

Foreword

The Labour Market Information Division under the Department of Employment of the Ministry of Labour and Human Resources is pleased to release the fourth issue of the Labour Market Information Bulletin.

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. Labour market information provides valuable insights into labour market conditions and trends in Bhutan, as well as helps individuals 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.

This report is designed to make the importance of LMI more understandable and accessible. In particular the report presents:

- Labour Force
- The employment scenario
- The unemployment scenario
- The demand side of the labour market
- The supply side of the labour market

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 guidance counselors make use of the LMI report for proper planning and decision-making.

DIRECTOR

Department of Employment
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 is comprised of the economically active population aged 15 years and above.
- 3. Economically Active Population:** Is defined as that cohort of population who are/were employed or unemployed in the labour force during the reference period of the survey.
- 4. Economically Inactive Population:** This group includes those persons who are engaged in own housework, going to school, unable to work owing to physical problems, retired and those who are voluntarily idle.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Unemployed:** Those persons who did not work during the reference period but were available or looking for work.
- 7. Employee:** The person who works for payment.
- 8. Employer:** The person who employs at least one paid employee under him.
- 9. Own account worker:** The person who works for own or only with contributory family workers.
- 10. Unpaid family workers:** The person who works for own family enterprise without any payment.

INTRODUCTION

The Labour Market is an arena where the which workers compete for jobs and employers compete for workers and the Labour Market Information (LMI) is information concerning the conditions in, and the operations of, the market for labour.

Generally, the nature of a market is known by three key economic factors viz. demand, supply and the price. The precise structure of the market is often determined by the above three factors. Similarly, the labour market too is a space where demand and supply of labour meet. Demand for labour encompasses the number of employment opportunities available in the public and private sector institutions within the country and abroad. Supply of labour represents the number of workers entering into the world of work from, schools, universities, Educational Institutes, and technical and vocational training institutions. Price of labour reveals the wage rates at which the Bhutanese labour is exchanged locally and internationally.

The LMI Bulletin 2009 provides practical and timely information to help make career choices and find suitable employment and to assist small businesses to make human resource decisions, and organizations to better plan for the future. 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 and statistical tool for the National Human Resource Development policy.

The information presented in this bulletin is an outcome of the analysis carried out from the data collected and tabulated from various sources like Labour Force Survey 2009, Job Prospecting Report 2009, National Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Education, Royal Civil Service Commission, Royal University of Bhutan etc.

SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS:

Sl. No.	Key Indicators	2009
1	Population distribution by age structure (%)	
	<15	31.2
	15-64	62.6
	65+	6.3
2	Rural-Urban Proportion (%)	
	Rural	75.5
	Urban	24.5
3	Male-Female Proportion (%)	
	Male	49.5
	Female	50.5
4	Total Labour Force (%)	50.0
	i. By area	
	Rural	49.5
	Urban	43.3
	ii. By gender	
	Male	49.5
	Female	46.4
5	Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	68.5
	i. By area	
	Rural	71.9
	Urban	63.2
	ii. By gender	
	Male	72.8
	Female	64.6
6	Unemployment Rate (%)	4.0
	i. By area	
	Rural	3.0
	Urban	7.5
	ii. By gender	
	Male	2.6
	Female	5.4

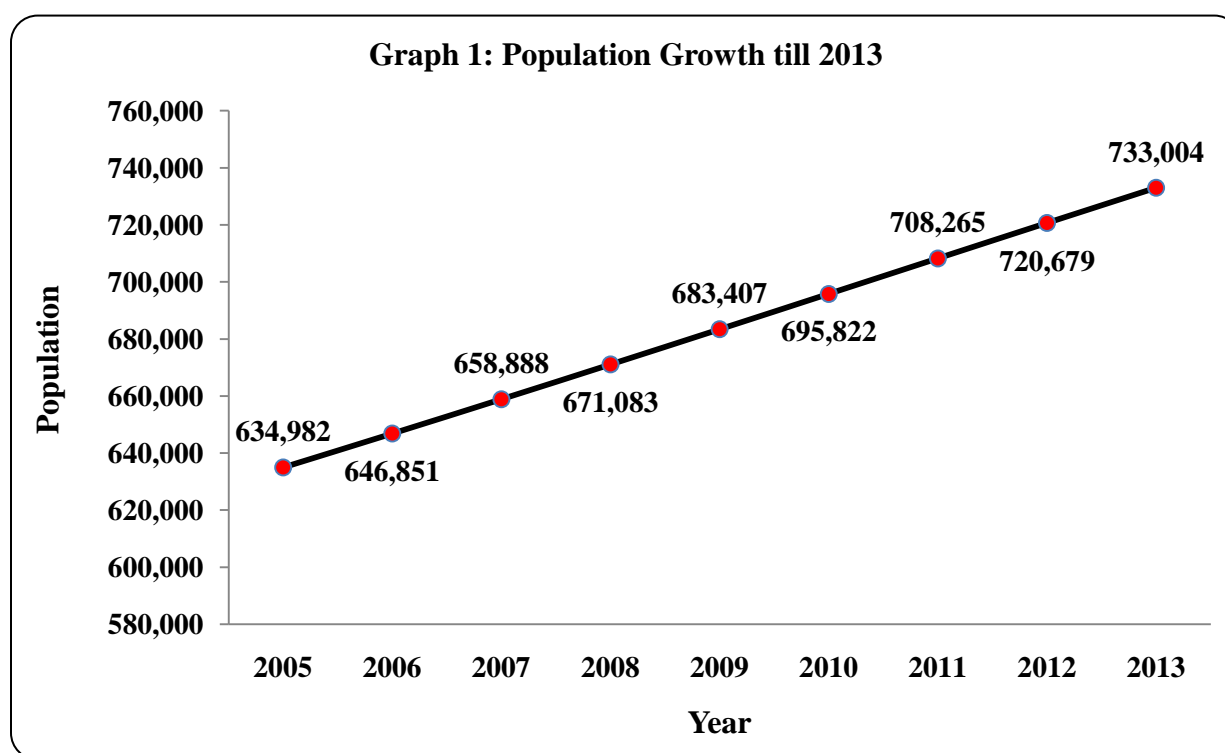
Source: Labour Force Survey 2009

SECTION 1 – LABOUR FORCE

Table 1.1: Population projection till 2013

Year	Population		Total
	Male	Female	
2009	357,305	326,102	683,407
2010	363,383	332,439	695,822
2011	369,476	338,789	708,265
2012	375,554	345,125	720,679
2013	381,582	351,422	733,004

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan 2009, NSB



Source: Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan 2007, NSB

The chart above shows the population growth till 2013. The population figures have been computed from the Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan 2009, NSB.

The trends depict an annual growth of 10,891 persons every year. The projections have been done from the PHCB2005 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.

Age Specific Labour Force Participation Rates by Area of Residence and Age

This section depicts the number of people aged 15 and above who are employed (that is, those who currently have jobs) and unemployed (that is, those who do not have jobs but who are actively looking for work).

Individuals who do not fall into either of these groups – such as retired people and discouraged workers - are not included in the calculation of the labour force

The table below depicts the labour participation in the production of goods and services. The 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 fertility, migration and mortality.

The labour force participation rates are lower for females than for males in each category. At the prime working age, the female rates are not only lower than the corresponding male values, but often exhibit a somewhat different pattern. Since the women tend to leave the labour force to give birth to and raise children. But however the female participation is increasingly becoming similar to that of men and the rates are also approaching male levels.

Table 1.2: Age Specific Labour Force Participation Rates by Area of Residence and Age, 2009

Age	Urban		Rural		Bhutan		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
15-19	13.1	23.5	30.2	41.1	26.6	36.3	31.6
20-24	57.7	55.2	65.8	71.1	63.9	66.0	65.1
25-29	92.8	70.3	86.8	81.9	88.9	77.5	82.8
30-34	97.5	68.5	93.6	86.4	95.0	81.1	87.6
35-39	98.5	67.3	95.7	86.6	96.6	81.2	89.1
40-44	95.7	63.2	94.9	81.5	95.1	77.7	85.9
45-49	97.0	57.7	96.3	86.9	96.4	82.5	89.3
50-54	87.5	52.6	93.3	78.9	92.3	75.7	83.7
55-59	84.6	36.4	92.4	73.1	91.4	69.2	80.4
60-64	55.6	22.2	73.9	60.0	72.2	56.4	64.4
65+	23.5	10.0	49.5	34.0	47.5	31.8	39.8
Total	74.4	53.0	72.3	68.3	72.8	64.5	68.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2009

The Table below provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available for the production of goods and services and the labour market behavior of the youth population.

Table 1.3: Youth Labour Force Participation Rate (YLFPR) over the years

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
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
2005	39,428	25,836	65,264	77,758	68,052	145,810	50.7	38	44.8
2006	17,800	22,000	39,800	80,493	70,655	151,148	22.1	31.1	26.3
2009	30,000	39,500	69,500	68,000	75,000	143,000	42.9	50.1	46.7

Source: Labour Force Surveys

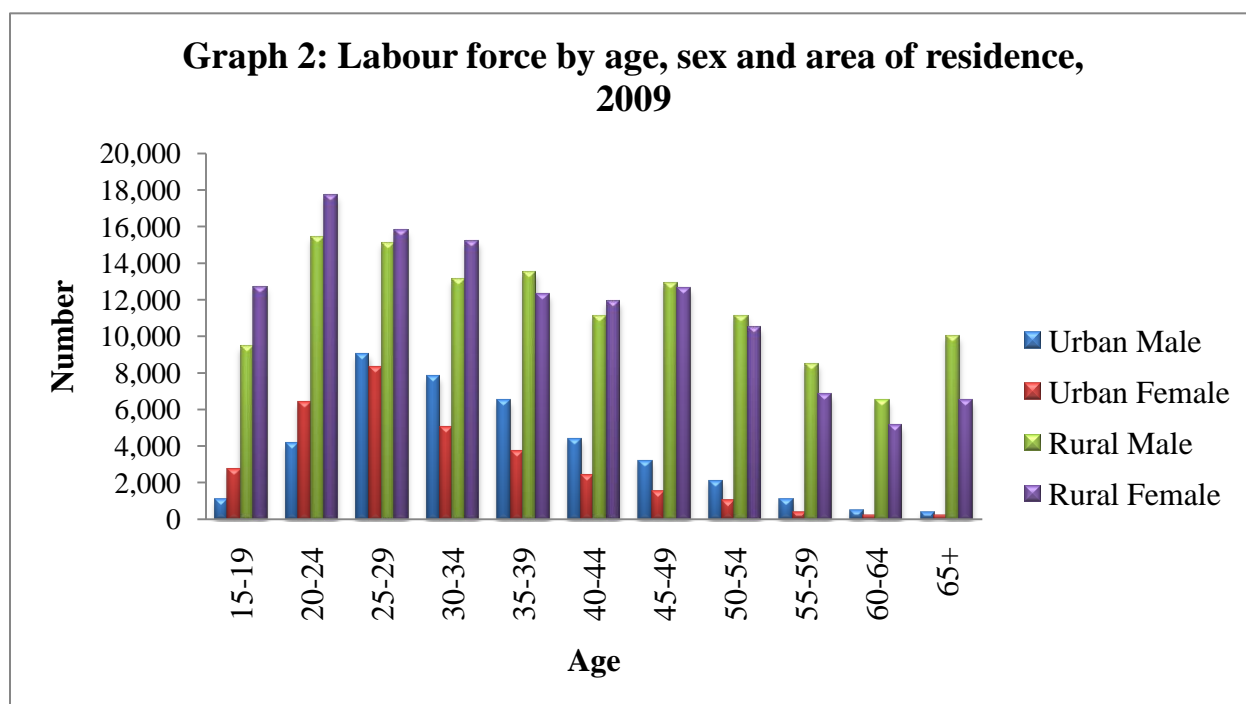
The prediction of the future youth population was based on the present age-sex structure, and with the present rates of fertility, mortality and migration. As of 2008, the total national population was 671,083 of which the youth population (aged 15 to 24) was 150,493 i.e. 22.4% of the total population.

The table below is a projection of the youth population till 2030. The total youth population in 2030 is projected to be **161,280** (Male = **81,354** and Female = **79,926**). From the figures given below we can see that the female number is almost equivalent to that of male; which means that equal number of male and female will be actively participating in the labour force by 2013.

Table 1.4: Youth Population Projection till 2013

Year	Youth Population (15-24)		Total
	Male	Female	
2009	76,285	74,865	151,150
2010	75,776	75,590	151,366
2011	75,383	75,767	151,150
2012	75,067	75,439	150,506
2013	74,747	74,697	149,444

Source: Statistical Yearbook 2009, NSB



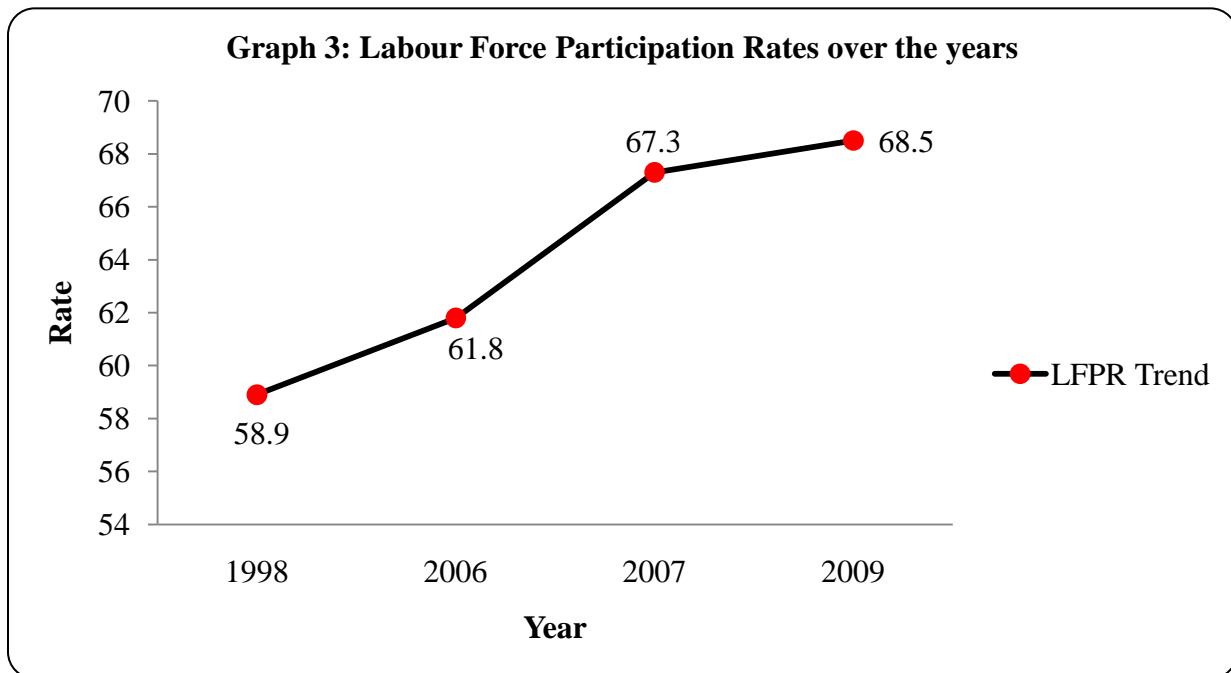
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2009

The graph below depicts the percentage of working-age persons in the country. The labour force participation rate has risen modestly over time, from just over 58.9 % of the population in 1998 to 68.5% in 2009. Over time, the labour force participation rate has risen in the nation, due to the increasing share of women in the workforce.

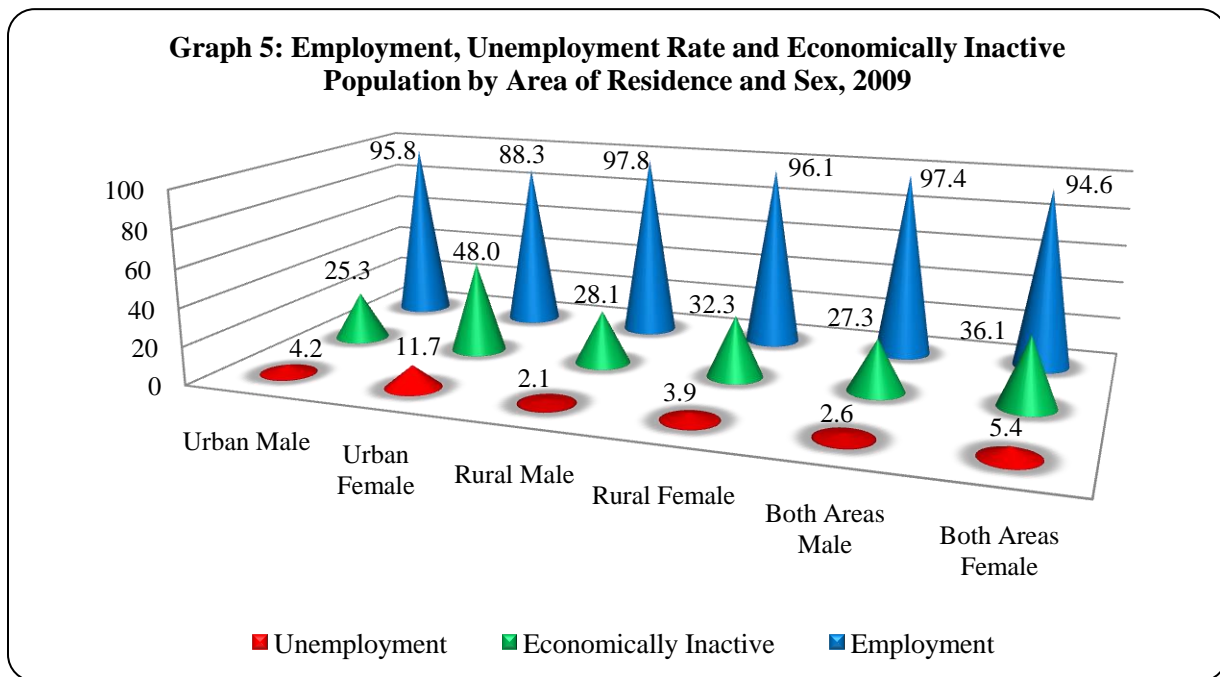
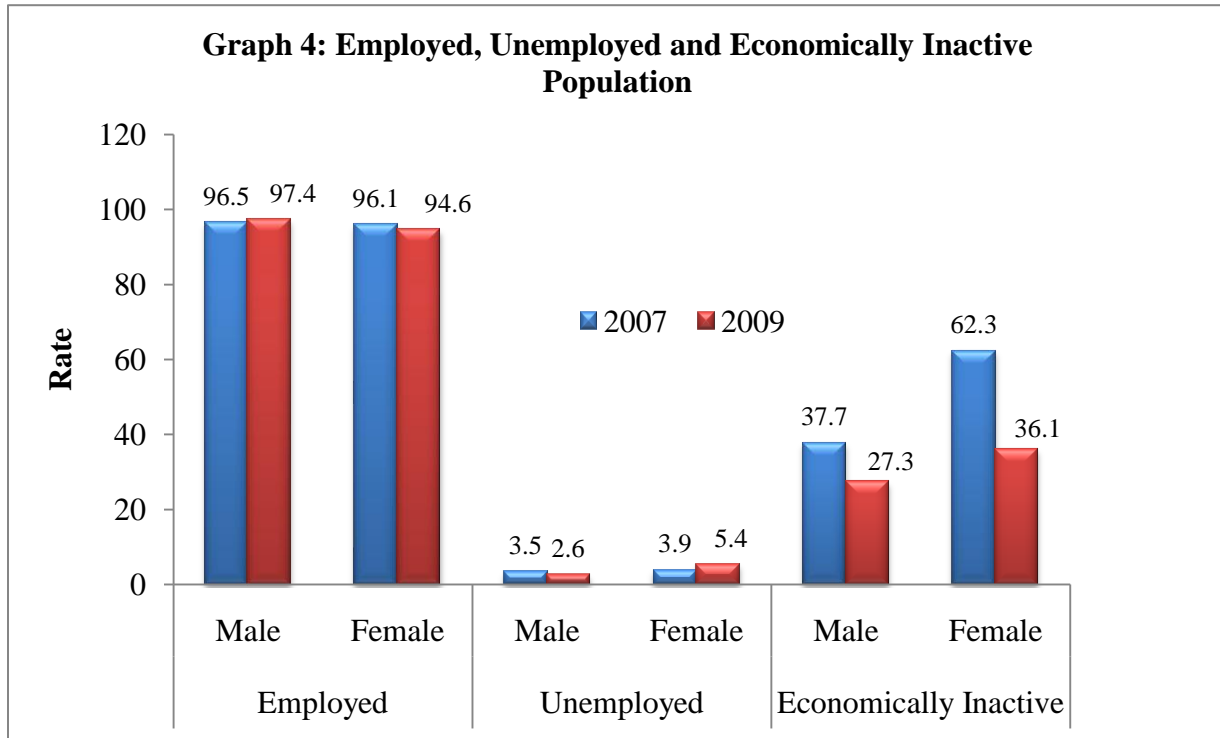
Major changes in the movement of labour force participation rates and full-time employment of older workers have occurred during the past dozen years. The comparison with previous data reveals different trends in the labour force participation rates between workers aged 55-64 and 65+, as well as varied trends by gender.

The labour force participation rate is the percentage of working-age persons in an economy who:

- Are employed
- Are unemployed but looking for a job



The labour force participation rate for 2009 is 68.5% from the Labour Force Survey 2009. Comparing to 2007 from the Bhutan Living Standard Survey conducted by the National Statistical Bureau, there is more than 1% increase in labour force participation rate in 2009. This is mainly due to the change in demographic characteristics over the years.



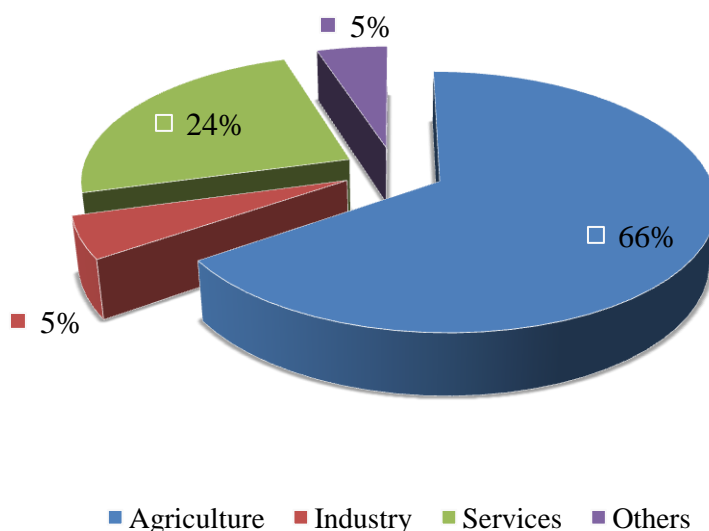
The figure below presents the employment distribution by major sector of economic activity. The Agriculture sector has generated the highest number of employment followed by Services sector. More people have been involved and are still involved in agriculture than in all the other occupations combined.

Table 1.5: Distribution of employed persons by major sector and sex (Percent), 2009

Area	Main Sector of Employment				Total	Total Number of Employed Persons
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Others		
Bhutan	65.4	5.3	24.3	5	100	312,700
Male	59.1	2.2	32.7	6	100	162,400
Female	72.4	8.7	14.9	4	100	149,800

Source: LFS 2009

Graph 6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Activity, 2009

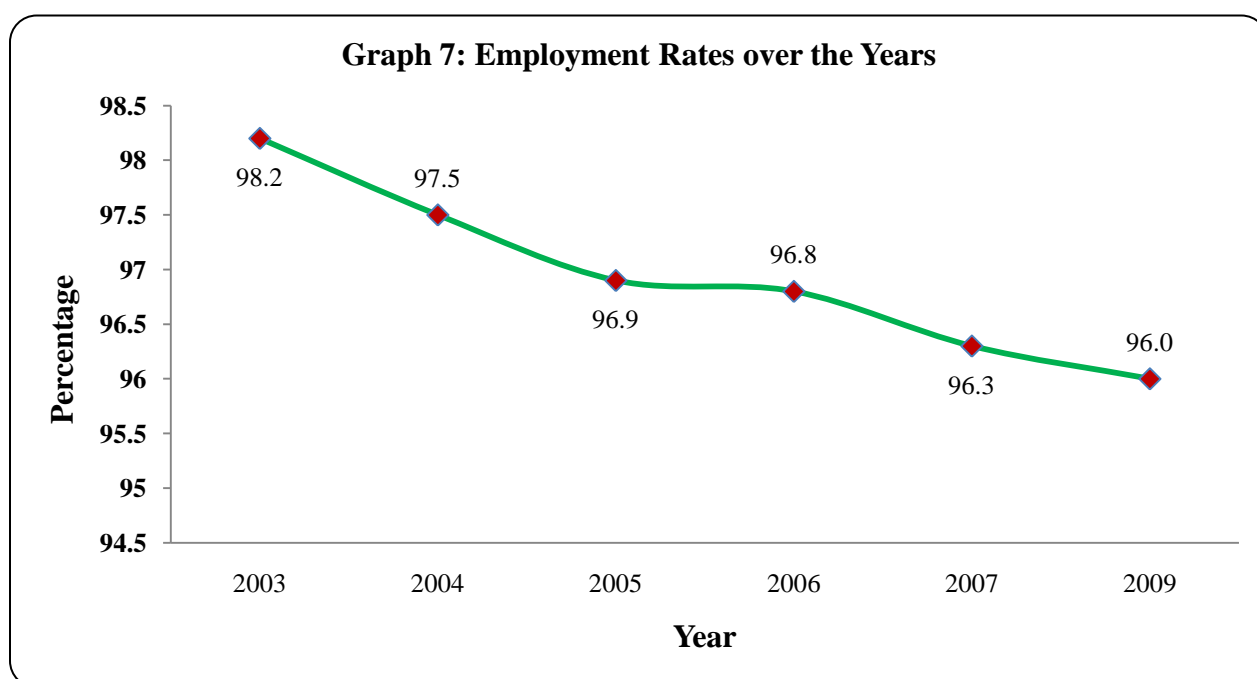


SECTION 2 - EMPLOYMENT

The table below depicts the employment rates since 2004. Out of 312,800 employed people, 51.9% are composed of male and the remaining 48.1% are female. The employment rates for male and female have been provided in the table below.

Table 2.1: Number of persons employed and employment rate by year and sex, 2009

Year	Number of Employed Person		Total	Employment Rate		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
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	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



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

Although the people living in urban areas are more than the people living in rural areas, it is found that the number of employed person is a little higher than a quarter of the employed persons in rural areas.

Table 2.2: Employed persons by age, sex and by area of residence, 2009

Age	Both Areas		Total	Urban		Total	Rural		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
15-19	8,500	12,200	20,700	600	1,600	2200	7,900	10,600	18,500
20-24	18,300	21,500	39,800	3,400	5,100	8,500	14,900	16,400	31,300
25-29	23,600	23,100	46,700	8,800	7,700	16,500	14,800	15,400	30,200
30-34	20,700	19,700	40,400	7,700	4,700	12,400	13,000	15,000	28,000
35-39	19,800	15,600	35,400	6,400	3,500	9,900	13,400	12,100	25,500
40-44	15,300	14,000	29,300	4,300	2,300	6,600	11,000	11,700	22,700
45-49	16,000	13,900	29,900	3,200	1,400	4,600	12,800	12,500	25,300
50-54	13,200	11,400	24,600	2,100	1,000	3,100	11,100	10,400	21,500
55-59	9,600	7,000	16,600	1,100	400	1,500	8,500	6,600	15,100
60-64	7,000	5,300	12,300	500	200	700	6,500	5,100	11,600
65+	10,400	6,700	17,100	400	200	600	10,000	6,500	16,500
Grand Total	162,400	150,400	312,800	38500	28,100	66,600	123,900	122,300	246,200

Source: LFS 2009

The table below shows the information about the type of employment status in jobs. Most of the employed persons being unpaid family workers, only 20.4% of the total employed are regular paid employee.

The table also depicts that more number of males are either paid employee or employers whereas more number of females are unpaid family workers.

Table 2.3: Employment status, 2009

Area of Residence/Sex	Regular Paid Employee	Casual Paid Employee	Unpaid Family Worker	Own Account Worker	Employer	Total
Bhutan	63,900	16,000	161,900	70,100	800	312,700
Male	48,500	10,000	68,300	35,100	500	162,400
Female	15,400	6,000	93,600	35,000	300	150,300

Source: LFS, 2009

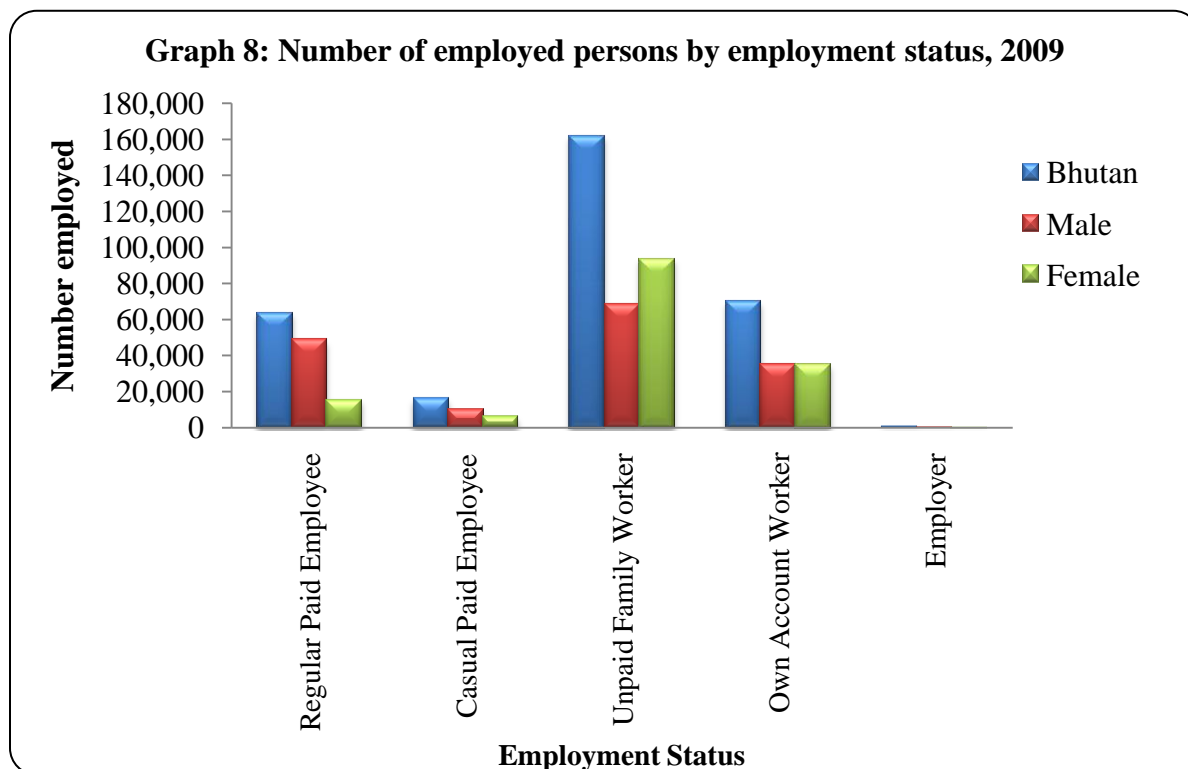


Table 2.4: Number of foreign workers employed in Bhutan, 2009

Foreign Workers	Number
Total valid work permit holders	38,751
Total foreign worker in the country	26,082

Source: Labour-net as of 1st January, 2009

Table 2.5: Number of foreign workers employed in Bhutan by location, 2009

Sl. No.	Dzongkhag	Male	Female	Total
1	Bumthang	350	0	350
2	Chukha	2,912	38	2,950
3	Dagana	642	0	642
4	Gasa	37	0	37
5	Haa	85	2	87
6	Lhuntse	284	0	284
7	Mongar	273	0	273
8	Paro	892	22	914
9	Pemagatshel	480	0	480
10	Punakha	542	15	557
11	Samdrup Jongkhar	669	3	672
12	Samtse	1,077	21	1,098
13	Sarpang	963	7	970
14	Thimphu	3,921	76	3,997
15	Trashigang	128	3	131
16	Trashigang	389	3	392
17	Trongsa	607	2	609
18	Tsirang	595	1	596
19	Wangdue Phodrang	3,376	2	3,378
20	Zhemgang	945	3	948
21	NIL**	6,713	4	6,788
	Total	25,880	202	26,082

Source: Labour-net as of 7th January, 2009

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

SECTION 3 - UNEMPLOYMENT

Section three focuses on the unemployment trend and its nature over the years. The following table shows an irregular growth of unemployment rate over the years. The Labour Force Survey 2009 shows unemployment rate of 4% which has increased 0.3% as compared to unemployment rate of Bhutan Living Standard Survey 2007. This is due to the huge number of people entering the labour market and also due to the increase in the population. The specific distribution of reasons for unemployment is varied by sex and age. However there are many possible causes of unemployment.

In 2009 the unemployment rate for male is 2.6% which means that for every 100 men, 3 men are found without any job. And the unemployment rate for female is 5.3% which means that for every 100 women, 5 women are found to be unemployed.

Table 3.1: Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate by year and sex, 2009

Year	Number of Unemployed		Total	Unemployment Rate		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
1998	1288	947	2235	1.4	1.4	1.4
1999	1288	1263	2551	1.2	1.6	1.4
2001	1972	2550	4522	1.3	3.2	1.9
2003	2000	2000	4000	1.6	2.0	1.8
2004	2400	3000	5400	1.9	3.3	2.5
2005	4767	3098	7865	2.9	3.3	3.1
2006	3400	3800	7200	2.6	3.8	3.2
2007	5400	5200	10600	3.5	3.9	3.7
2009	4400	8500	12900	2.6	5.3	4.0

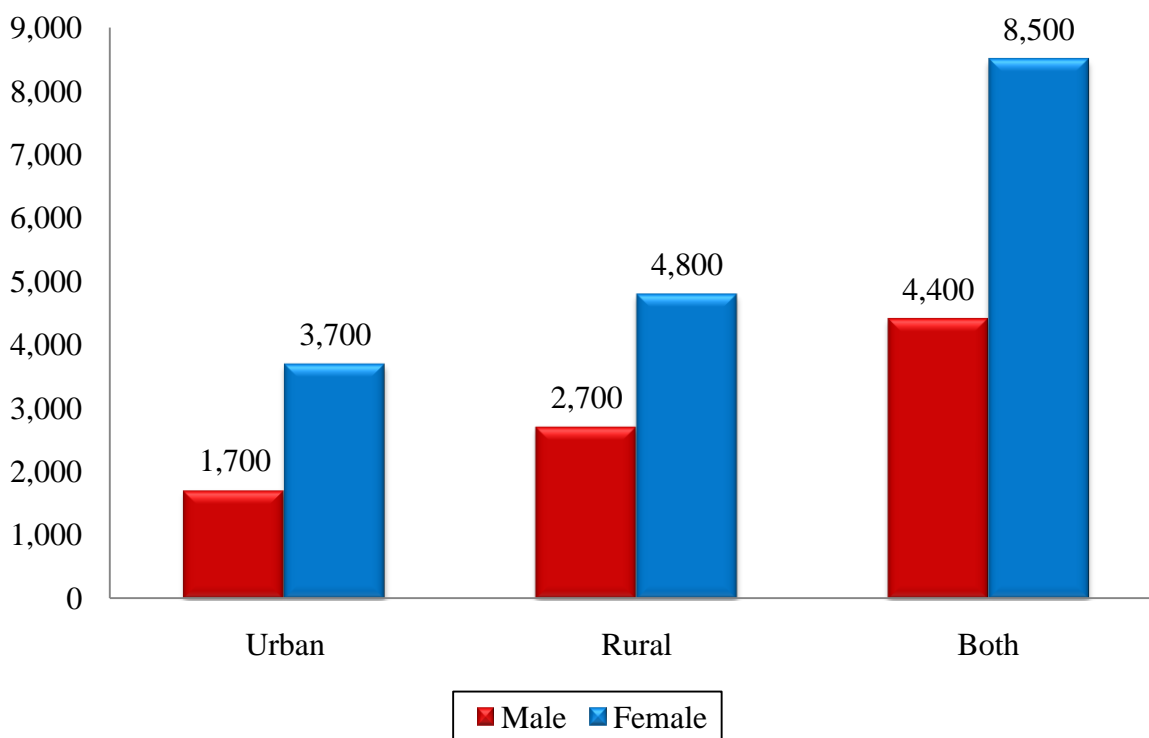
Source: Labour Force Surveys

Table 3.2: Distribution of unemployed persons by area of residence and sex, 2009

From the following table it shows that female outnumbered male in unemployment status. Total of 12,900 people are unemployed which makes unemployment rate of 4%.

Area of Residence	Number of Unemployed		Total	Unemployment Rate		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Urban	1,700	3,700	5,400	4.2	11.6	7.5
Rural	2,700	4,800	7,500	2.1	3.8	3.0
Both	4,400	8,500	12,900	2.6	5.3	4.0

Graph 9: Number of Unemployment by Sex and Area of Residence, 2009



The graph below shows the unemployment trends since 2003

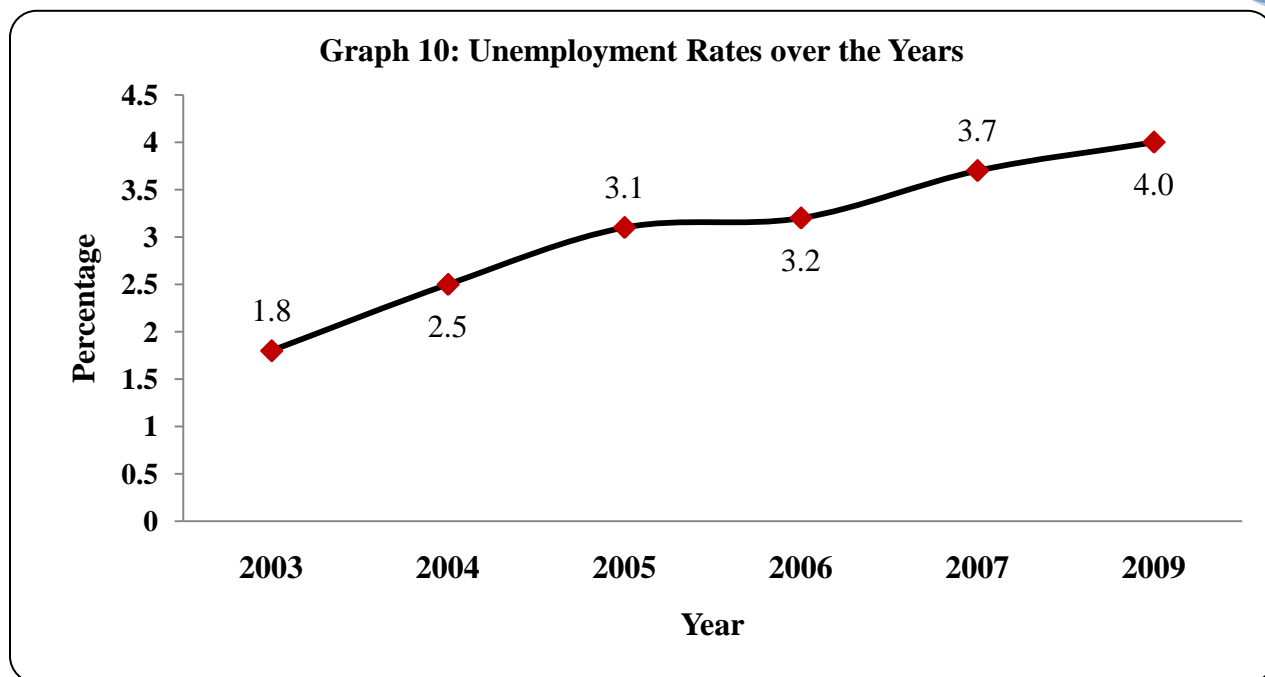


Table 3.3: Unemployed persons by age, sex and by area of Residence, 2009

Age	Urban		Total	Rural		Total	Both		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
15-19	500	1,100	1,600	1,500	2,100	3,600	2,000	3,200	5,200
20-24	700	1,300	2,000	500	1,300	1800.0	1,200	2,600	3,800
25-29	200	600	800	300	400	700.0	500	1,000	1500
30-34	100	300	400	100	200	300	200	500	700
35-39	100	200	300	100	200	300	200	400	600
40-44	100	100	200	100	200	300	200	300	500
45-49	0*	100	100	100	100	200	100	200	300
50-54	0*	0	0*	0*	100	100	0*	100	100
55-59	0*	0	0*	0*	200	200	0*	200	200
60-64	0*	0	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*
65+	0*	0	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*

The above table shows that in both urban and rural areas, female unemployed outnumbered male and interestingly the highest number of female unemployed being in the age of 15-24. In both the areas, from age group 25-29, there is more than double the decrease of unemployed female. This trend can be caused by female taking leave from the workforce to bear child or to raise child because 15-24 is the child bearing age for the females.

SECTION 4 – DEMAND FOR LABOUR

This section outlines the demand for the Bhutanese labour and the existing number of foreign workers in Bhutan. The data pertaining to the demand for labour is collected from the advertisement given in the various forms of media since 2007.

This section also reveals the higher demand of labour for the higher qualification. However you will find that most of the Corporations and Private Organizations demand Job Seekers with experiences in all most all the hierarchy of vacancies.

Table 4.1: Number of vacancies, referred and employed by year in private and corporate sectors.

Year	Vacancies	Referred	Employed	Total
2007	1741	100	305	2146
2008	1549	240	622	2411
2009	1477	430	497	2404
Total	4767	770	1424	6961

Source: Employment Services Division, DoE, MoLHR, 2009

Note: For 2009, number of jobseekers referred and employed in January, February and March have not been added.

The above table shows that there is decrease vacancy in 2008 however the employed persons have increased by two-folds as compared to 2007.

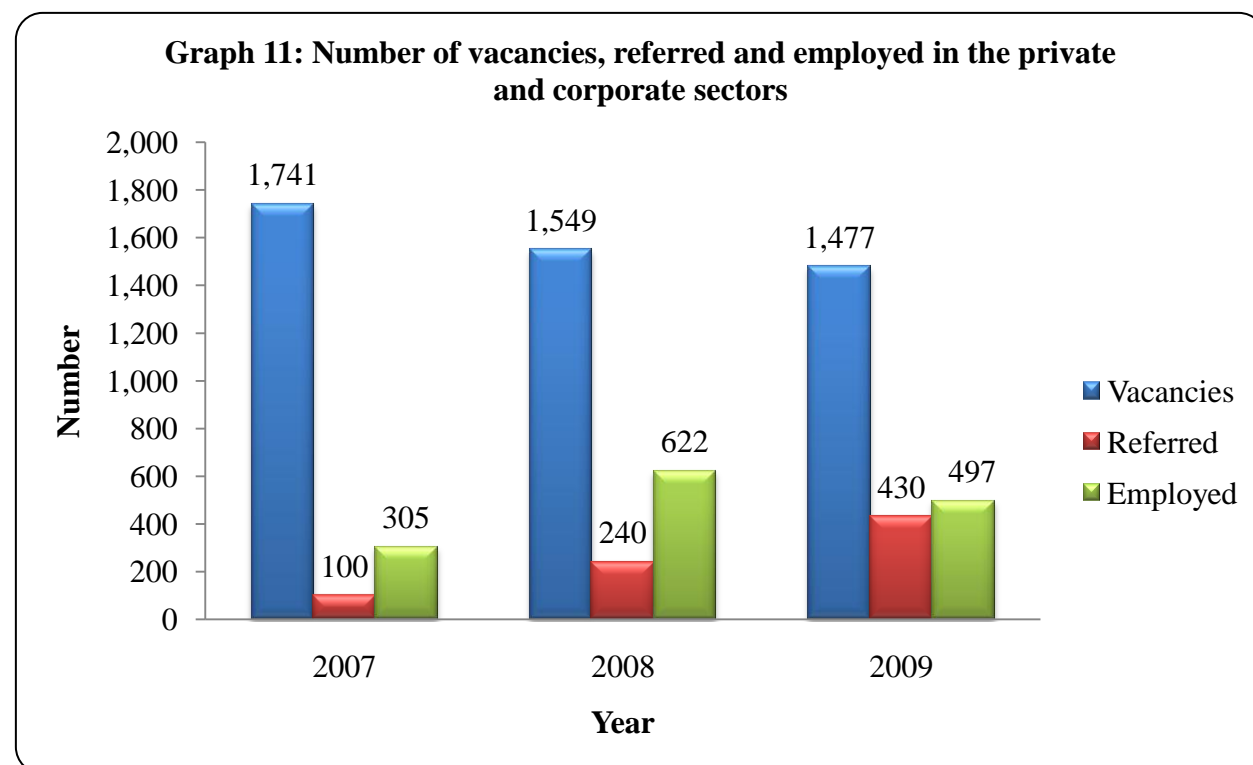


Table 4.2: Number of job seekers, vacancies, referred and employed (Jan-Dec), 2009

Month	Job Seeker		Total	Vacancy	Referred	Placed
	Male	Female				
January	163	136	299	87	115	60
February	89	58	147	67	21	7
March	187	191	378	144	88	64
April	85	115	200	192	40	18
May	94	101	195	61	50	46
June	162	104	266	140	46	111
July	163	136	299	156	58	170
August	49	54	103	181	13	24
September	43	18	61	98	145	21
October	24	30	54	146	15	33
November	50	77	127	103	15	45
December	91	110	201	151	47	29
Total	1,200	1,130	2,330	1,526	653	628

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR, 2009

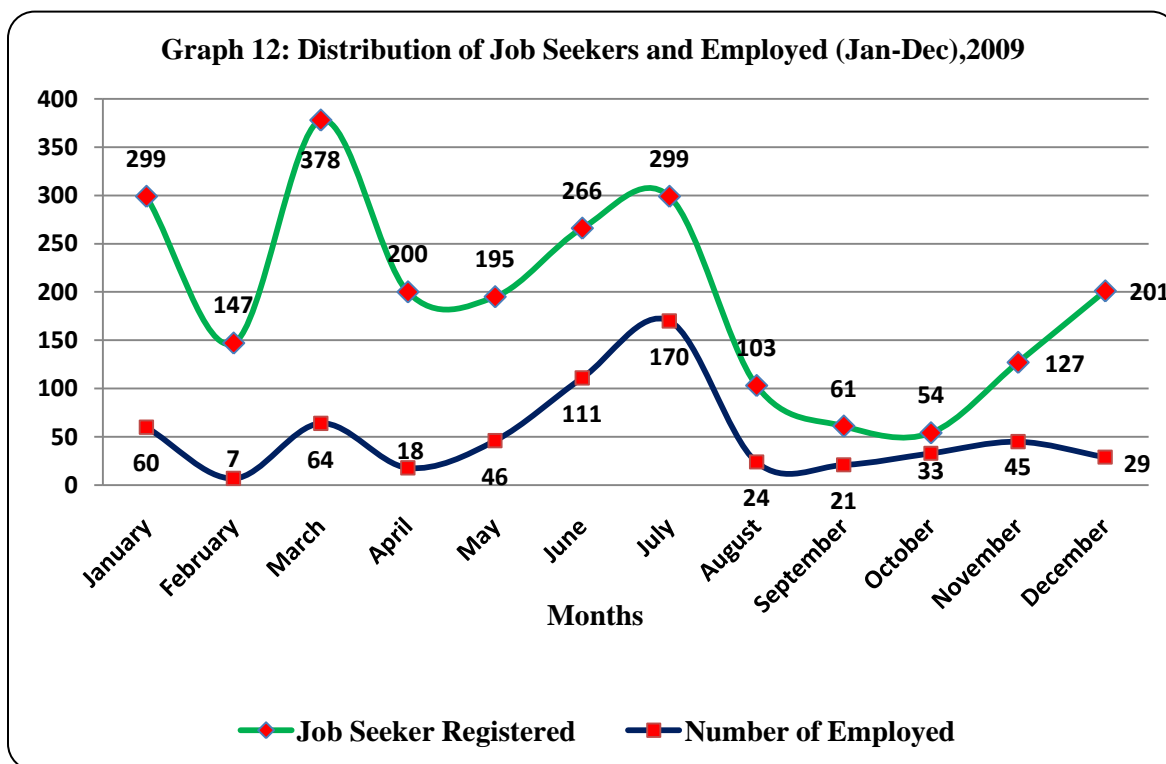
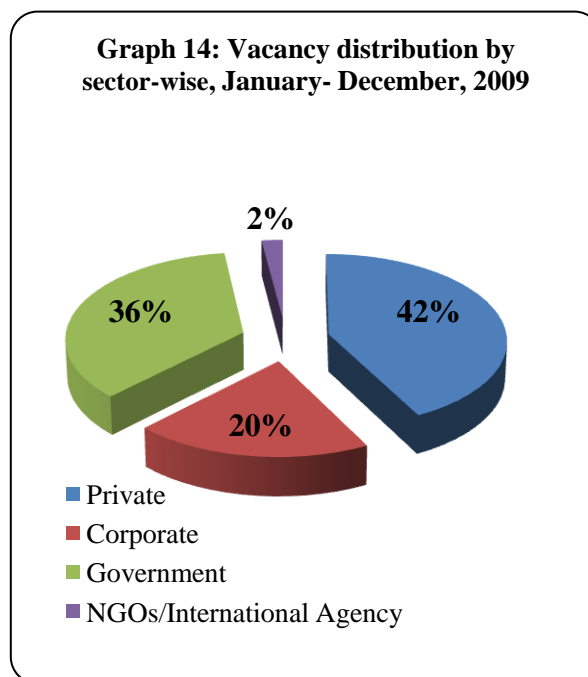
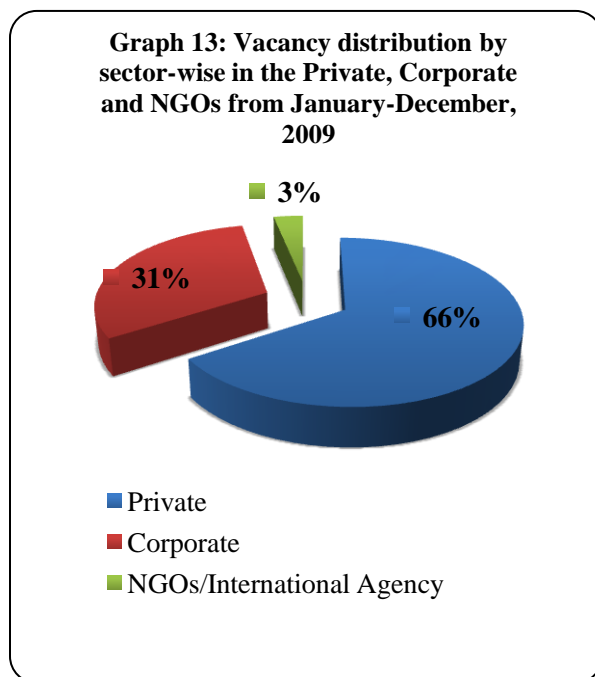


Table 4.3: Vacancy distribution by sector-wise from January-December, 2009

Month	Number of Vacancies				Total
	Private	Corporate	Government	NGOs/International Agency	
January	30	50	96	7	183
February	30	33	116	4	183
March	81	60	61	3	205
April	86	105	92	1	283
May	47	10	36	4	94
June	119	18	60	3	200
July	114	40	24	2	180
August	139	41	47	1	228
September	66	24	0	8	98
October	82	61	152	3	298
November	73	24	49	6	152
December	137	7	109	7	260
Total	1,004	473	842	49	2,368

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR, 2009



The above diagram shows the vacancies advertised by the various sectors. The highest numbers of vacancies were advertised from private sectors followed by government and corporate sectors.

Table 4.4: Overall vacancy scenario by educational attainment from January-December, 2009

Month	Sectors	Degree	Diploma	XII	Certificate	X	IX & Below	Illiterate	Total
January-December	Private	260	38	226	85	114	146	135	1004
	Corporate	157	29	47	23	95	115	7	473
	Government	97	7	279	67	57	261	74	842
	NGOs/International Agency	25	0	17	1	2	1	3	49
	Total	539	74	569	176	268	523	219	2,368

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR, 2009

From the above table, the highest demand recorded for job were for degree and class IX & below followed by Class XII. Employment Service Division, Department of Employment, MoLHR has got total of 2002 job seekers registered from January-October, 2009 of which 554 job seekers were placed in various sectors.

Table 4.5: Number of job seekers registered and placed from January-December, 2009

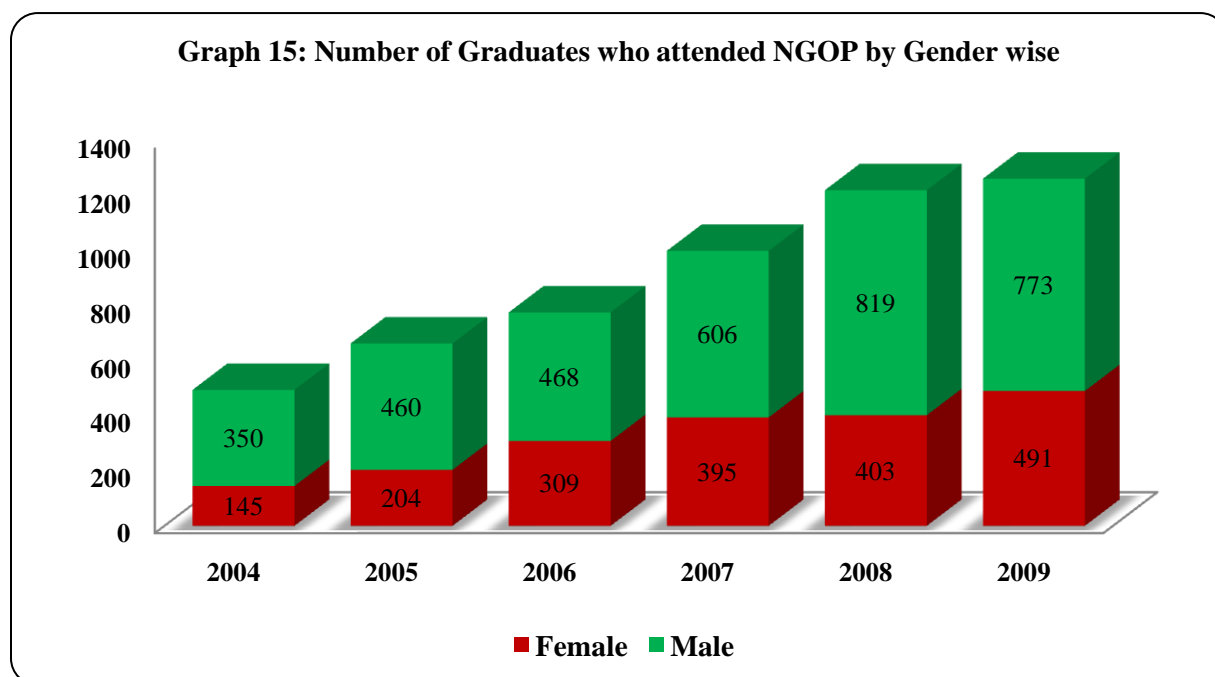
Month	Qualification	No. registered	No. placed
January-December	Degree	347	107
	Diploma	212	53
	Class XII	798	141
	Certificate	336	76
	Class X	519	137
	Class IX & Below	63	65
	Illiterate	55	49
	Total	2,330	628

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR, 2009

Table 4.6: Number of graduates who attended the National Graduates Orientation Programme

Year	Number of Graduates		Total
	Male	Female	
2004	350	145	495
2005	460	204	664
2006	468	309	777
2007	606	395	1,001
2008	819	403	1,222
2009	773	491	1,264

Source: ESD, DoE, MoLHR



The figure above shows the number of graduates who attended the National Graduate Orientation Programme. The total number of graduates in the country will be slightly higher than that reflected in the table above. This is because few graduates do not attend the NGOP. It is very clear from the above histogram; female numbers of graduates are increasing every year. However in 2009, male numbers of graduates are decreased.

Table 4.7: Details of ATP enrolment over the years (2000-2010)

Sl. No	Year	Enrolment
1	2000-2001	36
2	2001-2002	34
3	2002-2003	54
4	2003-2004	31
5	2004-2005	22
6	2005-2006	91
7	2006-2007	156
8	2007-2008	332
9	2008-2009	265
10	2009-2010	404
Total		1,425

Source: Apprenticeship Training Program, DoE, MoLHR

Graph 16: Number enrolled in Apprenticeship Training Program over the years.

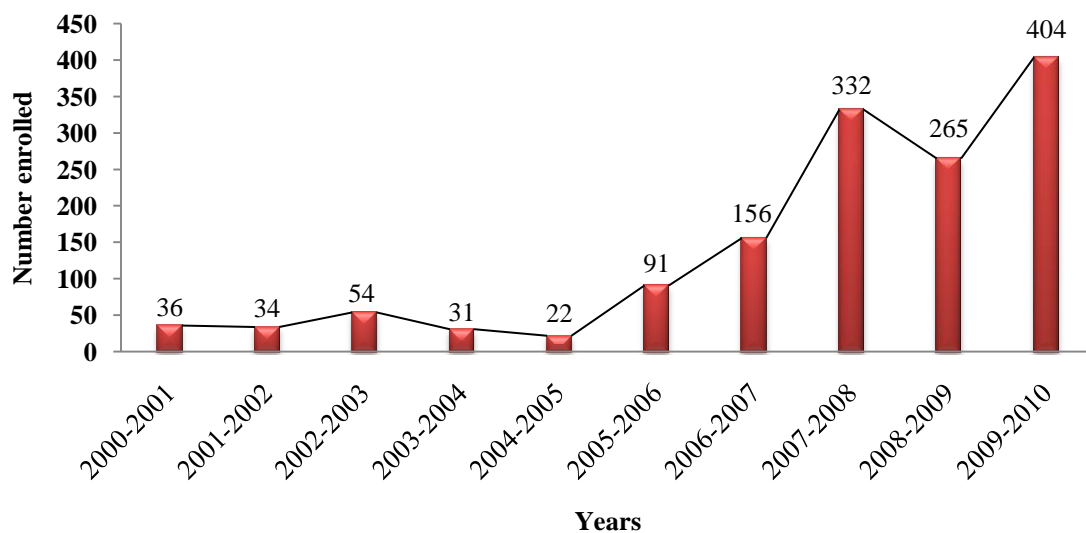


Table 4.8: Details of PEEP enrolment over the years (July, 2008 till December, 2009)

Category	Number	Enrolled	Employed
Class X & XII passed (Including from Regional offices)	2,689	829	412
University Graduates	615	241	94
Total	3,304	1,070	506

Note: Out of the total number registered under the pre-employment engagement program, 423 of the students registered withdrew from the program as they decided to for further studies, training and other reasons.

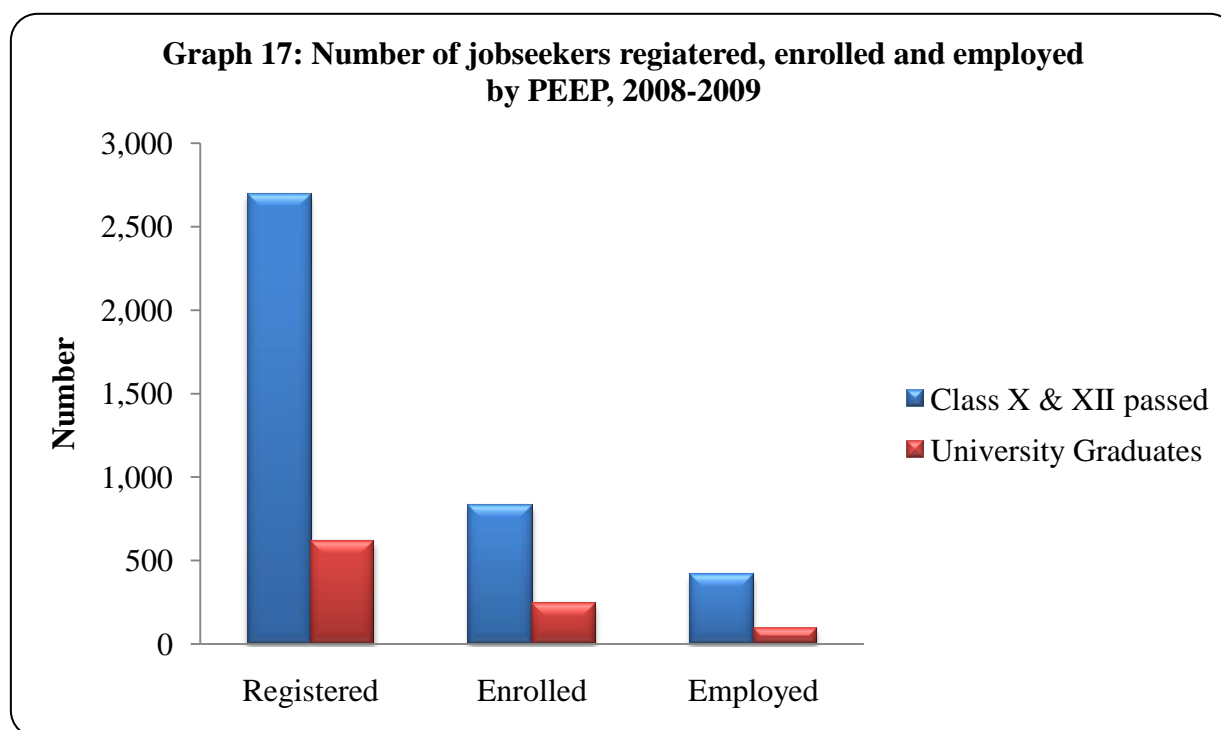
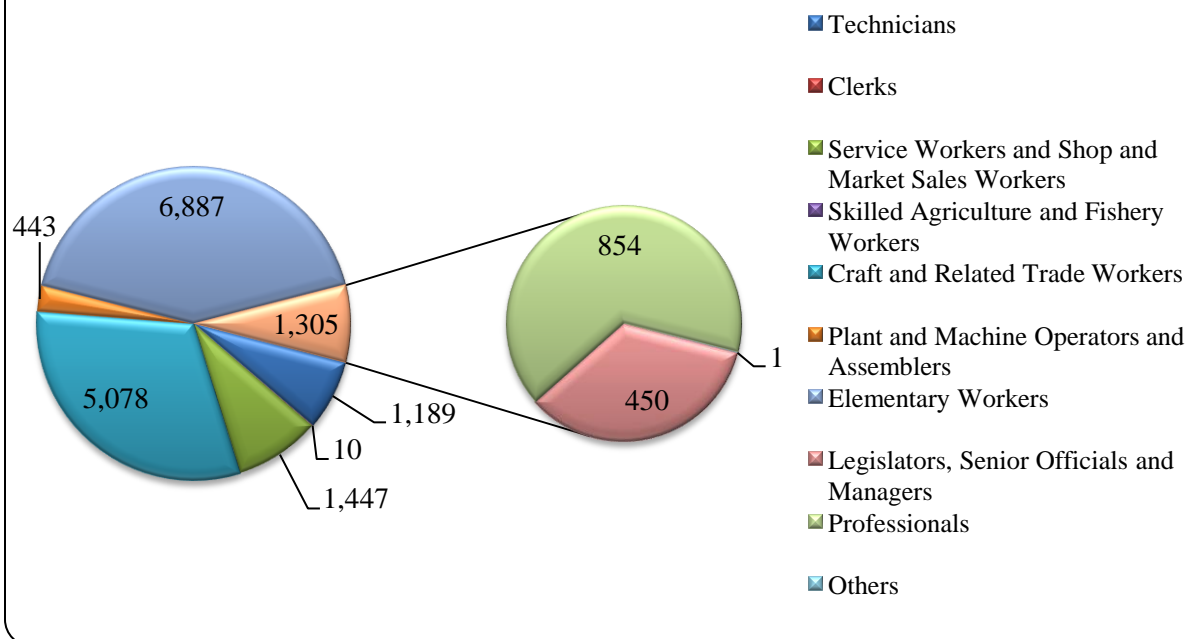


Table 4.9: The job prospectus from 119 private and corporate sectors by major occupational groups, 2009

Sl.	Major Occupations	Future requirements										Total
		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	85	10	76	8	93	15	63	9	81	10	450
2	Professionals	143	46	166	51	118	36	120	34	113	27	854
3	Technicians	141	21	186	27	247	19	254	18	260	16	1,189
4	Clerks	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	10
5	Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	179	127	143	103	184	171	129	113	141	157	1,447
6	Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Craft and Related Trade Workers	671	9	1350	6	973	6	972	6	1080	5	5,078
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	111	1	163	2	66	2	49	1	47	1	443
9	Elementary Workers	1189	11	1298	41	1393	34	1407	27	1465	22	6,887
10	Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	2,522	227	3,383	238	3,075	284	2,995	208	3,188	239	16,359

Source: Job Prospecting Report, 2009

Graph 18: Demand of labour from the private and corporate sector, 2009-2013



The graph above shows the demand for labour from the private and corporate sector till 2013 compiled from the Job Prospecting Report 2009. The sub circle shows the requirement in the occupational category of legislators, senior officials, managers and professionals. And the main circle presents the requirement in the occupational category of service workers, technicians, elementary workers and machine operators etc.

The figures show that by 2013 there will be a high demand for vocational level occupations rather than professionals and managerial level occupation due to the fact that the construction, tourism and the power industry in Bhutan is expected to rebound, creating demand for more number of labour.

The estimated number of people required in the professional group till 2013 from the 119 companies surveyed is **1,305** whereas in the elementary and the technicians' level, the requirement is **15,054**.

Details of each occupation required are given in the table below along with the year of requirement.

Table 4.10: The job prospectus from 119 private and corporate sectors by occupation, 2009

Sl.	Occupation	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Grand Total
1	Accounts Officer	2	3	2	1	3	11
2	Accountant	14	18	12	12	8	64
3	Accounts Teacher	1	6	3	3	3	16
4	Administrative Officer	5	5	3	3	3	19
5	Assistant Burner	2	2	2	2	2	10
6	Assistant Electrical Engineer	7	3	1	0	0	11
7	Assistant Manager	1	2	2	1	1	7
8	Assistant Mason	5	6	2	0	0	13
9	Assistant Mechanical Engineer	8	7	2	0	0	17
10	Assistant Regional Manager	1	0	0	5	0	6
11	Assistant Supervisor	0	0	1	0	0	1
12	Asst. Adm. Officer	1	1	1	1	2	6
13	Asst. Manager of Electricals	1	0	0	0	0	1
14	Asst. Manager of Maintenance	1	0	0	0	0	1
15	Asst. Manager of Production	1	0	0	0	0	1
16	Auto Mechanic	9	7	4	5	3	28
17	Bakery	1	2	2	2	2	9
18	Bar Binder	20	30	35	40	60	185
19	Bar Tender	3	5	2	2	2	14
20	Barbed Wire Technician	2	4	5	6	7	24
21	Barman	0	15	19	4	4	42
22	Bearing Roll Fitter	1	0	0	0	0	1
23	Bench Clerk	2	0	0	1	1	4
24	Bent Saw Master	2	2	1	0	0	5
25	Bill Collector	0	1	0	0	0	1
26	Billet Controller	4	4	0	0	0	8
27	Billet Cutter	8	7	0	0	0	15
28	Biology Teacher	2	3	3	4	4	16
29	Blaster	2	3	3	3	3	14
30	Blending Asst.	0	5	3	2	1	11
31	Boiler Operator	0	0	2	0	0	2
32	Brewer	0	1	0	0	0	1
33	Bull Black Wire Drawing Technician	2	4	5	6	7	24
34	Burner	1	2	2	1	1	7
35	Business Mathematics Teacher	2	3	3	3	3	14

36	Cable Man	2	1	1	0	0	4
37	Care Taker	0	2	1	0	0	3
38	Carpenter	187	298	307	317	348	1,457
39	Cashier	0	1	0	0	0	1
40	Catering Headperson	2	0	0	0	0	2
41	Chamber Maid	2	4	0	0	0	6
42	Charter Accountant	3	0	1	1	0	5
43	Chef	0	4	3	3	2	12
44	Chemist	8	10	8	2	3	31
45	Chemistry Teacher	4	5	3	4	3	19
46	Chief Cashier	0	1	0	0	0	1
47	Chief Chemist	0	1	0	0	0	1
48	Chief Engineer	0	0	1	0	0	1
49	Chief Mason	0	1	0	0	0	1
50	Chinese Master Chef	1	1	0	0	0	2
51	Civil Engineers	39	43	42	46	52	222
52	Cold Shearing Operatives	0	1	0	0	0	1
53	Co-Matron	0	1	0	0	0	1
54	Commerce Teacher	1	5	3	3	3	15
55	Commercial Manager	1	0	0	0	0	1
56	Compressor Operator	2	3	3	3	3	14
57	Computer Operator	1	0	0	0	0	1
58	Concast Mechanic	0	2	1	1	0	4
59	Concrete Worker	100	150	150	150	200	750
60	Conference Coordinator	1	2	2	2	2	9
61	Consultant	2	2	2	2	2	10
62	Continental Master Chef	1	1	0	0	0	2
63	Control Room Operator	2	0	0	0	0	2
64	Cooks	52	19	35	14	64	184
65	Co-Warden	0	1	0	0	0	1
66	Crane Operators	2	10	2	1	0	15
67	Crank Cutter	0	1	0	0	0	1
68	Cultural Guides	7	12	16	14	14	63
69	Customer Service Representative	3	4	2	6	3	18
70	D.C Drive Technician	2	1	0	0	0	3
71	Data Manager	0	1	0	0	0	1
72	Depot Manager	5	0	2	2	2	11
73	Dinning	4	12	12	13	8	49
74	Director Finance	0	0	0	1	0	1

75	Driller	5	5	7	8	7	32
76	Driver (Medium)	0	3	3	2	5	13
77	Heavy Vehicle Driver	15	22	23	28	29	117
78	Light Vehicle Driver	4	6	6	7	7	30
79	Dy. Hotel Manager	0	0	2	2	2	6
80	Dzongkha Teacher	1	4	4	3	2	14
81	Economics Teacher	1	3	2	2	2	10
82	Electrical Engineers	29	25	15	16	12	97
83	Electricians	27	40	96	109	108	380
84	Embossing Operatives	1	0	0	0	0	1
85	Engineer(software/Hardware)	0	1	0	1	0	2
86	English Teacher	2	5	6	4	4	21
87	Excavator Operator	10	15	14	15	14	68
88	Fabricator (Furniture's)	0	0	2	0	0	2
89	Finance Manager	4	5	9	4	6	28
90	Finance Officer	2	4	4	4	4	18
91	Fine Wire Drawing Technician	1	2	3	4	5	15
92	Finish Material/Goods Operatives	6	6	0	0	0	12
93	Fire Man	1	0	1	1	0	3
94	First Hand	0	2	1	1	0	4
95	Fitters	6	5	6	4	4	25
96	Fly Shearing Operatives	0	1	0	0	0	1
97	Food & BP(Kitchen)	4	4	0	0	0	8
98	Food & House Keeping Manager	0	1	0	0	0	1
99	Food Machine Operator	0	1	1	1	0	3
100	Food Processors	0	2	3	0	0	5
101	Foreman	0	0	0	0	1	1
102	Foreman(Electrician)	1	1	1	0	0	3
103	Foreman(Mechanical)	1	2	1	0	0	4
104	Form Fabricator	0	1	2	1	0	4
105	Front Office	6	4	3	5	3	21
106	Furnace Operator	0	2	0	0	0	2
107	Gardener	6	9	7	5	3	30
108	Gas Cutter	0	1	0	0	0	1
109	General Engineering	4	4	4	4	0	16
110	General Manager	1	5	3	2	3	14
111	Geography Teacher	2	3	2	2	2	11
112	Guide Roll(Controller)	0	1	1	0	0	2
113	Gym Instructor	0	2	2	2	2	8

114	HB Wire Technician	1	2	3	4	5	15
115	Head Melter	0	1	1	1	0	3
116	Head of Information & Technology	3	0	0	1	0	4
117	Head of Legal Section	1	0	0	0	1	2
118	Helper	5	1	1	1	1	9
119	High Speed Fine Wire Drawing Operator	1	1	1	0	0	3
120	History Teacher	3	2	2	2	2	11
121	Hotel Management Specialist	10	0	20	0	20	50
122	Hotel Manager	8	3	8	2	7	28
123	Housekeeping	56	26	65	32	41	220
124	Human Resource Officer	3	2	1	0	0	6
125	Indian Master Chef	1	1	0	0	0	2
126	Industrial Motor Winder	1	0	0	0	0	1
127	Injector Operatives	1	1	2	0	0	4
128	Instrumentation Engineer	0	1	0	0	0	1
129	IT Engineer	4	7	2	5	3	21
130	JCB Operator	3	4	2	2	2	13
131	Junior Electrical Engineer	0	1	0	0	0	1
132	Junior Mechanical Engineer	0	1	0	0	0	1
133	Junior Operator	3	0	0	0	0	3
134	Lab Assistant	5	4	1	1	1	12
135	Lab Technicians	5	1	2	0	2	10
136	Lama	1	0	0	0	0	1
137	Lat Threading Operator	0	1	1	1	1	4
138	Laundry	11	4	19	4	19	57
139	Library Asst.	0	2	2	2	2	8
140	Loader	0	0	4	0	0	4
141	Machine Operator	11	18	12	11	11	63
142	Maintenance Engineer	0	0	0	0	1	1
143	Manager	2	0	1	0	0	3
144	Manager (Administrative)	3	1	1	1	0	6
145	Manager (mechanical)	0	1	0	0	0	1
146	Manager (P&A)	0	2	1	1	1	5
147	Manager (S&M)	0	3	1	1	1	6
148	Manager (TRTI)	1	0	1	0	1	3
149	Manager Front Desk	0	1	0	0	0	1
150	Manager Reservation	0	1	0	0	0	1
151	Manager(Assistant)	0	1	1	1	1	4
152	Manager(Production & Quality)	0	1	0	0	0	1

153	Manager/Engineer	20	22	23	25	25	115
154	Marketing Manager	3	3	3	0	0	9
155	Marketing Officer	2	1	0	1	1	5
156	Mason	281	762	395	386	405	2,229
157	Material Handling Operatives	10	30	0	0	0	40
158	Materials Managers	5	4	4	4	4	21
159	Math's Teacher	0	4	2	1	1	8
160	Mechanical Engineers	32	22	11	13	11	89
161	Mechanical Foreman	1	0	0	0	0	1
162	Mechanical Welder	1	2	1	0	0	4
163	Mechanics	3	3	1	0	0	7
164	Melter	0	4	1	1	0	6
165	Messenger	0	1	0	1	0	2
166	Metallurgist	2	1	1	0	1	5
167	Microbiologist	1	0	0	1	0	2
168	Mill Operator	1	2	1	0	0	4
169	Mines Foreman	1	0	1	0	0	2
170	Mining Engineer	2	2	0	0	1	5
171	Mould Operator	0	3	1	1	0	5
172	Multi Skilled Technician	1	0	0	0	0	1
173	Musician	2	2	0	0	0	4
174	Office Assistant	6	19	12	12	10	59
175	Operator	5	1	5	2	2	15
176	Operator Helper	2	10	2	2	0	16
177	Operator(Finance Officer)	2	4	3	0	0	9
178	Packing Worker	2	5	2	2	1	12
179	Painter	11	14	14	14	15	68
180	Pasting Operator	5	0	3	0	5	13
181	Personal Secretary	0	1	0	0	0	1
182	Pharmacist	1	2	0	0	0	3
183	Physical Instructor	0	0	1	0	0	1
184	Physics Teacher	2	7	5	4	4	22
185	Plant Manager	0	1	0	0	0	1
186	Plant Operator	2	4	4	4	4	18
187	Plumbers	21	27	21	26	26	121
188	Press Machine Operator	0	1	0	0	0	1
189	Principal	1	1	0	0	0	2
190	Process Worker	5	3	3	0	2	13
191	Product Specialist	0	0	1	0	0	1

192	Production Manager	0	1	3	1	1	6
193	Production Supervisor	2	2	2	2	2	10
194	Project Engineer	1	1	0	0	0	2
195	Project Managers	5	5	5	5	5	25
196	Pump Operator	3	1	0	0	0	4
197	Pusher Operatives	4	4	2	1	0	11
198	PVC Cable Wire Operator	1	1	1	1	1	5
199	Quality Control Officer	1	0	0	0	0	1
200	Quality Executive	0	1	0	0	0	1
201	Receptionist	24	16	26	8	26	100
202	Regional Managers	3	3	3	3	3	15
203	Reservationist	3	1	2	0	0	6
204	Riggers	10	20	10	10	0	50
205	Rob Binder	1	2	2	2	2	9
206	Rod Bender	10	5	5	5	5	30
207	Roll Welder	1	1	0	0	0	2
208	Roller Operator	3	3	2	2	2	12
209	Roughing Mill Controller	6	4	2	0	0	12
210	Sales Person	4	18	8	7	7	44
211	Sawyer	2	2	2	2	2	10
212	Scrap Collector	5	5	5	5	5	25
213	Secretary	0	0	0	0	0	0
214	Security Guard	43	71	71	86	57	328
215	Senior Bench Clerk	2	0	2	0	1	5
216	Senior Manager (Finance and Accounts)	0	1	0	0	0	1
217	Senior Manager (Production of Carbide)	0	0	1	0	0	1
218	Senior Manager (Production of Silicon)	0	0	1	0	0	1
219	Senior Manager (Quality Control)	0	0	1	0	0	1
220	Senior Operator	2	0	0	0	0	2
221	Service Manager	0	1	0	0	0	1
222	Shaper-man	2	0	0	0	0	2
223	Shift Brewer	1	0	1	0	0	2
224	Shift In charge(CCM)	0	0	1	0	0	1
225	Shift In charge(Production)	2	0	0	0	0	2
226	Shotfrerer	2	0	0	0	0	2
227	Site Accountant	4	5	5	5	5	24
228	Site Supervisor	6	11	3	7	5	32
229	Skid Board Operatives	1	1	1	0	0	3
230	Skilled Labourer	760	797	840	870	912	4,179

231	Software Engineer	1	1	1	1	0	4
232	SPA	2	7	4	5	2	20
233	Sr. Project Engineer	0	0	1	0	0	1
234	Steward	6	4	1	3	0	14
235	Store Keeper	6	4	7	7	6	30
236	Store Manager	1	0	1	0	0	2
237	Strapping Operatives	20	30	0	0	0	50
238	Supervisors	20	30	64	66	65	245
239	Supervisor(Auto Mechanical)	6	6	7	8	10	37
240	Supervisor (Civil)	6	7	7	8	10	38
241	Supervisor(Electrical)	0	1	0	0	0	1
242	System Manager	0	1	2	1	0	4
243	System/Instrumentation Engineer	1	0	0	0	0	1
244	Technical Executive	0	1	0	1	0	2
245	Technician(Electrical)	3	5	5	4	3	20
246	Teemer Man	1	2	1	0	0	4
247	Telephone Operator	0	2	1	1	1	5
248	Tester	2	2	2	2	1	9
249	Tour Assistant	1	0	0	0	0	1
250	Tractor Operator	3	3	2	2	2	12
251	Traffic Officer	6	0	0	0	0	6
252	Trained Librarian	1	0	0	0	0	1
253	Trainee Pilot	2	0	0	0	0	2
254	Trekking Guides	20	24	34	23	26	127
255	Turner	2	2	1	0	0	5
256	Unskilled Labourer	380	460	500	495	490	2,325
257	Waiter/Waitress	65	15	58	26	46	210
258	Warden/Matron	0	0	2	0	0	2
259	Welders	5	4	3	3	3	18
260	Wet Sweeper	8	6	8	7	8	37
261	Wire Nail Technician	6	10	13	16	18	63
	Total	2,749	3,621	3,359	3,203	3,427	16,359

Source: Job Prospecting Report, 2009

SECTION 5 – SUPPLY OF LABOUR

This section gives the details of the total number of people available and willing to participate in paid employment. This comprises the **employed labour force** plus those registered as unemployed and actively looking for new work. The total **supply of labour** available to produce goods and services is a key factor determining how much output an economy can generate.

In low-skilled occupations we expect the labour supply to be elastic. This means that a pool of readily available labour is employable at a fairly low market wage rate. However the labour supply will be more inelastic for jobs that require specific skills and lengthy periods of training.

Tertiary Institutions

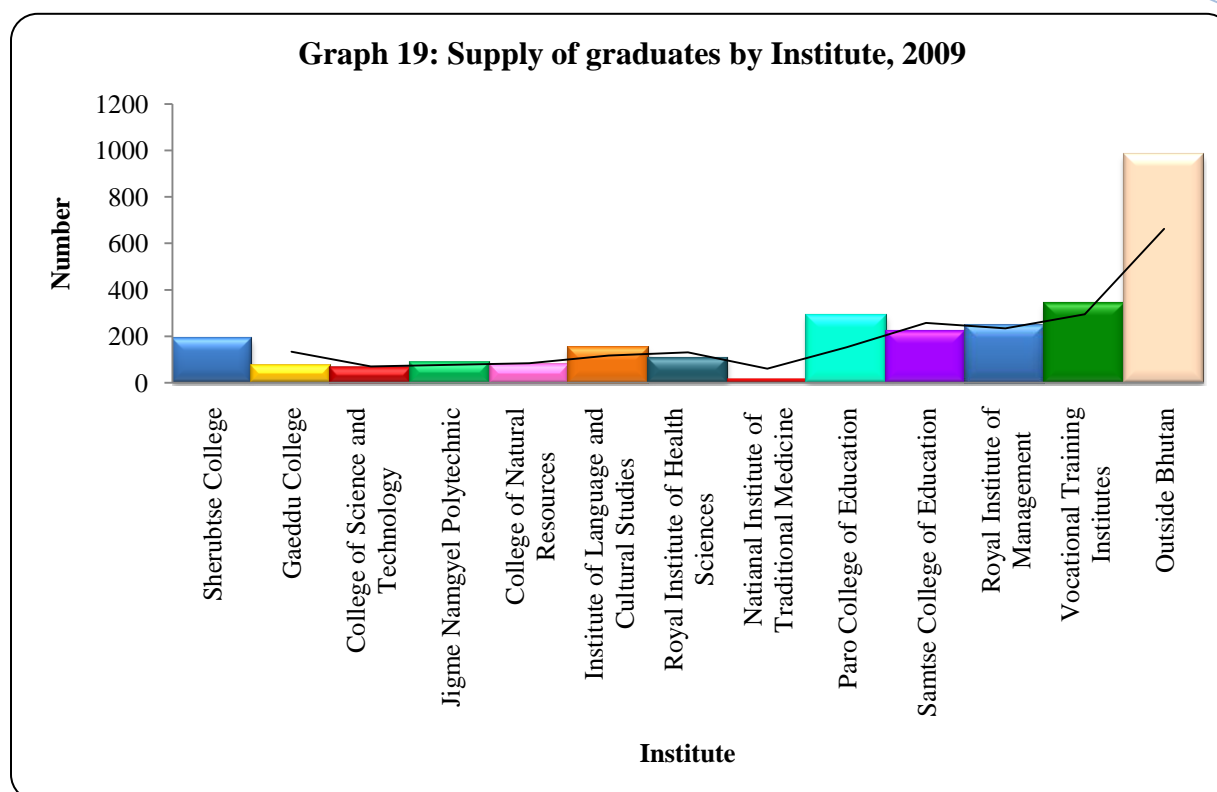
The data pertaining to this section has been collected from registers maintained in the vocational training institutes, tertiary institutes and those pertaining to schools from Annual Statistics published by Policy and Planning Division, Ministry of Education. The growth of the enrolment has been projected using the current progression rates in the respective institutes and schools.

An increase in the supply of labour would lead to fall in the wage rate as there would be an excess supply of labour.

Table 5.1: Supply of labour by institute and number, 2009

Sl. No.	Name of College	Male	Female	Total
1	Sherubtse College	124	68	192
2	Geadu College	41	33	74
3	College of Science and Technology	54	12	66
4	Jigme Namgyel Polytechnic	73	16	89
5	College of Natural Resources	67	13	80
6	Institute of Language and Cultural Studies	92	61	153
7	Royal Institute of Health Sciences	54	54	108
8	National Institute of Traditional Medicine	14	0	14
9	Paro College of Education	166	127	293
10	Samtse College of Education	145	77	222
11	Royal Institute of Management	155	92	247
	Total	985	553	1538

Source: RUB



Note: The details for students studying outside Bhutan is expected to be more than stated above since the above details are just from the administrative record of the BSA registration.

The following tables depict the supply of labour by field of study from the various institutes in the country. The highest number of labour will be supplied by Paro College of Education with

Table 5.2: Supply of graduates by field of study from Sherubtse College, 2009

Sl. No	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	BA in Geography with Economics	20	9	29
2	BA in English with Geography	10	10	20
3	BA in English with Dzongkha	6	0	6
4	BA in Environmental Studies with Economics	15	15	30
5	BA in Environmental Studies with English	7	11	18
6	BA in Geography with Dzongkha	11	0	11
7	B.Sc. Physical Science	26	10	36
8	B.Sc. Life Science	25	12	37
9	B.Sc. Comp Science	3	0	3
10	BA (Hons) English	1	1	2
	Total	124	68	192

Source: RUB

Table 5.3: Supply of graduates by field of study from Gaeddu College, 2009

Sl. No	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Bachelor of Business Administration	41	33	74
	Total	41	33	74

*Source: RUB***Table 5.4: Supply of graduates by field of study from College of Science and Technology, 2009**

Sl. No	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	B.E. (Civil)	22	9	31
2	B.E.(Electrical)	32	3	35
	Total	54	12	66

*Source: RUB***Table 5.5: Supply of graduates by field of study from Jigme Namgyal Polytechnic, 2009**

Sl. No	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Diploma (Civil)	50	9	59
2	Diploma (Electrical)	21	7	28
3	Diploma (Mechanical)	2	0	2
	Total	73	16	89

*Source: RUB***Table 5.6: Supply of graduates by field of study from College of Natural Resources, 2009**

Sl. No	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Diploma in Agriculture	20	6	26
2	Diploma in Animal Husbandry	24	5	29
3	Diploma in Forestry	23	2	25
	Total	67	13	80

Source: RUB

Table 5.7: Supply of graduates by field of study from Institute for Language and Cultural Studies, 2009

Sl. No	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	B A in Dzongkha	18	8	26
2	Class XII	74	53	127
	Total	92	61	153

Source: RUB

Table 5.8: Supply of graduates by field of study from Royal Institute of Health Sciences, 2009

Sl. No	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery	19	16	35
2	Certificate in Community Health (Health Assistance)	5	15	20
3	Certificate Course (Lab Technician)	8	7	15
4	Certificate Course (Pharmacy Technician)	8	8	16
5	Certificate Course (Physiotherapy Technician)	3	1	4
6	Certificate Course (X-Ray Technician)	3	2	5
7	Certificate Course (OT Technician)	1	1	2
8	Certificate Course (Dental Technician)	3	0	3
9	Certificate Course (Dental Hygienist)	2	1	3
10	Certificate Course (Eye Technician)	1	1	2
11	Certificate Course (Ortho Technician)	1	0	1
12	Certificate Course (ENT Technician)	0	2	2
	Total	54	54	108

Source: RUB

Table 5.9: Supply of graduates by field of study from National Institute of Traditional Medicine, 2009

Sl. No	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	B.Sc. in Traditional Medicine (Drungtsho Course)	4	0	4
2	Diploma in Traditional Medicine (Smenpa Course)	10	0	10
	Total	14	0	14

Source: RUB

Table 5.10: Supply of graduates by field of study from Paro College of Education, 2009

Sl. No.	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	PGDE	4	7	11
2	B.Ed. Primary	69	63	132
3	B.Ed. Secondary	78	40	118
4	B.Ed. Dzongkha	15	17	32
	Total	166	127	293

Source: RUB

Table 5.11: Supply of graduates by field of study from Samtse College of Education, 2009

Sl. No.	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	PGDE	31	25	56
2	B.Ed. Primary Arts	17	15	32
3	B.Ed. Primary Science	41	14	55
4	B.Ed. Secondary Arts	22	10	32
5	B.Ed. Secondary Science	34	13	47
	Total	145	77	222

Source: RUB

Table 5.12: Supply of graduates by field of study from Royal Institute of Management, 2009

Sl. No.	Programmes	No. of Final Year Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	PGDNL	24	6	30
2	PGDPA	29	6	35
3	PGDFM	23	12	35
4	DIMS	13	8	21
5	DFM	16	14	30
6	DNL	12	15	27
7	Gewog Accountant	38	31	69
	Total	155	92	247

Source: RIM

Table 5.13: Vocational Training Institute graduates since 2003

Sl. No.	Institute	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
1	Khuruthang VTI	44	0	27	43	67	70	95	346
2	Samthang VTI	15	108	103	121	122	117	172	758
3	Serzhong VTI	0	0	0	0	0	84	46	130
4	Chummey VTI	0	0	0	0	0	237	9	246
5	Ranjung VTI	0	82	24	57	25	75	82	345
6	Thimphu Institute of Automobile Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total	59	190	154	221	214	583	404	1,825

Source: DHR, MoLHR

Table 5.14: Institute of Zorig Chusum graduates since 2003

Sl. No.	Institute	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
1	Thimphu IZC	20	18	46	25	12	64	41	226
2	Trashiyangtse IZC	8	8	11	11	17	17	0	72
	Grand Total	28	26	57	36	29	81	41	298

Source: DHR, MoLHR

Table 5.15: Special skills development programme graduates as of 2009

Sl.	Dzongkhags	Trade	Duration	2008-2009		2009-2010		Total
				M	F	M	F	
1	Monks	Tshemzo	6 months	15	0	0	0	15
		Lhadri	6 months	15	0	0	0	15
		Tshemzo	6 months	11	0	0	0	11
		Lhadri	6 months	22	0	0	0	22
		Jimzo	6 months	6	0	0	0	6
2	Nuns	Tshemzo	6 months	0	11	0	0	11
		Lhadri	6 months	0	10	0	0	10
3	RBA, RBG, RBP	Carpentry	4-12 weeks	0	0	20	0	20
		Masonry	4-12 weeks	0	0	19	0	19
		House Wiring	4-12 weeks	0	0	20	0	20
		Plumbing	4-12 weeks	0	0	20	0	20
		Tailoring	4-12 weeks	0	0	20	0	20
	Total			69	21	99		189

Source: DHR, MoLHR

Table 5.16: Village skills development programme graduates as of 2009

Sl. no	Dzongkhags	Trade	Duration	2008-2009		Total
				M	F	
1	Trashigang	Hairdressing	8 weeks	0	19	19
2	Trashiyangtse	Hairdressing	8 weeks	0	3	3
3	Lhuntse		8 weeks	2	1	3
4	Mongar	Hairdressing	8 weeks	0	3	3
5	Pemagatshel	Hairdressing	8 weeks	0	2	2
6	S/ Jongkhar		8 weeks	1	6	7
7	Trongsa	House wiring	8 weeks	22	3	25
8	Samtse	House wiring	8 weeks	53	1	54
9	Sarpang	Hairdressing	8 weeks	46	2	48
10	Tsirang	Hair dressing	8 weeks	54	0	54
11	Dagana		8 weeks	44	0	44
	Grand Total			222	40	262

Source: DHR, MoLHR

Table 5.17: Supply of private students graduating from outside Bhutan (Arts and Humanities), 2009

Sl.	Course	2009
1	Hospitality & Hotel Administration	3
2	Arena Multimedia	1
3	B. in Travel and Tourism management	1
4	B.Sc. Visual Communication	8
5	BBA	209
6	BBM	114
7	BHM	19
8	Film Direction	1
9	Hotel and Catering Management	8
10	Hotel and Tourism Management	2
11	Journalism	18
12	Mass Communication and journalism	19
13	MBA/B. Linguistic	1
14	MBA	5
15	Media Studies	1
16	Multimedia	1
17	PG Diploma in Hospitality & Tourism Management	1
18	Tourism and Hospitality Management	2
19	Tourism Management	1
	Total	415

Source: DAHE, MoE

Table 5.18: Supply of Private Students Graduating from Outside Bhutan (Biological Science), 2009

Sl.	Course	2009
1	B.Sc. Horticulture	1
2	B. Sc. Agriculture	1
3	Microbiology Honours	2
	Total	4

Source: DAHE, MoE

Table 5.19: Supply of Private Students Graduating from Outside Bhutan (Computer Science and IT Related Courses), 2009

Sl.	Course	2009
1	B.Sc. Statistics	1
2	BCA	148
3	Computer Science	4
4	Information System Management	10
5	Information Technology	17
	Total	180

Source: DAHE, MoE

Table 5.20: Supply of Private Students Graduating from Outside Bhutan (Engineering), 2009

Sl.	Course	2009
1	BE electrical & electronics Eng.	11
2	BE. Electronics & Instrumentation Eng.	2
3	Bio-Medical Engineering	1
4	Civil Engineering	13
5	Civil Infrastructure	2
6	Computer Science and Engineering	7
7	Diploma In Civil En.	2
8	Electrical Eng.	3
9	Electronic & communication Engineering	8
10	Interior Designing	1
11	Mechanical	2
12	Soft Ware Engineering	1
	Total	53

Source: DAHE, MoE

Table 5.21: Supply of Private Students Graduating from Outside Bhutan (Environmental Science), 2009

Sl.	Course	2009
1	B.Sc. Forestry	2
	Total	2

Table 5.22: Supply of Private Students Graduating from Outside Bhutan (General Course), 2009

Sl.	Course	2009
1	Accountancy	1
2	B.Com General	63
3	B.Com Honours	18
4	BA Education Honours	6
5	BA English Honours	24
6	BA General	70
7	BA Programme	7
8	Economic Honours	9
9	General Science	4
10	Geography Honours	5
11	History Honours	2
12	MBA	5
13	Political Science	7
14	Psychology	3
15	Pure Science	1
16	Sociology	3
17	Buddhist philosophy	2
	Total	230

Source: DAHE, MoE

Table 5.23: Supply of Private Students Graduating from Outside Bhutan (Law Course), 2009

Sl.	Course	2009
1	LLB	9
	Total	9

Source: DAHE, MoE

Table 5.24: Supply of Private Students Graduating from Outside Bhutan (Medicine), 2009

Sl.	Course	2009
1	B. Physiotherapy	2
2	B. Pharmacy	1
3	B.Sc. Nutrition	1
4	Nursing	1
	Total	5

Source: DAHE, MoE

Table 5.25: Supply of Private Students Graduating from Outside Bhutan (Science Course), 2009

Sl.	Course	2009
1	Cosmologies	1
2	Geology	1
	Total	2

Source: DAHE, MoE

Table 5.26: Supply of Graduates from Outside Bhutan (Private Funding), 2009

Sl.	Programme	Number of Graduates
1	Arts and Humanities	415
2	Biological Science	4
3	Computer Science and IT Related Courses	180
4	Engineering	53
5	Environmental Science	2
6	General Course	230
7	Law Course	9
8	Medicine Courses	5
9	Science Courses	2
	Total	900

Source: DAHE, MoE

Graph 20: Percentage of graduates from outside Bhutan (Private funding), 2009

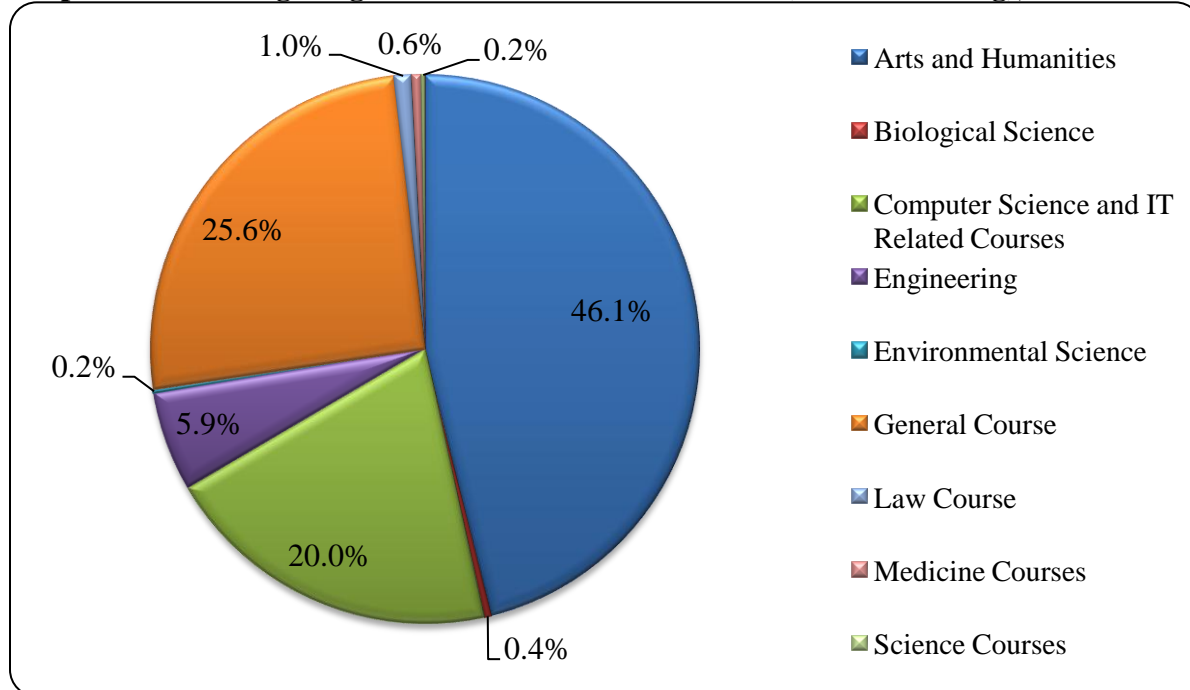


Table 5.27: Supply of Graduates from Outside Bhutan, 2009. (GoI and RGOB Funding)

Sl.	Course Title	Yr. End 2009
A	Engineering	
1	B.E / B. Tech. Electrical	2
2	B.E / B. Tech. Mechanical	8
3	B. Architecture	2
4	B.E / B. Tech. Mining	3
5	B.E. Civil Engineering	4
6	B.E. Electronics & Communications	3
B	Medicine	
1	MBBS	13
2	B.Sc. Nursing	2
3	B.Sc. Lab. Tech	1
4	B. Dental Surgery	1
5	B. Sc. Optometry	1
6	B.Sc. Psychology	1
7	B. Sc. Speech Therapy	1

C	Agriculture	
1	B. Sc. Agriculture	2
2	B. Sc. Horticulture	2
3	B. Sc. Veterinary	1
4	B. Sc. Nutrition	1
5	B. Sc. Forestry	4
D	Computer	
1	B. Tech. IT	2
2	B. Sc. Computer Science	2
E	Humanities	
1	B.A. Sociology	2
2	B.A. Visual Arts	1
3	B.A. Political Science	2
4	B. Hotel Mgt.	5
F	Education	
1	B. Sc. Chemistry (Hons)	2
2	B. Sc. Math's (Hons)	1
3	B. Sc. Physics (Hons)	2
4	B.A. Economics	1
5	B.A. English (Hons)	2
6	B.A. English (Major)	1
7	B. A. History (Hons)	2
G	Law	
1	LLB	6
	Total	83

Source: DAHE, MoE