



BHUTAN LIVING STANDARD SURVEY REPORT

NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



2022

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**BHUTAN LIVING
STANDARDS SURVEY**

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the fifth Bhutan Living Standards Survey Report (2022 BLSS). This report provides important information about the living standard of the Bhutanese. It contains information pertaining to social and economic conditions of the country, specifically on the demographic, education, health, housing, access to services, asset ownership, credit, and self-perceived poverty.

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

Like the four previous living standards surveys, this study also adopted the World Bank's

Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) methodology. The LSMS methodology provides common benchmarks that allow for cross-comparability of information among countries, regions, and at a global level. This report is the outcome of several consultative meetings, questionnaire refinements, more than one month of nationwide field data collection (April – June 2022), data processing, and analyses.

We strongly believe that this report will serve as a critical reading for effective policy decisions, and will aid in the formulation of sound development plans and programme, importantly for the 13th Five Year Plan.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the contributions and support of all our staff, experts from the World Bank, and stakeholders from other governmental agencies in the conduct of 2022 BLSS and in successfully bringing out the report.

National Statistics Bureau



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

The Survey Findings

1. Demography

The total number of estimated households in Bhutan is 164,331. Out of these, 33% are in urban areas and 67% in rural areas. The total

estimated population is 650,118 where 39% resides in urban areas and 61% are in rural areas. The average household size is 4.0 for the country: 3.8 in the urban areas and 4.1 in the rural areas. Household size tends to decline with increasing per capita household consumption quintile, from an average of 5.1 for the poorest quintile to 2.7 for the richest. Female heads make up 40% of households in the country, 12% among urban households and 21% among rural households.

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

2. Education

The literacy rate among the population five years and above is 70.2%: 82.1% in urban and 62.9% in rural areas. Across all ages, 77.1% of males and 63.6% of females are literate. Literacy rates are higher among the younger age groups and are lowest for the older group of 65 years and above. 97.7% of youth (15-24 years) are literate, while only about 65% of adults (15 years and above) are literate.

About 36% of the population aged 5 years and above have not attended formal education, while only about 7% have attended Bachelor's degree and above. There are marked differences in educational attainment levels between females and males. About 40% of females have had no education, compared to only about 30% of males. Similarly, about 6% of females have bachelor's degree and above compared to about 9% of males. About 49% of household heads have had no formal schooling; the proportion is higher in rural areas (63.5%) than in urban areas (27.5%).

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

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

The Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) and the Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) behave in a similar manner; they both decline with increasing educational levels. GAR ranges from 107.2% at primary level to 79.9% at higher secondary level. Similarly, NAR ranges from 88.9% at primary level to only 41.6% at higher secondary level. However, the adjusted NAR gives a more optimistic picture of school attendance. Adjusted NAR ranges from 94.2% at primary level to 78.7% at higher secondary level. The primary school completion rate is 79.6%, while secondary school completion rates are estimated at 98.7%. The primary school completion rate is higher in rural area, whereas secondary school completion rate is higher in urban area.

3. Health

In the last 12 months before the survey, about 28% of all household members were sick or injured. Among age groups, elderly persons aged 60 years and above were more vulnerable to sickness or injury than younger persons; more than two times (49.9%) elderly persons aged 60 years and above were sick or injured compared to the younger (20.6%) age groups aged 0-14. The incidence of sickness or injury is higher in the urban areas. Generally, females are also more susceptible to sickness or injury than males, irrespective of area.

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

On an average, Nu. 10,890 was spent on treatment and services. On an average Nu. 4,054 was spent on other health expenditure, the highest share among the expenditures.

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

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

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

4. Household Expenditure

The survey shows that the mean monthly household expenditure for the country is Nu.52,813;

Nu. 62,435 in the urban areas, and Nu. 46,316 in the rural areas. The mean monthly per capita household expenditure in Bhutan is Nu. 15,745. It is higher in urban (Nu. 19,374) than that in the rural areas (Nu. 13,294). The mean per capita expenditure of households in the richest per capita consumption quintile of Nu. 33,992 is more than six times that of households in the poorest per capita consumption quintile (Nu. 5,289).

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

The highest food consumption expenditure of households is on dairy products, vegetables, other cereals and pulses, and meats. The least expenditure of the household is on tea and coffee. On an average, the households spend 15.3% of their food budget on dairy products, 14.3% on vegetables, 11.1% on other cereals and pulses, and 10.4% on meats. The share in food expenditure of fruits, other cereals and pulses and food away from home, both at the household level and on a per capita basis is higher among urban households than among

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

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

The major nonfood expenditure items in Bhutan are transport & communications (24.2%), miscellaneous expenditure (18.3%), rent (16.9%), clothing & footwear (10.1%), and the least is on health (4.5%). Nonfood expenditure increases faster than food expenditure as per capita consumption increases; especially from the fourth per capita consumption quintile to the fifth (richest) quintile. Food items that take up a significantly larger chunk of the consumption expenditure at higher consumption quintiles are dairy products, vegetables, other cereals and pulses, and meats. Nonfood items are transport and communications, miscellaneous expenses, housing rent and clothing and footwear.

5. Housing, Household Amenities, and Access to Services

Around 54% of Bhutanese live in houses, while about 40% live in separate apartment and about 4% in the part of house/shared apartment. A relatively large proportion of households in rural areas live in houses (80.7%) as opposed to apartment (16.6%) and part of house/shared apartment (2.7%). On the other hand, households in urban areas live mostly in apartment (79.8%), followed by house (15.0%) and shared apartment (5.3%).

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

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

The average household size is 3.9 and an average number of rooms per household is 3.3. This translates to the average room density of 1.4 persons per room. Around 8% of the total households live in dwelling with one-room, and slightly less than a quarter of households live with two-rooms (22.7%) & four rooms (21.2%). Just below one-third of households (31.7%) occupy with three rooms and around 16% of households live in more than five or more rooms in the country. The mean number of rooms in dwellings increases with the increase in the per capita consumption quintile while the mean household size decreases with the increase in the per capita consumption quintile.

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

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

Almost all households (99.9%) have access to improved water source. The majority of households (57.2%) have piped in dwelling, followed by piped water in the compound (42.3%). However, only about 83% of households have 24 hour access to drinking water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Assets, Credit and Income

Asset

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

The ownership of most durable goods increases with the per capita consumption quintile while ownership of power tiller, power chain, grinding machine, bukhari and other mobile phones decreases. The contrast in asset ownership

between the first and fifth consumption quintile is large when it comes to ownership of refrigerator, washing machine, computer/laptop, heater and family car.

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


Land

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

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

Livestock

There is a huge disparity between urban and rural areas in terms of livestock ownership. Around 56% of rural households own cattle against 2%



of urban households. Most households have two or more heads of cattle in rural areas. Similarly, 25% of rural households have poultry and most have two or more heads of poultry. More than one in ten (11.8%) rural households own goats. Around 13% of rural households own other livestock (pigs, horses, sheep, yak, and buffalo) while less than one percent of urban households own the same. The livestock ownership is negatively related to the per capita household consumption quintile. Livestock ownership is relatively low at the higher consumption quintile among households in both urban and rural areas.

7. Priorities and Opinions: Household Food Sufficiency and Poverty

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

98.5% of the households had sufficient food, i.e. food scarcity was not a problem for them in the 12 months prior to the survey. Food scarcity was a little more in rural than urban areas with 1.6% of the households indicating they have faced the problem. Of the total households who experienced food insufficiency (1.5%), 34.2% of the households indicated they didn't go a whole day and night without having any food while 9.5% of the households indicated they had experienced it often (at least 10 times or more).

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

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

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Keeping in view the importance of data for the social and economic development of the country, the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) is mandated to conduct a living standards survey once every 4 or 5 years. The first Bhutan Living Standards Survey (BLSS) was conducted in 2003 using the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) methodology. Subsequently, there have been three other rounds of the survey. The second, third, and fourth rounds were conducted in 2007, 2012, and 2017 respectively. The data collection for 2022 BLSS was conducted between April and June 2022. For comparability reasons, the questionnaire contents were carried over from the past BLSS surveys with few modifications to cater to the needs of the country.

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

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

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

1.2 OBJECTIVES

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

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

1.3 SAMPLING DESIGN

Coverage of the Survey

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

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

Sampling Frame

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

Sample Design

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

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

Sample Size Determination

The sample size is determined using the following formula:

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

where;

n_1 is the sample size

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where;

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

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

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

Sample Allocation

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

Sample Size Allocations by Dzongkhag & Area

Table 1.1 Sample Size Allocations by Dzongkhag & Area

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

Sampling weight

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

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

where,

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

n is the total number of PSUs selected in the stratum

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

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

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

where,

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

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

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

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

1.4 SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

Manuals

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

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

In addition, the following reference materials were provided:

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

1.5 REFERENCE PERIOD

To obtain the population of the sample households, household members were identified on the basis of their 'usual place of residence'. To estimate the average household food consumption expenditure, questions pertaining to three different reference periods of last seven days, last one month, and last 12 months were asked prior to the date of interview. Households that did not report food consumption for some categories of food items in the last seven days were asked about their consumption over the last one month or the last 12 months. For durable and non-food items, the reference periods were for the last 12 months. Households

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

1.6 RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

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

1.7 FIELD ENUMERATION

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

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

1.8 RESPONSE RATE

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

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

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

1.9 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

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

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

Table 1.2 Response Rate by Area

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

Chapter 2

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

The household Includes:

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

The household excludes:

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

2.1 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

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

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

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

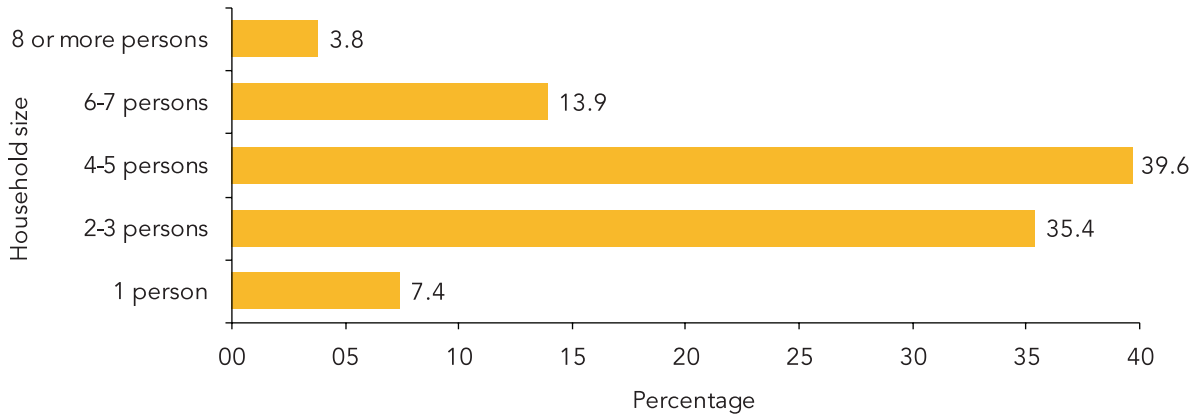


Figure 2.1 Distribution of Households by Size

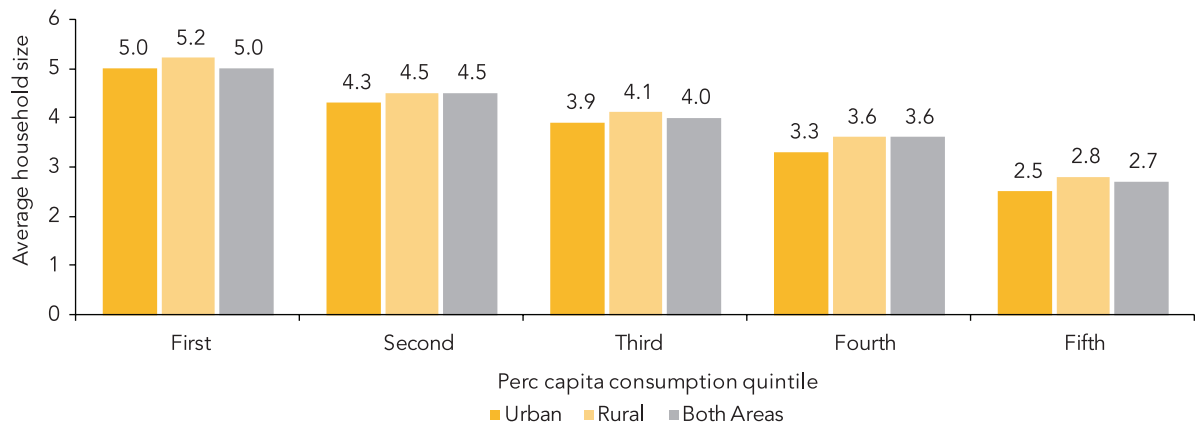


Figure 2.2 Average Household Size by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and Area

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

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

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

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

Household Distribution

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

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

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

Table 2.3 Age Distributions of Household Heads by Area and Sex

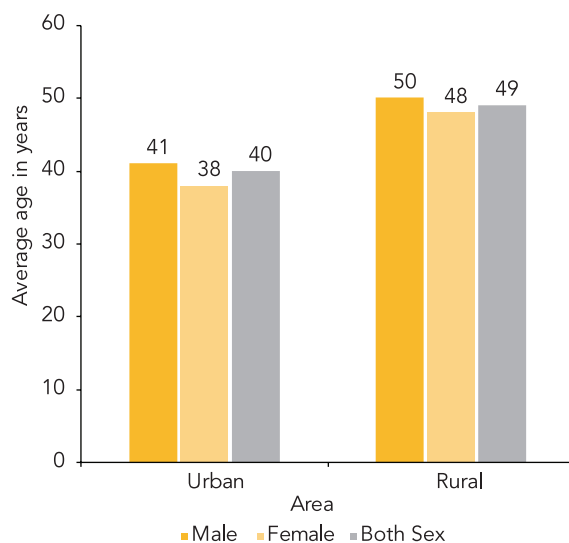
Area/Sex	Minimum	Mean	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Maximum
Urban	18	40	32	38	48	94
Male	18	41	33	39	48	94
Female	19	38	29	35	45	87
Rural	15	49	38	48	60	102
Male	17	50	38	49	61	102
Female	15	48	37	47	59	95
Both Areas	15	46	34	44	55	102
Male	17	46	35	44	56	102
Female	15	45	33	43	55	95

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

Age of Household Head

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

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

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

Households with Children

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

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

Adults in Household	With Children		Without Children	
	Number of Households	Percent of Households	Number of Households	Percent of Households
At least one adult of each sex	87,993	53.5	51,181	31.1
One man	394	0.2	6,809	4.1
More than one man	312	0.2	2,656	1.6
One woman	3,368	2.0	5,291	3.2
More than one woman	3,290	2.0	3,037	1.8
Total	95,358	58.0	68,974	42.0

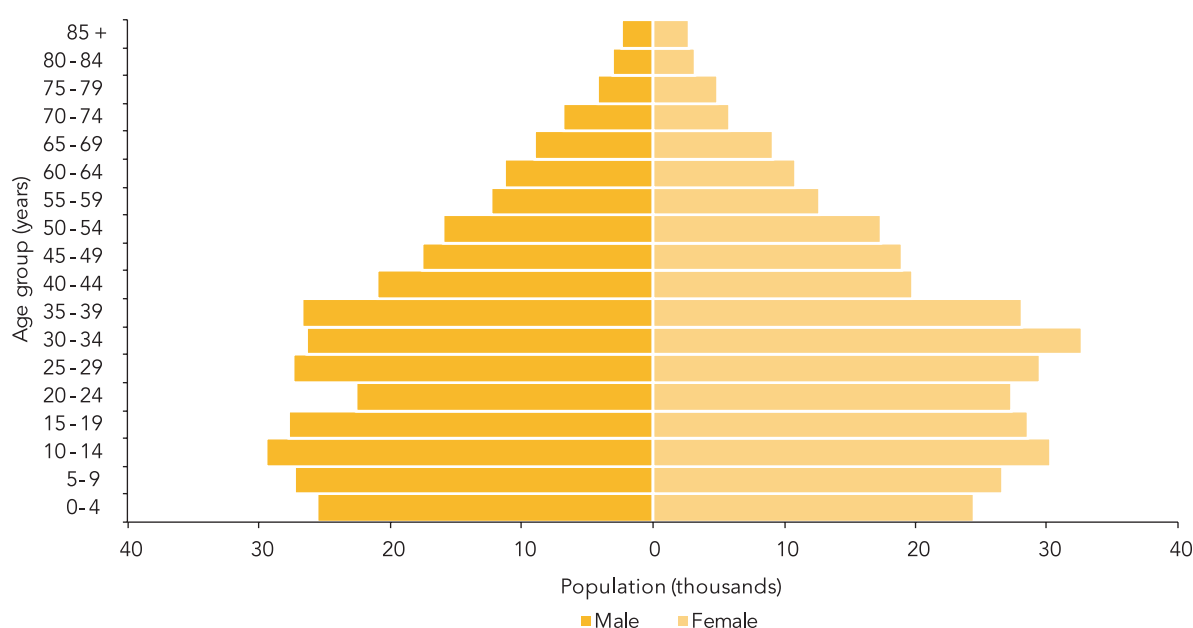


Figure 2.4 Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex

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

2.2 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex

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

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

Population Size by Area and Sex

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

Table 2.5 Population by Area and Sex

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

Table 2.6 Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Area

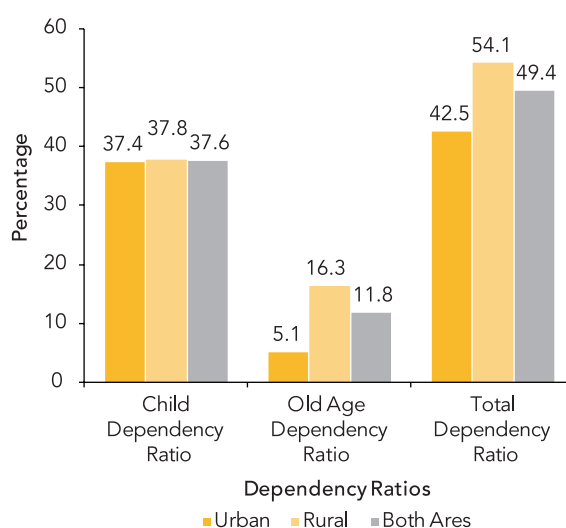
Broad Age Group	Area (number)			Area (percent)		
	Urban	Rural	Both Areas	Urban	Rural	Both Areas
0 - 14 years	65,870	97,800	163,671	26.2	24.5	25.2
15 - 64 years	176,150	258,922	435,071	70.2	64.9	66.9
65+ years	9,050	42,327	51,377	3.6	10.6	7.9
All Ages	251,070	399,049	650,118	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Population by Broad Age Group and Dependency Ratios

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

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

**Figure 2.5** Dependency Ratios by Area

areas (42.5%). In general, it shows that for every 100 working persons there are 49 dependents. The old age dependency ratio is also higher in rural areas (16.3%) as compared to 5.1% in urban areas. The child dependency ratio is 37.6% and it is almost equal in both urban and rural areas.

Median Age

The median age is the age at the midpoint of a population. This means that half of the

population are younger than the median age and the other half are older than the median age. The median age is 29 years, implying that half of the population are below the age of 29 years (Figure 2.6). There is no difference in median age between male and female population. However, the median age is smaller in urban areas (27 years) as compared to 31 years in rural areas.

Sex Ratios

Sex ratio is a basic measure to explain the sex composition of a population. It is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The overall sex ratio is 95, which indicates that there are more females than males in the population. As shown in the figure, the sex ratio varies across different age groups. It is 101 in the age group 0-14 years, 93 in the age group 15-64 years, and 99 for those who are 65 years and above (Figure 2.7).

2.3 MARITAL STATUS

Population by Marital Status

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

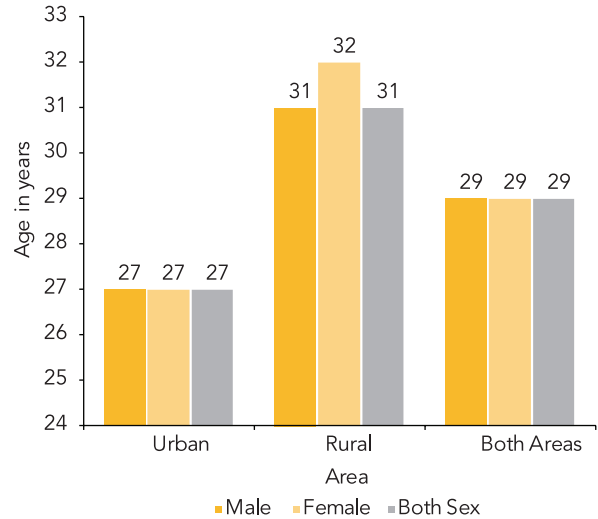


Figure 2.6 The Median Age of the Population by Area and Sex

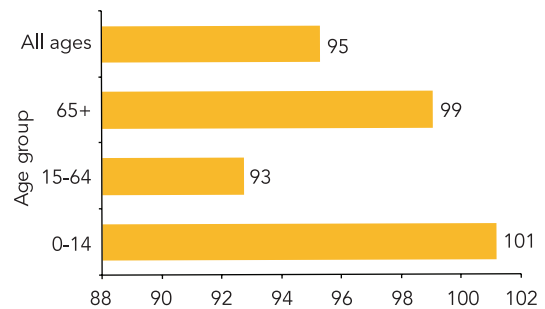


Figure 2.7 Sex Ratios by Broad Age Group

Mean Age by Marital Status

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

Table 2.7 Distribution of Population by Marital Status and Sex

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

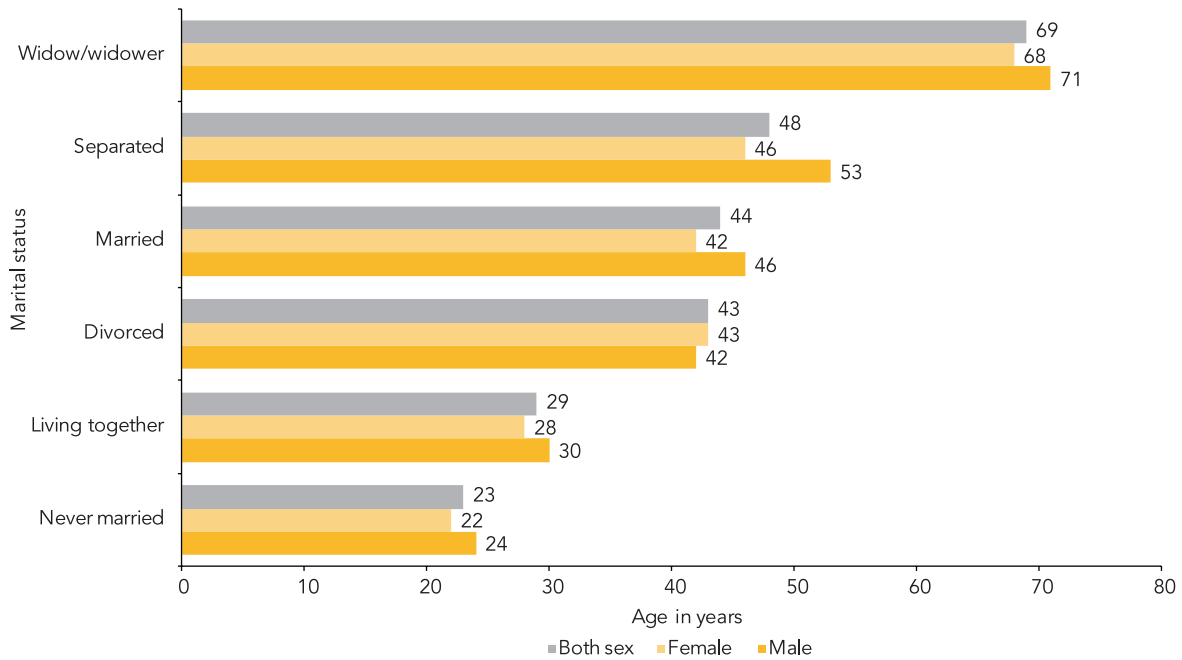


Figure 2.8 Mean Age of the Population by Current Marital Status and Sex

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

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

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

Marital Status by Level of Education

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

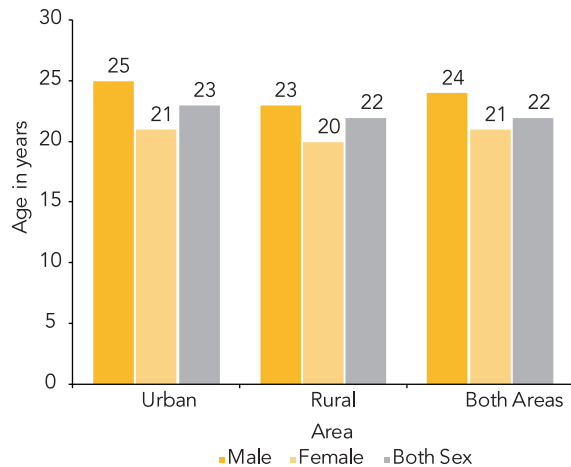


Figure 2.9 Mean Age at First Marriage by Area and Sex

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

Mean Age at First Marriage

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

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

Mean Age at First Marriage by Level of Education

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

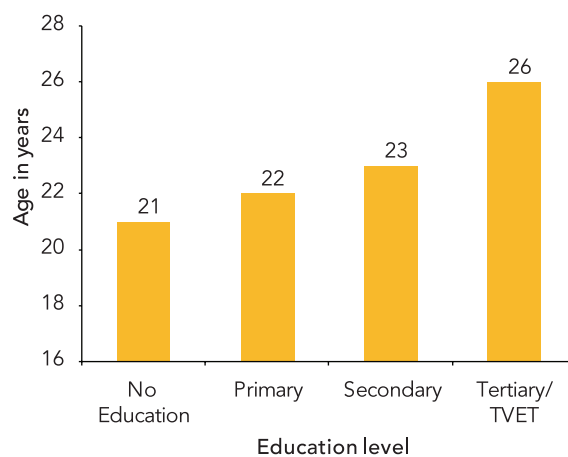


Figure 2.10 Mean Age at First Marriage by Level of Education

Chapter 3

EDUCATION

Education attainment and literacy are important determinants of a person and household welfare. Educational attainment has a direct impact on economic status of an individual as well as that of a household. Adult and youth literacy of both sexes is an indicator under SDG4, “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.” The 2022 BLSS, therefore, collected information about the education of all household members who were two years and above at the time of survey. However, the analysis is restricted to members who were five years and above, unless otherwise stated. For those members who were currently attending formal school or institute, information on the education levels currently attending, types of school or institute, mode and duration of travel to school or institute, and educational expenses were collected. For those people who had attended formal school or institute in the past, information on the highest educational level completed were also collected. Household members were asked whether they had received any other types of learning, if they had never attended a formal school or institute

in the past. In addition, for those members of school going age, information about the reasons for not attending school or institute was collected if they are not attending the school or institute.

3.1 LITERACY STATUS

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

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

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

Table 3.1 Literacy Rate by Area and Sex (%)

Area	General Literacy Rate			Youth literacy Rate			Adult Literacy Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	88.4	77.4	82.7	99.0	97.9	98.4	86.3	73.1	79.5
Rural	71.1	55.6	63.1	97.8	96.7	97.3	65.4	47.1	56.0
Bhutan	77.6	63.9	70.6	98.3	97.2	97.7	73.4	57.0	64.9

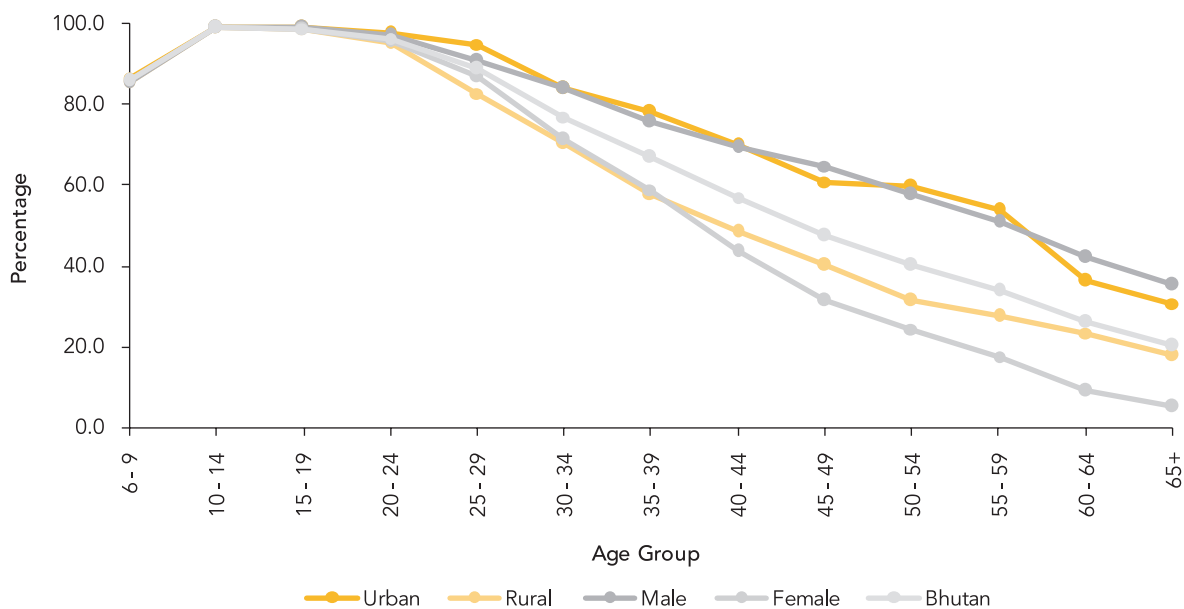


Figure 3.1 Literacy Rates by Age Group, Area and Sex

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

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

Figure 3.1 shows the literacy rate by age groups, area, and sex. The age group 10-14 years has the highest literacy rate (99.1%). It is observed that the literacy rate is lower among the older population. It drops to 20.3% for the population aged 65 years and above. A similar pattern is observed in both urban and rural areas. The

literacy rate for population aged 65 years and above is 30.8% in urban areas and 18.0% in rural areas.

3.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational Attainment of Persons Aged 5 Years and Above

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Education Attainment of Persons Aged 2-4 Years

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

Educational Attainment of Head of Households

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

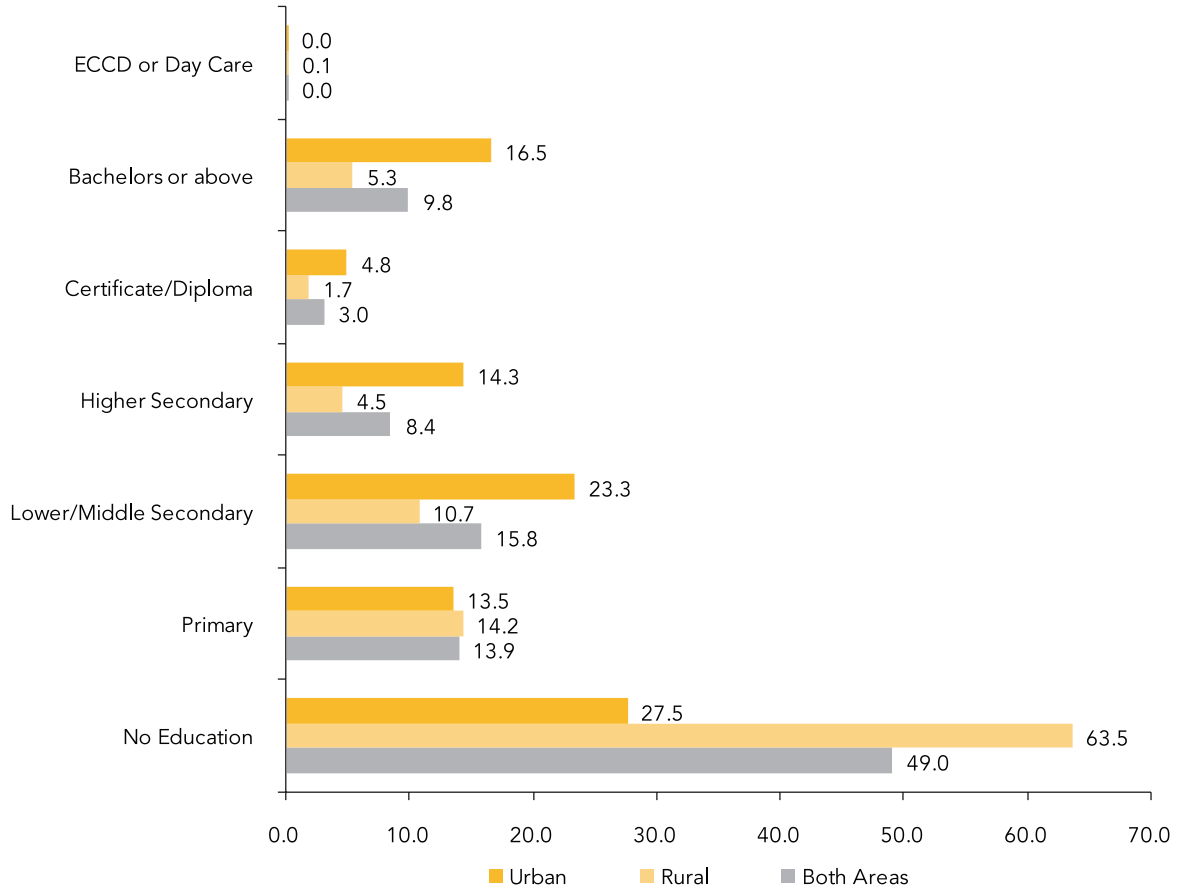


Figure 3.2 Distribution of Household Heads by Educational Attainment, Area and Sex

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

Educational Status	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Currently Attending	27.6	27.6	27.6	26.9	27.0	26.9	27.2	27.2	27.2
Attended in the last academic year	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Attended in the past	50.7	41.1	45.7	30.8	21.1	25.8	38.4	28.8	33.5
Never Attended	19.8	29.4	24.8	40.9	50.4	45.7	32.8	42.3	37.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.3 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Educational Status: Current and Past Formal Schooling

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

never attended formal school or institute is 37.7%, while 28.8% are currently attending or attended in the last academic year, and 33.5% had attended in the past. Comparing males and females school attendance, the proportion of males and females who are currently attending formal school or institute is almost the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current School Attendance of Persons Aged 5-22 Years

Based on the age groups, education is categorized into five levels: primary school for age 5-12 years; lower secondary for age 13-14 years; middle secondary for age 15-16 years; higher secondary for age 17-18 years; and tertiary education for age 19-22 years (Table 3.5). The current school attendance rate is 85.0%. It is observed that there is not much gender disparity

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

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

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

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

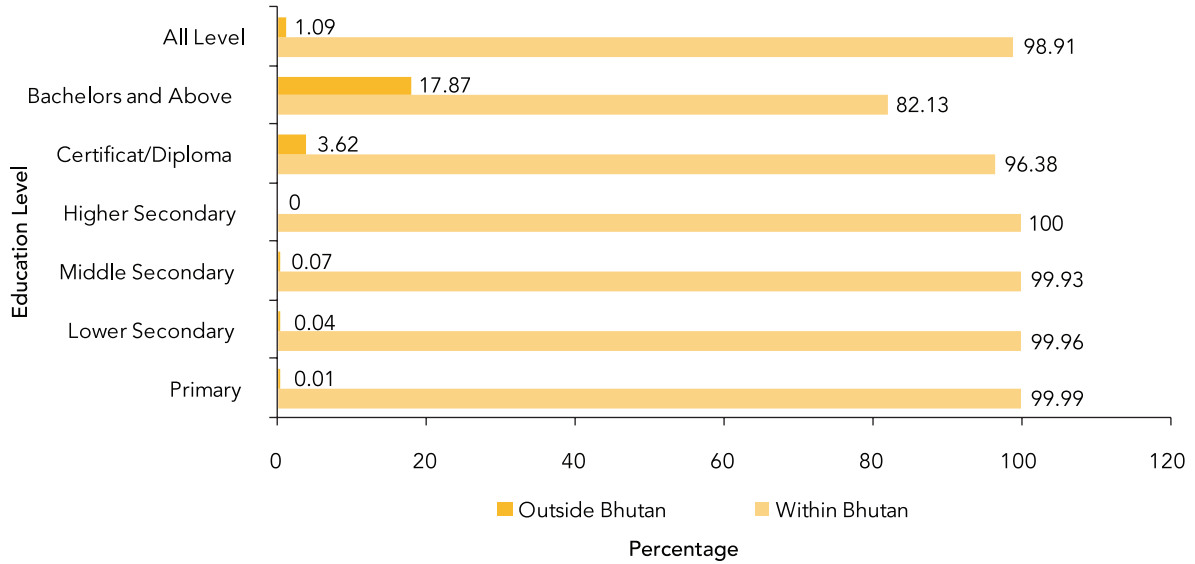


Figure 3.3 Proportion of Persons Aged 5 Years and Over who are Studying Within and Outside Bhutan by Educational Level

the younger age group than among the older age group. More than 96% of population among the age group 15-24 are in school or have attended school in the past as compared to only about 10% among those aged 65 years and above. There is a marked difference in school attendance rate among individuals in urban and rural areas. About seven out of 10 persons are in school or have attended school in the past in urban areas as compared to only five out of 10 in rural areas.

School Attendance Outside Bhutan

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

Type of School or Institute Attendance

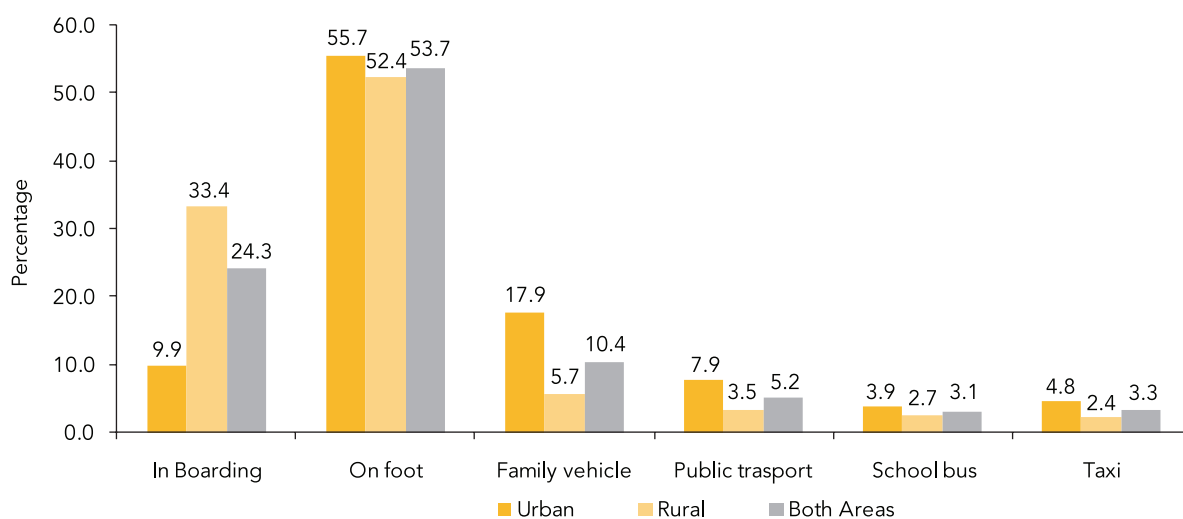
Overall, about 94% of the students go to public school or institute (Table 3.7). Only about 6% of the students go to private school or institute. The proportion of students going to private school or institute is higher at the higher levels of education. About 27% go to private school or institute at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

Mode and Duration of Travel to School

Figure 3.4 shows the mode of travel to school of the students who are two years and above by area. Overall, 24% of students reside in boarding facilities. The proportion of students residing in a boarding facility is higher in rural areas (33.4%) than in urban areas (9.9%). Most of the students

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

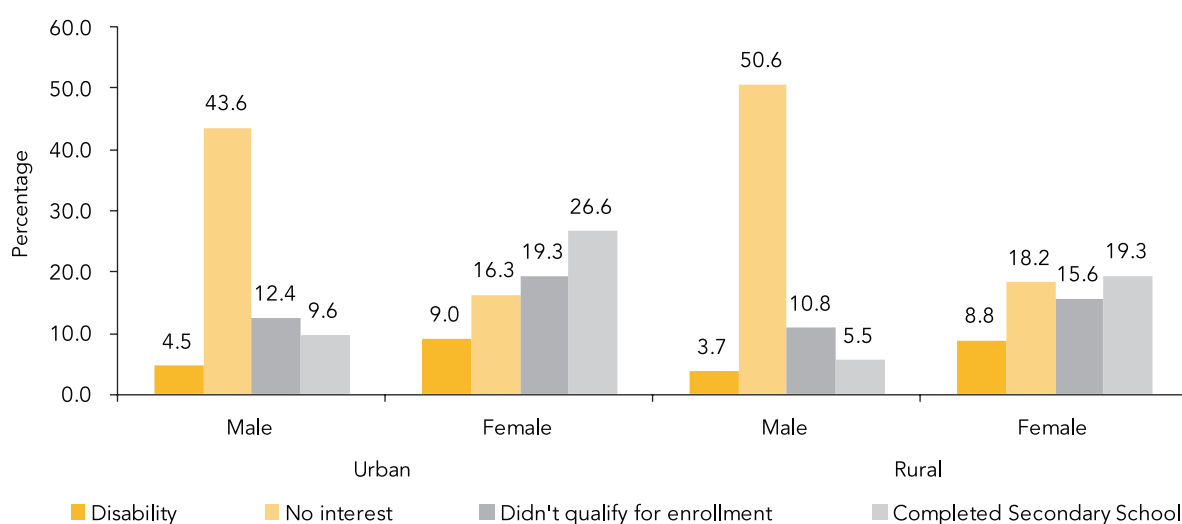


Figure 3.5 Four Main Reasons for Not attending School by Children Aged 5-18 Years by Area and Sex

Main Reasons for Not attending in School

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

Other Types of Education

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

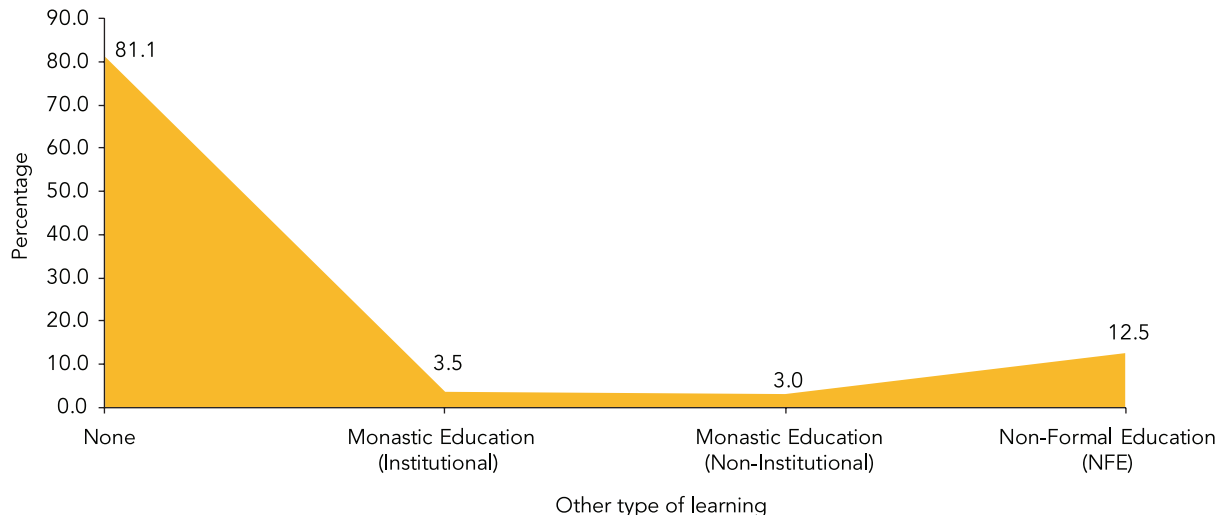


Figure 3.6 Other Type of Learning Received by Persons Aged Years and Over who have Never Attended Formal School/Institute

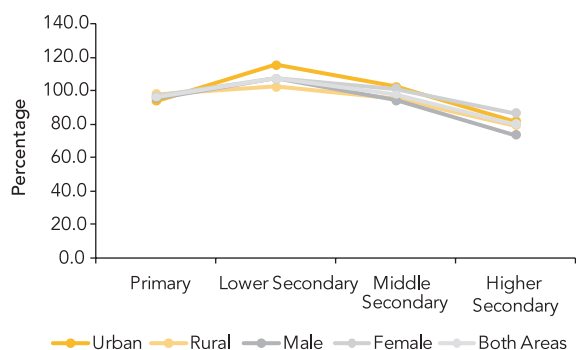


Figure 3.7 a Gross Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

Gross and Net Attendance Ratios

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) is defined as the total number of students attending school at a given level of education, irrespective of their age, to the total number of children in the age group specified for that level of education. The specific age group for each level of education is defined as 5-12 years for primary, 13-14 years for lower secondary, 15-16 years for middle secondary, and 17-18 years for higher secondary.

As shown in Figure 3.7a, the GAR is higher at the lower secondary level (107.2%) than at the higher secondary levels (79.9%). The female children have slightly higher GAR than male

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

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

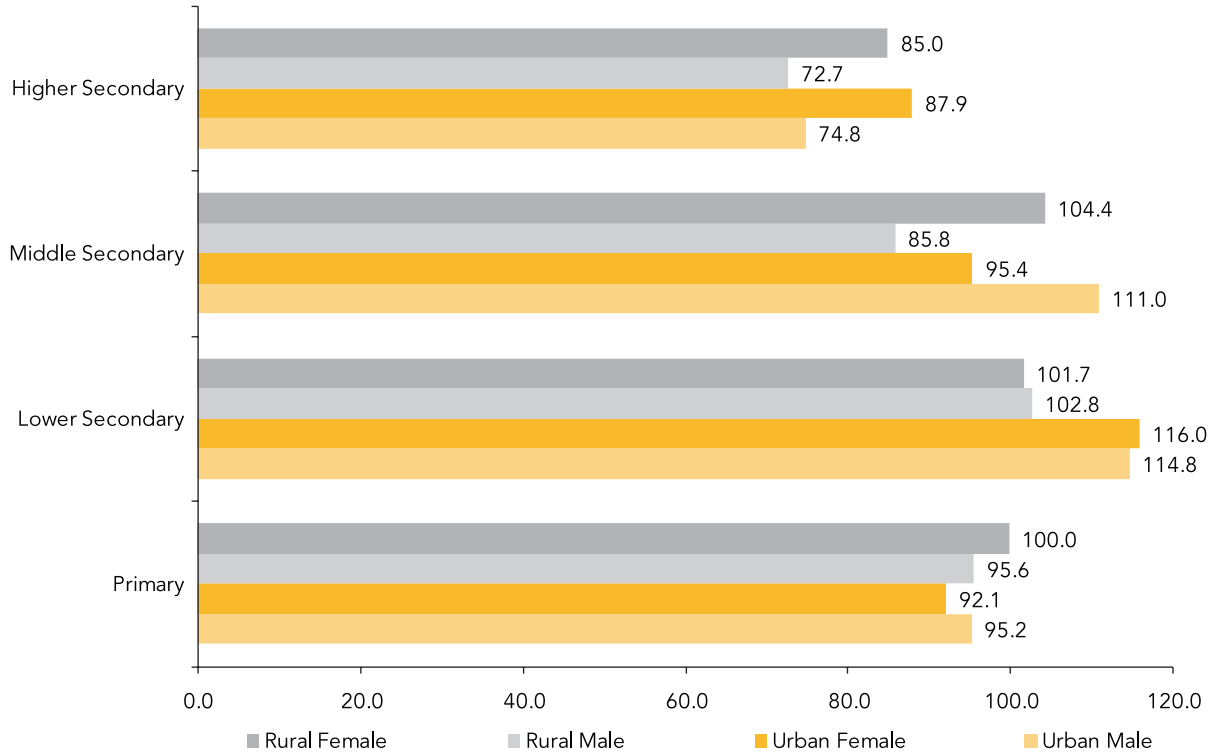


Figure 3.7 b Gross Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

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

The Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) is the total number of students in a specific age group who are currently attending school at a particular level to the total number of children in that specific age group.

Figure 3.8a and Figure 3.8b show the NAR by level of education, area, and sex. Overall, the estimated NAR is 71.8%. The NAR for males is estimated at 70.3% and it is 73.3% for females. Similar to the GAR, the NAR is higher at the lower level of education. The NAR is 88.9% at primary level, 59.6% at lower secondary, 47.6% at middle secondary and 41.6% at higher secondary level. In both urban and rural areas, there is a sharp drop in the NAR from primary to lower secondary and then it declines gradually. The

NAR is higher for females in both urban and rural areas at lower and higher secondary. In general, the NAR is higher in urban areas (73.3%) than in rural areas (67.6%).

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

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

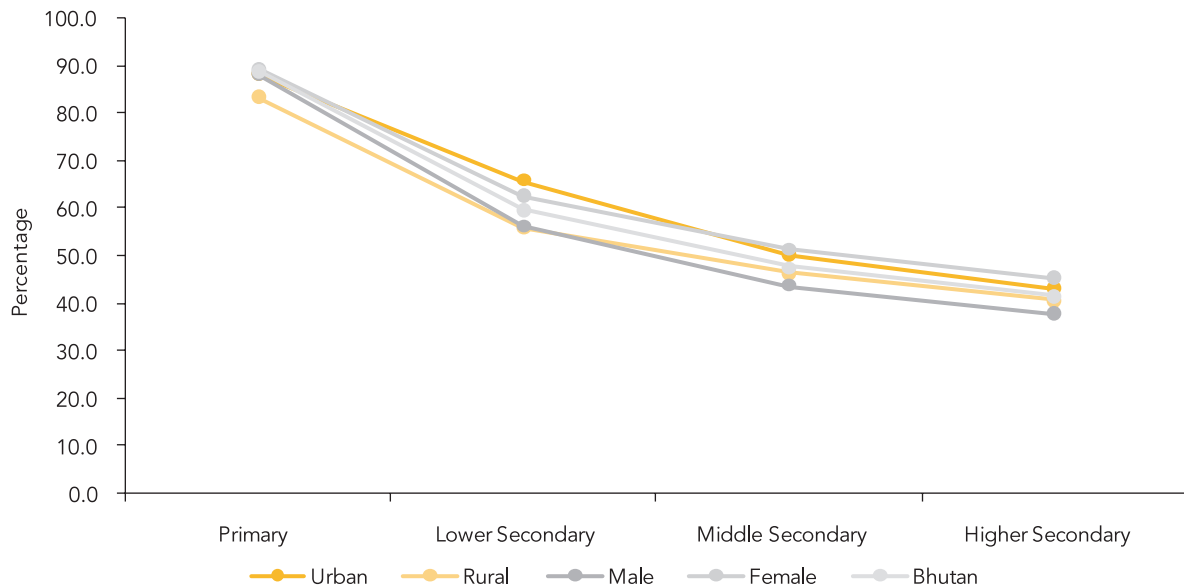


Figure 3.8 a Net Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

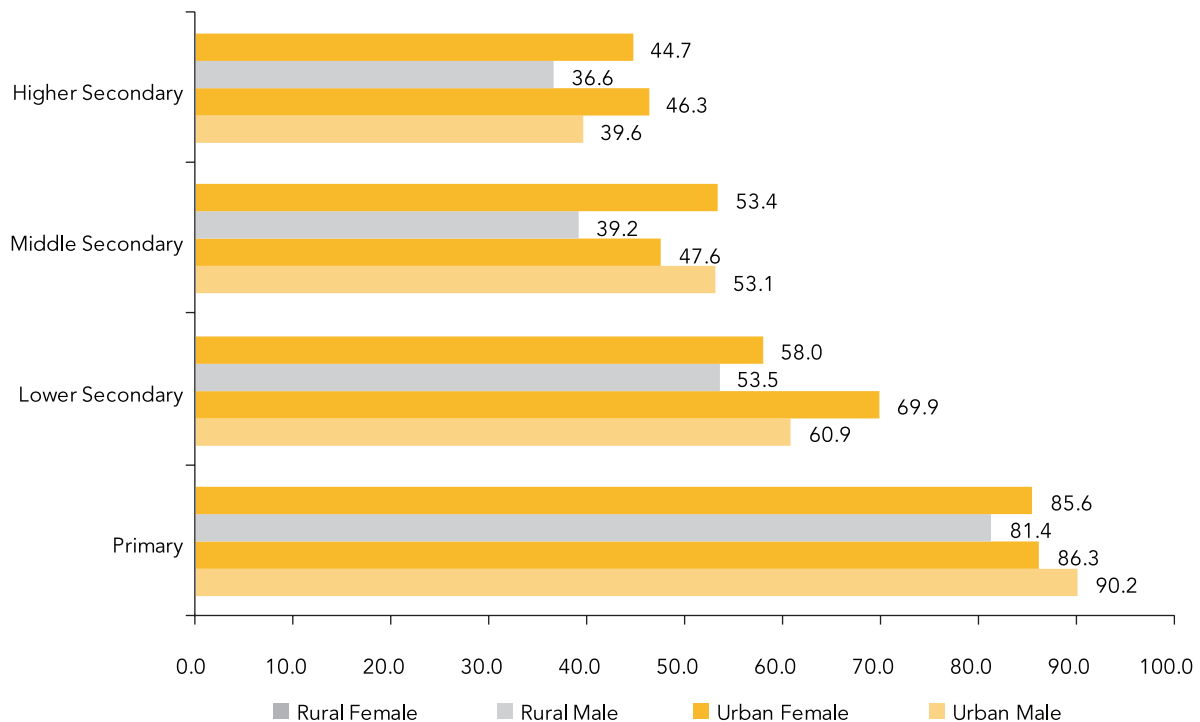


Figure 3.8 b Net Attendance Ratios by Level of Education, Area and Sex

Adjusted Net Attendance Ratios

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

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

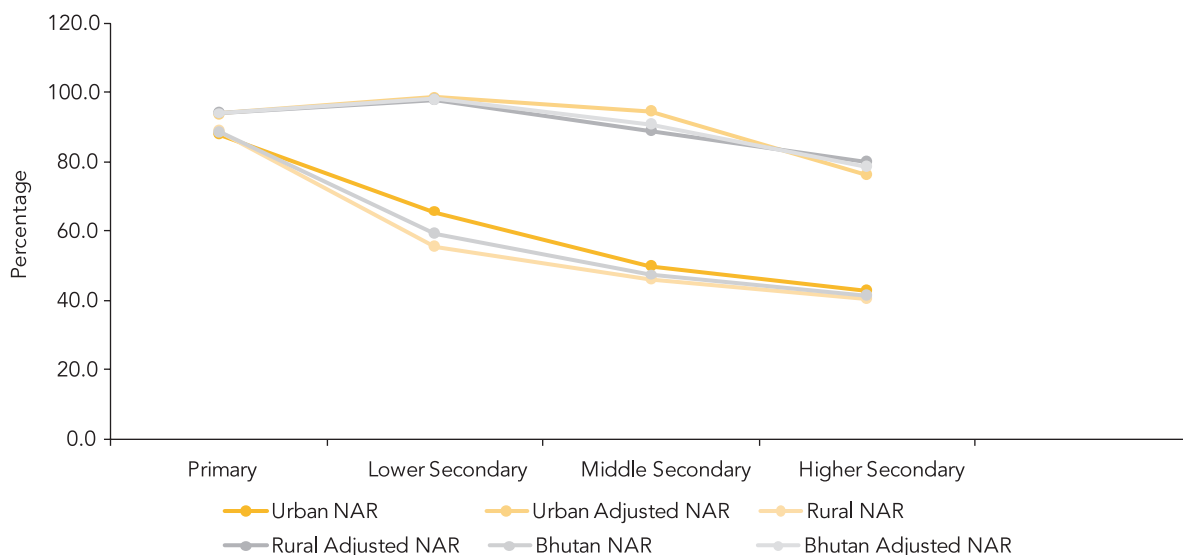


Figure 3.9 Net Attendance Ratios and Adjusted Net Attendance Ratios at the Primary and Secondary Levels by Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

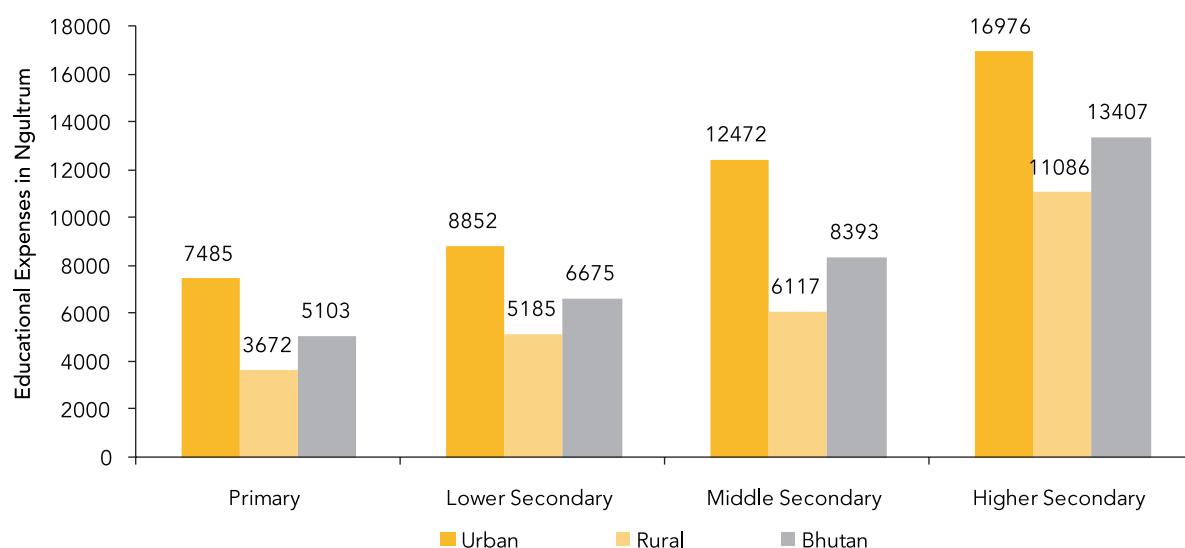


Figure 3.10 Average Educational Expenses per Student by Educational Level, Area and Sex

the middle secondary level, the adjusted NAR is about 91% and NAR is 47.6%. About 4% of the students in the same age group are enrolled at primary, 26.6% at lower secondary, and 13.1% at higher secondary levels. Thus, around 91% of persons in the age group 15-16 years are enrolled in formal school or receiving other types of school.

Primary and Secondary Completion Rates

Primary completion rate or gross intake ratio is the total number of new entrants (enrolments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary

education (regardless of age) to the total number of populations at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education. The secondary completion rate or gross intake ratio to the last grade of secondary education is defined in a similar way.

Primary and middle secondary completion rates are shown in Table 3.10. The completion rate for both primary and middle secondary at the national level is 80%. Primary completion rate is higher in rural areas for both males and females than in urban areas. Around nine in ten females who are aged 12 years are attending grade six in rural areas as compared to only eight out of ten in urban areas. In contrast to Primary completion rate in rural areas, urban areas have higher Secondary completion rate for both males and females. Overall, 102.3% of persons aged 16 years are attending grade 10 in urban areas, while 96.5% are attending the same in rural areas.

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

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

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

3.4 EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES

The survey collected information about the educational expenses incurred in the previous academic year by students in the country. For new

entrants, the expenses in the current academic year were collected. As shown in Figure 3.10, the average amount spent is Nu 5,103 at the primary level, Nu 6,675 at the lower-secondary level, Nu 8,393 at the middle-secondary level and a much higher Nu 13,407 at the higher secondary level. There is a marked disparity in educational expenses between the urban and rural areas at all educational levels. At the primary level, the educational expenses per student in the urban areas are about twice the amounts spent in the rural areas. The least disparity is observed at the lower secondary level, where a student in urban area spent about 26% higher than a student in rural area.

Chapter 4

HEALTH

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

In Bhutan, health has received uncompromised attention in the process of socio-economic development. Health is key to the pursuit of Gross National Happiness and it, therefore, elicited a strong Government commitment in promoting equitable, free, and quality health services to all Bhutanese. Further, this commitment is enshrined in the Constitution of Bhutan, which states that "the State shall provide free access to basic public health services in both modern and traditional medicines" and that "the State shall endeavor to provide security in the event of sickness and disability or lack of adequate means of livelihood for reasons beyond one's control."

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

The 2022 BLSS collected information on general health conditions from all household members. In order to capture individual member's health condition, a question was asked on whether any members of the household suffered from sickness or injury in the last twelve months prior to the survey. Those who suffered from sickness or injury and did not stay overnight in a health facility were asked whether they consulted a health provider or not. Consequently, for those who consulted a health provider, information was gathered on the expenditure on treatment and services received as outpatients and inpatients. For those who reported sickness but did not consult a health provider, the main reasons for not consulting a health provider were asked. In addition, information on health care expenses were gathered for those who were not sick/injured in the last twelve months but had incurred health expenses. This information mainly covers the expenditure incurred for buying masks, hand sanitizers and medicine bought during the pandemic.

4.1 HEALTH CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

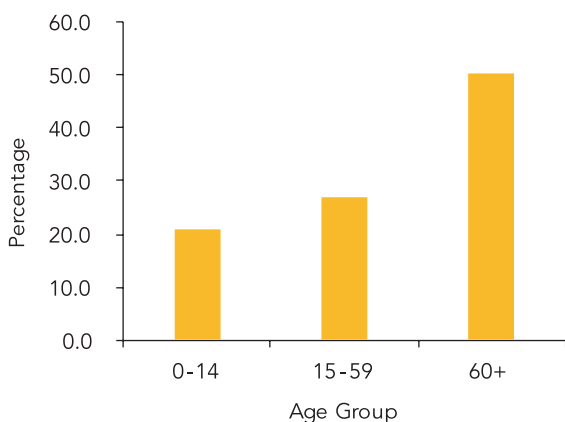


Table 4.1 Distribution of Persons Who Were Sick or Injured 12 months before the Survey by Broad Age-group, Area and Sex (%)

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

the difference in proportion of sick or injured appears to be marginal in the younger age cohort (0-14 years) irrespective of urban or rural areas. However, in the older age cohort, females are more likely to be at risk of getting sick or injury.

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

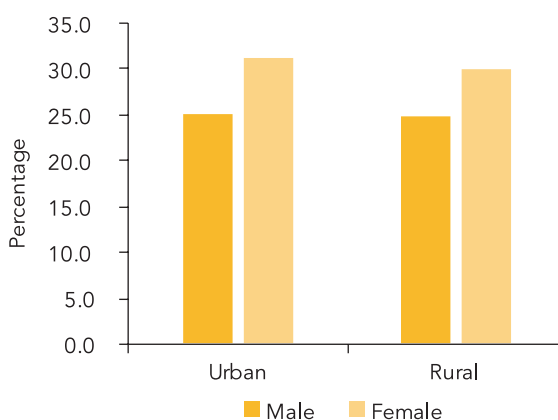


Figure 4.1 Distribution of Persons Who Were Sick or Injured 12 months before the Survey by Broad Age-group, Area and by Sex (%)

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

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

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

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

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

Injury or Sickness Without an Overnight Stay at a Health Facility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The survey asked household members whether they had been admitted to stay overnight at a medical facility in the past 12 months. The survey estimated 17.3% of the population had stayed overnight at a medical facility. In both urban and rural areas, more elderly persons (aged 60 years and above) stay overnight at a medical facility due to sickness or injury than those in the younger age groups. People residing in both urban and rural areas are almost equally likely to stay overnight at a medical facility (Table 4.5).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Health-Related Commodities Expenditure of Households

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

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

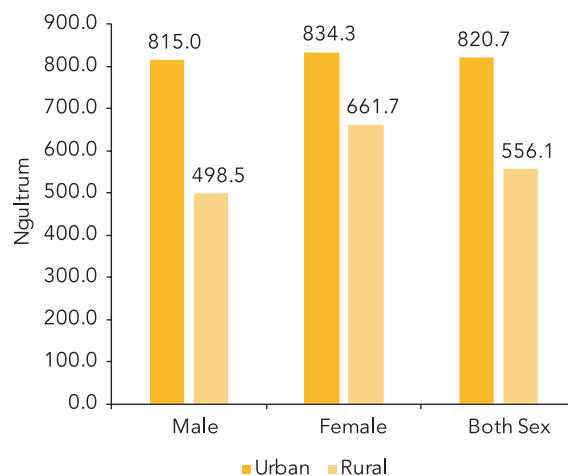


Figure 4.2 Average Expenditure on Health Related Commodities in the last one month by Area and Sex of the head of the household (%)

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

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

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

Chapter 5

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Household consumption expenditure collected from 2022 BLSS data is the sum of the value of goods and services purchased by households, consumed from home production, or received as gifts or payment in kind. The consumption expenditure on all these goods and services reported in different parts of 2022 BLSS questionnaire was converted into monthly values (expressed in ngultrum) and then aggregated to obtain a measure of monthly household expenditure.

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

5.1 FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

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

food away from home. Food sub-aggregates are rice; other cereals and pulses; dairy products; fish; meat; fruits; vegetables; tea and coffee; cooking oil; spices, seasonings, and pastes; alcoholic beverages; and non-alcoholic beverages. The consumption of tobacco & *doma* and *dalda* is included under non-food consumption.

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

Food Consumption by Area

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

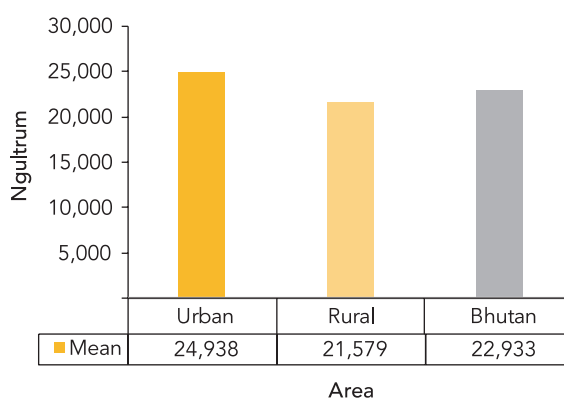


Figure 5.1 Mean Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area, Bhutan 2022

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

Food Consumption by Major Food Item Category and by Area

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

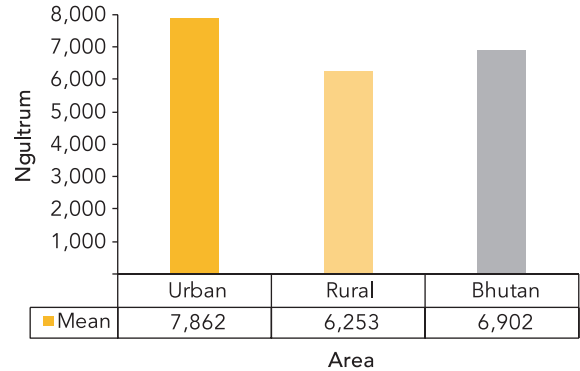


Figure 5.2 Mean Monthly Per capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area, Bhutan 2022

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

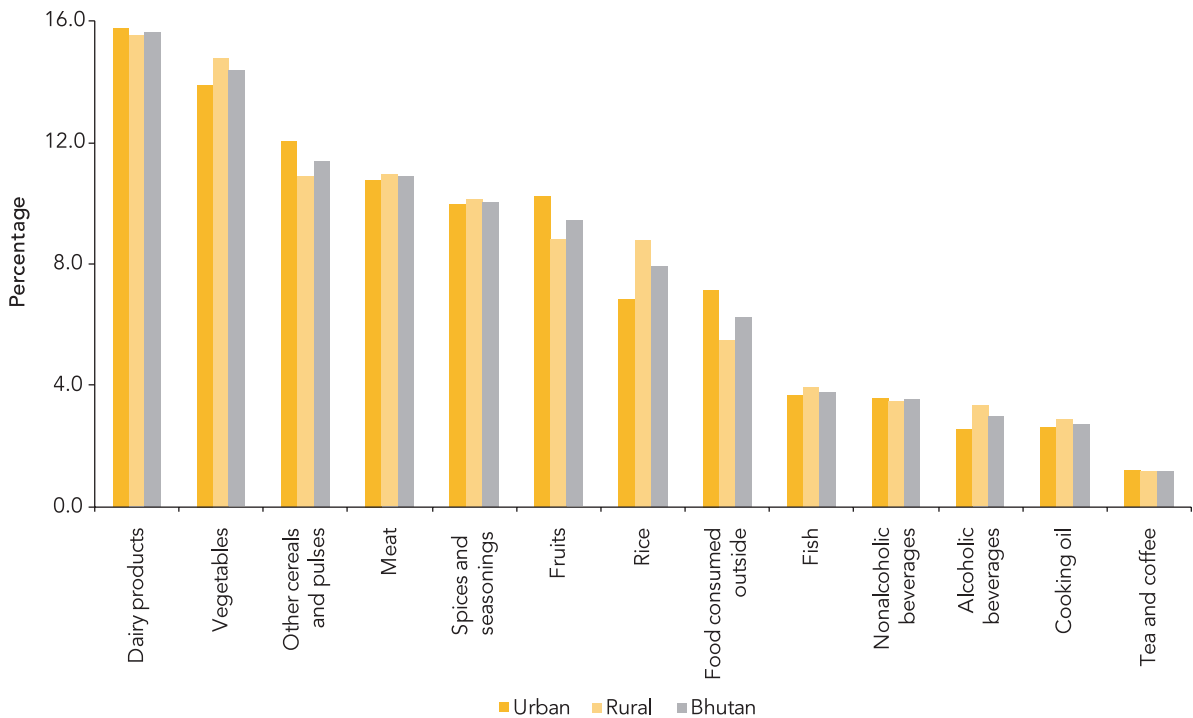


Figure 5.3 Share of Major Food Items in Mean Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area

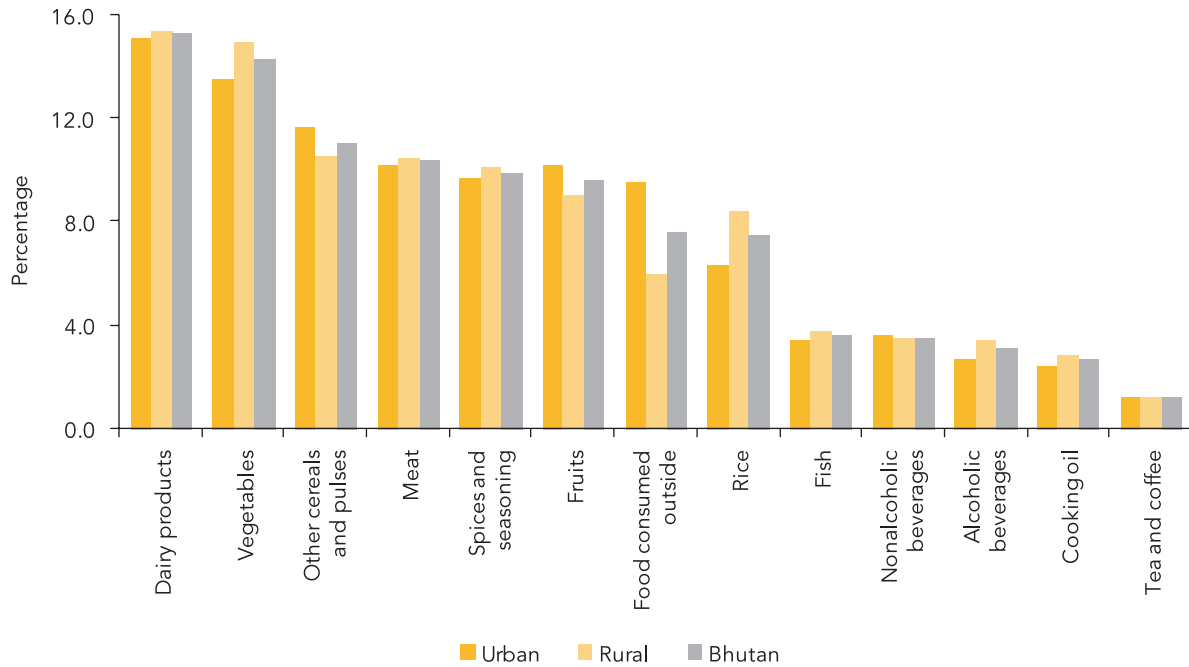


Figure 5.4 Share of Major Food Items in Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area

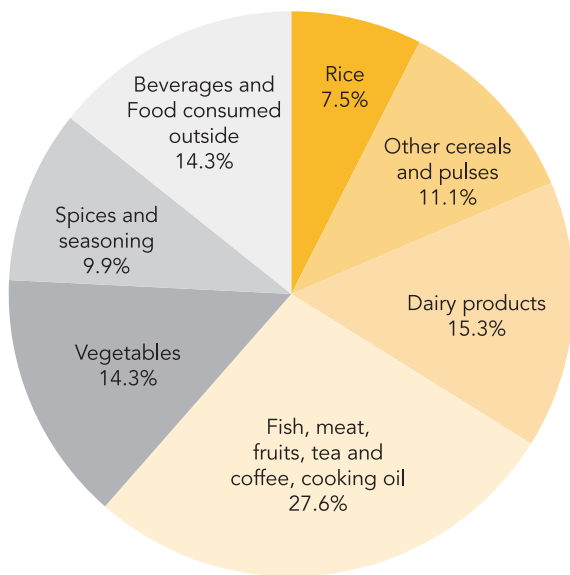


Figure 5.5 Share of Major Food Items in Per Capita Household Food Expenditure

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

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

Food Consumption by Source

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

consumed is produced outside and imported into the country.

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

5.2 NONFOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Unlike food items, most nonfood items are too heterogeneous to permit the collection of information on quantities. Therefore, for nonfood items, only data pertaining to the value of such items consumed over the reference period were collected in 2022 BLSS. Data on purchases of nonfood items were collected either for last 12 months or last 30 days prior to the field data collection. For nonfood home-produced items including textile, bamboo, wood, cane and metal products, the recall period is past 12 months. Constructing the nonfood aggregate entailed converting all reported amounts to a uniform reference period of 12 months, aggregating across the various items, and then dividing by 12 to get a monthly nonfood aggregate.

The nonfood consumption aggregates are clothing & footwear, transport & communications,

household operations, recreation, furnishings & household equipment and miscellaneous expenditure. Tobacco & *doma*, education, health, housing, energy for the home, and remittances sent abroad are also among the aggregates. Data on expenditures on taxes, pension contributions and insurance premiums, and interest payments on household loans were also collected but not included in nonfood consumption expenditure. The estimate of the monthly value of household expenditure on housing services is based on the rental value of dwellings. In the case of rented dwellings, the value of expenditure on housing services is taken to be the rental paid; if payment is made in kind, the imputed value of such payment is used. About 52% of households in Bhutan own their dwellings and therefore, imputed rental value of their dwelling were generated using hedonic regression models.

Nonfood Consumption by Area

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

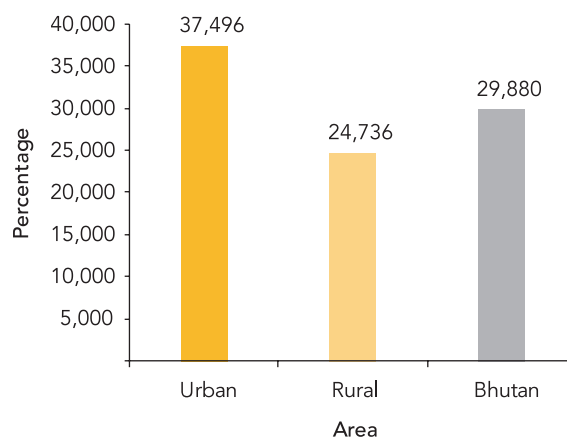


Figure 5.6 Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area

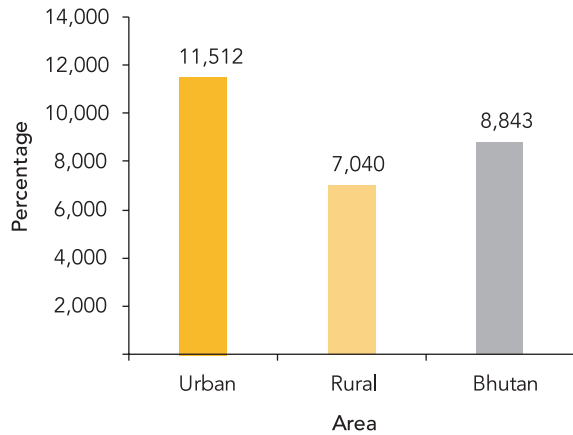


Figure 5.7 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area

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

areas (Nu. 7,040).

Nonfood Consumption by Major Item Category and by Area

Nonfood items are grouped into 12 major categories: tobacco & doma, clothing & footwear, transport & communications, household operations, recreation, furnishings & household equipment, miscellaneous expenditure, educational expenses, health expenses, rental expenses, energy for the home, and remittances sent abroad. Miscellaneous expenditure includes expenses for rimdo & religious ceremonies; marriages, birthdays, promotions, tika, etc.; tshechu, lomba, and losar festivities; funerals; gifts and donations to charities; picnics and treats; hotel accommodation; domestic services (household help); hired labour (other than for the construction of structure and house

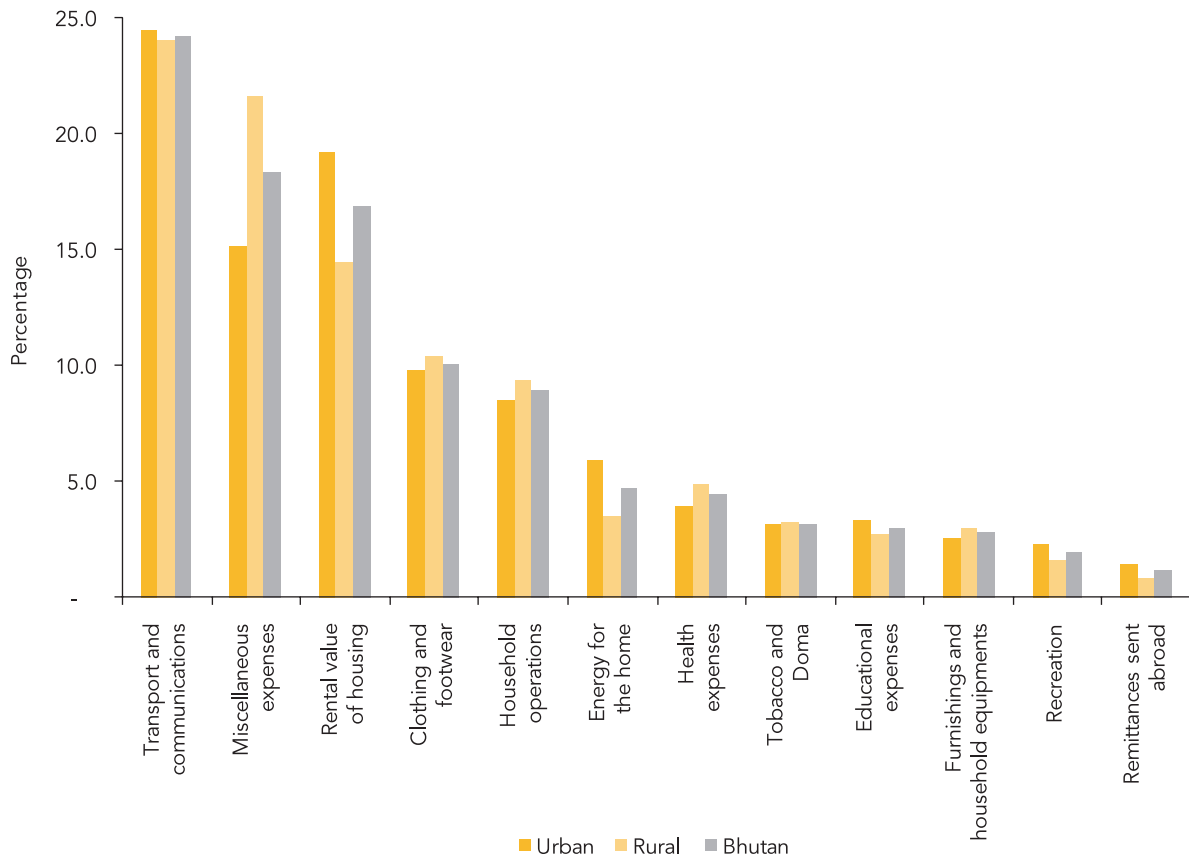


Figure 5.8 Share of Major Nonfood Items in Mean Monthly Household Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area

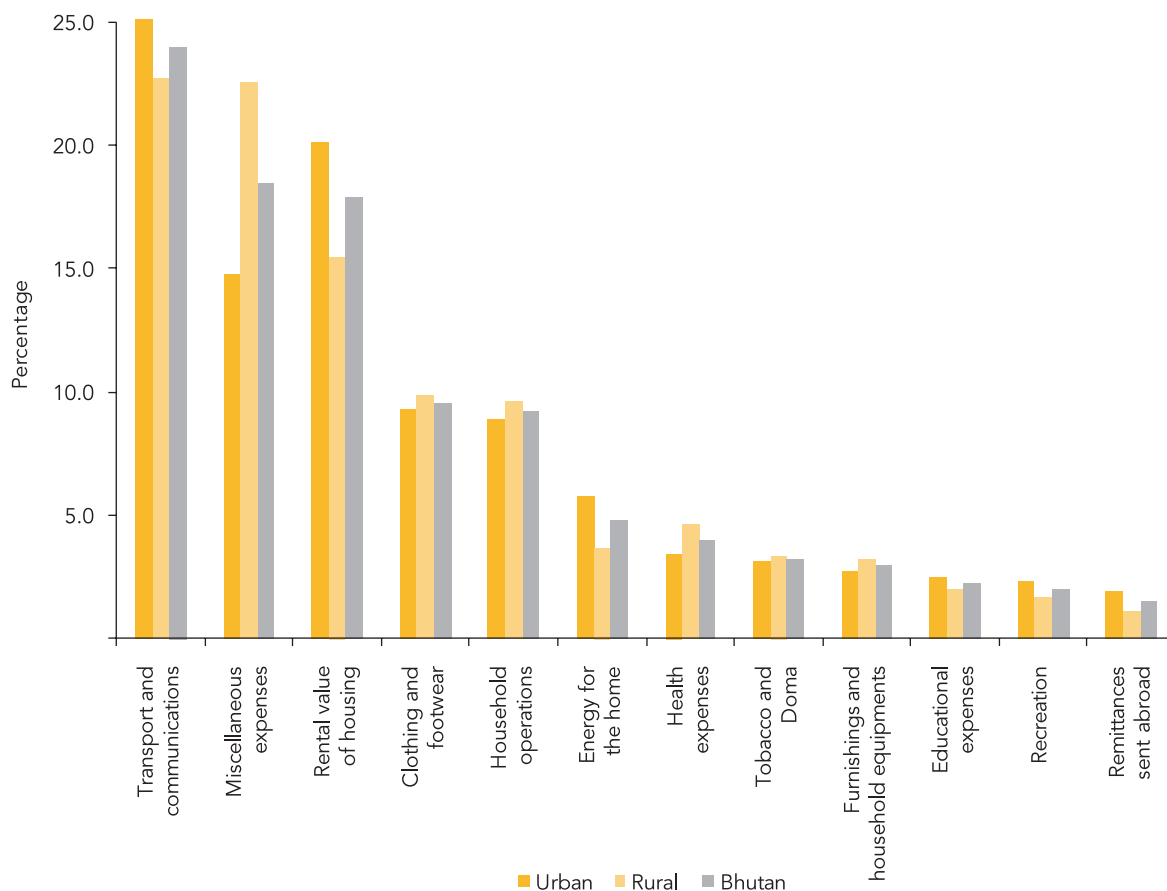


Figure 5.9 Share of Major Nonfood Items in Mean Monthly Per Capita Nonfood Household Consumption Expenditure by Area

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

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

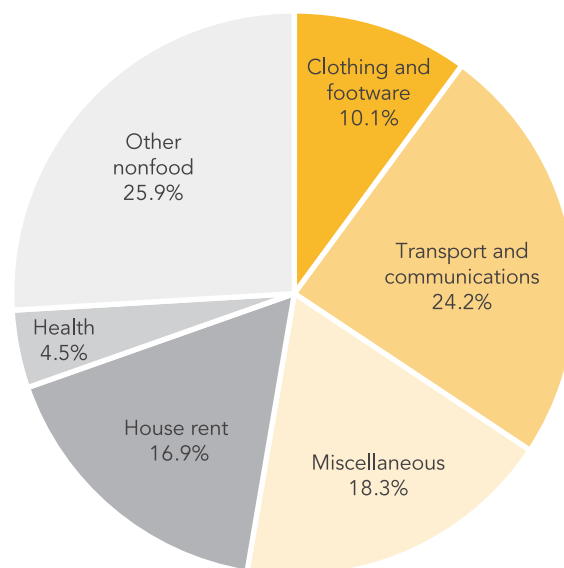


Figure 5.10 Share of Major Nonfood Items in Household Nonfood Expenditure

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

5.3 TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

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

The mean household size is largest among households in the poorest quintile and

progressively decreases in the richer quintiles in both the urban and rural areas (Table 5.2). The mean household size in the poorest quintile is 5.1 and 2.7 in the richest quintile.

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

Table 5.8 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Food and Nonfood Expenditure by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile and by Area (Nu)

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

Table 5.9 Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure, Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure, Mean Household Size, and Number of Households by Per Capita Consumption Quintile and by Area

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

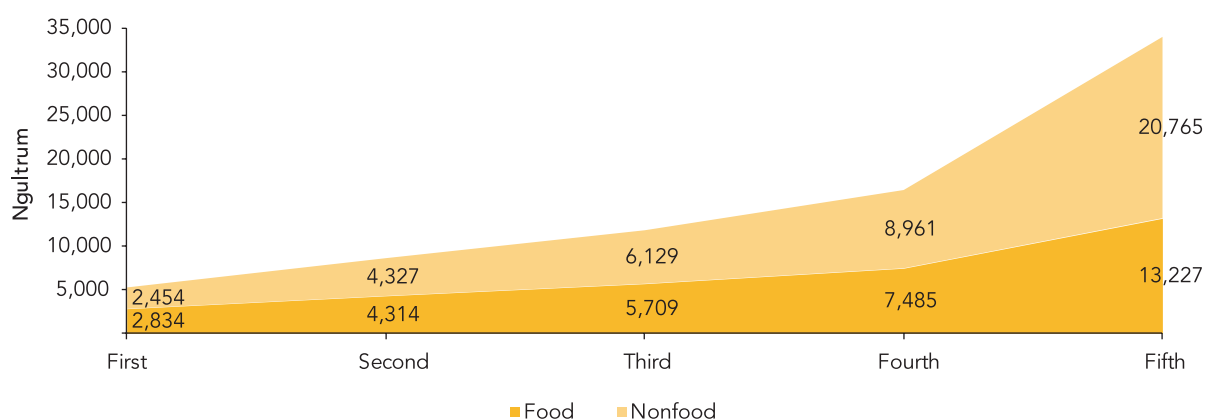


Figure 5.11 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure on Food and Nonfood Items by Per Capita Consumption Quintile

45.7% in urban areas.

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

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

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

Figure 5.12 shows the behaviour of monthly per capita expenditure by major food item and by per capita consumption quintile. Major food consumption items on which spending significantly increases with consumption quintile are dairy products, vegetables, other cereals and pulses, fruits and meat.

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

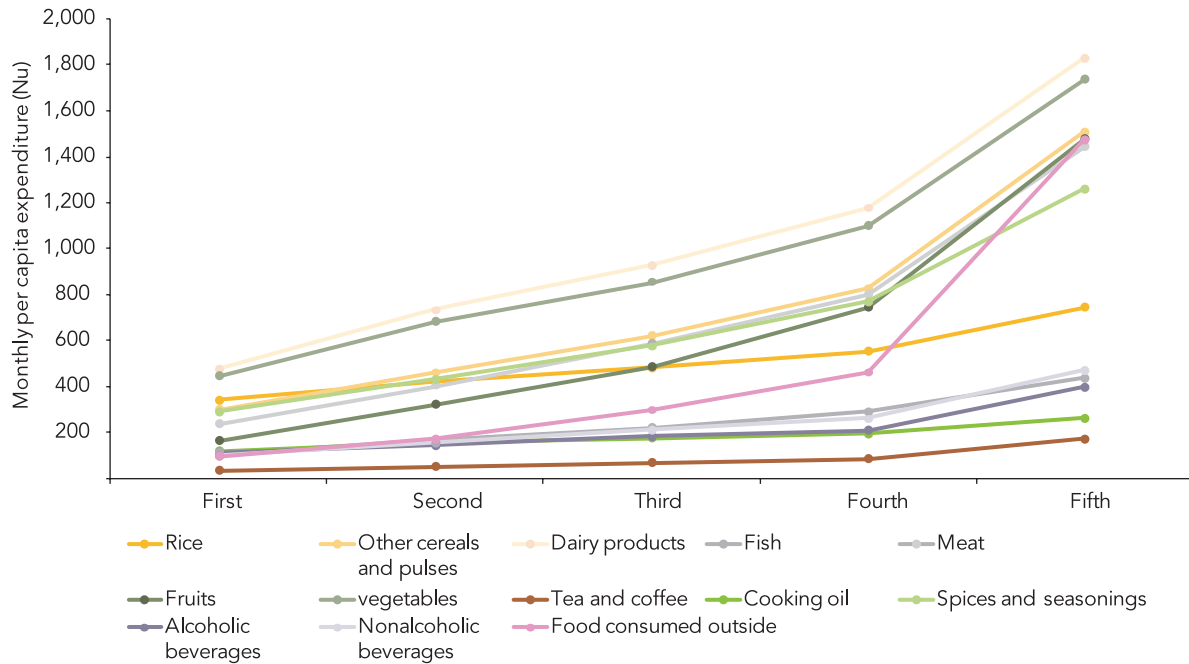


Figure 5.12 Monthly Per Capita Food Expenditure by Major Food Item and by Per Capita Consumption Quintile

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

Figure 6.13 illustrates the behaviour of monthly per capita expenditure by major nonfood item and by per capita consumption quintile. Major nonfood consumption items on which spending significantly increases with consumption quintile are miscellaneous expenditure, transport and communications, housing rent, and household operations. Between the fourth and the richest quintile, there are large spikes in per capita expenditure especially on transport and communications.

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

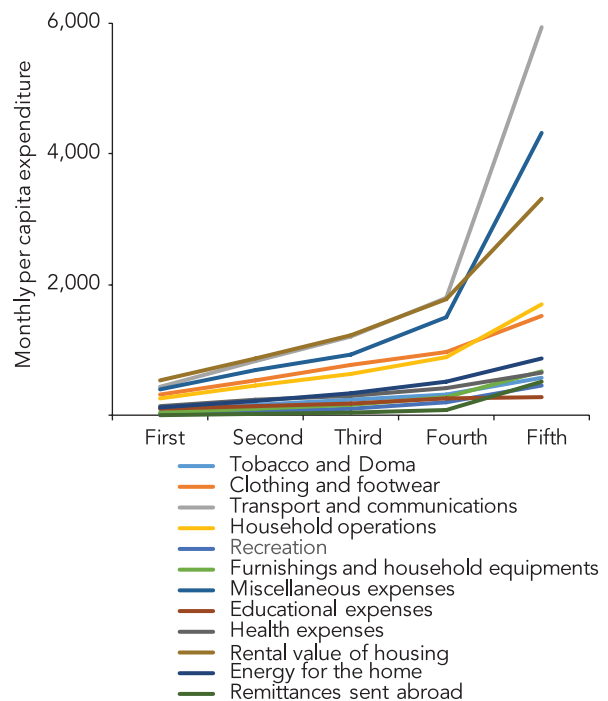


Figure 5.13 Monthly Per Capita Expenditure by Major Nonfood Item and by Per Capita Consumption Quintile

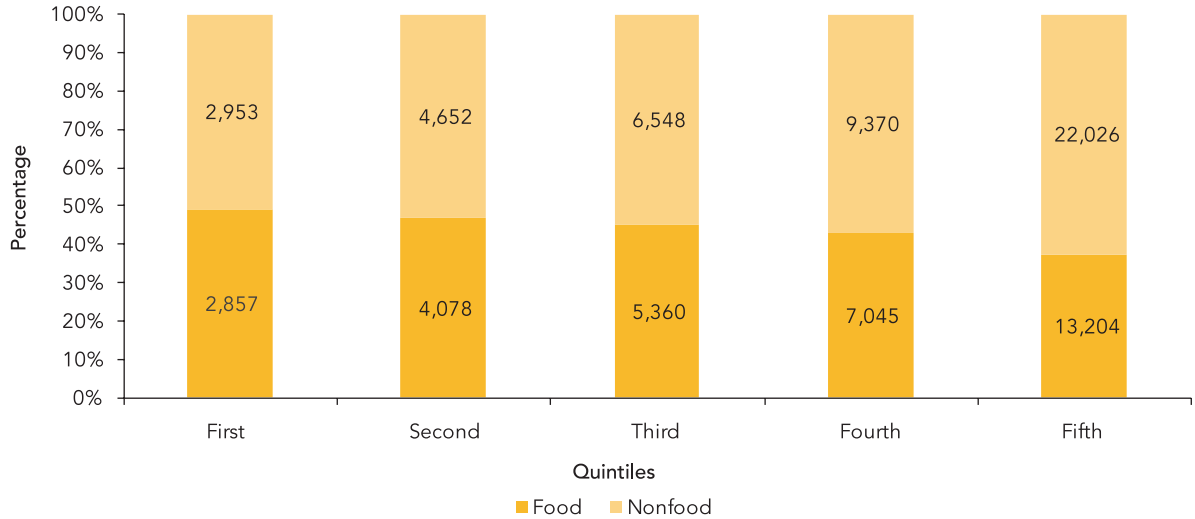


Figure 5.14 Expenditure (Nu) and Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (%) in the Urban Areas of Bhutan

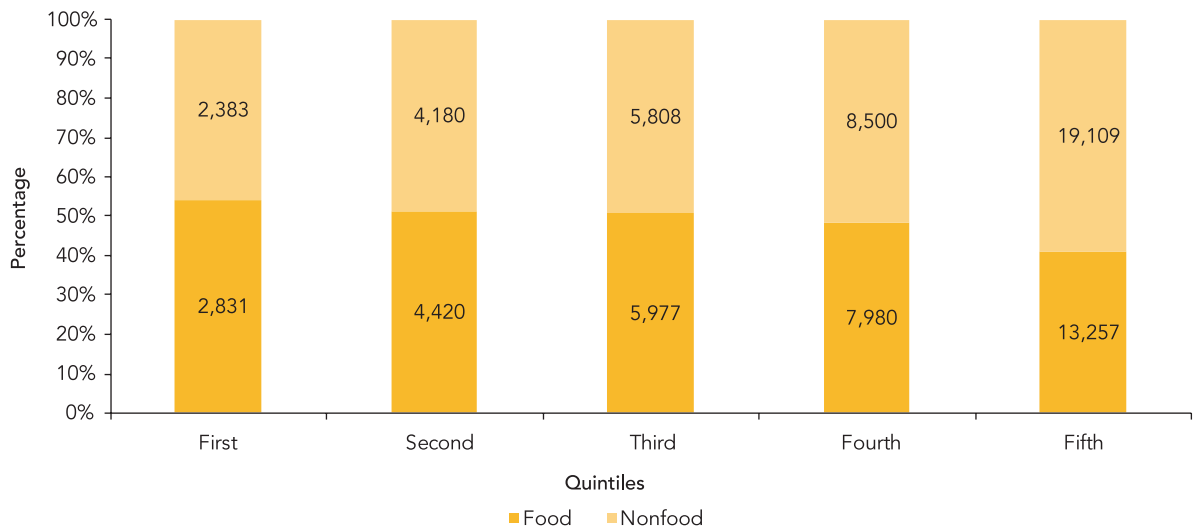


Figure 5.15 Expenditure (Nu) and Share of Food and Nonfood Items in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (%) in the Rural Areas of Bhutan

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

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

Total Household Expenditure by Dzongkhag

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

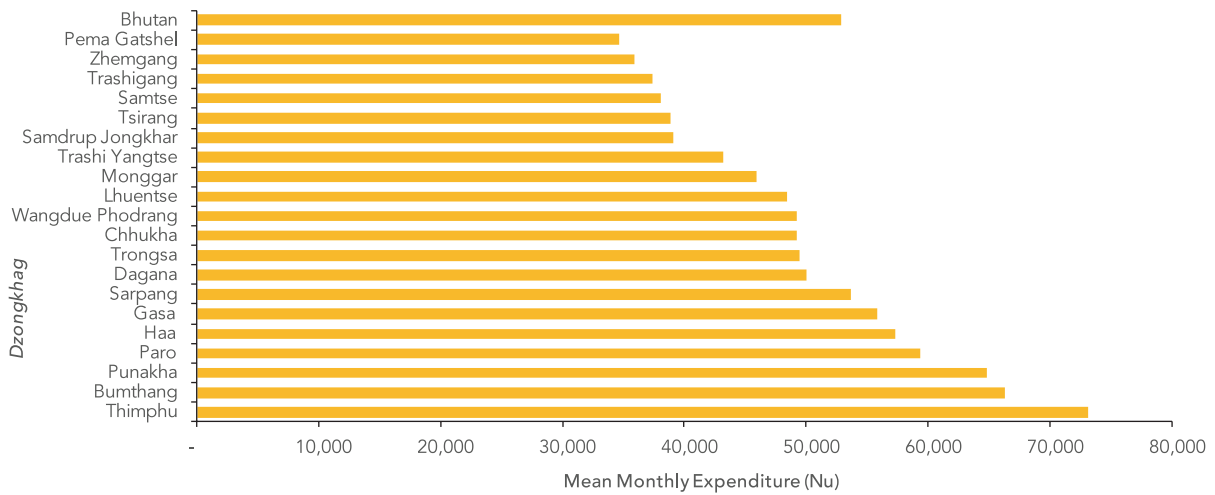


Figure 5.16 Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag

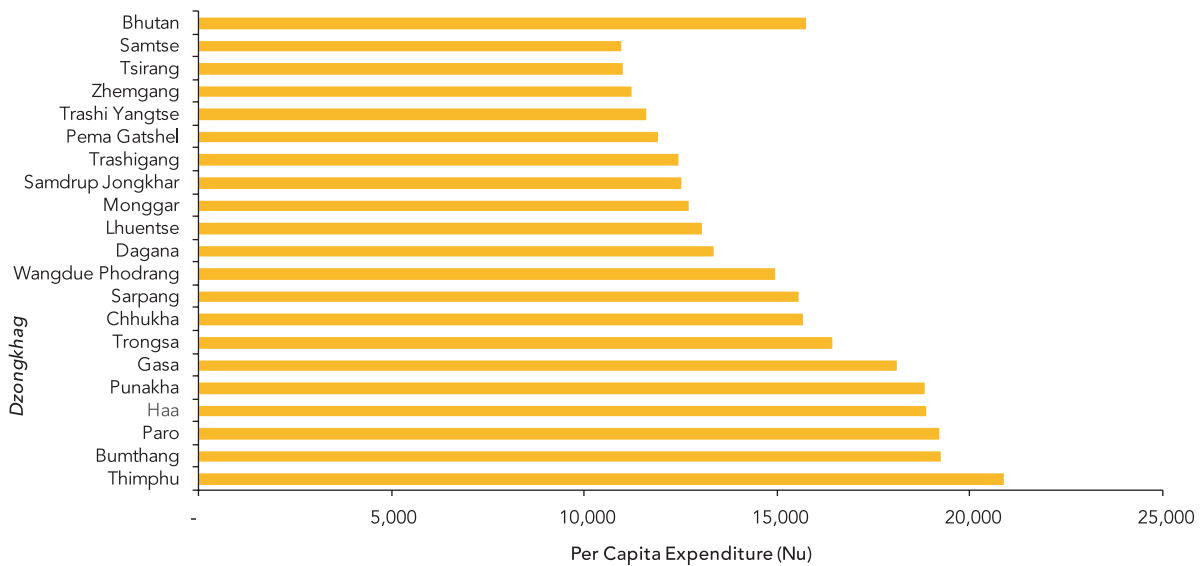


Figure 5.17 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure by Dzongkhag

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

Total Household Expenditure by Thromde

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

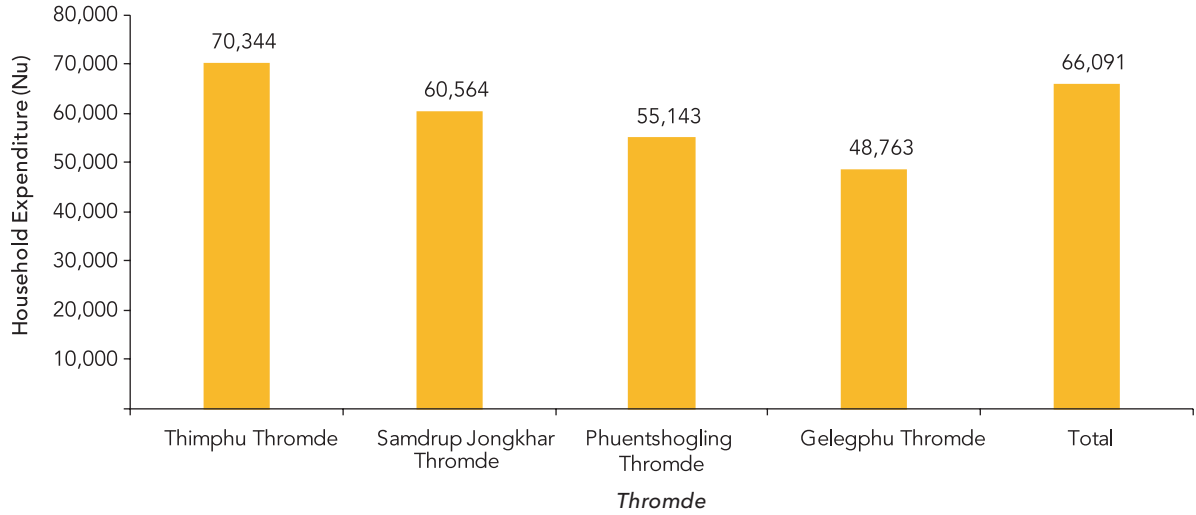


Figure 5.18 Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by *Thromde*

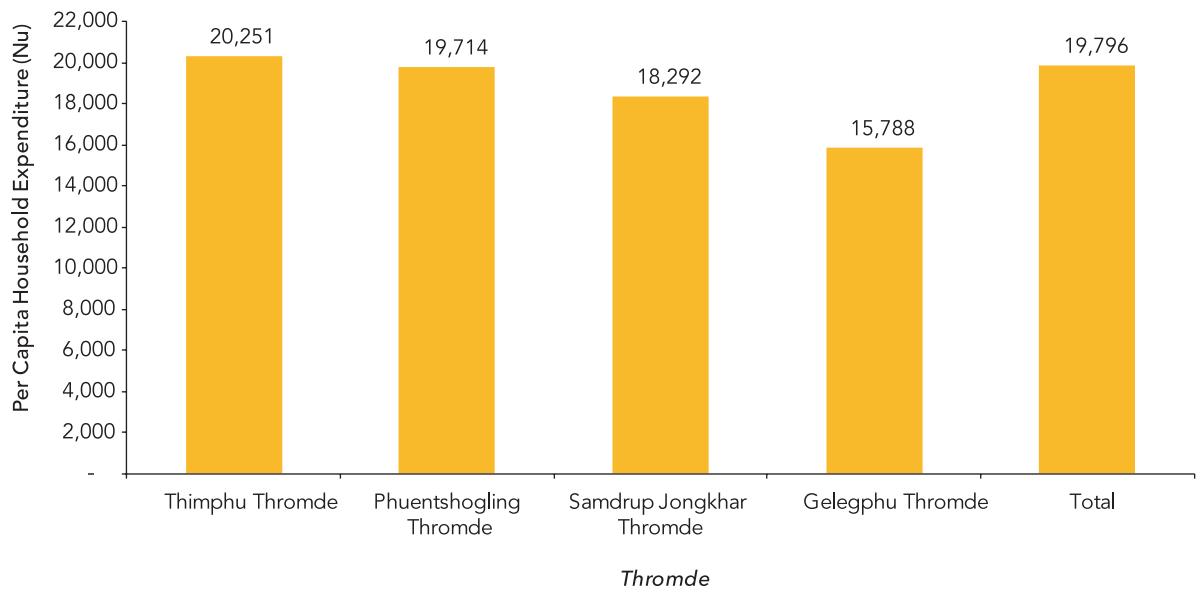


Figure 5.19 Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure by *Thromde*

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

Chapter 6

HOUSING

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

Data on housing collected during the survey include information on the type of dwellings, tenure status, main materials used in the house construction, TV and internet connections, and access to basic utilities and other services. This information about the household are generally provided by the head or any members of the household.

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

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

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

6.1 TYPE OF DWELLING AND TENURE STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

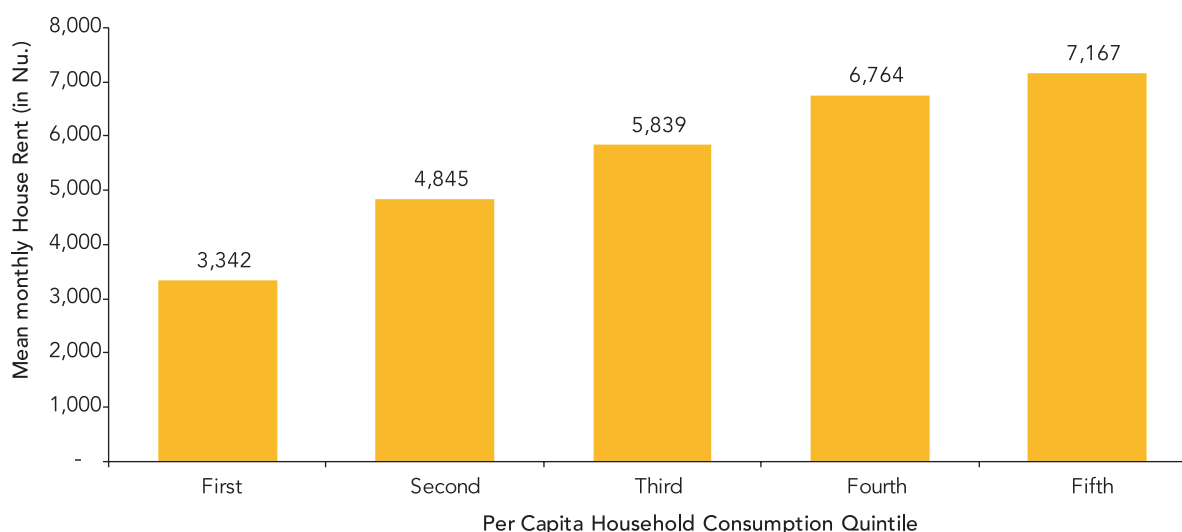


Figure 6.1 Mean Monthly House Rent Paid by Households by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

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

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

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

House Rent and Frequency of Increase

Households were asked about the amount of rent they pay for their dwelling in a month. People who own their dwelling or stay in rent-free houses were asked to estimate the monthly house rent of their dwellings if they were to pay the rent. The house rent is estimated only for households that actually pay rent. The average monthly house rent in the country is Nu. 6,073. The average monthly house rent in urban is Nu. 6,996 and Nu. 3,710 in rural areas.

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

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

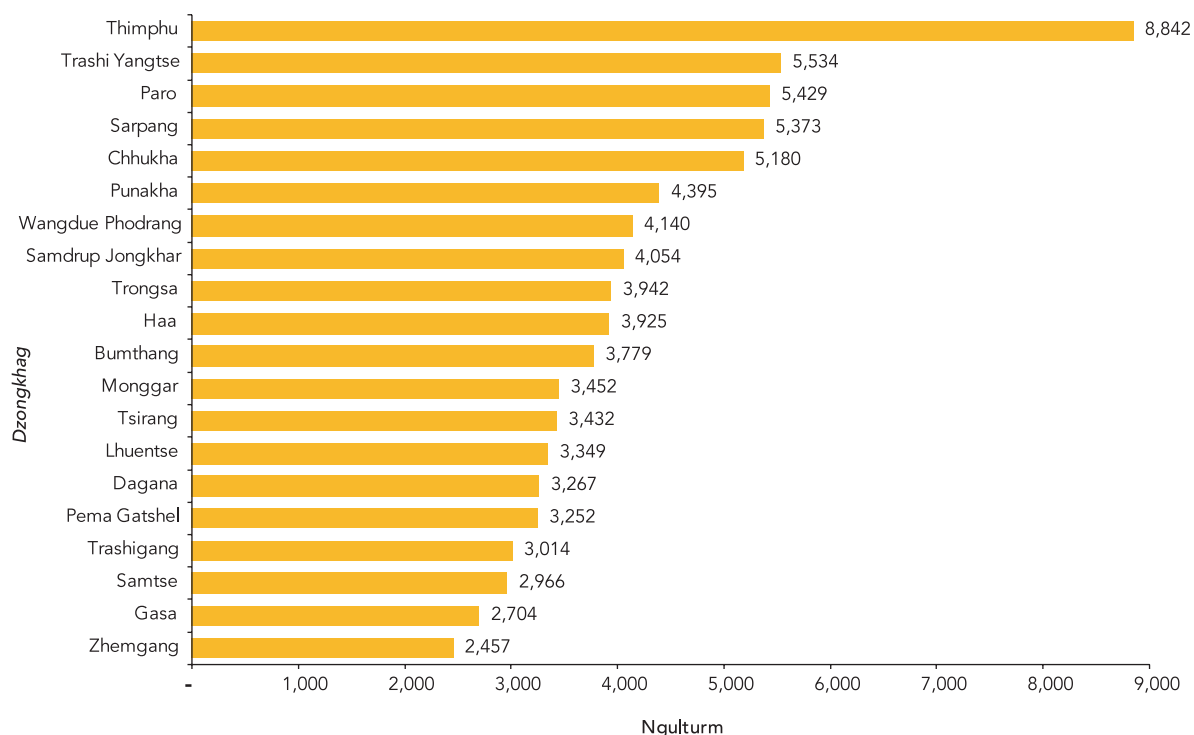


Figure 6.2 Mean Monthly House Rent Paid by Households by *Dzongkhag*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

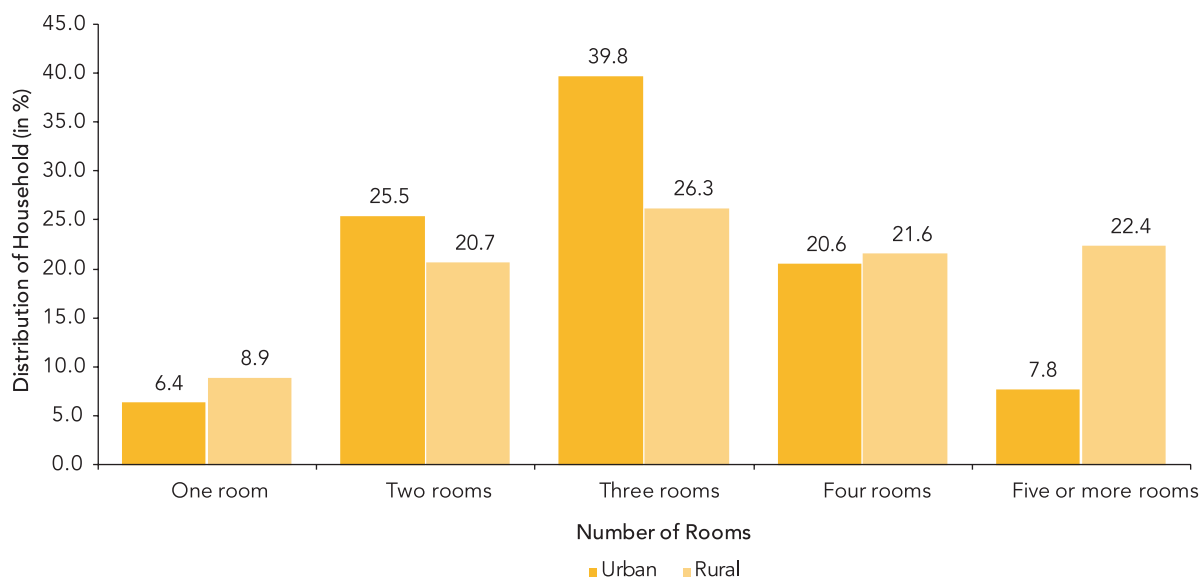


Figure 6.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling and Area (%)

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

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

6.2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Number of Rooms per Dwelling

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

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

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

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

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

The Figure 6.4 provides that the mean number of rooms in dwellings increases with the increase in the per capita consumption quintile while the mean household size decreases with the increase in the per capita consumption quintile.

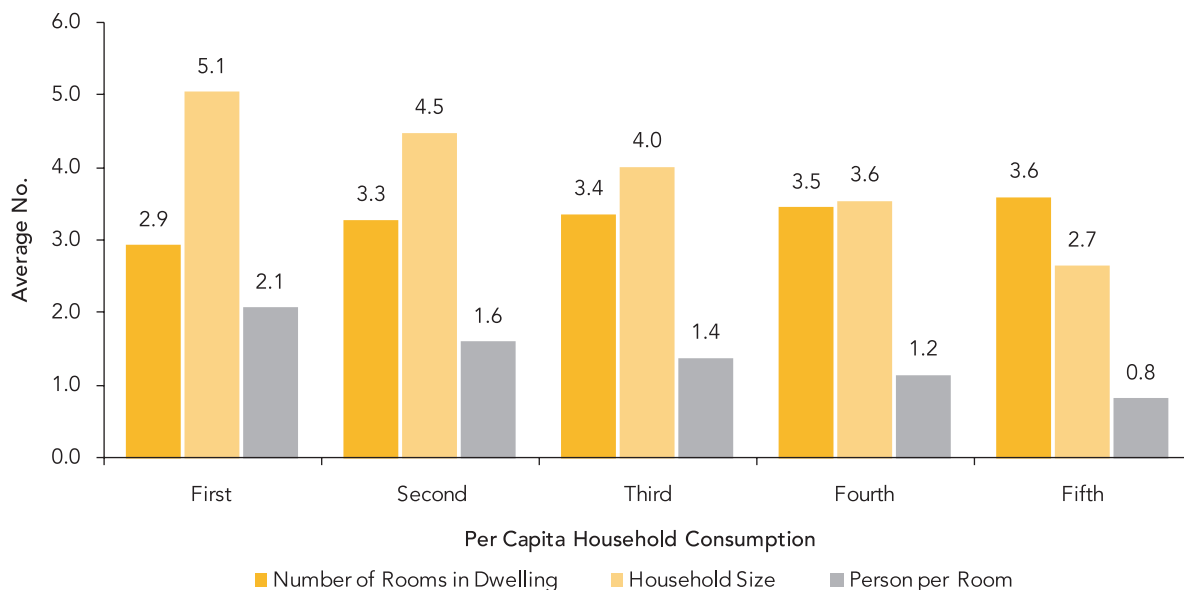


Figure 6.4 Room Density by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile and by Number of Persons per Room

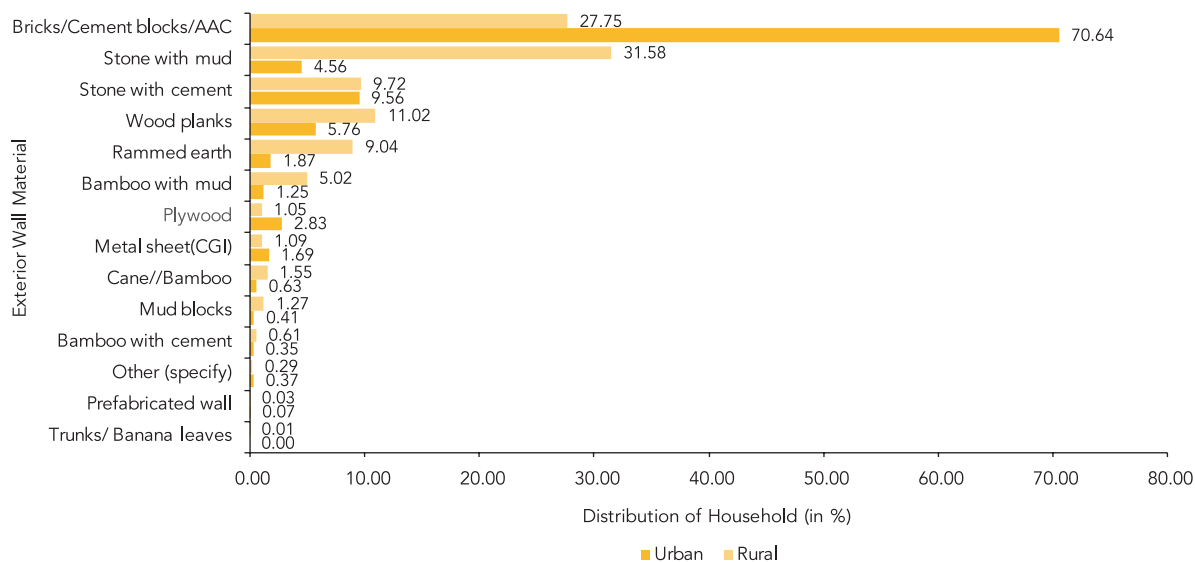


Figure 6.5 Distribution of Households by Main Exterior Wall Material and Area (%)

Housing Construction Materials

Exterior Wall Material

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

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

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

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

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

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

Roofing Material

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

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

Flooring Material

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

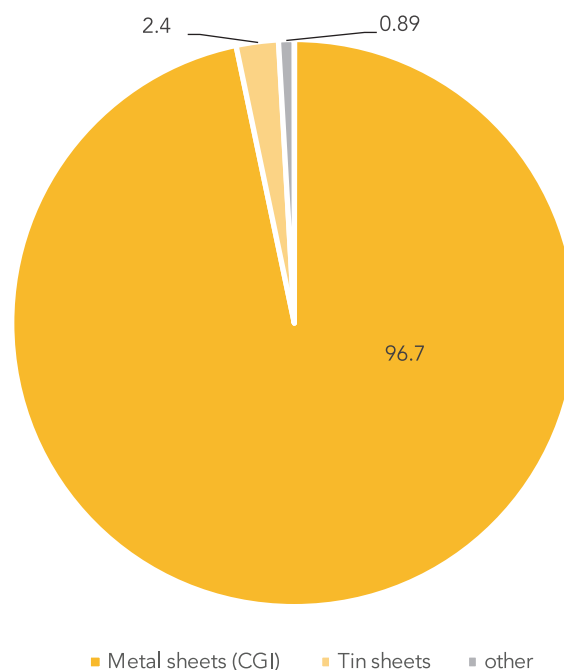


Figure 6.6 Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material (%)

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

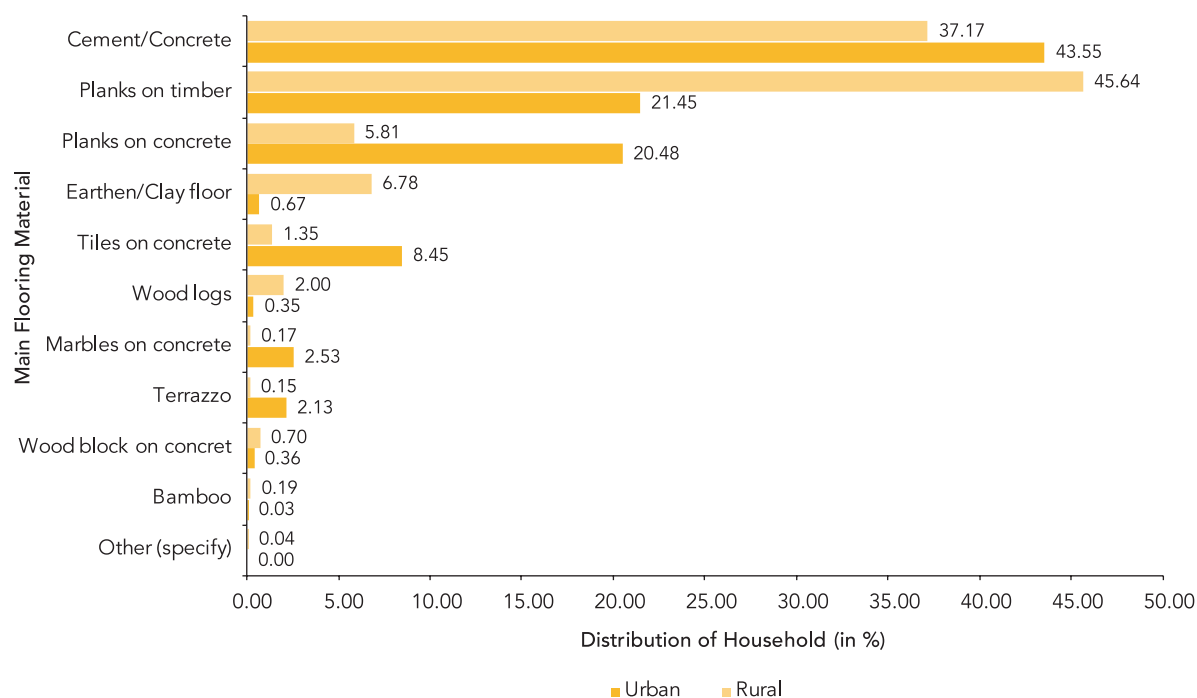


Figure 6.7 Distribution of households by main flooring material and Area (in %)

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

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

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

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

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

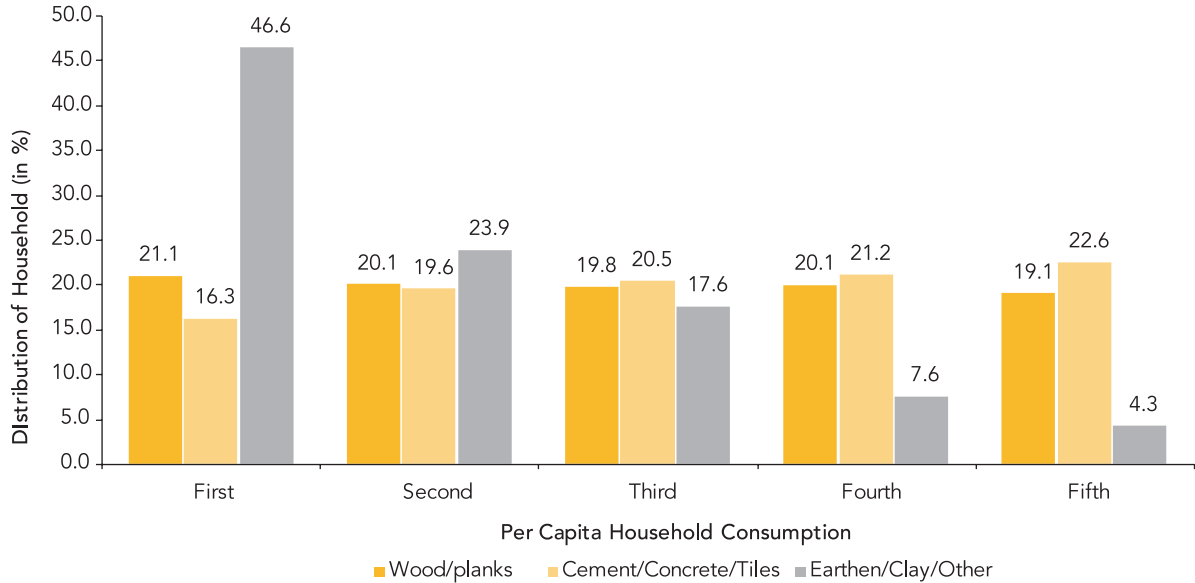


Figure 6.8 Distribution of households by main flooring material and Per Capita Consumption Quintile

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

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

6.3 ACCESS TO BASIC UTILITIES

Sources of Drinking Water

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sanitation

Sanitation is the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human wastes. The lack of access to adequate sanitation facilities can cause diseases, most commonly diarrhea, from contamination with faecal matters, increasing child mortality rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access to Electricity

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

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

Source of Energy for Lighting, Cooking and Heating

Households were asked about the main sources of energy for lighting, cooking and heating. Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting (99.6%). A tiny proportion of households (0.2%) use solar and similarly a minute proportion of households (0.3%) use kerosene/firewood/

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

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

candle/torch for lighting up their dwellings.

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

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

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

6.4 ACCESS TO OTHER SERVICES

Communications and Technology

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

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

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

Computers/Laptops, Smart Phones, and Other Mobile Phones

A quarter of the total household owns computers/laptops and about 98% of households use mobile phones in Bhutan. About 95% of households own smart phones and less than a quarter of households own other mobile phones. On an average, a household owns 2.7 mobile phones.

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

Internet Connection

Almost all households (99.60%) in the country have internet connection. Of those, 96.0% have mobile internet connection, while less than 4.0% have other connections such as broadband, leased line and data card/Wi-Fi dongle (Figure 6.10).

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

Among four major *Thromdes* in the country,

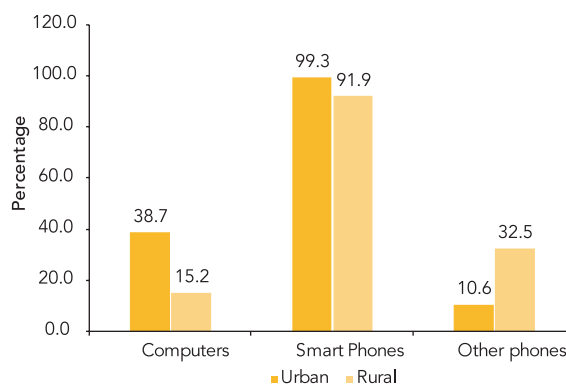


Figure 6.9 Distribution of Households Owning Computers/Laptop and Mobiles phones by Area (%)

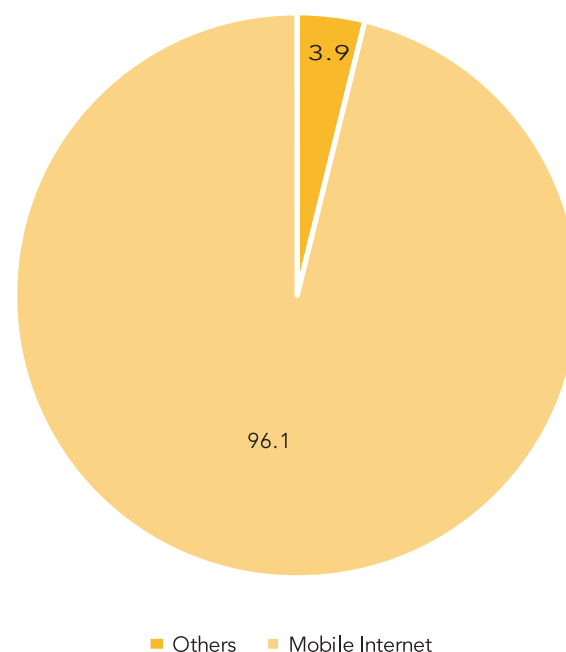


Figure 6.10 Distribution of households by Type of Internet Connection (in %)

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

Transport Mode and Travel Time Taken to Reach Service Centres

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

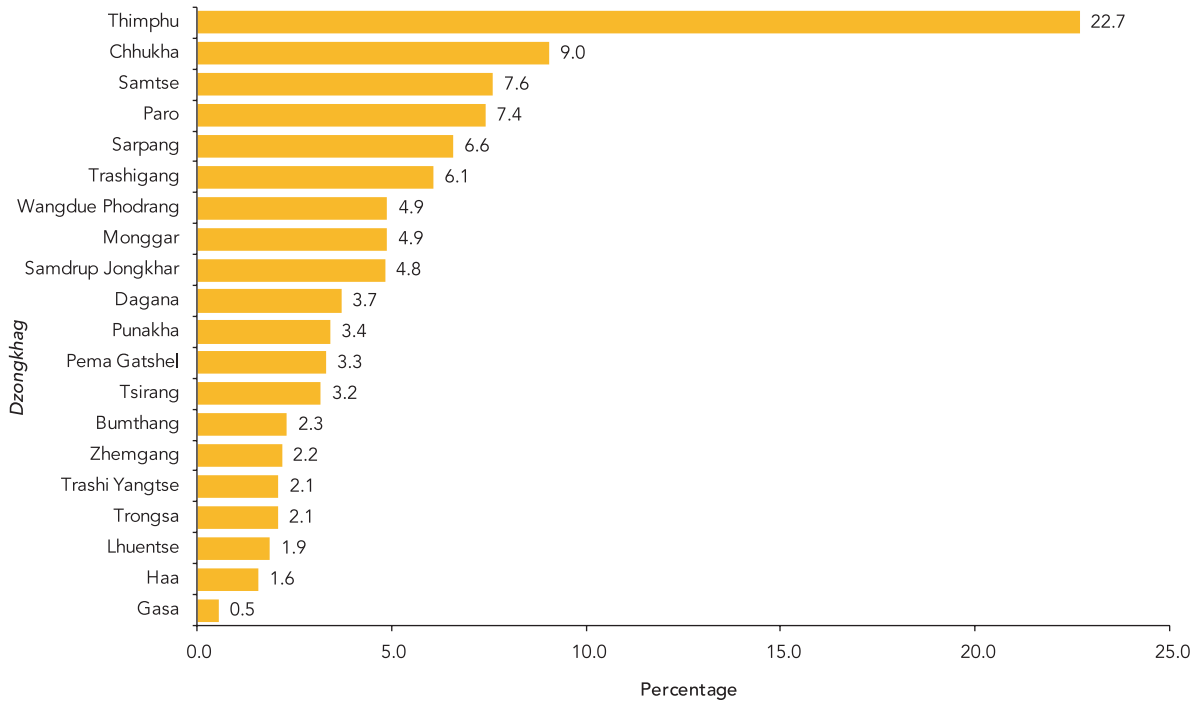


Figure 6.11 Share of Internet Connection by Dzongkhags (in %)

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

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

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

Chapter 7

ASSETS, CREDIT AND INCOME

Asset ownership and access to assets are two of the indicators of household welfare and living standards. Access to credit facilities also has positive impact on living standards. This chapter discusses asset ownerships (durables, livestock, and land). The results show some disparities in asset ownership between urban and rural areas and among households in different per capita consumption quintiles.

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

7.1 ASSET OWNERSHIP

Durables

Information on three general categories of asset ownership were collected: durables; livestock; and land. Durable goods are further classified into five subgroups: kitchen and laundry; recreation, telecommunications, and culture; furniture and fixtures; machinery and equipment; and transport equipment.

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

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

phones. More than 70% of households have televisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Livestock

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

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

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

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

For the country as a whole, 65% of the households in the poorest consumption quintile own cattle, while only 13% of the households in the richest consumption quintile own cattle. A one-third of the households in the poorest consumption quintile own poultry and only 5% of the households in the richest quintile own poultry.

In summary, land and livestock ownerships are less widespread in urban areas. They are negatively related to the consumption quintile. Among the livestock owners, the majority of the households own cattle and poultry. Among rural households in the poorer consumption quintiles, the ownership of land and livestock remain higher.

7.2 CREDIT SERVICES

Loans and Money during Emergencies

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

Households were asked if they currently owe money to anyone. The possible sources of loans are banks (Bank of Bhutan, Bhutan National Bank, T-Bank, Bhutan Development Bank and Druk PNB Bank), Royal Insurance Corporation of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compared to rural households (32.97%), the proportion of households with bank loans is much higher among urban households (40.33%). This could be because urban households have easy access to banking service compared to rural households.

Households were asked about reasons/purposes for availing loan; the majority of households have reported that they have availed loans to purchase vehicles (29.0%), to construct houses (15.9%), and to buy apartment/house (14.5%).

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

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

Savings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insurance

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

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

7.3 INCOME

Sources of Income

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7.16 Distribution of Household Income by main source of income

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

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

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

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

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

Household Income: Sources and Amounts

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

Table 7.18 Annual Household Income by Source of Income and Area

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

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

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

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

Per Capita Household Income

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

Income Distribution

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

Household Income by Dzongkhag

The sources of income are classified as follows:

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

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

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

Table 7.21 Annual Household Income by Source and Dzongkhag

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Household Income by *Thromde*

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

Household Income by Consumption Quintile

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

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

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

Household Income and Consumption Expenditure

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

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

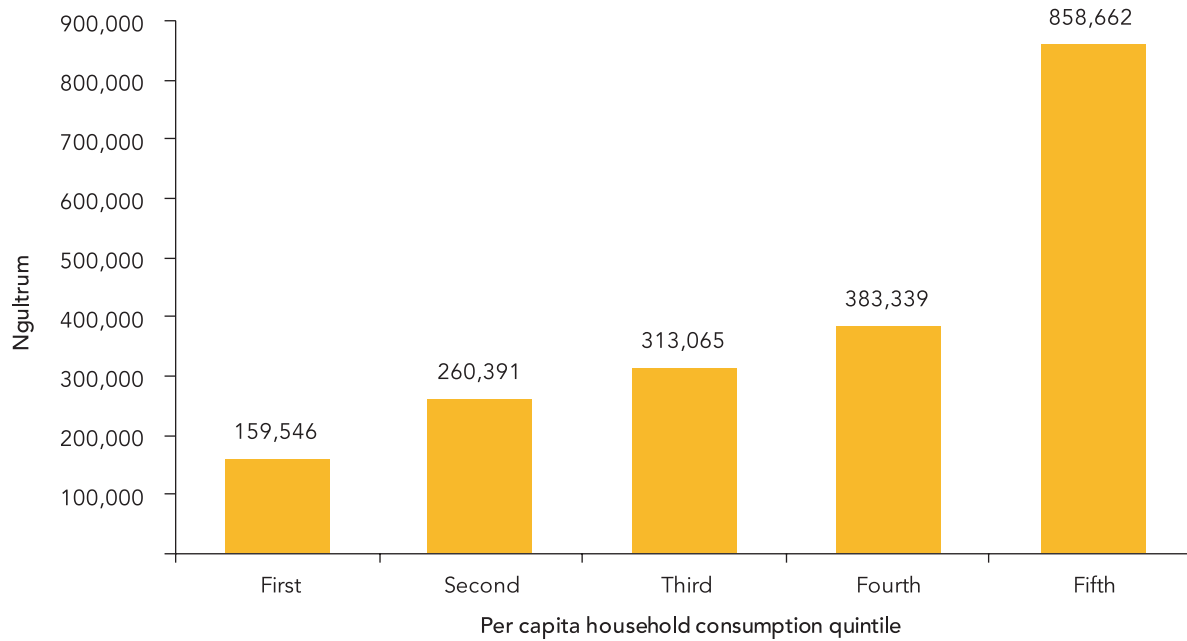


Figure 7.1 Mean Household Income by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

Table 7.24 Household Consumption Expenditure and Income (Nu)

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

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

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

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

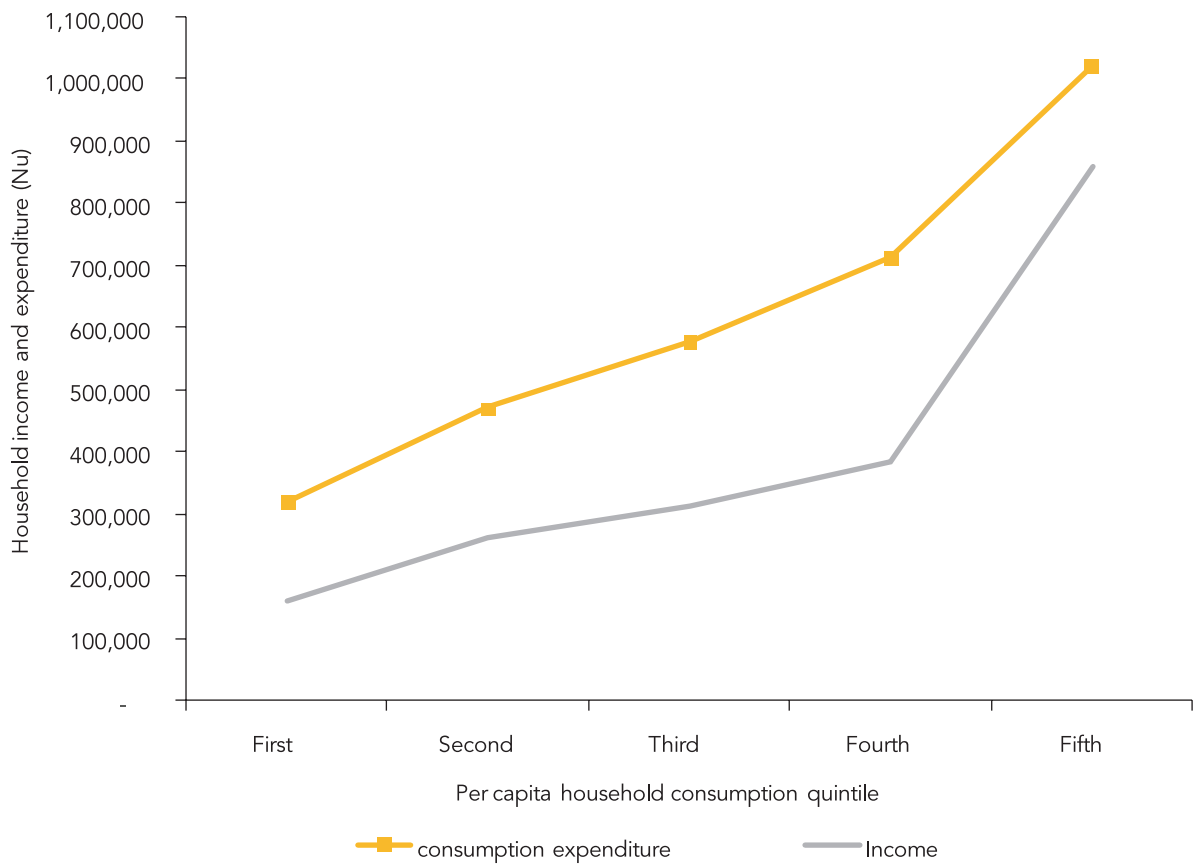


Figure 7.2 Mean Household Consumption Expenditure and Income by Per Capita Household Consumption Quintile

Chapter 8

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

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

8.1 USE OF PUBLIC SERVICES

Public Transport Services

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

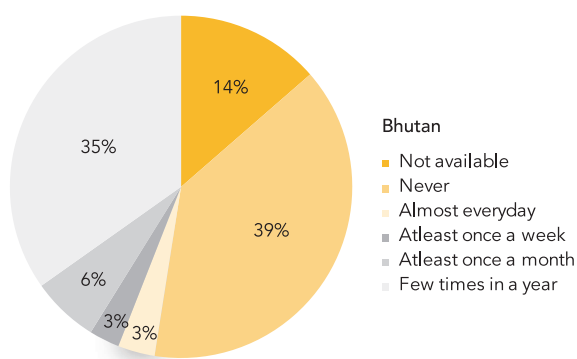


Figure 8.1 Frequency of Public Transport (Bus) used (%)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Public Services

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

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

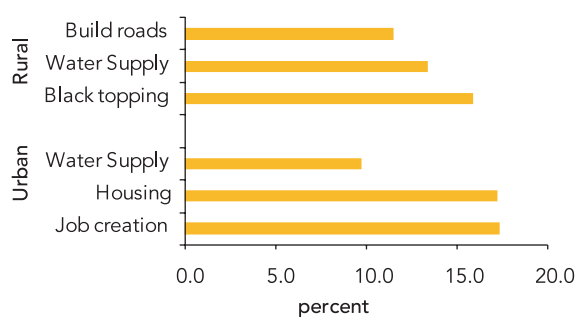
(5 being the highest), the majority of households rated the services at an average of 3.8 indicating that the users are satisfied with the services (Table 8.2).

8.2 OPINION: PRIORITY AREAS FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION

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

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

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

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

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

8.3 FOOD SECURITY

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

Table 8.4 Distribution of Food Insufficiency by area (%)

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

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

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

8.4 SELF-RATED POVERTY

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

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

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

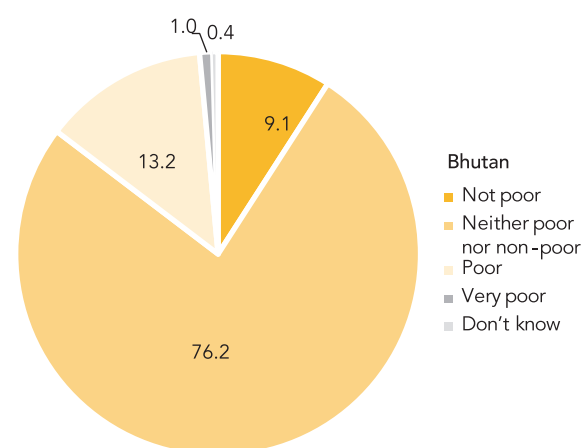


Figure 8.3 Distribution of Households by Self-Rated Poverty (%)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poverty Rating and Consumption Quintile

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

ANNEX I: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Introduction	
Chiwog	Basic electoral precinct. There are 1,044 chiwogs in Bhutan. The majority are small rural communities. Until 2009, chiwogs were third level administrative units, below <i>Dzongkhags</i> and <i>gewogs</i> . The Local Government Act of 2009, which repealed the Local Government Act of 2007, confirmed the legal status of chiwogs as electoral precincts but provided with no administrative role for them
Gewog	A geographic administrative unit subordinate to the <i>dzongkhag</i> . Bhutan now has 205 <i>gewogs</i> .
Dzongkhag	Administrative and judicial district. Bhutan has 20 such districts, each one is further subdivided into <i>gewogs</i> , or groups of villages.
Demographic Characteristics	
Age Dependency Ratio	The ratio of the non-working-age population to the working-age population. Countries may define working age differently. The UN definition of the Age Dependency Ratio is (population aged [0–14] years + population aged [65 and over] years) / (population aged [15–64] years) x 100. This 2022 BLSS report calculates the Age Dependency Ratio as the ratio of the non-working-age population (0–14 years and 65 years and over) to the working-age population (15–64 years).
Household	A group of persons living together, sharing a living space, having common arrangements for food, and sharing family resources. A person who lives alone and makes his or her own meal arrangements is considered to be a single-member household.
Household Expatriate	The household of a non-Bhutanese resident working in Bhutan and paid by an agency outside the Government or by private enterprises. Examples of expatriate households are households of personnel paid by international organizations like the United Nations (UN), the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) or by the Government of another country. Expatriate households are not included in 2022 BLSS.
Household Head	The person who manages the income and expenses of the household and who is the most knowledgeable about its other members. If the head of the household is not present or is unavailable (e.g., the person is living abroad temporarily), then an alternate must be selected in consultation with the senior household members. The selection is based on the following criteria (in descending order of priority): (i) acceptability to other members of the household; (ii) legal responsibility for the dwelling (owner or lease holder); (iii) income earning capacity; (iv) main responsibility for shopping for the household; and (v) seniority.
Household Member	Either usual or visiting members (see below). The following are not considered household members: (i) persons who have lived with the household for more than 6 months out of the past 12 but who are no longer members of the household, because of death, separation, or other reasons; and (ii) persons who live in the same dwelling but do not share food expenses or eat meals together (e.g., two brothers living in the same dwelling but having separate food budgets and separate cooking arrangements).
Usual Household Member	A person who has lived with the household for at least 6 of the last 12 months. The following also count as usual household members although they may have lived less than 6 months out of the past 12 with the household: (i) in-country school or college students who are staying with the household as boarders; (ii) all students living outside Bhutan; (iii) armed forces personnel who live in barracks (dekha); (iv) monks (gelongs) who live in shedas, gomdeys, or dratshangs in Bhutan or outside Bhutan; (v) infants who are less than 6 months old; (vi) newly married couples who have been living together for less than 6 months; (vii) servants and other paid domestic employees who are living with the household; and (viii) persons who have recently joined the household and are expected to stay permanently.

Visiting Household Member	A person who is living with the household as a guest at the time of enumeration.
Household Size	The total number of persons in the household.
Population Coverage	For 2022 BLSS, the de jure population of households, consisting of their usual members
Sex Ratio	It is the number of males per 100 females
Education	
Educational Expenses	For the academic year, these cover token fees and contributions to the school development fund; boarding fees; books and supplies; private tutoring; public transport to and from school; and other educational expenses (uniforms, etc.).
Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR)	The number of students at a given educational level regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical or official age group for that level. A GAR greater than 100% indicates that students outside the official age group for a given educational level are attending school at that level. This BLSS 2017 report assumes the following age groups, in years, for the different educational levels: (i) Primary: 5–12 years (ii) Lower secondary: 13–14 years (iii) Middle secondary: 15–16 years (iv) Higher secondary: 17–18 years (v) Primary to higher secondary: 5–18 years
Net Attendance Ratio (NAR)	The number of students in the theoretical or official age group who are attending school, expressed as a percentage of the population of the age group.
Net Attendance Ratio, adjusted (adjusted NAR)	For the official age group associated with a given educational level, the adjusted NAR also includes those in the given age group who are attending school at other levels of formal education or are receiving other types of learning (traditional and self-learning). By definition, then, the adjusted NAR cannot be lower than the NAR.
Literacy	Ability to read and write a short text in Dzongkha, Lotsham, English, or some other language.
Adult Literacy Rate	The proportion of the adult population (15 years and above) that is literate.
General Literacy Rate	The proportion of the population 6 years and above that is literate.
Youth Literacy Rate	The proportion of the youth population (15–24 years) that is literate
Primary Completion Rate	Primary completion rate or gross intake ratio is the total number of new entrants (enrollments minus repeaters) in the last grade of primary education (regardless of age) to the total number of population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education.
Traditional Learning	The teaching practice developed by indigenous scholars and offered in religious centers that use the vernacular languages of Bhutan. Religion plays a dominant role in traditional learning, which has a strong focus on spiritual training.
Health	
Primary Health Care Centre and Outreach Clinics (ORCs)	Health-care delivery channels in Bhutan, in addition to hospitals
Lama/Pandit	In Tibetan Buddhism, a <i>lama</i> is a spiritual leader or a respected monk. In the Sanskrit tradition, a <i>pandit</i> is a scholar and teacher who has mastered the Vedic scriptures and is knowledgeable about Hindu rituals, law, religion, music, and philosophy. The <i>pandit</i> is esteemed for his wisdom and learning
Rimdo/Puja	The <i>rimdo</i> , a term in the Dzongkha language, is a religious ceremony performed by monks. <i>Puja</i> is its Hindi equivalent. The monks chant holy texts and mantras, accompanied by drums, horns, cymbals, and bells. The <i>rimdo</i> or <i>puja</i> can be performed at wedding, birth, death, or cremation services, and often goes with prayers for good health, long life, prosperity, well-being, and other personal requests.

Household Expenditure	
Food Consumption Expenditure	Categorized by source as follows: (i) food that is domestically produced and purchased in the market, (ii) food that is imported from other countries and purchased in the market, (iii) home-produced food, (iv) food received as a gift, and (v) food eaten outside the home. Food sub-aggregates are rice, cereals and pulses, dairy products, fish, meat, fruits, vegetables, tea and coffee, cooking oil, spices and seasonings, alcoholic beverages, nonalcoholic beverages, and food consumed outside the home.
Nonfood Consumption Expenditure	Expenditure on clothing and footwear, transport and communications, household operations, recreation, furnishing and housing equipment, agricultural input and machinery, and miscellaneous cost items. Expenditure on tobacco and doma, education, health, housing rent, energy for the home, and remittances abroad is also considered nonfood consumption expenditure
Total Consumption Expenditure	The sum of food consumption expenditure and nonfood consumption expenditure.
Doma	Areca nut wrapped in betel leaf with a dash of lime. Though the practice has been declining among the younger generation, doma chewing has been an integral part of Bhutanese culture
Housing, Household Amenities, and Access to Services	
Separate Apartment	A self-contained apartment.
Shared Apartment	An apartment shared by one household with another
Electricity Services	Power from a grid or generator, or from the sun.
Part of a House	A dwelling where the household occupies only one part of a house. The other parts may be used by another household or for some other purpose.
Public Transport	Buses running on fixed routes with set charges and taxis charging set fares.
Improved Sanitation	The following types of toilet systems qualify as improved sanitation systems: (i) Flush toilet connected to a piped sewer system; (ii) Flush toilet connected to a septic tank (with or without a soak pit); (iii) Flush toilet connected to a pit (latrine); (iv) Flush toilet connected to somewhere else; (v) Flush toilet connected to some place unknown; (vi) Ventilated improved pit (VIP); (vii) Pit latrine with slab; and (viii) Composting toilet.
Improved Water Source	Defined as those that are likely to be protected from outside contamination, particularly from contamination with fecal matter. Improved drinking-water sources include water piped into the dwelling or compound, including water from a neighbor's water pipe; water from a public outdoor tap, a protected well, or a protected spring; rainwater; and bottled water.
Assets, Credit, and Income	
Bhutan Development Bank Limited (BDBL)	Incorporated by Royal Charter in January 1988 with the assistance of ADB to function as a development finance institution. The BDBL gives emphasis to rural farmers. It provides seasonal and short- and medium term loans to small farmers, and term finance and working capital for industrial and agro-based ventures.
<i>Bukhari</i>	A Bhutanese wood-burning stove used for space heating and cooking.
<i>Choesham</i>	A separate place in Bhutanese houses for an altar or shrine with the statues of great Buddhist preachers like Sakyamuni, Guru Rinpoche, and Zhabdrung Rinpoche, or the prayer altar itself.
Dry land	Rain-fed (un-irrigated) land.
Wetland	Irrigated land.
Foreign Bow	An imported archery bow

ANNEX II: STATISTICAL TABLES

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

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

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

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

Table A2.3 Age Distribution by Marital Status and Area

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

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

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

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

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

Table A3.2 Literacy Rate by Dzongkhang and Sex

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

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

Area/Sex	Dzongkha/ Lhotsham only	English only	Dzongkha/ Lhotsham with English	other Languages	Illiterate	Total
Urban	78.8	0.5	2.0	1.5	17.3	100.0
Male	82.5	0.6	2.7	2.6	11.6	100.0
Female	75.3	0.3	1.3	0.4	22.6	100.0
Rural	59.6	1.3	2.0	0.2	36.9	100.0
Male	65.7	2.1	3.0	0.3	28.9	100.0
Female	53.9	0.6	1.1	0.1	44.4	100.0
Bhutan	66.9	1.0	2.0	0.7	29.4	100.0
Male	72.1	1.5	2.9	1.2	22.4	100.0
Female	62.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	36.1	100.0

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

Highest Level Attained/ Attending	Urban			Rural			Bhutan		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	24.55	34.74	27.54	58.27	73.15	63.52	43.96	59.33	49.02
Primary	15.93	7.52	13.46	17.45	8.30	14.22	16.81	8.02	13.92
Lower/Middle Secondary	23.99	21.70	23.32	10.91	10.26	10.68	16.46	14.38	15.78
Higher Secondary	11.89	20.09	14.30	4.62	4.16	4.45	7.70	9.89	8.42
Certificate/Diploma	5.36	3.57	4.83	2.24	0.82	1.74	3.56	1.81	2.99
Bachelors or above	18.26	12.38	16.54	6.42	3.30	5.32	11.44	6.56	9.84
ECCD or Day Care	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.05
Total number of household heads	46802	19,441	66,243	63,467	34,622	98,089	110,269	54,063	164,331

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A3.15 Adjusted Middle Secondary School Net Attendance Ratios by Area and Sex

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

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

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

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

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

Table A3.17 Adjusted higher Secondary School net Attendance Ratios by Area and Sex

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A5.5 Mean Monthly Household and Per Capita Nonfood Consumption Expenditure by Area and by Sex of Household Head (Nu)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Major Nonfood Item	Purchased	Home Produced	Received as Gift	Total
Tobacco and Doma	47.6	49.3	3.1	100.0
Clothing and footwear	54.8	31.3	13.9	100.0
Transport and communications	87.0	0.0	13.0	100.0
Household operations	91.7	0.0	8.3	100.0
Recreation	72.8	0.0	27.2	100.0
Furnishings and household equipments	48.9	28.1	22.9	100.0
Miscellaneous expenses	61.2	4.0	34.8	100.0
Educational expenses	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Health expenses	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rental value of housing	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Energy for the home	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remittances sent abroad	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	75.8	9.2	15.0	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Per Capita Consumption Quintile	Urban		Rural		Both Areas	
	Mean Monthly Rent	No. of Households Paying Rent	Mean Monthly Rent	No. of Households Paying Rent	Mean Monthly Rent	No. of Households Paying Rent
First	3,833	3,798	2,567	2,408	3,342	6,206
Second	5,573	9,739	3,052	3,955	4,845	13,693
Third	6,613	12,908	3,587	4,434	5,839	17,341
Fourth	7,635	15,416	4,236	5,317	6,764	20,733
Fifth	8,369	15,254	4,210	6,202	7,167	21,457
Total	6,996	57,114	3,710	22,316	6,073	79,430

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A8.5 Distribution of Households by Poverty Rating and by Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure Quintiles (Urban or Rural)(%)

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



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