

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

ROYAL BHUTAN POLICE

2023



PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

RBP HEADQUARTERS, THIMPHU

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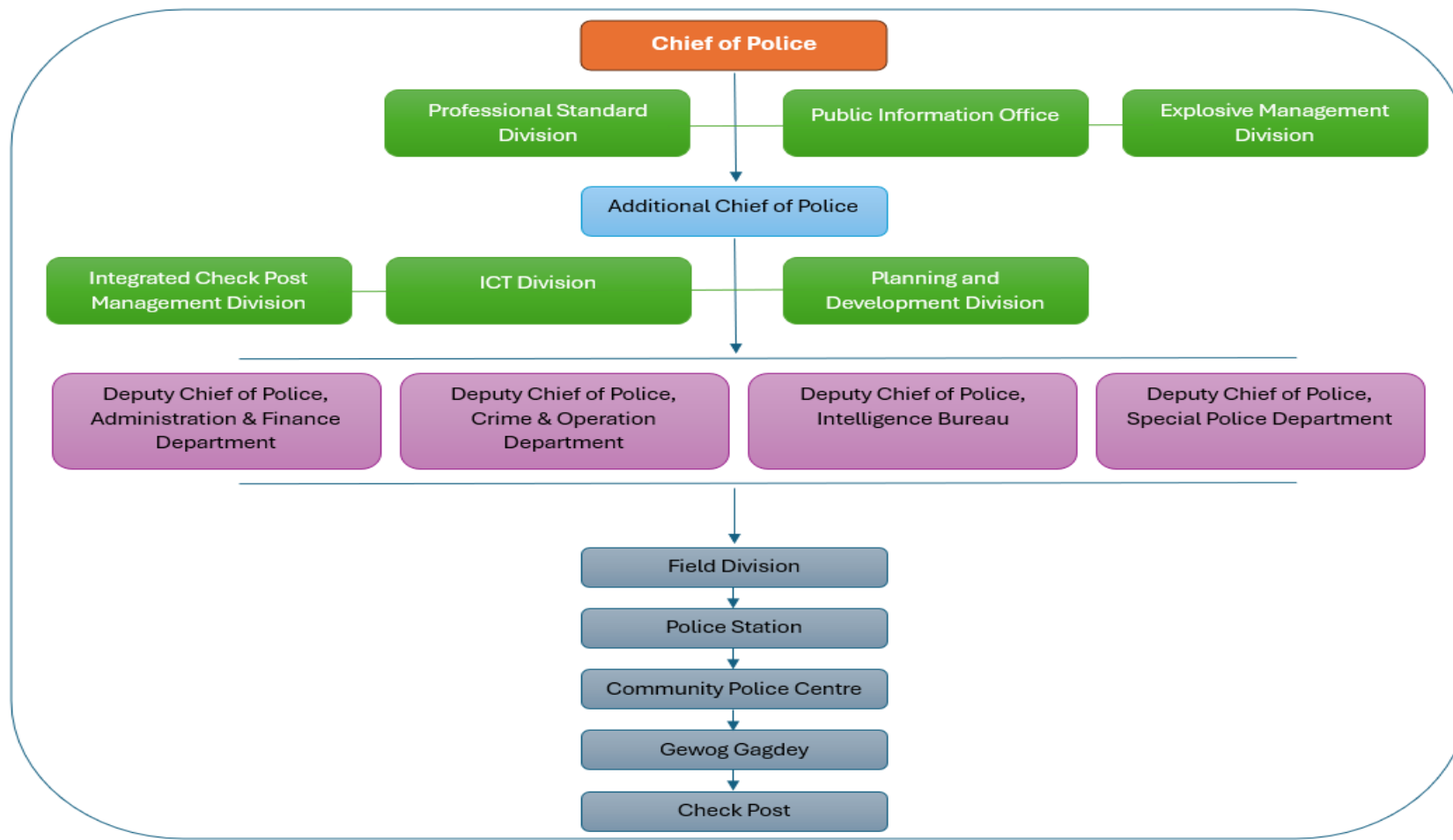
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ORGANOGRAM



PREFACE

The 12th edition of the Statistical Yearbook of the Royal Bhutan Police is an annual publication, providing a comprehensive overview of statistical data about various aspects of law enforcement and public safety. This annual publication is a repository of information encompassing crimes, non-criminal incidents, traffic accidents, and fire incidents reported to the police.

The statistical data presented in this yearbook is derived primarily from the National Crime And Incident Reporting System (NCIRS), designed to establish a robust database on crime and criminals. Data from NCIRS facilitates crime monitoring at multiple levels, including headquarters, divisions, and individual police stations.

The yearbook is intended to be a valuable tool for officers and personnel of the Royal Bhutan Police, providing them with data-driven insights to formulate strategies and enhance policing efforts aimed at reducing and preventing crime in the future. By leveraging the statistics provided in the yearbook, the RBP can identify areas of concern, allocate resources effectively, and implement targeted interventions to address emerging challenges.

While the yearbook strives to ensure the comprehensiveness and accuracy of its content, the RBP acknowledges that there may be areas where improvements can be made in terms of content and coverage. Therefore, the RBP is committed to continually enhancing the quality and scope of future editions. Feedback and suggestions from stakeholders are welcomed and valued, as they play a crucial role in refining and optimising future publications to better serve the needs and interests of the community. Ultimately, the aim is to provide timely, relevant, and reliable information to support evidence-based decision-making and promote transparency and accountability in law enforcement efforts.

(Chimi Dorji, DNY)

Major General

Chief of Police

DEFINITION AND COUNTING RULE

Definitions

"Criminal incident" is an event that may involve numerous offences, accused perpetrators, and/or victims and is recorded by police as a single case.

"Crime Severity Index" is a measure used to assess the severity of crime by considering the volume and the seriousness of crimes reported to police.

"Fatal accident" is a vehicle accident that results in the death of at least one person.

"Fire Incident" refers to any event involving fire, which includes house fires, forest fires, vehicular fires, and other similar occurrences.

"Incident" refers to any event requiring police attention and intervention.

"Incident of substance abuse" occurs when an individual is found to be involved in an offence of substance abuse or an offence of substance abuse offence by a minor.

"Incident of motor vehicle accident" is when a vehicle collides with another vehicle, a person, an animal, a motorbike, a bicycle, road debris, a tree, a pole, or a structure.

"Natural death" refers to the death of a person due to natural factors such as age, sickness, or illness that is not directly affected by external forces.

"Non-criminal incident" is an event that is not criminal. Natural death, unnatural death, attempted suicide, suicide, and missing persons are classified as non-criminal incidents in this book.

"Un-natural death" refers to a person's death that isn't caused by natural causes. This includes death due to suicide, accidental falls, unintended drowning, hypothermia, alcohol, poisoning, and overdoses. This category excludes homicide and death due to motor vehicle accidents.

Counting rule

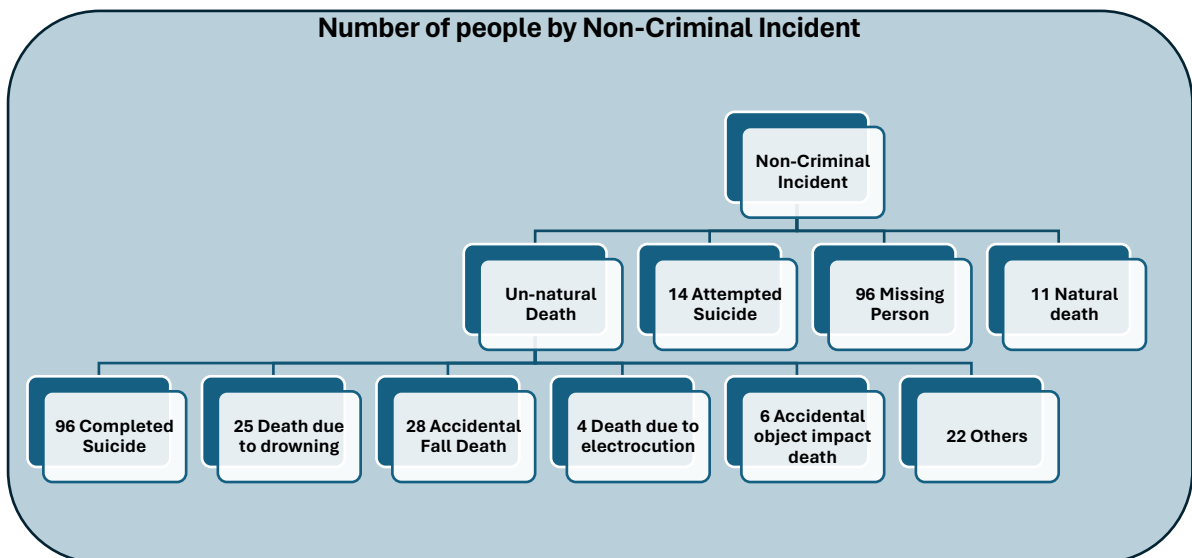
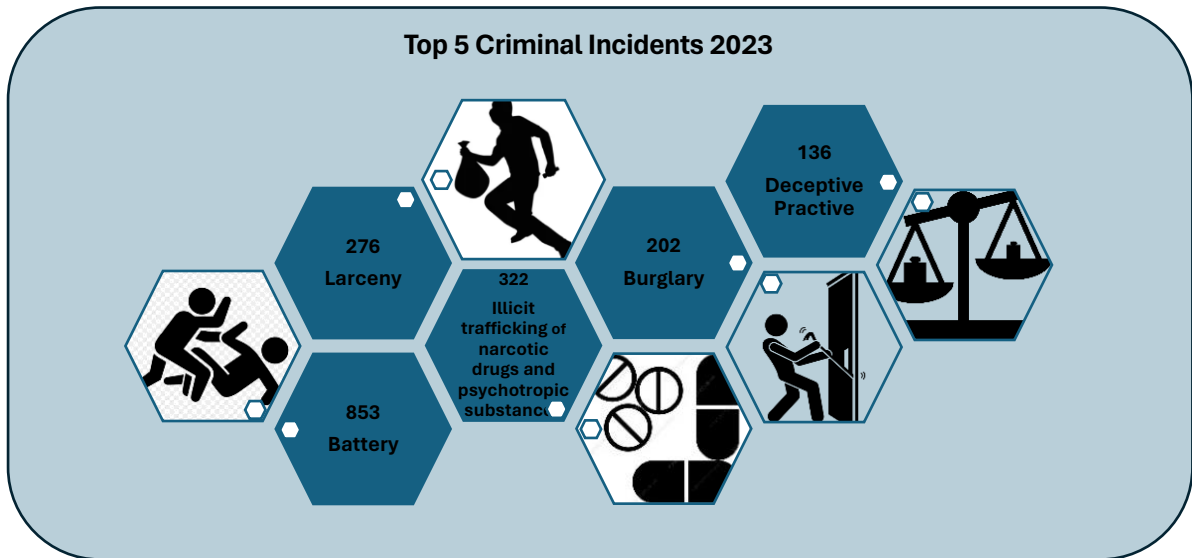
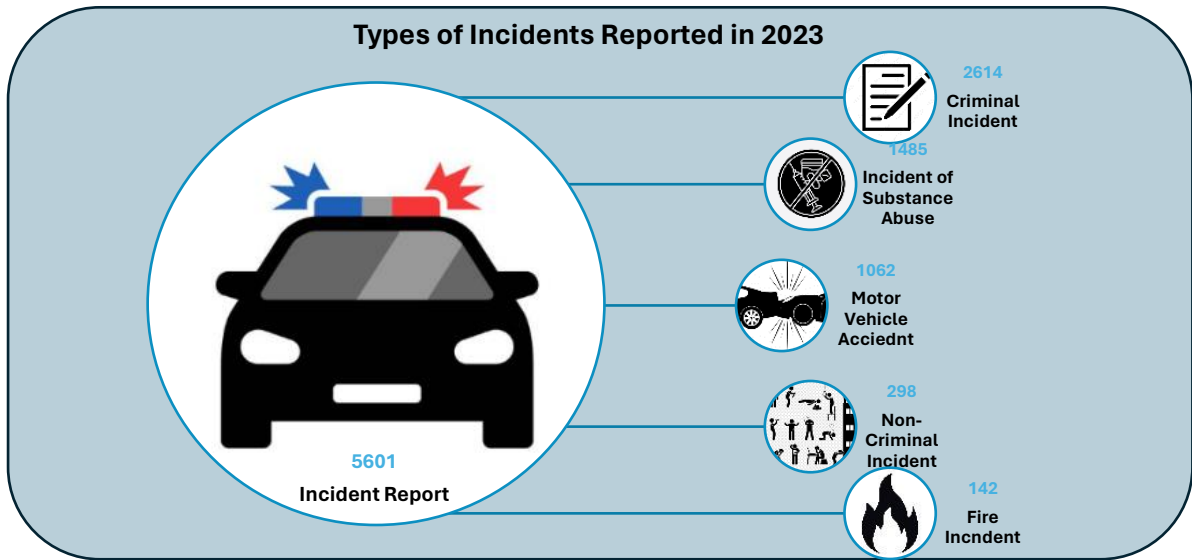
The Principal Offence rule is a guideline used to determine which crime to prioritize when multiple offences are involved in a single criminal incident. To decide which offense is the most serious, the offences are ranked based on their severity. The offence with the highest rank is then designated as the principal offence. This ensures that when reporting crime statistics, the

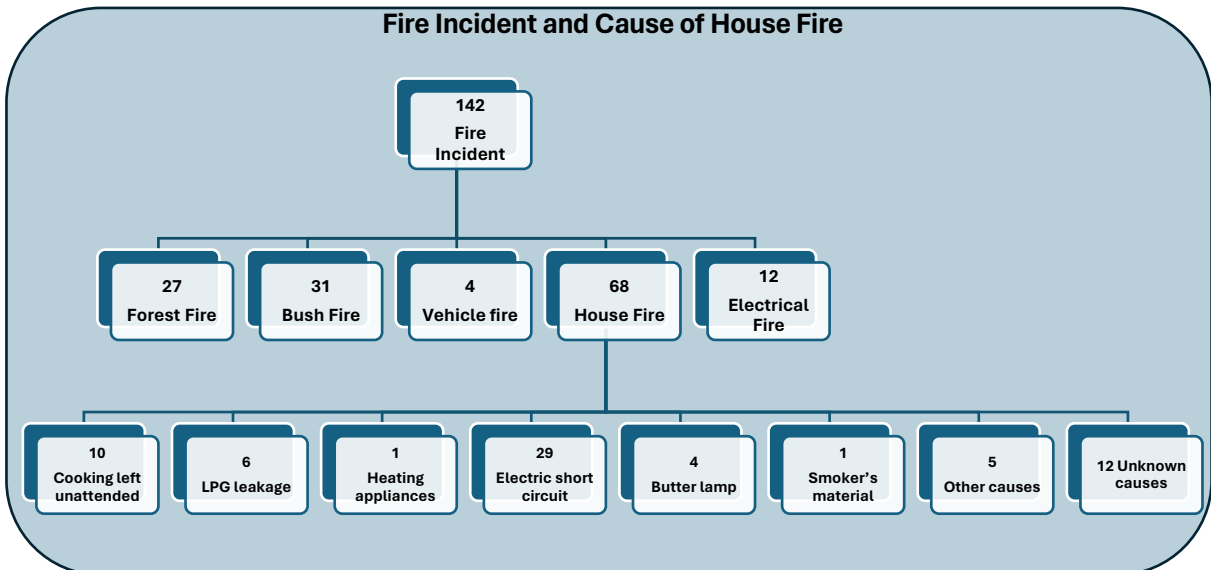
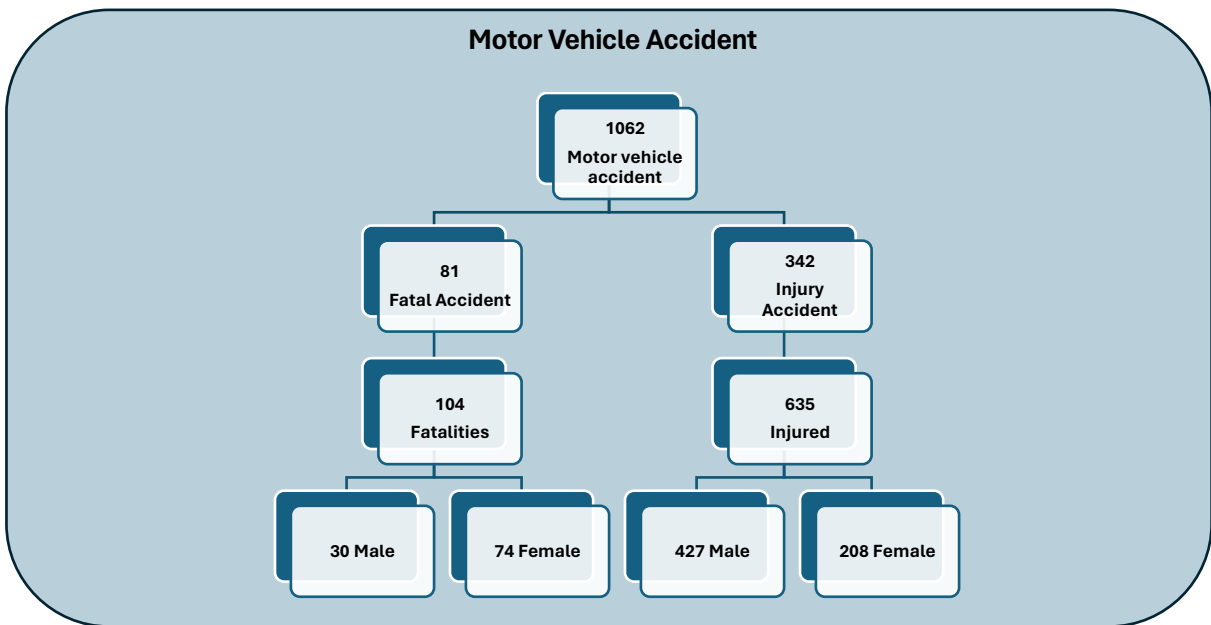
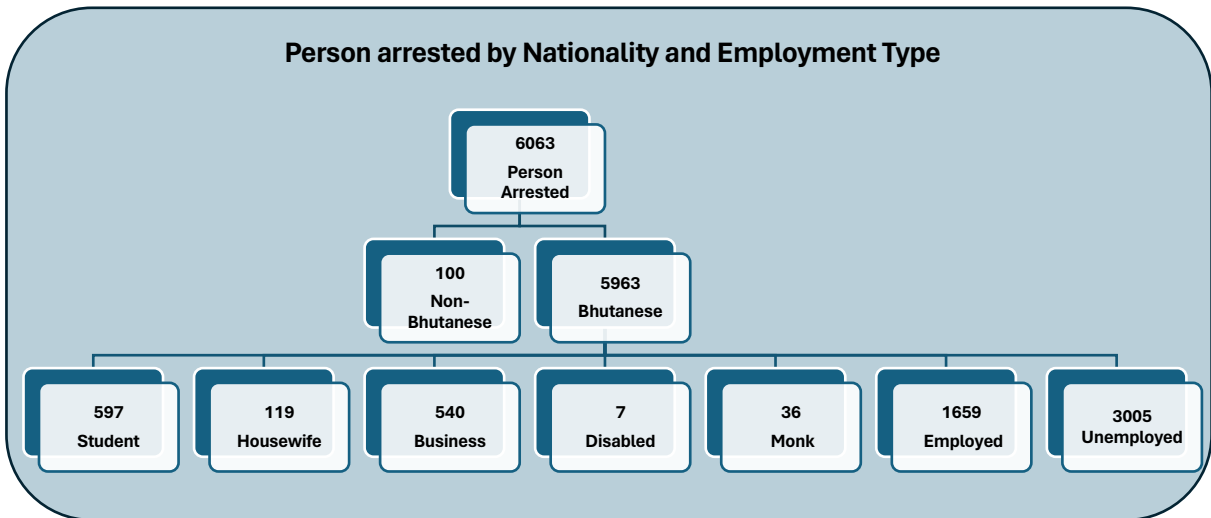
focus is on the most severe aspect of the incident, providing a more accurate representation of its gravity. The principal offence identified through this process is used for calculating both the crime rate and the crime severity index.

In cases where two offences are equally ranked in terms of severity, priority is given to the crime that affects humans. This means that crimes directly harming individuals are considered more important for statistical purposes.

Additionally, alongside reporting the principal offence, this book also includes the number of offences in each incident. This additional information provides a clearer picture of the total number of crimes committed within the community.

2023 STATISTICS AT A GLANCE





CHAPTER 1: ROYAL BHUTAN POLICE

1.1 Introduction

The Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) stands as a cornerstone of law enforcement within the Kingdom of Bhutan, with roots stretching back to its establishment on September 1, 1965. Its foundational formation involved the reassignment of 555 personnel from the Royal Bhutan Army, marking the beginning of a dedicated force focused on maintaining peace, order, and security throughout the nation.

Since its inception, the RBP has remained steadfast in its commitment to upholding the rule of law. This commitment is encapsulated in its overarching vision: "To make Bhutan a safe place to live and work." This vision reflects the RBP's dedication to ensuring the safety and well-being of all Bhutanese citizens and residents, fostering an environment where individuals can thrive and contribute to society without fear of harm or insecurity.

To realize its vision, the RBP has embraced a clear and comprehensive mission: "Maintaining law and order, prevention, investigation and detection of crime, and protection of life and property by enforcing the law firmly without fear or favour." This mission statement serves as a guiding beacon for the RBP's actions and initiatives, outlining its core objectives and the principles by which it operates.

Central to the RBP's mission is the maintenance of law and order, ensuring that the legal framework governing Bhutanese society is upheld and respected. This involves not only responding to incidents of crime but also proactively preventing criminal activities through community engagement, public awareness campaigns, and strategic enforcement efforts.

Moreover, the RBP is entrusted with the crucial responsibilities of investigating and detecting crime, employing rigorous investigative techniques and procedures to identify perpetrators and bring them to justice. By conducting thorough and impartial investigations, the RBP seeks to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions and that justice is served for victims and affected communities.

In addition to its law enforcement duties, the RBP places a strong emphasis on the protection of life and property, recognizing these as fundamental rights that must be safeguarded. Whether responding to emergencies, providing assistance during natural disasters, or implementing measures to prevent accidents and injuries, the RBP is dedicated to preserving the safety and security of all individuals within the Kingdom of Bhutan.

Throughout its history, the RBP has operated with a steadfast commitment to its vision and mission, earning the trust and respect of the Bhutanese people through its dedication, professionalism, and unwavering adherence to the principles of justice, integrity, and service. As a key pillar of Bhutan's law enforcement landscape, the RBP continues to play a vital role in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity throughout the Kingdom.

1.2 Mandates and Responsibilities

In addition to its primary role in law enforcement, the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) has evolved to undertake a diverse array of responsibilities that extend beyond traditional policing functions. This expansion of duties underscores the RBP's adaptability and commitment to holistically serving the needs of society, reflecting its dedication to upholding public safety and well-being across various domains.

One significant area where the RBP has extended its purview is in managing prison administration. As custodians of the law, the RBP plays a crucial role in ensuring the safe and secure confinement of individuals who have been convicted of criminal offences. This involves overseeing the day-to-day operations of correctional facilities, implementing rehabilitative programs aimed at facilitating the reintegration of offenders into society, and maintaining discipline and order within prison settings.

Furthermore, the RBP is actively involved in firefighting operations, responding to emergencies and combating fires to protect lives, property, and the environment. Through specialized training and the deployment of firefighting resources, the RBP plays a vital role in mitigating the impact of fires and other disasters, demonstrating its commitment to safeguarding communities from harm.

In line with its dedication to youth development and rehabilitation of convicted individuals, the RBP engages in initiatives aimed at supporting and guiding young individuals towards positive pathways. This may involve educational programs, vocational training, and mentorship opportunities designed to empower youth and steer them away from involvement in criminal activities.

During times of disaster, the RBP plays a pivotal role in coordinating and conducting relief efforts, mobilizing resources, and providing assistance to affected communities. Whether responding to natural disasters such as floods or addressing man-made crises, the RBP's swift and coordinated response helps mitigate the impact of disasters and facilitate recovery efforts.

RBP is also responsible for regulating traffic and ensuring road safety on Bhutan's roadways. This involves enforcing traffic laws, managing congestion, and promoting safe driving practices to reduce the incidence of accidents and fatalities. By maintaining order and discipline on the roads, the RBP contributes to enhancing public safety and mobility for all road users.

RBP is entrusted with the crucial task of ensuring the security of VIPs (Very Important Persons) and critical infrastructure installations. Through diligent monitoring, risk assessment, and protective measures, the RBP helps safeguard key individuals and facilities from potential threats, thereby preserving national security and stability.

The men and women of the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) extend their service to United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions, contributing to global peace and security. Deployed to conflict-affected regions, RBP personnel uphold principles of impartiality and respect for human rights while conducting patrols and providing security for displaced populations. This involvement underscores Bhutan's commitment to international peace and stability while offering valuable opportunities for skill development and cultural exchange. Through these efforts, RBP peacekeepers serve as ambassadors of goodwill, fostering cooperation and solidarity on the global stage.

The Royal Bhutan Police oversees the Integrated Check Posts (ICPs), strategically located regional units along the southern borders. Their primary responsibility is to ensure effective border control, managing the flow of goods, people, and vehicles. These ICPs conduct operational and enforcement tasks on behalf of law enforcement agencies, playing a crucial role in maintaining security protocols, facilitating smooth checkpoint operations, and ensuring compliance with regulations upon entry and exit.

This multifaceted approach exemplifies the RBP's commitment to addressing society's diverse needs and challenges while remaining grounded in its core values of integrity, professionalism, and service. By expanding its responsibilities beyond traditional law enforcement functions, the RBP demonstrates its versatility and readiness to adapt to evolving circumstances, ultimately contributing to the safety, security, and well-being of the people of Bhutan.

1.3 Organizational Structure

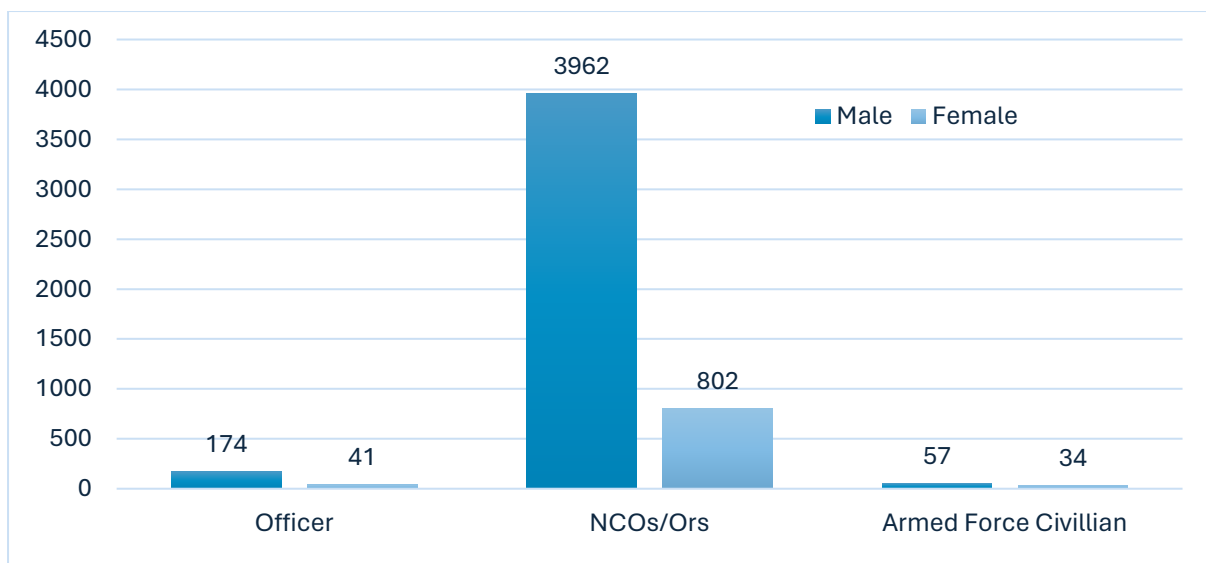
The organisational structure of the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) is a well-defined system designed to efficiently manage its various departments, divisions and units, ensuring effective law enforcement and service delivery throughout the Kingdom of Bhutan. Under the leadership

of the Chief of Police, key offices include the Professional Standards Division, Public Information Office, and Explosives Management Division. Similarly, the Additional Chief of Police oversees offices such as the Planning and Development Division, Information and Communication Technology Division, and Integrated Check Post Management Division.

Further down the hierarchy, the Deputy Chiefs of Police manage critical departments, including the Administration and Finance Department, Crime and Operations Department, Intelligence Bureau, and Special Police Department (SPD), each comprising specialised divisions and units tailored to specific functions and responsibilities. Additionally, the organisational structure extends to Field Divisions, Police Stations, Community Police Centres, Gewog Gagdey, and Check posts strategically positioned to ensure accessibility and responsiveness to the diverse needs of communities across Bhutan. These units, led by officers and experienced personnel, play a crucial role in implementing policies and carrying out operations to maintain law and order, prevent crime, and protect the lives and property of the Bhutanese populace.

The distribution of 42 police stations across 14 field divisions underscores the strategic geographic deployment of resources for effective law enforcement coverage throughout the region. This organizational setup reflects a balanced allocation of personnel resources, emphasizing the significance of operational efficiency and administrative support in fulfilling the RBP's mission of maintaining law and order within Bhutan.

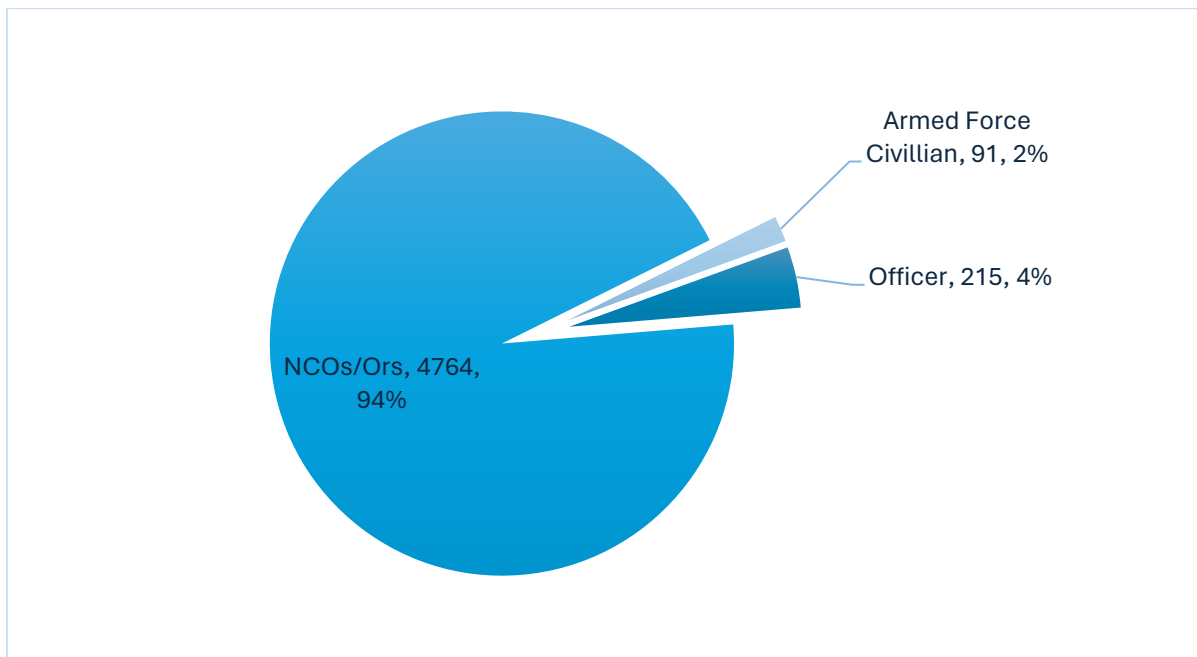
Figure 1.31: Strength of Police Personnel and Civilians in Royal Bhutan Police (As of May 2024).



The Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) operates with a structured hierarchy encompassing officers, non-commissioned officers/other ranks (NCOs/ORs), and civilians. Within this framework,

officers, comprising individuals holding authoritative positions, represent a mere 4% of the total workforce. In contrast, the backbone of the RBP consists of NCOs/ORs, constituting a substantial 94% of the total workforce. These personnel fulfil operational and support roles crucial for the day-to-day functioning of law enforcement activities. Additionally, civilians, constituting 2% of the total, contribute to administrative, technical, and logistical support, ensuring the seamless operation of the police force.

Figure 1.32: Percentage of RBP Personnel and Civilians (As of May 2024).



1.4 Legal Framework

The operations of the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) are deeply entrenched within a comprehensive legal framework designed to ensure accountability, fairness, and the protection of individual rights. At the core of this framework are several key legislations, including the Royal Bhutan Police Act, the Civil and Criminal Procedure Code of Bhutan, and the Penal Code of Bhutan. These statutes serve as the bedrock for law enforcement activities, defining the powers granted to the police, outlining their responsibilities, and establishing the boundaries within which they must operate.

The Royal Bhutan Police Act delineates the structure, organization, and functions of the police force, while the civil and criminal procedure code provides procedural guidelines for conducting investigations, making arrests, and carrying out legal proceedings. Additionally, the

Penal Code of Bhutan outlines the various offences and corresponding penalties, thereby empowering the police to enforce the law and maintain public order.

However, the legal framework extends beyond these primary legislations to encompass a plethora of Acts, regulations and policies that offer further guidance to RBP personnel in their day-to-day operations. Fundamentally, the RBP is committed to upholding the rule of law and respecting the rights of individuals in all aspects of its operations. This commitment is not only enshrined in the legal framework but also ingrained in the ethos of the police force itself. By operating within the confines of the law and respecting the dignity and rights of every individual, the RBP strives to foster trust, legitimacy, and cooperation within the community it serves.

1.5 Core Values and Ethical Standards

The Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) operates under a robust set of core values—integrity, professionalism, accountability, and respect for human rights—which form the bedrock of its law enforcement and other duties. Integrity is central to the RBP's reputation, underscoring the importance of honesty, transparency, and moral uprightness in all actions. This value ensures that the RBP's operations are conducted with unwavering ethical standards, fostering public trust and confidence. Professionalism, another key value, demands a commitment to excellence and continuous improvement. It ensures that RBP personnel are equipped with the necessary skills and expertise to perform their roles effectively, maintaining high standards of service delivery and operational efficiency.

Accountability is crucial within the RBP, as it holds personnel responsible for their actions and decisions, promoting ethical conduct and strict adherence to the rule of law. This value ensures that RBP members are answerable for their behaviour, fostering a culture of responsibility and integrity. Finally, respect for human rights is fundamental to all RBP operations, emphasizing the dignity, equality, and rights of every individual. By prioritizing human rights, the RBP ensures that its law enforcement practices are fair, just, and humane, reflecting its commitment to upholding the principles of justice and equality in all aspects of its work. Together, these core values and ethical standards create a strong framework that guides the RBP in its mission to maintain law and order while protecting the rights and well-being of the Bhutanese people.

1.6 Community Engagement and Partnerships

Acknowledging the pivotal role of community engagement in effective policing, the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) actively collaborates with communities and stakeholders to address shared concerns and priorities. Within the Crime and Operations Department, the Crime Prevention Division (CPD) under the Deputy Chief of Police takes proactive measures to tackle crime and enhance safety through various initiatives. These initiatives include planning and executing community policing strategies, developing crime prevention programs, securing necessary funding, offering support to field divisions, and compiling detailed reports on crime prevention efforts. Additionally, the CPD conducts regular reviews of crime prevention strategies to ensure their effectiveness, making adjustments as needed to address emerging challenges.

Through a concerted effort involving partnerships with stakeholders and community members, the CPD strives to create a safer environment and reduce crime rates through educational campaigns, awareness initiatives, and targeted interventions. Programs such as community policing, the police youth partnership program, and sensitization initiatives serve to build trust, encourage collaboration, and empower communities to actively participate in crime prevention and the promotion of public safety. Furthermore, collaborative ventures with government entities, civil society organizations, and international partners enhance the RBP's capabilities, enabling the adoption of comprehensive approaches to address multifaceted security challenges and improve overall societal well-being.

1.7 Challenges and Opportunities

The Royal Bhutan Police (RBP), despite its achievements, confronts several challenges in fulfilling its mandate, such as resource limitations, emerging crime patterns, technological advancements, and shifting societal dynamics. Nonetheless, these hurdles also offer avenues for innovation, capacity enhancement, and cooperation. Through embracing technological advancements, fostering strategic partnerships, and prioritizing the professional growth of its personnel, the RBP remains committed to adapting to evolving circumstances while consistently addressing the needs of the Bhutanese populace. By leveraging technology, the RBP can enhance its operational efficiency and effectiveness in crime prevention and response.

Moreover, strengthening collaborations with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners, enables the RBP to leverage

collective expertise and resources to tackle complex challenges comprehensively. Additionally, investing in the continuous training and development of its workforce equips RBP personnel with the skills and knowledge needed to navigate changing crime landscapes and societal trends adeptly. Through proactive measures and strategic initiatives, the RBP remains resilient and adaptable, ensuring its ability to uphold public safety and security in Bhutan amidst evolving circumstances.

1.8 Conclusion

In conclusion, the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) plays a pivotal role in maintaining law and order in the Kingdom of Bhutan since its establishment in 1965. Its vision of making Bhutan a safe place to live and work is supported by a comprehensive mission focused on enforcing the law, preventing crime, and protecting life and property. This commitment to public safety is evident in the RBP's multi-faceted responsibilities, including managing prison administration, firefighting, youth development, disaster response, traffic regulation, VIP security, and participation in UN peacekeeping missions.

The RBP's organizational structure is strategically designed to ensure efficient law enforcement across the nation, with a clear hierarchy and well-distributed resources. The legal framework guiding the RBP, encompassing key legislations like the Royal Bhutan Police Act, ensures accountability, fairness, and the protection of individual rights.

Core values of integrity, professionalism, accountability, and respect for human rights underpin all RBP operations. Community engagement and partnerships play a crucial role in crime prevention and public safety, with initiatives such as community policing and youth programs fostering collaboration and trust.

Despite facing challenges such as resource limitations and emerging crime patterns, the RBP remains adaptable and resilient. By embracing technological advancements, strategic partnerships, and continuous professional development, the RBP is well-equipped to address evolving societal needs and ensure the safety and security of the Bhutanese people. The RBP's dedication and professionalism continue to earn the trust and respect of the community, reinforcing its vital role in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity throughout Bhutan.

CHAPTER 2: ANALYTICAL REVIEW

2.1: Background

Each year, the Royal Bhutan Police releases the "Statistical Yearbook," using official statistics collected from reported incidents nationwide. This report encompasses criminal, non-criminal, substance abuse, motor vehicle, and fire-related incidents. Nevertheless, deciding whether to report a crime to authorities is influenced by several factors, including the perceived severity of the offence, concerns about privacy, personal relationships with those implicated, the sensitive nature of the crime, feelings of shame, and logistical challenges in filing a report.

The divergence between documented and actual occurrences is frequently termed the "dark figure of crime." Experts in criminology and sociology utilize this concept to highlight the extent of undisclosed or undetected criminal acts.

Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of the crime landscape within the country necessitates an examination of both reported and unreported incidents. Surveys capturing unreported and underreported crimes, combined with police-recorded statistics, may offer valuable insights into the true extent of criminal activity in the country.

The data presented in this publication originate from the "National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS)," a database that enables police stations to promptly record incidents as they are reported. This system serves as a critical tool in documenting and analysing various types of incidents, facilitating a more comprehensive understanding of law enforcement challenges and crime dynamics within the country.

2.2: Criminal Incident

The term "Criminal incident" in this context refers to an event recorded by the police as a single case, which may involve multiple offences, accused perpetrators, and/or victims. These offences are committed under various acts and regulations within the Kingdom of Bhutan, covering a diverse range of legal domains.

The frequency of incidents by each act and regulation in 2023 is depicted in Figure 2.21. The Penal Code stands out as the cornerstone of Bhutanese criminal law, with a significant count of 2155 (82%), indicating a wide spectrum of criminal activities regulated by this act. The Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Substance Abuse Act with 411 counts (15.72%), addresses the critical issue of drug abuse and trafficking, reflecting Royal Bhutan's dedication to combatting drug-related crimes and safeguarding public health. The

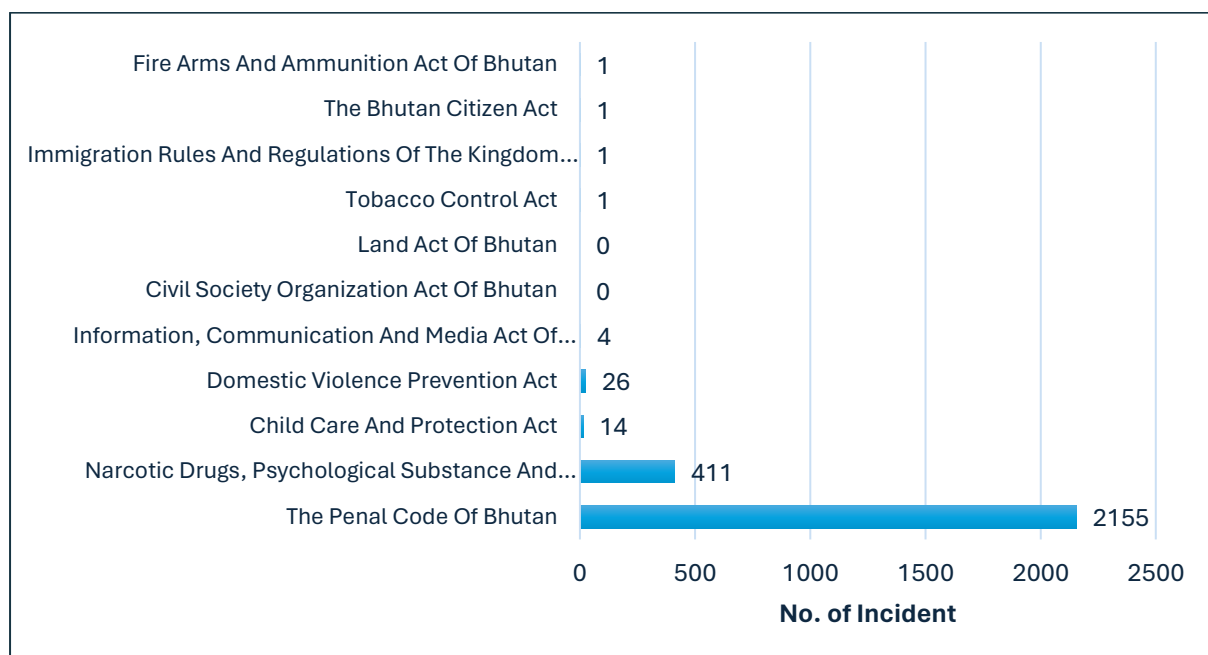
relatively high count underscores the severity of the drug problem and the necessity for stringent enforcement measures.

Likewise, there have been 26 reported incidents, constituting 0.99% of the total, under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act. These incidents primarily involve economic and emotional offences. Notably, cases involving physical and sexual abuse are handled separately under the penal code of Bhutan, categorized as battery and other sexual offences, respectively. Consequently, the actual count of domestic violence cases is likely higher than reflected in these figures. This underscores the prevalence of domestic violence within society, highlighting the urgent need for proactive preventive measures and robust support systems to aid victims.

Meanwhile, the Child Care and Protection Act, with a count of 14 (0.54%), signifies the Royal Bhutan Police’s commitment to protecting children’s rights and well-being. The low count may suggest a relatively low incidence of child-related offences or a lack of reporting due to various factors.

The Information, Communication and Media Act of Bhutan, with 4 counts (0.15%), regulates information dissemination, reflecting the government’s efforts to promote responsible journalism and ensure accurate information dissemination. The low count suggests minimal legal disputes or controversies in this domain.

Figure 2.21: Criminal Incident by Act and Regulations 2023.



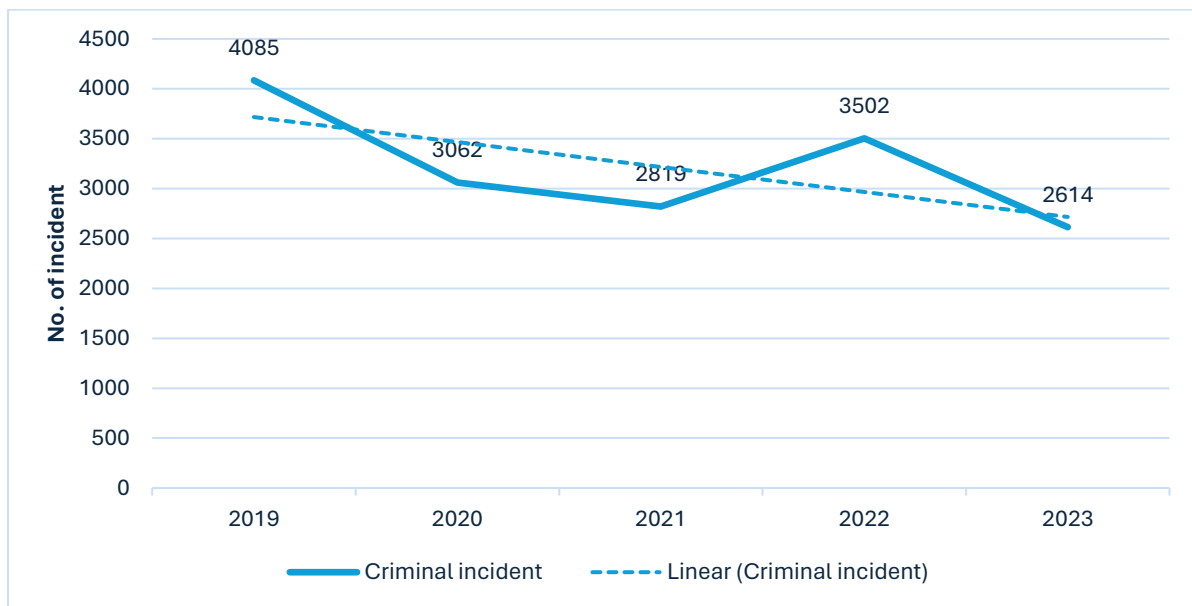
Other acts reported fewer criminal incidents in 2023. Overall, these figures provide insight into the enforcement and impact of various legal frameworks in addressing crime and promoting public safety within Bhutan.

2.3: Crime Trend

Figure 2.31 illustrates the trends in total criminal incidents reported in Bhutan from 2019 to 2023. Through an analysis of these annual variations, we aim to discern patterns, trends, and potential factors influencing the country's overall crime landscape over the five years. The data reveals fluctuations in total criminal incidents during this timeframe, with variations observed from year to year.

In 2019, before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the highest number of criminal incidents, totalling 4,085, was reported. Subsequently, a general decreasing trend in reported criminal incidents is evident from 2019 to 2023, marked by notable declines in subsequent years. The lowest number of criminal incidents was reported in 2023, with only 2,614 incidents recorded.

Figure 2.31: Trend in Criminal Incidents from 2019 to 2023.



However, this decline in reported criminal incidents in 2023 is primarily attributed to a change in recording practices by the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) concerning offence of substance abuse offences and offences of substance abuse by minors. Starting from 2023, the RBP excludes incidents of substance abuse and substance abuse by minors from the overall crime statistics. This decision is based on the understanding that such acts do not immediately result

in suspects being brought before the court. Instead, individuals undergo counselling, treatment, and rehabilitation for the first three instances of substance abuse, as evaluated by the Treatment Assessment Panel. Offenders are brought to court only after the fourth instance of substance abuse. Furthermore, cases involving substance abuse by minors are not brought before the court at all. Only cases of substance abuse that proceed to court are counted in the crime statistics.

The decreasing trend in reported criminal incidents over the past five years may indicate the effectiveness of crime prevention measures, law enforcement efforts, and community engagement initiatives implemented during the period. Additionally, factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which restricted movement for safety reasons, have also contributed to this trend.

The trend analysis of total criminal incidents in Bhutan from 2019 to 2023 offers valuable insights into the evolving crime landscape. However, further research and analysis are necessary to understand the underlying factors driving these trends and to inform targeted interventions and strategies for crime prevention and reduction efforts, which is beyond the scope of this book. Continued monitoring, and collaboration among law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and community stakeholders, along with data-driven approaches, are essential for effectively addressing emerging crime challenges and ensuring public safety and security in Bhutan.

2.4: Crime Rate

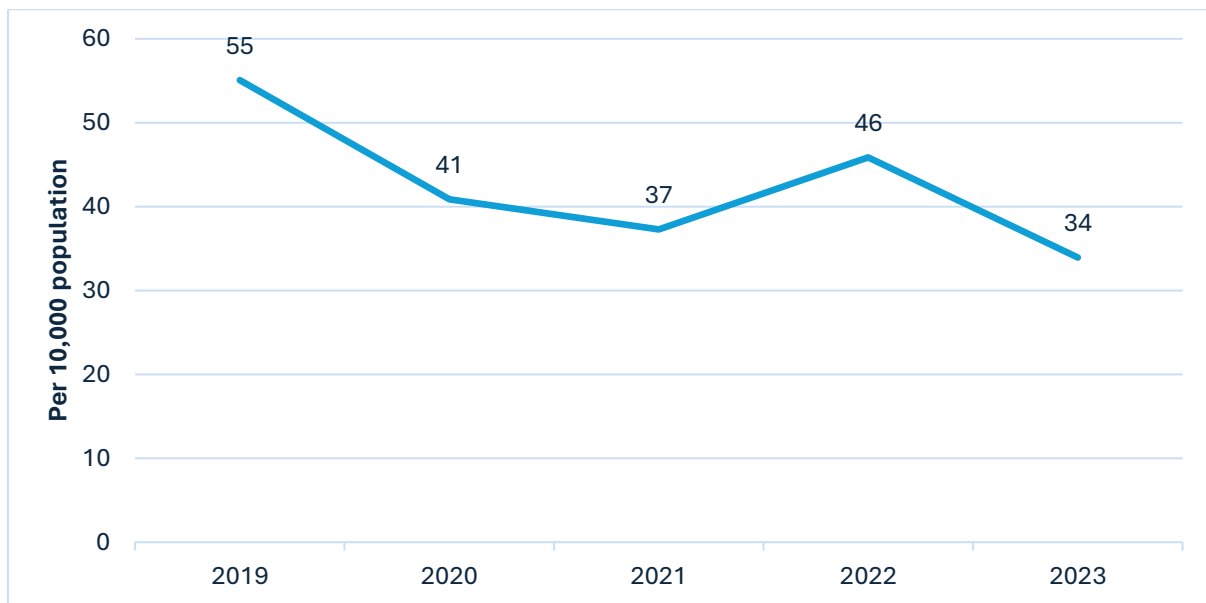
Understanding crime in Bhutan requires examining it from various perspectives. No single metric can encapsulate all the necessary information about its scope and attributes. Diverse methodologies cater to different needs, collectively offering a holistic insight into crime that a singular approach cannot achieve. For instance, the police-reported Crime Rate illuminates the sheer magnitude of crime entering the justice system. It enhances our comprehension of police operations and the judicial system's pressures and requirements.

Every year, the Royal Bhutan Police creates a detailed report about the number and types of crimes reported to us. This report carefully looks at how crime rates change across the country over time. To make it easier to compare crime rates in different places and years, we measure them as a rate per 10,000 people. The term "crime rate" is important because it shows how often crimes are reported to the police in a certain area. It helps understand how much crime is happening and how it's changing over time. To calculate the crime rate, the total number of

reported crimes is divided by the population of the area. It's important to note that every type of crime, no matter how serious, is counted the same way in this calculation. So, for example, one murder counts the same as one assault when we're figuring out the crime rate.

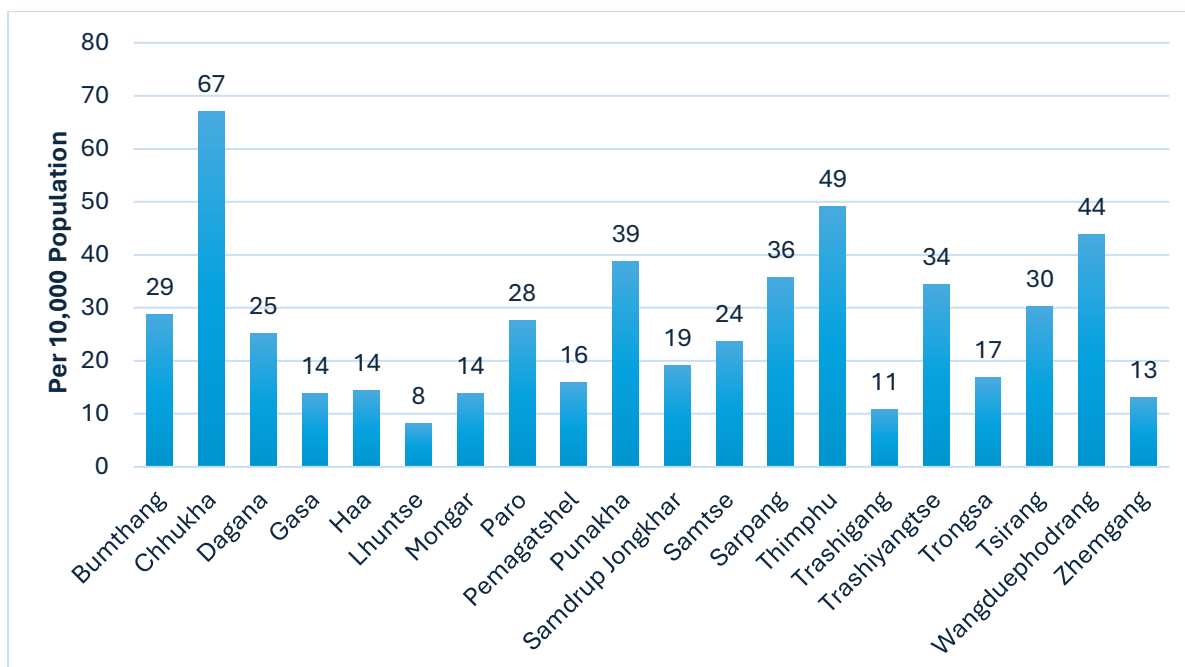
The crime rates in Bhutan from 2019 to 2023 exhibit a fluctuating pattern with notable trends as shown in figure 2.41. In 2019, the crime rate stood at 55, significantly dropping to 41 in 2020 and 37 in 2021. This decline, amounting to a 32.7% reduction over the two years, may have been influenced by the global COVID-19 pandemic, during which lockdowns and movement restrictions likely contributed to fewer opportunities for crime. However, in 2022, the crime rate increased to 46, possibly due to the easing of pandemic restrictions and a resurgence in social and economic activities. The trend reversed again in 2023, with the crime rate falling to 34, the lowest in five years, primarily attributed to the change in recording practice by the Royal Bhutan Police.

Figure 2.41: Crime Rate Per 10,000 Population.



Analysing the crime rates per 10,000 population across the dzongkhags of Bhutan reveals some interesting patterns. First and foremost, there appears to be significant variation in crime rates among different regions. For instance, while some dzongkhags like Lhuntse (8 per 10,000 population), Trashigang (11 per 10,000 population), and Zhemgang (13 per 10,000 population) exhibit relatively low crime rates, others like Chhukha (67 per 10,000 population), Thimphu (49 per 10,000 population), and Wangduephodrang (44 per 10,000 population) show considerably higher rates. This variance could be attributed to socioeconomic conditions, population density, urbanization levels, and law enforcement effectiveness.

Figure 2.42: Crime Rate by Dzongkhag, 2023.



2.5: Crime Severity Index

In 2023, the Royal Bhutan Police introduced a new tool known as the "Crime Severity Index (CSI)" to gauge the severity of reported crimes. This Index enables RBP to track fluctuations in the seriousness of police-reported crime over time. It accomplishes this by assessing not only changes in the quantity of crime but also the relative gravity of each offence.

The traditional "crime rate" is calculated by dividing the total count of reported criminal incidents by the population, with each reported offence equally influencing the rate, regardless of its severity. As a result, fluctuations in high-volume but less severe offences significantly affect this rate. Around 66% of police-reported crime in Bhutan stems from petty crime. Fluctuations in the reporting of these offences to the police can significantly impact the overall crime rate.

In contrast, the Crime Severity Index is structured to assign greater weight to more serious crimes compared to lesser ones. This approach ensures that fluctuations in serious offences have a more pronounced impact on the Index than on the conventional crime rate. In determining the weight (seriousness) of each offence, the actual sentences issued by courts across the country are taken into consideration. This weight accounts for both the incarceration rate and the average length of prison sentences for each offence. The incarceration rate for each offence is calculated by dividing the number of persons convicted

by the total number of individuals arrested and brought before the court. The current weights provided in this publication are derived from five years of court conviction data spanning from 2019 to 2023. Lastly, the Crime Severity Index is calculated by multiplying the total incidents for each offence by its corresponding weight, then aggregating the weighted incidents and dividing by the total population. To ensure clarity, the index is standardized to 100 with 2019 serving as the base year.

Figure 2.51: Crime Severity Index, 2019-2023.

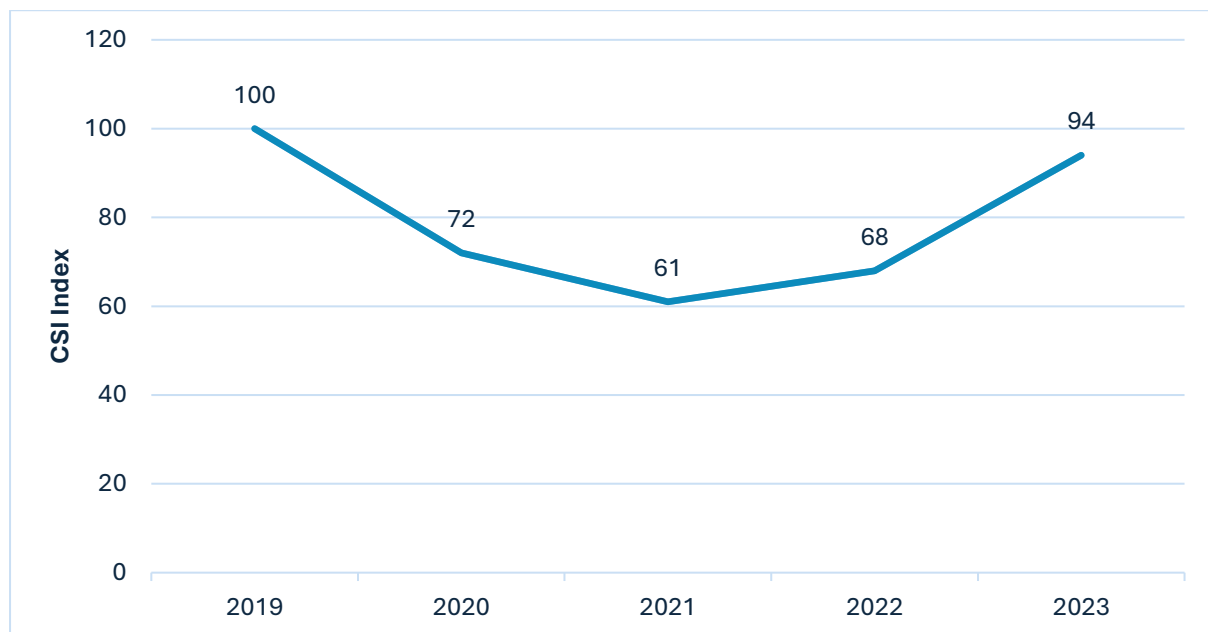
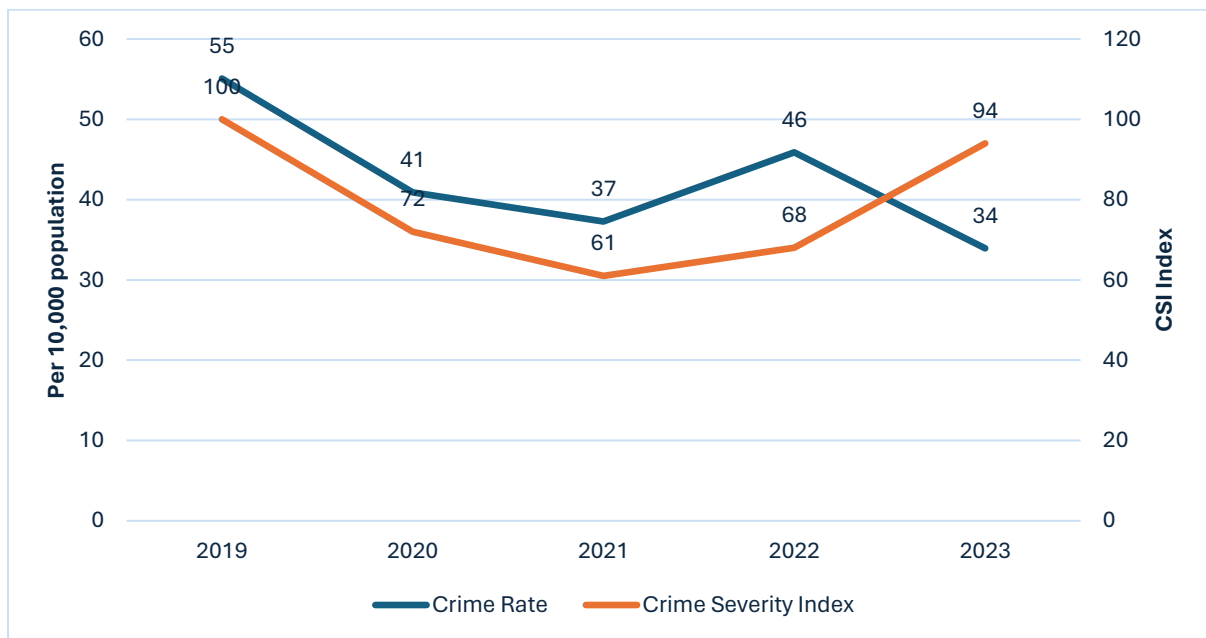


Figure 2.51 examines the trends in the Crime Severity Index (CSI) from 2019 to 2023. The CSI for 2019 was set as the base year with a value of 100. This serves as a reference point for comparing the severity of reported crimes in later years. By 2020, the CSI dropped to 72, indicating a decrease in the severity of reported crimes compared to 2019 by 28%. In 2021, the CSI further declined to 61, signalling a continued decrease in the severity of reported crimes compared to both 2019 and 2020. This indicates that reported crimes were even less serious in 2021 compared to the previous years. By 2022, the CSI saw a slight increase to 68, suggesting a slight uptick in the severity of reported crimes compared to 2021 but still lower than 2019. Finally, in 2023, the CSI rose to 94, indicating an increase in the severity of reported crimes compared to the previous year. However, it is still lower than the base year of 2019. It is important to note that only incidents of substance abuse that were forwarded to the court were included in calculating the crime severity index.

Figure 2.52 shows the crime rate and crime severity index data from 2019 to 2023 which provides valuable insights into the frequency and seriousness of the crime over the period. Over this period, there is a noticeable fluctuation in both indicators. For instance, the crime rate in 2019 stood at 55 incidents per 10,000 population, which decreased to 34 incidents in 2023. However, the crime severity index followed a more varied trajectory, starting at 100 in 2019, dipping to 61 in 2021, and rising to 94 in 2023. While the crime rate indicates the frequency of criminal incidents, the severity index highlights the gravity of offences committed. Thus, the simultaneous decrease in crime rate alongside fluctuations in severity index underscores the complex nature of law enforcement challenges faced by the Royal Bhutan Police, necessitating a multifaceted approach to maintaining public security.

Figure 2.52: Crime Severity Index and Crime Rate, 2019 – 2023.

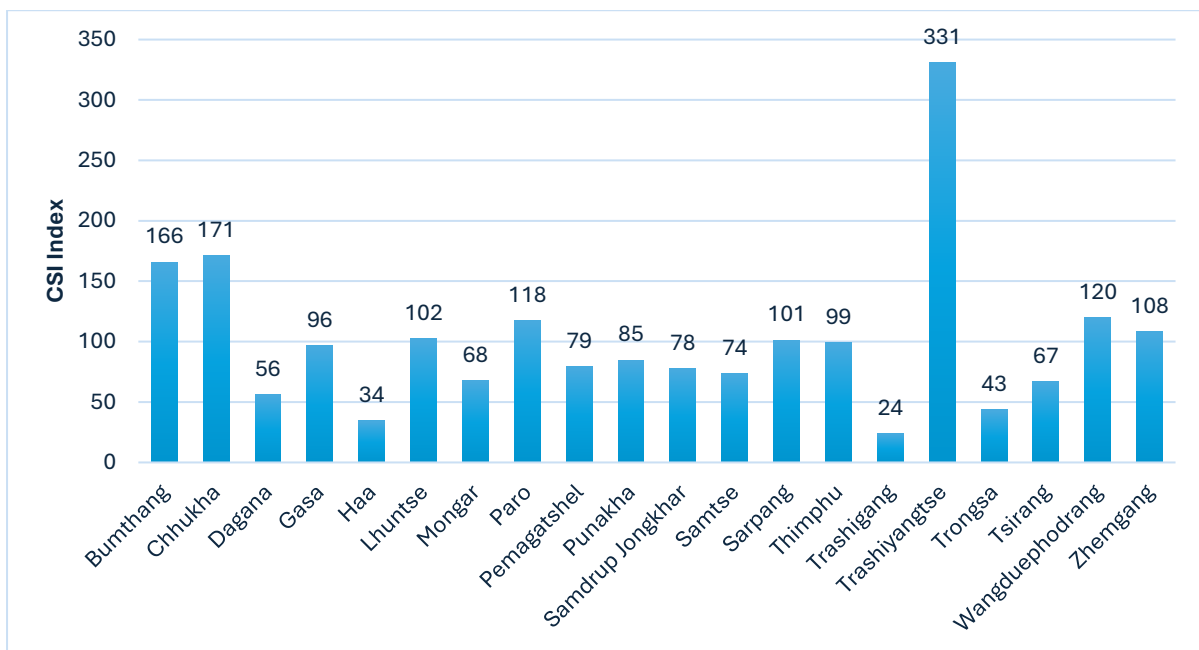


Furthermore, the contrasting trends between the crime rate and severity index over the five years suggest subtle shifts in criminal activities. Despite the overall decline in the crime rate, the fluctuating severity index indicates variations in the seriousness of offences over time. For instance, while a decrease in crime rate may indicate successful crime prevention measures, a simultaneous increase in severity index could signify a shift towards more serious offences. Therefore, a holistic approach that addresses both the frequency and gravity of offences is essential for ensuring sustained public safety and security in Bhutan.

Figure 2.53 shows the Crime Severity Index (CSI) across various Dzongkhags in Bhutan. The graph reveals a broad spectrum of CSI values across Dzongkhags, underscoring significant

variations in crime severity levels throughout Bhutan. Notably, Trashiyangtse emerges as the Dzongkhag with the highest CSI value of 331, suggesting a significant concentration of severe crimes relative to its population size. Specifically, police-reported crime in Trashiyangtse is 231% more serious than the national crime severity index. Similarly, other Dzongkhags with relatively high CSI values include Chhukha (171), Bumthang (166), and Wangduephodrang (120), suggesting elevated levels of reported crime severity within these regions.

Figure 2.53: Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2023.



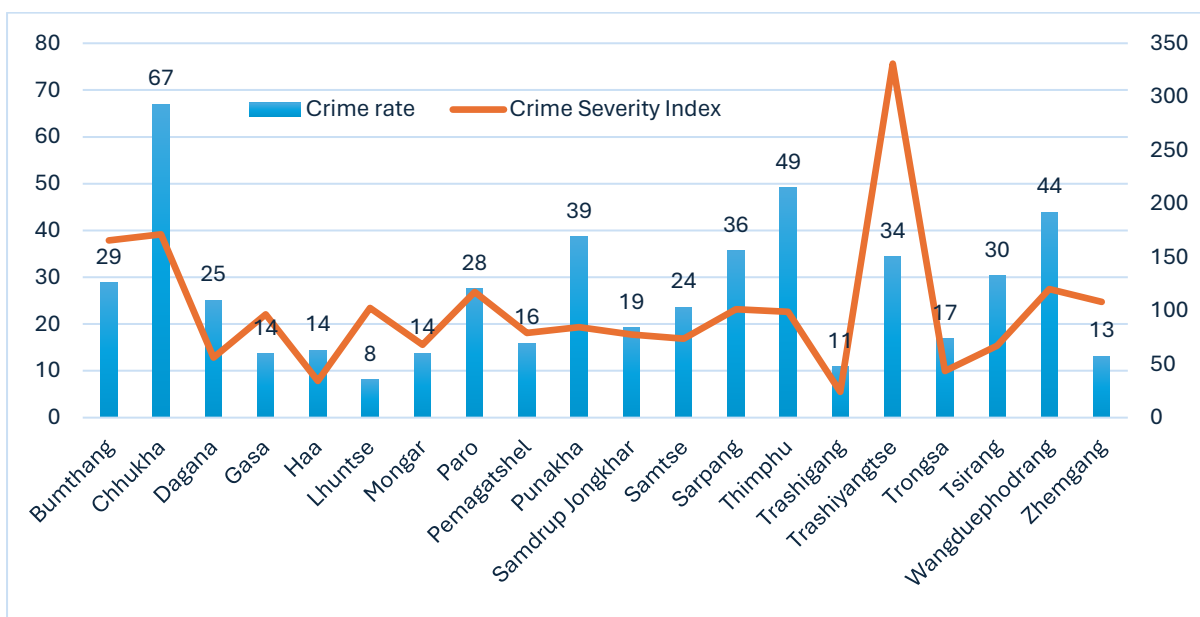
On the other hand, certain Dzongkhags exhibit lower CSI values, implying a comparatively lower severity of reported crimes. For instance, Trashigang, with a CSI index of 24, indicates that crime reported in Trashigang is 76% less serious in nature compared to the national crime severity index in 2023. Dzongkhags such as Haa (34) and Trongsa (43) also record relatively lower CSI values, further emphasizing the varied landscape of crime severity across Bhutan.

Analyzing the crime severity index and crime rates across Bhutan's dzongkhags in 2023 provides insights into the nature and prevalence of criminal activities. Dzongkhag such as Trashiyangtse stands out with a remarkably high crime severity index of 331, indicating the seriousness of the offences committed within the region. However, despite this high severity index, its crime rate per 10,000 population is 34, which is not the highest in the country. On the contrary, Thimphu exhibits a relatively lower severity index of 99. Despite this, it has one of the highest crime rates, with 49 incidents per 10,000 people, second only to Chhukha Dzongkhag. This indicates that while Thimphu encounters a higher frequency of criminal

incidents, crimes in Trashiyangtse tend to be more severe but occur less frequently relative to its population size.

Examining specific dzongkhags further reveals interesting patterns. For instance, Bumthang has a notable crime severity index of 166, indicating serious offences, yet its crime rate is 29 per 10,000 population, which is moderate compared to other regions. In contrast, Chhukha has a severity index of 171 but a significantly higher crime rate of 67. Similarly, Trashigang stands out with the lowest severity index of 24 and a relatively low crime rate of 11, suggesting a lower prevalence of serious offences compared to other dzongkhags.

Figure 2.54: Crime Rate and Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2023.



These comparisons emphasize the importance of considering both the severity and frequency of crimes when evaluating the overall security situation in each dzongkhag. While a high severity index indicates the gravity of offences, a high crime rate signifies the frequency of incidents. Understanding this detail is crucial for devising targeted law enforcement strategies and allocating resources effectively to maintain public safety and security across Bhutan's diverse regions.

2.6: Top 5 Criminal Incidents, 2023

In 2023, the top five reported criminal incidents were Battery, Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Larceny, Burglary, and Deceptive Practice. Battery involves intentionally and unlawfully using force against another person, resulting in harmful or offensive contact.

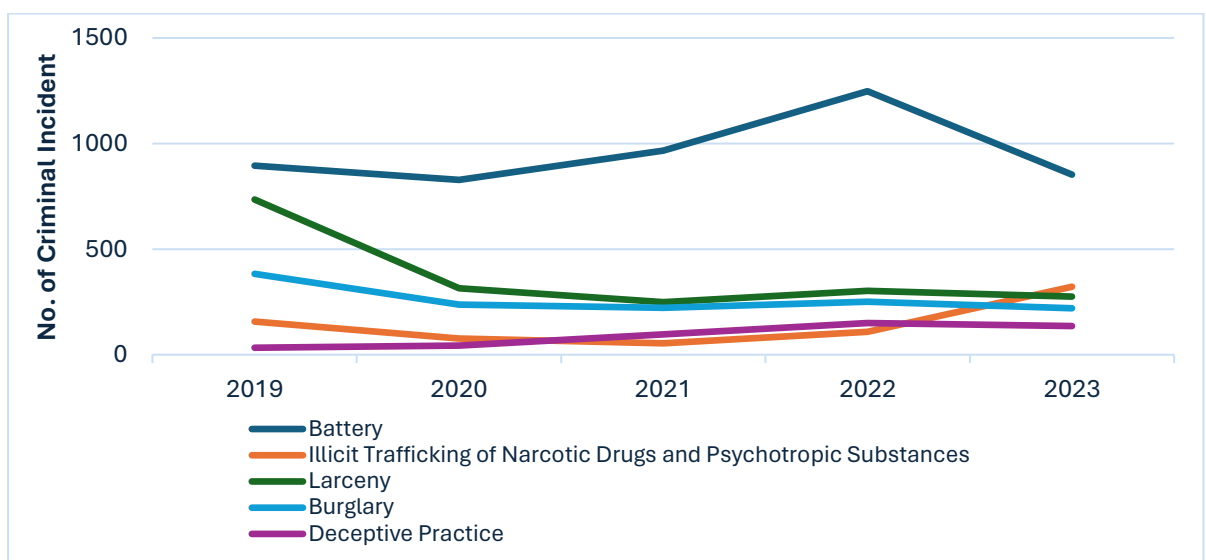
The illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances encompasses various illegal activities such as possessing, importing, exporting, selling, purchasing, transporting, distributing, or supplying substances listed under Schedules I and II of the Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, and Substance Abuse Act, regardless of their purity or formulation. It also includes engaging in similar activities involving substances listed under Schedules III and IV of the Act, irrespective of their purity level.

Larceny refers to taking or moving the property of another person without the owner's consent and with the intent to deprive the owner of the property or to appropriate it to the defendant or a third person. Burglary involves the unlawful act of entering or remaining in a building, occupied structure, or a distinctively secured or occupied part of a building or structure utilized as a residence, business, or industry, with or without the use of force, to commit a crime inside.

The deceptive practice involves knowingly engaging in actions such as using false weights or measures, providing less than the represented quantity of a good, making false statements to obtain property or credit, filing false affidavits or information, making false statements related to the sale of securities, facilitating fraud, altering items to appear genuine, or cheating someone to deliver property or induce actions through deception.

Figure 2.61 shows the trends in the top five reported criminal incidents to the Royal Bhutan Police from 2019 to 2023. Battery consistently ranks as one of the top reported criminal incidents throughout the period, with fluctuations in reported incidents. The highest number of incidents of battery was reported in 2022 (1,248 incidents), followed by a notable decrease in 2023 (853 incidents).

Figure 2.61: Trend in Top Five Criminal Incidents, 2019-2023.

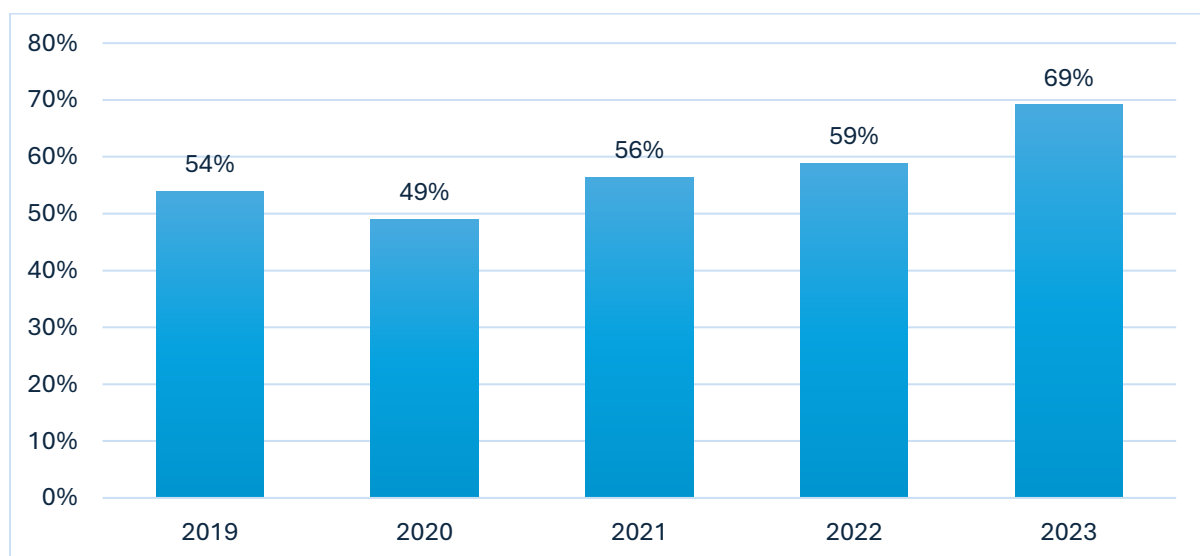


Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has seen a significant increase in reported incidents over the years. The number of reported incidents surged from 157 in 2019 to 322 in 2023, highlighting a growing concern over drug-related offences. This increasing trend can also be attributed to the Royal Bhutan Police's extensive nationwide crackdown on drug offences.

Reported incidents of larceny show a declining trend from 2019 to 2023, with a notable decrease observed in the number of incidents. Despite fluctuations, larceny remains a prevalent crime, with 276 reported incidents in 2023. Burglary incidents exhibit a downward trend over the five years, with a gradual decrease in reported incidents. In 2023, there were 220 reported burglary incidents, reflecting a decrease compared to previous years. Reported incidents of deceptive practice show fluctuations over the years, with a notable increase in 2021 and 2022 followed by a slight decrease in 2023. Despite variations, deceptive practice remains a concern, with 136 reported incidents in 2023.

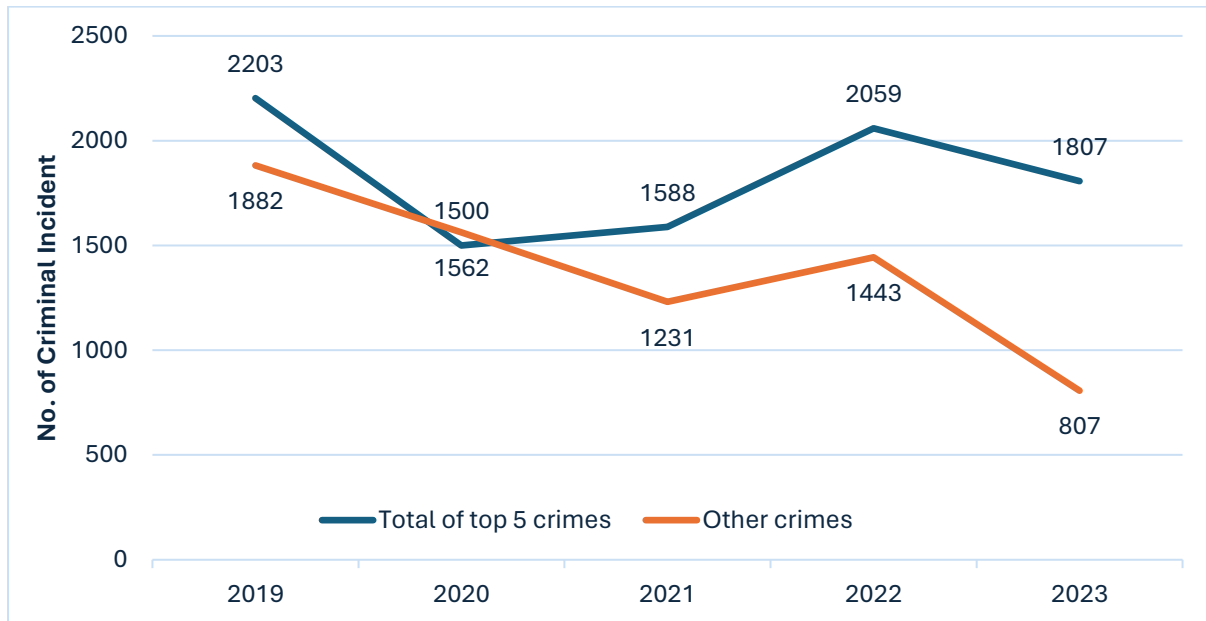
Analyzing the top five crimes reported in Bhutan from 2019 to 2023 reveals significant insights into the nature and prevalence of criminal activities. Battery, illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, larceny, burglary, and deceptive practice consistently emerged as the primary offences over the five years. These crimes collectively accounted for a substantial portion of the total criminal incidents, with their contribution ranging from 54% to 69%. Such consistency in the dominance of these offences underscores their persistent occurrence and impact on the country's security landscape.

Figure 2.62: Contribution to total crime, 2019-2023.



The consistent prominence of these top five crimes highlights specific areas of concern for law enforcement and policymakers. For instance, the high incidence of battery signals potential issues related to interpersonal violence and public safety. Similarly, the prevalence of illicit trafficking of drugs and psychotropic substances underscores the challenges posed by drug-related crimes, including addiction, health risks, and societal harm.

Figure 2.63: Trend of Top Five Crimes with Other Crimes, 2019-2023.



2.7: Crime Against the Person

The term "crime against the person" refers to a category of criminal acts that directly target individuals and cause harm to their physical, emotional, or psychological well-being. This category encompasses a wide range of offences, each posing a threat to the safety and security of individuals within a society. Some common examples of crimes against the person include assault, battery, sexual offences, and crimes involving vulnerable populations such as children, infants, mentally disabled individuals, and those deemed incompetent.

Some crimes against persons include homicide, assault, battery, sexual offences, and offences against children, infants, the mentally disabled, and incompetent persons. Homicide refers to the unlawful killing of one person by another, whether it is premeditated murder, manslaughter, or other forms of unlawful death. Homicide is one of the most serious crimes against a person and carries severe legal consequences.

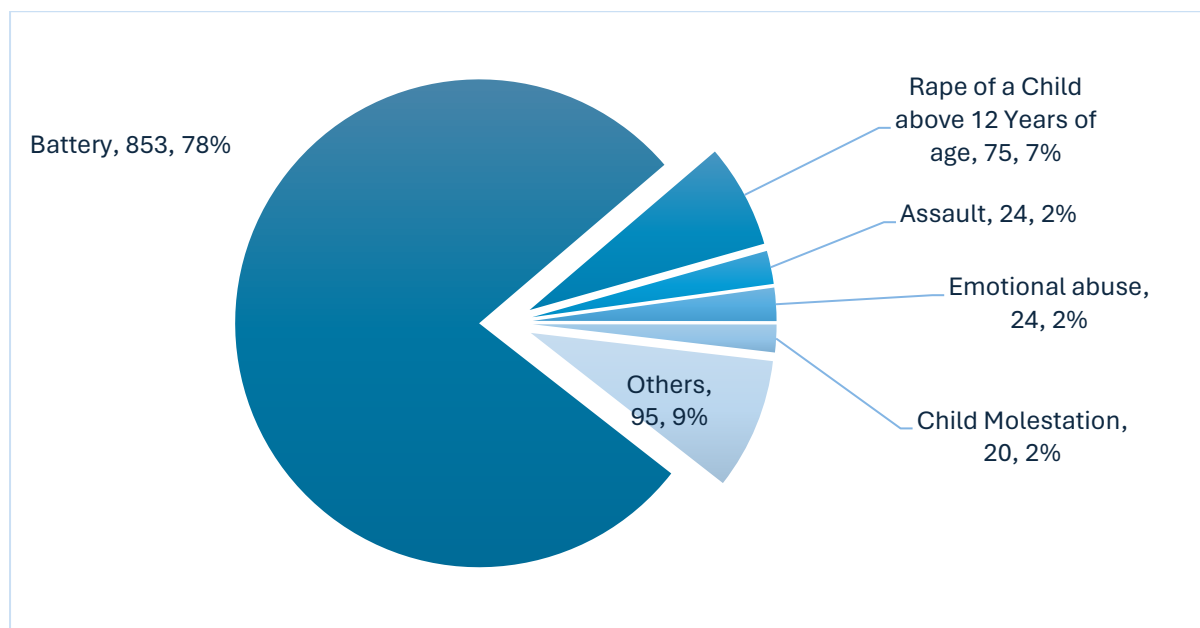
Assault involves the intentional act of causing another person to fear imminent harm or unwanted physical contact, while battery involves the actual physical harm inflicted upon another person. These offences may range from minor altercations to severe acts of violence, such as aggravated Battery.

Sexual Offences crimes involve sexual activity or contact, including rape, sexual harassment, and other forms of sexual violence. Sexual offences violate an individual's bodily autonomy and can have long-lasting traumatic effects on victims.

Offences Against Children, Infants, Mentally Disabled, and Incompetent Persons include crimes such as child abuse, child battery, exploitation of vulnerable individuals, and crimes committed against those who may lack the capacity to consent or protect themselves due to age or mental disability. These offences are particularly heinous due to the vulnerability of the victims involved.

The breakdown of crimes against persons in Bhutan for 2023 reveals a spectrum of offences. Battery is the most prevalent offence, with a notable 853 incidents reported. Additionally, the occurrence of 75 incidents of rape of a child above 12 years of age underscores the vulnerability of minors to sexual violence. Assault and emotional abuse, with 24 incidents each, highlight the presence of interpersonal conflicts and psychological harm within communities. Child molestation, reported in 20 instances, raises concern about the safety of children and the need for robust child protection measures.

Figure 2.71: Crime Against the Person, 2023.



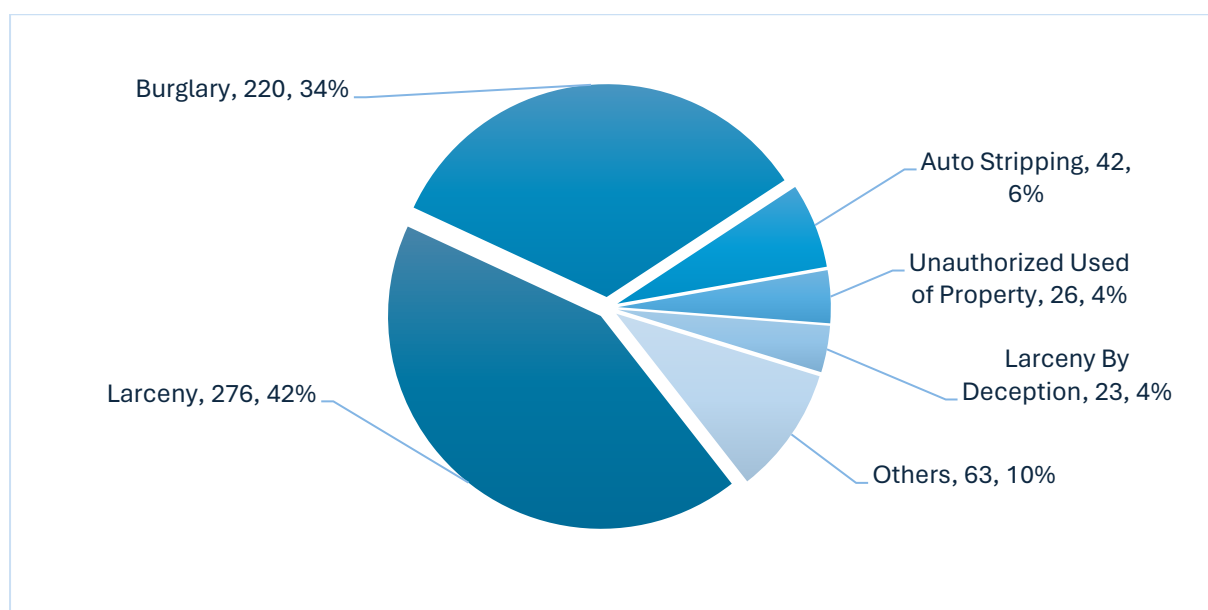
2.8: Crime Against the Property

Property crime encompasses a range of offences that involve damaging or unlawfully taking possession of another individual's belongings or assets. These crimes are characterized by actions that result in the deprivation of property or financial loss to victims. Some examples of property offences include arson, burglary, trespass, larceny, robbery, and armed robbery.

Arson is the intentional setting of fires or causing damage to the property using fire, and it is considered a serious offence with potentially devastating consequences for both property and human life. Burglary offences involve unlawful entry into a structure or property with the intent to commit theft. Trespassing refers to unauthorized access to property without the owner's consent. Larceny encompasses theft without the use of force or threat, while robbery involves the use of force, or violence to deprive victims of their belongings. Armed robbery specifically entails the use of weapons during the commission of a robbery.

Figure 2.81 offers a comprehensive snapshot of property crime in 2023. Larceny is the most prevalent type of property crime, representing 42% of all reported incidents. Burglary closely trails behind, constituting 34% of property crimes reported during the same period. Unauthorized use of property and larceny by deception follow, accounting for 26% and 23% respectively, highlighting significant concerns regarding misappropriation and deceitful practices. Auto stripping, while comparatively less frequent, still warrants attention, comprising 6% of property crimes reported in 2023.

Figure 2.81: Crime Against the Property, 2023.

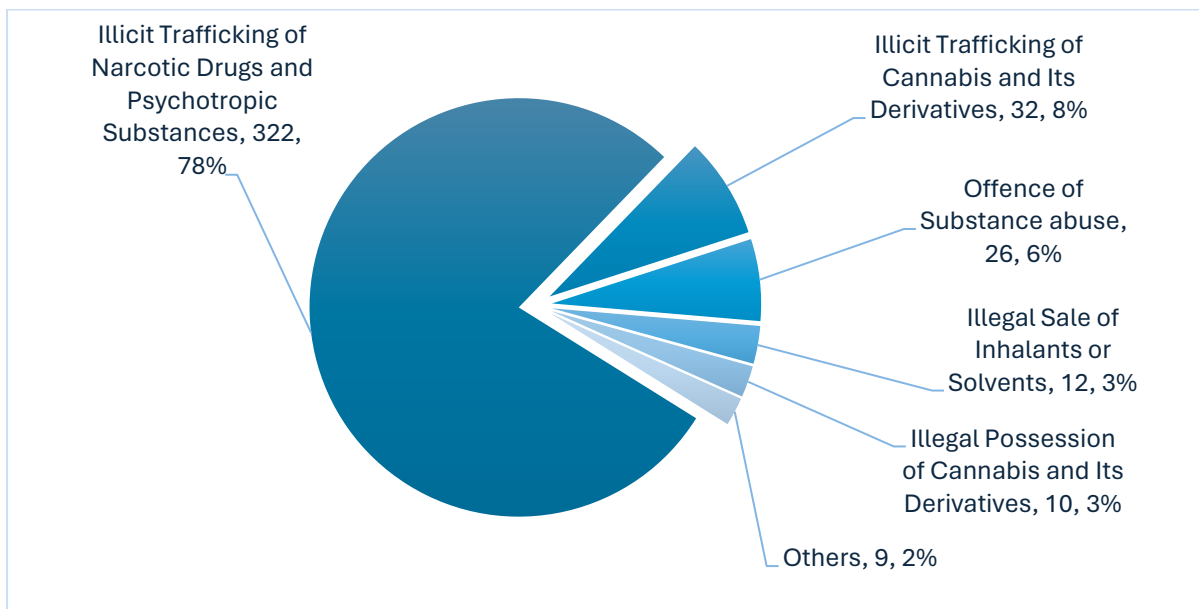


2.9: Drug-Related Crime

Drug-related crimes in Bhutan primarily revolve around offences outlined in the Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substance and Substance Abuse Act. Notably, a staggering 78% of these crimes pertain to the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, underscoring a formidable challenge in curtailing the flow of such substances. The prevalence of these offences poses significant societal risks, including addiction, increased criminal activity, and public health crises. While less prevalent, offences linked to the trafficking of cannabis and its derivatives still constitute a noteworthy 8% of total drug-related crimes, indicating a diverse range of substances fuelling illicit activities. Additionally, substance abuse offences account for 6% of the total, highlighting the multifaceted nature of drug-related issues in Bhutan.

Furthermore, illegal sales of inhalants or solvents, as well as illegal sale and possession of cannabis and its derivatives, represent smaller yet concerning percentages of 3% each, necessitating comprehensive strategies to address the various facets of drug-related crime and mitigate associated societal harms.

Figure 2.91: Drug-Related Crime, 2023.



2.10: Arrest

In 2023, the Royal Bhutan Police conducted a comprehensive series of arrests, shedding light on various facets of law enforcement and societal challenges within the country. The arrest

data provides valuable insights into prevalent criminal activities and where law enforcement efforts are predominantly directed.

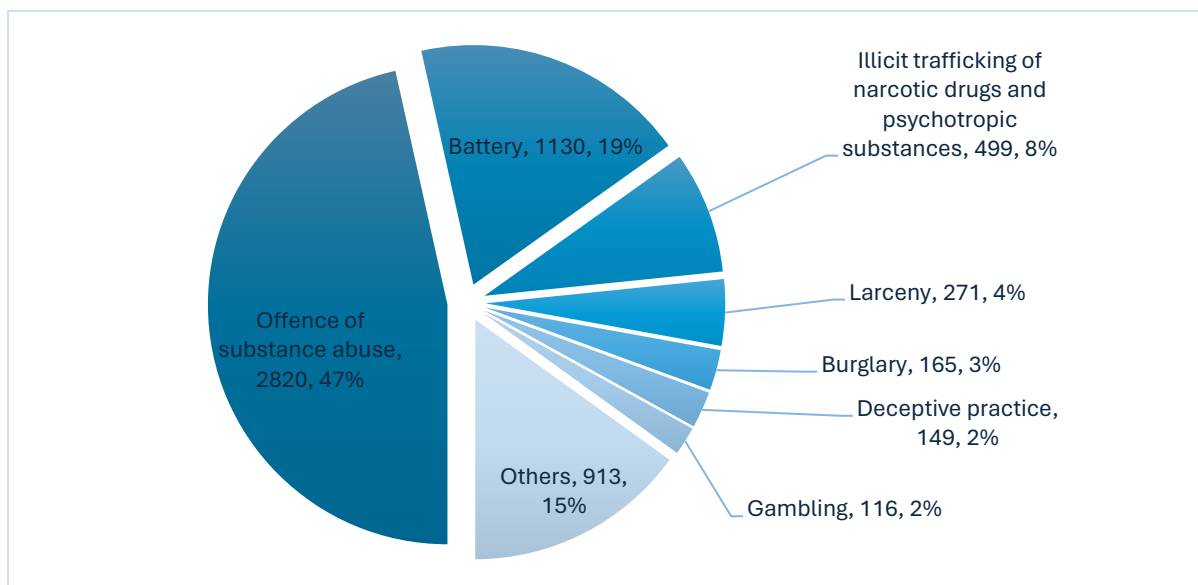
The foremost observation from the arrest data is the staggering number of arrests related to substance abuse, with 2820 individuals arrested. This highlights a pressing concern regarding drug abuse within Bhutanese society, prompting a significant law enforcement focus on addressing this issue. The high number of arrests underscores the severity of the problem and the proactive measures taken by authorities to combat drug-related crimes.

Following substance abuse, battery offences accounted for 1130 arrests, indicating a considerable prevalence of violent altercations within Bhutanese communities. This suggests a need for interventions aimed at reducing instances of violence and promoting conflict resolution mechanisms within society.

The arrest data also sheds light on the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with 499 arrests made in this category. This indicates ongoing efforts to disrupt drug trafficking networks and stem the flow of illegal substances into the country.

Property crimes, while lower in number compared to substance abuse and battery offences, still represent significant concerns within Bhutanese society. Larceny and burglary offences resulted in 271 and 165 arrests, respectively, highlighting the persistence of theft-related activities and the need for measures to safeguard property and ensure public safety.

Figure 2.101: Person Arrested by Types of Crime, 2023.



Arrests related to deceptive practices and gambling were comparatively lower, with 149 and 116 individuals apprehended, respectively. While these numbers may suggest a lesser prevalence of such activities, they still underscore the importance of addressing fraudulent behaviours and regulating gambling practices to uphold the rule of law.

Figure 2.102: Person Arrested by Month, 2023.

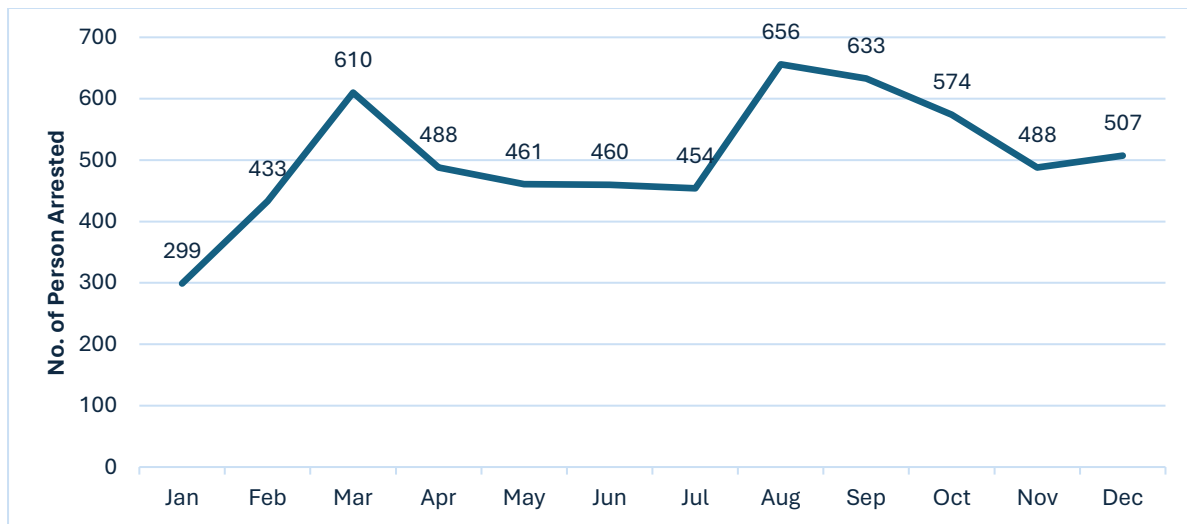


Figure 2.102 illustrates a notable fluctuation in the number of individuals arrested throughout the year 2023. August stands out as the month with the highest number of arrests, totalling 656 individuals. Following closely behind is September, with 633 individuals apprehended. These figures indicate a potential spike in law enforcement activity or a surge in criminal behaviour during the later months. Conversely, January records the lowest number of arrests, with only 299 individuals apprehended.

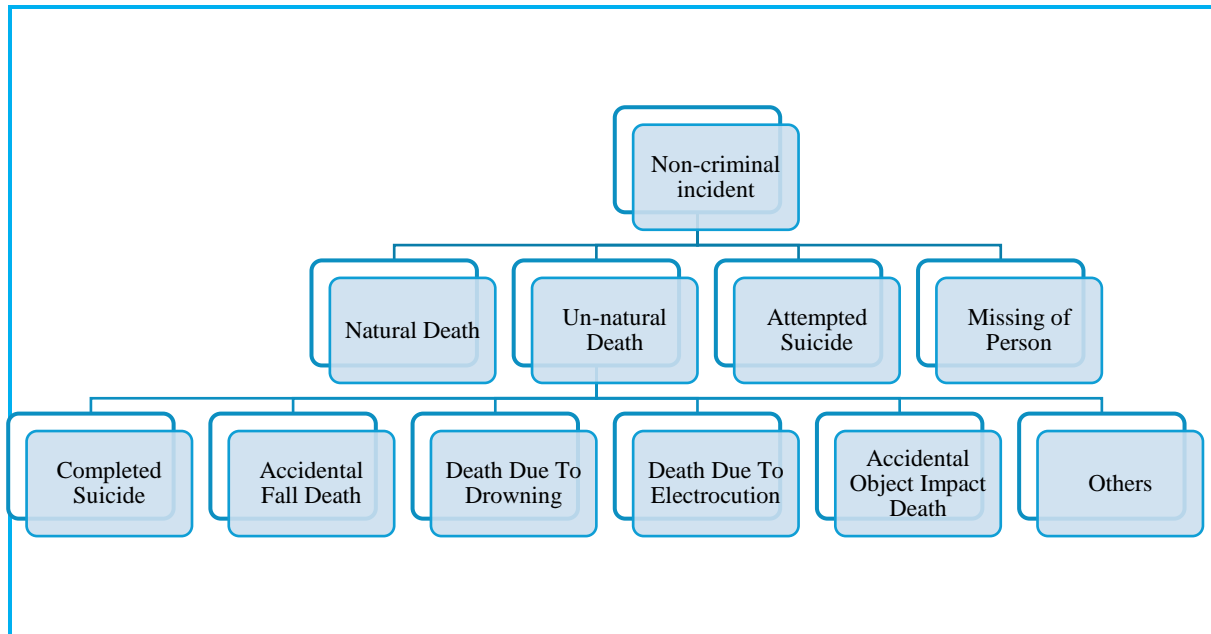
2.11: Non-Criminal Incident

The Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) diligently respond to incidents that are non-criminal in nature and thoroughly investigate to eliminate any suspicion of foul play. In this context, a non-criminal incident refers to an event devoid of criminal intent or activity. Examples include natural deaths, unnatural deaths, attempted suicides, and missing persons.

In the year 2023, the category of unnatural deaths is further broken down into specific subcategories, including completed suicides, accidental falls resulting in death, drownings, electrocutions, accidental object impacts causing death, and other related causes. This classification system allows for a more precise understanding of the circumstances

surrounding each incident, aiding in the RBP's investigative efforts and ensuring appropriate responses to various types of non-criminal incidents.

Figure 2.111: Composition of Non-Criminal Incident.

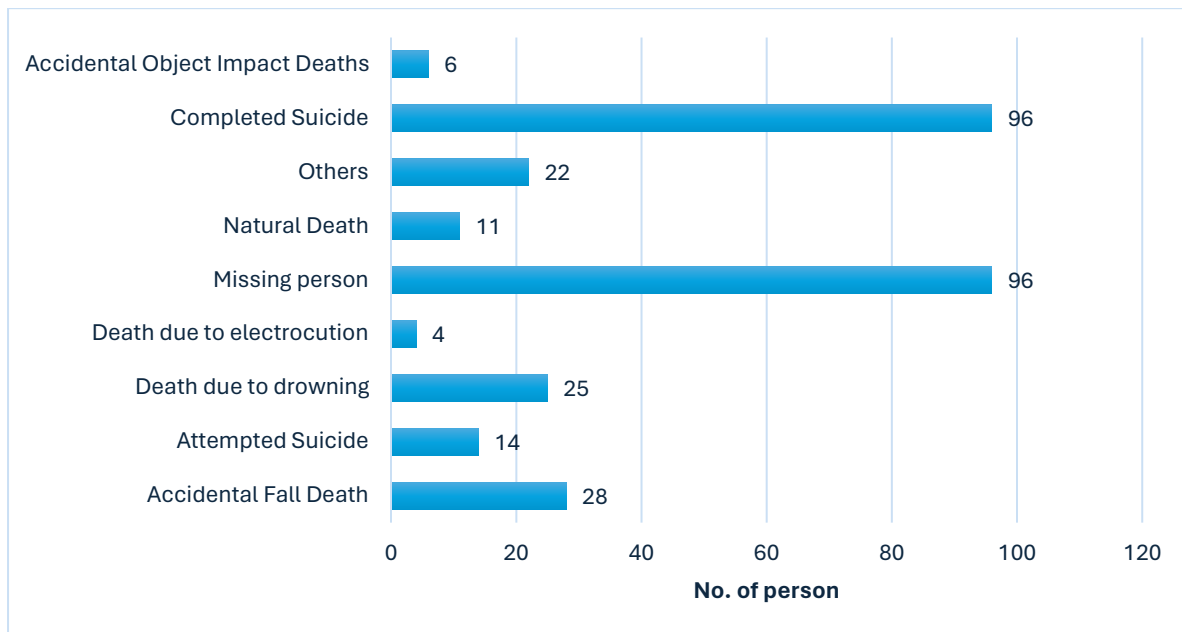


The data about non-criminal incidents resulting in fatalities offers profound insights into the type of risks and circumstances contributing to the loss of life in Bhutan. Notably, completed suicides stand out as a significant cause of death, with 96 recorded fatalities in the year 2023. Additionally, 14 individuals attempted suicide during the same period, emphasizing the urgent need for mental health support services and suicide prevention initiatives to address the underlying factors driving suicidal behaviour and enhance the mental well-being of the population.

Accidental falls claimed the lives of 28 individuals in 2023, highlighting the critical importance of implementing safety measures, particularly in areas prone to such accidents, to prevent avoidable loss of life. Similarly, deaths resulting from unintentional drowning accounted for 25 fatalities, underscoring the necessity of water safety protocols and awareness campaigns to mitigate the risk of such tragic incidents.

Furthermore, although incidents of electrocution and unintended object impacts recorded relatively lower numbers, they still present substantial risks to public safety. Concurrently, in the same year, the number of individuals reported missing amounted to 96.

Figure 2.112: Number of Persons by Types of Non-Criminal Incident, 2023.



2.12: Fire Incident

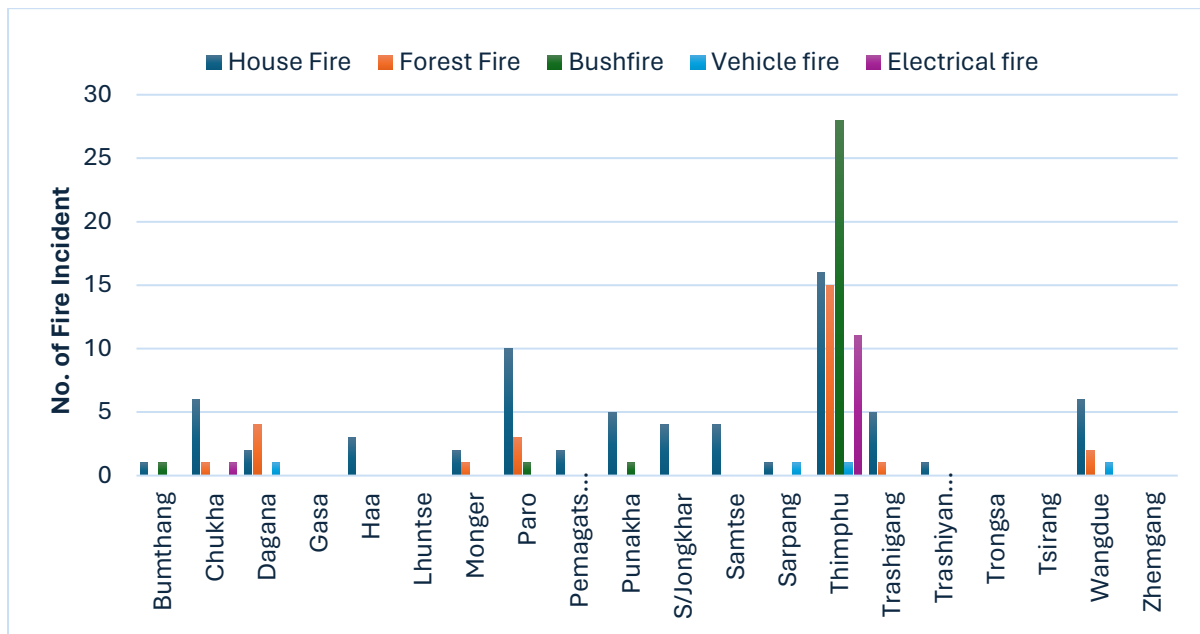
Figure 2.121 shows data that provides a comprehensive overview of fire incidents categorized by Dzongkhag in Bhutan, encompassing various types of fires such as house fires, forest fires, bushfires, vehicle fires, and electrical fires.

Thimphu recorded the highest number of house fires with 16 incidents, followed by Paro with 10 incidents. Other Dzongkhags like Chhukha, Punakha, and Wangduephodrang also reported multiple house fires. Notably, several Dzongkhags reported no house fires during the period, indicating variations in fire risk across different regions of the country.

Thimphu also reported the highest number of forest fires (15 incidents) and bushfires (28 incidents), reflecting the vulnerability of forested areas to fire hazards, especially during dry seasons. Dagana, Paro, and Wangduephodrang also reported forest and bushfires, however, to a lesser extent compared to Thimphu.

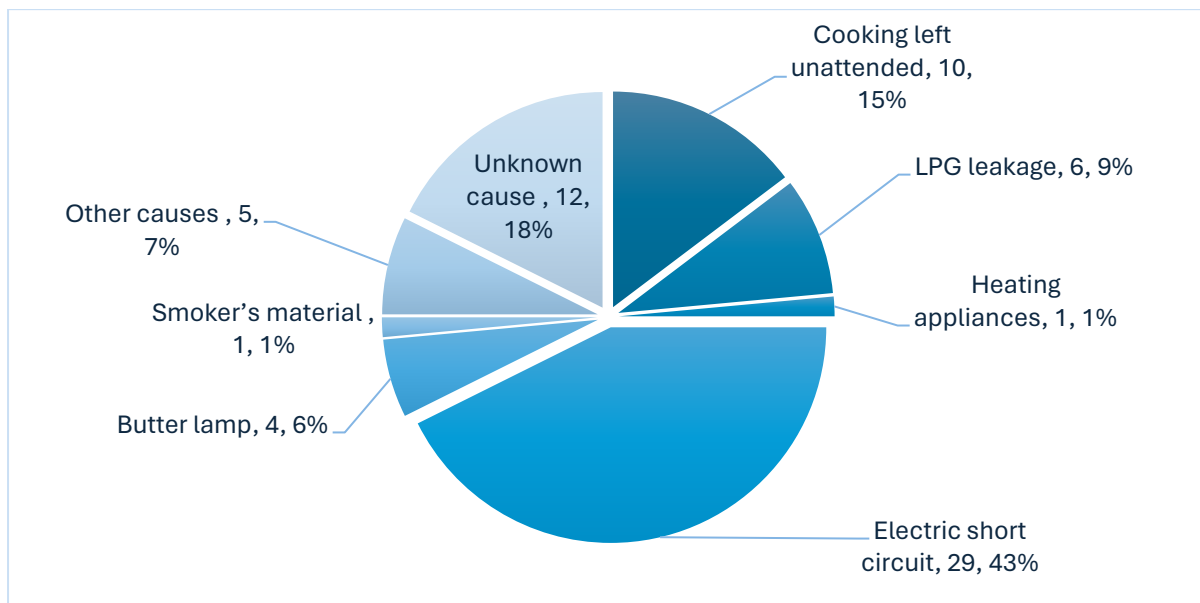
Thimphu, Dagana, Wangduephodrang, and Sarpang were the only Dzongkhags that reported vehicle fire incidents among those listed. Despite being relatively low in number, vehicle fires pose significant safety risks and can stem from various factors, including mechanical failures or accidents. Thimphu recorded the highest number of electrical fires (11 incidents), indicating potential challenges in electrical safety and infrastructure maintenance within urban areas. Other Dzongkhags reported fewer incidents of electrical fires or none at all.

Figure 1.121: Types of Fire Incidents by Dzongkhag, 2023.



There are notable variations in the frequency and types of fire incidents across different Dzongkhags. Factors such as population density, geographical features, urbanization levels, and infrastructure development may influence these disparities. While some Dzongkhags reported a diverse range of fire incidents, others recorded fewer or no incidents across certain categories.

Figure 1.122: Cause of Housefire Incident, 2023.



In 2023, a total of 68 housefires were reported in Bhutan. Electric short circuits were the leading cause of house fires, accounting for 29 incidents. This highlights the importance of electrical safety measures, including regular maintenance of wiring, proper use of electrical outlets, and avoiding overloading circuits.

Cooking left unattended accounted for 10 of the reported house fires. This suggests that negligence during cooking activities is a significant contributing factor to residential fires in Bhutan. Public awareness campaigns on fire safety practices in the kitchen may help reduce such incidents.

LPG leakage resulted in 6 house fires. Given the widespread use of LPG as a cooking fuel in Bhutan, proper installation, maintenance, and regular inspection of gas connections are crucial to prevent leaks and subsequent fires.

Heating appliances caused 1 house fire. While relatively low, this indicates a potential risk associated with the use of heating devices, particularly during colder months. Ensuring the proper functioning and safe operation of heating equipment can mitigate this risk.

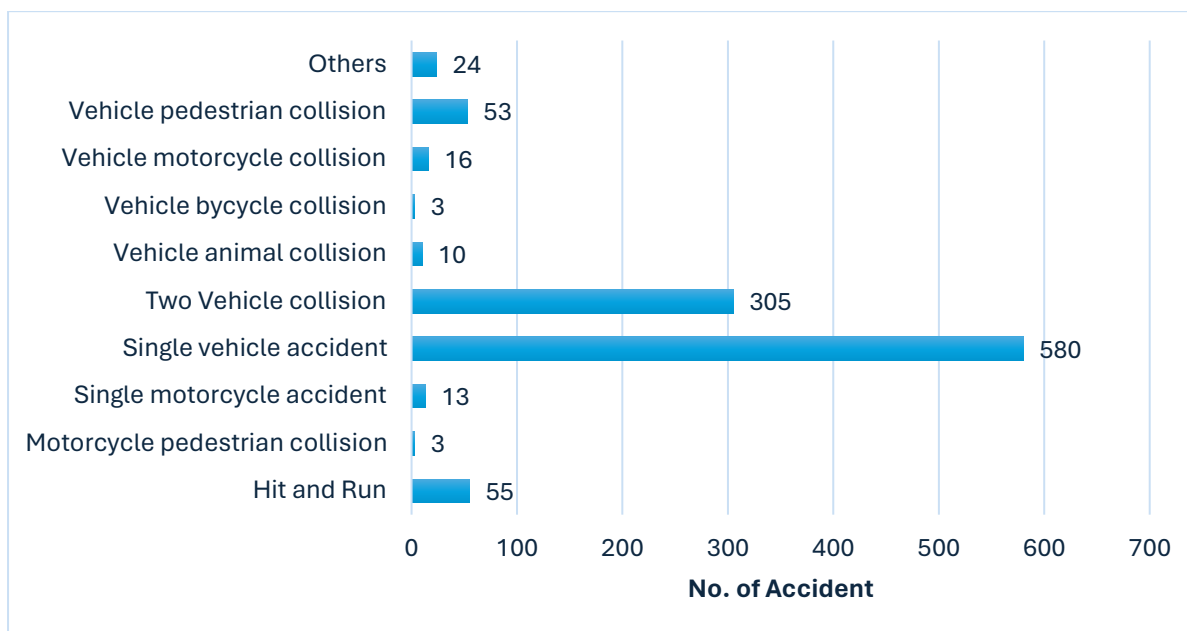
Butter lamp-related fires and those caused by smoker's material resulted in 4 and 1 incidents, respectively. While comparatively fewer in number, these cases underscore the need for caution when using open flames or disposing of smoking materials indoors.

The remaining house fires (5 and 12 incidents, respectively) were attributed to other causes and unknown origin. Overall, the analysis highlights the diverse factors contributing to house fires in Bhutan, ranging from human negligence to technical malfunctions. Strengthening fire safety education, promoting responsible use of household appliances, and enhancing regulatory measures can help mitigate the risk of such incidents and safeguard communities from the devastating consequences of residential fires.

2.13: Motor Vehicle Accident

The data on motor vehicle accidents in 2023 reveals a diverse range of incident types, each with varying frequencies of occurrence. Among the reported incidents, single-vehicle accidents are the most prevalent, with a striking count of 580 occurrences. This category encompasses accidents involving only one vehicle, highlighting potential factors such as driver error, adverse road conditions, or mechanical failures. Following closely behind are two vehicle collisions, totalling 305 incidents, underscoring the risks associated with interactions between multiple vehicles on the road.

Figure 2.131: Types of Motor Vehicle Accidents, 2023.



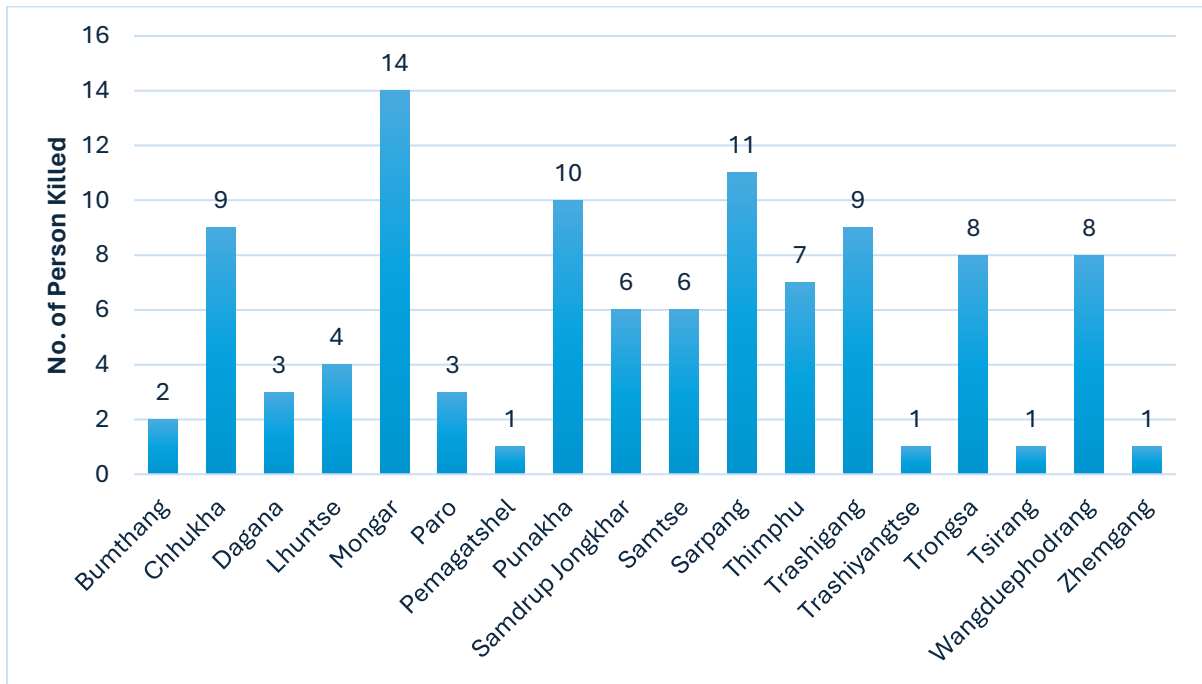
Single motorcycle accidents and vehicle-pedestrian collisions also contribute significantly to the overall tally, with 13 and 53 incidents respectively. These incident types often involve vulnerable road users and underscore the importance of road safety measures and awareness campaigns to protect pedestrians. Meanwhile, less frequent incidents such as motorcycle-pedestrian collisions, vehicle-animal collisions, and vehicle-bicycle collisions, though fewer in number, still highlight specific risks and challenges faced by road users. Overall, this data provides valuable insights into the prevalence and diversity of motor vehicle accidents in 2023.

The data on the number of persons killed in motor vehicle accidents by Dzongkhag in 2023 paints a varied picture of road safety across different regions of Bhutan. Among the Dzongkhags, Monger recorded the highest number of fatalities, with 14 individuals losing their lives in motor vehicle accidents. This figure underscores potential road safety challenges within the region, necessitating a closer examination of factors contributing to accidents and implementing targeted interventions to mitigate risks.

Similarly, Sarpang and Punakha also stand out with relatively high numbers of fatalities, reporting 11 and 10 deaths respectively. These statistics highlight the urgent need for enhanced road safety measures and enforcement efforts in these areas to prevent further loss of life. Conversely, some Dzongkhags reported lower numbers of fatalities, such as Pemagatshel, Trashiyangtse, Tsirang, and Zhemgang, each with only one recorded death. While these figures may seem comparatively low, even a single fatality underscores the importance of ongoing efforts to improve road infrastructure, enhance driver education, and

promote safer driving practices across all regions of Bhutan. Overall, this data underscores the importance of targeted interventions and collaborative efforts to reduce the toll of motor vehicle accidents and improve road safety nationwide.

Figure 2.132: Person Killed Motor Vehicle Accident by Dzongkhag, 2023.



CHAPTER 3: CRIMINAL INCIDENT AND OFFENCES STATISTICS

Table 3.1: Criminal Incident by Dzongkhag and Month in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	5	5	4	8	7	4	6	5	5	1	1	2	53
Chhukha	42	37	80	49	33	31	22	44	41	36	23	31	469
Dagana	3	4	6	5	3	6	6	12	2	9	1	8	65
Gasa	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
Haa	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	5	20
Lhuntse	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	11
Mongar	2	1	6	7	5	5	3	4	6	5	3	3	50
Paro	13	9	16	15	15	8	16	17	10	6	5	13	143
Pemagatshel	3	1	5	4	3	2	3	2	5	3	3	4	38
Punakha	7	10	11	7	12	17	18	5	13	10	5	6	121
Samdrupjongkhar	0	7	8	4	8	5	3	7	9	8	5	3	67
Samtse	10	11	11	12	9	9	10	16	11	16	15	19	149
Sarpang	11	22	7	10	12	10	9	14	31	16	15	22	179
Thimphu	68	94	66	82	59	57	59	72	52	57	60	72	798
Trashigang	8	4	2	1	7	6	2	5	4	3	2	2	46
Trashiyangtse	9	2	1	3	7	3	6	4	8	5	5	4	57
Trongsa	2	3	0	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	2	1	39
Tsirang	2	5	5	4	4	11	9	11	7	6	6	3	73
Wangduephodrang	17	14	18	19	28	21	20	11	16	19	15	10	208
Zhemgang	0	1	2	2	1	0	8	1	2	1	2	2	22
Total	203	233	252	241	220	201	206	238	229	209	171	211	2614

Table 3.2: Criminal Incident by Police Station and Month in 2023.

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang Police Station	5	5	4	8	7	4	6	5	5	1	1	2	53
Dagana Police Station	1	4	2	2	2	5	3	6	1	5	1	6	38
Dorokha Police Station	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	11
Gasa Police Station	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
Gedu Police Station	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	7
Gelephu Police Station	11	18	7	6	8	8	8	13	30	11	13	16	149
Gyelposhing Police Station	0	0	2	3	1	3	3	1	4	3	0	0	20
Haa Police Station	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	5	20
Jomotshangkha Police Station	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	2	1	0	11
Lhamoizingkha Police Station	2	0	4	3	1	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	27
Lhuentse Police Station	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	11
Mongar Police Station	1	1	4	4	3	2	0	3	1	2	2	3	26
NDLU Police Station	3	18	7	7	10	9	9	16	16	11	11	4	121
Nganglam Police Station	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	16
Norbugang Police Station	0	5	2	3	2	2	1	4	0	3	3	3	28
North Thimphu Police Station	15	17	13	16	11	15	11	11	9	8	15	17	158
Panbang Police Station	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Paro Police Station	13	9	16	15	15	8	16	17	10	6	5	13	143
Pasakha Police Station	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	13
Pemagatshel Police Station	0	0	4	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	22
Pendenling Police Station	3	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	20
Phuentsholing Police Station	37	32	76	47	31	30	19	39	30	35	18	29	423
Punakha Police Station	7	10	11	7	12	17	18	5	13	10	5	6	121
Sakteng Police Station	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Samdrupcholing Police Station	0	1	4	1	2	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	18
Samdrupjongkhar Police Station	0	6	4	2	5	3	2	3	4	4	3	2	38
Samtse Police Station	5	3	7	7	5	4	4	6	6	6	10	12	75
Sarpang Police Station	0	4	0	4	4	2	1	1	1	5	2	6	30
South Thimphu Police Station	23	11	20	25	16	11	14	16	8	12	11	20	187
Tashicholing Police Station	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	2	15
Thimphu Police Station	27	48	26	34	22	22	25	29	19	26	23	31	332
Thrimshing Police Station	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Trashigang Police Station	7	2	1	1	3	5	1	5	2	2	2	1	32
Trashiyangtse Police Station	9	2	1	3	7	3	6	4	8	5	5	4	57
Trongsa Police Station	2	3	0	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	2	1	39
Tsimasham Police Station	1	5	3	0	0	1	2	2	7	0	3	2	26
Tsirang Police Station	2	5	5	4	4	11	9	11	7	6	6	3	73
Wamrong Police Station	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	9
Wangdue Police Station	15	13	15	16	21	20	20	10	11	14	13	9	177
Weringla Police Station	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Zawakha Police Station	2	1	3	3	7	1	0	1	5	5	2	1	31
Zhemgang Police Station	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	1	2	1	2	2	19
Total	203	233	252	241	220	201	206	238	229	209	171	211	2614

Table 3.3: Criminal Incident by Division and Month in 2023.

Division	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Division I Paro	14	11	17	19	16	9	17	19	10	7	6	18	163
Division II Punakha	7	10	11	8	13	18	18	6	13	12	5	6	127
Division III Phuentsholing	44	37	84	52	34	32	25	50	42	40	23	33	496
Division IV Samtse	10	11	11	12	9	9	10	16	11	16	15	19	149
Division V Gelephu	11	23	9	12	13	10	17	15	33	17	17	24	201
Division VI Tsirang	3	9	7	6	6	16	12	17	8	11	7	9	111
Division VII Trongsa	2	3	0	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	2	1	39
Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar	3	8	13	8	11	7	6	9	14	11	8	7	105
Division IX Trashigang	8	4	2	1	7	6	2	5	4	3	2	2	46
Division X Mongar	2	2	9	7	6	5	3	4	9	5	5	4	61
Division XI Thimphu	68	94	66	82	59	57	59	72	52	57	60	72	798
Division XII Wangdue	17	14	18	19	28	21	20	11	16	19	15	10	208
Division XIII Bumthang	5	5	4	8	7	4	6	5	5	1	1	2	53
Division XIV Trashiyangtse	9	2	1	3	7	3	6	4	8	5	5	4	57
Total	203	233	252	241	220	201	206	238	229	209	171	211	2614

Table 3.4: Criminal Incident and Offence by Year, 2019-2023.

OFFENCE	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
OFFENSES UNDER THE PENAL CODE OF BHUTAN										
Offences Against the Person	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Abandonment of a Dead Infant	3	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	2
Abandonment of an Infant or a Child	5	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	3
Aiding and abetting of Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aiding and abetting for escape from lawful custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Aiding and Abetting of A child Molestation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	29	30	49	62	35	48	49	64	24	33
Battery	895	904	828	840	966	1008	1248	1283	853	873
Bestiality	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
Child abuse	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	1	1
Child Molestation	16	18	19	21	15	16	15	15	20	22
Complicity in suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Criminal Attempt to Child Molestation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Criminal attempt to Involuntary Manslaughter	1	2	3	4	0	2	3	3	5	5
Criminal attempt to Marital Rape	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Criminal attempt to Murder	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2
Criminal attempt to Rape	2	2	7	7	6	7	5	5	3	3
Criminal attempt to Rape of a Child above Twelve Years of age	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3
Criminal attempt to Rape of a Pregnant woman	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Criminal attempt to Rape of Married Person	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Criminal attempt to Statutory Rape	2	2	2	2	4	3	4	4	1	1

Criminal attempt to Voluntary Manslaughter	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Criminal Elopement	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Endangerment of a Child	1	2	1	1	4	4	1	2	3	3
Endangerment of a mentally disabled or an incompetent person	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escape from Lawful Custody	3	3	6	6	4	4	4	6	2	2
Gang Rape	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aiding and Abetting of Gang Rape	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Attempt to Gang Rape	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gang Rape of a Child Below 12 Years of age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gang Rape of a Married Person	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Illegal abortion	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	1
Illegal selling or buying of human organs	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
Indecent Exposure	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	2
Involuntary Manslaughter	2	2	6	6	1	2	4	4	4	4
Marital Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	4
Negligent Homicide	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	0	0
Pedophilia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rape	1	1	5	5	6	6	5	6	8	8
Rape of a Child above 12 Years of age	40	40	41	39	55	56	40	43	75	76
Rape of a Married Person	3	3	0	0	3	4	4	4	1	1
Reckless Endangerment	5	5	4	5	2	3	2	3	2	2
Sexual Harassment	9	10	12	13	17	18	19	19	13	14
Statutory Rape	8	9	6	7	7	7	10	10	10	10
Trafficking a Person	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Un-Natural Sex	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	5	5	2	2	5	5	3	3
Total	1044	1061	1019	1051	1148	1215	1442	1501	1052	1089
Offences Against Property										
Aiding and Abetting of Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Armed Robbery	2	2	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	1
Arson	6	6	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	3
Auto Stripping	170	175	77	83	85	90	75	77	42	45
Breach of Trust	11	11	13	13	4	5	14	14	6	7
Burglary	383	384	238	237	222	223	251	251	220	220
Criminal attempt to Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Criminal attempt to Burglary	12	12	9	9	13	14	7	7	11	11
Criminal attempt to Larceny	4	4	5	5	1	1	1	2	5	5
Criminal attempt to Trespass	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Criminal Misappropriation of Property	4	4	2	3	6	6	5	5	4	4
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Larceny	735	744	314	324	249	264	302	308	276	287
Larceny by Deception	32	34	36	35	43	46	27	27	23	23
Larceny of Property Lost, Mislaid, or Delivered by Mistake	474	475	24	24	7	7	5	7	2	2
Negligent Burning or Exploding	1	1	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	0
Pick Pocketing	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4
Possession of stolen property	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1
Reckless Endangerment of Property	10	10	14	18	10	18	18	22	5	8
Robbery	24	24	6	6	1	2	6	6	2	2
Solicitation to commit burglary	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Solicitation to commit larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Theft of Service	17	17	13	13	11	11	19	20	14	15
Trespass	11	14	14	15	16	19	14	19	6	8
Unauthorized Used of Property	4	4	3	3	6	6	9	13	26	27
Total	1904	1928	782	804	680	721	759	785	650	677
Commercial Crime, Fraud, Corruption and Related Offences										
Accomplice Liability to Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aiding and Abetting of Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Black mail	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1
Breach of contract	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Criminal Attempt to Smuggling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Deceptive Practice	33	39	44	48	97	101	150	150	136	141
Defamation	10	10	37	37	22	24	26	30	9	9
Embezzlement	6	6	2	3	5	6	3	3	3	3
Forgery	23	25	17	17	28	28	11	12	20	20
Fraudulent Cheque Writing	61	61	40	40	23	24	22	22	14	15
Fraudulent Insolvency	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraudulent obtaining of insurance	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Fronting	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Libel	5	5	10	10	20	21	9	12	4	4
Official Misconduct	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	2	2
Receiving of Smuggled Goods Or Substances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Smuggling	17	17	0	0	2	3	0	0	8	8
Tampering with Documents	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1
Tampering with Public Records	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	158	167	151	156	199	214	226	239	202	214

Offences Against State and Public Order										
Aiding and Abetting for Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Abandonment of a Person in Danger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abettor of Mutiny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of public order and tranquillity	0	0	93	156	165	202	47	52	7	7
Cantankerous Litigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker's Negligence Causing Loss or Larceny of Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten, Zung or antique	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Contempt of court	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Criminal Attempt to Breach of Public Order and Tranquillity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Criminal attempt to criminal nuisance	0	0	16	16	3	4	0	0	1	1
Criminal Attempt to Illegal Purchase or Sale of An Antique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Criminal attempt to offence against Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten or Zung	2	2	9	9	2	2	6	6	6	6
Criminal Nuisance	1	1	103	112	38	53	5	5	1	1
Damage to Cultural or National Heritage Property and National Monuments	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Damage to Religious Objects	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	5	10	4	11	3	6	4	17	3	8
Endangerment of a Public Water Source	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment pollution	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Espionage	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Failure to assist Lawful authority	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	1
Failure to report a crime	0	0	4	7	2	6	2	7	0	3
Gambling	8	10	31	31	16	18	21	21	21	21
Harassment	64	66	83	94	88	98	73	87	50	62
Illegal Immigration	4	4	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	1
Illegal Purchase or Sale of an antique	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Illegal Purchase or Sale of Ku-Sung-Thuk-Ten or Zungs	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Transportation of Immigrant	0	0	6	8	2	2	0	0	1	1
Illicit sale of cultural and national heritage property	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Impersonation of an official	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	5	3	3
Impersonation of Uniformed Personnel	1	1	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Larceny of antique	6	6	6	7	2	2	0	0	1	1
Lewd and Lascivious Conduct	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Malicious Mischief	48	62	76	79	60	62	57	63	46	52
Obstruction of Lawful authority	5	11	17	24	9	15	12	24	11	20
Obstruction of Public Service	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Obstruction of Thoroughfare	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
Offence against The Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten, or Zung	79	79	45	46	36	37	42	42	49	49
Patronizing a Prostitute	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Perjury	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Promotion of Civil Unrest	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Promotion of Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3
Prostitution	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3
Prowling	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	1
Public Intoxication	0	3	5	12	2	15	5	27	1	14
Reporting of False Information	0	2	7	7	2	4	6	10	2	2
Sedition	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	1	1
Tampering with a Dead Body	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking A Person for Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Treason	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	235	270	526	648	444	548	296	384	217	271

Miscellaneous Offences

Tampering with Computer Materials	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Pornography	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0
Illegal Manufacturing of a Fire arms, ammunition, Explosive or Other Lethal Weapons	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Illegal Possession of a Firearm, ammunition, Explosive, or Other Lethal weapon	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	4	5
Illegal Sale or Purchase of a Firearm, ammunition, Explosive or Other Lethal Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Display of Weapon	17	27	30	33	14	16	27	52	27	28
Risking the Protected Species	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Illegal Hunting or Fishing	2	2	2	3	0	1	2	3	2	2
Criminal Attempt to Illegal Hunting and Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Illegal Transaction of Controlled Substances	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of a Controlled Substance	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Sale and Use of Harmful Chemical Substance	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	39	38	43	16	20	39	66	34	36
Attempt, Aiding and Abetting, Solicitation, And Criminal Conspiracy										
Aiding and abetting	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Criminal Conspiracy	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Solicitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	0
Offences Under Narcotic Drugs, Psychological Substance and Substance Abuse Act										
Criminal attempt to Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	5
Illegal cultivation, domestication or harvest of cannabis and its derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Illegal Diversion of Precursor Chemicals	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Possession of Cannabis and Its Derivatives	7	7	1	1	3	4	2	3	10	14
Illegal Possession of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	6	6	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	3

Illegal Sale of Inhalants or Solvents	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	12	12
Illicit activities Involving Equipment and Materials	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illicit Trafficking of Cannabis and Its Derivatives	28	27	18	19	21	21	29	36	32	32
Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	157	157	76	80	54	54	108	114	322	322
Illicit Trafficking of Precursor Chemicals	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Compliance with License	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offence of Substance abuse	455	490	356	375	178	205	517	593	26	27
Offence of Substance abuse By Minor	7	9	2	2	2	4	11	11	0	0
Sale or distribution of inhalants or solvents to minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Solicitation to Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	667	703	455	480	262	291	671	761	411	417
OFFENCE RELATED TO CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION ACT										
Child battery	4	4	7	8	4	5	11	16	12	12
Cruelty to a Child	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Harsh or degrading correction or punishment	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Serving Alcohol Beverages to A Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Total	5	5	7	8	5	6	11	16	14	16
OFFENCES UNDER OFFENCES RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION ACT										
Economic abuse	0	0	2	4	3	3	4	4	2	2
Emotional abuse	2	2	31	34	37	37	52	56	24	28
Total	2	2	33	38	40	40	56	60	26	30
OFFENCES UNDER INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA ACT OF BHUTAN										
Cheating by impersonation using a computer	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Identity Theft	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Online Harassment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Publishing or Transmitting Obscene Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Violation of bodily privacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	5
OFFENCES UNDER CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION ACT OF BHUTAN										
Illegal Fund Raising	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Unlawful Collection	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
OFFENCES UNDER LAND ACT OF BHUTAN										
Removing the pegs grounded in the land to demarcate land boundary coordinates	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
OFFENCES UNDER TOBACCO CONTROL ACT										
Buy Tobacco or Tobacco Products	1	1	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cultivate, Harvest or Manufacture Tobacco or Tobacco Products	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knowingly Transport Tobacco or Tobacco Products Without Proof of Tax and Duty Payments or Beyond the Permissible Quantity and Type Determined By Parliament	0	0	3	6	1	4	0	0	0	0
Possess tobacco or tobacco products without proof of tax and duty payments or beyond the permissible quantity and type determined by Parliament	9	11	6	6	3	3	0	0	0	0
Sell or Distribute Tobacco or Tobacco Products	17	17	16	19	3	5	0	0	0	0
Smuggling of Tobacco and Tobacco Products	13	13	23	28	16	16	0	0	1	1
Total	41	43	50	65	23	30	0	0	1	1
OFFENCES UNDER IMMIGRATION RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE KINGDOM OF BHUTAN										
Conceals the Presence of An Unauthorized Person in The Kingdom	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
OFFENCES UNDER THE BHUTAN CITIZEN ACT										
Termination of Citizenship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
OFFENCES UNDER THE FIRE ARMS AND AMMUNITION ACT OF BHUTAN											
Violation of Section 8(d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grand Total	4085	4221	3062	3295	2819	3091	3502	3819	2614	2759	

CHAPTER 4: NON-CRIMINAL INCIDENT STATISTICS

Table 4.1: Non-Criminal Incident by Types and Month in 2023.

Non-Criminal Incident	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Accidental Fall Death	2	0	2	1	3	3	4	2	4	1	2	4	28
Attempted Suicide	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	13
Death due to drowning	2	1	2	0	2	1	4	5	4	2	2	0	25
Death due to electrocution	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
Mop	7	9	6	5	7	5	8	15	11	9	3	8	93
Natural Death	4	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	11
Other Unnatural Death	3	4	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	4	22
Completed Suicide	2	7	13	9	3	8	8	10	6	11	10	9	96
Unintended Object Impact Deaths	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Total	23	24	28	18	19	20	26	36	29	30	19	26	298

Table 4.2: Non-Criminal Incident by Dzongkhag and Month in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Chhukha	5	4	2	0	3	3	1	4	2	3	1	2	30
Dagana	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	10
Gasa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Haa	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Lhuntse	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mongar	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	12
Paro	3	1	5	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	15
Pemagatshel	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Punakha	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	12

Samdrupjongkhar	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	12
Samtse	2	5	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	28
Sarpang	2	1	0	2	1	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	22
Thimphu	5	3	5	4	5	3	7	6	12	7	5	6	68
Trashigang	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	10
Trashiyangtse	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	13
Trongsa	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	7
Tsirang	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	12
Wangduephodrang	2	2	2	4	0	1	2	3	1	0	2	2	21
Zhemgang	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	5
Total	23	24	28	18	19	20	26	36	29	30	19	26	298

Table 4.3: Non-Criminal Incident by Police Station and Month in 2023.

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang Police Station	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Dagana Police Station	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	7
Dorokha Police Station	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	8
Gasa Police Station	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gedu Police Station	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Gelephu Police Station	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	1	1	1	12
Gyelposhing Police Station	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5
Haa Police Station	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Jomoshangkha Police Station	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Lhamoizingkha Police Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Lhuentse Police Station	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mongar Police Station	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	7
Nganglam Police Station	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Norbugang Police Station	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	7

North Thimphu Police Station	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	15
Panbang Police Station	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paro Police Station	3	1	5	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	15
Pasakha Police Station	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pemagatshel Police Station	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Pendenling Police Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phuentsholing Police Station	3	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	20
Punakha Police Station	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	12
Sakteng Police Station	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Samdrupcholing Police Station	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	6
Samdrupjongkhar Police Station	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Samtse Police Station	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	7
Sarpang Police Station	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	10
South Thimphu Police Station	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	4	7	4	2	2	33
Tashicholing Police Station	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5
Thimphu Police Station	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	3	20
Thrimshing Police Station	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trashigang Police Station	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	6
Trashiyangtse Police Station	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	13
Trongsa Police Station	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	7
Tsimasham Police Station	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Tsirang Police Station	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	12
Wamrong Police Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wangdue Police Station	1	2	1	4	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	18
Zawakha Police Station	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Zhemgang Police Station	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Total	23	24	28	18	19	20	26	36	29	30	19	26	298

Table 4.4: Non-Criminal Incident by Division and Month in 2023.

Division	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Division I Paro	3	2	5	0	2	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	21
Division II Punakha	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	13
Division III Phuentsholing	5	4	2	0	3	3	3	4	2	4	1	2	33
Division IV Samtse	2	5	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	28
Division V Gelephu	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	2	3	2	3	27
Division VI Tsirang	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	19
Division VII Trongsa	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	7
Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	17
Division IX Trashigang	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	10
Division X Mongar	0	2	1	2	1	3	2	0	2	2	1	2	18
Division XI Thimphu	5	3	5	4	5	3	7	6	12	7	5	6	68
Division XII Wangdue	2	2	2	4	0	1	2	3	1	0	2	2	21
Division XIII Bumthang	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Division XIV Tashiyangtse	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	13
Total	23	24	28	18	19	20	26	36	29	30	19	26	298

Table 4.5: Number of Persons by Non-Criminal Incident Types and Month in 2023.

Non-Criminal Incident Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Accidental Fall Death	2	0	2	1	3	3	4	2	4	1	2	4	28
Attempted Suicide	2	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	14
Death due to drowning	2	1	2	0	2	1	4	5	4	2	2	0	25
Death due to electrocution	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
Mop	7	9	6	5	7	5	8	16	12	9	3	9	96
Natural Death	4	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	11
Other Unnatural Death	3	4	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	4	22
Completed Suicide	2	7	13	9	3	8	8	10	6	11	10	9	96
Unintended Object Impact Deaths	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Total	23	24	29	18	19	20	26	37	30	30	19	27	302

Table 4.6: Number of Persons by Non-Criminal Incident Types and Age Group in 2023.

Age Group	Accidental Fall Death		Attempted Suicide		Death due to drowning		Death due to electrocution		Mop		Natural Death		Other Unnatural Death		Completed Suicide		Unintended Object Impact Deaths		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Below 10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
10-14	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	24
15-19	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	12	15	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	44
20-24	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	3	0	8	0	0	23
25-29	0	3	4	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	30	
30-34	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	0	3	4	3	6	1	1	33
35-39	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	3	2	3	2	11	0	2	38
40-44	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	23
45-49	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	6	0	1	18
50-54	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	0	1	14
55-59	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	12
60-64	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	14
65-69	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	12
70-74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
80-84	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
85-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
90-94	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	24	10	4	1	24	0	4	47	49	0	11	7	15	25	71	1	5	302

CHAPTER 5: ARREST STATISTICS

Table 5.1: Person Arrested by Police Station and Month in 2023.

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang Police Station	5	2	1	4	2	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	24
Dagana Police Station	1	5	4	8	10	7	9	15	3	12	8	13	95
Dorokha Police Station	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	3	3	1	17
Gasa Police Station	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	7
Gedu Police Station	0	1	5	0	4	3	1	10	9	4	10	0	47
Gelephu Police Station	26	27	43	21	39	17	21	72	58	50	49	54	477
Gyelposhing Police Station	0	1	1	3	6	1	2	2	11	3	0	0	30
Haa Police Station	1	2	1	8	10	2	3	2	2	2	7	15	55
Jomoshangkha Police Station	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	5	5	0	1	16
Lhamoizingkha Police Station	2	3	6	5	11	1	5	7	3	6	1	3	53
Lhuentse Police Station	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	2	1	15
Mongar Police Station	1	2	10	6	4	4	3	12	5	4	3	7	61
NDLU Police Station	41	109	110	103	100	100	99	152	195	186	142	141	1478
Nganglam Police Station	2	4	1	1	1	3	6	2	7	0	3	6	36
Norbugang Police Station	2	5	2	4	3	5	4	4	1	5	3	4	42
North Thimphu Police Station	13	20	10	16	9	10	8	5	8	4	13	18	134
Panbang Police Station	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
Paro Police Station	9	11	46	23	30	27	22	30	26	20	25	32	301
Pasakha Police Station	8	2	0	2	1	3	6	12	1	13	4	0	52
Pemagatshel Police Station	0	0	5	6	1	2	4	4	3	2	3	3	33
Pendenling Police Station	2	4	0	0	2	13	6	10	6	7	5	3	58
Phuentsholing Police Station	45	78	150	87	58	61	48	74	85	85	55	57	883

Punakha Police Station	9	9	16	13	21	27	39	15	30	9	15	10	213
Sakteng Police Station	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Samdrupcholing Police Station	0	1	4	3	2	2	0	6	4	3	2	1	28
Samdrupjongkhar Police Station	4	16	31	12	20	23	5	16	7	10	5	15	164
Samtse Police Station	15	5	18	22	5	35	9	42	19	19	37	19	245
Sarpang Police Station	0	4	0	4	2	2	1	1	3	13	3	3	36
South Thimphu Police Station	31	13	23	39	10	13	23	13	11	7	10	17	210
Tashichholing Police Station	0	5	2	0	0	1	6	1	0	5	5	3	28
Thimphu Police Station	37	55	63	45	41	34	44	47	35	40	20	36	497
Thrimshing Police Station	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trashigang Police Station	5	2	1	1	10	14	4	9	3	2	2	2	55
Trashiyangtse Police Station	5	1	2	1	4	3	11	3	12	3	10	2	57
Trongsa Police Station	1	5	1	8	3	4	5	16	13	13	2	3	74
Tsimasham Police Station	1	6	3	0	0	1	2	2	8	0	5	2	30
Tsirang Police Station	1	8	5	6	6	16	15	21	10	7	12	6	113
Wamrong Police Station	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	6	1	14
Wangdue Police Station	22	19	41	24	24	22	28	27	22	24	11	23	287
Weringla Police Station	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Zawakha Police Station	4	4	3	7	19	2	2	1	8	2	1	1	54
Zhemgang Police Station	1	0	0	3	0	0	8	13	1	2	2	2	32
Total	299	433	610	488	461	460	454	656	633	574	488	507	6063

Table 5.2: Person Arrested by Division and Month in 2023.

Division	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Division I Paro	10	13	47	31	40	29	25	32	28	22	32	47	356
Division II Punakha	11	9	16	13	21	27	39	18	30	11	15	10	220
Division III Phuentsholing	56	90	164	94	74	69	62	105	106	108	75	62	1065
Division IV Samtse	20	20	22	27	10	54	26	61	28	39	53	30	390
Division V Gelephu	27	31	43	29	41	19	31	86	63	65	54	60	549
Division VI Tsirang	2	13	9	14	16	23	24	36	13	19	20	19	208
Division VII Trongsa	1	5	1	8	3	4	5	16	13	13	2	3	74
Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar	6	21	41	23	25	30	17	29	26	20	13	26	277
Division IX Trashigang	5	4	3	1	12	15	5	9	4	4	8	3	73
Division X Mongar	3	4	11	9	10	5	5	14	28	7	6	8	110
Division XI Thimphu	122	197	206	203	160	157	174	217	249	237	185	212	2319
Division XII Wangdue	26	23	44	31	43	24	30	28	30	26	12	24	341
Division XIII Bumthang	5	2	1	4	2	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	24
Division XIV Tashiyangtse	5	1	2	1	4	3	11	3	12	3	10	2	57
Total	299	433	610	488	461	460	454	656	633	574	488	507	6063

Table 5.3: Person Arrested by Dzongkhag and Month in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	5	2	1	4	2	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	24
Chhukha	54	87	158	89	63	68	57	98	103	102	74	59	1012
Dagana	3	8	10	13	21	8	14	22	6	18	9	16	148
Gasa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	7
Haa	1	2	1	8	10	2	3	2	2	2	7	15	55
Lhuntse	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	2	1	15
Mongar	3	3	11	9	10	5	5	14	17	7	4	7	95
Paro	9	11	46	23	30	27	22	30	26	20	25	32	301
Pemagatshel	2	4	6	7	2	5	10	6	10	2	6	9	69
Punakha	9	9	16	13	21	27	39	15	30	9	15	10	213
Samdrup Jongkhar	4	17	35	16	23	25	7	23	16	18	7	17	208
Samtse	20	20	22	27	10	54	26	61	28	39	53	30	390
Sarpang	26	31	43	25	41	19	22	73	61	63	52	57	513
Thimphu	122	197	206	203	160	157	174	217	249	237	185	212	2319
Trashigang	5	4	3	1	12	15	5	9	4	4	8	3	73
Trashiyangtse	5	1	2	1	4	3	11	3	12	3	10	2	57
Trongsa	1	5	1	8	3	4	5	16	13	13	2	3	74
Tsirang	1	8	5	6	6	16	15	21	10	7	12	6	113
Wangduephodrang	26	23	44	31	43	24	30	28	30	26	12	24	341
Zhemgang	1	0	0	4	0	0	9	13	2	2	2	3	36
Total	299	433	610	488	461	460	454	656	633	574	488	507	6063

Table 5.4: Types of Criminal Incidents and Age Groups of Person Arrested in 2023.

Criminal Incident	< 17	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46-52	53-59	60-66	67-73	74 +	Total
Abandonment of a dead infant	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Accomplice Liability	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aiding and Abetting	1	5	5	4	6	2	2	0	0	0	25
Aiding and abetting for battery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aiding and abetting of Larceny	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Any person violating the above provision (a), (b) and (c) shall be liable to fine Nu. 1000 or imprisonment ranging from 3 months to one year or both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	0	1	6	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	19
Auto stripping	2	13	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
Battery	46	236	322	277	128	62	39	11	7	2	1130
Breach of Trust	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	6
Breach of public order and tranquillity	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	9
Bribery	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burglary	46	55	37	16	9	1	1	0	0	0	165
Cheating by impersonation using a computer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Child Battery	0	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	10
Child molestation	0	3	5	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	18
Conceals the presence of an unauthorized person in the Kingdom	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contempt of court	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Criminal Attempt to Rape	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
Criminal Attempt to Rape of a married person	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Conspiracy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Criminal attempt to Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	0	5	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	15
Criminal attempt to Larceny	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Criminal attempt to Murder	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Criminal attempt to breach of public order and tranquility	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal attempt to burglary	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Criminal attempt to gang rape of a married person	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal attempt to illegal hunting and fishing	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Criminal attempt to illegal purchase or sale of an antique.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Criminal attempt to involuntary manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Criminal attempt to rape of a child above twelve years of age	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Criminal attempt to statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Criminal attempt to voluntary manslaughter	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Criminal misappropriation of property	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Criminal nuisance	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cruelty to a child	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deceptive practice	3	37	30	36	24	11	5	3	0	0	149
Defamation	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	9
Disorderly conduct	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Display of weapon	0	5	11	7	5	2	1	1	2	0	34
Economic abuse	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Embezzlement	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Emotional abuse	0	2	7	4	6	2	2	0	0	0	23
Endangerment of a child	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Escape from lawful custody	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Espionage	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Extortion	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Failure to report a crime	0	9	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	19

Forgery	1	0	2	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	12
Fraudulent cheque writing	0	0	0	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	10
Fraudulent obtaining of insurance	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Fronting	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	8
Gambling	0	2	17	42	29	19	4	2	0	1	116
Gang rape of a married person	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Harassment	0	3	18	14	9	5	3	1	0	0	53
Hindering prosecution	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Illicit trafficking of cannabis and its derivatives	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Illegal cultivation, domestication or harvest of cannabis and its derivatives	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal hunting or fishing	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Illegal immigration	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal manufacturing of a firearm, ammunition, explosive, or other lethal weapon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal possession of a firearm, ammunition, explosive, or other lethal weapon	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Illegal possession of cannabis and its derivatives	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Illegal possession of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	1	1	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Illegal sale of inhalants or solvents	4	13	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	26
Illegal transportation of immigrant	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illicit sale of cultural and national heritage property	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	7
Illicit trafficking of cannabis and its derivatives	2	15	17	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	3	117	231	115	26	4	1	0	0	0	497
Impersonation of an official	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Indecent exposure	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Involuntary Manslaughter	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Larceny	21	68	81	59	26	7	7	2	0	0	271
Larceny by deception	0	1	7	4	7	1	1	0	0	0	21

Larceny of antique	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Larceny of property lost, mislaid, or delivered by mistake	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Libel	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Malicious Mischief	1	8	17	10	8	5	2	0	1	0	52
Murder	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Non-compliance with license	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Obstruction of lawful authority	0	1	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Offence against the ku, sung, thuk-ten, or zung	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Offence of substance abuse	334	1324	828	280	46	7	1	0	0	0	2820
Offence of substance abuse by minor	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Official misconduct	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Online Harassment	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Patronizing a prostitute	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Pedophilia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pick Pocketing	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Possession of stolen property	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Prejury	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Promotion of prostitution	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Prostitution	0	4	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Prowling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Public intoxication	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Publishing or transmitting obscene communications	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Rape	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	8
Rape of a child above 12 years of age	4	26	22	11	7	7	1	0	0	0	78
Rape of a married person	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Receiving of smuggled goods or substances	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Reckless Endangerment	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

Reckless endangerment of property	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Reporting of false information	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Sale or distribution of inhalants or solvents to minors	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sedition	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Serving alcohol beverages to a child	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual Harassment	0	3	2	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	13
Smuggling	0	2	4	7	2	3	0	0	0	0	18
Smuggling of tobacco and tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Solicitation	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Solicitation to Illicit Trafficking of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Statutory Rape	1	1	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	11
Tampering with public records	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Termination of Citizenship	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Theft of service	0	2	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	12
Trafficking a person	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Trafficking a person for prostitution	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trespass	0	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
Unauthorized use of property	0	6	14	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	25
Unnatural sex	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Violation of bodily privacy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Voluntary Manslaughter	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	507	2017	1789	1026	411	179	86	30	13	5	6063

Table 5.5: Nationality of Person Arrested in 2023.

Police Station	Bhutanese		Non-Bhutanese		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bumthang Police Station	24	0.4%	0	0.0%	24	0.4%
Dagana Police Station	95	1.6%	0	0.0%	95	1.6%
Dorokha Police Station	17	0.3%	0	0.0%	17	0.3%
Gasa Police Station	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%
Gedu Police Station	47	0.8%	0	0.0%	47	0.8%
Gelephu Police Station	464	7.8%	13	13.0%	477	7.9%
Gyelposhing Police Station	30	0.5%	0	0.0%	30	0.5%
Haa Police Station	53	0.9%	2	2.0%	55	0.9%
Jomoshangkha Police Station	15	0.3%	1	1.0%	16	0.3%
Lhamoizingkha Police Station	53	0.9%	0	0.0%	53	0.9%
Lhuentse Police Station	15	0.3%	0	0.0%	15	0.2%
Mongar Police Station	60	1.0%	1	1.0%	61	1.0%
NDLU Police Station	1477	24.8%	1	1.0%	1478	24.4%
Nganglam Police Station	36	0.6%	0	0.0%	36	0.6%
Norbugang Police Station	41	0.7%	1	1.0%	42	0.7%
North Thimphu Police Station	134	2.2%	0	0.0%	134	2.2%
Panbang Police Station	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
Paro Police Station	294	4.9%	7	7.0%	301	5.0%
Pasakha Police Station	51	0.9%	1	1.0%	52	0.9%
Pemagatshel Police Station	33	0.6%	0	0.0%	33	0.5%
Pendenling Police Station	57	1.0%	1	1.0%	58	1.0%
Phuentsholing Police Station	852	14.3%	31	31.0%	883	14.6%
Punakha Police Station	212	3.6%	1	1.0%	213	3.5%
Sakteng Police Station	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Samdrupcholing Police Station	28	0.5%	0	0.0%	28	0.5%
Samdrupjongkhar Police Station	149	2.5%	15	15.0%	164	2.7%

Samtse Police Station	234	3.9%	11	11.0%	245	4.0%
Sarpang Police Station	35	0.6%	1	1.0%	36	0.6%
South Thimphu Police Station	205	3.4%	5	5.0%	210	3.5%
Tashichholing Police Station	26	0.4%	2	2.0%	28	0.5%
Thimphu Police Station	495	8.3%	2	2.0%	497	8.2%
Thrimshing Police Station	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Trashigang Police Station	55	0.9%	0	0.0%	55	0.9%
Trashiyangtse Police Station	57	1.0%	0	0.0%	57	0.9%
Trongsa Police Station	74	1.2%	0	0.0%	74	1.2%
Tsimasham Police Station	30	0.5%	0	0.0%	30	0.5%
Tsirang Police Station	113	1.9%	0	0.0%	113	1.9%
Wamrong Police Station	14	0.2%	0	0.0%	14	0.2%
Wangdue Police Station	286	4.8%	1	1.0%	287	4.7%
Weringla Police Station	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
Zawakha Police Station	51	0.9%	3	3.0%	54	0.9%
Zhemgang Police Station	32	0.5%	0	0.0%	32	0.5%
Total	5963	100.0%	100	100.0%	6063	100.0%

Table 5.6: Employment Type of Bhutanese Person Arrested in 2023.

Employment Type	< 17	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46-52	53-59	60-66	67-73	74 +	Total
Business	1	89	187	140	66	36	14	7	0	0	540
Disabled	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Employed	18	430	629	393	126	41	20	0	0	2	1659
Housewife	1	14	31	27	25	13	4	2	1	1	119
Monk	2	15	10	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	36
Student	298	285	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	597
Unemployed	185	1155	885	434	179	85	47	21	12	2	3005
Total	505	1992	1758	1000	400	175	85	30	13	5	5963

CHAPTER 6: FIRE INCIDENT STATISTICS

Table 6.1: Fire Incident Types by Dzongkhag in 2023.

Dzongkhag	House Fire	Forest Fire	Bushfire	Vehicle fire	Electrical fire	Total
Bumthang	1	0	1	0	0	2
Chhukha	6	1	0	0	1	8
Dagana	2	4	0	1	0	7
Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa	3	0	0	0	0	3
Lhuntse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongar	2	1	0	0	0	3
Paro	10	3	1	0	0	14
Pemagatshel	2	0	0	0	0	2
Punakha	5	0	1	0	0	6
Samdrupjongkhar	4	0	0	0	0	4
Samtse	4	0	0	0	0	4
Sarpang	1	0	0	1	0	2
Thimphu	16	15	28	1	11	71
Trashigang	5	1	0	0	0	6
Trashiyangtse	1	0	0	0	0	1
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wangdue	6	2	0	1	0	9
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	68	27	31	4	12	142

Table 6.2: Monthly Fire Incident by Police Station in 2023.

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang PS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Dagana PS	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Dorokha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasa PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gedu PS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gelephu PS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Gyelposhing PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa PS	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Jomoshangkha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lhamoizingkha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lhuntse PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongar PS	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Nganglam PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norbugang PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panbang PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paro PS	6	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	14
Pasakha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pemagatshel PS	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pendenling PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phuentsholing PS	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Punakha PS	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	8
Sakteng PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samdrupcholing PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samdrupjongkhar PS	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Samtse PS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sarpang PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tashichholing PS	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Thimphu PS	10	11	3	11	8	3	2	4	7	0	6	6	71
Trashigang PS	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5
Tashiyangtse PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Trongsa PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsimasham PS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tsirang PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wamrong PS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wangdue PS	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Weringla PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zawakha PS	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Zhemgang PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	19	10	21	17	7	4	4	10	3	10	12	142

Table 6.3: Monthly Fire Incident by Division in 2023.

Division	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Division I Paro	6	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	17
Division II Punakha	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Division III Phuentsholing	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	8
Division IV Samtse	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Division V Gelephu	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Division VI Tsirang	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Division VII Trongsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Division IX Trashigang	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
Division X Mongar	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Division XI Thimphu	10	11	3	11	8	3	2	4	7	0	6	6	71
Division XII Wangdue	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Division XIII Bumthang	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Division XIV Tashiyangtse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	25	19	10	21	17	7	4	4	10	3	10	12	142

Table 6.4: Monthly Fire Incident by Dzongkhag in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Chhukha	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	8
Dagana	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lhuntse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongar	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Paro	6	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	14
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punakha	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Samdrupjongkhar	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Samtse	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sarpang	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Thimphu PS	10	11	3	11	8	3	2	4	7	0	6	6	71
Trashigang	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
Tashiyangtse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wangduephodrang	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	19	10	21	17	7	4	4	10	3	10	12	142

Table 6.5: Monthly House Fire Incident by Dzongkhag in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chhukha	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
Dagana	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lhuntse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Paro	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	10
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punakha	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Samdrupjongkhar	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Samtse	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sarpang	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Thimphu PS	0	2	1	3	3	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	16
Trashigang	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5
Tashiyangtse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wangduephodrang	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	9	6	8	10	4	3	2	5	3	3	7	68

Table 6.6: Monthly Forest Fire Incident by Dzongkhag in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhukha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dagana	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lhuntse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paro	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punakha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samdrupjongkhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samtse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarpang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thimphu PS	3	4	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	15
Trashigang	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tashiyangtse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wangduephodrang	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	5	1	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	27

Table 6.7: The cause of House Fire Types and Month in 2023.

Causes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Cooking left unattended	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	10
LPG leakage	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
Heating appliances	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Electric short circuit	4	5	3	3	6	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	29
Butter lamp	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Smoker's material	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other causes	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Unknown cause	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	12
Total	8	9	6	8	10	4	3	2	5	3	3	7	68

CHAPTER 7: MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Table 7.1: Motor Vehicle Accident Type by Month in 2023.

Accident Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Hit and run	5	12	9	7	6	2	1	2	3	4	0	4	55
Motorcycle pedestrian collision	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Single motorcycle accident	1	1	0	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	13
Single vehicle accident	44	66	59	60	57	57	43	42	37	31	41	43	580
Two Vehicle collision	20	29	45	28	26	26	26	26	19	23	16	21	305
Vehicle animal collision	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	10
Vehicle bicycle collision	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Vehicle motorcycle collision	1	3	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	1	2	1	16
Vehicle pedestrian collision	1	4	6	4	6	6	10	4	2	5	1	4	53
Others	2	6	3	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	24
Total	75	121	123	104	103	103	84	80	63	66	63	77	1062

Table 7.2: Motor Vehicle Accident by Police Station and Month in 2023.

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang Police Station	1	3	2	6	8	2	6	2	2	2	3	1	38
Dagana Police Station	0	3	2	6	3	2	3	0	1	6	3	1	30
Dorokha Police Station	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	7
Gasa Police Station	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Gedu Police Station	4	3	5	4	7	13	6	5	3	6	1	0	57
Gelephu Police Station	3	2	3	0	3	1	2	1	2	0	5	3	25
Gyelposhing Police Station	0	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	18
Haa Police Station	0	3	1	0	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	19
Jomoshangkha Police Station	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lhamoizingkha Police Station	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
Lhuentse Police Station	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6

Mongar Police Station	5	1	4	3	2	5	0	3	0	0	1	3	27
Nganglam Police Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Norbugang Police Station	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	10
Panbang Police Station	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Paro Police Station	8	9	10	9	8	8	1	4	7	3	3	3	73
Pasakha Police Station	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	10
Pemagatshel Police Station	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	15
Pendenling Police Station	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	5
Phuentsholing Police Station	6	2	4	5	4	8	7	7	3	3	3	6	58
Punakha Police Station	3	9	14	9	10	6	2	9	7	3	6	5	83
Sakteng Police Station	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Samdrupcholing Police Station	1	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	11
Samdrupjongkhar Police Station	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	4	0	4	2	2	17
Samtse Police Station	1	4	3	2	1	3	1	5	3	4	3	2	32
Sarpang Police Station	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	14
Tashichholing Police Station	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	9
Thimphu Traffic Police Station	9	51	44	20	17	10	14	4	5	16	5	10	205
Thrimshing Police Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Trashigang Police Station	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	3	4	20
Trashiyangtse Police Station	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	12
Trongsa Police Station	1	0	1	4	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	16
Tsimasham Police Station	7	2	0	2	2	5	4	1	4	2	4	3	36
Tsirang Police Station	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	8	7	6	2	6	68
Wamrong Police Station	1	3	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
Wangdue Police Station	6	6	3	6	6	8	8	12	3	2	3	6	69
Zawakha Police Station	1	0	1	4	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	20
Zhemgang Police Station	2	1	2	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	14
Total	75	121	123	104	103	103	84	80	63	66	63	77	1062

Table 7.3: Motor Vehicle Accident by Division and Month in 2023.

Division	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Division I Paro	8	12	11	9	11	11	3	6	8	4	4	5	92
Division II Punakha	4	9	14	9	12	7	2	9	7	3	7	5	88
Division III Phuentsholing	21	8	11	13	17	28	17	14	10	11	10	11	171
Division IV Samtse	2	7	3	8	3	4	7	8	4	7	5	5	63
Division V Gelephu	6	7	6	2	5	7	5	2	3	1	7	8	59
Division VI Tsirang	5	9	8	11	8	8	9	8	8	12	5	7	98
Division VII Trongsa	1	0	1	4	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	16
Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar	3	1	5	1	4	5	4	4	6	5	4	4	46
Division IX Trashigang	3	5	3	0	4	2	2	2	3	0	5	5	34
Division X Mongar	5	2	10	8	3	7	1	5	0	2	3	5	51
Division XII Wangdue	7	6	4	10	7	12	10	14	5	3	4	7	89
Division XIII Bumthang	1	3	2	6	8	2	6	2	2	2	3	1	38
Division XIV Tashiyangtse	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	12
Thimphu Traffic Division	9	51	44	20	17	10	14	4	5	16	5	10	205
Total	75	121	123	104	103	103	84	80	63	66	63	77	1062

Table 7.4: Motor Vehicle Accident by Dzongkhag and Month in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	1	3	2	6	8	2	6	2	2	2	3	1	38
Chhukha	18	7	9	13	15	28	17	13	10	11	10	10	161
Dagana	3	4	4	6	5	2	3	1	1	6	3	2	40
Gasa	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Haa	0	3	1	0	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	19
Lhuntse	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Mongar	5	2	7	6	3	7	1	5	0	2	2	5	45
Paro	8	9	10	9	8	8	1	4	7	3	3	3	73
Pemagatshel	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	6	1	1	0	17
Punakha	3	9	14	9	10	6	2	9	7	3	6	5	83
Samdrupjongkhar	1	1	3	1	1	5	2	4	0	4	3	4	29
Samtse	2	7	3	8	3	4	7	8	4	7	5	5	63
Sarpang	4	3	4	1	5	2	3	2	2	0	7	6	39
Thimphu	9	51	44	20	17	10	14	4	5	16	5	10	205
Trashigang	3	5	3	0	4	2	2	2	3	0	5	5	34
Trashiyangtse	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	12
Trongsa	1	0	1	4	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	16
Tsirang	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	8	7	6	2	6	68
Wangduephodrang	7	6	4	10	7	12	10	14	5	3	4	7	89
Zhemgang	2	4	2	1	0	5	2	0	1	1	0	2	20
Total	75	121	123	104	103	103	84	80	63	66	63	77	1062

Table 7.5: Number of Fatal Accidents by Dzongkhag and Month in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chhukha	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Dagana	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Lhuntse	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Mongar	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	9
Paro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Punakha	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Samdrupjongkhar	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Samtse	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Sarpang	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	9
Thimphu	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	7
Trashigang	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	8
Trashiyangtse	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trongsa	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Wangduephodrang	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	5	9	9	9	6	7	7	3	2	4	6	14	81

Table 7.6: Number of Injury Accidents by Dzongkhag and Month in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Chhukha	6	1	4	4	7	7	7	1	1	2	4	4	48
Dagana	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	2	1	22
Haa	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Lhuntse	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mongar	2	0	3	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	15
Paro	0	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	14
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6
Punakha	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	3	4	14
Samdrupjongkhar	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Samtse	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	1	4	2	3	19
Sarpang	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	13
Thimphu	3	6	14	14	12	8	6	4	3	9	4	3	86
Trashigang	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	13
Trashiyangtse	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Trongsa	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Tsirang	0	4	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	3	0	0	19
Wangduephodrang	4	3	3	3	3	7	6	6	3	1	1	2	42
Zhemgang	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	22	27	38	37	35	35	31	25	19	26	21	26	342

Table 7.7: Person Killed in Motor Vehicle Accident by Dzongkhag and Month in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Chhukha	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	9
Dagana	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Lhuntse	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Mongar	0	2	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	14
Paro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Punakha	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	10
Samdrupjongkhar	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Samtse	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Sarpang	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	11
Thimphu	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	7
Trashigang	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	9
Trashiyangtse	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trongsa	1	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	8
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Wangduephodrang	1	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	7	9	10	12	10	14	9	3	2	7	7	14	104

Table 7.8: Person Injured in Motor Vehicle Accident by Dzongkhag and Month in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Chhukha	10	1	6	6	14	26	9	1	1	2	7	6	89
Dagana	3	4	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	5	4	1	32
Haa	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	9
Lhuntse	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mongar	14	1	3	8	0	5	0	5	0	0	2	5	43
Paro	0	5	3	3	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	19
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	12
	0	1	5	1	2	1	6	1	5	0	5	6	33
Samdrupjongkhar	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	7
Samtse	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	1	6	2	8	28
Sarpang	5	1	6	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	3	24
Thimphu	4	7	27	20	28	13	9	7	7	20	7	14	163
Trashigang	3	5	4	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	6	6	31
Trashiyangtse	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Trongsa	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	7
Tsirang	0	5	3	1	3	1	1	6	4	4	0	0	28
Wangduephodrang	11	13	7	4	4	14	7	10	4	1	2	4	81
Zhemgang	2	2	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	16
Total	53	47	80	59	67	73	43	43	32	41	40	57	635

Table 7.9: Person Killed in Motor Vehicle Accidents by Age Group and Gender in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Below 10		10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		80+		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Bumthang	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chhukha	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
Dagana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lhuntse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Mongar	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	14
Paro	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Punakha	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	10
Samdrupjongkhar	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Samtse	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Sarpang	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	11
Thimphu	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Trashigang	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	9
Trashiyangtse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wangduephodrang	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	3	2	6	7	19	3	20	7	12	3	12	3	2	2	0	104

Table 7.9: Vehicle Types Involved in Motor Vehicle Accidents in 2023.

Vehicle Type	Number	Per cent
Two-wheeler	37	3%
Light Vehicle	1093	76%
Medium Vehicle	41	3%
Heavy Vehicle	245	17%
Other	19	1%
Total	1435	100%

Note: Others here refer to earthmovers, rollers, tractors, power tillers, excavators, backhoes, payloaders, etc.

CHAPTER 8: COMPREHENSIVE INCIDENT OVERVIEW

Table 8.1: Incident Types by Police Station in 2023.

Police Station	Criminal Incident	Non-Criminal Incident	Fire Incident	Motor Vehicle Accident	Incidents of Substance Abuse	Total
Bumthang Police Station	53	3	2	38	5	101
Dagana Police Station	38	7	7	30	30	112
Dorokha Police Station	11	8	0	7	2	28
Gasa Police Station	6	1	0	5	0	12
Gedu Police Station	7	3	1	57	18	86
Gelephu Police Station	149	12	2	25	87	275
Gyelposhing Police Station	20	5	0	18	2	45
Haa Police Station	20	6	3	19	5	53
Jomoshangkha Police Station	11	2	0	1	0	14
Lhamoizingkha Police Station	27	3	0	10	10	50
Lhuentse Police Station	11	6	0	6	1	24
Mongar Police Station	26	7	3	27	10	73
NDLU Police Station	121	NA	NA	NA	611	732
Nganglam Police Station	16	2	0	2	9	29
Norbugang Police Station	28	7	0	10	6	51
North Thimphu Police Station	158	15	0	0	0	173
Panbang Police Station	3	1	0	6	2	12
Paro Police Station	143	15	14	73	70	315
Pasakha Police Station	13	2	0	10	21	46
Pemagatshel Police Station	22	3	2	15	2	44
Pendenling Police Station	20	1	0	5	13	39
Phuentsholing Police Station	423	20	4	58	359	864

Punakha Police Station	121	12	8	83	21	245
Sakteng Police Station	2	1	0	1	0	4
Samdrupcholing Police Station	18	6	0	11	3	38
Samdrupjongkhar Police Station	38	4	4	17	56	119
Samtse Police Station	75	7	1	32	56	171
Sarpang Police Station	30	10	0	14	4	58
South Thimphu Police Station	187	33	0	0	0	220
Tashichholing Police Station	15	5	3	9	1	33
Thimphu Police Station	332	20	71	205	0	628
Thrimshing Police Station	3	2	0	3	0	8
Trashigang Police Station	32	6	5	20	11	74
Trashiyangtse Police Station	57	13	1	12	12	95
Trongsa Police Station	39	7	0	16	6	68
Tsimasham Police Station	26	5	1	36	0	68
Tsirang Police Station	73	12	0	68	11	164
Wamrong Police Station	9	1	1	10	2	23
Wangdue Police Station	177	18	7	69	35	306
Weringla Police Station	4	0	0	0	0	4
Zawakha Police Station	31	3	2	20	1	57
Zhemgang Police Station	19	4	0	14	3	40
Total	2614	298	142	1062	1485	5601

NA: Not Applicable

Table 8.2: Incident Types by Division in 2023.

Division	Criminal Incident	Non-Criminal Incident	Fire Incident	Motor Vehicle Accident	Incidents of Substance Abuse	Total
Division I Paro	163	21	17	92	75	368
Division II Punakha	127	13	6	88	21	255
Division III Phuentsholing	496	33	8	171	408	1116
Division IV Samtse	149	28	4	63	78	322
Division V Gelephu	201	27	2	59	96	385
Division VI Tsirang	111	19	7	98	41	276
Division VII Trongsa	39	7	0	16	6	68
Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar	105	17	6	46	70	244
Division IX Trashigang	46	10	6	34	13	109
Division X Mongar	61	18	3	51	13	146
Division XI Thimphu	798	68	71	NA	611	1548
Division XII Wangdue	208	21	9	89	36	363
Division XIII Bumthang	53	3	2	38	5	101
Division XIV Trashiyangtse	57	13	1	12	12	95
Thimphu Traffic Division	NA	NA	NA	205	NA	205
Total	2614	298	142	1062	1485	5601

NA: Not Applicable

Table 8.3: Incident Types by Dzongkhag in 2023.

Dzongkhag	Criminal Incident	Non-Criminal Incident	Fire Incident	Motor Vehicle Accident	Incidents of Substance Abuse	Total
Bumthang	53	3	2	38	5	101
Chhukha	469	30	8	161	398	1066
Dagana	65	10	7	40	40	162
Gasa	6	1	0	5	0	12
Haa	20	6	3	19	5	53
Lhuntse	11	6	0	6	1	24
Mongar	50	12	3	45	12	122
Paro	143	15	14	73	70	315
Pemagatshel	38	5	2	17	11	73
Punakha	121	12	6	83	21	243
Samdrup Jongkhar	67	12	4	29	59	171
Samtse	149	28	4	63	78	322
Sarpang	179	22	2	39	91	333
Thimphu	798	68	71	205	611	1753
Trashigang	46	10	6	34	13	109
Trashiyangtse	57	13	1	12	12	95
Trongsa	39	7	0	16	6	68
Tsirang	73	12	0	68	11	164
Wangduephodrang	208	21	9	89	36	363
Zhemgang	22	5	0	20	5	52
Total	2614	298	142	1062	1485	5601

