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Foreword

The Labour Market Information Division (LMID) of the Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour and Human Resources is pleased to release the sixth issue of the Labour Market Information Bulletin (LMIB).

The labour market like other markets can be described in terms of supply and demand components. The supply side primarily refers to the number of potential workers and their characteristics whereas the demand side refers to employers' staffing requirements as casual, contract and regular employees. The labour market is an arena where those who are in need of labour and those who can supply the labour come together. Therefore, the common space both the demander (employer) and the supplier (jobseeker) meet can be broadly termed as the labour market.

The labour market information is intended to help individuals and businesses make informed decisions about careers, education, employment, and business plans and also to determine which occupations suit their aptitudes and interests, where the jobs are, and which occupations have the best prospects. It also helps people locate the most appropriate training and educational resources.

On behalf of the Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour and Human Resources, I hope that government; non-government agencies, private/corporate sectors, students, job-seekers and career counselors make use of the LMIB for proper planning and decision making.

**DORJI WANGDI
MINISTER
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

Definition:

- 1. Reference Period:** The reference period of the survey pertains to the last one week's time prior to the date of enumeration.
- 2. Labour Force:** The labour force comprises of the economically active population (employed + unemployed) 15 years of age and above.
- 3. Marginal Revenue Product:** Also referred to as the marginal revenue product of labor, is the change in total revenue earned by a firm that results from employing one more unit of labor.
- 4. Employed:** Is defined as those persons, who during the reference period, worked as paid employees, employers, own account workers (self employed), or unpaid family workers. This even includes persons with a job but not at work during the reference period.
- 5. Unemployed:** Those persons who did not work during the reference period but looking for work and simultaneously available to take up the work.
- 6. Employee:** The person who works for payment (cash or kind).
- 7. Employer:** The person who employs at least one paid employee under him.
- 8. Supply of Labour:** Supply of labour represents the number of workers entering into the labour

market from schools, universities, educational institutions and technical & vocational training institutions.

9. Demand for Labour:

Demand for labour encompasses the number of employment opportunities available in the public corporate and private sector institutions within the country and abroad.

10. Price of Labour:

Price of labour reveals the wage rates at which the Bhutanese labour exchanges locally.

11. Labour productivity or Growth rate of GDP per person employed:

It is defined as output per unit of labour input. The input can be the total number of employed persons or the total hours worked by the employed persons.

12. Employment-to-population ratio:

It is the number of people in employment as a percentage of the population for the corresponding age group (either 15 years and over or youth).

13. Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day:

It is defined as individuals who work, but nevertheless live with their families in poverty on less than US \$1 a day per family member.

14. Proportion of own-account and contribution family workers in total employment:

It is the percentage of own account/self employed and unpaid family workers out of the total employed persons.

Abbreviations:

ATP	-	Apprenticeship Training Programme
PEEP	-	Pre-Employment Engagement Programme
ESD	-	Employment Services Division
LMID	-	Labour Market Information & Division
DoE	-	Department of Employment
DHR	-	Department of Human Resources
DoL	-	Department of Labour
MoLHR	-	Ministry of Labour and Human Resources
MoE	-	Ministry of Education
RCSC	-	Royal Civil Service Commission
RUB	-	Royal University of Bhutan
NSB	-	National Statistics Bureau
GoI	-	Government of India
RGoB	-	Royal Government of Bhutan
RTC	-	Royal Thimphu College
RIM	-	Royal Institute of Management
PPP	-	Purchasing Power Parity
LFS	-	Labour Force Survey
PHCB	-	Population Housing Census of Bhutan
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
NHRD	-	National Human Resources Development
LMIB	-	Labour Market Information Bulletin

INTRODUCTION

The Labour Market Information comprises information on the supply and demand for workers both from within and outside the country. The labour market information provides a means by which employers find the labour they need, whilst hundreds of individuals offer their labour services in different occupations.

Generally, the nature of a market is known by three key economic factors viz. demand, supply and the price. Similarly, the labour market too is a space where demand and supply meet. Demand for labour encompasses the number of employment opportunities available in the public corporate and private sector institutions within and outside the country. Supply of labour represents the number of workers entering into the world of work from schools, universities, educational institutions and technical & vocational training institutions. Price of labour reveals the wage rates at which the Bhutanese labour is willing to exchange locally and internationally.

The LMI Bulletin 2011 provides practical and timely information to help make career choices and find suitable employment and to assist business sectors to make human resource decisions. The information will also enable to explore prospects for employment, job trends and wages for Bhutan in the private and corporate sectors.

It will also be valuable for the Policy and Planning Division of the Ministry of Labour and Human Resources to forecast the future demand and supply of labour and the structure of expected labour market. Further the report is intended to serve as a diagnostic analytical tool for the Bhutan National Human Resources Development Policy (BNHRD).

SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS:

Sl. No	Key Indicator	2001	2003	2004	2006	2009	2010	2011
1	Population distribution by age structure (%)							
	<15	36.4	35.5	31.3	30.8	31.2	30.5	30.5
	15-64	60.5	59.5	62.3	60.9	62.6	64.0	64.1
	65+	3.1	5.0	6.4	8.3	6.3	5.5	5.4
2	Rural-Urban proportion (%)							
	Rural	69.7	73.6	73.1	72.6	75.5	69.2	68.5
	Urban	30.3	26.4	26.9	27.4	24.5	30.8	31.5
3	Male-Female Proportion (%)							
	Male	49.8	49.7	48.0	50.7	49.5	48.6	48.8
	Female	50.2	50.3	52.0	49.3	50.5	51.4	51.2
4	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	56.5	62.9	54.4	61.8	68.5	68.6	67.4
	By area							
	Rural	51.7	66.5	56.0	63.5	71.9	69.3	70.1
	Urban	66.4	52.3	49.7	57.2	63.2	67.0	61.2
	By gender							

	Male	75.2	72.6	67.5	69.8	72.8	73.6	72.3
	Female	38.4	53.6	42.7	53.9	64.6	63.9	67.4
5	Unemployment rate (%)	1.9	1.8	2.5	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.1
	By area							
	Rural	0.6	1.5	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.1
	Urban	4.1	2.9	2.0	4.9	7.5	5.1	5.8
	By gender							
	Male	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.8
	Female	3.2	2.0	3.3	3.8	5.4	4.0	4.5
6	Growth rate of GDP per person employed	0.09 (Nu.214 76.4M)	0.12 (Nu.255 37.9M)	0.13 (Nu.272 69.5M)	0.14 (Nu.316 72.8M)	0.13 (Nu.4065 0.64M)	0.14 (Nu.4543 4.69M)	0.14 (Nu.4543 4.69M)
7	Employment-to-population ratio	0.35	0.40	0.36	0.41	0.46	0.46	0.45
8	Proportion of employed people living below \$1(PPP) per day	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9%	1.9%	11.7%
9	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	20.58%	13.90%	14.45%	67.74%	74.19%	27.27%	70.90%

Source: Labour Force Surveys and National Accounts Statistics

CHAPTER 1 – LABOUR FORCE

Labour Status as of 2011

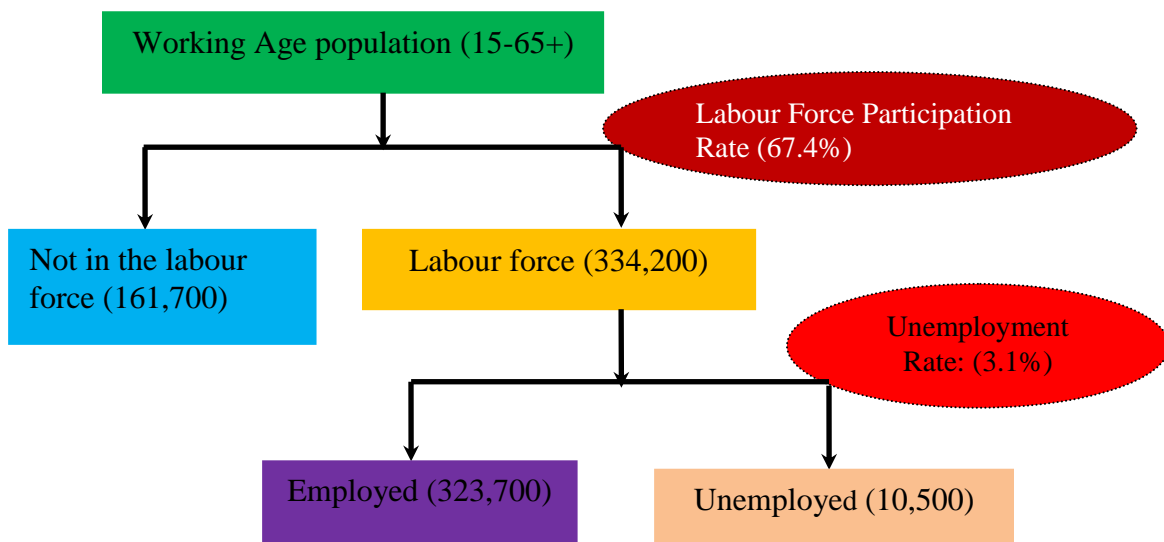


Table 1.1: Population Estimate by age group, sex and area of residence, 2011

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	41,285	40,633	81,918
5-9	32,399	32,007	64,406
10-14	34,672	33,832	68,504
15-19	38,234	37,600	75,834
20-24	37,149	38,167	75,316
25-29	39,991	31,436	71,427
30-34	33,091	26,616	59,707
35-39	23,957	20,298	44,255
40-44	21,152	17,666	38,818
45-49	16,280	14,073	30,353
50-54	14,375	12,473	26,848
55-59	11,516	10,180	21,696
60-64	8,158	7,266	15,424
65-69	6,451	6,149	12,600
70-74	4,804	4,510	9,314
75-79	3,221	3,129	6,350
85+	2,741	2,754	5,495
Total	369,476	338,789	708,265

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan 2007

The table 1.1 shows the population estimate for 2011 extracted from Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan 2007. The population has been further segregated into specific age group.

The population of Bhutan in 2011 is estimated with **369,476** (52.2%) males and **338,789** (47.8%) females adding to **708,265**. The highest number of people is observed in the age group of (0-29). The age bracket (15-49) constitutes 55.9%. The Bhutan's demographic profile has been observed as youthful. Hence Bhutan has a population bonus.

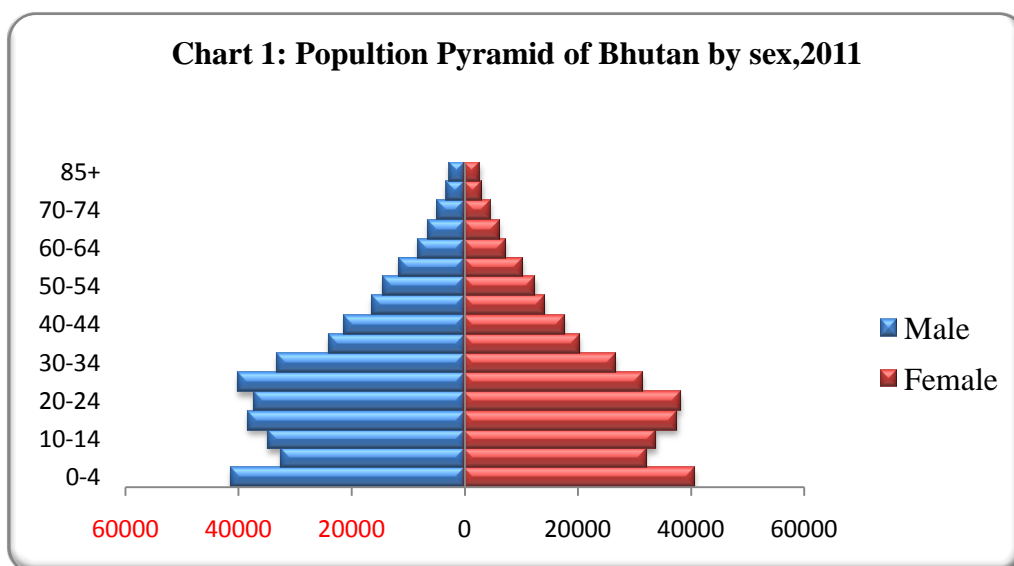
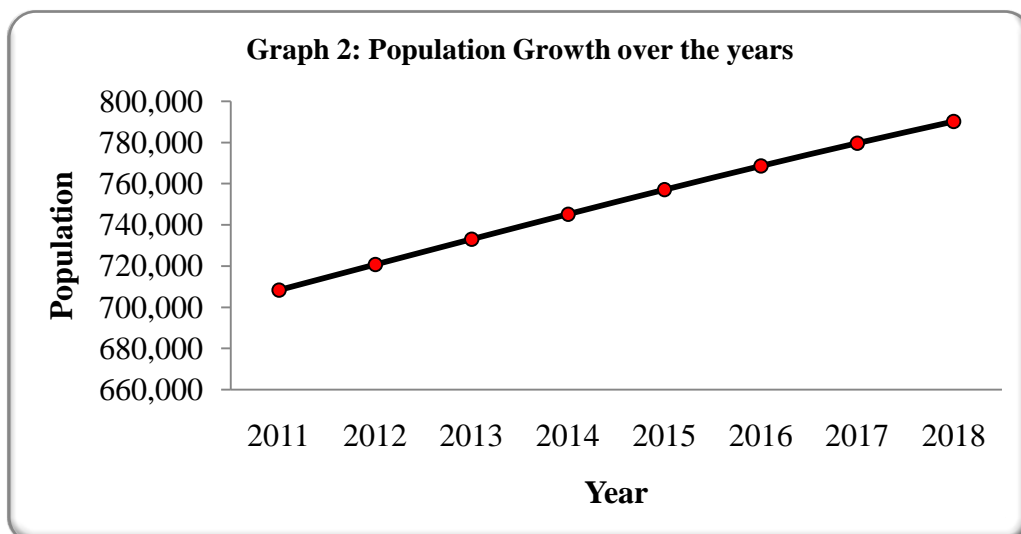


Table 1.2: Population projection over the years by sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
2011	369,476	338,789	708,265
2012	375,554	345,125	720,679
2013	381,582	351,422	733,004
2014	387,520	357,633	745,153
2015	393,324	363,718	757,042
2016	398,948	369,629	768,577
2017	404,347	375,319	779,666
2018	409,474	380,741	790,215

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan, 2010, NSB



The chart above shows the population growth till 2018. The population figures have been computed from the Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan 2010 of the National Statistical Bureau.

The trend depicts an annual growth of 10,549 persons every year. The projections have been done using the PHCB-2005 data by the National Statistics Bureau keeping the growth rate as 1.3%. **Population growth** is the change in population over time, and can be quantified as the change in the number of individuals in a population using "per unit time" for measurement. Between 2009 and 2011 the population has increased by 3.9 percentage point.

The table below depicts the labour force participation rates by gender and area of residence. The labour force data also shows that the age is the main factor contributing to loss in the dynamism of labour market. The labour force participation varies by age because the age distribution of the population changes significantly due to changes in factors like fertility, migration and mortality, etc.

Table 1.3: Labour Force Participation Rates by age group, area of residence and sex, 2011

Age	Urban		Rural		Both Areas		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
15-19	6.7	9.8	24.3	26.4	18.8	20.8	19.9
20-24	48.9	51.4	59.7	65.5	55.9	60.1	58.3
25-29	92.4	71.8	87.2	84.3	89.2	79.0	83.7
30-34	96.3	69.4	92.5	86.5	94.1	79.9	86.8
35-39	97.6	63.4	92.4	78.4	94.3	73.5	83.5
40-44	97.1	64.3	95.7	87.3	95.7	80.6	88.2
45-49	96.1	57.9	93.6	84.4	94.3	79.2	86.2
50-54	84.2	46.4	84.6	82.5	84.7	75.6	80.3
55-59	71.4	38.9	88.2	74.9	85.6	69.7	77.8
60-64	60.0	30.8	77.5	62.3	74.8	57.3	66.8
65+	26.1	12.0	51.2	38.2	48.6	34.6	42.1
Total	72.3	50.9	72.3	68.1	72.3	62.8	67.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2011

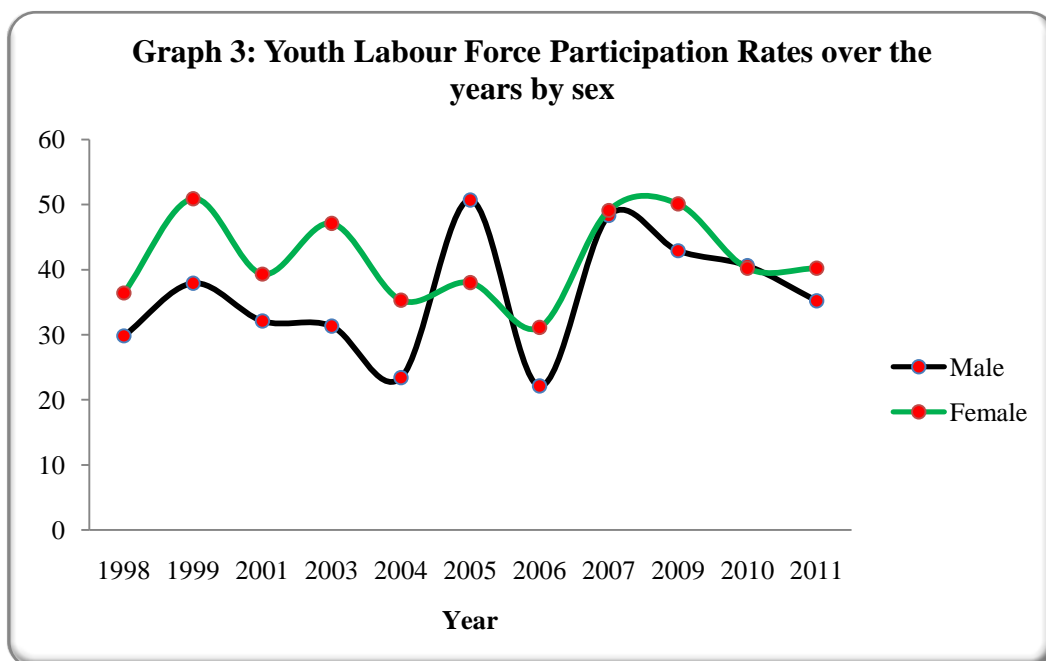
The table below provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of youth labour force.

Table 1.4: Youth Labour Force Participation Rate (YLFPR) over the years by sex

Year	Youth Labour Force			Youth Population (15-24)			YLFPR		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1998	21,577	23,048	44,625	72,295	63,258	135,553	29.8	36.4	32.9
1999	27,696	32,520	60,216	73,052	63,921	136,973	37.9	50.9	44.0
2001	23,919	25,636	49,555	74,588	65,270	139,858	32.1	39.3	35.4
2003	23,800	31,400	55,200	76,156	66,646	142,802	31.3	47.1	38.7
2004	18,000	23,800	41,800	76,953	67,345	144,298	23.4	35.3	29.0
2005	39,428	25,836	65,264	77,758	68,052	145,810	50.7	38.0	44.8
2006	17,800	22,000	39,800	80,493	70,655	151,148	22.1	31.1	26.3
2007	29,200	34,500	63,700	60,400	70,400	130,800	48.3	49.1	48.7
2009	30,000	39,500	69,500	68,000	75,000	143,000	42.9	50.1	46.7
2010	25,300	30,100	55,400	62,500	74,700	137,200	40.6	40.2	40.4
2011	22,200	30,200	52,400	63,000	75,000	138,000	35.2	40.2	38.0

Source: Labour Force Surveys

The prediction of the future youth population was based on the present age-sex structure, and with the present rates of fertility, mortality and migration. The LFS 2011 has revealed the total national population estimate to **713,300** of which the youth population (aged 15 to 24) is **138,000** i.e **19.3%** of the total population.

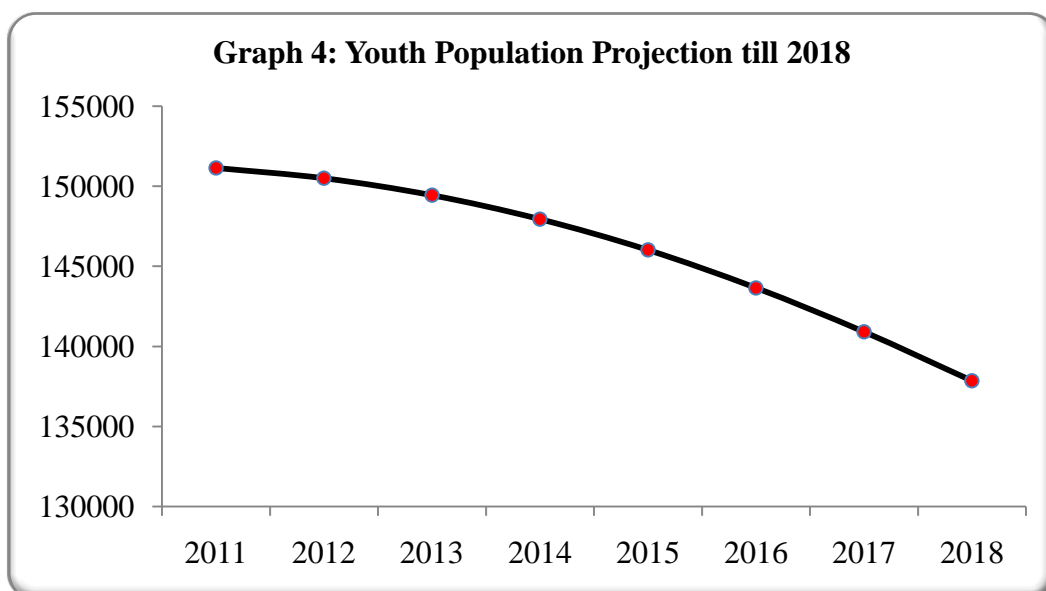


The table below is a projection of the youth population till 2018. The total youth population in 2018 is projected to be **137,842** (Male = **69,762** and Female = **68,080**). From the figures given below we can see that the sex ratio is almost equal.

Table 1.5: Youth Population projection till 2018 by sex

Year	Youth Population (15-24)		
	Male	Female	Total
2011	75,383	75,767	151,150
2012	75,067	75,439	150,506
2013	74,747	74,697	149,444
2014	74,278	73,669	147,947
2015	73,556	72,465	146,021
2016	72,540	71,112	143,652
2017	71,271	69,634	140,905
2018	69,762	68,080	137,842

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2010, NSB



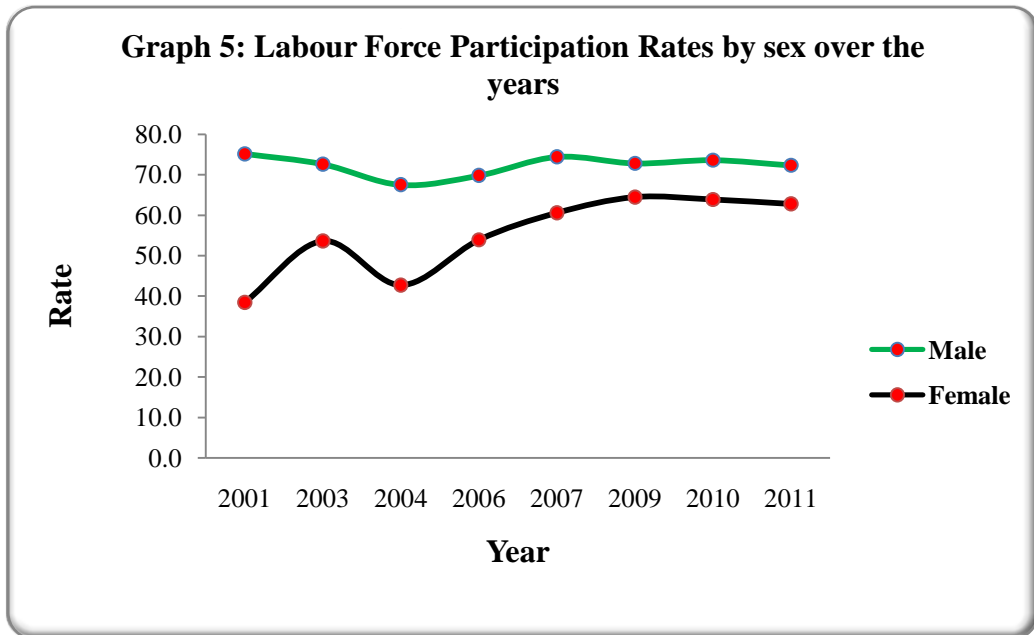
The line graph illustrates the youth population projection projected by National Statistics Bureau (NSB) from 2011 to 2018. It is clear from the graph that youth population projection is declining over the years.

Table 1.6: Labour Force Participation Rates over the years by sex

Year	Labour Force Participation Rates	
	Male	Female
2001	75.2	38.4
2003	72.6	53.6
2004	67.5	42.7
2006	69.8	53.9
2007	74.4	60.6
2009	72.8	64.5
2010	73.6	63.9
2011	72.3	62.8

Source: Labour Force Surveys

The line graph below compares the rate of labour force participation in men and women between the years 2001 and 2011. It is quite vivid that the rate of labour force participation for men has been always higher than the women over the years. Interestingly, labour force participation rate for women has been increasing over the years. Labour force participation rate for women in 2001 is 38.4% and it has increased by 24.4 percentage points



Source: Labour Force Surveys

Table 1.7: Number of employed persons by age group, type of enterprise and sex, 2011

Age	Government		Public Corporation		Private Corporation		Armed Forces		Private Business		Agri-Farming		NGO/INGO		Total		Grand total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
15-19	300	400	100	100	100	100	0	0	800	1400	4800	5200	0	0	6200	7300	13600
20-24	2000	2100	500	600	800	800	100	100	3300	5100	7700	11000	0	0	14500	19600	34100
25-29	6600	3900	1700	800	1400	800	1500	100	5700	7400	8700	12200	100	100	25700	25300	51000
30-34	7200	2600	1600	700	1200	300	1400	100	4800	6100	8900	11900	100	100	25200	21800	47000
35-39	5500	1500	1100	300	900	200	1100	100	4500	4300	8200	10600	100	100	21300	17000	38300
40-44	4800	1000	1000	100	600	200	1000	0	3100	3600	7200	10500	0	0	17700	15500	33200
45-49	3400	700	700	100	400	200	500	100	2600	2700	8900	11300	100	0	16500	15000	31500
50-54	2200	300	300	0	400	0	200	0	2400	1500	8700	9900	0	0	14200	11700	26000
55-59	1000	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	1700	900	7700	7300	0	0	10700	8500	19200
60-64	400	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	900	600	6500	5000	0	0	8000	5500	13500
65+	400	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1200	400	8400	5700	100	0	10100	6200	16300
Total	33900	12700	7200	2800	6100	2900	5800	400	30900	33900	85600	100500	600	400	170100	153500	323700

Source: LFS 2011

The table above illustrates the number of employed persons by age group, type of enterprise and sex. Of the total **323,700** employed persons 57.49% are engaged in agri-farming, followed by private business with 20.02% and civil servant, 14.40%. The maximum persons employed are in the age group 20- 49 years with 25-29 years has the highest number, indicating young working population age group.

The chart below shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by type of enterprises.

Chart 6: Percentage distribution of employed persons by type of enterprise, 2011

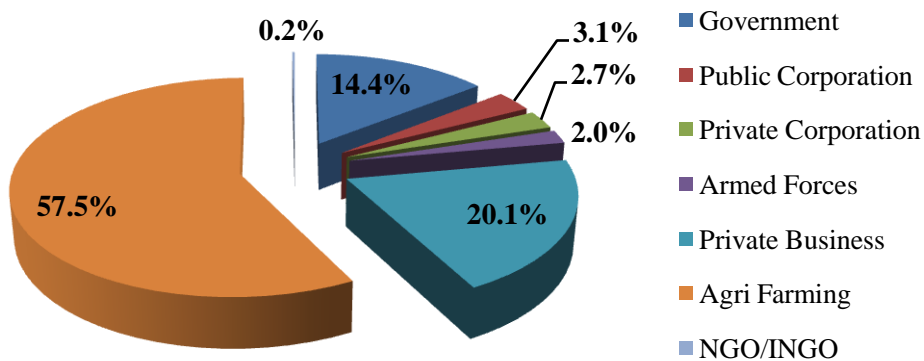
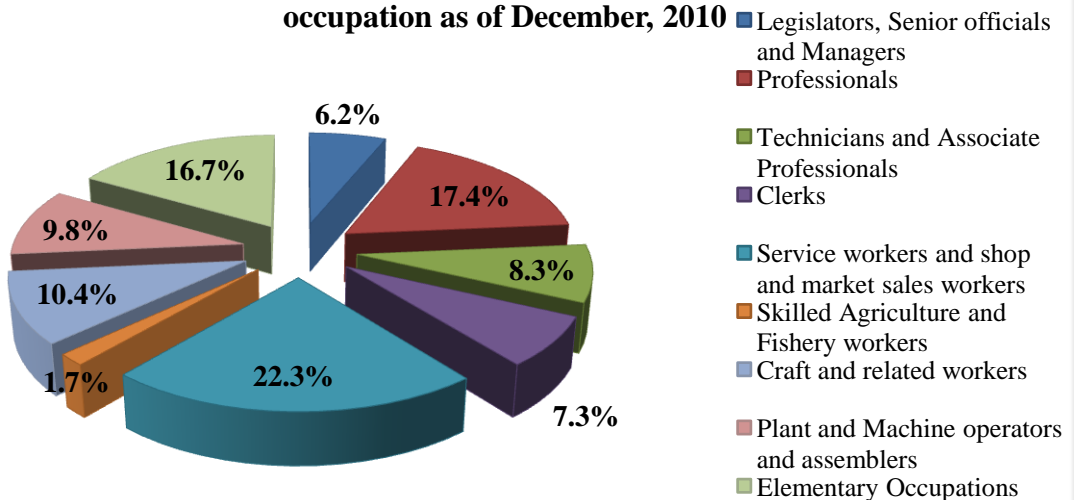


Chart 7: Distribution of existing number of employees by major occupation as of December, 2010



Source: Establishment Census 2010

Table 1.8: Distribution of Existing number of employees by Major Occupation and sex as of December, 2010

Sl. No	Major Occupation	Sex		Total	% share
		Male	Female		
1	Legislators, Senior officials and Managers	1,482	449	1,931	6.2
2	Professionals	2,751	2,704	5,455	17.4
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,092	510	2,602	8.3
4	Clerks	1,375	922	2,297	7.3
5	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3,398	3,590	6,988	22.3
6	Skilled Agriculture and Fishery workers	3,75	144	519	1.7
7	Craft and related workers	3,032	240	3,272	10.4
8	Plant and Machine operators and assemblers	2,971	98	3,069	9.8
9	Elementary Occupations	4,630	627	5,257	16.7
Total		2,2106	9,284	31,390	100.0

Source: Establishment Census, 2010

Table 1.9: Distribution of Establishments by Ownership and size of annual turnover, 2010

Sl. No	Ownership	Annual turn over				Total	% share
		Micro	Small	Medium	Large		
1	Individual proprietorship	5,773	1,031	157	180	7,141	95.5
2	Partnership and cooperatives	98	26	7	29	160	2.1
3	Private Limited Company	34	10	5	19	68	0.9
4	Public Limited Company	56	18	7	24	105	1.4
Total		5,961	1,085	176	252	7,474	100.0
% share		79.8	14.5	2.4	3.4	100.0	

Source: Establishment Census, 2010

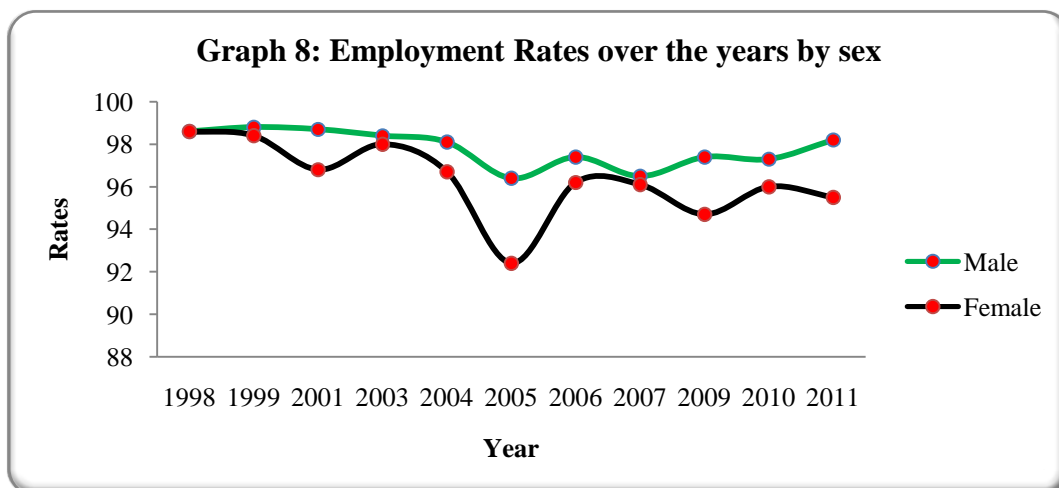
CHAPTER 2 – EMPLOYMENT

The table below depicts the number of persons employed and the employment rates since 1998. Out of **323,700** employed people, 52.6% comprises of male and the remaining 47.4% are female.

Table 2.1: Number of employed persons and employment rate by over the years and sex

Year	Number of Employed Person			Employment Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1998	104,343	80,827	185,170	98.6	98.6	98.6
1999	121,089	98,508	219,597	98.8	98.4	98.6
2001	149,906	77,775	227,681	98.7	96.8	98.1
2003	126,000	97,200	223,200	98.4	98.0	98.2
2004	124,400	86,700	211,100	98.1	96.7	97.5
2005	158,073	90,957	249,030	96.4	92.4	96.9
2006	125,700	96,000	221,700	97.4	96.2	96.8
2007	146,800	127,300	274,100	96.5	96.1	96.3
2009	162,400	150,400	312,800	97.4	94.7	96.0
2010	165,900	155,000	320,900	97.3	96.0	96.7
2011	170,100	153,500	323,700	98.2	95.5	96.9

Source: Labour Force Surveys



The graph compares the rate of employment in men and women between the years 1998 and 2011. It can be clearly seen that the rate of employment for both men and women is exponential.

The table below shows the number of employed persons by area of residence. The highest number of employed persons in both the area is between the age group of 25-29 years. The lowest number of employed persons is recorded in the age group of 60-64 years.

Table 2.2: Employed persons by age group, area of residence and sex, 2011

Age	Both Areas			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	6,200	7,300	13,600	500	1,100	1,700	5,700	6,200	11,900
20-24	14,500	19,600	34,100	4,000	5,700	9,700	10,500	13,900	24,400
25-29	25,700	25,300	51,000	10,500	9,100	19,600	15,200	16,200	31,400
30-34	25,200	21,800	47,000	10,200	7,000	17,200	15,000	14,800	29,800
35-39	21,300	17,000	38,300	8,300	4,900	13,200	13,000	12,100	25,100
40-44	17,700	15,500	33,200	6,600	3,400	10,000	11,200	12,100	23,300
45-49	16,500	15,000	31,500	4,900	2,100	7,000	11,600	12,900	24,600
50-54	14,200	11,700	26,000	3,100	1,300	4,500	11,100	10,400	21,500
55-59	10,700	8,500	19,200	1,500	700	2,100	9,200	7,900	17,100
60-64	8,000	5,500	13,500	900	400	1,300	7,100	5,200	12,200
65+	10,100	6,200	16,300	600	300	900	9,400	5,900	15,400
Total	17,0100	153,500	323,700	51,000	36,000	86,900	11,9200	11,7600	236,700

Source: LFS 2011

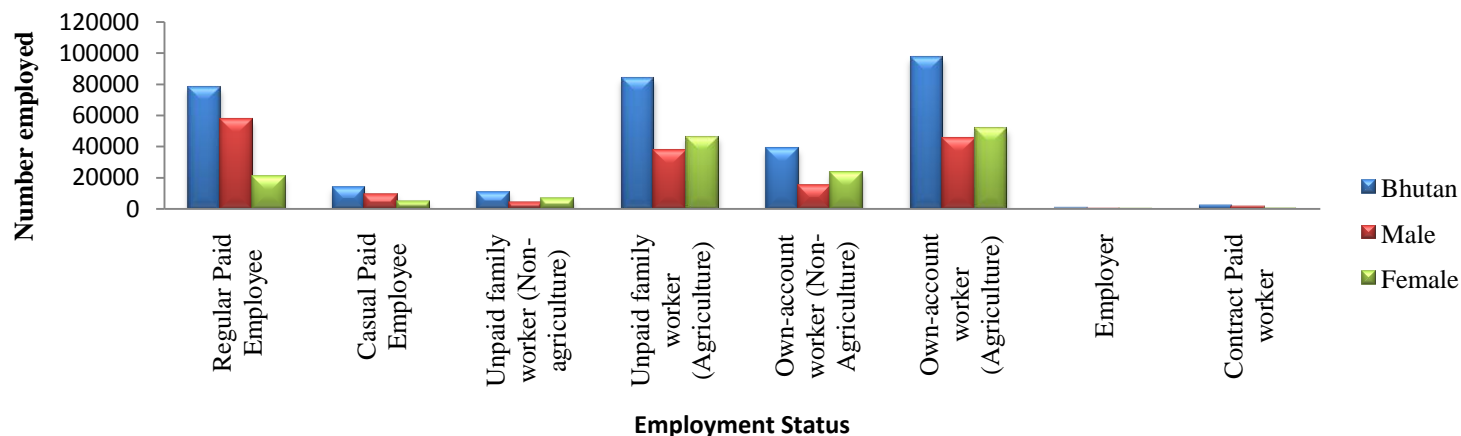
The table below shows the information about employment status in jobs. Most of the employed persons are unpaid family workers. Only 20.4% of the totals employed are regular paid employee. The table also depicts that more number of males are either paid employees or employers against more number of females as unpaid family workers.

Table 2.3: Employment status by area of residence and sex, 2011

Area of Residence/Sex	Nature of Employment								Total
	Regular paid employee	Casual paid employee	Unpaid family worker (Non-agriculture)	Unpaid family worker (Agriculture)	Own-account worker (Non-agriculture)	Own-account worker (Agriculture)	Employer	Piece/Contract paid worker	
Total	77,800	13,600	10,900	83,400	38,400	96,800	700	2,100	323,700
Male	57,400	8,900	4,200	37,300	15,100	45,300	400	1,500	170,100
Female	20,400	4,700	6,600	46,200	23,300	51,400	300	600	153,500

Source: LFS, 2011

Graph 9: Number of employed persons by employment status and sex, 2011



CHAPTER 3 – UNEMPLOYMENT

This chapter focuses on the unemployment trend and its nature over the years. The following table shows an erratic nature of unemployment rate over the years. The Labour Force Survey 2011 shows the decline (0.2%) of unemployment rate to 3.1% compared to 2010.

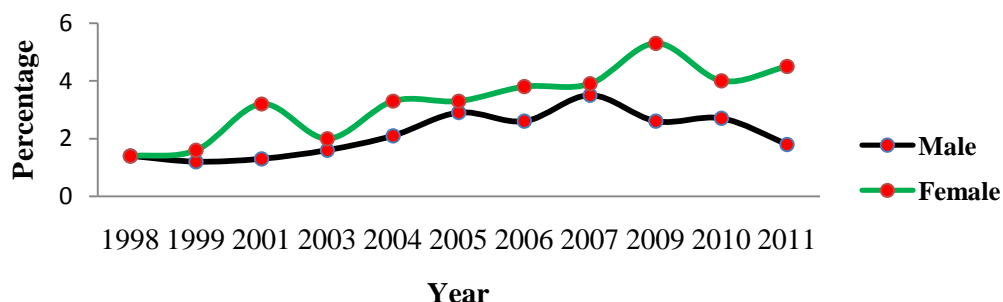
In 2011 the unemployment rate for male is 1.8% meaning that for every 1000 men 18 are found unemployed. And similarly for every 1000 women 45 are found to be unemployed.

Table 3.1: Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate over the years by sex

Year	Number of Unemployed		Total	Unemployment Rate		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
1998	1,288	947	2,235	1.4	1.4	1.4
1999	1,288	1,263	2,551	1.2	1.6	1.4
2001	1,972	2,550	4,522	1.3	3.2	1.9
2003	2,000	2,000	4,000	1.6	2.0	1.8
2004	2,400	3,000	5,400	1.9	3.3	2.5
2005	4,767	3,098	7,865	2.9	3.3	3.1
2006	3,400	3,800	7,200	2.6	3.8	3.2
2007	5,400	5,200	10,600	3.5	3.9	3.7
2009	4,400	8,500	12,900	2.6	5.3	4.0
2010	4,600	6,400	11,000	2.7	4.0	3.3
2011	3,200	7,300	10,500	1.8	4.5	3.1

Source: Labour Force Surveys

Graph 10: Unemployment Rates over the years by sex



The graph compares the rate of unemployment in men and women between the years 1998 and 2011. The line graph shows that female unemployment rate has been always higher than the male counterpart. It can be clearly seen that the rate of unemployment for men is currently declining against the increasing trend for women.

Table 3.2: Distribution of unemployed persons by area of residence and sex, 2011

Area of Residence	Number of unemployed persons			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bhutan	3,200	7,300	10,500	1.8	4.5	3.1
Urban	1,400	4,000	5,400	2.7	10.0	5.8
Rural	1,800	3,300	5,100	1.5	2.7	2.1

Source: LFS, 2011

From the above table female has outnumbered male in unemployment status. The female unemployment rate in urban is 10% as compared to 2.7% males.

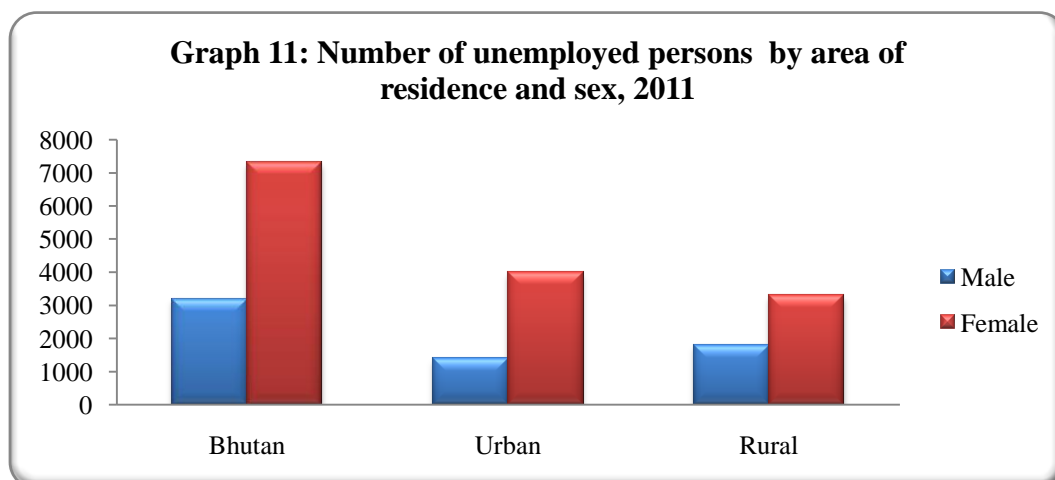


Table 3.3: Unemployed persons by age group, area of residence and sex, 2011

Age	Bhutan			Urban			Rural		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	400	600	1,000	200	200	400	200	400	600
20-24	1,100	2,700	3,900	700	1600	2,200	500	1,200	1,600
25-29	800	2,100	2,900	400	1100	1,500	400	1,000	1,400
30-34	300	1,000	1,300	100	500	600	200	400	700
35-39	200	500	700	0	300	400	100	200	300
40-44	100	300	400	0	200	200	0	100	200
45-49	100	100	300	100	100	100	0	100	100
50-54	100	0	200	0	0	0	100	0	100
55-59	100	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	100
60-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,200	7,300	10,500	1,400	4,000	5,400	1,800	3,300	5,100

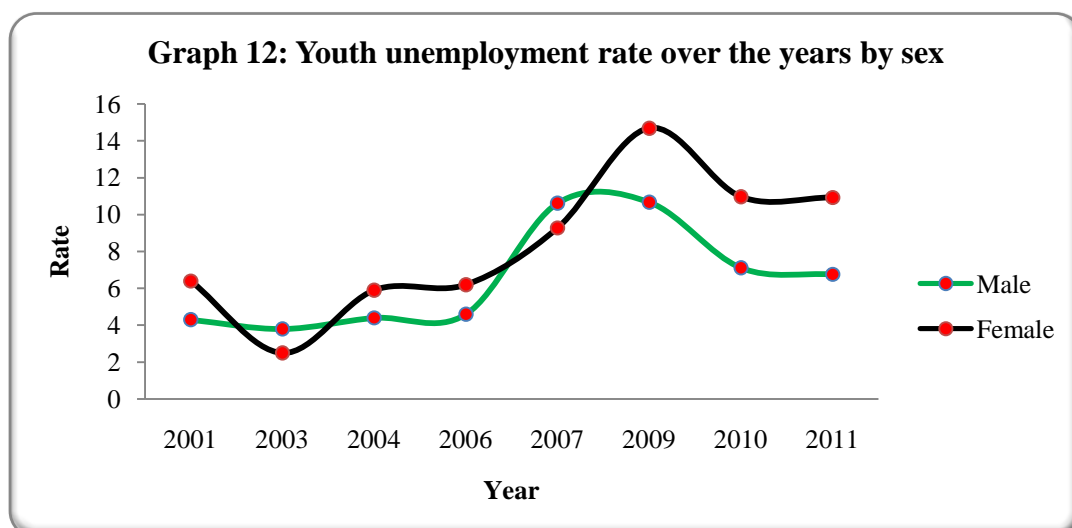
Source: LFS, 2011

The table 3.3 shows that in both urban and rural areas, female unemployed outnumbered male and interestingly the highest number of female unemployed is reflected in the age of (20-29).

Table 3.4: Youth unemployment rate over the years by sex

Year	Male	Female
2001	4.3	6.4
2003	3.8	2.5
2004	4.4	5.9
2006	4.6	6.2
2007	10.6	9.3
2009	10.7	14.7
2010	7.1	11.0
2011	6.8	10.9

Source: Labour Force Surveys

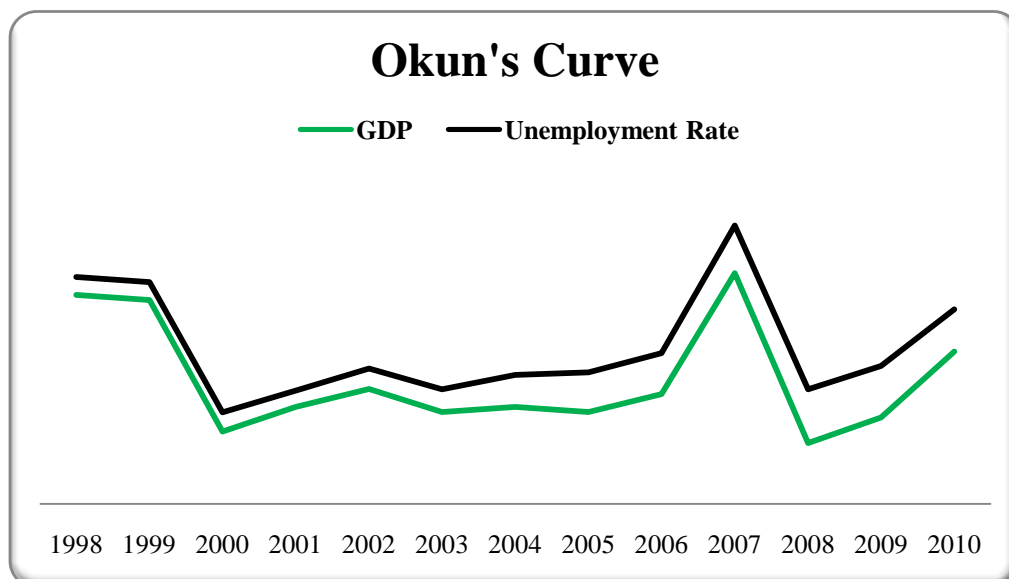


The graph compares the unemployment rate in male youth and female youth between the years 2001 and 2011. It can be clearly seen from the graph that unemployment rate for female youth is higher than the male youth over the years except for the year 2003 and 2007. The graph also shows that unemployment rate for both male youth and female youth is currently declining.

Table 3.5: Unemployment rate and GDP over the years

Year	GDP	Unemployment Rate
1998	16.2	1.4
1999	15.8	1.4
2000	5.6	1.5
2001	7.5	1.3
2002	8.9	1.6
2003	7.1	1.8
2004	7.5	2.5
2005	7.1	3.1
2006	8.5	3.2
2007	17.9	3.7
2008	4.7	4.2
2009	6.7	4.0
2010	11.8	3.3

Note: Unemployment rate for the year 2000, 2002 and 2004 has been estimated by LMID, DoE, MoLHR



The unemployment and GDP share direct relationship according to Okun. The ripple effect of GDP growth is supposed to cause the decline in unemployment rate as per the Okun's Law. Between 1999 and 2000 followed by 2006 and 2007 the graph above depicts the contradictory statement since the decline or increase in unemployment rate is a by-product of the spill-over effect of GDP. The high GDP growth enjoyed by the Bhutanese economy from 2005 onwards' impact is displayed in 2008 & 2009 with a decline in unemployment rate.

CHAPTER 4 – DEMAND FOR LABOUR

This section describes the amount of demand for labour that an economy or firm is willing to employ at a given point in time. The data pertaining to the demand for labour is collected from the advertisements given in the various forms of media, Establishment Census, Job Prospecting Survey, Royal Civil Service Commission etc. The jobs that had been recruited directly by the firms without advertisements are not reflected here.

Table 4.1: Number of job seekers registered, vacancies advertised, job seekers referred and employed in the private and corporate sectors over the years.

Year	Jobseekers registered	Vacancies	Referred	Employed
2002	746	NA	NA	502
2003	686	NA	NA	223
2004	746	NA	NA	169
2005	1,444	NA	NA	669
2006	786	2317	62	564
2007	693	1611	100	305
2008	NA	1,549	240	622
2009	2,330	1,477	653	628
2010	6,878	2,484	789	651
2011	6,842	5,313	1,203	509

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR

Table 4.2: Vacancy distribution by sectors over the years

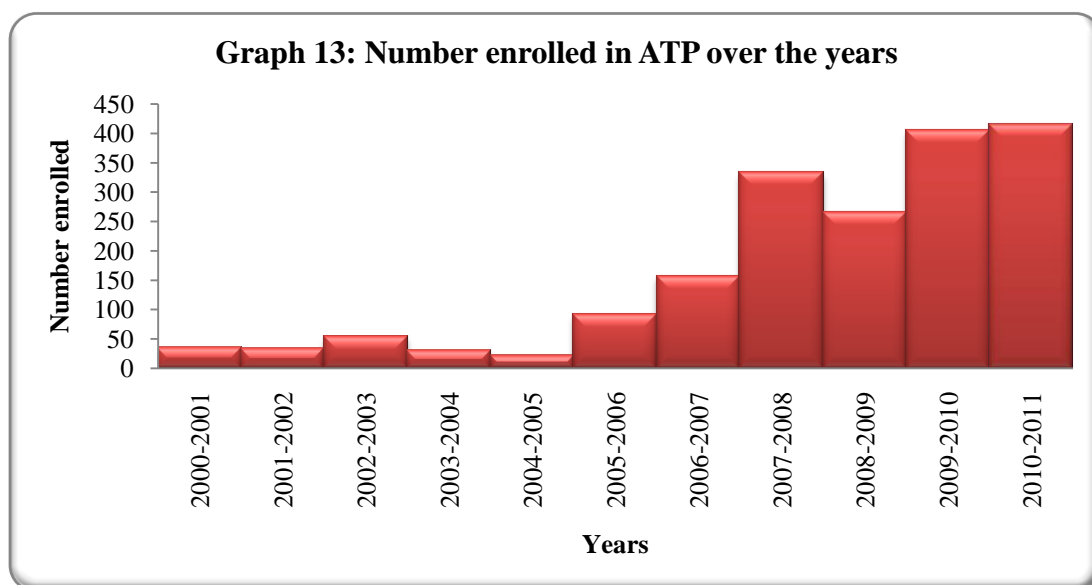
Year	Sector				Total
	Private	Corporation	Government	NGO/INGO	
2003	96	316	1,177	6	1,595
2004	201	236	1,408	20	1,865
2005	320	113	1,036	16	1,485
2006	1757	567	278	13	2,615
2007	1,300	311	141	0	1,752
2009	1,004	473	842	49	2,368
2010	1,865	619	3,119	207	5,810
2011	3,964	1,349	2,397	71	7,781

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR

Table 4.3: Overall vacancy scenario by sectors and educational attainment, 2011

Sl. No	Category	Number of vacancies				Total
		Private	Corporation	Government	NGOs	
1	Master	13	1	23	1	38
2	Technical	117	105	71	2	295
3	General	327	232	679	57	1,295
4	Diploma	350	144	131	0	625
5	Class XII	341	193	533	3	1,070
6	Certificate	612	131	130	0	873
7	Class X	422	189	316	5	932
8	IX & Below	1,113	311	209	3	1,636
9	Illiterate	669	43	305	0	1,017
Total		3,964	1,349	2,397	71	7,781

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR



Source: Apprenticeship Training Program, DoE, MoLHR

Table 4.4: Details of Apprenticeship Training Program enrolment over the years

Sl. No	Year	Enrolment	% share
1	2000-2001	36	2.0
2	2001-2002	34	1.8
3	2002-2003	54	2.9
4	2003-2004	31	1.7
5	2004-2005	22	1.2
6	2005-2006	91	4.9
7	2006-2007	156	8.5
8	2007-2008	332	18.0
9	2008-2009	265	14.4
10	2009-2010	404	22.0
11	2010-2011	415	22.6
Total		1,840	100.0

Source: Apprenticeship Training Program, DoE, MoLHR

Table 4.5: Number of jobseekers enrolled in Pre-Employment Engagement Program over the years

Sl. No	Year	Enrolment	% share
1	July, 2008-2009	1,070	46.8
2	2010	879	38.5
3	2011	337	14.7
Total		2,286	100.0

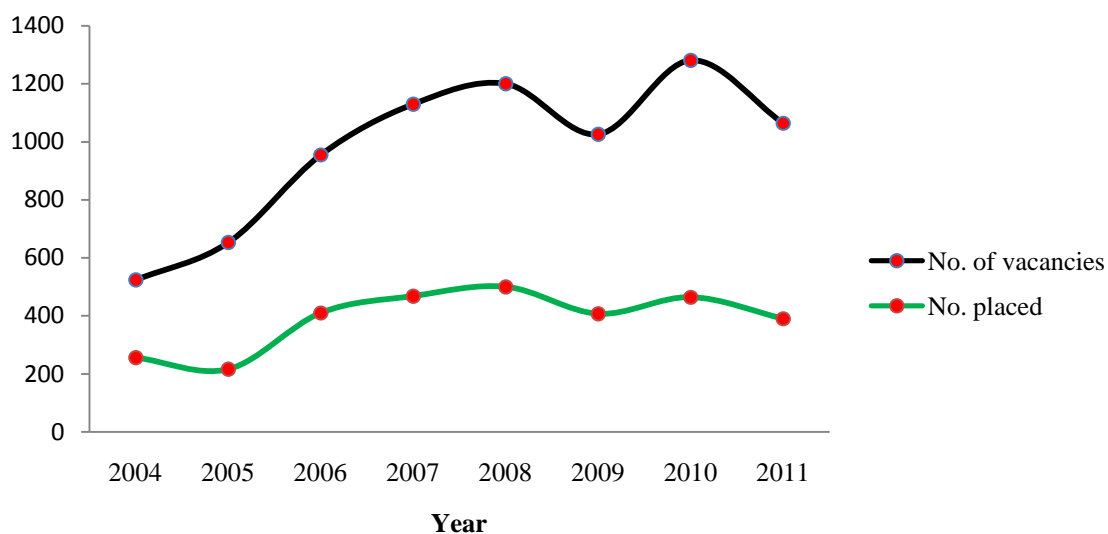
Source: Pre-employment engagement program, DoE, MoLHR

Table 4.6: Achievement of the National Job Fair by year, number of vacancies and number placed.

Year	No. of Vacancies	No. Placed
2003	NA	NA
2004	524	256
2005	653	216
2006	955	410
2007	1,130	468
2008	1,200	500
2009	1,026	407
2010	1,281	464
2011	1,064	390
Total	5,352	2,611

Source: Job Fair, ESD, MoLHR

Graph 14: Trend of recruitment of jobseekers during the National Job Fair



CHAPTER 5 – SUPPLY OF LABOUR

The data pertaining to this section has been collected from the enrolment report maintained by the Royal University of Bhutan (RUB) as of 2011, Royal Institute of Management and Royal Thimphu College and Department of Adult and Higher Education. The table below shows the statistics on the enrolment of students in various colleges and Institutions who are in their final semester RUB constitutes 77.6% out of the total 1987 enrollments. Of the total 1987 students, 1542 students are from institutes under RUB. Detailed information on the supply of labour from each of the institutes by courses and sex is given in the table below.

Table 5.1: Supply of labour by institutes and sex, 2011

Sl.	Institute	Male	Female	Total	% share
1	College of Natural Resources	67	13	80	4.0
2	College of Science and Technology	59	31	90	4.5
3	Institute of Language and Culture Studies	78	71	149	7.5
4	Jigme Namgyel Polytechnic	75	33	108	5.4
5	National Institute of Traditional Medicine	4	5	9	0.5
6	Paro College of Education	180	138	318	16.0
7	Royal Institute of Health Sciences	80	64	144	7.2
8	Gaeddu College of Business Studies	94	42	136	6.8
9	Samtse College of Education	145	69	214	10.8
10	Sherubtse College	161	133	294	14.8
11	Royal Thimphu College	114	152	266	13.4
12	Royal Institute of Management	106	73	179	9.0
Total		1,163	824	1,987	100

Source: RUB, RIM and RTC

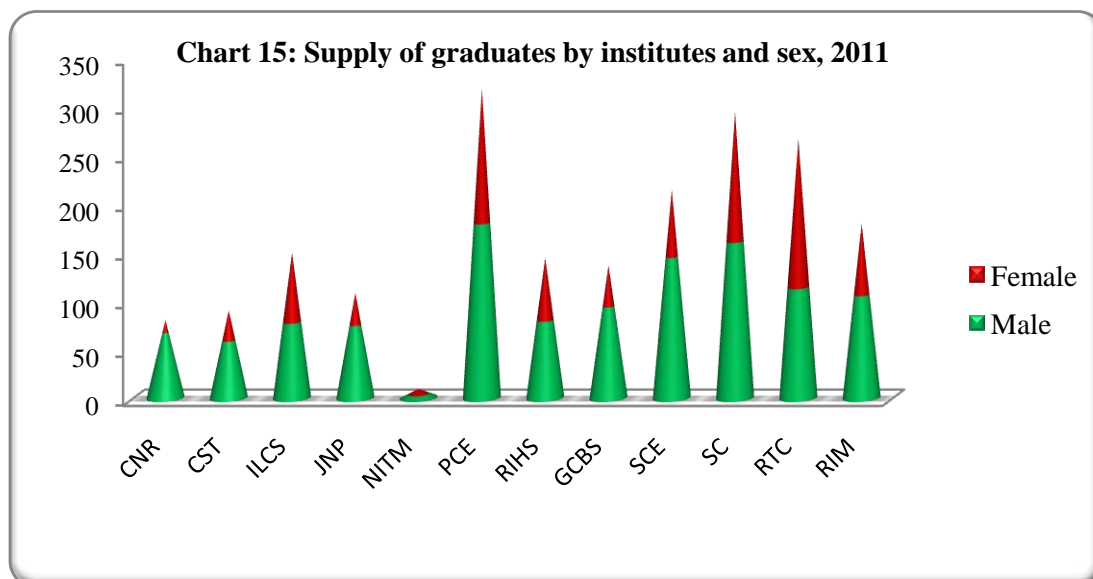


Table 5.2: Supply of scholarship students graduating from outside Bhutan by course and year

Sl. No	Course	Year
		2012
1	B. Dental Surgery	1
2	MBBS	14
3	B. Architecture	7
4	B. Tech (IT)	3
5	B.A English (Hons)	3
6	B.A in Mass Media & Communication	1
7	B.A Journalism	4
8	B.A Tourism & Hospitality Management	2
9	B.E Civil Engineering	8
10	B.E Electrical Engineering	3
11	B.E Electronics	3
12	B.E Electronics & Communication	2
13	B.E Electronics Engineering	1
14	B.E Mechanical Engineering	4
15	B. Hotel Management	2

16	B.Sc. Forestry	6
17	B.Sc. Chemistry	4
18	B.Sc. Computer Science & Engineering	4
19	B.Sc. Laboratory Technology	2
20	B.Sc. Mathematics	2
21	B.Sc. Nursing	2
22	B.Sc. Pharmacy	1
23	B.Sc. Physics (Hons)	4
24	B.Sc. Statistics	4
25	B.Sc. Tech (Food Technology)	2
26	LLB	2
Total		91

Source: Scholarship and Student Support Division, DAHE, MoE

Table 5.3: Supply of Private Students Graduating from outside Bhutan by course, sex and year

Sl. No	Course	2012		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Accountancy Hons	1	0	1
2	Animation and Graphics	2	0	2
3	Architecture	3	0	3
4	B. Sc Forestry	3	1	4
5	B.Com General	44	32	76
6	B.Com Hons	30	23	53
7	B.Sc Bio-Chemistry	2	0	2
8	B.Sc Bio-Technology	6	3	9
9	B.Sc Botany Hons	2	0	2
10	B.Sc Chemistry Hons	0	1	1
11	B.Sc Computer Science	4	0	4
12	B.Sc Computer Science & Engineering	6	0	6
13	B.Sc Computer Technology	4	1	5
14	B.Sc Health Science	1	0	1
15	B.Sc in Computer Application	128	72	200
16	B.Sc Information System Management	5	1	6

17	B.Sc Information Technology	31	31	62
18	B.Sc Life Science	1	0	1
19	B.Sc Medical Technology	1	0	1
20	B.Sc Pharmacy	2	4	6
21	B.Sc.Computer Designing	0	1	1
22	B.Sc.Computer Graphics	0	1	1
23	B.Sc.Computer Science	1	0	1
24	BA Environmental Science	0	2	2
25	BA General	33	26	59
26	BA Hons	1	0	1
27	BA in Business Administration	80	86	166
28	BA in Business Economics	0	2	2
29	BA in Business Management	41	33	74
30	BA in Eco Hons	2	2	4
31	BA in Education Hons	2	1	3
32	BA in English Hons	3	13	16
33	BA in English Literature	0	1	1
34	BA in Geography Hons	5	5	10
35	BA in History Hons	1	0	1
36	BA in Hotel & Tourism Management	1	0	1
37	BA in Hotel and Catering Management	6	1	7
38	BA in Hotel Management	9	10	19
39	BA in International Hospitality Management	0	3	3
40	BA in Journalism & Mass Communication	3	2	5
41	BA in Sociology	1	1	2
42	BA in Sociology Hons	0	1	1
43	BA in Visual Communication	9	2	11
44	BA Journalism	12	13	25
45	BE. Computer Science & Engineering	2	8	10
46	BE. Electrical and Communication Engineering	3	4	7
47	BE. Electronics and Communication	1	0	1
48	Chartered Accountant with B.com	0	1	1
49	Civil Engineering	59	12	71

50	Company Secretaries	1	0	1
51	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	17	5	22
52	Hardware Engineering	1	0	1
53	LLB	23	16	39
54	Mass Communication	2	2	4
55	MBBS	1	3	4
56	Mechanical Engineering	3	0	3
57	Media Science	0	1	1
58	Medical Laboratory Technology	0	2	2
59	Microbiology	0	1	1
60	Multimedia and Computer Graphics	1	0	1
61	B.Sc. Nursing	0	3	3
62	B.Sc Nutrition and Deities	2	4	6
63	B.Sc Pharmaceutical Sciences	0	1	1
64	BA in Philosophy, Politics & Economics	0	2	2
65	Physical Therapy	0	1	1
66	Physics Hons	1	0	1
67	Physiotherapy	1	1	2
68	Political Science	7	0	7
69	Political Science Hons	2	1	3
70	Psychology	0	2	2
71	Public Relation	1	0	1
72	Science General	3	1	4
73	Science Hons	1	1	2
Total		618	447	1,065

Source: DAHE, MoE

Table 5.4: Number of job seekers registered over the years by educational attainment and sex

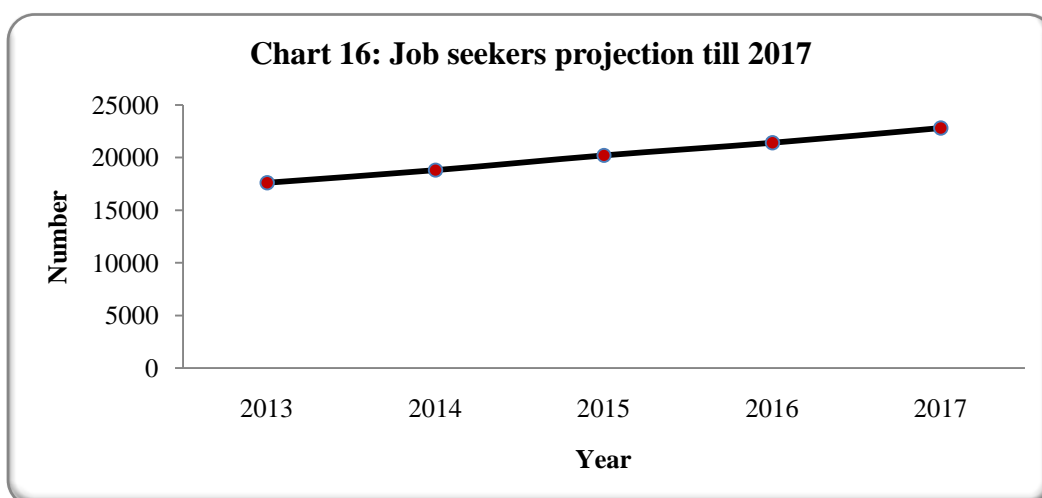
Sl. No	Category	2006		Total	2007		Total	2009		Total	2010		Total	2011		Total
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female				
1	Master	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	12	25	26	9	35
2	Technical Graduate	26	9	35	29	6	35	40	24	64	275	134	409	337	138	475
3	General Graduate	44	40	84	116	54	170	154	129	283	616	524	1,140	656	523	1,179
4	Diploma	104	87	191	19	16	35	141	71	212	12	11	23	26	27	53
5	Class XII	23	46	69	41	37	78	372	426	798	1,371	1,612	2983	1435	1,365	2,800
6	Certificate	164	76	240	93	109	202	185	151	336	173	300	473	321	274	595
7	Class X	64	71	135	66	66	132	227	292	519	598	1,006	1,604	524	737	1,261
8	IX & Below	22	7	29	20	19	39	47	16	63	59	52	111	118	134	252
9	Uneducated	3	0	3	1	1	2	31	24	55	51	59	110	77	115	192
Total		450	336	786	385	308	693	1,197	1,133	2,330	3,168	3,710	6,878	3,520	3,322	6,842

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR

Table 5.5: Job seekers projection till 2017

Year	Total Number of Job seekers
2013	17,600
2014	18,800
2015	20,200
2016	21,400
2017	22,800
Total	100,800

Source: LMID, DoE, MoLHR

**Table 5.6: Number of graduates who attended the National Graduate Orientation Programme over the years by sex**

Year	Number of Graduates		Total	% share		
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Total
2004	350	145	495	6.7	4.6	5.9
2005	460	204	664	8.7	6.5	7.9
2006	468	309	777	8.9	9.9	9.3
2007	606	395	1,001	11.5	12.6	11.9
2008	819	403	1,222	15.6	12.9	14.6
2009	773	491	1,264	14.7	15.7	15.1
2010	801	473	1,274	15.2	15.1	15.2
2011	986	714	1,700	18.7	22.8	20.2
Total	5,263	3,134	8,397	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR

The figure below shows the number of graduates who attended the National Graduate Orientation Programme (NGoP). The total number of graduates in the country will be slightly higher than ones reflected in the table above since some graduates voluntarily do not attend the NGoP. India (64.5%) followed by Thailand (0.7%) have emerged as the education destinations for the Bhutanese students

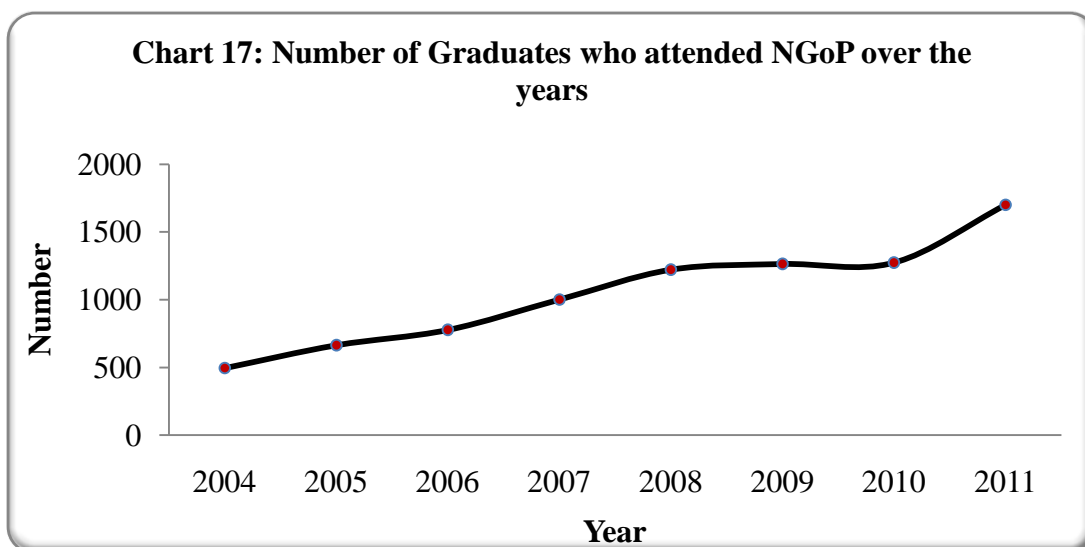


Table 5.7: Number of graduates who attended the National Graduate Orientation Programme by country of study, 2011

Sl. No	Country	Total	% share
1	Australia	4	0.2
2	Bangladesh	5	0.3
3	Bhutan	562	33.1
4	Canada	5	0.3
5	India	1,096	64.5
6	Japan	1	0.1
7	Philippines	2	0.1
8	Russia	1	0.1
9	Sri Lanka	4	0.2
10	Thailand	12	0.7
11	United States	8	0.5
	Total	1,700	100.0

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR

Table 5.8: Supply of Human Resources by institutes, courses and sex, 2011

Name of the Institutes	Course	Male	Female	Total
CNR	Diploma in Agriculture	20	6	26
	Diploma in Animal Husbandry	24	5	29
	Diploma in Forestry	23	2	25
Total		67	13	80
CST	B.E Civil	31	12	43
	B.E Electrical	28	19	47
Total		59	31	90
ILCS	Bachelor of Arts in Dzongkha	19	11	30
	Class XII	59	60	119
Total		78	71	149
JNP	Diploma in Civil	42	14	56
	Diploma in Electrical	24	9	33
	Diploma in Mechanical	9	10	19
Total		75	33	108
NITM	B.Sc in Traditional Medicine	0	0	0
	Diploma in Traditional Medicine	4	5	9
Total		4	5	9
PCE	Post Graduate Diploma in Education	20	7	27
	B.Ed Primary	65	59	124
	B.Ed Secondary	82	57	139
	B.Ed Dzongkha	13	15	28
Total		180	138	318
RIHS	Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery	28	23	51
	Certificate in Health Assistance	14	18	32
	Certificate in Laboratory Technician	8	8	16
	Certificate in Pharmacy Technician	6	6	12
	Certificate in Physiotherapy Technician	3	1	4
	Certificate in X-Ray Technician	6	1	7
	Certificate in OT Technician	8	0	8
	Certificate in Dental Technician	1	1	2
Certificate in Dental Hygienist	2	2	4	

	Certificate in Ophthalmic Assistant	1	1	2
	Certificate in Orthopedic Technician	1	2	3
	Certificate in ENT Technician	2	1	3
	Total	80	64	144
GCBS	BA in Business Administration	94	42	136
	Total	94	42	136
SCE	Post Graduate Diploma in Education	27	18	45
	B.Ed Primary Arts	23	12	35
	B.Ed Primary Science	31	13	44
	B.Ed Secondary Arts	27	12	39
	B.Ed Secondary Science	37	14	51
	Total	145	69	214
SC	BA in Geography with Economics	18	26	44
	BA in English with Geography	10	10	20
	BA in English with Dzongkha	18	12	30
	BA in Environmental Studies with Economics	21	26	47
	BA in Environmental Studies with English	3	14	17
	BA in Geography with Dzongkha	10	11	21
	B.Sc in Physics and Mathematics	13	5	18
	B.Sc in Chemistry and Mathematics	12	5	17
	B.Sc in Chemistry and Physics	11	7	18
	B.Sc in Life Science	28	6	34
	B.Sc in Computer Science	3	0	3
	B.Sc Physics Science	1	1	2
	B.Sc Life Science	1	0	1
	PGD in English Studies	12	10	22
	Total	161	133	294
RIM	Diploma in National Law	16	14	30
	Diploma in Financial Management	16	13	29
	Diploma in Information Management System	13	11	24
	Post Graduate Diploma in National Law	13	8	21
	Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration	24	13	37
	Post Graduate Diploma in Financial Management	24	14	38

Total		106	73	179
RTC	Bachelor of Commerce	33	38	71
	BA in Business Administration	11	22	33
	B.Sc in Computer Application	29	33	62
	BA in English and Dzongkhag	5	9	14
	BA in English and Environmental Science	8	12	20
	BA in English and Economics	2	8	10
	BA in Economics and Environmental Science	9	6	15
	BA in Political Science	17	24	41
Total		114	152	266
Grand Total		1163	824	1987

Source: RUB, RIM and RTC

Table 5.9: Supply of Human Resource from Technical Training Institutes and Zorig Chusum by trade and sex, 2011

Sl. No	Name of the Institutes	Trade	Gender		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Khuruthang Institute of Electrical Engineering (KIEE)	Electrical Engineering	46	21	67
		Mechanical Engineering	25	16	41
		Sub-Total	71	37	108
2	Samthang Institute of Automobile Engineering (SIAE)	Automobile Engineering	29	8	37
		Driving (Light Vehicle)	0	24	24
		Driving (Heavy Vehicle)	0	17	17
		Sub-Total	29	49	78
3	Serzhong Institute of Civil Engineering (SICE)	Masonry	9	11	20
		Plumbing	4	7	11
		Carpentry	4	3	7
		Electrical Engineering	13	11	24
		Upholstery	0	11	11
		Mechanical Engineering	16	5	21
		Sub-Total	46	48	94
4	Chumey Institute of Civil Engineering (CICE)	Masonry	21	8	29
		Plumbing	12	10	22
		Carpentry	10	6	16
		Electrical House Wiring	20	5	25

		Welding	7	1	8
		Tailoring	1	16	17
		Sub-Total	71	46	117
5	Rangjung Institute of Electrical Engineering (RIEE)	Electrical Engineering	42	17	59
		Furniture Making	5	0	5
		PC Hardware & Networking	15	13	28
		Sub-Total	62	30	92
6	Thimphu Institute of Automobile Engineering (TIAE)	Automobile Engineering	15	5	20
		Sub-Total	15	5	20
7	National Institute of Zorig Chusum (NIZC)	Lhadri (Painting)	12	3	15
		Jimzo (Sculpture)	14	0	14
		Patra (Wood Carving)	8	0	8
		Tshemzo (Embroidery)	2	5	7
		Thazo (Weaving) / Silk Screaning)	1	0	1
		Sub-Total	67	18	85
8	Trashiyangtse Institute of Zorig Chusum (TIZC)	Lhadri (Painting)	4	1	5
		Jimzo (Sculpture)	3	0	3
		Patra (Wood Carving)	6	0	6
		Tshemdrup (Embroidery)	1	5	6
		Trezo (Silver / Gold smith)	1	0	1
		Sub-Total	15	6	21
Grand Total			376	239	615

Source: DHR, MoLHR

Table below presents the private training institutes along with the course provided by each institutes.

Table 5.10: Intake Capacity of Private Training Institutes by course, 2011

Sl. No	Name of the Training Institutes	Course Provided	Intake Capacity
1	Athang Training Academy	Information Technology	20
		3D Animation	20
		Architecture	20
		Accounts Management	20
		Hardware & Networking	20
		Accounts Management with Tally	20
		Office Management	20
		Customer Care	20
		Inventory Control/ Store Management	20
		Marketing Strategy	20
		Graphic Design	20
		Book Keeping	20
		Project Management	20
		C++ & C+	20
		Human Resource Management	20
		Cyber Law Security	20
		PHP, Mysql & Ajax	20
		Zend frame work	20
		Photoshop	20
Tally ERP	20		
Basic Computer	20		
Total			420
2	AA-Yang Music School	Music Study	50
		Winter Music Program	60
		New Year Program	60
Total			170
3	Bhutan Institute of Media	Photo Journalism & Designing	10
		Short Term Courses (Photography, Journalism, Designing, Basic Motion)	10

Total			20
4	BK ONE Bhutan Centre of Excellence	BPO & Service Industry Employability Training Program	100
Total			100
5	Bhutan International School of Hospitality & Tourism	Front Office (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced)	25
		Housekeeping (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced)	25
		Culinary Skills (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced)	20
		Bakery (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced)	20
		Food & Beverage Service (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced)	25
		Culinary Skills (Diploma)	25
		Hotel Operations	25
		Hotel Management	25
Total			190
6	Bright Life Institute of Management	Diploma in BPO	25
		Diploma in practical Accounting	25
		Call Centre professional	18
		Hardware & Networking	18
		Front Desk & Customer relationship Management	18
		Advanced IT with Dzongkha Unicode	18
		Office Management	18
		Vision Soft Hotel Management	18
		IT with Dzongkha Unicode	18
		Basic Accounting	18
		Advance Tally EPP9	18
		Communication Skills (English)	18
		Human Resource Management & Customer Relationship Management	18
		Front Desk Management	18
Total			266
7	Choki Traditional Art School	Painting	5
		Sculpture	5
		Carving	5
		Weaving	5

		Embroidery	5
		Total	25
8	Dechen IT & Management Institute	Basic Computer	16
		Basic HTML & Java Script	16
		Tally Software	16
		Dzongkha Unicode	16
		Intermediate MS Office Application	16
		Advanced MS Office Application	16
		PCS Troubleshooting	16
		Office Management	16
		Multimedia & Graphics	16
		Basic PC Networking	16
		Basic RDBMS/Database Administration	16
		Office Management with IT	16
		Commercial Accounting	16
		Total	208
9	Digital Shangri-la	Basic IT	20
		Tally	10
		Web Designing	10
		Auto CAD	10
		3D Max	10
		STAAD PRO	10
		MS Project	10
		Network Management	20
		Commercial Accounting	20
		Project Proposal Preparation	20
		Total	140
11	Dzongkha Development Training Institute	Dzongkha Foundation Course	30
		Dzongkha Grammar Course	40
		Official Correspondence Training	40
		Reading and Writing Skills Training	30
		Translation Training	30
		Dzongkha Secretarial Course	30
		Dzongkha Linux Training	30
		Dzongkha Unicode Training	30

		Capacity Building Training	30
		Dzongkha Communication Course	15
		Special Dzongkha Language Course	20
		Dzongkha Certificate Course	30
		Dzongkha Diploma Course	30
		Dzongkha Continuing Course	30
		Dzongkha Distance Course	30
Total			445
12	Dzongkha Language Institute	Dzongkha Foundation Course	30
		Dzongkha Grammar Course	40
		Official Correspondence Training	40
		Reading and Writing Skills Training	30
		Translation Training	30
		Dzongkha Secretarial Course	30
		Dzongkha Linux Training	30
		Dzongkha Unicode Training	30
		Capacity Building Training	30
		Dzongkha Communication Course	15
		Dzongkha Specialized Course	20
		Special Dzongkha Language Course	20
		Dzongkha Certificate Course	30
		Dzongkha Diploma Course	30
		Dzongkha Continuing Education	30
Dzongkha Distance Education	30		
Total			465
13	Gangjung Driving Center of Excellence	Light Vehicle Driving	132
		Professional Driving Course	70
Total			202
15	G4S Security Service Private Limited	Basic Security Course	40
		Specialized Security Course	40
		Security Supervisor Course	40
		Security Inspector Course	40
		Fire fighting Course	40

		VIP Protection Course	40
Total			240
16	Green Dragon Media Academy	Animation	100
		Advanced Graphic Design	100
Total			200
17	Habibs Hair & Beauty Academy	Basic Hair & Beauty Course	25
		Advanced Hair & Beauty Course	25
		Refresher Course	25
Total			475
18	InfoTech Learning Center	Basic Computer Course	20
		Office Automation	20
		Database Administration	20
		Desktop Publishing	15
		I T (6 Months)	30
		C A (6 Months)	30
		Hardware and Networking	30
		Programming	30
		I T (1 year)	30
		C A (1 year)	30
		Web Designing	30
Total			285
19	Institute of Management Studies	Accounting and Finance	25
Total			25
20	Kheyrig Institute of Accounts & Management	Accounting (Basic, Intermediate & Advanced)	10
Total			10
21	Kuenphen Institute of Technology	Basic Computer Course	25
		Advanced Computer Application	25
		Office Management	25
Total			145

22	Kesang Driving Training School	Light Vehicle Driving	30
		Introductory course for learners	75
		Refresher Course	85
Total			190
23	Rigsum Institute of Information Technology & Management	Office Management	15
		Hotel Management	15
		Information Technology	15
		Commercial Accounting (1 year)	25
		Financial Management	25
		IT Application	25
		C Programming	25
		Commercial Accounting (6 Months)	25
		Web Designing	25
		E-World (3 Months IT)	25
		Basic IT	25
		Tally ERP	25
		Dzongkha Unicode	15
		C++	15
		Java Script	15
MS access	10		
Total			325
24	Royal Institute of Tourism & Hospitality	Basic Restaurant Service	18
		Basic Front Office	18
		Basic Guiding Course	18
		Refresher Guiding Course	18
		House Keeping Operation	18
Total			90
25	Wood Craft Center Ltd	Furniture Making	30
Total			30
26	ZAS Multimedia Institute	Audio Visual Editing and compositing	7
		Video Compositing	7
		Graphic Design	7
		3D Animation	14

		Cinematography	7
		Web Designing	7
Total			49
27	Nyesel Institute of Technology	Basic Computer Operation	10
		Commercial in Tally Software	15
		Web Design & Development	15
		Desktop Publishing & Publishing	15
		Graphic Design/Photo Editing	15
		PC Troubleshooting & Hardware Repairing	15
		Intermediate MS Office Application	15
		ICT & Office Management	15
		ICT & Computer Networking	15
		Basic Computer Networking	15
Commercial Accounting with Tally	15		
Total			160
28	Link 2 Support 168	Communication Skills Development	60
		Basic Computer	25
		Web Designing	25
		Grammar and Soft Skills Training	60
		Advanced Tally	25
		Basic Tally	25
		Computerized Accounting System	25
		Hardware and Networking	20
		Auto CAD	20
Total			285
29	Rinpung Computer Training Center	Basic Computer Operation	15
		Advanced Computer Operation	15
		Basic Dzongkha	15
		Information Technology (6 Months)	15
		Information Technology (1 year)	15
		Advanced Dzongkha	15
Total			90
30	Jamphel Computer & Management Training	Basic Computer	36
		Information Technology (1 Month)	36
		Dzongkha Unicode	36

	Institute	Information Technology (3-18 Months)	36
		Office Management	36
Total			180
31	Computer & Management Institute	Information Technology	13
		Commercial Accounting with Tally	13
		Hardware and Networking	13
		Graphic and Multimedia	13
		English and Dzongkha Unicode	13
		Commercial Accounting with Tally 9	13
		Mobile Engineering	13
		IT (Office Application)	13
		Office Management	13
Total			117
32	GPY Computer Training Institute	Basic Computer	14
		Dzongkha Unicode	14
		Dzongkha Linux	14
		Visual Basic (Programming)	14
		Java Programming	14
		RDBMS (SQL)	14
		Webpage Designing	14
		Desktop Publication	14
		Office Management	12
		Human Resource Management	18
		Advance Networking	18
		Commercial Accounting	18
		Information Technology	18
		Hardware and Networking	6
		Commercial Accounting	6
		Information Technology	14
		Hardware and Networking	6
		Basic Auto CAD	10
		Advanced Auto CAD	10
		C++ (OOPS)	10
Oracle	10		
Total			268

33	Nyinshar Computer Learning Center	Office Procedure Automation	25
		Office Management & IT Essential	25
		Web Designing	25
		Communication skills with Voice & accent	25
		Human Resource Management/Customer Relationship Management with Basic IT	25
		Graphic Design	25
		Hardware and Networking	25
		Marketing & Sales Management	25
		Commercial Accounting with Tally 9	25
Total			225
34	USD Driving School	Driving Course for beginners	60
		Professional Course	125
		Introductory course for learners license	125
Total			310
35	Himalayan Institute of Information Technology	Information Technology	10
		Information Technology	10
		Commercial Accounting	10
		Tally	10
		Basic Information Technology	10
Total			50
36	Kuenzang Institute of Information Technology	Office Management	20
		Office Professional	20
		Desktop Management	20
		Office Application	20
		Hardware and Networking	20
		Web Designing	20
		Information Technology	20
		Commercial Accounting	20
		Basic Computer	20
		Administration and Office Management	20
		Inventory and store Management	20
Tally Accounting System	20		
Total			240
37	Tashi	Basic Computer Operation	10

	Lakphel Computer Training Institute	Dzongkha Computer Operation	10
		Photoshop	10
		PC Troubleshooting & Hardware Repairing	10
		Basic Web Designing	10
		Advance Computer Operation	10
		Tally with Commercial Accounting	10
		Information Technology	10
Total			80
38	ST IT Institute	Information Technology	240
		Accountancy with Tally	20
		Office Management	20
		Office Application	20
		Commercial Accountancy with Tally	20
		Modern Office Management and Business	20
		PC Operation and Computer Fundamentals	25
		Advanced Computer Operation	25
		Basic Hardware, Dzongkha Unicode, Dzongkha Linux, Net Working, Accounts, HTML, Java Script etc	25
		Basic Webpage designing/ photo shop	25
		Troubleshooting/ Maintenance	20
Total			460

Source: Department of Occupational Standards, MoLHR

CHAPTER 6 – TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

This section contains information on the trainings and employment. It also provides information on trainings and unemployment.

From the table 6.1, it can be clearly seen that 83.8% are employed without training and only 16.2% are employed with training. Of the total of 10,511 unemployed persons, 18.7% are also unemployed with training and 81.3% are unemployed without training.

Table 6.1: Training and Employment by sex, 2011

Employed persons	Male %	Female %	Total	
			%	No.
Employed with Training	23.7	7.9	16.2	52,497
Employed without Training	76.3	92.1	83.8	271,213
Total number of employed persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	323,710

Source: LFS, 2011

Table 6.2: Training and Unemployment by sex, 2011

Unemployed persons	Male %	Female %	Total	
			%	No.
Unemployed with Training	20.3	18.0	18.7	1,964
Unemployed without Training	79.7	82.0	81.3	8,547
Total number of unemployed persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	10,511

Source: LFS, 2011

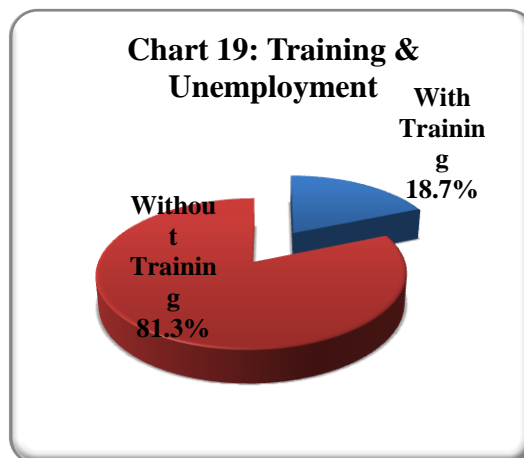
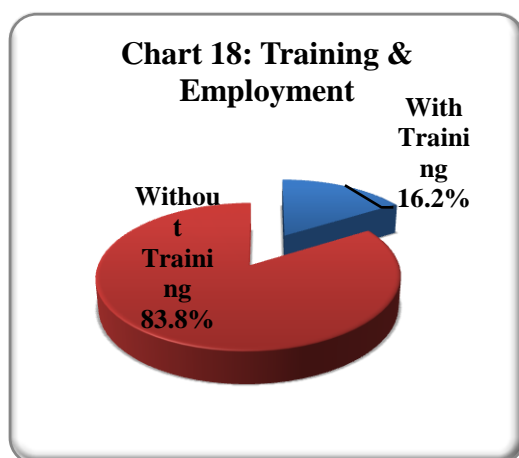


Table 6.3: Employment status of employed persons with training by sex, 2011

Employment Status	Male %	Female %	Total	
			%	No.
Regular paid employee	66.2	59.1	64.6	33,896
Casual paid employee	3.8	2.1	3.4	1,804
Unpaid family worker (Non-agriculture)	0.8	1.9	1.1	554
Unpaid family worker (Agriculture)	10.0	12.6	10.6	5,554
Own-account worker (Non-agriculture)	7.7	9.7	8.1	4,276
Own-account worker (Agriculture)	9.6	14.2	10.7	5,604
Employer	0.5	0.1	0.4	201
Piece/Contract paid worker	1.4	0.3	1.2	608
Total employed persons with training	100.0	100.0	100.0	52,497

Source: LFS, 2011

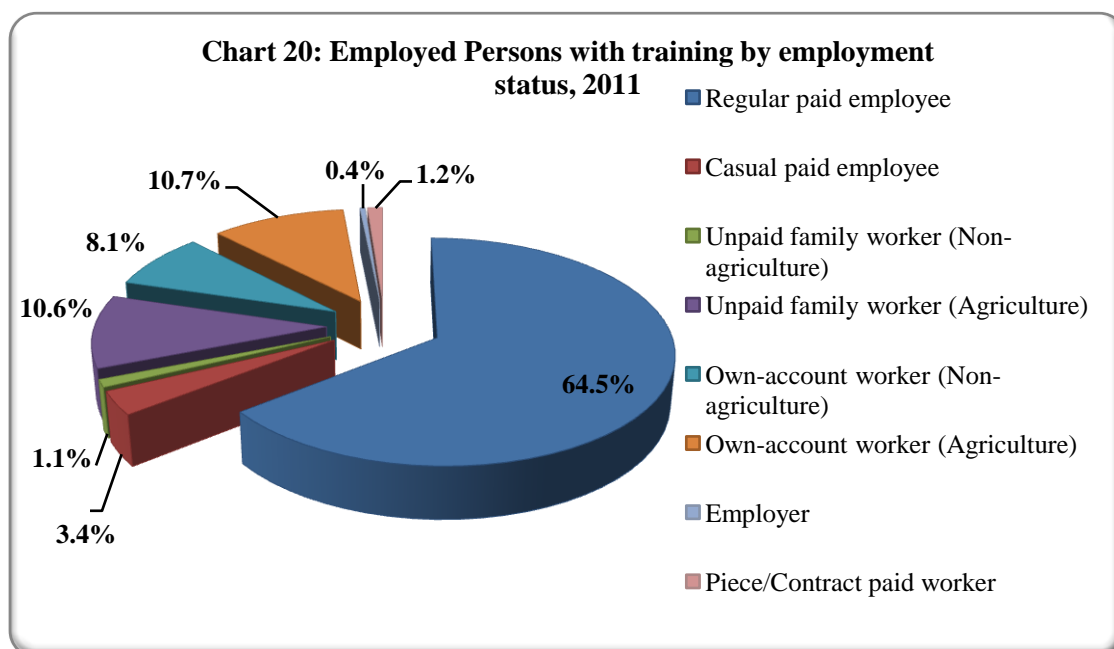
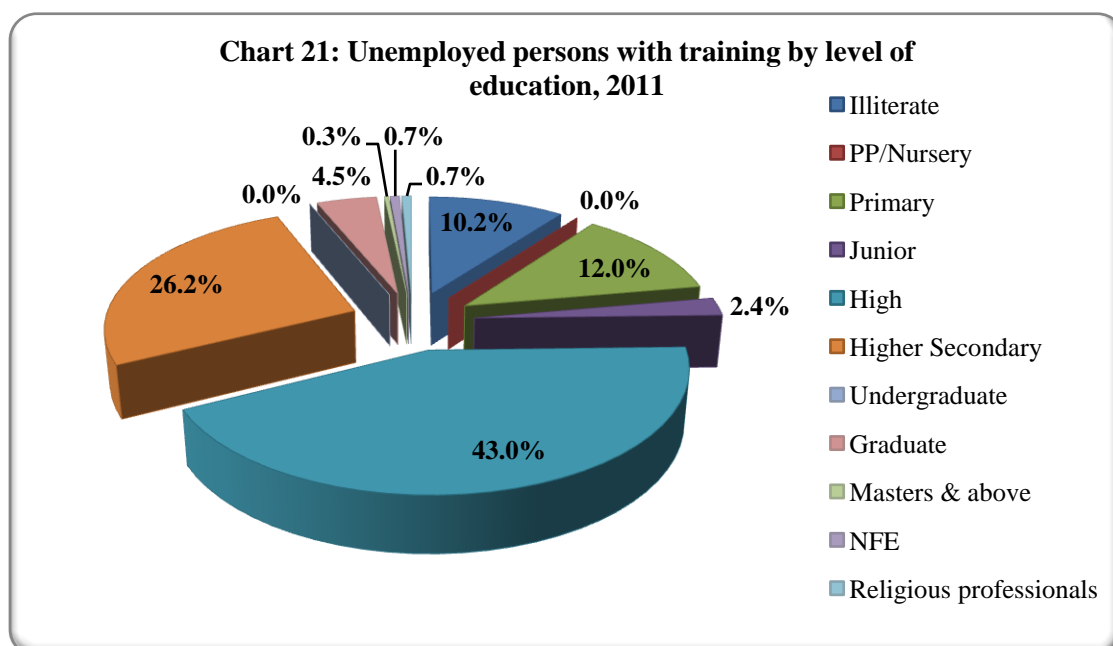


Table 6.4: Educational qualification of unemployed persons with training by sex, 2011

Level of Education	Male %	Female %	Total	
			%	No.
Illiterate	25.7	2.7	10.2	201
PP/Nursery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Primary	16.7	9.6	12.0	235
Junior	3.2	2.0	2.4	47
High	36.3	46.3	43.0	845
Higher Secondary	9.0	34.6	26.2	514
Undergraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Graduate	6.2	3.7	4.5	89
Masters & above	0.9	0.0	0.3	6
NFE	0.0	1.1	0.7	14
Religious professionals	2.0	0.0	0.7	13
Total unemployed with training	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,964

Source: LFS, 2011



CHAPTER 7 –FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT

This chapter describes number of Bhutanese people working outside the country and the foreign workers working in the country. The data on the Bhutanese working outside the country is extracted from the record maintained by the Department of Employment. The foreign workers statistics is extracted from the labour-net.

Table 6.1: Number of Bhutanese people working outside Bhutan over the years by sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
2007	1	1	2
2008	3	2	5
2009	2	2	4
2010	8	3	11
2011	46	54	100

Source: DoE, MoLHR

Table 6.2: Number of Foreign workers by the country of origin and sex employed in Bhutan, 2011

Sl. No	Country	Male	Female	Total
1	Argentina	1	1	2
2	Australia	2	3	5
3	Austria	4	2	6
4	Bangladesh	168	2	170
5	Belgium	2	0	2
6	Brazil	0	1	1
7	Cambodia	1	0	1
8	Canada	9	4	13
9	China	10	0	10
10	Czech Republic	2	0	2
11	Denmark	3	3	6
12	Finland	0	1	1
13	France	2	1	3
14	Germany	9	3	12
15	Hungary	1	0	1
16	India	51,137	147	51,284
17	Indonesia	6	0	6
18	Ireland	1	0	1
19	Italy	1	0	1

20	Japan	66	28	94
21	Korea	6	0	6
22	Lithuania	1	0	1
23	Malaysia	4	2	6
24	Myanmar	3	11	14
25	Nepal	31	2	33
26	Netherland	4	2	6
27	New Zealand	4	1	5
28	Norway	1	0	1
29	Philippines	3	3	6
30	Poland	1	0	1
31	Russia	1	0	1
32	Singapore	1	0	1
33	South Africa	1	0	1
34	Spain	1	0	1
35	Sri Lanka	1	0	1
36	Sweden	4	2	6
37	Switzerland	4	4	8
38	Thailand	17	6	23
39	United Kingdom	13	1	14
40	USA	25	11	36
Total		51,551	241	51,792

Source: Labour-net as of 11th January, 2012

Table 6.3: Number of Foreign workers employed in Bhutan by Dzongkhag and sex, 2011

Sl. No	Dzongkhag	Male	Female	Total
1	Bumthang	818	3	821
2	Chukha	3,469	33	3,502
3	Dagana	2,230	0	2,230
4	Gasa	134	0	134
5	Haa	271	3	274
6	Lhuentse	385	2	387
7	Monger	521	3	524
8	Paro	1,150	19	1,169
9	Pema Gatshel	1,932	0	1,932
10	Punakha	1,209	15	1,224
11	Samdrup Jongkhar	1,004	9	1,013
12	Samtse	844	21	865
13	Sarpang	1,783	9	1,792
14	Trashiyangtse	255	2	257
15	Trashigang	674	4	678
16	Thimphu	8,555	101	8,656
17	Trongsa	1,794	3	1,797
18	Tsirang	1,135	2	1,137
19	Wangdi Phodrang	10,451	6	10,457
20	Zhemgang	1,134	3	1,137
21	NIL*	11,803	3	11,806
Total		51,551	241	51,792

Source: Labour-net as of 11th January, 2012

Note:* Those workers working near the road side have not been categorized into respective Dzongkhags by the labour-net system.