STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF BHUTAN 2002

Central Statistical Organization
Planning Commission
Royal Government of Bhutan
Thimphu

Catalogue No. 101

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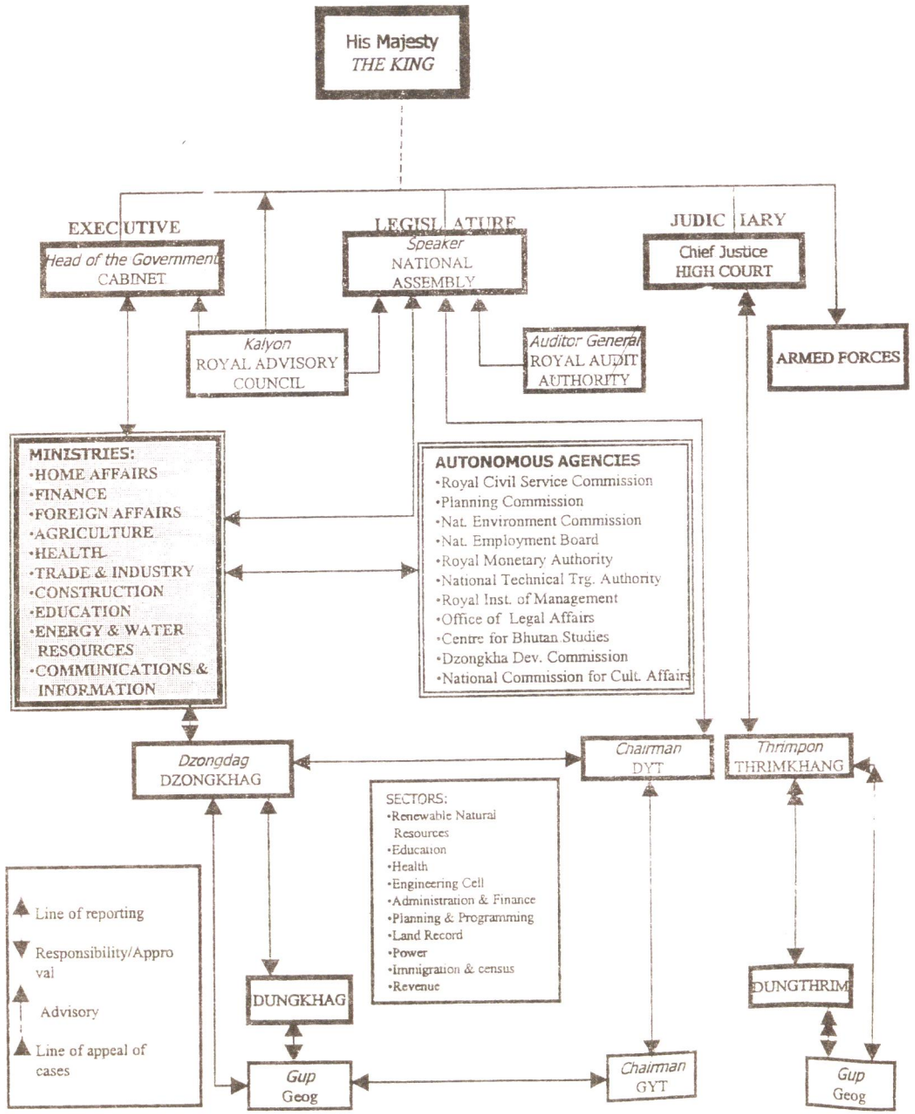
Structure of Government



Preface

Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan 2002 is the twentieth in the series of Annual Statistical Publication issued by the Central Statistical Organization, Planning Commission.

The Purpose of the publication is to provide a summery of the more important statistics of Bhutan. Statistics have been presented under a number of subject headings corresponding to the major areas of statistical interest. A short introductory text for each chapter provides a brief description of the statistics, how they were obtained and any existing shortcomings. Some of the more interesting features of the Statistics have also been highlighted.

In preparing the publication, attempts have been made to assess the quality of each data source and where appropriate, tables have been footnoted to highlight any shortcomings in the data.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the statistics given in the publication meet acceptable statistical standards. However, it has been necessary to place reliance on existing data collections and it was not always possible to undertake as detailed an assessment of data sources as would have been preferred. This was due to the wide range of data sources used and because detailed background information on many data collections was not always available. Consequently, some short comings in the data presented are inevitable, though it is considered that these have been kept to a minimum.. Throughout the compilation of the publication, the CSO has maintained close contact with all sectors.

It's our effort to improve the range and quality of statistics available on Bhutan, and will be reflected in each of the annual up gradation of the publications.

Central Statistical Organization
Planning Commission
Thimphu.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BHUTAN

Position and area: Bhutan comprises a land area of 38,394 square kilometers. The land lies between latitudes 26°45'N and 28°10'N and between longitudes 88°45'E and 92°10'E. The country is relatively compact with a maximum latitudinal distance of 170 kilometers and the maximum longitudinal distance of 300 kilometers. Bhutan is landlocked and is bordered by India in the south and by the Tibetan Autonomous Region of China in the north and northwest. Bhutan's borders are largely natural ones. The border with Tibet is traditional following the watershed of the Chumbi Valley in the northwest and the crest of the Himalayas in the north. The southern border with India was established by treaty with the British in the nineteenth century and basically follows the line made by the Himalayan foothills with the plains.

Landform: Bhutan is almost entirely mountainous with flat land limited to the broader river valleys. The land rises from approximately 300 meters above sea level in the south to the towering Himalayan mountains in the north of over 7,000 meters high. The densely populated central valleys are separated from the south by a 2,000meter high chain of mountains. Bhutan has three major landform features; the southern foothills, the inner Himalayas and the higher Himalayas. The southern foothills rise from the plains to heights of 1,500 meters extending to the north by about 20 kilometers. Southern Bhutan consists of a heavy network of steep hills covered with large tracks of dense forests and jungles. Central Bhutan consisting of the inner Himalayas rises gradually to about 3,000 meters. This region contains the broader river valleys of Paro, Thimphu, Punakha, Wangduephodrang and Trashigang, which comprise the economic and cultural heartland of the country. An infinite variety of plants, flowers and trees including apples, peaches and plums grow in the fertile valleys. Rice is the principle crop and large tracts of forests including birch, pine, chestnut and oak cover central Bhutan. The northern region comprises the main Himalayan range of high snow capped mountains which separate Bhutan from Tibet. The Kulagangri and the Gangkar Punsum (both over 7,500 meters) and the Jomolhari (7,316 meters) are the highest peaks in the Bhutan Himalaya. The slopes of the mountains are covered with birch, magnolia and rhododendrons while for many months of the year the summits are decked with snow. Population in this zone is sparse.

Rivers: All but two of Bhutan's rivers rise in the higher Himalayas and journey south to join the Brahmaputra in India. Almost all the valleys have swift flowing rivers or streams, which

merge ultimately into four major river systems as they flow south viz. the Ammochu, the Wangchhu, the Sankosh and the Manas. The flows of the rivers are fed by the perennial snows or the summer monsoons and are highest in the monsoon season (June to September) and lowest in winter (December to March).

Climate: The country can be divided into three distinct climatic zones corresponding broadly to the three main geographical divisions. The southern belt has a hot humid climate with temperatures remaining fairly even throughout the year between 15 and 30 degree Celsius with rainfall ranging between 2,500 to 5,000 millimeters in some areas. The central inner Himalayas has a cool temperate climate with annual rainfall averaging about 1,000 millimeters with western region receiving comparatively higher rainfall. The higher and more northern region has a severe alpine climate with annual rainfall around 400 mm. Much of the rainfall is concentrated in the summer months with the southwest monsoon accounting for 60 to 90 percent of the total rainfall. There is substantial variation within these broad ranges and the climate and rainfall characteristics change dramatically from one valley to an adjacent on with consequent sharp changes in the composition of agricultural production. Wide spread flood rainfall may occur during summer monsoon and the waters of the valleys may swell dramatically, spreading across the plains and flooding fields, bridges and houses.

Government: On 17 December 1907, Ugyen Wangchuck was crowned the first hereditary monarch of Bhutan by the civil and monastic representatives. It was as a result of the influence of the strength and the farsightedness of Ugyen Wangchuck that for the first time Bhutan was united under a central authority, which provided the country with stability and opportunity for development. In 1926 his son Jigme Wangchuck, who ruled until his death in 1952, succeeded Ugyen Wangchuck. The third Druk Gyalpo, Jigme Dorji Wangchuck began a campaign of modernization and expansion of Bhutan's government and society based on the accomplishments of his two predecessors in uniting the country under a strong central authority. Hence, the National Assembly consisting of representatives of the people, the Monastic order and civil administration was reestablished in 1953. The present Druk Gyalpo, His Majesty King Jigme Singye Wangchuck acceded to the throne in 1972. His Majesty the king is the head of state. The head of government is nominated from among the Cabinet Ministers. There has been steady decentralization of decision-making and institute building since His Majesty the King was enthroned. The most momentous change in the structure of the government came in 1998 after the devolution of the executive power by His

Majesty the King to the Council of Ministers. The change set off a process of adaptation in the relationship between the various branches of the government, as shown in **chart 1** it reflects the logical delineation in the separation of powers along with the establishment of elected Council of Ministers with full executive powers. It shows the apparatus of all the important aspects of the Bhutanese system of governance like the executive, legislative and judiciary going down from the central to the district levels.
Under the unity and farsighted leadership provided by His Majesty the King, the nation will be governed primarily through the Cabinet. The Cabinet Ministers are the heads of ministries, who will oversee that policies are formulated and programmes are carried out. The autonomous bodies have interactions primarily with the ministers, and this is denoted as such in the organogram.

The National Assembly: The Tshogdu (The National Assembly) consists of 150 members; 105 are the elected representatives of the people, 10 are from the Dratshang (Clergy) and 35 are nominated representatives of the Government. The National Assembly as the legislative body, is an independent institute, which elect Cabinet Ministers, approve annual budget and legislate acts governing the country, and discuss national issues. The people's representatives are directly elected by the people of their respective constituencies through secret ballot. The representatives of the clergy are elected by the Zhung Dratshang (Central Monastic Body) and the concerned Rabdeys (District Monastic Bodies). The representatives of the government are nominated by the King from among senior civil servants. All the members serve for a term of three years. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are elected by the National Assembly from among its members. The National Assembly meets twice a year. The assembly enacts legislation and advises the government on all matters of national importance. Decisions are passed by a simple majority. A secret ballot is taken on all matters of national importance. Any Bhutanese over 25 years of age can be a candidate for membership.

The Royal Advisory Council: The Lodey Tshogdey (The Royal Advisory Council) was formally established in 1965 to advise the King and government ministers and to supervise the implementation of programs and policies laid down by the National Assembly. The Royal Advisory Council will continue to be consultative and advisory body. The Royal Advisory Council, as stipulated in its chatrim, will ensure the observance of the decisions made during the National Assembly and the Cabinet meetings. Therefore, it will have links with both the Cabinet and the National Assembly. It consists of nine members. There are six

representatives of the public (Meeser Thuepoens) who serve for a term of three years. They are elected by the National Assembly through secret ballot from among the representatives of the Dzongkhags. Each Dzongkhag (district) deputes one representative who is elected through secret ballot from among the public. Two members represent the Monastic Body, one each from the Central Monastic Body and the Rabdeys who serve a term of one year. The chairman (Zhung Kaloen) is nominated by the king.

The Monastic Body: The Monastic Body is comprised of the Central Monastic Body and the Rabdeys (District Monastic Bodies). The current strength of the Monastic Body is about 5,000 registered gelongs (monks) and is financed by an annual subsidy from the Royal Government. Punakha and Thimphu Dratshang having a strength of 1,600 constitutes the Central Monastic Body. The Monastic Body is the sole arbiter on religious matters. The Je Khempo who is chosen from among high-ranking gelongs is the head of the Body. He is assisted by four high ranking Lopens of the Central Monastic Body.

Local Government: Local administration has been strengthened to meet the requirement of decentralized administration and development. There are twenty dzongkhags or districts each under the charge of a dzongkhag administrator or dzongda responsible for civil administration and development activities. Each dzongda is assisted by a dzongrab who is responsible for planning and development and civil administration. The larger dzongkhags are sub divided into dungkhags headed by a dungpa. A Group of villages, from a gewog, the lowest administrative unit each gewog has a headman called the gup (in the north) or mandal (in the south). In each dzongkhag the dzongda is assisted in his development function by the Dzongkhag Yargye Tshogchung (District Development Committee) which consists of people's representatives and government officials.

The Judiciary: Bhutan's Legal Code is based on that laid down by Ngawang Namgyal, the first Shabdrung who arrived Bhutan in 1616. Traditional Buddhist precepts are significantly maintained in the legal processes. The High Court consists of eight judges. There is a court in each dzongkhag headed by a Thrimpoen and assisted by Ramjams but minor disputes are settled by village gups. As the final arbiter of law, the judiciary has been independent from other branches of the government since its inception.

GENERAL INFORMATION

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN THE YEARBOOK

n.a	stands for "not available"
..	stands for "not applicable"
-	stands for "nil or rounded to zero"
*	stands for "sampling error too high for accurate estimation or estimates less than one percent
( )	stands for negative numbers
CY	stands for calander year, period from January to December
FY	stands for fiscal year, period from April to March upto 1985/86 and from July to June since 1986/87 unless other wise specified.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. In some cases, minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals because of rounding.
2. Dzongkhags given in some tables differ from those given in Annex I. This is because of changes following the creation of new Dzongkhags.
3. Totals of items may not add up slightly due to rounding.

SOME UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Numbering (UK)

Hundred	$= 10^2$
Thousand	$= 10^3$
Million	$= 10^6$
Billion	$= 10^{12}$
Trillion	$= 10^{18}$

A. Length Measurement

1. Metric equivalents

10 mm	= 1 cm
10 cm	= 1 dm
10 dm	= 1 m
10 m	= 1 dkm
10 dkm	= 1 hm
10 hm	= 1 km

Abbreviations

mm =	millimetre
cm =	centimetre
m =	metre
dm=	decimetre
hm =	hectometre

2. British units

12 inches	= 1 foot
3 feet	= 1 yard
5.5 yards	= 1 rod, pole
4 poles	= 1 chain
10 chains	= 1 furlong
8 furlongs	= 1 mile

3. Conversion from British to metric units (lengths)

1 inch	= 2.539998 cm
1 foot	= 0.3047997 m
1 yard	= 0.9143992 m
1 mile	= 1.609343 km
1 nautical mile	= 1.853182 km
1 m	= 39.370113 inches
1 m	= 3.280843 feet
1 m	= 1.093614 yard
1 km	= 0.6213717 miles

B. Area measurements

1. British units

144 square inches	= 1 square foot
9 square feet	= 1 square yard
30 1/4 yards	= 1 square rod, pole
40 square rod	= 1 rood
4 roods	= 1 acre
640 acres	= 1 square miles

2. Metric units

100 square mm	= 1 square cm
100 square cm	= 1 square dm
100 square dm	= 1 square m
100 square m	= 1 are
100 square ares	= 1 hectare
100 hectares	= 1 square km

3. Conversion from British to Metric units (Area)

1 square yard	= 0.836 square m
1 square feet	= 0.093 square m
1 square inch	= 6.452 square cm
1 square m	= 1.196 square yard
1 square m	= 10.764
1 square cm	= 0.155 square inch
1 square mile	= 2.590 square km
1 square km	= 0.386 square mile

C. Weight measurements

1. British units

16 dram	= 1 ounce
16 ounces	= 1 pound
28 pounds	= 1 cwt
20 cwt	= 1 ton
14 pounds	= 1 stone

2. Metric units

10 mg	= 1 cg
10 cg	= 1 dg
10 dg	= 1 g
10 g	= 1 dkg
10 dkg	= 1 hg
10 hg	= 1 kg
100 kg	= 1 quintal
200 mg	= 1 carat

3. Conversion from British to metric units

1 grain	= 0.0648 g
1 ounce	= 31.103 g
1 g	= 15.432 grains
1 pound	= 0.373 kg
1 tonne	= 1.016 metric tonne

D. Conversion of air temperatures

1. Degree celsius to degree Fahrenheit

   (9 x T_c)/5 + 32, where T_c is temperature in degree celsius

2. Fahrenheit to degree celsius

   5 x (T_f - 32)/9, where T_f is temperature in fahrenheit

BHUTAN AT A GLANCE

POPULATION		
Population 2002(projected)	numbers	716,424
Urban population 2002 (estimates)	Percent	21
Area of Bhutan	sq. km.	38,394
Population density 2002	persons/sq. km.	18.7
Birth rate 2000	per 1000 population	34.1
Death rate 2000	per 1000 population	8.6
Infant mortality 2000	per 1000 live birth	60.5
Life expectancy 1994		66.5
Males	years	66.0
Female	Years	66.2
Health 2001		
Population per doctor	numbers	7476
Population per hospital bed	numbers	833
Education 2001		
Number of schools	Including Institutes	382
Number of students	Including Institutes	1,26,500
Number of teachers	Including Institutes	3355
Agriculture and Forestry		
Agriculture land	% of total area	7.7
Forested land	% of total area	72.500
Transport and Communication 2001		
Road length	Km	3746
Energy 2000/01		
Electricity generation	MU	1805.29
Electricity sale	MU	401.81
Electricity export	MU	1380.15
Balance of Payments 2000/01		
Value of exports	million Nu.	4615.84
Value of imports	million Nu.	9106.28
Trade balance	million Nu.	(-)4490.44
Current account balance	million Nu.	(-)5817.80
Overall balance	million Nu.	1124.10
International reserves 2000/01		
Rupees	million Rs.	3617.30
Convertible currency	million US $	217.20
National Accounts Statistics		
Agricultural share to GDP 2001	%	32.9
GDP Real Growth 2000	%	6.6
Consumer Price Index		
Change Jun 2001 to Jun 2002	%	2.7
Average change 1979 to 2001	%	8.7

CHAPTER 1: POPULATION

The main source of statistics on population is the population census. Population censuses are undertaken inmost countries on a five or ten yearly basis aimed to provide a full count of the population according to a range of characteristics such as demography, health, education and other social aspects. Censuses are useful not only because they provide a range of current population data but also use as a benchmark for making population estimates in non census years and for population projections. Population census were undertaken in Bhutan in 1969 and 1980. The population figures for those early years were large because of the large influx of migrants from neighboring countries, particularly labor migrants at the instance of construction coinciding with the large scale development work on infrastructure expansion. With the development emphasis changing to human resource development the large migrants moved out and in 1996 the total population was found to be around 600,000. The next round of Census is scheduled for 2005.

The second major element of population statistics relates to the demography characteristics of the population. The most common source of information on demography is the vital registration system (which usually covers the registration of births and deaths and sometimes marriages and divorces). In Bhutan, the vital registration system does not currently provide the full coverage of births and deaths and it has been necessary to undertake special sample surveys, (the first one in 1984, and second one in 1994 and 2000) to obtain the important demographic information. Statistics presented in this chapter includes estimates of current population together with data from 1984 on demographic survey and 1994 and 2000 National Health Surveys. These special surveys carried out at certain intervals provide the changes that are occurring in the population and its indicators. The population data presented in this chapter is an estimated population using the annual growth rates resulting from the National Health Surveys. The interpretations of demographic indicators are as follows:

Crude birth rate: Number of live births in a year per thousand population.

General fertility rate: Number of live births in a Year per thousand women in the childbearing age (15 to 44 or 49).

Total fertility rate: Average number of daughters born by women during their reproductive span of life.

Gross reproductive rate: Measures the extent to which a cohort of newly born girls will replace their mothers under pre-determined schedules of fertility and mortality.

Crude death rate: Number of deaths in a year per thousand population.

Infant mortality rate: Number of deaths during first year of life per thousand live births.

Maternal mortality ratio: The annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per thousand live births.

Rate of natural Increase: the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

Dependency ratio: Measures the number of dependents as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64. Child dependency refers to children aged 0 to 14 years, while old age dependency refers to persons aged 65 and over.

Index of aging: It is the number of persons aged 65 and over as a percentage of the number of persons aged 0 to 14.

TABLE 1.1: POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE AND SEX, 2002

	Persons			Percent		
Age group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0 - 4	110,690	55,468	55,222	15.5	7.7	7.7
5 - 9	103,767	51,525	52,242	14.5	7.2	7.3
10 - 14	86,804	43,962	42,843	12.1	6.1	6.0
15 - 19	64,417	32,674	31,743	9.0	4.6	4.4
20 - 24	56,880	28,259	28,621	7.9	3.9	4.0
25 - 29	48,824	24,423	24,401	6.8	3.4	3.4
30 - 34	43,813	22,108	21,706	6.1	3.1	3.0
35 - 39	40,135	20,735	19,400	5.6	2.9	2.7
40 - 44	33,826	17,440	16,386	4.7	2.4	2.3
45 - 49	27,197	14,111	13,086	3.8	2.0	1.8
50 - 54	25,799	13,279	12,520	3.6	1.9	1.7
55 - 59	22,827	11,796	11,030	3.2	1.6	1.5
60 - 64	20,963	10,819	10,144	2.9	1.5	1.4
65 - 69	12,643	6,223	6,420	1.8	0.9	0.9
70 - 74	8,598	4,306	4,292	1.2	0.6	0.6
75 +	9,240	4,631	4,610	1.3	0.6	0.6
All ages	716,424	361,759	354,664	100.0	50.5	49.5

Note: Estimates based on population rate 2.5% NHS,2000.

Source: CSO, Planning Commission

TABLE 1.2: SUMMARY OF POPULATION INDICATORS, 1995 TO 2002

Population Indicators	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sex Ratio							
(males per 100 females)	102.0	98.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102
Age Composition (%)	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1
0 - 14	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1
15 - 49	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44	44.0
50 - 59	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
60 +	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Median age(years)	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
Dependency Ratio							
Child dependency	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3
Old age dependency	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9
Total dependency	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.2
Index of aging	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1

Source: Estimates by CSO, Planning Commission, Thimphu

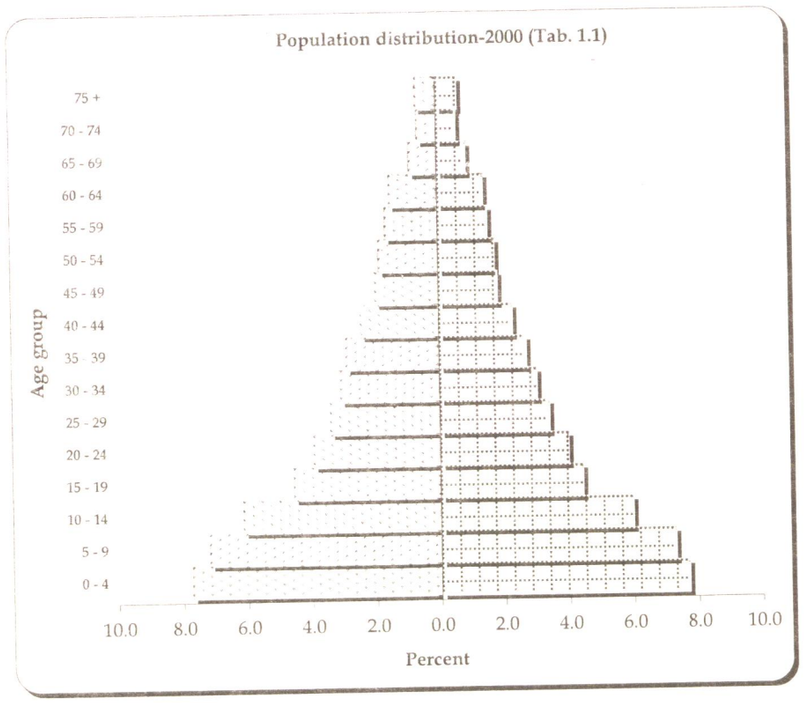

TABLE 1.3: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE, 1994

(percent)

Age group	Never married		Married		Divorced Sepa.		Widowed		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 14	99.9	99.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	92.1	73.4	7.7	25.5	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
20 - 24	54.5	30.1	43.8	64.8	1.5	4.4	-	-	100.0	100.0
25 - 29	26.8	12.4	70.0	80.5	2.4	5.7	-	1.4	100.0	100.0
30 - 34	13.1	8.4	82.8	81.3	1.9	7.3	2.3	3.1	100.0	100.0
35 - 39	10.0	5.5	85.8	84.9	1.8	5.7	2.5	3.9	100.0	100.0
40 - 44	7.6	6.3	87.9	81.4	1.7	5.3	2.8	7.0	100.0	100.0
45 - 49	6.9	6.9	86.8	78.7	1.4	5.4	5.0	9.1	100.0	100.0
50 +	6.5	4.2	75.4	58.8	2.3	4.8	15.7	32.2	100.0	100.0
All ages	57.8	52.0	38.0	39.0	1.0	2.8	3.2	6.2	100.0	100.0

Source: 1984 Demographic Sample Survey, CSO, Ministry of Planning, Thimphu

TABLE 1.4: SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS, BHUTAN 1984, 1994 AND 2000

Indicators	1984	1994	2000
Fertility			
Crude birth rate	39.1	39.9	34.1
General fertility rate (Per 1000 Women, 15-49 years)	169.6	172.7	142.7
Total fertility rate (per Women of 15-49 years)	5.9	5.6	4.7
Gross reproduction rate	2.9	n.a	n.a
Net reproduction rate	1.9	n.a	n.a
Rate of natural increase (%)	2.0	3.1	
Mortality			
Crude death rate	19.3	9.0	8.6
Infant mortality rate	142.0	70.7	60.5
Maternal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	-	3.8	2.6
Under age 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	-	96.9	84.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	47.5	66.1	-
Males	45.8	66.0	-
Females	49.1	66.2	-

Note: For explanation of demographic indicators see introduction to this chapter.

Source: 1984 Demographic Sample Survey, and 1994 National Health Survey.

CHAPTER 2: HEALTH

Efforts to establish modern medical facilities in Bhutan were begun in 1962. The Department of Health Services now has wide spread network of Health Facilities across the country, covering around 90% of the population. Institutional health facilities were earlier concentrated in the urban centers, but today the emphasis has shifted to the rural areas where the majority of the population live. Health Care is delivered in a totally integrated system through an organized structure placed at the National, Regional and District Hospitals serving as Referral Centres followed by the Basic Health Units (BHUs) at the Community Level. Basic health units (BHUs) serve remote areas staffed by well trained paramedical personnel are equipped to treat minor ailments and advise on preventive measures to avoid the spread of communicable diseases. Extended Health Centres (Outreach Clinics) and Mobile Health Units support these BHUs.

There are also a number of special health programs in Bhutan administered by the Department of Health. These cover Child Health and Immunization Program, Reproductive Health Program, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Program, National Control of Diarrhoeal Disease Program (NCDDP), National STD/AIDS Control Program, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Program (RWSS), Village Health Workers Program (VHW), National Leprosy Program, National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) and Mental Health Program. As of 2001, there were 29 hospitals, 168 BHUs and over 445 Outreach Clinics manned by over 2000 health personnel of different categories.

Besides the allopathic system, there exists a well established network of Indigenous Medical Facilities under the Institute of Traditional Medical Services that has basically three functions; medical services for out patients; collection and manufacturing of indigenous medicines; and research and training of the Physicians (Drungtsho) and Compounders (Menpas). As of 2001, there were 13 Dzongkhag Level Indigenous Medical Units attached to Dzongkhag Hospitals, each run by a Drungtsho or Menpa. There were 31 Physicians (Drungtsho) and 17 Menpas working in indigenous medical service units.

The main indicators of the health status of the population are morbidity and mortality. Morbidity refers to the type of illness people suffer from, while mortality relates to death rates and causes of death. The Health Department has been conducting the National Health Surveys every five years and this is the source for mortality statistics. Over all level of mortality have been estimated from the Demographic Sample Surveys, but causes of death data have not yet become available. Efforts are under way to improve the vital

registration system. Morbidity data are obtained from the patients' records in hospitals and Basic Health Units whose data are presented in the annual publication of Health Department the "Annual Health Bulletins". The available morbidity statistics are based on patients treated by hospitals, basic health units and dispensaries.

General health conditions in Bhutan are affected by low nutrition intake, poor sanitation, high prevalence of parasitic infections and contagious diseases. Acute Respiratory Infection continues to dominate entire morbidity situation. There is also a rising condition of the non-communicable diseases.

TABLE 2.1: SUMMARY OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL, BHUTAN, 1996 TO 2001

Facilities	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of hospitals	28	28	28	28	29	29
Number of basic health units	145	145	145	145	160	168
Number of dispensaries	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	461
Number of indigenous hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of indigenous dispensaries	10	11	11	13	18	19
Number of doctors	103	101	98	103	109	114
Persons per doctor	5,825	6,124	6,510	6,384	6,220	7,476
Number of hospital beds	1,080	1,001	1,001	1,023	1,023	1,023
Persons per hospital bed	556	618	599	643	663	833
Doctors per 10,000 persons	1.7	1.6	1.5	2	2	1
Hospital bed per 10,000 persons	18	16	17	16	15	12
Population covered by health care (%)	90	90	90	90	90	
Population access to safe drinking water (%)	45	50	58	63	78	68
Women attended by trained personnel during child birth (%)	78	79	34	15	24	na

Note: Includes doctors in adminstrative services, non-nationals and expatriates.

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.2: TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN DZONKHAGS, 2001

Dzongkhag	Hospitals	Basic health unit	Outreach clinic
Bjakar	1	3	14
Chhukha	3	9	42
Dagana	-	7	9
Gasa	-	3	3
Haa	1	4	15
Lhuntse	1	10	32
Mongar	1	17	44
Paro	1	3	24
Pemagatshel	1	4	20
Punakha	1	5	7
Samtse	3	12	2
Samdrupjongkha	2	12	29
Sarpang	2	12	11
Thimphu	4	4	25
Trashigang	3	19	62
Trashiyangtse	1	6	23
Trongsa	1	5	16
Tsirang	1	6	3
Wangduephodrang	1	8	23
Zhemgang	1	13	41
Bhutan	29	162	445

Note: BHU's figure excludes those centres which are not functioning.

Source: Annual Health Report,Health Division,Ministry of Health and Education, Thimphu.

TABLE 2.3: HEALTH PERSONNEL BY CATEGORY, 1997 TO 2001

Health personnel	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Doctors	101	98	103	109	114
District Health Supervisory Officer(DHSO)	na	na	na	na	23
Health Assistants	111	115	151	148	163
Basic health workers	154	152	182	178	176
Sister and nurses	355	386	467	443	569
Other technicians *	183	211	253	244	259
Indigenous physicians	19	28	31	31	31
Indigenous compounders	17	17	17	17	23
Malaria workers	na	na	na	na	59
Village health workers (VHW)	1093	1245	1012	1327	na

Note: * Including compounders

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.4: NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN BASIC HEALTH UNITS BY DISEASE, SEX AND AGE, BHUTAN, 2002

Disease	0-11/12			1-4		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Diarrhoea/Dysentery	2,804	2,985	5,789	7,157	6,810	13,967
Cough and cold	4,125	4,022	8,147	7,758	8,533	16,291
Pneumonia	1,128	1,011	2,139	1,670	1,566	3,236
ahemlmenthic Infestation	40	47	87	2,833	2,431	5,264
Skin infection	1,503	1,628	3,131	4,141	4,413	8,554
Malaria	14	13	27	173	147	320
Fever of Unknown orgin	518	538	1,056	1,156	1,284	2,440
Conjunctivitis	759	858	1,617	1,702	1,908	3,610
Otitis media	613	589	1,202	1,357	1,377	2,734
Nutritional deficiency	147	165	312	639	771	1,410
Peptic ulcer syndrome	2	2	4	52	141	193
Disease of teeth & gum	46	59	105	250	403	653
UTI & Nephritis	12	14	26	137	152	289
Injuries	58	58	116	781	782	1,563
Sexually transmitted diseases(STD)						
Childhood diseases	33	35	68	373	441	814
Diseases of female genital tract		9	9		30	30
Headache	26	27	53	533	787	1,320
Others	858	762	1,620	2,414	2,540	4,954
All diseases	12,686	12,812	25,498	33,126	34,516	67,642

continue

TABLE 2.4(b): NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN BASIC HEALTH UNITS BY DISEASE, SEX AND AGE, BHUTAN, 2001

Disease	5-14			15+			All Ages	
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Persons	%
Diarrhoea/Dysentery	10,434	10,273	20,707	17,193	13,779	30,972	71,435	11.58
Cough and cold	14,799	16,807	31,606	39,107	37,789	76,896	132,940	21.56
Pneumonia	963	944	1,907	1,582	1,518	3,100	10,372	1.68
Helminthic Infestation	4,208	4,299	8,507	5,569	5,573	11,142	25,000	4.05
Skin infection	8,783	8,330	17,113	18,458	14,429	32,887	61,685	10.00
Malaria	582	506	1,088	1,692	1,084	2,776	4,211	0.68
Fever of Unknown orgin	2,097	2,161	4,258	6,434	5,512	11,946	19,700	3.19
Conjunctivitis	3,215	3,489	6,704	8,674	10,026	18,700	30,631	4.97
Otitis media	2,117	2,020	4,137	2,166	2,138	4,304	12,377	2.01
Nutritional deficiency	1,256	1,501	2,757	4,729	6,705	11,434	15,913	2.58
Peptic ulcer syndrome	1,721	2,197	3,918	15,520	17,370	32,890	37,005	6.00
Disease of teeth & gum	1,945	2,219	4,164	6,451	6,148	12,599	17,521	2.84
UTI & Nephritis	417	553	970	2,928	4,632	7,560	8,845	1.43
Injuries	3,930	2,346	6,276	12,099	4,692	16,791	24,746	4.01
Sexually transmitted diseases(STD)	4	18	22	628	283	911	933	0.15
Childhood diseases	1,567	1,567	3,134	348	350	698	4,714	0.76
Diseases of female genital tract		178	178		2,668	2,668	2,885	0.47
Headache	4,896	5,994	10,890	20,603	25,463	46,066	58,329	9.46
Others	5,736	6,181	11,917	29,534	29,462	58,996	77,487	12.56
All diseases	68,670	71,583	140,253	193,715	189,621	383,336	616,729	100.00

TABLE 2.5: PATIENTS TREATED IN BASIC HEALTH UNITS BY DISEASE, BHUTAN, 1997 TO 2001

Disease	persons('000)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Diarrhoea/Dysentery	57.5	66.8	65.9	67.1	71.4
Respiratory tract infection	121.2	135.3	13.8	14.6	132.9
Worms	36.3	33.8	30.5	24.6	10.3
Skin infection	61.5	59.7	52.8	52.3	25.0
Malaria/P.U.O	6.8	4.9	77.1	3.7	61.6
Conjunctivitis	44.9	34.0	30.3	27.4	4.2
Otitis media	11.7	11.4	11.0	11.3	19.7
Nutritional deficiency	14.6	15.6	13.9	14.3	30.6
Fever of Unknown Origin	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Peptic ulcer syndrome	26.1	28.0	32.4	34.1	12.3
Disease of teeth and gum	12.0	12.0	13.1	15.0	15.9
Urinary tract infection and nephretis	6.6	6.8	67.5	7.6	37.0
Headache	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	17.5
Injuries	19.5	19.9	28.0	22.5	8.8
Sexually transmitted Diseases (STD)	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	24.7
Childhood diseases	1.0	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.9
Disease of female genital tract and childbirth peuperum	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	58.3
Others	33.6	33.9	46.2	6.2	77.4
All diseases	455.4	467.3	487.9	306.1	610.5

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.5(b): PATIENTS TREATED IN BASIC HEALTH UNITS BY DISEASE, BHUTAN, 1997 TO 2001

Disease	percent(%)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Diarrhoea/Dysentery	11.6	9.5	11.8	11.8	11.6
Respiratory tract infection	27.3	30.7	26.5	25.8	21.6
Worms	7.3	2.3	5.5	4.3	4.1
Skin infection	12.4	8.7	9.4	9.2	10.0
Malaria/P.U.O	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.7
Conjunctivitis	9.0	9.7	5.4	3.1	3.2
Otitis media	2.4	2.5	2.0	4.8	5.0
Nutritional deficiency	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0
Fever of Unknown Origin	5.0	0.4	4.0	2.5	2.6
Peptic ulcer syndrome	5.3	7.2	5.8	6.0	6.0
Disease of teeth and gum	2.4	4.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
Urinary tract infection and nephretis	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
Headache	0.2	14.5	9.2	10.2	4.0
Injuries	3.9	2.7	3.7	3.9	0.2
Sexually transmitted Diseases (STD)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8
Childhood diseases	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Disease of female genital tract	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	9.5
Pneumonia	na	na	na	na	1.7
Others	7.0	4.4	8.2	10.8	12.6
All diseases	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.6: PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS FOR VARIOUS DISEASES BY SEX AND AGE, BHUTAN, 20

(numbers)

Disease	0-11/12		1-4		5-14	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	810	913	1,537	1,768	2,022	2,002
Viral & other intestinal infection	1,615	1,607	3,483	3,038	3,969	3,782
Tuberculosis	8	2	9	18	45	142
Children's diseases	22	58	264	297	816	752
Tonsillitis	101	117	292	403	1,020	1,210
Scabies	130	219	474	550	716	805
Hepatitis	14	9	29	24	57	69
Malaria	12	11	70	64	251	188
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea	-	-	-	-	7	9
Intestinal worms	28	101	1,037	1,081	1,568	1,498
Other infections	26	43	263	280	551	578
Neoplasms	-	-	1		1	2
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemia	107	184	608	640	827	819
Mental disorders	87	134	209	225	687	794
Diseases of the eye	2	1		5	6	9
	353	483	889	1,002	1,881	2,104
Diseases of the ear	386	375	936	951	1,739	1,822
Diseases of the nervous system	36	34	76	124	275	334
Diseases of the circulatory system	6	8	27	23	250	390
Acute repiratory infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,496	3,512	5,834	5,745	8,020	9,196

continues..

TABLE 2.6(continuation): PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS FOR VARIOUS DISEASES BY SEX AND AGE,BHUTAN 2001

Disease	0-11/12		1-4		5-14	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1,579	1,588	2,796	2,880	3,337	3,665
and gum	42	60	421	499	2,525	2,749
Peptic ulcer & gastritis	78	92	295	409	1,709	2,218
Other diseases of the digestive system	147	179	338	374	867	997
Diseases of the urinary system	19	15	110	130	428	564
Diseases of male genital organs	5		22		94	
Diseases of breast	-	-	-	3		16
Diseases of female genital organs	-	-	-	5		97
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the skin	1,538	1,608	3,627	3,687	6,618	6,196
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	13	30	86	109	692	779
Acute abdomen	5	7	117	215	380	488
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fever of unknown origin	276	279	590	477	828	920
Headache	51	61	213	317	2,160	2,626
Other symptoms and signs	474	498	859	1,026	1,468	1,567
Injuries	134	230	819	836	2,371	1,802
	-	-	-	-	-	-
All diseases	11,600	12,458	26,331	27,205	48,185	51,189

Continues..

TABLE 2.6: PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS FOR VARIOUS DISEASES BY SEX AND AGE, BHUTAN, 2001
(numbers)

Disease	15-49		50+		All ages			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	%
Bacterial and amoebic intestinal infections	4,111	3,027	1,379	1,224	9,859	8,934	18,793	3.77
Viral & other intestinal infection	5,556	3,997	1,591	1,218	16,214	13,642	29,856	5.99
Tuberculosis	436	403	358	335	856	900	1,756	0.35
Children's diseases	309	249	52	35	1,463	1,391	2,854	0.57
Tonsillitis	2,072	2,082	625	585	4,110	4,397	8,507	1.71
Scabies	1,224	814	525	416	3,069	2,804	5,873	1.18
Hepatitis	193	143	31	23	324	268	592	0.12
Malaria	743	403	119	50	1,195	716	1,911	0.38
Gonorrhoea	716	468	131	85	854	562	1,416	0.28
Intestinal worms	1,757	1,433	787	607	5,177	4,720	9,897	1.98
Other infections	817	654	269	252	1,926	1,807	3,733	0.75
Neoplasms	54	54	123	114	179	170	349	0.07
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	1,241	1,297	740	618	3,523	4,595	7,081	1.42
Anaemia	1,189	2,367	778	813	2,950	4,333	7,283	1.46
Mental disorders	93	93	22	28	123	136	259	0.05
Diseases of the eye	4,733	4,330	1,800	1,406	9,656	9,325	18,981	3.81
Diseases of the ear	2,596	2,148	895	667	6,552	5,963	12,515	2.51
Diseases of the nervous system	1,127	894	339	222	1,853	1,608	3,461	0.69
Diseases of the circulatory system	2,959	3,375	2,971	2,736	6,213	6,532	12,745	2.56
Acute repiratory infections	16,487	13,978	4,563	3,578	38,400	36,009	74,409	14.92

TABLE 2.6(continuation): PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS FOR VARIOUS DISEASES BY SEX AND AGE, BHUTAN, 2001

Disease	15-49		50+		All ages			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	%
Other diseases of the respiratory system	6,587	5,790	3,243	2,964	17,542	16,887	34,429	6.90
Disease of the teeth and gum	7,797	7,554	3,107	2,273	13,892	13,135	27,027	5.42
Peptic ulcer & gastritis	10,229	11,187	4,008	3,567	16,319	16,836	33,972	6.78
Other diseases of the digestive system	2,366	2,541	1,491	1,303	5,209	5,394	10,603	2.13
Diseases of the urinary system	2,234	3,874	895	1,033	3,686	5,616	9,302	1.87
Diseases of male genital organs	555		250		926	-	926	0.19
Diseases of breast		586		71	-	676	676	0.14
Diseases of female genital organs		3,568		598	-	4,268	4,268	0.86
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium		2,842		4	-	2,846	2,846	0.57
Diseases of the skin	14,123	9,926	3,668	2,600	29,574	24,017	53,591	10.75
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system	8,446	6,351	3,607	3,003	12,844	10,272	23,116	4.64
Acute abdomen	932	1,139	407	237	1,841	2,086	3,927	0.79
Fever of unknown origin	3,468	2,203	661	350	5,823	4,229	10,052	2.02
Headache	7,026	7,699	2,825	2,324	12,275	13,027	25,302	5.07
Other symptoms and signs	4,143	3,501	1,756	1,635	8,700	8,227	16,927	3.39
Injuries	7,153	3,243	1,923	1,113	12,400	7,224	19,624	3.94
All diseases	123,472	114,213	45,939	38,087	255,527	243,552	498,679	100

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.7: NUMBER OF PATIENTS REPORTED IN DIFFERENT HOSPITALS, 1996 TO 2001

Patients'000

Hospital	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Government hospitals						
Bumthang	9.7	8.1	6.7	13.2	9.2	12.5
Tsirang	11.2	14.2	11.7	20.9	17.9	28.0
Geylegphug	13.2	15.2	18.6	52.6	45.9	59.8
Pemagatshel	6.7	7.5	8.2	15.3	12.0	15.6
Paro	19.4	25.0	24.0	22.2	21.1	25.8
Phuntsholing	26.6	39.0	79.2	19.9	58.2	60.0
Samdrupjongkhar	17.4	18.4	15.7	62.0	16.8	18.4
Samtse	14.1	17.1	15.9	37.5	19.3	35.9
Sarpang	18.4	16.6	12.9	21.9	15.4	27.8
Sibsoo	5.6	9.0	9.1	11.7	8.6	11.7
Thimphu	6.7	7.0	8.6	197.0	125.3	78.2
Trashigang	23.0	15.4	16.1	22.0	10.7	23.4
Tshimalakha	21.0	18.1	19.4	19.3	15.9	21.4
Trongsa	7.3	9.9	6.5	10.3	8.7	14.1
Lhuntshe	na	na	na	na	na	10.3
Mongar	na	na	na	na	na	23.2
Punakha	na	na	na	na	na	43.7
Yangtshe Hospital	na	na	na	na	na	11.6
Leprosy mission hospitals						
Gidakom	9.5	9.9	9.4	14.6	9.6	5.2
Lhuntshi	5.1	6.2	6.3	9.4	8.1	10.3
Mongar	17.8	9.4	18.1	23.2	18.5	23.2
Riserboo	9.4	9.7	7.8	15.2	1.9	3.6
Yebilaptsa(Zhemgang)	6.3	5.0	6.2	8.5	9.0	10.6
Army hospitals						
Lungtenphug	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wangdiphodrang	24.5	34.3	40.1	15.9	14.5	16.7
Yonphula	11.0	11.6	13.1	n.a	n.a	na
Imtrat (Haa)	19.6	19.8	20.4	n.a	n.a	na
Others						
Dantak (Deothang)	n.a	n.a	17.6	n.a	n.a	18.3
IBFH (Thimphu)	64.2	64.3	46.7	n.a	n.a	na
Project hospitals						
Gomtu	27.8	24.0	25.0	33.1	25.7	30.4
Indigenous hospital	n.a	48.3	48.1	32.4	n.a	35.6
Indigenous dispensary	n.a	n.a	46.6	59.1	n.a	62.5
All hospitals(b)	388.2	463.0	557.8	737.3	472.1	737.7

Note: Comparisons over time may be affected by different coverage in each year

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.8: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY IMMUNIZATION ACTIVITIES BY DZONGKHAG,2001

DZONGKHAGS	BCG	DPT1	DPT3	OPV1	OPV3	MEASLES	TT1	TT2
Thimphu	4,372	3,617	2,712	3,615	2,562	2,789	1,685	1,795
Paro	510	608	585	608	585	513	171	166
Haa	246	248	231	253	235	172	51	33
Punakha	412	439	424	440	424	387	167	192
Wangduphodrang	748	1,384	1,886	1,384	1,886	1,233	241	203
Chukha	2,009	2,102	2,363	2,197	2,388	1,974	739	662
Samtsi	1,399	1,406	1,289	1,412	1,309	1,358	479	402
Sarpang	1,043	1,091	1,007	1,052	994	795	366	310
Tsirang	321	423	413	423	414	412	118	89
Dagana	425	437	395	440	390	326	202	171
Trongsa	144	337	317	320	337	322	66	67
Shemgang	480	451	461	466	483	414	220	183
Bumthang	300	321	314	321	314	271	82	71
Lhuntse	376	370	416	373	434	377	110	109
Tashiyangtse	423	486	467	473	466	458	131	93
Tashigang	1,035	1,016	1,031	1,034	1,021	858	367	266
Pemagatshel	321	331	319	331	319	279	107	67
Samdrup Jongkhar	956	1,004	1,010	1,003	1,008	895	324	281
Gasa	31	38	29	38	26	43	16	11
Mongar	869	829	830	833	832	843	255	224
BHUTAN	16,420	16,938	16,499	17,016	16,427	14,719	5,897	5,395

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.9: INCIDENCE OF E.P.I. DISEASES FOR CHILDREN BELOW AGE 15, BHUTAN,,1994 TO 1999

(numbers)

Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Diptheria	0	0	0	0	0	1
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	683	148	9	169	205	84
Incidence	683	148	9	169	205	84
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pertussis	0	5	0	0	7	96
Incidence	0	5	0	0	7	96
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	1
Incidence	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neonatal tetanus	2	0	0	0	0	1
Incidence	1	0	0	0	0	1
Deaths	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	311	274	3	10	342	625
Incidence	311	269	3	10	337	625
Deaths	0	5	0	0	5	0
						1615
All EPI diseases	996	427	12	179	554	
Incidence	995	422	12	179	549	1615
Deaths	1	5	0	0	5	0

Note: EPI stands for Expand Program on Immunisation

* Information for 2000 and 2001 not available from the source

Source: Health Division

TABLE 2.10: DETAILS OF CHILD GROWTH MONITORING IN IMMUNIZATION CLINICS, BHUTAN, 1997 TO 2001

Details	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Children weighed(nos)	16,473	16,528	12,276	87,390	27,068
Child malnutrition(nos)	4,201	4,001	2,006	3,021	4,192
Degree I	2,965	2,940	616	2,336	2,261
Degree II	890	800	177	553	1,746
Degree III	346	261	23	132	185
Child malnutrition(%)	26	24	n.a	3.5	13.4

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.11: DETAILS OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE SERVICES, 1997 TO 2001

(persons)

Type of care	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Maternal health care attendence(a)	54,053	19,860	66,159	66,626	68,719
Antenatal	44,692	10,516	45,611	44,166	47,351
Postnatal	9,361	9,344	20,548	22,460	21,368
Deliveries attended					
Home	1,348	1,140	873	941	na
Hospital/Basic Health Units	5,083	3,777	6,244	6,099	6,028
Total deliveries	6,431	4,917	7,117	7,040	na
Child health care attendance					
First visit	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	107,211
Re-visit	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15,776
Total attendance	n.a	n.a	104,931	n.a	122,987
Malnourished children (b)					
All malnourished	n.a	4,001		3,021	4,192
Third degree	n.a	261		132	185

(a) Refers to total attendance, not a count of individuals.

(b) Children attending health units are classified according to three degrees of malnourishment, Third degree malnourishment refers to the most severe cases.

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.12: DETAILS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES BY DZONGKHAG, 1997 TO 2001

Dzongkhag	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Bumthang					
Antenatal	723	244	307	833	981
Postnatal	466	225	12	439	556
Reported deliveries	na	116	184	166	na
Trained deliveries	135	51	136	161	205
Chhukha					
Antenatal	6,451	1,617	1,976	8,178	7,083
Postnatal	1,561	1,496	61	3,608	3,007
Reported deliveries	na	690	755	813	na
Trained deliveries	720	643	688	733	632
Dagana					
Antenatal	560	281	258	463	549
Postnatal	415	315	44	453	599
Reported deliveries	na	118	92	122	na
Trained deliveries	174	61	78	114	60
Gasa					
Antenatal	55	47	39	53	81
Postnatal	13	19	5	10	9
Reported deliveries	na	15	19	13	na
Trained deliveries	3	11	22	13	21
Haa					
Antenatal	410	184	126	334	295
Postnatal	199	165	29	172	181
Reported deliveries	na	152	93	29	na
Trained deliveries	13	119	83	26	58
Lhuntse					
Antenatal	677	382	422	775	855
Postnatal	276	421	200	924	727
Reported deliveries	na	165	330	257	na
Trained deliveries	218	147	279	250	246
Mongar					
Antenatal	2,087	975	1,311	2,609	1,939
Postnatal	858	2,142	136	3,887	3,632
Reported deliveries		365	1,173	1,193	na
Trained deliveries	749	278	1,111	928	700

continues...

TABLE 2.12 (cont.): DETAILS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES BY DZONGKHAG,1997 TO 2001

Dzongkhag	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Paro					
Antenatal	1,722	486	674	973	2,438
Postnatal	274	113	175	771	903
Reported deliveries	na	328	740	364	na
Trained deliveries	310	212	541	216	243
Pemagatshel					
Antenatal	930	209	270	1,235	532
Postnatal	299	302	81	689	608
Reported deliveries	na	77	223	329	na
Trained deliveries	275	36	228	299	298
Punakha					
Antenatal	1,529	426	444	1,542	1,662
Postnatal	126	226	7	802	709
Reported deliveries	na	322	144	283	na
Trained deliveries	154	288	137	275	255
Samdrupjongkhar					
Antenatal	2,124	765	824	2,878	2,736
Postnatal	918	626	64	1,696	1,646
Reported deliveries	na	383	458	706	na
Trained deliveries	659	249	450	675	434
Samtse					
Antenatal	2,544	914	940	2,571	4,432
Postnatal	639	634	26	1,378	1,639
Reported deliveries	na	494	168	190	na
Trained deliveries	67	404	96	189	420
Sarpang					
Antenatal	3,293	827	833	3,161	3,368
Postnatal	536	561	15	941	977
Reported deliveries	na	155	256	303	na
Trained deliveries	99	121	237	256	174
Thimphu					
Antenatal	14,869	234	2,107	10,630	11,393
Postnatal	399	162	12	816	1,155
Reported deliveries	na	126	1,535	189	na
Trained deliveries	135	91	1,523	183	346

continues...

TABLE 2.12 (cont.): DETAILS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE ACTIVITIES BY DZONGKHAG,1997 TO 2001

(numbers)

Dzongkhag	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Trashigang					
Antenatal	1,825	1,026	801	2,562	2,389
Postnatal	747	705	105	1,471	969
Reported deliveries	na	642	780	793	na
Trained deliveries	393	506	706	762	556
Trashiyangtse					
Antenatal	504	260	227	622	818
Postnatal	144	108	14	449	510
Reported deliveries	na	69	171	113	na
Trained deliveries	34	57	131	93	132
Trongsa					
Antenatal	760	88	321	818	855
Postnatal	212	65	48	594	590
Reported deliveries	na	117	255	464	na
Trained deliveries	227	56	212	276	234
Tsirang					
Antenatal	759	315	332	1,202	na
Postnatal	332	368	7	534	283
Reported deliveries	na	69	111	81	na
Trained deliveries	107	69	98	81	37
Wangduephodrang					
Antenatal	1,640	706	563	2,075	2,361
Postnatal	572	578	90	1,597	2,111
Reported deliveries	na	347	464	454	na
Trained deliveries	251	251	358	393	655
Zhemgang					
Antenatal	1,230	530	450	652	1,566
Postnatal	375	113	26	1,229	557
Reported deliveries	na	167	318	178	na
Trained deliveries	360	127	298	186	322

Note: Trained delivery refer to deliveries attended by trained health personnels in hospitals/BHUs and at home

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.13: DETAILS OF COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND PUERPERIUM,BHUTAN,2001

Complications	Numbers	Percent
Pregnancy of mothers		
Abortions	125	4.8
Antepartum haemorrhage	102	3.9
Hypertensive diseases	18	0.7
Anaemia	1,983	75.9
Hepatitis	1	0.0
Malaria	6	0.2
Others	17	0.7
Labour/delivery		
Obstructed labour	41	1.6
Transverse lie	7	0.3
Brech	52	2.0
Ruptured uterus	2	0.1
Hypertensive diseases	11	0.4
Prematurity	34	1.3
Others	41	1.6
Puerperium		
Postpartum hamorrhage	49	1.9
Retained Placenta	81	3.1
Pyxeria	10	0.4
PPH RP	22	0.8
Others	11	0.4
All complications	2,613	100.0

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.14: FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTORS BY TYPE OF METHOD, BHUTAN 1996 TO 2001

Method	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Tubectomy	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1,941
Vasectomy	1,930	74	4,451	6,835	8,204	9,884
Minilap	n.a	806	478	1,374	1,510	na
Intra uterine device(IUD)	1,602	1,582	1,977	2,549	1,582	2,881
Pills	8,917	6,483	7,104	3,697	4,227	6,126
Condoms	7,411	6,309	7,599	11,310	3,393	6,016
Injection DMPA	12,065	12,024	15,746	15,184	8,498	14,740
All methods	31,925	27,278	37,355	40,949	27,414	41,588

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.15: NUMBER OF USERS OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS BY TYPE BY DZONGKHAG, 2001

Dzongkhag	Family planning methods						Total
	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	IUD	DMPA	Pills	Condom	
Bumthang	197	22	103	409	83	39	853
Chhukha	1442	547	653	1961	1205	1081	6889
Dagana	282	13	26	673	680	640	2314
Gasa	0	0	0	234	92	51	377
Haa	64	30	8	153	183	150	588
Lhuntse	309	23	96	560	106	71	1165
Mongar	430	31	180	1214	292	328	2475
Paro	249	110	186	1620	664	521	3350
Pemagatshel	291	4	52	286	29	162	824
Punakha	331	171	61	477	108	94	1242
Samdrupjongkha	1285	116	127	862	260	338	2988
Samtse	1883	239	122	453	308	379	3384
Sarpang	1022	282	402	852	509	239	3306
Thimphu	305	133	124	550	413	226	1751
Trashigang	330	4	69	1450	176	485	2514
Trashiyangtse	445	13	259	270	28	235	1250
Trongsa	170	80	70	340	62	82	804
Tsirang	100	44	41	356	210	130	881
Wangduephodrang	151	6	39	571	339	448	1554
Zhemgang	356	66	225	785	220	125	1777
Bhutan	9884	1941	2881	14740	6126	6016	41588

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.16: NUMBER OF BLOOD SLIDE EXAMINATIONS FOR MALARIA AND MALARIOMETRIC INDICES, BHUTAN,1996 TO 2000

Details	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total blood films examined (numbers)	80,777	68,153	58,086	79,589	76,445
Blood film detected negative	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Blood films detected positive	17,446	9,029	6,995	40,590	5,935
Plasmodium vivax	10,601	5,044	n.a	n.a	3,197
Plasmodium falciparum	6,845	3,614	n.a	n.a	2,738
Mixed infections	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Malariometric indices					
Annual blood slide examination rate	23.1	19.4	n.a	n.a	22.0
Slide positive rate	22.0	13.2	12.0	n.a	8.0
Annual parasite incidence	49.8	25.7	n.a	n.a	17.0
Slide falciparum rate	8.5	5.3	n.a	n.a	4.0
Positive falciparum rate (%)	39.0	40.8	n.a	n.a	46.0
Deaths due to malaria (numbers)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.17: NUMBER OF BLOOD SLIDE EXAMINATIONS FOR MALARIA AND MALARIOMETRIC INDICES, BHUTAN,1996 TO 2000

Details	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total blood films examined (numbers)	80,777	68,153	58,086	79,589	76,445
Blood film detected negative	n.a	n.a	n.a		
Blood films detected positive	17,446	9,029	6,995	40,590	5,935
Plasmodium vivax	10,601	5,044	n.a	n.a	3,197
Plasmodium falciparum	6,845	3,614	n.a	n.a	2,738
Mixed infections	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Malariometric indices					
Annual blood slide examination rate	23.1	19.4	n.a	n.a	22.0
Slide positive rate	22	13.2	12	n.a	8.0
Annual parasite incidence	49.8	25.7	n.a	n.a	17.0
Slide falciparum rate	8.5	5.3	n.a	n.a	4.0
Positive falciparum rate (%)	39	40.8	n.a	n.a	46.0
Deaths due to malaria (numbers)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15

Data for 2001 not available from the source

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.18: NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES BY TYPE, BHUTAN, 1993 TO 2000

(persons)

Year	Cases diagnosed and treated			
	Pulmonary	Extra Pulmonary	Total cases	Total deaths
1993	3,224	1,034	4,258	40
1994	1,427	393	1,820	23
1995	1,038	270	1,308	62
1996	942	329	1,271	51
1997	na	na	1,211	33
1998	924	368	1,292	55
1999	778	396	1,174	40
2000	777	363	1,140	25

*data for 2001 not available from the source

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.19: WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES BY TYPE AND BY DZONGKHAG, 2001

(numbers)

Dzongkhag	Percentage Coverage				
	Sanitary Latrines	Houses with piped water	Animal sheds	Garbage pits	Smokeless Stoves
Bumthang	94	94	63	86	94
Chhukha	76	59	24	39	42
Dagana	79	38	70	56	4
Gasa	89	43	89	82	10
Haa	94	93	39	42	77
Lhuntse	88	84	63	45	6
Mongar	87	68	62	51	7
Paro	81	73	33	55	59
Pemagatshel	81	89	67	36	0
Punakha	85	76	62	68	39
Samdrupjongkha	89	69	63	51	14
Samtse	82	53	60	52	19
Sarpang	82	52	59	58	26
Shemgang	79	62	39	55	9
Thimphu	92	96	55	53	67
Trashigang	90	71	54	43	8
Trashiyangtse	90	76	74	44	2
Trongsa	87	82	85	64	27
Tsirang	80	67	85	45	27
Wangduephodrang	95	77	57	85	19
Bhutan	1,720	1,422	1,203	1,110	556

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

TABLE 2.20: NUMBER OF PATIENT REFERRED OUTSIDE BHUTAN BY SEX AND CASUALTIES, 1994/95 TO 2000/01

(numbers)

Year	Recovered			Dead		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1994-95	126	114	240	2	1	3
1995-96	194	188	382	1	1	2
1996-97	215	201	416	2		2
1997-98	221	213	434	8	3	11
1998-99	292	238	530	8	7	15
1999-00	288	236	524	524	9	17
2000-01	298	286	584	584	3	9
Total	1,634	1,476	3,110	1,129	24	59

Source: Health Division, Thimphu

CHAPTER 3: EDUCATION

The development of a comprehensive education system in Bhutan was initiated in 1961. Prior to that time there were virtually no modern education facilities inside Bhutan, apart from the traditional education given in the monasteries. Today there is an extensive network of Schools and other educational institutions spread throughout the country. The present formal educational structure consists of one-year pre-primary (PP) six years primary, four years secondary (comprising of two years junior college and three years of degree programme).

Entry into the formal education system starts at the age of six when the children are admitted into preprimary classes. The medium of instruction in the schools is both Bhutan's National language 'Dzongkha' and English. School curricula also include training in traditional arts, crafts, and agriculture. Besides the modern education system, there is large number of traditional institutions offering education to children in monasteries, Drupdas and Shedras, for which data are not maintained by the Education Department. Non-formal education first began formally in 1992, although that existed in disorganized traditional forms earlier. The division of education maintains an extensive range of data on students, schools and teaching personnel and the summary data are presented in this chapter.

The gross Primary enrolment rate in 2000 was estimated at 72 %. There were 126500 students enrolled in 574 schools/institute and 146 Non-formal education centers. Of 574 schools and institute only 7 were privately run while the rest was government run. In 2001, there were 164 community schools catering to small and far flung communities. A community school is the basic level in primary school system, which caters to a specific community, a village or a cluster of defined villages. Number of Non Formal Education centers expanded from 6 in 1992 and 300 learners to 146 centers within 7,488 learners in 2001. The NFE centers provide only basic literacy courses of reading and writing.

The size of enrolment was highest in Thimphu Dzongkhag followed by Trashigang, Chukha, Samdrupjongkhar and Mongar. Many schools provide boarding facilities for students living in areas far from the nearest school. Children from communities who do not have their own schools enroll in the more distant school either as day scholar or as a boarder. This is made possible largely through the provision of meals through world Food Programme (WFP). At present, 8 community schools and 73 primary schools benefit from the WFP programme. A total of 12443 children study as boarders in 2001.

TABLE 3.1: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS, STAFF AND STUDENTS, BHUTAN 2001

Details	Community schools	Primary schools	Junior schools	High schools	Private schools	Other institutes	on formal Education	Total
Number of schools/ Institutions	164	104	64	31	12	7	192	574
Total staff								
Teaching staff	445	737	1,081	761	158	173	156	3,511
Nationals								
Non Nationals								
Non teaching staff	23	157	209	289	27	-		705
Nationals								
Non Nationals								
Number of students	18,931	30,710	43,275	21,444	2,940	1,712	7,488	126,500
Males	10,261	16,624	20,487	11,816	1,540			60,728
Females	8,670	14,086	20,487	9,628	1,400			54,271
Student to teacher ratio	43	42	40	28	19	10	48	36

Source: Education Division, Thimphu

TABLE 3.2: NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, BHUTAN,1991 TO 2001

Year	Infrastructure			Teachers			Students		Total
	Schools	Institutes	Total	Schools	Institutes	Total	Schools	Institutes	
1991	244	8	252	2,153	184	2,337	50,412	1,693	52,105
1992	261	7	268	2,146	187	2,333	55,850	1,520	57,370
1993	267	7	274	2,084	197	2,281	62,138	1,524	63,662
1994	279	7	286	2,208	210	2,418	69,154	1,732	70,886
1995	281	7	288	2,224	199	2,423	75,504	1,772	77,276
1996	292	8	300	2,314	203	2,517	82,362	1,795	84,157
1997	302	10	312	2,242	293	2,535	90,378	1,889	92,267
1998	312	10	322	2,570	215	2,785	96,509	2,004	98,513
1999	333	10	343	2,632	224	2,856	102,746	2,124	104,870
2000	354	7	361	2,867	159	3,026	110,517	1,824	112,341
2001	na	na	na	4,043	173	4,216	124,788	1,712	126,500

Source: Education Division, Thimphu

TABLE 3.3: NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES BY TYPE AND DZONGKHAG, 2001

Dzongkhag	Private schools	Community schools	Primary schools	Junior schools	High schools	Other institutes	Total
Bumthang	1	9	1	2	2		15
Chhukha	2	15	6	3	5		31
Dagana	na	8	2	1	1		12
Gasa	na	3		1			4
Haa	na	1	5	1	1		8
Lhuntse	na	9	7	2	1		19
Mongar	na	23	8	5	2		38
Paro	na	4	4	5	2 1 (TTC)		34
Pemagatshel	na	8	3	4	1		16
Punakha	na	3	5	1	1		10
Samdrupjongkhar	na	8	7	6	1		22
Samtse	na	2	4	4	1 1 (NIE)		21
Sarpang	na	7	3	1	2 2 (S.Patshala)		33
Thimphu	9	3	6	9	3 1 (ILCS)		49
Trashigang	na	27	15	8	3 2 (Col.+NID)		82
Trashiyangtse	na	9	5	2	1		17
Trongsa	na	9	4	2	1		16
Tsirang	na	3	1	1	1		6
Wangduephodrang	na	8	5	4	1		18
Zhemgang	na	5	13	2	1		21
Bhutan	12	164	104	64	31		472

Source: Education Division, Thimphu

TABLE 3.4:NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY NATIONALITY,BHUTAN,2000

Institution	2000			2001		
	National	Foreigner	Total	National	Foreigner	Total
Schools	2111	521	2632	2334	533	2867
Community School	294	2	296	362	5	367
Primary School	779	90	869	694	56	750
Junior School	645	217	862	790	238	1028
High School	310	204	514	393	221	614
Private School	83	8	91	95	13	108
Specialised/Professional Institutes	165	59	224	283	507	790
Sherubtse College	17	35	52	19	34	53
National Institute of Education	23	6	29	28	7	35
Teachers Training Centre	25		25	32	1	33
Royal Bhutan Polytechnic	35	10	45	37	13	50
Royal Technical Institute	31	8	39	30	9	39
National Trade Training Institute						
Semtokha Rigzhung Institute	24	-	24	27	-	27
National Institute for the Disabled (NID)	7	-	7	6	1	7
Sanskrit Patshala	3	-	3	4	-	4
Total teachers	2276	580	2856	2617	1040	3657

TABLE 3.5: NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS BY DZONGKHAG, APRIL, 2000

Dzongkhag	Educational facilities	Teachers			Students		
		Total	National	Non national	Total	Girls	Boys
Bumthang	14	97	84	13	3,338	1,648	1,690
Chhukha	28	271	210	61	10,694	4,723	5,971
Dagana	10	56	52	4	2,136	1,011	1,125
Gasa	4	15	15	-	402	165	237
Haa	8	95	80	15	3,141	1,557	1,584
Lhuntse	17	83	74	9	2,918	1,221	1,697
Mongar	37	192	154	38	7,602	3,220	4,382
Paro	16	235	193	42	7,768	3,791	3,977
Pemagatshel	15	82	59	23	3,534	1,488	2,046
Punakha	10	112	87	25	3,945	1,911	2,034
Samdrupjongkhar	23	169	122	47	7,447	3,068	4,379
Samtse	12	131	106	25	4,627	1,932	2,695
Sarpang	15	93	74	19	5,030	2,365	2,665
Thimphu	27	583	481	102	18,959	9,324	9,635
Trashigang	54	356	268	88	12,120	5,193	6,927
Trashiyangtse	16	86	73	13	3,372	1,441	1,931
Trongsa	14	73	67	6	2,840	1,369	1,471
Tsirang	6	41	32	9	2,270	991	1,279
Wangduephodrang	17	134	115	19	5,945	2,856	3,089
Zhemgang	18	119	102	17	4,253	1,818	2,435
Bhutan	361	3,023	2,448	575	112,341	51,092	61,249

Source: Education Division, Thimphu

TABLE 3.6: NUMBER OF ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, BHUTAN, 1996 TO 2000

Institutions	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Schools	82,362	90,378	96,509	102,746	110,814
Community school	9,257	10,743	12,695	14,654	17,335
Primary school	53,095	51,776	41,733	37,126	32,744
Junior high schools	12,491	17,907	29,502	34,923	40,508
High schools	6,271	8,528	11,035	14,023	17,778
Private schools	1,248	1,424	1,544	2,020	2,449
Other institutions	1,795	1,878	1,934	2,094	2,434
Sherubtse college	445	496	571	528	611
National Institute of Education	189	199	207	267	278
Teachers Training College	177	206	280	446	594
Royal Bhutan Polytechnic	239	258	277	181	297
Royal Technical Institute	265	264	296	314	313
Semtokha Rigzhung Institute	393	305	219	135	236
National Institute for the Disabled (NID)	27	28	30	40	38
Sanskrit patshala	60	97	54	83	67
Natioanl trade training institute	na	25	na	na	na
All institutions	84,157	92,256	98,443	104,840	113,248

Source: Education Division, Thimphu.

TABLE 3.7: NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND BELOW BY DZONGKHAG AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, 2001

Dzongkhag	Private schools			Community schools			Primary schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Bumthang	60	27	87	423	481	904	89	89	178
Chhukha	392	368	760	1,164	1,008	2,172	826	607	1,433
Dagana	0	0	0	522	483	1,005	229	238	467
Gasa	0	0	0	97	83	180	0	0	0
Haa	0	0	0	22	21	43	782	794	1,576
Lhuntse	0	0	0	306	267	573	794	617	1,411
Mongar	0	0	0	1,554	1,264	2,818	955	718	1,673
Paro	0	0	0	275	266	541	623	578	1,201
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	494	408	902	279	200	479
Punakha	0	0	0	161	166	327	1,051	1,037	2,088
Samtse	0	0	0	670	456	1,126	1,271	901	2,172
Samdrupjongkhar	0	0	0	138	70	208	832	569	1,401
Sarpang (a)	0	0	0	1,084	954	2,038	1,026	950	1,976
Thimphu	1,088	1,005	2,093	183	153	336	2,351	2,213	4,564
Trashigang	0	0	0	1,500	1,165	2,665	1,775	1,321	3,096
Trashiyangtse	0	0	0	387	354	741	517	434	951
Trongsa	0	0	0	369	321	690	595	598	1,193
Tsirang	0	0	0	379	246	625	182	148	330
Wangduephodrang	0	0	0	364	339	703	1,006	924	1,930
Zhemgang	0	0	0	169	165	334	1,441	1,150	2,591
Bhutan	1,540	1,400	2,940	10,261	8,670	18,931	16,624	14,086	30,710

TABLE 3.7: NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND BELOW BY DZONGKHAG AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, 2001

Dzongkhag	Junior schools			High schools			All schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Bumthang	645	663	1,308	590	508	1,098	1,235	1,171	2,406
Chhukha	1,929	1,691	3,620	1,989	1,633	3,622	3,918	3,324	7,242
Dagana	300	271	571	208	168	376	508	439	947
Gasa	113	97	210	0	0	0	113	97	210
Haa	373	364	737	425	414	839	798	778	1,576
Lhuntse	354	307	661	345	203	548	699	510	1,209
Mongar	1,220	983	2,203	605	334	939	1,825	1,317	3,142
Paro	1,943	1,975	3,918	963	938	1,901	2,906	2,913	5,819
Pemagatshel	1,077	787	1,864	297	182	479	1,374	969	2,343
Punakha	530	526	1,056	480	302	782	1,010	828	1,838
Samtse	1,578	1,074	2,652	533	512	1,045	2,111	1,586	3,697
Samdrupjongkhar	1,327	985	2,312	622	599	1,221	1,949	1,584	3,533
Sarpang (a)	332	294	626	684	513	1,197	1,016	807	1,823
Thimphu	5,129	5,098	10,218	1,332	1,401	2,733	6,461	6,499	12,951
Trashigang	2,307	2,089	4,396	1,019	638	1,657	3,326	2,727	6,053
Trashiyangtse	599	425	1,024	519	438	957	1,118	863	1,981
Trongsa	425	410	835	254	180	434	679	590	1,269
Tsirang	551	513	1,064	320	225	545	871	738	1,609
Wangduephodrang	1,475	1,517	2,992	257	223	480	1,732	1,740	3,472
Zhemgang	581	415	996	374	217	591	955	632	1,587
Bhutan	22,788	20,475	43,263	11,816	9,628	21,444	34,604	30,112	64,716

Note: (a)Total figure excludes 60 students of Surrey Sanskrit Patsala

Source: Education Division, Thimphu

TABLE 3.8: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY GRADE AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, BHUTAN, 2001

Grade	Private school			Community school			Primary school		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Nursery	266	267	533	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre primary	235	234	469	2,328	2,099	4,427	2,652	2,423	5,075
I	159	153	312	2,104	1,831	3,935	2,667	2,243	4,910
II	106	76	182	1,656	1,451	3,107	2,665	2,215	4,880
III	60	44	104	1,548	1,176	2,724	2,327	1,983	4,310
IV	40	38	78	1,222	970	2,192	2,485	2,113	4,598
V	29	43	72	829	650	1,479	2,065	1,693	3,758
VI	24	21	45	574	493	1,067	1,763	1,416	3,179
VII	13	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	49	55	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-
XI	342	285	627	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII	211	174	385	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,540	1,400	2,940	10,261	8,670	18,931	16,624	14,086	30,710

Source: Education Division, Thimphu

TABLE 3.8: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY GRADE AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, BHUTAN, 2001

Grade	Junior school			High school			All schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Nursery							266	267	533
Pre primary	2,323	2,142	4,465	360	370	730	7,898	7,268	15,166
I	2,725	2,369	5,094	403	352	755	8,058	6,948	15,006
II	2,540	2,321	4,861	426	390	816	7,393	6,453	13,846
III	2,424	2,231	4,655	342	359	701	6,701	5,793	12,494
IV	2,454	2,219	4,673	358	354	712	6,559	5,694	12,253
V	2,226	2,110	4,336	311	299	610	5,460	4,795	10,255
VI	2,304	2,163	4,467	318	316	634	4,983	4,409	9,392
VII	3,365	3,009	6,374	1,039	1,008	2,047	4,417	4,022	8,439
VIII	2,427	1,923	4,350	1,233	1,095	2,328	3,666	3,023	6,689
IX	-	-	-	3,230	2,660	5,890	3,230	2,660	5,890
X	-	-	-	2,606	1,908	4,514	2,655	1,963	1,618
	-	-	-						
XI	-	-	-	696	308	1,004	1,038	593	1,631
XII	-	-	-	494	209	703	705	383	1,088
Non formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22,788	20,487	43,275	11,816	9,628	21,444	63,029	54,271	114,300

TABLE 3.9: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY GRADE, 1996 TO 2001

Grade	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Primary grades	69,968	74,666	78,007	77,618	81,150	88,412
Pre-primary	13,675	14,714	14,011	14,918	15,818	15,166
I	11,795	13,042	13,965	13,663	14,258	15,006
II	11,223	11,404	12,517	13,235	13,324	13,846
III	10,437	10,503	10,683	11,535	12,240	12,494
IV	9,482	10,287	10,397	10,527	11,389	12,253
V	7,551	8,357	9,206	9,536	9,712	10,255
VI	5,805	6,359	7,228	4,204	4,409	9,392
Junior high grades	8,123	16,565	19,167	17,387	18,734	10,508
VI(a)	-	6,359	7,228	3,824	4,305	na
VII	4,445	5,868	6,509	7,383	7,999	8,439
VIII	3,678	4,338	5,430	6,180	6,430	6,689
High school grades	3,432	4,534	5,435	6,560	8,872	10,508
IX	2,037	2,706	3,132	3,916	5,506	5,890
X	1,395	1,828	2,303	2,599	3,366	4,618
Higher secondary school						2,719
XI	-	-	-	-	-	1,631
XII	-	-	-	-	-	1,088
Total students	81,523	95,765	102,609	101,656	108,756	112,147

Note: High school excludes students of class XI and XII; excludes private schools

(a) grade vi is in junior level as well. Figures now included under primary level.

Source: Education Division, Ministry of Health and Education, Thimphu

TABLE 3.10: NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLED, PROMOTEES, REPEATERS AND DROPOUTS BY SEX AND GRADE, 2001

Details	PP	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total
All students												
Enrolment	15,166	15,006	13,846	12,494	12,253	10,255	9,392	8,439	6,689	5,890	4,618	114,048
Promoters	13,100	11,976	11,093	10,565	9,163	8,365	7,167	5,892	5,015	4,293	1,623	88,252
Repeaters	2,205	1,906	1,870	1,401	1,688	1,092	1,027	1,272	797	875	325	14,458
Dropouts	155	376	361	274	538	255	520	835	618	338	1,418	5,688

Note: Promotees and dropout figures are imputations

Source: Education Division, Ministry of Health and Education, Thimphu

TABLE 3.11: MONTHLY STIPEND FOR BOARDERS IN DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 2001

Institutions	2001		
	Boarders (persons)	Monthly stipend (Nu/person)	Total (Nu.)
Schools			
Junior High schools			
Bidung Junior High School	200	180	808,200
Yebilaptsha Junior High School	366	180	658,800
Paro Junior High School	253	180	455,400
Chapcha Junior High School	363	180	653,400
Pemagatshel Junior High School	191	180	343,800
Trashigang Junior High School	271	180	234,000
Gaselo Junior High School	230	180	414,000
Dremetse Junior High School	224	180	403,200
Tshekharla Junior High School	329	180	592,200
Khuruthang Junior High School	407	180	752,600
Chumey Junior High School	181	180	325,800
Drujeygang Junior High School	106	180	190,800
Martshala Junior High School	277	180	498,600
Lhuentshe Junior High School	100	180	180,000
Samtengang Junior High School	133	180	239,400
Gasa Junior High School	178	180	320,400
Panbang Junior High School			
Yurung Junior High School	166	180	298,800
Nobding Junior High School	167	180	300,600
Thungkhar Junior High School	130	180	234,000

(a) Stipend is for ten months school session.

Source: Education Division, Thimphu

TABLE 3.11: (Continuation) MONTHLY STIPEND FOR BOARDERS IN DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 2001

Institutions	2001		
	Boarders (persons)	Monthly stipend (Nu/person)	Total (Nu.)
High schools			
Bajothang High School	258	180	464,400
Nangkhor High School	375	180	156,600
Trongsa High School	285	180	513,000
Tangmachu High School	476	180	856,800
Yangchenphu High School	-	-	
Chhukha High School	514	180	925,200
Drugyel High School	516	180	928,800
Punakha High School	610	180	1,098,000
Jigme Sherubling High School	712	180	12,816,000
Zhemgang High School	449	180	824,400
Mongar High School	330	180	594,000
Bjkar High School	387	180	696
Ugyen Dorji High School	649	180	1,168,200
Daga High School	295	180	531,000
Damphu High School	298	180	536,400
Gyelpozhing High School	470	180	846,000
Nganglam High School	87	180	156,600
Other institutions			
Sherubtse College	623	700	4,361,000
Semtokha Rigzhung Institute	206	700	1,442,000
Royal Technical Institute	-	-	-
Royal Bhutan Polytechnic	-	-	-
National Institute of Education	265	1,500	3,975,000
Bachelors and post graduate course	-	-	-
Primary teachers training course	-	-	-
Teacher Training College	329	1,500	4,935,000
National Institute for the Disabled (NID)	37	180	66,600
All institutions			

*upgraded schools

** Renamed schools

Table 3.12: NO OF TEACHERS IN THE SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTE BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF TEACHERS,2000

Education Level	NATIONAL				
	Nursury School	Community School	Primary School	Junior School	High School
All Teachers	65	446	704	435	167
Trained	51	441	698	417	162
Male	13		454	179	101
Female	38	100	244	238	61
Untrained	6		6	18	5
Male	0	6	3	7	4
Female	6	3	3	11	1
DLT level not specified					
Trained	8	93	227	144	59
Male	8	93	227	143	59
Female	0	0	0	1	0
Untrained	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Below High school level					
Trained	8	54	140	50	7
Male	1	44	90	18	4
Female	7	10	50	32	3
Untrained	3	0	2	2	0
Male	-	-	1	1	-
Female	3	-	1	1	-
High school Completed					
Trained	30	130	520	239	9
Male	10	110	340	87	5
Female	20	20	180	152	4
Untrained	1	6	3	8	1
Male	-	3	2	2	1
Female	1	3	1	6	-
Higher scondary Completed					
Trained	13	6	31	101	86
Male	2	6	21	61	59
Female	11	-	10	40	27
Untrained	2	3	0	4	1
Male	-	3	-	3	1
Female	2	-	-	1	-

contd.

Table 3.12 :(Cont.) No of teacher in school and Institute by educational Level of Teachers, 2000

Education Level	NATIONAL				
	Nursury School	Community School	Primary School	Junior School	High School
Graduate Completed					
Trained	0	0	7	26	51
Male	-		3	13	27
Female	-	-	4	13	24
Untrained	0	0	1	4	2
Male	-			1	1
Female	-	-	1	3	1
Postgraduate and above					
Trained	0	0	0	1	9
Male	-				6
Female	-	-		1	3
Untrained	0	0	0	0	1
Male	-				1
Female	-				
All Teachers	4	13	120	170	147
Trained	3	6	56	80	112
Male	2	6	36	57	92
Female	1	0	20	23	20
Untrained	1	7	64	90	35
Male	0	6	48	58	27
Female	1	1	16	32	8
Below High school level					
Trained	0	0	0	0	0
Male	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Untrained	0	0	0	0	0
Male	-		-	-	-
Female	-		-	-	-
High school Completed					
Trained	2	0	2	1	1
Male	2	-	1	-	1
Female	-	-	1	1	-
Untrained	1	0	1	2	1
Male	-	-	1	1	-
Female	1	-	-	1	1

Table 3.12 :(Cont.) No of teacher in schools and Institute by educational level of teachers, 2000

Education Level	NATIONAL				
	Nursury School	Community School	Primary School	Junior School	High School
Higher scondary Completed					
Trained	0	4	11	7	3
Male	-	4	8	6	3
Female	-	-	3	1	-
Untrained	0	4	2	11	0
Male	-	4	1	9	-
Female	-	-	1	2	-
Graduate Completed					
Trained	1	2	35	56	46
Male	-	2	21	38	38
Female	1	-	14	18	8
Untrained	0	3	56	64	19
Male	-	2	43	43	14
Female	-	1	13	21	5
Postgraduate and above					
Trained	0	0	8	16	62
Male	-	-	6	13	50
Female	-	-	2	3	12
Untrained	0	0	5	13	15
Male	-	-	3	5	13
Female	-	-	2	8	2

Source : Education Division, Thimphu.

CHAPTER 4: HUMAN RESOURCES

The economy of Bhutan is characterized by the predominance of people engaged in self-employment, particularly those working on their own land. There is also a good deal of small cottage industry often undertaken in the home. The number of person working for wages is relatively small. Statistics on human resources are designed to measure the involvement of people in economic activities. Economic activities refer to the production of economic goods and services and include the people who are self-employed (e.g. farmers operating their own land) as well as persons who work for wages (i.e. employees). Broadly, a statistical system for human resources should cover topics such as size and characteristics of the labor force, employment, wage rate and conditions of work. Labor statistics usually presented in this chapter are from sample surveys and the national Labor Force Survey conducted annually since 1998. The Central Statistical Organization, Planning Commission conducted the two consecutive Labor Force Surveys in 1998 and 2000. The Department of Employment and Labour conducted the third round of Labor Force Survey in 2001 since its creation in 2000.

Although Share of primary sector in GDP is gradually decreasing, agriculture is still the predominant sector providing employment to around 75% of the labor force. Labor force is marred by high dependency ratio of around 70%. Younger age dependency ratio of 61.4%, besides having a momentary burden yet promises of an expanding work force for the future on the other hand. The old dependency ratio of 9% is an indication of growing number of old age people that'll have a bearing on the socio economic condition in the future. The private sector is emerging as the important sector generating employment opportunities for increasing labor market. Unemployment rate in 1999 was estimated to around 1.4 %. It was also observed that 68% of all the unemployed were those in ages between 15 and 29.

TABLE 4.1: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO ECOMOMIC ACTIVITY BY AGE & SEX, 1984

Age group	Agriculture	Service	Business	Others	Occupation
Male					
Less than 15	7 -	-		1	92
15-19	54.7	2 *		3.5	39.7
20-24	70.9	11.1	1.5	4	12.5
25-29	76.7	13.8	2	4.4	3.1
30-34	82	11.1	1.7	4.3	0.8
35-39	84.4	7.7	2.4	4.7 *	
40-44	87.7	5.9	2.3	3.6 *	
45-54	90.5	3.3	1.6	3.6	1
55-64	88.1	1	0.9	4	6
65 and over	71.1	1.5 *		0.9	26
All ages	52.5	3.9	0.9	2.8	39.9
Age 15-64	78.4	6.5	1.4	4	9.6
Female					
Less than 15	9.2 -	-		0.2	90.7
15-19	87.8 *	*		0.4	11
20-24	95.7	1	1.1 *		2.1
25-29	98 *	*	*		0.7
30-34	98.4 *	*	*	*	
35-39	99.1 *	*	*	*	
40-44	99.2 *	*	*	-	
45-54	98.4 *	*	*		1.2
55-64	91.1 *	*	*		8.5
65 and over	73.2 *	*	-		26.1
All ages	61.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	37.8
Age 15-64	95.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.6
Total persons					
Less than 15	8.2 -	-		0.6	91.3
15-19	72.4	1.2 *		1.9	24.4
20-24	83.9	5.8	1.3	2	7
25-29	88	6.8	1.1	2.2	1.8
30-34	90.8	5.4	1.1	2.1	0.6
35-39	91.7	3.9	1.4	2.5	0.5
40-44	93.5	3	1.4	1.9 *	
45-54	94.4	1.7	1	1.9	1.1
55-64	89.6	0.6	0.6	2	7.2
65 and over	72.1	1 *		0.5	26
All ages	57.2	2	0.6	1.4	38.8
Age 15-64	87.2	3.4	0.9	2	6.5

Sorce: Demographic Sample survey, Cso, 1984

TABLE 4.2 : EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL SERVICE, BHUTAN, 1996 TO 2001

Ministry/Division	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All Ministeries	12,418.00	12,627.00	12,587.00	11,560.00	14,501.00
Ministry of Home affairs	1,185.00	1,195.00	1,556.00	1,143.00	1,382.00
Home affairs	433.00	436.00	387.00	349.00	458.00
Dzongkhags	752.00	759.00	1,169.00	794.00	924.00
Ministry of Finance	605.00	661.00	608.00	602.00	636.00
Ministry of Communication	2,134.00	2,037.00	1,385.00	1,286.00	1,278.00
Ministry of Health and Education	4,779.00	5,055.00	5,409.00	5,504.00	6,135.00
Ministry of Agriculture	2,435.00	2,498.00	2,401.00	2,457.00	2,399.00
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	125.00	130.00	109.00	122.00	112.00
Ministry of Trade and Industry	1,155.00	1,051.00	1,119.00	1,131.00	1,177.00
Other Non-Ministerial Organisation	982.00	1,095.00	1,058.00	1,098.00	1,365.00
His Majesty's Secretariat	48.00	47.00	47.00	48.00	37.00
Planning Commission Secretariat	79.00	77.00	48.00	45.00	56.00
Royal Civil Service Commission	47.00	49.00	47.00	48.00	45.00
Royal Audit Authority	122.00	123.00	134.00	134.00	143.00
Royal Advisory Council	14.00	15.00	18.00	16.00	15.00
National Assembly	14.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	20.00
National Commission for Cultural Affairs	142.00	146.00	139.00	128.00	104.00
Dratshang Lhentshog	36.00	34.00			26.00
National Women's Association of Bhutan	1.00	1.00	1.00		-
National Technical Training Authority			141.00	161.00	178.00
Judiciary	255.00	252.00	274.00	272.00	286.00
Bhutan Olympic Committee	21.00	23.00	20.00	21.00	19.00
Dzongkhag Development Commission	17.00	18.00	17.00	23.00	24.00
Royal Institute of Management	98.00	88.00	88.00	111.00	109.00
Royal Monetary Authority	58.00	180.00			2.00
National Environment Commission	22.00	22.00	29.00	33.00	37.00
Department of Legal Affairs			11.00	11.00	13.00
Cabinet Secretariat			6.00	9.00	9.00
Centre for Bhutan Studies			8.00	8.00	8.00
National Employment Board			9.00	13.00	17.00
National Pension and Provident Fund Bureau					1.00
Others	8.00	5.00	6.00		216.00
All Civil Servants	13400	13722	13645	13343	14484

Source: Royal Civil Service Commission, Thimphu

TABLE 4.3: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX AND PRINCIPLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THIMPHU AND PHUNTSHOLING TOWNS, 1991

Economic Activity	Male		Female		Persons	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Thimphu Town						
All persons 15 years and over	5350	100	4410	100	9760	100
All persons not employed	1250	23.4	2330	52.9	3580	36.7
All persons employed	4110	76.8	2080	47.2	6190	63.4
Agriculture	280	5.2	850	19.3	1130	11.6
Self employed	-	-	530	19.8	530	5.4
Paid or unpaid employee	230	4.3	-		230	2.4
Non Agro organised business	3780	70.7	1220	27.7	5000	51.2
Self employed	720	13.5	210	4.8	930	9.5
Paid or unpaid employee	3070	57.4	1020	23.2	4090	41.9
Cottage activities	-	-	600	13.6	600	6.1
Phuntsholing town	-	-	-	-	-	-
All persons 15 years and over	1970	100	2120	100	4090	100
All persons not employed	270	13.7	1150	54.2	1420	34.7
All persons employed	1700	86.5	970	45.8	2670	65.3
Agriculture	150	7.6	330	15.6	480	11.7
Self employed	-	-	330	15.6	330	8.1
Paid or unpaid employee	-	-	-	-	147	3.6
Non Agro organised business	1500	76.3	270	12.7	1770	43.3
Self employed	220	11.2	-	-	220	5.4
Paid or unpaid employee	1280	65.1	220	10.4	1500	36.7
Cottage activities	-	-	380	17.9	380	9.3

Note: Prelimenary estimates

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey, CSO, Ministry of Planning, Thimphu

Table 4.4: Percent distribution of umemployed persons by age- sex and area of residence, Bhutan, 1998

Age group	Total	Urban	Rural
Both sexes	100	37.2	62.8
15-19	20.4	5.9	14.5
20-24	25.1	9.6	15.5
25-29	13.1	6.9	6.2
30-34	10.5	4.5	6.1
35-39	13	3.3	9.7
40-44	4.1	1.8	2.3
45-49	4.1	3.2	0.9
50-54	4.8	0.5	4.4
55-59	4.4	1	3.4
60-64	0.5	0.5	0
65+	0	0	0
Male	55.6	14.7	40.9
15-19	9.4	2.3	7.2
20-24	17.5	3.4	14
25-29	6.4	2.5	3.9
30-34	4.8	1.6	3.3
35-39	8.1	1.6	6.5
40-44	2.1	0.8	1.3
45-49	2	1.2	0.9
50-54	1.1	0.3	0.9
55-59	3.8	0.7	3.1
60-64	0.3	0.3	0
65+	0	0	0
Female	44.4	22.5	21.9
15-19	11	3.6	7.4
20-24	7.6	6.2	1.4
25-29	6.6	4.3	2.3
30-34	5.7	2.9	2.8
35-39	4.9	1.7	3.2
40-44	2	1.1	1
45-49	2.1	2.1	0
50-54	3.7	0.2	3.5
55-59	0.5	0.3	0.3
60-64	0.2	0.2	0
65+	0	0	0

survey 1998, Bhutan

Table 4.4: Percent distribution of umemployed persons by age- sex and area of residence, Bhutan, 1998

Age group	Total	Urban	Rural
Both sexes	100	37.2	62.8
15-19	20.4	5.9	14.5
20-24	25.1	9.6	15.5
25-29	13.1	6.9	6.2
30-34	10.5	4.5	6.1
35-39	13	3.3	9.7
40-44	4.1	1.8	2.3
45-49	4.1	3.2	0.9
50-54	4.8	0.5	4.4
55-59	4.4	1	3.4
60-64	0.5	0.5	0
65+	0	0	0
Male	55.6	14.7	40.9
15-19	9.4	2.3	7.2
20-24	17.5	3.4	14
25-29	6.4	2.5	3.9
30-34	4.8	1.6	3.3
35-39	8.1	1.6	6.5
40-44	2.1	0.8	1.3
45-49	2	1.2	0.9
50-54	1.1	0.3	0.9
55-59	3.8	0.7	3.1
60-64	0.3	0.3	0
65+	0	0	0
Female	44.4	22.5	21.9
15-19	11	3.6	7.4
20-24	7.6	6.2	1.4
25-29	6.6	4.3	2.3
30-34	5.7	2.9	2.8
35-39	4.9	1.7	3.2
40-44	2	1.1	1
45-49	2.1	2.1	0
50-54	3.7	0.2	3.5
55-59	0.5	0.3	0.3
60-64	0.2	0.2	0
65+	0	0	0

survey 1998, Bhutan

Table 4.6: Percent distribution of employed persons by age-sex and area of residence, Bhutan, 1998

Age group	Total	Urban	Rural
Both sexes	100	13.3	86.7
15-19	10.8	0.6	10.2
20-24	12.6	1.7	10.8
25-29	13.3	2.9	10.4
30-34	11.7	2.4	9.3
35-39	10.8	2	8.8
40-44	9.7	1.4	8.3
45-49	8.5	1	7.4
50-54	8.1	0.5	7.5
55-59	6.1	0.3	5.8
60-64	4.7	0.2	4.5
65+	3.8	0.1	3.7
Male	55.8	9.8	46
15-19	4.8	0.3	4.5
20-24	6.3	1	5.3
25-29	6.8	2	4.8
30-34	6.9	1.9	5
35-39	6.4	1.6	4.9
40-44	5.4	1.1	4.3
45-49	5	0.9	4.2
50-54	4.7	0.4	4.2
55-59	3.8	0.3	3.5
60-64	3	0.1	2.9
65+	2.6	0.1	2.4
Female	44.2	3.5	40.8
15-19	6	0.3	5.7
20-24	6.3	0.7	5.6
25-29	6.4	0.9	5.6
30-34	4.8	0.6	4.3
35-39	4.4	0.4	4
40-44	4.3	0.3	4
45-49	3.4	0.2	3.3
50-54	3.4	0.1	3.3
55-59	2.3	0.1	2.3
60-64	1.7	0	1.6
65+	1.3	0	1.3

Source: National labour Survey 1998, Bhutan

Table 4.7: Percent distribution of employed by age-sex and area of receidence, Bhutan, 1999

Age group	Total	Urban	Rural
Both sexes	100	11	89
15-19	7.2	0.4	6.8
20-24	9.1	1.3	7.8
25-29	8.3	2.4	6
30-34	6.5	2.1	4.4
35-39	6.1	1.8	4.3
40-44	5.3	1.1	4.1
45-49	5	0.9	4.1
50-54	3.1	0.4	2.6
55-59	3.1	0.3	2.9
60-64	1.3	0.1	1.1
65+	1.4	0.1	1.3
Male	54.5	7.7	46.8
15-19	5.6	0.2	5.4
20-24	6.6	0.7	5.9
25-29	6.8	1.5	5.2
30-34	5.8	1.5	4.3
35-39	5.4	1.3	4.1
40-44	5.6	0.9	4.7
45-49	4.7	0.8	4
50-54	4.3	0.3	4
55-59	4.1	0.2	3.9
60-64	3	0.1	2.9
65+	2.6	0.1	2.5
Female	45.5	3.3	42.2
15-19	6.8	0.3	6.5
20-24	7.8	0.6	7.2
25-29	6	0.8	5.2
30-34	4.4	0.6	3.8
35-39	4.3	0.5	3.9
40-44	4.1	0.2	3.9
45-49	4.1	0.2	3.9
50-54	2.6	0.1	2.6
55-59	2.9	0.1	2.8
60-64	1.1	0	1.1
65+	1.3	0	1.3

Source: National Labout Force Survey 1999, Bhutan

Table 4.8: Percent distribution of economically active and inactive population by age and area of residence, participation rate, 1998

Age group	Total Percent	Economically Inactive	conomically active populatio		Rate		
			Employed	Unemployed	LFPR	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
Both areas	100	41.1	58.1	0.8	58.9	98.6	1.4
15-19	17	10.6	6.3	0.2	37.8	97.5	2.5
20-24	13.2	5.7	7.3	0.2	56.7	97.3	2.7
25-29	11.2	3.3	7.7	0.1	70.1	98.6	1.4
30-34	9.3	2.4	6.8	0.1	74.2	98.8	1.2
35-39	8.6	2.2	6.3	0.1	74.3	98.4	1.6
40-44	7.8	2.1	5.6	0	72.8	99.4	0.6
45-49	7.1	2.1	4.9	0	70.2	99.3	0.7
50-54	6.9	2.2	4.7	0	68.6	99.2	0.8
55-59	5.8	2.2	3.6	0	62.4	99	1
60-64	5.2	2.5	2.7	0	52.5	99.8	0.2
65+	8	5.8	2.2	0	28	99.5	0.5
Urban	14.9	6.9	7.7	0.3	53.9	96.2	3.8
15-19	2.5	2.1	0.4	0	16.1	88.2	11.8
20-24	2.3	1.3	1	0.1	46.1	92.8	7.2
25-29	2.7	1	1.7	0.1	63.6	96.8	3.2
30-34	2.1	0.7	1.4	0	68.1	97.5	2.5
35-39	1.7	0.5	1.1	0	69.8	97.7	2.3
40-44	1.2	0.3	0.8	0	72.3	98.2	1.8
45-49	0.9	0.2	0.6	0	72.2	95.9	4.1
50-54	0.5	0.2	0.3	0	64.7	98.8	1.2
55-59	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	61.7	96.2	3.8
60-64	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	34.7	95.3	4.7
65+	0.4	0.3	0.1	0	21.9	98.7	1.3
Rural	85.1	34.2	50.4	0.5	59.8	99	1
15-19	14.5	8.5	5.9	0.1	41.5	98.1	1.9
20-24	10.9	4.5	6.3	0.1	59	98.1	1.9
25-29	8.4	2.3	6	0	72.2	99.2	0.8
30-34	7.2	1.7	5.4	0	76.1	99.1	0.9
35-39	6.9	1.7	5.1	0.1	75.4	98.5	1.5
40-44	6.6	1.8	4.8	0	72.9	99.6	0.4
45-49	6.2	1.9	4.3	0	69.9	99.8	0.2
50-54	6.4	2	4.4	0	68.9	99.2	0.8
55-59	5.4	2	3.4	0	62.4	99.2	0.8
60-64	4.9	2.3	2.6	0	53.3	100	0
65+	7.6	5.5	2.1	0	28.3	99.6	0.4

Source: National Labour Force survey 1998, Bhutan

Table 4.9: Percent distribution of economically active and inactive population by age abd area of residence,participation rate, Bhutan, 1999

Age group	Total Percent	Economically Inactive	conomically active populati		Rate		
			Employed	Unemployed	LFPR	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
Both areas	100	30.4	68.7	1	69.6	98.6	1.4
15-19	18.1	9.4	8.5	0.2	48	97.9	2.1
20-24	14.6	4.4	9.9	0.3	69.9	97.1	2.9
25-29	10.9	2	8.7	0.2	82	97.7	2.1
30-34	8.6	1.5	7	0	82	99.5	0.5
35-39	8.1	1.4	6.6	0	82.8	99.5	0.5
40-44	8.1	1.3	6.7	0.1	83.4	99.3	0.7
45-49	7.5	1.3	6.1	0.1	82.8	98.2	1.8
50-54	6	1.1	4.8	0	81.1	99.1	0.9
55-59	6.1	1.3	4.8	0	79	99.6	0.4
60-64	4.5	1.6	2.8	0	63.6	99.5	0.5
65+	7.6	5	2.7	0	35	100	0
Urban	13.5	5.7	7.6	0.3	57.8	96.7	3.3
15-19	2.4	2	0.3	0.1	14.9	83.9	16.1
20-24	2	1	0.9	0.1	49.2	91.6	8.4
54-29	2.4	0.8	1.6	0	68.1	97.3	2.7
30-34	2	0.5	1.5	0	74.1	98.5	1.5
35-39	1.6	0.4	1.2	0	75.1	98.4	1.6
40-44	1.1	0.3	0.8	0	73.9	98.4	1.6
45-49	0.8	0.2	0.6	0	76.9	98.8	1.2
50-54	0.4	0.1	0.3	0	72.9	97.4	2.6
55-59	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	67	100	0
60-64	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	52.8	99.3	0.7
65+	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	28.5	100	0
Rural	86.5	24.7	61.1	0.7	71.5	98.8	1.2
15-19	15.8	7.4	8.2	0.1	52.9	98.5	1.5
20-24	12.6	3.4	9	0.2	73.2	97.7	2.3
25-29	8.5	1.2	7.1	0.1	86	98.1	1.9
30-34	6.6	1	5.6	0	84.4	99.8	0.2
35-39	6.4	1	5.4	0	84.7	99.8	0.2
40-44	7	1.1	5.9	0	84.8	99.4	0.6
45-49	6.6	1.1	5.4	0.1	83.5	98.1	1.9
50-54	5.6	1	4.5	0	81.7	99.2	0.8
55-59	5.8	1.2	4.6	0	79.6	99.5	0.5
60-64	4.3	1.5	2.7	0	64.1	99.5	0.5
65+	7.4	4.8	2.6	0	35.3	100	0

Source: National Labour Force survey 1998, Bhutan

Table 4.10: Percent distribution of economically active and inactive population by age and sex specific participation rate, Bhutan, 1998

Age group	Total Percent	Econimacally Inactive	Economically active population		Rate	
			Employed	Unemployed	LFPR	Employment Rate
Both sexes	100	41.1	58.1	0.8	58.9	98.6
15-19	17	10.6	6.3	0.2	37.8	97.5
20-24	13.2	5.7	7.3	0.2	56.7	97.3
25-29	11.2	3.3	7.7	0.1	70.1	98.6
30-34	9.3	2.4	6.8	0.1	74.2	98.8
35-39	8.6	2.2	6.3	0.1	74.3	98.4
40-44	7.8	2.1	5.6	0	72.8	99.4
45-49	7.1	2.1	4.9	0	70.2	99.3
50-54	6.9	2.2	4.7	0	68.6	99.2
55-59	5.8	2.2	3.6	0	62.4	99
60-64	5.2	2.5	2.7	0	52.5	99.8
65+	8	5.8	2.2	0	28	99.5
Male	50.3	17.4	32.4	0.4	65.3	98.6
15-19	8.4	5.6	2.8	0.1	34.1	97.4
20-24	6.6	2.8	3.7	0.1	57.7	96.3
25-29	5.2	1.2	4	0.1	76.6	98.7
30-34	4.7	0.6	4	0	86.8	99
35-39	4.3	0.5	3.7	0.1	87.4	98.3
40-44	3.9	0.7	3.1	0	81.1	99.5
45-49	3.4	0.5	2.9	0	85.9	99.4
50-54	3.5	0.8	2.7	0	78	99.7
55-59	3.1	0.9	2.2	0	72.2	98.6
60-64	2.9	1.1	1.8	0	61	99.9
65+	4.2	2.7	1.5	0	35.4	100
Female	49.7	23.6	25.7	0.4	52.5	98.6
15-19	8.6	5.1	3.5	0.1	41.4	97.5
20-24	6.6	2.9	3.6	0.1	55.7	98.3
25-29	5.9	2.1	3.7	0.1	64.3	98.6
30-34	4.6	1.8	2.8	0	61.6	98.4
35-39	4.2	1.7	2.5	0	60.8	98.5
40-44	3.9	1.4	2.5	0	64.5	99.4
45-49	3.6	1.6	2	0	55.3	99.2
50-54	3.4	1.4	2	0	59.1	98.5
55-59	2.6	1.3	1.3	0	50.8	99.7
60-64	2.3	1.3	1	0	41.9	99.8
65+	3.8	3	0.7	0	19.7	98.6

Crude activity = 38. Employment rate = 98.6. General activity = 59.
Unemployment rate = 1.4. Economic dependency ratio = 166.

Table 4.11: Percent distribution of economically active and inactive population by age and sex specific participation rate in Bhutan,1999

Age group	Toal Percent	Economically Incative	Economically active populatio		Rate		
			Employed	Unemployed	LFPR	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
Both sexes	100	30.4	68.7	1	69.6	98.6	1.4
15-19	1801	9.4	8.5	0.2	48	97.7	2.1
20-24	1406	4.4	9.9	0.3	69.9	97.1	2.9
25-29	10.9	2	8.7	0.2	82	97.9	2.1
30-34	8.6	1.5	7	0	82	99.5	0.5
35-39	8.1	1.4	6.6	0	82.8	99.5	0.5
40-44	8.1	1.3	6.7	0.1	83.4	99.3	0.7
45-49	7.5	1.3	6.1	0.1	82.8	98.2	1.8
50-54	6	1.1	4.8	0	81.1	99.1	0.9
55-59	6.1	1.3	4.8	0	79	99.6	0.4
60-64	4.5	1.6	2.8	0	63.6	99.5	0.5
65+	7.6	5	2.7	0	35	100	0
Male	49 4	11.5	37.4	0.5	76.7	98.8	1.2
15-19	8.8	5	3.8	0.1	44	98.7	1.3
20-24	6.9	2.2	4.6	0.1	67.7	97	3
25-29	5.2	0.5	4.6	0.1	90.5	98.1	1.9
30-34	4.2	0.2	4	0	95	99.5	0 5
35-39	3.9	0.3	3.7	0	93.5	99.8	0.2
40-44	4	0.1	3.9	0	98.3	99.4	0.6
45-49	3.5	0.1	3.3	0.1	95.8	97.2	2.8
50-54	3.3	0.3	3	0	91.5	98.9	1.1
55-59	3	0.2	2.8	0	94.2	100	0
60-64	2.6	0.5	2.1	0	80.4	100	0
65+	4	2.2	1.8	0	44.5	100	0
Female	50.6	18.8	31.3	0.5	62.8	98.4	1.6
15-19	9.3	4.5	4.7	0.1	51.8	97.2	2.8
20-24	7.6	2.1	5.3	0.2	71.9	97.2	2.8
25-29	5.7	1.5	4.1	0.1	74.1	97.7	2.3
30-34	4.4	1.3	3	0	69.5	99.5	0.5
35-39	4.1	1.1	3	0	72.5	99.2	1.8
40-44	4.2	1.3	2.8	0	69.2	99.1	0.9
45-49	4	1.1	2.8	0	71.3	99.3	0.7
50-54	2.7	0.8	1.8	0	68.3	99.4	0.6
55-59	3.1	1.1	2	0	64.4	99	1
60-64	1.9	1.1	0.8	0	41.4	98.3	1.7
65+	3.7	2.8	0.9	0	24.7	100	0

Crude activity =45 Employment rate = 98.6 General activity = 70 Unemployment rate = 1.4
Economic dependency ratio =122. Note:- LFPR = Labour Participation Rate.
Source: National Labour Force Survey 1998 and 1999, Bhutan

Table 4.10: Percent distribution of economically active and inactive population by age and sex specific participation rate, Bhutan, 1998

Age group	Total Percent	Econimacally Inactive	Economically active population		Rate	
			Employed	Unemployed	LFPR	Employment Rate
Both sexes	100	41.1	58.1	0.8	58.9	98.6
15-19	17	10.6	6.3	0.2	37.8	97.5
20-24	13.2	5.7	7.3	0.2	56.7	97.3
25-29	11.2	3.3	7.7	0.1	70.1	98.6
30-34	9.3	2.4	6.8	0.1	74.2	98.8
35-39	8.6	2.2	6.3	0.1	74.3	98.4
40-44	7.8	2.1	5.6	0	72.8	99.4
45-49	7.1	2.1	4.9	0	70.2	99.3
50-54	6.9	2.2	4.7	0	68.6	99.2
55-59	5.8	2.2	3.6	0	62.4	99
60-64	5.2	2.5	2.7	0	52.5	99.8
65+	8	5.8	2.2	0	28	99.5
Male	50.3	17.4	32.4	0.4	65.3	98.6
15-19	8.4	5.6	2.8	0.1	34.1	97.4
20-24	6.6	2.8	3.7	0.1	57.7	96.3
25-29	5.2	1.2	4	0.1	76.6	98.7
30-34	4.7	0.6	4	0	86.8	99
35-39	4.3	0.5	3.7	0.1	87.4	98.3
40-44	3.9	0.7	3.1	0	81.1	99.5
45-49	3.4	0.5	2.9	0	85.9	99.4
50-54	3.5	0.8	2.7	0	78	99.7
55-59	3.1	0.9	2.2	0	72.2	98.6
60-64	2.9	1.1	1.8	0	61	99.9
65+	4.2	2.7	1.5	0	35.4	100
Female	49.7	23.6	25.7	0.4	52.5	98.6
15-19	8.6	5.1	3.5	0.1	41.4	97.5
20-24	6.6	2.9	3.6	0.1	55.7	98.3
25-29	5.9	2.1	3.7	0.1	64.3	98.6
30-34	4.6	1.8	2.8	0	61.6	98.4
35-39	4.2	1.7	2.5	0	60.8	98.5
40-44	3.9	1.4	2.5	0	64.5	99.4
45-49	3.6	1.6	2	0	55.3	99.2
50-54	3.4	1.4	2	0	59.1	98.5
55-59	2.6	1.3	1.3	0	50.8	99.7
60-64	2.3	1.3	1	0	41.9	99.8
65+	3.8	3	0.7	0	19.7	98.6

Crude activity = 38. Employment rate = 98.6. General activity = 59.
Unemployment rate = 1.4. Economic dependency ratio = 166.

Table 4.11: Percent distribution of economically active and inactive population by age and sex specific participation rate in Bhutan,1999

Age group	Toal Percent	Economically Incative	Economically active populatio		Rate	
			Employed	Unemployed	LFPR	Employment Rate
Both sexes	100	30.4	68.7	1	69.6	98.6
15-19	1801	9.4	8.5	0.2	48	97.7
20-24	1406	4.4	9.9	0.3	69.9	97.1
25-29	10.9	2	8.7	0.2	82	97.9
30-34	8.6	1.5	7	0	82	99.5
35-39	8.1	1.4	6.6	0	82.8	99.5
40-44	8.1	1.3	6.7	0.1	83.4	99.3
45-49	7.5	1.3	6.1	0.1	82.8	98.2
50-54	6	1.1	4.8	0	81.1	99.1
55-59	6.1	1.3	4.8	0	79	99.6
60-64	4.5	1.6	2.8	0	63.6	99.5
65+	7.6	5	2.7	0	35	100
Male	49 4	11.5	37.4	0.5	76.7	98.8
15-19	8.8	5	3.8	0.1	44	98.7
20-24	6.9	2.2	4.6	0.1	67.7	97
25-29	5.2	0.5	4.6	0.1	90.5	98.1
30-34	4.2	0.2	4	0	95	99.5
35-39	3.9	0.3	3.7	0	93.5	99.8
40-44	4	0.1	3.9	0	98.3	99.4
45-49	3.5	0.1	3.3	0.1	95.8	97.2
50-54	3.3	0.3	3	0	91.5	98.9
55-59	3	0.2	2.8	0	94.2	100
60-64	2.6	0.5	2.1	0	80.4	100
65+	4	2.2	1.8	0	44.5	100
Female	50.6	18.8	31.3	0.5	62.8	98.4
15-19	9.3	4.5	4.7	0.1	51.8	97.2
20-24	7.6	2.1	5.3	0.2	71.9	97.2
25-29	5.7	1.5	4.1	0.1	74.1	97.7
30-34	4.4	1.3	3	0	69.5	99.5
35-39	4.1	1.1	3	0	72.5	99.2
40-44	4.2	1.3	2.8	0	69.2	99.1
45-49	4	1.1	2.8	0	71.3	99.3
50-54	2.7	0.8	1.8	0	68.3	99.4
55-59	3.1	1.1	2	0	64.4	99
60-64	1.9	1.1	0.8	0	41.4	98.3
65+	3.7	2.8	0.9	0	24.7	100

Crude activity =45 Employment rate = 98.6 General activity = 70 Unemployment rate = 1.4
Economic dependency ratio =122. Note:- LFPR = Labour Participation Rate.
Source: National Labour Force Survey 1998 and 1999, Bhutan