STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2024

Planning and Development Division

Royal Bhutan Police

April 2025

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

2024

Contents

ORGANOGRAM

Chief of Police	

Professional Standard Division

Public Information Office

Explosive Management Division

Additional Chief of Police

Integrated Check Post Management Division

ICT Division

Planning and Development Division

Deputy Chief of Police, Administration & Finance Department

Deputy Chief of Police, Crime & Operation Department

Deputy Chief of Police, Intelligence Bureau

Deputy Chief of Police, Special Police Department

Field Division

Police Station

Community Police Centre

Gewog Gagdey

Check Post

FOREWORD

The Statistical Yearbook of the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) is a vital annual publication that offers a comprehensive overview of statistical data related to law enforcement and public safety. It serves as a repository of critical information, capturing criminal incidents, non-criminal incidents, traffic accidents, incidents of substance abuse and fire incidents reported across the country.

The data presented in this yearbook is primarily sourced from the National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS), a platform designed to build a robust and reliable database on criminal and non-criminal incidents and traffic-related occurrences.

This publication is intended to serve as a valuable resource for officers and personnel of the RBP, equipping them with data-driven insights essential for formulating strategies, enhancing operational effectiveness, and reinforcing efforts to prevent and reduce crime. By leveraging the information herein, the RBP can identify emerging challenges, allocate resources strategically, and implement targeted interventions to safeguard our communities.

While every effort has been made to ensure the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the information presented, the RBP recognises that there is always room for improvement. We remain committed to continually enhancing the quality, scope, and relevance of future editions. In this regard, feedback and suggestions from our stakeholders are both welcomed and deeply valued, as they are instrumental in refining and optimising this publication to serve better the needs of the organisation and the communities we protect.

Ultimately, our goal is to provide timely, relevant, and reliable information that supports evidence-based decision-making, strengthens transparency, and upholds accountability in all aspects of our policing efforts.

Chimi Dorji, DNY
(Major General)
Chief of Police

DEFINITION AND COUNTING RULES

Definitions

"**Arrest**" refers to the detention of an individual in a police facility, the placement of a person on surety, or the referral of an individual to substance use disorder treatment and care services.

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

"**Crime Severity Index**" is a measure that assesses the overall seriousness of crime by accounting for both the volume and the relative severity of offences.

"**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 of substance abuse**" occurs when an individual or individuals are found to be involved in an offence of substance abuse, including cases involving minors.

"**Motor vehicle accident**" occurs when a vehicle collides with another vehicle, a person, an animal, a motorbike, a bicycle, a tree, a pole, or a structure or goes off-road by itself.

"**Injury accident**" is a vehicle accident that results in the injury of at least one person.

"**Natural death**" refers to death resulting from internal factors, typically due to the natural progression of disease, aging, or health conditions. This type of death is not caused by external forces or injuries.

"**Non-criminal incident**" refers to events that do not violate criminal laws but still require police intervention, assistance, or documentation. These incidents include categories such as the incident of unnatural death, natural death, attempted suicide, and missing persons.

"**Unnatural death**" refers to death caused by external factors, typically involving injury. These deaths are not part of the natural aging process or disease progression and are often preventable. This includes completed suicides, death due to drowning, death due to electrocution, accidental fall death, death due to hypothermia, death due to natural disasters, machinery-related accidental death, accidental object impact death, and other unnatural deaths.

Typ

Counting Rule

The Principal Offence Rule is a systematic guideline used to determine which crime should be prioritised when multiple offences are recorded within a single criminal incident. Under this rule, the various offences are evaluated and ranked according to their severity, following the grading system established by the Penal Code and other relevant laws of Bhutan. The offence deemed most severe, the one with the highest rank, is designated as the principal offence.

This approach ensures consistency and clarity when compiling and reporting crime statistics. By focusing on the most serious offence within an incident, the reported data presents a more accurate reflection of the incident's overall gravity, rather than diluting its seriousness across multiple minor offences. The principal offence identified through this process forms the basis for calculating key statistical indicators, such as the overall crime rate and the crime severity index.

In situations where two or more offences within the same incident are ranked equally in terms of legal severity, priority is given to the offence that directly affects human life or well-being. Crimes that involve harm to individuals are considered more significant for statistical and analytical purposes than those involving property or other non-human factors.

In addition to reporting the principal offence, this yearbook also captures and presents the total number of offences associated with each incident. This broader reporting approach provides a more comprehensive understanding of the nature and extent of criminal activity within the community, ensuring that policymakers, law enforcement officers, and stakeholders are equipped with detailed and meaningful insights for planning and intervention.

2024 STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Types of Incidents Reported

5577
Incident Reported

2476
Criminal Incident

1492
Incident of Substance Abuse

1118
Motor Vehicle Accident

352
Non-Criminal Incident

139
Fire Incndent

Top 5 Criminal Incidents

255
Larceny

248
Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance

201
Burglary

95
Deceptive Practive

912
Battery

Number of persons by Non-Criminal Incident

363 Non-Criminal Incident

184 Un-natural Death

24 Attempted Suicide

136 Missing Person

19 Natural death

105 Completed Suicide

24 Death due to drowning

18 Accidental Fall Death

6 Death due to electrocution

6 Accidental object impact death

6 Death due to hypothermia

19 Others

Person Arrested

5743 Person Arrested
- **5640** Bhutanese
  - **414 Female**
  - **5226 Male**
- **103** Non-Bhutanese
  - **2** Female
  - **101** Male

Motor Vehicle Accident

1118 Motor vehicle accident
- **61** Fatal Accident
  - **97** Killed
    - **7 Female**
    - **90 Male**
- **362** Injury Accident
  - **634** Injured
    - **176 Female**
    - **458 Male**

Fire Incident and Cause of House Fire

139 Fire Incident
- **32** Forest Fire
- **19** Bush Fire
- **6** Vehicle fire
- **74** House Fire
  - **13** Cooking left unattended
  - **3** LPG leakage
  - **1** Heating appliances
  - **28** Electric short circuit
  - **5** Butter lamp
  - **2** Bukhari
  - **2** Other causes
  - **20** Unknown causes
- **4** Electrical Fire
- **4** Other Fire

CHAPTER 1: ROYAL BHUTAN POLICE

1.1 Introduction

The Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) was established on September 1, 1965, through the reassignment of 555 personnel from the Royal Bhutan Army. Since then, the RBP has served as a cornerstone of law enforcement, dedicated to maintaining peace, order, and security across the Kingdom of Bhutan.

Guided by its vision "To make Bhutan a safe place to live and work", the RBP strives to ensure the safety and well-being of all citizens and residents. Its 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", outlines the core principles that drive its daily operations.

Throughout its history, the RBP has remained steadfast in its commitment to justice, integrity, and service, earning the trust and respect of the Bhutanese people. As a vital pillar of national stability, the RBP continues to promote peace, security, and prosperity across the Kingdom.

1.2 Roles and Responsibilities

In addition to its primary role in law enforcement, the RBP has evolved to undertake a wide array of responsibilities beyond traditional policing. This expansion underscores the RBP's adaptability and commitment to public safety and well-being across various domains.

One significant area is the management of prison administration, ensuring the safe confinement of convicted individuals, maintaining discipline within facilities, and implementing rehabilitative programs for reintegration into society.

The RBP is also actively involved in firefighting operations, responding to emergencies to protect lives, property, and the environment. Through specialised training and resources, the RBP mitigates the impact of fires.

Further, the RBP supports youth development and rehabilitation through educational programs, vocational training, and mentorship initiatives aimed at steering young individuals away from crime.

In times of disaster, the RBP coordinates relief efforts, mobilising resources and providing critical assistance to affected communities, helping mitigate impacts and support recovery.

The RBP is responsible for traffic regulation and road safety enforcement, working to reduce accidents and fatalities while promoting safe driving practices.

Additionally, the RBP ensures the security of VIPS and critical infrastructure, safeguarding key individuals and facilities through risk assessment and protective measures, thus contributing to national security.

On the international front, RBP personnel serve in UN peacekeeping missions, promoting peace and security in conflict-affected regions while upholding human rights and demonstrating Bhutan's commitment to global stability.

The RBP also manages Integrated Check Posts (ICPS) along the southern borders, overseeing border control, regulating the flow of goods and people, and ensuring security and compliance.

This multifaceted role highlights the RBP's commitment to its core values of integrity, professionalism, and service, ensuring the safety, security, and well-being of Bhutan's people while remaining responsive to evolving challenges.

1.3 Organisational Setup and Human Resources

The organisational structure of the 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 country. 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, 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 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 organisational setup reflects a balanced allocation of personnel resources, emphasising 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 (As of April 2025).
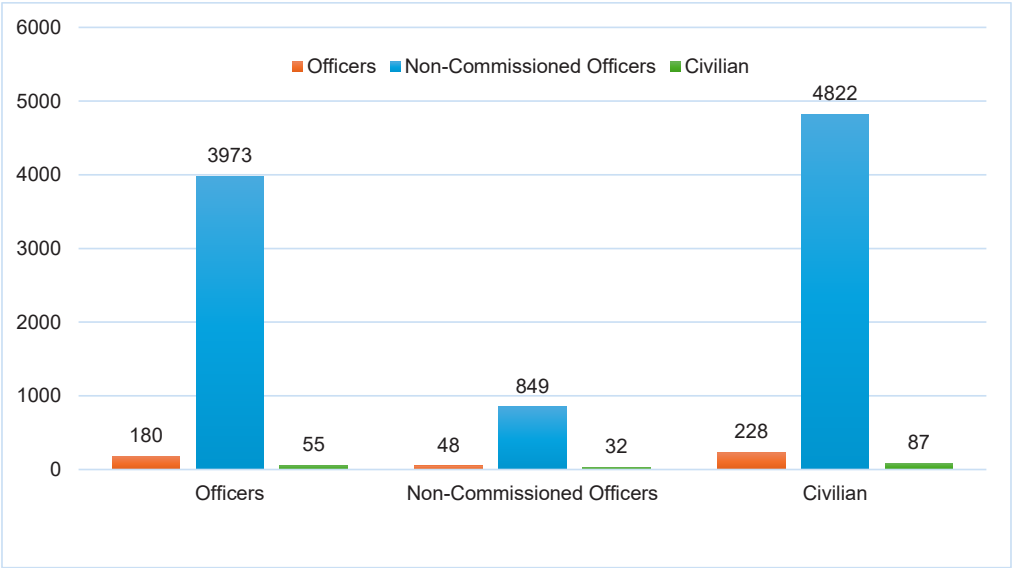
The RBP operates with a structured hierarchy encompassing officers, non-commissioned officers (NCOs), and civilians. Within this framework, officers, comprising individuals holding authoritative positions, represent a mere 4% of the total workforce. In contrast, the backbone of the RBP consists of NCOs, 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 Police Personnel and Civilians (As of April 2025).
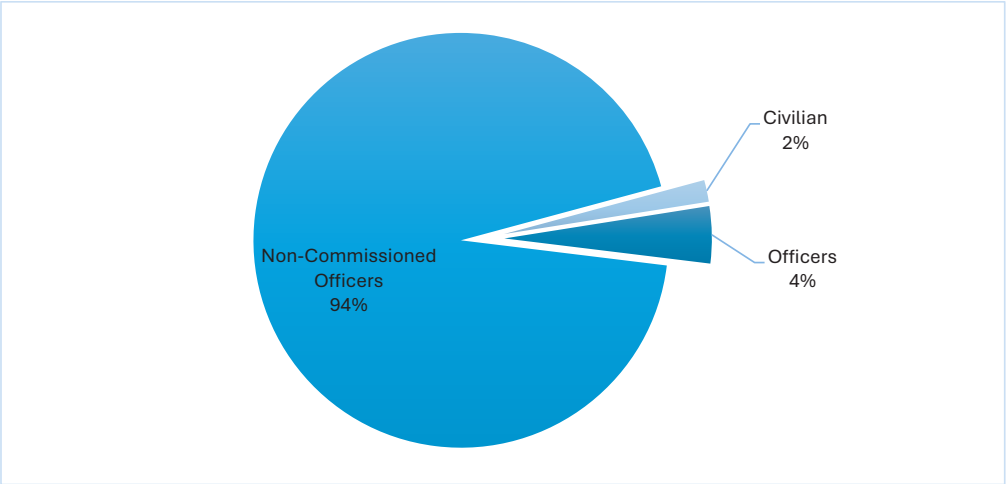
1.4 Legal Framework Governing the Royal Bhutan Police

The operations of the 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, organisation, 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 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, emphasising the dignity, equality, and rights of every individual. By prioritising 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 Significance of Statistics in Policing

In modern policing, data collection and analysis play a critical role in enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability of law enforcement agencies. Accurate and timely data allow police organisations to identify trends, understand patterns of criminal behaviour, and anticipate emerging challenges. Through systematic data collection, law enforcement can move beyond reactive policing to a more proactive and strategic approach, ensuring that decisions are informed by factual evidence rather than assumptions. For the RBP, maintaining comprehensive and reliable datasets is essential for meeting the evolving needs of society and upholding the principles of justice and fairness.

The RBP relies heavily on statistical data to drive improvements across its operations. By analysing crime reports, incident patterns, and resource utilisation, the RBP can allocate manpower and assets more efficiently, prioritise areas requiring urgent intervention, and develop targeted crime prevention strategies. Data-driven insights also support strategic planning at all levels—from headquarters to Gewog Gagdey, allowing the RBP to adapt its

methods and address specific threats with precision. Whether monitoring traffic incidents, tracking trends in substance abuse, or assessing the effectiveness of patrol deployments, the use of statistics ensures that policing remains dynamic, responsive, and aligned with public safety goals.

The publication of the *Statistical Yearbook* reflects the RBP's commitment to promoting transparency, accountability, and evidence-based policing. By openly sharing statistical information, the RBP fosters public trust and enables stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers, and the general public, to better understand the realities of crime and law enforcement efforts in Bhutan. The yearbook serves not only as a record of achievements and challenges but also as a vital tool for informed decision-making and continuous improvement. Ultimately, it strengthens the RBP's mission to create a safer, more secure society through data-driven strategies and community partnerships.

CHAPTER 2: ANALYTICAL REVIEW

2.1: Background

Each year, the Royal Bhutan Police (RPB) publishes the Statistical Yearbook, compiling official statistics on incidents reported across the country. The report covers criminal incidents, non-criminal incidents, Incidents of substance abuse, motor vehicle accidents, and fire-related incidents. It is important to note that the decision to report an incident can be influenced by factors such as perceived seriousness, privacy concerns, personal relationships, sensitive circumstances, feelings of shame, or practical difficulties in reporting.

In criminal incidents, the gap between reported incidents and actual occurrences is known as the "dark figure of crime," highlighting the extent of unreported activities. Therefore, understanding the full crime landscape requires considering both reported and unreported incidents. Surveys on unreported crimes, alongside police statistics, may offer deeper insights into the true scale of criminal activity.

A key point when interpreting the data is the distinction between the Date of Report and the Date of Occurrence. The Date of Report refers to when an incident is reported to police, while the Date of Occurrence is when it happened. In 2024, fewer than 2% of incidents these dates do not match, mainly involving incidents that occurred before 2024 but were reported in 2024. Basing the publication on the Date of Report ensures such incidents are captured, avoiding underreporting in both the current and previous years.

Readers should exercise caution when interpreting statistics based on the Date of Report. Nevertheless, since discrepancies affect less than 2% of incidents, any impact on overall trends is minimal, and the publication remains a reliable reflection of 2024's reported incidents.

All data were sourced from the National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS), a database that allows police stations to record incidents promptly. NCIRS remains a vital tool for documenting and analysing incidents, supporting a clearer understanding of policing challenges and crime patterns across the country.

2.2: Criminal Incident

The term "Criminal Incident" refers to an event recorded by the police as a single case, which may involve multiple offences, accused individuals, and/or victims. These offences are committed under various acts within the Kingdom of Bhutan, spanning a diverse range of legal areas.

The frequency of incidents by act in 2024 is presented in Figure 2.21. The Penal Code of Bhutan 2005 remains the principal legal instrument governing criminal behaviour, recording 1,706 incidents (68.90%). This figure highlights the wide scope of criminal activities covered under the Penal Code and its central role in the criminal justice system.

The Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013 accounted for 426 incidents (17.21%), emphasising ongoing challenges related to domestic violence. While this act addresses economic and emotional abuse, cases involving physical and sexual violence are charged under the Penal Code, categorised as battery and other sexual offences, respectively. Consequently, the actual count of domestic violence incidents is 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.

The Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Substance Abuse Act (NDPSSA) 2015 registered 325 incidents (13.13%), reflecting efforts to tackle drug-related crimes. The figures illustrate the persistence of drug abuse issues and the need for sustained enforcement and rehabilitation measures.

The Child Care & Protection Act of Bhutan 2011 recorded 14 incidents (0.57%), signalling a continued commitment to protecting children's rights and welfare. Although the numbers are relatively small, they may point to underreporting or a genuinely low incidence rate.

The Information, Communication and Media Act of Bhutan 2018 saw 3 incidents (0.12%), indicating limited legal challenges in the information and media sector and suggesting a generally compliant environment.

Isolated incidents were recorded under the Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Bhutan 2023 and the Immigration Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2007, each with 1 incident (0.04%). These rare cases nonetheless demonstrate the breadth of legal areas addressed by the Royal Bhutan Police.

In total, 2,476 criminal incidents were recorded in 2024, offering a comprehensive snapshot of the criminal landscape and enforcement efforts across Bhutan.

Figure 2.21: Criminal Incident by Acts 2024.
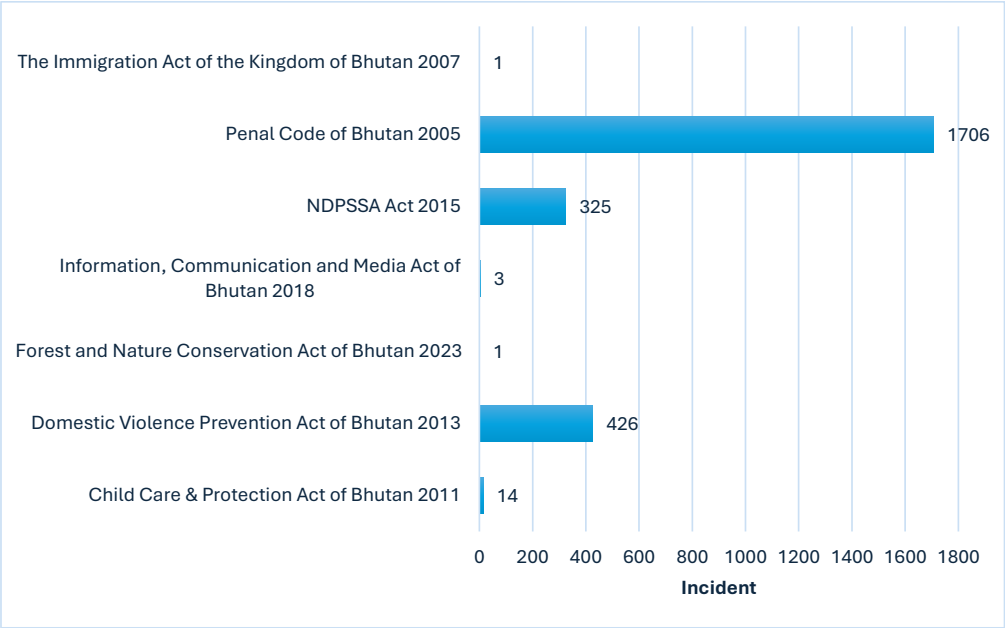
2.3: Crime Trend

Figure 2.31 illustrates the trend of recorded criminal incidents over the past five years (2020–2024), highlighting notable fluctuations. These variations reflect the dynamic nature of crime reporting during the period.

In 2020, a total of 3,062 criminal incidents were recorded. The number declined in 2021 to 2,819 incidents, representing a 7.9% decrease compared to the previous year. In 2022, incidents rose sharply to 3,502, marking a 24.2% increase from 2021. However, the trend reversed in 2023, with incidents falling to 2,614, a 25.4% decrease from 2022. This downward trend continued into 2024, with 2,476 incidents recorded, a further 5.3% decline compared to 2023.

Overall, while the number of criminal incidents peaked in 2022, both 2023 and 2024 witnessed a consistent decline, with 2024 recording the lowest figure within the five years.

The decline in recorded incidents beginning in 2023 can be largely attributed to a change in the RBP recording practices regarding substance abuse cases. From 2023 onwards, the RBP excluded incidents of substance abuse and substance abuse by minors from overall crime

statistics. This change was introduced because such cases do not immediately lead to court proceedings. Instead, individuals involved undergo counselling, treatment, and rehabilitation for the first three instances, as assessed by the Treatment Assessment Panel. Only upon a fourth instance is a suspect presented before the court. Cases involving minors are not referred to the court at all. Consequently, only substance abuse cases that reach court proceedings are now included in the crime statistics.

While the trend analysis from 2020 to 2024 provides important insights into Bhutan's evolving crime landscape, a deeper exploration of the underlying causes is necessary to fully understand these patterns. Such analysis, however, lies beyond the scope of this publication. Continued monitoring, inter-agency collaboration, and the use of data-driven strategies remain essential for addressing emerging crime challenges and ensuring the safety and security of communities across Bhutan.

Figure 2.31: Trend in Criminal Incidents from 2020 to 2024.
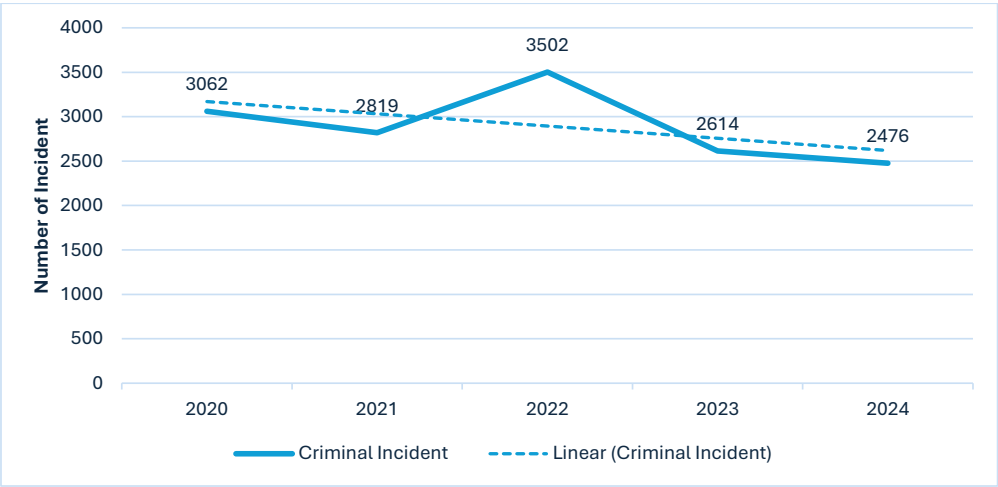
2.4: Crime Rate

Understanding crime in Bhutan requires a multi-faceted approach. No single measure can fully capture the complexity of crime or its underlying patterns. Different methodologies provide distinct perspectives, and when combined, they offer a more comprehensive understanding of crime trends across the country.

One key indicator is the police-reported crime rate, which measures the volume of reported crimes relative to the population. It sheds light on the scale of crime entering the justice

system, the pressures faced by law enforcement agencies, and evolving trends over time. The RBP annually compiles a detailed crime report, presenting crime rates calculated as the number of reported incidents per 10,000 population. Each crime, regardless of its severity, is counted equally in this calculation. For example, one murder and one case of theft are weighted the same.

Figure 2.41 depicts the crime rates in Bhutan from 2020 to 2024, based on population data and recorded criminal incidents. In 2020, the crime rate was 41 per 10,000 population. It declined to 37 in 2021, reflecting a 9.8% decrease. In 2022, the crime rate rose to 46, an increase of 24.3% compared to 2021. However, the rate dropped again in 2023 to 34, a 26.1% decrease from 2022. Continuing this downward trend, the crime rate in 2024 further decreased to 32, a 5.9% reduction from 2023.

Overall, while the crime rate peaked in 2022, both 2023 and 2024 recorded notable declines, with 2024 registering the lowest crime rate in the five years. These figures demonstrate a pattern of fluctuations, reinforcing the importance of continuous monitoring and comprehensive data analysis to inform effective crime prevention and public safety strategies.

Figure 2.41: Crime Rate Per 10,000 Population.
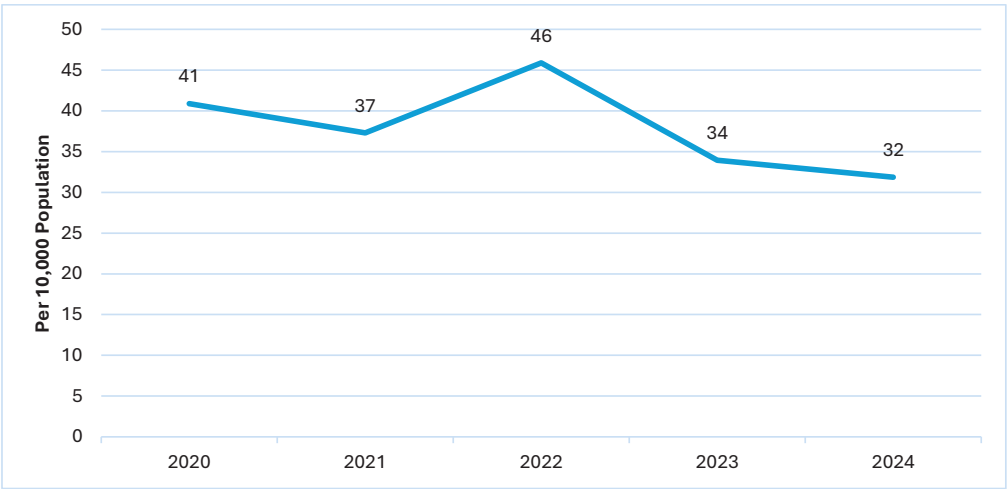
An analysis of crime rates per 10,000 population across Bhutan's dzongkhags in 2024 reveals notable regional variations. While the national crime rate stands at 32 per 10,000 population, the figures across individual dzongkhags show significant diversity.

Dzongkhags such as Zhemgang (10 per 10,000), Lhuntse (12), and Trashigang (13) recorded the lowest crime rates, indicating comparatively fewer reported incidents relative to their populations. Other dzongkhags with low crime rates include Pemagatshel (14), Dagana (16) and Mongar(16).

In contrast, higher crime rates were observed in dzongkhags like Sarpang (52 per 10,000), Chhukha (48), and Thimphu (48). Wangduephodrang (32) and Paro (36) also reported rates above the national average. Among these, Thimphu and Chhukha, being more urbanised and densely populated, recorded the highest criminal incidents — 801 and 334, respectively.

Moderate crime rates ranging between 18 to 26 per 10,000 were observed in dzongkhags such as Bumthang (18), Gasa (18), Samdrup Jongkhar (19), Punakha (26), and Trashiyangtse (26).

Overall, this spatial analysis highlights that crime is not evenly distributed across Bhutan, with urban and economically active areas generally recording higher rates, while rural and less populated dzongkhags tend to experience lower crime rates. Understanding these variations is crucial for tailoring crime prevention and law enforcement strategies to local contexts.

Figure 2.42: Crime Rate by Dzongkhag, 2024.
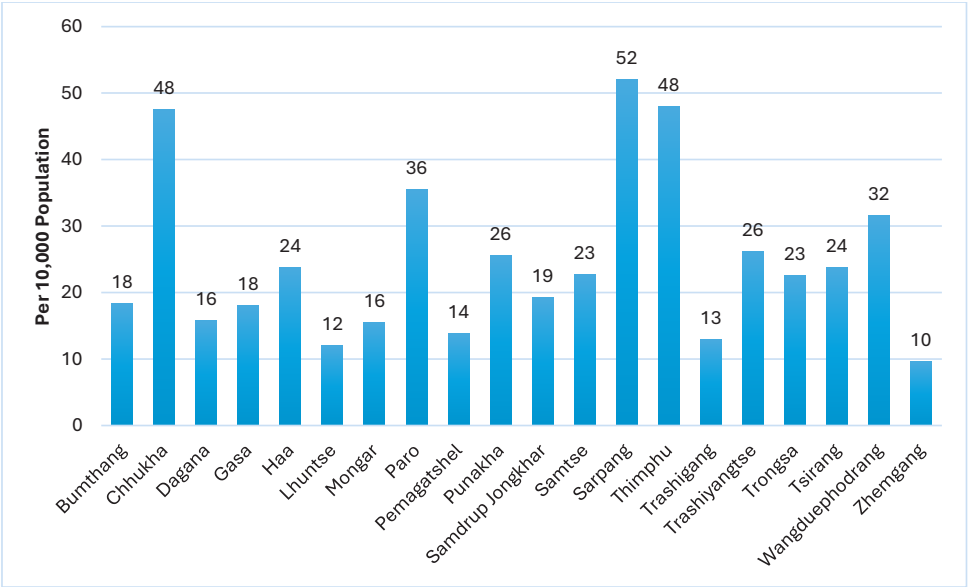
2.5: Crime Severity Index

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is a tool 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.

In contrast, the CSI 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 CSI 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 standardised to 100 with 2020 serving as the base year.

Figure 2.51: Crime Severity Index, 2020-2024.
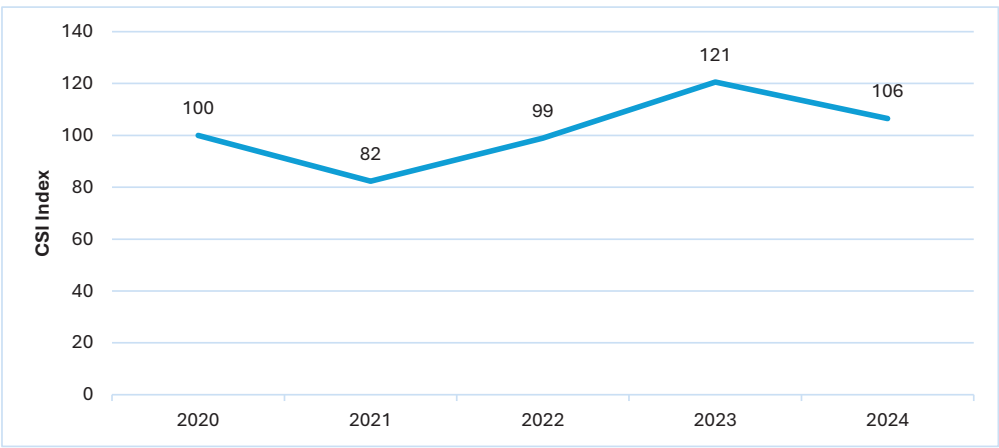
Figure 2.51 examines the trends in the CSI from 2020 to 2024. In this analysis, 2020 serves as the base year, with the CSI set at 100 to allow for comparison across subsequent years.

By 2021, the CSI declined to 82, indicating a decrease in the severity of reported crimes by 18% compared to 2020. This decline suggests that reported crimes in 2021 were, on average, less serious than those in the base year.

In 2022, the CSI rose to 99, reflecting a moderate increase in crime severity compared to 2021. Although the severity approached the 2020 baseline, it remained slightly lower by 1%.

By 2023, the CSI increased further to 121, marking a 21% rise in the seriousness of reported crimes compared to 2020. This significant uptick indicates that crimes in 2023 were notably more severe than in previous years.

In 2024, the CSI recorded a value of 106, showing a reduction of 15 points from 2023. While the severity of crimes decreased compared to the previous year, it remained 6% higher than the base year of 2020. This suggests that although there has been some improvement since 2023, the overall seriousness of crimes remains elevated compared to 2020 levels.

Figure 2.52: Crime Severity Index and Crime Rate, 2020 – 2024.
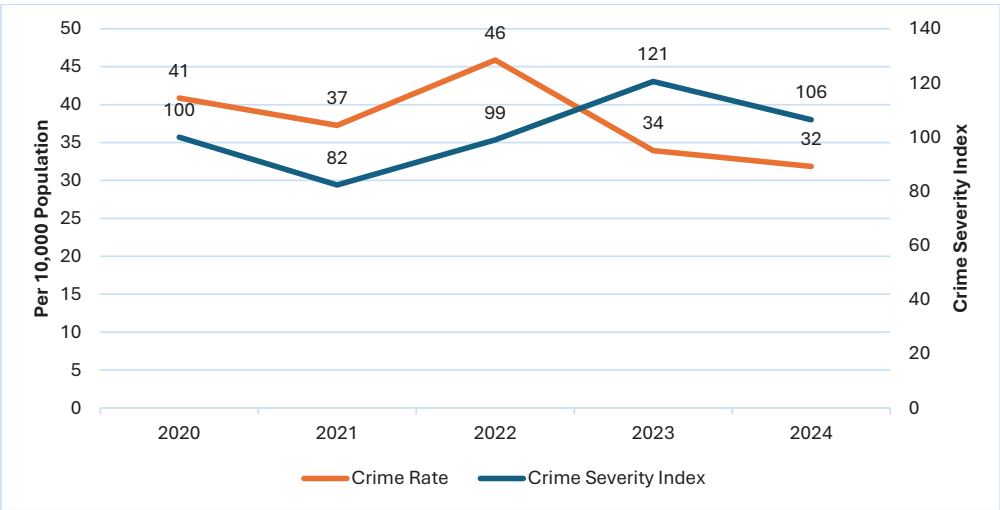
Figure 2.52 shows data from 2020 to 2024 that presents important trends in both the crime rate and the crime severity index, offering insights into the evolving crime landscape. Over this five-year period, there is a general downward trend in the crime rate, decreasing from 41 incidents per 10,000 population in 2020 to 32 incidents in 2024. This suggests a consistent reduction in the overall frequency of reported crimes.

Conversely, the crime severity index shows a more dynamic and concerning pattern. Starting at 100 in 2020, it declined to 82 in 2021, indicating a period when both the frequency and seriousness of crimes may have been relatively lower. However, after 2021, the severity index rose sharply, reaching 99 in 2022 and peaking at 121 in 2023 before slightly improving to 106 in 2024.

This divergence, a falling crime rate but rising crime severity, highlights a critical challenge for law enforcement. While fewer crimes are being committed, the ones that occur are increasingly severe. Such a trend demands that the RBP not only continue their efforts to prevent crimes but also strengthen their capacity to respond to more serious and complex criminal activities. A multifaceted policing strategy focusing on crime prevention, rapid response, and specialised investigations will be essential to address these emerging threats to public safety.

Figure 2.53: Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2024.
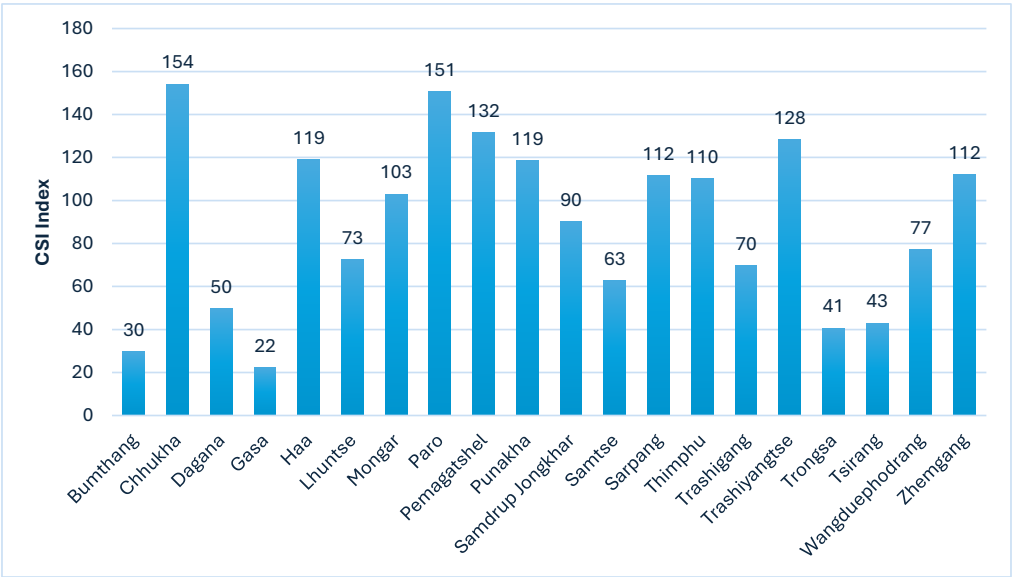
Figure 2.53 illustrates the CSI across various Dzongkhags in Bhutan for 2024, highlighting the variations in crime severity across the country. Chhukha (154) and Paro (151) stand out with the highest severity scores, indicating that crimes reported in these areas are among the most serious in the country. Pemagatshel (132) and Trashiyangtse (128) also report high CSI values, suggesting significant criminal seriousness relative to other Dzongkhags. Haa and Punakha, both with CSI values of 119, alongside Sarpang (112), Zhemgang (112), Thimphu

(110), and Mongar (103), form another cluster where crime severity remains considerably high.

Meanwhile, Samdrup Jongkhar (90) and Wangduephodrang (77) display moderately high CSI scores, signalling areas with relatively serious offences but not as extreme as the top-ranking Dzongkhags. Lhuntse (73) and Trashigang (70) present moderately lower severity, indicating fewer serious crimes compared to the national average.

On the other end of the spectrum, Dzongkhags such as Samtse (63), Dagana (50), Tsirang (43), and Trongsa (41) show significantly lower crime severity levels. Bumthang (30) and Gasa (22) register the lowest CSI values, suggesting that crimes reported in these regions are generally less serious.

Figure 2.54: Crime Rate and Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2024.
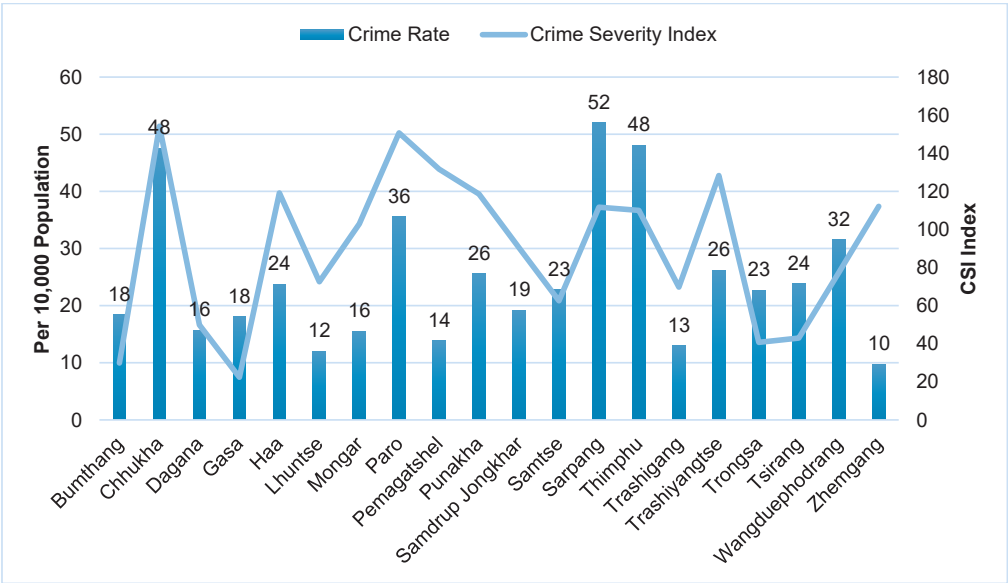
Figure 2.54 presents the combined analysis of crime rate and CSI across Bhutan's Dzongkhags in 2024 reveals important regional patterns. Chhukha stands out with one of the highest crime rates at 48 incidents per 10,000 people and the highest severity index of 154, suggesting both frequent and highly serious crimes. Similarly, Thimphu records a high crime rate of 48 alongside a high CSI of 110, indicating frequent incidents with considerable seriousness. Sarpang shows the highest crime rate at 52, coupled with a CSI of 112, suggesting that criminal activities are both common and serious.

Paro also reports a notable crime rate of 36 with a high CSI of 151, meaning while the frequency is lower compared to Chhukha and Thimphu, the seriousness of crimes is comparably high. Trashiyangtse and Punakha, both with a crime rate of 26, show significant CSI values of 128 and 119, respectively, highlighting moderately frequent but serious offences. Wangduephodrang, with a crime rate of 32 and a CSI of 77, indicates moderate levels on both scales.

Some Dzongkhags display moderate crime rates but relatively high severity. For example, Haa (24; 119) and Pemagatshel (14; 132) record moderate-to-low crime rates but relatively serious crimes. Mongar (16; 103) and Samdrup Jongkhar (19; 90) show a similar pattern of fewer incidents but considerable severity, emphasising the seriousness of crimes despite lower frequency.

At the lower end of both indicators, Bumthang (18; 30), Gasa (18; 22), Trashigang (13; 70), Trongsa (23; 41), and Tsirang (24; 43) report both low crime rates and lower severity indices, indicating comparatively safer environments. Zhemgang, however, is an outlier, with the lowest crime rate at 10 but a high CSI of 112, suggesting that although crimes are rare, they are notably serious when they occur.

2.6: Top 5 Criminal Incidents, 2024

In 2024, the five most commonly reported criminal incidents were Battery, Larceny, Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Burglary, and Deceptive Practice.

Battery involves the intentional and unlawful use of force against another person, resulting in harmful or offensive physical contact.

Larceny refers to the unlawful taking or movement of another person's property without their consent, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of it or to appropriate it for oneself or a third party.

Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances includes the illegal possession, import, export, sale, purchase, transportation, distribution, or supply of substances listed under Schedules I and II of the Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, and Substance Abuse Act, regardless of purity or formulation. It also covers similar activities involving substances under Schedules III and IV, irrespective of their purity.

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry into or remaining within a building, occupied structure, or a secured part of such premises, whether by force or not, with the intent to commit a crime inside.

Deceptive practice involves knowingly committing acts such as using false weights or measures, delivering less quantity than promised, making false statements to obtain property or credit, submitting false affidavits or information, falsifying sales information related to securities, facilitating fraud, altering items to appear genuine, or deceiving others to obtain property or induce actions.

Figure 2.61: Top Five Criminal Incidents, in 2024.
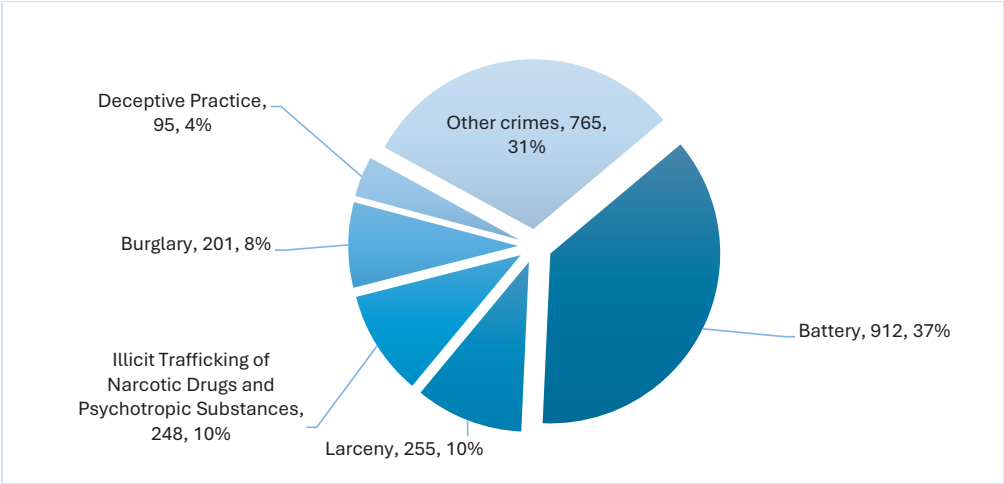
Figure 2.61 displays that in 2024, Battery was the most reported offence with 912 incidents, accounting for approximately 36.83% of the total 2476 criminal incidents. Larceny and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances followed closely, with 255 incidents (10.30%) and 248 incidents (10.02%) respectively, reflecting the continued prominence of property-related and drug-related criminal incidents. Burglary contributed 201 incidents (8.12%), while Deceptive Practice recorded 95 incidents (3.84%). Other criminal incidents made up 765 incidents, accounting for 30.90% of the total. Overall, the top five criminal incidents together constituted about 69.10% of all reported criminal incidents, indicating that a majority of criminal activity in 2024 was concentrated within a few key criminal incident categories.

Figure 2.62: Trend in Top Five Criminal Incidents, 2020-2024.
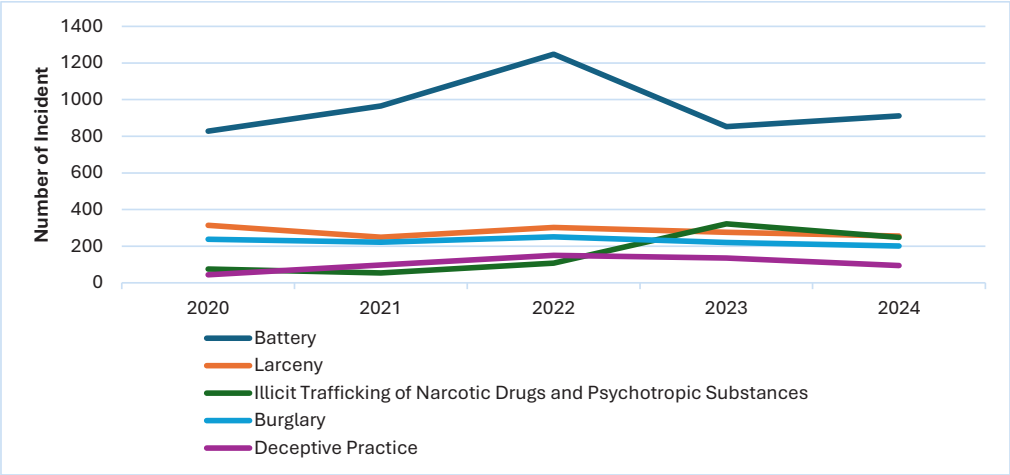
Figure 2.62 shows the trends in the top five reported criminal incidents from 2020 to 2024. Between 2020 and 2024, Battery consistently remained the most reported criminal incident. Incidents peaked in 2022 at 1,248 before dropping to 853 in 2023 and slightly rising again to 912 in 2024.

Larceny showed a steady decline over the five years, decreasing from 314 incidents in 2020 to 255 incidents in 2024. This trend may indicate improvements in property security measures, greater public awareness, or a shift in criminal behaviour toward other types of crimes.

Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances experienced a dramatic increase, especially between 2021 and 2023. Incidents rose sharply from 54 in 2021 to 322 in 2023 before slightly decreasing to 248 in 2024. This trend highlights a growing challenge with drug-related crimes, although the decrease in 2024 could be a result of stronger enforcement efforts or policy interventions.

Burglary followed a gradual downward trend over the five years, with incidents dropping from 238 in 2020 to 201 in 2024. The consistent decline may suggest the effectiveness of preventive strategies, such as better security measures for homes and businesses.

Deceptive practice showed fluctuations during the period, with a notable spike in 2022 at 150 incidents. Following this peak, incidents declined to 95 in 2024.

Figure 2.63: Contribution to total crime, 2020-2024.
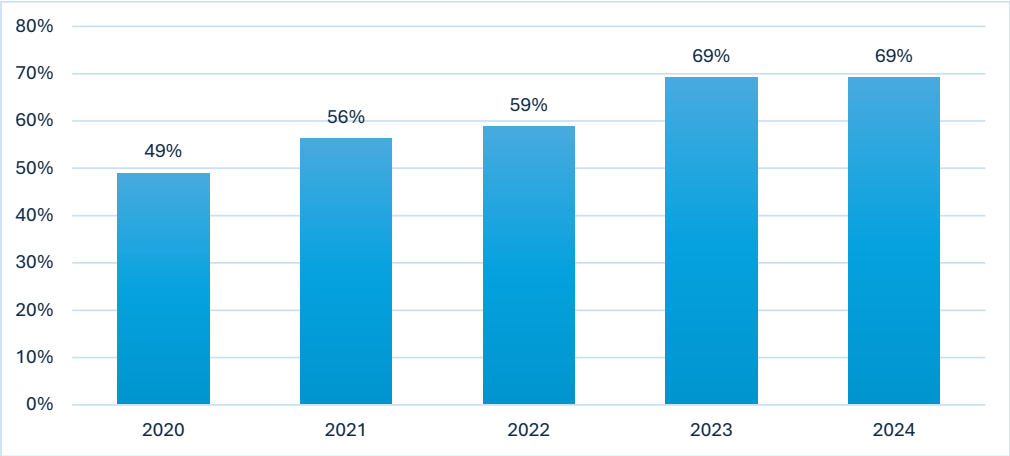
Figure 2.63 shows that from 2020 to 2024, the contribution of the top 5 criminal incidents to total crime steadily increased, from 49% in 2020 to 69% in both 2023 and 2024. Despite fluctuations in overall crime rates, the top 5 criminal incidents, particularly battery and illicit trafficking, became more dominant. The rise in their share suggests that, while total crime decreased in recent years, the focus on these crimes grew significantly, with other crime categories experiencing declines.

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 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 Offenses 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.

Figure 2.71: Crime Against the Person, 2024.
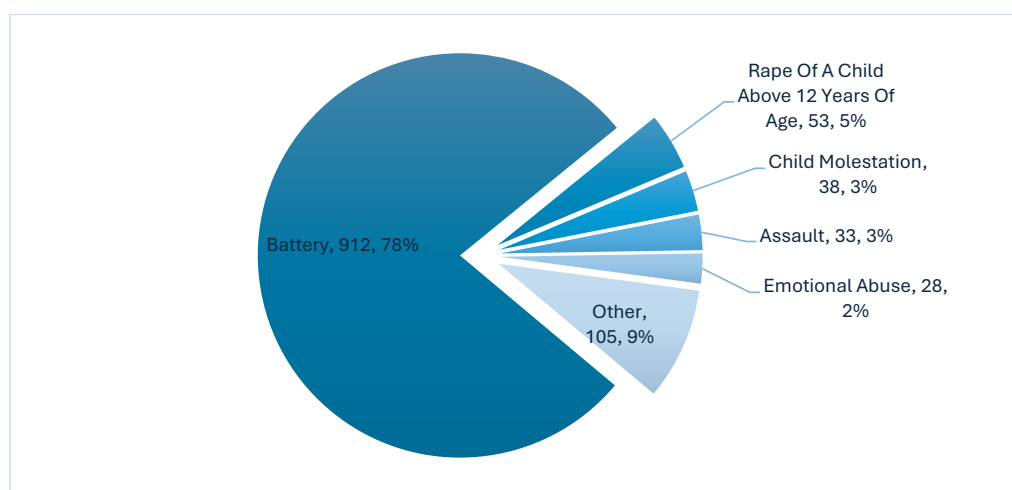
Figure 2.71 shows that in 2024, Battery overwhelmingly dominated offences against the person, with 912 incidents, accounting for about 78.02% of the 1169 total incidents. Rape of a Child Above 12 Years of Age followed with 53 incidents (4.53%), and Child Molestation recorded 38 incidents (3.25%), indicating a significant, though smaller, concern regarding child protection. Assault incidents stood at 33 incidents (2.82%), while Emotional Abuse, reflecting psychological harm, contributed 28 incidents (2.40%). The Other offences category made up 105 incidents (8.98%), covering various less frequent or miscellaneous personal offences. Overall, the data highlights that Battery alone accounted for nearly four out of every five offences against the person, underscoring an urgent need for focused strategies on preventing and managing violent physical confrontations.

2.8: Crime Against 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 characterised 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 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 unauthorised 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: Crime Against the Property, 2024.
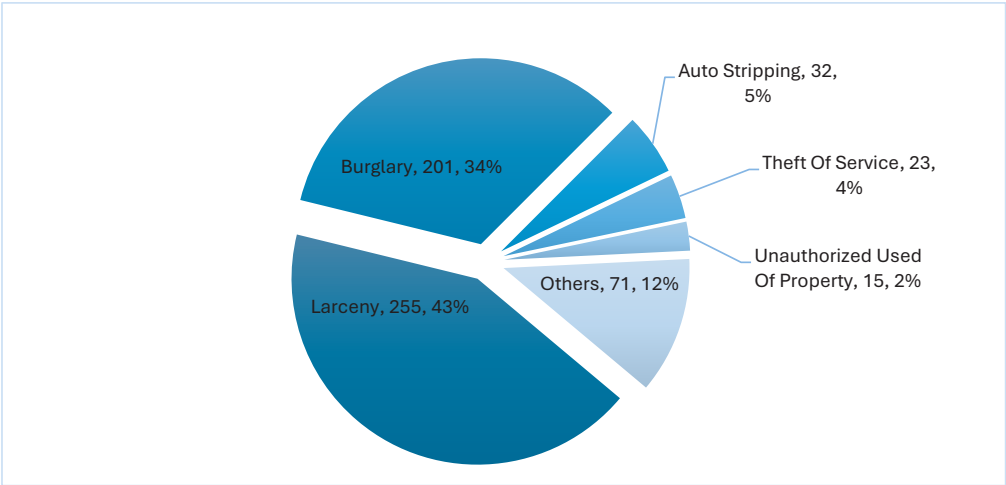
Figure 2.81 offers a comprehensive snapshot of property crime in 2024. In 2024, Larceny was the most common offence against property, with 255 incidents, accounting for 42.71% of the total 597 incidents. Burglary followed closely with 201 incidents (33.67%), indicating a high incidence of unlawful entry into homes or businesses. Auto Stripping accounted for 32 incidents (5.36%), reflecting the continued issue of vehicle-related crimes. Theft of Service had 23 incidents (3.85%), showing that crimes involving non-payment for services remain a concern. Unauthorised Use of Property represented 15 incidents (2.51%), which includes incidents like misusing someone else's property. Finally, the other category made up 71

incidents (11.89%), covering a variety of less frequent property crimes. Overall, property crimes are predominantly driven by Larceny and Burglary, which together account for 76.4% of all property-related incidents in 2024.

2.9: Drug-Related Crime

As illustrated in Figure 2.91, the year 2024 saw Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances emerge as the most prevalent offence under the Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, and Substance Abuse Act. This category accounted for a total of 248 incidents, representing a striking 76.07% of all 326 recorded drug-related offences. This underscores the persistent and widespread nature of narcotic drug trafficking as a major concern in national law enforcement.

Figure 2.91: Drug-Related Crime, 2024.
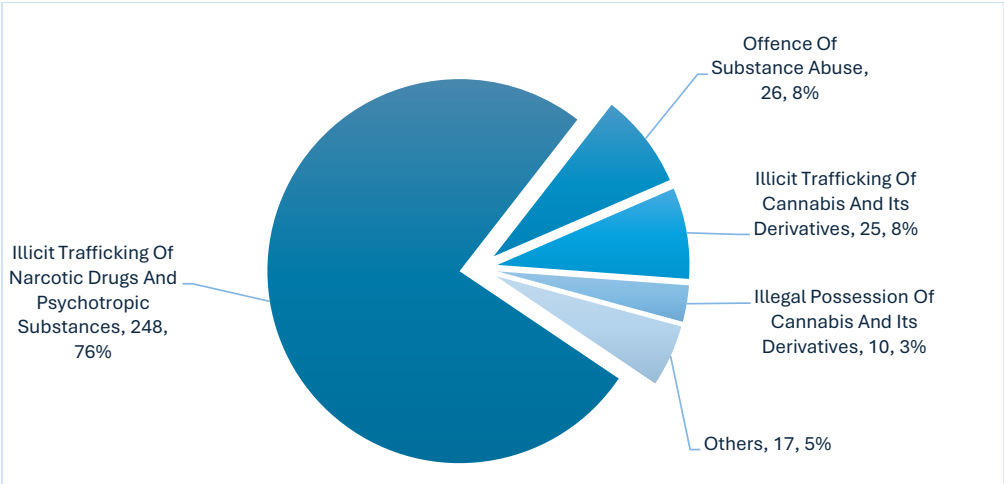
Following this, the Offence of Substance Abuse was the next most frequently reported category, with 26 incidents, comprising 7.98% of the total. These 26 incidents specifically involved individuals who had engaged in substance abuse on more than three occasions, indicating repeated and sustained misuse. Close behind, Illicit Trafficking of Cannabis and Its Derivatives was responsible for 25 incidents, making up 7.67% of the total caseload.

Additionally, Illegal Possession of Cannabis and Its Derivatives was reported in 10 incidents, contributing 3.07% to the overall drug crime. While relatively few, these cases still reflect an ongoing challenge in controlling cannabis-related activities. Lastly, the other category,

encompassing a range of less common or miscellaneous drug-related offences, accounted for 17 incidents, or 5.21% of the total.

In summary, the data make it clear that illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances remains the dominant issue in the country's battle against drug-related crimes in 2024. The overwhelming proportion of such incidents highlights the urgent need for targeted strategies, enhanced enforcement, and preventive measures to address the root causes and trafficking networks involved.

2.10: Arrest

Figure 2.101: Person Arrested by Types of Crime, 2024.
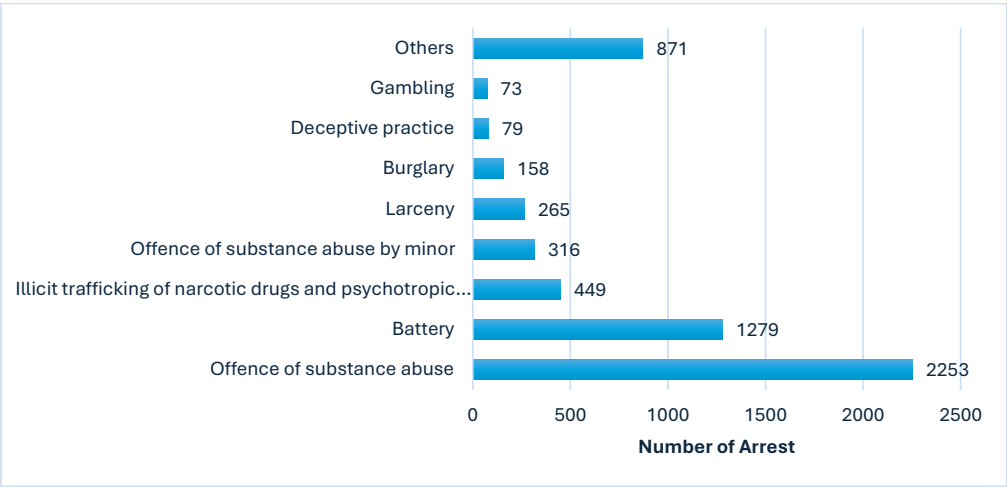
The 2024 arrest data reveals a concerning trend: substance-related offences overwhelmingly dominate the crime landscape. When combining offences such as substance abuse, the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and substance abuse by minors, the total number of arrests reaches 3,018. This figure indicates that over 57% of all recorded arrests in 2024 were connected to drug and substance-related issues.

Violent crimes, particularly battery, also appear prominently in the arrest data, with 1,279 recorded cases. This makes battery the second-highest arrest category after substance-related offences, indicating a notable prevalence of interpersonal violence. In comparison, property crimes such as larceny, with 265 arrests, and burglary, with 158 arrests, occur less frequently but still represent important areas of concern. These numbers suggest that while

theft-related crimes are present, they are considerably less widespread than drug-related or violent crimes.

Other categories, such as deceptive practices, which account for 79 arrests, and gambling, with 73 arrests, together contribute to only about 3% of the total arrests. Although these offences are relatively minor in terms of volume, their presence still reflects aspects of social and legal non-compliance that cannot be overlooked.

2.11: Non-Criminal Incident

The RBP diligently respond to non-criminal incidents and thoroughly investigates to eliminate any suspicion of foul play. In this context, a non-criminal incident refers to an event devoid of criminal intent or activity. The non-criminal incidents include incidents of missing persons, natural deaths, unnatural deaths, and attempted suicides.

In the year 2024, incidents of unnatural deaths are further broken down into specific types, including completed suicides, death due to drowning, death due to electrocution, accidental fall death, death due to hypothermia, death due to natural disasters, machinery-related accidental death, accidental object impact death, and other unnatural deaths.

Readers are advised that deaths related to Motor Vehicle Accidents and Fire Incidents are presented separately in this book. This is to maintain clarity and consistency, as such cases typically involve more complex investigations, multiple parties, and require detailed analysis distinct from other types of unnatural deaths.

This classification system allows for a more precise understanding of each incident's circumstances, aiding in the RBP's investigative efforts and ensuring appropriate responses to various types of non-criminal incidents.

Figure 2.111 shows that, in 2024, a total of 352 non-criminal incidents were recorded. The majority of these incidents were related to unnatural deaths, which accounted for 180 incidents or approximately 51.14% of the total non-criminal incidents. Missing Person incidents were the second highest, with 129 incidents, representing 36.65% of the total. This highlights the continuing need for coordinated efforts between police, families, and community organisations to locate missing individuals promptly.

There were 24 incidents of attempted suicide, comprising 6.82% of the non-criminal incidents. Although the number is relatively small, it remains a significant area of concern, calling for strengthened mental health support and intervention programs.

Natural deaths accounted for 19 incidents, or 5.40% of the total. These typically involve deaths from natural causes, where police are involved to confirm the circumstances and rule out any foul play.

Figure 2.111: Composition of Non-Criminal Incident 2024.
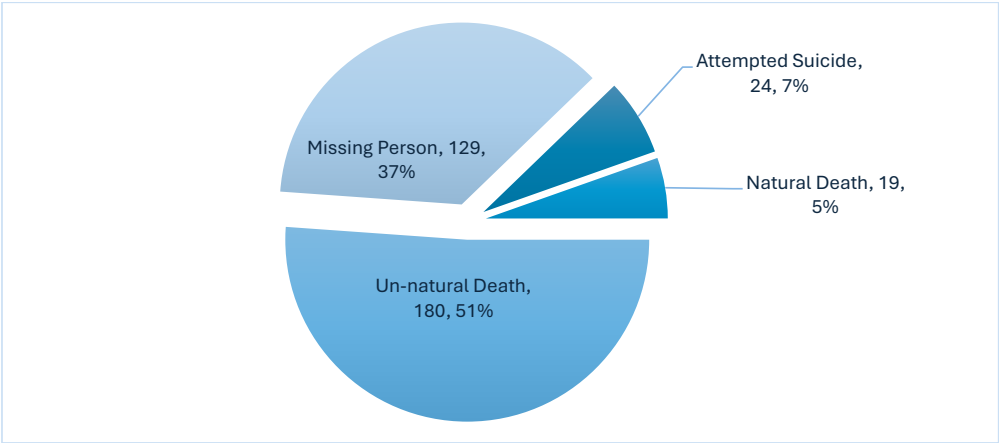
Note: The number of incidents and persons may not always match; for example, a missing person incident could involve multiple individuals, like two schoolgirls reported missing together.

Figure 2.112 shows that a total of 363 persons were recorded across various non-criminal incident categories. A detailed breakdown shows that completed suicide incidents were the most significant, with 105 persons, accounting for 28.93% of the total. This high number reflects an ongoing concern about mental health issues and highlights the need for targeted suicide prevention programs.

Missing persons incidents followed closely, with 136 persons reported missing, representing 37.47% of all recorded individuals. The large volume of missing person incidents indicates the importance of strengthening search procedures, public awareness, and early intervention efforts to ensure the safety of vulnerable individuals.

Mental health-related incidents, including attempted suicides (24 persons), further underscore the critical need for mental health support services. Together, completed and attempted suicides involved 129 persons, about 35.53% of all incidents, suggesting that mental health remains a major area requiring police and community attention.

Accidental deaths also featured prominently. Accidental fall deaths involved 18 persons, while deaths due to drowning involved a total of 24 persons. Accidental object impact deaths, deaths

due to electrocution, and deaths due to hypothermia each accounted for 6 persons, respectively. These figures show the continued risks posed by preventable accidents.

Smaller but important categories include natural deaths (19 persons), other unnatural deaths (15 persons), and machinery-related accidental deaths and deaths due to natural disasters, with 2 persons each.

Figure 2.112: Number of Persons by Non-Criminal Incident, 2024.
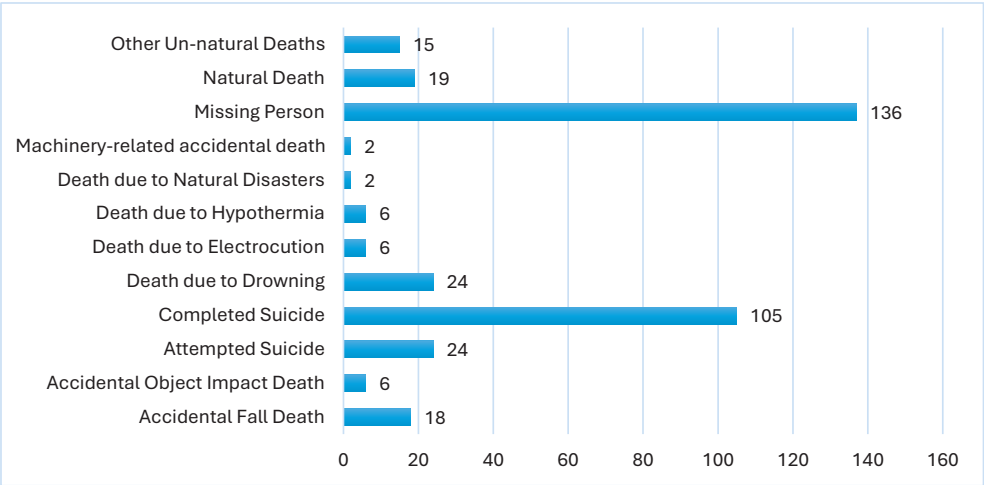
Note: The number of incidents and persons may not always match; for example, a missing person incident could involve multiple individuals, like two schoolgirls reported missing together.

2.12: Fire Incident

In 2024, a total of 139 fire incidents were reported across various Dzongkhags. The majority of these incidents were house fires, with 74 incidents, accounting for 53.24% of the total. This indicates that residential fire safety remains a major concern across the country. Forest fires were the second most common type, with 32 incidents (23.02%), followed by bush fires at 19 incidents (13.67%). Together, these types of fires suggest a significant vulnerability to wildfires, particularly in areas with dense vegetation and dry conditions. Other types of fires included vehicle fires (6 incidents), electrical fires (4 incidents), and other fires (4 incidents), each representing a smaller proportion of the total.

Thimphu recorded the highest number of fire incidents at 45 incidents, making up 32.37% of all fires nationwide. Notably, Thimphu reported high numbers across all types of fires, including the highest for house fires (14), forest fires (8), and a remarkably high number of bush fires

(14). Other Dzongkhags such as Chhukha (12 incidents), Dagana (10 incidents), Paro (10 incidents), and Wangdue (10 incidents) also reported relatively high numbers. In these Dzongkhags, house fires and forest fires were the most frequently occurring types.

Several Dzongkhags, including Gasa, Lhuntse, Mongar, Pemagatshel, Samtse, Trashigang, Trongsa, and Tsirang, recorded very few incidents, ranging from 1 to 3 incidents each. Vehicle fires were relatively rare, mainly occurring in Chhukha, Samdrupjongkhar, and Sarpang. Electrical fires were reported only from Thimphu, suggesting specific urban risks related to electrical safety.

Figure 1.121: Types of Fire Incidents by Dzongkhag, 2024.
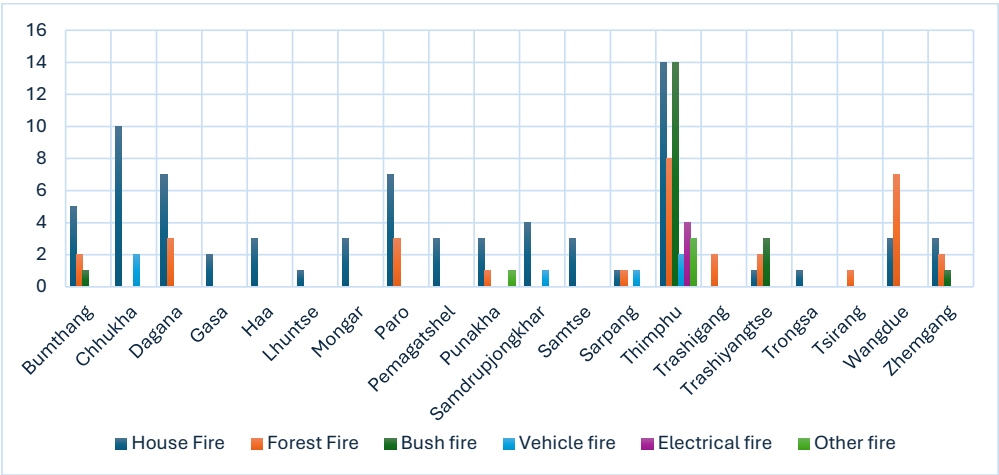
In 2024, a total of 74 house fires were recorded. Among the identified causes, electric short circuits were the leading factor, responsible for 28 incidents, which accounted for 37.84% of all house fire incidents. This highlights the significant fire risk associated with faulty electrical wiring, poor maintenance, and overloaded circuits in residential buildings.

The second highest cause was cooking left unattended, with 13 incidents (17.57%). This indicates a persistent risk related to domestic kitchen safety, where negligence or distractions during cooking continue to lead to destructive fires.

Unknown causes were reported in 20 incidents, making up 27.03% of the total. The large number of fires with undetermined causes suggests either challenges in fire investigation or severe fire damage that prevented determining the source. It also signals a need for better fire incident documentation and forensic capability.

Other specific causes included LPG leakage (3 incidents), butter lamps (5 incidents), heating appliances (1 incident), Bukhari (2 incidents), lightning strikes (1 incident), and other miscellaneous causes (1 incident). Though their shares were smaller, each represents a unique risk factor that could be reduced through better safety practices and public awareness.

Figure 1.212: Cause of Housefire Incident, 2024.
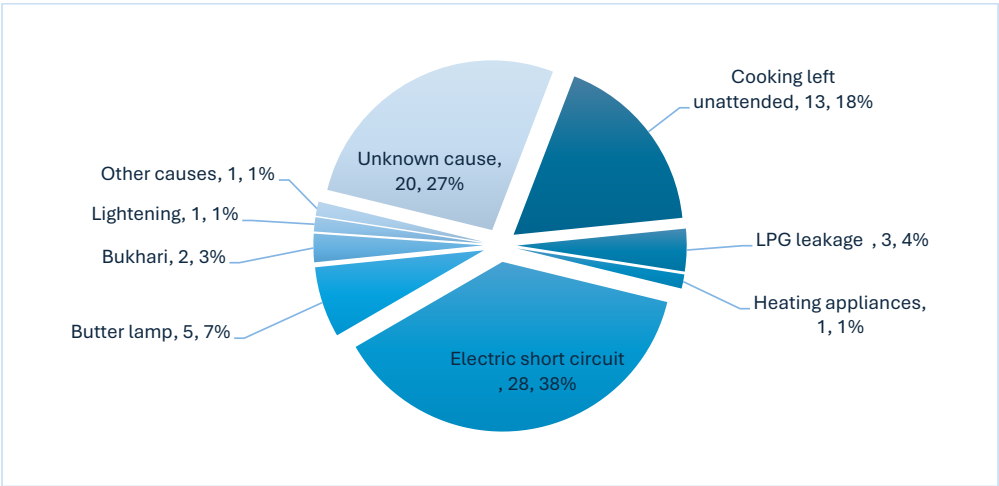
2.13: Motor Vehicle Accident

A total of 1,118 motor vehicle accidents were recorded in 2024. Among these, the most common type was single-vehicle accidents, with 536 accidents (47.94%). This high figure suggests that factors such as driver error, speeding, fatigue, mechanical failure, and adverse road conditions are major contributors to accidents where only one vehicle is involved.

Two-vehicle collisions were the second most reported type, with 398 accidents (35.60%). The high number of collisions between two vehicles points to the need for stronger enforcement of traffic rules, defensive driving habits, and better road engineering to reduce crash risks.

Vehicle-pedestrian collisions accounted for 60 accidents (5.37%), making pedestrian safety a critical area of concern. Measures like better pedestrian crossings, traffic calming devices in populated areas, and public awareness campaigns for both drivers and pedestrians could help reduce these incidents. Hit and run accidents were reported in 52 accidents (4.65%), reflecting issues with driver accountability and ethical driving behaviour. Efforts to improve enforcement, surveillance, and education on the legal obligations after a crash are important steps to address this.

Figure 2.131: Types of Motor Vehicle Accidents, 2024.
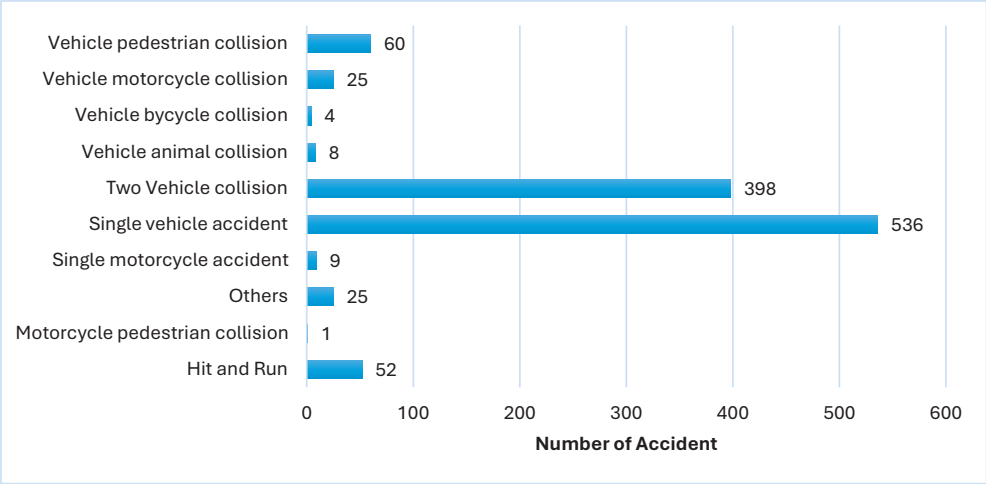
Other types of accidents included vehicle-motorcycle collisions (25 accidents), vehicle-animal collisions (8 accidents), vehicle-bicycle collisions (4 accidents), single motorcycle accidents (9 accidents), and motorcycle-pedestrian collisions (1 case). Although these numbers are relatively lower compared to single and two-vehicle accidents, they highlight the risks faced by vulnerable road users like motorcyclists, cyclists, and pedestrians. 'Other' accidents were recorded in 25 accidents and include fewer common scenarios not classified under the main categories.

Figure 2.132: Person Killed Motor Vehicle Accident by Dzongkhag, 2024.
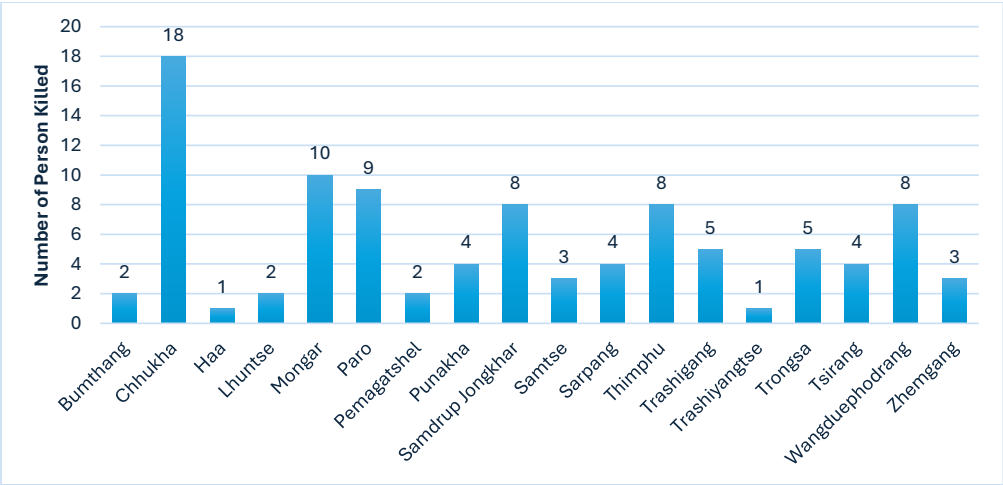
In 2024, a total of 97 deaths were recorded across Bhutan due to motor vehicle accidents. The distribution of deaths across Dzongkhags shows notable variations, reflecting differences in traffic volume, road conditions, and possibly driving behaviours in different regions.

Chhukha reported the highest number of deaths, with 18 fatalities, accounting for approximately 18.56% of the total deaths. Mongar recorded the second highest, with 10 deaths, followed closely by Paro at 9 deaths.

Thimphu, the capital city, reported 8 deaths, sharing the same number as Samdrup Jongkhar and Wangduephodrang.

Several dzongkhags, including Trashigang and Trongsa, each reported 5 deaths, while Punakha, Saprang and Tsirang each recorded 4 deaths.

Smaller but still concerning numbers were reported from Samtse (3 deaths), Zhemgang (3 deaths), and Pemagatshel (2 deaths), among others. Dzongkhags like Haa and Trashiyangtse recorded only 1 death each, indicating relatively lower exposure or risk in these areas.

CHAPTER 3: CRIMINAL INCIDENT AND OFFENCES STATISTICS

Table 3.1: Criminal Incident by Dzongkhag and Month in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	3	1	4	4	0	1	3	5	5	2	4	2	34
Chhukha	28	37	38	38	30	21	21	29	23	35	12	22	334
Dagana	2	6	4	6	3	3	5	7	1	1	2	1	41
Gasa	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	8
Haa	4	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	3	3	5	5	33
Lhuntse	0	2	2	3	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	16
Mongar	12	10	2	5	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	56
Paro	11	17	14	9	18	11	20	39	17	12	13	7	188
Pemagatshel	4	3	3	4	2	1	3	3	3	1	4	2	33
Punakha	7	11	7	8	11	7	10	6	7	1	2	4	81
Samdrup Jongkhar	3	3	4	5	7	6	7	2	12	6	6	6	67
Samtse	14	18	11	12	8	8	11	10	18	12	11	11	144
Sarpang	16	12	37	24	20	20	26	24	22	31	17	16	265
Thimphu	79	82	80	50	59	57	83	73	77	48	58	55	801
Trashigang	4	4	5	6	6	2	5	2	9	3	2	6	54
Trashiyangtse	3	1	4	2	4	3	2	8	5	2	5	4	43
Trongsa	4	2	12	5	5	5	3	2	4	6	4	1	53
Tsirang	5	1	5	7	8	4	3	5	7	6	3	4	58
Wangduephodrang	26	13	18	11	11	6	10	13	16	9	8	10	151
Zhemgang	0	0	1	1	5	1	1	1	0	2	1	3	16
Total	**225**	**224**	**252**	**203**	**208**	**161**	**223**	**235**	**234**	**184**	**162**	**165**	**2476**

Table 3.2: Criminal Incident by Police Station and Month in 2024.

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang PS	3	1	4	4	0	1	3	5	5	2	4	2	34
Dagana PS	1	4	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	23
Dorokha PS	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	15
Gasa PS	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	8
Gedu PS	3	0	1	4	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	0	21
Gelephu PS	13	10	26	23	14	14	18	17	15	26	10	11	197
Gyelposhing PS	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Haa PS	4	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	3	3	5	5	33
Jomoshangkha PS	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9
Lhamoizingkha PS	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	18
Lhuentse PS	0	2	2	3	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	16
Mongar PS	9	7	2	3	4	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	41
NDLU PS	6	10	12	5	9	11	11	13	5	8	14	6	110
Nganglam PS	1	0	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	0	1	1	15
Norbugang PS	1	5	1	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	3	0	19
North Thimphu PS	12	18	11	12	15	15	29	14	17	18	12	10	183
Panbang PS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paro PS	11	17	14	9	18	11	20	39	17	12	13	7	188
Pasakha PS	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	11
Pemagatshel PS	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	18
Pendenling PS	1	2	3	6	1	0	1	3	2	1	1	1	22
Phuentsholing PS	23	35	33	29	24	15	14	22	17	31	10	21	274
Punakha PS	7	11	7	8	11	7	10	6	7	1	2	4	81
Sakteng PS	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Samdrupcholing PS	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	2	3	2	18
Samdrupjongkhar PS	1	1	2	4	2	5	7	1	6	4	3	4	40
Samtse PS	7	8	3	2	5	6	6	2	9	7	5	6	66
Sarpang PS	3	2	11	1	6	6	8	7	7	5	7	5	68
South Thimphu PS	26	27	27	19	13	5	11	11	12	7	3	2	163
Tashichholing PS	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	22

Table 3.2 (cont.)

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Thimphu PS	35	27	30	14	22	26	32	35	43	15	29	37	345
Thrimshing PS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Trashigang PS	4	3	4	4	4	0	1	1	5	3	1	3	33
Trashiyangtse PS	3	1	4	2	4	3	2	8	5	2	5	4	43
Trongsa PS	4	2	12	5	5	5	3	2	4	6	4	1	53
Tsimasham PS	0	1	3	3	2	4	4	4	2	3	1	1	28
Tsirang PS	5	1	5	7	8	4	3	5	7	6	3	4	58
Wamrong PS	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	1	4	0	0	2	16
Wangdue PS	23	11	16	9	10	5	10	12	13	9	8	9	135
Weringla PS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4
Zawakha PS	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	16
Zhemgang PS	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	1	0	2	1	3	15
Total	**225**	**224**	**252**	**203**	**208**	**161**	**223**	**235**	**234**	**184**	**162**	**165**	**2476**

Table 3.3: Criminal Incident by Division and Month in 2024.

Division	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Division I Paro	15	18	15	10	22	13	23	40	20	15	18	12	221
Division II Punakha	7	11	7	10	12	8	11	7	8	2	2	4	89
Division III Phuntsholing	29	39	41	42	31	22	23	33	23	35	12	22	352
Division IV Samtse	14	18	11	12	8	8	11	10	18	12	11	11	144
Division IX Trashigang	4	4	5	6	6	2	5	2	9	3	2	6	54
Division V Gelephu	16	12	38	25	25	21	27	25	22	33	18	19	281
Division VI Tsirang	6	5	6	9	10	6	6	8	8	7	5	5	81
Division VII Trongsa	4	2	12	5	5	5	3	2	4	6	4	1	53
Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar	7	6	7	9	9	7	10	5	15	7	10	8	100
Division X Mongar	12	12	4	8	6	2	6	4	4	3	5	6	72
Division XI Thimphu	79	82	80	50	59	57	83	73	77	48	58	55	801
Division XII Wangdue	26	13	18	11	11	6	10	13	16	9	8	10	151
Division XIII Bumthang	3	1	4	4	0	1	3	5	5	2	4	2	34
Division XIV Trashiyangtse	3	1	4	2	4	3	2	8	5	2	5	4	43
Total	**225**	**224**	**252**	**203**	**208**	**161**	**223**	**235**	**234**	**184**	**162**	**165**	**2476**

Table 3.4: Criminal Incident and Offence by Year, 2020 - 2024.

OFFENCE	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
Offences Against the Person	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Abandonment Of A Dead Infant	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	1
Abandonment Of An Infant Or A Child	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	2
Accomplice Liability In Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aiding And Abetting Of Voluntary Manslaughter	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aiding And Abetting For Escape From Lawful Custody	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Aiding And Abetting Of Achild Molestation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Assault	49	62	35	48	49	64	24	33	33	44
Battery	828	840	966	1008	1248	1283	853	873	912	927
Bestiality	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1
Child Abuse	0	0	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0
Child Molestation	19	21	15	16	15	15	20	22	38	40
Complicity In Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Child Molestation	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Involuntary Manslaughter	3	4	0	2	3	3	5	5	4	4
Criminal Attempt To Marital Rape	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Murder	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Criminal Attempt To Rape	7	7	6	7	5	5	3	3	3	3
Criminal Attempt To Rape Of A Child Above Twelve Years Of Age	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	7
Criminal Attempt To Rape Of A Pregnant Woman	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Rape Of Married Person	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Statutory Rape	2	2	4	3	4	4	1	1	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Voluntary Manslaughter	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	8	8
Criminal Elopement	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Table 3.4 (cont.)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Endangerment Of A Child	1	1	4	4	1	2	3	3	1	2
Endangerment Of A Mentally Disabled Or An Incompetent Person	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escape From Lawful Custody	6	6	4	4	4	6	2	2	3	3
Gang Rape	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aiding And Abetting Of Gang Rape	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Gang Rape	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gang Rape Of A Child Above 12 Years Of Age									1	1
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Illegal Abortion	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	1
Illegal Selling Or Buying Of Human Organs	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1
Indecent Exposure	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	0	0
Involuntary Manslaughter	6	6	1	2	4	4	4	4	3	3
Marital Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	4	4	4
Negligent Homicide	2	2	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Pedophilia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Rape	5	5	6	6	5	6	8	8	9	10
Rape Of A Child Above 12 Years Of Age	41	39	55	56	40	43	75	76	53	53
Rape Of A Married Person	0	0	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
Reckless Endangerment	4	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Sexual Harassment	12	13	17	18	19	19	13	14	16	18
Statutory Rape	6	7	7	7	10	10	10	10	10	10

Table 3.4 (cont.)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Trafficking A Person	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Un-Natural Sex	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary Manslaughter	5	5	2	2	5	5	3	3	12	12
Total	**1019**	**1051**	**1148**	**1215**	**1442**	**1501**	**1052**	**1089**	**1126**	**1161**
Offences Against Property										
Aiding And Abetting Of Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Armed Robbery	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Arson	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	4
Auto Stripping	77	83	85	90	75	77	42	45	32	35
Breach Of Trust	13	13	4	5	14	14	6	7	3	3
Burglary	238	237	222	223	251	251	220	220	201	202
Criminal Attempt To Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Criminal Attempt To Burglary	9	9	13	14	7	7	11	11	8	10
Criminal Attempt To Larceny	5	5	1	1	1	2	5	5	6	6
Criminal Attempt To Trespass	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Criminal Misappropriation Of Property	2	3	6	6	5	5	4	4	6	7
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Illegal Transfer Of Immovable Property									1	1
Larceny	314	324	249	264	302	308	276	287	255	268
Larceny By Deception	36	35	43	46	27	27	23	23	11	11
Larceny Of Property Lost, Mislaid, Or Delivered By Mistake	24	24	7	7	5	7	2	2	3	3
Negligent Burning Or Exploding	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3
Pick Pocketing	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	2
Possession Of Stolen Property	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	3

Table 3.4 (cont.)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Reckless Endangerment Of Property	14	18	10	18	18	22	5	8	4	7
Robbery	6	6	1	2	6	6	2	2	3	3
Solicitation To Commit Burglary	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solicitation To Commit Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Theft Of Service	13	13	11	11	19	20	14	15	23	23
Trespass	14	15	16	19	14	19	6	8	14	18
Unauthorized Used Of Property	3	3	6	6	9	13	26	27	15	15
Total	**782**	**804**	**680**	**721**	**759**	**785**	**650**	**677**	**597**	**628**
Commercial Crime, Fraud, Corruption And Related Offences										
Accomplice Liability To Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Aiding And Abetting Of Forgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aiding And Abetting Of Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Black Mail	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Breach Of Contract	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Smuggling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Counterfeiting	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Deceptive Practice	44	48	97	101	150	150	136	141	95	100
Defamation	37	37	22	24	26	30	9	9	9	9
Embezzlement	2	3	5	6	3	3	3	3	0	0
Execution Of A Document By Deception	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
False Advertising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Forgery	17	17	28	28	11	12	20	20	27	27
Fraudulent Cheque Writing	40	40	23	24	22	22	14	15	4	4
Fraudulent Insolvency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.4 (cont.)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Fraudulent Obtaining Of Insurance	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Fronting	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0
Libel	10	10	20	21	9	12	4	4	5	5
Official Misconduct	0	0	1	1	1	4	2	2	0	1
Receiving Of Smuggled Goods Or Substances	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Smuggling	0	0	2	3	0	0	8	8	8	8
Tampering With Documents	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Tampering With Public Records	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Tax Evasion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	**151**	**156**	**199**	**214**	**226**	**239**	**202**	**214**	**154**	**162**
Offences Against State And Public Order										
Aiding And Abetting For Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
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	93	156	165	202	47	52	7	7	4	4
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	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Compelling Others To Belong To Another Faith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Contempt Of Court	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Breach Of Public Order And Tranquility	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Criminal Nuisance	16	16	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Criminal Attempt To Illegal Purchase Or Sale Of An Antique	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Table 3.4 (cont.)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Criminal Attempt To Offence Against Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten Or Zung	9	9	2	2	6	6	6	6	4	4
Criminal Nuisance	103	112	38	53	5	5	1	1	2	2
Damage To Cultural Or National Heritage Property And National Monuments	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Damage To Religious Objects	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2
Disorderly Conduct	4	11	3	6	4	17	3	8	2	4
Endangerment Of A Public Water Source	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment Pollution	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Espionage	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Failure To Assist Lawful Authority	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0
Failure To Report A Crime	4	7	2	6	2	7	0	3	1	3
Gambling	31	31	16	18	21	21	21	21	12	12
Harassment	83	94	88	98	73	87	50	62	54	60
Illegal Immigration	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Illegal Purchase Or Sale Of An Antique	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Purchase Or Sale Of Ku-Sung-Thuk-Ten Or Zungs	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Transportation Of Immigrant	6	8	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Illicit Sale Of Cultural And National Heritage Property	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Impersonation Of An Official	2	2	1	2	2	5	3	3	1	2
Impersonation Of Uniformed Personnel	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Larceny Of Antique	6	7	2	2	0	0	1	1	3	3
Lewd And Lascivious Conduct	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Malicious Mischief	76	79	60	62	57	63	46	52	47	52
Obstruction Of Lawful Authority	17	24	9	15	12	24	11	20	4	7

Table 3.4 (cont.)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Obstruction Of Public Service	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Obstruction Of Thoroughfare	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Offence Against The Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten, Or Zung	45	46	36	37	42	42	49	49	46	46
Patronizing A Prostitute	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Perjury	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Promotion Of Civil Unrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Promotion Of Prostitution	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	0
Prowling	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Public Intoxication	5	12	2	15	5	27	1	14	3	5
Reporting Of False Information	7	7	2	4	6	10	2	2	1	2
Sedition	1	1	0	1	3	3	1	1	2	2
Tampering With A Dead Body	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafficking A Person For Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Treason	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**526**	**648**	**444**	**548**	**296**	**384**	**217**	**271**	**196**	**219**
Miscellaneous Offences										
Tampering With Computer Materials	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Pornography	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Illegal Manufacturing Of A Fire Arms, Ammunition, Explosive Or Other Lethal Weapons	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Illegal Possession Of A Firearm, Ammunition, Explosive, Or Other Lethal Weapon	1	1	2	2	4	5	4	5	1	1
Illegal Sale Or Purchase Of A Firearm, Ammunition, Explosive Or Other Lethal Weapons	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0

Table 3.4 (cont.)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Display Of Weapon	30	33	14	16	27	52	27	28	25	26
Risking The Protected Species	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Illegal Hunting Or Fishing	2	3	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
Criminal Attempt To Illegal Hunting And Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Illegal Transaction Of Controlled Substances	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession Of A Controlled Substance	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Sale And Use Of Harmful Chemical Substance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	43	16	20	39	66	34	36	29	30
Attempt, Aiding And Abetting, Solicitation, And Criminal Conspiracy										
Aiding And Abetting	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Criminal Conspiracy	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solicitation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0
Offences Under Narcotic Drugs, Psychological Substance And Substance Abuse Act										
Aiding And Abetting Of Illicit Trafficking Of Cannabis And Its Derivative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Aiding And Abetting Of Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unauthorized Advertising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Criminal Attempt To Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	5	0	1
Illegal Cultivation, Domestication Or Harvest Of Cannabis And Its Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Illegal Diversion Of Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Possession Of Cannabis And Its Derivatives	1	1	3	4	2	3	10	14	10	11

Table 3.4 (cont.)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Illegal Possession Of Narcotics Drugs And Psychotropic Substances	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	3	7	9
Illegal Sale Of Inhalants Or Solvents	1	1	0	0	1	1	12	12	3	3
Illicit Activities Involving Equipment And Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illicit Trafficking Of Cannabis And Its Derivatives	18	19	21	21	29	36	32	32	25	25
Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances	76	80	54	54	108	114	322	322	248	248
Illicit Trafficking Of Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Compliance With License	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Offence Of Substance Abuse	356	375	178	205	517	593	26	27	26	26
Offence Of Substance Abuse By Minor	2	2	2	4	11	11	0	0	0	0
Sale Or Distribution Of Inhalants Or Solvents To Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Solicitation To Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotics Drugs And Psychotropic Substances	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solicitation To Use Controlled Drugs Or Substances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**455**	**480**	**262**	**291**	**671**	**761**	**411**	**417**	**326**	**333**
Offence Related To Child Care And Protection Act										
Assault Of A Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Child Battery	7	8	4	5	11	16	12	12	13	17
Cruelty To A Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Harsh Or Degrading Correction Or Punishment	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serving Alcohol Beverages To A Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1
Total	**7**	**8**	**5**	**6**	**11**	**16**	**14**	**16**	**14**	**19**
Offences Under Offences Related To Domestic Violence Prevention Act										
Economic Abuse	2	4	3	3	4	4	2	2	1	2

Table 3.4 (cont.)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Emotional Abuse	31	34	37	37	52	56	24	28	28	31
Total	**33**	**38**	**40**	**40**	**56**	**60**	**26**	**30**	**29**	**33**
Offences Under Information, Communication And Media Act Of Bhutan										
Cheating By Impersonation Using A Computer	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Identity Theft	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Online Harassment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Publishing Or Transmitting Obscene Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2
Violation Of Bodily Privacy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**3**
Offences Under Civil Society Organization Act Of Bhutan										
Illegal Fund Raising	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Collection	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Offences Under Land Act Of Bhutan										
Removing The Pegs Grounded In The Land To Demarcate Land Boundary Coordinates	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Offences Under Tobacco Control Act										
Buy Tobacco Or Tobacco Products	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultivate, Harvest Or Manufacture Tobacco Or Tobacco Products	0	0	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	3	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.4 (cont.)

	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence	Incident	Offence
Possess Tobacco Or Tobacco Products Without Proof Of Tax And Duty Payments Or Beyond The Permissible Quantity And Type Determined By Parliament	6	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sell Or Distribute Tobacco Or Tobacco Products	16	19	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smuggling Of Tobacco And Tobacco Products	23	28	16	16	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	**50**	**65**	**23**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Offences Under Immigration Rules And Regulations Of The Kingdom Of Bhutan										
Conceals The Presence Of An Unauthorized Person In The Kingdom	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Knowingly Aids, Abets, Assits Any Foreigner By Furnishing False Document Or Other Means To Facilate Unlawful Departure Or Entry Into The Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Offences Under The Bhutan Citizen Act										
Termination Of Citizenship	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Offences Under Fire Arms And Ammunition Act Of Bhutan										
Violation Of Section 8(D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Forest and Nature Conservation Rules and Regulations, 2023										
Killing Of Wild Fauna Listed In Schedule I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Grant Total	**3062**	**3295**	**2819**	**3091**	**3502**	**3819**	**2614**	**2759**	**2476**	**2590**

CHAPTER 4: NON-CRIMINAL INCIDENT STATISTICS

Table 4.1: Non-Criminal Incident by Dzongkhag and Month in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Chhukha	4	3	6	4	3	2	2	1	4	4	4	2	39
Dagana	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	9
Haa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lhuntse	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Mongar	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	9
Paro	3	1	1	6	3	2	4	6	5	3	1	3	38
Pemagatshel	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Punakha	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	11
Samdrup Jongkhar	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	5	2	2	1	18
Samtse	0	4	3	4	5	4	2	1	2	3	0	2	30
Sarpang	1	0	4	3	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	16
Thimphu	4	5	7	6	12	16	16	6	3	6	10	11	102
Trashigang	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
Trashiyangtse	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	6
Trongsa	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	8
Tsirang	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	2	12
Wangduephodrang	3	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	0	0	3	19
Zhemgang	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	12
Total	**22**	**20**	**25**	**31**	**43**	**38**	**34**	**27**	**31**	**25**	**26**	**30**	**352**

Table 4.2: Non-Criminal Incident by Police Station and Month in 2024.

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang PS	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Dagana PS	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	8
Dorokha PS	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Gedu PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Gelephu PS	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Gyelposhing PS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Haa PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jomoshangkha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Lhamoizingkha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lhuentse PS	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Mongar PS	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Nganglam PS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Norbugang PS	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
North Thimphu PS	0	1	2	1	2	1	6	0	1	2	4	1	21
Panbang PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Paro PS	3	1	1	6	3	2	4	6	5	3	1	3	38
Pasakha PS	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Pemagatshel PS	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pendenling PS	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Phuentsholing PS	3	2	4	4	2	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	23
Punakha PS	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	11
Samdrupcholing PS	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	8
Samdrupjongkhar PS	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	7
Samtse PS	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	7
Sarpang PS	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	9
South Thimphu PS	2	3	2	3	3	10	8	1	1	2	2	6	43
Tashichholing PS	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	10
Thimphu PS	2	1	3	2	7	5	2	5	1	2	4	4	38
Thrimshing PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Trashigang PS	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4

Table 4.2 (cont.)

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Trashiyangtse PS	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	6
Trongsa PS	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	8
Tsimasham PS	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	9
Tsirang PS	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	3	0	0	2	12
Wamrong PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Wangdue PS	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4	0	0	3	18
Weringla PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Zawakha PS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zhemgang PS	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	10
Total	**22**	**20**	**25**	**31**	**43**	**38**	**34**	**27**	**31**	**25**	**26**	**30**	**352**

Table 4.3: Non-Criminal Incident by Division and Month in 2024.

Division	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Division I Paro	3	1	1	6	3	2	4	7	5	3	1	3	39
Division II Punakha	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	11
Division III Phuntsholing	4	3	6	4	3	2	2	1	4	4	4	3	40
Division IV Samtse	0	4	3	4	5	4	2	1	2	3	0	2	30
Division IX Trashigang	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
Division V Gelephu	3	1	4	4	5	2	1	3	0	1	3	1	28
Division VI Tsirang	0	1	0	1	3	3	2	1	4	0	2	3	20
Division VII Trongsa	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	8
Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	5	2	3	1	23
Division X Mongar	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	2	2	1	1	0	14
Division XI Thimphu	4	5	7	6	12	16	16	6	3	6	10	11	102
Division XII Wangdue	3	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	0	0	3	19
Division XIII Bumthang	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Division XIV Trashiyangtse	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	6
Total	**22**	**20**	**25**	**31**	**43**	**38**	**34**	**27**	**31**	**25**	**26**	**30**	**352**

Table 4.4: Non-Criminal Incident by Types and Month in 2024.

Non-Criminal Incident	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Natural Death	0	3	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	6	1	19
Attempted Suicide	2	2	5	1	2	1	4	2	2	0	1	2	24
Missing Person	4	4	7	10	19	22	17	16	9	11	5	5	129
Unnatural Death													
Accidental Fall Death	0	0	1	3	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	4	17
Accidental Object Impact Death	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Completed Suicide	10	9	8	10	11	10	5	6	12	6	8	10	105
Death due to Drowning	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	2	4	22
Death due to Electrocution	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	5
Death due to Hypothermia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6
Death due to Natural Disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Machinery-related accidental death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Other Unnatural Deaths	2	0	0	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	15
Total	**18**	**16**	**18**	**21**	**24**	**16**	**17**	**11**	**22**	**14**	**21**	**25**	**352**

Table 4.5: Number of Persons by Non-Criminal Incident and Month in 2024.

Non-Criminal Incident	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Attempted Suicide	2	2	5	1	2	1	4	2	2	0	1	2	24
Natural Death	0	3	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	6	1	19
Missing Person	5	4	9	10	19	23	18	18	9	11	5	5	136
Unnatural Death													
Accidental Fall Death	0	0	1	4	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	4	18
Accidental Object Impact Death	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6
Completed Suicide	10	9	8	10	11	10	5	6	12	6	8	10	105
Death due to Drowning	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	5	2	4	24
Death due to Electrocution	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	6
Death due to Hypothermia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6
Death due to Natural Disasters	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Machinery-related accidental death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Other Unnatural Deaths	2	0	0	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	15
Total	**23**	**20**	**27**	**32**	**44**	**40**	**36**	**29**	**31**	**25**	**26**	**30**	**363**

Table 4.6: Number of Persons by Non-Criminal Incident and Age Group in 2024.

Non-Criminal Incident	Below 18		18-29		30-44		45-59		60-74		75 & above		Unknown Age		Female	Male	Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Attempted Suicide	2	0	8	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	8	24
Missing Person	33	17	18	14	13	11	6	9	2	7	1	5	0	0	73	63	136
Natural Death	0	1	0	2	1	5	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	18	19
Unnatural Death																	
Accidental Fall Death	0	0	0	1	0	7	2	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	15	18
Accidental Object Impact Death	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Completed Suicide	3	8	9	27	7	21	4	10	5	7	1	3	0	0	29	76	105
Death due to Drowning	3	1	0	10	2	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	17	24
Death due to Electrocution	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	6
Death due to Hypothermia	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Death due to Natural Disasters	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Machinery-related accidental death	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other Unnatural Deaths	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	15	15
Total	41	29	35	65	29	67	13	30	10	24	5	14	0	1	133	230	363

Note: *The age of a male deceased individual could not be established due to the absence of any known relatives.*

Table 4.7: Number of Persons by Non-Criminal Incident, 2020 – 2024.

Non-Criminal Incident	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Attempted Suicide	39	29	22	14	24
Missing Person	166	141	155	96	136
Natural Death	**5**	**6**	**21**	**11**	**19**
Unnatural Death					
Accidental Fall Death	19	6	12	28	18
Accidental Object Impact Death	7	0	0	6	6
Completed Suicide	104	100	112	96	105
Death due to Drowning	34	16	16	25	24
Death due to Electrocution	15	13	9	4	6
Death due to Hypothermia	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	6
Death due to Natural Disasters	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	2
Machinery-related accidental death	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	2
Other Unnatural Deaths	**13**	**50**	**41**	**22**	**15**
Total	**402**	**361**	**388**	**302**	**363**

Note: Cells marked as N/A indicate that classification was not conducted for those incidents in the respective years.

CHAPTER 5: ARREST STATISTICS

Table 5.1: Persons Arrested by Police Station and Month in 2024.

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang Police Station	1	0	2	3	10	7	5	8	6	1	11	8	62
Dagana Police Station	0	6	11	1	2	9	6	3	1	3	4	2	48
Dorokha Police Station	4	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	17
Gasa Police Station	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
Gedu Police Station	6	0	6	6	1	4	0	2	7	1	0	1	34
Gelephu Police Station	66	37	72	92	45	55	52	36	31	75	23	26	610
Gyelposhing Police Station	2	4	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Haa Police Station	6	1	2	6	4	3	10	1	3	3	5	1	45
Jomoshangkha Police Station	0	6	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	12
Lhamoizingkha Police Station	7	6	3	6	1	1	4	9	0	1	0	2	40
Lhuentse Police Station	0	1	0	4	3	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	15
Mongar Police Station	11	6	4	4	7	0	4	4	5	5	3	3	56
NDLU Police Station	63	118	95	85	113	126	139	176	112	111	135	118	1391
Nganglam Police Station	2	5	6	5	6	16	8	4	2	0	1	1	56
Norbugang Police Station	0	6	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	0	6	0	30
North Thimphu Police Station	18	16	5	13	18	12	26	13	20	15	6	15	177
Panbang Police Station	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Paro Police Station	45	18	46	19	48	49	42	66	55	47	23	12	470
Pasakha Police Station	4	1	10	4	6	2	8	2	3	3	3	0	46
Pemagatshel Police Station	5	2	4	4	0	9	0	2	6	2	3	1	38
Pendenling Police Station	3	5	6	7	1	0	0	5	2	2	1	5	37
Phuentsholing Police Station	33	69	64	74	5	31	63	42	29	71	50	66	597
Punakha Police Station	14	13	7	13	24	16	26	10	15	5	3	4	150
Sakteng Police Station	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	7
Samdrupcholing Police Station	3	0	5	1	4	5	0	6	10	7	9	2	52
Samdrupjongkhar Police Station	6	5	15	11	4	10	19	5	19	4	7	8	113
Samtse Police Station	24	15	20	26	15	5	17	12	13	15	8	14	184
Sarpang Police Station	6	1	7	8	8	12	7	11	9	10	9	4	92
South Thimphu Police Station	25	23	25	22	16	7	17	20	18	15	5	4	197

Table 5.1 (cont.)

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Tashichholing Police Station	2	0	3	9	9	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	37
Thimphu Police Station	41	29	30	25	27	36	52	40	49	23	39	33	424
Thrimshing Police Station	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	10
Trashigang Police Station	7	2	3	14	9	4	4	10	6	11	1	2	73
Trashiyangtse Police Station	3	2	1	6	1	2	1	6	3	1	4	3	33
Trongsa Police Station	9	14	14	8	7	10	3	4	6	9	13	1	98
Tsimasham Police Station	0	0	3	2	5	4	4	2	2	8	4	1	35
Tsirang Police Station	14	3	15	8	11	19	8	7	8	11	5	9	118
Wamrong Police Station	0	0	0	1	2	2	6	1	4	0	0	2	18
Wangdue Police Station	40	26	20	15	24	15	22	16	21	19	17	14	249
Weringla Police Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Zawakha Police Station	5	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	3	0	0	1	26
Zhemgang Police Station	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	4	0	4	1	4	21
Total	**481**	**443**	**513**	**513**	**450**	**492**	**567**	**533**	**483**	**488**	**403**	**377**	**5743**

Table 5.2: Persons Arrested by Division and Month in 2024.

Division	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Division I Paro	51	19	48	25	52	52	52	67	58	50	28	13	515
Division II Punakha	14	13	7	14	25	17	27	10	16	6	3	4	156
Division III Phuntsholing	50	76	86	92	18	42	79	57	41	84	57	70	752
Division IV Samtse	33	28	33	46	29	9	23	20	25	21	16	22	305
Division IX Trashigang	13	2	5	16	11	6	10	11	10	12	2	10	108
Division V Gelephu	72	38	79	101	59	69	60	51	40	89	34	34	726
Division VI Tsirang	14	9	26	9	13	28	14	10	9	14	9	11	166
Division VII Trongsa	9	14	14	8	7	10	3	4	6	9	13	1	98
Division VIII Samdrup Jongkhar	16	18	31	21	16	40	28	17	39	13	20	12	271
Division X Mongar	13	11	4	11	10	5	8	5	7	5	4	4	87
Division XI Thimphu	147	186	155	145	174	181	234	249	199	164	185	170	2189
Division XII Wangdue	45	27	22	16	25	24	23	18	24	19	17	15	275
Division XIII Bumthang	1	0	2	3	10	7	5	8	6	1	11	8	62
Division XIV Tashi Yangtse	3	2	1	6	1	2	1	6	3	1	4	3	33
Total	**481**	**443**	**513**	**513**	**450**	**492**	**567**	**533**	**483**	**488**	**403**	**377**	**5743**

Table 5.3: Persons Arrested by Dzongkhag and Month in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	1	0	2	3	10	7	5	8	6	1	11	8	62
Chhukha	43	70	83	86	17	41	75	48	41	83	57	68	712
Dagana	7	12	14	7	3	10	10	12	1	4	4	4	88
Gasa	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
Haa	6	1	2	6	4	3	10	1	3	3	5	1	45
Lhuntse	0	1	0	4	3	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	15
Mongar	13	10	4	7	7	5	4	4	6	5	3	4	72
Paro	45	18	46	19	48	49	42	66	55	47	23	12	470
Pemagatshel	7	7	10	9	6	25	8	6	8	2	4	2	94
Punakha	14	13	7	13	24	16	26	10	15	5	3	4	150
Samdrup Jongkhar	9	11	21	12	10	15	20	11	31	11	16	10	177
Samtse	33	28	33	46	29	9	23	20	25	21	16	22	305
Sarpang	72	38	79	100	53	67	59	47	40	85	32	30	702
Thimphu	147	186	155	145	174	181	234	249	199	164	185	170	2189
Trashigang	13	2	5	16	11	6	10	11	10	12	2	10	108
Trashiyangtse	3	2	1	6	1	2	1	6	3	1	4	3	33
Trongsa	9	14	14	8	7	10	3	4	6	9	13	1	98
Tsirang	14	3	15	8	11	19	8	7	8	11	5	9	118
Wangduephodrang	45	27	22	16	25	24	23	18	24	19	17	15	275
Zhemgang	0	0	0	1	6	2	1	4	0	4	2	4	24
Total	**481**	**443**	**513**	**513**	**450**	**492**	**567**	**533**	**483**	**488**	**403**	**377**	**5743**

Table 5.4: Criminal Incidents and Age Groups of Persons Arrested in 2024.

Criminal Incident	Below 18	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46-52	53-59	60-66	67-73	Above 73	Total
Abandonment of a dead infant	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Aiding and Abetting	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aiding and Abetting in Deceptive Practice	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Aiding and Abetting of Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aiding and abetting of Burglary	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aiding and abetting of voluntary manslaughter	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arson	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Assault	0	3	10	13	11	7	0	0	2	1	47
Auto stripping	8	4	10	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	29
Battery	89	287	338	271	172	79	26	11	4	2	1279
Bestiality	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Breach of Trust	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Breach of public order and tranquillity	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Burglary	44	41	38	24	11	0	0	0	0	0	158
Child Battery	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	11
Child molestation	5	9	11	10	10	1	2	0	1	1	50
Compelling others to belong to another faith	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Conceals the presence of an unauthorized person in the Kingdom	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Counterfeiting	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
Criminal Attempt to Offence against ku, Sung, Thuk-ten or Zung	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Attempt to Rape	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3

Table 5.4 (cont.)

Criminal Incident	Below 18	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46-52	53-59	60-66	67-73	Above 73	Total
Criminal attempt to Arson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal attempt to Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Criminal attempt to Larceny	0	3	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
Criminal attempt to Murder	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal attempt to Smuggling	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal attempt to burglary	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Criminal attempt to involuntary manslaughter	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Criminal attempt to rape of a child above twelve years of age	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Criminal attempt to voluntary manslaughter	1	7	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
Criminal misappropriation of property	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
Criminal nuisance	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Damage to religious objects	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Deceptive practice	3	9	27	20	10	4	4	0	2	0	79
Defamation	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Disorderly conduct	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Display of weapon	2	7	9	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	28
Economic abuse	0	0	2	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	9
Emotional abuse	1	1	1	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	17
Endangerment of a child	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Escape from lawful custody	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Espionage	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Extortion	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Failure to assist lawful authority	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

Table 5.4 (cont.)

Criminal Incident	Below 18	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46-52	53-59	60-66	67-73	Above 73	Total
Failure to report a crime	0	1	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	10
False advertising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Falsely represents, or has falsely represented himself to be a citizen of the Kingdom for any purpose or benefits	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forgery	0	4	4	9	7	2	1	4	1	1	33
Fraudulent cheque writing	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	8
Gambling	0	1	11	26	20	12	2	1	0	0	73
Gang rape of a child above 12 years of age	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Harassment	0	2	14	21	10	4	2	2	0	0	55
Ilegal possession of cannabis and its derivatives	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ilicit trafficking of cannabis and its derivatives	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Illega trafficking of nacrotic drugs and psychotropic substances	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal abortion	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Illegal cultivation, domestication or harvest of cannabis and its derivatives	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal hunting or fishing	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Illegal possession of a firearm, ammunition, explosive, or other lethal weapon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal possession of cannabis and its derivatives	0	5	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	15
Illegal possession of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances	0	6	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Illegal sale of inhalants or solvents	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Illegal transfer of immovable property	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Illicit trafficking of cannabis and its derivatives	1	24	12	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	49
Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	4	100	185	123	30	5	2	0	0	0	449

Table 5.4 (cont.)

Criminal Incident	Below 18	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46-52	53-59	60-66	67-73	Above 73	Total
Illicit trafficking of precursor chemicals	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Impersonation of an official	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Impersonation of uniformed personnel	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Involuntary Manslaughter	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Killing of wild fauna listed in Schedule I	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Larceny	28	75	79	43	24	6	4	6	0	0	265
Larceny by deception	0	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
Larceny of antique	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Larceny of property lost, mislaid, or delivered by mistake	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Libel	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Malicious Mischief	0	17	18	13	9	2	1	1	0	0	61
Murder	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Negligent burning or exploding	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Negligent homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Obstruction of lawful authority	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Obstruction of public service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Obstruction of thoroughfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Offence against the ku, sung, thuk-ten, or zung	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	8
Offence of substance abuse	0	1196	752	255	44	5	0	0	1	0	2253
Offence of substance abuse by minor	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316
Pedophilia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pick Pocketing	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Possession of stolen property	0	0	1	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	12

Table 5.4 (cont.)

Criminal Incident	Below 18	18-24	25-31	32-38	39-45	46-52	53-59	60-66	67-73	Above 73	Total
Public intoxication	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Publishing or transmitting obscene communications	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rape	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	9
Rape of a child above 12 years of age	1	23	14	8	2	6	2	0	0	1	57
Reckless Endangerment	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Reckless endangerment of property	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Reporting of false information	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Risking the protected species	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
Robbery	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sedition	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Serving alcohol beverages to a child	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Sexual Harassment	0	1	4	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	14
Sexual abuse	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Smuggling	0	1	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	11
Solicitation to Criminal Nuisance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Solicitation to use controlled drugs or substances	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Statutory Rape	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	10
Tampering with public records	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tax evasion	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Theft of service	2	6	3	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	22
Trafficking a person	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trespass	0	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
Unauthorized advertising	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unauthorized used of property	0	6	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	17
Violation of bodily privacy	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Voluntary Manslaughter	0	4	4	2	4	1	1	0	0	1	17
Total	**528**	**1889**	**1654**	**945**	**436**	**169**	**66**	**33**	**16**	**7**	**5743**

Table 5.5: Nationality of Person Arrested by Police Station in 2024.

Police Station	Non-Bhutanese		Bhutanese		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Bumthang PS	0	0	2	60	62
Dagana PS	0	0	9	39	48
Dorokha PS	0	0	1	16	17
Gasa PS	0	0	1	5	6
Gedu PS	0	0	1	33	34
Gelephu PS	0	16	36	558	610
Gyelposhing PS	0	1	0	14	15
Haa PS	0	0	1	44	45
Jomoshangkha PS	0	1	0	11	12
Lhamoizingkha PS	0	0	3	37	40
Lhuentse PS	0	0	2	13	15
Mongar PS	0	0	6	50	56
NDLU PS	0	1	74	1316	1391
Nganglam PS	0	3	0	53	56
Norbugang PS	0	0	5	25	30
North Thimphu PS	0	1	15	161	177
Panbang PS	0	0	0	3	3
Paro PS	1	8	42	419	470
Pasakha PS	0	0	0	46	46
Pemagatshel PS	0	1	7	30	38
Pendenling PS	0	4	0	33	37
Phuentsholing PS	1	39	50	507	597
Punakha PS	0	0	12	138	150
Sakteng PS	0	0	0	7	7
Samdrupcholing PS	0	0	3	49	52
Samdrupjongkhar PS	0	1	2	110	113

Table 5.5 (cont.)

| Police Station | Non-Bhutanese | | Bhutanese | | Total |
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Samtse PS	0	10	8	166	184
Sarpang PS	0	1	9	82	92
South Thimphu PS	0	0	16	181	197
Tashichholing PS	0	1	0	36	37
Thimphu PS	0	5	47	372	424
Thrimshing PS	0	0	0	10	10
Trashigang PS	0	2	6	65	73
Trashiyangtse PS	0	0	5	28	33
Trongsa PS	0	2	7	89	98
Tsimasham PS	0	4	4	27	35
Tsirang PS	0	0	8	110	118
Wamrong PS	0	0	2	16	18
Wangdue PS	0	0	28	221	249
Weringla PS	0	0	0	1	1
Zawakha PS	0	0	2	24	26
Zhemgang PS	0	0	0	21	21
Total	**2**	**101**	**414**	**5226**	**5743**

Table 5.6: Nationality of Person Arrested, 2020 - 2024.

| Nationality | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | |
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Bhutanese	3102	377	3479	3117	425	3542	3849	426	4275	5486	477	5963	5226	414	5640
Non-Bhutanese	108	2	110	40	3	43	52	0	52	98	2	100	101	2	103
Total	**3210**	**379**	**3589**	**3157**	**428**	**3585**	**3901**	**426**	**4327**	**5584**	**479**	**6063**	**5327**	**416**	**5743**

CHAPTER 6: FIRE INCIDENT STATISTICS

Table 6.1: Fire Incident Types by Dzongkhag in 2024.

Dzongkhag	House Fire	Forest Fire	Bush fire	Vehicle fire	Electrical fire	Other fire	Total
Bumthang	5	2	1	0	0	0	8
Chhukha	10	0	0	2	0	0	12
Dagana	7	3	0	0	0	0	10
Gasa	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Haa	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lhuntse	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mongar	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Paro	7	3	0	0	0	0	10
Pemagatshel	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Punakha	3	1	0	0	0	1	5
Samdrupjongkhar	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
Samtse	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sarpang	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Thimphu	14	8	14	2	4	3	45
Trashigang	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Trashiyangtse	1	2	3	0	0	0	6
Trongsa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tsirang	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wangdue	3	7	0	0	0	0	10
Zhemgang	3	2	1	0	0	0	6
Total	**74**	**32**	**19**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**139**

Table 6.2: Monthly Fire Incidents by Police Station in 2024.

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang PS	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8
Dagana PS	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	8
Dagapela PS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Dorokha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Gasa PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gedu PS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gelephu PS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Gyeposhing PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa PS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Jomoshangkha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lhamoizingkha PS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lhuntse PS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mongar PS	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Paro PS	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
Pasakha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pemagatshel PS	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Pendenling PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phuntsholing PS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	7
Punakha PS	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Sakteng PS	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Samdrupcholing PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samdrupjongkhar PS	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Samtse PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarpang PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tashicholing PS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Thimphu PS	7	12	4	6	3	2	1	1	2	4	0	3	45

Table 6.2 (cont.)

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Trashigang PS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tashiyangtse PS	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Trongsa PS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tsimasham PS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Tsirang PS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wamrong PS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wangdue PS	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
Weringla PS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zawakha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Zhemgang PS	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	**14**	**23**	**18**	**21**	**19**	**4**	**3**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**16**	**139**

Table 6.3: Monthly Fire Incidents by Division in 2024.

Division	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Division I (Paro & Haa)	1	2	2	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	13
Division II (Punakha & Gasa)	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Division III (Chhukha)	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	12
Division IV (Samtse)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Division V (Sarpang & Zhemgang)	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	9
Division VI (Tsirang & Dagana)	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	11
Division VII (Trongsa)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Division VIII (Samdrupjongkhar & Pemagatshel)	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
Division IX (Trashigang)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Division X (Mongar & Lhuentse)	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Division XI (Thimphu)	7	12	4	6	3	2	1	1	2	4	0	3	45
Division XII (Wangduephodrang)	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
Division XIII (Bumthang)	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8
Division XIV (Tashi Yangtse)	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	**14**	**23**	**18**	**21**	**19**	**4**	**3**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**16**	**139**

Table 6.4: Monthly Fire Incidents by Dzongkhag in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8
Chhukha	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	12
Dagana	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	10
Gasa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Haa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Lhuntse	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mongar	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Paro	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
Pemagatshel	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Punakha	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Samdrup Jongkhar	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Samtse	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Sarpang	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Thimphu	7	12	4	6	3	2	1	1	2	4	0	3	45
Trashigang	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tashiyangtse	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wangduephodrang	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
Zhemgang	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	14	23	18	21	19	4	3	6	5	5	5	16	139

Table 6.5: Monthly House Fire Incidents by Dzongkhag in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Chhukha	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	10
Dagana	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	7
Gasa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Haa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Lhuntse	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mongar	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Paro	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Pemagatshel	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Punakha	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Samdrup Jongkhar	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Samtse	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Sarpang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Thimphu	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	14
Trashigang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tashiyangtse	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wangduephodrang	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Zhemgang	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	**6**	**9**	**12**	**10**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**10**	**74**

Table 6.6: Monthly Forest Fire Incidents by Dzongkhag in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Chhukha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dagana	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paro	1	0	0	1	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Samdrup Jongkhar	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Thimphu	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Trashigang	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tashiyangtse	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wangduephodrang	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
Zhemgang	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	**3**	**7**	**2**	**8**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**32**

Table 6.7: The cause of House Fire by Month in 2024.

Causes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Cooking left unattended	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	13
LPG leakage	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Heating appliances	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Electric short circuit	2	2	1	6	6	0	0	2	2	0	3	4	28
Butter lamp	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5
Bukhari	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lightening	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other causes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown cause	2	2	5	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	20
Total	**6**	**9**	**12**	**10**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**10**	**74**

Table 6.8: Fire Incident Types by Month 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
House Fire	6	9	12	10	7	2	2	5	4	3	4	10	74
Forest Fire	3	7	2	8	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	32
Bush Fire	3	6	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19
Vehicle Fire	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	6
Electrical Fire	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other Fire	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Total	14	23	18	21	19	4	3	6	5	5	5	16	139

Table 6.9 Persons Killed in Fire Incident, 2020 – 2024.

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Person Killed	3	4	4	10	6

Note: *The data regarding the death of the person in the fire incident has been corrected and updated due to an error in the earlier publication.*

CHAPTER 7: MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Table 7.1: Motor Vehicle Accident by Police Station and Month in 2024.

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang PS	2	0	4	2	0	1	2	4	6	3	0	4	28
Dagana PS	5	2	1	3	0	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	23
Dorokha PS	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Gasa PS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Gedu PS	1	2	2	0	1	3	1	2	4	4	2	1	23
Gelephu PS	19	8	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	38
Gyelposhing PS	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	15
Haa PS	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	2	20
Jomoshangkha PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Lhamoizingkha PS	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6
Lhuentse PS	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Mongar PS	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	7	21
Nganglam PS	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Norbugang PS	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	7
Panbang PS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Paro PS	3	6	3	4	4	12	4	4	7	4	3	2	56
Pasakha PS	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	11
Pemagatshel PS	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	9
Pendenling PS	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	7
Phuentsholing PS	8	3	5	5	2	4	6	7	5	2	3	6	56
Phuntsholing PS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Punakha PS	6	8	6	8	10	7	12	13	8	3	7	10	98
Sakteng PS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Samdrupcholing PS	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	13
Samdrupjongkhar PS	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	26
Samtse PS	0	5	3	5	7	5	4	4	4	2	3	2	44
Sarpang PS	3	1	3	0	2	3	6	4	2	5	1	2	32
Tashichholing PS	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	11
Thimphu Traffic PS	25	11	8	19	32	27	21	28	26	32	32	39	300

Table 7.1 (cont.)

Police Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Trashigang PS	1	0	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	3	18
Trashiyangtse PS	3	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	19
Trongsa PS	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	9
Tsimasham PS	1	1	3	3	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	4	30
Tsirang PS	8	7	8	4	1	5	5	3	3	1	4	1	50
Wamrong PS	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	12
Wangdue PS	7	6	4	4	3	7	5	7	6	7	10	5	71
Zawakha PS	1	3	0	2	5	4	2	4	0	2	2	4	29
Zhemgang PS	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	3	12
Total	**110**	**79**	**74**	**80**	**88**	**103**	**82**	**102**	**95**	**86**	**103**	**116**	**1118**

Table 7.2: Motor Vehicle Accident by Division and Month in 2024.

Division	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Division I Paro	4	8	6	6	4	12	5	6	9	4	8	4	76
Division II Punakha	6	8	6	8	11	7	12	14	8	3	7	10	100
Division III Phuntsholing	10	7	11	12	9	12	9	12	11	11	8	15	127
Division IV Samtse	2	6	7	6	10	9	6	4	7	4	8	5	74
Division V Gelephu	23	10	9	1	4	5	7	4	4	10	3	5	85
Division VI Tsirang	13	9	9	7	1	7	5	6	5	1	7	3	73
Division VII Trongsa	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	9
Division VIII Samdrup Jongkhar	6	3	4	1	3	7	3	6	6	3	8	5	55
Division IX Trashigang	2	2	2	5	2	2	4	2	1	4	2	4	32
Division X Mongar	6	3	2	5	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	10	40
Thimphu Traffic Division	25	11	8	19	32	27	21	28	26	32	32	39	300
Division XII Wangdue	8	9	4	6	8	11	7	11	6	9	12	9	100
Division XIII Bumthang	2	0	4	2	0	1	2	4	6	3	0	4	28
Division XIV Tashi Yangtse	3	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	19
Total	**110**	**79**	**74**	**80**	**88**	**103**	**82**	**102**	**95**	**86**	**103**	**116**	**1118**

Table 7.3: Motor Vehicle Accident by Dzongkhag and Month in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	2	0	4	2	0	1	2	4	6	3	0	4	28
Chhukha	10	6	11	11	9	12	8	12	11	11	7	13	121
Dagana	5	3	1	4	0	2	1	3	2	0	4	4	29
Gasa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Haa	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	2	20
Lhuntse	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Mongar	6	3	1	5	1	1	0	3	2	0	4	10	36
Paro	3	6	3	4	4	12	4	4	7	4	3	2	56
Pemagatshel	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	13
Punakha	6	8	6	8	10	7	12	13	8	3	7	10	98
Samdrup Jongkhar	4	2	2	1	2	5	3	5	5	3	7	3	42
Samtse	2	6	7	6	10	9	6	4	7	4	8	5	74
Sarpang	22	9	9	1	2	4	6	4	2	7	2	2	70
Thimphu	25	11	8	19	32	27	21	28	26	32	32	39	300
Trashigang	2	2	2	5	2	2	4	2	1	4	2	4	32
Trashiyangtse	3	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	19
Trongsa	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	9
Tsirang	8	7	8	4	1	5	5	3	3	1	4	1	50
Wangduephodrang	8	9	4	6	8	11	7	11	6	9	12	9	100
Zhemgang	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	3	1	3	15
Total	**110**	**79**	**74**	**80**	**88**	**103**	**82**	**102**	**95**	**86**	**103**	**116**	**1118**

Table 7.4: Motor Vehicle Accident Type by Month in 2024.

Accident Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Hit and run	4	2	3	2	3	4	6	6	6	6	8	2	52
Motorcycle pedestrian collision	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Others	2	2	0	1	1	4	4	3	1	3	2	2	25
Single motorcycle accident	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	9
Single-vehicle accident	43	47	36	41	50	54	32	49	51	38	44	51	536
Two-vehicle collision	51	25	28	24	27	31	27	31	32	33	39	50	398
Vehicle-animal collision	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	8
Vehicle-bicycle collision	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Vehicle motorcycle collision	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	25
Vehicle-pedestrian collision	4	3	4	7	5	4	8	8	2	5	6	4	60
Total	**110**	**79**	**74**	**80**	**88**	**103**	**82**	**102**	**95**	**86**	**103**	**116**	**1118**

Table 7.5: Number of Fatal Accidents by Dzongkhag and Month in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Chhukha	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	10
Dagana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lhuntse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Mongar	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6
Paro	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	7
Pemagatshel	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punakha	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Samdrup Jongkhar	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
Samtse	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Sarpang	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Thimphu	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Trashigang	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Trashiyangtse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Trongsa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Wangduephodrang	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**4**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**7**	**5**	**3**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**6**	**61**

Table 7.6: Number of Injury Accidents by Dzongkhag and Month in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	9
Chhukha	5	2	4	4	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	30
Dagana	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10
Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5
Lhuntse	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mongar	5	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	4	19
Paro	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	8
Pemagatshel	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	6
Punakha	1	3	0	3	2	2	3	4	0	0	0	4	22
Samdrup Jongkhar	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	2	4	2	20
Samtse	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	0	15
Sarpang	1	2	3	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	12
Thimphu	11	9	2	11	20	8	11	14	13	10	15	16	140
Trashigang	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	3	12
Trashiyangtse	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Trongsa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Tsirang	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Wangduephodrang	1	4	1	2	2	6	2	6	1	0	4	2	31
Zhemgang	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7
Total	34	33	17	28	37	29	22	41	26	19	32	44	362

Table 7.7: Persons Killed in Motor Vehicle Accidents by Dzongkhag and Month in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Chhukha	1	3	2	0	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	18
Dagana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lhuntse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Mongar	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	10
Paro	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	9
Pemagatshel	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punakha	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Samdrup Jongkhar	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	8
Samtse	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Sarpang	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Thimphu	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	8
Trashigang	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	5
Trashiyangtse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Trongsa	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
Wangduephodrang	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	8
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Total	**7**	**8**	**8**	**3**	**13**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**10**	**4**	**7**	**13**	**97**

Table 7.8: Person Injured in Motor Vehicle Accident by Dzongkhag and Month in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Bumthang	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	2	12
Chhukha	8	4	4	5	6	1	2	4	2	7	1	2	46
Dagana	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	13
Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	4	17
Lhuntse	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mongar	9	2	1	2	1	3	0	3	2	0	0	4	27
Paro	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	12
Pemagatshel	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	6	12
Punakha	3	3	0	10	5	2	6	5	0	0	0	6	40
Samdrup Jongkhar	1	4	0	0	2	3	1	6	4	2	7	3	33
Samtse	0	2	7	1	2	5	1	2	3	0	1	0	24
Sarpang	3	2	6	2	2	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	22
Thimphu	12	11	2	17	34	10	15	24	23	26	21	25	220
Trashigang	0	1	0	2	0	2	12	3	0	1	0	10	31
Trashiyangtse	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Trongsa	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	2	5	0	2	0	16
Tsirang	2	2	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
Wangduephodrang	1	5	1	7	6	18	3	9	2	0	9	4	65
Zhemgang	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	19
Total	**48**	**43**	**28**	**50**	**73**	**52**	**43**	**70**	**49**	**44**	**55**	**79**	**634**

Table 7.9: Persons Killed in Motor Vehicle Accidents by Age Group and Gender in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Below 10		10.-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		Above 69		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Bumthang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Chhukha	1	0	0	0	0	9	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	16
Dagana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lhuntse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mongar	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10
Paro	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Punakha	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Samdrup Jongkhar	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Samtse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Sarpang	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Thimphu	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Trashigang	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Trashiyangtse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Tsirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Wangduephodrang	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Zhemgang	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**27**	**2**	**33**	**2**	**15**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**7**	**90**

Table 7.10: Persons Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents by Age Group and Gender in 2024.

Dzongkhag	Below 10		Oct-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		70-79		80+		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Bumthang	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Chhukha	0	0	1	0	4	18	4	10	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	34
Dagana	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
Gasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haa	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8
Lhuntse	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
Mongar	0	2	0	1	1	6	2	7	0	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	23
Paro	0	1	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Pemagatshel	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Punakha	1	0	3	3	4	6	2	7	2	3	2	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	15	25
Samdrup Jongkhar	0	1	1	2	1	5	1	11	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	28
Samtse	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	16
Sarpang	1	1	1	0	2	6	3	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	13
Thimphu	9	9	2	22	18	55	16	30	10	20	4	11	2	7	1	3	1	0	63	157
Trashigang	1	2	1	2	0	5	4	7	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	24
Trashiyangtse	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Trongsa	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	10
Tsirang	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	8
Wangduephodrang	0	2	1	3	3	17	7	14	0	7	3	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	14	51
Zhemgang	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	2	1	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	14
Total	**15**	**21**	**17**	**38**	**38**	**151**	**47**	**111**	**28**	**71**	**19**	**39**	**8**	**20**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**176**	**458**

Table 7.11: Persons Killed and Injured in Motor Vehicle Accidents, 2020 – 2024.

Category	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Death	76	14	90	56	15	71	65	14	79	74	30	104	90	7	97
Injured	320	129	449	304	112	416	361	186	547	427	208	635	458	176	634

Table 7.12: Vehicle Types Involved in Motor Vehicle Accidents in 2024.

Vehicle Type	Total	Percent
Heavy Vehicle	169	15%
Light Vehicle	854	76%
Medium Vehicle	50	4%
Two-Wheeler	27	2%
Other	18	2%
Total	**1118**	**100%**

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

Table 7.13: Fine Imposed for Violations of Traffic Rules by Division, 2020 – 2024.

Division	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Division I Paro	1.6385	1.4472	4.9544	2.1756	1.5329
Division II Punakha	0.5449	0.7818	1.2966	1.7132	1.7259
Division III Phuntsholing	1.0322	0.8377	2.1019	2.2417	2.6319
Division IV Samtse	0.5610	0.6591	0.9312	1.8683	2.4177
Division V Gelephu	1.4648	1.3769	1.4848	1.0640	2.9254
Division VI Tsirang	0.5978	0.8261	1.9160	1.5075	1.4892
Division VII Trongsa	0.1855	0.3992	0.6554	0.3609	0.2715
Division VIII Samdrup Jongkhar	0.4708	0.6140	2.0295	2.1843	1.5724
Division IX Trashigang	0.6269	0.6906	0.8246	0.6403	0.5678
Division X Mongar	0.1233	0.6311	1.0531	1.3798	0.8951
Thimphu Traffic Division	11.5093	7.5294	12.2072	14.6591	13.2238
Division XII Wangdue	0.7760	1.2378	0.9921	1.5058	1.1185
Division XIII Bumthang	0.3592	0.5595	1.0555	0.7098	0.6179
Division XIV Tashi Yangtse	0.1115	0.3015	0.4146	0.3146	0.1801
Total	**20.0015**	**17.8915**	**31.9167**	**32.3245**	**31.1698**