

# STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2025



Planning and Development Division  
Royal Bhutan Police

July 2026



# **STATISTICAL YEARBOOK**

**2025**

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ISBN 978-99980-685-0-5



## Foreword

The Statistical Yearbook 2025 of the Royal Bhutan Police continues our commitment to transparency, evidence-based policing, and public accountability. As an organisation entrusted with safeguarding the lives, property, and peace of the people of Bhutan, we recognise that reliable statistics are the foundation of sound decision-making, effective resource allocation, and meaningful public dialogue on safety and security.

This edition presents a comprehensive account of crime, public safety, and other incidents recorded across the country during the 2025 calendar year. It brings together, in a single volume, the analysis of violent, property, drug, cyber, and domestic offences, together with arrests and public safety, road safety, and fire incidents. Each chapter has been prepared using consistent methods and presented in a manner intended to be accessible to policymakers, researchers, and the general public alike.

The figures contained in this Yearbook are not merely numbers, they represent the experiences of individuals and communities, and they point to where our collective efforts must be directed. I am confident that this publication will support the formulation of preventive strategies, strengthen coordination among agencies, and contribute to the shared national goal of a safe and harmonious society in pursuit of Gross National Happiness.

I extend my appreciation to the Planning & Development Division and all officers and personnel who contributed to the compilation of this Yearbook. I commend it to all who work for the safety and well-being of our nation.



**(Phub Gyaltsen)**

Brigadier  
Chief of Police  
Royal Bhutan Police

## Preface

The Statistical Yearbook 2025 is prepared and compiled by the Planning & Development Division of the Royal Bhutan Police. It is the principal statistical reference of the organisation and is intended to provide a consistent, comprehensive, and authoritative record of crime and incidents recorded during the year.

This Yearbook covers all criminal incidents, arrests, and non-criminal incidents recorded by the Royal Bhutan Police for the reference period 1 January to 31 December 2025. The main body is organised into ten chapters covering crime overview and trends, violent crime, property crime, drug crime and substance abuse, cyber and cyber-enabled crime, domestic violence, arrests, public safety, road safety, and fire incidents.

Unless otherwise stated, all data are drawn from the National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Incidents are counted at the incident level, while victims, casualties, and arrested persons are counted individually. Population-based rates are expressed per 10,000 population using 2025 population projections. The Crime Severity Index (CSI) applies offence-gravity weights adapted from the Statistics Canada methodology, with the national index set at 100.

This edition expands the analytical depth of several chapters, introduces dedicated treatment of domestic violence as a distinct crime category in line with the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013, and standardises the classification of victim–offender relationship, location, and weapon categories across chapters. The public-safety and road-safety chapters adopt reporting conventions consistent with international guidance, including the responsible reporting of suicide.

The statistics reflect incidents reported to and recorded by the Royal Bhutan Police and may therefore understate the true incidence of offences that are under-reported. Figures are provisional and may be subject to revision as investigations conclude.

The Division welcomes feedback that would help improve the quality, coverage, and usefulness of future editions.

**Planning & Development Division**  
Royal Bhutan Police

## Explanatory Notes

The following notes explain the definitions, classification rules, and conventions applied throughout this Yearbook and should be read in conjunction with the individual chapters.

**Source of data.** Unless otherwise stated, all statistics are compiled from the National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS) maintained by the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP). Data presented in Chapter 10 (Fire Incidents) are collected by the Fire and Rescue Service Division, RBP.

**Reference period.** All data relate to the calendar year 1 January to 31 December 2025 unless otherwise stated.

**Unit of count.** An “incident” is counted once even where it involves several victims, offenders, or offences. Victims, casualties, arrested persons, and missing persons are counted individually. Where an incident involved more than one offence, it is generally classified by its most serious offence.

**Rates.** Population-based rates are expressed per 10,000 population using 2025 population projections; Dzongkhag-level rates use the projected population of the respective Dzongkhag. The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is an offence-gravity-weighted measure indexed to a national baseline of 100.

**Classification.** Offences are classified according to the Penal Code of Bhutan and relevant special legislation, including the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013, the Child Care and Protection Act of Bhutan, and the Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Substance Abuse Act of Bhutan. Cyber offences are classified according to the UNODC International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), and the employment status of persons follows the International Labour Organization (ILO) labour-force framework. Victim–offender relationship, location of occurrence, and weapon or means used are standardised across chapters.

**Symbols and conventions.** The symbol “–” denotes nil or not applicable; “Not available” or “Not recorded” denotes missing data. Percentages may not sum to exactly 100 owing to rounding. Monetary values are expressed in Ngultrum (Nu.).

**Geography.** Geographical analysis is presented by Dzongkhag, Police Division and Police Station.

**Sensitive topics.** Statistics on suicide are presented in aggregate and in respectful terms in accordance with international guidance; information on methods is presented only in aggregate.

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Full form                                                            |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CIA          | Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability (of information systems) |
| CSI          | Crime Severity Index                                                 |
| DVPA         | Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013                      |
| ICCS         | International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes       |
| ILO          | International Labour Organization                                    |
| NCIRS        | National Crime and Incident Reporting System                         |
| NDLEU        | Narcotic Drug and Law Enforcement Unit                               |
| Nu.          | Ngultrum (currency of Bhutan)                                        |
| OAG          | Office of the Attorney General                                       |
| OTP          | One-Time Password                                                    |
| RBP          | Royal Bhutan Police                                                  |
| SUD          | Substance Use Disorder Unit                                          |
| UNODC        | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime                             |



# Chapter 1: Crime Overview and Trend Analysis, 2025

This chapter presents an overview of crime recorded by the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) in 2025. In 2025 the RBP recorded a total of 6,093 incidents of all types, of which 2,846 (46.7 per cent) were criminal incidents and 3,247 (53.3 per cent) non-criminal incidents. The chapter examines the five-year trend in criminal incidents, the principal contributors to the 2025 increase, emerging and declining offence categories, the leading offence types, the geographical distribution of incidents across the twenty Dzongkhags, crime severity, and the seasonal distribution of incidents, before concluding with a synthesis of key observations.

Of the 6,093 incidents recorded across all reporting categories in 2025, criminal incidents accounted for the largest single share. The non-criminal incidents comprised motor vehicle accidents, substance abuse incidents managed outside the criminal justice process, other non-criminal incidents, and fire incidents, as set out in Table 1.1. The analysis in the remainder of this chapter relates to the 2,846 criminal incidents unless otherwise stated.

**Table 1.1:** Composition of All Recorded Incidents by Category, 2025

| Incident category               | Count        | Share         |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Criminal incidents              | 2,846        | 46.7%         |
| <b>Non-criminal incidents</b>   | <b>3,247</b> | <b>53.3%</b>  |
| Motor vehicle accidents         | 1,448        | 23.8%         |
| Substance abuse incidents       | 1,279        | 21.0%         |
| Other non-criminal incidents    | 398          | 6.5%          |
| Fire incidents                  | 122          | 2.0%          |
| <b>Total incidents recorded</b> | <b>6,093</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

*Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).*

## 1.1 Overview and Five-Year Trend, 2021–2025

Over the five-year reference period from 2021 to 2025, total criminal incidents exhibited a non-linear pattern characterised by an initial peak, a sustained two-year decline, and a partial recovery in 2025. The highest recorded total in the series occurred in 2022, with 3,502 incidents, followed by the most pronounced single-year decline, to 2,614 incidents in 2023, and a further reduction to the five-year low of 2,476 in 2024. In 2025, total criminal incidents increased to 2,846, an increase of 370 incidents, or 14.94 per cent, over 2024. The full series is presented in Table 1.2 and illustrated in Figure 1.1.

The decline in recorded incidents from 2023 is attributable, in part, to a change in RBP recording practice for substance abuse incidents. From 2023 onwards, incidents of substance abuse, and of substance abuse by minors, were excluded from overall crime statistics on the basis that such incidents do not immediately lead to court proceedings. Under the revised framework, individuals involved in substance abuse undergo counselling, treatment, and rehabilitation for the first three instances as assessed by the Treatment Assessment Panel, and are presented before the court only upon a fourth instance; incidents involving minors are not referred to the court. Consequently, only substance abuse incidents that proceed to court are now captured in crime statistics. As this change took effect from 2023, the 2021 and 2022 figures were recorded under the prior methodology and are not directly comparable with data from 2023 onwards. For this reason, the 2021 and 2022 figures are provided for contextual completeness only, and the trend analysis below is confined to the methodologically consistent period from 2023 to 2025.

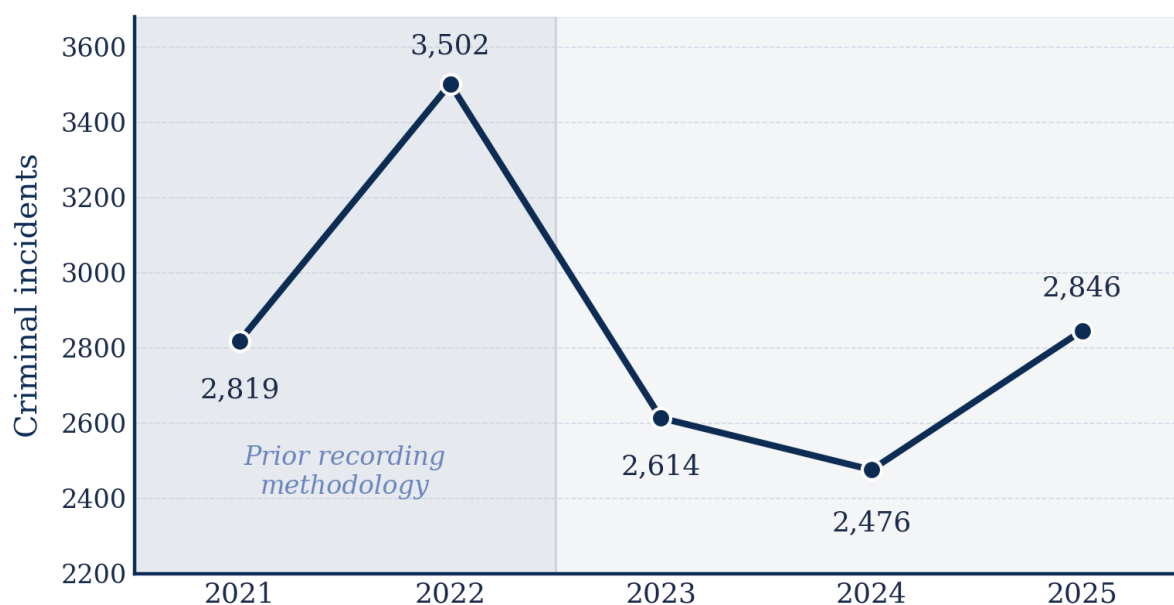
On the basis of data recorded under the consistent post-2023 methodology, the three-year period from 2023 to 2025 shows a recovery of 232 incidents (+8.87 per cent) from the 2023 level. The 2025 total exceeds both the 2023 total (2,614) and the 2024 total (2,476), indicating a gradual upward movement in recorded criminal incidents under the current recording framework.

**Table 1.2:** Total Criminal Incidents and Annual Change, 2021–2025

| Year | Total incidents | Change | % change | Recording basis     |
|------|-----------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| 2021 | 2,819           | –      | –        | Prior methodology   |
| 2022 | 3,502           | +683   | +24.23%  | Prior methodology   |
| 2023 | 2,614           | -888   | -25.36%  | Revised methodology |
| 2024 | 2,476           | -138   | -5.28%   | Revised methodology |
| 2025 | 2,846           | +370   | +14.94%  | Revised methodology |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

**Figure 1.1:** Total Criminal Incidents, 2021–2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 1.2 Primary Contributors to the 2025 Increase

The net increase of 370 criminal incidents in 2025 was driven by gross increases across several offence categories, partly offset by a reduction in offences against property. The figures presented below represent the gross increase in each contributing category, rather than a share of the net change. Gross increases across all contributing categories totalled 429 incidents, offset by a net reduction of 59 incidents in the remaining categories, yielding the overall net increase of 370 incidents. The category-level comparison is set out in Table 1.3 and illustrated in Figure 1.2.

Offences Against the Person under the Penal Code of Bhutan constituted the single largest contributor, rising from 1,126 incidents in 2024 to 1,389 in 2025, an increase of 263 incidents (23.36 per cent). Within this category, Battery accounted for the dominant share of the increase, rising from 912 to 1,180 incidents (+268), while Rape of a Child Above Twelve Years of Age increased from 53 to 59 incidents (+6) and Sexual Harassment from 16 to 21 incidents (+5).

Offences under the Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Substance Abuse Act constituted the second largest contributor, rising from 326 to 382 incidents (+56; +17.18 per cent). This increase was driven primarily by Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which rose from 248 to 301 incidents (+53), supplemented by the Offence of Substance Abuse, which increased from 26 to 38 incidents (+12).

Offences under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act registered the third largest contribution, with incidents more than doubling from 29 to 61 (+32; +110.34 per cent). Emotional Abuse accounted for the majority of this increase, rising from 28 to 55 incidents (+27), with Economic Abuse contributing a further five incidents (1 to 6). It should be noted that physical violence occurring within a domestic relationship, while constituting Physical Abuse under the definitional framework of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, is prosecuted in the courts of Bhutan under the offence of Battery as prescribed by the Penal Code of Bhutan. Accordingly, such incidents are classified and enumerated under the Penal Code category in this publication and are not reflected in the figures presented here for the Domestic Violence Prevention Act. Detailed analysis of domestic violence is provided in Chapter 6.

Commercial Crime, Fraud, Corruption and Related Offences under the Penal Code of Bhutan contributed a further 28 incidents, rising from 154 to 182 (+18.18 per cent). Growth was largely attributable to Deceptive Practice, which increased from 95 to 125 incidents (+30), and Defamation, which rose from 9 to 17 incidents (+8), partly offset by a reduction in Forgery from 27 to 21 incidents (-6).

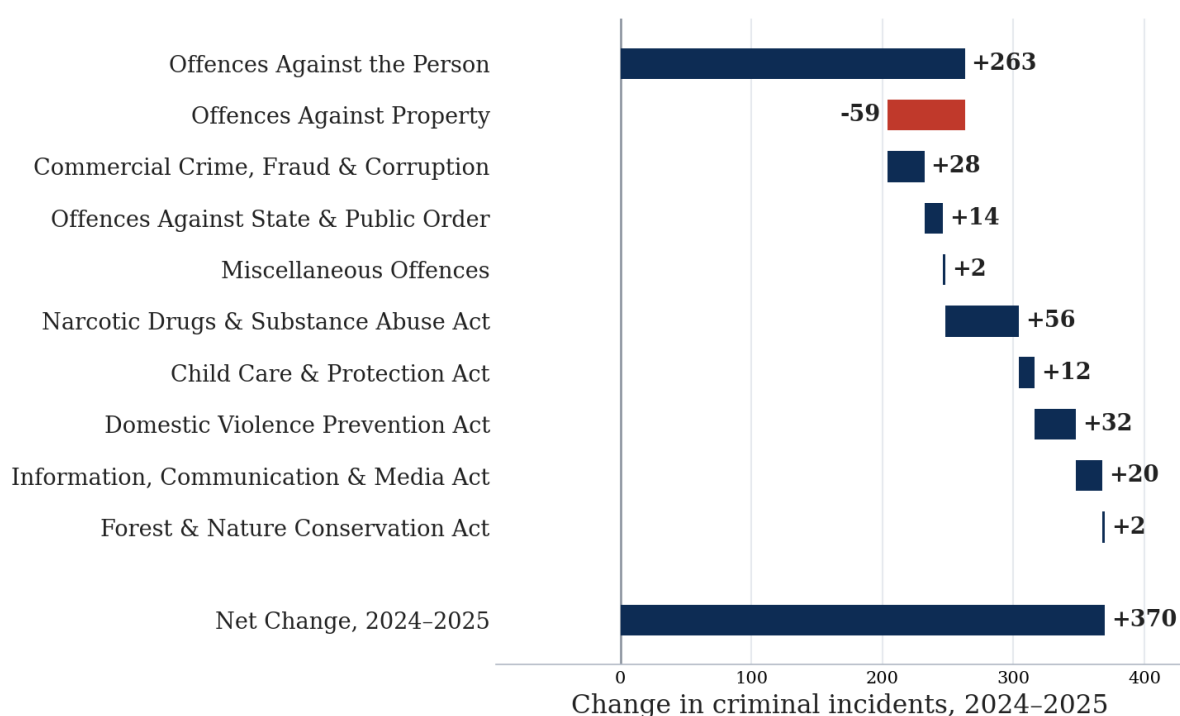
**Table 1.3:** Criminal Incidents by Offence Category, 2024 and 2025

| Offence category                                               | 2024  | 2025  | Change | % change |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|----------|
| Offences Against the Person (Penal Code of Bhutan)             | 1,126 | 1,389 | +263   | +23.36%  |
| Offences Against Property (Penal Code of Bhutan)               | 597   | 538   | -59    | -9.88%   |
| Narcotic Drugs and Substance Abuse Act 2005                    | 326   | 382   | +56    | +17.18%  |
| Offences Against State and Public Order (Penal Code of Bhutan) | 196   | 210   | +14    | +7.14%   |

| Offence category                                              | 2024         | 2025         | Change      | % change       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| Commercial Crime, Fraud and Corruption (Penal Code of Bhutan) | 154          | 182          | +28         | +18.18%        |
| Domestic Violence Prevention Act 2013                         | 29           | 61           | +32         | +110.34%       |
| Miscellaneous Offences (Penal Code of Bhutan)                 | 29           | 31           | +2          | +6.90%         |
| Child Care and Protection Act 2011                            | 14           | 26           | +12         | +85.71%        |
| Information, Communication and Media Act 2018                 | 3            | 23           | +20         | +666.67%       |
| Forest and Nature Conservation Act 2023                       | 1            | 3            | +2          | +200.00%       |
| Immigration Act 2007                                          | 1            | 1            | +0          | +0.00%         |
| <b>Total</b>                                                  | <b>2,476</b> | <b>2,846</b> | <b>+370</b> | <b>+14.94%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 1.2: Change in Criminal Incidents by Offence Category, 2024–2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 1.3 Emerging Trends and High-Growth Categories

Offences under the Information, Communication and Media Act of Bhutan recorded the highest percentage increase of any category, rising from 3 incidents in 2024 to 23 in 2025 (+666.67 per cent). This growth was predominantly driven by Identity Theft, which recorded 15 incidents in 2025 from a base of zero in 2024, and Online Harassment (0 to 2). While the absolute contribution of 20 incidents remains relatively limited, this trend warrants monitoring given the emergent nature of



cybercrime in the national context. Detailed analysis of cyber and cyber enabled crime is provided in Chapter 5.

Within Offences Against State and Public Order under the Penal Code of Bhutan, Disorderly Conduct rose from 2 to 14 incidents (+12; +600.00 per cent), Obstruction of Lawful Authority increased from 4 to 13 (+9; +225.00 per cent), and Gambling rose from 12 to 31 incidents (+19; +158.33 per cent). The Child Care and Protection Act recorded an 85.71 per cent increase, driven primarily by Child Battery (13 to 23; +10).

## 1.4 Categories Registering Decreases

Offences Against Property under the Penal Code of Bhutan was the only major crime category to register a net decrease, declining from 597 incidents in 2024 to 538 in 2025 (−59 incidents; −9.88 per cent). The reduction was primarily attributable to Burglary (201 to 161; −40) and Theft of Service (23 to 10; −13). Larceny, the largest offence type within this category, declined from 255 to 242 incidents (−13; −5.10 per cent). Within other categories, notable reductions included Voluntary Manslaughter (12 to 5; −7), Offence Against the Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten, or Zung (46 to 34; −12), Malicious Mischief (47 to 39; −8), and Forgery (27 to 21; −6).

## 1.5 Top Five Offence Categories

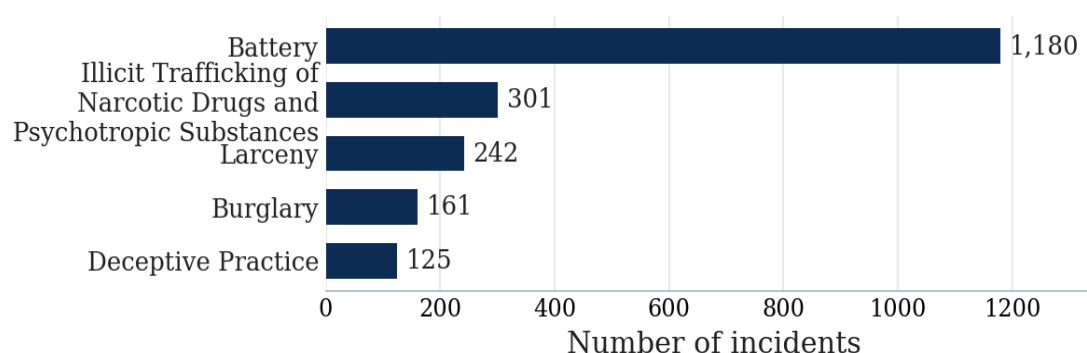
Among all criminal incidents recorded in 2025, Battery was the most prevalent, accounting for 1,180 incidents, or 41.5 per cent of all criminal incidents and 58.7 per cent of the top-five sub-total of 2,009 incidents. The prevalence of Battery reflects a substantial personal-violence caseload across the country's police establishments. Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances ranked second with 301 incidents, confirming drug-related offences as a sustained operational priority. Property offences comprised the third and fourth-ranked categories, namely Larceny with 242 incidents and Burglary with 161 incidents. Deceptive Practice completed the top five with 125 incidents. Collectively, the five leading offence types accounted for 2,009 incidents, representing 70.6 per cent of all criminal incidents recorded in 2025, as shown in Table 1.4 and Figure 1.3.

Table 1.4: Top Five Offence Types, 2024 and 2025

| Rank                      | Offence type                                                      | 2024         | 2025  | Change       | % change | % of 2025 total |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1                         | Battery                                                           | 912          | 1,180 | +268         | +29.39%  | 41.5%           |
| 2                         | Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances | 248          | 301   | +53          | +21.37%  | 10.6%           |
| 3                         | Larceny                                                           | 255          | 242   | -13          | -5.10%   | 8.5%            |
| 4                         | Burglary                                                          | 201          | 161   | -40          | -19.90%  | 5.7%            |
| 5                         | Deceptive Practice                                                | 95           | 125   | +30          | +31.58%  | 4.4%            |
| <b>Top five sub-total</b> |                                                                   | <b>2,009</b> |       | <b>70.6%</b> |          |                 |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 1.3: Top Five Offence Types, 2025



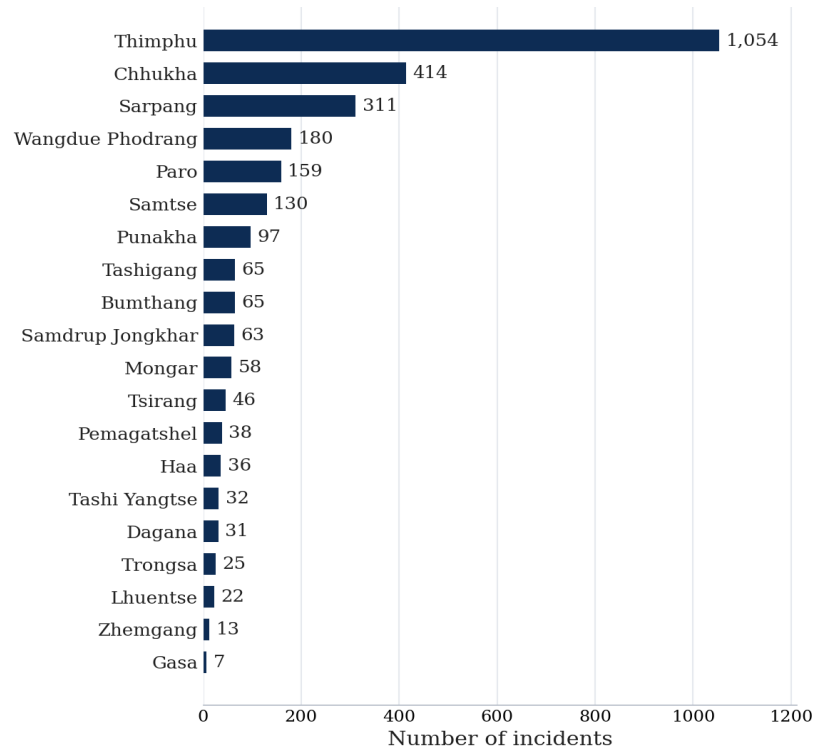
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 1.6 Geographical Distribution of Incidents by Dzongkhag

The geographic distribution of criminal incidents across Bhutan's twenty Dzongkhags in 2025 was markedly uneven, reflecting the combined influence of population size, urbanisation, economic activity, and proximity to international borders. These underlying demographic, geographic, and socio-economic factors contribute to variations in both the volume of reported criminal incidents and the corresponding crime rates observed across different Dzongkhags. Four Dzongkhags recorded criminal incident rates above the national average of 36.30 per 10,000 population: Thimphu (61.60), Sarpang (60.14), Chhukha (58.83), and Wangdue Phodrang (37.19). It should be noted that Wangdue Phodrang's rate of 37.19 per 10,000 exceeds the national average by only 0.89 per 10,000 (+2.5 per cent) and is therefore analytically distinct from the substantially elevated rates recorded in Thimphu, Sarpang, and Chhukha. By contrast, the remaining sixteen Dzongkhags recorded incident rates below the national average, with Zhemgang (7.93) and Trongsa (10.54) recording the lowest rates in the country, indicating comparatively lower levels of reported criminal activity during the year.

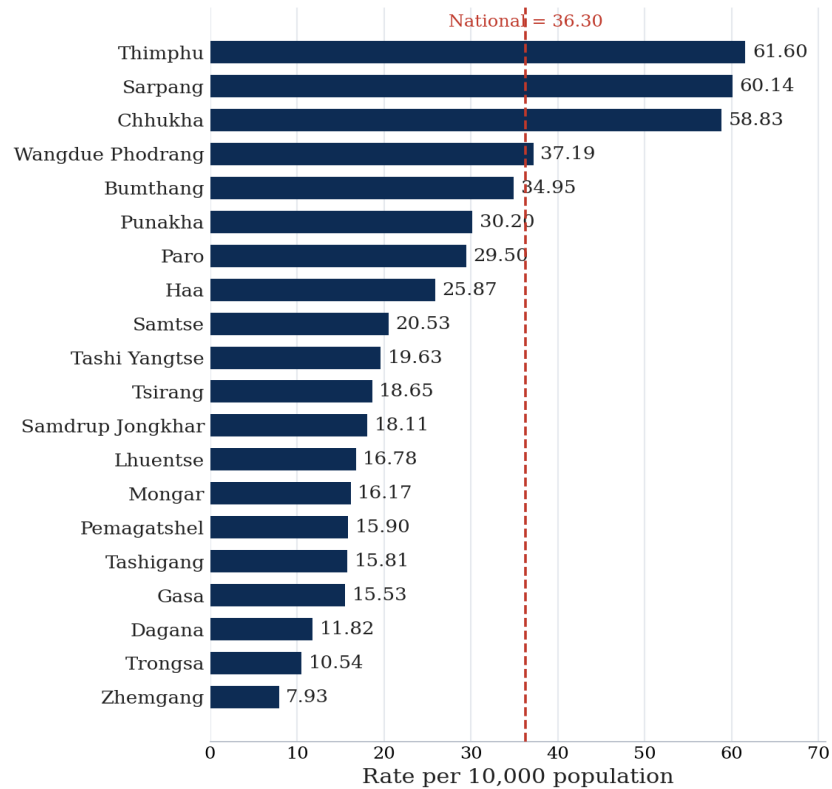
In terms of absolute incident volume, Thimphu recorded 1,054 incidents, the highest in the country, followed by Chhukha (414) and Sarpang (311). As shown in Table A1.1 (Statistical Tables Annex) and illustrated in Figures 1.4 to 1.6, these three Dzongkhags together accounted for 1,779 incidents, equivalent to 62.5 per cent of the national total of 2,846 criminal incidents, despite comprising only three of the country's twenty administrative jurisdictions. This concentration of incidents highlights the disproportionate distribution of crime across the country, with a relatively small number of Dzongkhags accounting for a substantial share of all reported criminal incidents. The spatial distribution and geographic concentration of these incidents are further examined at the Police Division and Police Station levels through the choropleth maps presented in Figures 1.7 and 1.8, providing a more detailed visual representation of crime patterns across police jurisdictions.

**Figure 1.4:** Criminal Incidents by Dzongkhag, 2025



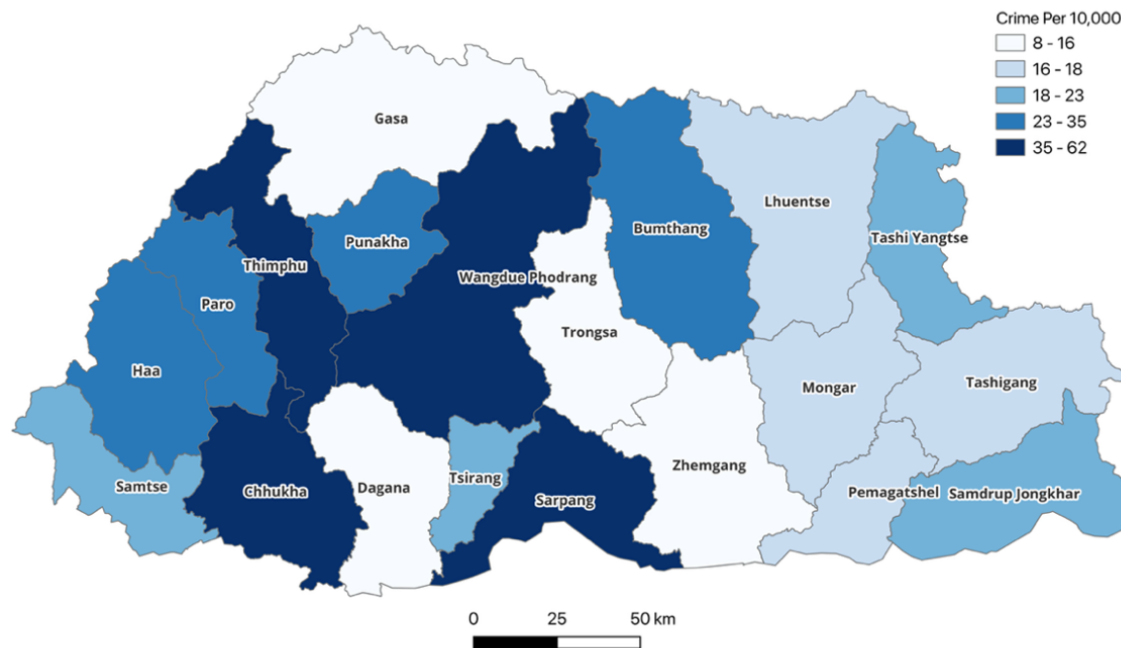
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

**Figure 1.5:** Crime Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 1.6: Crime Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

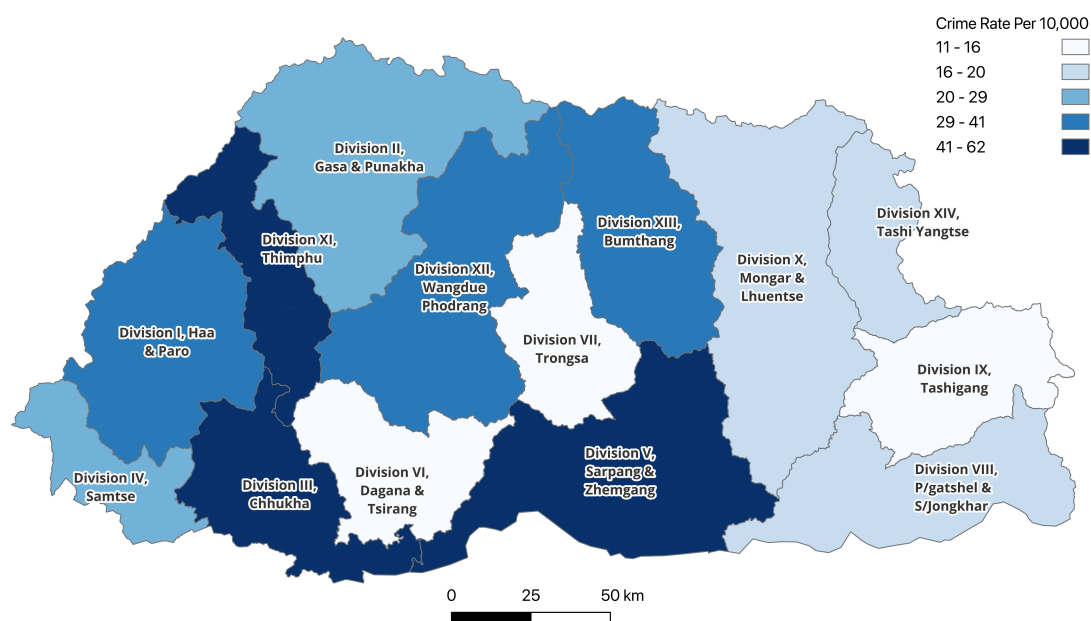


Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

At the Police Division level, Figure 1.7 and Table A1.2 (Statistical Tables Annex) present the distribution of criminal incidents and crime rates across Bhutan's fourteen operational Police Divisions. Division XI (Thimphu) recorded the highest crime rate at 61.6 per 10,000 population, followed closely by Division III (Chhukha) at 60.1 per 10,000, both substantially exceeding the national average of 36.3 per 10,000. Division XI comprises three police stations: Central Thimphu, North Thimphu, and South Thimphu. The Narcotic Drug and Law Enforcement Unit (NDLEU) operates as an independent police station sharing the same jurisdictional area as Division XI, but outside its command and control structure. For statistical purposes, criminal incidents registered with the NDLEU have been attributed to Division XI. Division V (Sarpang and Zhemgang) recorded 47.6 per 10,000, while Division XII (Wangdue Phodrang) recorded 37.2 per 10,000, the latter marginally above the national average.

Four divisions recorded rates in the range of 28 to 35 per 10,000, namely Division XIII (Bumthang) at 35.0, Division I (Haa and Paro) at 28.8, and Division II (Gasa and Punakha) at 28.4 per 10,000, all falling below the national average. Division IV (Samtse), at 20.5 per 10,000, and Division XIV (Tashi Yangtse), at 19.6 per 10,000, recorded moderate rates in the lower range. The remaining divisions, Division VIII (Pemagatshel and Samdrup Jongkhar) at 17.2, Division X (Mongar and Lhuentse) at 16.3, Division IX (Tashigang) at 15.8, Division VI (Dagana and Tsirang) at 13.4, and Division VII (Trongsa) at 10.5 per 10,000, recorded the lowest rates nationally, all well below the national average. In absolute terms, Division XI (Thimphu) accounted for the largest share of reported incidents at 1,054 cases, representing approximately 37.0 percent of all recorded crimes nationwide, reflective of its status as the most populous and urbanised division in the country.

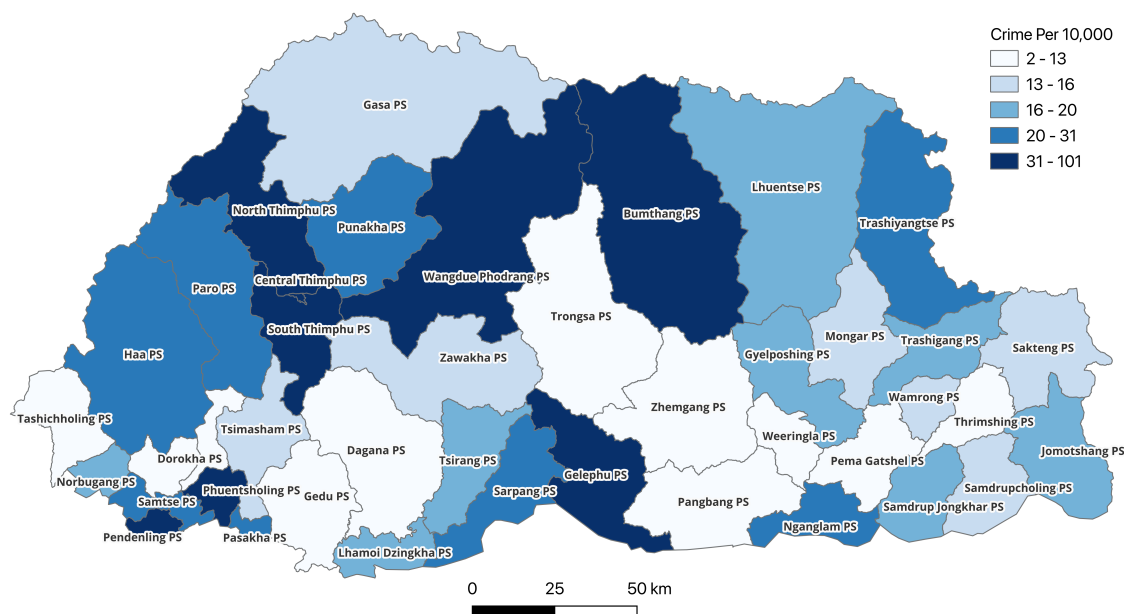
Figure 1.7: Crime Rate per 10,000 Population by Police Division, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 1.8 and Annex Table A1.5 disaggregate the distribution to the level of individual Police Station jurisdictions across forty-one stations nationwide. Phuentsholing Police Station recorded the highest crime rate at 101.4 per 10,000 population, followed by Central Thimphu (89.1 per 10,000), Gelephu (78.4 per 10,000), and South Thimphu (41.7 per 10,000). These stations are situated in the principal commercial, border, and urban centres of the country. At the lower end, Pangbang (1.7 per 10,000), Thrimshing (5.3 per 10,000), and Gedu (5.8 per 10,000) recorded the lowest station-level rates, consistent with their small populations and rural character.

Figure 1.8: Crime Rate per 10,000 Population by Police Station Jurisdiction, 2025



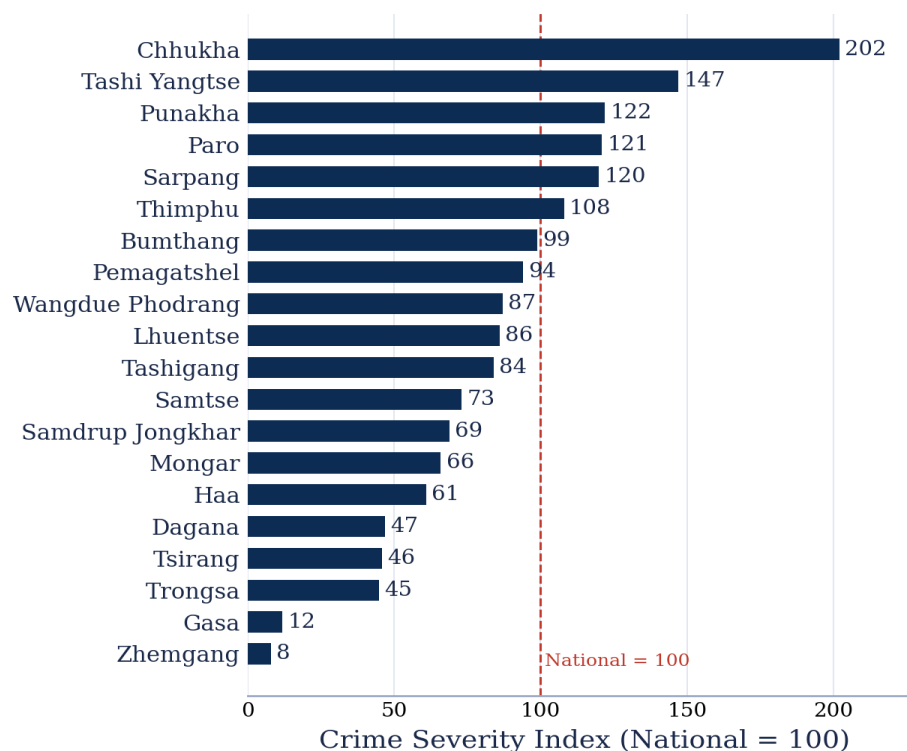
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 1.7 Crime Severity Index

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is adapted from the methodology of Statistics Canada, which accounts for the relative seriousness of different offences rather than treating all incidents as equivalent. Each offence category is assigned a weight proportional to the average custodial sentence length handed down by the Royal Court of Justice. The weighted incident volume for each Dzongkhag is divided by its population and expressed as a rate per 10,000 population; this rate is then indexed against the national average, where the national CSI equals 100. A Dzongkhag with a CSI above 100 records crime severity higher than the national average, while a CSI below 100 indicates lower severity. The index provides a more nuanced picture of crime burden than incident counts or raw rates alone.

The 2025 CSI reveals significant variation in crime severity across the twenty Dzongkhags, as shown in Table A1.3 (Statistical Tables Annex) and Figure 1.9. Six Dzongkhags recorded indices above the national baseline of 100, led by Chhukha with a CSI of 202, more than double the national average, indicating that its incidents are disproportionately serious relative to its population. Trashhi Yangtse (147), Punakha (122), Paro (121), and Sarpang (120) also recorded substantially elevated indices. Notably, Thimphu, which carries the highest absolute volume of incidents, recorded a CSI of only 108, marginally above the baseline, as its large population base and more voluminous but less serious incidents moderates the per-capita severity weight. The remaining Dzongkhags recorded values below the baseline, with Zhemgang (8) and Gasa (12) at the extreme lower end, consistent with their small populations, rural character, and low reported incident volumes.

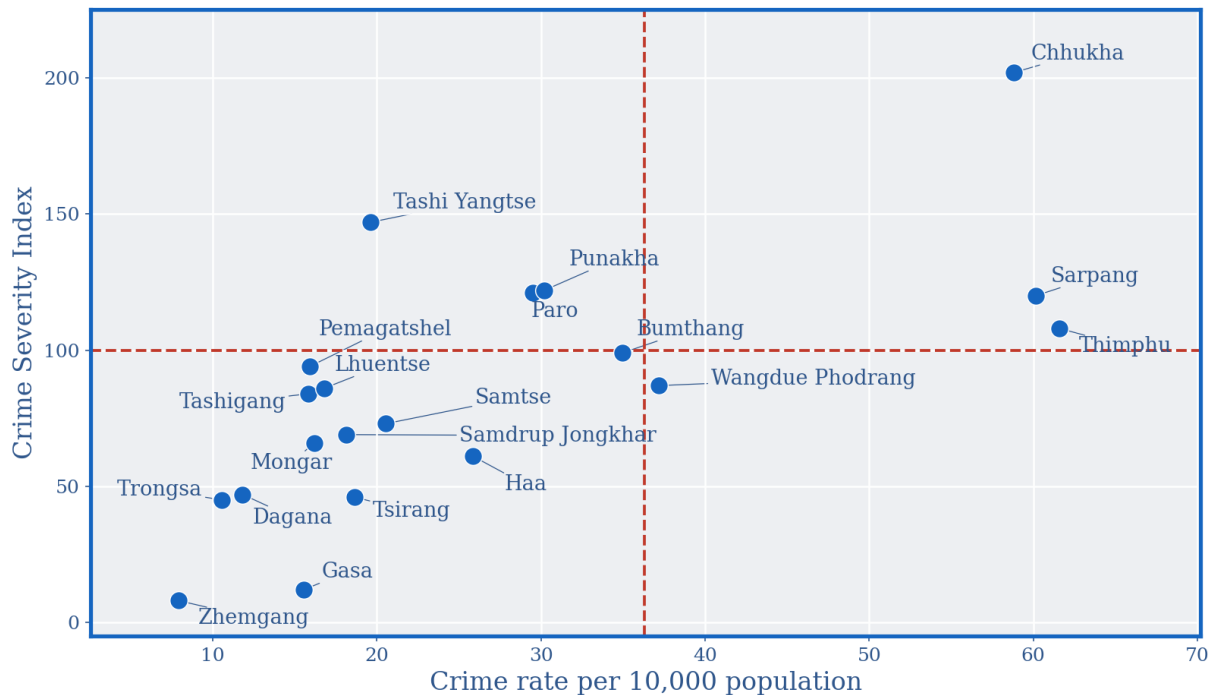
**Figure 1.9:** Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025 (National Baseline = 100)



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

The relationship between crime rate and crime severity is illustrated in Figure 1.10. Two patterns are analytically significant. First, Paro (CSI 121) and Punakha (CSI 122) display high severity indices despite recording crime rates below the national average, suggesting a concentration of serious but less frequent offences in these jurisdictions. Second, Wangdue Phodrang records a crime rate marginally above the national average (37.19 per 10,000) but a below-baseline CSI of 87, indicating a higher frequency of less serious incidents. These divergences between rate and severity highlight the value of using both measures in concert for operational and strategic analysis. The spatial distribution of the CSI is further mapped at the Dzongkhag, Police Division, and Police Station levels in Figures 1.11 to 1.13, with the corresponding data presented in Table A1.3, Table A1.4, and Annex Table A1.6.

Figure 1.10: Crime Rate versus Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025

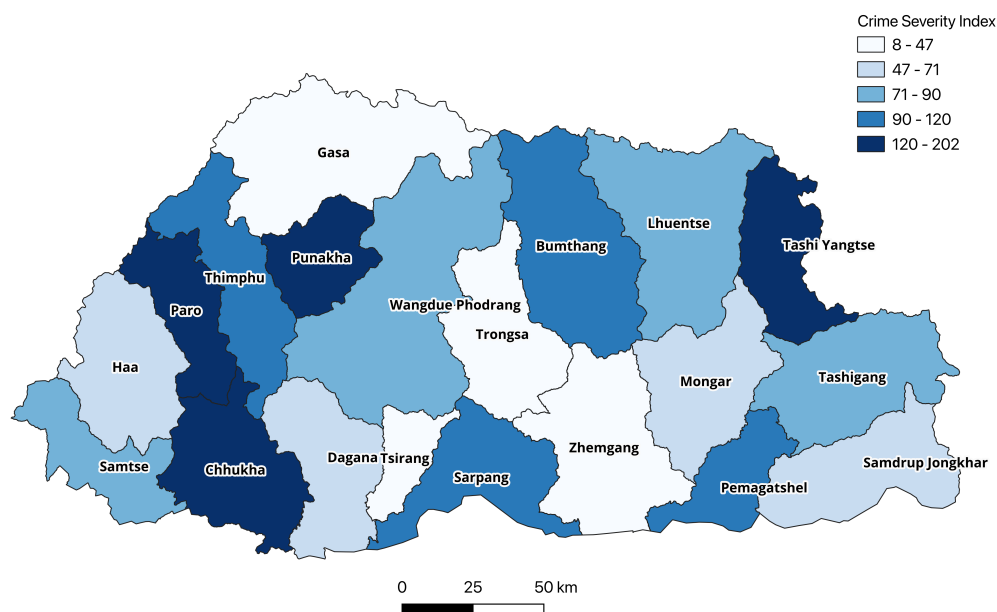


Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 1.11 provides a choropleth representation of the Crime Severity Index (CSI) across Bhutan's twenty Dzongkhags, depicting the spatial clustering of jurisdictions with relatively high crime severity. By incorporating both the frequency and seriousness of offences, the map provides a geographic perspective on the distribution of crime severity that complements conventional crime rate analysis. The choropleth confirms that Chhukha (CSI 202) and Tashi Yangtse (CSI 147) are pronounced outlier jurisdictions, with CSI values substantially above the national baseline of 100, while the majority of Dzongkhags cluster below the baseline. This pattern indicates that elevated crime severity was concentrated in only a small number of jurisdictions, whereas most Dzongkhags experienced comparatively lower overall crime severity during the reporting period. Table A1.3 (Statistical Tables Annex) presents the weighted incident volumes, population figures, and computed CSI values underlying the choropleth representation, providing the statistical basis for the spatial patterns illustrated in Figure 1.11.



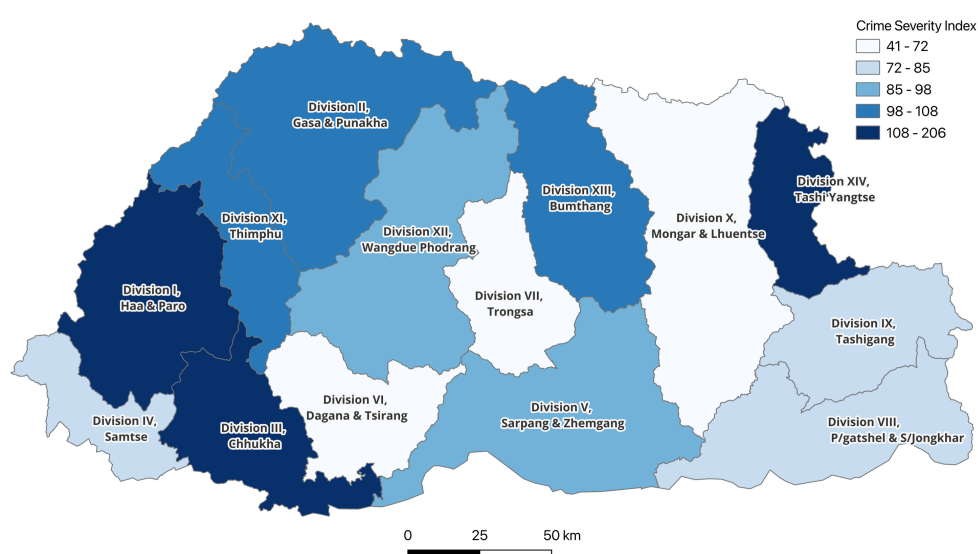
Figure 1.11: Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025 (National Baseline = 100)



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

At the Police Division level, Figure 1.12 and Table A1.4 (Statistical Tables Annex) present the Crime Severity Index across the fourteen operational divisions. Division III (Chhukha) recorded the highest divisional CSI at 205.6, reflecting a pronounced concentration of serious offences within that jurisdiction. Division XIV (Tashi Yangtse) followed at 147.3, and Divisions I (Haa and Paro) and II (Gasa and Punakha) recorded indices of 108.7 and 108.4 respectively, marginally above the national baseline of 100. Division XI (Thimphu) recorded a divisional CSI of 107.9, consistent with the Dzongkhag-level finding that its large population base moderates per-capita severity. The remaining divisions recorded below-baseline indices, with Division VI (Dagana and Tsirang) at 40.8 recording the lowest divisional CSI.

Figure 1.12: Crime Severity Index by Police Division, 2025 (National Baseline = 100)

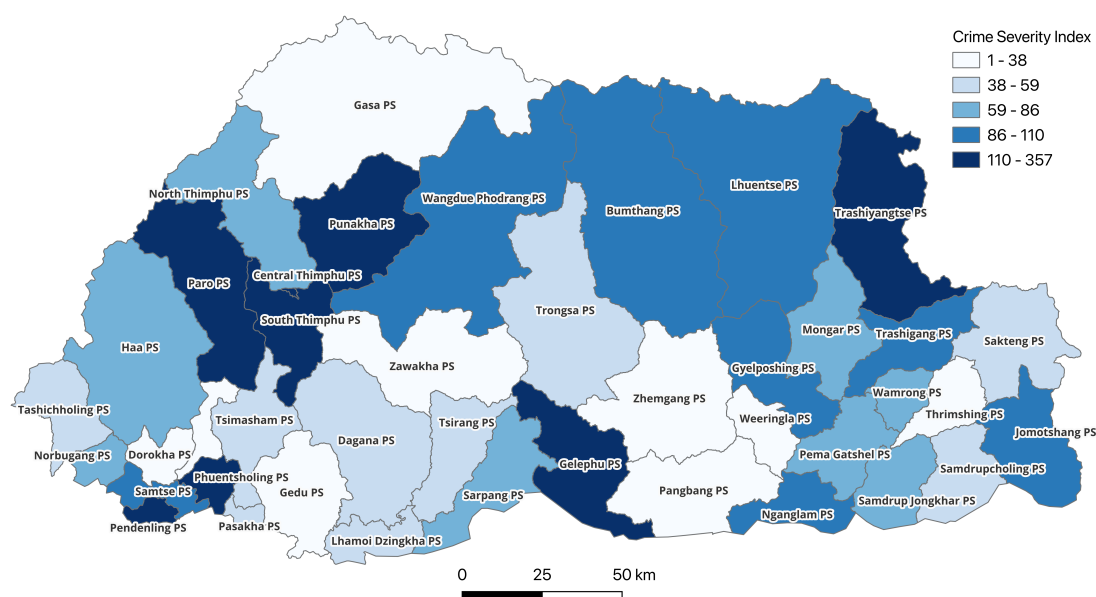


Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).



Figure 1.13 and Annex Table A1.6 present the Crime Severity Index at the Police Station level, providing the most granular spatial view of crime seriousness. Phuentsholing Police Station recorded the highest station-level CSI at 357.0, substantially elevated relative to all other stations, reflecting the concentration of serious offences in the country's principal border trade hub. Pendenling (197.4) and Gelephu (142.2) also recorded markedly elevated indices. Among the lowest-severity stations, Pangbang (0.6), Thrimshing (1.7), and Zawakha (12.3) recorded CSI values far below the national baseline, consistent with their small populations and predominantly minor incident profiles.

Figure 1.13: Choropleth Map: Crime Severity Index by Police Station Jurisdiction, 2025 (National Baseline = 100)



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

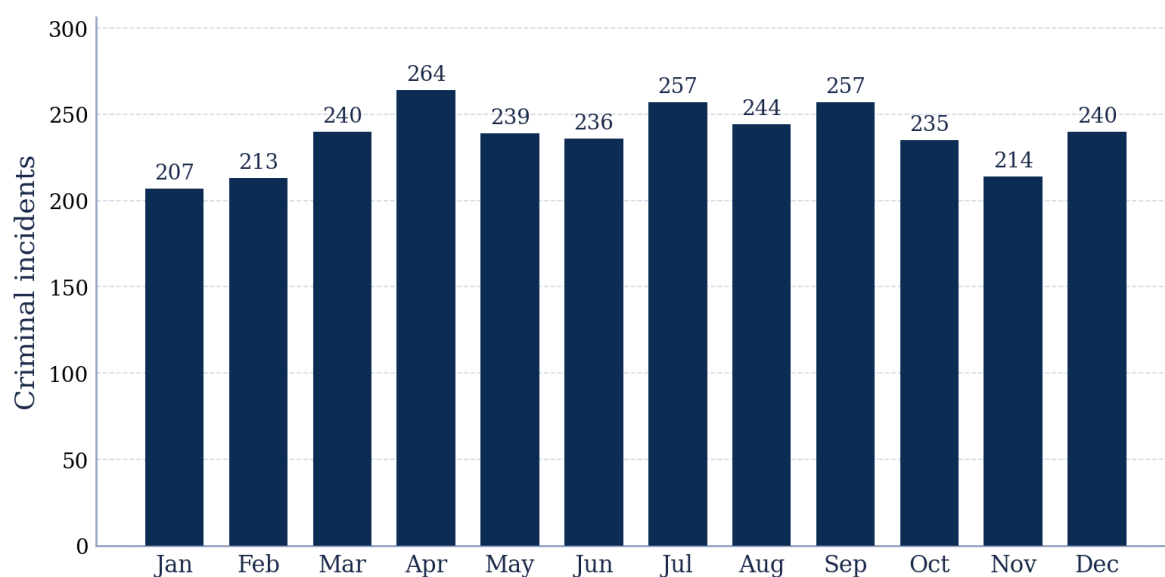
## 1.8 Seasonal Distribution of Incidents

The distribution of criminal incidents across the twelve months of 2025 was relatively even, with a modest concentration in the second and third quarters. Quarterly totals ranged from 660 incidents in the first quarter (23.2 per cent of the annual total) to 758 in the third quarter (26.6 per cent), as set out in Table 1.5. At the monthly level, incident volume peaked in April (264) and reached its lowest point in January (207), as illustrated in Figure 1.14.

Table 1.5: Quarterly Distribution of Criminal Incidents, 2025

| Quarter               | Incidents    | Share         |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Q1 (January–March)    | 660          | 23.2%         |
| Q2 (April–June)       | 739          | 26.0%         |
| Q3 (July–September)   | 758          | 26.6%         |
| Q4 (October–December) | 689          | 24.2%         |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>2,846</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

**Figure 1.14:** Monthly Distribution of Criminal Incidents, 2025

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 1.9 Incident Status of Criminal Incidents, 2025

The 2,846 criminal incidents recorded in 2025 are further classified by their incident status, as presented in Table 1.6 and Figure 1.15. The largest single category was cases withdrawn, accounting for 824 incidents (29.0 per cent), followed by cases charge-sheeted to court, with 809 incidents (28.4 per cent). A further 582 incidents (20.4 per cent) were forwarded to the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) for prosecutorial review, while 525 incidents (18.4 per cent) remained pending under investigation.

Excluding withdrawn cases and incidents dismissed at the police-station level, 2,015 incidents remained subject to investigation or further case processing. Of these, 1,460 incidents were considered cleared through formal case progression, comprising incidents charge-sheeted to court (809), forwarded to the OAG (582), resolved through diversion (35), or dropped by the OAG (34). The remaining 555 incidents comprised cases pending under investigation (525) and cases returned by the OAG for further action (30).

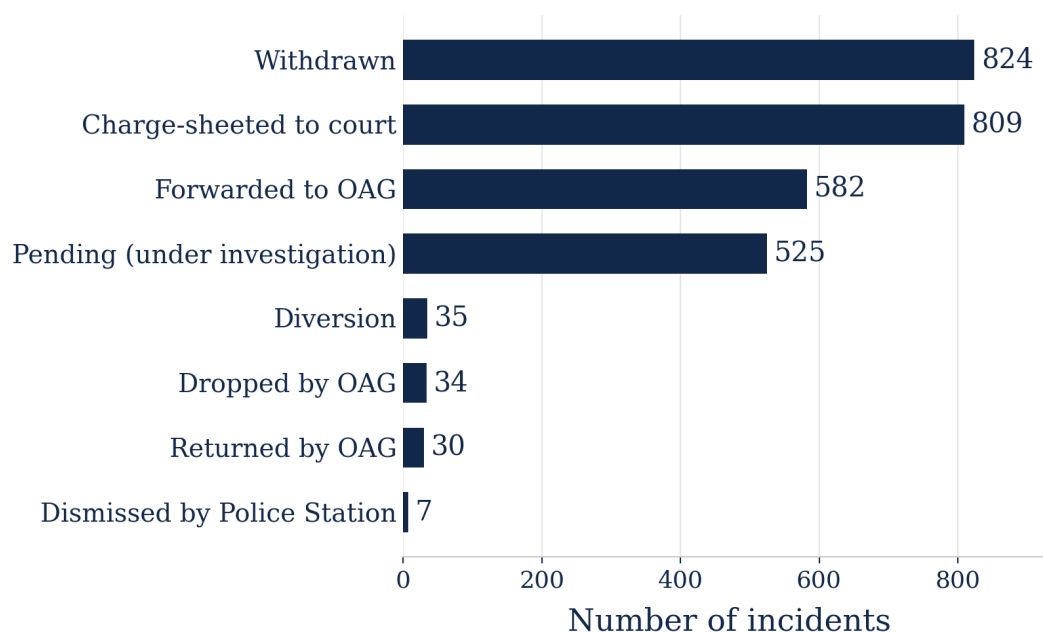
Overall, incidents progressed through the formal prosecution pathway, those charge-sheeted to court, forwarded to the OAG, diversion and dropped by OAG accounted for 1,460 incidents, representing 72.5 per cent of all criminal incidents recorded in 2025.

Table 1.6: Criminal Incidents by Case Status, 2025 (As of June 30, 2026)

| Case status                   | Incidents    | Share         |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Withdrawn                     | 824          | 29.0%         |
| Charge-sheeted to court       | 809          | 28.4%         |
| Forwarded to OAG              | 582          | 20.4%         |
| Pending (under investigation) | 525          | 18.4%         |
| Diversion                     | 35           | 1.2%          |
| Dropped by OAG                | 34           | 1.2%          |
| Returned by OAG               | 30           | 1.1%          |
| Dismissed by Police Station   | 7            | 0.2%          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>2,846</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 1.15: Criminal Incidents by Case Status, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 1.10 Key Analytical Observations

The principal findings of this chapter are summarised below.

- A total of 6,093 incidents were recorded by the RBP in 2025, of which 2,846 (46.7 per cent) were criminal incidents; the remainder comprised motor vehicle accidents, substance abuse incidents, other non-criminal incidents, and fire incidents.

- Criminal incidents rose by 370 (+14.94 per cent) to 2,846 in 2025. On a methodologically consistent basis, the 2023–2025 period shows a recovery of 232 incidents (+8.87 per cent) from the 2023 level.
- The increase was driven by Offences Against the Person (+263), Narcotic Drugs and Substance Abuse offences (+56), Domestic Violence offences (+32), and Commercial Crime and Fraud (+28), partly offset by a decline in Offences Against Property (–59).
- Battery was the most frequently recorded offence (1,180 incidents; 41.5 per cent of all criminal incidents). The five leading offence types together accounted for 70.6 per cent of all criminal incidents.
- Three Dzongkhags — Thimphu, Chhukha, and Sarpang — accounted for 62.5 per cent of all criminal incidents, with crime rates more than 1.5 times the national average of 36.30 per 10,000 population.
- Chhukha recorded the highest Crime Severity Index at 202, more than double the national baseline of 100, indicating a concentration of serious offences relative to its population.
- Incident volume was relatively stable across the year, peaking in the third quarter (26.6 per cent of the annual total).

## Chapter 2: Violent Crime, 2025

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of violent crime recorded by the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) in 2025. For the purposes of this chapter, violent crime comprises offences against the person prosecuted under the Penal Code of Bhutan, together with violent offences enumerated under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan and the Child Care and Protection Act of Bhutan. Although the Penal Code of Bhutan classifies harassment under Offences Against State and Public Order, these incidents are included within violent crime because the offence is committed against a person and is more appropriately analysed alongside other violent offences for statistical reporting purposes. In 2025 the RBP recorded a total of 1,531 violent crime incidents, equivalent to 53.8% of the 2,846 criminal incidents reported nationally, involving 1,518 identified victims. This number is lower than the total incidents because dual-battery fights result in both parties being charged as suspects with zero official victims. The chapter examines the composition of violent crime by legislative framework and offence type, its geographical distribution across the twenty Dzongkhags and fourteen Police Divisions, the relative severity of recorded offences, the demographic profile of victims, the relationship between victims and suspects, the location and means of offending, and the seasonal distribution of incidents, before concluding with a synthesis of key observations. A dedicated analysis of domestic violence, violent offences occurring within a domestic relationship as defined by the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013, is provided separately in Chapter 6; the present chapter treats such offences as a component of violent crime generally, whereas Chapter 6 examines them in depth as a distinct crime category.

### 2.1 Composition of Violent Crime by Legislative Framework

Violent crime in 2025 was governed predominantly by the Penal Code of Bhutan. Offences Against the Person under the Penal Code accounted for 1,389 incidents, or 90.7% of all violent crime, with harassment offences enumerated under Offences Against State and Public Order of the Penal Code contributing a further 55 incidents (3.6%). The remainder were enumerated under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan (61 incidents; 4.0%) and the Child Care and Protection Act of Bhutan (26 incidents; 1.7%). It should be noted that physical violence occurring within a domestic relationship, while constituting Physical Abuse under the definitional framework of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, is prosecuted under the offence of Battery as prescribed by the Penal Code of Bhutan, and is accordingly enumerated under the Penal Code category in this publication. The composition by legislative framework is set out in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Composition of Violent Crime by Legislative Framework, 2025

| Legislative framework                                          | Incidents    | Share         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Offences Against the Person (Penal Code of Bhutan)             | 1,389        | 90.7%         |
| Offences Against State and Public Order (Penal Code of Bhutan) | 55           | 3.6%          |
| Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan                     | 61           | 4.0%          |
| Child Care and Protection Act of Bhutan                        | 26           | 1.7%          |
| <b>Total</b>                                                   | <b>1,531</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 2.2 Violent Crime by Offence Type

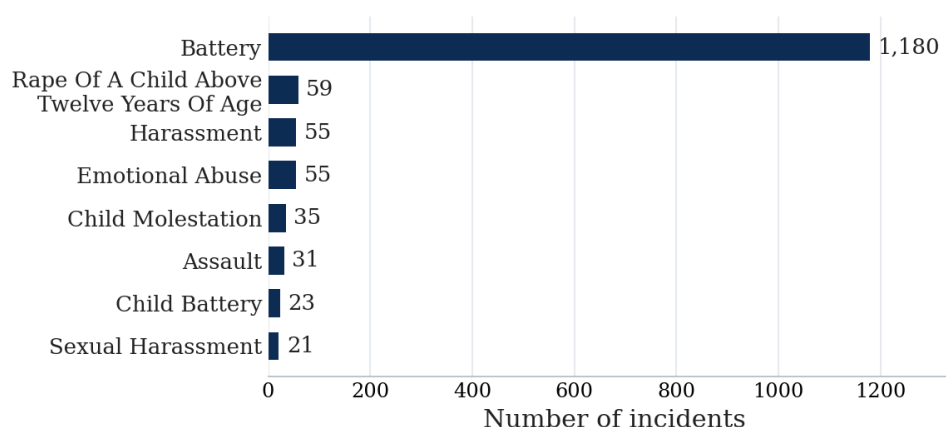
Disaggregated by offence type, violent crime in 2025 was heavily concentrated in a small number of categories. Battery alone accounted for 1,180 incidents, or 77.1% of all violent crime. This was followed at a considerable distance by rape of a child above twelve years of age (59 incidents), emotional abuse (55 incidents) and harassment (55 incidents). The full distribution of offence types is presented in Table 2.2, and the leading offence types are illustrated in Figure 2.1.

Table 2.2: Violent Crime by Offence Type, 2025

| Offence type                                                  | Incidents    | Share         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Battery                                                       | 1,180        | 77.1%         |
| Rape Of A Child Above Twelve Years Of Age                     | 59           | 3.9%          |
| Emotional Abuse                                               | 55           | 3.6%          |
| Harassment                                                    | 55           | 3.6%          |
| Child Molestation                                             | 35           | 2.3%          |
| Assault                                                       | 31           | 2.0%          |
| Child Battery                                                 | 23           | 1.5%          |
| Sexual Harassment                                             | 21           | 1.4%          |
| Rape                                                          | 12           | 0.8%          |
| Statutory Rape                                                | 8            | 0.5%          |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape                                      | 6            | 0.4%          |
| Economic Abuse                                                | 6            | 0.4%          |
| Criminal Attempt To Voluntary Manslaughter                    | 5            | 0.3%          |
| Voluntary Manslaughter                                        | 5            | 0.3%          |
| Abandonment Of A Dead Infant                                  | 3            | 0.2%          |
| Endangerment Of A Child                                       | 3            | 0.2%          |
| Rape Of A Married Person                                      | 3            | 0.2%          |
| Escape From Lawful Custody                                    | 2            | 0.1%          |
| Illegal Abortion                                              | 2            | 0.1%          |
| Involuntary Manslaughter                                      | 2            | 0.1%          |
| Negligent Homicide                                            | 2            | 0.1%          |
| Reckless Endangerment                                         | 2            | 0.1%          |
| Serving Alcoholic Beverages To A Child                        | 2            | 0.1%          |
| Bestiality                                                    | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Criminal Attempt To Murder                                    | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape Of A Child Above Twelve Years Of Age | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape Of A Married Person                  | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Criminal Attempt To Statutory Rape                            | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Cruelty To A Child                                            | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Incest                                                        | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Indecent Exposure                                             | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Murder                                                        | 1            | 0.1%          |
| <b>Total</b>                                                  | <b>1,531</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 2.1: Leading Violent-Crime Offence Types, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

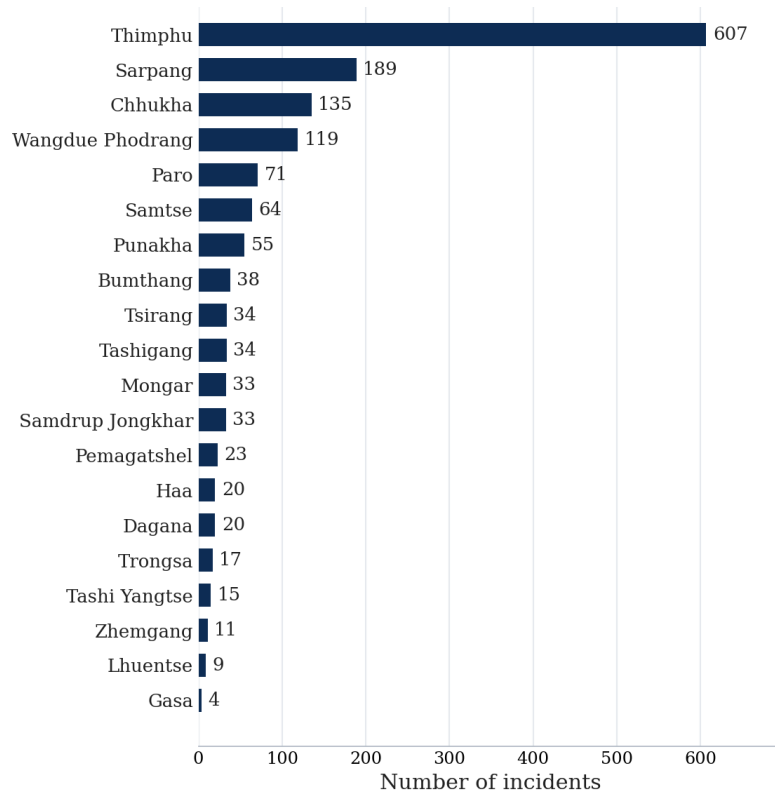
## 2.3 Geographical Distribution by Dzongkhag

The distribution of violent crime across Bhutan's twenty Dzongkhags in 2025 was markedly uneven. In absolute terms, Thimphu recorded 607 incidents, the highest in the country and equivalent to 39.6% of the national total, followed by Sarpang (189 incidents) and Chhukha (135 incidents). These three Dzongkhags together accounted for 60.8% of all violent crime recorded nationally.

Consequently, the remaining seventeen Dzongkhags collectively shared less than forty percent of the country's total violent infractions, highlighting a profound geographic concentration of criminal offenses within just a few key regional hubs. This stark disparity suggests that public safety challenges and law enforcement pressures are heavily weighted toward specific urbanized and transit corridors rather than being uniformly distributed across the nation.

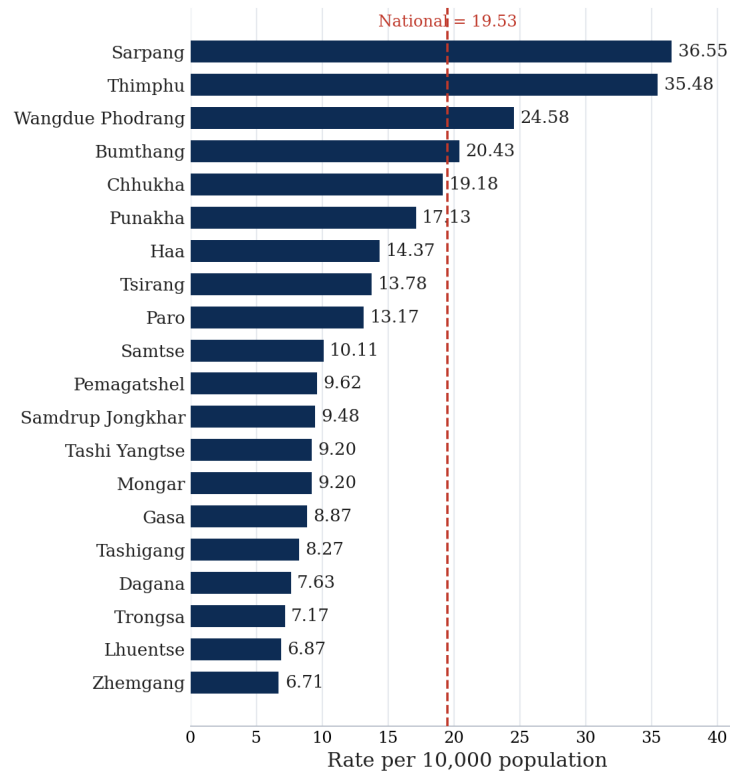
Adjusted for population, the national violent-crime rate was 19.53 incidents per 10,000 population. 4 Dzongkhags recorded rates above this national average: Sarpang, Thimphu, Wangdue Phodrang and Bumthang. Sarpang recorded the highest rate at 36.55 incidents per 10,000 population, marginally exceeding Thimphu (35.48), notwithstanding Thimphu's far larger incident volume. This per capita divergence underscores how localized demographic densities significantly alter the comparative pervasiveness of crime beyond raw volume metrics alone. The incident counts, population-adjusted rates, and Crime Severity Index for each Dzongkhag are presented in Table A2.1 (Statistical Tables Annex).

**Figure 2.2: Violent Crime Incidents by Dzongkhag, 2025**



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

**Figure 2.3: Violent Crime Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025**



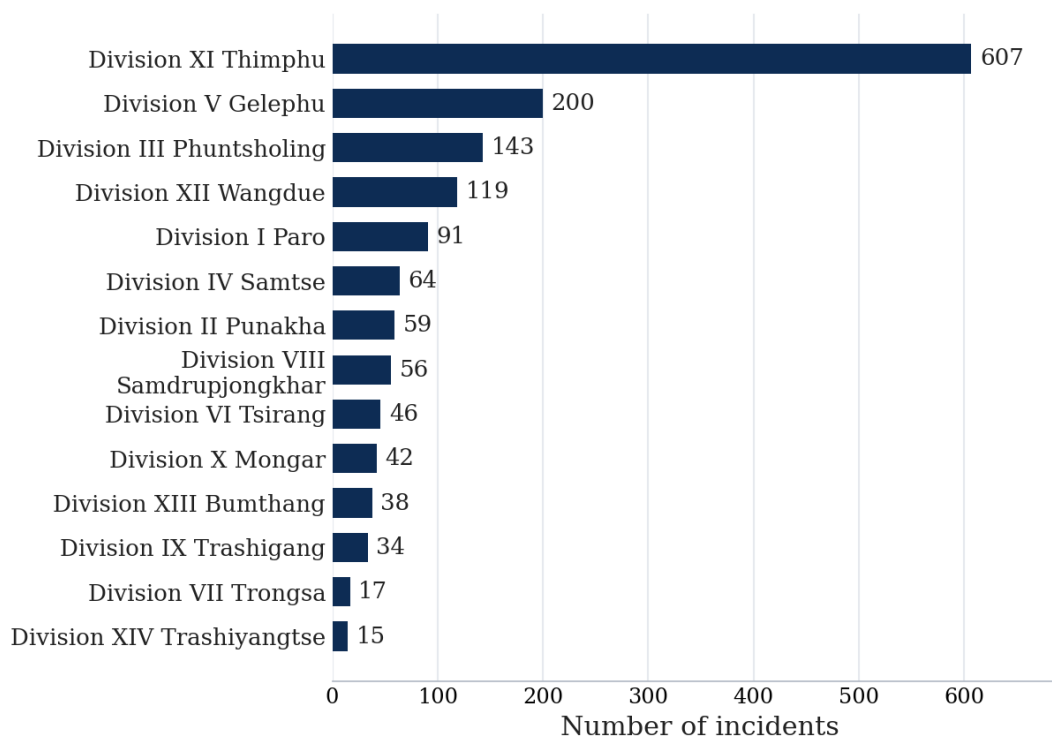
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).



## 2.4 Distribution by Police Division

At the level of the fourteen operational Police Divisions, Division XI (Thimphu) accounted for the largest share of violent crime with 607 incidents, equivalent to 39.6% of the national total, as shown in Table A2.2 (Statistical Tables Annex) and Figure 2.4. Division V (Gelephu) followed with 200 incidents and Division III (Phuntsholing) with 143 incidents. Adjusted for population, Division XI (Thimphu) recorded a rate of 35.48 incidents per 10,000 population, the highest among the Divisions.

Figure 2.4: Violent Crime Incidents by Police Division, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

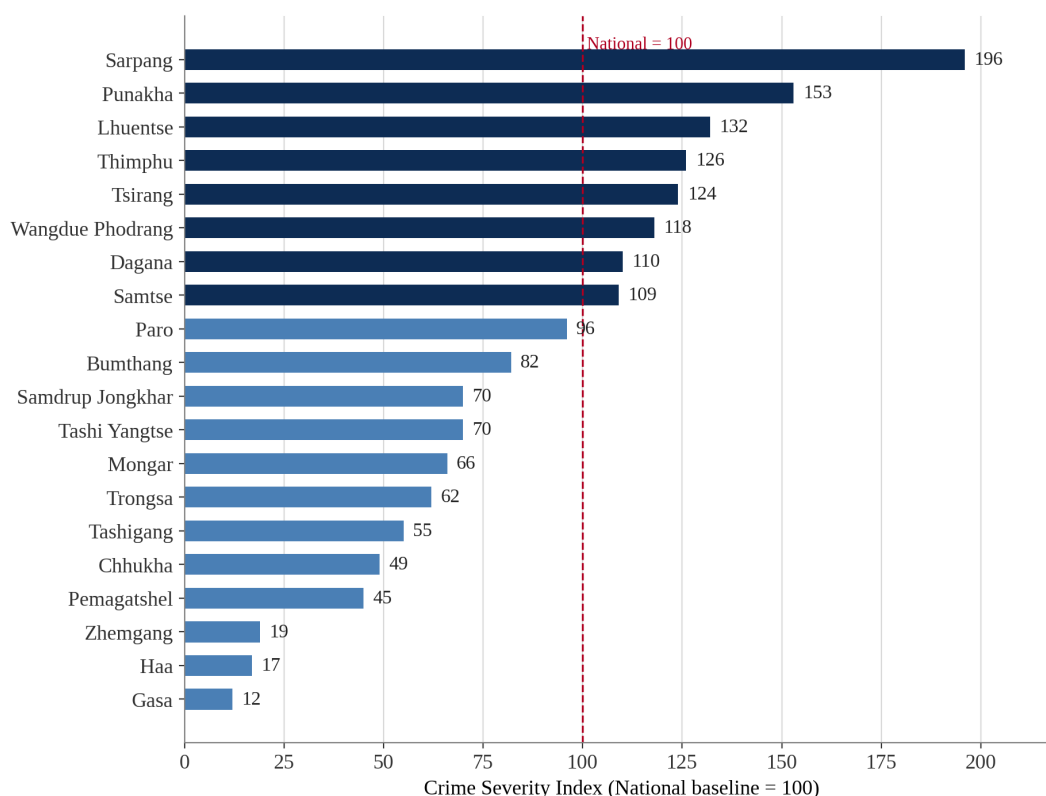
## 2.5 Crime Severity Index

The 2025 violent-crime Crime Severity Index (CSI) reveals substantial variation in offence seriousness across the twenty Dzongkhags, as shown in Figure 2.5. Each incident is weighted by the relative gravity of the offence, so that the index reflects the seriousness, and not merely the volume, of recorded crime. Sarpang recorded the highest index at 196, almost double the national baseline of 100, combining both a high incidence rate and disproportionately serious offences. Punakha (153) and Lhuentse (132) also recorded indices well above the baseline.

The relationship between the violent-crime rate and the Crime Severity Index is illustrated in Figure 2.6. The divergence between the two measures is instructive: Sarpang combines both a high incidence rate and a high severity index, whereas some Dzongkhags with lower incidence rates nonetheless record elevated severity indices owing to the disproportionate weight of a small number

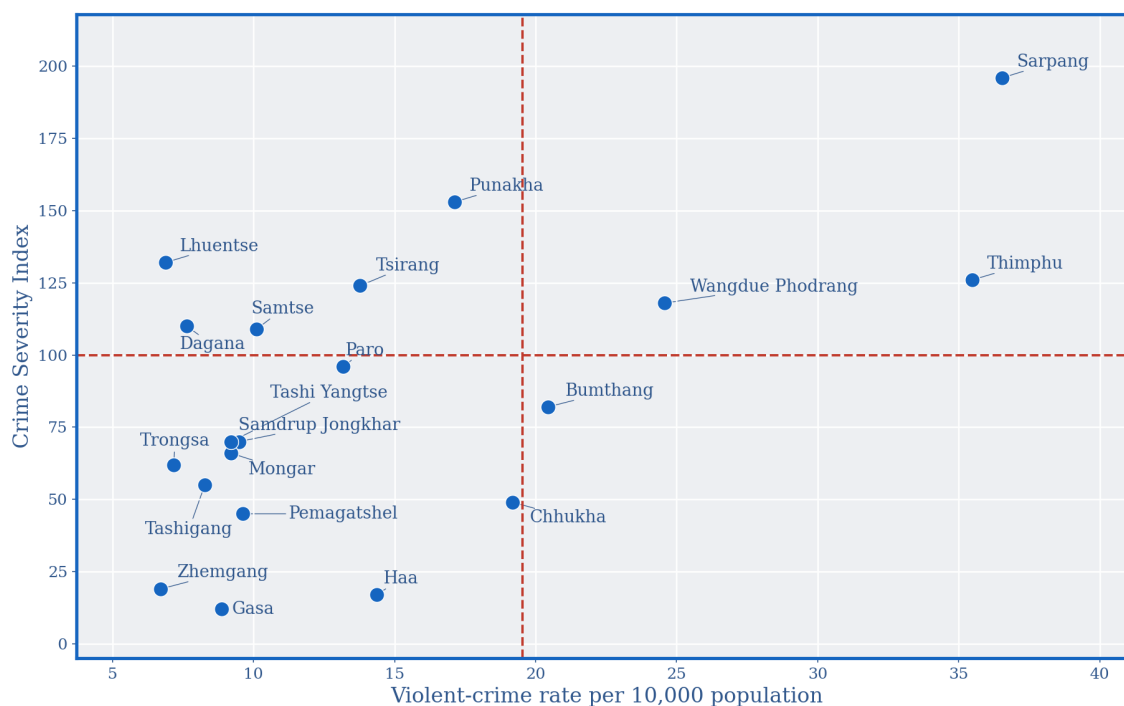
of grave offences. Conversely, Chhukha records an above-average incidence rate but a below-average severity index, indicating a caseload weighted towards less serious offences.

Figure 2.5: Violent-Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025 (National Baseline = 100)



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 2.6: Violent-Crime Rate versus Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 2.6 Demographic Profile of Victims

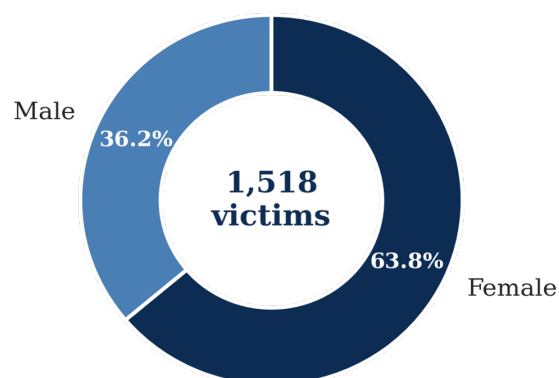
The 1,531 violent crime incidents recorded in 2025 involved 1,518 identified victims. In a number of incidents, both parties were identified as suspects and no distinct victim was recorded; these mutual-combatant incidents are therefore excluded from the victim-level analysis presented in this section. Of the 1,518 identified victims, 969 (63.8%) were female and 549 (36.2%) were male. By nationality, 1,498 victims (98.7%) were Bhutanese nationals and 20 (1.3%) were foreign nationals. Among Bhutanese nationals, 963 were female and 535 were male, while the 20 foreign nationals comprised 6 female and 14 male victims. Victimization was concentrated among young and middle-aged adults. The largest number of victims was recorded in the 32–38 age group (328 victims, 21.6%), followed by the 25–31 age group (311 victims, 20.5%) and the 18–24 age group (258 victims, 17.0%). Children and adolescents aged 17 years and below accounted for 229 victims (15.1%). Victimization declined steadily with increasing age beyond 38 years, with only 15 victims each recorded in the 67–73 and 74 years and above age groups, as shown in Table 2.3 and Figure 2.8.

Table 2.3: Victims of Violent Crime by Age Group and Sex, 2025

| Age group    | Female     | Male       | Total       |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 17 and below | 150        | 79         | 229         |
| 18-24        | 139        | 119        | 258         |
| 25-31        | 200        | 111        | 311         |
| 32-38        | 239        | 89         | 328         |
| 39-45        | 135        | 60         | 195         |
| 46-52        | 56         | 40         | 96          |
| 53-59        | 23         | 19         | 42          |
| 60-66        | 11         | 18         | 29          |
| 67-73        | 9          | 6          | 15          |
| 74 and above | 7          | 8          | 15          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>969</b> | <b>549</b> | <b>1518</b> |

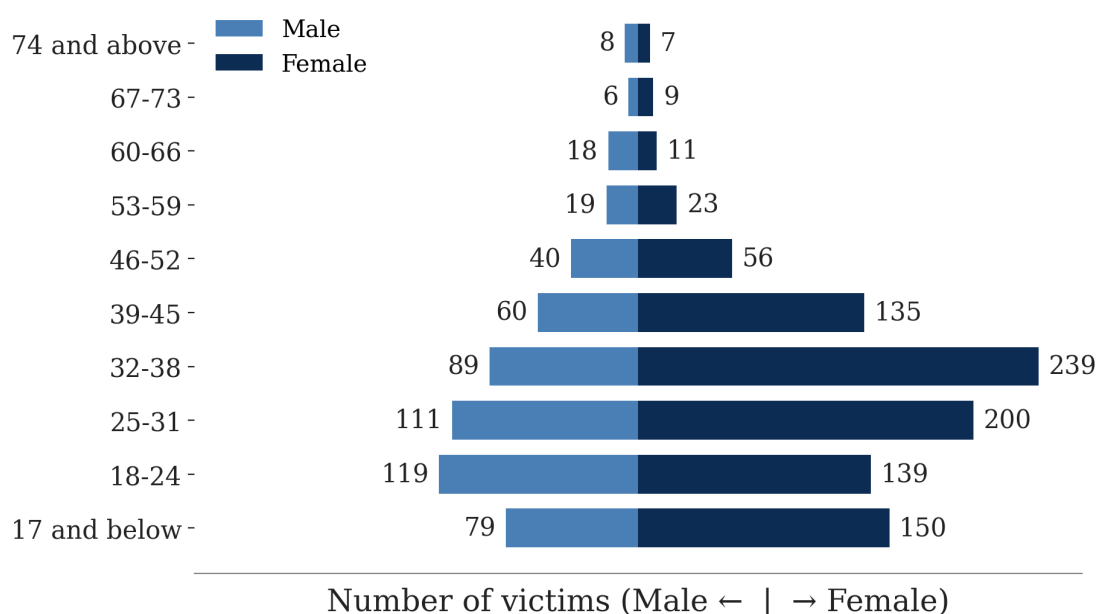
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 2.7: Victims of Violent Crime by Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 2.8: Victims of Violent Crime by Age Group and Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

The marital status and employment profile of victims are collected only for national citizens; these particulars are not collected for foreign nationals, who are therefore excluded from Table 2.4 and from the employment figures below. The marital status of national-citizen victims is presented in Table 2.4. Analysis of national-citizen victim demographics reveals that married individuals formed the most prominent marital cohort, representing 908 victims (61.8% of cases with recorded statuses).

When segregated by employment type, the distribution of national-citizen victims reveals distinct occupational concentrations. The primary category consists of employed individuals, who account for 585 victims (40.2%), followed by the unemployed at 329 individuals (22.6%). Homemakers represent the third most significant cohort, comprising 303 victims (20.8%).

Table 2.4: Victims of Violent Crime by Marital Status (National Citizens), 2025

| Marital status    | Victims     | Share          |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Divorced          | 45          | 3.1%           |
| In a relationship | 21          | 1.4%           |
| Living Together   | 26          | 1.8%           |
| Married           | 908         | 61.8%          |
| Seperated         | 10          | 0.7%           |
| Single            | 451         | 30.7%          |
| Widow/Widower     | 9           | 0.6%           |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>1470</b> | <b>100.10%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Note: Covers national citizens only; marital status is not collected for the 20 foreign-national victims. Also excludes 28 national-citizen victims for whom marital status was not recorded.

Table 2.5: Victims of Violent Crime by Employment Type (National Citizens), 2025

| Employment Type     | Victims     | Share         |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Employed            | 585         | 40.2%         |
| Unemployed          | 329         | 22.6%         |
| Student             | 232         | 15.9%         |
| Homemaker           | 303         | 20.8%         |
| Retired             | 1           | 0.1%          |
| Religious Personnel | 3           | 0.2%          |
| Disabled            | 2           | 0.1%          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>1455</b> | <b>99.90%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Note: Covers national citizens only; employment type is not collected for the 20 foreign-national victims. Also excludes 43 national-citizen victims for whom employment type was not recorded.

## 2.7 Location of battery and assault Incidents

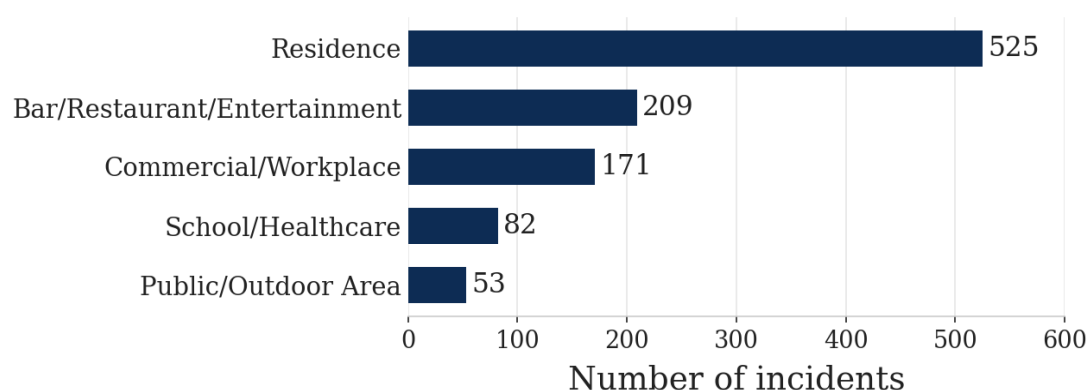
Of the 1,211 Battery and Assault incidents recorded in 2025, the location of occurrence was available for 1,040 incidents, while no location was recorded for the remaining 171 incidents. To improve clarity, the reported locations have been consolidated into five categories. Residences were the most common setting, accounting for 525 incidents (50.5% of incidents with a recorded location), followed by bars, restaurants and entertainment premises with 209 incidents (20.1%). Commercial and workplace premises accounted for 171 incidents (16.4%), while schools and healthcare facilities together accounted for 82 incidents (7.9%). Public and outdoor areas were the least common recorded locations, with 53 incidents (5.1%). The distribution of incident locations is presented in Table 2.6 and Figure 2.9.

Table 2.6: Battery and Assault by Location of Occurrence, 2025

| Location of occurrence       | Incidents   | Share         |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Residence                    | 525         | 50.50%        |
| Bar/Restaurant/Entertainment | 209         | 20.10%        |
| Commercial/Workplace         | 171         | 16.40%        |
| School/Healthcare            | 82          | 7.90%         |
| Public/Outdoor Area          | 53          | 5.10%         |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>1040</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 2.9: Battery and Assault by Location of Occurrence, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

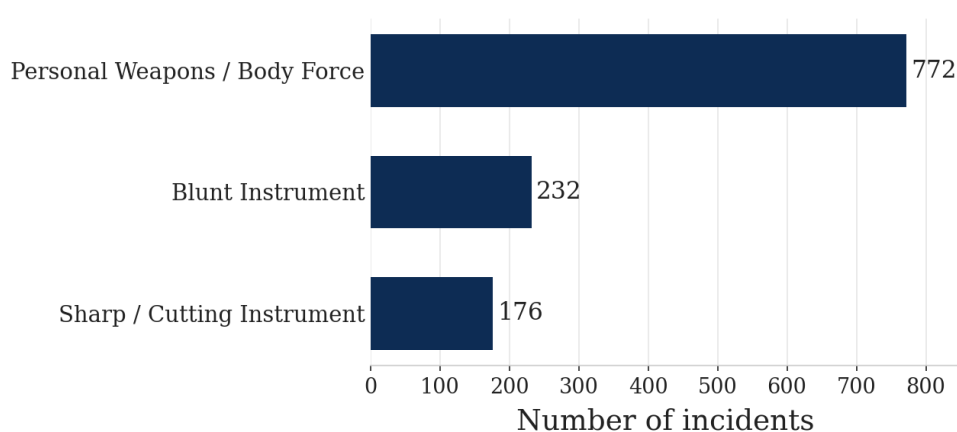
Information on the weapon used is presented for Battery incidents only (1,180 incidents). The findings indicate that physical violence in Bhutan is overwhelmingly committed using personal weapons or body force, which accounted for 771 incidents (65.4%). Blunt instruments were the second most common means, used in 232 incidents (19.7%), followed by sharp or cutting instruments in 176 incidents (14.9%). The distribution of weapons used is presented in Table 2.7 and Figure 2.10.

Table 2.7: Battery by Weapon Used, 2025

| Weapon                        | Incidents   | Share         |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Blunt Instrument              | 232         | 19.7%         |
| Personal Weapons / Body Force | 772         | 65.4%         |
| Sharp / Cutting Instrument    | 176         | 14.9%         |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>1180</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 2.10: Battery and Assault by Weapon or Means Used, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 2.8 Seasonal Distribution of Incidents

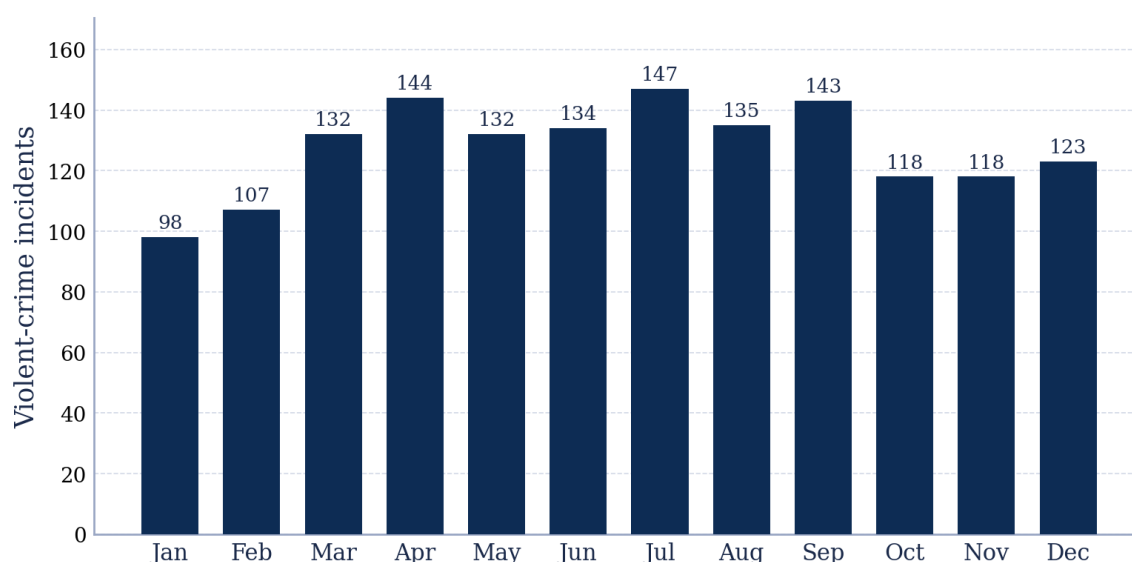
The distribution of violent crime across the twelve months of 2025 was relatively even, with a modest concentration in the second and third quarters. Quarterly totals ranged from 337 incidents in the first quarter (22.0%) to 425 incidents in the third quarter (27.8%), as shown in Table 2.8. At the monthly level, incidents peaked in July (147 incidents) and were lowest in January (98 incidents), as illustrated in Figure 2.11.

Table 2.8: Quarterly Distribution of Violent Crime, 2025

| Quarter      | Incidents    | Share         |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Q1 (Jan–Mar) | 337          | 22.0%         |
| Q2 (Apr–Jun) | 410          | 26.8%         |
| Q3 (Jul–Sep) | 425          | 27.8%         |
| Q4 (Oct–Dec) | 359          | 23.4%         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,531</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 2.11: Monthly Distribution of Violent Crime, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 2.9 Key Analytical Observations

The principal findings of this chapter are summarised below.

- The RBP recorded 1,105 domestic-violence incidents in 2025—that is, offences occurring within a domestic relationship as defined in the source data.
- Violent crime was heavily concentrated with Battery alone accounting for 1,180 incidents (77.1%). Offences Against the Person under the Penal Code accounted for 90.7% of all violent crime.

- Three Dzongkhags, Thimphu, Sarpang and Chhukha, accounted for 60.8% of all violent crime. 4 Dzongkhags recorded rates above the national average of 19.53 per 10,000 population, and Sarpang recorded the highest Crime Severity Index at 196.
- Victims were predominantly female (74.3 per cent of victims for whom sex was recorded) and concentrated among adults of working age, with the 25–38 age range most affected.
- Violent crime was overwhelmingly committed using personal weapons or body force (65.4% of incidents); a firearm was used in only 3 incidents.
- Incident volume was relatively stable across the year, peaking in the third quarter (27.8% of the annual total).



## Chapter 3: Property Crime, 2025

This chapter presents a detailed analysis of property crime recorded by the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) in 2025. For the purposes of this chapter, property crime comprises the offences enumerated under Offences Against Property in the Penal Code of Bhutan. In 2025 the RBP recorded a total of 538 property-crime incidents, equivalent to 18.9 per cent of the 2,846 criminal incidents reported nationally. The chapter examines the composition of property crime by offence type, the detailed sub-classification of the two principal offences, burglary and larceny, the geographical distribution of incidents across the twenty Dzongkhags and fourteen Police Divisions, the relative severity of recorded offences, and the seasonal distribution of incidents, before concluding with a synthesis of key observations.

### 3.1 Composition of Property Crime by Offence Type

Property crime in 2025 was concentrated overwhelmingly in two offence types. Larceny was the most prevalent, accounting for 242 incidents, or 45.0 per cent of all property crime, followed by Burglary with 161 incidents (29.9 per cent). Together these two offences accounted for 403 incidents, or 74.9 per cent of all property crime recorded during the year. Auto Stripping (34 incidents; 6.3 per cent) and Unauthorized Use of Property (22 incidents; 4.1 per cent) were the next most frequent offences. The remaining fourteen offence types, including Criminal Misappropriation of Property, Trespass, Theft of Services, and the more serious but infrequent offences of Robbery, Armed Robbery, and Arson, each accounted for fewer than fifteen incidents. The full distribution is presented in Table 3.1 and the leading offence types are illustrated in Figure 3.1.

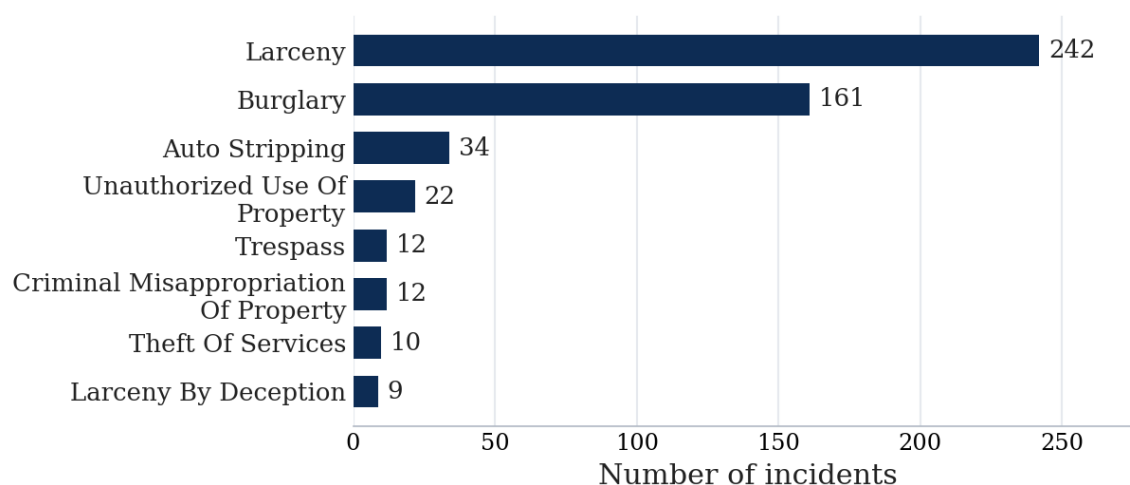
Table 3.1: Property Crime by Offence Type, 2025

| Offence type                                               | Incidents | Share |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Larceny                                                    | 242       | 45.0% |
| Burglary                                                   | 161       | 29.9% |
| Auto Stripping                                             | 34        | 6.3%  |
| Unauthorized Use Of Property                               | 22        | 4.1%  |
| Criminal Misappropriation Of Property                      | 12        | 2.2%  |
| Trespass                                                   | 12        | 2.2%  |
| Theft Of Services                                          | 10        | 1.9%  |
| Larceny By Deception                                       | 9         | 1.7%  |
| Larceny Of Property Lost, Mislaid, Or Delivered By Mistake | 7         | 1.3%  |
| Criminal Attempt To Burglary                               | 6         | 1.1%  |
| Negligent Burning Or Exploding                             | 6         | 1.1%  |
| Arson                                                      | 3         | 0.6%  |
| Breach Of Trust                                            | 3         | 0.6%  |
| Criminal Attempt To Larceny                                | 3         | 0.6%  |
| Reckless Endangerment Of Property                          | 3         | 0.6%  |
| Robbery                                                    | 3         | 0.6%  |
| Armed Robbery                                              | 1         | 0.2%  |

| Offence type              | Incidents  | Share         |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Criminal Attempt To Arson | 1          | 0.2%          |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>538</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 3.1: Leading Property-Crime Offence Types, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 3.2 Sub-Classification of Burglary and Larceny

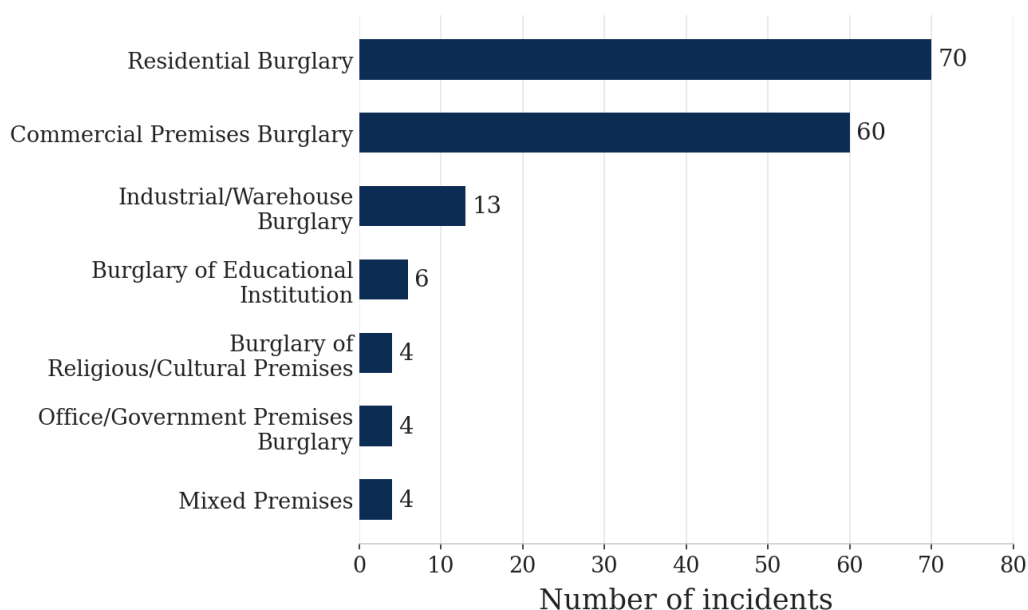
The 161 burglary incidents recorded in 2025 are further classified by the nature of the premises targeted. Residential Burglary was the most common, accounting for 70 incidents (43.5 per cent of all burglaries), closely followed by Commercial Premises Burglary with 60 incidents (37.3 per cent). Together, residential and commercial premises accounted for 130 of the 161 burglaries, or 80.7 per cent. Industrial and warehouse premises (13 incidents) and a small number of educational, religious, and government premises completed the distribution, as set out in Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2.

Table 3.2: Burglary Incidents by Type of Premises, 2025

| Type of premises                        | Incidents  | Share         |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Residential Burglary                    | 70         | 43.5%         |
| Commercial Premises Burglary            | 60         | 37.3%         |
| Industrial/Warehouse Burglary           | 13         | 8.1%          |
| Burglary of Educational Institution     | 6          | 3.7%          |
| Burglary of Religious/Cultural Premises | 4          | 2.5%          |
| Office/Government Premises Burglary     | 4          | 2.5%          |
| Mixed Premises                          | 4          | 2.5%          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>161</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 3.2: Burglary Incidents by Type of Premises, 2025



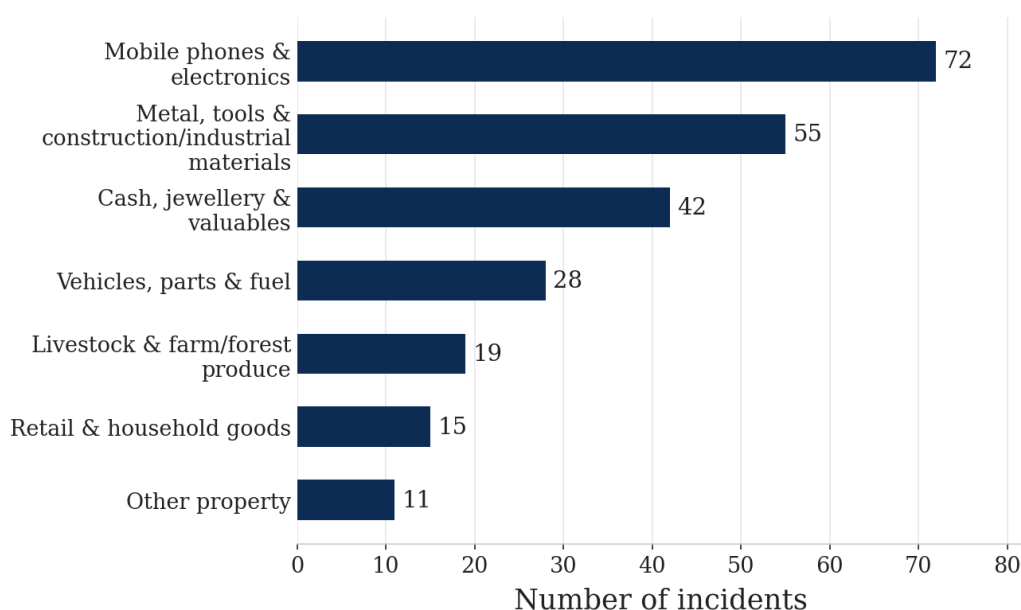
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

The 242 larceny incidents are classified by the nature of the property stolen, consolidated into eight broad categories. Mobile phones and other electronic devices were the most frequently stolen, accounting for 72 incidents (29.8 per cent), followed by metal, tools and construction or industrial materials, such as cables, GI-pipe, steel rods and machinery, with 55 incidents (22.7 per cent). Cash, jewellery and other valuables accounted for 42 incidents (17.4 per cent) and vehicles, their parts and fuel for 28 incidents (11.6 per cent). Livestock and farm or forest produce (19 incidents; 7.9 per cent) and retail and household goods (15 incidents; 6.2 per cent) made up most of the remainder. The distribution is presented in Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3.

Table 3.3: Larceny Incidents by Type of Property Stolen, 2025

| Type of property stolen                          | Incidents | Share  |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Mobile phones & electronics                      | 72        | 29.8%  |
| Metal, tools & construction/industrial materials | 55        | 22.7%  |
| Cash, jewellery & valuables                      | 42        | 17.4%  |
| Vehicles, parts & fuel                           | 28        | 11.6%  |
| Livestock & farm/forest produce                  | 19        | 7.9%   |
| Retail & household goods                         | 15        | 6.2%   |
| Other property                                   | 11        | 4.5%   |
| Total                                            | 242       | 100.0% |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

**Figure 3.3:** Larceny Incidents by Type of Property Stolen, 2025

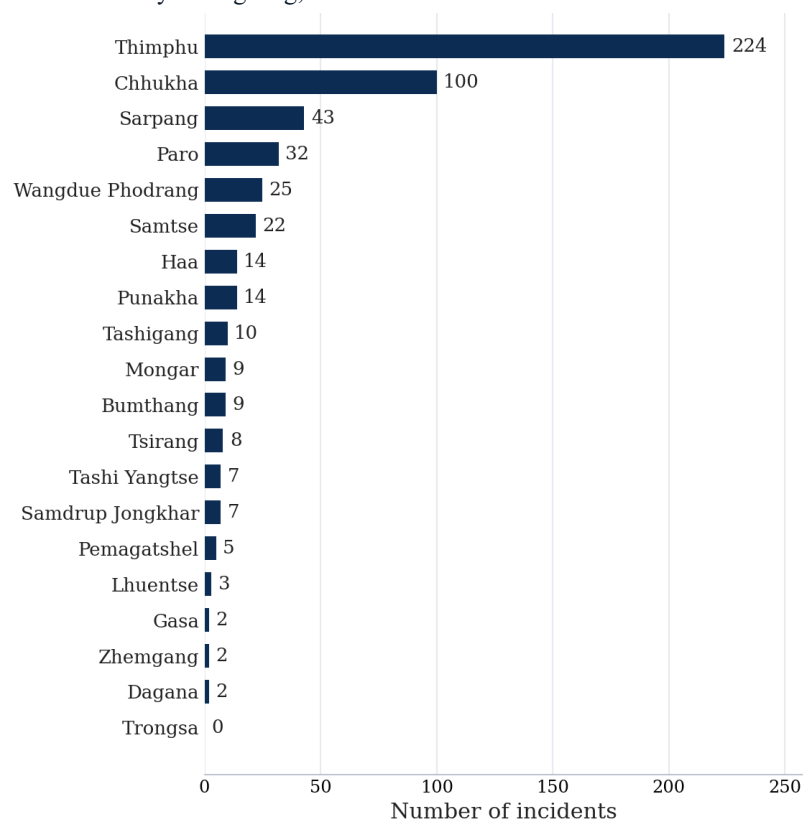
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 3.3 Geographical Distribution by Dzongkhag

The distribution of property crime across Bhutan's twenty Dzongkhags in 2025 was highly concentrated. In absolute terms, Thimphu recorded 224 incidents, the highest in the country and equivalent to 41.6 per cent of the national total, followed by Chhukha with 100 incidents (18.6 per cent) and Sarpang with 43. These three Dzongkhags together accounted for 367 incidents, or 68.2 per cent of all property crime, a concentration consistent with the urbanised, commercial, and border character of these jurisdictions. Paro (32) and Wangdue Phodrang (25) completed the five most affected Dzongkhags. Property crime was recorded in nineteen of the twenty Dzongkhags; Trongsa recorded no property-crime incidents during the year.

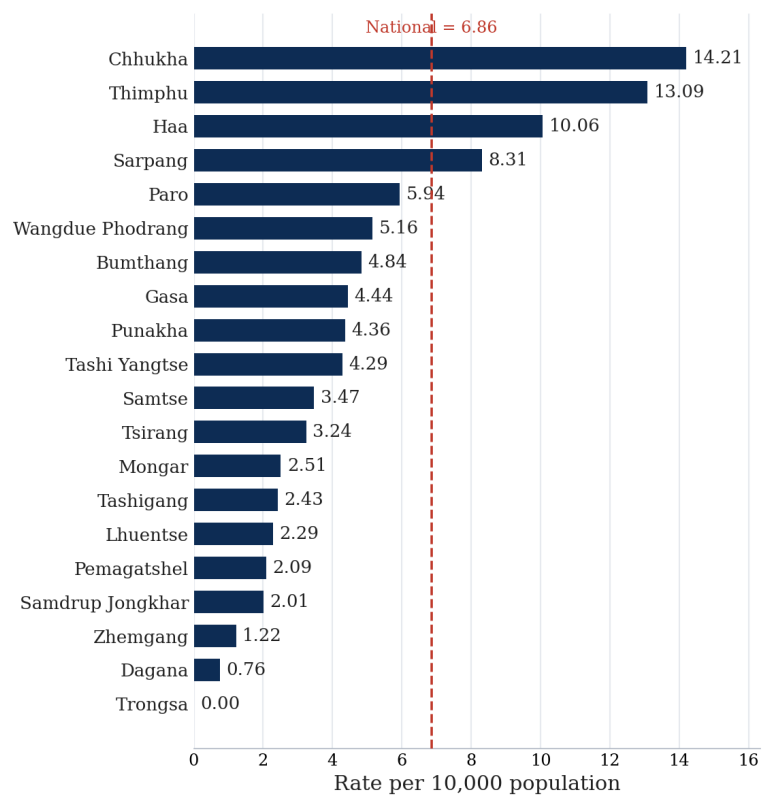
Adjusted for population, the national property-crime rate was 6.86 incidents per 10,000 population. Four Dzongkhags recorded rates above this national average: Chhukha (14.21), Thimphu (13.09), Haa (10.06), and Sarpang (8.31). The elevated rate in Chhukha, which exceeds even that of Thimphu, reflects the concentration of commercial and border-related property offences in the Phuntsholing area. At the lower end of the distribution, Dagana (0.76) and Zhemgang (1.22) recorded the lowest non-zero rates. The figures are presented in Table A3.1 (Statistical Tables Annex) and illustrated in Figures 3.4 and 3.5.

Figure 3.4: Property Crime Incidents by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 3.5: Property Crime Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

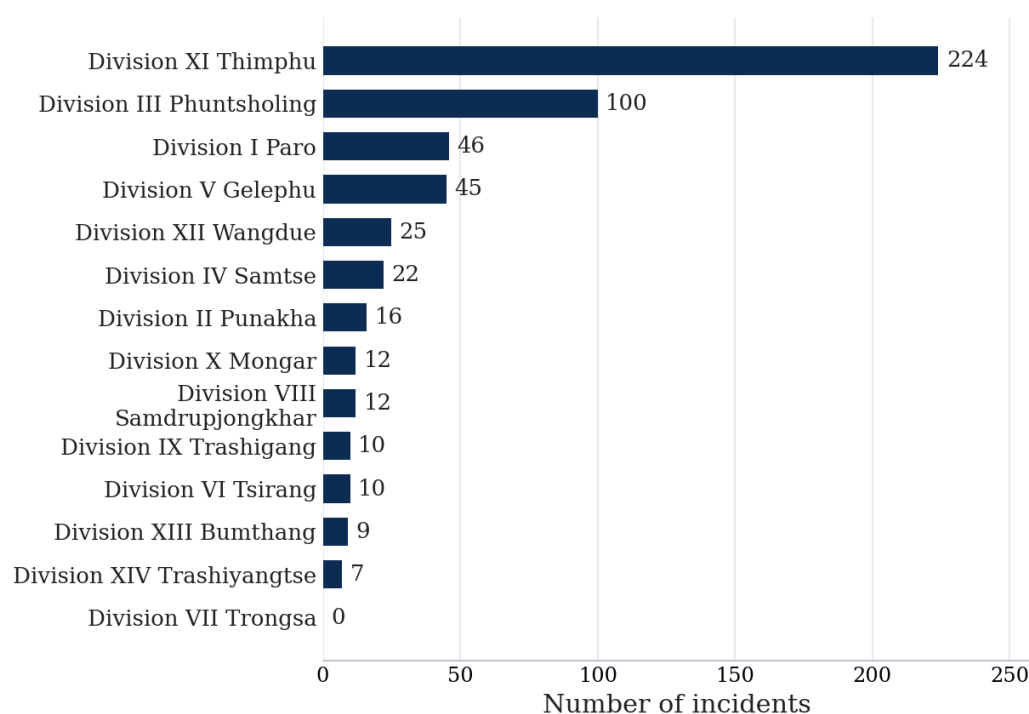


Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 3.4 Distribution by Police Division

At the level of the fourteen operational Police Divisions, Division XI (Thimphu) accounted for the largest share of property crime with 224 incidents, equivalent to 41.6 per cent of the national total and a rate of 13.09 per 10,000 population. Division III (Phuntsholing) followed with 100 incidents at a rate of 14.21 per 10,000, the highest divisional rate in the country, while Division I (Paro) and Division V (Gelephu) recorded 46 and 45 incidents respectively. Division VII (Trongsa) recorded no property-crime incidents during the year. The divisional distribution is set out in Table A3.2 (Statistical Tables Annex) and illustrated in Figure 3.6.

Figure 3.6: Property Crime Incidents by Police Division, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

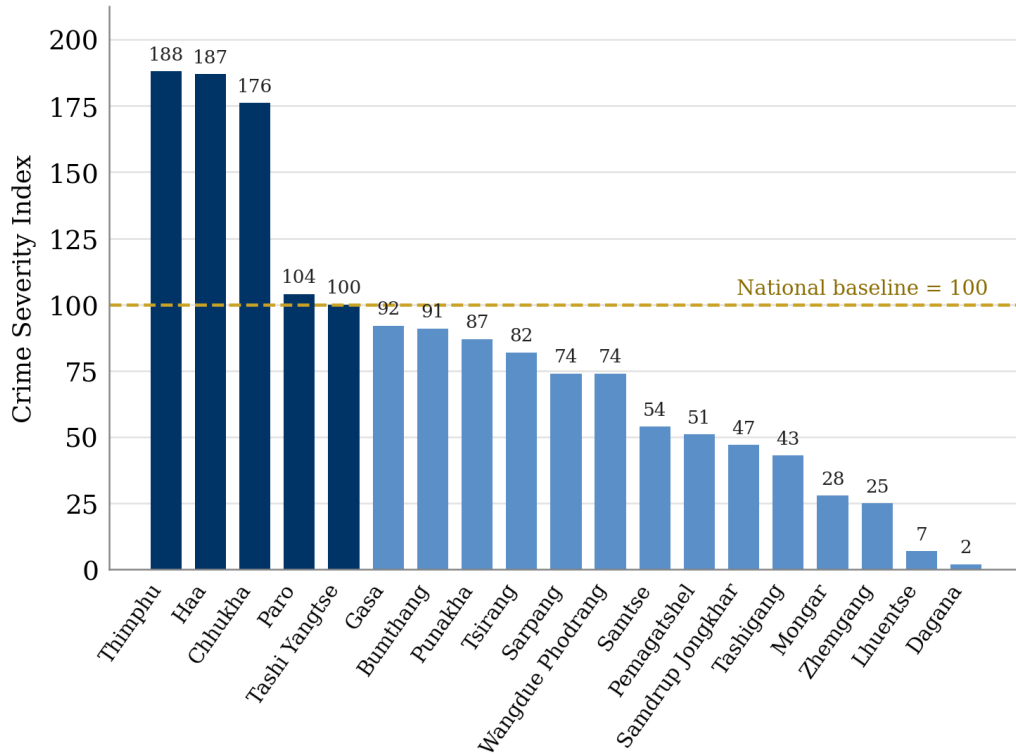
### 3.5 Crime Severity Index

The 2025 property-crime CSI is presented in Figure 3.7. Three Dzongkhags recorded indices above the national baseline of 100. Thimphu recorded the highest index at 188, followed closely by Haa at 187 and Chhukha at 176. The case of Haa is analytically significant: although it recorded only fourteen incidents, the concentration of comparatively serious property offences within that small caseload produced a severity index almost as high as that of Thimphu, which recorded sixteen times as many incidents. Paro (104) recorded an index marginally above the baseline, while all remaining Dzongkhags recorded below-baseline values, indicating that their property offences are, on average, less serious than the national norm.

The relationship between the property-crime rate and the Crime Severity Index is illustrated in Figure 3.8. Thimphu and Chhukha combine both high incidence rates and elevated severity indices,

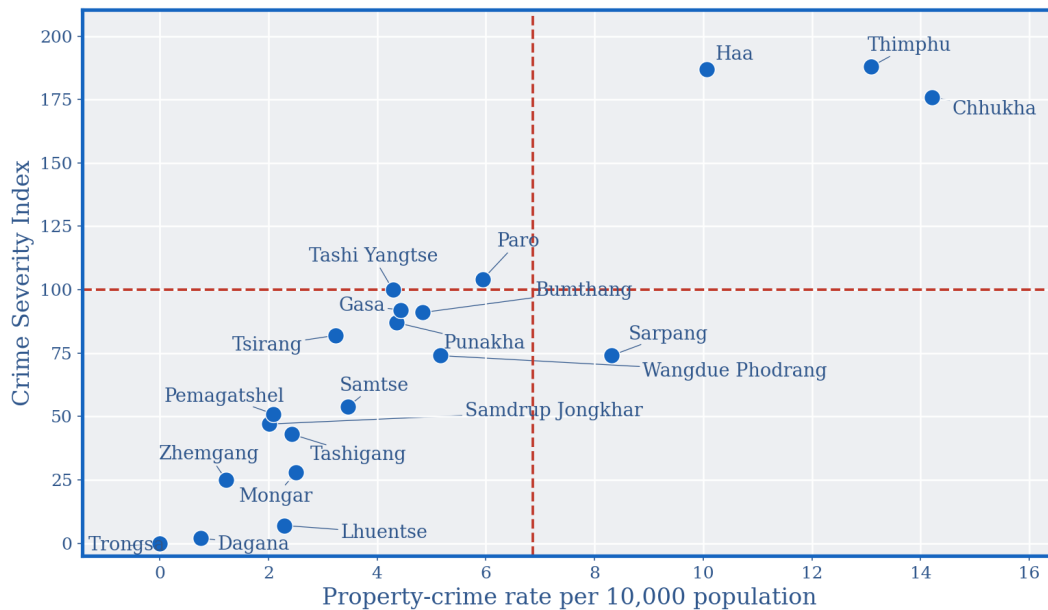
denoting jurisdictions affected by both frequent and serious property offending. Haa, by contrast, displays a high severity index alongside a more moderate incidence rate, indicating a concentration of serious but less frequent offences. These divergences between incidence and severity underline the value of using both measures in concert for operational and strategic planning.

Figure 3.7: Property-Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025 (National Baseline = 100)



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 3.8: Property-Crime Rate versus Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 3.6 Seasonal Distribution of Incidents

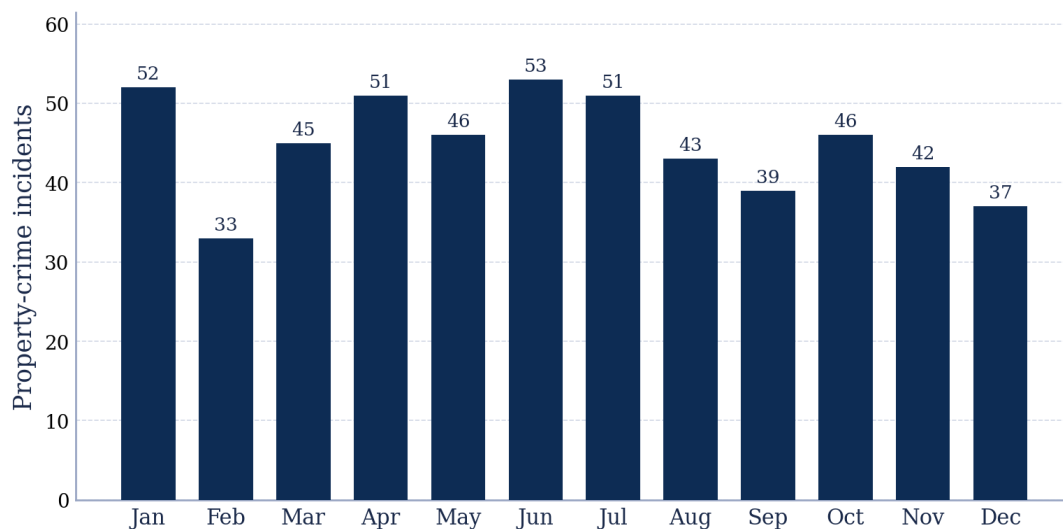
The distribution of property crime across the twelve months of 2025 was relatively even, with a modest concentration in the second quarter. Quarterly totals ranged from 125 incidents in the fourth quarter (23.2 per cent of the annual total) to 150 in the second quarter (27.9 per cent), as set out in Table 3.4. At the monthly level, incident volume peaked in June (53) and reached its lowest point in February (33), as illustrated in Figure 3.9. The relative stability across the year, combined with the mid-year peak, is relevant to the scheduling of operational resources and preventive deployment.

Table 3.4: Quarterly Distribution of Property Crime, 2025

| Quarter      | Incidents  | Share         |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Q1 (Jan–Mar) | 130        | 24.2%         |
| Q2 (Apr–Jun) | 150        | 27.9%         |
| Q3 (Jul–Sep) | 133        | 24.7%         |
| Q4 (Oct–Dec) | 125        | 23.2%         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>538</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 3.9: Monthly Distribution of Property Crime, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 3.7 Key Analytical Observations

The principal findings of this chapter are summarised below.

- The RBP recorded 538 property-crime incidents in 2025, equivalent to 18.9 per cent of all criminal incidents recorded nationally.
- Property crime was dominated by two offence types: Larceny (242 incidents; 45.0 per cent) and Burglary (161 incidents; 29.9 per cent), which together accounted for 74.9 per cent of all property crime.



- Residential and commercial premises were the targets of 80.7 per cent of burglaries, while vehicle parts, mobile phones, and electronic devices together accounted for 63.2 per cent of all larcenies.
- Three Dzongkhags Thimphu, Chhukha, and Sarpang, accounted for 68.2 per cent of all property crime. Only four Dzongkhags recorded rates above the national average of 6.86 per 10,000 population, and Trongsa recorded no property crime.
- Chhukha recorded the highest property-crime rate (14.21 per 10,000), exceeding that of Thimphu, reflecting the concentration of commercial and border-related offences in the Phuntsholing area.
- Thimphu recorded the highest property-crime Crime Severity Index at 188, with Haa (187) recording an almost equally high index from a far smaller caseload, indicating a concentration of serious offences.
- Incident volume was relatively stable across the year, peaking in the second quarter (27.9 per cent of the annual total).

## Chapter 4: Drug Crime and Substance Abuse, 2025

This chapter presents an analysis of drug crime and substance abuse recorded by the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) in 2025. Both drug crimes and substance abuse are governed by the Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Substance Abuse Act of Bhutan. The chapter distinguishes throughout between two categories of records that are treated differently under the prevailing legal and administrative framework.

The first category comprises criminal drug incidents, chiefly the trafficking, possession, and sale of controlled substances, which are recorded and prosecuted as criminal offences. A total of 382 such incidents were recorded in 2025. The second category comprises incidents of substance abuse, of which 1,279 were recorded in 2025. Under the recording framework in force since 2023, incidents of substance abuse are not classified as criminal incidents: individuals are referred for counselling, treatment, and rehabilitation, as assessed by the Treatment Assessment Panel, for the first three instances, and are presented before the court only upon a fourth instance, while incidents involving minors are not referred to the court. Consequently, only substance-abuse cases that reach the fourth instance and proceed to conviction enter the criminal-incident statistics; in 2025 these accounted for 38 of the 382 criminal drug incidents, recorded as the Offence of Substance Abuse.

Notwithstanding this distinction, both categories are presented together in this chapter, since substance abuse is the principal pathway into drug-related criminality, and individuals reaching a fourth instance are ultimately convicted and enter the criminal-incident statistics. Capturing both streams therefore provides a fuller picture of the national drug situation. Taken together, the two categories represent 1,661 drug-related records in 2025. The chapter examines the composition of criminal drug incidents by offence type, the drug categories, substances, and sources involved, the geographical distribution of both categories of incident, and their seasonal distribution, before concluding with a synthesis of key observations. Throughout, criminal drug incidents and substance-abuse incidents are reported separately and are not aggregated except where expressly stated.

### 4.1 Classification of Drug-Related Records

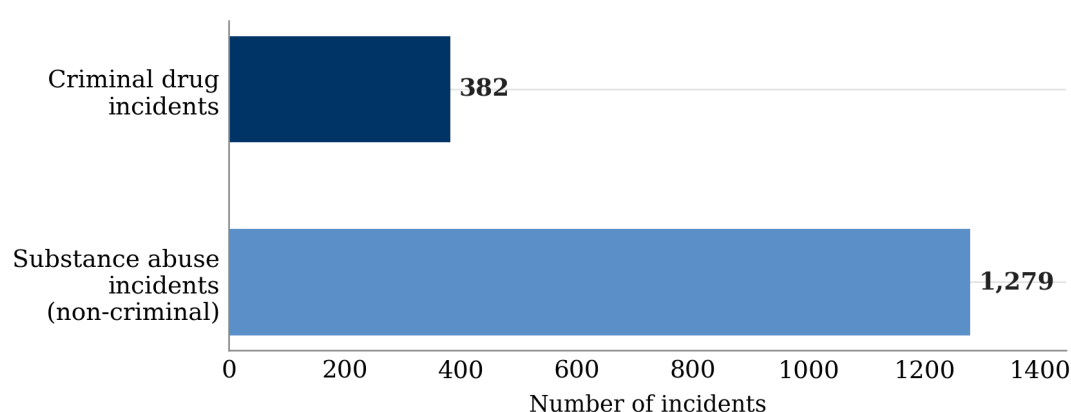
Of the 1,661 drug-related records captured in 2025, criminal drug incidents accounted for 382 (23.0 per cent) and non-criminal substance-abuse incidents for 1,279 (77.0 per cent), as set out in Table 4.1 and illustrated in Figure 4.1. The predominance of substance-abuse incidents reflects Bhutan's graduated treatment approach to substance use, whereby most individuals identified with substance-use problems are diverted to counselling and rehabilitation services rather than being prosecuted through the criminal justice system.

**Table 4.1:** Classification of Drug-Related Records, 2025.

| Classification                           | Records      | Share         |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Criminal drug incidents                  | 382          | 23.0%         |
| Substance-abuse incidents (non-criminal) | 1,279        | 77.0%         |
| <b>Total drug-related records</b>        | <b>1,661</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

*Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).*

Figure 4.1: Classification of Drug-Related Records, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 4.2 Criminal Drug Incidents by Offence Type

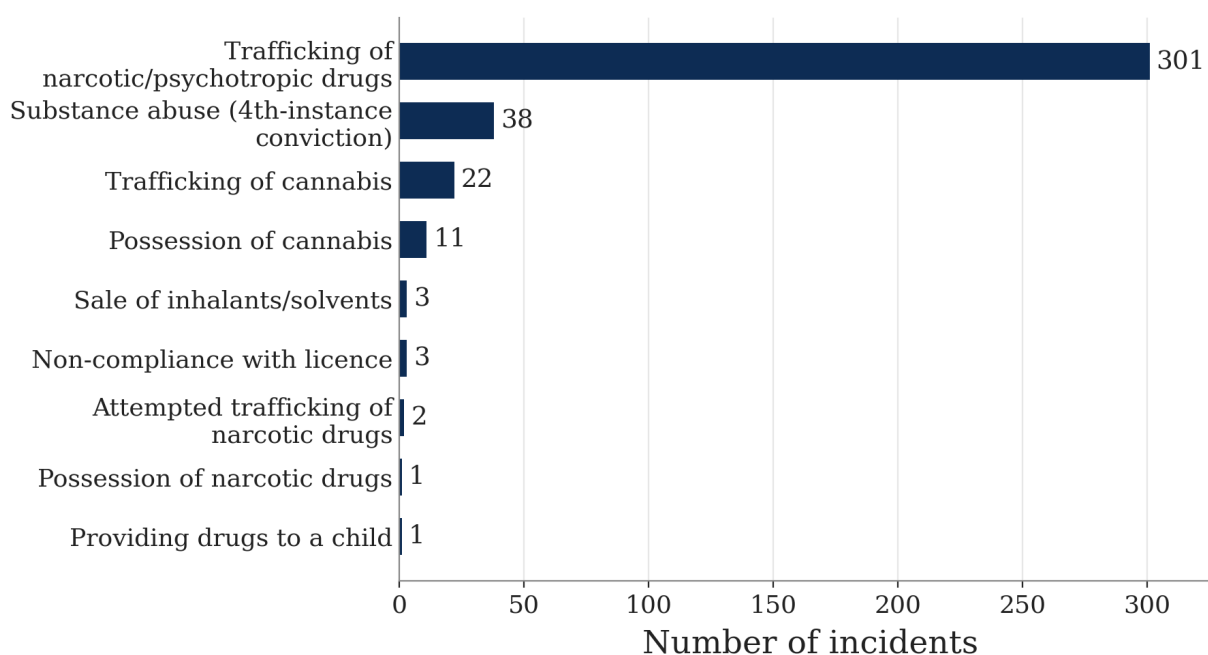
Criminal drug incident in 2025 was dominated by trafficking offences. Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was by far the most prevalent offence, accounting for 301 of the 382 criminal drug incidents, or 78.8 per cent of the total. When the Illicit Trafficking of Cannabis and its Derivatives (22 incidents) and the related criminal attempt (2 incidents) are included, trafficking offences accounted for 325 incidents, or 85.1 per cent of all criminal drug crime, confirming the centrality of supply-side offending in the national drug-control caseload. The Offence of Substance Abuse, comprising the fourth-instance convictions described above, accounted for 38 incidents (9.9 per cent). Possession and sale offences, together with the providing of a controlled substance to a child, accounted for the small remaining balance. The full distribution is presented in Table 4.2 and illustrated in Figure 4.2.

Table 4.2: Criminal Drug Incidents by Offence Type, 2025

| Offence type                                                      | Incidents  | Share         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances | 301        | 78.8%         |
| Offence of Substance Abuse (4th-instance conviction)              | 38         | 9.9%          |
| Illicit Trafficking of Cannabis and its Derivatives               | 22         | 5.8%          |
| Illegal Possession of Cannabis and its Derivatives                | 11         | 2.9%          |
| Illegal Sale of Inhalants or Solvents                             | 3          | 0.8%          |
| Non-compliance with Licence                                       | 3          | 0.8%          |
| Criminal Attempt to Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs         | 2          | 0.5%          |
| Illegal Possession of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances  | 1          | 0.3%          |
| Providing Narcotic or Psychotropic Substance to a Child           | 1          | 0.3%          |
| <b>Total</b>                                                      | <b>382</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 4.2: Criminal Drug Incidents by Offence Type, 2025



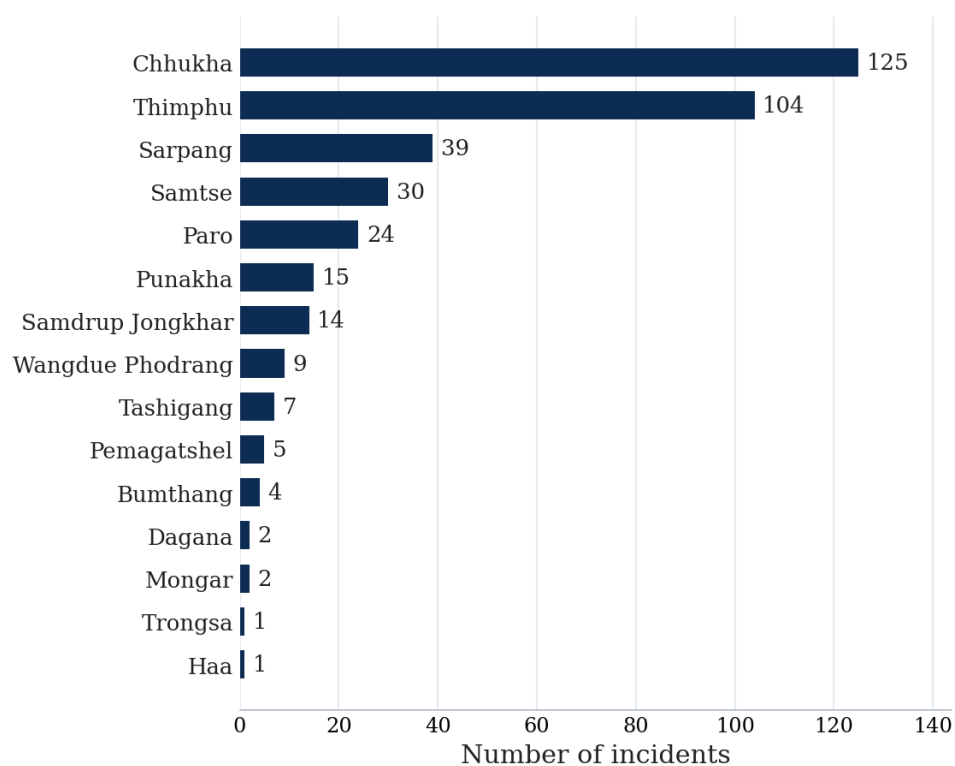
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 4.3 Geographical Distribution of Criminal Drug Incidents

The geographical distribution of criminal drug incidents differs markedly from that of other crime categories, reflecting the strong influence of proximity to the international border and the concentration of trafficking routes and commercial activity. In absolute terms, Chhukha recorded the highest number of criminal drug incidents, with 125 cases, representing 32.7 per cent of the national total. Thimphu followed with 104 incidents (27.2%), while Sarpang recorded 39 incidents. Together, these three Dzongkhags accounted for 268 incidents, or 70.2 per cent of all recorded criminal drug offences in 2025, demonstrating a high degree of geographical concentration. By contrast, criminal drug incidents were recorded in only fifteen of Bhutan's twenty Dzongkhags, with the remaining five reporting no such offences during the year. Criminal drug and substance-abuse incidents disaggregated by Police Division are presented in Table A4.4 (Statistical Tables Annex).

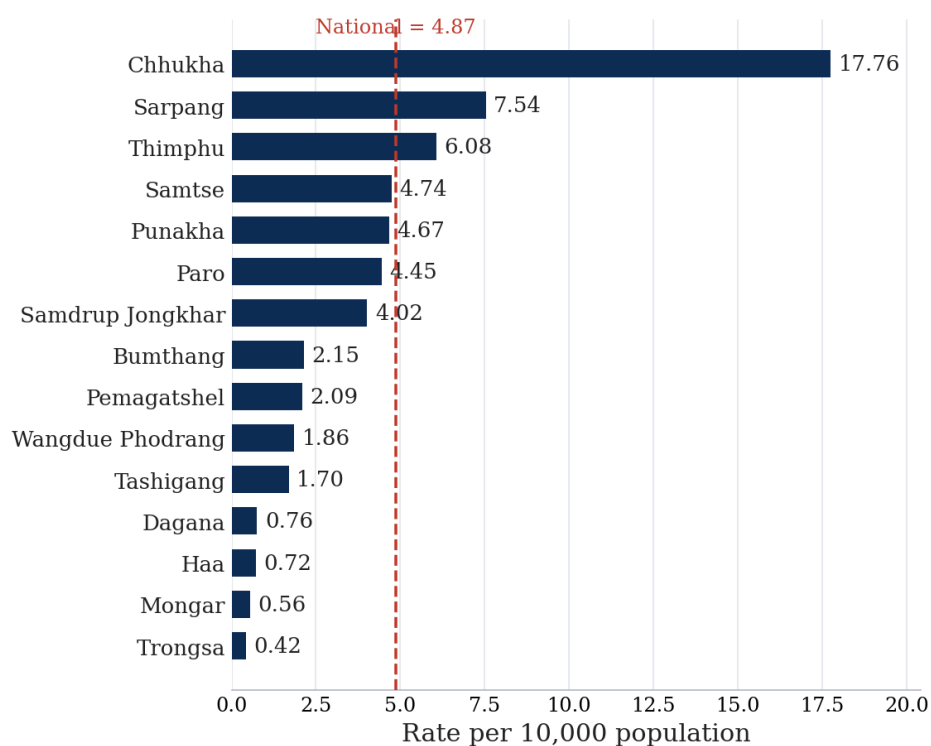
When adjusted for population size, the national criminal drug incident rate was 4.87 per 10,000 population. Chhukha recorded by far the highest rate at 17.76 incidents per 10,000 population, almost three times the rate recorded in Thimphu (6.08), underscoring the prominence of the Phuntsholing border area as a focal point for drug trafficking and related enforcement activity. Sarpang also recorded a comparatively high rate of 7.54 incidents per 10,000 population, placing it above the national average alongside Chhukha and Thimphu. In contrast, the remaining Dzongkhags reported substantially lower rates, indicating that criminal drug activity remains concentrated in a relatively small number of strategically important locations rather than being evenly distributed across the country. The population-adjusted rates are presented in Table A4.1 (Statistical Tables Annex) and illustrated in Figures 4.3 and 4.4.

Figure 4.3: Criminal Drug Incidents by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 4.4: Criminal Drug Incident Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 4.4 Substance-Abuse Incidents

The 1,279 substance-abuse incidents recorded in 2025 are not classified as criminal incidents, as explained in the introduction to this chapter. Of these, 1,234 (96.5 per cent) involved adults and 45 (3.5 per cent) involved minors; incidents involving minors are not referred to the court under the prevailing framework. The classification of substance-abuse incidents is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Substance-Abuse Incidents by Category, 2025

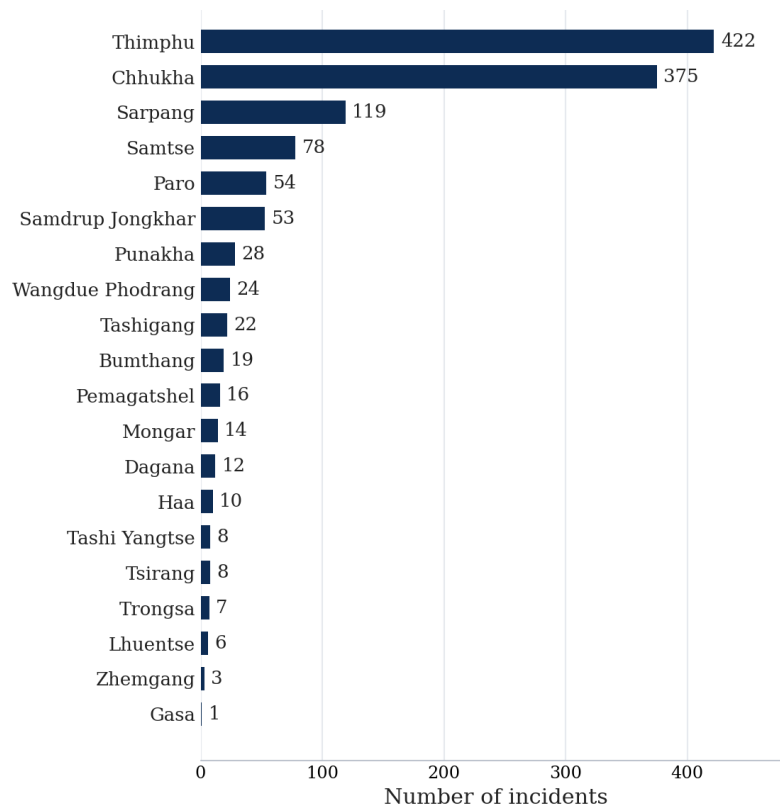
| Category                   | Incidents    | Share         |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Substance abuse (adult)    | 1,234        | 96.5%         |
| Substance abuse by a minor | 45           | 3.5%          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>1,279</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 4.5 Geographical Distribution of Substance-Abuse Incidents

The geographical distribution of substance-abuse incidents presents a markedly different pattern from that observed for criminal drug offences, reflecting the broader prevalence of substance use across the country compared with the more geographically concentrated nature of drug trafficking and related criminal activity. The geographical distribution of substance-abuse incidents is presented in Table A4.2 (Statistical Tables Annex) and illustrated in Figure 4.5.

Figure 4.5: Substance-Abuse Incidents by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Thimphu recorded the highest number of substance-abuse incidents, with 422 cases, representing 33.0 per cent of the national total, followed closely by Chhukha with 375 incidents (29.3%). Together, these two Dzongkhags accounted for 797 incidents, or 62.3 per cent of all recorded substance-abuse incidents in 2025, while Sarpang ranked a distant third with 119 incidents.

When adjusted for population size, however, Chhukha recorded the highest substance-abuse rate at 53.29 incidents per 10,000 population, more than twice the rate recorded in Thimphu (24.66 per 10,000). This finding again highlights the exceptional concentration of drug-related activity in the Phuntsholing border area, where cross-border movement and commercial activity continue to influence the pattern of recorded incidents. Unlike criminal drug offences, which were confined to fifteen Dzongkhags, substance-abuse incidents were recorded in all twenty Dzongkhags, indicating that substance use is a nationwide concern even though its prevalence varies considerably across jurisdictions.

## 4.6 Seasonal Distribution of Incidents

The seasonal distribution of criminal drug and substance-abuse incidents is presented in Table 4.4 and illustrated in Figure 4.6. Criminal drug incidents showed a noticeable concentration in the second half of the year, increasing from 86 incidents in the first quarter (22.5% of the annual total) to 113 incidents in the fourth quarter (29.6%), with the monthly peak recorded in December (47 incidents). This pattern indicates a gradual increase in criminal drug activity towards the end of the year.

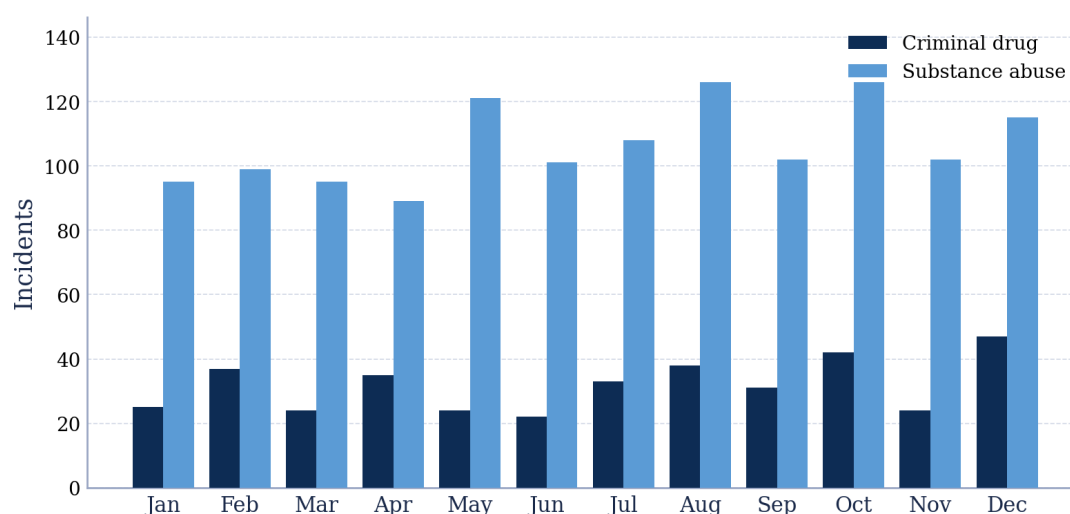
Substance-abuse incidents were more evenly distributed throughout the year, ranging from 289 incidents in the first quarter (22.6%) to 343 incidents in the fourth quarter (26.8%). Monthly totals varied only modestly, with the highest numbers recorded in August and October (126 incidents each). Although seasonal variation was less pronounced than for criminal drug incidents, both categories displayed a modest concentration during the second half of the year. This pattern has implications for the timing of enforcement, prevention, and treatment initiatives.

Table 4.4: Quarterly Distribution of Criminal Drug and Substance-Abuse Incidents, 2025

| Quarter      | Criminal   | Share         | Abuse        | Share         |
|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Q1 (Jan–Mar) | 86         | 22.5%         | 289          | 22.6%         |
| Q2 (Apr–Jun) | 81         | 21.2%         | 311          | 24.3%         |
| Q3 (Jul–Sep) | 102        | 26.7%         | 336          | 26.3%         |
| Q4 (Oct–Dec) | 113        | 29.6%         | 343          | 26.8%         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>382</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>1,279</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 4.6: Monthly Distribution of Criminal Drug and Substance-Abuse Incidents, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 4.7 Key Analytical Observations

The principal findings of this chapter are summarised below. Criminal drug incidents and substance-abuse incidents are reported separately throughout, in accordance with their distinct treatment under the prevailing legal framework.

- The RBP recorded 1,661 drug-related records in 2025, comprising 382 criminal drug incidents (23.0 per cent) and 1,279 non-criminal substance-abuse incidents (77.0 per cent).
- Substance-abuse incidents are not classified as criminal incidents; individuals enter the criminal justice process only upon a fourth instance. In 2025, 38 such fourth-instance convictions were recorded within the criminal drug statistics.
- Criminal drug crime was dominated by trafficking, which accounted for 325 incidents (85.1 per cent), of which Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances alone accounted for 301 incidents (78.8 per cent).
- Chhukha recorded the highest volume and rate of criminal drug incidents (125 incidents; 17.76 per 10,000), while Thimphu recorded the highest volume of substance-abuse incidents (422). Chhukha recorded the highest substance-abuse rate (53.29 per 10,000).
- Minors accounted for 45 substance-abuse incidents (3.5 per cent); such incidents are not referred to the court.
- Both categories of incident showed a modest concentration in the second half of the year, with criminal drug incidents peaking in December.



## Chapter 5: Cybercrime, 2025

This chapter presents an analysis of cybercrime recorded by the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) in 2025. A total of 159 criminal incidents with a cyber or digital dimension were identified and constitute the analytical universe of this chapter. Incidents that did not involve any cyber element are excluded from the analysis.

The analysis adopts the classification framework of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which uses cybercrime as an umbrella term encompassing two broad categories: cyber-dependent crimes and cyber-enabled crimes. Cyber-dependent crimes are offences directed against the confidentiality, integrity and availability (CIA) of computer data and systems, in which information and communication technologies (ICTs) are the target or an essential means of committing the offence. In contrast, cyber-enabled crimes are traditional offences whose scale, reach, or speed is significantly enhanced through the use of ICTs, particularly the internet. While these offences can occur without digital technologies, ICTs facilitate or amplify their commission, enabling offenders to reach more victims and operate more efficiently.

### 5.1 Classification of Cyber-Related Records

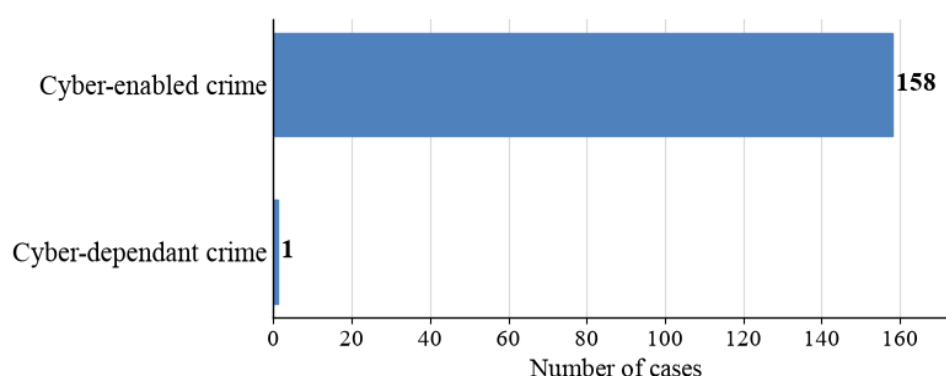
Of the 159 cybercrime records captured in 2025, cyber-enabled crime accounted for virtually the entire caseload. As shown in Table 5.1, cyber-enabled offences numbered 158 (99.4 per cent), while cyber-dependant crime in the strict sense, acts against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer systems, accounted for a single record (0.6 per cent).

Table 5.1: Classification of Cyber-Related Records, 2025

| Classification        | Records    | Per cent      |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Cyber-enabled crime   | 158        | 99.4%         |
| Cyber-dependant crime | 1          | 0.6%          |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>159</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 5.1: Classification of Cyber-Related Records, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 5.2 Cyber Offences

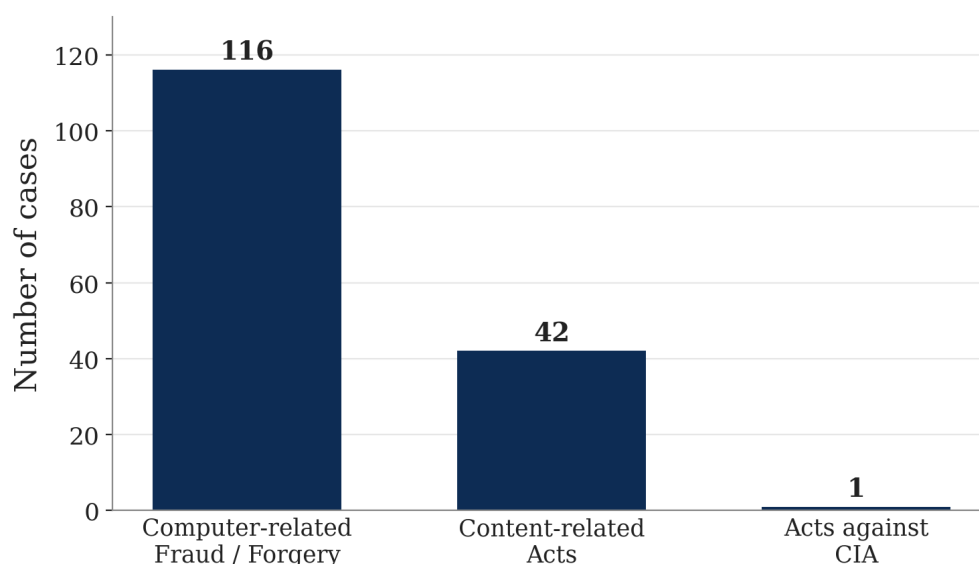
Computer-related fraud and forgery was the largest category, accounting for 116 records (73.0 per cent), all of which were classified as cyber-enabled crime. Content-related acts accounted for 42 records (26.4 per cent), and acts against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer systems accounted for a single record (0.6 per cent), comprising the entirety of cyber crime recorded in 2025.

Table 5.2: Cyber-Related Records by Offence Category and Classification, 2025

| Ofence category                  | Cyber crime | Cyber-enabled | Total      | Per cent      |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Computer-related fraud / forgery | 0           | 116           | 116        | 73.0%         |
| Content-related acts             | 0           | 42            | 42         | 26.4%         |
| Acts against CIA of systems      | 1           | 0             | 1          | 0.6%          |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>1</b>    | <b>158</b>    | <b>159</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 5.2: Cyber-Related Records by UNODC Offence Category, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 5.3 Specific Offence Category

By offence category, OTP and banking fraud was the most frequently recorded cyber-enabled offence, accounting for 30 records (18.9 per cent). Identity theft and account takeover and online financial fraud followed, with 26 records each (16.4 per cent), ahead of online marketplace scams (24; 15.1 per cent). Offences against the person, cyberstalking and online harassment (17; 10.7 per cent), online defamation (13; 8.2 per cent) and online blackmail and sextortion (5; 3.1 per cent)—together accounted for 35 records.

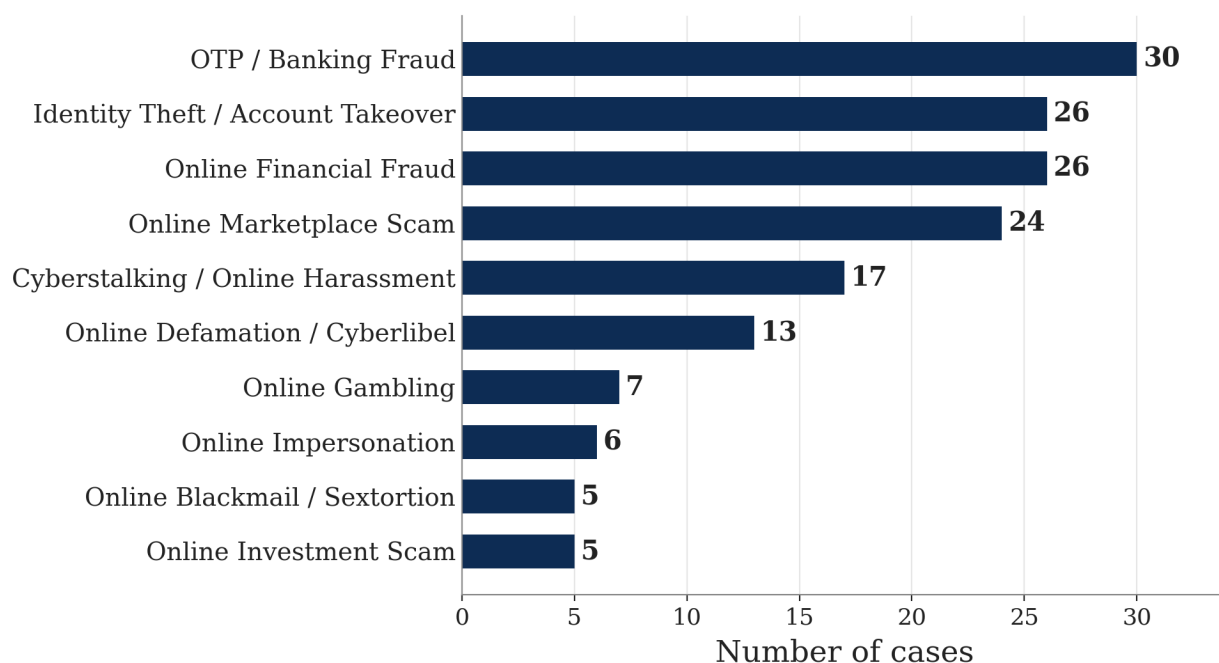
Table 5.3: Cyber-Related Records by Specific Offence Type, 2025

| Specific offence type | Records | Per cent |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| OTP / Banking Fraud   | 30      | 18.9%    |

|                                   |            |               |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Identity Theft / Account Takeover | 26         | 16.4%         |
| Online Financial Fraud            | 26         | 16.4%         |
| Online Marketplace Scam           | 24         | 15.1%         |
| Cyberstalking / Online Harassment | 17         | 10.7%         |
| Online Defamation / Cyberlibel    | 13         | 8.2%          |
| Online Gambling                   | 7          | 4.4%          |
| Online Impersonation              | 6          | 3.8%          |
| Online Blackmail / Sextortion     | 5          | 3.1%          |
| Online Investment Scam            | 5          | 3.1%          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>159</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 5.3: Cyber-Related Records by Specific Offence Type, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 5.4 Modus Operandi, Digital Platforms and Technology

The principal modus operandi recorded was OTP theft through social engineering, present in 28 records (24.6 per cent). Online harassment and defamation campaigns (22; 19.30 per cent), fake online marketplaces (19; 16.70 per cent) and the misuse of CID or voter cards in the CPMS/BMS system (14; 12.30 per cent) were the next most common methods. The method was not established or recorded for 45 records.

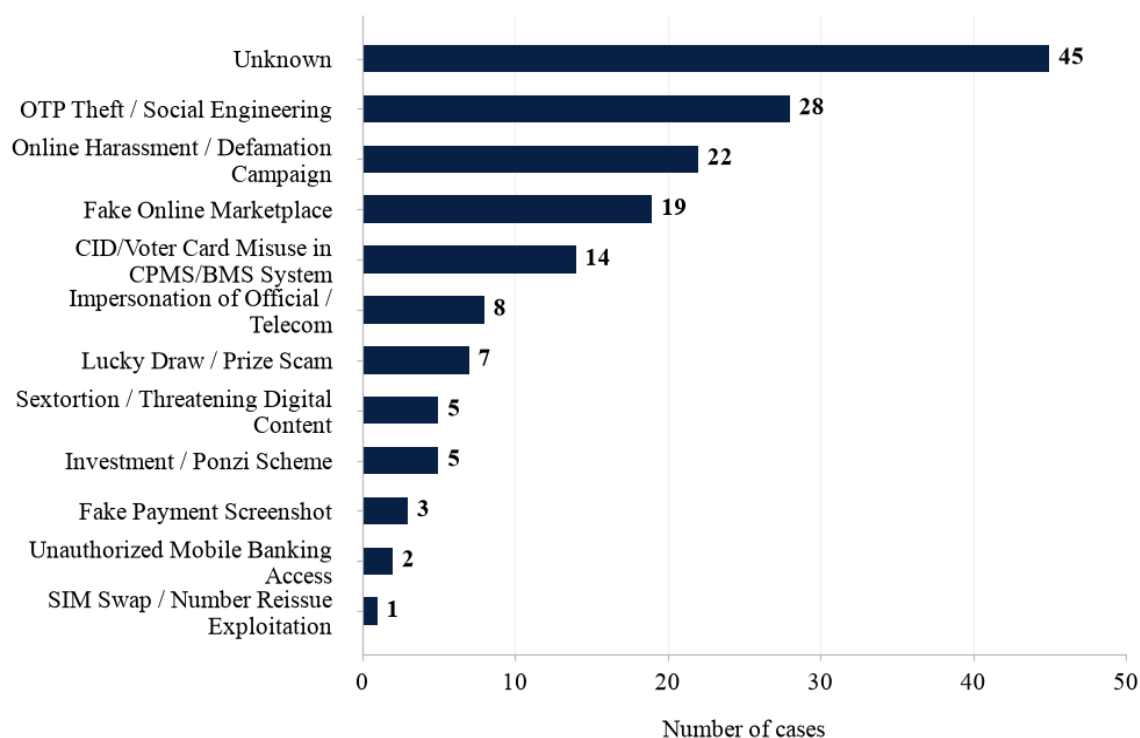
Table 5.4: Cyber-Related Records by Modus Operandi, 2025

| Modus operandi / attack method          | Records | Per cent |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| OTP Theft / Social Engineering          | 28      | 24.60%   |
| Online Harassment / Defamation Campaign | 22      | 19.30%   |
| Fake Online Marketplace                 | 19      | 16.70%   |

|                                          |            |                |
|------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| CID/Voter Card Misuse in CPMS/BMS System | 14         | 12.30%         |
| Impersonation of Official / Telecom      | 8          | 7.00%          |
| Lucky Draw / Prize Scam                  | 7          | 6.10%          |
| Sextortion / Threatening Digital Content | 5          | 4.40%          |
| Investment / Ponzi Scheme                | 5          | 4.40%          |
| Fake Payment Screenshot                  | 3          | 2.60%          |
| Unauthorized Mobile Banking Access       | 2          | 1.80%          |
| SIM Swap / Number Reissue Exploitation   | 1          | 0.90%          |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>114</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 5.4: Cyber-Related Records by Modus Operandi, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

In terms of the technology or channel used, the mobile telephone was the predominant device, recorded in 126 records (86.30 per cent). The CPMS/BMS system was involved in 14 records (9.60 per cent), while the technology used was not established in 13 records (8.2 per cent).

Table 5.5: Cyber-Related Records by Technology / Channel Used, 2025

| Technology / channel used | Records    | Per cent       |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Mobile phone              | 126        | 86.30%         |
| CPMS/BMS                  | 14         | 9.60%          |
| Mobile banking app        | 5          | 3.40%          |
| Computer / laptop         | 1          | 0.70%          |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>146</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 5.5 Financial Loss

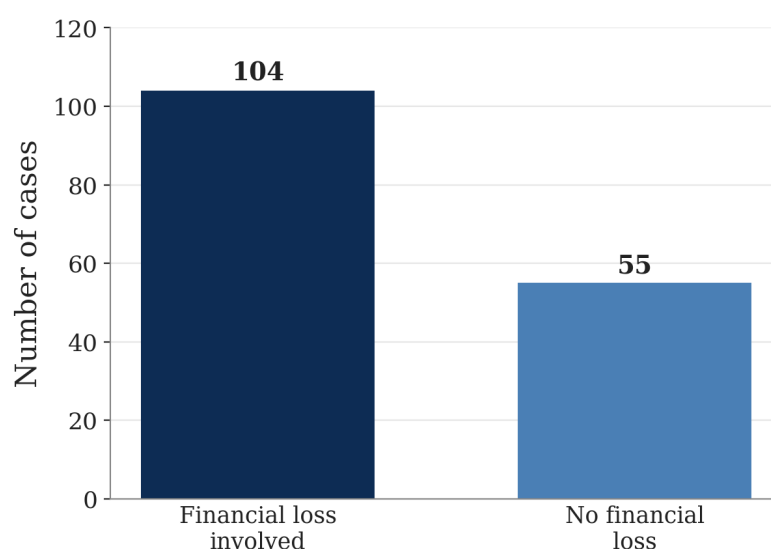
A financial loss was recorded in 104 of the 159 cyber-related records (65.4 per cent), reflecting the predominance of fraud-related offences. No financial loss was recorded in the remaining 55 records (34.6 per cent). The source data record only whether a financial loss occurred; monetary values are not captured.

Table 5.6: Cyber-Related Records by Financial Loss Involved, 2025

| Financial loss involved | Records    | Per cent      |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Financial loss involved | 104        | 65.4%         |
| No financial loss       | 55         | 34.6%         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>159</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 5.5: Cyber-Related Records by Financial Loss Involved, 2025

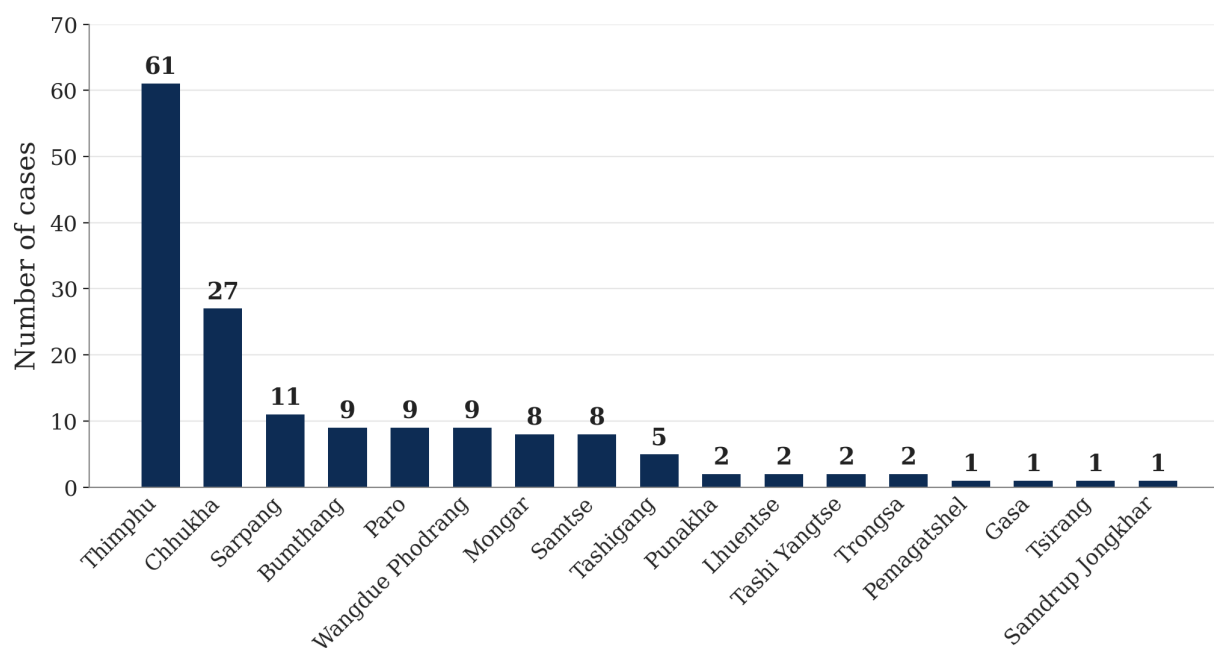


Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 5.6 Geographical Distribution by Dzongkhag

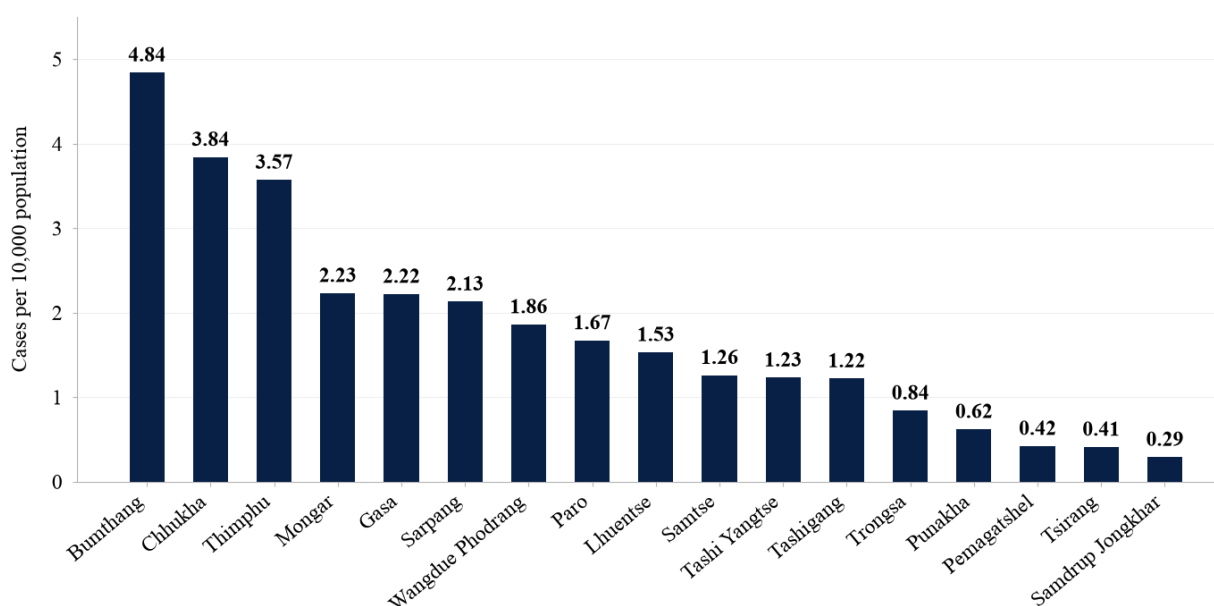
Cyber-related crime was heavily concentrated in Thimphu, which recorded 61 records (38.4 per cent of the national total), followed by Chhukha (27; 17.0 per cent) and Sarpang (11; 6.9 per cent). Adjusted for population, Bumthang recorded the highest rate at 4.84 records per 10,000 population, followed by Chhukha (3.84) and Thimphu (3.57). The corresponding distributions by Police Division and Police Station are presented in Tables A5.3 and A5.4 (Statistical Tables Annex).

Figure 5.6: Cyber-Related Records by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 5.7: Cyber-Related Crime Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Population figures are 2025 projections.

## 5.7 Seasonal Distribution

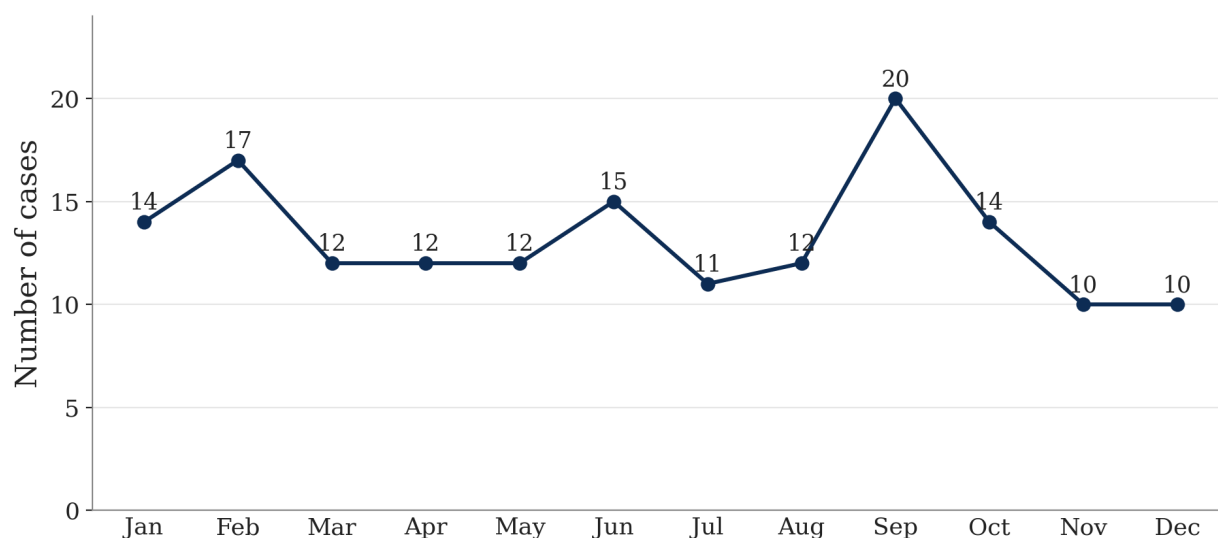
The distribution of cyber-related records across the year was comparatively even. The first and third quarters each recorded the highest volume (43 records; 27.0 per cent each), while the fourth quarter recorded the lowest (34 records; 21.4 per cent). At the monthly level, September (20 records) and February (17 records) recorded the highest counts.

Table 5.7: Quarterly Distribution of Cyber-Related Records, 2025

| Quarter      | Records    | Per cent      |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Q1 (Jan–Mar) | 43         | 27.0%         |
| Q2 (Apr–Jun) | 39         | 24.5%         |
| Q3 (Jul–Sep) | 43         | 27.0%         |
| Q4 (Oct–Dec) | 34         | 21.4%         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>159</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 5.8: Monthly Distribution of Cyber-Related Records, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 5.8 Key Analytical Observations

The principal findings of this chapter are summarised below.

- The RBP recorded 159 cyber-related criminal incidents in 2025, of which 158 (99.4 per cent) were cyber-enabled crime and a single record (0.6 per cent) was cyber crime against computer systems.
- Computer-related fraud and forgery was the dominant offence category, accounting for 116 records (73.0 per cent); fraud-related offences as a whole dominated the cyber-crime profile for the year.
- OTP and banking fraud was the single most common specific offence category (30 records; 18.9 per cent), and OTP theft through social engineering was the most common modus operandi (28 records; 24.6 per cent).
- A financial loss was recorded in 65.4 per cent of cyber-related records, underscoring the predominantly acquisitive nature of cyber-enabled crime in 2025.
- The mobile telephone was the predominant technology, recorded in 79.2 per cent of cases; the digital platform involved could not be identified in 33.3 per cent of records.

- Cyber-related crime was geographically concentrated, with Thimphu accounting for 38.4 per cent of all records; adjusted for population, Bumthang recorded the highest rate at 4.84 records per 10,000 population.
- The distribution of records across the year was relatively even, with the first and third quarters each accounting for the highest share (27.0 per cent of records).



## Chapter 6: Domestic Violence, 2025

This chapter presents a dedicated analysis of domestic violence incidents recorded by the Royal Bhutan Police in 2025. The analysis is limited to incidents occurring within domestic relationships. A total of 1,105 domestic violence incidents were recorded during the year, forming the analytical basis of this chapter. Of these, 544 incidents were resolved through compromise and subsequently withdrawn from further legal proceedings.

### 6.1 Legal Framework and Scope

The scope of this chapter follows the statutory definition of domestic violence. Section 4 of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013 defines violence as any act, omission or behaviour towards a person that results in physical, sexual, emotional or economic abuse, while Section 5 confines the application of the Act to violence occurring within a domestic relationship, namely a spousal relationship, a family relationship, an intimate personal relationship, or a relationship in which the parties ordinarily share a household. Of the 1,531 violent incidents recorded in 2025 and reviewed for domestic-violence relevance, 1,105 (72.2%) occurred within a domestic relationship and fall within the scope of the Act, a further 426 incidents of violent crime (27.8%) involved identifiable non-domestic relationships, such as strangers, neighbours, colleagues, and other acquaintances and lie outside the scope of the Act. The reconciliation of the caseload to the statutory domestic-violence core is set out in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Reconciliation of Recorded Incidents to the Statutory Domestic-Violence Caseload, 2025

| Relationship category (DVPA 2013)             | Incidents    | Share         |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Spousal relationship                          | 810          | 73.3%         |
| Family relationship                           | 217          | 19.6%         |
| Intimate personal relationship                | 78           | 7.1%          |
| <b>Total domestic-violence caseload, 2025</b> | <b>1,105</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 6.2 Composition by Abuse Type and Legislative Framework

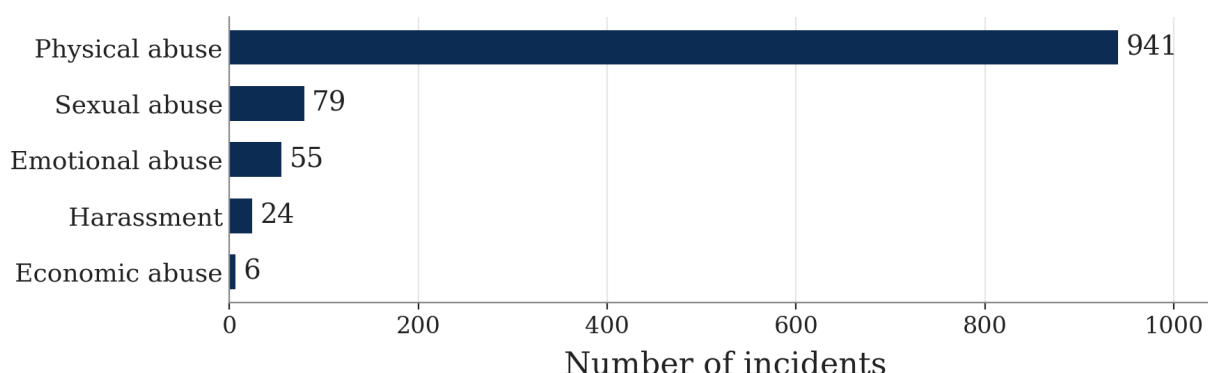
Classified according to the forms of abuse recognised under Section 4 of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013, domestic violence recorded in 2025 was overwhelmingly physical in nature. Physical abuse accounted for 941 incidents (85.2%), followed by sexual abuse with 79 incidents (7.1%), emotional abuse with 55 incidents (5.0%), harassment with 24 incidents (2.2%), and economic abuse with 6 incidents (0.5%). The distribution is presented in Table 6.2 and Figure 6.1. Harassment is presented as a separate category because it is commonly recorded by police stations under the Penal Code of Bhutan. However, under Section 4(3) of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013, harassment constitutes a form of emotional abuse. When combined, emotional abuse and harassment accounted for 79 incidents (7.1%). It should also be noted that incidents involving physical and sexual abuse within a domestic relationship are, in most cases, prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Penal Code of Bhutan, principally the offence of Battery rather than under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013.

Table 6.2: Domestic Violence by Type of Abuse, 2025

| Type of abuse            | Incidents    | Share         |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Physical abuse (Battery) | 941          | 85.2%         |
| Sexual abuse             | 79           | 7.1%          |
| Emotional abuse          | 55           | 5.0%          |
| Harassment               | 24           | 2.2%          |
| Economic abuse           | 6            | 0.5%          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>1,105</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 6.1: Domestic Violence by Type of Abuse, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Disaggregated by the legislative framework under which each offence was recorded, 1,029 incidents (93.1 per cent) were registered under the Penal Code of Bhutan, 61 (5.5 per cent) under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013, and 15 (1.4 per cent) under the Child Care and Protection Act of Bhutan.

Table 6.3: Domestic Violence by Legislative Framework, 2025

| Legislative framework                           | Incidents    | Share         |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Penal Code of Bhutan                            | 1,029        | 93.1%         |
| Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013 | 61           | 5.5%          |
| Child Care and Protection Act of Bhutan         | 15           | 1.4%          |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>1,105</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 6.3 Victim–Offender Relationship and Household Dynamics

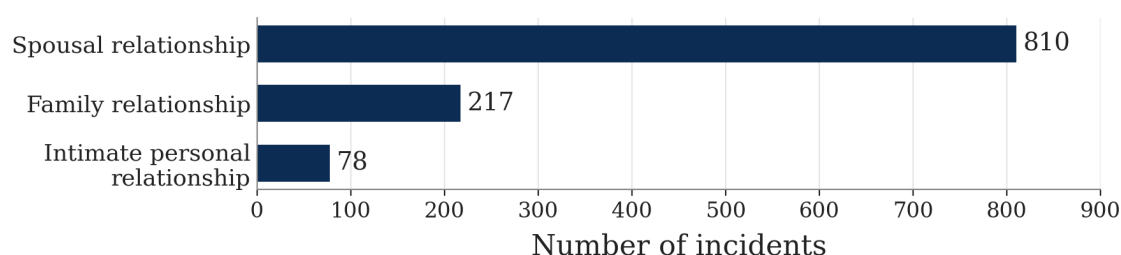
The relationship between the victim and the offender is the defining characteristic of domestic violence and the criterion on which this chapter is delimited. As shown in Table 6.4, spousal relationships accounted for the largest share of domestic violence, with 837 incidents (75.3%), followed by family relationships with 190 incidents (17.1%) and intimate personal relationships with 81 incidents (7.3%). A further 4 incidents (0.4%) involved parties who ordinarily shared a household. Taken together, intimate-partner violence—comprising spousal and intimate personal relationships—accounted for 918 incidents, or 82.6% of all domestic violence, underscoring that domestic violence in Bhutan is predominantly perpetrated by a current or former partner.

Table 6.4: Domestic Violence by Relationship Category, 2025

| Relationship category (DVPA 2013) | Incidents    | Share         |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Spousal relationship              | 810          | 73.3%         |
| Family relationship               | 217          | 19.6%         |
| Intimate personal relationship    | 78           | 7.1%          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>1,105</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 6.2: Domestic Violence by Relationship Category, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Disaggregated further into the specific victim–offender relationship, as shown in Table 6.5, current spouses were identified as the offender in the substantial majority of incidents. The presence of former spouses and former intimate partners among the recorded relationships indicates that the dissolution of a relationship does not necessarily bring an end to domestic violence, and that a proportion of victimisation is perpetrated by estranged partners.

Table 6.5: Domestic Violence by Detailed Victim–Offender Relationship, 2025

| Victim–offender relationship       | Incidents    | Share         |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Spouse                             | 751          | 68.0%         |
| Other family member                | 217          | 19.6%         |
| Intimate partner (dating)          | 65           | 5.9%          |
| Former spouse                      | 59           | 5.3%          |
| Former intimate partner            | 7            | 0.6%          |
| Intimate partner (Living together) | 6            | 0.5%          |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>1,105</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 6.4 Offence Types

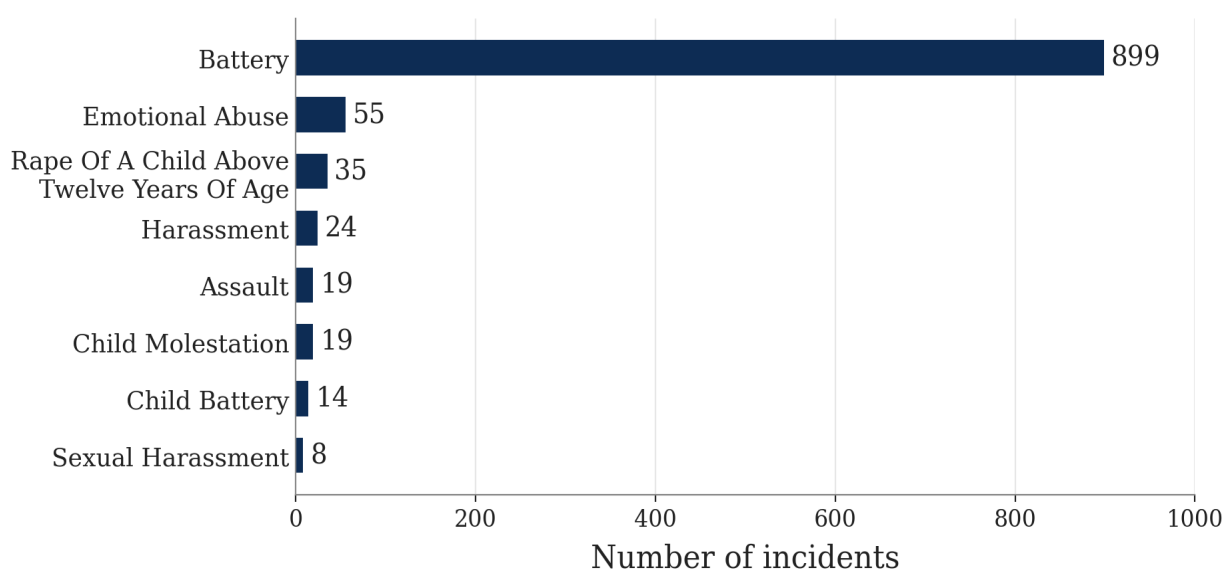
When disaggregated by offence type, domestic violence in 2025 was heavily concentrated in a small number of categories, as shown in Table 6.6 and Figure 6.3. Battery alone accounted for 899 incidents, or 81.4% of all domestic violence, reflecting the predominantly physical nature of the abuse. Emotional abuse (55 incidents; 5.0%) was the second most frequent offence, followed by a group of sexual offences and offences against children, and by harassment (24 incidents; 2.2%), which is recorded as a distinct crime head. The presence of child-related offences including rape of a child above twelve years of age, child molestation and child battery within the domestic-violence caseload reflects the fact that a proportion of abuse within families and households is directed at minors.

Table 6.6: Domestic Violence by Offence Type, 2025

| Offence type                                 | Incidents    | Share         |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Battery                                      | 899          | 81.4%         |
| Emotional Abuse                              | 55           | 5.0%          |
| Rape Of A Child Above Twelve Years Of Age    | 35           | 3.2%          |
| Harassment                                   | 24           | 2.2%          |
| Assault                                      | 19           | 1.7%          |
| Child Molestation                            | 19           | 1.7%          |
| Child Battery                                | 14           | 1.3%          |
| Sexual Harassment                            | 8            | 0.7%          |
| Economic Abuse                               | 6            | 0.5%          |
| Statutory Rape                               | 4            | 0.4%          |
| Voluntary Manslaughter                       | 4            | 0.4%          |
| Rape                                         | 4            | 0.4%          |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape                     | 4            | 0.4%          |
| Rape Of A Married Person                     | 3            | 0.3%          |
| Involuntary Manslaughter                     | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Criminal Attempt To Murder                   | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape Of A Married Person | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Criminal Attempt To Voluntary Manslaughter   | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Cruelty To A Child                           | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Endangerment Of A Child                      | 1            | 0.1%          |
| Incest                                       | 1            | 0.1%          |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>1,105</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 6.3: Leading Domestic-Violence Offence Types, 2025



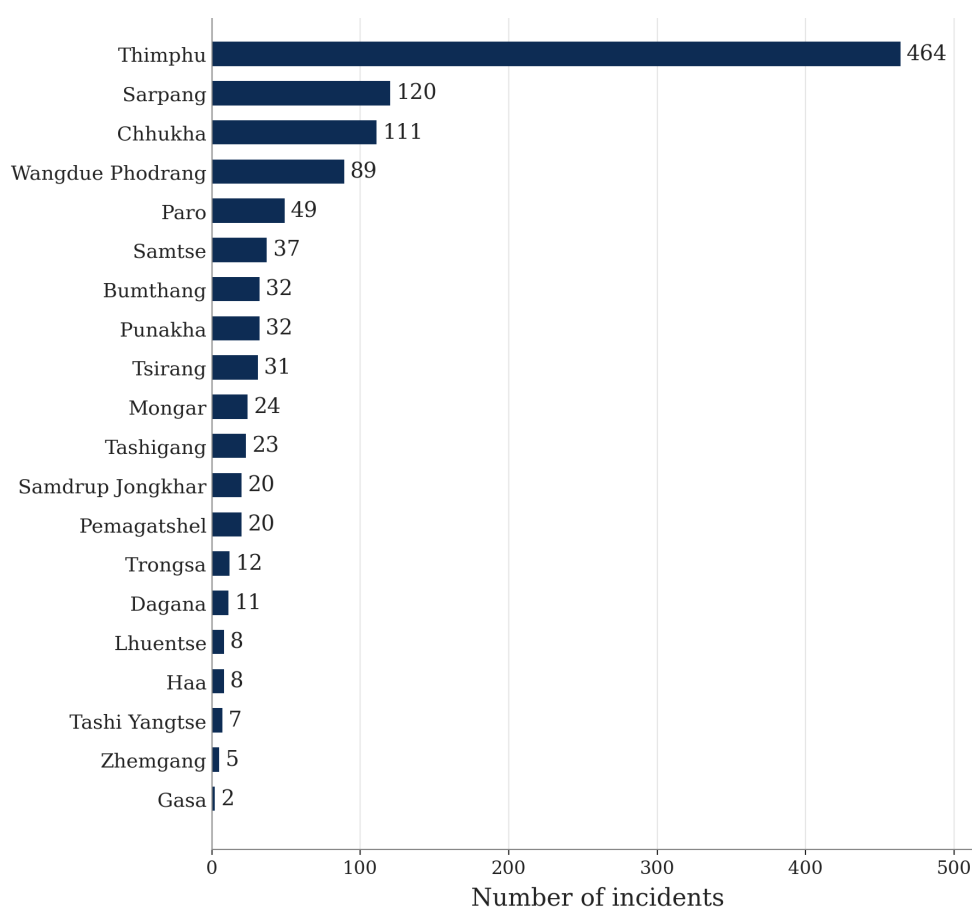
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 6.5 Geographical Distribution by Dzongkhag

The distribution of domestic violence across Bhutan's twenty Dzongkhags in 2025 was markedly concentrated. Thimphu recorded 464 incidents (42.0 per cent of the national total), followed by Sarpang (120; 10.9 per cent) and Chhukha (111; 10.0 per cent). Together, these three Dzongkhags accounted for 62.9 per cent of all recorded domestic violence incidents, indicating that the majority of reported cases were concentrated in a relatively small number of districts. This pattern reflects the combined influence of larger population centres, higher reporting volumes, and greater access to police services in urban and semi-urban areas.

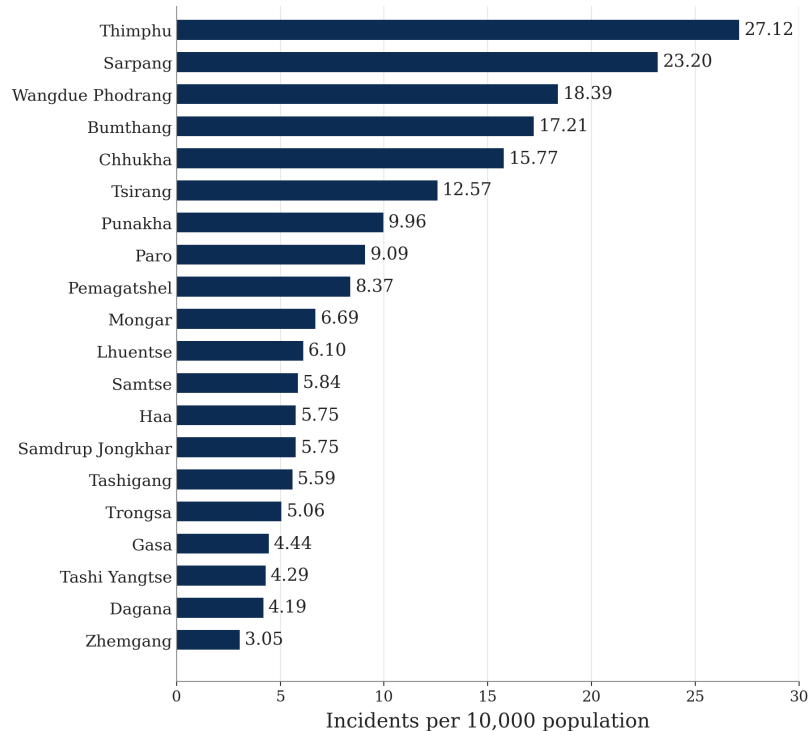
When adjusted for population, the geographical pattern differs somewhat. The national domestic violence rate was 14.09 incidents per 10,000 population, while Thimphu recorded the highest rate at 27.12 per 10,000 population, followed by Sarpang (23.20) and Wangdue Phodrang (18.39). These rates indicate that, even after accounting for differences in population size, domestic violence remained disproportionately concentrated in a small number of Dzongkhags. The corresponding distribution by Police Station is presented in Table A6.3 (Statistical Tables Annex), providing a more detailed view of the spatial distribution of reported domestic violence incidents.

**Figure 6.4:** Domestic-Violence Incidents by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 6.5: Domestic-Violence Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

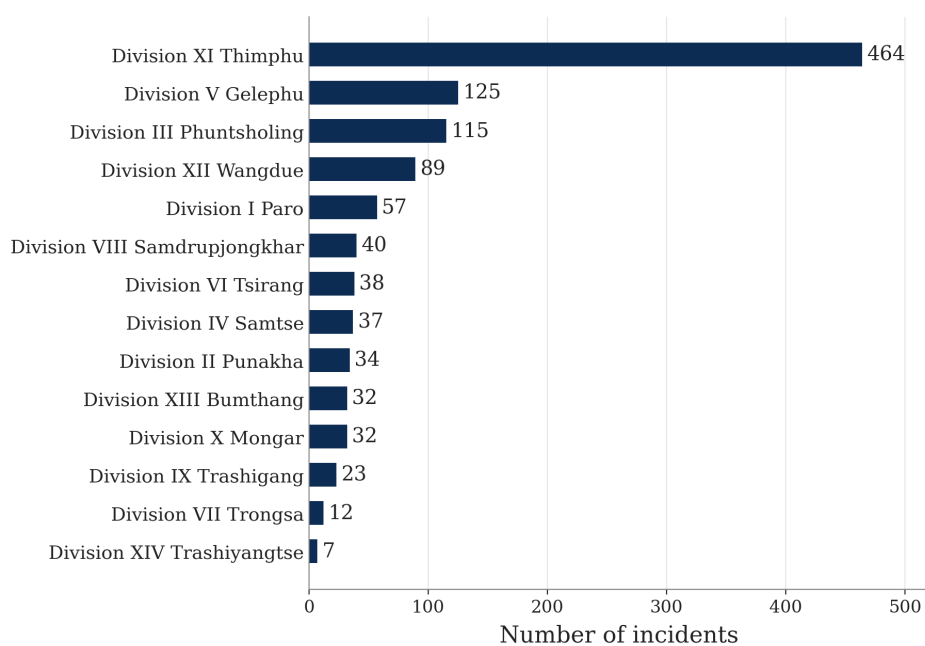


Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 6.6 Distribution by Police Division

At the level of the operational Police Divisions, Division XI (Thimphu) accounted for the largest share of domestic-violence incidents (464; 42.0 per cent), followed by Division V (Gelephu) with 125 incidents (11.3 per cent) and Division III (Phuntsholing) with 115 (10.4 per cent).

Figure 6.6: Domestic-Violence Incidents by Police Division, 2025

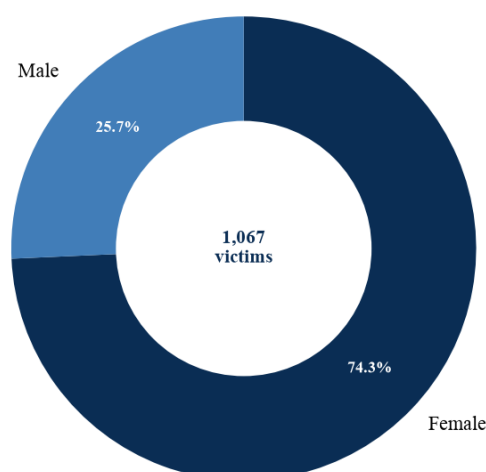


Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 6.7 Demographic Profile of Victims

The domestic-violence incidents recorded in 2025 involved 1,067 identified victims. Victims were overwhelmingly female, as shown in Figure 6.7.

Figure 6.7: Victims of Domestic Violence by Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

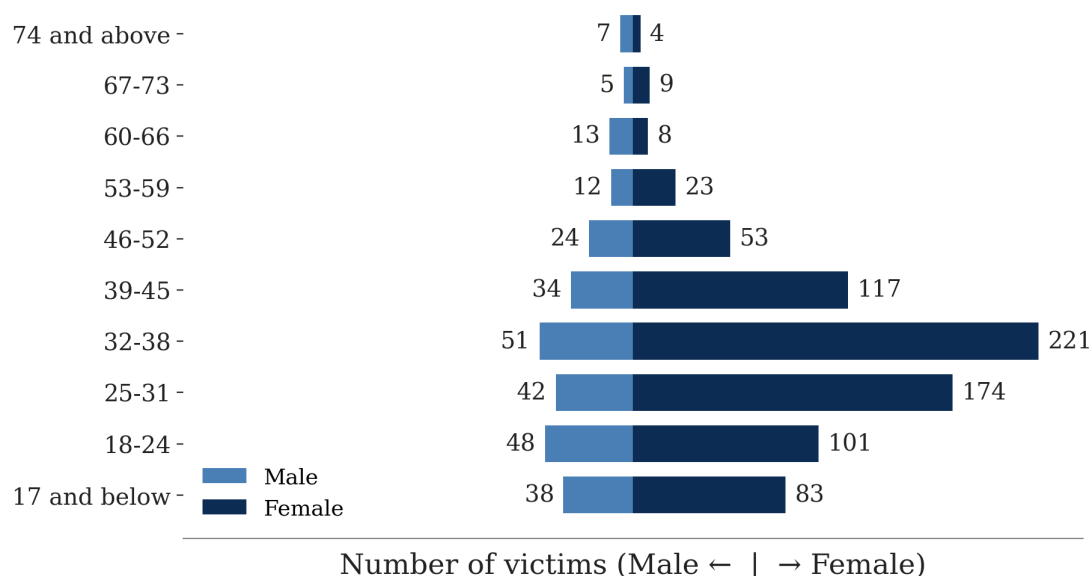
Victimisation was concentrated among adults of working age. As shown in Table 6.7 and Figure 6.8, the 32–38 and 25–31 age groups together accounted for the largest share of victims, while victims aged 17 and below numbered 121, reflecting the exposure of children to violence within the home. In almost every age group female victims outnumbered male victims.

Table 6.7: Victims of Domestic Violence by Age Group and Sex, 2025

| Age group    | Female     | Male       | Total        |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 17 and below | 83         | 38         | 121          |
| 18-24        | 101        | 48         | 149          |
| 25-31        | 174        | 42         | 216          |
| 32-38        | 221        | 51         | 272          |
| 39-45        | 117        | 34         | 151          |
| 46-52        | 53         | 24         | 77           |
| 53-59        | 23         | 12         | 35           |
| 60-66        | 8          | 13         | 21           |
| 67-73        | 9          | 5          | 14           |
| 74 and above | 4          | 7          | 11           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>793</b> | <b>274</b> | <b>1,067</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 6.8: Victims of Domestic Violence by Age Group and Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

The marital status and employment profile of victims are collected only for national citizens; these particulars are not collected for foreign nationals, who are therefore excluded from Table 6.8 and from the employment figures presented below. The marital status of national-citizen victims is presented in Table 6.8 and further reinforces the domestic nature of the violence. Married persons constituted by far the largest group, accounting for 765 victims (72.6%) consistent with the predominance of spousal offenders identified in Section 6.3. Single persons accounted for 201 victims (19.1%), followed by divorced persons (32; 3.0%), those living together (26; 2.5%), persons in a relationship (16; 1.5%), separated persons (8; 0.8%) and widowed persons (6; 0.6%).

Table 6.8: Victims of Domestic Violence by Marital Status (National Citizens), 2025

| Marital status    | Victims | Share  |
|-------------------|---------|--------|
| Married           | 765     | 72.6%  |
| Single            | 201     | 19.1%  |
| Divorced          | 32      | 3.0%   |
| Living together   | 26      | 2.5%   |
| In a relationship | 16      | 1.5%   |
| Separated         | 8       | 0.8%   |
| Widowed           | 6       | 0.6%   |
| Total             | 1,054   | 100.0% |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Covers national citizens only; marital status is not collected for the 13 foreign-national victims.

## 6.8 Temporal Distribution of Incidents

The distribution of domestic violence across the twelve months of 2025 was relatively even, with a modest concentration in the second and third quarters, as shown in Table 6.9 and Figure 6.9. Quarterly totals ranged from 243 incidents in the first quarter (22.0%) to 303 incidents in the third



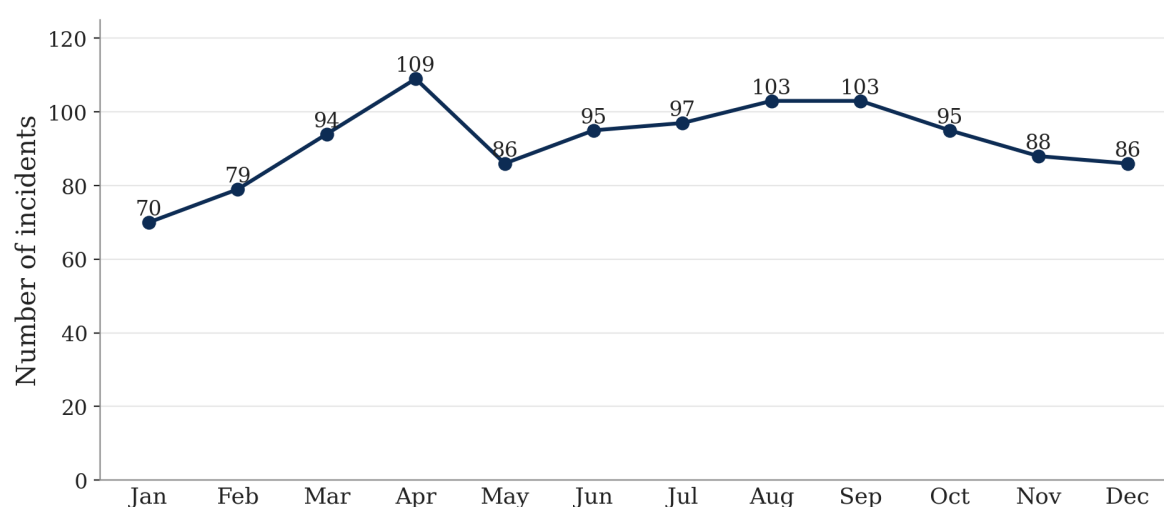
quarter (27.4%). At the monthly level, incidents peaked in April (109 incidents) and were lowest in January (70 incidents). The absence of a pronounced seasonal cycle indicates that domestic violence is a persistent, year-round phenomenon rather than one concentrated in particular periods.

Table 6.9: Quarterly Distribution of Domestic Violence, 2025

| Quarter      | Incidents    | Share         |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Q1 (Jan–Mar) | 243          | 22.0%         |
| Q2 (Apr–Jun) | 290          | 26.2%         |
| Q3 (Jul–Sep) | 303          | 27.4%         |
| Q4 (Oct–Dec) | 269          | 24.3%         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,105</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 6.9: Monthly Distribution of Domestic Violence, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 6.9 Key Analytical Observations

The principal findings of this chapter are summarised below.

- The RBP recorded 1,105 domestic-violence incidents in 2025, that is offences occurring within a domestic relationship as defined by the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013, involving 1,186 identified victims.
- Domestic violence was overwhelmingly physical in character, with physical abuse accounting for 941 incidents (85.2 per cent) of the caseload.
- Domestic violence was predominantly perpetrated by a current or former partner: spousal relationships accounted for 810 incidents (73.3 per cent), and intimate personal relationships for a further 78 (7.1 per cent).
- Victims were predominantly female (74.0% of victims for whom sex was recorded) and concentrated in the 25–45 age range, confirming that domestic violence in Bhutan is a strongly gendered phenomenon. Married persons accounted for 71.0% of national-citizen victims for whom marital status was recorded.

## Chapter 7: Arrests, 2025

This chapter presents an analysis of persons arrested by the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) in 2025. A total of 6,334 persons were taken into custody during the year, and these records, defined by the year of arrest, constitute the analytical universe of this chapter. Each record represents one arrested person; a single criminal case may therefore be associated with more than one arrested person.

Persons arrested in 2025 include individuals taken into custody in connection with cases registered in earlier years. Of the 6,334 persons arrested during the year, 6,238 (98.5 per cent) related to cases registered in 2025, while 96 persons (1.5 per cent) related to cases registered between 2019 and 2024, as shown in Table 7.1. The distribution of arrests by year of case registration is presented below.

Table 7.1: Persons Arrested in 2025 by Year of Case Registration

| Year of case registration | Persons arrested | Per cent |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------|
| 2019                      | 1                | 0.0%     |
| 2020                      | 1                | 0.0%     |
| 2021                      | 2                | 0.0%     |
| 2022                      | 9                | 0.1%     |
| 2023                      | 10               | 0.2%     |
| 2024                      | 73               | 1.2%     |
| 2025                      | 6,238            | 98.5%    |
| Total                     | 6,334            | 100.0%   |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Persons arrested are classified by the principal offence recorded against them at the time of arrest. The demographic profile of arrested persons is presented by age group, sex, marital status, employment status and nationality. Marital status and employment status are recorded only for national citizens; these attributes are not collected for foreign citizens, and the corresponding tables are therefore based on the 6,194 national citizens arrested in 2025. Where a particular attribute could not be established, it is recorded as “Unknown”. Population-adjusted rates are expressed per 10,000 population using 2025 projections. Data on justice outcomes are addressed in section 7.9.

### 7.1 Persons Arrested by Offence Category

Of the 6,334 persons arrested in 2025, drug-related offences accounted for the largest share, with 3,143 persons (49.6 per cent). Acts against the person followed with 1,926 persons (30.4 per cent), and property and financial crimes with 715 persons (11.3 per cent). Public order and other offences accounted for 357 persons (5.6 per cent) and sexual offences for 193 persons (3.0 per cent).

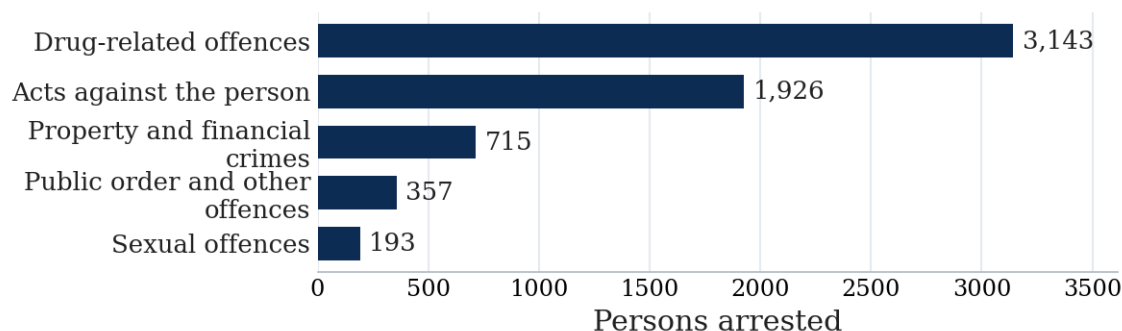
Table 7.2: Persons Arrested by Offence Category, 2025

| Offence category              | Persons arrested | Per cent |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Drug-related offences         | 3,143            | 49.6%    |
| Acts against the person       | 1,926            | 30.4%    |
| Property and financial crimes | 715              | 11.3%    |

|                                 |              |               |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Public order and other offences | 357          | 5.6%          |
| Sexual offences                 | 193          | 3.0%          |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>6,334</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 7.1: Persons Arrested by Offence Category, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 7.2 Age Profile of Persons Arrested

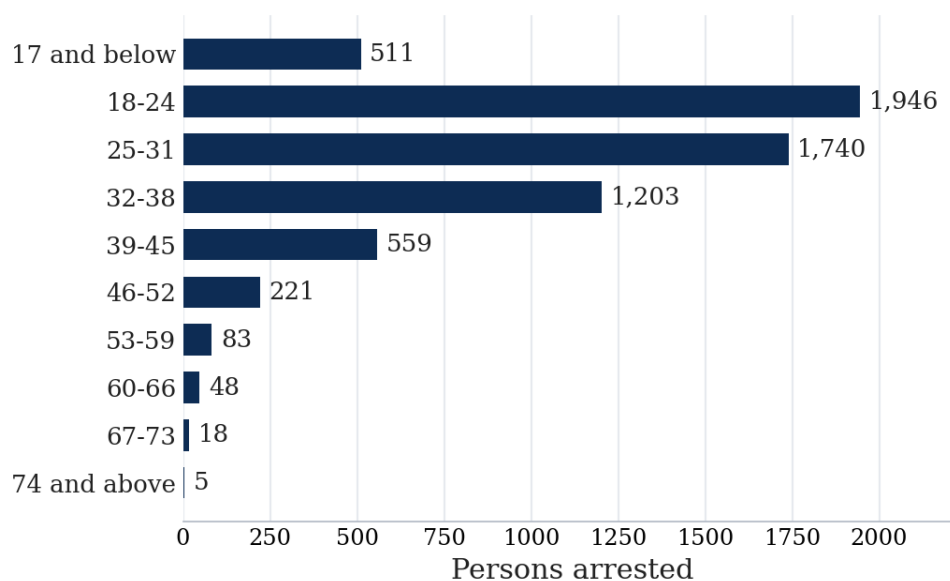
The age profile of arrested persons was strongly concentrated among young adults. Persons aged 18–24 accounted for the largest group, with 1,946 persons (30.7 per cent), followed by those aged 25–31, with 1,740 persons (27.5 per cent). Taken together, persons aged 18–31 accounted for 3,686 arrests, or 58.2 per cent of the national total, the single most significant demographic feature of the 2025 arrest data. A further 511 persons (8.1 per cent) were aged 17 and below.

Table 7.3: Persons Arrested by Age Group, 2025

| Age group    | Persons arrested | Per cent      |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 17 and below | 511              | 8.1%          |
| 18-24        | 1,946            | 30.7%         |
| 25-31        | 1,740            | 27.5%         |
| 32-38        | 1,203            | 19.0%         |
| 39-45        | 559              | 8.8%          |
| 46-52        | 221              | 3.5%          |
| 53-59        | 83               | 1.3%          |
| 60-66        | 48               | 0.8%          |
| 67-73        | 18               | 0.3%          |
| 74 and above | 5                | 0.1%          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6,334</b>     | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

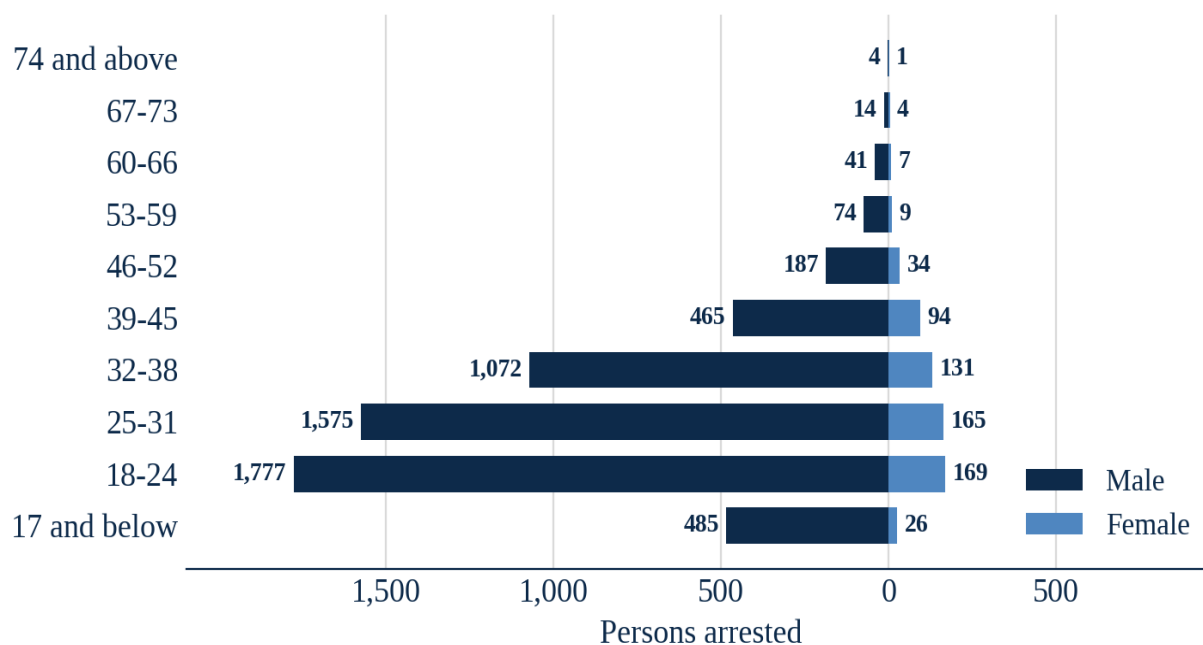
Figure 7.2: Persons Arrested by Age Group, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Disaggregated by sex, the concentration of arrests among young adult males is particularly pronounced, as shown in Figure 7.3. The high proportion of substance-abuse arrests among the young is a notable feature of the data: of the 2,553 persons arrested for substance-abuse offences in 2025, 1,099 (43.0 per cent) were aged 18–24 and a further 282 were aged 17 and below.

Figure 7.3: Persons Arrested by Age Group and Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 7.3 Sex of Persons Arrested

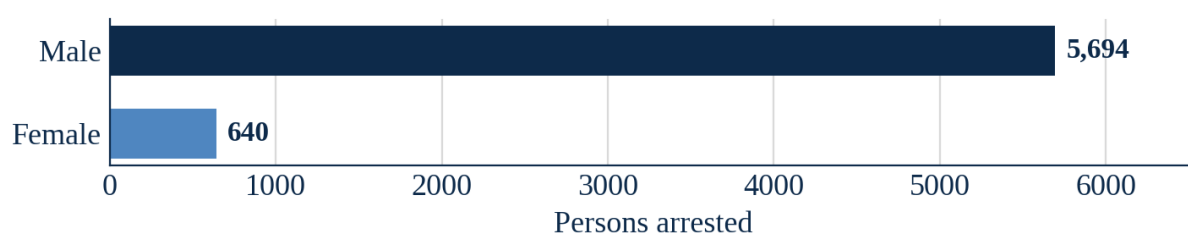
Arrests were overwhelmingly of male persons. Of the 6,334 persons arrested in 2025, 5,694 (89.9 per cent) were male and 640 (10.1 per cent) were female.

Table 7.4: Persons Arrested by Sex, 2025

| Sex    | Persons arrested | Per cent |
|--------|------------------|----------|
| Male   | 5,694            | 89.9%    |
| Female | 640              | 10.1%    |
| Total  | 6,334            | 100.0%   |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 7.4: Persons Arrested by Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 7.4 Marital Status of Persons Arrested

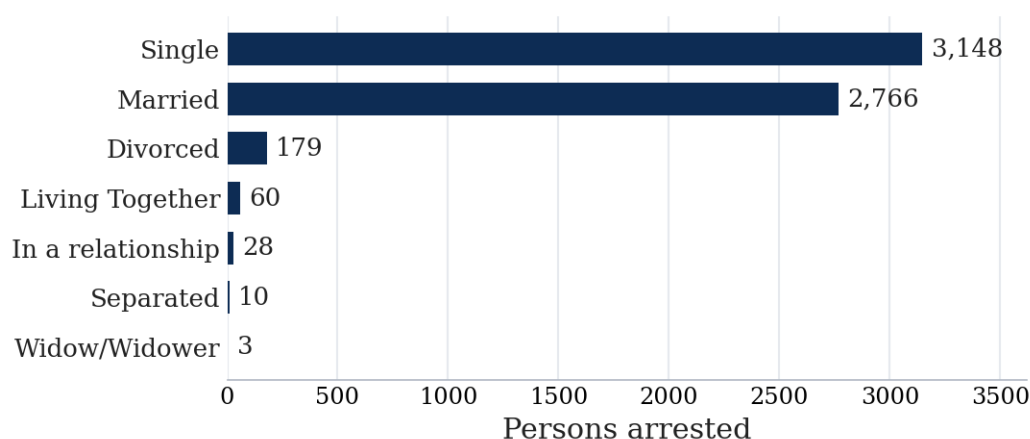
Marital status is recorded only for national citizens. Among the 6,194 national citizens arrested in 2025, 3,148 (50.8 per cent) were recorded as single and 2,766 (44.7 per cent) as married. Divorced persons accounted for 179 arrests (2.9 per cent).

Table 7.5: Persons Arrested by Marital Status (National Citizens), 2025

| Marital status    | Persons arrested | Per cent |
|-------------------|------------------|----------|
| Single            | 3,148            | 50.8%    |
| Married           | 2,766            | 44.7%    |
| Divorced          | 179              | 2.9%     |
| Living Together   | 60               | 1.0%     |
| In a relationship | 28               | 0.5%     |
| Separated         | 10               | 0.2%     |
| Widow/Widower     | 3                | 0.0%     |
| Total             | 6,194            | 100.0%   |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Based on the 6,194 national citizens arrested in 2025; marital status is not collected for foreign citizens.

Figure 7.5: Persons Arrested by Marital Status (National Citizens), 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 7.5 Employment Status and Nationality

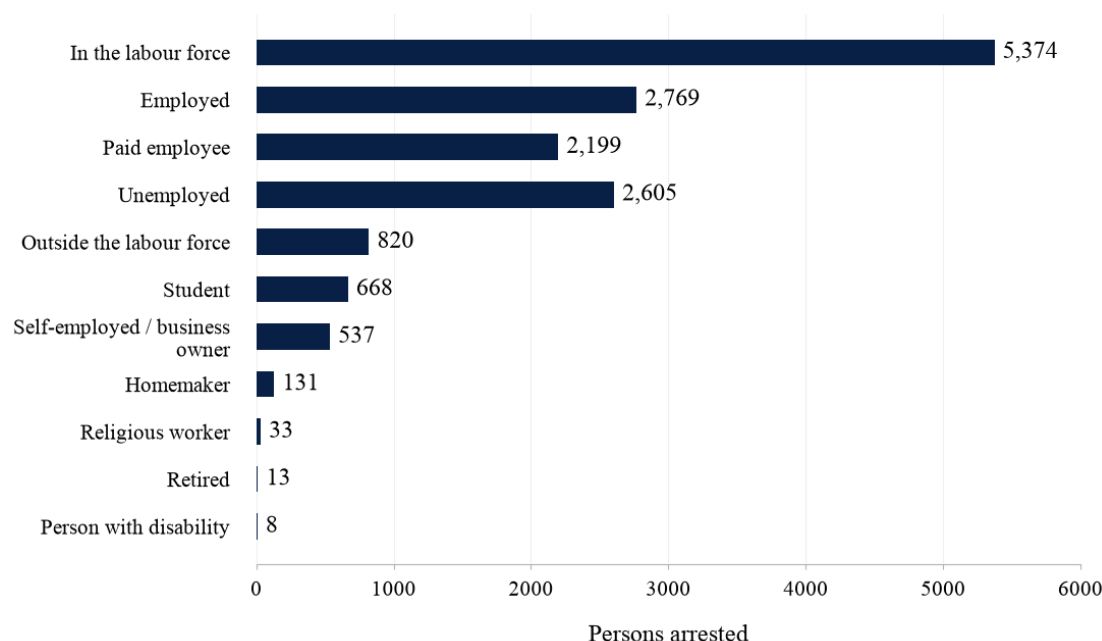
Employment status is recorded only for national citizens and is classified here according to the labour-force framework of the International Labour Organization (ILO), under which persons are grouped as being in the labour force, comprising the employed and the unemployed, or outside the labour force. Among the 6,194 national citizens arrested in 2025, 5,374 (86.8 per cent) were in the labour force. Of these, 2,769 persons (44.7 per cent) were employed, encompassing paid employees, the self-employed and persons engaged in business, and religious workers, while 2,605 persons (42.1 per cent) were unemployed. A further 820 persons (13.2 per cent) were outside the labour force, principally students.

Table 7.6: Persons Arrested by Labour-Force Status (National Citizens), 2025

| Employment / labour-force status | Persons arrested | Per cent      |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| <b>In the labour force</b>       | <b>5,374</b>     | <b>86.80%</b> |
| Employed                         | 2,769            | 44.70%        |
| Paid employee                    | 2,199            | 35.40%        |
| Self-employed / business owner   | 537              | 8.70%         |
| Religious worker                 | 33               | 0.50%         |
| Unemployed                       | 2,605            | 42.10%        |
| <b>Outside the labour force</b>  | <b>820</b>       | <b>13.20%</b> |
| Student                          | 668              | 10.80%        |
| Homemaker                        | 131              | 2.10%         |
| Retired                          | 13               | 0.20%         |
| Person with disability           | 8                | 0.10%         |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Based on the 6,194 national citizens arrested in 2025; employment status is not collected for foreign citizens.

Figure 7.6: Persons Arrested by Employment Category (National Citizens), 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

By nationality, the overwhelming majority of persons arrested were Bhutanese nationals. National citizens accounted for 6,194 arrests (97.8 per cent), while foreign citizens accounted for 140 arrests (2.2 per cent).

Table 7.7: Persons Arrested by Nationality, 2025

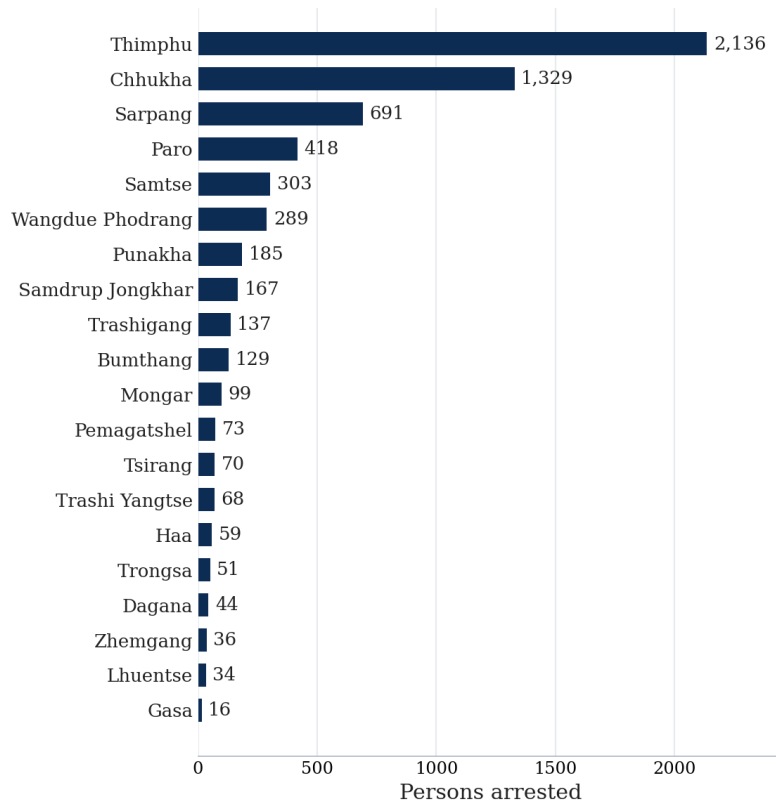
| Nationality      | Persons arrested | Per cent |
|------------------|------------------|----------|
| National Citizen | 6,194            | 97.8%    |
| Foreign Citizen  | 140              | 2.2%     |
| Total            | 6,334            | 100.0%   |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 7.6 Geographical Distribution by Dzongkhag

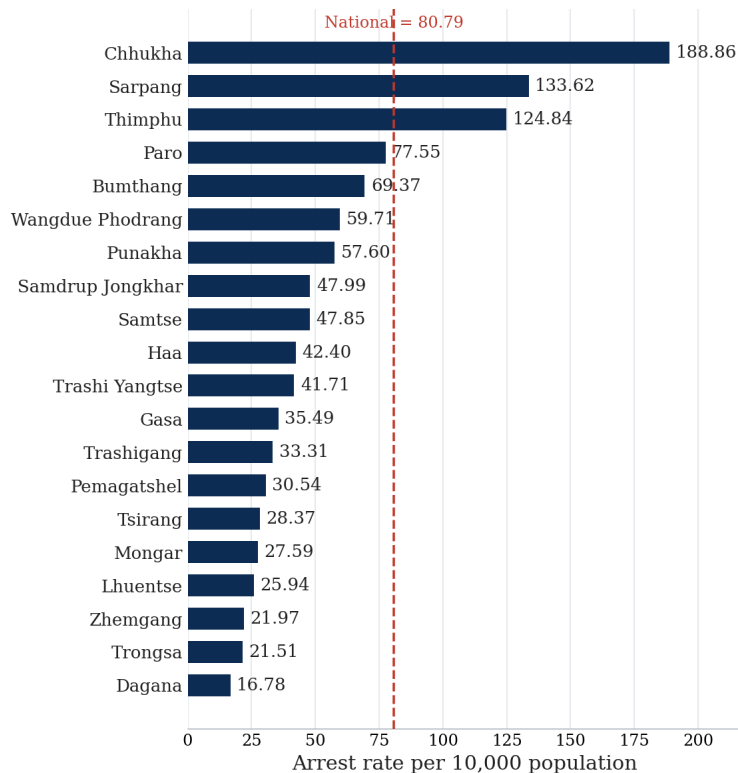
Arrests were geographically concentrated in the western and southern Dzongkhags. Thimphu recorded the highest number of arrests, with 2,136 persons (33.7 per cent of the national total), followed by Chhukha, with 1,329 persons (21.0 per cent), and Sarpang, with 691 persons (10.9 per cent). Adjusted for population, Chhukha recorded the highest arrest rate at 188.86 persons arrested per 10,000 population, followed by Sarpang (133.62) and Thimphu (124.84). The national arrest rate was 80.79 persons per 10,000 population. The corresponding distributions by Police Division and Police Station are presented in Tables A7.3 and A7.4 (Statistical Tables Annex).

Figure 7.7: Persons Arrested by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 7.8: Arrest Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Rates are computed using 2025 population projections.



## 7.7 Seasonal Distribution

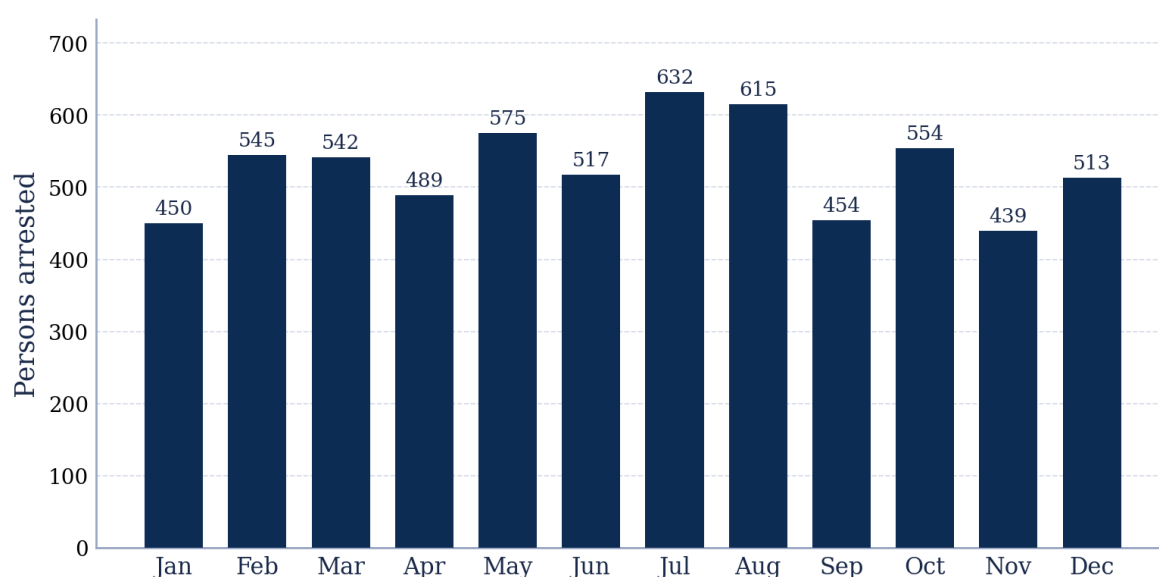
The distribution of arrests across the year was relatively even, with a modest peak in the third quarter. The third quarter (July–September) recorded the highest volume, with 1,701 arrests (26.9 per cent), while the remaining three quarters each accounted for between 23.8 and 25.0 per cent of arrests. At the monthly level, July (632 arrests) and August (615 arrests) recorded the highest counts.

Table 7.8: Quarterly Distribution of Persons Arrested, 2025

| Quarter      | Persons arrested | Per cent |
|--------------|------------------|----------|
| Q1 (Jan–Mar) | 1,537            | 24.3%    |
| Q2 (Apr–Jun) | 1,581            | 25.0%    |
| Q3 (Jul–Sep) | 1,701            | 26.9%    |
| Q4 (Oct–Dec) | 1,506            | 23.8%    |
| Total        | 6,325            | 100.0%   |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Excludes 9 records for which the date of arrest was not available.

Figure 7.9: Monthly Distribution of Persons Arrested, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 7.9 Key Analytical Observations

The principal findings of this chapter are summarised below.

- The RBP arrested 6,334 persons in 2025; 96 of these arrests (1.5 per cent) related to cases registered in earlier years.
- Drug-related offences accounted for the largest share of arrests, with 3,143 persons (49.6 per cent), followed by acts against the person, with 1,926 persons (30.4 per cent).

- The age profile of arrested persons was strongly concentrated among young adults: persons aged 18–31 accounted for 3,686 arrests, or 58.2 per cent of the national total, the most significant demographic finding of the year.
- Substance-abuse arrests were concentrated among the young, with 1,099 of 2,553 such arrests (43.0 per cent) involving persons aged 18–24 and a further 282 involving persons aged 17 and below.
- Arrests were overwhelmingly of male persons (89.9 per cent) and of Bhutanese nationals (97.8 per cent).
- Among national citizens, 86.8 per cent of those arrested were in the labour force; the unemployed alone accounted for 42.1 per cent of arrested national citizens.
- Arrests were geographically concentrated, with Thimphu and Chhukha together accounting for 54.7 per cent of all arrests; adjusted for population, Chhukha recorded the highest arrest rate at 188.86 persons per 10,000 population.
- The distribution of arrests across the year was relatively even, with a modest peak in the third quarter (26.9 per cent of arrests).

## Chapter 8: Public Safety, 2025

This chapter presents an analysis of the public-safety functions discharged by the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) in 2025 that fall outside the domain of criminal investigation. Beyond the prevention and detection of crime, the RBP plays a central role in safeguarding life, tracing missing persons and responding to non-criminal incidents such as sudden, unnatural and accidental deaths. The chapter is presented in two parts. Part A examines the 155 missing-person cases reported in 2025, including their resolution outcomes, the time taken to trace missing persons, the demographic profile of those reported missing, and their geographical and temporal distribution. Part B examines the 254 victims of non-criminal incidents recorded in 2025, encompassing deaths by suicide, suicide attempts, and a range of accidental, natural and other unnatural deaths. In accordance with international guidance on the reporting of suicide, including that of the World Health Organization, suicide statistics are presented in aggregate and in respectful terms, and information on methods is not presented in detail.

### 8.1 Missing Persons Reported and Resolution Outcomes

In 2025 the RBP recorded 155 missing-person, equivalent to a rate of 1.98 per 10,000 population. The great majority were resolved successfully. As shown in Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1, 127 missing persons (81.9%) were subsequently traced alive, while 8 (5.2%) were located deceased. At the close of the reporting period, 20 cases (12.9%) remained unresolved, with the person still missing.

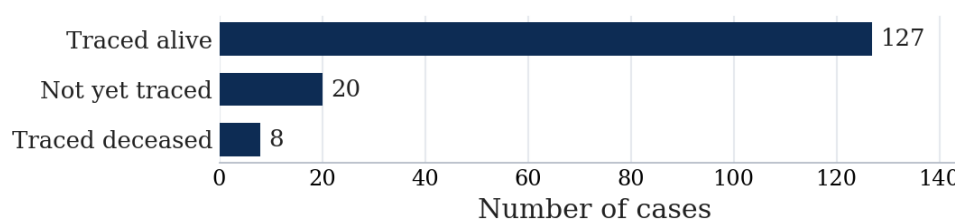
Table 8.1: Missing Persons by Resolution Outcome, 2025

(As of June 30, 2026)

| Resolution outcome | Cases      | Share         |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| Traced alive       | 127        | 81.9%         |
| Traced deceased    | 8          | 5.2%          |
| Not yet traced     | 20         | 12.9%         |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>155</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 8.1: Missing Persons by Resolution Outcome, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 8.2 Time Taken to Trace Missing Persons

The speed with which missing persons are located is a key measure of the effectiveness of the public-safety response. On this basis, missing persons were most often found very quickly: half of

all traced persons were located within one day, and the median time to trace was 2 days. As shown in Table 8.2 and Figure 8.2, 39 missing persons (28.9%) were traced on the same day they were reported, and 81.5% were traced within seven days. A small minority took considerably longer: 10 cases (7.5%) were resolved only after more than 30 days.

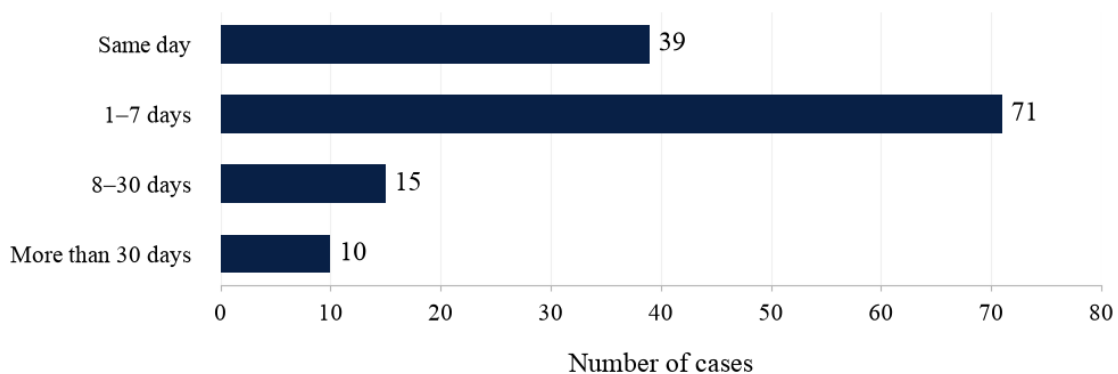
The time taken to trace a person varied most clearly by outcome. Cases that ended with the person being traced alive were resolved very rapidly (a median of 1 day), whereas the small number that ended in the discovery of a deceased person took substantially longer (a median of 6 days, and a mean of 11.4 days), reflecting the extended search operations associated with the most serious outcomes. A further 20 persons remained missing at the close of the reporting period and are therefore not included in the timing analysis.

Table 8.2: Missing Persons by Time Taken to Trace, 2025

| Time taken to trace | Cases      | Share          |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| Same day            | 39         | 28.90%         |
| 1–7 days            | 71         | 52.60%         |
| 8–30 days           | 15         | 11.10%         |
| More than 30 days   | 10         | 7.40%          |
| <b>Total traced</b> | <b>135</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 8.2: Missing Persons by Time Taken to Trace, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 8.3 Demographic Profile of Missing Persons

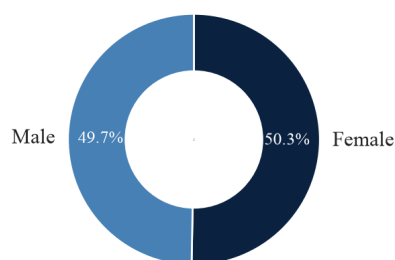
Missing persons were distributed almost evenly by sex, with 78 females (50.3%) and 77 males (49.7%), as shown in Figure 8.3. The most striking feature of the age profile, presented in Table 8.3 and Figure 8.4, is the predominance of minors: 58 missing persons (37.4%) were aged 17 and below, making children and adolescents by far the largest group among missing persons. This concentration underscores the importance of child-safeguarding and school-based awareness measures within the wider public-safety response.

Table 8.3: Missing Persons by Age Group and Sex, 2025

| Age group    | Female    | Male      | Total      |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 17 and below | 37        | 21        | 58         |
| 18-24        | 13        | 11        | 24         |
| 25-31        | 6         | 5         | 11         |
| 32-38        | 9         | 8         | 17         |
| 39-45        | 4         | 5         | 9          |
| 46-52        | 5         | 6         | 11         |
| 53-59        | 1         | 6         | 7          |
| 60-66        | 0         | 2         | 2          |
| 67-73        | 1         | 6         | 7          |
| 74 and above | 2         | 7         | 9          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>78</b> | <b>77</b> | <b>155</b> |

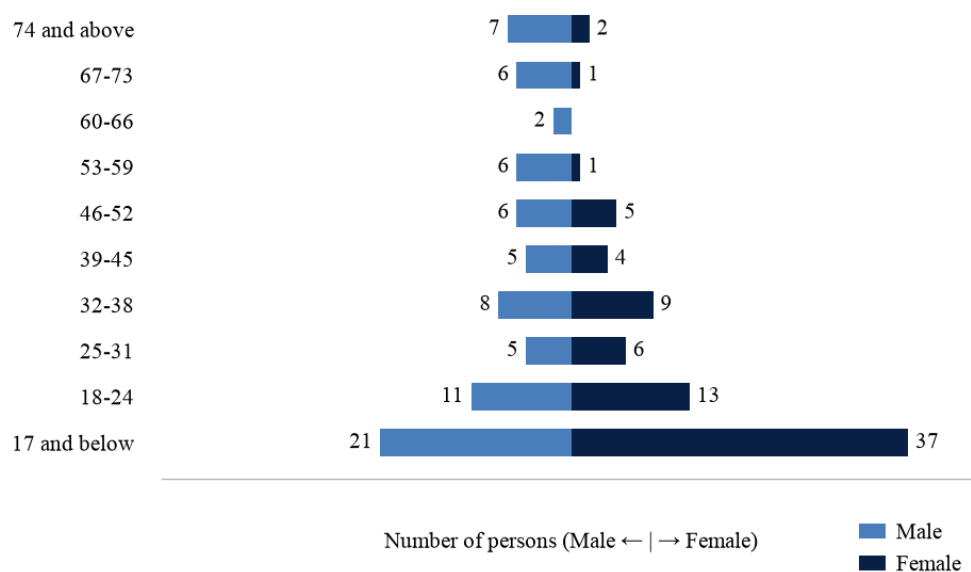
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 8.3: Missing Persons by Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 8.4: Missing Persons by Age Group and Sex, 2025

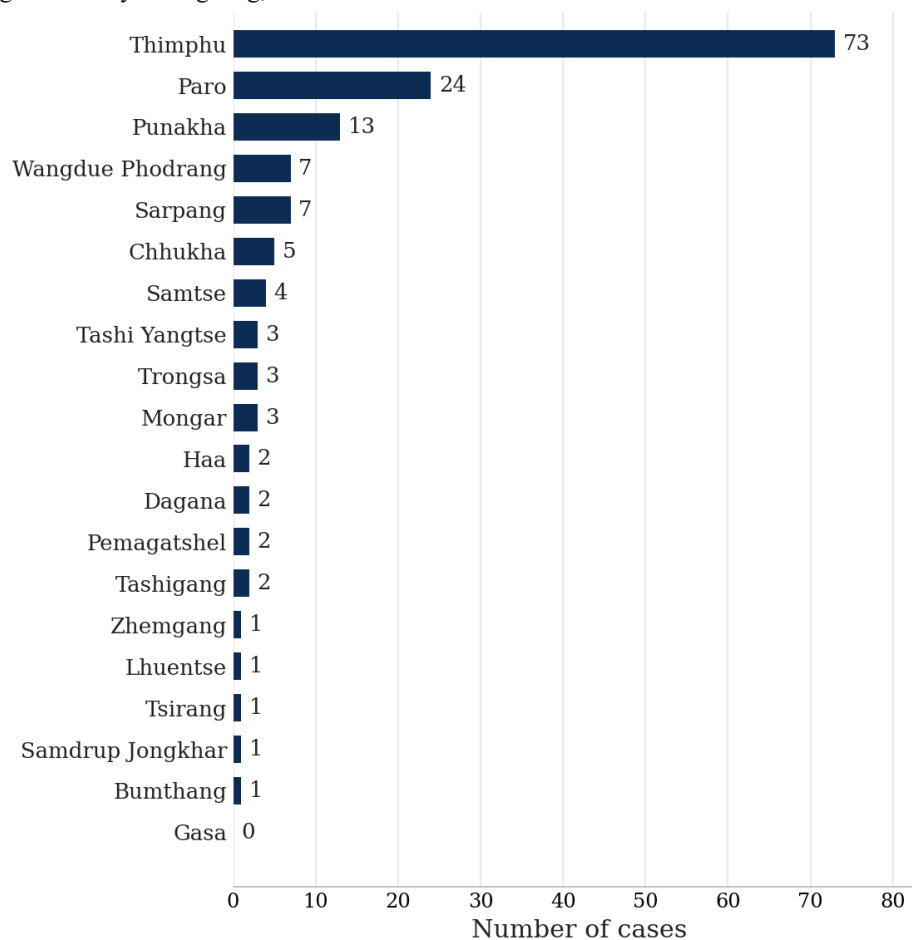


Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 8.4 Geographical Distribution of Missing Persons

The geographical distribution of missing-person cases was heavily concentrated in the western urban Dzongkhags. Thimphu alone accounted for 73 cases (47.1% of the national total), followed by Paro (24 cases) and Punakha (13 cases), as shown in Table A8.1 (Statistical Tables Annex) and Figure 8.5. This pattern is consistent with the concentration of population and internal migration in the Thimphu–Paro corridor. The distribution of missing-person cases by Police Station is presented in Table A8.5 (Statistical Tables Annex).

Figure 8.5: Missing Persons by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 8.5 Temporal Distribution of Missing Persons

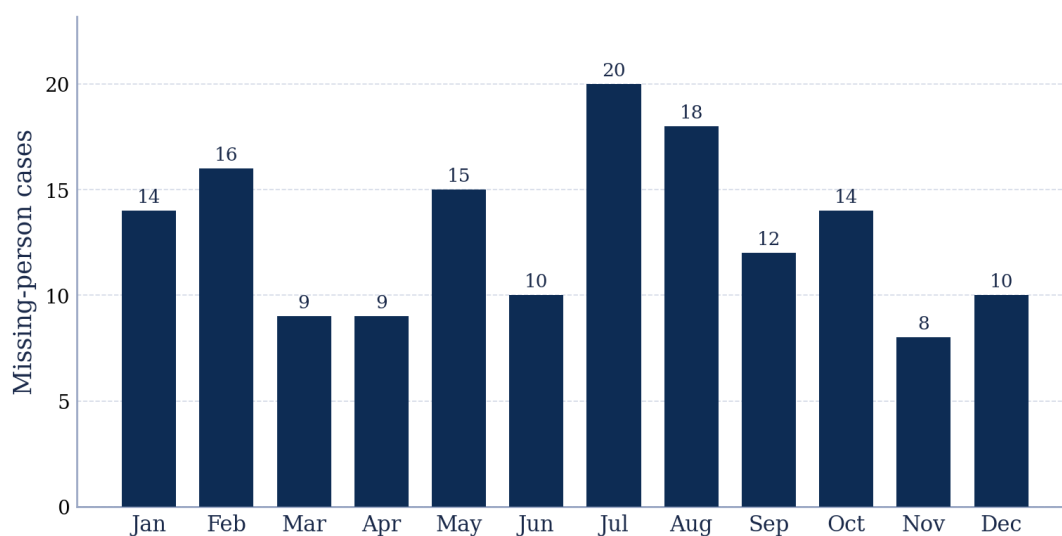
The reporting of missing persons was distributed across the year with a modest concentration in the second and third quarters, as shown in Table 8.4 and Figure 8.6. Reports peaked in July (20 cases) and were lowest in November (8 cases). The mild mid-year concentration is consistent with the school calendar and the summer travel.

Table 8.4: Quarterly Distribution of Missing-Person Cases, 2025

| Quarter      | Cases      | Share         |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Q1 (Jan–Mar) | 39         | 25.2%         |
| Q2 (Apr–Jun) | 34         | 21.9%         |
| Q3 (Jul–Sep) | 50         | 32.3%         |
| Q4 (Oct–Dec) | 32         | 20.6%         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>155</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 8.6: Monthly Distribution of Missing-Person Cases, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 8.6 Non-Criminal Incidents by Classification

In 2025 the RBP recorded 254 victims of non-criminal incidents, equivalent to a rate of 3.24 per 10,000 population. As shown in Table 8.5 and Figure 8.7, deaths by suicide constituted the single largest category, accounting for 105 victims (41.3%), followed by suicide attempts (38; 15.0%). Among unintentional and accidental incidents, drowning (24 deaths), accidental falls (20 deaths) and alcohol-related unintentional deaths (14 deaths) were the most frequently recorded. Taken together, the 216 incidents involving a death, that is, all recorded non-criminal incidents other than the 38 non-fatal suicide attempts, illustrate the breadth of the RBP's role in responding to sudden and unnatural death.

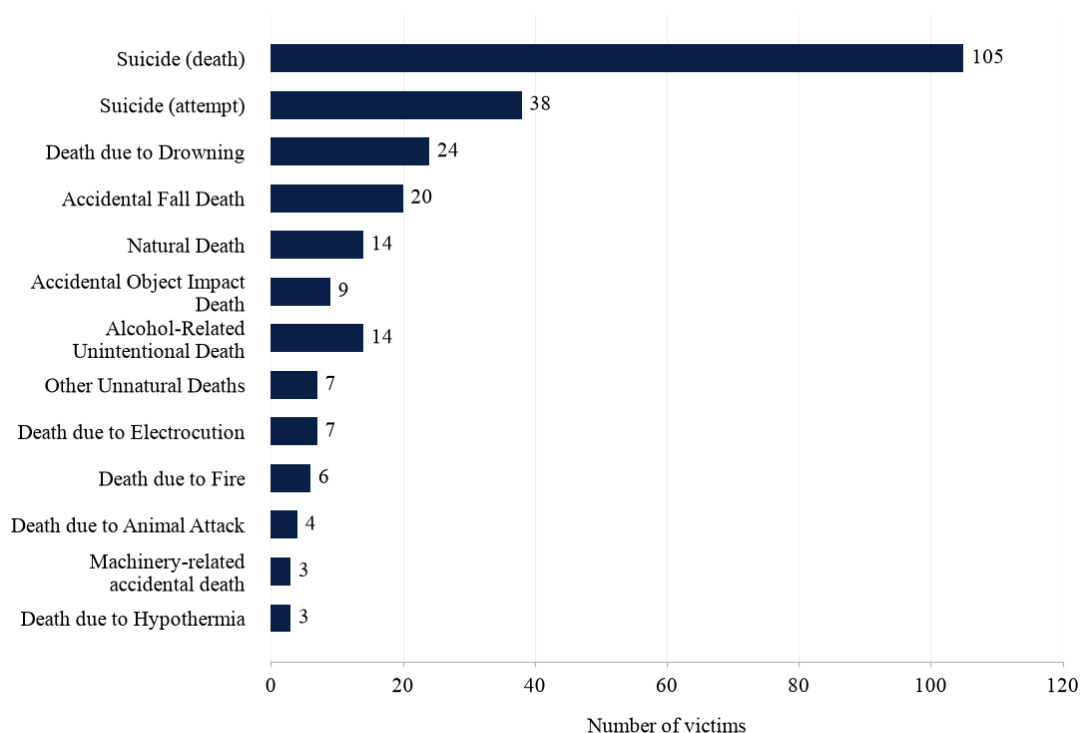
Table 8.5: Non-Criminal Incidents by Classification, 2025

| Classification                      | Victims | Share |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Suicide (death)                     | 105     | 41.3% |
| Suicide (attempt)                   | 38      | 15.0% |
| Death due to Drowning               | 24      | 9.4%  |
| Accidental Fall Death               | 20      | 7.9%  |
| Alcohol-Related Unintentional Death | 14      | 5.5%  |
| Natural Death                       | 14      | 5.5%  |

| Classification                     | Victims    | Share         |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Accidental Object Impact Death     | 9          | 3.5%          |
| Death due to Electrocution         | 7          | 2.8%          |
| Other Unnatural Deaths             | 7          | 2.8%          |
| Death due to Fire                  | 6          | 2.4%          |
| Death due to Animal Attack         | 4          | 1.6%          |
| Death due to Hypothermia           | 3          | 1.2%          |
| Machinery-related accidental death | 3          | 1.2%          |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>254</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 8.7: Non-Criminal Incidents by Classification, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 8.7 Deaths by Suicide

Deaths by suicide accounted for 105 of the non-criminal incidents recorded in 2025, equivalent to a rate of 1.34 per 10,000 population, alongside 38 recorded suicide attempts. As shown in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.8, deaths by suicide were markedly more common among males, who accounted for 74 deaths (70.5%) compared with 31 among females (29.5%), a male-to-female ratio of approximately 2.4 to 1. This pronounced male excess is consistent with patterns observed internationally. By age, deaths by suicide were concentrated among young and working-age adults, with the 18–24 and 25–31 age groups together forming the largest share.

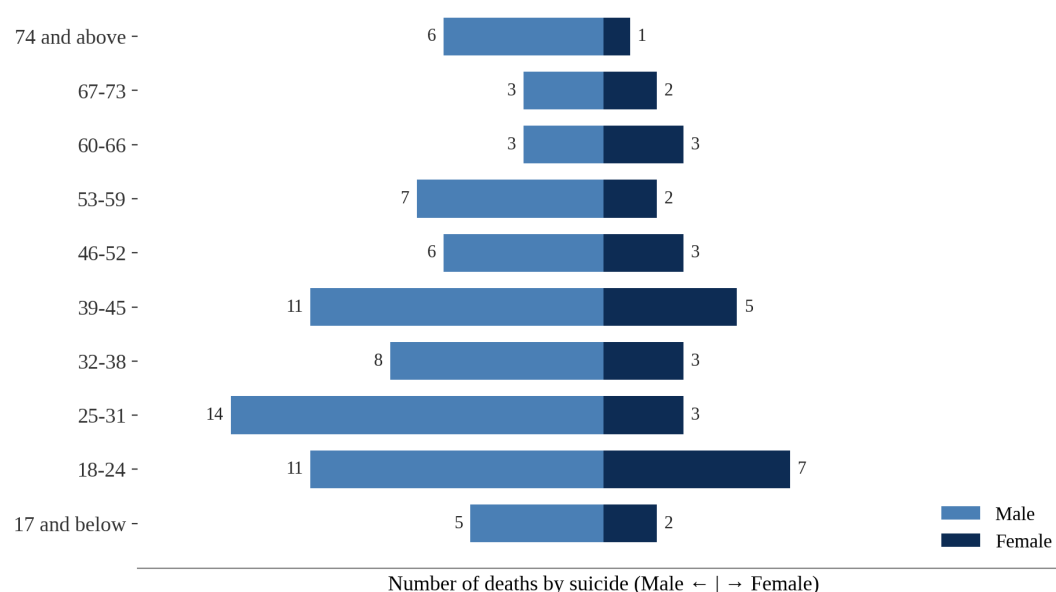


Table 8.6: Deaths by Suicide by Sex, 2025

| Sex          | Deaths by suicide | Share         |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Female       | 31                | 29.5%         |
| Male         | 74                | 70.5%         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>105</b>        | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). The national rate of death by suicide was 1.34 per 10,000 population.

Figure 8.8: Deaths by Suicide by Age Group and Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

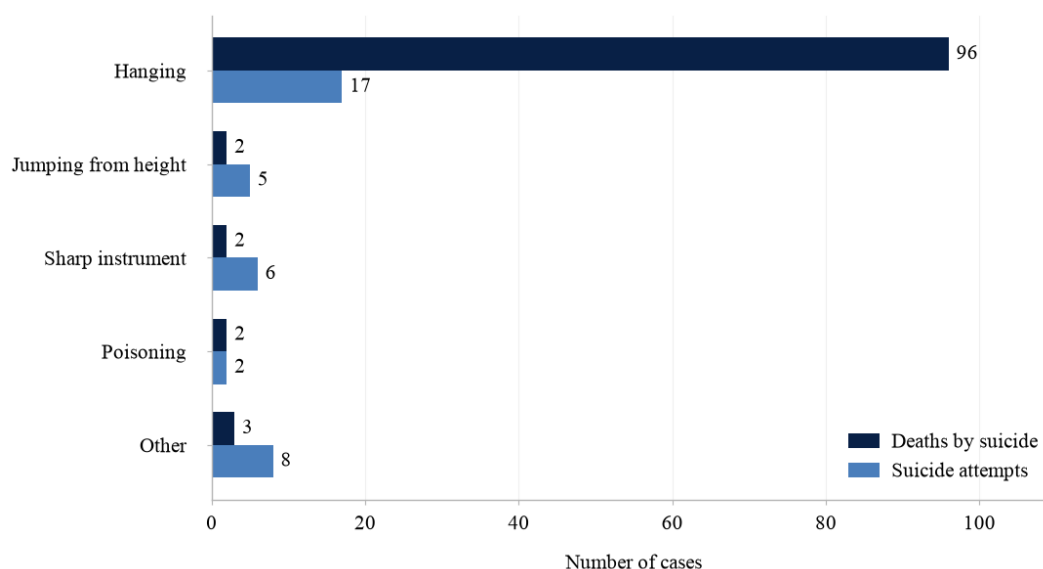
The means used, presented in aggregate in Table 8.7 and Figure 8.9, differed markedly between fatal and non-fatal cases. Among the 105 deaths by suicide, a single method (Hanging) predominated, accounting for 96 deaths (91.4 per cent); all other means were individually rare. Among the 38 suicide attempts the pattern was more varied, with the same leading method accounting for 17 cases (44.7 per cent), followed by sharp instruments, jumping from height, and other means. The greater lethality of the predominant method is consistent with its far higher share among deaths than among attempts. In accordance with international guidance on the reporting of suicide, methods are presented only in aggregate and are not described in detail.

Table 8.7: Deaths by Suicide and Suicide Attempts by Method, 2025

| Method              | Deaths by suicide | Suicide attempts |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Hanging             | 96                | 17               |
| Jumping from height | 2                 | 5                |
| Sharp instrument    | 2                 | 6                |
| Poisoning           | 2                 | 2                |
| Other               | 3                 | 8                |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>105</b>        | <b>38</b>        |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 8.9: Deaths by Suicide and Suicide Attempts by Method, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

*If you or someone you know is experiencing emotional distress or thoughts of suicide, support is available. Individuals can contact the PEMA Secretariat helpline at 1098, which operates as a 24/7 service providing counselling, psychological support, and referral to appropriate care.*

## 8.8 Other Unnatural and Accidental Deaths

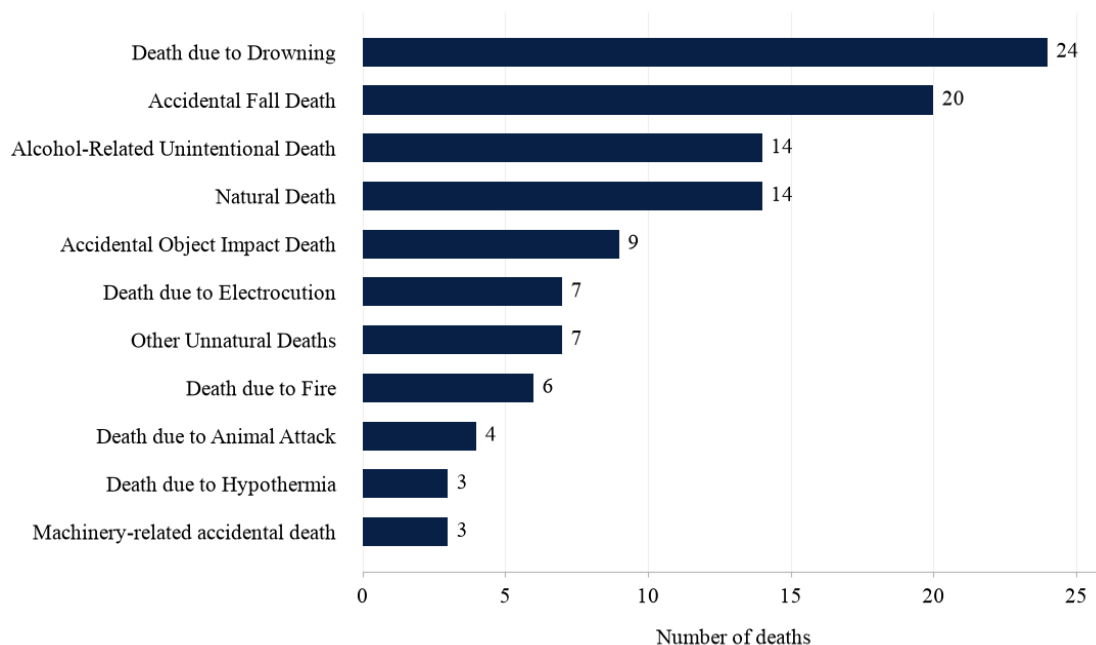
Setting aside deaths by suicide and non-fatal suicide attempts, a further 111 deaths arising from accidental, natural and other unnatural causes were recorded in 2025, as shown in Table 8.8 and Figure 8.10. Drowning was the leading cause, accounting for 24 deaths (21.6% of this group), followed by accidental falls (20 deaths) and alcohol-related unintentional deaths (14 deaths). Deaths attributed to electrocution, fire, animal attacks, hypothermia and machinery, while individually infrequent, together point to a range of environmental and occupational hazards relevant to public-safety planning.

Table 8.8: Other Unnatural and Accidental Deaths by Cause, 2025

| Cause of death                      | Deaths     | Share         |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Death due to Drowning               | 24         | 21.6%         |
| Accidental Fall Death               | 20         | 18.0%         |
| Alcohol-Related Unintentional Death | 14         | 12.6%         |
| Natural Death                       | 14         | 12.6%         |
| Accidental Object Impact Death      | 9          | 8.1%          |
| Death due to Electrocution          | 7          | 6.3%          |
| Other Unnatural Deaths              | 7          | 6.3%          |
| Death due to Fire                   | 6          | 5.4%          |
| Death due to Animal Attack          | 4          | 3.6%          |
| Death due to Hypothermia            | 3          | 2.7%          |
| Machinery-related accidental death  | 3          | 2.7%          |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>111</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Excludes deaths by suicide and non-fatal suicide attempts.

Figure 8.10: Other Unnatural and Accidental Deaths by Cause, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 8.9 Demographic Profile of Non-Criminal Incident Victims

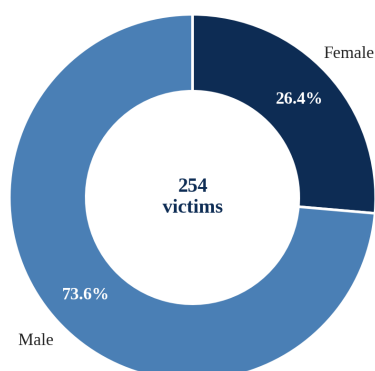
The victims of non-criminal incidents were predominantly male, accounting for 187 victims (73.6%) compared with 67 females (26.4%), as shown in Figure 8.11. This male predominance is driven both by deaths by suicide and by accidental deaths associated with outdoor, occupational and alcohol-related activity. By age, victimisation was concentrated among working-age adults, with the 25–31, 32–38 and 39–45 age groups forming the largest cohorts, as presented in Table 8.9 and Figure 8.12.

Table 8.9: Non-Criminal Incident Victims by Age Group and Sex, 2025

| Age group    | Female    | Male       | Total      |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 17 and below | 3         | 10         | 13         |
| 18-24        | 10        | 22         | 32         |
| 25-31        | 12        | 36         | 48         |
| 32-38        | 6         | 31         | 37         |
| 39-45        | 12        | 25         | 37         |
| 46-52        | 8         | 15         | 23         |
| 53-59        | 5         | 19         | 24         |
| 60-66        | 6         | 7          | 13         |
| 67-73        | 3         | 10         | 13         |
| 74 and above | 2         | 12         | 14         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>187</b> | <b>254</b> |

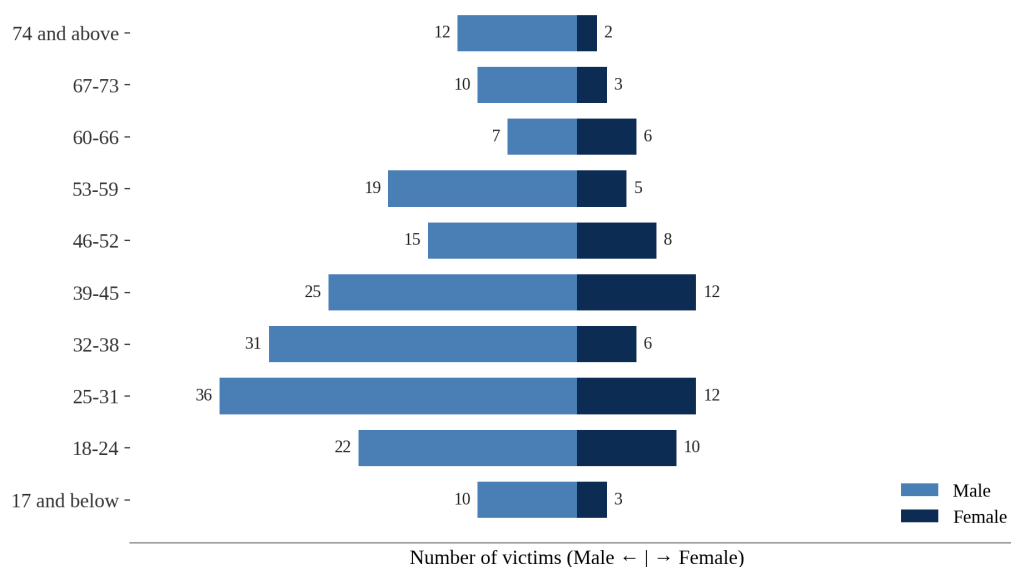
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 8.11: Non-Criminal Incident Victims by Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 8.12: Non-Criminal Incident Victims by Age Group and Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

The marital status of victims is presented in Table 8.10. Married persons constituted the largest group, accounting for 143 victims (56.3%) of those for whom marital status was recorded.

Table 8.10: Non-Criminal Incident Victims by Marital Status, 2025

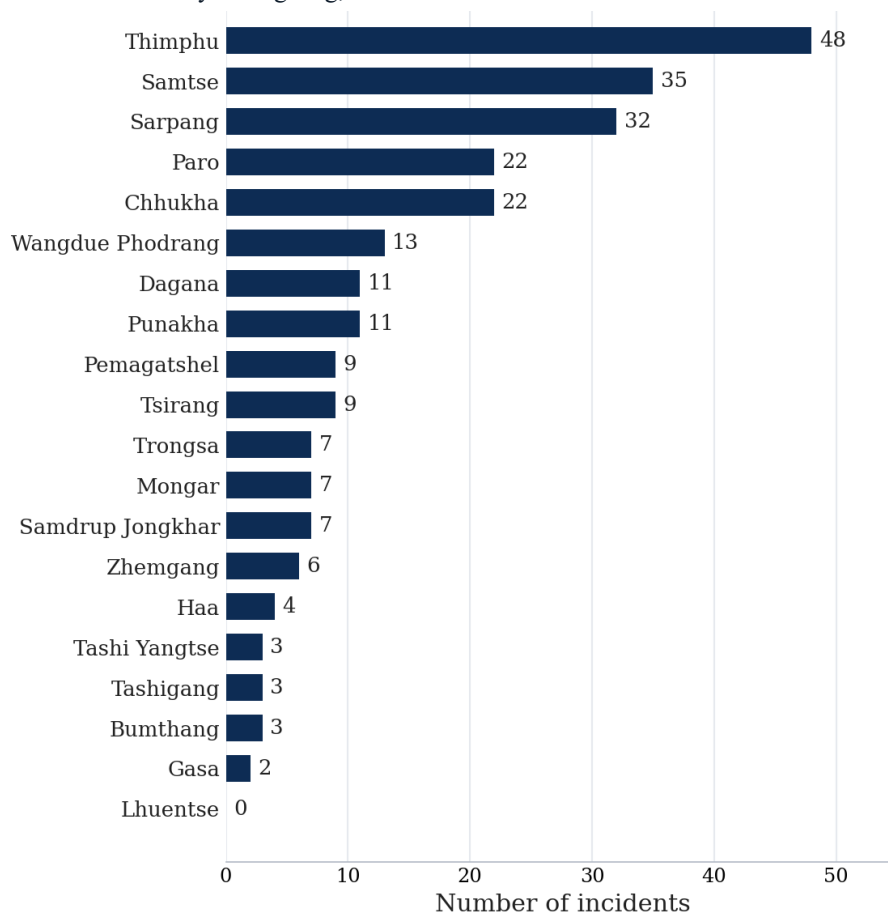
| Marital status  | Victims    | Share          |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| Married         | 143        | 56.30%         |
| Single          | 73         | 28.70%         |
| Divorced        | 27         | 10.60%         |
| Widowed         | 7          | 2.80%          |
| Living together | 3          | 1.20%          |
| Separated       | 1          | 0.40%          |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>254</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 8.10 Geographical and Temporal Distribution of Non-Criminal Incidents

The geographical distribution of non-criminal incidents differs from that of crime. While Thimphu recorded the largest absolute number of incidents (48), the highest population-adjusted rates were observed in the southern Dzongkhags, with Sarpang (6.19 per 10,000), Samtse (5.53) and Chhukha (3.13) recording rates above the national average of 3.24 per 10,000 population, as shown in Table A8.2 (Statistical Tables Annex) and Figure 8.13. This pattern reflects the influence of border-area demographics, industrial and construction activity, and riverine terrain. Distributions of non-criminal incidents by Police Station are presented in Table A8.6 (Statistical Tables Annex).

Figure 8.13: Non-Criminal Incidents by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

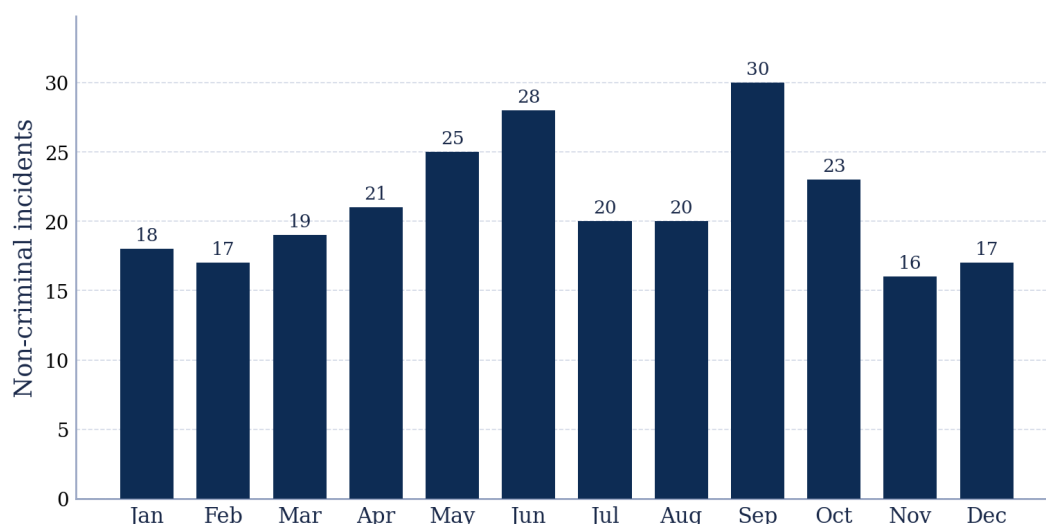
Across the year, non-criminal incidents were concentrated in the warmer months, peaking in September (30 incidents) and lowest in November (16 incidents), as shown in Table 8.11 and Figure 8.14. The mid-year concentration is consistent with the monsoon season and heightened exposure to drowning, falls and outdoor hazards.

Table 8.11: Quarterly Distribution of Non-Criminal Incidents, 2025

| Quarter      | Incidents  | Share         |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Q1 (Jan–Mar) | 54         | 21.3%         |
| Q2 (Apr–Jun) | 74         | 29.1%         |
| Q3 (Jul–Sep) | 70         | 27.6%         |
| Q4 (Oct–Dec) | 56         | 22.0%         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>254</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 8.14: Monthly Distribution of Non-Criminal Incidents, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 8.11 Key Analytical Observations

The principal findings of this chapter are summarised below.

- The RBP recorded 155 missing-person cases in 2025 (1.98 per 10,000 population). 81.9% were traced alive and 5.2% located deceased, while 12.9% remained outstanding at the close of the year.
- Missing persons were most often traced quickly: 28.9% were found on the same day and 81.5% within seven days, with a median of one day. Cases traced alive were resolved far faster (median one day) than the few located deceased (median 6 days); 20 persons remained missing at year-end.
- Minors aged 17 and below constituted 37.4% of all missing persons, the single largest group, highlighting child safeguarding as a public-safety priority. Missing-person were heavily concentrated in Thimphu (47.1%).
- The RBP recorded 254 victims of non-criminal incidents (3.24 per 10,000 population), of which deaths by suicide were the largest category (105 deaths), alongside 38 suicide attempts.

- The national rate of death by suicide was 1.34 per 10,000 population. Deaths by suicide were markedly more common among males (approximately 2.4 to 1) and concentrated among young and working-age adults. A single method predominated among deaths (91.4 per cent), whereas the means used in non-fatal attempts were more varied.
- Among deaths not related to suicide, drowning (24 deaths), accidental falls (20 deaths) and alcohol-related unintentional deaths were the leading causes, pointing to environmental, occupational and alcohol-related hazards.
- Non-criminal incidents were more frequent in the southern Dzongkhags on a population-adjusted basis and were concentrated in the warmer, monsoon months, indicating clear opportunities for seasonally targeted prevention.

## Chapter 9: Road Safety, 2025

This chapter presents an analysis of road traffic accidents and their human cost recorded by the Royal Bhutan Police (RBP) in 2025. Road safety is a core public-safety responsibility of the RBP, encompassing the investigation of motor vehicle accidents, the enforcement of traffic law, and the recording of the resulting deaths and injuries. In 2025 the RBP recorded 1,448 road traffic accidents. Of these, 493 were casualty accidents involving death or injury, 76 fatal and 417 injury accidents, while the remaining 955 resulted in property damage only. The chapter first provides an overview of the total accident caseload, and then focuses in depth on casualty accidents and the 881 casualties they produced, 103 persons killed and 778 injured, analysing their causes, the road users affected, their demographic profile, and their geographical and temporal distribution. Throughout, accidents are counted once even where several casualties arose from a single accident, whereas casualties are counted individually.

### 9.1 Road Traffic Accidents: Overview

The 1,448 road traffic accidents recorded in 2025 were dominated by single-vehicle accidents and two-vehicle collisions. As shown in Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1, single-vehicle accidents accounted for 674 accidents (46.5%) and two-vehicle collisions for 562 (38.8%), together comprising more than four-fifths of all accidents. Collisions involving pedestrians (55 accidents) and hit-and-run cases (47) made up a smaller but road-safety-critical share. The most frequently recorded probable contributory factors across all accidents were not having proper control over the vehicle (313 accidents), drunk driving (260) and not keeping left (118), while light vehicles were involved in the great majority of cases.

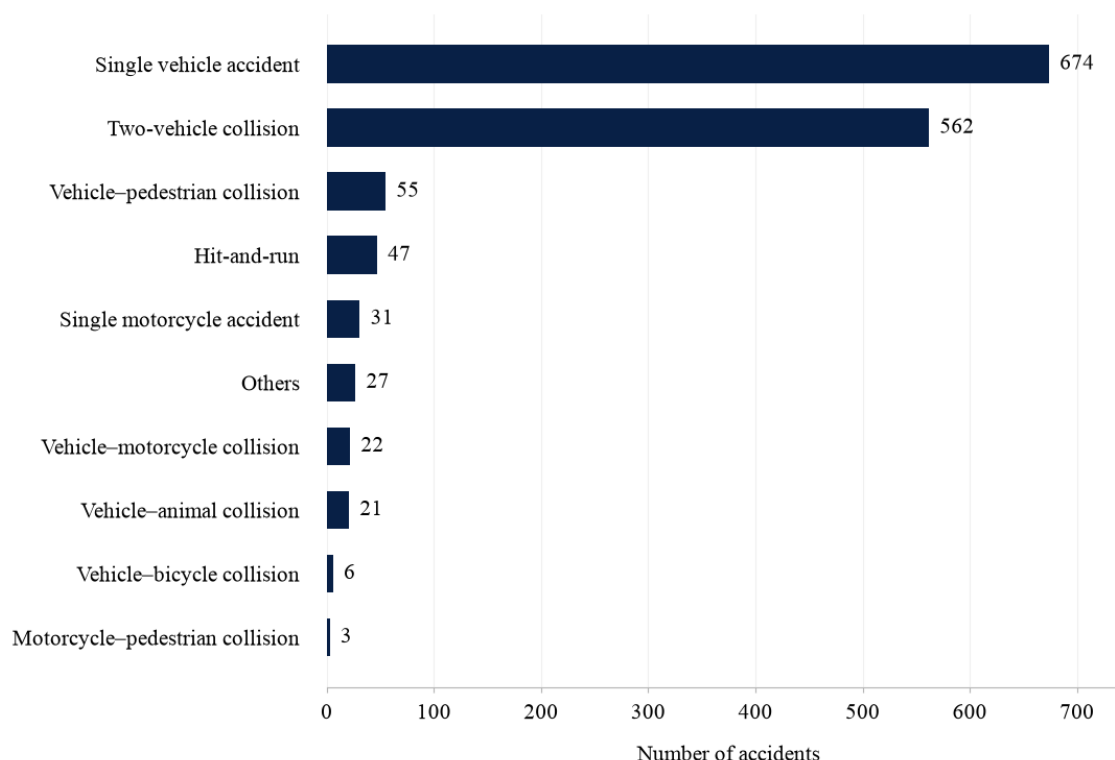
Table 9.1: Road Traffic Accidents by Type, 2025

| Accident type                   | Accidents    | Share          |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Single vehicle accident         | 674          | 46.50%         |
| Two-vehicle collision           | 562          | 38.80%         |
| Vehicle–pedestrian collision    | 55           | 3.80%          |
| Hit-and-run                     | 47           | 3.20%          |
| Single motorcycle accident      | 31           | 2.10%          |
| Others                          | 27           | 1.90%          |
| Vehicle–motorcycle collision    | 22           | 1.50%          |
| Vehicle–animal collision        | 21           | 1.50%          |
| Vehicle–bicycle collision       | 6            | 0.40%          |
| Motorcycle–pedestrian collision | 3            | 0.20%          |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>1,448</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).



Figure 9.1: Road Traffic Accidents by Type, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 9.2 Accident Severity and Casualties

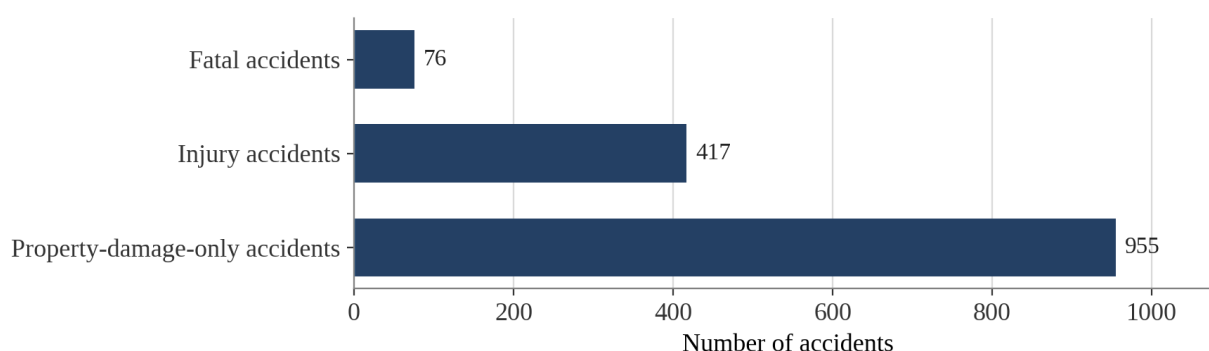
Classifying accidents by their most severe outcome reveals that most road traffic accidents did not result in casualties. As shown in Table 9.2 and Figure 9.2, 76 accidents (5.2%) were fatal and 417 (28.8%) resulted in injury, while 955 (66.0%) caused property damage only. These 493 casualty accidents produced 881 casualties in total: 103 persons were killed and 778 were injured. This corresponds to a road traffic fatality rate of 1.31 deaths per 10,000 population and a casualty rate of 11.24 injury per 10,000 population. On average each casualty accident produced 1.79 casualties, and 11.7 of every 100 casualties died of their injuries.

Table 9.2: Road Traffic Accidents by Severity, 2025

| Accident severity              | Accidents    | Share         |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Fatal accidents                | 76           | 5.2%          |
| Injury accidents               | 417          | 28.8%         |
| Property-damage-only accidents | 955          | 66.0%         |
| <b>Total accidents</b>         | <b>1,448</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Casualty accidents produced 103 deaths and 778 injuries. An accident is classified as fatal where at least one person died.

Figure 9.2: Road Traffic Accidents by Severity, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

### 9.3 Causes of Casualty Accidents

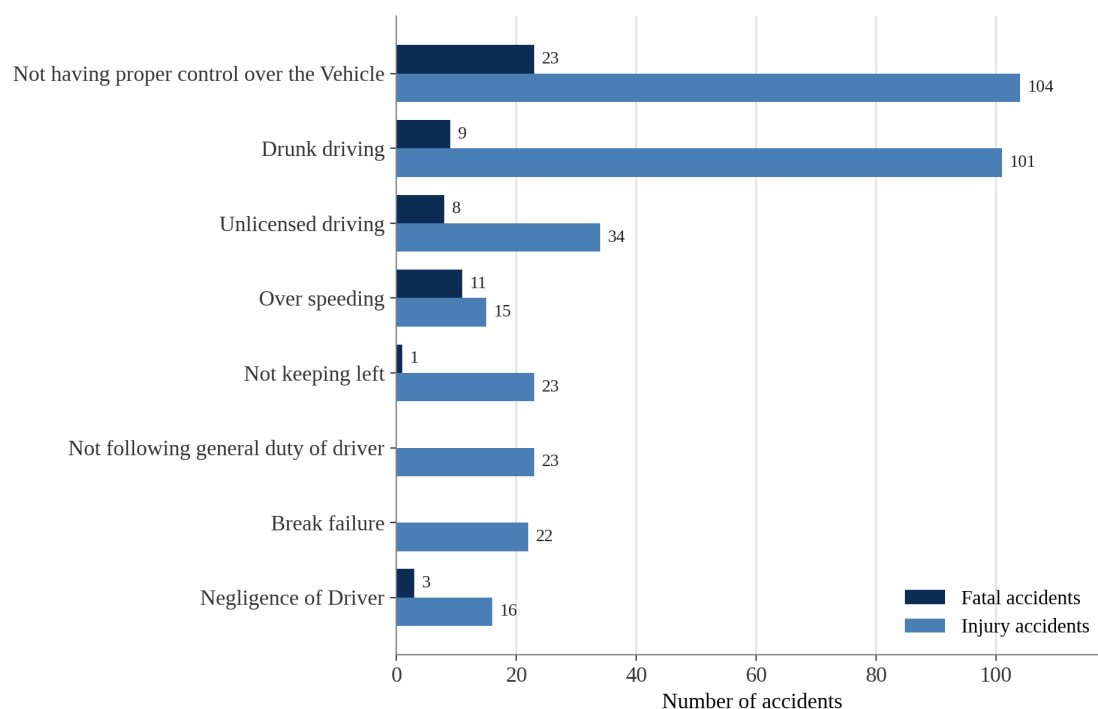
The probable contributory causes of casualty accidents, presented separately for fatal and injury accidents in Table 9.3 and Figure 9.3, point clearly to human behaviour rather than road or vehicle condition as the principal risk. Loss of proper control over the vehicle and drunk driving were the two leading causes of both fatal and injury accidents. Drunk driving alone was recorded in 9 fatal and 101 injury accidents. Notably, over-speeding and unlicensed driving accounted for a disproportionately larger share of fatal than of injury accidents, underscoring the heightened lethality of excessive speed. The predominance of behavioural causes indicates that enforcement, licensing and public-awareness measures offer the greatest scope for reducing road trauma.

Table 9.3: Casualty Accidents by Cause and Severity, 2025

| Cause of accident                          | Fatal accidents | Injury accidents |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Not having proper control over the Vehicle | 23              | 104              |
| Drunk driving                              | 9               | 101              |
| Unlicensed driving                         | 8               | 34               |
| Over speeding                              | 11              | 15               |
| Not keeping left                           | 1               | 23               |
| Not following general duty of driver       | 0               | 23               |
| Break failure                              | 0               | 22               |
| Negligence of Driver                       | 3               | 16               |
| Sleep-deprived driving                     | 5               | 10               |
| Not giving right of way                    | 0               | 10               |
| Other and unspecified causes               | 16              | 59               |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>76</b>       | <b>417</b>       |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 9.3: Leading Causes of Casualty Accidents by Severity, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 9.4 Casualties by Road-User Type

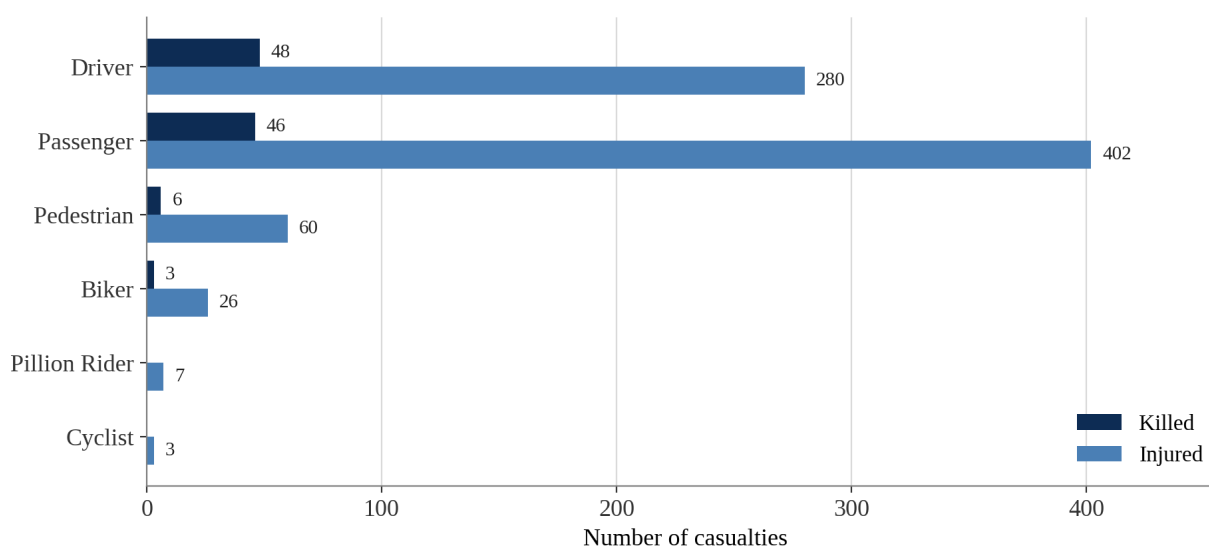
The 881 road casualties are disaggregated by road-user type in Table 9.4 and Figure 9.4. Vehicle occupants bore the overwhelming majority of the burden: passengers accounted for 448 casualties (50.9%) and drivers for 328 (37.2%). Vulnerable road users, pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists and pillion riders, accounted for 105 casualties (11.9%); although fewer in number, they are exposed to a disproportionate risk of serious injury given the absence of vehicle protection. Among those killed, drivers (48) and passengers (46) again predominated, with 6 pedestrian deaths recorded.

Table 9.4: Road Casualties by Road-User Type and Outcome, 2025

| Road-user type | Killed     | Injured    | Total casualties |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| Driver         | 48         | 280        | 328              |
| Passenger      | 46         | 402        | 448              |
| Pedestrian     | 6          | 60         | 66               |
| Biker          | 3          | 26         | 29               |
| Pillion Rider  | 0          | 7          | 7                |
| Cyclist        | 0          | 3          | 3                |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>103</b> | <b>778</b> | <b>881</b>       |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Counts are at the casualty (victim) level.

Figure 9.4: Road Casualties by Road-User Type and Outcome, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 9.5 Demographic Profile of Casualties

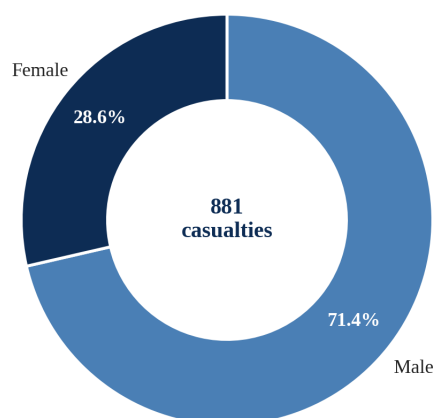
Road casualties were predominantly male, with 629 male casualties (71.4%) compared with 252 female (28.6%), as shown in Figure 9.5. This male over-representation reflects higher male exposure as drivers and riders. By age, casualties were concentrated among young and working-age adults: the 25–31 and 32–38 age groups formed the largest cohorts, as presented in Table 9.5 and Figure 9.6. Children aged 17 and below nonetheless accounted for 135 casualties, a significant share reflecting their exposure as passengers and pedestrians.

Table 9.5: Road Casualties by Age Group and Sex, 2025

| Age group    | Female     | Male       | Total      |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 17 and below | 49         | 86         | 135        |
| 18-24        | 28         | 96         | 124        |
| 25-31        | 31         | 118        | 149        |
| 32-38        | 44         | 111        | 155        |
| 39-45        | 34         | 78         | 112        |
| 46-52        | 27         | 52         | 79         |
| 53-59        | 17         | 43         | 60         |
| 60-66        | 10         | 22         | 32         |
| 67-73        | 8          | 14         | 22         |
| 74 and above | 4          | 9          | 13         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>252</b> | <b>629</b> | <b>881</b> |

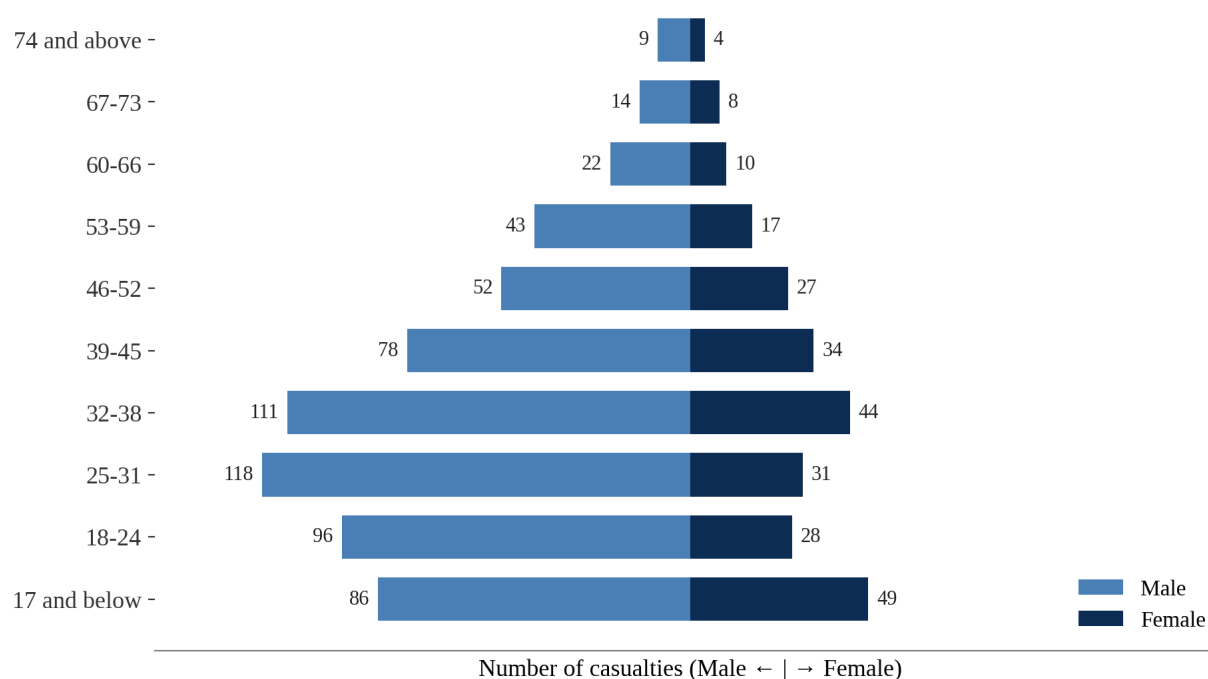
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 9.5: Road Casualties by Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 9.6: Road Casualties by Age Group and Sex, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 9.6 Vehicle Type Involved in Casualty Accidents

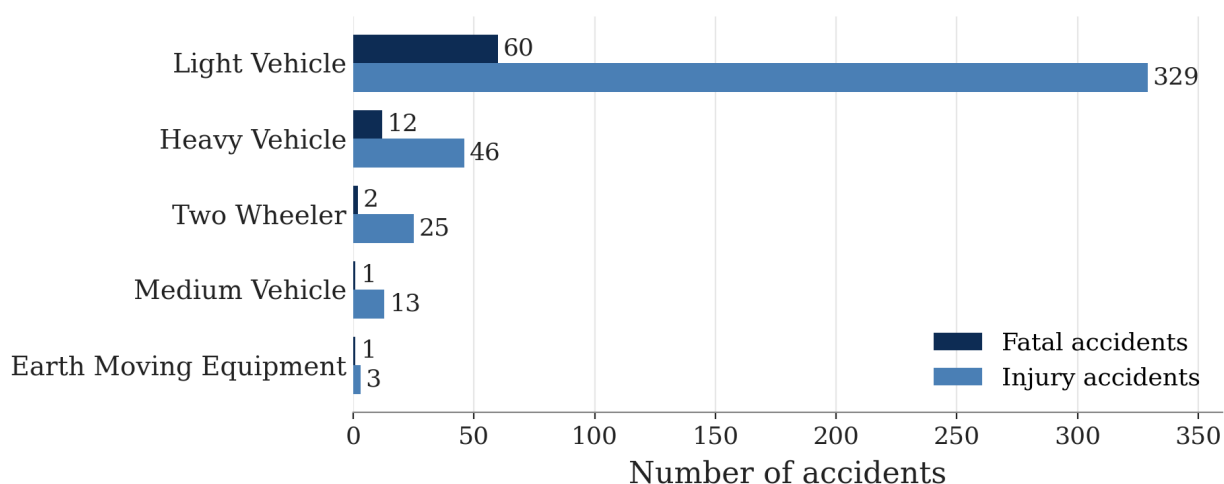
The type of vehicle involved in casualty accidents is presented in Table 9.6 and Figure 9.7. Light vehicles were involved in the large majority of casualty accidents (389 accidents), consistent with their dominance of the national vehicle fleet. Heavy vehicles and two-wheelers, although involved in fewer accidents, are associated with elevated severity, heavy vehicles because of their mass and two-wheelers because of the limited protection afforded to riders.

Table 9.6: Casualty Accidents by Vehicle Type and Severity, 2025

| Vehicle type           | Fatal accidents | Injury accidents |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Light Vehicle          | 60              | 329              |
| Heavy Vehicle          | 12              | 46               |
| Two Wheeler            | 2               | 25               |
| Medium Vehicle         | 1               | 13               |
| Earth Moving Equipment | 1               | 3                |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>76</b>       | <b>416</b>       |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Counts are at the accident level (deduplicated).

Figure 9.7: Casualty Accidents by Vehicle Type and Severity, 2025

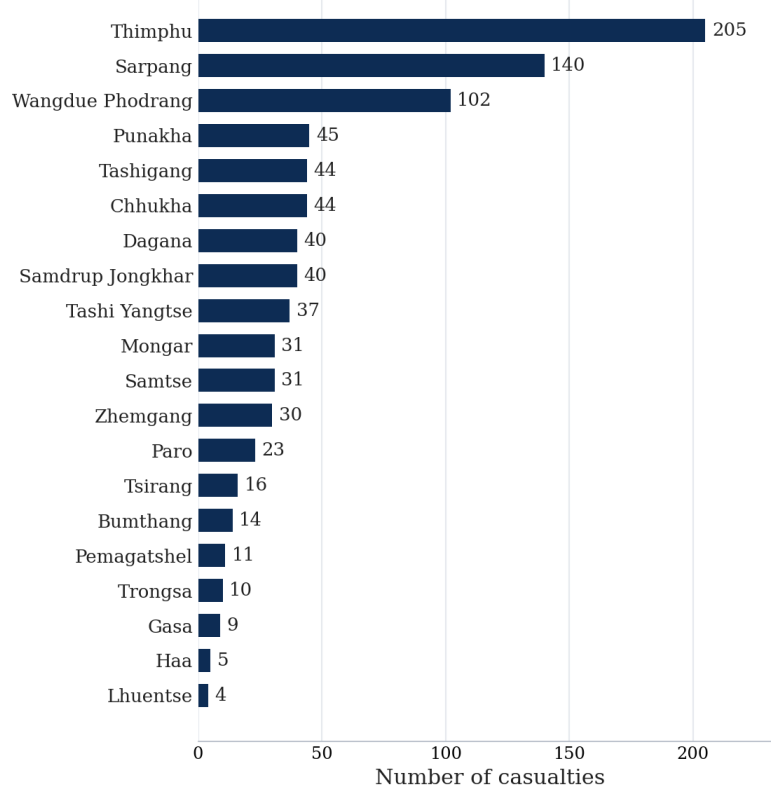


Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 9.7 Geographical Distribution of Casualties

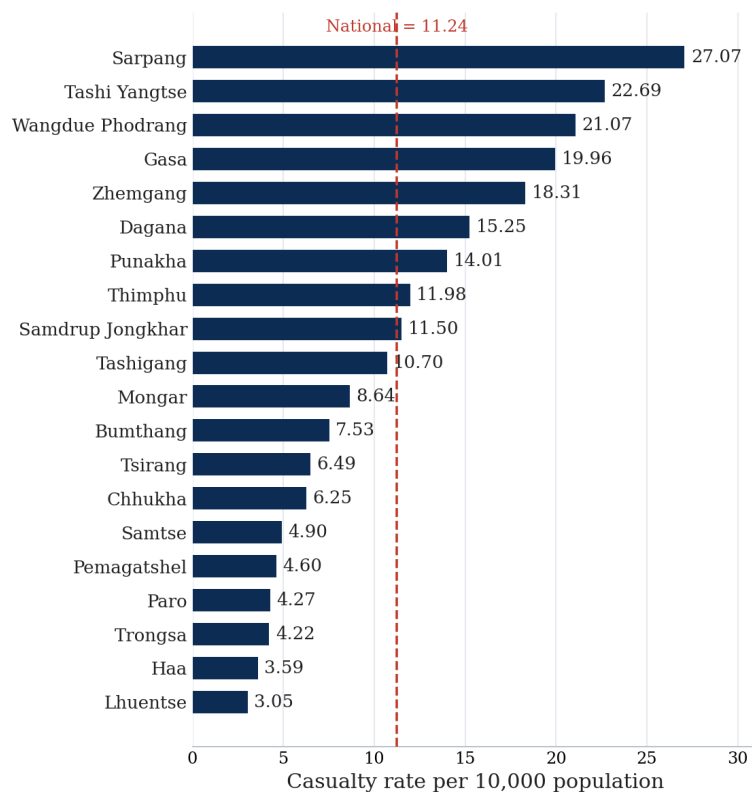
The geographical distribution of road casualties is presented in Table A9.1 (Statistical Tables Annex) and Figures 9.8 and 9.9. In absolute terms, Thimphu recorded the largest number of casualties (205), followed by Sarpang (140) and Wangdue Phodrang (102). Adjusted for population, however, the pattern changes markedly. The national casualty rate stood at 11.24 per 10,000 population, while Sarpang recorded the highest rate at 27.07 per 10,000 population, more than double the national average, followed by Wangdue Phodrang (21.07 per 10,000). These findings indicate that, despite lower population sizes, some districts experience a disproportionately high burden of road traffic casualties. The concentration of casualties along the southern and central east–west transport corridors reflects the combined influence of higher traffic volumes, strategic highway connectivity, and challenging terrain. The corresponding distribution by Police Station is presented in Table A9.3 (Statistical Tables Annex), providing a more detailed view of the local spatial pattern of road casualties.

Figure 9.8: Road Casualties by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Figure 9.9: Road Casualty Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 9.8 Temporal Distribution of Casualties

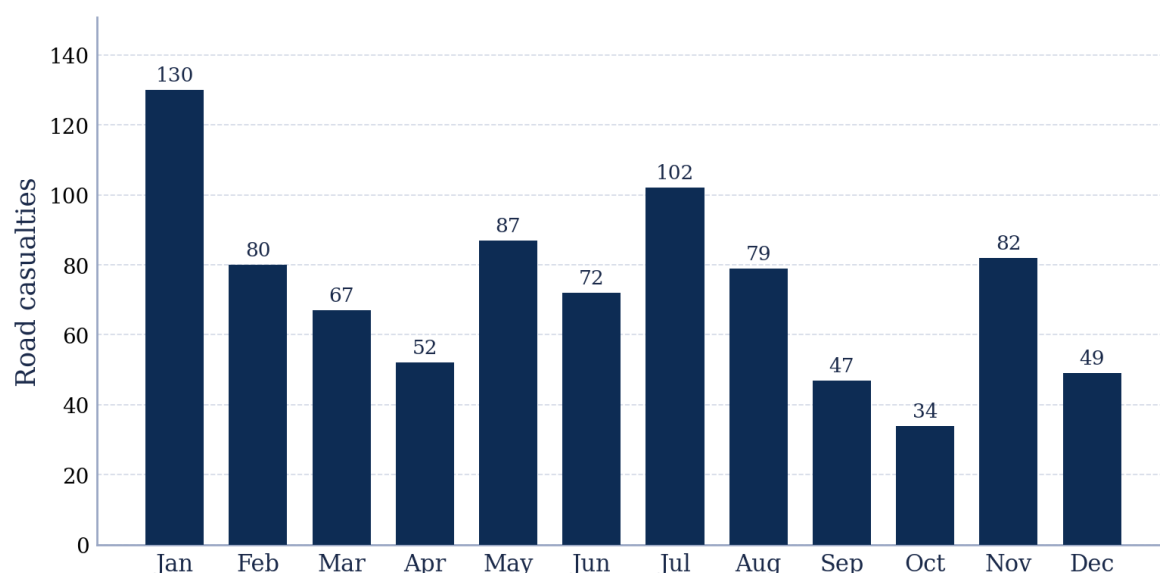
The distribution of road casualties across the year is presented in Table 9.7 and Figure 9.10. Casualties were most concentrated in the first quarter (277 casualties; 31.4%) and declined over the course of the year to a low in the fourth quarter (165; 18.7%). At the monthly level casualties peaked in January (130) and were lowest in October (34).

Table 9.7: Road Casualties by Quarter, 2025

| Quarter      | Casualties | Share         |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Q1 (Jan–Mar) | 277        | 31.4%         |
| Q2 (Apr–Jun) | 211        | 24.0%         |
| Q3 (Jul–Sep) | 228        | 25.9%         |
| Q4 (Oct–Dec) | 165        | 18.7%         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>881</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Month derived from the date of report.

Figure 9.10: Monthly Distribution of Road Casualties, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

## 9.9 Key Analytical Observations

The principal findings of this chapter are summarised below.

- The RBP recorded 1,448 road traffic accidents in 2025, of which 493 were casualty accidents (76 fatal and 417 injury) and 955 caused property damage only.
- Road traffic accidents claimed 103 lives and injured 778 people, 881 casualties in all, giving a fatality rate of 1.31 per 10,000 population and 11.7 deaths per 100 casualties.
- Behavioural factors dominated the probable causes of casualty accidents, led by loss of vehicle control and drunk driving; over-speeding and unlicensed driving were



disproportionately represented among fatal accidents, pointing to enforcement and licensing as priority levers.

- Vehicle occupants (drivers and passengers) accounted for 88.1% of casualties, while vulnerable road users, pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists, made up 11.9% and warrant targeted protection.
- Casualties were predominantly male (71.4%) and concentrated among young and working-age adults, with children aged 17 and below accounting for 135 casualties.
- Casualty rates were highest, on a population-adjusted basis, in Sarpang (27.07 per 10,000) and Wangdue Phodrang (21.07), and casualties were concentrated in the first quarter of the year, indicating clear geographical and seasonal priorities for road-safety intervention.

## Chapter 10: Fire Incidents, 2025

This chapter presents an analysis of fire incidents recorded by the Fire and Rescue Service Division, Royal Bhutan Police (RBP), in 2025. The response to fire, alongside the protection of life and property and support to the wider emergency-response system, is an integral part of the public-safety mandate of the RBP. In 2025 the RBP recorded 122 fire incidents nationally, equivalent to a rate of 1.56 per 10,000 population. The chapter examines these incidents by type of fire, by cause, by geographical distribution across the Dzongkhags, and by their seasonal pattern over the course of the year.

### 10.1 Fire Incidents by Type

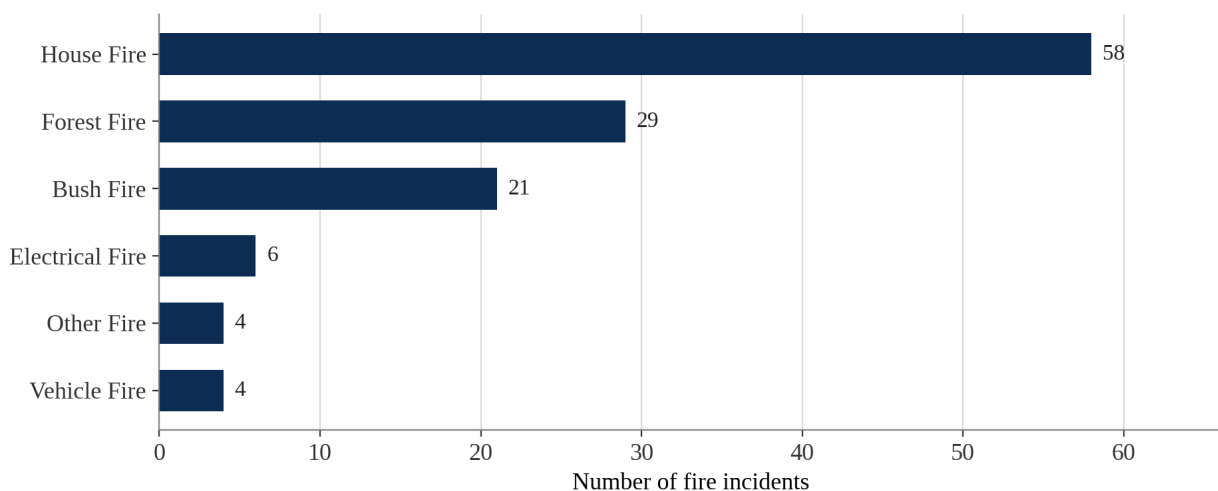
Fire incidents in 2025 were dominated by structural and wildland fires. As shown in Table 10.1 and Figure 10.1, house fires were the single most common type, accounting for 58 incidents (47.5%). Wildland fires which are forest fires (29 incidents; 23.8%) and bush fires (21; 17.2%), together accounted for 50 incidents, or 41.0% of all fire incidents. Electrical, vehicle and other fires made up the small remainder. The prominence of house fires points to the built environment, and of wildland fires to the surrounding forest and scrub, as the two principal settings for fire risk in Bhutan.

Table 10.1: Fire Incidents by Type, 2025

| Type of fire    | Incidents  | Share         |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| House Fire      | 58         | 47.5%         |
| Forest Fire     | 29         | 23.8%         |
| Bush Fire       | 21         | 17.2%         |
| Electrical Fire | 6          | 4.9%          |
| Other Fire      | 4          | 3.3%          |
| Vehicle Fire    | 4          | 3.3%          |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>122</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

Figure 10.1: Fire Incidents by Type, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

## 10.2 Causes of Fire

The recorded causes of fire are presented in Table 10.2 and Figure 10.2. The cause could not be established in 52 incidents (42.6%), reflecting the difficulty of determining ignition sources after a fire; this large share of undetermined cases should be borne in mind when interpreting the distribution. Among the 71 incidents for which a cause was recorded, electrical faults were by far the leading cause, accounting for 38 incidents more than half of all determined causes. Open burning (13), butter lamps (4) and cooking or kitchen activity (4) followed. The predominance of electrical causes indicates that electrical safety wiring standards, load management and appliance safety offers the clearest avenue for fire prevention.

Table 10.2: Fire Incidents by Cause, 2025

| Cause of fire       | Incidents  | Share          |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| Unknown             | 52         | 42.60%         |
| Electrical          | 38         | 31.10%         |
| Open burning        | 13         | 10.70%         |
| Butter lamp         | 4          | 3.30%          |
| Cooking / kitchen   | 4          | 3.30%          |
| Gas                 | 3          | 2.50%          |
| Mechanical / sparks | 3          | 2.50%          |
| Heating appliance   | 3          | 2.50%          |
| Natural             | 2          | 1.60%          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>122</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

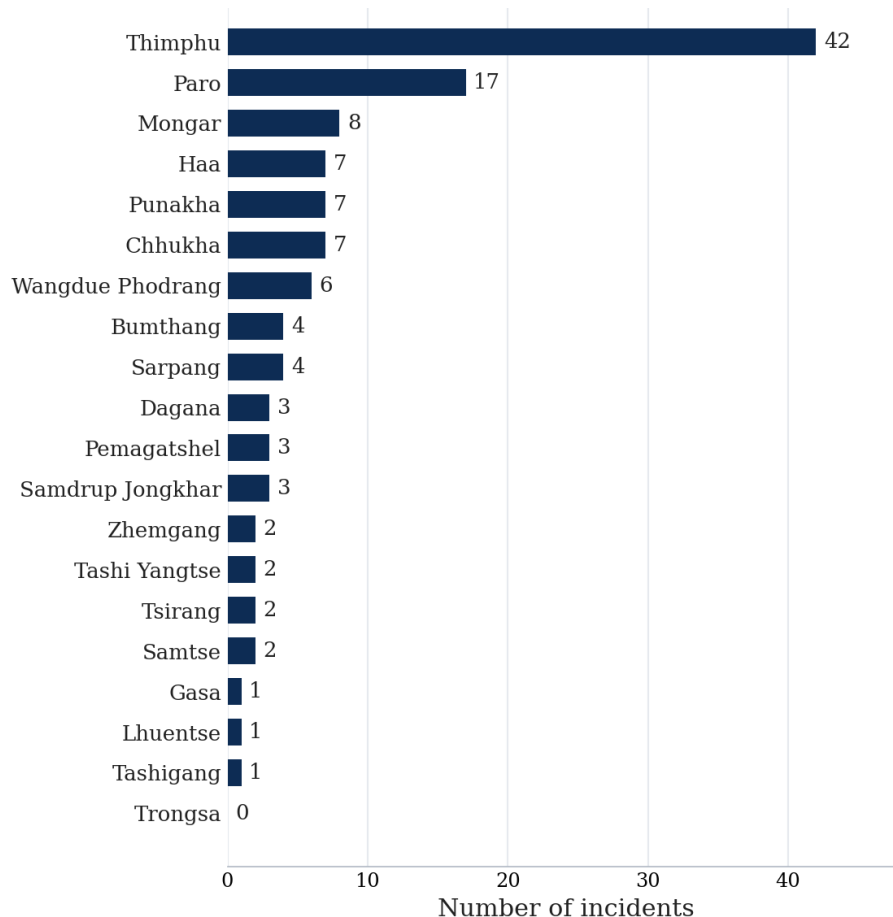
Figure 10.2: Fire Incidents by Cause, 2025

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

## 10.3 Geographical Distribution

Fire incidents were recorded across 19 of the twenty Dzongkhags, with a marked concentration in the west. As shown in Table A10.1 (Statistical Tables Annex) and Figure 10.3, Thimphu recorded the largest number of fire incidents (42; 34.4% of the national total), followed by Paro (17) and Mongar (8). Adjusted for population, the national fire-incident rate was 1.56 per 10,000 population; Paro recorded the highest rate among the larger Dzongkhags at 3.15 per 10,000. The concentration in Thimphu and Paro is consistent with their larger built-up areas, denser housing and higher population. The corresponding distribution by Police Division is presented in Table A10.3 (Statistical Tables Annex).

Figure 10.3: Fire Incidents by Dzongkhag, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

## 10.4 Seasonal Distribution

Fire incidents displayed a pronounced seasonal pattern, as shown in Table 10.3 and Figure 10.4. Almost half of all incidents (56; 45.9%) occurred in the first quarter, during the dry winter and early-spring months, and incidents were fewest in the third quarter (14; 11.5%), coinciding with the monsoon. At the monthly level, incidents peaked in January (23) and were lowest in June (3).

This seasonality is driven above all by wildland fires. As shown in Table 10.4 and Figure 10.5, forest and bush fires were heavily concentrated in the dry first quarter and were virtually absent during the monsoon, whereas house fires, though also more frequent in winter, occurred throughout the year. The clear dry-season concentration of forest and bush fires points to the value of pre-season preparedness, controlled-burning regulation and community awareness in the months before and during the dry season.

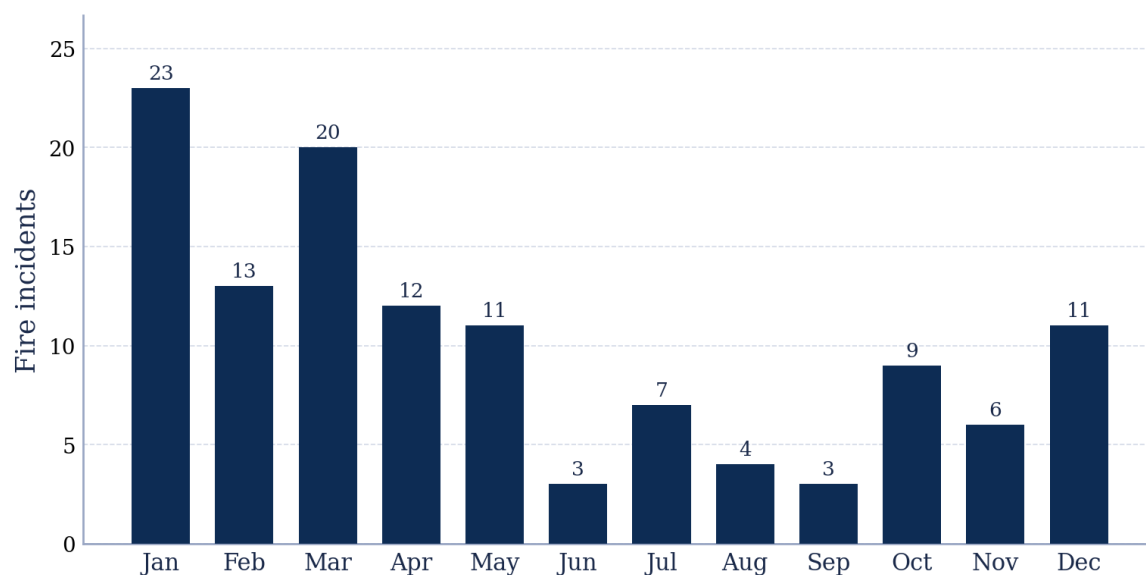
Table 10.3: Fire Incidents by Quarter, 2025

| Quarter      | Incidents | Share |
|--------------|-----------|-------|
| Q1 (Jan–Mar) | 56        | 45.9% |
| Q2 (Apr–Jun) | 26        | 21.3% |
| Q3 (Jul–Sep) | 14        | 11.5% |

| Quarter      | Incidents  | Share         |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Q4 (Oct–Dec) | 26         | 21.3%         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

Figure 10.4: Monthly Distribution of Fire Incidents, 2025



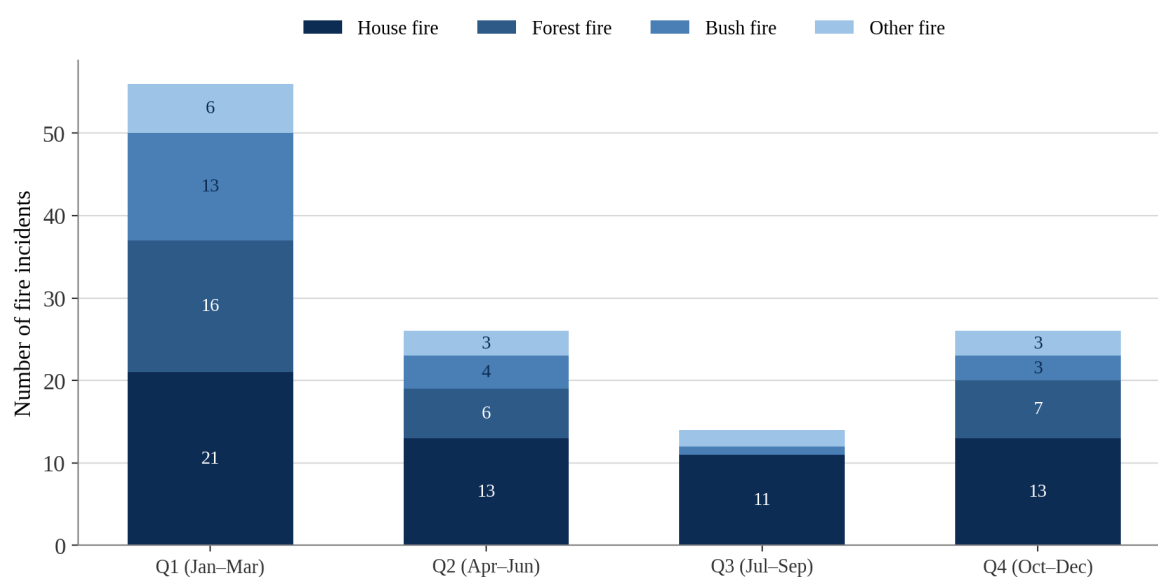
Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

Table 10.4: Fire Incidents by Type and Quarter, 2025

| Type of fire | Q1        | Q2        | Q3        | Q4        | Total      |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| House fire   | 21        | 13        | 11        | 13        | 58         |
| Forest fire  | 16        | 6         | 0         | 7         | 29         |
| Bush fire    | 13        | 4         | 1         | 3         | 21         |
| Other fire   | 6         | 3         | 2         | 3         | 14         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>122</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

Figure 10.5: Fire Incidents by Type and Quarter, 2025



Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

## 10.5 Key Analytical Observations

The principal findings of this chapter are summarised below.

- The RBP recorded 122 fire incidents in 2025, a rate of 1.56 per 10,000 population. House fires were the most common type (47.5%), while wildland fires which include forest and bush together accounted for 41.0%.
- Electrical faults were the leading determined cause of fire, accounting for 38 incidents; however, the cause was undetermined in 42.6% of all incidents, underscoring the need for stronger fire-cause investigation and recording.
- Fire incidents were geographically concentrated in the west, with Thimphu (42 incidents) and Paro (17) together accounting for 48.4% of the national total.
- Fire incidents were strongly seasonal, with 45.9% occurring in the dry first quarter and the fewest during the monsoon; forest and bush fires in particular were concentrated in the dry season and virtually absent in the monsoon.
- Taken together, the findings point to two distinct prevention priorities: electrical and household fire safety in the built environment, and dry-season preparedness against forest and bush fires.

## Statistical Tables Annex

**Table A1.1:** Criminal Incidents, Crime Rate, and Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag                | Population     | Incidents    | Rate /10,000 | CSI        | Rank     |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| Thimphu                  | 171,095        | 1,054        | 61.60        | 108        | 1        |
| Chhukha                  | 70,371         | 414          | 58.83        | 202        | 2        |
| Sarpang                  | 51,714         | 311          | 60.14        | 120        | 3        |
| Wangdue Phodrang         | 48,404         | 180          | 37.19        | 87         | 4        |
| Paro                     | 53,899         | 159          | 29.50        | 121        | 5        |
| Samtse                   | 63,322         | 130          | 20.53        | 73         | 6        |
| Punakha                  | 32,116         | 97           | 30.20        | 122        | 7        |
| Bumthang                 | 18,597         | 65           | 34.95        | 99         | 8        |
| Tashigang                | 41,123         | 65           | 15.81        | 84         | 9        |
| Samdrup Jongkhar         | 34,796         | 63           | 18.11        | 69         | 10       |
| Mongar                   | 35,878         | 58           | 16.17        | 66         | 11       |
| Tsirang                  | 24,671         | 46           | 18.65        | 46         | 12       |
| Pemagatshel              | 23,903         | 38           | 15.90        | 94         | 13       |
| Haa                      | 13,915         | 36           | 25.87        | 61         | 14       |
| Tashi Yangtse            | 16,304         | 32           | 19.63        | 147        | 15       |
| Dagana                   | 26,227         | 31           | 11.82        | 47         | 16       |
| Trongsa                  | 23,708         | 25           | 10.54        | 45         | 17       |
| Lhuentse                 | 13,109         | 22           | 16.78        | 86         | 18       |
| Zhemgang                 | 16,384         | 13           | 7.93         | 8          | 19       |
| Gasa                     | 4,508          | 7            | 15.53        | 12         | 20       |
| <b>Bhutan (National)</b> | <b>784,044</b> | <b>2,846</b> | <b>36.30</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>–</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Population figures are 2025 projections; the national CSI is set at 100. Rank is by incident volume.

**Table A1.2:** Criminal Incidents and Crime Rate by Police Division, 2025

| Division                       | Crime | Population 2025 | Crime Rate |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------|
| Division I, Haa & Paro         | 195   | 67,814          | 28.76      |
| Division II, Gasa & Punakha    | 104   | 36,624          | 28.40      |
| Division III, Chhukha          | 423   | 70,371          | 60.11      |
| Division IV, Samtse            | 130   | 63,322          | 20.53      |
| Division V, Sarpang & Zhemgang | 324   | 68,098          | 47.58      |
| Division VI, Dagana & Tsirang  | 68    | 50,898          | 13.36      |
| Division VII, Trongsa          | 25    | 23,708          | 10.54      |

|                                       |             |                |              |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Division VIII, P/gatshel & S/Jongkhar | 101         | 58,699         | 17.21        |
| Division IX, Tashigang                | 65          | 41,123         | 15.81        |
| Division X, Mongar & Lhuentse         | 80          | 48,987         | 16.33        |
| Division XI, Thimphu                  | 1054        | 171,095        | 61.60        |
| Division XII, Wangdue Phodrang        | 180         | 48,404         | 37.19        |
| Division XIII, Bumthang               | 65          | 18,597         | 34.95        |
| Division XIV, Tashi Yangtse           | 32          | 16,304         | 19.63        |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                    | <b>2846</b> | <b>784,044</b> | <b>36.30</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A1.3: Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Sum of weight     | Population      | CSI |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----|
| Bumthang         | 36364.045         | 18,597          | 99  |
| Chhukha          | 280854.17         | 70,371          | 202 |
| Dagana           | 24335.985         | 26,227          | 47  |
| Gasa             | 1089.115          | 4,508           | 12  |
| Haa              | 16934.73          | 13,915          | 61  |
| Lhuentse         | 22403.17          | 13,109          | 86  |
| Mongar           | 47035.315         | 35,878          | 66  |
| Paro             | 128958.42         | 53,899          | 121 |
| Pemagatshel      | 44501.54          | 23,903          | 94  |
| Punakha          | 77477.27          | 32,116          | 122 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 47259.63          | 34,796          | 69  |
| Samtse           | 91078.425         | 63,322          | 73  |
| Sarpang          | 123017.965        | 51,714          | 120 |
| Tashi Yangtse    | 47527.415         | 16,304          | 147 |
| Tashigang        | 68491.86          | 41,123          | 84  |
| Thimphu          | 365397.59         | 1,71,095        | 108 |
| Trongsa          | 20915.76          | 23,708          | 45  |
| Tsirang          | 22253.585         | 24,671          | 46  |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 83671.05          | 48,404          | 87  |
| Zhemgang         | 2432.775          | 16,384          | 8   |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1551999.81</b> | <b>7,84,044</b> |     |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).



Table A1.4: Crime Severity Index by Police Division, 2025

| Division                              | Sum of weight      | Population     | CSI          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Division I, Haa & Paro                | 145893.15          | 67,814         | 108.7        |
| Division II, Gasa & Punakha           | 78566.385          | 36,624         | 108.4        |
| Division III, Chhukha                 | 286355.59          | 70,371         | 205.6        |
| Division IV, Samtse                   | 91078.425          | 63,322         | 72.7         |
| Division V, Sarpang & Zhemgang        | 125450.74          | 68,098         | 93.1         |
| Division VI, Dagana & Tsirang         | 41088.15           | 50,898         | 40.8         |
| Division VII, Trongsa                 | 20915.76           | 23,708         | 44.6         |
| Division VIII, P/gatshel & S/Jongkhar | 91761.17           | 58,699         | 79.0         |
| Division IX, Tashigang                | 68491.86           | 41,123         | 84.1         |
| Division X, Mongar & Lhuentse         | 69438.485          | 48,987         | 71.6         |
| Division XI, Thimphu                  | 365397.59          | 171,095        | 107.9        |
| Division XII, Wangdue Phodrang        | 83671.05           | 48,404         | 87.3         |
| Division XIII, Bumthang               | 36364.045          | 18,597         | 98.8         |
| Division XIV, Tashi Yangtse           | 47527.415          | 16,304         | 147.3        |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                    | <b>1551999.815</b> | <b>784,044</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A1.5: Criminal Incidents and Crime Rate by Police Station Jurisdiction, 2025

| Police Station     | Criminal Incident | Population 2025 | Crime Rate |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Bumthang PS        | 65                | 18,597          | 35.0       |
| Dagana PS          | 22                | 21,484          | 10.2       |
| Dorokha PS         | 12                | 9,116           | 13.2       |
| Gasa PS            | 7                 | 4,508           | 15.5       |
| Gedu PS            | 10                | 17,310          | 5.8        |
| Gelephu PS         | 260               | 33,181          | 78.4       |
| Gyelposhing PS     | 18                | 10,080          | 17.9       |
| Haa PS             | 36                | 13,915          | 25.9       |
| Jomotshang PS      | 11                | 5,860           | 18.8       |
| Lhamoi Dzingkha PS | 9                 | 4,743           | 19.0       |

|                     |     |        |       |
|---------------------|-----|--------|-------|
| Lhuentse PS         | 22  | 13,109 | 16.8  |
| Mongar PS           | 37  | 23,296 | 15.9  |
| Nganglam PS         | 20  | 9,274  | 21.6  |
| Norbugang PS        | 22  | 11,288 | 19.5  |
| North Thimphu PS    | 226 | 42,273 | 53.5  |
| Pangbang PS         | 1   | 5,970  | 1.7   |
| Paro PS             | 159 | 53,899 | 29.5  |
| Pasakha PS          | 13  | 4,160  | 31.3  |
| Pema Gatshel PS     | 18  | 14,629 | 12.3  |
| Pendenling PS       | 26  | 7,825  | 33.2  |
| Phuentsholing PS    | 374 | 36,874 | 101.4 |
| Punakha PS          | 97  | 32,116 | 30.2  |
| Sakteng PS          | 5   | 3,273  | 15.3  |
| Samdrupcholing PS   | 14  | 9,035  | 15.5  |
| Samdrup Jongkhar PS | 38  | 19,901 | 19.1  |
| Samtse PS           | 42  | 13,881 | 30.3  |
| Sarpang PS          | 51  | 18,533 | 27.5  |
| South Thimphu PS    | 281 | 67,414 | 41.7  |
| Tashichholing PS    | 28  | 21,210 | 13.2  |
| Central Thimphu PS  | 547 | 61,408 | 89.1  |
| Thrimshing PS       | 2   | 3,739  | 5.3   |
| Trashigang PS       | 47  | 26,993 | 17.4  |
| Trashiyangtse PS    | 32  | 16,304 | 19.6  |
| Trongsa PS          | 25  | 23,708 | 10.5  |
| Tsimasham PS        | 17  | 12,027 | 14.1  |
| Tsirang PS          | 46  | 24,671 | 18.6  |
| Wamrong PS          | 11  | 7,117  | 15.5  |
| Wangdue Phodrang PS | 164 | 38,511 | 42.6  |
| Weeringla PS        | 3   | 2,502  | 12.0  |
| Zawakha PS          | 16  | 9,893  | 16.2  |

|                    |           |               |             |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>Zhemgang PS</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>10,414</b> | <b>11.5</b> |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A1.6: Crime Severity Index by Police Station Jurisdiction, 2025

| PS                  | Crime | Sum of weight | Population | CSI    |
|---------------------|-------|---------------|------------|--------|
| Bumthang PS         | 65    | 36364.045     | 18,597     | 98.78  |
| Central Thimphu PS  | 547   | 158892.655    | 61,408     | 130.72 |
| Dagana PS           | 22    | 18834.565     | 21,484     | 44.29  |
| Dorokha PS          | 12    | 3616.245      | 9,116      | 20.04  |
| Gasa PS             | 7     | 1089.115      | 4,508      | 12.20  |
| Gedu PS             | 10    | 2449.975      | 17,310     | 7.15   |
| Gelephu PS          | 260   | 93389.63      | 33,181     | 142.19 |
| Gyelposhing PS      | 18    | 17343.545     | 10,080     | 86.92  |
| Haa PS              | 36    | 16934.73      | 13,915     | 61.48  |
| Jomotshang PS       | 11    | 12524.955     | 5,860      | 107.98 |
| Lhamoi Dzingkha PS  | 9     | 5501.42       | 4,743      | 58.60  |
| Lhuentse PS         | 22    | 22403.17      | 13,109     | 86.34  |
| Mongar PS           | 37    | 28289.495     | 23,296     | 61.35  |
| Nganglam PS         | 20    | 19651.56      | 9,274      | 107.05 |
| Norbugang PS        | 22    | 15352.43      | 11,288     | 68.71  |
| North Thimphu PS    | 226   | 49212.69      | 42,273     | 58.81  |
| Pangbang PS         | 1     | 64.505        | 5,970      | 0.55   |
| Paro PS             | 159   | 128958.42     | 53,899     | 120.87 |
| Pasakha PS          | 13    | 4800.33       | 4,160      | 58.29  |
| Pema Gatshel PS     | 18    | 24849.98      | 14,629     | 85.81  |
| Pendenling PS       | 26    | 30570.885     | 7,825      | 197.37 |
| Phuentsholing PS    | 374   | 260582.19     | 36,874     | 357.00 |
| Punakha PS          | 97    | 77477.27      | 32,116     | 121.87 |
| Sakteng PS          | 5     | 2726.305      | 3,273      | 42.08  |
| Samdrupcholing PS   | 14    | 7518.115      | 9,035      | 42.04  |
| Samdrup Jongkhar PS | 38    | 27216.56      | 19,901     | 69.09  |
| Samtse PS           | 42    | 24642.305     | 13,881     | 89.68  |
| Sarpang PS          | 51    | 29628.335     | 18,533     | 80.76  |
| South Thimphu PS    | 281   | 157292.245    | 67,414     | 117.87 |
| Tashichholing PS    | 28    | 16896.56      | 21,210     | 40.24  |
| Thrimshing PS       | 2     | 129.01        | 3,739      | 1.74   |
| Trashigang PS       | 47    | 54283.955     | 26,993     | 101.59 |
| Trashiyangtse PS    | 32    | 47527.415     | 16,304     | 147.26 |

|                     |             |                    |                |               |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Trongsa PS          | 25          | 20915.76           | 23,708         | 44.57         |
| Tsimasham PS        | 17          | 13021.675          | 12,027         | 54.70         |
| Tsirang PS          | 46          | 22253.585          | 24,671         | 45.57         |
| Wamrong PS          | 11          | 11352.59           | 7,117          | 80.58         |
| Wangdue Phodrang PS | 164         | 81257.64           | 38,511         | 106.59        |
| Weeringla PS        | 3           | 1402.275           | 2,502          | 28.31         |
| Zawakha PS          | 16          | 2413.41            | 9,893          | 12.32         |
| Zhemgang PS         | 12          | 2368.27            | 10,414         | 11.49         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  | <b>2846</b> | <b>1551999.815</b> | <b>784,041</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

Table A1.7: Criminal Incidents by Dzongkhag and Month, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Jan        | Feb        | Mar        | Apr        | May        | June       | July       | Aug        | Sept       | Oct        | Nov        | Dec        | Total       |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Bumthang         | 4          | 4          | 4          | 9          | 5          | 2          | 11         | 7          | 7          | 4          | 2          | 6          | 65          |
| Chhukha          | 27         | 29         | 37         | 41         | 43         | 33         | 31         | 27         | 41         | 25         | 33         | 47         | 414         |
| Dagana           | 5          | 2          | 2          | 1          | 2          | 3          | 3          | 3          | 5          | 1          | 4          | 0          | 31          |
| Gasa             | 0          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 2          | 1          | 0          | 7           |
| Haa              | 5          | 0          | 2          | 3          | 4          | 4          | 6          | 3          | 1          | 4          | 3          | 1          | 36          |
| Lhuentse         | 1          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 7          | 3          | 0          | 0          | 7          | 0          | 0          | 22          |
| Mongar           | 2          | 7          | 6          | 4          | 8          | 6          | 5          | 5          | 3          | 3          | 3          | 6          | 58          |
| Paro             | 14         | 15         | 6          | 18         | 9          | 20         | 9          | 14         | 18         | 13         | 14         | 9          | 159         |
| Pemagatshel      | 0          | 4          | 2          | 3          | 4          | 4          | 2          | 2          | 3          | 3          | 4          | 7          | 38          |
| Punakha          | 5          | 7          | 8          | 10         | 12         | 5          | 6          | 12         | 8          | 6          | 8          | 10         | 97          |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 5          | 3          | 8          | 8          | 7          | 4          | 7          | 6          | 5          | 4          | 2          | 4          | 63          |
| Samtse           | 13         | 9          | 15         | 8          | 12         | 8          | 12         | 10         | 7          | 13         | 9          | 14         | 130         |
| Sarpang          | 18         | 34         | 32         | 35         | 24         | 15         | 15         | 21         | 33         | 30         | 30         | 24         | 311         |
| Tashi Yangtse    | 5          | 2          | 2          | 2          | 0          | 0          | 4          | 1          | 5          | 1          | 3          | 7          | 32          |
| Tashigang        | 4          | 4          | 2          | 7          | 4          | 5          | 7          | 3          | 10         | 11         | 7          | 1          | 65          |
| Thimphu          | 80         | 73         | 84         | 91         | 76         | 93         | 105        | 110        | 93         | 90         | 76         | 83         | 1054        |
| Trongsa          | 4          | 0          | 1          | 2          | 4          | 1          | 4          | 1          | 1          | 2          | 2          | 3          | 25          |
| Tsirang          | 2          | 3          | 6          | 4          | 6          | 4          | 7          | 1          | 2          | 4          | 3          | 4          | 46          |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 11         | 14         | 21         | 16         | 17         | 20         | 19         | 16         | 12         | 12         | 9          | 13         | 180         |
| Zhemgang         | 2          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 3          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 13          |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>207</b> | <b>213</b> | <b>240</b> | <b>264</b> | <b>239</b> | <b>236</b> | <b>257</b> | <b>244</b> | <b>257</b> | <b>235</b> | <b>214</b> | <b>240</b> | <b>2846</b> |

Table A1.8: Criminal Incidents by Police Division and Station and Month, 2025

| Division/Police Station      | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Division I Paro              | 19  | 15  | 8   | 21  | 13  | 24   | 15   | 17  | 19   | 17  | 17  | 10  | 195   |
| Haa Police Station           | 5   | 0   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 4    | 6    | 3   | 1    | 4   | 3   | 1   | 36    |
| Paro Police Station          | 14  | 15  | 6   | 18  | 9   | 20   | 9    | 14  | 18   | 13  | 14  | 9   | 159   |
| Division II Punakha          | 5   | 8   | 8   | 11  | 12  | 6    | 6    | 13  | 8    | 8   | 9   | 10  | 104   |
| Gasa Police Station          | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1    | 0    | 1   | 0    | 2   | 1   | 0   | 7     |
| Punakha Police Station       | 5   | 7   | 8   | 10  | 12  | 5    | 6    | 12  | 8    | 6   | 8   | 10  | 97    |
| Division III Phuntsholing    | 29  | 29  | 37  | 41  | 43  | 33   | 34   | 28  | 43   | 26  | 33  | 47  | 423   |
| Gedu Police Station          | 0   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 0   | 1    | 3    | 0   | 1    | 2   | 1   | 0   | 10    |
| Lhamoizingkha Police Station | 2   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 3    | 1   | 2    | 1   | 0   | 0   | 9     |
| Pasakha Police Station       | 1   | 2   | 1   | 0   | 2   | 1    | 0    | 1   | 3    | 0   | 1   | 1   | 13    |
| Phuentsholing Police Station | 26  | 26  | 35  | 35  | 41  | 31   | 27   | 25  | 35   | 22  | 29  | 42  | 374   |
| Tsimasham Police Station     | 0   | 1   | 1   | 4   | 0   | 0    | 1    | 1   | 2    | 1   | 2   | 4   | 17    |
| Division IV Samtse           | 13  | 9   | 15  | 8   | 12  | 8    | 12   | 10  | 7    | 13  | 9   | 14  | 130   |
| Dorokha Police Station       | 2   | 1   | 2   | 0   | 1   | 1    | 1    | 1   | 0    | 1   | 0   | 2   | 12    |

| Division/Police Station        | Jan        | Feb        | Mar        | Apr        | May        | June       | July       | Aug        | Sept       | Oct        | Nov        | Dec        | Total       |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Norbugang Police Station       | 1          | 3          | 3          | 2          | 3          | 2          | 4          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 22          |
| Pendenling Police Station      | 1          | 1          | 1          | 2          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 2          | 8          | 2          | 7          | 26          |
| Samtse Police Station          | 5          | 2          | 9          | 3          | 4          | 3          | 3          | 6          | 2          | 2          | 1          | 2          | 42          |
| Tashichholing Police Station   | 4          | 2          | 0          | 1          | 3          | 1          | 4          | 2          | 3          | 1          | 5          | 2          | 28          |
| Division V Gelephu             | 20         | 35         | 33         | 35         | 25         | 16         | 16         | 22         | 36         | 30         | 31         | 25         | 324         |
| Gelephu Police Station         | 17         | 30         | 27         | 30         | 17         | 13         | 12         | 18         | 27         | 22         | 23         | 24         | 260         |
| Panbang Police Station         | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1           |
| Sarpang Police Station         | 1          | 4          | 5          | 5          | 7          | 2          | 3          | 3          | 6          | 8          | 7          | 0          | 51          |
| Zhemgang Police Station        | 2          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 2          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 12          |
| Division VI Tsirang            | 5          | 5          | 8          | 5          | 8          | 7          | 7          | 3          | 5          | 4          | 7          | 4          | 68          |
| Dagana Police Station          | 3          | 2          | 2          | 1          | 2          | 3          | 0          | 2          | 3          | 0          | 4          | 0          | 22          |
| Tsirang Police Station         | 2          | 3          | 6          | 4          | 6          | 4          | 7          | 1          | 2          | 4          | 3          | 4          | 46          |
| Division VII Trongsa           | 4          | 0          | 1          | 2          | 4          | 1          | 4          | 1          | 1          | 2          | 2          | 3          | 25          |
| Trongsa Police Station         | 4          | 0          | 1          | 2          | 4          | 1          | 4          | 1          | 1          | 2          | 2          | 3          | 25          |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar  | 5          | 7          | 10         | 11         | 11         | 8          | 9          | 8          | 8          | 7          | 6          | 11         | 101         |
| Jomoshangkha Police Station    | 1          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 2          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 2          | 11          |
| Nganglam Police Station        | 0          | 1          | 0          | 3          | 3          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 2          | 1          | 2          | 6          | 20          |
| Pemagatshel Police Station     | 0          | 3          | 2          | 0          | 1          | 3          | 1          | 2          | 1          | 2          | 2          | 1          | 18          |
| Samdrupcholing Police Station  | 1          | 0          | 2          | 3          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 4          | 0          | 1          | 14          |
| Samdrupjongkhar Police Station | 3          | 2          | 5          | 5          | 6          | 2          | 5          | 4          | 4          | 0          | 1          | 1          | 38          |
| Division IX Trashigang         | 4          | 4          | 2          | 7          | 4          | 5          | 7          | 3          | 10         | 11         | 7          | 1          | 65          |
| Sakteng Police Station         | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 2          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 5           |
| Thrimshing Police Station      | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 1          | 0          | 2           |
| Trashigang Police Station      | 2          | 2          | 1          | 7          | 4          | 2          | 5          | 3          | 8          | 10         | 3          | 0          | 47          |
| Wamrong Police Station         | 1          | 2          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 2          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 3          | 1          | 11          |
| Division X Mongar              | 3          | 8          | 7          | 5          | 9          | 13         | 8          | 5          | 3          | 10         | 3          | 6          | 80          |
| Gyelposhing Police Station     | 0          | 3          | 1          | 2          | 0          | 4          | 2          | 2          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 18          |
| Lhuentse Police Station        | 1          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 7          | 3          | 0          | 0          | 7          | 0          | 0          | 22          |
| Mongar Police Station          | 2          | 3          | 5          | 2          | 6          | 2          | 3          | 3          | 2          | 2          | 2          | 5          | 37          |
| Weringla Police Station        | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 2          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 3           |
| Division XI Thimphu            | 80         | 73         | 84         | 91         | 76         | 93         | 105        | 110        | 93         | 90         | 76         | 83         | 1054        |
| NDLU Police Station            | 5          | 7          | 6          | 8          | 5          | 8          | 10         | 17         | 11         | 8          | 3          | 16         | 104         |
| North Thimphu Police Station   | 18         | 10         | 17         | 24         | 17         | 13         | 26         | 15         | 16         | 25         | 21         | 12         | 214         |
| South Thimphu Police Station   | 12         | 13         | 20         | 27         | 18         | 25         | 24         | 28         | 22         | 21         | 11         | 22         | 243         |
| Thimphu Police Station         | 45         | 43         | 41         | 32         | 36         | 47         | 45         | 50         | 44         | 36         | 41         | 33         | 493         |
| Division XII Wangdue           | 11         | 14         | 21         | 16         | 17         | 20         | 19         | 16         | 12         | 12         | 9          | 13         | 180         |
| Wangdue Police Station         | 8          | 13         | 17         | 15         | 16         | 19         | 17         | 15         | 11         | 11         | 9          | 13         | 164         |
| Zawakha Police Station         | 3          | 1          | 4          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 2          | 1          | 1          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 16          |
| Division XIII Bumthang         | 4          | 4          | 4          | 9          | 5          | 2          | 11         | 7          | 7          | 4          | 2          | 6          | 65          |
| Bumthang Police Station        | 4          | 4          | 4          | 9          | 5          | 2          | 11         | 7          | 7          | 4          | 2          | 6          | 65          |
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse     | 5          | 2          | 2          | 2          | 0          | 0          | 4          | 1          | 5          | 1          | 3          | 7          | 32          |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station   | 5          | 2          | 2          | 2          | 0          | 0          | 4          | 1          | 5          | 1          | 3          | 7          | 32          |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>207</b> | <b>213</b> | <b>240</b> | <b>264</b> | <b>239</b> | <b>236</b> | <b>257</b> | <b>244</b> | <b>257</b> | <b>235</b> | <b>214</b> | <b>240</b> | <b>2846</b> |

Table A1.9: Criminal Incidents and Offences by Type and Year, 2021–2025

| Offence Type                                          | 2021 Incident | 2021 Offence | 2022 Incident | 2022 Offence | 2023 Incident | 2023 Offence | 2024 Incident | 2024 Offence | 2025 Incident | 2025 Offence |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>Crime Against the Person(Penal Code of Bhutan)</b> | <b>1148</b>   | <b>1215</b>  | <b>1442</b>   | <b>1501</b>  | <b>1052</b>   | <b>1089</b>  | <b>1126</b>   | <b>1161</b>  | <b>1389</b>   | <b>1427</b>  |

| Offence Type                                                  | 2021<br>Incident | 2021<br>Offence | 2022<br>Incident | 2022<br>Offence | 2023<br>Incident | 2023<br>Offence | 2024<br>Incident | 2024<br>Offence | 2025<br>Incident | 2025<br>Offence |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Abandonment Of A Dead Infant                                  | 1                | 1               | 4                | 4               | 1                | 2               | 1                | 1               | 3                | 3               |
| Abandonment Of An Infant Or A Child                           | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 3                | 3               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               |
| Accomplice Liability In Voluntary Manslaughter                | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Battery                                | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Voluntary Manslaughter                 | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Aiding And Abetting For Escape From Lawful Custody            | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Achild Molestation                     | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Assault                                                       | 35               | 48              | 49               | 64              | 24               | 33              | 33               | 44              | 31               | 44              |
| Battery                                                       | 966              | 1008            | 1248             | 1283            | 853              | 873             | 912              | 927             | 1180             | 1198            |
| Bestiality                                                    | 2                | 2               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               |
| Child Abuse                                                   | 3                | 3               | 2                | 2               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Child Molestation                                             | 15               | 16              | 15               | 15              | 20               | 22              | 38               | 40              | 35               | 36              |
| Complicity In Suicide                                         | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Attempt To Child Molestation                         | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Attempt To Involuntary Manslaughter                  | 0                | 2               | 3                | 3               | 5                | 5               | 4                | 4               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Attempt To Marital Rape                              | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Attempt To Murder                                    | 2                | 2               | 1                | 1               | 2                | 2               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape                                      | 6                | 7               | 5                | 5               | 3                | 3               | 3                | 3               | 6                | 6               |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape Of A Child Above Twelve Years Of Age | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 3                | 3               | 7                | 7               | 1                | 1               |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape Of A Pregnant Woman                  | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape Of Married Person                    | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| Criminal Attempt To Statutory Rape                            | 4                | 3               | 4                | 4               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| Criminal Attempt To Voluntary Manslaughter                    | 2                | 2               | 3                | 3               | 4                | 4               | 8                | 8               | 5                | 6               |
| Criminal Elopement                                            | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Endangerment Of A Child                                       | 4                | 4               | 1                | 2               | 3                | 3               | 1                | 2               | 3                | 3               |
| Endangerment Of A Mentally Disabled Or An Incompetent Person  | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Escape From Lawful Custody                                    | 4                | 4               | 4                | 6               | 2                | 2               | 3                | 3               | 2                | 2               |
| Gang Rape                                                     | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Gang Rape                              | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Attempt To Gang Rape                                 | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Gang Rape Of A Child Above 12 Years Of Age                    | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Gang Rape Of A Child Below 12 Years Of Age                    | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Gang Rape Of A Married Person                                 | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Illegal Abortion                                              | 1                | 1               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 1               | 2                | 2               |
| Illegal Selling Or Buying Of Human Organs                     | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |

| Offence Type                                                      | 2021<br>Incident | 2021<br>Offence | 2022<br>Incident | 2022<br>Offence | 2023<br>Incident | 2023<br>Offence | 2024<br>Incident | 2024<br>Offence | 2025<br>Incident | 2025<br>Offence |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Incest                                                            | 0                | 2               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 1               | 1                | 2               |
| Indecent Exposure                                                 | 1                | 2               | 3                | 3               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| Involuntary Manslaughter                                          | 1                | 2               | 4                | 4               | 4                | 4               | 3                | 3               | 2                | 2               |
| Marital Rape                                                      | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Murder                                                            | 2                | 2               | 1                | 1               | 4                | 4               | 4                | 4               | 1                | 1               |
| Negligent Homicide                                                | 1                | 1               | 2                | 3               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 2                | 2               |
| Pedophilia                                                        | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Rape                                                              | 6                | 6               | 5                | 6               | 8                | 8               | 9                | 10              | 12               | 12              |
| Rape Of A Child Above 12<br>Years Of Age                          | 55               | 56              | 40               | 43              | 75               | 76              | 53               | 53              | 59               | 59              |
| Rape Of A Married Person                                          | 3                | 4               | 4                | 4               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 3                | 3               |
| Reckless Endangerment                                             | 2                | 3               | 2                | 3               | 2                | 2               | 2                | 2               | 2                | 2               |
| Sexual Harassment                                                 | 17               | 18              | 19               | 19              | 13               | 14              | 16               | 18              | 21               | 24              |
| Statutory Rape                                                    | 7                | 7               | 10               | 10              | 10               | 10              | 10               | 10              | 8                | 8               |
| Trafficking A Person                                              | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Un-Natural Sex                                                    | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Voluntary Manslaughter                                            | 2                | 2               | 5                | 5               | 3                | 3               | 12               | 12              | 5                | 5               |
| <b>Offences Against Property<br/>(Penal Code of Bhutan)</b>       | <b>680</b>       | <b>721</b>      | <b>759</b>       | <b>785</b>      | <b>650</b>       | <b>677</b>      | <b>597</b>       | <b>628</b>      | <b>538</b>       | <b>561</b>      |
| Aiding And Abetting Of<br>Larceny                                 | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Armed Robbery                                                     | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| Arson                                                             | 3                | 3               | 2                | 3               | 2                | 3               | 4                | 4               | 3                | 3               |
| Auto Stripping                                                    | 85               | 90              | 75               | 77              | 42               | 45              | 32               | 35              | 34               | 37              |
| Breach Of Trust                                                   | 4                | 5               | 14               | 14              | 6                | 7               | 3                | 3               | 3                | 3               |
| Burglary                                                          | 222              | 223             | 251              | 251             | 220              | 220             | 201              | 202             | 161              | 162             |
| Criminal Attempt To Arson                                         | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               |
| Criminal Attempt To<br>Burglary                                   | 13               | 14              | 7                | 7               | 11               | 11              | 8                | 10              | 6                | 6               |
| Criminal Attempt To Larceny                                       | 1                | 1               | 1                | 2               | 5                | 5               | 6                | 6               | 3                | 3               |
| Criminal Attempt To<br>Trespass                                   | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Misappropriation Of<br>Property                          | 6                | 6               | 5                | 5               | 4                | 4               | 6                | 7               | 12               | 12              |
| Extortion                                                         | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Illegal Transfer Of<br>Immovable Property                         | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Larceny                                                           | 249              | 264             | 302              | 308             | 276              | 287             | 255              | 268             | 242              | 248             |
| Larceny By Deception                                              | 43               | 46              | 27               | 27              | 23               | 23              | 11               | 11              | 9                | 9               |
| Larceny Of Property Lost,<br>Mislaidd, Or Delivered By<br>Mistake | 7                | 7               | 5                | 7               | 2                | 2               | 3                | 3               | 7                | 7               |
| Negligent Burning Or<br>Exploding                                 | 0                | 0               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 3                | 3               | 6                | 6               |
| Pick Pocketing                                                    | 1                | 1               | 2                | 2               | 1                | 4               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 2               |
| Possession Of Stolen<br>Property                                  | 0                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 3               | 0                | 0               |
| Reckless Endangerment Of<br>Property                              | 10               | 18              | 18               | 22              | 5                | 8               | 4                | 7               | 3                | 5               |
| Robbery                                                           | 1                | 2               | 6                | 6               | 2                | 2               | 3                | 3               | 3                | 4               |
| Solicitation To Commit<br>Burglary                                | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Solicitation To Commit<br>Larceny                                 | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Theft Of Service                                                  | 11               | 11              | 19               | 20              | 14               | 15              | 23               | 23              | 10               | 12              |
| Trespass                                                          | 16               | 19              | 14               | 19              | 6                | 8               | 14               | 18              | 12               | 17              |
| Unauthorized Used Of                                              | 6                | 6               | 9                | 13              | 26               | 27              | 15               | 15              | 22               | 23              |

| Offence Type                                                                           | 2021<br>Incident | 2021<br>Offence | 2022<br>Incident | 2022<br>Offence | 2023<br>Incident | 2023<br>Offence | 2024<br>Incident | 2024<br>Offence | 2025<br>Incident | 2025<br>Offence |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Property                                                                               |                  |                 |                  |                 |                  |                 |                  |                 |                  |                 |
| <b>Commercial Crime, Fraud, Corruption And Related Offences (Penal Code of Bhutan)</b> | <b>199</b>       | <b>214</b>      | <b>226</b>       | <b>239</b>      | <b>202</b>       | <b>214</b>      | <b>154</b>       | <b>162</b>      | <b>182</b>       | <b>194</b>      |
| Accomplice Liability To Embezzlement                                                   | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Forgery                                                         | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Embezzlement                                                    | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Black Mail                                                                             | 0                | 0               | 1                | 2               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 3               |
| Breach Of Contract                                                                     | 0                | 3               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Attempt To Smuggling                                                          | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 2               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Counterfeiting                                                                         | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 5                | 5               |
| Deceptive Practice                                                                     | 97               | 101             | 150              | 150             | 136              | 141             | 95               | 100             | 125              | 131             |
| Defamation                                                                             | 22               | 24              | 26               | 30              | 9                | 9               | 9                | 9               | 17               | 17              |
| Embezzlement                                                                           | 5                | 6               | 3                | 3               | 3                | 3               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Execution Of A Document By Deception                                                   | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| False Advertising                                                                      | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Forgery                                                                                | 28               | 28              | 11               | 12              | 20               | 20              | 27               | 27              | 21               | 21              |
| Fraudulent Cheque Writing                                                              | 23               | 24              | 22               | 22              | 14               | 15              | 4                | 4               | 5                | 5               |
| Fraudulent Insolvency                                                                  | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Fraudulent Obtaining Of Insurance                                                      | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Fronting                                                                               | 0                | 0               | 2                | 2               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 4                | 5               |
| Libel                                                                                  | 20               | 21              | 9                | 12              | 4                | 4               | 5                | 5               | 1                | 1               |
| Official Misconduct                                                                    | 1                | 1               | 1                | 4               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 1               | 1                | 2               |
| Receiving Of Smuggled Goods Or Substances                                              | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Smuggling                                                                              | 2                | 3               | 0                | 0               | 8                | 8               | 8                | 8               | 2                | 2               |
| Tampering With Documents                                                               | 0                | 1               | 1                | 2               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Tampering With Public Records                                                          | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 2               | 0                | 1               |
| Tax Evasion                                                                            | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 1               |
| <b>Offences Against State And Public Order (Penal Code of Bhutan)</b>                  | <b>444</b>       | <b>548</b>      | <b>296</b>       | <b>384</b>      | <b>217</b>       | <b>271</b>      | <b>196</b>       | <b>219</b>      | <b>210</b>       | <b>253</b>      |
| Aiding And Abetting For Gambling                                                       | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Abandonment Of A Person In Danger                                                      | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 2                | 2               |
| Abettor Of Mutiny                                                                      | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Breach Of Public Order And Tranquillity                                                | 165              | 202             | 47               | 52              | 7                | 7               | 4                | 4               | 2                | 2               |
| 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               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Compelling Others To Belong To Another Faith                                           | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Contempt Of Court                                                                      | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               |
| Criminal Attempt To Breach Of Public Order And Tranquility                             | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Attempt To                                                                    | 3                | 4               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |



| Offence Type                                                            | 2021<br>Incident | 2021<br>Offence | 2022<br>Incident | 2022<br>Offence | 2023<br>Incident | 2023<br>Offence | 2024<br>Incident | 2024<br>Offence | 2025<br>Incident | 2025<br>Offence |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Criminal Nuisance                                                       |                  |                 |                  |                 |                  |                 |                  |                 |                  |                 |
| Criminal Attempt To Illegal Purchase Or Sale Of An Antique              | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Attempt To Offence Against Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten Or Zung          | 2                | 2               | 6                | 6               | 6                | 6               | 4                | 4               | 4                | 4               |
| Criminal Nuisance                                                       | 38               | 53              | 5                | 5               | 1                | 1               | 2                | 2               | 1                | 1               |
| Damage To Cultural Or National Heritage Property And National Monuments | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Damage To Religious Objects                                             | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               |
| Disorderly Conduct                                                      | 3                | 6               | 4                | 17              | 3                | 8               | 2                | 4               | 14               | 17              |
| Endangerment Of A Public Water Source                                   | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Environment Pollution                                                   | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Espionage                                                               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Failure To Assist Lawful Authority                                      | 1                | 3               | 1                | 2               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Failure To Report A Crime                                               | 2                | 6               | 2                | 7               | 0                | 3               | 1                | 3               | 0                | 3               |
| Gambling                                                                | 16               | 18              | 21               | 21              | 21               | 21              | 12               | 12              | 31               | 33              |
| Harassment                                                              | 88               | 98              | 73               | 87              | 50               | 62              | 54               | 60              | 55               | 69              |
| Illegal Immigration                                                     | 2                | 3               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Illegal Purchase Or Sale Of An Antique                                  | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| Illegal Purchase Or Sale Of Ku-Sung-Thuk-Ten Or Zungs                   | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Illegal Transportation Of Immigrant                                     | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Illicit Sale Of Cultural And National Heritage Property                 | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Impersonation Of An Official                                            | 1                | 2               | 2                | 5               | 3                | 3               | 1                | 2               | 1                | 1               |
| Impersonation Of Uniformed Personnel                                    | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Larceny Of Antique                                                      | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 3                | 3               | 1                | 1               |
| Lewd And Lascivious Conduct                                             | 3                | 3               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Malicious Mischief                                                      | 60               | 62              | 57               | 63              | 46               | 52              | 47               | 52              | 39               | 46              |
| Obstruction Of Lawful Authority                                         | 9                | 15              | 12               | 24              | 11               | 20              | 4                | 7               | 13               | 21              |
| Obstruction Of Public Service                                           | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Obstruction Of Thoroughfare                                             | 2                | 2               | 2                | 2               | 1                | 1               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               |
| Offence Against The Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten, Or Zung                         | 36               | 37              | 42               | 42              | 49               | 49              | 46               | 46              | 34               | 34              |
| Patronizing A Prostitute                                                | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Perjury                                                                 | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Promotion Of Civil Unrest                                               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Promotion Of Prostitution                                               | 0                | 1               | 1                | 2               | 2                | 3               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Prostitution                                                            | 0                | 1               | 1                | 2               | 1                | 3               | 0                | 0               | 3                | 3               |
| Prowling                                                                | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               |
| Public Intoxication                                                     | 2                | 15              | 5                | 27              | 1                | 14              | 3                | 5               | 4                | 7               |
| Reporting Of False Information                                          | 2                | 4               | 6                | 10              | 2                | 2               | 1                | 2               | 3                | 4               |
| Sedition                                                                | 0                | 1               | 3                | 3               | 1                | 1               | 2                | 2               | 1                | 1               |
| Tampering With A Dead Body                                              | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |

| Offence Type                                                                                      | 2021<br>Incident | 2021<br>Offence | 2022<br>Incident | 2022<br>Offence | 2023<br>Incident | 2023<br>Offence | 2024<br>Incident | 2024<br>Offence | 2025<br>Incident | 2025<br>Offence |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Torture                                                                                           | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| Trafficking A Person For Prostitution                                                             | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Treason                                                                                           | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| <b>Miscellaneous Offences (Penal Code of Bhutan)</b>                                              | <b>16</b>        | <b>20</b>       | <b>39</b>        | <b>66</b>       | <b>34</b>        | <b>36</b>       | <b>29</b>        | <b>30</b>       | <b>31</b>        | <b>32</b>       |
| Tampering With Computer Materials                                                                 | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Computer Pornography                                                                              | 0                | 1               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Illegal Manufacturing Of A Fire Arms, Ammunition, Explosive Or Other Lethal Weapons               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| Illegal Possession Of A Firearm, Ammunition, Explosive, Or Other Lethal Weapon                    | 2                | 2               | 4                | 5               | 4                | 5               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Illegal Sale Or Purchase Of A Firearm, Ammunition, Explosive Or Other Lethal Weapons              | 0                | 0               | 2                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Display Of Weapon                                                                                 | 14               | 16              | 27               | 52              | 27               | 28              | 25               | 26              | 29               | 29              |
| Risking The Protected Species                                                                     | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Illegal Hunting Or Fishing                                                                        | 0                | 1               | 2                | 3               | 2                | 2               | 2                | 2               | 1                | 2               |
| Criminal Attempt To Illegal Hunting And Fishing                                                   | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Illegal Transaction Of Controlled Substances                                                      | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Possession Of A Controlled Substance                                                              | 0                | 0               | 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               |
| <b>Attempt, Aiding And Abetting, Solicitation, And Criminal Conspiracy (Penal Code of Bhutan)</b> | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>5</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        |
| Aiding And Abetting                                                                               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 4               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Conspiracy                                                                               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Solicitation                                                                                      | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| <b>Narcotic Drugs, Psychological Substance And Substance Abuse Act</b>                            | <b>262</b>       | <b>291</b>      | <b>671</b>       | <b>761</b>      | <b>411</b>       | <b>417</b>      | <b>326</b>       | <b>333</b>      | <b>382</b>       | <b>406</b>      |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Illicit Trafficking Of Cannabis And Its Derivative                         | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 4                | 5               | 0                | 0               |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances          | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Unauthorized Advertising                                                                          | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Criminal Attempt To Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances             | 2                | 2               | 2                | 2               | 5                | 5               | 0                | 1               | 2                | 2               |
| Illegal Cultivation, Domestication Or Harvest Of Cannabis And Its Derivatives                     | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Illegal Diversion Of Precursor Chemicals                                                          | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Illegal Possession Of                                                                             | 3                | 4               | 2                | 3               | 10               | 14              | 10               | 11              | 11               | 13              |

| Offence Type                                                                       | 2021<br>Incident | 2021<br>Offence | 2022<br>Incident | 2022<br>Offence | 2023<br>Incident | 2023<br>Offence | 2024<br>Incident | 2024<br>Offence | 2025<br>Incident | 2025<br>Offence |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Cannabis And Its Derivatives                                                       |                  |                 |                  |                 |                  |                 |                  |                 |                  |                 |
| Illegal Possession Of Narcotics Drugs And Psychotropic Substances                  | 2                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 3                | 3               | 7                | 9               | 1                | 2               |
| Illegal Sale Of Inhalants Or Solvents                                              | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 12               | 12              | 3                | 3               | 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                                | 21               | 21              | 29               | 36              | 32               | 32              | 25               | 25              | 22               | 23              |
| Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances                  | 54               | 54              | 108              | 114             | 322              | 322             | 248              | 248             | 301              | 301             |
| 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               | 1                | 1               | 3                | 3               |
| Offence Of Substance Abuse                                                         | 178              | 205             | 517              | 593             | 26               | 27              | 26               | 26              | 38               | 58              |
| Offence Of Substance Abuse By Minor                                                | 2                | 4               | 11               | 11              | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Providing Narcotic Drug, Psychotropic Or Chemical Substance To A Child             | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| Sale Or Distribution Of Inhalants Or Solvents To Minors                            | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Solicitation To Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotics Drugs And Psychotropic Substances | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Solicitation To Use Controlled Drugs Or Substances                                 | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| <b>Child Care And Protection Act</b>                                               | <b>5</b>         | <b>6</b>        | <b>11</b>        | <b>16</b>       | <b>14</b>        | <b>16</b>       | <b>14</b>        | <b>19</b>       | <b>26</b>        | <b>30</b>       |
| Assault Of A Child                                                                 | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| Child Battery                                                                      | 4                | 5               | 11               | 16              | 12               | 12              | 13               | 17              | 23               | 25              |
| Cruelty To A Child                                                                 | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| Harsh Or Degrading Correction Or Punishment                                        | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Serving Alcohol Beverages To A Child                                               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 3               | 0                | 1               | 2                | 4               |
| <b>Domestic Violence and Prevention Act</b>                                        | <b>40</b>        | <b>40</b>       | <b>56</b>        | <b>60</b>       | <b>26</b>        | <b>30</b>       | <b>29</b>        | <b>33</b>       | <b>61</b>        | <b>61</b>       |
| Economic Abuse                                                                     | 3                | 3               | 4                | 4               | 2                | 2               | 1                | 2               | 6                | 6               |
| Emotional Abuse                                                                    | 37               | 37              | 52               | 56              | 24               | 28              | 28               | 31              | 55               | 55              |
| <b>Information, Communication And Media Act Of Bhutan</b>                          | <b>0</b>         | <b>4</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>1</b>        | <b>4</b>         | <b>5</b>        | <b>3</b>         | <b>3</b>        | <b>23</b>        | <b>25</b>       |
| Cheating By Impersonation Using A Computer                                         | 0                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Identity Theft                                                                     | 0                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 15               | 15              |
| Online Harassment                                                                  | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 2                | 2               |
| Publishing Or Transmitting Obscene Communications                                  | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 3                | 3               | 2                | 2               | 3                | 4               |
| Violation Of Bodily Privacy                                                        | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               | 0                | 1               | 1                | 1               | 3                | 4               |
| <b>Civil Society Organization Act Of Bhutan</b>                                    | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        |
| Illegal Fund Raising                                                               | 1                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Unlawful Collection                                                                | 0                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |

| Offence Type                                                                                                                                                                  | 2021<br>Incident | 2021<br>Offence | 2022<br>Incident | 2022<br>Offence | 2023<br>Incident | 2023<br>Offence | 2024<br>Incident | 2024<br>Offence | 2025<br>Incident | 2025<br>Offence |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Land Act Of Bhutan                                                                                                                                                            | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Removing The Pegs<br>Grounded In The Land To<br>Demarcate Land Boundary<br>Coordinates                                                                                        | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| <b>Tobacco Control Act</b>                                                                                                                                                    | <b>23</b>        | <b>30</b>       | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        |
| Buy Tobacco Or Tobacco<br>Products                                                                                                                                            | 0                | 2               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Cultivate, Harvest Or<br>Manufacture Tobacco Or<br>Tobacco Products                                                                                                           | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Knowingly Transport<br>Tobacco Or Tobacco<br>Products Without Proof Of<br>Tax And Duty Payments Or<br>Beyond The Permissible<br>Quantity And Type<br>Determined By Parliament | 1                | 4               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Possess Tobacco Or Tobacco<br>Products Without Proof Of<br>Tax And Duty Payments Or<br>Beyond The Permissible<br>Quantity And Type<br>Determined By Parliament                | 3                | 3               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Sell Or Distribute Tobacco<br>Or Tobacco Products                                                                                                                             | 3                | 5               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Smuggling Of Tobacco And<br>Tobacco Products                                                                                                                                  | 16               | 16              | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| <b>Immigration Rules And<br/>Regulations Of The<br/>Kingdom Of Bhutan</b>                                                                                                     | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        |
| Conceals The Presence Of An<br>Unauthorized Person In The<br>Kingdom                                                                                                          | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| Knowingly Aids, Abets,<br>Assits Any Foreigner By<br>Furnishing False Document<br>Or Other Means To Facilitate<br>Unlawful Departure Or Entry<br>Into The Kingdom             | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 1                | 1               |
| <b>The Bhutan Citizen Act</b>                                                                                                                                                 | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        |
| Termination Of Citizenship                                                                                                                                                    | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| <b>Fire Arms And<br/>Ammunition Act Of Bhutan</b>                                                                                                                             | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        |
| Violation Of Section 8(D)                                                                                                                                                     | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               |
| <b>Forest and Nature<br/>Conservation Acto of<br/>Bhutan</b>                                                                                                                  | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        |
| Killing Of Wild Fauna Listed<br>In Schedule I                                                                                                                                 | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               | 0                | 0               |
| <b>The Anti-Corruption Act of<br/>Bhutan 2011</b>                                                                                                                             | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>2</b>        |
| Concealment Of Corruption<br>Proceeds                                                                                                                                         | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 1               |
| Embezzlement Of Funds Or<br>Securities By Public Servant                                                                                                                      | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| <b>Gyalsung Act Of The<br/>Kingdom Of Bhutan 2022</b>                                                                                                                         | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>1</b>         | <b>1</b>        |
| Evasion or Desertion                                                                                                                                                          | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| Failure To Register                                                                                                                                                           | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 0                | 0               | 1                | 1               |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                                                                                                                                            | <b>2819</b>      | <b>3091</b>     | <b>3502</b>      | <b>3819</b>     | <b>2614</b>      | <b>2759</b>     | <b>2476</b>      | <b>2590</b>     | <b>2846</b>      | <b>2994</b>     |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A2.1: Violent Crime Incidents, Rate per 10,000 Population, and Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Population     | Incidents    | Rate /10,000 | CSI        | Rank     |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| Thimphu          | 171,095        | 607          | 35.48        | 126        | 1        |
| Sarpang          | 51,714         | 189          | 36.55        | 196        | 2        |
| Chhukha          | 70,371         | 135          | 19.18        | 49         | 3        |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 48,404         | 119          | 24.58        | 118        | 4        |
| Paro             | 53,899         | 71           | 13.17        | 96         | 5        |
| Samtse           | 63,322         | 64           | 10.11        | 109        | 6        |
| Punakha          | 32,116         | 55           | 17.13        | 153        | 7        |
| Bumthang         | 18,597         | 38           | 20.43        | 82         | 8        |
| Tashigang        | 41,123         | 34           | 8.27         | 55         | 9        |
| Tsirang          | 24,671         | 34           | 13.78        | 124        | 10       |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 34,796         | 33           | 9.48         | 70         | 11       |
| Mongar           | 35,878         | 33           | 9.20         | 66         | 12       |
| Pemagatshel      | 23,903         | 23           | 9.62         | 45         | 13       |
| Dagana           | 26,227         | 20           | 7.63         | 110        | 14       |
| Haa              | 13,915         | 20           | 14.37        | 17         | 15       |
| Trongsa          | 23,708         | 17           | 7.17         | 62         | 16       |
| Tashi Yangtse    | 16,304         | 15           | 9.20         | 70         | 17       |
| Zhemgang         | 16,384         | 11           | 6.71         | 19         | 18       |
| Lhuentse         | 13,109         | 9            | 6.87         | 132        | 19       |
| Gasa             | 4,508          | 4            | 8.87         | 12         | 20       |
| <b>Bhutan</b>    | <b>784,044</b> | <b>1,531</b> | <b>19.53</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>–</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Population figures are 2025 projections; the national CSI is set at 100. Rank is by incident volume.

Table A2.2: Violent Crime Incidents and Rate per 10,000 Population by Police Division, 2025

| Police Division               | Population     | Incidents    | Rate /10,000 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Division XI Thimphu           | 171,095        | 607          | 35.48        |
| Division V Gelephu            | 68,098         | 200          | 29.37        |
| Division III Phuntsholing     | 70,371         | 143          | 20.32        |
| Division XII Wangdue          | 48,404         | 119          | 24.58        |
| Division I Paro               | 67,814         | 91           | 13.42        |
| Division IV Samtse            | 63,322         | 64           | 10.11        |
| Division II Punakha           | 36,624         | 59           | 16.11        |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar | 58,699         | 56           | 9.54         |
| Division VI Tsirang           | 50,898         | 46           | 9.04         |
| Division X Mongar             | 48,987         | 42           | 8.57         |
| Division XIII Bumthang        | 18,597         | 38           | 20.43        |
| Division IX Trashigang        | 41,123         | 34           | 8.27         |
| Division VII Trongsa          | 23,708         | 17           | 7.17         |
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse    | 16,304         | 15           | 9.20         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>            | <b>784,044</b> | <b>1,531</b> | <b>19.53</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A2.3: Violent Crime Incidents by Police Station Jurisdiction, 2025

| Police Station                 | Incidents    | Share of national |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Thimphu Police Station         | 285          | 18.6%             |
| North Thimphu Police Station   | 167          | 10.9%             |
| Gelephu Police Station         | 158          | 10.3%             |
| South Thimphu Police Station   | 155          | 10.1%             |
| Phuentsholing Police Station   | 122          | 8.0%              |
| Wangdue Police Station         | 110          | 7.2%              |
| Paro Police Station            | 71           | 4.6%              |
| Punakha Police Station         | 55           | 3.6%              |
| Bumthang Police Station        | 38           | 2.5%              |
| Tsirang Police Station         | 34           | 2.2%              |
| Sarpang Police Station         | 31           | 2.0%              |
| Trashigang Police Station      | 22           | 1.4%              |
| Samtse Police Station          | 22           | 1.4%              |
| Mongar Police Station          | 21           | 1.4%              |
| Samdrupjongkhar Police Station | 21           | 1.4%              |
| Haa Police Station             | 20           | 1.3%              |
| Trongsa Police Station         | 17           | 1.1%              |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station   | 15           | 1.0%              |
| Tashichholing Police Station   | 15           | 1.0%              |
| Nganglam Police Station        | 14           | 0.9%              |
| Norbugang Police Station       | 13           | 0.8%              |
| Dagana Police Station          | 12           | 0.8%              |
| Gyelposhing Police Station     | 11           | 0.7%              |
| Zhemgang Police Station        | 10           | 0.7%              |
| Dorokha Police Station         | 10           | 0.7%              |
| Zawakha Police Station         | 9            | 0.6%              |
| Wamrong Police Station         | 9            | 0.6%              |
| Lhuentse Police Station        | 9            | 0.6%              |
| Pemagatshel Police Station     | 9            | 0.6%              |
| Lhamoizingkha Police Station   | 8            | 0.5%              |
| Samdrupcholing Police Station  | 6            | 0.4%              |
| Gedu Police Station            | 6            | 0.4%              |
| Jomoshangkha Police Station    | 6            | 0.4%              |
| Pasakha Police Station         | 6            | 0.4%              |
| Gasa Police Station            | 4            | 0.3%              |
| Pendenling Police Station      | 4            | 0.3%              |
| Thrimshing Police Station      | 2            | 0.1%              |
| Weringla Police Station        | 1            | 0.1%              |
| Tsimasham Police Station       | 1            | 0.1%              |
| Sakteng Police Station         | 1            | 0.1%              |
| Panbang Police Station         | 1            | 0.1%              |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>1,531</b> | <b>100.0%</b>     |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A3.1: Property Crime Incidents, Rate per 10,000 Population, and Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Population     | Incidents  | Rate /10,000 | CSI        | Rank     |
|------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| Thimphu          | 171,095        | 224        | 13.09        | 188        | 1        |
| Chhukha          | 70,371         | 100        | 14.21        | 176        | 2        |
| Sarpang          | 51,714         | 43         | 8.31         | 74         | 3        |
| Paro             | 53,899         | 32         | 5.94         | 104        | 4        |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 48,404         | 25         | 5.16         | 74         | 5        |
| Samtse           | 63,322         | 22         | 3.47         | 54         | 6        |
| Punakha          | 32,116         | 14         | 4.36         | 87         | 7        |
| Haa              | 13,915         | 14         | 10.06        | 187        | 8        |
| Tashigang        | 41,123         | 10         | 2.43         | 43         | 9        |
| Bumthang         | 18,597         | 9          | 4.84         | 91         | 10       |
| Mongar           | 35,878         | 9          | 2.51         | 28         | 11       |
| Tsirang          | 24,671         | 8          | 3.24         | 82         | 12       |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 34,796         | 7          | 2.01         | 47         | 13       |
| Tashi Yangtse    | 16,304         | 7          | 4.29         | 100        | 14       |
| Pemagatshel      | 23,903         | 5          | 2.09         | 51         | 15       |
| Lhuentse         | 13,109         | 3          | 2.29         | 7          | 16       |
| Dagana           | 26,227         | 2          | 0.76         | 2          | 17       |
| Zhemgang         | 16,384         | 2          | 1.22         | 25         | 18       |
| Gasa             | 4,508          | 2          | 4.44         | 92         | 19       |
| Trongsa          | 23,708         | 0          | 0.00         | 0          | 20       |
| <b>Bhutan</b>    | <b>784,044</b> | <b>538</b> | <b>6.86</b>  | <b>100</b> | <b>–</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Population figures are 2025 projections; the national CSI is set at 100. Rank is by incident volume.

Table A3.2: Property Crime Incidents and Rate per 10,000 Population by Police Division, 2025

| Police Division               | Population     | Incidents  | Rate /10,000 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Division XI Thimphu           | 171,095        | 224        | 13.09        |
| Division III Phuntsholing     | 70,371         | 100        | 14.21        |
| Division I Paro               | 67,814         | 46         | 6.78         |
| Division V Gelephu            | 68,098         | 45         | 6.61         |
| Division XII Wangdue          | 48,404         | 25         | 5.16         |
| Division IV Samtse            | 63,322         | 22         | 3.47         |
| Division II Punakha           | 36,624         | 16         | 4.37         |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar | 58,699         | 12         | 2.04         |
| Division X Mongar             | 48,987         | 12         | 2.45         |
| Division VI Tsirang           | 50,898         | 10         | 1.96         |
| Division IX Trashigang        | 41,123         | 10         | 2.43         |
| Division XIII Bumthang        | 18,597         | 9          | 4.84         |
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse    | 16,304         | 7          | 4.29         |
| Division VII Trongsa          | 23,708         | 0          | 0.00         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>            | <b>784,044</b> | <b>538</b> | <b>6.86</b>  |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A3.3: Property Crime Incidents by Police Station Jurisdiction, 2025

| Police Station                | Incidents  | Share of national |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Thimphu Police Station        | 126        | 23.4%             |
| Phuentsholing Police Station  | 95         | 17.7%             |
| South Thimphu Police Station  | 63         | 11.7%             |
| Gelephu Police Station        | 38         | 7.1%              |
| North Thimphu Police Station  | 35         | 6.5%              |
| Paro Police Station           | 32         | 5.9%              |
| Wangdue Police Station        | 20         | 3.7%              |
| Punakha Police Station        | 14         | 2.6%              |
| Haa Police Station            | 14         | 2.6%              |
| Bumthang Police Station       | 9          | 1.7%              |
| Trashigang Police Station     | 9          | 1.7%              |
| Tashichholing Police Station  | 8          | 1.5%              |
| Tsirang Police Station        | 8          | 1.5%              |
| Samtse Police Station         | 8          | 1.5%              |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station  | 7          | 1.3%              |
| Mongar Police Station         | 6          | 1.1%              |
| Pemagatshel Police Station    | 5          | 0.9%              |
| Sarpang Police Station        | 5          | 0.9%              |
| Samdrupcholing Police Station | 5          | 0.9%              |
| Zawakha Police Station        | 5          | 0.9%              |
| Norbugang Police Station      | 4          | 0.7%              |
| Gyelposhing Police Station    | 3          | 0.6%              |
| Pasakha Police Station        | 3          | 0.6%              |
| Lhuentse Police Station       | 3          | 0.6%              |
| Zhemgang Police Station       | 2          | 0.4%              |
| Gasa Police Station           | 2          | 0.4%              |
| Jomoshangkha Police Station   | 2          | 0.4%              |
| Gedu Police Station           | 2          | 0.4%              |
| Dagana Police Station         | 2          | 0.4%              |
| Dorokha Police Station        | 1          | 0.2%              |
| Sakteng Police Station        | 1          | 0.2%              |
| Pendenling Police Station     | 1          | 0.2%              |
| <b>Grand Total</b>            | <b>538</b> | <b>100.0%</b>     |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A4.1: Criminal Drug Incidents and Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag | Population | Incidents | Rate /10,000 | Rank |
|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|------|
| Chhukha   | 70,371     | 125       | 17.76        | 1    |
| Thimphu   | 171,095    | 104       | 6.08         | 2    |
| Sarpang   | 51,714     | 39        | 7.54         | 3    |
| Samtse    | 63,322     | 30        | 4.74         | 4    |
| Paro      | 53,899     | 24        | 4.45         | 5    |
| Punakha   | 32,116     | 15        | 4.67         | 6    |



| Dzongkhag        | Population     | Incidents  | Rate /10,000 | Rank     |
|------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 34,796         | 14         | 4.02         | 7        |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 48,404         | 9          | 1.86         | 8        |
| Tashigang        | 41,123         | 7          | 1.70         | 9        |
| Pemagatshel      | 23,903         | 5          | 2.09         | 10       |
| Bumthang         | 18,597         | 4          | 2.15         | 11       |
| Mongar           | 35,878         | 2          | 0.56         | 12       |
| Dagana           | 26,227         | 2          | 0.76         | 13       |
| Haa              | 13,915         | 1          | 0.72         | 14       |
| Trongsa          | 23,708         | 1          | 0.42         | 15       |
| <b>Bhutan</b>    | <b>784,044</b> | <b>382</b> | <b>4.87</b>  | <b>—</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Population figures are 2025 projections. Five Dzongkhags recorded no criminal drug incidents and are omitted. Rank is by incident volume.

Table A4.2: Substance-Abuse Incidents and Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Population     | Incidents    | Rate /10,000 | Rank     |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| Thimphu          | 171,095        | 422          | 24.66        | 1        |
| Chhukha          | 70,371         | 375          | 53.29        | 2        |
| Sarpang          | 51,714         | 119          | 23.01        | 3        |
| Samtse           | 63,322         | 78           | 12.32        | 4        |
| Paro             | 53,899         | 54           | 10.02        | 5        |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 34,796         | 53           | 15.23        | 6        |
| Punakha          | 32,116         | 28           | 8.72         | 7        |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 48,404         | 24           | 4.96         | 8        |
| Tashigang        | 41,123         | 22           | 5.35         | 9        |
| Bumthang         | 18,597         | 19           | 10.22        | 10       |
| Pemagatshel      | 23,903         | 16           | 6.69         | 11       |
| Mongar           | 35,878         | 14           | 3.90         | 12       |
| Dagana           | 26,227         | 12           | 4.58         | 13       |
| Haa              | 13,915         | 10           | 7.19         | 14       |
| Tsirang          | 24,671         | 8            | 3.24         | 15       |
| Tashi Yangtse    | 16,304         | 8            | 4.91         | 16       |
| Trongsa          | 23,708         | 7            | 2.95         | 17       |
| Lhuentse         | 13,109         | 6            | 4.58         | 18       |
| Zhemgang         | 16,384         | 3            | 1.83         | 19       |
| Gasa             | 4,508          | 1            | 2.22         | 20       |
| <b>Bhutan</b>    | <b>784,044</b> | <b>1,279</b> | <b>16.31</b> | <b>—</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Population figures are 2025 projections. Rank is by incident volume.

Table A4.3: Criminal Drug and Substance-Abuse Incidents by Police Station Jurisdiction, 2025

| Police Station                 | Criminal drug | Substance abuse | Total |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| NDLEU Police Station           | 104           | 422             | 526   |
| Phuentsholing Police Station   | 122           | 358             | 480   |
| Gelephu Police Station         | 30            | 95              | 125   |
| Paro Police Station            | 24            | 54              | 78    |
| Samdrupjongkhar Police Station | 14            | 43              | 57    |

| Police Station                | Criminal drug | Substance abuse | Total        |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Pendenling Police Station     | 19            | 28              | 47           |
| Punakha Police Station        | 15            | 28              | 43           |
| Samtse Police Station         | 8             | 29              | 37           |
| Sarpang Police Station        | 9             | 24              | 33           |
| Wangdue Police Station        | 9             | 22              | 31           |
| Trashigang Police Station     | 6             | 22              | 28           |
| Bumthang Police Station       | 4             | 19              | 23           |
| Nganglam Police Station       | 5             | 12              | 17           |
| Norbugang Police Station      | 3             | 13              | 16           |
| Pasakha Police Station        | 2             | 11              | 13           |
| Mongar Police Station         | 2             | 10              | 12           |
| Haa Police Station            | 1             | 10              | 11           |
| Dagana Police Station         | 1             | 9               | 10           |
| Samdrupcholing Police Station | 0             | 9               | 9            |
| Tsirang Police Station        | 0             | 8               | 8            |
| Trongsa Police Station        | 1             | 7               | 8            |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station  | 0             | 8               | 8            |
| Lhuentse Police Station       | 0             | 6               | 6            |
| Tashichholing Police Station  | 0             | 6               | 6            |
| Tsimasham Police Station      | 0             | 5               | 5            |
| Gyelposhing Police Station    | 0             | 4               | 4            |
| Pemagatshel Police Station    | 0             | 4               | 4            |
| Lhamoizingkha Police Station  | 1             | 3               | 4            |
| Zhemgang Police Station       | 0             | 3               | 3            |
| Zawakha Police Station        | 0             | 2               | 2            |
| Gedu Police Station           | 1             | 1               | 2            |
| Dorokha Police Station        | 0             | 2               | 2            |
| Wamrong Police Station        | 1             | 0               | 1            |
| Jomoshangkha Police Station   | 0             | 1               | 1            |
| Gasa Police Station           | 0             | 1               | 1            |
| <b>Grand Total</b>            | <b>382</b>    | <b>1,279</b>    | <b>1,661</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A4.4: Criminal Drug and Substance-Abuse Incidents by Police Division, 2025

| Police Division               | Criminal drug | Substance abuse | Total |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| Division XI Thimphu           | 104           | 422             | 526   |
| Division III Phuntsholing     | 126           | 378             | 504   |
| Division V Gelephu            | 39            | 122             | 161   |
| Division IV Samtse            | 30            | 78              | 108   |
| Division I Paro               | 25            | 64              | 89    |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar | 19            | 69              | 88    |
| Division II Punakha           | 15            | 29              | 44    |
| Division XII Wangdue          | 9             | 24              | 33    |
| Division IX Trashigang        | 7             | 22              | 29    |

| Police Division            | Criminal drug | Substance abuse | Total       |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Division XIII Bumthang     | 4             | 19              | 23          |
| Division X Mongar          | 2             | 20              | 22          |
| Division VI Tsirang        | 1             | 17              | 18          |
| Division VII Trongsa       | 1             | 7               | 8           |
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse | 0             | 8               | 8           |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>382</b>    | <b>1279</b>     | <b>1661</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A5.1: Cyber-Related Records and Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Records    | Per cent      | Population | Rate per 10,000 |
|------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| Thimphu          | 71         | 38.8%         | 171,095    | 4.15            |
| Chhukha          | 23         | 12.6%         | 70,371     | 3.27            |
| Paro             | 16         | 8.7%          | 53,899     | 2.97            |
| Sarpang          | 14         | 7.7%          | 51,714     | 2.71            |
| Bumthang         | 12         | 6.6%          | 18,597     | 6.45            |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 10         | 5.5%          | 48,404     | 2.07            |
| Samtse           | 8          | 4.4%          | 63,322     | 1.26            |
| Mongar           | 5          | 2.7%          | 35,878     | 1.39            |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 5          | 2.7%          | 34,796     | 1.44            |
| Pemagatshel      | 5          | 2.7%          | 23,903     | 2.09            |
| Tashi Yangtse    | 3          | 1.6%          | 16,304     | 1.84            |
| Tashigang        | 3          | 1.6%          | 41,123     | 0.73            |
| Trongsa          | 2          | 1.1%          | 23,708     | 0.84            |
| Lhuentse         | 2          | 1.1%          | 13,109     | 1.53            |
| Punakha          | 2          | 1.1%          | 32,116     | 0.62            |
| Haa              | 1          | 0.5%          | 13,915     | 0.72            |
| Gasa             | 1          | 0.5%          | 4,508      | 2.22            |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>183</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |            |                 |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Population figures are 2025 projections.

Table A5.2: Cyber and Cyber-Enabled Crime by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Cyber crime | Cyber-enabled | Total | Rate per 10,000 |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| Thimphu          | 0           | 61            | 61    | 3.57            |
| Chhukha          | 0           | 27            | 27    | 3.84            |
| Sarpang          | 0           | 11            | 11    | 2.13            |
| Bumthang         | 0           | 9             | 9     | 4.84            |
| Paro             | 0           | 9             | 9     | 1.67            |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 0           | 9             | 9     | 1.86            |
| Mongar           | 0           | 8             | 8     | 2.23            |
| Samtse           | 0           | 8             | 8     | 1.26            |
| Tashigang        | 0           | 5             | 5     | 1.22            |
| Punakha          | 1           | 1             | 2     | 0.62            |
| Lhuentse         | 0           | 2             | 2     | 1.53            |
| Tashi Yangtse    | 0           | 2             | 2     | 1.23            |
| Trongsa          | 0           | 2             | 2     | 0.84            |

|                  |          |            |            |      |
|------------------|----------|------------|------------|------|
| Pemagatshel      | 0        | 1          | 1          | 0.42 |
| Gasa             | 0        | 1          | 1          | 2.22 |
| Tsirang          | 0        | 1          | 1          | 0.41 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 0        | 1          | 1          | 0.29 |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1</b> | <b>158</b> | <b>159</b> |      |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Population figures are 2025 projections.

Table A5.3: Cyber and Cyber-Enabled Crime by Police Division, 2025

| Police Division               | Cyber crime | Cyber-enabled | Total      |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Division XI Thimphu           | 0           | 61            | 61         |
| Division III Phuntsholing     | 0           | 27            | 27         |
| Division V Gelephu            | 0           | 11            | 11         |
| Division X Mongar             | 0           | 10            | 10         |
| Division I Paro               | 0           | 9             | 9          |
| Division XII Wangdue          | 0           | 9             | 9          |
| Division XIII Bumthang        | 0           | 9             | 9          |
| Division IV Samtse            | 0           | 8             | 8          |
| Division IX Trashigang        | 0           | 5             | 5          |
| Division II Punakha           | 1           | 2             | 3          |
| Division VII Trongsa          | 0           | 2             | 2          |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar | 0           | 2             | 2          |
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse    | 0           | 2             | 2          |
| Division VI Tsirang           | 0           | 1             | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>1</b>    | <b>158</b>    | <b>159</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A5.4: Cyber and Cyber-Enabled Crime by Police Station, 2025

| Police Station               | Cyber crime | Cyber-enabled | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| Thimphu Police Station       | 0           | 49            | 49    |
| Phuentsholing Police Station | 0           | 21            | 21    |
| Paro Police Station          | 0           | 9             | 9     |
| Wangdue Police Station       | 0           | 9             | 9     |
| Bumthang Police Station      | 0           | 9             | 9     |
| Gelephu Police Station       | 0           | 9             | 9     |
| South Thimphu Police Station | 0           | 7             | 7     |
| North Thimphu Police Station | 0           | 5             | 5     |
| Trashigang Police Station    | 0           | 4             | 4     |
| Mongar Police Station        | 0           | 4             | 4     |
| Gyelposhing Police Station   | 0           | 3             | 3     |
| Gedu Police Station          | 0           | 3             | 3     |
| Tashichholing Police Station | 0           | 3             | 3     |
| Samtse Police Station        | 0           | 3             | 3     |
| Punakha Police Station       | 1           | 1             | 2     |
| Sarpang Police Station       | 0           | 2             | 2     |
| Lhuentse Police Station      | 0           | 2             | 2     |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station | 0           | 2             | 2     |

| Police Station              | Cyber crime | Cyber-enabled | Total      |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Trongsa Police Station      | 0           | 2             | 2          |
| Tsimasham Police Station    | 0           | 2             | 2          |
| Dorokha Police Station      | 0           | 1             | 1          |
| Sakteng Police Station      | 0           | 1             | 1          |
| Jomoshangkha Police Station | 0           | 1             | 1          |
| Pemagatshel Police Station  | 0           | 1             | 1          |
| Pasakha Police Station      | 0           | 1             | 1          |
| Norbugang Police Station    | 0           | 1             | 1          |
| Tsirang Police Station      | 0           | 1             | 1          |
| Gasa Police Station         | 0           | 1             | 1          |
| Weringla Police Station     | 0           | 1             | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>1</b>    | <b>158</b>    | <b>159</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A6.1: Domestic-Violence Incidents, Rate per 10,000 Population, and Crime Severity Index by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Population     | Incidents    | Rate /10,000 | CSI        | Rank     |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| Thimphu          | 171,095        | 464          | 27.12        | 156        | 1        |
| Sarpang          | 51,714         | 120          | 23.20        | 180        | 2        |
| Chhukha          | 70,371         | 111          | 15.77        | 63         | 3        |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 48,404         | 89           | 18.39        | 150        | 4        |
| Paro             | 53,899         | 49           | 9.09         | 84         | 5        |
| Samtse           | 63,322         | 37           | 5.84         | 121        | 6        |
| Bumthang         | 18,597         | 32           | 17.21        | 127        | 7        |
| Punakha          | 32,116         | 32           | 9.96         | 48         | 8        |
| Tsirang          | 24,671         | 31           | 12.57        | 129        | 9        |
| Mongar           | 35,878         | 24           | 6.69         | 56         | 10       |
| Tashigang        | 41,123         | 23           | 5.59         | 32         | 11       |
| Pemagatshel      | 23,903         | 20           | 8.37         | 60         | 12       |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 34,796         | 20           | 5.75         | 68         | 13       |
| Trongsa          | 23,708         | 12           | 5.06         | 10         | 14       |
| Dagana           | 26,227         | 11           | 4.19         | 32         | 15       |
| Lhuentse         | 13,109         | 8            | 6.10         | 214        | 16       |
| Haa              | 13,915         | 8            | 5.75         | 10         | 17       |
| Tashi Yangtse    | 16,304         | 7            | 4.29         | 15         | 18       |
| Zhemgang         | 16,384         | 5            | 3.05         | 5          | 19       |
| Gasa             | 4,508          | 2            | 4.44         | 9          | 20       |
| <b>Bhutan</b>    | <b>784,044</b> | <b>1,105</b> | <b>14.09</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>–</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Population figures are 2025 projections; the national CSI is set at 100. Rank is by incident volume.

Table A6.2: Domestic-Violence Incidents by Police Division, 2025

| Police Division           | Incidents | Share |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Division XI Thimphu       | 464       | 42.0% |
| Division V Gelephu        | 125       | 11.3% |
| Division III Phuntsholing | 115       | 10.4% |
| Division XII Wangdue      | 89        | 8.1%  |

| Police Division               | Incidents    | Share         |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Division I Paro               | 57           | 5.2%          |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar | 40           | 3.6%          |
| Division VI Tsirang           | 38           | 3.4%          |
| Division IV Samtse            | 37           | 3.3%          |
| Division II Punakha           | 34           | 3.1%          |
| Division XIII Bumthang        | 32           | 2.9%          |
| Division X Mongar             | 32           | 2.9%          |
| Division IX Trashigang        | 23           | 2.1%          |
| Division VII Trongsa          | 12           | 1.1%          |
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse    | 7            | 0.6%          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>1,105</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A6.3: Domestic-Violence Incidents by Police Station Jurisdiction, 2025

| Police Station                 | Incidents | Share of national |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Thimphu Police Station         | 198       | 17.9%             |
| North Thimphu Police Station   | 144       | 13.0%             |
| South Thimphu Police Station   | 122       | 11.0%             |
| Phuentsholing Police Station   | 102       | 9.2%              |
| Gelephu Police Station         | 98        | 8.9%              |
| Wangdue Police Station         | 80        | 7.2%              |
| Paro Police Station            | 49        | 4.4%              |
| Punakha Police Station         | 32        | 2.9%              |
| Bumthang Police Station        | 32        | 2.9%              |
| Tsirang Police Station         | 31        | 2.8%              |
| Sarpang Police Station         | 22        | 2.0%              |
| Mongar Police Station          | 14        | 1.3%              |
| Samtse Police Station          | 13        | 1.2%              |
| Trashigang Police Station      | 13        | 1.2%              |
| Samdrupjongkhar Police Station | 13        | 1.2%              |
| Trongsa Police Station         | 12        | 1.1%              |
| Nganglam Police Station        | 12        | 1.1%              |
| Gyelposhing Police Station     | 9         | 0.8%              |
| Tashichholing Police Station   | 9         | 0.8%              |
| Zawakha Police Station         | 9         | 0.8%              |
| Haa Police Station             | 8         | 0.7%              |
| Lhuentse Police Station        | 8         | 0.7%              |
| Norbugang Police Station       | 8         | 0.7%              |
| Pemagatshel Police Station     | 8         | 0.7%              |
| Wamrong Police Station         | 7         | 0.6%              |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station   | 7         | 0.6%              |
| Dagana Police Station          | 7         | 0.6%              |
| Pasakha Police Station         | 6         | 0.5%              |
| Lhamoizingkha Police Station   | 4         | 0.4%              |

| Police Station                | Incidents    | Share of national |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Dorokha Police Station        | 4            | 0.4%              |
| Samdrupcholing Police Station | 4            | 0.4%              |
| Zhemgang Police Station       | 4            | 0.4%              |
| Pendenling Police Station     | 3            | 0.3%              |
| Jomoshangkha Police Station   | 3            | 0.3%              |
| Gasa Police Station           | 2            | 0.2%              |
| Gedu Police Station           | 2            | 0.2%              |
| Thrimshing Police Station     | 2            | 0.2%              |
| Panbang Police Station        | 1            | 0.1%              |
| Sakteng Police Station        | 1            | 0.1%              |
| Weringla Police Station       | 1            | 0.1%              |
| Tsimasham Police Station      | 1            | 0.1%              |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>1,105</b> | <b>100.0%</b>     |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A7.1: Persons Arrested and Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag          | Persons arrested | Per cent      | Population     | Rate per 10,000 |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Thimphu            | 2,136            | 33.7%         | 171,095        | 124.84          |
| Chhukha            | 1,329            | 21.0%         | 70,371         | 188.86          |
| Sarpang            | 691              | 10.9%         | 51,714         | 133.62          |
| Paro               | 418              | 6.6%          | 53,899         | 77.55           |
| Samtse             | 303              | 4.8%          | 63,322         | 47.85           |
| Wangdue Phodrang   | 289              | 4.6%          | 48,404         | 59.71           |
| Punakha            | 185              | 2.9%          | 32,116         | 57.60           |
| Samdrup Jongkhar   | 167              | 2.6%          | 34,796         | 47.99           |
| Trashigang         | 137              | 2.2%          | 41,123         | 33.31           |
| Bumthang           | 129              | 2.0%          | 18,597         | 69.37           |
| Mongar             | 99               | 1.6%          | 35,878         | 27.59           |
| Pemagatshel        | 73               | 1.2%          | 23,903         | 30.54           |
| Tsirang            | 70               | 1.1%          | 24,671         | 28.37           |
| Trashigang Yangtse | 68               | 1.1%          | 16,304         | 41.71           |
| Haa                | 59               | 0.9%          | 13,915         | 42.40           |
| Trongsa            | 51               | 0.8%          | 23,708         | 21.51           |
| Dagana             | 44               | 0.7%          | 26,227         | 16.78           |
| Zhemgang           | 36               | 0.6%          | 16,384         | 21.97           |
| Lhuentse           | 34               | 0.5%          | 13,109         | 25.94           |
| Gasa               | 16               | 0.3%          | 4,508          | 35.49           |
| <b>Bhutan</b>      | <b>6,334</b>     | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>784,044</b> | <b>80.79</b>    |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Population figures are 2025 projections. Persons are assigned to Dzongkhags on the basis of the police station of arrest.

Table A7.2: Persons Arrested by Dzongkhag and Offence Category, 2025

| Dzongkhag | Drug  | Person | Property | Public order | Sexual | Total | Rate /10,000 |
|-----------|-------|--------|----------|--------------|--------|-------|--------------|
| Thimphu   | 1,040 | 695    | 234      | 120          | 47     | 2,136 | 124.84       |

|                  |              |              |            |            |            |              |              |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Chhukha          | 980          | 188          | 133        | 22         | 6          | 1,329        | 188.86       |
| Sarpang          | 264          | 286          | 67         | 39         | 35         | 691          | 133.62       |
| Paro             | 177          | 121          | 55         | 50         | 15         | 418          | 77.55        |
| Samtse           | 172          | 65           | 34         | 6          | 26         | 303          | 47.85        |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 64           | 152          | 41         | 20         | 12         | 289          | 59.71        |
| Punakha          | 71           | 82           | 14         | 11         | 7          | 185          | 57.60        |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 112          | 34           | 12         | 3          | 6          | 167          | 47.99        |
| Trashigang       | 55           | 40           | 14         | 25         | 3          | 137          | 33.31        |
| Bumthang         | 54           | 60           | 9          | 5          | 1          | 129          | 69.37        |
| Mongar           | 36           | 33           | 21         | 7          | 2          | 99           | 27.59        |
| Pemagatshel      | 33           | 21           | 14         | 0          | 5          | 73           | 30.54        |
| Tsirang          | 12           | 37           | 9          | 3          | 9          | 70           | 28.37        |
| Trashy Yangtse   | 14           | 23           | 12         | 16         | 3          | 68           | 41.71        |
| Haa              | 15           | 22           | 19         | 3          | 0          | 59           | 42.40        |
| Trongsa          | 22           | 18           | 5          | 4          | 2          | 51           | 21.51        |
| Dagana           | 11           | 17           | 7          | 1          | 8          | 44           | 16.78        |
| Zhemgang         | 3            | 10           | 1          | 19         | 3          | 36           | 21.97        |
| Lhuentse         | 7            | 10           | 13         | 1          | 3          | 34           | 25.94        |
| Gasa             | 1            | 12           | 1          | 2          | 0          | 16           | 35.49        |
| <b>Bhutan</b>    | <b>3,143</b> | <b>1,926</b> | <b>715</b> | <b>357</b> | <b>193</b> | <b>6,334</b> | <b>80.79</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – NCIRS. Population figures are 2025 projections. Persons are assigned to Dzongkhags on the basis of the police station of arrest.

Table A7.3: Persons Arrested by Police Division, 2025

| Police Division               | Persons arrested | Per cent      |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Division XI Thimphu           | 2136             | 33.7%         |
| Division III Phuntsholing     | 1341             | 21.2%         |
| Division V Gelephu            | 727              | 11.5%         |
| Division I Paro               | 477              | 7.5%          |
| Division IV Samtse            | 303              | 4.8%          |
| Division XII Wangdue          | 289              | 4.6%          |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar | 240              | 3.8%          |
| Division II Punakha           | 201              | 3.2%          |
| Division IX Trashigang        | 137              | 2.2%          |
| Division X Mongar             | 133              | 2.1%          |
| Division XIII Bumthang        | 129              | 2.0%          |
| Division VI Tsirang           | 102              | 1.6%          |
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse    | 68               | 1.1%          |
| Division VII Trongsa          | 51               | 0.8%          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>6334</b>      | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A7.4: Persons Arrested by Police Station, 2025

| Police Station               | Persons arrested | Per cent |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Phuentsholing Police Station | 1243             | 19.6%    |
| NDLU Police Station          | 1044             | 16.5%    |



| Police Station                 | Persons arrested | Per cent      |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Gelephu Police Station         | 603              | 9.5%          |
| Thimphu Police Station         | 589              | 9.3%          |
| Paro Police Station            | 418              | 6.6%          |
| South Thimphu Police Station   | 285              | 4.5%          |
| Wangdue Police Station         | 261              | 4.1%          |
| North Thimphu Police Station   | 218              | 3.4%          |
| Punakha Police Station         | 185              | 2.9%          |
| Bumthang Police Station        | 129              | 2.0%          |
| Samdrupjongkhar Police Station | 121              | 1.9%          |
| Trashigang Police Station      | 116              | 1.8%          |
| Samtse Police Station          | 114              | 1.8%          |
| Sarpang Police Station         | 88               | 1.4%          |
| Pendenling Police Station      | 86               | 1.4%          |
| Tsirang Police Station         | 70               | 1.1%          |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station   | 68               | 1.1%          |
| Mongar Police Station          | 68               | 1.1%          |
| Haa Police Station             | 59               | 0.9%          |
| Trongsa Police Station         | 51               | 0.8%          |
| Norbugang Police Station       | 47               | 0.7%          |
| Nganglam Police Station        | 44               | 0.7%          |
| Tashichholing Police Station   | 40               | 0.6%          |
| Pasakha Police Station         | 37               | 0.6%          |
| Zhemgang Police Station        | 35               | 0.6%          |
| Lhuentse Police Station        | 34               | 0.5%          |
| Dagana Police Station          | 32               | 0.5%          |
| Samdrupcholing Police Station  | 31               | 0.5%          |
| Pemagatshel Police Station     | 29               | 0.5%          |
| Zawakha Police Station         | 28               | 0.4%          |
| Gyelposhing Police Station     | 27               | 0.4%          |
| Tsimasham Police Station       | 25               | 0.4%          |
| Gedu Police Station            | 24               | 0.4%          |
| Gasa Police Station            | 16               | 0.3%          |
| Dorokha Police Station         | 16               | 0.3%          |
| Jomoshangkha Police Station    | 15               | 0.2%          |
| Lhamoizingkha Police Station   | 12               | 0.2%          |
| Wamrong Police Station         | 12               | 0.2%          |
| Thrimshing Police Station      | 5                | 0.1%          |
| Sakteng Police Station         | 4                | 0.1%          |
| Weringla Police Station        | 4                | 0.1%          |
| Panbang Police Station         | 1                | 0.0%          |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>6334</b>      | <b>100.0%</b> |

Table A7.5: Persons Arrested by Police Station, Sex and Nationality, 2025

| Police Station | Foreign National |      |       | National Citizen |      |       | Total |
|----------------|------------------|------|-------|------------------|------|-------|-------|
|                | Female           | Male | Total | Female           | Male | Total |       |

| Police Station                 | Foreign National |            |            | National Citizen |             |             | Total       |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                | Female           | Male       | Total      | Female           | Male        | Total       |             |
| Bumthang Police Station        | 0                | 0          | 0          | 14               | 115         | 129         | 129         |
| Dagana Police Station          | 0                | 1          | 1          | 1                | 30          | 31          | 32          |
| Dorokha Police Station         | 0                | 2          | 2          | 1                | 13          | 14          | 16          |
| Gasa Police Station            | 0                | 0          | 0          | 2                | 14          | 16          | 16          |
| Gedu Police Station            | 0                | 0          | 0          | 1                | 23          | 24          | 24          |
| Gelephu Police Station         | 0                | 30         | 30         | 78               | 495         | 573         | 603         |
| Gyelposhing Police Station     | 0                | 1          | 1          | 5                | 21          | 26          | 27          |
| Haa Police Station             | 0                | 5          | 5          | 1                | 53          | 54          | 59          |
| Jomoshangkha Police Station    | 0                | 0          | 0          | 5                | 10          | 15          | 15          |
| Lhamoizingkha Police Station   | 0                | 0          | 0          | 0                | 12          | 12          | 12          |
| Lhuentse Police Station        | 0                | 1          | 1          | 4                | 29          | 33          | 34          |
| Mongar Police Station          | 0                | 1          | 1          | 6                | 61          | 67          | 68          |
| NDLU Police Station            | 0                | 1          | 1          | 70               | 973         | 1043        | 1044        |
| Nganglam Police Station        | 0                | 0          | 0          | 3                | 41          | 44          | 44          |
| Norbugang Police Station       | 0                | 0          | 0          | 2                | 45          | 47          | 47          |
| North Thimphu Police Station   | 0                | 0          | 0          | 29               | 189         | 218         | 218         |
| Panbang Police Station         | 0                | 0          | 0          | 0                | 1           | 1           | 1           |
| Paro Police Station            | 3                | 9          | 12         | 42               | 364         | 406         | 418         |
| Pasakha Police Station         | 0                | 0          | 0          | 3                | 34          | 37          | 37          |
| Pemagatshel Police Station     | 0                | 0          | 0          | 2                | 27          | 29          | 29          |
| Pendenling Police Station      | 0                | 15         | 15         | 1                | 70          | 71          | 86          |
| Phuentsholing Police Station   | 2                | 52         | 54         | 157              | 1032        | 1189        | 1243        |
| Punakha Police Station         | 0                | 0          | 0          | 21               | 164         | 185         | 185         |
| Sakteng Police Station         | 0                | 0          | 0          | 1                | 3           | 4           | 4           |
| Samdrupcholing Police Station  | 0                | 0          | 0          | 0                | 31          | 31          | 31          |
| Samdrupjongkhar Police Station | 0                | 1          | 1          | 2                | 118         | 120         | 121         |
| Samtse Police Station          | 0                | 4          | 4          | 4                | 106         | 110         | 114         |
| Sarpang Police Station         | 0                | 2          | 2          | 4                | 82          | 86          | 88          |
| South Thimphu Police Station   | 0                | 0          | 0          | 41               | 244         | 285         | 285         |
| Tashichholing Police Station   | 0                | 0          | 0          | 1                | 39          | 40          | 40          |
| Thimphu Police Station         | 1                | 5          | 6          | 75               | 508         | 583         | 589         |
| Thrimshing Police Station      | 0                | 0          | 0          | 0                | 5           | 5           | 5           |
| Trashigang Police Station      | 0                | 0          | 0          | 10               | 106         | 116         | 116         |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station   | 0                | 1          | 1          | 6                | 61          | 67          | 68          |
| Trongsa Police Station         | 0                | 0          | 0          | 6                | 45          | 51          | 51          |
| Tsimasham Police Station       | 0                | 1          | 1          | 3                | 21          | 24          | 25          |
| Tsirang Police Station         | 0                | 0          | 0          | 4                | 66          | 70          | 70          |
| Wamrong Police Station         | 0                | 0          | 0          | 0                | 12          | 12          | 12          |
| Wangdue Police Station         | 0                | 1          | 1          | 19               | 241         | 260         | 261         |
| Weringla Police Station        | 0                | 0          | 0          | 0                | 4           | 4           | 4           |
| Zawakha Police Station         | 0                | 1          | 1          | 5                | 22          | 27          | 28          |
| Zhemgang Police Station        | 0                | 0          | 0          | 5                | 30          | 35          | 35          |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>6</b>         | <b>134</b> | <b>140</b> | <b>634</b>       | <b>5560</b> | <b>6194</b> | <b>6334</b> |

Table A7.6: Persons Arrested by Offence Type, Sex and Nationality, 2025

| Offence                                  | Foreign National |      |       | National Citizen |      |       | Total |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|------|-------|------------------|------|-------|-------|
|                                          | Female           | Male | Total | Female           | Male | Total |       |
| Abandonment Of A Dead Infant             | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Aiding And Abetting (Deceptive Practice) | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 0    | 1     | 1     |

| Offence                                                                                  | Foreign National |      |       | Foreign National |      |       | Total |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------|-------|------------------|------|-------|-------|
|                                                                                          | Female           | Male | Total | Female           | Male | Total |       |
| Aiding And Abetting For Battery                                                          | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 6    | 6     | 6     |
| Aiding And Abetting In Deceptive Practice                                                | 0                | 2    | 2     | 0                | 4    | 4     | 6     |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Burglary                                                          | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 13   | 14    | 14    |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Illicit Trafficking Of Cannabis And Its Derivative                | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 13   | 13    | 13    |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Larceny                                                           | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 4    | 5     | 5     |
| Aiding And Abetting Of Malicious Mischief                                                | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Aiding And Abetting To Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Armed Robbery                                                                            | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Arson                                                                                    | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 3    | 3     | 3     |
| Assault                                                                                  | 0                | 0    | 0     | 12               | 43   | 55    | 55    |
| Auto Stripping                                                                           | 0                | 0    | 0     | 2                | 24   | 26    | 26    |
| Battery                                                                                  | 0                | 22   | 22    | 215              | 1403 | 1618  | 1640  |
| Bestiality                                                                               | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Breach Of Public Order And Tranquillity                                                  | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 21   | 21    | 21    |
| Breach Of Trust                                                                          | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 7    | 7     | 7     |
| Burglary                                                                                 | 0                | 10   | 10    | 3                | 124  | 127   | 137   |
| Cheating By Impersonation Using A Computer                                               | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Child Abuse                                                                              | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Child Battery                                                                            | 0                | 2    | 2     | 6                | 16   | 22    | 24    |
| Child Molestation                                                                        | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1                | 34   | 35    | 36    |
| Computer Pornography                                                                     | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Counterfeiting                                                                           | 0                | 2    | 2     | 1                | 3    | 4     | 6     |
| Criminal Attempt To Arson                                                                | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Criminal Attempt To Burglary                                                             | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 6    | 6     | 6     |
| Criminal Attempt To Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances    | 0                | 1    | 1     | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1     |
| Criminal Attempt To Involuntary Manslaughter                                             | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Criminal Attempt To Larceny                                                              | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 5    | 6     | 6     |
| Criminal Attempt To Murder                                                               | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 0    | 1     | 1     |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape                                                                 | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 8    | 8     | 8     |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape Of A Child Above Twelve Years Of Age                            | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 3    | 3     | 3     |
| Criminal Attempt To Rape Of A Married Person                                             | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Criminal Attempt To Statutory Rape                                                       | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Criminal Attempt To Voluntary Manslaughter                                               | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 22   | 22    | 22    |

| Offence                                                                                                                                             | Foreign National |      |       | Foreign National |      |       | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------|-------|------------------|------|-------|-------|
|                                                                                                                                                     | Female           | Male | Total | Female           | Male | Total |       |
| Criminal Misappropriation Of Property                                                                                                               | 0                | 0    | 0     | 14               | 17   | 31    | 31    |
| Criminal Nuisance                                                                                                                                   | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Cruelty To A Child                                                                                                                                  | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 0    | 1     | 1     |
| Deceptive Practice                                                                                                                                  | 0                | 8    | 8     | 17               | 65   | 82    | 90    |
| Defamation                                                                                                                                          | 0                | 0    | 0     | 10               | 8    | 18    | 18    |
| Disorderly Conduct                                                                                                                                  | 0                | 0    | 0     | 3                | 11   | 14    | 14    |
| Display Of A Weapon                                                                                                                                 | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 38   | 38    | 38    |
| Economic Abuse                                                                                                                                      | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 14   | 14    | 14    |
| Emotional Abuse                                                                                                                                     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 3                | 40   | 43    | 44    |
| Endangerment Of A Child                                                                                                                             | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 2    | 3     | 3     |
| Escape From Lawful Custody                                                                                                                          | 0                | 1    | 1     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 2     |
| Evasion Or Desertion                                                                                                                                | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Failure To Register                                                                                                                                 | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Failure To Report A Crime                                                                                                                           | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 5    | 6     | 6     |
| Forgery                                                                                                                                             | 1                | 2    | 3     | 7                | 18   | 25    | 28    |
| Fraudulent Cheque Writing                                                                                                                           | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 3    | 4     | 4     |
| Fronting                                                                                                                                            | 0                | 1    | 1     | 2                | 4    | 6     | 7     |
| Gambling                                                                                                                                            | 0                | 2    | 2     | 35               | 112  | 147   | 149   |
| Harassment                                                                                                                                          | 0                | 0    | 0     | 5                | 53   | 58    | 58    |
| Hindering Prosecution                                                                                                                               | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 0    | 1     | 1     |
| Identity Theft                                                                                                                                      | 1                | 4    | 5     | 1                | 12   | 13    | 18    |
| Illegal Abortion                                                                                                                                    | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 1    | 2     | 2     |
| Illegal Hunting Or Fishing                                                                                                                          | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 5    | 5     | 5     |
| Illegal Possession Of A Firearm, Ammunition, Explosive, Or Other Lethal Weapons                                                                     | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 5    | 5     | 5     |
| Illegal Possession Of Cannabis And Its Derivatives                                                                                                  | 0                | 4    | 4     | 0                | 10   | 10    | 14    |
| Illegal Possession Of Narcotics Drugs And Psychotropic Substances                                                                                   | 0                | 2    | 2     | 3                | 15   | 18    | 20    |
| Illegal Purchase Or Sale Of An Antique                                                                                                              | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 1    | 2     | 2     |
| Illegal Sale Of Alcohol                                                                                                                             | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 1    | 2     | 2     |
| Illegal Sale Of Inhalants Or Solvents                                                                                                               | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 4    | 4     | 4     |
| Illicit Trafficking Of Cannabis And Its Derivatives                                                                                                 | 2                | 6    | 8     | 2                | 27   | 29    | 37    |
| Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances                                                                                   | 2                | 32   | 34    | 44               | 418  | 462   | 496   |
| Illicit Trafficking Of Precursor Chemicals                                                                                                          | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Impersonation Of An Official                                                                                                                        | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 4    | 4     | 4     |
| Incest                                                                                                                                              | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Indecent Exposure                                                                                                                                   | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 0    | 1     | 1     |
| Involuntary Manslaughter                                                                                                                            | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Knowingly Aids, Abets, Assists Any Foreigner By Furnishing False Document Or Other Means To Facilitate Unlawful Departure Or Entry Into The Kingdom | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 5    | 5     | 5     |
| Larceny                                                                                                                                             | 0                | 24   | 24    | 13               | 213  | 226   | 250   |
| Larceny By Deception                                                                                                                                | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 7    | 7     | 7     |

| Offence                                                                            | Foreign National |      |       | Foreign National |      |       | Total |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------|-------|------------------|------|-------|-------|
|                                                                                    | Female           | Male | Total | Female           | Male | Total |       |
| Larceny Of Antique                                                                 | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Larceny Of Property Lost, Misplaced, Or Delivered By Mistake                       | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 6    | 6     | 6     |
| Libel                                                                              | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Malicious Mischief                                                                 | 0                | 0    | 0     | 3                | 41   | 44    | 44    |
| Murder                                                                             | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Negligent Burning Or Exploding                                                     | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 5    | 6     | 6     |
| Negligent Homicide                                                                 | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 1    | 2     | 2     |
| Non-Compliance With License                                                        | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 6    | 6     | 6     |
| Obstruction Of Lawful Authority                                                    | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 13   | 13    | 13    |
| Offence Against The Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten, Or Zung                                    | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 10   | 10    | 10    |
| Offence Of Substance Abuse                                                         | 0                | 1    | 1     | 188              | 2082 | 2270  | 2271  |
| Offence Of Substance Abuse By A Minor                                              | 0                | 0    | 0     | 13               | 269  | 282   | 282   |
| Pick Pocketing                                                                     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 0                | 0    | 0     | 2     |
| Possession Of Stolen Property                                                      | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 12   | 12    | 12    |
| Prostitution                                                                       | 0                | 0    | 0     | 7                | 7    | 14    | 14    |
| Providing Narcotic Drug, Psychotropic Or Chemical Substance To A Child             | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Prowling                                                                           | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Public Intoxication                                                                | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 6    | 6     | 6     |
| Publishing Or Transmitting Obscene Communications                                  | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 8    | 8     | 8     |
| Rape                                                                               | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 12   | 12    | 12    |
| Rape Of A Child Above Twelve Years Of Age                                          | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 69   | 69    | 69    |
| Rape Of A Married Person                                                           | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 3    | 3     | 3     |
| Receiving Of Smuggled Goods Or Substances                                          | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Reckless Endangerment                                                              | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Reckless Endangerment Of Property                                                  | 0                | 0    | 0     | 1                | 2    | 3     | 3     |
| Reporting Of False Information                                                     | 0                | 0    | 0     | 2                | 2    | 4     | 4     |
| Robbery                                                                            | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 2    | 2     | 2     |
| Sedition                                                                           | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Serving Alcoholic Beverages To A Child                                             | 0                | 0    | 0     | 2                | 1    | 3     | 3     |
| Sexual Harassment                                                                  | 0                | 2    | 2     | 0                | 19   | 19    | 21    |
| Smuggling                                                                          | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 4    | 4     | 4     |
| Solicitation To Illicit Trafficking Of Narcotics Drugs And Psychotropic Substances | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Statutory Rape                                                                     | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 9    | 9     | 9     |
| Theft Of Services                                                                  | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 11   | 11    | 11    |
| Torture                                                                            | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1     |
| Trespass                                                                           | 0                | 1    | 1     | 1                | 13   | 14    | 15    |
| Unauthorized Use Of Property                                                       | 0                | 1    | 1     | 2                | 20   | 22    | 23    |
| Violation Of Bodily Privacy                                                        | 0                | 0    | 0     | 0                | 3    | 3     | 3     |

| Offence                | Foreign National |            |            | Foreign National |             |             | Total       |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | Female           | Male       | Total      | Female           | Male        | Total       |             |
| Voluntary Manslaughter | 0                | 0          | 0          | 0                | 4           | 4           | 4           |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>6</b>         | <b>134</b> | <b>140</b> | <b>634</b>       | <b>5560</b> | <b>6194</b> | <b>6334</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A8.1: Missing Persons and Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Population     | Cases      | Rate /10,000 |
|------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Thimphu          | 171,095        | 73         | 4.27         |
| Paro             | 53,899         | 24         | 4.45         |
| Punakha          | 32,116         | 13         | 4.05         |
| Sarpang          | 51,714         | 7          | 1.35         |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 48,404         | 7          | 1.45         |
| Chhukha          | 70,371         | 5          | 0.71         |
| Samtse           | 63,322         | 4          | 0.63         |
| Mongar           | 35,878         | 3          | 0.84         |
| Trongsa          | 23,708         | 3          | 1.27         |
| Tashi Yangtse    | 16,304         | 3          | 1.84         |
| Tashigang        | 41,123         | 2          | 0.49         |
| Pemagatshel      | 23,903         | 2          | 0.84         |
| Dagana           | 26,227         | 2          | 0.76         |
| Haa              | 13,915         | 2          | 1.44         |
| Bumthang         | 18,597         | 1          | 0.54         |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 34,796         | 1          | 0.29         |
| Tsirang          | 24,671         | 1          | 0.41         |
| Lhuentse         | 13,109         | 1          | 0.76         |
| Zhemgang         | 16,384         | 1          | 0.61         |
| Gasa             | 4,508          | 0          | 0.00         |
| <b>Bhutan</b>    | <b>784,044</b> | <b>155</b> | <b>1.98</b>  |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Population figures are 2025 projections.

Table A8.2: Non-Criminal Incidents and Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Population | Incidents | Rate /10,000 |
|------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Thimphu          | 171,095    | 48        | 2.81         |
| Samtse           | 63,322     | 35        | 5.53         |
| Sarpang          | 51,714     | 32        | 6.19         |
| Chhukha          | 70,371     | 22        | 3.13         |
| Paro             | 53,899     | 22        | 4.08         |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 48,404     | 13        | 2.69         |
| Punakha          | 32,116     | 11        | 3.43         |
| Dagana           | 26,227     | 11        | 4.19         |
| Tsirang          | 24,671     | 9         | 3.65         |
| Pemagatshel      | 23,903     | 9         | 3.77         |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 34,796     | 7         | 2.01         |
| Mongar           | 35,878     | 7         | 1.95         |
| Trongsa          | 23,708     | 7         | 2.95         |

| Dzongkhag                | Population     | Incidents  | Rate /10,000 |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Zhemgang                 | 16,384         | 6          | 3.66         |
| Haa                      | 13,915         | 4          | 2.87         |
| Bumthang                 | 18,597         | 3          | 1.61         |
| Tashigang                | 41,123         | 3          | 0.73         |
| Tashi Yangtse            | 16,304         | 3          | 1.84         |
| Gasa                     | 4,508          | 2          | 4.44         |
| Lhuentse                 | 13,109         | 0          | 0.00         |
| <b>Bhutan (National)</b> | <b>784,044</b> | <b>254</b> | <b>3.24</b>  |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Population figures are 2025 projections.

Table A8.3: Missing-Person Cases by Police Division, 2025

| Police Division               | Cases      | Share         |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Division XI Thimphu           | 73         | 47.1%         |
| Division I Paro               | 26         | 16.8%         |
| Division II Punakha           | 13         | 8.4%          |
| Division V Gelephu            | 8          | 5.2%          |
| Division XII Wangdue          | 7          | 4.5%          |
| Division III Phuntsholing     | 5          | 3.2%          |
| Division IV Samtse            | 4          | 2.6%          |
| Division X Mongar             | 4          | 2.6%          |
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse    | 3          | 1.9%          |
| Division VII Trongsa          | 3          | 1.9%          |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar | 3          | 1.9%          |
| Division VI Tsirang           | 3          | 1.9%          |
| Division IX Trashigang        | 2          | 1.3%          |
| Division XIII Bumthang        | 1          | 0.6%          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>155</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A8.4: Non-Criminal Incidents by Police Division, 2025

| Police Division               | Incidents | Share |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Division XI Thimphu           | 48        | 18.9% |
| Division V Gelephu            | 38        | 15.0% |
| Division IV Samtse            | 35        | 13.8% |
| Division I Paro               | 26        | 10.2% |
| Division III Phuntsholing     | 25        | 9.8%  |
| Division VI Tsirang           | 17        | 6.7%  |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar | 16        | 6.3%  |
| Division II Punakha           | 13        | 5.1%  |
| Division XII Wangdue          | 13        | 5.1%  |
| Division X Mongar             | 7         | 2.8%  |
| Division VII Trongsa          | 7         | 2.8%  |
| Division XIII Bumthang        | 3         | 1.2%  |
| Division IX Trashigang        | 3         | 1.2%  |

| Police Division            | Incidents  | Share         |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse | 3          | 1.2%          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>254</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A8.5: Missing-Person Cases by Police Station, 2025

| Police Station                | Cases      | Share         |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| North Thimphu Police Station  | 28         | 18.1%         |
| Paro Police Station           | 24         | 15.5%         |
| Thimphu Police Station        | 24         | 15.5%         |
| South Thimphu Police Station  | 21         | 13.5%         |
| Punakha Police Station        | 13         | 8.4%          |
| Wangdue Police Station        | 7          | 4.5%          |
| Sarpang Police Station        | 5          | 3.2%          |
| Phuentsholing Police Station  | 5          | 3.2%          |
| Gyelposhing Police Station    | 3          | 1.9%          |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station  | 3          | 1.9%          |
| Trongsa Police Station        | 3          | 1.9%          |
| Samtse Police Station         | 2          | 1.3%          |
| Nganglam Police Station       | 2          | 1.3%          |
| Dagana Police Station         | 2          | 1.3%          |
| Haa Police Station            | 2          | 1.3%          |
| Gelephu Police Station        | 2          | 1.3%          |
| Pendenling Police Station     | 2          | 1.3%          |
| Lhuentse Police Station       | 1          | 0.6%          |
| Thrimshing Police Station     | 1          | 0.6%          |
| Tsirang Police Station        | 1          | 0.6%          |
| Wamrong Police Station        | 1          | 0.6%          |
| Samdrupcholing Police Station | 1          | 0.6%          |
| Zhemgang Police Station       | 1          | 0.6%          |
| Bumthang Police Station       | 1          | 0.6%          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>155</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A8.6: Non-Criminal Incidents by Police Station, 2025

| Police Station               | Incidents | Share |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| South Thimphu Police Station | 22        | 8.7%  |
| Gelephu Police Station       | 22        | 8.7%  |
| Paro Police Station          | 22        | 8.7%  |
| North Thimphu Police Station | 13        | 5.1%  |
| Thimphu Police Station       | 13        | 5.1%  |
| Tashichholing Police Station | 12        | 4.7%  |
| Wangdue Police Station       | 11        | 4.3%  |
| Punakha Police Station       | 11        | 4.3%  |
| Sarpang Police Station       | 10        | 3.9%  |
| Tsirang Police Station       | 9         | 3.5%  |



| Police Station                 | Incidents  | Share         |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Samtse Police Station          | 9          | 3.5%          |
| Phuentsholing Police Station   | 9          | 3.5%          |
| Dagana Police Station          | 8          | 3.1%          |
| Trongsa Police Station         | 7          | 2.8%          |
| Pemagatshel Police Station     | 7          | 2.8%          |
| Tsimasham Police Station       | 6          | 2.4%          |
| Gedu Police Station            | 6          | 2.4%          |
| Pendenling Police Station      | 5          | 2.0%          |
| Dorokha Police Station         | 5          | 2.0%          |
| Norbugang Police Station       | 4          | 1.6%          |
| Haa Police Station             | 4          | 1.6%          |
| Gyelposhing Police Station     | 4          | 1.6%          |
| Samdrupjongkhar Police Station | 4          | 1.6%          |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station   | 3          | 1.2%          |
| Bumthang Police Station        | 3          | 1.2%          |
| Samdrupcholing Police Station  | 3          | 1.2%          |
| Panbang Police Station         | 3          | 1.2%          |
| Mongar Police Station          | 3          | 1.2%          |
| Lhamoizingkha Police Station   | 3          | 1.2%          |
| Zhemgang Police Station        | 3          | 1.2%          |
| Trashigang Police Station      | 2          | 0.8%          |
| Nganglam Police Station        | 2          | 0.8%          |
| Gasa Police Station            | 2          | 0.8%          |
| Zawakha Police Station         | 2          | 0.8%          |
| Pasakha Police Station         | 1          | 0.4%          |
| Thrimshing Police Station      | 1          | 0.4%          |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>254</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A9.1: Road Casualties and Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Population | Killed | Injured | Casualties | Rate /10,000 |
|------------------|------------|--------|---------|------------|--------------|
| Thimphu          | 171,095    | 7      | 198     | 205        | 11.98        |
| Sarpang          | 51,714     | 9      | 131     | 140        | 27.07        |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 48,404     | 18     | 84      | 102        | 21.07        |
| Punakha          | 32,116     | 2      | 43      | 45         | 14.01        |
| Chhukha          | 70,371     | 16     | 28      | 44         | 6.25         |
| Tashigang        | 41,123     | 5      | 39      | 44         | 10.70        |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 34,796     | 8      | 32      | 40         | 11.50        |
| Dagana           | 26,227     | 1      | 39      | 40         | 15.25        |
| Tashi Yangtse    | 16,304     | 1      | 36      | 37         | 22.69        |
| Samtse           | 63,322     | 6      | 25      | 31         | 4.90         |
| Mongar           | 35,878     | 8      | 23      | 31         | 8.64         |
| Zhemgang         | 16,384     | 2      | 28      | 30         | 18.31        |
| Paro             | 53,899     | 6      | 17      | 23         | 4.27         |

| Dzongkhag                | Population     | Killed     | Injured    | Casualties | Rate /10,000 |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Tsirang                  | 24,671         | 2          | 14         | 16         | 6.49         |
| Bumthang                 | 18,597         | 3          | 11         | 14         | 7.53         |
| Pemagatshel              | 23,903         | 2          | 9          | 11         | 4.60         |
| Trongsa                  | 23,708         | 3          | 7          | 10         | 4.22         |
| Gasa                     | 4,508          | 1          | 8          | 9          | 19.96        |
| Haa                      | 13,915         | 0          | 5          | 5          | 3.59         |
| Lhuentse                 | 13,109         | 3          | 1          | 4          | 3.05         |
| <b>Bhutan (National)</b> | <b>784,044</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>778</b> | <b>881</b> | <b>11.24</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS). Population figures are 2025 projections. Counts are at the casualty (victim) level.

Table A9.2: Road Casualties by Police Division, 2025

| Police Division               | Casualties | Share         |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Traffic Division              | 205        | 23.3%         |
| Division V Gelephu            | 170        | 19.3%         |
| Division XII Wangdue          | 102        | 11.6%         |
| Division II Punakha           | 54         | 6.1%          |
| Division VI Tsirang           | 51         | 5.8%          |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar | 51         | 5.8%          |
| Division III Phuntsholing     | 49         | 5.6%          |
| Division IX Trashigang        | 44         | 5.0%          |
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse    | 37         | 4.2%          |
| Division X Mongar             | 35         | 4.0%          |
| Division IV Samtse            | 31         | 3.5%          |
| Division I Paro               | 28         | 3.2%          |
| Division XIII Bumthang        | 14         | 1.6%          |
| Division VII Trongsa          | 10         | 1.1%          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>881</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A9.3: Road Casualties by Police Station, 2025

| Police Station                 | Casualties | Share |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------|
| Thimphu Traffic Police Station | 205        | 23.3% |
| Wangdue Police Station         | 87         | 9.9%  |
| Sarpang Police Station         | 72         | 8.2%  |
| Gelephu Police Station         | 68         | 7.7%  |
| Punakha Police Station         | 45         | 5.1%  |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station   | 37         | 4.2%  |
| Dagana Police Station          | 35         | 4.0%  |
| Trashigang Police Station      | 26         | 3.0%  |
| Paro Police Station            | 23         | 2.6%  |
| Mongar Police Station          | 23         | 2.6%  |
| Samdrupcholing Police Station  | 19         | 2.2%  |
| Phuentsholing Police Station   | 18         | 2.0%  |
| Samdrupjongkhar Police Station | 17         | 1.9%  |

| Police Station               | Casualties | Share         |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Zhemgang Police Station      | 17         | 1.9%          |
| Tsirang Police Station       | 16         | 1.8%          |
| Zawakha Police Station       | 15         | 1.7%          |
| Bumthang Police Station      | 14         | 1.6%          |
| Panbang Police Station       | 13         | 1.5%          |
| Thrimshing Police Station    | 10         | 1.1%          |
| Trongsa Police Station       | 10         | 1.1%          |
| Gedu Police Station          | 9          | 1.0%          |
| Pemagatshel Police Station   | 9          | 1.0%          |
| Tsimasham Police Station     | 9          | 1.0%          |
| Norbugang Police Station     | 9          | 1.0%          |
| Gasa Police Station          | 9          | 1.0%          |
| Pasakha Police Station       | 8          | 0.9%          |
| Samtse Police Station        | 8          | 0.9%          |
| Gyelposhing Police Station   | 7          | 0.8%          |
| Dorokha Police Station       | 5          | 0.6%          |
| Tashichholing Police Station | 5          | 0.6%          |
| Haa Police Station           | 5          | 0.6%          |
| Lhamoizingkha Police Station | 5          | 0.6%          |
| Jomoshangkha Police Station  | 4          | 0.5%          |
| Wamrong Police Station       | 4          | 0.5%          |
| Sakteng Police Station       | 4          | 0.5%          |
| Lhuentse Police Station      | 4          | 0.5%          |
| Pendenling Police Station    | 4          | 0.5%          |
| Nganglam Police Station      | 2          | 0.2%          |
| Weringla Police Station      | 1          | 0.1%          |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>881</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS).

Table A10.1: Fire Incidents and Rate per 10,000 Population by Dzongkhag, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Population | Incidents | Rate /10,000 |
|------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Thimphu          | 171,095    | 42        | 2.45         |
| Paro             | 53,899     | 17        | 3.15         |
| Mongar           | 35,878     | 8         | 2.23         |
| Chhukha          | 70,371     | 7         | 0.99         |
| Punakha          | 32,116     | 7         | 2.18         |
| Haa              | 13,915     | 7         | 5.03         |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 48,404     | 6         | 1.24         |
| Sarpang          | 51,714     | 4         | 0.77         |
| Bumthang         | 18,597     | 4         | 2.15         |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 34,796     | 3         | 0.86         |
| Pemagatshel      | 23,903     | 3         | 1.26         |
| Dagana           | 26,227     | 3         | 1.14         |
| Samtse           | 63,322     | 2         | 0.32         |

| Dzongkhag     | Population     | Incidents  | Rate /10,000 |
|---------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Tsirang       | 24,671         | 2          | 0.81         |
| Tashi Yangtse | 16,304         | 2          | 1.23         |
| Zhemgang      | 16,384         | 2          | 1.22         |
| Tashigang     | 41,123         | 1          | 0.24         |
| Lhuentse      | 13,109         | 1          | 0.76         |
| Gasa          | 4,508          | 1          | 2.22         |
| Trongsa       | 23,708         | 0          | 0.00         |
| <b>Bhutan</b> | <b>784,044</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>1.56</b>  |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division. Population figures are 2025 projections.

Table A10.2: Fire Incidents by Police Station, 2025

| Police Station                  | Incidents  | Share         |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Paro Police Station             | 17         | 13.9%         |
| North Thimphu Police Station    | 16         | 13.1%         |
| South Thimphu Police Station    | 14         | 11.5%         |
| Thimphu Central Police Station  | 12         | 9.8%          |
| Mongar Police Station           | 8          | 6.6%          |
| Punakha Police Station          | 7          | 5.7%          |
| Haa Police Station              | 7          | 5.7%          |
| Wangdue Police Station          | 5          | 4.1%          |
| Phuentsholing Police Station    | 4          | 3.3%          |
| Bumthang Police Station         | 4          | 3.3%          |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Police Station | 3          | 2.5%          |
| Dagana Police Station           | 3          | 2.5%          |
| Zhemgang Police Station         | 2          | 1.6%          |
| Tsirang Police Station          | 2          | 1.6%          |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station    | 2          | 1.6%          |
| Sarpang Police Station          | 2          | 1.6%          |
| Pemagatshel Police Station      | 2          | 1.6%          |
| Gelephu Police Station          | 2          | 1.6%          |
| Zawakha Police Station          | 1          | 0.8%          |
| Tshimasham Police Station       | 1          | 0.8%          |
| Tashigang Police Station        | 1          | 0.8%          |
| Tashicholing Police Station     | 1          | 0.8%          |
| Pasakha Police Station          | 1          | 0.8%          |
| Nganglam Police Station         | 1          | 0.8%          |
| Lhuentse Police Station         | 1          | 0.8%          |
| Gedu Police Station             | 1          | 0.8%          |
| Gasa Police Station             | 1          | 0.8%          |
| Dorokha Police Station          | 1          | 0.8%          |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>122</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

Table A10.3: Fire Incidents by Police Division, 2025

| Police Division               | Incidents  | Share         |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Division XI Thimphu           | 42         | 34.4%         |
| Division I Paro               | 24         | 19.7%         |
| Division X Mongar             | 9          | 7.4%          |
| Division II Punakha           | 8          | 6.6%          |
| Division III Phuntsholing     | 7          | 5.7%          |
| Division V Gelephu            | 6          | 4.9%          |
| Division XII Wangdue          | 6          | 4.9%          |
| Division VIII Samdrupjongkhar | 6          | 4.9%          |
| Division VI Tsirang           | 5          | 4.1%          |
| Division XIII Bumthang        | 4          | 3.3%          |
| Division IV Samtse            | 2          | 1.6%          |
| Division XIV Trashiyangtse    | 2          | 1.6%          |
| Division IX Trashigang        | 1          | 0.8%          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>122</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Table A10.4: Fire Incidents by Dzongkhag and Type of Fire, 2025

| Dzongkhag        | Bush Fire | Electrical Fire | Forest Fire | House Fire | Other Fire | Vehicle Fire | Total      |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Bumthang         | 0         | 0               | 1           | 2          | 1          | 0            | 4          |
| Chhukha          | 0         | 0               | 0           | 7          | 0          | 0            | 7          |
| Dagana           | 0         | 0               | 0           | 3          | 0          | 0            | 3          |
| Gasa             | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1          |
| Haa              | 0         | 0               | 3           | 4          | 0          | 0            | 7          |
| Lhuntse          | 0         | 0               | 1           | 0          | 0          | 0            | 1          |
| Mongar           | 0         | 0               | 8           | 0          | 0          | 0            | 8          |
| Paro             | 8         | 0               | 2           | 7          | 0          | 0            | 17         |
| Pemagatshel      | 0         | 0               | 0           | 3          | 0          | 0            | 3          |
| Punakha          | 1         | 0               | 1           | 5          | 0          | 0            | 7          |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 0         | 0               | 0           | 3          | 0          | 0            | 3          |
| Samtse           | 0         | 0               | 0           | 2          | 0          | 0            | 2          |
| Sarpang          | 0         | 0               | 1           | 3          | 0          | 0            | 4          |
| Thimphu          | 11        | 6               | 4           | 14         | 3          | 4            | 42         |
| Trashhi Yangtse  | 0         | 0               | 1           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 2          |
| Trashigang       | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1          |
| Tsirang          | 0         | 0               | 1           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 2          |
| Wangdue Phodrang | 1         | 0               | 4           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 6          |
| Zhemgang         | 0         | 0               | 2           | 0          | 0          | 0            | 2          |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>21</b> | <b>6</b>        | <b>29</b>   | <b>58</b>  | <b>4</b>   | <b>4</b>     | <b>122</b> |

Table A10.5: Fire Incidents by Police Station and Type of Fire, 2025

| Police Station          | Bush Fire | Electrical Fire | Forest Fire | House Fire | Other Fire | Vehicle Fire | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| Bumthang Police Station | 0         | 0               | 1           | 2          | 1          | 0            | 4     |
| Dagana Police Station   | 0         | 0               | 0           | 3          | 0          | 0            | 3     |
| Dorokha Police Station  | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1     |
| Gasa Police Station     | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1     |
| Gedu Police Station     | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1     |
| Gelephu Police Station  | 0         | 0               | 0           | 2          | 0          | 0            | 2     |
| Haa Police Station      | 0         | 0               | 3           | 4          | 0          | 0            | 7     |
| Lhuentse Police Station | 0         | 0               | 1           | 0          | 0          | 0            | 1     |

| Police Station                  | Bush Fire | Electrical Fire | Forest Fire | House Fire | Other Fire | Vehicle Fire | Total      |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Mongar Police Station           | 0         | 0               | 8           | 0          | 0          | 0            | 8          |
| Nganglam Police Station         | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1          |
| North Thimphu Police Station    | 2         | 3               | 2           | 8          | 1          | 0            | 16         |
| Paro Police Station             | 8         | 0               | 2           | 7          | 0          | 0            | 17         |
| Pasakha Police Station          | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1          |
| Pemagatshel Police Station      | 0         | 0               | 0           | 2          | 0          | 0            | 2          |
| Phuentsholing Police Station    | 0         | 0               | 0           | 4          | 0          | 0            | 4          |
| Punakha Police Station          | 1         | 0               | 1           | 5          | 0          | 0            | 7          |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Police Station | 0         | 0               | 0           | 3          | 0          | 0            | 3          |
| Sarpang Police Station          | 0         | 0               | 1           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 2          |
| South Thimphu Police Station    | 5         | 0               | 2           | 3          | 1          | 3            | 14         |
| Tashicholing Police Station     | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1          |
| Tashigang Police Station        | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1          |
| Thimphu Central Police Station  | 4         | 3               | 0           | 3          | 1          | 1            | 12         |
| Trashiyangtse Police Station    | 0         | 0               | 1           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 2          |
| Tshimasham Police Station       | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1          |
| Tsirang Police Station          | 0         | 0               | 1           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 2          |
| Wangdue Police Station          | 1         | 0               | 4           | 0          | 0          | 0            | 5          |
| Zawakha Police Station          | 0         | 0               | 0           | 1          | 0          | 0            | 1          |
| Zhemgang Police Station         | 0         | 0               | 2           | 0          | 0          | 0            | 2          |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>21</b> | <b>6</b>        | <b>29</b>   | <b>58</b>  | <b>4</b>   | <b>4</b>     | <b>122</b> |

Source: Royal Bhutan Police – Fire and Rescue Service Division.

# Metadata Annex

## Data Sources

The statistics in this Yearbook are compiled from administrative records maintained by the Royal Bhutan Police. The primary source is the National Crime and Incident Reporting System (NCIRS), the central repository of criminal incidents, arrests, and non-criminal incidents recorded by police stations and divisions nationwide. Population denominators used to compute rates are 2025 projections. Where data are drawn from other sources, this is stated in the relevant chapter.

## Methodology

Incidents are counted at the incident level; a single incident is counted once even where it involves several victims, offenders, or Offences. Victims, casualties, arrested persons, and missing persons are counted individually. The Principal Offence Rule is applied to determine which offence is prioritised where multiple offences are recorded within a single criminal incident. The offences are ranked according to their severity under the grading system established by the Penal Code of Bhutan and other relevant laws, and the most severe offence is designated as the principal offence on which the incident is classified. Where two or more offences are ranked equally in legal severity, priority is given to the offence that directly affects human life or well-being. In addition to the principal offence, the Yearbook also captures the total number of offences associated with each incident, providing a fuller account of the nature and extent of recorded criminal activity.

Population-based rates are expressed per 10,000 population. The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is a weighted measure of offence seriousness adapted from the Statistics Canada Crime Severity Index methodology. Each offence is assigned a gravity weight; the weighted incident count is divided by population and indexed so that the national value equals 100. The CSI complements volume-based rates by reflecting the relative seriousness of recorded offences.

## Limitations

The statistics reflect incidents reported to and recorded by the Royal Bhutan Police and may understate the true incidence of under-reported offences.

## Glossary

The following terms are used throughout this Yearbook.

| Term                               | Definition                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Arrest</b>                      | 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. |
| <b>Casualty accident</b>           | A road traffic accident that results in at least one death or injury, as distinct from a property-damage-only accident.                                                           |
| <b>Crime Severity Index (CSI)</b>  | A weighted measure of the seriousness of recorded crime, indexed to a national baseline of 100.                                                                                   |
| <b>Criminal incident</b>           | An event recorded by police involving one or more criminal offences.                                                                                                              |
| <b>Domestic relationship</b>       | A spousal, family, intimate personal, or shared-household relationship, as defined in the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013.                                        |
| <b>Dzongkhag</b>                   | An administrative district of Bhutan; the country is divided into twenty Dzongkhags.                                                                                              |
| <b>Fatal accident</b>              | A road traffic accident in which at least one person died.                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Fire incident</b>               | Any event involving fire, including house fires, forest fires, vehicular fires, and other similar occurrences.                                                                    |
| <b>Gewog</b>                       | A block or group of villages; the second level of local administration below the Dzongkhag.                                                                                       |
| <b>Incident</b>                    | The basic unit of counting; a single event, counted once regardless of the number of victims, offenders, or items involved.                                                       |
| <b>Incident of substance abuse</b> | An incident in which one or more individuals are found to be involved in an offence of substance abuse, including cases involving minors.                                         |
| <b>Injury accident</b>             | A road traffic accident that results in the injury of at least one person.                                                                                                        |
| <b>Motor vehicle accident</b>      | An event in which 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.               |
| <b>Natural death</b>               | Death resulting from internal factors, typically the natural progression of disease, ageing, or health conditions, and not caused by external forces or injuries.                 |



| Term                              | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Non-criminal incident</b>      | An event that does not violate criminal law but still requires police intervention, assistance, or documentation, such as unnatural death, natural death, suicide, attempted suicide, and missing persons.                                                          |
| <b>Rate per 10,000 population</b> | The number of events divided by population, multiplied by 10,000; used to compare across areas of different population size.                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Unnatural death</b>            | Death caused by external factors, typically involving injury and often preventable, including completed suicide, drowning, electrocution, accidental falls, hypothermia, natural disasters, machinery-related and object-impact deaths, and other unnatural deaths. |

