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2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



HAA DZONGKHAG



ISBN 978-99936-28-55-2



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National Statistics Bureau
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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

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2017

**POPULATION & HOUSING
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

HAA DZONGKHAG

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Printed in Bhutan.
ISBN 978-99936-28-55-2

Layout and design: Loday Natshog Communications, Thimphu
Editor: Kuenga Wangmo

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FOREWORD



I take immense pleasure in presenting the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) Dzongkhag Report. The Report contains information on population by age, sex, educational attainment, migration, fertility, disability, mortality, housing amenities, assets, and employment at the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* and *Gewog* levels.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017 using the *de facto* approach. Extensive efforts have been made to successfully undertake this nationwide census. It involved meticulous planning and systematic preparation in all stages, ranging from stakeholder meetings, questionnaire design, testing of questionnaire, preparation of enumerator and supervisor's manuals, training of trainers, training of enumerators and supervisors, field enumeration, data entry and processing, and analyses and report writing. I commend the hard work and persistent efforts put in by the National Statistics Bureau in successfully completing these processes.

Every country strives to achieve higher socio-economic growth and human development. In order to bring about holistic development, reliable information on the population of the country is required. The Population and Housing Census provides an important dataset that helps us understand changes and trends in population dynamics which are crucial for informed

decision-making at all-levels, both in the public and private sectors.

I am hopeful that the information in this Report would prove useful for evidence based decision-making and formulation of policies and plans. Both the national and local governments could use the census information to define service areas, identify current requirement of services and infrastructure, and predict future demands. Further, it would serve as the basis for measuring progress towards the achievement of key national as well as other time-bound targets in the country.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all officials in the *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes* for their active participation and for contributing towards the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB. I would also like to thank the general public for the overwhelming support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the 2017 PHCB field enumeration period from 30 May to 01 June 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sonam Topgay'.

(Sonam Topgay)
Vice Chairman
National Census Steering Committee
Royal Government of Bhutan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) entailed nationwide collaboration and coordination. The National Census Secretariat, instituted at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB), would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all the agencies and individuals who contributed to the success of the Census.

We are truly indebted to the Honourable Prime Minister for his steadfast support and the Royal Government of Bhutan for funding the 2017 PHCB in its entirety. We would also like to express our sincerest gratitude to the Honourable members of the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) for their invaluable counsel, guidance, and support during the implementation of the Census. The NCSC's role in the successful execution of the 2017 PHCB cannot be overstated.

Next, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to the ministries, governmental and non-governmental agencies, and the *Dzongkhag/Thromde* Administrations for their cooperation and inputs. We are further grateful to the *Dasho Dzongdas* of the 20 *Dzongkhags* and *Dasho Thrompons* of the four *Thromdes* for their support and leadership in ensuring the successful completion of the censuses in their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. We would like to thank the Royal Bhutan Police for arranging security services during the enumeration process and the electronic and print media for their coverage and dissemination of information on the 2017 PHCB.

We also wish to acknowledge and earnestly thank the 9,750 enumerators and supervisors for their hard and sincere work. The commitment shown by the supervisors and enumerators, who worked from the early hours of the morning till late in the evening during the census enumeration period, are exemplary and truly deserving of our utmost appreciation.

Most importantly, we would like to sincerely thank the people of Bhutan for the unprecedented support and cooperation extended to the census officials during the enumeration. The enthusiastic support shown by the public makes us believe that the public understands the importance of the Census, making our task most gratifying.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all my colleagues at the NSB and our *Dzongkhag* Statistical Officers for their remarkable efforts, commitment, and dedication to the service of the *Tsa-Wa-Sum*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Chhime Tshering'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

(Chhime Tshering)
Census Commissioner
National Census Secretariat
National Statistics Bureau
Royal Government of Bhutan

SUMMARY TABLE OF KEY FINDINGS

Topic	Indicator	2017
Demographic Characteristics	Total Population	13,655*
	Male	7,435
	Female	6,220
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	119.5
	Total Dependency Ratio	46.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	38.5
	Aged Dependency Ratio	8.3
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	3,582
	15-64 years	9,298
	65 years and over	775
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	68.7
	Male (%)	75.6
	Female (%)	60.4
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	30.7
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	14.3
	Total Fertility Rate	1.8
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.6
	Infant Mortality Rate	25.6
	Child Mortality Rate	20.5
	Under Five Mortality Rate	46.2
Housing, Household Amenities, and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	2,952
	Average Household Size	3.7
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	97.7
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	67.2

Note: *Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census day

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTC	Census Technical Committee
DCC	Dzongkhag Census Committee
DSO	Dzongkhag Statistical Officer
DUDES	Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services
EA	Enumeration Areas
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GMFR	General Marital Fertility Rate
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs
NCS	National Census Secretariat
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
OCC	Office of the Census Commissioner
PHCB	Population and Housing Census of Bhutan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCC	Thromde Census Committee
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WG	Washington Group

Section 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The overall objective of the 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan (PHCB) is to provide the Government and other development partners with data for the purposes of policy formulation, socio-economic planning, service delivery, and indicators for measuring progress towards the achievement of key government as well as other time-bound targets. In addition, the data collected through the Census are intended to be used for monitoring national and international development initiatives, including sectoral development plans, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

The Census is an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households at the *Dzongkhag* and *Gewog* levels. Disaggregated data are vital for development planning and

evidence-based decision-making at the lower administrative levels. Crucially, *Dzongkhag* data can be used for the allocation of development resources, positioning of social infrastructures and services, research, and policy analyses.

This Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Haa Dzongkhag. Population characteristics include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, dependency, education and literacy, health, disability, labour and unemployment, and migration. Household characteristics and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households, quality of housing and food sufficiency.

1.2 Legal Basis

In the absence of an act related to population and housing census, the Royal Government of Bhutan issued a Government Order to carry out the 2017 PHCB.

In accordance with the Executive Order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and National Census Steering Committee (NCSC) was instituted to provide overall policy guidance and advice on the conduct of the 2017 PHCB.

1.3 Administrative set up at the Dzongkhag/Thromde level

In order to execute the census operations on the ground, the Dzongkhag Census Committee (DCC)/Thromde

Census Committee (TCC) were instituted at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels respectively with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of DCCs/TCCs to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation within their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors and enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*, conducting training, and carrying out field enumeration.

Section 2: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

Population is the most important resource of any nation. Data on population size, age structure, characteristics, and spatial distribution in a well-defined territory is a basis for plan formulation, resource allocation, and good governance.

It is, therefore, important to fully examine and understand the population dynamics within each *Dzongkhag* to affect specific and proper planning at a regional level. The 2017 PHCB collected data on important demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, etc.

This section provides a brief analysis of the 2017 PHCB data on population size or the number of people residing in Haa Dzongkhag as of the census reference day. It also looks at the distribution of the population by *gewog* and town and place of residence (urban and rural). In addition to the size and distribution of

the population, this section presents a brief analysis of changes in such parameters by comparing data from the 2017 PHCB to results from the 2005 PHCB.

2.1 Concepts and Definition

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country. The essential features of a population census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity, and defined periodicity.¹

The 2017 PHCB was conducted from 30 May to 01 June 2017. The reference date and time for the census enumeration was midnight of 29 May 2017. This means that the 2017 PHCB provides

¹ Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General outline* United Nations

population data of Haa as of 00:00 hours on 30th May 2017.

The 2017 PHCB was conducted based on the *de-facto* method of enumeration (this means that the enumeration is done on the basis of where a person is found at the moment of the Census), though in some isolated cases, the combination of the *de-facto* and the *de-jure* methods was also adopted.

2.2 Population of Haa

The total population of Haa Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 13,744 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Haa Dzongkhag on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. It includes 89 non-Bhutanese/tourists staying in hotels and a few who were on the move on the census reference day. The analyses in this Report are based on 13,655 persons as no detailed information was collected from the 89 non-Bhutanese/tourists.

Table 2.1 presents the population by sex and by *Gewog*/Town. Of the total 13,655 persons, 54.4% were males and 45.6% were females. The total population of Haa Dzongkhag represents 1.9% of the total population of Bhutan.

2.3 Size and Change of Population

Haa Dzongkhag experienced a slight increase in population size, from 11,648 persons in 2005 to 13,655 persons in

Table 2.1 Distribution of the population by *Gewog*/Town and Sex, Haa 2017

Gewog/Town	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Haa Town	1,419	1,177	2,596
Jyenkana Town	261	241	502
Rural			
Bji	1,710	1,611	3,321
Kar-tshog	794	688	1,482
Uesu	1,527	1,024	2,551
Gakiling	743	549	1,292
Samar	509	491	1,000
Sangbay	472	439	911
Both Areas	7,435	6,220	13,655

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 according to the 2017 Census. This is an increase of 17.2% between the intercensal periods (2005-2017) for Gasa. Haa Dzongkhag ranks second lowest of all *Dzongkhags* in terms of population size.

2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 77 persons lived in rural areas while 23 persons lived in urban areas (Figure 2.1). At the national level, 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas and 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Haa Dzongkhag is 22.7%, which is an increase of 1.3 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more

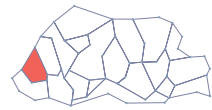
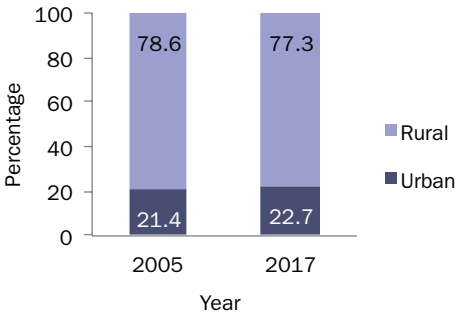


Figure 2.1 Distribution of Population by Area, Haa 2005 and 2017



boys than girls born each year. As this population grows older, sex ratio changes because males and females have different exposures to risks of dying.

The male population of Haa Dzongkhag exceeded its female population by 256 persons. The sex ratio of Haa (number of males for every 100 females) is 119.5, which is much higher than the national sex ratio of 109.7 males for every 100 females.

2.6 Population by Selected Broad Age Groups

Population can be divided into three broad age groups: those less than 15 years (child population); 15-64 years (productive population); and 65 years and over (elderly population). The distribution of population among these age groups shows that in 2017, the population of those under 15 years was 3,582 persons, those between 15 and 64 years was 9,298 persons, and the population of persons aged 65 years and over was 775 persons.

The proportions of population in these broad age groups have significantly changed between 2005 and 2017. The proportion of child population has decreased to 26.2% from 31.8 %, while the productive population has increased to 68.1% from 63.3%, and the elderly population to 5.7% from 4.9% during the same period.

2.7 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden for the care of dependents and is calculated by taking the ratio of the number of dependents to the number of working-age population. ‘Dependents’ include the children (aged less than 15 years) and the elderly (65 years and over). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the child and old age dependency ratios.

The total and child dependency ratios for Haa Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 57.9 and 50.2 in 2005 to 46.9 and 38.5 respectively while the aged dependency ratio has slightly increased from 7.7 in 2005 to 8.3 in 2017. The decline in dependency ratio reflects an increase in the size of the economically active cohort and a decline in the children-infant category (Annex Table A2.3).

The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the ‘window of opportunity’ when a ‘demographic dividend’ may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of

consumers. However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because the proportion of working age starts to decline and the proportion of older persons continue to increase.

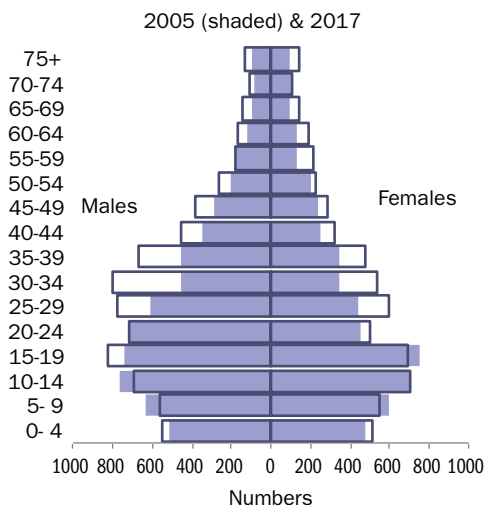
2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

Population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. The length of each bar shows the number of population in each age group. With advancing age, the lengths of the bars become shorter as compare to the base of the pyramid. The declining bar at the base indicates a decrease in fertility rates in the population, while elongated bars at the top indicate an increase in the number of elderly people due to increasing life expectancy.

Although an overall decline in birth rates is observed in 2017, the base of the population pyramid for Haa Dzongkhag has remained more or less constant. Except for ages 5-9 and 10-14 years among the males and ages 5-9 and 10-19 years among the females, the proportions of population for both the sexes in all age groups have increased noticeably between 2005 and 2017.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure for the population of Haa Dzongkhag between 2005 (shaded) and 2017. For

Figure 2.2 Age Sex Structure of Population, Haa 2005 and 2017

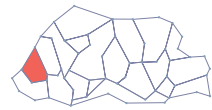


the male population, a bulge is observed between the ages of 10-14 and 35-39 years, while for the female population, the highest number is observed in the age group 10-14 to 35-39 years.

2.9 Population by Type of Household

To ensure complete converge, three types of households were considered: regular households; institutional households; and transient population. These different types of households are defined as follows:

1. Regular Household consists of a single or a combined household;
 - A single household is defined as a household in which all its members occupy a single house.
 - A combined household is defined as a household in which its members are lodged in rooms located in two



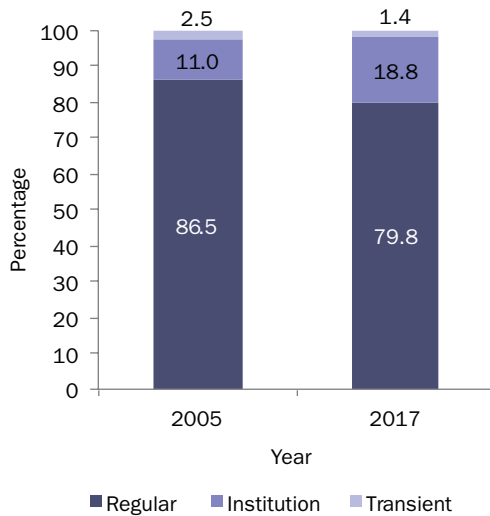
- or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.
2. Institutional Household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangement of food or taking their food from a common kitchen.
 3. Transient Population includes persons on transit or enroute to a certain destination, e.g. persons who stayed on the census night at airports, bus stands, in vehicles, and persons travelling on foot (trekkers).

Figure 2.3 shows that there were a total of 10,896 persons (86.5%) living in the regular households, 2,571 persons (18.8%) in institutional households, and 188 persons (1.4%) were transient population in 2017. Compared to 2005, the number of regular households and transient populations have decreased by about 6.7 and 1.1 percentage points respectively while the institutional population has increased by about 7.8 percentage points (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 2,193 persons (20.1%) live in urban areas while 8,703 persons (79.9%) live in rural areas. Out of the two towns in Haa Dzongkhag, Haa Town has 1,862 persons, representing 84.9% of the total regular household population living in urban areas, Jyenkana Town has 331 persons (15.1%).

Comparing the regular household

Figure 2.3 Population by Type of Household, Haa 2005 and 2017



population among the *gewogs*, Bji Gewog has the highest number of regular household population with 2,532 persons (29.1%), closely followed by Uesu Gewog with 1,926 persons (22.1%). Sangbay with 836 persons (9.6) has the lowest number of regular household population.

In terms of institutional population among the *gewogs*, Bji and Uesu with 789 persons and 621 persons have the highest number of people living in institutional households, while Samar and Sangbay have 75 persons each, representing 4.1% each of the total institutional population among the *gewogs*.

2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Haa Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 12,324 persons. Of the total, 6,328 persons were

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table 2.2 Distribution of Bhutanese Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Haa 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	1,475	1,403	2,878	51.3	48.7	100.0	105
Haa Town	1,224	1,163	2,387	51.3	48.7	100.0	105
Jyenkana Town	251	240	491	51.1	48.9	100.0	105
Rural	4,853	4,593	9,446	51.4	48.6	100.0	106
Bji	1,557	1,608	3,165	49.2	50.8	100.0	97
Kartshog	671	686	1,357	49.4	50.6	100.0	98
Uesu	973	821	1,794	54.2	45.8	100.0	119
Gakiling	707	549	1,256	56.3	43.7	100.0	129
Samar	475	491	966	49.2	50.8	100.0	97
Sangbay	470	438	908	51.8	48.2	100.0	107
Both Areas	6,328	5,996	12,324	51.3	48.7	100.0	106

males and 5,996 persons were females. Across the areas, 2,878 persons lived in urban areas and 9,446 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population of Haa Dzongkhag was 1,242 persons.

Section 3: EDUCATION

Introduction

The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who were attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In addition, information on attendance of traditional learning was collected.

3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a short text in *Dzongkhag*, English, *Lhotshamkha*, or any other language while literacy rate is defined as the ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage. Out of 12,331 persons aged 6 years and above, 34 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. Therefore, the literacy rate for Haa Dzongkhag is based on a total population of 12,297 persons.

The 2017 PHCB revealed that there were 8,453 literate persons in Haa, representing a literacy rate of 68.7% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 63.1%.

There is marked difference in literacy levels between the male and female populations. Among males, 75.6% of the population are literate as compared

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Haa 2017

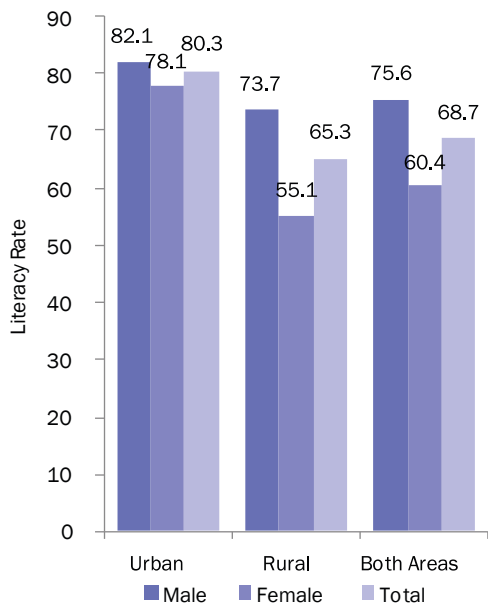


Table 3.1 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above by Age Group, Haa 2017

School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22	23 and Above	
Total Population	12,284	1,612	641	578	629	1,000	7,824	100.0%
Currently Attending	3,767	96.3%	94.5%	89.6%	82.2%	44.0%	1.7%	30.7%
Previously Attended	4,069	0.6%	3.9%	8.0%	11.4%	40.2%	44.9%	33.1%
Never Attended	4,448	3.0%	1.6%	2.4%	6.4%	15.8%	53.4%	36.2%

to only 60.4% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas although the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas. The disparity in rural areas is 18.6 percentage points compared to only 4.0 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (80.3%) than in rural areas (65.3%).

Comparing the 2005 and 2017 PHCB, the literacy rate of Haa Dzongkhag has increased by 6.3 percentage points. It has increased from 62.4% in 2005 to 68.7% in 2017.

3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Haa Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 12,331 persons aged 6 years and above, 47 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each category of school attendance is based on 12,284 persons. Of these, 30.7% are currently attending school/institute, 33.1% had attended in the past, and 36.2% have never attended school/institute.

Across the age groups, the highest proportion of population currently attending school/institute is observed in the age group 6-12 years (96.3%), followed by 13-14 years (94.5%). About half (53.4%) of the population aged 23 years and above had never attended school/institute. The proportion of population currently attending school/institute is relatively higher in urban areas (38.4%) as compared to only 28.4% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2.). Comparing male and female school attendance rates, 34.0% of the female population are currently attending school/institute as compared to 27.9% of the male population.

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportion of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute has declined by less than one percentage point, while those who had attended in the past has increased by 8.1 percentage points (Figure 3.2). In 12 years, there has been a drop of 7.7 percentage points in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute; it declined from 53.9% in 2005 to 36.2% in 2017.

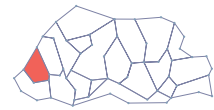
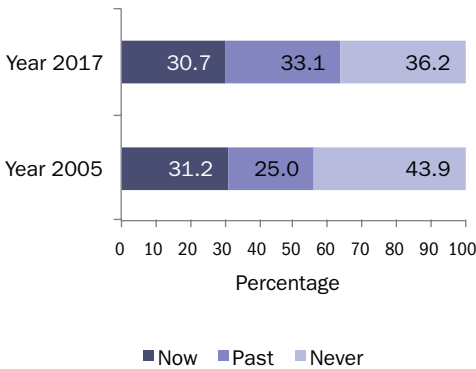


Figure 3.2 School Attendance for Persons Aged 6 Years and Above, Haa 2005 and 2017



3.3 Educational Attainment

The 2017 PHCB collected information on the highest level of education completed for all population aged 3 years and above if the person is currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of population 6 years and above by the highest level of education completed² in Haa Dzongkhag. Out of the total

population of 7,836 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 3,235 persons have completed grades between 0³ to 6 (primary), 943 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 1,166 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary), and 1,365 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). It is also observed that 590 persons have completed their bachelor’s degrees and 108 persons have completed their master’s degrees and above.

In percentages, among those who have completed some levels of education, the highest proportion of population completed the primary level (41.5%), followed by higher and middle secondary levels at 17.4% and 14.9% respectively. About 7.5% completed their bachelor’s degrees and only 1.4% completed their master’s degrees and above.

Table 3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex, and Area, Haa 2017

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	7,836	1,143	981	2,124	3,385	2,327	5,712	4,528	3,308	100.0%
Non-formal Education	179	0.3%	1.9%	1.0%	1.6%	4.4%	2.7%	1.3%	3.7%	2.3%
ECCD/Daycare	32	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Primary	3,253	35.4%	31.4%	33.6%	43.6%	45.7%	44.5%	41.6%	41.4%	41.5%
Lower Secondary	943	14.3%	15.6%	14.9%	10.6%	11.4%	11.0%	11.6%	12.7%	12.0%
Middle Secondary	1,166	16.6%	21.8%	19.0%	12.9%	14.0%	13.3%	13.8%	16.3%	14.9%
Higher Secondary	1,365	18.3%	17.4%	17.9%	18.8%	15.0%	17.2%	18.7%	15.7%	17.4%
Certificates	38	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Diploma	111	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.7%	1.0%	1.4%
Bachelor’s Degree	590	8.6%	7.8%	8.2%	7.7%	6.7%	7.3%	7.9%	7.0%	7.5%
Masters and Above	108	2.3%	0.5%	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	1.4%
Others	51	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%

2 The highest level of education completed refers to the completion of any grade within a particular education level.
 3 Grade 0 refers to pre-primary.

Table 3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by Attendance of Traditional Learning, Sex, and Area, Haa 2017

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	300	54	2	56	230	14	244	284	16	100.0%
Monastic Public	172	27.8%	0.0%	26.8%	66.1%	35.7%	64.3%	58.8%	31.3%	57.3%
Monastic Private	37	13.0%	50.0%	14.3%	11.3%	21.4%	11.9%	11.6%	25.0%	12.3%
Gomchen/ Laymonks	83	59.3%	50.0%	58.9%	19.6%	35.7%	20.5%	27.1%	37.5%	27.7%
Other	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	7.1%	3.3%	2.5%	6.3%	2.7%

Among the persons aged 3-5 years, 160 persons completed pre-primary and/or ECCD.

3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning⁴

Information on the attendance of traditional learning were also collected for all population aged 6 years and above. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of population

attending traditional learning by sex and areas in Haa *Dzongkhag*. Out of 12,331 persons aged 6 years and above, only 300 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 57.3% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 12.3% in private monasteries, while 27.7% are *Gomchen/Laymonks*. More than 80.0% of those attending traditional learning reside in rural areas.

⁴ Traditional learning refers to monastic education in dratshang/shedra/ drubdey/gomdey/patshala. Gomchen/Laymonks are also considered as attending traditional learning.

Section 4: HEALTH

Introduction

Health is an integral part of any human development and the need for timely and reliable health indicator data is crucial. The 2017 PHCB collected information on general health conditions from all members of the household. The Census collected information on fertility, mortality, and disability.

Questions on fertility were asked to women aged 15-49 years in order to collect information on age at first birth, number of children ever born (living and dead), and birth in the last 12 months.

Questions on occurrence of death in the last 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on age, sex and cause of death of the deceased including information to identify maternal death.

To understand and measure disability in Bhutan, the Washington Group of questions, which cover six functional domains of seeing, hearing, moving, cognition, self-care, and communication,

were adopted. The disability questions were asked to all members of the household irrespective of age.

4.1 Fertility

The mean age at first birth in Haa is 22 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas.

The child survival rate for Haa is 94.8. Child survival rate is defined as the number of children surviving or living expressed as a percentage of the number of children born in their lifetime to women aged 15–49 years.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 populations. The CBR for Haa is 14.3. The CBR for the urban areas in Haa is 14.5 and for the rural areas is 14.2 per 1,000 populations. The CBR for Haa has reduced from 17.6 in 2005 to 14.3 in 2017.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of births during a year per

1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Haa is 56.9 per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Haa has reduced from 72.8 in 2005 to 56.9 in 2017.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) is the number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are married or living together. The GMFR for Haa is 91.7 per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. The GMFR for Haa has also reduced from 119.1 in 2005 to 91.7 in 2017.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. The TFR for Haa is 1.8 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 1.6 and for the rural areas is 1.9 per woman. The TFR for Haa has reduced from 2.5 in 2005 to 1.8 in 2017.

4.2 Mortality

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population. The CDR for Haa is 6.6, a decrease from 7.3 in 2005. The CDR for the urban areas is 4.2 and for the rural areas is 7.3.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a year and for Haa, it is 25.6.

This is an increase from 14.6 in 2005.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1–4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Haa Dzongkhag's CMR is 20.5, a decrease from 39.0 in 2005.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is defined as the number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year. The U5MR for Haa is 46.2 per 1,000 live births and it has decreased from 53.7 in 2005.

4.3 Disability

The information on disability for the census is based on the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. The Washington Group (WG) Short Set is a set of questions designed to identify people with a disability. The questions ask whether people have difficulty performing basic universal activities (walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication).

The disability prevalence rate for Haa according to the cut-off recommended by WG for 2017 is 1.8%. The cut-off recommended by WG defines a person to be disabled if any one domain of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, and communication is coded 'Lot of Difficulty' or 'Cannot do at all.' The highest prevalence rate is found in Samar Gewog (3.3%) and the lowest prevalence rate is in Haa Town (0.8%).

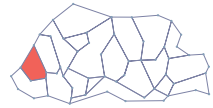


Table 4.1 Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/
Town, Haa 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Haa Town	0.5	1.3	0.8
Jyenkana Town	2.7	0.8	1.8
Bji	1.1	1.4	1.2
Kar-tshog	2.3	1.9	2.1
Uesu	1.2	3.1	2.0
Gakiling	2.4	3.1	2.7
Samar	2.8	3.9	3.3
Sangbay	1.5	2.7	2.1
Total	1.4	2.1	1.8

Section 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

Reliable statistics on labour force are crucial for planning, monitoring, and evaluating economic growth and development. The 2017 PHCB collected information on employment for all persons aged 15 years and above.

This section presents information on working-age population, economically active, economically inactive, labour force participation rate, and unemployment rate.

5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and over above by usual activity status in Haa Dzongkhag. Haa Dzongkhag has 10,073 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 5,622 persons are males; and 4,451 females. In urban areas, the working-age population makes

up 22.4%, and in rural areas, it is 77.6%. Of the total working-age population, 6,471 persons (64.2%) are economically active or in labour force. These are people who were either working or indicated they were seeking and available for work. The rest of the working-age population, totaling 3,602 (35.8%) are economically inactive and do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business, or are not seeking employment on account of them being students, monks/nuns, aged people, housewives, retired, sick, disabled, and others.

5.2 Labour Force Rates

As shown in Table 5.2, the labour force participation rate is higher among the males than females in both urban and rural areas. The Overall unemployment rate for Haa Dzongkhag is 1.5%, and the rate is higher among the females (2.3%) than the males (1.2%). In both urban and

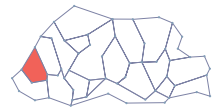


Table 5.1 Population 15 Years and Over by Usual Activity Status, Haa 2017

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	4,326	2,145	1,297	5,174	6,471
Economically Inactive	1,296	2,306	961	2,641	3,602
Both Active and Inactive	5,622	4,451	2,258	7,815	10,073
Percent					
Economically Active	76.9	48.2	57.4	66.2	64.2
Economically Inactive	23.1	51.8	42.6	33.8	35.8
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Haa 2017

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	74.0	37.3	57.4	77.8	51.4	66.2	76.9	48.2	64.2
Unemployment Rate	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.5

rural areas, the female unemployment rate is comparatively higher than that for males.

Section 6: MIGRATION

Introduction

Internal migration is defined as the change of residence from one geographical unit (place of origin) to the place of destination crossing defined territorial boundaries or communities within a country. For this Report, level of geographical units will refer to *Gewog/Town*, which is to say that internal migration is the change in residence across *Gewog/Town*.

6.1 Concepts and Measures

Various parameters such as place of birth, duration of stay, place of previous residence, and place of residence five years ago are used to measure internal migration. These information have been collected in the 2017 PHCB. However, this Report will limit its analysis to the 'place of birth' to measure the level of internal migration in the county. The measure of internal migration with the use of place of birth is also referred to as lifetime migration and the individuals

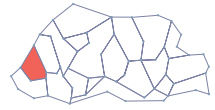
making the move as lifetime migrants. In the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *Gewog/Town* of residence on the census reference day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

An in-migrant: a person who enters a geographical area, crossing its boundary from a place outside it within the same country.

An out-migrant: a person who leaves a geographical area, crossing its boundary to another place outside it within the same country.

Place of Enumeration: is the place where an individual is found and enumerated on the census reference day.

Place of Birth: is the place of the mother's usual residence at the time of his/her birth. If the person was born outside Bhutan, the name of the country is taken as the person's birthplace. Migrants and non-migrants are classified based on the place of birth.



Net-migrant: is difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.

6.2 Lifetime Migration

A total of 6,452 persons are lifetime migrants in Haa Dzongkhag, meaning that they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Haa. Out of these migrants, 5,226

persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total 6,282 persons have migrated out of Haa to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

The percent of urban to urban migrants is 3.3%, urban to rural migrants is 7.5%, rural to urban migrants is 14.2%, and rural to rural migrants is 26.8% for Haa Dzongkhag.

Section 7: HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, AND FOOD SUFFICIENCY

Introduction

Housing is one of the basic needs of human life. The conditions of housing units determine the quality of life of a population. Housing amenities such as access to improved drinking water, energy sources, and other services are directly associated with a household's welfare or standard of living.

This section presents some of the results from the 2017 PHCB for Haa Dzongkhag in relation to the household size; housing conditions including number of rooms, construction materials for exterior walls, roofing, flooring material, and sanitation facilities; housing amenities such as water supply and energy sources; access to road and other services like communications and technology;

ownership of assets; and availing of health facilities.

The section is divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

7.1 Household Size

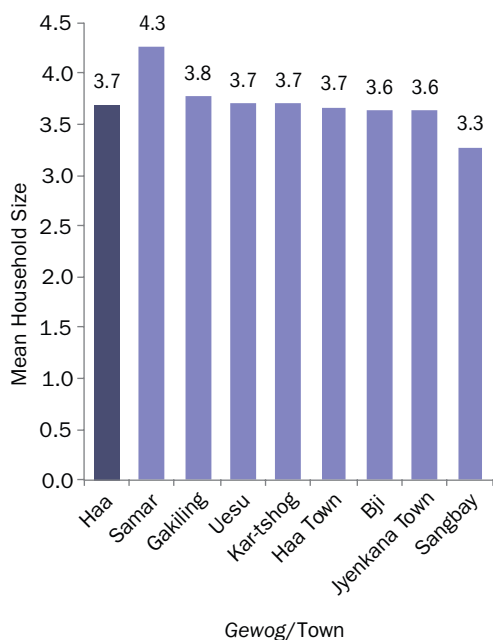
There were 2,952 regular households in Haa Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (28.9%) from 2,290 regular households in 2005. Bji Gewog has the highest number of households while Jyenkana Town has the smallest number of regular households.

The average household size⁵ in the *Dzongkhag* has reduced to 3.7 persons

⁵ The average household size is calculated based on the members present in regular households as well as members absent and outside Bhutan. Those persons who were enumerated as visitors were also included. However, members who were canvassed in the institutions or were absent during census enumeration but were within Bhutan were excluded.



Figure 7.1 Mean Household Size by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017



from 4.4 persons in 2005. The average household size is the ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area. Figure 7.1 shows the mean size of regular households by *Gewog/Town*. The mean household size is highest in Samar *Gewog* (4.3). The lowest household size is recorded in Sangbay *Gewog* with 3.3 persons.

7.2 Housing Conditions

Information collected on the housing conditions during the Census includes ownership of the housing unit, number of rooms, type of toilet facility, and the main materials of walls, roofs, and floors.

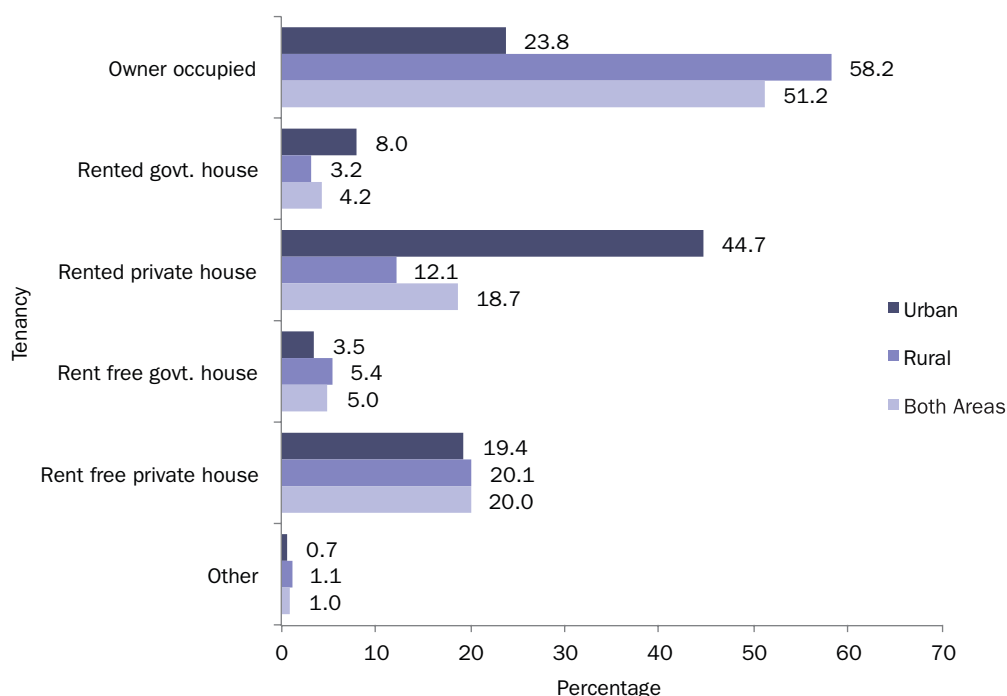
A little more than half of the households in Haa Dzongkhag own their

housing units. In rural areas, 58.2% of households reside in their own housing units, 15.3% are tenants, while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 23.8% of households reside in their own housing units, more than one in two are tenants (52.7%) while the rest live in housing provided free of rent by private, government, and other tenancy arrangements.

The Census collected information on the number of rooms in the dwellings, excluding toilets, kitchens, bathrooms, and balconies. The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding. The room density in Haa Dzongkhag is slightly lower in urban areas (0.98 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.05 persons per room).

The main toilet facility used at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 57.3% of households reporting using this facility. More households in urban areas (84.6%) than in rural areas (50.3%) used flush toilet. About 3.2% of households do not have toilet facility. The number of households without toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (4.0%) than in urban areas (0.3%).

Additionally, 67.2% of households have toilet facilities that are either a flush toilet, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP), pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet. These are classified as improved toilet facilities. The remaining households have flush toilet to somewhere else, pit latrine

Figure 7.2 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Haa 2017**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Haa 2017

Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	3.64	3.55	0.98	598
Rural	3.53	3.69	1.05	2,354
Both Areas	3.55	3.69	1.04	2,952

(without a slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

Haa Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 91.9% while Gakiling Gewog had the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 30.2% (Figure 7.3).

More than three in ten households (969) in the *Dzongkhag* lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017.

A much sharper focus on disparities in access to sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Gakiling Gewog had 201 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Jyenkana Town had only 40 households (Figure 7.4).

In Haa Dzongkhag, a significant proportion (30.4%) of the households' walls are made of stone with mud and

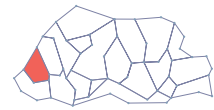


Figure 7.3 Distribution of Households with Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017

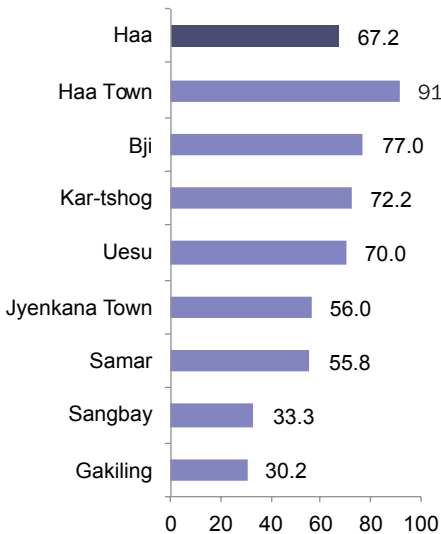
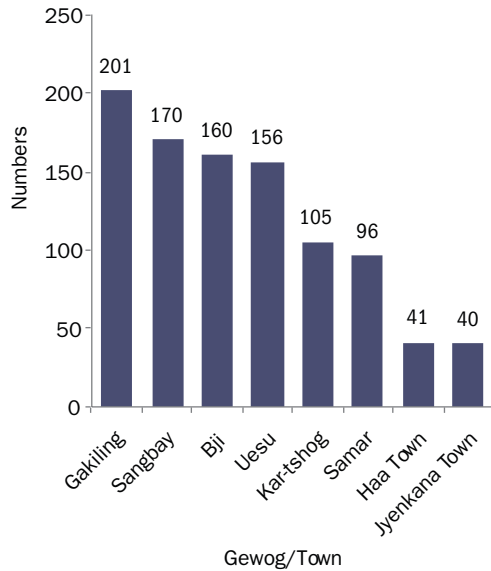


Figure 7.4 Distribution of Households without Improved Sanitation Facilities by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017



stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In urban areas, the proportion of such housing units is higher (34.5%) than in rural areas (29.3%).

Most households live in housing units whose roofs are made of metal sheets (88.2%), followed by planks/shingles (5.7%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (72.2%), followed by Tiles/Marbles, cement/concrete, and terrazzo (11.6%).

7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of the households in Haa Dzongkhag use electricity (94.2%) for lighting though there are still a few households using kerosene (1.9%) and solar energy (1.8%) for the same purpose. There is a slight difference between urban (98.3%) and rural areas (93.1%)

in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy and kerosene for lighting is significantly higher in rural areas (4.5%) than in urban areas (0.5%).

Most households in Haa Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy for cooking. In urban areas, most households use electricity (98.0%) in combination with LPG (91.1%) while the usage of other sources of fuel is negligible. However, in rural areas, a fifth of the households (20.6%) use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside the dwelling), accounting for 97.2% of total households. In addition, 0.4% of households use protected well/protected spring

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table 7.2 Distribution of Households by Wall, Roof and Floor Materials by Area, Haa 2017

Main Material for Wall						
Area	Rammed Earth, Mud Blocks	Bamboo with Mud, Plywood, Cardboard, Wood Planks	Stone with Mud, Stone with Lime/Cement	Cement/RCC Wall, Bricks, Cement Blocks	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo, Other	Total
Urban	32.6	5.4	34.5	26.6	1.0	598
Rural	26.1	20.5	29.3	20.6	3.5	2,354
Both Areas	27.4	17.4	30.4	21.8	3.0	2,952
Main Material for Roof						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	Total	
Urban	4.0	94.2	0.7	1.2	598	
Rural	6.1	86.7	1.3	6.0	2,354	
Both Areas	5.7	88.2	1.2	5.0	2,952	
Main Material for Floor						
Area	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	Total	
Urban	68.9	11.5	18.9	0.7	598	
Rural	73.0	10.2	9.7	7.2	2,354	
Both Areas	72.2	10.4	11.6	5.9	2,952	

Table 7.3 Distribution of Households by Main Type of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, Haa 2017

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	98.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	598
Rural	93.1	2.3	1.9	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	2,354
Both Areas	94.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	2,952
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	98.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	91.1	0.0	598		
Rural	91.4	2.0	20.6	0.6	72.2	1.2	2,354		
Both Areas	92.8	1.6	16.7	0.5	76.0	1.0	2,952		

and rainwater. These sources of drinking water are classified as improved.

In Haa, some 97.7% of households have access to improved sources of drinking water, which is nearly 10 percentage points higher than that of 2005 (87.8%). There are more households

using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (81.3%) than in rural areas (52.3%). About 2.1% of the households in rural areas report unprotected well/spring/rivers/ streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).



Table 7.4 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Haa 2017

Area	Source of Drinking Water						Total
	Piped Water Inside the Dwelling	Piped water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/Spring/ Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other Source	
Urban	81.3	18.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	598
Rural	52.3	44.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.7	2,354
Both Areas	58.2	39.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.6	2,952

Figure 7.5 Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017

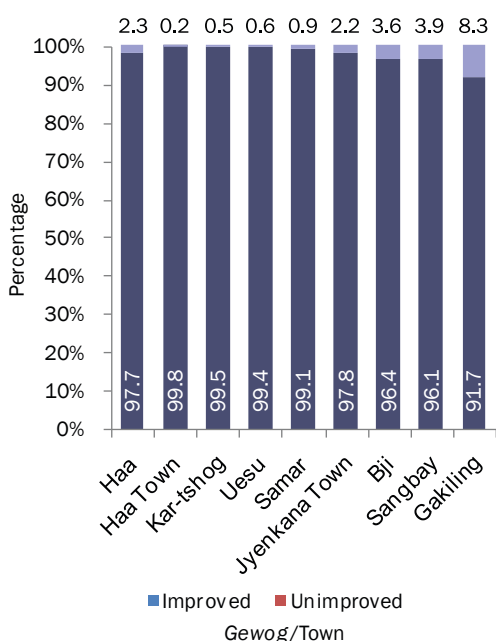
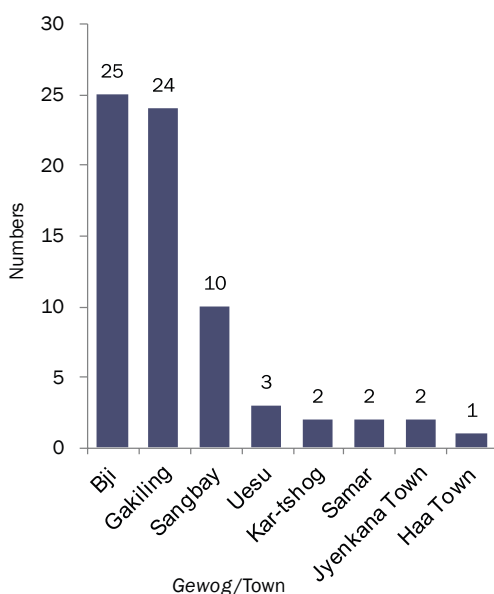


Figure 7.6 Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017



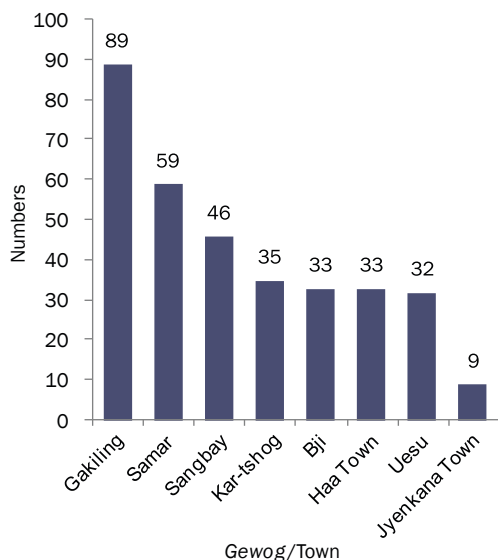
Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, the highest proportion of the households in Haa town (99.8%) have reported to having access to improved sources of drinking water while Gakaling *Gewog* (91.7%) has the lowest proportion of households with access to improved sources of drinking water (Figure 7.5).

Despite much progress in access to improved drinking water sources, 2.3%

or some 69 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Bji *Gewog* had 25 households without access to improved drinking water sources while Haa Town had one household (Figure 7.6).

About 88.5% of all housing units in the *Dzongkhag* have reliable water supply. Reliable water supply is defined

Figure 7.7 Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017

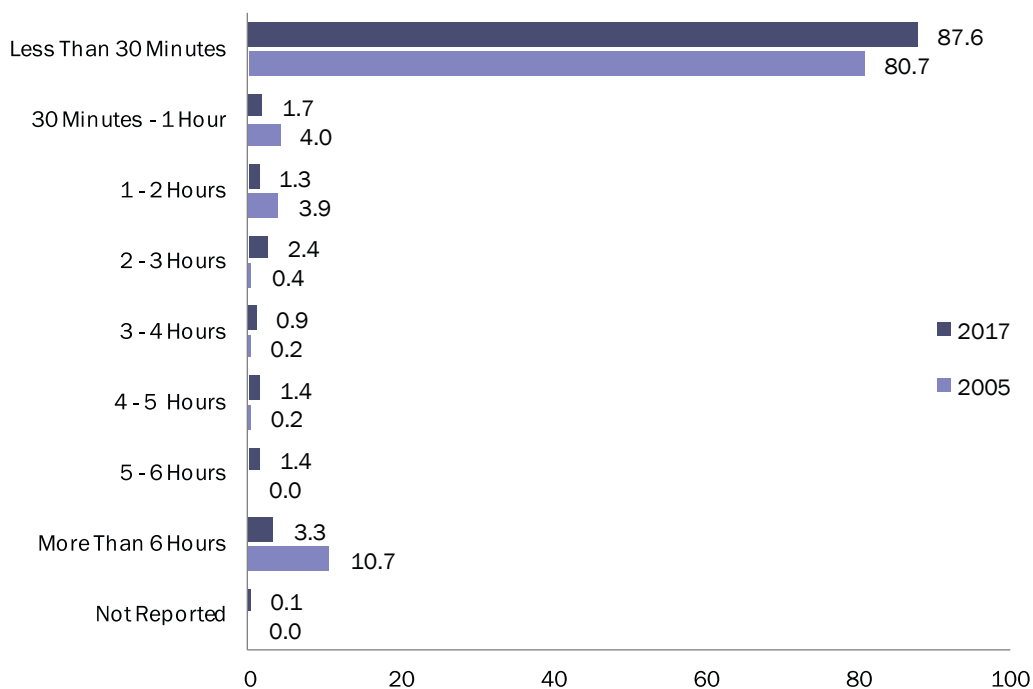


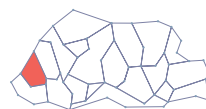
as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little more than a fifth (336) of the households lacked reliable source of water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Gakiling Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water with 89 households while Jyenkana Town with 9 households had the lowest (Figure 7.7).

About 1.6% of all households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

Figure 7.8 Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Haa 2005 and 2017





7.4 Ownership of Household Assets and Communication/Media Facilities

Information was collected on the ownership of certain assets and communication/media facilities at the household level. Assets include land/plot, house/building, livestock, business, vehicle (commercial), vehicle (non-commercial), fridge, washing machine, machinery, sofa, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, rice cooker, jewelry, Direct To Home (DTH), wrist watch, bicycle, television/video, etc. For information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas refer Annex Table A7.13-A7.15.

7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

The majority (87.6%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is an improvement by nearly 7 percentage points from 2005 (80.7%). However, there are some households (3.3%) in the *Dzongkhag* that still need to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households (87.7%) in Haa availed health services during the 12 months prior to the census reference day. Among those households that did not visit a health facility, 76.1% stated that they did not require health services,

Table 7.5 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Haa 2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.2	97.8	0.0	598
Rural	5.9	94.1	0.0	2,354
Both Areas	5.2	94.8	0.0	2,952

11.4% stated that health services were too far, and 8.1% stated that they did not have enough time to avail health services.

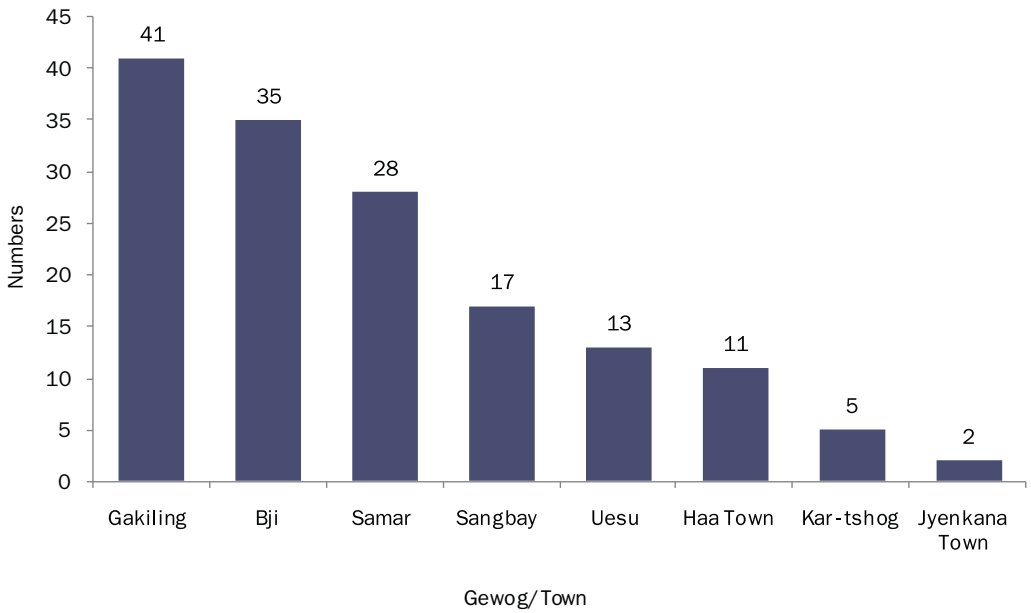
7.6 Food Sufficiency

About 5.2% of households in the *Dzongkhag* reported of having experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) during the 12 months prior to the Census. The situation of food insufficiency among households is higher in rural areas (5.9%) than in urban areas (2.2%).

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs/Towns*. Of the 152 households (5.2%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Gakiling *Gewog* had 41 households while Jyenkana Town had 2 households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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Figure 7.9 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017





ANNEX 1: 2017 PHCB INDICATORS: DEFINITIONS, NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
1	Sex Ratio	Number of males for every 100 females	Number of Males	Number of Females
2	Child Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of children aged 0 to 14 years as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 0 to 14 years	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
3	Old Age Dependency Ratio	Refers to dependents of old age 65 years and above as a percentage of population aged 15 to 64.	Number of persons 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
4	Total Dependency Ratio	Sum of child dependency and old dependency.	Number of persons between 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above	Number of persons 15 to 64 years
5	Literacy Rate	The ratio of literate population aged 6 years and above to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who can read and write a short text in any language.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
6	Currently Attending School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who are currently attending school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
7	Previously Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who had attended school/institute in the past to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who had attended school/institute in the past.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
8	Never Attended School/institute	The ratio of persons aged 6 years and above who have never attended school/institute to the total population of same age group expressed in percentage.	Population aged 6 years above who have never attended school/institute.	Total population aged 6 years and above.
9	Crude Birth Rate	Number of live births in a year per 1,000 population	Number of live births in a year	Total Population

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Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
10	General Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49)
11	General Marital Fertility Rate	Number of births during a year for every 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together.	Number of live births in a year	Female Population (Ages 15-49) married or living together
12	Total Fertility Rate	Average number of children a woman would bear during her entire reproductive life, at the prevailing age-specific fertility rate. Σ (five-year age-specific birth rates for females aged 15 to 49) *5		
13	Disability Prevalence Rate	Any one domain/question is coded a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.		
14	Crude Death Rate	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 population	Total number of deaths.	Total population
15	Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below the age one year per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below one year.	Total number of live births in a year.
16	Child Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children between 1-4 years.	Total number of live births in a year
17	Under Five Mortality Rate	The number of deaths of children below 5 years per 1,000 live births in a year.	Total number of deaths of children below 5 years.	Total number of live births in a year
18	Working-age Population	All persons aged 15 years and above are considered to be working-age population. It comprises of economically active (labour force) and inactive population.	Persons 15 years and above	Total Population
19	Economically Active (Labour Force)	All persons who are/ were employed or unemployed during the during the reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population

Sl. No.	Indicators	Definition	Numerator	Denominator
20	Economically Inactive	Economically Inactive Population comprise of persons who were neither "employed" nor "unemployed" during the reference period.		
21	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed persons comprises of persons above 15 years and above who during the reference period were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. It is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.	Number of unemployed persons	Labour force
22	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	LFPR is defined as the proportion of the working age population which is economically active or the labour force.	Economically active or labour force	Working-age population
23	Average Household Size	The ratio of the total population in regular households to the number of regular households in an area.	Total population in regular households in an area.	Number of regular households in an area.
24	Room Density	Persons per room.	Average household size.	Average number of rooms.
25	Improved Sanitation Facility	Proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.	Number of households with flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP), pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.	Total number of households.
26	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Proportion of households with improved drinking water sources.	Number of households with pipe water inside the dwelling, pipe water outside the dwelling, protect well/spring and rainwater.	Total number of households.
27	Reliable Water Supply	Reliable water supply is defined as availability of water at least during the critical time (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) adequate for washing and cooking.	Number of households with reliable water supply.	Total number of households.
28	Food Insufficiency	Not having food to feed all the household members during the last 12 months.	Number of households with food insufficiency.	Total number of households.

ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TABLES

Table A2.1 Population by Sex and Gewog/Town, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
HAA	7,435	6,220	13,655	54.4	45.6	100.0	119.5
Urban	1,680	1,418	3,098	54.2	45.8	100.0	118.5
Haa Town	1,419	1,177	2,596	54.7	45.3	100.0	120.6
Jyenkana Town	261	241	502	52.0	48.0	100.0	108.3
Rural	5,755	4,802	10,557	54.5	45.5	100.0	119.8
Bji	1,710	1,611	3,321	51.5	48.5	100.0	106.1
Kar-tshog	794	688	1,482	53.6	46.4	100.0	115.4
Uesu	1,527	1,024	2,551	59.9	40.1	100.0	149.1
Gakiling	743	549	1,292	57.5	42.5	100.0	135.3
Samar	509	491	1,000	50.9	49.1	100.0	103.7
Sangbay	472	439	911	51.8	48.2	100.0	107.5

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.2 Population by Age, Area and Gewog/Town, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/ Town	Age																All Ages
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
HAA	1,071	1,116	1,395	1,520	1,214	1,377	1,338	1,152	774	677	493	399	354	283	210	282	13,655
Urban	223	267	341	479	307	344	322	259	146	132	72	48	50	48	24	36	3,098
Haa Town	193	202	194	466	275	299	286	224	132	118	58	33	36	39	17	24	2,596
Jyenkana Town	30	65	147	13	32	45	36	35	14	14	14	15	14	9	7	12	502
Rural	848	849	1,054	1,041	907	1,033	1,016	893	628	545	421	351	304	235	186	246	10,557
Bji	239	316	478	500	289	251	273	271	188	125	96	71	67	45	49	63	3,321
Kar-tshog	129	110	121	95	138	177	147	123	70	96	74	48	33	36	33	52	1,482
Uesu	170	187	274	279	159	236	311	244	203	144	87	64	64	51	32	46	2,551
Gakiling	126	108	114	89	151	154	115	89	56	55	46	54	44	42	20	29	1,292
Samar	112	67	17	35	92	122	88	74	59	64	63	60	49	32	32	34	1,000
Sangbay	72	61	50	43	78	93	82	92	52	61	55	54	47	29	20	22	911

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.3** Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Ageing Index, 2017

Gewog/Town	Population by Broad Age Groups				Dependency Ratio			Ageing Index
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old Age Dependency Ratio	
HAA	3,582	9,298	775	13,655	46.9	38.5	8.3	21.6
Urban	831	2,159	108	3,098	43.5	38.5	5.0	13.0
Haa Town	589	1,927	80	2,596	34.7	30.6	4.2	13.6
Jyenkana Town	242	232	28	502	116.4	104.3	12.1	11.6
Rural	2,751	7,139	667	10,557	47.9	38.5	9.3	24.2
Bji	1,033	2,131	157	3,321	55.8	48.5	7.4	15.2
Kar-tshog	360	1,001	121	1,482	48.1	36.0	12.1	33.6
Uesu	631	1,791	129	2,551	42.4	35.2	7.2	20.4
Gakiling	348	853	91	1,292	51.5	40.8	10.7	26.1
Samar	196	706	98	1,000	41.6	27.8	13.9	50.0
Sangbay	183	657	71	911	38.7	27.9	10.8	38.8

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

Table A2.4 Population by Type of Household, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
HAA	10,896	2,571	188	13,655	79.8	18.8	1.4	100.0
Urban	2,193	721	184	3,098	70.8	23.3	5.9	100.0
Haa Town	1,862	550	184	2,596	71.7	21.2	7.1	100.0
Jyenkana Town	331	171	0	502	65.9	34.1	0.0	100.0
Rural	8,703	1,850	4	10,557	82.4	17.5	0.0	100.0
Bji	2,532	789	0	3,321	76.2	23.8	0.0	100.0
Kar-tshog	1,398	84	0	1,482	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0
Uesu	1,926	621	4	2,551	75.5	24.3	0.2	100.0
Gakiling	1,086	206	0	1,292	84.1	15.9	0.0	100.0
Samar	925	75	0	1,000	92.5	7.5	0.0	100.0
Sangbay	836	75	0	911	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

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Table A2.5 Population by Age, Sex and Gewog/Town, Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Age													75+ All Ages			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-69	70-74	
HAA																	
URBAN																	
Haa Town	193	202	194	466	275	299	286	224	132	118	58	33	36	39	17	24	2,596
Male	103	109	91	217	156	165	175	136	87	77	36	18	14	19	8	8	1,419
Female	90	93	103	249	119	134	111	88	45	41	22	15	22	20	9	16	1,177
Jyenkana Town	30	65	147	13	32	45	36	35	14	14	14	15	14	9	7	12	502
Male	18	34	76	7	14	26	16	15	10	8	5	8	7	5	4	8	261
Female	12	31	71	6	18	19	20	20	4	6	9	7	7	4	3	4	241
RURAL																	
Bji	239	316	478	500	289	251	273	271	188	125	96	71	67	45	49	63	3,321
Male	118	161	236	264	180	125	130	149	103	68	54	30	26	19	22	25	1,710
Female	121	155	242	236	109	126	143	122	85	57	42	41	41	26	27	38	1,611
Kartshog	129	110	121	95	138	177	147	123	70	96	74	48	33	36	33	52	1,482
Male	63	57	64	49	85	96	90	65	31	49	43	25	13	19	15	30	794
Female	66	53	57	46	53	81	57	58	39	47	31	23	20	17	18	22	688
Uesu	170	187	274	279	159	236	311	244	203	144	87	64	64	51	32	46	2,551
Male	88	102	138	173	93	150	216	167	139	80	50	33	34	24	18	22	1,527
Female	82	85	136	106	66	86	95	77	64	64	37	31	30	27	14	24	1,024
Gakiling	126	108	114	89	151	154	115	89	56	55	46	54	44	42	20	29	1,292
Male	64	50	52	65	94	92	76	50	35	38	24	22	22	28	11	20	743
Female	62	58	62	24	57	62	39	39	21	17	22	32	22	14	9	9	549
Samar	112	67	17	35	92	122	88	74	59	64	63	60	49	32	32	34	1,000
Male	67	23	10	20	49	66	51	40	26	32	32	25	24	13	17	14	509
Female	45	44	7	15	43	56	37	34	33	32	31	35	25	19	15	20	491
Sangbay	72	61	50	43	78	93	82	92	52	61	55	54	47	29	20	22	911
Male	34	30	25	31	41	55	44	51	24	34	18	24	26	14	13	8	472
Female	38	31	25	12	37	38	38	41	28	27	37	30	21	15	7	14	439
BOTH AREAS																	
Male	555	566	692	826	712	775	798	673	455	386	262	185	166	141	108	135	7,435
Female	516	550	703	694	502	602	540	479	319	291	231	214	188	142	102	147	6,220
Both Sex	1,071	1,116	1,395	1,520	1,214	1,377	1,338	1,152	774	677	493	399	354	283	210	282	13,655

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

**Table A2.6** Population by Age, Sex and Area, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	25	19	44	75	76	151	100	95	195
1	21	19	40	89	61	150	110	80	190
2	24	24	48	86	100	186	110	124	234
3	29	18	47	89	79	168	118	97	215
4	22	22	44	95	98	193	117	120	237
5	30	20	50	92	111	203	122	131	253
6	28	20	48	72	82	154	100	102	202
7	28	26	54	92	79	171	120	105	225
8	28	28	56	91	74	165	119	102	221
9	29	30	59	76	80	156	105	110	215
10	30	40	70	83	100	183	113	140	253
11	32	32	64	85	96	181	117	128	245
12	38	23	61	99	96	195	137	119	256
13	37	45	82	139	121	260	176	166	342
14	30	34	64	119	116	235	149	150	299
15	32	33	65	100	99	199	132	132	264
16	57	73	130	91	95	186	148	168	316
17	46	75	121	126	85	211	172	160	332
18	50	51	101	128	71	199	178	122	300
19	39	23	62	157	89	246	196	112	308
20	38	35	73	118	89	207	156	124	280
21	26	17	43	101	67	168	127	84	211
22	33	27	60	85	65	150	118	92	210
23	30	31	61	128	60	188	158	91	249
24	43	27	70	110	84	194	153	111	264
25	38	28	66	110	82	192	148	110	258
26	43	19	62	100	92	192	143	111	254
27	41	38	79	132	72	204	173	110	283
28	35	28	63	149	104	253	184	132	316
29	34	40	74	93	99	192	127	139	266
30	39	25	64	134	91	225	173	116	289
31	27	25	52	105	74	179	132	99	231
32	52	32	84	132	88	220	184	120	304
33	37	19	56	139	85	224	176	104	280
34	36	30	66	97	71	168	133	101	234
35	34	21	55	119	83	202	153	104	257
36	25	26	51	101	72	173	126	98	224
37	29	23	52	110	78	188	139	101	240
38	34	18	52	107	74	181	141	92	233
39	29	20	49	85	64	149	114	84	198
40	25	17	42	114	78	192	139	95	234
41	20	9	29	55	49	104	75	58	133
42	29	4	33	69	55	124	98	59	157
43	10	8	18	69	44	113	79	52	131
44	13	11	24	51	44	95	64	55	119

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Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
45	27	9	36	83	56	139	110	65	175
46	12	7	19	47	41	88	59	48	107
47	9	12	21	57	50	107	66	62	128
48	22	10	32	70	40	110	92	50	142
49	15	9	24	44	57	101	59	66	125
50	15	7	22	63	44	107	78	51	129
51	9	4	13	34	32	66	43	36	79
52	8	6	14	59	48	107	67	54	121
53	4	5	9	36	38	74	40	43	83
54	5	9	14	29	38	67	34	47	81
55	11	6	17	26	42	68	37	48	85
56	6	4	10	40	36	76	46	40	86
57	1	4	5	35	41	76	36	45	81
58	5	4	9	35	37	72	40	41	81
59	3	4	7	23	36	59	26	40	66
60	4	5	9	52	35	87	56	40	96
61	3	7	10	19	24	43	22	31	53
62	5	8	13	30	30	60	35	38	73
63	7	7	14	25	37	62	32	44	76
64	2	2	4	19	33	52	21	35	56
65	8	7	15	22	33	55	30	40	70
66	7	6	13	26	29	55	33	35	68
67	2	4	6	23	29	52	25	33	58
68	1	3	4	25	15	40	26	18	44
69	6	4	10	21	12	33	27	16	43
70	2	2	4	25	22	47	27	24	51
71	0	2	2	17	12	29	17	14	31
72	2	4	6	20	24	44	22	28	50
73	3	2	5	13	11	24	16	13	29
74	5	2	7	21	21	42	26	23	49
75	2	6	8	15	7	22	17	13	30
76	1	0	1	10	12	22	11	12	23
77	3	2	5	9	9	18	12	11	23
78	4	1	5	13	14	27	17	15	32
79	0	1	1	10	11	21	10	12	22
80	1	1	2	12	16	28	13	17	30
81	1	1	2	7	4	11	8	5	13
82	1	2	3	2	15	17	3	17	20
83	0	2	2	9	8	17	9	10	19
84	1	1	2	8	8	16	9	9	18
85	1	1	2	5	5	10	6	6	12
86	0	0	0	6	2	8	6	2	8
87	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6
88	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	1	4
89	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
90	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4

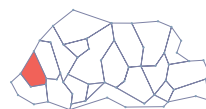


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
91	0	1	1	2	3	5	2	4	6
92	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
93	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
94	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
95	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
96	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
97	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	1,680	1,418	3,098	5,754	4,803	10,557	7,434	6,221	13,655

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
BJI																	
Gensa_Tokey	7	11	21	15	6	13	7	14	6	10	4	8	8	3	3	3	139
Male	3	6	12	6	3	7	2	5	2	8	1	4	4	1	2	2	68
Female	4	5	9	9	3	6	5	9	4	2	3	4	4	2	1	1	71
Chenpa_Geychhukha	154	213	231	76	100	134	162	172	114	65	28	20	15	20	12	16	1,532
Male	82	110	115	40	53	58	69	89	72	38	21	8	6	8	5	8	782
Female	72	103	116	36	47	76	93	83	42	27	7	12	9	12	7	8	750
Tsenka_Taloong	33	39	172	87	51	60	56	51	29	29	22	13	17	6	16	19	700
Male	16	19	80	38	39	38	35	36	17	15	11	6	6	2	7	5	370
Female	17	20	92	49	12	22	21	15	12	14	11	7	11	4	9	14	330
Choompa_Jamgoen	20	28	35	303	109	17	30	19	21	7	25	15	18	7	10	11	675
Male	7	13	18	170	73	9	14	9	7	2	12	6	8	3	5	5	361
Female	13	15	17	133	36	8	16	10	14	5	13	9	10	4	5	6	314
Yangthang	25	25	19	19	23	27	18	15	18	14	17	15	9	9	8	14	275
Male	10	13	11	10	12	13	10	10	5	5	9	6	2	5	3	5	129
Female	15	12	8	9	11	14	8	5	13	9	8	9	7	4	5	9	146
All Chiwogs	239	316	478	500	289	251	273	271	188	125	96	71	67	45	49	63	3,321
Male	118	161	236	264	180	125	130	149	103	68	54	30	26	19	22	25	1,710
Female	121	155	242	236	109	126	143	122	85	57	42	41	41	26	27	38	1,611
KARTSHOG																	
Bail_Mombitshokha	23	25	37	24	38	51	41	29	16	17	11	7	8	6	2	4	339
Male	7	11	19	12	21	30	27	14	9	8	8	3	3	3	2	2	179
Female	16	14	18	12	17	21	14	15	7	9	3	4	5	3	0	2	160
Kargoen_Hatam	7	7	4	9	2	5	7	4	4	3	5	3	3	6	5	6	80
Male	4	5	3	6	1	4	3	2	0	1	2	1	0	4	3	4	43
Female	3	2	1	3	1	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	37
Dragding_Karjena	54	40	37	38	64	71	57	53	30	44	36	19	11	15	15	15	599
Male	28	20	19	21	49	43	37	25	17	28	19	11	6	7	7	10	347
Female	26	20	18	17	15	28	20	28	13	16	17	8	5	8	8	5	252
Ingo_Pharikha	32	31	29	22	25	36	34	26	14	21	16	14	7	6	8	16	337
Male	18	18	16	10	11	15	20	16	3	8	12	6	3	4	2	9	171
Female	14	13	13	12	14	21	14	10	11	13	4	8	4	2	6	7	166

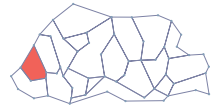


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age														Total		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		70-74	75+
Wangtsa	13	7	14	2	9	14	8	11	6	11	6	5	4	3	3	11	127
Male	6	3	7	0	3	4	3	8	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	5	54
Female	7	4	7	2	6	10	5	3	4	7	4	1	3	2	2	6	73
All Chiwogs	129	110	121	95	138	177	147	123	70	96	74	48	33	36	33	52	1,482
Male	63	57	64	49	85	96	90	65	31	49	43	25	13	19	15	30	794
Female	66	53	57	46	53	81	57	58	39	47	31	23	20	17	18	22	688
UESU																	
Betso_Doomchhog	21	19	31	51	45	32	34	24	26	21	16	11	13	9	5	12	370
Male	12	12	15	41	33	21	21	14	14	11	9	6	6	3	1	8	227
Female	9	7	16	10	12	11	13	10	12	10	7	5	7	6	4	4	143
Geyruna_Karnag	18	23	20	12	24	20	19	19	16	18	13	14	13	9	5	11	254
Male	9	12	9	6	12	14	11	11	7	9	6	7	6	4	4	8	135
Female	9	11	11	6	12	6	8	8	9	9	7	7	7	5	1	3	119
Pejekha_Sangkiri	14	12	4	5	10	5	10	11	10	12	7	4	6	6	2	5	123
Male	8	5	1	3	4	3	4	6	5	5	3	2	2	2	1	0	56
Female	6	7	3	2	6	2	6	5	5	7	4	2	4	4	1	5	67
Kipiri_Tagchhu	72	87	89	61	36	127	206	152	118	61	36	22	14	12	9	12	1,114
Male	32	48	45	42	21	80	158	114	96	36	27	13	7	7	6	3	735
Female	40	39	44	19	15	47	48	38	22	25	9	9	7	5	3	9	379
Tshaphel_Tsilboongkha	45	46	130	150	44	52	42	38	33	32	15	13	18	15	11	6	690
Male	27	25	68	81	23	32	22	22	17	17	4	5	13	9	6	3	374
Female	18	21	62	69	21	20	20	16	16	15	11	8	5	6	5	3	316
All Chiwogs	170	187	274	279	159	236	311	244	203	144	87	64	64	51	32	46	2,551
Male	88	102	138	173	93	150	216	167	139	80	50	33	34	24	18	22	1,527
Female	82	85	136	106	66	86	95	77	64	64	37	31	30	27	14	24	1,024
GAKILING																	
Dorthisa_Kowkha_Yangtse	14	4	0	21	40	49	28	21	13	13	14	9	9	6	4	7	252
Male	6	3	0	19	31	42	19	15	8	10	8	4	5	4	1	3	178
Female	8	1	0	2	9	7	9	6	5	3	6	5	4	2	3	4	74

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chhiwog and Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chhiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Langtse_Ia-Nga_Yokha	67	78	85	35	62	59	48	37	27	18	15	17	17	13	6	12	596
Male	38	33	37	24	35	24	31	20	17	13	6	7	9	7	5	10	316
Female	29	45	48	11	27	35	17	17	10	5	9	10	8	6	1	2	280
Sai-dzong_Thangdoxha	7	2	4	5	9	11	6	1	1	5	6	9	3	3	3	1	76
Male	3	2	3	3	7	5	4	0	1	2	4	4	1	2	2	0	43
Female	4	0	1	2	2	6	2	1	0	3	2	5	2	1	1	1	33
Phootsena_Ngatse	25	5	3	12	15	18	13	11	10	10	4	6	5	7	4	7	155
Male	10	2	1	5	7	11	10	4	5	7	2	1	3	6	1	5	80
Female	15	3	2	7	8	7	3	7	5	3	2	5	2	1	3	2	75
Fentena_Sertena	13	19	22	16	25	17	20	19	5	9	7	13	10	13	3	2	213
Male	7	10	11	14	14	10	12	11	4	6	4	6	4	9	2	2	126
Female	6	9	11	2	11	7	8	8	1	3	3	7	6	4	1	0	87
All Chhiwogs	126	108	114	89	151	154	115	89	56	55	46	54	44	42	20	29	1,292
Male	64	50	52	65	94	92	76	50	35	38	24	22	22	28	11	20	743
Female	62	58	62	24	57	62	39	39	21	17	22	32	22	14	9	9	549
SAMAR																	
Dorikha_Langjogang	23	9	3	8	34	39	33	20	18	11	9	12	9	4	5	6	243
Male	19	3	3	6	23	27	26	16	11	8	7	7	3	2	4	3	168
Female	4	6	0	2	11	12	7	4	7	3	2	5	6	2	1	3	75
Langpa_Norbugang	26	6	0	13	22	23	9	20	10	9	18	16	12	11	12	11	218
Male	12	1	0	7	12	9	5	9	3	5	4	8	6	8	4	5	98
Female	14	5	0	6	10	14	4	11	7	4	14	8	6	3	8	6	120
Balamnang	27	22	8	5	7	19	16	11	11	12	15	13	11	4	6	9	196
Male	14	6	4	3	3	7	7	3	6	4	9	6	6	1	5	3	87
Female	13	16	4	2	4	12	9	8	5	8	6	7	5	3	1	6	109
Jenkanang_Pudunang	12	11	0	1	11	22	14	8	6	13	13	7	7	4	3	4	136
Male	7	5	0	1	5	13	6	4	2	6	9	2	4	1	1	2	68
Female	5	6	0	0	6	9	8	4	4	7	4	5	3	3	2	2	68
Shar-ri	24	19	6	8	18	19	16	15	14	19	8	12	10	9	6	4	207
Male	15	8	3	3	6	10	7	8	4	9	3	2	5	1	3	1	88
Female	9	11	3	5	12	9	9	7	10	10	5	10	5	8	3	3	119

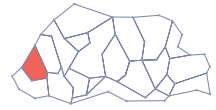


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age															Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75+
All Chiwogs	112	67	17	35	92	122	88	74	59	64	63	60	49	32	32	34	1,000
Male	67	23	10	20	49	66	51	40	26	32	32	25	24	13	17	14	509
Female	45	44	7	15	43	56	37	34	33	32	31	35	25	19	15	20	491
SANGBAY																	
Mochhu	38	36	15	15	39	56	43	49	16	27	21	17	23	13	9	9	426
Male	17	15	9	13	22	29	24	26	8	15	6	5	13	7	6	4	219
Female	21	21	6	2	17	27	19	23	8	12	15	12	10	6	3	5	207
Nakha_Tashigang	5	4	1	2	3	4	10	4	9	6	5	7	9	5	2	2	78
Male	3	3	0	1	1	3	6	2	2	6	1	0	7	2	1	1	39
Female	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	7	0	4	7	2	3	1	1	39
Anakha_Sheppi	3	0	0	0	2	4	2	4	8	3	5	2	0	0	1	1	35
Male	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	13
Female	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	22
Shema_Yaba	7	0	2	6	4	4	4	12	7	7	6	4	2	2	1	2	70
Male	2	0	2	1	2	2	3	6	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	34
Female	5	0	0	5	2	2	1	6	3	3	3	2	1	1	0	2	36
Sangbay Ama	19	21	32	20	30	25	23	23	12	18	18	24	13	9	7	8	302
Male	10	12	14	16	16	19	11	16	7	7	7	16	5	4	4	3	167
Female	9	9	18	4	14	6	12	7	5	11	11	8	8	5	3	5	135
All Chiwogs	72	61	50	43	78	93	82	92	52	61	55	54	47	29	20	22	911
Male	34	30	25	31	41	55	44	51	24	34	18	24	26	14	13	8	472
Female	38	31	25	12	37	38	38	41	28	27	37	30	21	15	7	14	439
HAA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	48	55	48	44	47	75	58	60	23	24	23	6	8	14	8	2	543
Male	25	28	19	19	24	35	30	28	14	12	17	3	3	7	1	0	265
Female	23	27	29	25	23	40	28	32	9	12	6	3	5	7	7	2	278
Local Area 2	87	76	73	348	139	129	104	76	48	40	15	14	17	14	7	14	1,201
Male	48	49	32	156	80	77	57	46	30	26	10	8	3	6	5	4	637
Female	39	27	41	192	59	52	47	30	18	14	5	6	14	8	2	10	564

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Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town/Chiwog/Sex	Age																Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Local Area 3	58	71	73	74	89	95	124	88	61	54	20	13	11	11	2	8	852
Male	30	32	40	42	52	53	88	62	43	39	9	7	8	6	2	4	517
Female	28	39	33	32	37	42	36	26	18	15	11	6	3	5	0	4	335
All Local Areas	193	202	194	466	275	299	286	224	132	118	58	33	36	39	17	24	2,596
Male	103	109	91	217	156	165	175	136	87	77	36	18	14	19	8	8	1,419
Female	90	93	103	249	119	134	111	88	45	41	22	15	22	20	9	16	1,177
JYENKANA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	30	65	147	13	32	45	36	35	14	14	14	15	14	9	7	12	502
Male	18	34	76	7	14	26	16	15	10	8	5	8	7	5	4	8	261
Female	12	31	71	6	18	19	20	20	4	6	9	7	7	4	3	4	241
All Local Areas	30	65	147	13	32	45	36	35	14	14	14	15	14	9	7	12	502
Male	18	34	76	7	14	26	16	15	10	8	5	8	7	5	4	8	261
Female	12	31	71	6	18	19	20	20	4	6	9	7	7	4	3	4	241

Note: Excludes 89 tourists/non-Bhutanese found in hotels on the census reference day

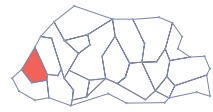


Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Marital Status																																							
	Never Married				Living Together				Married				Divorced				Separated				Widow/Widower				Not Reported				All Status											
	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent								
Urban	630	561	1,191		5	0	5		742	555	1,297		24	32	56		4	3	7		11	40	51		0	1	1		1,416	1,192	2,608		1	1	2		1,416	1,192	2,608	
Haa Town	511	461	972		5	0	5		658	464	1,122		21	28	49		2	4	6		10	38	48		0	1	1		1,207	994	2,201		1	1	2		1,207	994	2,201	
Jyengkana Town	119	100	219		0	0	0		84	91	175		3	4	7		2	1	3		1	2	3		0	0	0		209	198	407		0	0	0		209	198	407	
Rural	1,959	1,339	3,298		11	7	18		2,754	2,272	5,026		109	182	291		10	18	28		55	144	199		0	0	0		4,898	3,962	8,860		0	0	0		4,898	3,962	8,860	
Bji	740	591	1,331		3	1	4		647	649	1,296		28	50	78		0	1	1		13	43	56		0	0	0		1,431	1,335	2,766		0	0	0		1,431	1,335	2,766	
Kar-tshog	236	188	424		1	1	2		408	335	743		15	19	34		4	5	9		10	21	31		0	0	0		674	569	1,243		0	0	0		674	569	1,243	
Uesu	509	307	816		3	1	4		784	449	1,233		22	54	76		4	4	8		15	42	57		0	0	0		1,337	857	2,194		0	0	0		1,337	857	2,194	
Gakiling	229	110	339		3	1	4		374	285	659		17	18	35		1	2	3		5	13	18		0	0	0		629	429	1,058		0	0	0		629	429	1,058	
Samar	129	73	202		0	1	1		263	282	545		15	29	44		1	2	3		11	15	26		0	0	0		419	402	821		0	0	0		419	402	821	
Sangbay	116	70	186		1	2	3		278	272	550		12	12	24		0	4	4		1	10	11		0	0	0		408	370	778		0	0	0		408	370	778	
Both Areas	2,589	1,900	4,489		16	7	23		3,496	2,827	6,323		133	214	347		14	21	35		66	184	250		0	1	1		6,314	5,154	11,468		1	1	2		6,314	5,154	11,468	
Percent																																								
Urban	24.2	21.5	45.7		0.2	0.0	0.2		28.5	21.3	49.7		0.9	1.2	2.1		0.2	0.1	0.3		0.4	1.5	2.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		54.3	45.7	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		54.3	45.7	100.0	
Haa Town	23.2	20.9	44.2		0.2	0.0	0.2		29.9	21.1	51.0		1.0	1.3	2.2		0.1	0.1	0.2		0.5	1.7	2.2		0.0	0.0	0.0		54.8	45.2	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		54.8	45.2	100.0	
Jyengkana Town	29.2	24.6	53.8		0.0	0.0	0.0		20.6	22.4	43.0		0.7	1.0	1.7		0.5	0.2	0.7		0.2	0.5	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.0		51.4	48.6	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		51.4	48.6	100.0	
Rural	22.1	15.1	37.2		0.1	0.1	0.2		31.1	25.6	56.7		1.2	2.1	3.3		0.1	0.2	0.3		0.6	1.6	2.2		0.0	0.0	0.0		55.3	44.7	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		55.3	44.7	100.0	
Bji	26.8	21.4	48.1		0.1	0.0	0.1		23.4	23.5	46.9		1.0	1.8	2.8		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.5	1.6	2.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		51.7	48.3	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		51.7	48.3	100.0	
Kar-tshog	19.0	15.1	34.1		0.1	0.1	0.2		32.8	27.0	59.8		1.2	1.5	2.7		0.3	0.4	0.7		0.8	1.7	2.5		0.0	0.0	0.0		54.2	45.8	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		54.2	45.8	100.0	
Uesu	23.2	14.0	37.2		0.1	0.0	0.2		35.7	20.5	56.2		1.0	2.5	3.5		0.2	0.2	0.4		0.7	1.9	2.6		0.0	0.0	0.0		60.9	39.1	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		60.9	39.1	100.0	
Gakiling	21.6	10.4	32.0		0.3	0.1	0.4		35.3	26.9	62.3		1.6	1.7	3.3		0.1	0.2	0.3		0.5	1.2	1.7		0.0	0.0	0.0		59.5	40.5	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		59.5	40.5	100.0	
Samar	15.7	8.9	24.6		0.0	0.1	0.1		32.0	34.3	66.4		1.8	3.5	5.4		0.1	0.2	0.4		1.3	1.8	3.2		0.0	0.0	0.0		51.0	49.0	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		51.0	49.0	100.0	
Sangbay	14.9	9.0	23.9		0.1	0.3	0.4		35.7	35.0	70.7		1.5	1.5	3.1		0.0	0.5	0.5		0.1	1.3	1.4		0.0	0.0	0.0		52.4	47.6	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		52.4	47.6	100.0	
Both Areas	22.6	16.6	39.1		0.1	0.1	0.2		30.5	24.7	55.1		1.2	1.9	3.0		0.1	0.2	0.3		0.6	1.6	2.2		0.0	0.0	0.0		55.1	44.9	100.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		55.1	44.9	100.0	

Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Marital Status																										
	Never Married			Living Together			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widow/Widower			Not Reported			All Status					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
10-14	692	703	1,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	692	703	1,395	
15-19	812	669	1,481	2	1	3	10	24	34	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	826	694	1,520
20-24	518	262	780	2	0	2	181	232	413	11	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	712	502	1,214
25-29	265	91	356	3	1	4	487	487	974	17	20	37	1	1	2	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	775	602	1,377	
30-34	97	37	134	1	1	2	672	471	1,143	24	27	51	3	3	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	798	540	1,338	
35-39	51	28	79	3	1	4	592	409	1,001	21	31	52	6	5	11	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	673	479	1,152	
40-44	34	18	52	2	0	2	396	264	660	19	28	47	0	3	3	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	455	319	774	
45-49	30	20	50	0	0	0	341	235	576	13	21	34	1	2	3	1	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	386	291	677	
50-54	21	14	35	1	0	1	231	186	417	4	18	22	1	1	2	4	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	262	231	493	
55-59	13	23	36	0	1	1	160	150	310	5	22	27	0	2	2	7	16	23	0	0	0	0	0	185	214	399	
60-64	16	7	23	0	1	1	142	130	272	5	19	24	0	0	0	3	31	34	0	0	0	0	0	166	188	354	
65-69	17	9	26	0	1	1	109	99	208	4	6	10	2	1	3	9	26	35	0	0	0	0	0	141	142	283	
70-74	13	9	22	1	0	1	80	67	147	2	8	10	0	1	1	12	17	29	0	0	0	0	0	108	102	210	
75-79	4	3	7	0	0	0	50	33	83	1	4	5	0	0	0	12	23	35	0	0	0	0	0	67	63	130	
80-84	2	5	7	0	0	0	33	30	63	3	1	4	0	0	0	4	22	26	0	0	0	0	0	42	58	100	
85+	4	2	6	1	0	1	12	10	22	2	1	3	0	2	2	7	11	18	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	52	
All Ages	2,589	1,900	4,489	16	7	23	3,496	2,827	6,323	133	214	347	14	21	35	66	184	250	0	1	1	6,314	5,154	11,468			

**Table A3.1** Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Haa 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	1,251	272	1,523	82.1	1,010	284	1,294	78.1	2,261	556	2,817	80.3
6-9	101	12	113	89.4	91	13	104	87.5	192	25	217	88.5
10-14	166	1	167	99.4	174	0	174	100.0	340	1	341	99.7
15-19	216	6	222	97.3	255	0	255	100.0	471	6	477	98.7
20-24	145	22	167	86.8	127	10	137	92.7	272	32	304	89.5
25-29	153	37	190	80.5	136	16	152	89.5	289	53	342	84.5
30-34	156	35	191	81.7	100	30	130	76.9	256	65	321	79.8
35-39	111	40	151	73.5	70	38	108	64.8	181	78	259	69.9
40-44	68	29	97	70.1	25	24	49	51.0	93	53	146	63.7
45-49	61	24	85	71.8	14	33	47	29.8	75	57	132	56.8
50-54	26	15	41	63.4	8	23	31	25.8	34	38	72	47.2
55-59	18	8	26	69.2	2	20	22	9.1	20	28	48	41.7
60-64	10	11	21	47.6	3	26	29	10.3	13	37	50	26.0
65+	20	32	52	38.5	5	51	56	8.9	25	83	108	23.1
Rural	3,845	1,373	5,218	73.7	2,347	1,915	4,262	55.1	6,192	3,288	9,480	65.3
6-9	270	61	331	81.6	277	38	315	87.9	547	99	646	84.7
10-14	517	8	525	98.5	522	7	529	98.7	1,039	15	1,054	98.6
15-19	575	27	602	95.5	431	8	439	98.2	1,006	35	1,041	96.6
20-24	458	84	542	84.5	304	59	363	83.7	762	143	905	84.2
25-29	478	106	584	81.8	308	136	444	69.4	786	242	1,028	76.5
30-34	471	133	604	78.0	224	182	406	55.2	695	315	1,010	68.8
35-39	382	138	520	73.5	145	225	370	39.2	527	363	890	59.2
40-44	238	117	355	67.0	61	208	269	22.7	299	325	624	47.9
45-49	168	133	301	55.8	35	209	244	14.3	203	342	545	37.2
50-54	113	108	221	51.1	14	185	199	7.0	127	293	420	30.2
55-59	53	105	158	33.5	9	183	192	4.7	62	288	350	17.7
60-64	45	99	144	31.2	5	154	159	3.1	50	253	303	16.5
65+	77	254	331	23.3	12	321	333	3.6	89	575	664	13.4
Both Areas	5,096	1,645	6,741	75.6	3,357	2,199	5,556	60.4	8,453	3,844	12,297	68.7
6-9	371	73	444	83.6	368	51	419	87.8	739	124	863	85.6
10-14	683	9	692	98.7	696	7	703	99.0	1,379	16	1,395	98.9
15-19	791	33	824	96.0	686	8	694	98.8	1,477	41	1,518	97.3
20-24	603	106	709	85.0	431	69	500	86.2	1,034	175	1,209	85.5
25-29	631	143	774	81.5	444	152	596	74.5	1,075	295	1,370	78.5
30-34	627	168	795	78.9	324	212	536	60.4	951	380	1,331	71.5
35-39	493	178	671	73.5	215	263	478	45.0	708	441	1,149	61.6
40-44	306	146	452	67.7	86	232	318	27.0	392	378	770	50.9
45-49	229	157	386	59.3	49	242	291	16.8	278	399	677	41.1
50-54	139	123	262	53.1	22	208	230	9.6	161	331	492	32.7
55-59	71	113	184	38.6	11	203	214	5.1	82	316	398	20.6
60-64	55	110	165	33.3	8	180	188	4.3	63	290	353	17.8
65+	97	286	383	25.326	17	372	389	4.37	114	658	772	14.767

Table A3.2 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Haa 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Urban	520	623	380	34.1	563	418	313	43.5	1,083	1,041	693	38.4
6-12	212	0	1	99.5	197	0	2	99.0	409	0	3	99.3
13-14	66	0	1	98.5	79	0	0	100.0	145	0	1	99.3
15-16	84	3	2	94.4	106	0	0	100.0	190	3	2	97.4
17-18	85	7	4	88.5	120	6	0	95.2	205	13	4	92.3
19-22	59	48	24	45.0	49	49	4	48.0	108	97	28	46.4
23+	14	565	348	1.5	12	363	307	1.8	26	928	655	1.6
Rural	1,359	2,026	1,820	26.1	1,325	1,002	1,935	31.1	2,684	3,028	3,755	28.4
6-12	551	10	32	92.9	593	14	14	97.7	1,144	10	46	95.3
13-14	235	17	6	91.1	226	8	3	95.4	461	25	9	93.1
15-16	147	31	11	77.8	181	12	1	93.3	328	43	12	85.6
17-18	173	46	32	68.9	139	13	4	89.1	312	59	36	76.7
19-22	196	173	90	42.7	136	132	40	44.2	332	305	130	43.3
23+	57	1,749	1,649	1.6	50	837	1,873	1.8	107	2,586	3,522	1.7
Both Areas	1,879	2,649	2,200	27.9	1,888	1,420	2,248	34.0	3,767	4,069	4,448	30.7
6-12	763	10	33	94.7	790	0	16	98.0	1,553	10	49	96.3
13-14	301	17	7	92.6	305	8	3	96.5	606	25	10	94.5
15-16	231	34	13	83.1	287	12	1	95.7	518	46	14	89.6
17-18	258	53	36	74.4	259	19	4	91.8	517	72	40	82.2
19-22	255	221	114	43.2	185	181	44	45.1	440	402	158	44.0
23+	71	2314	1997	1.6	62	1200	2180	1.8	133	3514	4177	1.7

Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Haa 2017

Town/Gewog	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending	Currently Attending	Previously Attended	Never Attended	% Currently Attending
Haa	1,879	2,649	2,200	27.9	1,888	1,420	2,248	34.0	3,767	4,069	4,448	30.7
Haa Town	403	557	322	31.4	452	362	253	42.4	855	919	575	36.4
Jyenkana Town	117	66	58	48.5	111	56	60	48.9	228	122	118	48.7
Bji	685	477	398	43.9	636	286	516	44.2	1,321	763	914	44.1
Kartshog	158	330	232	21.9	149	190	267	24.6	307	520	499	23.2
Uesu	349	738	317	24.9	318	261	346	34.4	667	999	663	28.6
Gakiling	96	192	376	14.5	114	88	264	24.5	210	280	640	18.6
Samar	39	150	244	9.0	56	104	273	12.9	95	254	517	11.0
Sangbay	32	139	253	7.5	52	73	269	13.2	84	212	522	10.3



Table A3.4 Population 6 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Completed, Sex and Gewog/Town, Haa 2017

Gewog/Town/ Sex	Highest Level of Education Completed										
	Non-formal Education	Daycare/ ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above	Other
Haa Town	18	7	483	299	381	342	14	45	149	30	6
Male	3	5	281	154	177	192	7	27	85	25	4
Female	15	2	202	145	204	150	7	18	64	5	2
Jyenkana Town	4	3	230	18	23	38	1	4	26	1	2
Male	0	2	124	10	13	17	0	2	13	1	1
Female	4	1	106	8	10	21	1	2	13	0	1
Bji	44	12	983	215	300	404	7	11	86	14	8
Male	5	5	566	117	155	233	6	8	52	11	4
Female	39	7	417	98	145	171	1	3	34	3	4
Kar-tshog	8	5	346	98	114	109	5	23	96	20	3
Male	2	3	216	62	68	51	2	17	51	15	1
Female	6	2	130	36	46	58	3	6	45	5	2
Uesu	15	5	607	233	216	350	0	13	162	37	28
Male	1	2	366	125	133	286	0	10	115	25	24
Female	14	3	241	108	83	64	0	3	47	12	4
Gakiling	45	0	284	28	53	40	5	8	24	1	2
Male	24	0	145	21	37	27	4	8	19	1	2
Female	21	0	139	7	16	13	1	0	5	0	0
Samar	20	0	153	31	42	62	0	4	32	4	1
Male	8	0	92	21	23	28	0	3	12	2	0
Female	12	0	61	10	19	34	0	1	20	2	1
Sangbay	25	0	167	21	37	20	6	3	15	1	1
Male	14	0	92	14	21	11	5	2	10	1	1
Female	11	0	75	7	16	9	1	1	5	0	0
Haa	179	32	3253	943	1166	1365	38	111	590	108	51
Male	57	17	1882	524	627	845	24	77	357	81	37
Female	122	15	1371	419	539	520	14	34	233	27	14

Table A4.1 Persons with Disability by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Haa Town	7	15	22
Jyenkana Town	7	2	9
Bji	18	23	41
Kar-tshog	18	13	31
Uesu	18	32	50
Gakiling	18	17	35
Samar	14	19	33
Sangbay	7	12	19
Total	107	133	240

Table A4.2 Persons with Disability in Multiple Domain by Gewog/Town, Haa 2017

Gewog/Town	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Haa Town	4	5	9
Jyenkana Town	3	0	3
Bji	6	7	13
Kar-tshog	10	5	15
Uesu	4	10	14
Gakiling	6	9	15
Samar	4	7	11
Sangbay	2	6	8
Total	39	49	88

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A7.1 Room Density (person per room), Haa Dzongkhag 2017

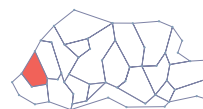
Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
Urban				
Haa Town	3.6	3.7	1.0	507
Jyenkana Town	3.8	3.6	1.0	91
Rural				
Bji	3.6	3.6	1.0	696
Kar-tshog	3.9	3.7	0.9	378
Uesu	3.8	3.7	1.0	520
Gakiling	2.2	3.8	1.7	288
Samar	4.4	4.3	1.0	217
Sangbay	3.0	3.3	1.1	255
Both Areas	3.5	3.7	1.1	2,952

Table A7.2 Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	House Occupancy Status						Total
	Owner Occupied	Rented Govt. House	Rented Private House	Rent Free Govt. House	Rent Free Private House	Other	
Urban							
Haa Town	101	42	234	17	109	4	507
Jyenkana Town	41	6	33	4	7	0	91
Rural							
Bji	296	19	49	27	300	5	696
Kar-tshog	184	5	154	17	12	6	378
Uesu	203	31	73	59	148	6	520
Gakiling	241	14	6	9	10	8	288
Samar	210	0	0	5	2	0	217
Sangbay	235	7	2	9	2	0	255
Both Areas	1,511	124	551	147	590	29	2,952

Table A7.3 Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight or More Rooms	Not Reported	Total
Urban										
Haa Town	45	116	95	115	62	38	13	23	0	507
Jyenkana Town	6	16	22	25	9	4	3	5	1	91
Rural										
Bji	47	240	132	87	60	51	19	59	1	696
Kar-tshog	35	30	74	107	83	31	11	7	0	378
Uesu	47	137	91	86	57	28	23	51	0	520
Gakiling	131	48	59	32	10	1	2	2	3	288
Samar	9	26	33	64	29	16	12	28	0	217
Sangbay	39	52	71	72	12	6	2	1	0	255
Both Areas	359	665	577	588	322	175	85	176	5	2,952

**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	Pit latrine with slab	Latrine without slab /open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other		
Urban										
Haa Town	466	28	0	0	10	0	0	1	2	507
Jyenkana Town	40	17	1	10	21	0	0	1	1	91
Rural										
Bji	451	72	0	85	56	2	0	29	1	696
Kar-tshog	258	43	0	15	57	1	0	4	0	378
Uesu	330	77	1	33	71	2	0	4	2	520
Gakiling	36	21	2	49	130	1	0	41	8	288
Samar	43	7	0	77	86	1	1	2	0	217
Sangbay	66	84	0	19	73	0	0	13	0	255
Both Areas	1,690	349	4	288	504	7	1	95	14	2,952

Table A7.5 Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet by Extent of Sharing with Other Households by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Haa Town	85	422	0	507
Jyenkana Town	42	49	0	91
Rural				
Bji	74	621	1	696
Kar-tshog	52	326	0	378
Uesu	69	451	0	520
Gakiling	69	219	0	288
Samar	9	208	0	217
Sangbay	36	219	0	255
Both Areas	436	2,515	1	2,952

Table A7.6 Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo		Bamboo with Mud		Stone with Mud		Plywood		Cardboard		Cement/RCC wall		Stone with Lime/Cement		Bricks		Cement Blocks		Wood Planks		Rammed Earth		Mud Blocks		Other		Total
	1	0	7	3	129	60	1	5	2	117	6	3	14	11	36	0	0	0	11	165	4	10	5	4	4	507	
Haa Town	1	0	7	3	129	60	1	5	2	117	6	3	14	11	36	0	0	0	11	165	4	10	5	4	507		
Jyenkana Town	0	0	3	3	60	60	1	1	0	6	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	10	1	1	91		
Rural	3	0	6	3	145	60	8	8	7	273	67	5	67	5	10	36	123	1	12	123	1	12	1	12	696		
Bji	3	0	6	3	145	60	8	8	7	273	67	5	67	5	10	36	123	1	12	123	1	12	1	12	696		
Kar-tshog	1	0	12	12	116	116	5	5	1	15	3	0	3	0	3	37	141	37	7	141	37	7	37	7	378		
Uesu	1	0	40	40	108	108	8	8	3	63	11	3	11	3	95	45	112	29	2	112	29	2	29	2	520		
Gakiling	19	0	58	58	89	89	1	1	0	11	4	1	4	1	10	80	4	0	11	80	4	0	4	0	288		
Samar	6	0	6	6	106	106	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	33	63	0	0	33	63	0	0	0	217		
Sangbay	19	0	84	84	39	39	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	9	94	2	2	9	94	2	2	2	255		
Both Areas	50	0	216	216	792	792	29	29	15	489	104	20	104	20	154	254	706	84	39	254	706	84	39	39	2,952		

Table A7.7 Distribution of Households by Main Roof Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Thatch		Bamboo		Planks/Shingles		Cardboard		Tarpaulin		Metal Sheets		Tiles/Slates		Concrete/Cement		Other		Total
	1	0	0	2	19	39	0	0	4	7	478	627	11	0	0	10	0	0	
Haa Town	1	0	0	2	19	39	0	0	4	7	478	627	11	0	0	10	0	0	507
Jyenkana Town	1	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	85	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Rural	0	0	0	0	19	39	0	0	0	0	85	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Bji	0	0	0	2	19	39	0	0	4	7	478	627	11	0	0	10	0	0	507
Kar-tshog	0	0	0	0	42	42	0	0	4	4	331	331	0	0	1	0	0	0	378
Uesu	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	468	468	0	0	18	6	6	6	520
Gakiling	16	0	24	24	3	3	2	2	26	26	205	205	0	0	1	11	11	11	288
Samar	1	0	2	2	27	27	0	0	1	1	185	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
Sangbay	2	0	17	17	4	4	0	0	8	8	224	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	255
Both Areas	21	0	45	45	167	167	2	2	50	50	2,603	2,603	15	0	20	29	29	29	2,952



Table A7.8 Distribution of Households by Main Floor Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Earthen/ Clay Floor	Planks/ Shingles	Bamboo	Polished Wood	Tiles/ Marbles	Cement/ Concrete/ Terrazzo	Other	Total
Urban								
Haa Town	1	352	1	44	7	100	2	507
Jyenkana Town	0	60	0	25	0	6	0	91
Rural								
Bji	13	551	0	101	0	20	11	696
Kar-tshog	10	297	0	56	0	15	0	378
Uesu	3	333	3	31	3	139	8	520
Gakiling	65	161	7	12	2	37	4	288
Samar	6	191	1	18	0	1	0	217
Sangbay	38	185	0	21	1	10	0	255
Both Areas	136	2,130	12	308	13	328	25	2,952

Table A7.9 Distribution of Households by Use and Source of Energy by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Lighting								Cooking						Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	Personal			Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other		
					LPG	Generator	Candle	Other							
Urban															
Haa Town	499	1	0	1	4	0	0	2	495	1	6	1	462	0	507
Jyenkana Town	89	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	91	0	4	0	83	0	91
Rural															
Bji	668	19	4	3	1	0	0	1	665	8	48	2	626	8	696
Kar-tshog	375	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	375	0	10	1	333	0	378
Uesu	515	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	509	9	15	9	427	3	520
Gakiling	193	26	31	34	0	0	0	4	176	16	213	1	62	17	288
Samar	212	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	208	0	13	0	182	0	217
Sangbay	229	8	9	7	0	0	1	1	219	14	185	2	69	0	255
Both Areas	2,780	55	44	54	7	1	2	9	2,738	48	494	16	2,244	28	2,952

Table A7.10 Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Piped water Inside the Dwelling	Piped Water Outside the Dwelling	Protected Well/ Protected Spring	Rain Water Collection	Unprotected Well/ Spring/Rivers/ Streams/ Lake/Pond/Dam	Other	Total
Urban							
Haa Town	449	56	1	0	0	1	507
Jyenkana Town	37	52	0	0	1	1	91
Rural							
Bji	468	202	1	0	24	1	696
Kar-tshog	249	126	1	0	2	0	378
Uesu	333	182	2	0	1	2	520
Gakiling	41	218	5	0	11	13	288
Samar	52	162	1	0	1	1	217
Sangbay	89	154	2	0	10	0	255
Both Areas	1,718	1,152	13	0	50	19	2,952

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Table A7.11 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Water Source by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source				Not Reported	Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours		
Urban						
Haa Town	500	5	0	2	0	507
Jyenkana Town	91	0	0	0	0	91
Rural						
Bji	688	0	7	0	1	696
Kar-tshog	376	0	1	1	0	378
Uesu	518	1	0	1	0	520
Gakiling	263	15	7	3	0	288
Samar	214	0	0	3	0	217
Sangbay	254	1	0	0	0	255
Both Areas	2,904	22	15	10	1	2,952

Table A7.12 Distribution of Households by Reliability of Source of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Haa Town	473	33	1	507
Jyenkana Town	82	9	0	91
Rural				
Bji	662	33	1	696
Kar-tshog	343	35	0	378
Uesu	488	32	0	520
Gakiling	196	89	3	288
Samar	158	59	0	217
Sangbay	209	46	0	255
Both Areas	2,611	336	5	2,952

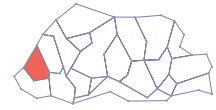


Table A7.13 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Common Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelleries	DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total Regular Households	
Urban																	
Haa Town	204	127	39	99	33	218	333	280	36	306	49	52	475	211	6	2.0	507
Jyengkana Town	53	29	24	13	12	18	41	27	5	37	4	4	84	41	24	2.2	91
Rural																	
Bji	366	297	237	27	26	119	392	174	24	329	58	13	655	212	4	2.0	696
Kar-tshog	205	168	139	34	27	127	228	145	31	156	13	10	359	125	3	2.4	378
Uesu	236	217	156	31	20	123	253	183	46	207	54	13	457	212	25	3.1	520
Gakiling	204	179	179	12	3	8	20	3	7	11	4	0	161	19	46	5.9	288
Samar	208	190	184	5	5	44	79	20	8	30	5	1	202	93	43	0.0	217
Sangbay	210	195	188	8	7	13	15	1	6	6	1	0	209	22	59	1.6	255
Both Areas	1,686	1,402	1,146	229	133	670	1,361	833	163	1,082	188	93	2,602	935	210	2.4	2,952

Table A7.14 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Wrist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households
Urban										
Haa Town	254	67	26	94	139	104	208	27.6	0.00	507
Jyengkana Town	48	8	2	12	15	20	40	23.1	0.00	91
Rural										
Bji	265	37	7	145	38	50	184	40.8	0.00	696
Kar-tshog	182	23	10	102	50	36	162	28.6	0.00	378
Uesu	240	90	22	77	108	53	113	32.1	0.00	520
Gakiling	121	3	0	29	72	16	22	40.3	0.00	288
Samar	95	3	2	68	12	31	71	30.4	0.00	217
Sangbay	102	0	0	45	143	9	43	28.2	0.00	255
Both Areas	1,307	231	69	572	577	319	843	33.0	0.03	2,952

Table A7.15 Distribution of Households by Ownership of Communication/Media Facilities by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Radio/ Tape Player	TV/ Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet- Mobile	Internet- Fixed	Newspaper	Other	% With		Regular Households
													None of the Items	All of the Items	
Urban															
Haa Town	134	452	45	436	208	55	187	59	368	34	48	2	0.6	0.0	507
Jyenkana Town	13	77	8	72	40	5	17	7	53	5	11	0	2.2	0.0	91
Rural															
Bji	147	611	17	455	336	19	78	19	331	11	23	0	1.0	0.0	696
Kar-tshog	96	302	8	268	209	22	94	24	211	5	21	0	2.1	0.0	378
Uesu	95	452	39	354	273	21	89	25	243	24	14	0	1.4	0.0	520
Gakiling	71	82	1	92	188	2	11	4	64	0	0	0	7.6	0.0	288
Samar	74	182	0	84	162	1	12	3	61	1	0	0	1.4	0.0	217
Sangbay	73	136	2	92	185	5	4	0	59	1	0	0	2.4	0.0	255
Both Areas	703	2,294	120	1,853	1,601	130	492	141	1,390	81	117	2	2.0	0.0	2,952



Table A7.16 Proportion of Households that visited a Health Facility During the Past Year by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Haa Town	456	51	0	507
Jyenkana Town	72	19	0	91
Rural				
Bji	616	79	1	696
Kar-tshog	336	42	0	378
Uesu	477	43	0	520
Gakiling	205	82	1	288
Samar	205	12	0	217
Sangbay	225	30	0	255
Both Areas	2,592	358	2	2,952

Table A7.17 Reasons for Not Visiting a Health Facility During the Past One Year by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Haa Town	0	39	0	12	0	0	0	0	51
Jyenkana Town	1	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	19
Rural									
Bji	13	54	0	8	0	4	0	1	80
Kar-tshog	0	37	0	5	0	0	0	0	42
Uesu	0	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	43
Gakiling	17	59	0	1	0	1	4	1	83
Samar	2	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	12
Sangbay	8	20	0	1	0	0	1	0	30
Both Areas	41	274	1	29	1	7	5	2	360

Table A7.18 Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road Head by Gewog/Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Approach Road									Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes-1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	3-4 Hours	4-5 Hours	5-6 Hours	More Than 6 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban										
Haa Town	507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507
Jyenkana Town	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Rural										
Bji	669	4	2	0	0	4	2	14	1	696
Kar-tshog	356	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	378
Uesu	517	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	520
Gakiling	162	12	24	14	9	27	15	22	3	288
Samar	214	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
Sangbay	70	9	9	56	18	10	23	60	0	255
Both Areas	2,586	50	37	71	27	41	40	96	4	2,952

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Table A7.19 Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 months by Gewog/
Town, Haa Dzongkhag 2017

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency			Total
	Yes	No	No Reported	
Urban				
Haa Town	11	496	0	507
Jyenkana Town	2	89	0	91
Rural				
Bji	35	660	1	696
Kar-tshog	5	373	0	378
Uesu	13	507	0	520
Gakiling	41	247	0	288
Samar	28	189	0	217
Sangbay	17	238	0	255
Both Areas	152	2,799	1	2,952