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## Foreword

The Labour Market Information Division of the Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour and Human Resources is pleased to publish the $7^{\text {th }}$ National Labour Force Survey Report, 2009 conducted during March- May, 2009.

The labour force statistics is of prime importance to gauge the growth of labour force especially employment by occupation and industry which ultimately reflect the economic growth of the country. Therefore, it is imperative to know and monitor the growth of human resources categorized by its respective demographic features and educational level on a timely basis.
The Ministry of Labour and Human Resources has been conducting the Labour Force Surveys (LFS) since 1998. Since then, it has become a regular activity of the MOLHR. The Department of Employment will conduct the Labour Force Surveys annually to enable the Ministry to assess the current and emerging labour situation in the country.

We would like to express our deep appreciation and acknowledge for the cooperation received from the UNDP, UNICEF and the National Statistics Bureau. I would also like to extend special thanks to the Dzongkhag Administrations, the Thuemis, Gups, Chupons and Mang Aps for their unstinted cooperation and support rendered to our survey teams without which the survey would not have been possible.

I am hopeful that this survey report will be informative and a useful document for decision makers, researchers, planners, economists and other group of beneficiaries. Suggestions and comments are welcomed for its further improvement.

Dorji Wangdi
Minister for Labour and Human Resources

## INDICATORS

| Sl. | Indicator | Year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2001 | 2003 | 2004 | 2006 | 2009 |
| 1 | Population distribution by age structure (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | <15 | 36.4 | 35.5 | 31.3 | 30.8 | 31.2 |
|  | 15-64 | 60.5 | 59.5 | 62.3 | 60.9 | 62.6 |
|  | 65+ | 3.1 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 6.3 |
| 2 | Rural-Urban Proportion (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rural | 69.7 | 73.6 | 73.1 | 72.6 | 75.5 |
|  | Urban | 30.3 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 27.4 | 24.5 |
| 3 | Male-Female Proportion (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male | 49.8 | 49.7 | 48.0 | 50.7 | 49.5 |
|  | Female | 50.2 | 50.3 | 52.0 | 49.3 | 50.5 |
| 4 | Total Labour Force (\%) |  | 40.5 | 37.4 | 42.8 | 50.0 |
| i | By area |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rural |  | 43.4 | 39.3 | 44.4 | 49.5 |
|  | Urban |  | 32.6 | 32.2 | 38.6 | 43.3 |
| ii | By gender |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male |  | 46.0 | 45.6 | 47.7 | 49.5 |
|  | Female |  | 35.2 | 29.8 | 37.7 | 46.4 |
| 5 | Labour Force Participation Rate (\%) | 56.5 | 62.9 | 54.4 | 61.8 | 68.5 |
| 1 | By area |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rural | 51.7 | 66.5 | 56.0 | 63.5 | 71.9 |
|  | Urban | 66.4 | 52.3 | 49.7 | 57.2 | 63.2 |
| ii | By gender |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male | 75.2 | 72.6 | 67.5 | 69.8 | 72.8 |
|  | Female | 38.4 | 53.6 | 42.7 | 53.9 | 64.6 |
| 6 | Unemployment Rate (\%) | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| 1 | By area |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rural | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
|  | Urban | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 7.5 |
| ii | By gender |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Male | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
|  | Female | 3.2 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 5.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CHAPTER 1

## METHODOLOGY

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Labour Force Survey is a regular activity of the Department of Employment since 1998. It is conducted with a fixed reference period owing to which it is expected that there will be a slight variation in the activity. This is the $7^{\text {th }}$ nationwide Labour Force Survey, which has covered a national representative of 8000 households (Urban $=6000 \&$ Rural $=2000$ ). The survey covered more sample households in the urban areas because the urban population is more heterogeneous.

The data includes demographic characteristics and economic characteristics. There are 60 questions in total. In the present survey, the scope of the survey has been extended and the child labour information have been collected for the first time. The survey instruments have been revised with the assistance from National Statistics Bureau, the UNDP and the UNICEF.

## 2. OBJECTIVES \& COVERAGE

The survey is intended to obtain comprehensive statistics on various dimensions of labour situation in the kingdom viz. unemployment rate, employment rate, labour force participation rates and various other socio-economic characteristics. Broadly the objective of the survey is to generate the following information:
$>$ Percentage of economically active population
> Labour Force participation rate
$>$ Status of active population in number (employed + unemployed).
$>$ The labour force available in the country by age group, sex, level of education, nationality, marital status, area of residence, by industrial and occupational classification, hours of work, etc.
$>$ The survey also provides information on main and subsidiary economic activities and women's participation in the total labour force. It also reveals the labour situation especially the young generation entering into labour market and unemployment problem.

## > Child Labour Statistics

The survey covered all the 20 Dzongkhags and 200 sampled chiwogs in the rural area and 254 sampled blocks in the urban area. The foreign nationals and those members who were temporarily absent from the households but living in the institutions like school, hostels, army barracks, hospital and prisons were included. Concurrently, the survey excluded those members who were absent from the household for more than six months.

## 3. QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire used for the $7^{\text {th }}$ Labour Force Survey is the revised form of 2006 LFS questionnaire. This had been done by the group of statisticians from the National Statistic Bureau, the UNICEF and the Labour Market Information Division of the Ministry of Labour and Human Resources.

The questionnaire has been pre-tested and reviewed number of times to ensure its precision. The questionnaire comprises two parts, namely, the socio-demographic characteristics and the economic characteristics. The economic characteristics is collected only from those persons aged 15 and above as per the ILO definition of economically active cohort of population. (A copy of the questionnaire is attached in the annexure for reference)

## 4. SAMPLE DESIGN

Universe: The universe for Labour Force Survey 2009 consists of all the urban and rural areas of Bhutan i.e. all the 20 Dzongkhags.
i. Sampling Frame: The sampling frame has been developed by the National Statistics Bureau. Each town in a Dzongkhag has been divided into numerous enumeration blocks. The block for the urban has been demarcated by the Department of Urban and Housing Development, Ministry of Works and Human Settlement.
Enumeration blocks for urban and chiwogs for rural have been considered as Primary Sampling Unit (PSUs). The households in both urban and rural were considered as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).
ii. Stratification Plan: Each Dzongkhag is considered as primary stratum and the stratifying factors used were the geographical demarcation of the administrative boundaries carried by the Department of Survey \& Land Records, Ministry of Agriculture. There were two sub-strata i.e. urban and rural.
iii. Sample Design: A stratified two-stage sample design has been adopted for the survey.
a. Selection of primary sampling units (PSUs): The blocks and the chiwogs have been taken as the PSUs in urban and rural respectively. In both the urban and rural areas the blocks and chiwogs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) using Circular Systematic Sampling (CSS).
b. Selection of secondary sampling units (SSUs): The households in the sampled blocks and chiwogs were considered as SSUs. A fixed number of sample households have been selected from the selected PSU's by CSS method.
iv. Sample size and its allocation: Considering the availability of resources, the nature of population distribution and the variability of characteristics for which the estimates are to be made, a sample of 8000 households have been found appropriate to provide reliable estimate of key labour force characteristics. This is also based on the past experiences.

| Area | Bhutan | Sample for LFS 2009 |  | Sampling <br> Fraction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total no. of <br> blocks/chiwogs | Blocks/chiwogs | Households |  |
| Urban | 281 | 254 | 2000 | $1 / 6$ |
| Rural | 1906 | 200 | 8000 | $1 / 16$ |
| Total | 2187 | 454 |  |  |

5. Distribution of sampled blocks/chiwogs and households under each Dzongkhag, 2009

| Sl. | Name of Dzongkhag | Urban <br> Number of <br> sample <br> blocks |  | Number of <br> sample <br> households | Number of <br> sample <br> chiwogs | Number of <br> sample <br> households |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Bumthang | 6 | 130 | 5 | 50 | 180 |
| 2 | Chukha | 53 | 1050 | 14 | 140 | 1190 |
| 3 | Dagana | 8 | 140 | 8 | 80 | 220 |
| 4 | Gasa | 1 | 80 | 5 | 50 | 130 |
| 5 | Haa | 4 | 90 | 5 | 50 | 140 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 3 | 110 | 7 | 70 | 180 |
| 7 | Monggar | 13 | 210 | 21 | 210 | 420 |
| 8 | Paro | 4 | 130 | 11 | 110 | 240 |
| 9 | Pema Gatshel | 10 | 130 | 15 | 150 | 280 |
| 10 | Punakha | 1 | 110 | 12 | 120 | 230 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 15 | 210 | 9 | 90 | 300 |
| 12 | Samtse | 17 | 320 | 17 | 170 | 490 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 18 | 370 | 7 | 70 | 440 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 66 | 2050 | 7 | 70 | 2120 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 12 | 190 | 24 | 240 | 430 |
| 16 | Trashiyangtse | 5 | 140 | 7 | 70 | 210 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 3 | 110 | 5 | 50 | 160 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 2 | 150 | 6 | 60 | 210 |
| 19 | Wangdue Phodrang | 6 | 170 | 9 | 90 | 260 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | 7 | 110 | 6 | 60 | 170 |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{2 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 0 0 0}$ |

[^0]
## Labour Force Survey Report

6. Field Operation: Ministry of Labour and Human Resources is the organization responsible for collection, processing, compilation and dissemination of labour statistics.
For maintaining the conformity of survey concepts, definitions and procedure to be used during enumeration, a training for a duration of 1 week was imparted to the concerned supervisors and enumerators on interviewing techniques and survey procedures to be used during the enumeration. For quality control, supervisors made frequent visits to the field for spot- checking during data collection process.
7. Method of data collection: Data have been collected by direct interview method. There were 48 enumerators in the field led by 6 supervisors. The information collected pertains to the reference period (one week before the actual date of the interview).
8. Non-response rate: Out of 8000 households, 231 were found as non-response which comes to $2.9 \%$. The non-response is caused due to absence of occupants in the sample house, absence of head of household and sometimes when the interviewee is incapable to answer.
9. Data Processing: Soon after data collection, the supervisors were made responsible to edit and check the filled in questionnaires for consistency and completeness and referred back to field where necessary. Further coding, manual checking and editing were done at the headquarters by the Labour Market Information Division. Also during data entry in CSPRO, further identified errors were edited by applying computer edit checks, data ranges in numerical values in order to eliminate erroneous data as result of mistakes made during coding. The survey records were edited and corrected through a series of computer processing stages.

## CHAPTER 2

## CONCEPTS \& DEFINITIONS

In order to enable users to interpret the results from Labour Force Survey, it is essential to be familiar with the concepts used. The definitions and explanations for each of the key concepts are given below:

## 1. Reference period

Last one week prior to the date of enumeration has been used as the reference period for work activities.

## 2. Work

According to ILO standards and United Nations 1993 System of National Accounts, work includes any kind of works or businesses including collecting water or firewood, cow herding, tailoring or making mates, etc. even for the households' own consumption.

## Examples of activities which are counted as a work

## Activities counted as work

1. Growing or gathering crops from the field, producing eggs, milk, food, cow herding, etc.
2. Milling and other food processing activities, milling grains, making butter and cheese, brewing local wine, etc.
3. Yarning and weaving clothes, making baskets and mats, peat making, tailoring, and making furniture, etc
4. Construction of own house/buildings, major renovation of private roads and other private facilities.
5. Fetching water, cutting or collecting firewood.
6. Activities of a religious order such as a Rimdro, rituals etc.

## Activities not counted as work

a. Preparing and serving meals
b. Unpaid family member (baby-sitting, training \& instructing children, transporting household members/goods, repairing household durables, vehicles or other goods, etc.)

## 3. Study

Includes, those who are presently school going children, monks residing in the Dratshangs and Shedras and also those undergoing higher studies (Post Graduation, Ph.D, etc.)

## 4. Occupation

Occupation is the type of work, trade or profession performed by the person during the reference period.

## 5. Industry

The term industry is used to refer the activity of the establishment in which the employed person worked during the reference period.

## 6. Nature of Employment

Nature of employment or employment status comprises the following codes:

1. Regular paid employee
2. Casual paid employee
3. Unpaid family worker
4. Own account worker
5. Employer
6.1. Regular Paid employee: A person who performed some kind of work, during the reference period, for wage or salary, in cash or in kind.
6.2. Casual paid employee: Those employees who work as and when they find the job for which they get paid either in cash or in kind. Example: Gomchen who have performed rituals during the reference period, Lhadrip, etc.
6.3. Unpaid family worker: A person who helps in running an economic enterprise operated by a member of his or her family without payment of wages or salary (e.g. wife who helps her husband in apple farm or in cultivation of rice; daughter who helps in hand-loom weaving, etc.)
6.4. Own account worker (self employment): A person who operates his own enterprise all alone (e.g. a fruit seller who does his or her business all alone, petty-trader, advocate who practices independently, a farmer growing apple in his own land etc.) and who neither employs anybody to operate his enterprise nor employed by anybody.
6.5. Employer: A person who employs at least one person in his enterprise directly or through another person whom he pays in cash or in kind.

## 7. Employed

If a person has performed some paid work in cash or in kind, during the reference period for at least one hour or the person has a job or business formally attached but temporarily absent from the work and going to resume the work.

## 8. Unemployed

Unemployment is based on three categories which are to be followed simultaneously. They are; 'without work', 'available for work', and 'seeking work'.

Unemployed are those people who did not have a job or business or were not employed and performed one of the followings:

- Either who have looked for work during the last one month prior to the date of interview.
- Or they did not look for work during the last one month but they were available for work.
- They did not look for work because they thought that no work was available, or they were waiting for the results, or waiting to start work.


## 9. Earnings

It refers to the major or the main source of income through which the person earns a livelihood viz. wage, salary, bonuses, incentives and tips, etc.

## 10. Household

Household is defined as a group of people who live together under one roof and eat their meals together from the same kitchen irrespective of relationship. A single person who makes his or her own food arrangements is counted as a separate household (one member household).

## Who to include in the household member;

1. Those that usually reside in the household and are present on the day of interview.2.

Those who usually reside in the household but are temporarily absent/away from the household from the day of interview for less than six months (Excluding serial no. 3, since they had been away until the date of interview).
3. Those persons registered in the households but lives elsewhere, on labour work, studying including students \& monks and also all military personnel who reside in the barracks.

## 11. Disable

A person is considered disable if they are found with the following;

1. Physically unfit for work
2. Mentally unsound
3. Blind
4. Deaf

## 12. Migration

The movement of people across a specific boundary for the purpose of establishing a new or semi permanent residence. There are two types of migration:

1. International migration (movement between countries; immigration)
2. Internal migration (movement within the country; emigration).

## CHAPTER 3

## SUMMARY FINDINGS:

The results of this survey are based on the data collected from 7,769 sample households enumerated during the period from $13^{\text {th }}$ March, 2009 to $13^{\text {th }}$ May, 2009. In order to facilitate computation and comparison, the results of labour force survey are presented in tables and charts. By using the survey weights for urban and rural separately, the survey population is estimated as 679,700 for the year 2009.

## 1. Population:

The labour force survey 2009 estimated the nation's population as 679,700 with 336,500 males and 343,200 females. Out of the total estimated population, $75.5 \%$ of the population in Bhutan still resides in the rural areas and $24.5 \%$ are settled in the urban areas.

The population trend depicted in the chart below shows an increment every year of about 900012,000 births every year.


Source: 2005,2006,2007,2008 populations from NSB
2009 population from LFS2009
(Note: The population estimate of this report may differ from the population projection published by NSB due to different sample size)

## 2. Employment Status:

Every job has been classified in terms of industrial activities, which refers to the production of main goods or services at the work place. Of the total employed persons, $65.37 \%$ were engaged in agricultural and forestry sector followed by public administration (including defense) and social services by $8.99 \%$ and $8,57 \%$ respectively. This pattern has been noted for both male and female workers separately. Employment in the non-farming activities has increased in general. A comparative picture of the proportions of persons employed in various major economic sectors is given in the table below.

Table 1.1: Percentage distribution of employed persons by gender and economic activity, 2009

| Economic Activity | Male <br> $(\%)$ | Female <br> $(\%)$ | Both <br> Sexes <br> $(\%)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural and forestry | 59.11 | 72.12 | 65.37 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.16 |
| Manufacturing | 1.29 | 8.38 | 4.70 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 1.79 | 0.40 | 1.12 |
| Construction | 0.80 | 0.07 | 0.45 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, \& household <br> goods | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 0.92 | 0.86 | 0.90 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.29 |
| Financial intermediation | 0.43 | 0.20 | 0.32 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 0.37 | 0.13 | 0.26 |
| Public administration \& defense | 14.66 | 2.86 | 8.99 |
| Education | 3.33 | 2.59 | 2.97 |
| Health \& social work | 1.05 | 0.60 | 0.83 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 9.73 | 7.32 | 8.57 |
| Private households with employed persons | 5.97 | 3.99 | 5.02 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Occupational pattern of employed persons is indicated in the table below.

Table 1.2: Percentage distribution of employed persons by gender and major occupation, 2009

| Occupation | Male (\%) | Female (\%) | Both Sexes (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | 3.88 | 0.53 | 2.27 |
| Professionals | 7.39 | 3.85 | 5.69 |
| Technicians \& associated professionals | 2.40 | 0.86 | 1.66 |
| Clerks | 2.03 | 2.06 | 2.05 |
| Service workers \& shop \& market sales <br> workers | 7.02 | 8.63 | 7.80 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | 58.72 | 72.11 | 65.16 |
| Craft \& related workers | 3.94 | 0.60 | 2.33 |
| Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | 3.45 | 9.63 | 6.42 |
| Elementary occupations | 7.76 | 1.66 | 4.83 |
| Armed force personnel | 3.39 | 0.07 | 1.79 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

## Chart 2: Employed persons by major occupation, 2009



Legislators, Sr. Officials \& Managers

- Professionals

Technicians \& Associated Professionals

- Clerks
$\square$ Service Workers \& Shop \& Market Sales Workers
$\square$ Skilled Agricultural \& Fishery Workers
$\square$ Craft \& Related Workers

Plant \& Machine Operators \& Assemblers
$\square$ Elementary Occupations

Armed Forces

The currently employed persons are grouped into five major categories of employment status i.e. regular paid employees, casual paid employees, unpaid family workers, own account worker/self-employed and employers. Table 1.3 indicates that out of the total employed persons; $51.77 \%$ are unpaid family workers. As expected more female workers ( $62.22 \%$ ) are engaged as unpaid family worker compared to male workers ( $42.08 \%$ ). Contrarily more male workers are engaged in the category of regular paid and casual paid categories.

Table 1.3: Distribution of employed persons by gender \& employment status, 2009

| Employment Status | Male (\%) | Female (\%) | Both Sexes (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regular paid Employee | 29.76 | 10.23 | 20.36 |
| Casual paid Employee | 6.22 | 4.05 | 5.18 |
| Unpaid Family Worker | 42.08 | 62.22 | 51.77 |
| Own-account Worker/Self-employed | 21.69 | 23.31 | 22.47 |
| Employer | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |

Of the currently employed persons, $28.69 \%$ worked for $50-59$ hours a week. It is also observed that $17.36 \%$ of the employed persons worked for $60-69$ hours in a week and $15.93 \%$ of the employed persons worked for 70-79 hours a week.
However, $7.83 \%$ of the employed persons did not work for more than 30 hours in a week. The figures also reveal that the hours of work done by males were much higher than that of females. The table below depicts the statistical figures and proportions of employed persons by hours worked.

Table 1.4: Employed persons by hours worked, 2009

| Sex | Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<30 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $30-39 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $40-49 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $50-59 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $60-69 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $70-79 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $80+\mathrm{hrs}$ |  |
| Male (\%) | 4.24 | 3.56 | 14.94 | 30.73 | 17.21 | 16.78 | 12.54 | 100.00 |
| Female (\%) | 11.73 | 6.27 | 14.67 | 26.47 | 17.53 | 15.00 | 8.33 | 100.00 |
| Both Sexes <br> $(\%)$ | 7.83 | 4.86 | 14.81 | 28.69 | 17.36 | 15.93 | 10.52 | 100.00 |

## 3. Unemployment Status:

Unemployed labour force is defined as the percentage of unemployed labour force to the total labour force. The unemployment rate has shown an increase from $3.7 \%$ in 2006 to $4.0 \%$ in 2009. Females are highly unemployed (5.3\%) compared to males (2.6\%). The LFS 2009 statistics also reveal that more number of people are unemployed in the urban areas (7.5\%) than rural areas $(3.0 \%)$. Higher rates of unemployment are observed in the ages between 15-19 and 20-24. The same pattern is observed for males and females separately. The youth unemployment rate has shot up from $9.9 \%$ in 2007 to $12.9 \%$ in 2009. The pattern of high unemployment in the early age groups indicates that these are the youths entering the labour market with certain level of education that are available for work or looking for work but lacks the required skills needed for immediate employment.
The graph below depicts the unemployment trends over the years.


Note: The rate for 2008 has not been included since there was no survey done during that year

## 4. Marital Status:

The data on marital status has been collected according to classification of never married, married, widowed, divorced/separated and living together. The proportion of persons in each of the stated categories reported in the current survey compared with those reported in 2006 survey is given in table 1.5. Detailed information is given at statistical appendix tables 2 to 2.3

Table 1.5: Distribution of population by marital status, 2009

| Year/Status | Never <br> married (\%) | Married <br> $(\%)$ | Widowed <br> $(\%)$ | Divorced/Separated <br> $(\%)$ | Living <br> together (\%) | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2006 | 52.50 | 42.40 | 3.60 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 2009 | 51.14 | 43.09 | 4.21 | 1.54 | 0.01 | 100.00 |



## 5. Sex Ratio:

The Sex ratio is defined as the proportion of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females. Data presented in table 1.6 shows that the Bhutan has 98 males per 100 females. The highest sex ratio is recorded in the age group $0-4$ with 109 males per 100 females. Table 1.6 illustrates the sex ratio of each age group segregated by age and area of residence.

Table 1.6: Distribution of the population by sex ration, 2009

| Age group | Rural | Urban | Bhutan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0-4$ | 110 | 106 | 109 |
| $5-9$ | 109 | 99 | 106 |
| $10-14$ | 112 | 91 | 107 |
| $15-19$ | 102 | 76 | 95 |
| $20-24$ | 96 | 62 | 86 |
| $25-29$ | 91 | 83 | 88 |
| $30-34$ | 80 | 111 | 89 |
| $35-39$ | 99 | 118 | 105 |
| $40-44$ | 81 | 122 | 89 |
| $45-49$ | 92 | 132 | 98 |
| $50-54$ | 90 | 126 | 95 |
| $55-59$ | 102 | 127 | 105 |
| $60-64$ | 102 | 100 | 102 |
| $65+$ | 106 | 90 | 104 |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 8}$ |

## 6. Level of Education:

The data on educational attainment shows that almost $57.7 \%$ of the population aged above 15 years and above are illiterate. The comparative picture of percentage distribution of population above 15 years of age and above by level of education is given in the table below.

Table 1.7: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by age and level of education, 2009 - Bhutan

|  | Education Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | All education levels |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age group | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nur sery | Undergr aduate | Graduate | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Masters } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { above } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 5.00 | 33.01 | 52.50 | 35.84 | 22.26 | 50.00 | 10.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23.31 | 17.93 | 16.63 |
| 20-24 | 9.00 | 14.67 | 11.39 | 22.57 | 40.38 | 25.00 | 68.97 | 23.21 | 0.00 | 22.56 | 15.17 | 14.00 |
| 25-29 | 9.82 | 13.13 | 12.22 | 16.15 | 19.25 | 25.00 | 20.69 | 39.29 | 12.50 | 18.80 | 13.79 | 12.34 |
| 30-34 | 9.71 | 11.39 | 7.22 | 11.73 | 8.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.50 | 31.25 | 14.29 | 7.59 | 9.92 |
| 35-39 | 9.52 | 10.81 | 6.39 | 5.09 | 4.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.14 | 25.00 | 9.02 | 6.90 | 8.57 |
| 40-44 | 9.37 | 6.95 | 4.17 | 3.54 | 1.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.93 | 18.75 | 4.51 | 6.90 | 7.44 |
| 45-49 | 10.08 | 3.09 | 3.06 | 2.43 | 1.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.36 | 6.25 | 4.51 | 6.21 | 7.10 |
| 50-54 | 9.34 | 2.70 | 1.39 | 1.33 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.79 | 0.00 | 1.50 | 7.59 | 6.26 |
| 55-59 | 6.63 | 1.93 | 1.39 | 0.66 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.79 | 6.25 | 1.50 | 4.83 | 4.49 |
| 60-64 | 6.45 | 1.16 | 0.28 | 0.44 | 0.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.14 | 4.08 |
| 65+ | 15.08 | 1.16 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.97 | 9.15 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Table: 1.8: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by level of education, gender and area of residence, 2009 - Bhutan

| Level of education | Bhutan |  |  | Rural |  |  | Urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes |
| Illiterate | 49.34 | 65.60 | 57.71 | 56.35 | 71.87 | 64.33 | 26.77 | 45.66 | 36.54 |
| Primary | 13.57 | 8.72 | 11.08 | 13.68 | 8.90 | 11.23 | 13.20 | 8.16 | 10.59 |
| Junior | 8.68 | 6.77 | 7.70 | 7.22 | 5.52 | 6.34 | 13.38 | 10.76 | 12.03 |
| High | 10.75 | 8.64 | 9.66 | 7.45 | 5.68 | 6.54 | 21.38 | 18.06 | 19.66 |
| Higher Secondary | 6.56 | 4.82 | 5.67 | 4.04 | 2.51 | 3.26 | 14.68 | 12.15 | 13.38 |
| PP/Nursery | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Undergraduate | 0.84 | 0.42 | 0.62 | 0.75 | 0.33 | 0.53 | 1.12 | 0.69 | 0.90 |
| Graduate | 1.72 | 0.71 | 1.20 | 0.46 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 5.76 | 2.43 | 4.04 |
| Masters and above | 0.57 | 0.12 | 0.34 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 1.86 | 0.52 | 1.17 |
| Non-formal | 1.94 | 3.70 | 2.84 | 2.54 | 4.37 | 3.48 | 0.00 | 1.56 | 0.81 |
| Monastic | 5.95 | 0.42 | 3.10 | 7.22 | 0.55 | 3.79 | 1.86 | 0.00 | 0.90 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

## 7. Labour Force Participation Rates:

The labour force participation rate has also shown an increase from $61.8 \%$ in 2006 to $68.5 \%$ in 2009. The labour force participation rate for male (the labour force as a percentage of the male working-age population) has also increased from $69.8 \%$ in 2006 to $72.8 \%$ in 2009. The female participation rate showed a drastic increase from $53.9 \%$ in 2006 to $64.5 \%$ in 2009. The increasing participation of women in paid work has been driving employment trends and the gender gaps in labour force participation rates have been shrinking.
The labour force participation rates are high across the rural areas ( $71.9 \%$ ) compared to urban areas $(63.2 \%)$. In the rural livelihood systems of the region, there is a strong economic need for everyone to work as for urban areas, higher incomes allow for the support of dependents, and greater educational opportunities encourage people to study longer. The pictorial presentation below illustrates the trend of labour force participation rates over the years.


## 8. Child Labour:

Percentage of children aged 13-17 years who worked outside home during past one week by nature of employment and Dzongkhag, 2009

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sl. } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Dzongkhag | Work past one week |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | For paid | For unpaid |  |
| 1 | Bumthang | 0.81 | 5.56 | 3.66 |
| 2 | Chukha | 3.09 | 4.08 | 3.69 |
| 3 | Dagana | 3.83 | 5.02 | 4.55 |
| 4 | Gasa | 0.94 | 0.00 | 0.38 |
| 5 | Haa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 2.96 | 5.61 | 4.55 |
| 7 | Mongar | 17.28 | 16.86 | 17.03 |
| 8 | Paro | 1.28 | 0.00 | 0.51 |
| 9 | Pemagatshel | 7.60 | 2.87 | 4.76 |
| 10 | Punakha | 13.72 | 0.00 | 5.49 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 10.15 | 7.13 | 8.34 |
| 12 | Samtse | 4.44 | 6.55 | 5.70 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 5.31 | 3.86 | 4.44 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 1.61 | 1.43 | 1.51 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 10.36 | 13.81 | 12.43 |
| 16 | Yangtse | 10.76 | 4.44 | 6.97 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 0.74 | 4.22 | 2.82 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 0.00 | 13.18 | 7.91 |
| 19 | Wangdue | 5.11 | 5.16 | 5.14 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.13 |
|  | Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

The table above shows the percentage distribution of children aged $13-17$ years who worked outside home for past one week during the reference period of the survey. The survey estimates that $17.03 \%$ of the child in Mongar are categorized under the child labour followed by Trashigang with $12.43 \%$.

Percentage of children aged 13-17 years who work outside home during past one year by nature of employment and Dzongkhag, 2009

| Sl. No. | Dzongkhag | Work past one year |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | For paid | For unpaid | Total |  |
| 2 | Chukha | 0.37 | 2.78 | 1.47 |
| 3 | Dagana | 2.97 | 7.00 | 4.82 |
| 4 | Gasa | 6.83 | 4.54 | 5.78 |
| 5 | Haa | 0.43 | 0.00 | 0.23 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 0.00 | 0.54 | 0.25 |
| 7 | Mongar | 2.91 | 4.51 | 3.64 |
| 8 | Paro | 11.34 | 10.64 | 11.02 |
| 9 | Pemagatshel | 2.33 | 2.20 | 2.27 |
| 10 | Punakha | 9.74 | 11.47 | 10.54 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 6.25 | 0.00 | 3.38 |
| 12 | Samtse | 9.77 | 11.83 | 10.72 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 10.05 | 9.48 | 9.79 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 8.27 | 2.85 | 5.78 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 1.47 | 1.44 | 1.46 |
| 16 | Yangtse | 9.44 | 5.88 | 7.80 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 2.02 | 0.29 | 1.23 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 0.49 | 2.09 | 1.23 |
| 19 | Wangdue | 7.32 | 10.71 | 8.88 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | 4.38 | 2.09 | 3.33 |
|  | Total | 3.62 | 9.66 | 6.39 |
|  |  | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |

The percentage distribution of children aged 13-17 years who worked outside home during the past one year of the survey reference period shows that $11.02 \%$ of the children in Mongar had either worked as paid/unpaid employee. The second highest was recorded in Samdrup Jongkhar with $10.72 \%$ of the children underage working.

Reasons for letting the child work, 2009


Chart 6: Percentage disribution by reasons for letting the child work, 2009

From our survey report, $72 \%$ of the respondents involved their child to help in household activities and $22 \%$ of them to supplement household income. Very few respondents could not support their child for education and so had them go for work. From the total of 7,769 households interviewed, $1 \%$ of the respondents had their child go to work to pay outstanding debts under contractual agreement.

The chart below shows the percentage distribution with different impact to households if the child stops working.

> Chart 7: Percentage distribution of respondents with different impact to households if the child stops working, 2009



## Demographic Characteristics:

Table 2.0: Total surveyed population by age, gender and area of residence, 2009

| Age <br> group | Total |  |  |  | Rural | Urban |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| $0-4$ | 31,600 | 29,100 | 60,700 | 22,800 | 20,800 | 43,600 | 8,800 | 8,300 | 17,100 |
| $5-9$ | 37,200 | 35,100 | 72,300 | 27,500 | 25,300 | 52,800 | 9,700 | 9,800 | 19,500 |
| $10-14$ | 41,000 | 38,400 | 79,400 | 32,100 | 28,600 | 60,700 | 8,900 | 9,800 | 18,700 |
| $15-19$ | 37,900 | 39,800 | 77,700 | 29,800 | 29,200 | 59,000 | 8,100 | 10,600 | 18,700 |
| $20-24$ | 30,100 | 35,200 | 65,300 | 23,200 | 24,100 | 47,300 | 6,900 | 11,100 | 18,000 |
| $25-29$ | 27,000 | 30,600 | 57,600 | 17,400 | 19,100 | 36,500 | 9,600 | 11,500 | 21,100 |
| $30-34$ | 21,900 | 24,600 | 46,500 | 14,000 | 17,500 | 31,500 | 7,900 | 7,100 | 15,000 |
| $35-39$ | 20,500 | 19,600 | 40,100 | 14,000 | 14,100 | 28,100 | 6,500 | 5,500 | 12,000 |
| $40-44$ | 16,200 | 18,200 | 34,400 | 11,700 | 14,500 | 26,200 | 4,500 | 3,700 | 8,200 |
| $45-49$ | 16,600 | 16,900 | 33,500 | 13,300 | 14,400 | 27,700 | 3,300 | 2,500 | 5,800 |
| $50-54$ | 14,200 | 15,000 | 29,200 | 11,800 | 13,100 | 24,900 | 2,400 | 1,900 | 4,300 |
| $55-59$ | 10,700 | 10,200 | 20,900 | 9,300 | 9,100 | 18,400 | 1,400 | 1,100 | 2,500 |
| $60-64$ | 9,600 | 9,400 | 19,000 | 8,700 | 8,500 | 17,200 | 900 | 900 | 1,800 |
| $65+$ | 22,000 | 21,100 | 43,100 | 20,200 | 19,100 | 39,300 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 3,800 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 3 6 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 3 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 9 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 5 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 7 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 3 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 6 , 5 0 0}$ |

Table 2.1: Total surveyed population by age, marital status and gender, 2009-Bhutan

| Age <br> group | Narital status <br> Married |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Living together | Total |  |
| $0-4$ | 60,700 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 60,700 |
| $5-9$ | 72,200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 72,200 |
| $10-14$ | 79,500 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 79,500 |
| $15-19$ | 71,800 | 5,600 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 77,700 |
| $20-24$ | 35,700 | 28,700 | 200 | 700 | $0^{*}$ | 65,300 |
| $25-29$ | 12,000 | 43,500 | 400 | 1,600 | $0^{*}$ | 57,500 |
| $30-34$ | 4,800 | 39,300 | 700 | 1,800 | $0^{*}$ | 46,600 |
| $35-39$ | 2,700 | 34,900 | 1,000 | 1,500 | $0^{*}$ | 40,100 |
| $40-44$ | 1,700 | 30,300 | 1,500 | 900 | $0^{*}$ | 34,400 |
| $45-49$ | 1,500 | 29,400 | 1,500 | 900 | 100 | 33,400 |
| $50-54$ | 1,400 | 24,600 | 2,400 | 1,000 | $0^{*}$ | 29,400 |
| $55-59$ | 1,000 | 16,800 | 2,600 | 500 | $0^{*}$ | 20,900 |
| $60-64$ | 800 | 14,600 | 3,500 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 19,100 |
| $65+$ | 1,800 | 25,200 | 14,600 | 1,300 | $0^{*}$ | 42,900 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 4 7 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 2 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 9 , 7 0 0}$ |

Table 2.2: Total surveyed population by age, marital status and gender, 2009 - Male

| Age group | Marital status |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Never <br> Married | Married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Living together |  |
| 0-4 | 31,600 | 0 * | 0* | 0* | 0* | 31,600 |
| 5-9 | 37,200 | 0* | 0* | $0^{*}$ | 0* | 37,200 |
| 10-14 | 41,000 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 41,000 |
| 15-19 | 36,700 | 1,200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 37,900 |
| 20-24 | 20,000 | 9,900 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 30,100 |
| 25-29 | 7,400 | 19,100 | 100 | 400 | 0* | 27,000 |
| 30-34 | 2,400 | 19,000 | 100 | 500 | 0* | 22,000 |
| 35-39 | 1,700 | 18,300 | 100 | 400 | 0* | 20,500 |
| 40-44 | 1,000 | 14,800 | 100 | 300 | 0* | 16,200 |
| 45-49 | 800 | 15,200 | 400 | 100 | 100 | 16,600 |
| 50-54 | 1,000 | 12,500 | 600 | 200 | 0* | 14,300 |
| 55-59 | 500 | 9,200 | 900 | 100 | 0* | 10,700 |
| 60-64 | 500 | 8,400 | 800 | 0* | 0* | 9,700 |
| 65+ | 1,100 | 15,000 | 5,300 | 500 | 0* | 21,900 |
| Total | 182,900 | 142,600 | 8,500 | 2,600 | 100 | 336,700 |

Note: * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 2.3: Total surveyed population by age, marital status and gender, 2009 - Female

| Age <br> group | Marital status |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Never <br> Married | Married | Widowed | Divorced/separated | Living together |  |
| $0-4$ | 29,100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 29,100 |
| $5-9$ | 35,000 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 35,000 |
| $10-14$ | 38,500 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 38,500 |
| $15-19$ | 35,100 | 4,400 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 39,800 |
| $20-24$ | 15,700 | 18,800 | 100 | 600 | $0^{*}$ | 35,200 |
| $25-29$ | 4,600 | 24,400 | 300 | 1,200 | $0^{*}$ | 30,500 |
| $30-34$ | 2,400 | 20,300 | 600 | 1,300 | $0^{*}$ | 24,600 |
| $35-39$ | 1,000 | 16,600 | 900 | 1,100 | $0^{*}$ | 19,600 |
| $40-44$ | 700 | 15,500 | 1,400 | 600 | $0^{*}$ | 18,200 |
| $45-49$ | 700 | 14,200 | 1,100 | 800 | $0^{*}$ | 16,800 |
| $50-54$ | 400 | 12,100 | 1,800 | 800 | $0^{*}$ | 15,100 |
| $55-59$ | 500 | 7,600 | 1,700 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | 10,200 |
| $60-64$ | 300 | 6,200 | 2,700 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 9,400 |
| $65+$ | 700 | 10,200 | 9,300 | 800 | $0^{*}$ | 21,000 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 6 4 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 3 , 0 0 0}$ |

Table 3.0: Population distribution by age and employment status, 2009 - Bhutan

| Age <br> group | Total <br> Employed | Total <br> Unemployed | Total <br> labour <br> force | Not in <br> the <br> labour <br> force | Labour <br> force <br> participation <br> rate | Unemployment <br> rate | Employment <br> rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 20,700 | 5,200 | 25,900 | 56,000 | 31.6 | 20.1 | 79.9 |
| $20-24$ | 39,800 | 3,800 | 43,600 | 23,400 | 65.1 | 8.7 | 91.3 |
| $25-29$ | 46,700 | 1,500 | 48,200 | 10,000 | 82.8 | 3.1 | 96.9 |
| $30-34$ | 40,400 | 700 | 41,100 | 5,800 | 87.6 | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| $35-39$ | 35,400 | 600 | 36,000 | 4,400 | 89.1 | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| $40-44$ | 29,300 | 500 | 29,800 | 4,900 | 85.9 | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| $45-49$ | 29,900 | 300 | 30,200 | 3,600 | 89.3 | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| $50-54$ | 24,600 | 100 | 24,700 | 4,800 | 83.7 | 0.4 | 99.6 |
| $55-59$ | 16,600 | 200 | 16,800 | 4,100 | 80.4 | 1.2 | 98.8 |
| $60-64$ | 12,300 | $0^{*}$ | 12,300 | 6,800 | 64.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $65+$ | 17,100 | $0^{*}$ | 17,100 | 25,900 | 39.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 1 2 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 5 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 9 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 0}$ |

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding. * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 3.1: Population distribution by age, employment status and gender, 2009 - Male

| Age <br> group | Total <br> Employed | Total <br> Unemployed | Total <br> labour <br> force | Not in <br> the <br> labour <br> force | Labour <br> force <br> participation <br> rate | Unemployment <br> rate | Employment <br> rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 8,500 | 2,000 | 10,500 | 29,000 | 26.6 | 19.0 | 81.0 |
| $20-24$ | 18,300 | 1,200 | 19,500 | 11,000 | 63.9 | 6.2 | 93.8 |
| $25-29$ | 23,600 | 500 | 24,100 | 3,000 | 88.9 | 2.1 | 97.9 |
| $30-34$ | 20,700 | 200 | 20,900 | 1,100 | 95.0 | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| $35-39$ | 19,800 | 200 | 20,000 | 700 | 96.6 | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| $40-44$ | 15,300 | 200 | 15,500 | 800 | 95.1 | 1.3 | 98.7 |
| $45-49$ | 16,000 | 100 | 16,100 | 600 | 96.4 | 0.6 | 99.4 |
| $50-54$ | 13,200 | $0^{*}$ | 13,200 | 1,100 | 92.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $55-59$ | 9,600 | $0^{*}$ | 9,600 | 900 | 91.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $60-64$ | 7,000 | $0^{*}$ | 7,000 | 2,700 | 72.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $65+$ | 10,400 | $0^{*}$ | 10,400 | 11,500 | 47.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 6 2 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 6 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 4}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 3.2: Population distribution by age, employment status and gender, 2009 - Female

| Age <br> group | Total <br> Employed | Total <br> Unemployed | Total <br> labour <br> force | Not in <br> the <br> labour <br> force | Labour <br> force <br> participation <br> rate | Unemployment <br> rate | Employment <br> rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 12,200 | 3,200 | 15,400 | 27,000 | 36.3 | 20.8 | 79.2 |
| $20-24$ | 21,500 | 2,600 | 24,100 | 12,400 | 66.0 | 10.8 | 89.2 |
| $25-29$ | 23,100 | 1,000 | 24,100 | 7,000 | 77.5 | 4.1 | 95.9 |
| $30-34$ | 19,700 | 500 | 20,200 | 4,700 | 81.1 | 2.5 | 97.5 |
| $35-39$ | 15,600 | 400 | 16,000 | 3,700 | 81.2 | 2.5 | 97.5 |
| $40-44$ | 14,000 | 300 | 14,300 | 4,100 | 77.7 | 2.1 | 97.9 |
| $45-49$ | 13,900 | 200 | 14,100 | 3,000 | 82.5 | 1.4 | 98.6 |
| $50-54$ | 11,400 | 100 | 11,500 | 3,700 | 75.7 | 0.9 | 99.1 |
| $55-59$ | 7,000 | 200 | 7,200 | 3,200 | 69.2 | 2.8 | 97.2 |
| $60-64$ | 5,300 | $0^{*}$ | 5,300 | 4,100 | 56.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $65+$ | 6,700 | $0^{*}$ | 6,700 | 14,400 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 5 0 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 8 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 7}$ |

Table 3.3 Population distribution by age, employment status and area of residence, 2009 - Rural

| Age <br> group | Total <br> Employed | Total <br> Unemployed | Total <br> labour <br> force | Not in <br> the <br> labour <br> force | Labour <br> force <br> participation <br> rate | Unemployment <br> rate | Employment <br> rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 18,500 | 3,600 | 22,100 | 36,418 | 37.8 | 16.3 | 83.7 |
| $20-24$ | 31,300 | 1,800 | 33,100 | 14,588 | 69.4 | 5.4 | 94.6 |
| $25-29$ | 30,200 | 700 | 30,900 | 5,633 | 84.6 | 2.3 | 97.7 |
| $30-34$ | 28,000 | 300 | 28,300 | 3,038 | 90.3 | 1.1 | 98.9 |
| $35-39$ | 25,500 | 300 | 25,800 | 2,218 | 92.1 | 1.2 | 98.8 |
| $40-44$ | 22,700 | 300 | 23,000 | 3,194 | 87.8 | 1.3 | 98.7 |
| $45-49$ | 25,300 | 200 | 25,500 | 2,193 | 92.1 | 0.8 | 99.2 |
| $50-54$ | 21,500 | 100 | 21,600 | 3,194 | 87.1 | 0.5 | 99.5 |
| $55-59$ | 15,100 | 200 | 15,300 | 3,048 | 83.4 | 1.3 | 98.7 |
| $60-64$ | 11,600 | $0^{*}$ | 11,600 | 5,096 | 69.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $65+$ | 16,500 | $0^{*}$ | 16,500 | 20,591 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 4 6 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 3 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 9 , 2 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 3.4: Population distribution by age, employment status, rural and gender, 2009 - Male

| Age <br> group | Total <br> Employed <br> Unemployed | Total <br> labour <br> force | Not in <br> the <br> labour <br> force | Labour <br> force <br> participation <br> rate | Unemployment <br> rate | Employment <br> rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 7,900 | 1,500 | 9,400 | 21,700 | 30.2 | 16.0 | 84.0 |
| $20-24$ | 14,900 | 500 | 15,400 | 8,000 | 65.8 | 3.2 | 96.8 |
| $25-29$ | 14,800 | 300 | 15,100 | 2,300 | 86.8 | 2.0 | 98.0 |
| $30-34$ | 13,000 | 100 | 13,100 | 900 | 93.6 | 0.8 | 99.2 |
| $35-39$ | 13,400 | 100 | 13,500 | 600 | 95.7 | 0.7 | 99.3 |
| $40-44$ | 11,000 | 100 | 11,100 | 600 | 94.9 | 0.9 | 99.1 |
| $45-49$ | 12,800 | 100 | 12,900 | 500 | 96.3 | 0.8 | 99.2 |
| $50-54$ | 11,100 | $0^{*}$ | 11,100 | 800 | 93.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $55-59$ | 8,500 | $0^{*}$ | 8,500 | 700 | 92.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $60-64$ | 6,500 | $0^{*}$ | 6,500 | 2,300 | 73.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $65+$ | 10,000 | $0^{*}$ | 10,000 | 10,200 | 49.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 2 3 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 6 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 . 9}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 3.5: Population distribution by age, employment status, rural and gender, 2009 - Female

| Age <br> group | Total <br> Employed | Total <br> Unemployed | Total <br> labour <br> force | Not in <br> the <br> labour <br> force | Labour <br> force <br> participation <br> rate | Unemployment <br> rate | Employment <br> rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 10,600 | 2,100 | 12,700 | 18,200 | 41.1 | 16.5 | 83.5 |
| $20-24$ | 16,400 | 1,300 | 17,700 | 7,200 | 71.1 | 7.3 | 92.7 |
| $25-29$ | 15,400 | 400 | 15,800 | 3,500 | 81.9 | 2.5 | 97.5 |
| $30-34$ | 15,000 | 200 | 15,200 | 2,400 | 86.4 | 1.3 | 98.7 |
| $35-39$ | 12,100 | 200 | 12,300 | 1,900 | 86.6 | 1.6 | 98.4 |
| $40-44$ | 11,700 | 200 | 11,900 | 2,700 | 81.5 | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| $45-49$ | 12,500 | 100 | 12,600 | 1,900 | 86.9 | 0.8 | 99.2 |
| $50-54$ | 10,400 | 100 | 10,500 | 2,800 | 78.9 | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| $55-59$ | 6,600 | 200 | 6,800 | 2,500 | 73.1 | 2.9 | 97.1 |
| $60-64$ | 5,100 | $0^{*}$ | 5,100 | 3,400 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $65+$ | 6,500 | $0^{*}$ | 6,500 | 12,600 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 2 2 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 7 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 2}$ |

[^1]Table 3.6: Population distribution by age, employment status and area of residence, 2009 - Urban

| Age <br> group | Total <br> Employed | Total <br> Unemployed | Total <br> labour <br> force | Not in <br> the <br> labour <br> force | Labour <br> force <br> participation <br> rate | Unemployment <br> rate | Employment <br> rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 2,200 | 1,600 | 3,800 | 16,100 | 19.1 | 42.1 | 57.9 |
| $20-24$ | 8,500 | 2,000 | 10,500 | 8,200 | 56.1 | 19.0 | 81.0 |
| $25-29$ | 16,500 | 800 | 17,300 | 4,200 | 80.5 | 4.6 | 95.4 |
| $30-34$ | 12,400 | 400 | 12,800 | 2,500 | 83.7 | 3.1 | 96.9 |
| $35-39$ | 9,900 | 300 | 10,200 | 1,900 | 84.3 | 2.9 | 97.1 |
| $40-44$ | 6,600 | 200 | 6,800 | 1,600 | 81.0 | 2.9 | 97.1 |
| $45-49$ | 4,600 | 100 | 4,700 | 1,200 | 79.7 | 2.1 | 97.9 |
| $50-54$ | 3,100 | $0^{*}$ | 3,100 | 1,200 | 72.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $55-59$ | 1,500 | $0^{*}$ | 1,500 | 900 | 62.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $60-64$ | 700 | $0^{*}$ | 700 | 1,100 | 38.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $65+$ | 600 | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 3,100 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 6 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 5}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 3.7: Population distribution by age, employment status, urban and gender, 2009 - Male

| Age <br> group | Total <br> Employed | Total <br> Unemployed | Total <br> labour <br> force | Not in <br> the <br> labour <br> force | Labour <br> force <br> participation <br> rate | Unemployment <br> rate | Employment <br> rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 600 | 500 | 1,100 | 7,300 | 13.1 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| $20-24$ | 3,400 | 700 | 4,100 | 3,000 | 57.7 | 17.1 | 82.9 |
| $25-29$ | 8,800 | 200 | 9,000 | 700 | 92.8 | 2.2 | 97.8 |
| $30-34$ | 7,700 | 100 | 7,800 | 200 | 97.5 | 1.3 | 98.7 |
| $35-39$ | 6,400 | 100 | 6,500 | 100 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 98.5 |
| $40-44$ | 4,300 | 100 | 4,400 | 200 | 95.7 | 2.3 | 97.7 |
| $45-49$ | 3,200 | $0^{*}$ | 3,200 | 100 | 97.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $50-54$ | 2,100 | $0^{*}$ | 2,100 | 300 | 87.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $55-59$ | 1,100 | $0^{*}$ | 1,100 | 200 | 84.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $60-64$ | 500 | $0^{*}$ | 500 | 400 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $65+$ | 400 | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 1,300 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 8 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 8}$ |

[^2]Table 3.8: Population distribution by age, employment status, urban and gender, 2009 - Female

| Age <br> group | Total <br> Employed | Total <br> Unemployed | Total <br> labour <br> force | Not in <br> the <br> labour <br> force | Labour <br> force <br> participation <br> rate | Unemployment <br> rate | Employment <br> rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 1,600 | 1,100 | 2,700 | 8,800 | 23.5 | 40.7 | 59.3 |
| $20-24$ | 5,100 | 1,300 | 6,400 | 5,200 | 55.2 | 20.3 | 79.7 |
| $25-29$ | 7,700 | 600 | 8,300 | 3,500 | 70.3 | 7.2 | 92.8 |
| $30-34$ | 4,700 | 300 | 5,000 | 2,300 | 68.5 | 6.0 | 94.0 |
| $35-39$ | 3,500 | 200 | 3,700 | 1,800 | 67.3 | 5.4 | 94.6 |
| $40-44$ | 2,300 | 100 | 2,400 | 1,400 | 63.2 | 4.2 | 95.8 |
| $45-49$ | 1,400 | 100 | 1,500 | 1,100 | 57.7 | 6.7 | 93.3 |
| $50-54$ | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 900 | 52.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $55-59$ | 400 | 0 | 400 | 700 | 36.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $60-64$ | 200 | 0 | 200 | 700 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| $65+$ | 200 | 0 | 200 | 1,800 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 8 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 4}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 4.0: Population 15 years and above by completed level of education, 2009 - Bhutan

| Age group | Education Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 13,500 | 17,100 | 18,900 | 16,200 | 5,900 | 200 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 3,100 | 2,600 | 77,800 |
| 20-24 | 24,300 | 7,600 | 4,100 | 10,200 | 10,700 | 100 | 2,000 | 1,300 | 0* | 3,000 | 2,200 | 65,500 |
| 25-29 | 26,500 | 6,800 | 4,400 | 7,300 | 5,100 | 100 | 600 | 2,200 | 200 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 57,700 |
| 30-34 | 26,200 | 5,900 | 2,600 | 5,300 | 2,200 | 0* | 0* | 700 | 500 | 1,900 | 1,100 | 46,400 |
| 35-39 | 25,700 | 5,600 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 1,200 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 400 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 40,100 |
| 40-44 | 25,300 | 3,600 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 400 | 0* | 0* | 500 | 300 | 600 | 1,000 | 34,800 |
| 45-49 | 27,200 | 1,600 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 300 | 100 | 600 | 900 | 33,200 |
| 50-54 | 25,200 | 1,400 | 500 | 600 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 200 | 1,100 | 29,300 |
| 55-59 | 17,900 | 1,000 | 500 | 300 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 200 | 700 | 21,000 |
| 60-64 | 17,400 | 600 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 600 | 19,100 |
| 65+ | 40,700 | 600 | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,300 | 42,800 |
| Total | 269,900 | 51,800 | 36,000 | 45,200 | 26,500 | 400 | 2,900 | 5,600 | 1,600 | 13,300 | 14,500 | 467,700 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 4.1: Population 15 years and above by completed level of education and gender, 2009 - Male

| Age <br> group | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher <br> Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters <br> and <br> above | Non- <br> formal | Monastic <br> Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5,000 | 8,500 | 9,600 | 8,000 | 2,700 | 100 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,400 | 2,400 | 37,900 |
| $20-24$ | 9,200 | 4,100 | 1,800 | 4,700 | 5,600 | 100 | 1,300 | 600 | $0^{*}$ | 800 | 2,000 | 30,200 |
| $25-29$ | 9,400 | 4,100 | 2,500 | 3,600 | 3,000 | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 1,400 | 100 | 700 | 1,900 | 27,100 |
| $30-34$ | 9,700 | 3,600 | 1,400 | 3,300 | 1,600 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{* *}$ | 600 | 400 | 400 | 900 | 21,900 |
| $35-39$ | 10,600 | 3,700 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 900 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 300 | 400 | 1,000 | 20,500 |
| $40-44$ | 9,600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 300 | 100 | 900 | 16,400 |
| $45-49$ | 11,600 | 1,200 | 900 | 900 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 100 | 300 | 800 | 16,400 |
| $50-54$ | 10,800 | 1,200 | 400 | 400 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 1,000 | 14,200 |
| $55-59$ | 8,200 | 700 | 400 | 300 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 200 | 700 | 10,900 |
| $60-64$ | 8,100 | 600 | 100 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 9,700 |
| $65+$ | 19,800 | 600 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,300 | 21,800 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 1 2 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 7 , 0 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 4.2: Population 15 years and above by completed level of education and gender, 2009 - Female

| Age group | Education Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 8,500 | 8,600 | 9,300 | 8,200 | 3,200 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 1,700 | 200 | 39,900 |
| 20-24 | 15,100 | 3,500 | 2,300 | 5,500 | 5,100 | 0* | 700 | 700 | 0* | 2,200 | 200 | 35,300 |
| 25-29 | 17,100 | 2,700 | 1,900 | 3,700 | 2,100 | 100 | 200 | 800 | 100 | 1,800 | 100 | 30,600 |
| 30-34 | 16,500 | 2,300 | 1,200 | 2,000 | 600 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 1,500 | 200 | 24,500 |
| 35-39 | 15,100 | 1,900 | 700 | 700 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 800 | 0* | 19,600 |
| 40-44 | 15,700 | 1,100 | 500 | 300 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 500 | 100 | 18,400 |
| 45-49 | 15,600 | 400 | 200 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 100 | 16,800 |
| 50-54 | 14,400 | 200 | 100 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 15,100 |
| 55-59 | 9,700 | 300 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 10,100 |
| 60-64 | 9,300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 9,400 |
| 65+ | 20,900 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 21,000 |
| Total | 157,900 | 21,000 | 16,300 | 20,800 | 11,600 | 200 | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ | 1,700 | 300 | 8,900 | 1,000 | 240,700 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 4.3: Population 15 years and above by completed level of education and area of residence, 2009-
Rural

| Age <br> group | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher <br> Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters <br> abd <br> above | Non- <br> formal | Monastic <br> Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 11,700 | 14,900 | 13,900 | 10,300 | 2,300 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 3,000 | 2,500 | 58,900 |
| $20-24$ | 20,200 | 6,200 | 2,600 | 6,100 | 5,500 | 100 | 1,300 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | 2,900 | 2,100 | 47,400 |
| $25-29$ | 20,100 | 4,800 | 2,300 | 2,600 | 1,700 | 100 | 500 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | 2,300 | 1,800 | 36,600 |
| $30-34$ | 20,300 | 4,000 | 1,100 | 2,200 | 1,000 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 1,700 | 1,000 | 31,500 |
| $35-39$ | 20,500 | 3,900 | 800 | 500 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,000 | 900 | 28,000 |
| $40-44$ | 21,000 | 2,500 | 600 | 600 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 500 | 900 | 26,400 |
| $45-49$ | 23,900 | 1,100 | 600 | 400 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 800 | 27,600 |
| $50-54$ | 22,200 | 900 | 300 | 300 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 1,000 | 25,000 |
| $55-59$ | 16,200 | 700 | 400 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 700 | 18,500 |
| $60-64$ | 15,800 | 500 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 17,200 |
| $65+$ | 37,300 | 500 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,200 | 39,200 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 2 9 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 6 , 3 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 4.4: Population 15 years and above by completed level of education, rural and gender, 2009 -
Male

| Age group | Education Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 4,600 | 7,500 | 7,200 | 5,200 | 1,200 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 1,400 | 2,300 | 29,600 |
| 20-24 | 8,300 | 3,500 | 1,200 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 100 | 900 | 200 | 0* | 800 | 1,900 | 23,200 |
| 25-29 | 7,600 | 2,800 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,100 | 0 * | 300 | 300 | 0* | 700 | 1,700 | 17,500 |
| 30-34 | 7,600 | 2,500 | 500 | 1,300 | 700 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 400 | 800 | 14,000 |
| 35-39 | 8,700 | 2,600 | 600 | 400 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 400 | 900 | 13,900 |
| 40-44 | 8,000 | 1,700 | 400 | 500 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 100 | 800 | 11,800 |
| 45-49 | 10,200 | 800 | 600 | 400 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 300 | 700 | 13,200 |
| 50-54 | 9,500 | 800 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 900 | 11,800 |
| 55-59 | 7,400 | 500 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 | 700 | 9,400 |
| 60-64 | 7,400 | 500 | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 600 | 8,700 |
| 65+ | 18,300 | 500 | 0* | 100 | 0** | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,200 | 20,100 |
| Total | 97,600 | 23,700 | 12,500 | 12,900 | 7,000 | 200 | 1,300 | 800 | 300 | 4,400 | 12,500 | 173,200 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 4.5: Population 15 years and above by completed level of education, rural and gender, 2009 -
Female

| Age group | Education Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 7,100 | 7,400 | 6,700 | 5,100 | 1,100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,600 | 200 | 29,300 |
| 20-24 | 11,900 | 2,700 | 1,400 | 3,000 | 2,300 | 0 | 400 | 200 | 0* | 2,100 | 200 | 24,200 |
| 25-29 | 12,500 | 2,000 | 800 | 1,100 | 600 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 1,600 | 100 | 19,100 |
| 30-34 | 12,700 | 1,500 | 600 | 900 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,300 | 200 | 17,500 |
| 35-39 | 11,800 | 1,300 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 600 | 0* | 14,100 |
| 40-44 | 13,000 | 800 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 400 | 100 | 14,600 |
| 45-49 | 13,700 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 100 | 14,400 |
| 50-54 | 12,700 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 13,200 |
| 55-59 | 8,800 | 200 | 100 | 0 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 9,100 |
| 60-64 | 8,400 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 8,500 |
| 65+ | 19,000 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 19,100 |
| Total | 131,600 | 16,300 | 10,100 | 10,400 | 4,600 | 200 | 600 | 300 | 0* | 8,000 | 1,000 | 183,100 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 4.6: Population 15 years and above by completed level of education and area of residence, 2009 Urban

| Age <br> group | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher <br> Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters <br> and <br> above | Non- <br> formal | Monastic | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,800 | 2,200 | 5,000 | 5,900 | 3,600 | $0^{*}$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 18,900 |
| $20-24$ | 4,100 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 4,100 | 5,200 | $0^{*}$ | 700 | 900 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 18,100 |
| $25-29$ | 6,400 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 4,700 | 3,400 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 1,800 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 21,100 |
| $30-34$ | 5,900 | 1,900 | 1,500 | 3,100 | 1,200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 400 | 200 | 100 | 14,900 |
| $35-39$ | 5,200 | 1,700 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 800 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 400 | 200 | 100 | 12,100 |
| $40-44$ | 4,300 | 1,100 | 900 | 1,000 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 8,400 |
| $45-49$ | 3,300 | 500 | 500 | 700 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 5,600 |
| $50-54$ | 3,000 | 500 | 200 | 300 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 4,300 |
| $55-59$ | 1,700 | 300 | 100 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 2,500 |
| $60-64$ | 1,600 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 0 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,900 |
| $65+$ | 3,400 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 0 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 3,600 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 0 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 1 , 4 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 4.7: Population 15 years and above by completed level of education, urban and gender, 2009 Male

| Age group | Education Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | $\begin{gathered} \text { Masters } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { above } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 400 | 1,000 | 2,400 | 2,800 | 1,500 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 8,300 |
| 20-24 | 900 | 600 | 600 | 1,600 | 2,400 | 0* | 400 | 400 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 7,000 |
| 25-29 | 1,800 | 1,300 | 1,000 | 2,100 | 1,900 | 0* | 100 | 1,100 | 100 | 0* | 200 | 9,600 |
| 30-34 | 2,100 | 1,100 | 900 | 2,000 | 900 | 0* | 0* | 500 | 300 | 0* | 100 | 7,900 |
| 35-39 | 1,900 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 600 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 300 | 0* | 100 | 6,600 |
| 40-44 | 1,600 | 800 | 600 | 800 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 300 | 200 | 0* | 100 | 4,600 |
| 45-49 | 1,400 | 400 | 300 | 500 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 200 | 100 | 0* | 100 | 3,200 |
| 50-54 | 1,300 | 400 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 2,400 |
| 55-59 | 800 | 200 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0 * | 0* | 0* | 1,500 |
| 60-64 | 700 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,000 |
| 65+ | 1,500 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 1,700 |
| Total | 14,400 | 7,100 | 7,200 | 11,500 | 7,900 | 0* | 600 | 3,100 | 1,000 | 0* | 1,000 | 53,800 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 4.8 Population 15 years and above by completed level of education, urban and gender, 2009 -
Female

| Age group | Education Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 1,400 | 1,200 | 2,600 | 3,100 | 2,100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 10,600 |
| 20-24 | 3,200 | 800 | 900 | 2,500 | 2,800 | 0* | 300 | 500 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 11,100 |
| 25-29 | 4,600 | 700 | 1,100 | 2,600 | 1,500 | 0* | 0* | 700 | 100 | 200 | 0* | 11,500 |
| 30-34 | 3,800 | 800 | 600 | 1,100 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 200 | 0* | 7,000 |
| 35-39 | 3,300 | 600 | 500 | 600 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 | 0* | 5,500 |
| 40-44 | 2,700 | 300 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 3,800 |
| 45-49 | 1,900 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 2,400 |
| 50-54 | 1,700 | 100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,900 |
| 55-59 | 900 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,000 |
| 60-64 | 900 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 900 |
| 65+ | 1,900 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,900 |
| Total | 26,300 | 4,700 | 6,200 | 10,400 | 7,000 | 0* | 400 | 1,400 | 300 | 900 | 0* | 57,600 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

## EMPLOYMENT:

Table 5.0: Total employed persons by age and completed level of education, 2009 - Bhutan

| Age group | Level of Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 10,900 | 4,300 | 1,600 | 800 | 300 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 2,800 | 200 | 21,000 |
| 20-24 | 19,500 | 6,100 | 2,200 | 4,600 | 3,400 | 100 | 0* | 700 | 0* | 2,700 | 300 | 39,600 |
| 25-29 | 21,900 | 5,900 | 3,800 | 5,900 | 4,300 | 100 | 0* | 1,800 | 200 | 1,800 | 1,100 | 46,800 |
| 30-34 | 22,900 | 5,300 | 2,300 | 4,800 | 2,100 | 0* | 0* | 700 | 500 | 1,700 | 500 | 40,800 |
| 35-39 | 22,300 | 5,000 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 400 | 1,200 | 600 | 35,100 |
| 40-44 | 21,600 | 2,900 | 1,100 | 1,500 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 300 | 600 | 600 | 29,300 |
| 45-49 | 24,200 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 300 | 100 | 600 | 800 | 29,800 |
| 50-54 | 21,100 | 1,300 | 400 | 500 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 200 | 500 | 24,300 |
| 55-59 | 14,200 | 600 | 400 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 200 | 600 | 16,500 |
| 60-64 | 11,500 | 300 | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 | 12,200 |
| 65+ | 15,700 | 400 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 600 | 16,800 |
| Total | 205,800 | 33,600 | 14,900 | 21,400 | 12,300 | 300 | 0* | 4,500 | 1,600 | 11,800 | 6,000 | 312,200 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, *indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 5.1: Total employed persons by age, completed level of education and gender, 2009 - Male

| Age <br> group | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher <br> Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters <br> and <br> above | Non- <br> formal | Monastic <br> Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4,100 | 2,000 | 700 | 300 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,300 | 100 | 8,800 |
| $20-24$ | 8,400 | 3,500 | 1,200 | 2,000 | 1,600 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 700 | 300 | 18,100 |
| $25-29$ | 8,800 | 3,800 | 2,300 | 3,100 | 2,600 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,100 | 100 | 700 | 1,000 | 23,500 |
| $30-34$ | 9,300 | 3,500 | 1,300 | 3,300 | 1,500 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 400 | 400 | 500 | 20,800 |
| $35-39$ | 10,300 | 3,700 | 1,600 | 1,500 | 800 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 300 | 400 | 600 | 19,600 |
| $40-44$ | 9,300 | 2,300 | 900 | 1,300 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 300 | 100 | 600 | 15,500 |
| $45-49$ | 11,200 | 1,200 | 900 | 900 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 100 | 300 | 700 | 15,900 |
| $50-54$ | 10,300 | 1,100 | 300 | 400 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 0 | 100 | 500 | 13,000 |
| $55-59$ | 7,400 | 500 | 400 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 200 | 600 | 9,600 |
| $60-64$ | 6,200 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 6,800 |
| $65+$ | 9,200 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 10,200 |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 4 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 1 , 8 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 5.2: Total employed persons by age, completed level of education and gender, 2009 - Female

| Age group | Level of Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 6,800 | 2,300 | 900 | 500 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,500 | 100 | 12,200 |
| 20-24 | 11,100 | 2,600 | 1,000 | 2,600 | 1,800 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 0* | 2,000 | 0* | 21,500 |
| 25-29 | 13,100 | 2,100 | 1,500 | 2,800 | 1,700 | 100 | 0* | 700 | 100 | 1,100 | 100 | 23,300 |
| 30-34 | 13,600 | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 600 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 1,300 | 0* | 20,000 |
| 35-39 | 12,000 | 1,300 | 500 | 500 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 800 | 0* | 15,500 |
| 40-44 | 12,300 | 600 | 200 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 500 | 0* | 13,800 |
| 45-49 | 13,000 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 100 | 13,900 |
| 50-54 | 10,800 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 11,300 |
| 55-59 | 6,800 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 6,900 |
| 60-64 | 5,300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 5,400 |
| 65+ | 6,500 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 6,600 |
| Total | 111,300 | 11,300 | 5,300 | 8,300 | 4,700 | 100 | 0* | 1,200 | 300 | 7,600 | 300 | 150,400 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 5.3: Total employed persons by age, completed level of education, 2009 -Rural

| Age <br> group | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher <br> Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters <br> and <br> above | Non- <br> formal | Monastic <br> Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 9,900 | 3,900 | 1,300 | 500 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 2,700 | 200 | 18,700 |
| $20-24$ | 17,100 | 5,200 | 1,400 | 2,600 | 1,700 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 2,600 | 300 | 31,300 |
| $25-29$ | 17,500 | 4,300 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 1,300 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 1,700 | 1,000 | 30,300 |
| $30-34$ | 18,400 | 3,700 | 900 | 1,900 | 1,000 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 1,600 | 400 | 28,100 |
| $35-39$ | 18,500 | 3,600 | 800 | 500 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,000 | 500 | 25,300 |
| $40-44$ | 18,500 | 2,100 | 300 | 600 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 500 | 500 | 22,800 |
| $45-49$ | 21,900 | 1,000 | 600 | 400 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 700 | 25,400 |
| $50-54$ | 19,200 | 900 | 300 | 300 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 400 | 21,400 |
| $55-59$ | 13,200 | 500 | 300 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 600 | 15,100 |
| $60-64$ | 10,900 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 11,600 |
| $65+$ | 15,200 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 16,300 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 8 0 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 6 , 3 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, *indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 5.4: Total employed persons by age, completed level of education, rural and gender, 2009

- Male

| Age <br> group | Llliterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher <br> Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters <br> and <br> above | Non- <br> formal | Monastic <br> Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3,900 | 1,800 | 600 | 200 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,300 | 100 | 8,100 |
| $20-24$ | 7,700 | 3,000 | 800 | 1,200 | 900 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 700 | 300 | 14,800 |
| $25-29$ | 7,100 | 2,600 | 1,300 | 1,100 | 900 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 700 | 900 | 14,800 |
| $30-34$ | 7,200 | 2,400 | 400 | 1,300 | 700 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 13,000 |
| $35-39$ | 8,500 | 2,600 | 600 | 400 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 500 | 13,300 |
| $40-44$ | 7,800 | 1,600 | 300 | 500 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 500 | 11,100 |
| $45-49$ | 9,900 | 800 | 600 | 400 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 600 | 12,800 |
| $50-54$ | 9,200 | 800 | 200 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 400 | 11,000 |
| $55-59$ | 6,800 | 400 | 300 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 600 | 8,600 |
| $60-64$ | 5,800 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 6,400 |
| $65+$ | 8,900 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 9,900 |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 2 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 3 , 8 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 5.5: Total employed persons by age, completed level of education, rural and gender, 2009 -
Female

| Age <br> group | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher <br> Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters <br> and <br> above | Non- <br> formal | Monastic <br> Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6,000 | 2,100 | 700 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,400 | 100 | 10,600 |
| $20-24$ | 9,400 | 2,200 | 600 | 1,400 | 800 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 1,900 | $0^{*}$ | 16,500 |
| $25-29$ | 10,400 | 1,700 | 800 | 900 | 400 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 1,000 | 100 | 15,500 |
| $30-34$ | 11,200 | 1,300 | 500 | 600 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,200 | $0^{*}$ | 15,100 |
| $35-39$ | 10,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 | $0^{*}$ | 12,000 |
| $40-44$ | 10,700 | 500 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | $0^{*}$ | 11,700 |
| $45-49$ | 12,000 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 100 | 12,600 |
| $50-54$ | 10,000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 10,400 |
| $55-59$ | 6,400 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 6,500 |
| $60-64$ | 5,100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 5,200 |
| $65+$ | 6,300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 6,400 |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 7 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 2 , 5 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 5.6: Total employed persons by age, completed level of education and area of residence, 2009 -Urban

| Age group | Level of Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 1,000 | 400 | 300 | 300 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 2,300 |
| 20-24 | 2,400 | 900 | 800 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 8,300 |
| 25-29 | 4,400 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 3,900 | 3,000 | 0* | 0* | 1,500 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 16,500 |
| 30-34 | 4,500 | 1,600 | 1,400 | 2,900 | 1,100 | 0* | 0* | 600 | 400 | 100 | 100 | 12,700 |
| 35-39 | 3,800 | 1,400 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 700 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 400 | 200 | 100 | 9,800 |
| 40-44 | 3,100 | 800 | 800 | 900 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 300 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 6,500 |
| 45-49 | 2,300 | 500 | 400 | 600 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 200 | 100 | 0* | 100 | 4,400 |
| 50-54 | 1,900 | 400 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 2,900 |
| 55-59 | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,400 |
| 60-64 | 600 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 600 |
| 65+ | 500 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 500 |
| Total | 25,500 | 7,700 | 6,900 | 12,400 | 7,200 | 0* | 0* | 3,600 | 1,300 | 700 | 600 | 65,900 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 5.7: Total employed persons by age, completed level of education, urban and gender, 2009 - Male

| Age <br> group | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher <br> Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters <br> $\&$ <br> above | Non- <br> formal | Monastic <br> Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 200 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 700 |
| $20-24$ | 700 | 500 | 400 | 800 | 700 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 3,300 |
| $25-29$ | 1,700 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,700 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 900 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 8,700 |
| $30-34$ | 2,100 | 1,100 | 900 | 2,000 | 800 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 500 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 7,800 |
| $35-39$ | 1,800 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 500 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 6,300 |
| $40-44$ | 1,500 | 700 | 600 | 800 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 4,400 |
| $45-49$ | 1,300 | 400 | 300 | 500 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 3,100 |
| $50-54$ | 1,100 | 300 | 100 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 2,000 |
| $55-59$ | 600 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,000 |
| $60-64$ | 400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 |
| $65+$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 1 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 , 0 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 5.8: Total employed persons by age, completed level of education, urban and gender, 2009 - Female

| Age group | Level of Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| 15-19 | 800 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 1,600 |
| 20-24 | 1,700 | 400 | 400 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 0* | 0* | 200 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 5,000 |
| 25-29 | 2,700 | 400 | 700 | 1,900 | 1,300 | 0* | 0* | 600 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 7,800 |
| 30-34 | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 900 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 4,900 |
| 35-39 | 2,000 | 300 | 300 | 400 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 | 0* | 3,500 |
| 40-44 | 1,600 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 2,100 |
| 45-49 | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,300 |
| 50-54 | 800 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 900 |
| 55-59 | 400 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 400 |
| 60-64 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| 65+ | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Total | 13,800 | 2,100 | 2,400 | 4,800 | 2,900 | 0* | 0* | 900 | 300 | 700 | 0* | 27,900 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

## UNEMPLOYMENT:

Table 5.9: Unemployed persons by age, sex and area of residence, 2009 -Bhutan

| Age <br> group | Rural |  |  |  | Urban |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,500 | 2,100 | 3,600 | 500 | 1,100 | 1,600 | 2,000 | 3,200 | 5,200 |  |
| $20-24$ | 500 | 1,300 | 1,800 | 700 | 1,300 | 2,000 | 1,200 | 2,600 | 3,800 |  |
| $25-29$ | 300 | 400 | 700 | 200 | 600 | 800 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 |  |
| $30-34$ | 100 | 200 | 300 | 100 | 300 | 400 | 200 | 500 | 700 |  |
| $35-39$ | 100 | 200 | 300 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 400 | 600 |  |
| $40-44$ | 100 | 200 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 500 |  |
| $45-49$ | 100 | 100 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 300 |  |
| $50-54$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 |  |
| $55-59$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 200 |  |
| $60-64$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ |  |
| $65+$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 9 0 0}$ |  |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 5.10: Total unemployed persons by level of education, sex and area of residence, 2009 Bhutan

| Level of Education | Area |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rural | Urban |  |
| Both sexes | 7,600 | 5,400 | 13,000 |
| Illiterate | 2,700 | 1,200 | 3,900 |
| Primary | 1,200 | 600 | 1,800 |
| Junior | 600 | 500 | 1,100 |
| High | 1,800 | 1,300 | 3,100 |
| Higher Secondary | 600 | 1,300 | 1,900 |
| PP/Nursery | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Undergraduate | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Graduate | 100 | 400 | 500 |
| Masters and above | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Non-formal | 300 | 100 | 400 |
| Monastic | 300 | 0* | 300 |
| Male | 2,700 | 1,700 | 4,400 |
| Illiterate | 700 | 200 | 900 |
| Primary | 500 | 200 | 700 |
| Junior | 300 | 100 | 400 |
| High | 500 | 400 | 900 |
| Higher Secondary | 200 | 600 | 800 |
| PP/Nursery | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Undergraduate | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Graduate | 100 | 200 | 300 |
| Masters and above | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Non-formal | 100 | 0* | 100 |
| Monastic | 300 | 0* | 300 |
| Female | 4,900 | 3,700 | 8,600 |
| Illiterate | 2,000 | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| Primary | 700 | 400 | 1,100 |
| Junior | 300 | 400 | 700 |
| High | 1,300 | 900 | 2,200 |
| Higher Secondary | 400 | 700 | 1,100 |
| PP/Nursery | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Undergraduate | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Graduate | 0* | 200 | 200 |
| Masters and above | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Non-formal | 200 | 100 | 300 |
| Monastic | 0* | 0* | 0* |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

## Labour Force Survey Report

## ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION:

Table 6.0: Economically Inactive population by age and reasons, 2009 - Bhutan

| Age <br> group | Temporary <br> illness | Off <br> season | House/family <br> duties | Study | Old or <br> retired | Too <br> young | Physically <br> challenged | Other <br> reasons |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 2,200 | 52,000 | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 300 | 1,100 | 56,000 |
| $20-24$ | 300 | 200 | 6,400 | 14,100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 1,800 | 23,400 |
| $25-29$ | 400 | 200 | 6,000 | 1,900 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 1,100 | 9,900 |
| $30-34$ | 300 | 100 | 4,500 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 400 | 5,800 |
| $35-39$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 3,500 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 4,400 |
| $40-44$ | 300 | 100 | 3,600 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 300 | 4,800 |
| $45-49$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 2,800 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 200 | 3,500 |
| $50-54$ | 300 | 100 | 2,900 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 500 | 1,100 | 4,900 |
| $55-59$ | 500 | $0^{*}$ | 2,900 | $0^{*}$ | 10 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 200 | 3,910 |
| $60-64$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 1,000 | $0^{*}$ | 4,800 | $0^{*}$ | 500 | 200 | 6,700 |
| $65+$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,200 | $0^{*}$ | 23,500 | $0^{*}$ | 1,000 | 100 | 25,800 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 3 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 9 , 1 1 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 6.1: Economically Inactive population by age, reasons and gender, 2009 - Male

| Age <br> group | Economically Inactive population <br> Temporary <br> illness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | House/family <br> duties | Study | Old or <br> retired | Too <br> young | Physically <br> challenged | Other <br> reasons |  |  |  |
| $15-19$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 27,800 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 500 | 29,000 |
| $20-24$ | 100 | 100 | 700 | 9,000 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 800 | 11,000 |
| $25-29$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 400 | 1,500 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 700 | 3,000 |
| $30-34$ | 100 | 100 | 400 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 1,100 |
| $35-39$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 700 |
| $40-44$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 700 |
| $45-49$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 600 |
| $50-54$ | 100 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 700 | 1,200 |
| $55-59$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 800 |
| $60-64$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 1,900 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 200 | 2,700 |
| $65+$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 10,700 | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 100 | 11,500 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 , 3 0 0}$ |

[^3]Table 6.2: Economically Inactive population by age, reasons and gender, 2009 - Female

| Age group | Economically Inactive population |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Temporary illness | $\begin{gathered} \text { Off } \\ \text { season } \end{gathered}$ | House/family duties | Study | Old or retired | Too young | Physically challenged | Other reasons |  |
| 15-19 | 100 | 0* | 1,800 | 24,200 | 0* | 100 | 200 | 600 | 27,000 |
| 20-24 | 200 | 100 | 5,700 | 5,100 | 0* | 0* | 300 | 1,000 | 12,400 |
| 25-29 | 400 | 0* | 5,600 | 400 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 400 | 6,900 |
| 30-34 | 200 | 0* | 4,100 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 | 4,700 |
| 35-39 | 200 | 0* | 3,400 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 3,700 |
| 40-44 | 200 | 100 | 3,300 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 | 4,100 |
| 45-49 | 100 | 0* | 2,500 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 | 100 | 2,900 |
| 50-54 | 200 | 0* | 2,800 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 400 | 3,700 |
| 55-59 | 300 | 0* | 2,600 | 0* | 10 | 0* | 200 | 0* | 3,110 |
| 60-64 | 0* | 0* | 900 | 0* | 2,900 | 0* | 200 | 0* | 4,000 |
| 65+ | 0* | 0* | 900 | 0* | 12,800 | 0* | 600 | 0* | 14,300 |
| Total | 1,900 | 200 | 33,600 | 30,100 | 15,710 | 100 | 2,200 | 3,000 | 86,810 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 6.3 Economically Inactive population by age, reasons and area of residence, 2009 - Rural

| Age group | Economically Inactive population |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Temporary illness | Off season | House/family duties | Study | Old or retired | Too young | Physically challenged | Other reasons |  |
| 15-19 | 100 | 0* | 1,300 | 37,300 | 0* | 200 | 300 | 700 | 39,900 |
| 20-24 | 200 | 200 | 3,700 | 9,800 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 900 | 15,200 |
| 25-29 | 300 | 200 | 2,700 | 1,500 | 0* | 0* | 300 | 700 | 5,700 |
| 30-34 | 300 | 100 | 2,300 | 400 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 | 3,400 |
| 35-39 | 300 | 0* | 1,800 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 2,500 |
| 40-44 | 300 | 100 | 2,200 | 400 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 | 3,300 |
| 45-49 | 200 | 0* | 1,700 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 100 | 2,300 |
| 50-54 | 300 | 100 | 2,000 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 500 | 800 | 3,700 |
| 55-59 | 400 | 0* | 2,300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 200 | 3,200 |
| 60-64 | 200 | 0* | 900 | 0* | 4,000 | 0* | 500 | 200 | 5,800 |
| 65+ | 0* | 0* | 1,100 | 0* | 20,600 | 0* | 1,000 | 100 | 22,800 |
| Total | 2,600 | 700 | 22,000 | 49,700 | 24,600 | 200 | 3,800 | 4,200 | 107,800 |

[^4]Table 6.4: Economically Inactive population by age, reasons, rural and gender, 2009 - Male

| Age <br> group | Economically Inactive population <br>  <br> Temporary <br> illness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | House/family <br> duties | Study | Old or <br> retired | Too <br> young | Physically <br> challenged | Other <br> reasons |  |  |  |
| $15-19$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 20,700 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 400 | 21,700 |
| $20-24$ | 100 | 100 | 500 | 6,600 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 500 | 8,000 |
| $25-29$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 200 | 1,200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 500 | 2,300 |
| $30-34$ | 100 | 100 | 300 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 900 |
| $35-39$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 600 |
| $40-44$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 600 |
| $45-49$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 500 |
| $50-54$ | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 500 | 900 |
| $55-59$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 700 |
| $60-64$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 1,600 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 200 | 2,400 |
| $65+$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 9,400 | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 100 | 10,200 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 , 8 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 6.5: Economically Inactive population by age, reasons, rural and gender, 2009 - Female

| Age <br> group | Economically Inactive population <br>  <br> illness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | Off <br> season | House/family <br> duties | Study | Old or <br> retired | Too <br> young | Physically <br> challenged | Other <br> reasons |
| $20-24$ | 100 | 100 | 3,200 | 3,200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 400 | 7,200 |
| $25-29$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | 2,500 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 3,400 |
| $30-34$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 2,000 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 2,500 |
| $35-39$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 1,700 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,900 |
| $40-44$ | 200 | 100 | 2,000 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 2,700 |
| $45-49$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 1,500 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 1,800 |
| $50-54$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 2,000 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 300 | 2,800 |
| $55-59$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 2,100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 2,500 |
| $60-64$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 800 | $0^{*}$ | 2,400 | $0^{*}$ | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 3,400 |
| $65+$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 800 | $0^{*}$ | 11,200 | $0^{*}$ | 600 | $0^{*}$ | 12,600 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 , 0 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 6.6: Economically Inactive population by age, reasons and area of residence, 2009 - Urban

| Age <br> group | Economically Inactive population <br> illness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Off <br> season | House/family <br> duties | Study | Old or <br> retired | Too <br> young | Physically <br> challenged | Other <br> reasons | Total |  |
| $15-19$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 900 | 14,700 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 16,100 |
| $20-24$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 2,700 | 4,300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 900 | 8,200 |
| $25-29$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 3,300 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 4,200 |
| $30-34$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 2,200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 2,400 |
| $35-39$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,700 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 1,900 |
| $40-44$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 1,500 |
| $45-49$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 1,200 |
| $50-54$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 900 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 1,200 |
| $55-59$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 600 | $0^{*}$ | 10 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 710 |
| $60-64$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 800 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 900 |
| $65+$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 2,900 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 3,000 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 7 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 , 3 1 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 6.7: Economically Inactive population by age, reasons, urban and gender, 2009 - Male

| Age <br> group | Economically Inactive population |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Off <br> season | House/family <br> duties | Study | Old or <br> retired | Too <br> young | Physically <br> challenged | Other <br> reasons | Total |  |
| $15-19$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 7,100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 7,300 |
| $20-24$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 2,400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 300 | 3,000 |
| $25-29$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 700 |
| $30-34$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 |
| $35-39$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 |
| $40-44$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 |
| $45-49$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 |
| $50-54$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 300 |
| $55-59$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 |
| $60-64$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 |
| $65+$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,300 |
| Total | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0}^{*}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}^{\mathbf{*}}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 5 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 6.8: Economically Inactive population by age, reasons, urban and gender, 2009 - Female

| Age group | Economically Inactive population |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Temporary illness | $\begin{gathered} \text { Off } \\ \text { season } \end{gathered}$ | House/family duties | Study | Old or retired | Too young | Physically challenged | Other reasons |  |
| 15-19 | 100 | 0* | 800 | 7,600 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 8,800 |
| 20-24 | 100 | 0* | 2,500 | 1,900 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 600 | 5,200 |
| 25-29 | 100 | 0* | 3,100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 | 3,500 |
| 30-34 | 0* | 0* | 2,100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 2,200 |
| 35-39 | 0* | 0* | 1,700 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 1,800 |
| 40-44 | 0* | 0* | 1,300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 1,400 |
| 45-49 | 0* | 0* | 1,000 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 1,100 |
| 50-54 | 0* | 0* | 800 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 900 |
| 55-59 | 100 | 0* | 500 | 0* | 10 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 610 |
| 60-64 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 500 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 600 |
| 65+ | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 1,600 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,700 |
| Total | 400 | 0* | 14,000 | $\mathbf{9 , 6 0 0}$ | 2,110 | 0* | 100 | 1,600 | 27,810 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS:

Table 7.0: Total employed persons by economic activity and nature of employment, 2009 - Bhutan

| Economic Activity | Nature of employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular <br> paid <br> employee | Casual <br> paid <br> employee | Unpaid <br> family <br> worker | Own-account <br> worker/self- <br> employed | Employer | Total |
| Agricultural and forestry | 2,400 | 7,400 | 152,700 | 41,600 | 300 | 204,400 |
| Mining and quarrying | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 500 |
| Manufacturing | 2,100 | 1,600 | 4,500 | 6,500 | $0^{*}$ | 14,700 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 3,500 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 3,500 |
| Construction | 400 | 300 | 300 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | 1,400 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, <br>  <br> household goods | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 1,200 | 200 | 100 | 1,300 | 0 | 2,800 |
|  <br> communication goods | 600 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 900 |
| Financial intermediation | 1,000 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,000 |
| Real estate, renting \& business <br> activities | 700 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 800 |
|  <br> defense | 27,200 | 500 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 100 | 28,100 |
| Education | 9,300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 9,300 |
| Health \& social work | 2,500 | 0 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 2,600 |
|  <br> personal service activities | 7,700 | 3,600 | 2,900 | 12,500 | 100 | 26,800 |
| Private households with <br> employed persons | 5,000 | 2,200 | 1,100 | 7,300 | 100 | 15,700 |
| Extra territorial organizations <br> $\& ~ b o d i e s ~$ | $0 *$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 3 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 1 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 2 , 7 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 7.1: Total employed persons by economic activity, nature of employment and gender, 2009 Male

| Economic Activity | Nature of employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular <br> paid <br> employee | Casual <br> paid <br> employee | Unpaid <br> family <br> worker | Own-account <br> worker/self- <br> employed | Employer | Total |
| Agricultural and forestry | 1,800 | 4,100 | 66,500 | 23,500 | 100 | 96,000 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 |
| Manufacturing | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 2,100 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 2,900 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 2,900 |
| Construction | 400 | 300 | 200 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | 1,300 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, <br>  <br> household goods | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 800 | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 500 | $0^{*}$ | 1,500 |
|  <br> communication goods | 400 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 500 |
| Financial intermediation | 700 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 700 |
| Real estate, renting \& business <br> activities | 600 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 |
|  <br> defense | 23,000 | 400 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 100 | 23,800 |
| Education | 5,400 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 5,400 |
| Health \& social work | 1,600 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,700 |
|  <br> personal service activities | 5,500 | 2,700 | 1,000 | 6,600 | $0^{*}$ | 15,800 |
| Private households with <br> employed persons | 3,700 | 2,000 | 300 | 3,600 | 100 | 9,700 |
| Extra territorial organizations <br> \& bodies | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{4 8 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 2 , 4 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 7.2: Total employed persons by economic activity, nature of employment and gender, 2009 Female

| Economic Activity | Nature of employment |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular paid employee | Casual paid employee | Unpaid family worker | Own-account worker/selfemployed | Employer |  |
| Agricultural and forestry | 600 | 3,300 | 86,200 | 18,100 | 200 | 108,400 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100 | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 300 |
| Manufacturing | 600 | 1,400 | 4,300 | 6,300 | 0* | 12,600 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 600 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 600 |
| Construction | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of motor vehicle \& household goods | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 400 | 0* | 100 | 800 | 0* | 1,300 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 200 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 400 |
| Financial intermediation | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 200 |
| Public administration \& defense | 4,200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 4,300 |
| Education | 3,900 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 3,900 |
| Health \& social work | 900 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 900 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 2,200 | 900 | 1,900 | 5,900 | 100 | 11,000 |
| Private households with employed persons | 1,300 | 200 | 800 | 3,700 | 0* | 6,000 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Total | 15,400 | 6,000 | 93,600 | 35,000 | 300 | 150,300 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

## Labour Force Survey Report

Table 8.0: All employed persons by economic activity and occupation, 2009 - Bhutan

| Economic Activity | Main Occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | Professionals | Technicians \& associated professionals | Clerks | Service workers shop \& market sales workers | Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | Craft \& related trade workers | Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | Elementary occupations | Armed forces |  |
| Agricultural and forestry | 300 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 202,200 | 500 | 100 | 600 | 0* | 204,300 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 |
| Manufacturing | 200 | 600 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 100 | 400 | 12,500 | 500 | 100 | 15,100 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 200 | 800 | 100 | 600 | 100 | 0* | 700 | 400 | 700 | 0* | 3,600 |
| Construction | 400 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 100 | 600 | 0* | 1,400 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of motor vehicle \& household goods | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 200 | 300 | 0* | 200 | 1,900 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 2,700 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 0* | 100 | 0* | 200 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 600 |
| Financial intermediation | 200 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 1,100 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 0* | 200 | 0* | 300 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 900 |
| Public administration \& defense | 3,000 | 4,300 | 2,700 | 2,200 | 3,000 | 500 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 4,500 | 5,500 | 28,200 |
| Education | 0* | 6,800 | 300 | 600 | 600 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 900 | 0* | 9,300 |
| Health \& social work | 0* | 1,000 | 900 | 300 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 300 | 0* | 2,700 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 1,500 | 2,100 | 300 | 800 | 11,800 | 500 | 2,200 | 3,800 | 3,900 | 0* | 26,900 |
| Private households with employed persons | 1,000 | 1,300 | 200 | 600 | 6,100 | 200 | 1,900 | 1,500 | 2,800 | 0* | 15,600 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Total | 7,100 | 17,800 | 5,200 | 6,400 | 24,400 | 203,900 | 7,300 | 20,100 | 15,100 | 5,600 | 312,900 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

## Labour Force Survey Report

Table 8.1: All employed persons by economic activity, occupation and gender, 2009 - Male

| Economic Activity | Main Occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | Professionals | Technicians \& associated professionals | Clerks | Service workers shop \& market sales workers | Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | Craft \& related trade workers | Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | Elementary occupations | Armed forces |  |
| Agricultural and forestry | 300 | 100 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 94,400 | 300 | 0* | 600 | 0* | 96,000 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 |
| Manufacturing | 200 | 400 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 300 | 500 | 500 | 100 | 2,300 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 200 | 600 | 100 | 400 | 100 | 0* | 600 | 400 | 600 | 0* | 3,000 |
| Construction | 400 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 100 | 500 | 0* | 1,300 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of motor vehicle \& household goods | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 100 | 200 | 0* | 100 | 900 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 1,400 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 0* | 100 | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 400 |
| Financial intermediation | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 700 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 0* | 200 | 0* | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 700 |
| Public administration \& defense | 2,700 | 3,400 | 2,200 | 1,300 | 2,800 | 400 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 3,300 | 5,400 | 23,800 |
| Education | 0* | 3,600 | 200 | 200 | 500 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 700 | 0* | 5,300 |
| Health \& social work | 0* | 500 | 600 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 300 | 0* | 1,700 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 1,300 | 1,800 | 200 | 300 | 4,500 | 300 | 1,900 | 2,300 | 3,100 | 0* | 15,700 |
| Private households with employed persons | 900 | 1,000 | 100 | 300 | 2,100 | 100 | 1,800 | 700 | 2,700 | 0* | 9,700 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Total | 6,300 | 12,000 | 3,900 | 3,300 | 11,400 | 95,300 | 6,400 | 5,600 | 12,600 | 5,500 | 162,300 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 8.2: All employed persons by economic activity, occupation and gender, 2009 - Female

| Economic Activity | Main Occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | Professionals | Technicians \& associated professionals | Clerks | Service workers shop \& market sales workers | Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | Craft \& related trade workers | Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | Elementary occupations | Armed forces |  |
| Agricultural and forestry | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 107,800 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 108,300 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Manufacturing | 0* | 200 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 12,000 | 0* | 0* | 12,800 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 0* | 200 | 0* | 200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 600 |
| Construction | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 100 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of motor vehicle \& household goods | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 100 | 100 | 0* | 100 | 1,000 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,300 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Financial intermediation | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 400 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Public administration \& defense | 300 | 900 | 500 | 900 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1,200 | 100 | 4,400 |
| Education | 0* | 3,200 | 100 | 400 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 | 0* | 4,000 |
| Health \& social work | 0* | 500 | 300 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,000 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 200 | 300 | 100 | 500 | 7,300 | 200 | 300 | 1,500 | 800 | 0* | 11,200 |
| Private households with employed persons | 100 | 300 | 100 | 300 | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 800 | 100 | 0* | 5,900 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Total | 800 | 5,800 | 1,300 | 3,100 | 13,000 | 108,600 | 900 | 14,500 | 2,500 | 100 | 150,600 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

## EMPLOYMENT BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD.

Table 9.0: All Employed persons worked during survey period by economic activity and hours of work, 2009 - Bhutan

| Economic Activity | Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<30 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $30-39 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $40-49 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $50-59 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $60-69 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $70-79 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $80+\mathrm{hrs}$ |  |
| Agricultural and <br> forestry | 14,500 | 11,100 | 29,600 | 54,200 | 42,900 | 36,300 | 15,700 | 204,300 |
| Mining and quarrying | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 0 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 300 |
| Manufacturing | 7,100 | 2,100 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 600 | 600 | 400 | 14,700 |
|  <br> water supply | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | 2,700 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 3,700 |
| Construction | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 200 | 400 | 400 | 100 | 1,400 |
| Wholesale \& retail <br> trade, repair of Motor <br> vehicle \& household <br> goods | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 100 | 0 | 100 | 300 | 400 | 600 | 1,200 | 2,700 |
|  <br> communication goods | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 500 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 800 |
| Financial <br> intermediation | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 700 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 1,000 |
|  <br> business activities | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 500 | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 100 | 800 |
| Public administration <br> $\& ~ d e f e n s e ~$ | 300 | 400 | 6,000 | 14,400 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 28,100 |
| Education | 100 | 300 | 3,400 | 4,100 | 800 | 300 | 500 | 9,500 |
| Health \& social work | 0 | 100 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 100 | 0 | 200 | 2,600 |
| Other community, <br> social \& personal <br> service activities | 1,300 | 600 | 2,000 | 5,500 | 4,200 | 5,600 | 7,700 | 26,900 |
| Private households <br> with employed <br> persons | 900 | 500 | 1,300 | 3,600 | 2,200 | 3,100 | 4,100 | 15,700 |
| Extra territorial <br>  <br> bodies | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0 *$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 4 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 2 , 7 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 9.1: All Employed persons worked during survey period by economic activity and hours of work, 2009 - Male

| Economic Activity | Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<30 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $30-39 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $40-49 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $50-59 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $60-69 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $70-79 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $80+\mathrm{hrs}$ |  |
| Agricultural and <br> forestry | 5,700 | 4,700 | 13,300 | 24,900 | 20,300 | 18,000 | 9,100 | 96,000 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{* *}$ | 100 |
| Manufacturing | 100 | 100 | 300 | 1,000 | 200 | 300 | 100 | 2,100 |
|  <br> Water supply | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 2,200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 3,100 |
| Construction | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 200 | 400 | 400 | 100 | 1,400 |
| Wholesale \& retail <br> trade, repair of Motor <br> vehicle \& household <br> goods | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 700 | 1,400 |
|  <br> communication goods | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 500 |
| Financial <br> intermediation | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 400 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 700 |
|  <br> business activities | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 400 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 600 |
| Public administration <br> \& defense | 300 | 300 | 5,100 | 11,700 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,300 | 23,700 |
| Education | 100 | 100 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 600 | 200 | 400 | 5,600 |
| Health \& social work | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 | 700 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 1,600 |
| Other community, <br> social \& personal <br> service activities | 400 | 200 | 1,300 | 3,700 | 2,200 | 3,600 | 4,500 | 15,900 |
| Private households <br> with employed <br> persons | 200 | 300 | 800 | 2,300 | 1,500 | 2,200 | 2,500 | 9,800 |
| Extra territorial <br>  <br> bodies | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 2 , 7 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 9.2: All Employed persons worked during survey period by economic activity and hours of work, 2009 - Female

| Economic Activity | Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<30 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $30-39 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $40-49 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $50-59 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $60-69 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $70-79 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $80+\mathrm{hrs}$ |  |
| Agricultural and <br> forestry | 8,800 | 6,400 | 16,300 | 29,300 | 22,600 | 18,300 | 6,600 | 108,300 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 200 |
| Manufacturing | 7,000 | 2,000 | 1,600 | 1,000 | 400 | 300 | 300 | 12,600 |
|  <br> Water supply | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 500 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 600 |
| Construction | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ |
| Wholesale \& retail <br> trade, repair of Motor <br> vehicle \& household <br> goods | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 400 | 500 | 1,300 |
|  <br> communication goods | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 |
| Financial <br> intermediation | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 300 |
|  <br> business activities | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 200 |
| Public administration <br> \& defense | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 900 | 2,700 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 4,400 |
| Education | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 1,300 | 2,000 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 3,900 |
| Health \& social work | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 600 | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,000 |
| Other community, <br> Social \& personal <br> service activities | 900 | 400 | 700 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 3,200 | 11,000 |
| Private households <br> with employed <br> persons | 700 | 200 | 500 | 1,300 | 700 | 900 | 1,600 | 5,900 |
| Extra territorial <br>  <br> bodies | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 7 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0 , 0 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 10: All Employed persons worked during survey period by occupation and hours of work, 2009 - Bhutan

| Occupation | Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<30 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $30-39 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $40-49 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $50-59 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $60-69 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $70-79 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $80+\mathrm{hrs}$ |  |
|  <br> managers | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 900 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 7,200 |
| Professionals | 400 | 400 | 5,100 | 8,000 | 1,500 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 17,500 |
| Technicians \& associated <br> professionals | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 1,600 | 2,800 | 400 | 200 | 100 | 5,200 |
| Clerks | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,600 | 3,700 | 500 | 300 | 300 | 6,400 |
|  <br> market sales workers | 800 | 400 | 1,900 | 3,900 | 3,200 | 5,200 | 9,100 | 24,500 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery <br> workers | 14,500 | 11,100 | 29,800 | 54,100 | 42,700 | 36,400 | 15,400 | 204,000 |
| Craft \& related workers | 200 | 200 | 600 | 2,700 | 1,100 | 1,700 | 800 | 7,300 |
|  <br> assemblers | 8,200 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 3,000 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 2,000 | 20,200 |
| Elementary occupations | 100 | 300 | 1,700 | 6,400 | 2,300 | 2,200 | 2,100 | 15,100 |
| Armed force personnel | 200 | 200 | 800 | 2,300 | 500 | 600 | 1,100 | 5,700 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 4 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 3 , 1 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 10.1: All Employed persons worked during survey period by occupation, hours of work and gender, 2009
Male

| Occupation | Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<30 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $30-39 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $40-49 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $50-59 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $60-69 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $70-79 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $80+\mathrm{hrs}$ | Total |
|  <br> managers | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 800 | 2,600 | 900 | 900 | 1,000 | 6,400 |
| Professionals | 300 | 100 | 3,500 | 5,000 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 800 | 11,800 |
| Technicians \& associated <br> professionals | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,200 | 2,200 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 4,000 |
| Clerks | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 800 | 2,000 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 3,400 |
|  <br> market sales workers | 200 | 200 | 1,200 | 2,200 | 1,300 | 2,200 | 4,100 | 11,400 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery <br> workers | 5,700 | 4,700 | 13,500 | 24,700 | 20,000 | 18,000 | 8,900 | 95,500 |
| Craft \& related workers | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 500 | 2,400 | 1,000 | 1,700 | 700 | 6,500 |
|  <br> assemblers | 200 | 100 | 500 | 1,900 | 500 | 900 | 1,600 | 5,700 |
| Elementary occupations | 100 | 200 | 1,500 | 5,000 | 1,900 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 12,500 |
| Armed force personnel | 200 | 200 | 700 | 2,300 | 500 | 600 | 1,100 | 5,600 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 2 , 8 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 10.2: All Employed persons worked during survey period by occupation, hours of work and gender, 2009 -
Female

| Occupation | Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<30 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $30-39 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $40-49 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $50-59 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $60-69 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $70-79 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $80+\mathrm{hrs}$ |  |
|  <br> managers | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 400 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 800 |
| Professionals | 100 | 300 | 1,600 | 3,000 | 400 | 100 | 200 | 5,700 |
| Technicians \& associated <br> professionals | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 400 | 600 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 1,200 |
| Clerks | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 800 | 1,700 | 200 | 100 | 200 | 3,000 |
|  <br> market sales workers | 600 | 200 | 700 | 1,700 | 1,900 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 13,100 |
|  <br> fishery workers | 8,800 | 6,400 | 16,300 | 29,400 | 22,700 | 18,400 | 6,500 | 108,500 |
| Craft \& related workers | 200 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 300 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 800 |
| Plant \& machine operators <br> \& assemblers | 8,000 | 2,300 | 1,700 | 1,100 | 600 | 400 | 400 | 14,500 |
| Elementary occupations | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 200 | 1,400 | 400 | 400 | 100 | 2,600 |
| Armed force personnel | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 7 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0 , 3 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 11.0: All Employed persons worked during survey period by employment nature and hours of work, 2009 -
Bhutan

| Employment <br> nature | Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 700 | 800 | 12,900 | 31,000 | 6,500 | 5,700 | 6,100 |  |
| Casual paid <br> employee | 1,800 | 800 | 2,000 | 3,700 | 2,300 | 3,000 | 2,600 | 16,200 |
| Unpaid family <br> worker | 14,200 | 9,200 | 22,300 | 41,700 | 35,600 | 26,200 | 12,800 | 162,000 |
| Own-account <br> worker/self- <br> employed | 7,700 | 4,300 | 9,100 | 13,200 | 9,600 | 15,000 | 11,400 | 70,300 |
| Employer | 200 | $0^{*}$ | $0 *$ | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 700 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 4 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 2 , 9 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 11.1: All Employed persons worked during survey period by employment nature, hours of work and gender,
2009 - Male

| Employment <br> nature | Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<30 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $30-39 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $40-49 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $50-59 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $60-69 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $70-79 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $80+\mathrm{hrs}$ |  |
| Regular paid <br> employee | 500 | 400 | 9,300 | 23,000 | 5,200 | 4,600 | 5,300 | 48,300 |
| Casual paid <br> employee | 700 | 300 | 1,400 | 2,400 | 1,400 | 2,200 | 1,700 | 10,100 |
| Unpaid family <br> worker | 3,900 | 3,200 | 8,900 | 17,700 | 15,400 | 12,200 | 7,000 | 68,300 |
| Own-account <br> worker/self- <br> employed | 1,800 | 1,800 | 4,600 | 6,800 | 5,600 | 8,200 | 6,400 | 35,200 |
| Employer | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 400 |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 2 , 3 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, *indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 11.2: All Employed persons worked during survey period by employment nature, hours of work and gender,
2009 - Female

| Employment <br> nature | Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<30 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $30-39 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $40-49 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $50-59 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $60-69 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $70-79 \mathrm{hrs}$ | $80+\mathrm{hrs}$ |  |
| Regular paid <br> employee | 200 | 400 | 3,600 | 8,000 | 1,300 | 1,100 | 800 | 15,400 |
| Casual paid <br> employee | 1,100 | 500 | 600 | 1,300 | 900 | 800 | 900 | 6,100 |
| Unpaid family <br> worker | 10,300 | 6,000 | 13,400 | 24,000 | 20,200 | 14,000 | 5,800 | 93,700 |
| Own-account <br> worker/self- <br> employed | 5,900 | 2,500 | 4,500 | 6,400 | 4,000 | 6,800 | 5,000 | 35,100 |
| Employer | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 300 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 7 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 0 , 6 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, *indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 12.0: All Employed persons by level of education and economic activity, 2009 - Bhutan

| Economic Activity | Level of Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Higher } \\ \text { Secondary } \end{gathered}$ | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| Agriculture and forestry | 160,900 | 19,600 | 5,100 | 3,900 | 1,600 | 300 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 9,400 | 3,400 | 204,300 |
| Mining and quarrying | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 |
| Manufacturing | 9,600 | 1,700 | 900 | 1,200 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 900 | 0* | 14,700 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 800 | 400 | 500 | 1,200 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 200 | 0* | 0 | 0* | 3,300 |
| Construction | 900 | 200 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 | 1,500 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of Motor vehicle \& household goods | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 1,100 | 200 | 200 | 500 | 500 | 0* | 0* | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 2,800 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 200 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 700 |
| Financial intermediation | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,000 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 100 | 100 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 900 |
| Public administration \& defense | 10,100 | 4,600 | 3,100 | 5,000 | 2,700 | 0* | 0* | 1,600 | 500 | 100 | 400 | 28,100 |
| Education | 1,100 | 400 | 300 | 2,200 | 3,400 | 0* | 100 | 1,100 | 600 | 100 | 0* | 9,300 |
| Health \& social work | 500 | 400 | 300 | 800 | 500 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 2,600 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 13,000 | 3,500 | 2,900 | 3,600 | 1,600 | 0* | 0* | 500 | 200 | 400 | 1,300 | 27,000 |
| Private households with employed persons | 7,000 | 2,500 | 1,100 | 2,200 | 1,100 | 0* | 0* | 500 | 100 | 400 | 600 | 15,500 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Total | 205,800 | 33,800 | 14,700 | 21,300 | 12,500 | 300 | 100 | 4,900 | 1,400 | 11,500 | 5,900 | 312,200 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 12.1: All Employed persons by level of education, economic activity and gender, 2009 - Male

| Economic Activity | Level of Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| Agriculture and forestry | 70,200 | 12,300 | 3,100 | 2,300 | 1,000 | 200 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 3,700 | 3,100 | 96,000 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 |
| Manufacturing | 800 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 2,100 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 700 | 400 | 400 | 900 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 2,800 |
| Construction | 700 | 200 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 | 1,300 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of Motor vehicle \& household goods | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 400 | 100 | 100 | 300 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,400 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 500 |
| Financial intermediation | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 700 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 700 |
| Public administration \& defense | 8,800 | 4,300 | 2,800 | 3,800 | 1,900 | 0* | 0* | 1,200 | 500 | 100 | 400 | 23,800 |
| Education | 800 | 400 | 200 | 1,000 | 1,900 | 0* | 100 | 500 | 400 | 0* | 0 | 5,300 |
| Health \& social work | 400 | 300 | 200 | 400 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0 | 0* | 0 | 1,600 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 6,900 | 2,200 | 1,600 | 2,200 | 1,000 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 200 | 100 | 1,300 | 15,900 |
| Private households with employed persons | 4,100 | 1,600 | 600 | 1,400 | 700 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 100 | 100 | 600 | 9,600 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | 0 | 0** | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Total | 94,300 | 22,500 | 9,600 | 13,200 | 7,800 | 200 | 100 | 3,400 | 1,200 | 4,100 | 5,600 | 162,000 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 12.2: All Employed persons by level of education, economic activity and gender, 2009 - Female

| Economic Activity | Level of Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP/Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| Agriculture and forestry | 90,700 | 7,300 | 2,000 | 1,600 | 600 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 5,700 | 300 | 108,300 |
| Mining and quarrying | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Manufacturing | 8,800 | 1,300 | 600 | 800 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 900 | 0* | 12,600 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 100 | 0* | 100 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 500 |
| Construction | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of Motor vehicle \& household goods | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 700 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,400 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 200 |
| Financial intermediation | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 200 |
| Public administration \& defense | 1,300 | 300 | 300 | 1,200 | 800 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 4,300 |
| Education | 300 | 0 | 100 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 0* | 0* | 600 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 4,000 |
| Health \& social work | 100 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,000 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 6,100 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 600 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 300 | 0* | 11,100 |
| Private households with employed persons | 2,900 | 900 | 500 | 800 | 400 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 300 | 0* | 5,900 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Total | 111,500 | 11,300 | 5,100 | 8,100 | 4,700 | 100 | 0* | 1,500 | 200 | 7,400 | 300 | 150,200 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 13: All Employed persons by level of education and employment nature, 2009 - Bhutan

| Employment nature | Level of Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP or Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| Regular paid employee | 18,700 | 8,100 | 6,400 | 13,800 | 9,300 | 0* | 100 | 4,100 | 1,600 | 500 | 1,000 | 63,600 |
| Casual paid employee | 9,500 | 2,400 | 700 | 700 | 300 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,100 | 1,300 | 16,100 |
| Unpaid family worker | 127,500 | 14,700 | 4,400 | 2,900 | 1,300 | 200 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 8,400 | 2,200 | 161,700 |
| Own-account worker/selfemployed | 49,800 | 8,100 | 3,200 | 4,200 | 1,500 | 0* | 0* | 500 | 100 | 1,700 | 1,400 | 70,500 |
| Employer | 300 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 700 |
| Total | 205,800 | 33,500 | 14,800 | 21,600 | 12,500 | 300 | 100 | 4,700 | 1,700 | 11,700 | 5,900 | 312,600 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 13.1: All Employed persons by level of education, employment nature and gender, 2009 - Male

| Employment nature | Level of Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP or Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| Regular paid employee | 15,300 | 7,300 | 5,200 | 9,300 | 5,700 | 0* | 100 | 2,700 | 1,300 | 300 | 1,000 | 48,200 |
| Casual paid employee | 5,300 | 1,600 | 600 | 500 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 400 | 1,300 | 10,000 |
| Unpaid family worker | 50,300 | 8,500 | 2,200 | 1,400 | 900 | 100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 2,700 | 2,000 | 68,200 |
| Own-account worker/selfemployed | 23,400 | 4,700 | 1,700 | 2,200 | 800 | 0* | 0* | 400 | 100 | 800 | 1,300 | 35,400 |
| Employer | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 |
| Total | 94,400 | 22,200 | 9,700 | 13,400 | 7,700 | 200 | 100 | 3,200 | 1,400 | 4,200 | 5,600 | 162,100 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 13.2: All Employed persons by level of education, employment nature and gender, 2009 - Female

| Employment nature | Level of Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Illiterate | Primary | Junior | High | Higher Secondary | PP or Nursery | Undergraduate | Graduate | Masters and above | Nonformal | Monastic |  |
| Regular paid employee | 3,400 | 800 | 1,200 | 4,500 | 3,600 | 0* | 0* | 1,400 | 300 | 200 | 0* | 15,400 |
| Casual paid employee | 4,200 | 800 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 700 | 0* | 6,100 |
| Unpaid family worker | 77,200 | 6,200 | 2,200 | 1,500 | 400 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 5,700 | 200 | 93,500 |
| Own-account worker/selfemployed | 26,400 | 3,400 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 700 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 900 | 100 | 35,100 |
| Employer | 200 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 400 |
| Total | 111,400 | 11,300 | 5,100 | 8,200 | 4,800 | 100 | 0* | 1,500 | 300 | 7,500 | 300 | 150,500 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 14.0: Occupation by reasons for working more than 48 hours of work, 2009 - Bhutan

| Occupation | Reason for working more than 48 hours per week |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Want more earnings | Requirement of the job | Exceptional week | Other reasons |  |
| Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | 2,400 | 3,800 | 100 | 100 | 6,400 |
| Professionals | 1,700 | 10,900 | 100 | 0* | 12,700 |
| Technicians \& associated professionals | 400 | 3,400 | 0* | 0* | 3,800 |
| Clerks | 500 | 4,600 | 0* | 0* | 5,100 |
| Service workers \& shop \& market sales workers | 14,100 | 7,200 | 0* | 200 | 21,500 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | 70,800 | 58,200 | 8,400 | 20,400 | 157,800 |
| Craft \& related workers | 2,800 | 3,400 | 100 | 100 | 6,400 |
| Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | 3,700 | 4,000 | 0 | 200 | 7,900 |
| Elementary occupations | 3,500 | 9,800 | 100 | 300 | 13,700 |
| Armed force personnel | 300 | 4,600 | 0* | 0* | 4,900 |
| Total | 100,200 | 109,900 | 8,800 | 21,300 | 240,200 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 14.1: Occupation by reasons for working more than 48 hours of work and gender, 2009 - Male

| Occupation | Reason for working more than 48 hours per week |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Want more earnings | Requirement of the job | Exceptional week | Other reasons |  |
| Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | 2,200 | 3,300 | 100 | 100 | 5,700 |
| Professionals | 1,400 | 7,100 | 100 | 0* | 8,600 |
| Technicians \& associated professionals | 300 | 2,800 | 0* | 0* | 3,100 |
| Clerks | 300 | 2,400 | 0* | 0* | 2,700 |
| Service workers \& shop \& market sales workers | 5,300 | 4,600 | 0* | 100 | 10,000 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | 33,300 | 27,400 | 4,600 | 10,100 | 75,400 |
| Craft \& related workers | 2,600 | 3,100 | 100 | 100 | 5,900 |
| Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | 1,900 | 3,000 | 0* | 0* | 4,900 |
| Elementary occupations | 3,000 | 7,900 | 100 | 300 | 11,300 |
| Armed force personnel | 300 | 4,600 | 0* | 0* | 4,900 |
| Total | 50,600 | 66,200 | 5,000 | 10,700 | 132,500 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 14.2: Occupation by reasons for working more than 48 hours of work and gender, 2009 - Female

| Occupation | Reason for working more than 48 hours per week |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Want more earnings | Requirement of the job | Exceptional week | Other reasons |  |
| Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | 200 | 500 | 0* | 0* | 700 |
| Professionals | 300 | 3,800 | 0* | 0* | 4,100 |
| Technicians \& associated professionals | 100 | 600 | 0* | 0* | 700 |
| Clerks | 200 | 2,200 | 0* | 0* | 2,400 |
| Service workers \& shop \& market sales workers | 8,800 | 2,600 | 0* | 100 | 11,500 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | 37,500 | 30,800 | 3,800 | 10,300 | 82,400 |
| Craft \& related workers | 200 | 300 | 0* | 0* | 500 |
| Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | 1,800 | 1,000 | 0* | 200 | 3,000 |
| Elementary occupations | 500 | 1,900 | 0* | 0* | 2,400 |
| Armed force personnel | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Total | 49,600 | 43,700 | 3,800 | 10,600 | 107,700 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 15.0: Range of monthly earnings by main occupation of paid employees, 2009 - Bhutan

| Occupation | Monthly Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<999$ | $1000-1999$ | $2000-2999$ | $3000-3999$ | $4000-4999$ | $5000-9999$ | $10000+$ | Total |
|  <br> managers | 100 | 1,100 | 100 | 300 | 300 | 1,000 | 1,900 | 4,800 |
| Professionals | 500 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 400 | 3,600 | 10,600 | 15,800 |
| Technicians \& associated <br> professionals | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 300 | 2,000 | 2,700 | 5,200 |
| Clerks | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 600 | 500 | 3,800 | 1,100 | 6,200 |
| Service workers \& shop \& market <br> sales workers | 600 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 1,400 | 3,000 | 500 | 6,700 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery <br> workers | 600 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 100 | 400 | 300 | 1,600 |
| Craft \& related workers | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 600 | 1,700 | 500 | 3,100 |
|  <br> assemblers | 100 | 0 | 200 | 400 | 400 | 2,400 | 300 | 3,800 |
| Elementary occupations | 100 | 100 | 500 | 4,900 | 1,200 | 3,700 | 600 | 11,100 |
| Armed force personnel | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 1,800 | 3,100 | 400 | 5,500 |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 , 8 0 0}$ |

[^5]Table 15.1 Range of monthly earnings by main occupation of paid employees and gender, 2009 - Male

| Occupation | Monthly Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $<999$ | $1000-1999$ | $2000-2999$ | $3000-3999$ | $4000-4999$ | $5000-9999$ | $10000+$ |  |
|  <br> managers | 100 | 1100 | 100 | 300 | 300 | 900 | 1600 | 4400 |
| Professionals | 400 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2200 | 7200 | 10200 |
| Technicians \& associated <br> professionals | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 200 | 1400 | 2200 | 4000 |
| Clerks | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 300 | 200 | 2000 | 700 | 3300 |
| Service workers \& shop \& market <br> sales workers | 300 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 1100 | 2700 | 400 | 5100 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery <br> workers | 300 | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 100 | 400 | 300 | 1200 |
| Craft \& related workers | $0^{*}$ | 100 | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 600 | 1400 | 400 | 2700 |
|  <br> assemblers | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 100 | 300 | 400 | 2300 | 300 | 3400 |
| Elementary occupations | 100 | 100 | 400 | 3500 | 1100 | 3300 | 500 | 9000 |
| Armed force personnel | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 200 | 1700 | 3100 | 400 | 5400 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 7 0 0}$ |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 15.2: Range of monthly earnings by main occupation of paid employees and gender, 2009 - Female

| Occupation | Monthly Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | <999 | 1000-1999 | 2000-2999 | 3000-3999 | 4000-4999 | 5000-9999 | 10000+ |  |
| Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 300 | 400 |
| Professionals | 100 | 100 | 0* | 300 | 300 | 1,400 | 3,400 | 5,600 |
| Technicians \& associated professionals | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 600 | 500 | 1,200 |
| Clerks | 0* | 0* | 100 | 300 | 300 | 1,800 | 400 | 2,900 |
| Service workers \& shop \& market sales workers | 300 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 300 | 100 | 1,600 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | 300 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 400 |
| Craft \& related workers | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 | 100 | 400 |
| Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | 100 | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 400 |
| Elementary occupations | 0* | 0* | 100 | 1,400 | 100 | 400 | 100 | 2,100 |
| Armed force personnel | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 |
| Total | 800 | 300 | 500 | 2,400 | 1,200 | 5,000 | 4,900 | 15,100 |

[^6]Table 16.0: All Employed persons by nature of employment and occupation, 2009-Bhutan

| Occupation | Nature of employment |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular paid employee | Casual paid employee | Unpaid family worker | Own-account worker/self-employed | Employer |  |
| Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | 4,900 | 800 | 100 | 1,300 | 100 | 7,200 |
| Professionals | 15,600 | 900 | 200 | 800 | 0* | 17,500 |
| Technicians \& associated professionals | 5,200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 5,300 |
| Clerks | 6,200 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 6,300 |
| Service workers \& shop \& market sales workers | 6,800 | 900 | 2,200 | 14,400 | 100 | 24,400 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | 1,700 | 7,500 | 152,800 | 41,800 | 400 | 204,200 |
| Craft \& related workers | 3,100 | 2,200 | 600 | 1,400 | 0* | 7,300 |
| Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | 3,700 | 2,000 | 5,600 | 8,800 | 0* | 20,100 |
| Elementary occupations | 11,100 | 2,000 | 500 | 1,500 | 0* | 15,100 |
| Armed force personnel | 5,600 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 5,700 |
| Total | 63,900 | 16,400 | 162,000 | 70,200 | 600 | 313,100 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 16.1 All Employed persons by nature of employment, occupation and gender, 2009 - Male

| Occupation | Nature of employment |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular paid employee | Casual paid employee | Unpaid family worker | Own-account worker/self-employed | Employer |  |
| Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | 4,400 | 700 | 100 | 1,100 | 100 | 6,400 |
| Professionals | 10,100 | 800 | 200 | 600 | 0* | 11,700 |
| Technicians \& associated professionals | 4,000 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 4,100 |
| Clerks | 3,300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 3,300 |
| Service workers \& shop \& market sales workers | 5,100 | 400 | 500 | 5,400 | 0* | 11,400 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | 1,200 | 4,100 | 66,500 | 23,500 | 200 | 95,500 |
| Craft \& related workers | 2,700 | 2,100 | 400 | 1,200 | 0* | 6,400 |
| Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | 3,300 | 300 | 200 | 1,700 | 0* | 5,500 |
| Elementary occupations | 8,900 | 1,700 | 400 | 1,500 | 0* | 12,500 |
| Armed force personnel | 5,500 | 100 | 0 | 0* | 0* | 5,600 |
| Total | 48,500 | 10,200 | 68,300 | 35,100 | 300 | 162,400 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 16.2 All Employed persons by nature of employment, occupation and gender, 2009 - Female

| Occupation | Nature of employment |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular paid employee | Casual paid employee | Unpaid family worker | Own-account worker/self-employed | Employer |  |
| Legislators, sr. officials \& managers | 500 | 100 | 0* | 200 | 0* | 800 |
| Professionals | 5,500 | 100 | 0* | 200 | 0* | 5,800 |
| Technicians \& associated professionals | 1,200 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,200 |
| Clerks | 2,900 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 3,000 |
| Service workers \& shop \& market sales workers | 1,700 | 500 | 1,700 | 9,000 | 100 | 13,000 |
| Skilled agricultural \& fishery workers | 500 | 3,400 | 86,300 | 18,300 | 200 | 108,700 |
| Craft \& related workers | 400 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 0* | 900 |
| Plant \& machine operators \& assemblers | 400 | 1,700 | 5,400 | 7,100 | 0* | 14,600 |
| Elementary occupations | 2,200 | 300 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 2,600 |
| Armed force personnel | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 |
| Total | 15,400 | 6,200 | 93,700 | 35,100 | 300 | 150,700 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.
Table 17.0: All Employed persons by nature of employment and economic activity, 2009 - Bhutan

| Economic Activity | Nature of employment |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular paid employee | Casual paid employee | Unpaid family worker | Own-account worker/self-employed | Employer |  |
| Agriculture and forestry | 2,400 | 7,400 | 152,700 | 41,600 | 300 | 204,400 |
| Mining and quarrying | 200 | 0* | 100 | 100 | 100 | 500 |
| Manufacturing | 2,100 | 1,600 | 4,500 | 6,500 | 0* | 14,700 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 3,500 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 3,500 |
| Construction | 400 | 300 | 300 | 400 | 0* | 1,400 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of motor vehicle \& household goods | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 1,200 | 200 | 100 | 600 | 0* | 2,100 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 600 | 200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 900 |
| Financial intermediation | 1,000 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 1,000 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 700 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 800 |
| Public administration \& defense | 27,200 | 500 | 0* | 300 | 100 | 28,100 |
| Education | 9,300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 9,300 |
| Health \& social work | 2,500 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 2,600 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 7,700 | 3,600 | 2,900 | 12,500 | 100 | 26,800 |
| Private households with employed persons | 5,000 | 2,200 | 1,100 | 7,300 | 100 | 15,700 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Total | 63,900 | 16,000 | 161,900 | 69,400 | 800 | 312,000 |

Table 17.1 All Employed persons by nature of employment, economic activity and gender, 2009 - Male

| Economic Activity | Nature of employment |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular paid employee | Casual paid employee | Unpaid family worker | Own-account worker/self-employed | Employer |  |
| Agriculture and forestry | 1800 | 4100 | 66500 | 23500 | 100 | 96000 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 |
| Manufacturing | 1500 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 0* | 2100 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 2900 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 2900 |
| Construction | 400 | 300 | 200 | 400 | 0* | 1300 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of Motor vehicle \& household goods | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 100 | 200 |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 800 | 200 | 0* | 500 | 0* | 1500 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 400 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 500 |
| Financial intermediation | 700 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 700 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 600 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 600 |
| Public administration \& defense | 23000 | 400 | 0* | 300 | 100 | 23800 |
| Education | 5400 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 5400 |
| Health \& social work | 1600 | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 1700 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 5500 | 2700 | 1000 | 6600 | 0* | 15800 |
| Private households with employed persons | 3700 | 2000 | 300 | 3600 | 100 | 9700 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | $0^{*}$ | $0^{*}$ | 0* | 0* | 0 * | 0* |
| Total | 48500 | 10000 | 68300 | 35100 | 500 | 162400 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 17.2: All Employed persons by nature of employment, economic activity and gender, 2009 - Female

| Economic Activity | Nature of employment |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular paid employee | Casual paid employee | Unpaid family worker | Own-account worker/self-employed | Employer |  |
| Agriculture and forestry | 600 | 3,300 | 86,200 | 18,100 | 200 | 108,400 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100 | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 300 |
| Manufacturing | 600 | 1,400 | 4,300 | 6,300 | 0* | 12,600 |
| Electricity, gas \& water supply | 600 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 600 |
| Construction | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 |
| Wholesale \& retail trade, repair of motor vehicle \& household goods | 0* | 0 * | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Hotels \& restaurants | 400 | 0* | 100 | 100 | 0* | 600 |
| Transport, storage \& communication goods | 200 | 100 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 400 |
| Financial intermediation | 300 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 300 |
| Real estate, renting \& business activities | 100 | 0* | 0* | 100 | 0* | 200 |
| Public administration \& defense | 4,200 | 100 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 4,300 |
| Education | 3,900 | $0^{*}$ | 0* | 0* | 0* | 3,900 |
| Health \& social work | 900 | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 900 |
| Other community, social \& personal service activities | 2,200 | 900 | 1,900 | 5,900 | 100 | 11,000 |
| Private households with employed persons | 1,300 | 200 | 800 | 3,700 | 0 * | 6,000 |
| Extra territorial organizations \& bodies | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* | 0* |
| Total | 15,400 | 6,000 | 93,600 | 34,300 | 300 | 149,600 |

Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

## CHILD LABOUR:

Table 18.0: Number of children aged 13-17 years who worked outside home during past one week by nature of employment and Dzongkhag, 2009

| Sl. <br> No. | Dzongkhag | Work past one week |  | Total |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | For paid | For unpaid |  |
| 1 | Bumthang | 12 | 124 | 136 |
| 2 | Chukha | 46 | 91 | 137 |
| 3 | Dagana | 57 | 112 | 169 |
| 4 | Gasa | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| 5 | Haa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 44 | 125 | 169 |
| 7 | Mongar | 257 | 376 | 633 |
| 8 | Paro | 19 | 0 | 19 |
| 9 | Pemagatshel | 113 | 64 | 177 |
| 10 | Punakha | 204 | 0 | 204 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 151 | 159 | 310 |
| 12 | Samtse | 66 | 146 | 212 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 79 | 86 | 165 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 24 | 32 | 56 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 154 | 308 | 462 |
| 16 | Yangtse | 160 | 99 | 259 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 11 | 94 | 105 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 0 | 294 | 294 |
| 19 | Wangdue | 76 | 115 | 191 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | 0 | 5 | 5 |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{1 , 4 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 2 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3}, 717$ |

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 18.1: Number of children aged 13-17 years who work outside home during past one year by nature of employment and Dzongkhag, 2009

| Sl. <br> No. | Dzongkhag | Work past one year |  | Total |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | For paid | For unpaid |  |
| 1 | Bumthang | 12 | 77 | 89 |
| 2 | Chukha | 97 | 194 | 291 |
| 3 | Dagana | 223 | 126 | 349 |
| 4 | Gasa | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| 5 | Haa | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 95 | 125 | 220 |
| 7 | Mongar | 370 | 295 | 665 |
| 8 | Paro | 76 | 61 | 137 |
| 9 | Pemagatshel | 318 | 318 | 636 |
| 10 | Punakha | 204 | 0 | 204 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 319 | 328 | 647 |
| 12 | Samtse | 328 | 263 | 591 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 270 | 79 | 349 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 48 | 40 | 88 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 308 | 163 | 471 |
| 16 | Yangtse | 66 | 8 | 74 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 16 | 58 | 74 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 239 | 297 | 536 |
| 19 | Wangdue | 143 | 58 | 201 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | $\mathbf{3 , 2 6 4}$ | 268 | 386 |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{2 , 7 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 0 3 7}$ |  |

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 18.2: Number of children aged 13-17 years who performed domestic chores during past one week by Dzongkhag, 2009

| Sl. <br> No. | Dzongkhag | Domestic chores |
| ---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Bumthang | 830 |
| 2 | Chukha | 1,875 |
| 3 | Dagana | 1,045 |
| 4 | Gasa | 200 |
| 5 | Haa | 46 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 470 |
| 7 | Mongar | 1,764 |
| 8 | Paro | 2,701 |
| 9 | Pemagatshel | 1,533 |
| 10 | Punakha | 2,239 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 1,815 |
| 12 | Samtse | 3,413 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 1,792 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 3,171 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 2,218 |
| 16 | Yangtse | 691 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 903 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 1,647 |
| 19 | Wangdue | 1,990 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | 684 |
|  |  | $\mathbf{3 1 , 0 2 7}$ |

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 18.3: Number of children aged 13-17 years who worked for payment during past one week by hours worked and by Dzongkhag, 2009

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sl. } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Dzongkhag | Child hours work |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | <5 | 5-14 | 15+ |  |
| 1 | Bumthang | 25 | 53 | 59 | 137 |
| 2 | Chukha | 13 | 20 | 84 | 117 |
| 3 | Dagana | 54 | 6 | 109 | 169 |
| 4 | Gasa | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| 5 | Наa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 0 | 84 | 86 | 170 |
| 7 | Mongar | 31 | 188 | 414 | 633 |
| 8 | Paro | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| 9 | Pemagatshel | 0 | 7 | 169 | 176 |
| 10 | Punakha | 51 | 102 | 51 | 204 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 0 | 210 | 100 | 310 |
| 12 | Samtse | 22 | 58 | 131 | 211 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 7 | 0 | 158 | 165 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 16 | 8 | 24 | 48 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 0 | 115 | 346 | 461 |
| 16 | Yangtse | 0 | 49 | 210 | 259 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 94 | 0 | 11 | 105 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 117 | 178 | 0 | 295 |
| 19 | Wangdue | 0 | 67 | 125 | 192 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
|  | Total | 435 | 1,145 | 2,110 | 3,690 |

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 18.4: Number of children aged 13-17 years who did not work for payment during past one week by hours worked and by Dzongkhag, 2009

| Sl. <br> No. | Dzongkhag | Child hours work |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $<\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{5 - 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 +}$ |  |
| 1 | Bumthang | 0 | 189 | 118 | 307 |
| 2 | Chukha | 78 | 26 | 39 | 143 |
| 3 | Dagana | 12 | 123 | 326 | 461 |
| 4 | Gasa | 0 | 17 | 124 | 141 |
| 5 | Haa | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 0 | 172 | 51 | 223 |
| 7 | Mongar | 94 | 257 | 201 | 552 |
| 8 | Paro | 61 | 317 | 19 | 397 |
| 9 | Pemagatshel | 49 | 56 | 614 | 719 |
| 10 | Punakha | 782 | 361 | 408 | 1551 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 0 | 236 | 210 | 446 |
| 12 | Samtse | 320 | 567 | 538 | 1425 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 7 | 7 | 79 | 93 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 712 | 322 | 473 | 1507 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 6 | 160 | 275 | 441 |
| 16 | Yangtse | 0 | 164 | 201 | 365 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 16 | 131 | 42 | 189 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 236 | 178 | 305 | 719 |
| 19 | Wangdue | 0 | 258 | 277 | 535 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | 70 | 75 | 0 | 145 |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{2 , 4 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 6 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 3 6 4}$ |

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 18.5: Number of respondents by main reasons of letting the child work by Dzongkhag, 2009

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sl. } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Dzongkhag | Main reasons for letting the child work |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | To supplement household income | To pay outstanding debts under contractual agreement | To help in household activities | Education/traini ng institutions are too far | Cannot afford education | Other |  |
| 1 | Bumthang | 65 | 0 | 183 | 0 | 6 | 53 | 287 |
| 2 | Chukha | 97 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 |
| 3 | Dagana | 172 | 3 | 281 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 341 |
| 4 | Gasa | 28 | 0 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 132 |
| 5 | Haa | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 86 | 0 | 135 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 205 |
| 7 | Mongar | 163 | 0 | 352 | 6 | 31 | 0 | 512 |
| 8 | Paro | 10 | 5 | 384 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 371 |
| 9 | Pemagatshel | 148 | 49 | 508 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 425 |
| 10 | Punakha | 204 | 0 | 1,245 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 1,090 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 0 | 0 | 396 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 487 |
| 12 | Samtse | 436 | 7 | 923 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 1,332 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 79 | 95 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 87 | 0 | 1,387 | 8 | 0 | 24 | 1,459 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 115 | 0 | 326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 436 |
| 16 | Yangtse | 148 | 0 | 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 341 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 5 | 0 | 163 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 176 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 353 | 0 | 305 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 673 |
| 19 | Wangdue | 192 | 0 | 344 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 495 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | 0 | 5 | 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 136 |
|  | Total | 2,309 | 69 | 7,461 | 27 | 326 | 176 | 9,131 |

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 18.6: Number of respondents with different impact to household if child stops working by Dzongkhag, 2009

| Sl. <br> No. | Dzongkhag | Household Income declines | Household cannot afford to live | Household activity cannot operate fully | Does not affect any way | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Bumthang | 118 | 0 | 93 | 96 | 0 | 307 |
| 2 | Chukha | 7 | 0 | 20 | 117 | 0 | 144 |
| 3 | Dagana | 57 | 109 | 217 | 72 | 3 | 458 |
| 4 | Gasa | 14 | 0 | 41 | 86 | 0 | 141 |
| 5 | Haa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 42 | 86 | 9 | 84 | 2 | 223 |
| 7 | Mongar | 100 | 69 | 289 | 88 | 6 | 552 |
| 8 | Paro | 10 | 0 | 5 | 199 | 184 | 398 |
| 9 | Pemagatshel | 0 | 99 | 402 | 219 | 0 | 720 |
| 10 | Punakha | 51 | 204 | 357 | 888 | 51 | 1551 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 50 | 0 | 260 | 35 | 100 | 445 |
| 12 | Samtse | 407 | 0 | 472 | 532 | 15 | 1426 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 79 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 93 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 205 | 64 | 119 | 1111 | 8 | 1507 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 154 | 0 | 154 | 133 | 0 | 441 |
| 16 | Yangtse | 0 | 148 | 164 | 53 | 0 | 365 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 11 | 52 | 26 | 89 | 11 | 189 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 61 | 3 | 292 | 358 | 5 | 719 |
| 19 | Wangdue | 76 | 115 | 210 | 134 | 0 | 535 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | 0 | 0 | 21 | 118 | 5 | 144 |
|  | Total | 1,442 | 949 | 3,151 | 4,424 | 397 | 10,363 |

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

Table 18.7: Number of respondents by preference of household for the child to do in future by Dzongkhag, 2009

| Sl. <br> No. | Dzongkhag | Continue <br> working | Study | Study and work <br> part time | Start a new <br> business | Look for better <br> jobs | Others | Total |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Bumthang | 93 | 83 | 0 | 12 | 112 | 6 | 286 |
| 2 | Chukha | 33 | 33 | 0 | 64 | 13 | 0 | 132 |
| 3 | Dagana | 272 | 126 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 339 |
| 4 | Gasa | 69 | 59 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 132 |
| 5 | Haa | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 6 | Lhuntse | 88 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 125 | 204 |
| 7 | Mongar | 213 | 144 | 0 | 31 | 132 | 31 | 512 |
| 8 | Paro | 5 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 322 | 0 | 371 |
| 9 | Pemagatshel | 198 | 353 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 396 |
| 10 | Punakha | 153 | 824 | 0 | 55 | 365 | 153 | 1,089 |
| 11 | Samdrup Jongkhar | 50 | 278 | 0 | 0 | 118 | 0 | 487 |
| 12 | Samtse | 821 | 299 | 0 | 0 | 247 | 58 | 1,332 |
| 13 | Sarpang | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 79 | 95 |
| 14 | Thimphu | 192 | 662 | 56 | 24 | 518 | 56 | 1,459 |
| 15 | Trashigang | 231 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 127 | 77 | 436 |
| 16 | Yangtse | 99 | 201 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 341 |
| 17 | Trongsa | 5 | 73 | 0 | 52 | 47 | 11 | 176 |
| 18 | Tsirang | 239 | 355 | 3 | 58 | 3 | 61 | 673 |
| 19 | Wangdue | 413 | 67 | 0 | 9 | 28 | 18 | 496 |
| 20 | Zhemgang | 0 | 139 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 136 |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{2 , 8 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 2 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 0 9 7}$ |

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.


[^0]:    Note: Some blocks/chiwogs are selected twice and thrice etc. and will have to be adjusted in selection of households within the selected blocks/chiwogs.

[^1]:    Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

[^2]:    Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

[^3]:    Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

[^4]:    Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

[^5]:    Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

[^6]:    Totals may not add up due to rounding, * indicates a sample estimate less than 100 persons.

