENERAL

Department of Civil Registration and Census

WITNESSED BY:

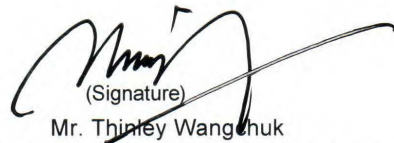


(Signature)

Mr. Tashi Dorjee

Chief Statistical Officer

National Statistics Bureau



(Signature)

Mr. Thinley Wangchuk

Chief Civil Registration and Census Officer

Department of Civil Registration and Census

ANNEXURE III: REGISTRATION PROCESS FOR BIRTHS AND DEATHS

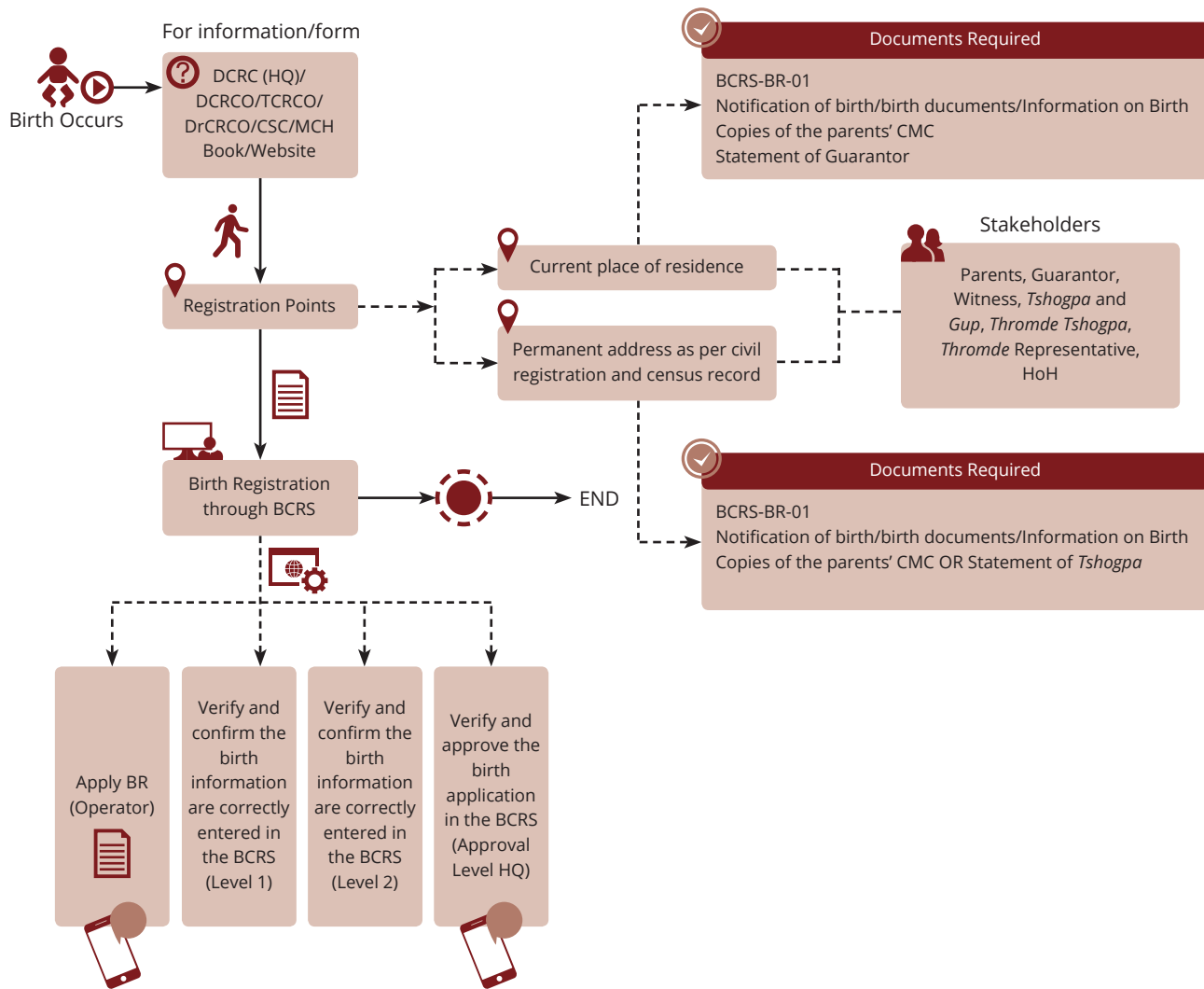


Figure A1 Process of Birth Registration

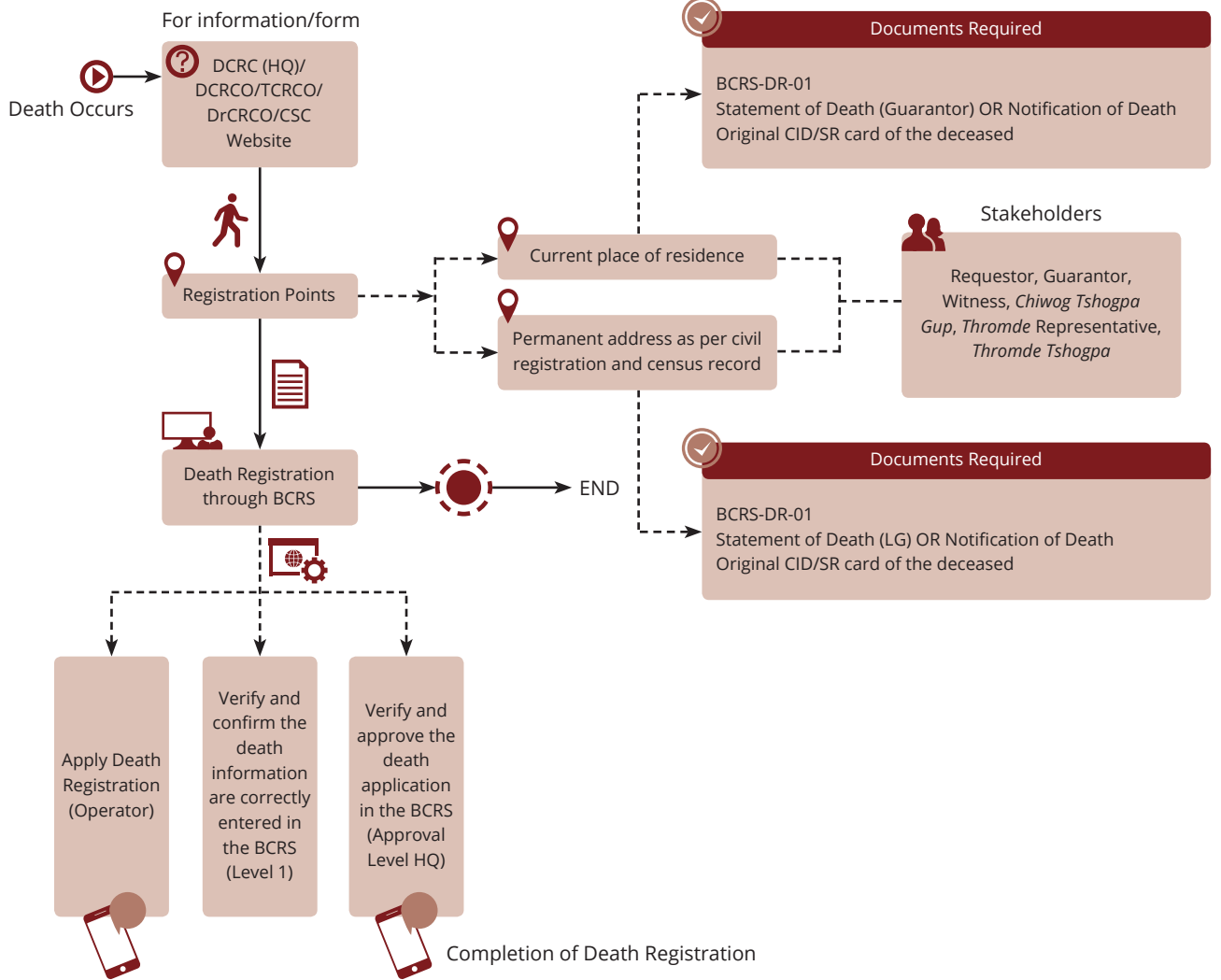



Figure A2 Process of Death Registration

ANNEXURE IV: FORMS RELATED TO BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION

Form 1 Birth Registration Form

ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་ བེ་མི་མང་ལེལ་བེལ་-07 / Form No. BCRS-BR-01

ཤོག་ཁང་། པའི་ ༡ / Page 1 of 2

	<p>ནང་མི་དཀར་དོན་ལའཛིན་རྒྱལ་ཁག་། MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS གྲོ་ལོ་མོ་བོད་དང་མི་རྒྱུས་ལས་ཁུངས་། DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS</p>
	<p>ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་ བེ་མི་མང་ལེལ་བེལ་ / BIRTH REGISTRATION FORM</p>
<p>༡. ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་བེ་མི་གནས་སྐོར་གྱི་གནས་ཚུལ་།/Particulars of Newborn</p> <p>མིང་/Name: _____</p> <p>རྒྱུས་ཚེས་/Date of birth (ཚེས་/DD/ཟླ་/MM/ལོ་/YYYY): <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>མཚོན་པེ་རྒྱུས་/Sex: <input type="radio"/> རྗེ་/Male <input type="radio"/> རྗེ་སྡེ་/Female རྒྱུས་འབེ་རུག་ཚེས་/Time of Birth: _____ རྒྱུས་ཚུལ་/Birth Weight: _____</p> <p>རྒྱུས་ལའི་ས་གནས་/Place of Birth: _____ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་/Country: _____</p> <p>རྫོང་ཁག་/Dzongkhag _____ རྫོང་ལོག་/ཚོམ་སྡེ་/Gewog/Thromde _____ གསུམ་/Village _____</p> <p>རྒྱུས་ལའི་ས་གནས་/Place of Delivery: <input type="radio"/> མི་གྲུབ་ཁང་/Hospital <input type="radio"/> མི་གྲུབ་ཁང་ལྷན་ཁང་/BHU <input type="radio"/> མི་གནས་ཁང་/Home <input type="radio"/> ལག་ཁྱེད་/Others</p> <p>མ་མཚེས་སྐོར་/Mother Tongue: _____ ཚོམ་ལུགས་/Religion: _____ རོ་རྒྱུས་/Astrological Sign: _____</p> <p>དུ་ཕྱོད་ལུང་/Present Address: _____</p>	
<p>༢. ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་གསུང་ལུགས་/Details of Father:</p> <p>མི་གྲུབ་ཁང་ཚུན་དུ་ལག་ཁྱེད་/དུ་མི་གསུང་ལུགས་ལྟར་ཚོགས་ལམ་ལམ་ལུགས་ཚོགས་ཁང་/CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མིང་/Name.: _____</p> <p>མི་གྲུབ་ཁང་/Nationality: _____</p>	
<p>༣. ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་གསུང་ལུགས་/Details of Mother:</p> <p>མི་གྲུབ་ཁང་ཚུན་དུ་ལག་ཁྱེད་/དུ་མི་གསུང་ལུགས་ལྟར་ཚོགས་ལམ་ལམ་ལུགས་ཚོགས་ཁང་/CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མིང་/Name.: _____</p> <p>མི་གྲུབ་ཁང་/Nationality: _____</p>	
<p>༤. ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་བེ་མི་གྲོ་ལོ་མོ་བོད་དང་མི་གྲོ་ལོ་མོ་བོད་གསུང་ལུགས་/With whom the newborn is to be registered</p> <p>མི་གྲུབ་ཁང་ཚུན་དུ་ལག་ཁྱེད་/དུ་མི་གསུང་ལུགས་ལྟར་ཚོགས་ལམ་ལམ་ལུགས་ཚོགས་ཁང་/CID/SR/Permit No.: _____</p> <p>མིང་/Name.: _____</p> <p>ལོ་རྒྱུས་ལྟར་བེ་མི་གྲོ་ལོ་མོ་བོད་/Relation to newborn: _____</p>	



Birth Registration Form Acknowledgement Receipt

Received duly completed Birth Registration form along with supporting documents from _____
 dated _____ for registration of _____ with the above person in sl.
 No. 4 holding CID/SR/Permit no. _____

Seal & Signature of Official

Retain this acknowledgement receipt until you receive confirmation of your child's registration

༥.	<p>རྒྱ་རྒྱུན་ཡིག་ཚང་/Supporting Documents</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> རྒྱུས་བཤེས་གསལ་བསྐྲུགས་/རྒྱུས་བཤེས་ཡིག་ཚང་/Notification of Birth/Birth Documents <input type="radio"/> ཕམ་ཕྱི་གཉེན་ཅམས་/Court Marriage Certificate of parents <input type="radio"/> རྒྱལ་མི་གོང་ག་བཞེད་/Statement of Guarantor <input type="radio"/> ཚོགས་པ་གོང་ག་བཞེད་/Statement of Tshogpa </p>
༦.	<p>འདེག་འབག་ལེན་/Undertaking</p> <p>ང་ཉེས་པོ་དང་ལུ་གོ་དོན་གཞན་མཚུངས་ཚུ་དང་བདེན་མེད་ལེན་གྱི་ལུ་ལེན། གཤམ་མེད་མ་བཤེད་དུ་བཤེད་ལུ་བཤེད་པའི་ཚུ་གི་དོན་ལེན། རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ལྷོ་ཕམ་ལུ་གཤམ་དང་འཕྲིལ་ ཉེས་ལྷོ་ཕམ་ཚུ་གི་དོན་ལེན།/I hereby declare that all the information provided herein above is true and correct. If proved to be false, I shall be liable for punishment as per the Law of the Land.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 15%; text-align: center;"> <p>ལྷོ་ཕམ་རྟགས། Legal stamp</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>མ་པའི་མིང་རྟགས། Sign. of Father ལྷུ་ཚེས།/Date: _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>ལའི་གོ་མིང་རྟགས། Sign. of Mother ལྷུ་ཚེས།/Date: _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"> <p>རྒྱ་མི་གཞོན་མེད་རྟགས། (མགོ་བོད་ལས་གཉེན་དུ་དགུ་ལོ་གཏམ་མེད་པའི་བཙུན་མཚང་གཞན་གྱི་ཕྱི་ཕྱོད་ལྷོ་ཕམ་ལུ་གཤམ་དང་འཕྲིལ་བའི་ལུ་གཤམ་དུ་དགོས་པའི་ལྷུ་ཚེས།) Sign. of Head of Household (Mandatory for newborn registering in a household other than the parents) ལྷུ་ཚེས།/Date: _____</p> </div> </div>
༧.	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 50%; border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;"> <p>མཇུག་འཇགས་ཀྱི་མི་ཚུ་མཚོན་ལོ་དྲན་འཕྲིལ་ གཤམ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་མཚོན་ལོ་དྲན་འཕྲིལ་གི་ཚུ་གི་དོན་ལེན་/For registration of birth from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</p> <p>ལྷོ་ཕམ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་གཤམ་པ་གི་མི་ཚུ་གི་དོན་ལེན་/Seal & Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa མི་ཚུ་ལུ་མཚང་རྒྱུ་དྲན་ལུ་གཤམ་ཚུངས་ལུ་CID No.: _____ འཕྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་གཤམ་/Mobile No: _____ ལྷུ་ཚེས།/Date: _____</p> <p>རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ལྷོ་ཕམ་ལུ་གཤམ་པ་གི་མི་ཚུ་གི་དོན་ལེན་/Seal & Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa མི་ཚུ་ལུ་མཚང་རྒྱུ་དྲན་ལུ་གཤམ་ཚུངས་ལུ་CID No.: _____ འཕྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་གཤམ་/Mobile No: _____ ལྷུ་ཚེས།/Date: _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%; padding-left: 5px;"> <p>མཇུག་འཇགས་ཀྱི་མི་ཚུ་མཚོན་ལོ་དྲན་འཕྲིལ་ གཤམ་གསལ་རྒྱུ་མཚོན་ལོ་དྲན་འཕྲིལ་གི་ཚུ་གི་དོན་ལེན་/For registration of birth from the Current Place of Residence</p> <p>རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ལྷོ་ཕམ་ལུ་གཤམ་པ་གི་མི་ཚུ་གི་དོན་ལེན་/Thumb impression of Guarantor: _____ མི་ཚུ་ལུ་མཚང་རྒྱུ་དྲན་ལུ་གཤམ་ཚུངས་ལུ་CID No.: _____ འཕྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་གཤམ་/Mobile No: _____ ལྷུ་ཚེས།/Date: _____</p> <p>དཔང་པོ་གི་ལག་ཁྱི་/Thumb impression of Witness: _____ མི་ཚུ་ལུ་མཚང་རྒྱུ་དྲན་ལུ་གཤམ་ཚུངས་ལུ་CID No.: _____ འཕྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་གཤམ་/Mobile No: _____ ལྷུ་ཚེས།/Date: _____</p> </div> </div>
༨.	<p>འབྲུག་གི་བཤེས་ལོ་དྲན་འཕྲིལ་གསལ་བསྐྲུགས་ཚུ་བཤེས་ལོ་དྲན་འཕྲིལ་ལས་ དན་རྒྱུ་འབྲུག་གི་བཤེས་ལོ་དྲན་འཕྲིལ་གི་ཚུ་གི་དོན་ལེན། Person to be notified after completion of registration in the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS).</p> <p>མིང་/Name: _____ རྒྱུ་ག་འཕྲིན་ལུ་གཤམ་/email ID: _____ འཕྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ལུ་གཤམ་/Mobile No: _____</p>
༩.	<p>གསལ་དོན་ལུ་གཤམ་ལེན་/For Official Use</p> <p>ལུ་ཚེག་ལུ་གཤམ་/Application No.: _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">མི་ཚུ་ལུ་མཚང་རྒྱུ་དྲན་ལུ་གཤམ་ཚུངས་ལུ་CID No.: _____ Seal & Sign. of CSC/DCRCO/TCRCO/DCRC HQ ལྷུ་ཚེས།/Date: _____</p>

Note: Version: December 2021

For Citizens and Special Resident card holders: Visit nearest Civil Registration and Census Office within **30 days/One Year** of birth occurrence to ensure timely birth registration and to avoid their census drop-out case.

For MC After 1985 (Children of Marriage Cases between Bhutanese and non-Bhutanese after 1985): Visit Department of Immigration Head Office, Thimphu within One Year of birth occurrence.

<p>༤༡ བརྒྱུ་ལུགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲིན་འགྲུལ་གྱི་ཁག་ལུགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲིན་འགྲུལ་གྱི་ཁག་ལུགས་ / Only for death reporting from permanent address as per civil registration and census record</p> <p>སྤྱི་འགོ་ཚུགས་པ་གི་ཁུངས་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུགས་པ་གི་ཁུངས་ལེན་ / Seal & Sign. of Chiwog Tshogpa མི་ལུང་མངོ་སྤྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ཡང་/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཡང་/Mobile No: _____</p> <p>སྤྱི་ཚེས་/Date: _____</p> <p>ཚོམ་ལྷོ་ཚང་/ཚོམ་ལྷོ་ཚོགས་པ་གི་ཁུངས་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུགས་པ་གི་ཁུངས་ལེན་ / Seal & Sign. of Gup/Thromde Representative/Thromde Tshogpa མི་ལུང་མངོ་སྤྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ཡང་/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཡང་/Mobile No: _____</p> <p>སྤྱི་ཚེས་/Date: _____</p>	<p>༤༢ བརྒྱུ་ལུགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲིན་འགྲུལ་གྱི་ཁག་ལུགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲིན་འགྲུལ་གྱི་ཁག་ལུགས་ / Only for death reporting from the Current Place of Residence</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>ཚུགས་པ་གྱི་ཚུགས་པ་</p> <p>Legal stamp</p> </div> <p>ཚུགས་པ་གི་ཁུངས་ལེན་/Thumb impression of Guarantor: _____</p> <p>མི་ལུང་མངོ་སྤྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ཡང་/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཡང་/Mobile No: _____</p> <p>སྤྱི་ཚེས་/Date: _____</p> <p>དཔལ་ལོག་ལག་ཁུངས་/Thumb impression of Witness: _____</p> <p>མི་ལུང་མངོ་སྤྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ཡང་/CID No.: _____</p> <p>འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཡང་/Mobile No: _____</p> <p>སྤྱི་ཚེས་/Date: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The guarantor and witness must give their thumb impression only when they visit registration point.</i></p>
<p>༩. འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་འགྲུལ་གྱི་ཁག་ལུགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲིན་འགྲུལ་གྱི་ཁག་ལུགས་ཀྱི་འཕྲིན་འགྲུལ་གྱི་ཁག་ལུགས་ འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་འགྲུལ་གྱི་ཁག་ལུགས་ Person to be notified after completion of registration in the Bhutan Civil Registration System (BCRS).</p> <p>མི་ལུང་/Name: _____ རྫོགས་འཕྲིན་ཡང་/email ID: _____</p> <p>འགྲུལ་འཕྲིན་ཡང་/Mobile No: _____</p>	
<p>༡༠. གཞུང་གི་འཕྲིན་འགྲུལ་གྱི་ཁག་ལུགས་ / For Official Use</p> <p>ཞུ་ཚིག་ཡང་/Application No.: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">མི་ལུང་མངོ་སྤྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ཡང་/མི་ལུང་མངོ་སྤྲོད་ལག་ཁྱེར་ཡང་ (ཚོང་ལག་/ཚོམ་ལྷོ་ཚོགས་ལུང་ལུང་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་)གི་ཁུངས་ལེན་གྱི་ཚུགས་པ་གི་ཁུངས་ལེན་</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Seal & Sig. of CSC/DCRCO/TCRCO/DCRC HQ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">སྤྱི་ཚེས་/Date: _____</p>	

Form 5 Information of Birth that Occur Outside Health Facility in Bhutan

འབྲི་ཤོག་ཨང་ བི་སི་ཨང་ཨེས་_ཨའི་བི_༠༡ / Form No. BCRS-IB-01



དབལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་།
 ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
 རྒྱུ་མི་དཔྱད་སྲོལ་འཛིན་ལྷན་ཁག།
 MINISTRY OF HOME AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
 ཞི་བའི་ཐོ་བཀོད་དང་མི་རྩིས་ལས་ཁུངས།
 DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND CENSUS

འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ནང་ གསོ་བའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་མེད་པར་ལུ་ ཨ་ལུ་སྐྱེས་བའི་ཁ་གསལ།
 INFORMATION ON BIRTH THAT OCCUR OUTSIDE HEALTH FACILITY IN BHUTAN

ཞིང་ཤོག་/ཨོས་སྡེ་/GEWOG/THROMDE: _____ རྫོང་ཁག་/DZONGKHAG: _____

1. ཨ་ལུ་གི་མིང་/NAME OF THE CHILD		2. མོ་མོ་འི་དུའི་བ་/GENDER		3. སྐྱེས་ཚེས་/Date of Birth (ཚེས་/DD/མེ་/MM/ལོ་/YYYY)	
4. ཨ་ལུ་འདི་འི་(ཨའི་གི་མིང་)/BABY OF (MOTHER' NAME)			5. ཨའི་གི་སི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་ལག་ཁྱེར་/དམིགས་བསལ་གནས་སྡོད་ཚོག་ཐང་/ལས་འགྲུལ་ཚོག་ཐང་/ལས་ཡིག་ཨང་/ MOTHER'S CID/SRP/ PERMIT/PASSPORT No.		
6. བུང་ཨང་/HOUSE NO.	7. ལམ་ཨང་/THRAM NO.		8. གཡུས་/VILLAGE		9. ཞིང་ཤོག་/ཨོས་སྡེ་/GEWOG/THROM-DE
10. རྫོང་ཁག་/ཕྱི་མི་ཨིན་པ་ཅིན་ལ་བྱང་བཀོད་/DZONGKHAG/ADDRESS IN CASE OF FOREIGNERS					
11. ཨ་པའི་མིང་/FATHER'S NAME:					
12. ཨ་པའི་སི་ཁུངས་འཛིན་ལག་ཁྱེར་/དམིགས་བསལ་གནས་སྡོད་ཚོག་ཐང་/ལས་འགྲུལ་ཚོག་ཐང་/ལས་ཡིག་ཨང་/FATHER'S CID/SRP/PERMIT/PASSPORT No.:					
13. བུང་ཨང་/HOUSE NO.	14. ལམ་ཨང་/THRAM NO.		15. གཡུས་/VILLAGE		16. ཞིང་ཤོག་/ཨོས་སྡེ་/GEWOG/THROM-DE
17. རྫོང་ཁག་/ཕྱི་མི་ཨིན་པ་ཅིན་ལ་བྱང་བཀོད་/DZONGKHAG/ADDRESS IN CASE OF FOREIGNERS					
<p>ངགས་གོང་ལུ་བཀོད་མིའི་གནས་ཚུལ་ཚུ་རང་བདེན་སྟེ་ལྷན་ཨིན། གལ་སྲིད་ ཨ་བདེན་པའི་གནད་ཁུངས་ལེ་འཛོན་པ་ཅིན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཁྲིམས་ལུ་གསལ་དང་འཇེལ་ ཉེས་ཁྲིམས་ལྟགས་ཕྱིན་ཏེ་ཨིན།</p> <p>I declare that all the information provided above is true and correct. If proved to be false, I shall be liable for punishment as per the Law of the Land.</p>					
18(a). ཚོགས་པ་/ཁོས་སྡེ་འོ་ཚོང་/ཁོས་སྡེ་ཚོགས་པ་གི་མིང་/NAME OF TSHOGPA/THROM-DE REPRESENTATIVE/THROMDE TSHOGPA			19(a). ཁོ་པོ་གི་མིང་/NAME OF GUP		
18(b). མེ་བུ་/མིང་རྟགས་དང་སྐྱེས་ཚེས་/SEAL/SIGNATURE & DATE			19(b). མེ་བུ་/མིང་རྟགས་དང་སྐྱེས་ཚེས་/SEAL, SIGNATURE & DATE		

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