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# 2017 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN



**GASA DZONGKHAG**



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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
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NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU



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**2017**

**POPULATION & HOUSING  
CENSUS OF BHUTAN**

**GASA DZONGKHAG**

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National Statistics Bureau  
Royal Government of Bhutan  
PO Box No 338  
Thimphu, Bhutan  
Tel: +975 2 333296, +975 2 335848  
Fax: +975 2 323069  
[www.nsb.gov.bt](http://www.nsb.gov.bt)

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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'.

(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	3,952
	Male	2,104
	Female	1,848
	Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	113.9
	Total Dependency Ratio	49.9
	Child Dependency Ratio	41.2
	Aged Dependency Ratio	8.7
	Population by Broad Age Group	
	0-14 years	1,086
	15-64 years	2,636
	65 years and over	230
Education	Literacy Rate (%)	59.8
	Male (%)	71.5
	Female (%)	46.5
	School Attendance (% of 6 Years and Above)	24.9
Health	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	15.9
	Total Fertility Rate	2.1
	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Population)	6.8
	Infant Mortality Rate	63.5
	Child Mortality Rate	47.6
	Under Five Mortality Rate	111.1
Housing, Household Amenities, and Food Sufficiency	Total Regular Households	909
	Average Household Size	3.6
	Improved drinking Water Source (%)	95.3
	Improved Sanitation Facility (%)	55.1

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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 of the country. 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.

The Report presents information on population, household characteristics, and housing conditions of Gasa 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 order, the National Census Secretariat (NCS) was established at the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and a 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) at the *Dzongkhag* and *Thromde* levels were instituted with different sector heads as their members. The *Dasho Dzongdas/Thrompons* served as the chairpersons of the DCC/TCC to oversee the successful conduct of the census operation at their respective *Dzongkhags* and *Thromdes*. The DCC/TCC was also responsible for recruiting supervisors/enumerators for their respective *Dzongkhag/Thromde*, conducting trainings, 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 local 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 Gasa 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 2007 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.<sup>1</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2: A General Outline\* United Nations

provides population data of Gasas 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, a combination of the *de facto* and the *de jure* methods was also adopted.

## 2.2 Population of Gasas

The total population of Gasas Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 3,952 persons (Annex Table A2.1). This is the total number of people found within the territory of Gasas on the census reference day irrespective of their nationality. Of the total, 2,104 (53.2%) were males and 1,848 (46.8%) were females. The total population of Gasas Dzongkhag represents 0.5% of the total population of Bhutan.

## 2.3 Size and Change of Population

Gasas Dzongkhag experienced an increase in its population from 3,116 persons in 2005 to 3,952 persons in 2017 according to the 2017 PHCB. This is a significant increase of 26.8% for Gasas Dzongkhag during the intercensal periods (2005-2017). However, when compared with other *Dzongkhags* in the country, Gasas is still the least populated with just 0.5% of the total population of Bhutan.

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

<i>Gewog/Town</i>	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Urban			
Gasas Town	482	297	779
Damji Town	313	274	587
Rural			
Khamaed	232	264	496
Lunana	348	351	699
Khatoed	150	166	316
Laya	579	496	1,075
Both Areas	2,104	1,848	3,952

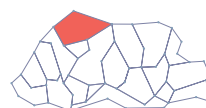
## 2.4 Population by Area

In 2017, for every 100 persons in the *Dzongkhag*, 65 persons lived in rural areas while 35 persons lived in urban areas (Figure 2.1). This is not significantly different from figures at the national level where 62.2% of the total population live in rural areas and 37.8% live in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in Gasas Dzongkhag was 34.6%, which is an increase of 21.7 percentage points from the 2005 PHCB.

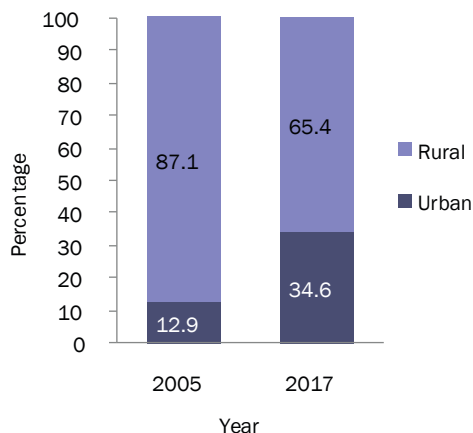
## 2.5 Sex Ratio

Sex ratios of a population vary depending on age. In general, at birth, the sex ratio is normally high as there are more 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 Gasas Dzongkhag in 2017 exceeded the female



**Figure 2.1** Distribution of Population by Area of Residence, Gasa 2005 and 2017



population by 256 persons. The sex ratio of the Gasa (number of males for every 100 females) is 113.9, which is much higher than the national level 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 aged 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 1,086 persons, those between 15 and 64 years was 2,636 persons, and the population of persons aged 65 years and above was 230 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 27.5% from 32.7%, while the productive population has increased to 66.7% from 61.8%, and the elderly population to 5.8% from 5.5% 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 Gasa Dzongkhag in 2017 have fallen from 61.7 and 52.9 in 2005 to 49.9 and 41.2 respectively. Similarly, the aged dependency ratio has also slightly decreased from 8.8 in 2005 to 8.7 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.

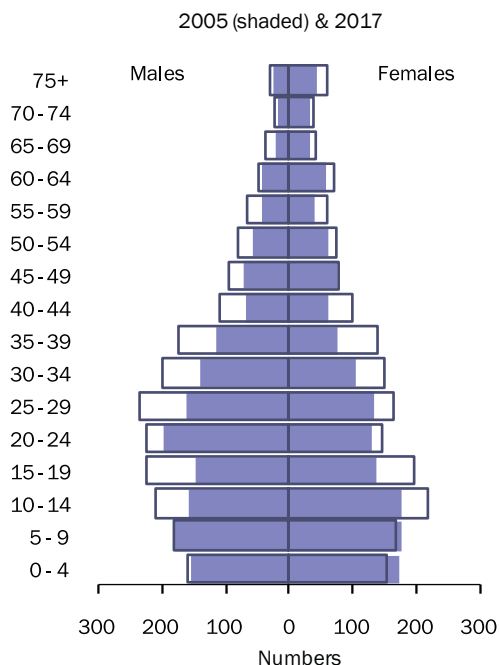
## 2.8 Population Age-Sex Pyramid

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 compared to the base of the pyramid. A 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, the base of the population pyramid for Gasa Dzongkhag has remained more or less constant. Except for ages 0-4 and 5-9 years, the proportions of population for both sexes have increased between 2005 and 2017.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the differences between the shapes of the population pyramids and the age-sex structure of the population of Gasa Dzongkhag between 2005 and 2017. For 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 5-9 years.

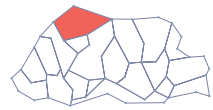
**Figure 2.2** Age Sex Structure of Population, Gasa 2005 and 2017



## 2.9 Population by type of Household

To ensure complete coverage, three types of households were considered: regular household; institutional household; 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



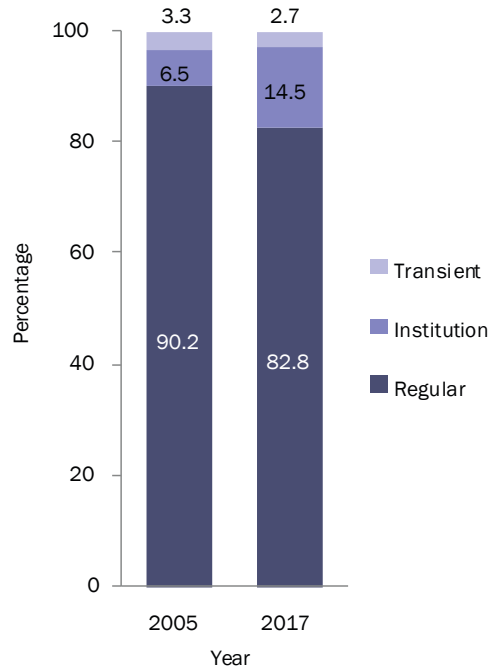
or more buildings. A combined household can occur if a household has members eating in one place but has another apartment or census house used by the household.

2. Institutional Household consists of a group of persons who live in an institution, having common arrangements for 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 3,273 persons (82.8%) living in regular household, 574 persons (14.5%) in institutional households, and 105 persons (2.7%) were transient population in 2017. Compared to 2005, the number of regular households and transient population have decreased by about 7.4 and 0.6 percentage points respectively, while the institutional population has increased by about 8 percentage points (Annex Table A2.4).

Of the total regular household population, 891 persons (27.2%) live in urban areas while 2,382 persons (72.8%) live in rural areas. Out of the two towns in Gasa Dzongkhag, Gasa town has 707 persons representing 79.2% of the total regular household population living in urban area, while Damji town has 184 person (20.7%).

**Figure 2.3** Population by Type of Household, Gasa 2005 and 2017



Comparing the regular household population among the *gewogs*, Lunana has the highest number of total regular household population with 676 persons (28.4%), which is closely followed by Khamaed Gewog with 467 persons (19.6%). Khatoed with 245 persons has the lowest number of regular household population.

In terms of institutional population among the *gewogs*, Laya with 81 persons (73.6%) has the highest number of people living in institutional households, while Damji Town has 403 persons representing 86.9% of the total institutional population among the towns.



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

Gewog/Town	Number of Persons			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Urban	740	568	1,308	56.6	43.4	100.0	130
Gasa Town	445	295	740	60.1	39.9	100.0	151
Damji Town	295	273	568	51.9	48.1	100.0	108
Rural	1,280	1,277	2,557	50.1	49.9	100.0	100
Khamaed	209	264	473	44.2	55.8	100.0	79
Lunana	348	351	699	49.8	50.2	100.0	99
Khatoed	150	166	316	47.5	52.5	100.0	90
Laya	573	496	1,069	53.6	46.4	100.0	116
Both Areas	2,020	1,845	3,865	52.3	47.7	100.0	109

## 2.10 Bhutanese and Non-Bhutanese Population

The total Bhutanese population of Gasa Dzongkhag as of 30 May 2017 was 3,865 persons. Of the total, 2,020 persons were males and 1,845 persons were females. Across the areas, 1,308 persons were found in urban areas and 2,557 persons in rural areas. The total number of non-Bhutanese population of Gasa Dzongkhag was 87 persons.

# Section 3: EDUCATION

## Introduction

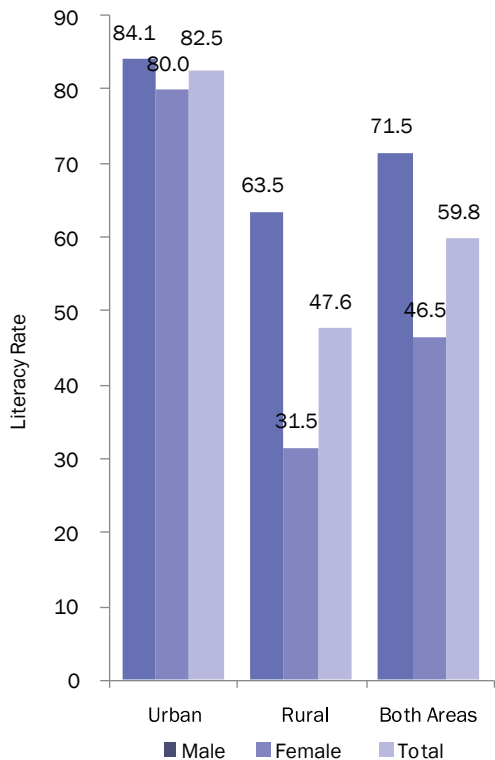
The 2017 PHCB collected information on literacy for all population aged 6 years and above and educational attainment for all population aged 3 years and above. The highest level of education completed was collected for all population who were attending school/institute or had attended in the past. In 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 *Dzongkha*, 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 3,577 persons aged 6 years and above, 3 persons had not responded to the literacy questions. Therefore, Gasa Dzongkhag's literacy rate is based on a total population of 3,574 persons. The

2017 PHCB revealed that there were 2,139 literate persons in Gasa, representing a literacy rate of 59.8% (Figure 3.1). The adult (aged 15 years and above) literacy rate is 53.5%.

Figure 3.1 Literacy Rate by Sex and Area, Gasa 2017



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

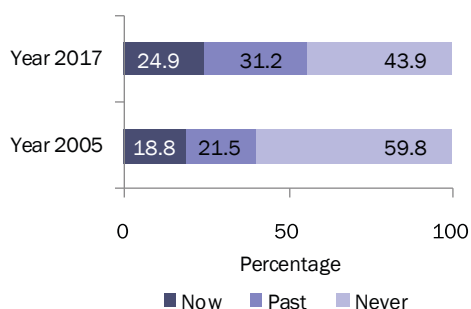
School Attendance	Population (6 Years and Above)	Age Group in Years						23 and Above	Total
		6 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	19 - 22			
Total Population	3,574	504	206	196	151	287	2,230	100.0%	
Currently Attending	891	82.3%	77.2%	76.0%	60.3%	20.6%	0.8%	24.9%	
Previously Attended	1,115	3.8%	12.1%	15.3%	21.2%	49.1%	38.9%	31.2%	
Never Attended	1,568	13.9%	10.7%	8.7%	18.5%	30.3%	60.3%	43.9%	

There is marked difference in literacy levels between the male and female populations. Among males, 71.5% of the population are literate as compared to only 46.5% of the female population. The trend is similar in both urban and rural areas although the disparity is relatively larger in rural areas with a disparity of 32.0 percentage points as compared to only 4.1 percentage points in urban areas. Overall, the literacy level is substantially higher in urban areas (82.5%) than in rural areas (47.6%).

Comparing the 2005 and 2017 PHCB, the literacy rate of Gasa Dzongkhag has increased by 13.0 percentage points. It has increased from 46.8% in 2005 to 59.8% in 2017.

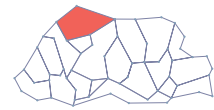
### 3.2 School Attendance

The official entry age for primary education of the country is 6 years. The overall status of school attendance by age group in Gasa Dzongkhag is summarized in Table 3.1. Out of 3,577 persons aged 6 years and above, 3 persons had not responded to questions on the status of school attendance. Therefore, the percentage of population under each

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

category of school attendance is based on 3,574 persons. Out of these, 24.9% are currently attending school/institute, 31.2% had attended in the past, and 43.9% 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 (82.3%), followed by 13-14 years (77.2%), and 15-16 years (76.0%). More than half (60.3%) of 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 (45.4%) as compared to only 13.9% in rural areas (Annex Table A3.2).



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

Highest Level of Education Completed	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	2,006	592	403	995	646	365	1,011	1,238	768	100.0%
Non-formal Education	91	1.0%	4.7%	2.5%	5.1%	9.0%	6.5%	3.2%	6.8%	4.5%
ECCD/Daycare	5	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Primary	1,065	49.3%	46.7%	48.2%	58.5%	56.7%	57.9%	54.1%	51.4%	53.1%
Lower Secondary	246	15.5%	15.9%	15.7%	8.7%	9.3%	8.9%	12.0%	12.8%	12.3%
Middle Secondary	210	14.4%	13.2%	13.9%	6.7%	7.9%	7.1%	10.3%	10.7%	10.5%
Higher Secondary	158	7.4%	10.9%	8.8%	6.2%	8.2%	6.9%	6.8%	9.6%	7.9%
Certificates	14	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Diploma	44	3.2%	1.5%	2.5%	2.3%	1.1%	1.9%	2.7%	1.3%	2.2%
Bachelor's Degree	133	6.1%	3.7%	5.1%	9.6%	5.5%	8.1%	7.9%	4.6%	6.6%
Masters and Above	22	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%
Others	18	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%

Figure 3.2 shows the comparison of school attendance between the 2005 and 2017 PHCB for all persons aged 6 years and above. The proportions of population aged 6 years and above who are currently attending school/institute and those who had attended in the past have increased by 6.1 and 9.7 percentage points respectively (Figure 3.2). In 12 years, the drop in the proportion of population who had never attended school/institute is 15.9 percentage points. It has declined from 59.8% in 2005 to 43.9% in 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 highest level of education completed<sup>2</sup> in Gasa Dzongkhag. Out of the total population of 2,006 persons who are currently attending school/institute or had attended in the past, 1,065 persons have completed grades between 03 to 6 (primary), 246 persons have completed grades between 7 to 8 (lower secondary), 210 persons have completed grades between 9 to 10 (middle secondary) and 158 persons have completed grades between 11 to 12 (higher secondary). It is also observed that only 133 persons have completed their bachelor's degrees and 22 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

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

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

Traditional Learning	Population	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	126	59	0.0	59	63	4	67	122	4	100.0%
Monastic Public	73	94.9%	0.0	94.9%	27.0%	0.0%	25.4%	59.8%	0.0%	57.9%
Monastic Private	10	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	12.7%	50.0%	14.9%	6.6%	50.0%	7.9%
Gomchen/Laymonks	43	5.1%	0.0	5.1%	60.3%	50.0%	59.7%	33.6%	50.0%	34.1%

completed the primary level (53.1%), followed by lower and middle secondary levels at 12.3% and 10.5% respectively. Only 6.6% and 1.1% have completed their bachelor's degrees and master's degrees and above respectively. The Census also shows that those attending non-formal education are mostly females.

Among the persons aged 3-5 years, 55 persons completed pre-primary and/or ECCD.

### 3.4 Attendance of Traditional Learning<sup>4</sup>

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 Gasa Dzongkhag. Out of 3,577 persons aged 6 years and above, only 126 persons are attending traditional learning. Of these, 57.9% are attending traditional learning in public monasteries and 7.9% in private monasteries, while 34.1% are *Gomchen* or laymonks. In rural areas, about 60.0% of persons who are attending traditional learning are *Gomchen* or Laymonks, whereas in urban areas 94.9% attend traditional learning in public monastery.

<sup>4</sup> Traditional learning refers 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 the occurrence of death in the last 12 months prior to the census reference day collected information on the age, sex, and cause of death, 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 Gasa is 21 years. There is no difference in the mean age at first birth between urban and rural areas.

The child survival rate for Gasa is 89.9. 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.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for Gasa is 15.9. The CBR is the number of live births in a year per 1,000 population. The CBR for the urban areas in Gasa is 8.8 and for the rural areas is 19.7 per 1,000 population. The CBR for Gasa has reduced from 23.1 in 2005 to 15.9 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 Gasa is 64.9 per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years). The GFR for Gasa has reduced from 102.3 in 2005 to 64.9 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. GMFR for Gasa is 94.5 per 1,000 women of reproductive age who are married or living together. The GMFR for Gasa has also reduced from 151.6 in 2005 to 94.5 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 Gasa is 2.1 per woman based on the number of births in the 12 months before the Census. The TFR for the urban areas is 1.3 and for the rural areas is 2.5 per woman. There has been a reduction in Gasa Dzongkhag's TFR from 3.1 in 2005 to 2.1 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 Gasa is 6.8, a decrease from 11.6 in 2005. For the *Dzongkhag*, the CDR for the urban areas is 6.6 and for the rural areas is 7.0.

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 Gasa, it is 63.5. There was no infant death reported in 2005 PHCB.

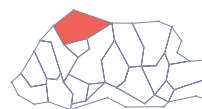
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths of children between 1-4 years per 1,000 live births in a year; Gasa's CMR is 47.6, a substantial increase from 13.9 in 2005.

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 Gasa is 111.1 per 1,000 live births. The U5MR increased from 13.9 in 2005 to 111.1 in 2017.

## 4.3 Disability

The information collected 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 Gasa according to the cut-off recommended by the WG for 2017 is 2.1%. 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 Lunana Gewog (4.3%) while the lowest prevalence rate is in Damji Town (0.2%).



**Table 4.1** Disability Prevalence Rate by Gewog/  
Town, Gasa 2017

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gasa Town	0.2	1.3	0.6
Damji Town	0.0	0.4	0.2
Khamaed	1.7	6.1	4.0
Lunana	4.0	4.6	4.3
Khatoed	0.7	4.8	2.8
Laya	1.7	1.6	1.7
Total	1.4	2.9	2.1



# 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.

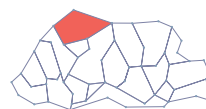
## 5.1 Working-age Population, Economically Active and Inactive Population

Table 5.1 shows population 15 years and over above by usual activity status in Gasa Dzongkhag. Gasa Dzongkhag has 2,866 persons within the working-age population (15 years and above): 1,555 persons are males; and 1,311 females. In urban areas, the working-age population

makes up 31.7%, and in rural areas, it is 68.3%. Of the total working-age population, 2,143 persons (74.8%) are economically active or in the 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 723 persons (25.2%) are economically inactive. They are economically inactive as they do not do any work to generate an income or help in a family business or are not seeking employment on account of being students, monks/nuns, old, 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, and in rural than in urban areas. The overall unemployment rate for Gasa is just 0.7%, with no significant difference between males and


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

Usual Activity	Sex		Area		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Economically Active	1,249	894	510	1,633	2,143
Economically Inactive	306	417	398	325	723
Both Active and Inactive	1,555	1,311	908	1,958	2,866
Percent					
Economically Active	80.3	68.2	56.2	83.4	74.8
Economically Inactive	19.7	31.8	43.8	16.6	25.2
Both Active and Inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 5.2 Labour Force Rates, Gasa 2017**

Measure	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Labour Force Participation Rate	66.4	40.1	56.2	88.1	78.5	83.4	80.3	68.2	74.8
Unemployment Rate	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7

females. In urban areas, female unemployment rate of 2.1% is higher than that of males (1.1%).

## 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

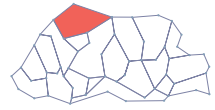
making the move as lifetime migrants. So in the present context, a lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose *Gewog/Town* of residence at the census day differs from the *Gewog/Town* of birth. The other definitions used in this chapter are as follows:

**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 the difference between in-migration and out-migration. It can be positive or negative.

## 6.2 Life Time Migration

A total of 1,554 persons are life migrants in Gasa Dzongkhag as they have moved from their *Gewog*/Town of birth and are currently residing in Gasa. Out of these

migrants, 1,308 persons are from other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*. Conversely, a total 699 persons have migrated out of Gasa to other *Dzongkhags/Thromdes*.

For Gasa, the percent of urban to urban migrants is 5.2%, urban to rural migrants is 1.5%, rural to urban migrants is 24.8%, and rural to rural migrants is 8.9%.

# 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 Gasa 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.

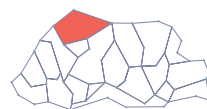
The section is, therefore, divided into six parts: household size; housing conditions; housing amenities; ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities; access to road-head and usage of health facilities; and food sufficiency.

## 7.1 Household Size

There were 909 regular households in Gasa Dzongkhag in 2017. This is a substantial increase (31.4%) from 727 regular households in 2005. Laya Gewog has the largest number of households, while Damji town has the smallest number of regular households.

The average household size<sup>5</sup> in the *Dzongkhag* is reduced to 3.6 persons

<sup>5</sup> The average household size is calculated based on the members present in the 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.



in 2017 from 3.9 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 Laya *Gewog* (4.1) while the lowest household size is recorded in Gasa Town with 3.1 persons.

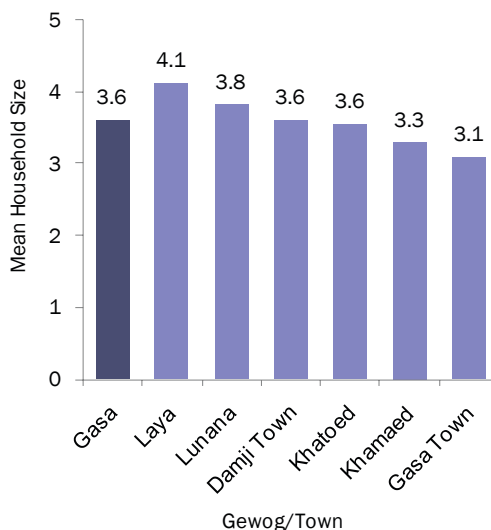
## 7.2 Housing Conditions

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.

The majority of households in Gasa Dzongkhag own their housing units. In rural areas, 86.2% of households resides in their own housing units, 7.8% are tenants while the rest live in rent-free private or government houses and other tenancy arrangements. In contrast, in urban areas, only 12.5% of households reside in their own housing units, more than a third are tenants (33.6%) 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 Gasa Dzongkhag is slightly lower in

**Figure 7.1** Mean Household Size by *Gewog/Town*, Gasa 2017

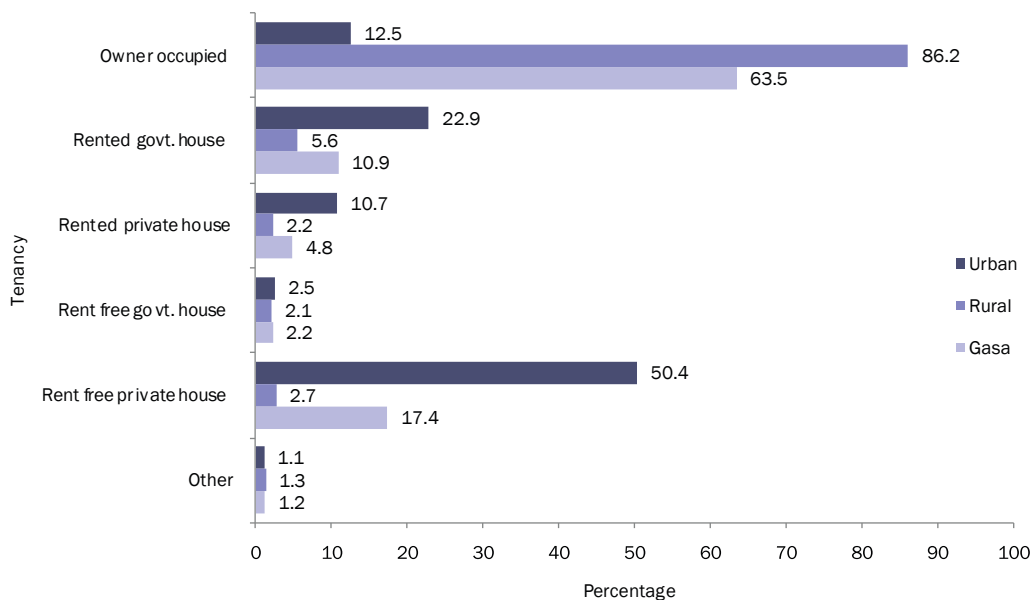


urban areas (1.1 persons per room) than in rural areas (1.3 persons per room).

The main toilet facility at the *Dzongkhag* level is a flush toilet with 23.9% of households using this facility. More households in urban areas (52.5%) than in rural areas (11.1%) used flush toilet. About 3.2% of households do not have a toilet facility. The number of households without a toilet facility is slightly higher in rural (4%) than in urban areas (1.4%).

Additionally, 55.1% 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 (without slab), long drop latrine, or no latrine facilities.

**Figure 7.2** Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Tenancy, Gasa 2017



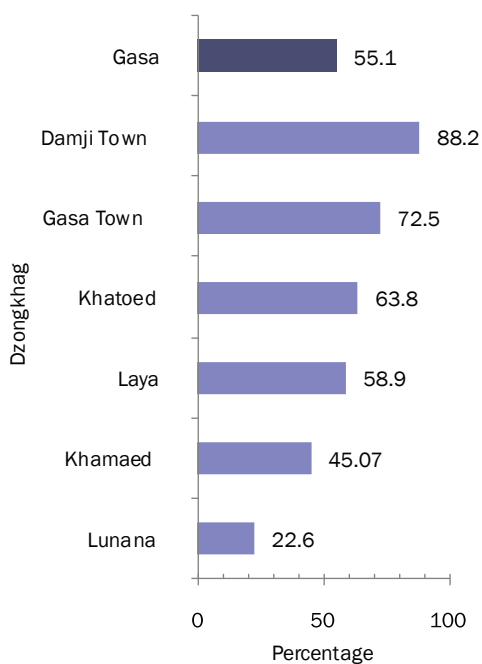
**Table 7.1** Room Density (person per room) by Area, Gasa 2017

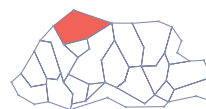
Area	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Total
Urban	2.8	3.2	1.1	280
Rural	2.9	3.8	1.3	629
Both Areas	2.8	3.6	1.3	909

Damji Town reported the highest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 88.2%, followed by Gasa town at 72.5%. Lunana Gewog recorded the lowest proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities at 22.6% (Figure 7.3).

A little less than half of the households (408) lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2017. A much sharper focus on disparities in access to

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



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

Area	Main Material for Wall					Total
	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	
Urban	0.4	24.3	28.6	13.2	33.6	280
Rural	0.0	6.2	89.2	4.0	0.6	629
Both Areas	0.1	11.8	70.5	6.8	10.8	909

Area	Main Material for Roof				Total
	Planks/Shingles	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates, Concrete/Cement	Thatch, Bamboo, Cardboard, Tarpaulin, Other	
Urban	0.4	97.9	0.0	1.8	280
Rural	22.3	74.7	0.6	2.4	629
Both Areas	15.5	81.9	0.4	2.2	909

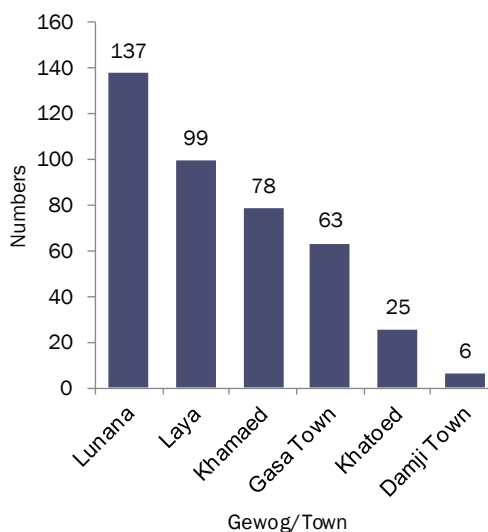
  

Area	Main Material for Floor				Total
	Planks/Shingles	Polished Wood	Tiles/Marbles, Cement/Concrete, Terrazzo	Earthen/Clay Floor, Bamboo, Other	
Urban	77.9	9.3	10.4	2.5	280
Rural	88.9	4.6	3.0	3.5	629
Both Areas	85.5	6.1	5.3	3.2	909

sanitation among *gewogs* will allow for targeted interventions. In terms of absolute numbers, Lunana Gewog had 137 households without access to improved sanitation facilities while Damji Town had only 6 households (Figure 7.4).

In Gasa Dzongkhag, a significant proportion (70.5%) of the households' walls are made of stone with mud and stone with lime/cement (Table 7.2). In rural areas, the proportion of such housing units is much higher (89.2%) than in urban areas (28.6%).

Most of the households live in housing units whose roofs are made of metal sheets (81.9%), followed by planks/shingles (15.5%). Planks and shingles are the most common flooring materials (85.5%), followed by polished wood (6.1%).

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



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

Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Personal Generator	Candle	Other	Total
Urban	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	280
Rural	64.6	1.8	4.8	28.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	629
Both Areas	75.3	1.3	3.3	19.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	909
Main Source of Energy for Cooking (%)									
Area	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other	Total		
Urban	99.6	0.4	10.0	2.5	82.9	0.0	280		
Rural	66.1	1.8	62.0	1.4	40.9	2.1	629		
Both Areas	76.5	1.3	46.0	1.8	53.8	1.4	909		

### 7.3 Housing Amenities

The majority of households in Gasa Dzongkhag use electricity (75.3%) for lighting, while a substantial proportion of households also use solar energy (19.8%) for the same purpose. There is a significant difference between the urban (99.3%) and rural areas (64.6%) in the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of households using solar energy for lighting in rural areas is much higher (28.5%) than in urban areas (0.4%).

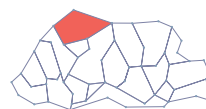
For cooking, however, most households in Gasa Dzongkhag use electricity or LPG as the two main sources of energy. In urban areas, most households use electricity (99.6%) in combination with LPG (82.9%) while in rural areas, 62.0% of the households use firewood for cooking.

The main source of drinking water for most households in the *Dzongkhag* is piped water (inside and outside the dwelling), accounting for 95.1% of total households. In addition, 0.2% of households use protected well/protected spring and rainwater. These sources of drinking

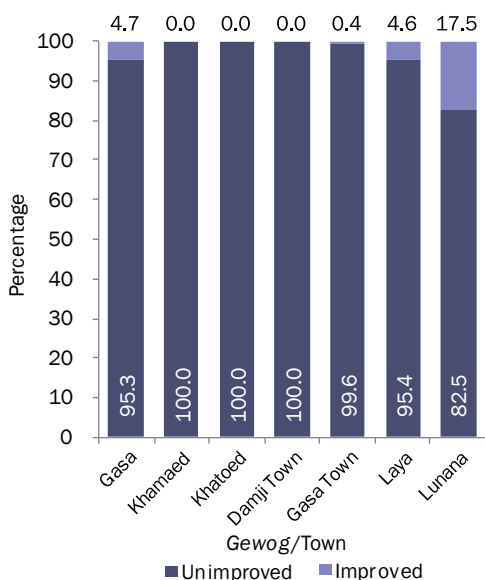
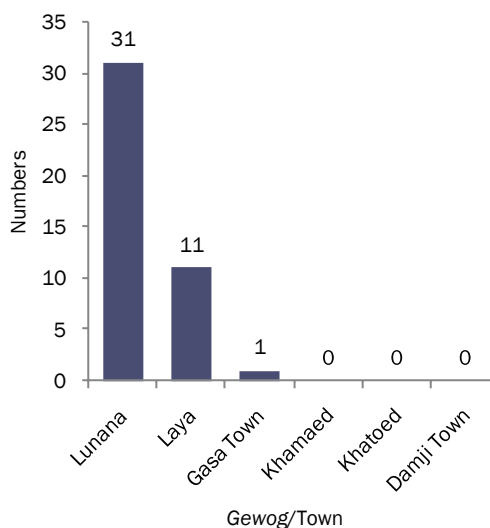
water are classified as improved. The Census revealed that 95.3% of households in the Dzongkhag use improved sources of drinking water, which is significantly higher than that of 2005 (47.7%). There are more households using piped water inside the dwelling in urban areas (39.6%) than in rural areas (12.9%). About 5.7% of households in rural areas report unprotected well/spring/rivers/streams/lake/pond/dam as their main source of drinking water (Table 7.4).

Among the *Gewogs/Towns*, all households (100%) in Damji Town, Kha-toed Gewog and Khamaed Gewog have access to improved sources of drinking water while Lunana Gewog (82.5%) 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, 4.7% or some 43 households still depend on unimproved drinking water sources. In terms of absolute numbers, Lunana Gewog had 31 households without access to improved

**Table 7.4** Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and by Area, Gasa 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	39.6	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	280
Rural	12.9	80.1	0.3	0.0	5.7	1.0	629
Both Areas	21.1	73.9	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.7	909

**Figure 7.5** Distribution of Households with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Gasa 2017**Figure 7.6** Distribution of Households without Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Gasa 2017

drinking water sources while Khamaaed Gewog, Khatoed Gewog, and Damiji Town had no household (Figure 7.6).

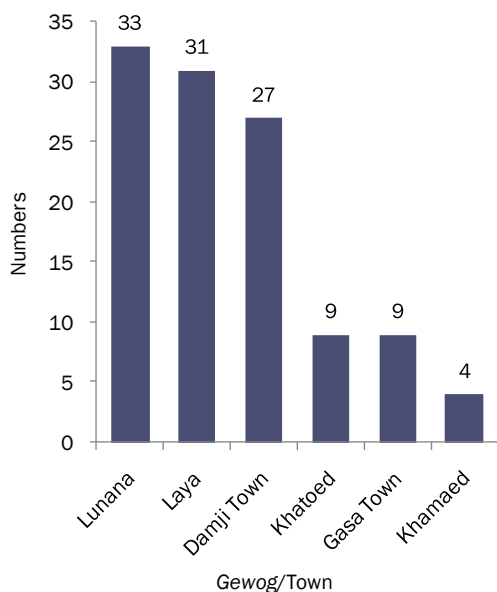
About 87.5% of all housing units in the *Dzongkhag* have reliable sources of water supply. Reliable water supply is defined as the availability of water at least during the critical hours of the day (5AM-8AM, 11AM-2PM and 5PM-9PM) and enough for washing and cooking.

In 2017, a little more than a tenth (113) of the households lacked reliable

source of water supply. In terms of absolute numbers, Lunana Gewog had the highest number of households without reliable sources of water with 33 households while Khamaaed Gewog had the lowest (Figure 7.7).

About 0.1% of the households in the *Dzongkhag* need to travel at least 30 minutes to the nearest water source (Annex Table A7.11).

**Figure 7.7** Distribution of Households without Access to Reliable Sources of Drinking Water by Gewog/Town, Gasa 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. Information on the ownership of household assets and communication/media facilities at the *Dzongkhag* level and by urban and rural areas. (Annex Table A7.13-A7.15).

**Table 7.5** Distribution of Households Experiencing Food Insufficiency in the last 12 Months by Area, Gasa2017

Area	Experienced food insufficiency in the last 12 months			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban	2.5	97.5	0.0	280
Rural	4.5	95.6	0.0	629
Both Areas	3.9	96.2	0.0	909

## 7.5 Access to Road-head and Usage of Health Facilities

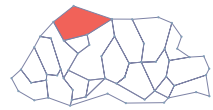
More than half (54.0%) of households in the *Dzongkhag* have access to the nearest road head in less than 30 minutes. This is a substantial improvement from 2005 (18.4%). However, there are still a considerable proportion of households (38.6%) that needs to travel for more than six hours to reach the nearest road point.

The majority of households in Gasa *Dzongkhag* availed health services (84.1%) during the 12 months prior to the Census. Among the households that did not visit a health facility, 85.5% stated that they did not require health services and 6.9% stated that they did not have enough time to visit a health facility.

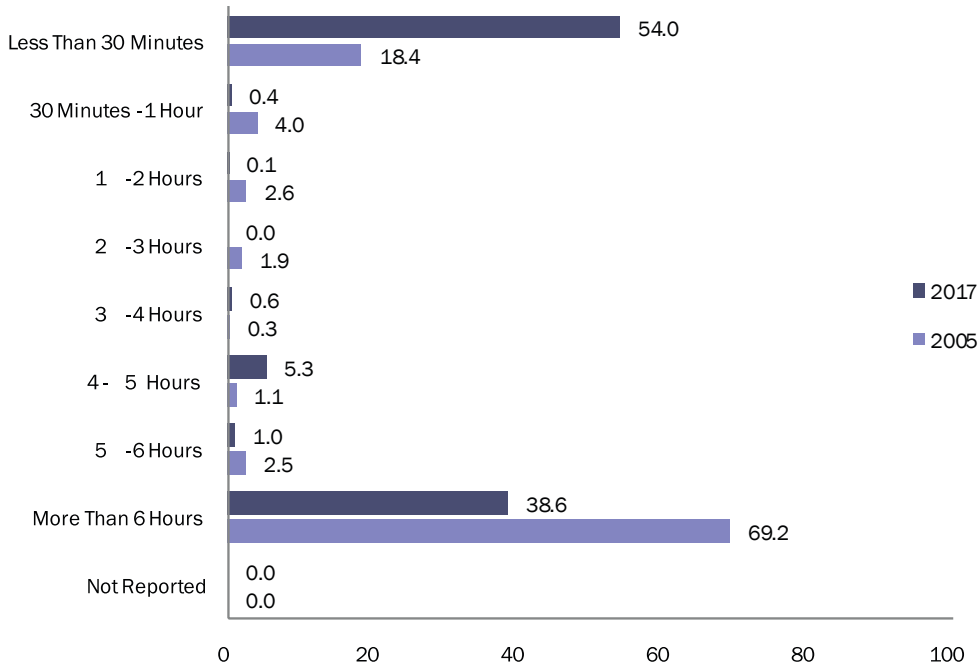
## 7.6 Food Sufficiency

During the 12 months prior to the Census, 3.9% of households reported to have experienced food insufficiency (not enough food to feed all household members) in Gasa *Dzongkhag*.

Households experiencing food insufficiency vary across the *Gewogs/Towns*.

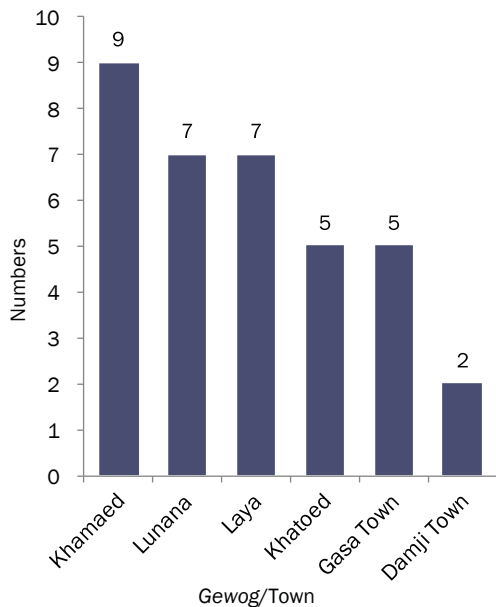


**Figure 7.8** Percent Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Road-head, Gasa 2005 and 2017



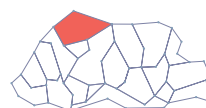
Of the 35 households (3.9%) that have experienced food insufficiency, Khamaed Gewog had 9 households while Damji Town had only 2 households reporting food insufficiency (Figure 7.9).

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



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. $\sum$ (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 reference period of the census are referred to as economically active population.	All persons employed and unemployed	Working-age population

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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	
GASA	2,104	1,848	3,952	53.2	46.8	100.0	113.9
Urban	795	571	1,366	58.2	41.8	100.0	139.2
Gasa Town	482	297	779	61.9	38.1	100.0	162.3
Damji Town	313	274	587	53.3	46.7	100.0	114.2
Rural	1,309	1,277	2,586	50.6	49.4	100.0	102.5
Khamaed	232	264	496	46.8	53.2	100.0	87.9
Lunana	348	351	699	49.8	50.2	100.0	99.1
Khatoed	150	166	316	47.5	52.5	100.0	90.4
Laya	579	496	1,075	53.9	46.1	100.0	116.7

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

Gewog/Town	Age																
	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 Ages
GASA	312	348	426	420	371	400	349	314	209	174	155	126	118	78	63	89	3,952
Urban	91	149	218	248	130	142	112	97	52	30	27	21	16	11	13	9	1,366
Gasa Town	70	86	56	35	99	119	91	72	43	23	21	20	15	10	11	8	779
Damji Town	21	63	162	213	31	23	21	25	9	7	6	1	1	1	2	1	587
Rural	221	199	208	172	241	258	237	217	157	144	128	105	102	67	50	80	2,586
Khamaed	36	18	27	28	42	49	41	42	34	30	37	29	28	16	15	24	496
Lunana	61	73	63	52	71	57	57	71	39	40	31	19	25	12	10	18	699
Khatoed	33	20	11	9	22	36	35	19	23	17	15	21	20	15	3	17	316
Laya	91	88	107	83	106	116	104	85	61	57	45	36	29	24	22	21	1,075

**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	
GASA	1,086	2,636	230	3,952	49.9	41.2	8.7	21.2
Urban	458	875	33	1,366	56.1	52.3	3.8	7.2
Gasa Town	212	538	29	779	44.8	39.4	5.4	13.7
Damji Town	246	337	4	587	74.2	73.0	1.2	1.6
Rural	628	1,761	197	2,586	46.8	35.7	11.2	31.4
Khamaed	81	360	55	496	37.8	22.5	15.3	67.9
Lunana	197	462	40	699	51.3	42.6	8.7	20.3
Khatoed	64	217	35	316	45.6	29.5	16.1	54.7
Laya	286	722	67	1,075	48.9	39.6	9.3	23.4



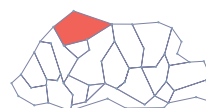
## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Gewog/Town	Type of Household				Percent			
	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total	Regular	Institution	Transient	Total
GASA	3,273	574	105	3,952	82.8	14.5	2.7	100.0
Urban	891	464	11	1,366	65.2	34.0	0.8	100.0
Gasa Town	707	61	11	779	90.8	7.8	1.4	100.0
Damji Town	184	403	0	587	31.3	68.7	0.0	100.0
Rural	2,382	110	94	2,586	92.1	4.3	3.6	100.0
Khamaed	467	23	6	496	94.2	4.6	1.2	100.0
Lunana	676	0	23	699	96.7	0.0	3.3	100.0
Khatoed	245	6	65	316	77.5	1.9	20.6	100.0
Laya	994	81	0	1,075	92.5	7.5	0.0	100.0

**Table A2.5** Population by Age, Sex 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+	
GASA																	
	URBAN																
Gasa Town	70	86	56	35	99	119	91	72	43	23	21	20	15	10	11	8	779
Male	34	56	34	26	69	71	56	45	30	15	10	14	9	5	6	2	482
Female	36	30	22	9	30	48	35	27	13	8	11	6	6	5	5	6	297
Damji Town	21	63	162	213	31	23	21	25	9	7	6	1	1	1	2	1	587
Male	13	30	72	117	26	13	9	14	7	5	4			1	1	1	313
Female	8	33	90	96	5	10	12	11	2	2	2	1	1		1		274
	RURAL																
Khamaed	36	18	27	28	42	49	41	42	34	30	37	29	28	16	15	24	496
Male	18	9	9	14	25	31	16	26	9	13	17	17	12	4	4	8	232
Female	18	9	18	14	17	18	25	16	25	17	20	12	16	12	11	16	264
Lunana	61	73	63	52	71	57	57	71	39	40	31	19	25	12	10	18	699
Male	32	35	34	24	32	34	33	38	19	23	15	8	7	4	4	6	348
Female	29	38	29	28	39	23	24	33	20	17	16	11	18	8	6	12	351
Khatoed	33	20	11	9	22	36	35	19	23	17	15	21	20	15	3	17	316
Male	15	6	8	5	8	16	22	7	12	11	6	10	7	8	2	7	150
Female	18	14	3	4	14	20	13	12	11	6	9	11	13	7	1	10	166
Laya	91	88	107	83	106	116	104	85	61	57	45	36	29	24	22	21	1,075
Male	47	44	53	39	65	70	64	46	32	29	30	19	12	16	7	6	579
Female	44	44	54	44	41	46	40	39	29	28	15	17	17	8	15	15	496
	BOTH AREAS																
Male	159	180	210	225	225	235	200	176	109	96	82	68	47	38	24	30	2,104
Female	153	168	216	195	146	165	149	138	100	78	73	58	71	40	39	59	1,848
Both Sex	312	348	426	420	371	400	349	314	209	174	155	126	118	78	63	89	3,952

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	3	8	11	24	19	43	27	27	54
1	8	6	14	13	17	30	21	23	44
2	15	11	26	33	26	59	48	37	85
3	10	11	21	25	27	52	35	38	73
4	11	8	19	17	20	37	28	28	56
5	10	11	21	25	17	42	35	28	63
6	13	12	25	19	23	42	32	35	67
7	14	11	25	14	25	39	28	36	64
8	26	18	44	16	14	30	42	32	74
9	23	11	34	20	26	46	43	37	80
10	21	14	35	17	18	35	38	32	70
11	10	21	31	21	15	36	31	36	67
12	19	24	43	18	22	40	37	46	83
13	35	26	61	28	24	52	63	50	113
14	21	27	48	20	25	45	41	52	93
15	29	29	58	18	18	36	47	47	94
16	41	28	69	17	16	33	58	44	102
17	29	24	53	13	19	32	42	43	85
18	21	14	35	13	18	31	34	32	66
19	23	10	33	21	19	40	44	29	73
20	25	0	25	27	21	48	52	21	73
21	18	7	25	25	19	44	43	26	69
22	19	11	30	21	21	42	40	32	72
23	17	8	25	23	31	54	40	39	79
24	16	9	25	34	19	53	50	28	78
25	19	12	31	24	20	44	43	32	75
26	13	14	27	32	21	53	45	35	80
27	21	10	31	33	19	52	54	29	83
28	13	16	29	28	25	53	41	41	82
29	18	6	24	34	22	56	52	28	80
30	19	9	28	34	27	61	53	36	89
31	10	14	24	29	24	53	39	38	77
32	14	7	21	28	18	46	42	25	67
33	8	8	16	28	15	43	36	23	59
34	14	9	23	16	18	34	30	27	57
35	13	14	27	27	22	49	40	36	76
36	15	8	23	24	23	47	39	31	70
37	14	10	24	26	21	47	40	31	71
38	10	4	14	27	23	50	37	27	64
39	7	2	9	13	11	24	20	13	33
40	11	4	15	17	20	37	28	24	52
41	6	1	7	8	13	21	14	14	28
42	10	4	14	16	23	39	26	27	53
43	5	2	7	16	12	28	21	14	35
44	5	4	9	15	17	32	20	21	41
45	5	3	8	18	16	34	23	19	42

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46	1	4	5	16	20	36	17	24	41
47	6	0	6	18	10	28	24	10	34
48	4	1	5	10	8	18	14	9	23
49	4	2	6	14	14	28	18	16	34
50	4	5	9	21	18	39	25	23	48
51		2	2	14	6	20	14	8	22
52	4	1	5	16	18	34	20	19	39
53	4	3	7	10	10	20	14	13	27
54	2	2	4	7	8	15	9	10	19
55	3	0	3	10	12	22	13	12	25
56	1	3	4	7	7	14	8	10	18
57	4	1	5	12	12	24	16	13	29
58	2	0	2	14	9	23	16	9	25
59	4	3	7	11	11	22	15	14	29
60	3	4	7	7	15	22	10	19	29
61	2	2	4	8	12	20	10	14	24
62	2	0	2	10	11	21	12	11	23
63	1	1	2	4	14	18	5	15	20
64	1	0	1	9	12	21	10	12	22
65	2	1	3	4	10	14	6	11	17
66	1	1	2	7	8	15	8	9	17
67	1	1	2	6	8	14	7	9	16
68	2	2	4	9	4	13	11	6	17
69	0	0	0	6	5	11	6	5	11
70	4	3	7	5	6	11	9	9	18
71	0	1	1	3	5	8	3	6	9
72	2	1	3	4	7	11	6	8	14
73	0	0	0	3	6	9	3	6	9
74	1	1	2	2	9	11	3	10	13
75	2	1	3	2	5	7	4	6	10
76	1	0	1	3	7	10	4	7	11
77	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	5
78	0	0	0	3	4	7	3	4	7
79	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	4
80	0	1	1	3	4	7	3	5	8
81	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
82	0	2	2	1	5	6	1	7	8
83	0	0	0	2	6	8	2	6	8
84	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4
85	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	1	5	6	1	5	6
88	0	0	0	3	3	6	3	3	6
89	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
90	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

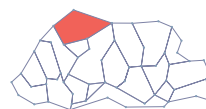


Table A2.6 Population by Age, Sex and Area, Gasa Dzongkhag 2017

Age	Urban			Rural			Both Areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
92	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
93	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	795	571	1,366	1,309	1,277	2,586	2,104	1,848	3,952

## 2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Gasa 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+
KHAMAIED																	
Gayza_Zomina	4	0	2	2	2	3	5	3	2	2	4	4	4	2	1	5	44
Male	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	16
Female	1	0	2	2	2	0	4	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	4	28
Jabisa	6	1	4	2	2	4	10	3	1	6	4	1	2	2	3	5	56
Male	5	1	1	2	1	3	5	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	26
Female	1	0	3	0	1	1	5	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	3	3	30
Damji	12	12	21	16	8	8	10	12	14	9	14	8	7	1	4	5	161
Male	5	6	8	9	4	3	2	7	4	7	6	5	3	1	1	0	71
Female	7	6	13	7	4	5	8	5	10	2	8	3	4	0	3	5	90
Barsha_Panikong	7	4	0	7	20	25	11	18	11	6	8	9	11	6	5	6	154
Male	4	2	0	3	15	18	6	12	3	2	5	5	5	0	2	4	86
Female	3	2	0	4	5	7	5	6	8	4	3	4	6	6	3	2	68
Khailog_Tarshingthang	7	1	0	1	10	9	5	6	6	6	9	7	4	5	2	3	81
Male	1	0	0	0	5	4	2	4	1	1	3	6	1	3	1	1	33
Female	6	1	0	1	5	5	3	2	5	5	6	1	3	2	1	2	48
All Chiwogs	36	18	27	28	42	49	41	42	34	30	37	29	28	16	15	24	496
Male	18	9	9	14	25	31	16	26	9	13	17	17	12	4	4	8	232
Female	18	9	18	14	17	18	25	16	25	17	20	12	16	12	11	16	264
LUNANA																	
Thangza_Toenchoe	30	36	41	19	32	22	31	30	15	20	14	4	11	5	3	6	319
Male	17	17	22	9	15	13	18	12	6	11	5	2	3	2	0	1	153
Female	13	19	19	10	17	9	13	18	9	9	9	2	8	3	3	5	166
Tshozhong	7	8	4	9	13	14	14	7	6	2	8	6	3	1	1	2	105
Male	5	1	2	5	9	8	7	5	3	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	53
Female	2	7	2	4	4	6	7	2	3	2	4	5	1	1	1	1	52
Lhedi	7	6	8	11	13	10	6	18	7	6	4	6	4	3	4	3	116
Male	3	4	5	3	5	7	4	14	3	4	3	4	0	1	3	1	64
Female	4	2	3	8	8	3	2	4	4	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	52

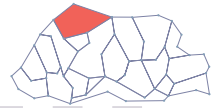


Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Gasa Dzongkhag 2017

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+
Shang_Threlga_ Wachey	12	15	9	10	12	9	2	9	5	8	4	3	5	3	0	3	109
Male	5	9	4	4	2	5	1	4	2	5	3	1	0	1	0	2	48
Female	7	6	5	6	10	4	1	5	3	3	1	2	5	2	0	1	61
Raminang_Uesana	5	8	1	3	1	2	4	7	6	4	1	0	2	0	2	4	50
Male	2	4	1	3	1	1	3	3	5	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	30
Female	3	4	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	20
All Chiwogs	61	73	63	52	71	57	57	71	39	40	31	19	25	12	10	18	699
Male	32	35	34	24	32	34	33	38	19	23	15	8	7	4	4	6	348
Female	29	38	29	28	39	23	24	33	20	17	16	11	18	8	6	12	351
KHATOED																	
Chhogtey_Phulakha	1	2	1	2	0	1	4	0	2	6	0	3	2	1	1	4	30
Male	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	2	0	1	1	2	17
Female	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	13
Mani	8	4	0	2	2	5	2	0	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	34
Male	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	13
Female	4	2	0	2	2	3	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	21
Baychhu_Tshedpgang	12	6	7	4	12	12	18	10	11	6	8	11	12	6	2	7	144
Male	6	1	5	3	5	7	12	4	6	4	2	6	4	3	1	2	71
Female	6	5	2	1	7	5	6	6	5	2	6	5	8	3	1	5	73
Tsheringkha	10	8	3	1	7	14	7	6	6	4	3	3	3	6	0	3	84
Male	4	2	3	1	3	4	5	1	3	3	2	0	2	3	0	2	38
Female	6	6	0	0	4	10	2	5	3	1	1	3	1	3	0	1	46
Rimi	2	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	2	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	24
Male	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	11
Female	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	13
All Chiwogs	33	20	11	9	22	36	35	19	23	17	15	21	20	15	3	17	316
Male	15	6	8	5	8	16	22	7	12	11	6	10	7	8	2	7	150
Female	18	14	3	4	14	20	13	12	11	6	9	11	13	7	1	10	166

2017 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF BHUTAN (PHCB)

Table A2.7 Population by Age, Sex, Chiwog and Gewog/Town, Gasa 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+
LAYA																	
Gyalza_LoongGo	26	22	8	18	28	31	22	21	15	9	14	8	7	5	4	3	241
Male	15	13	1	6	18	18	12	14	7	4	9	7	2	4	1	0	131
Female	11	9	7	12	10	13	10	7	8	5	5	1	5	1	3	3	110
Neyloog	24	14	59	29	31	31	20	17	13	22	8	6	7	4	6	2	293
Male	10	8	33	16	18	22	10	10	8	10	7	2	3	3	3	2	165
Female	14	6	26	13	13	9	10	7	5	12	1	4	4	1	3	0	128
Toedkor	10	13	8	9	7	12	15	7	5	4	4	3	2	6	3	3	111
Male	4	4	5	5	4	6	8	4	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	55
Female	6	9	3	4	3	6	7	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	56
Pazhi	16	12	16	12	12	15	24	12	12	4	8	5	4	5	4	5	166
Male	10	6	8	5	5	9	14	6	5	4	3	2	2	4	1	1	85
Female	6	6	8	7	7	6	10	6	7	0	5	3	2	1	3	4	81
Chongra_Loobchag	15	27	16	15	28	27	23	28	16	18	11	14	9	4	5	8	264
Male	8	13	6	7	20	15	20	12	8	9	9	7	4	2	1	2	143
Female	7	14	10	8	8	12	3	16	8	9	2	7	5	2	4	6	121
All Chiwogs	91	88	107	83	106	116	104	85	61	57	45	36	29	24	22	21	1,075
Male	47	44	53	39	65	70	64	46	32	29	30	19	12	16	7	6	579
Female	44	44	54	44	41	46	40	39	29	28	15	17	17	8	15	15	496
GASA TOWN																	
Local Area 1	70	86	56	35	99	119	91	72	43	23	21	20	15	10	11	8	779
Male	34	56	34	26	69	71	56	45	30	15	10	14	9	5	6	2	482
Female	36	30	22	9	30	48	35	27	13	8	11	6	6	5	5	6	297
All Local Areas	70	86	56	35	99	119	91	72	43	23	21	20	15	10	11	8	779
Male	34	56	34	26	69	71	56	45	30	15	10	14	9	5	6	2	482
Female	36	30	22	9	30	48	35	27	13	8	11	6	6	5	5	6	297
DAMJI TOWN																	
Local Area 1	21	63	162	213	31	23	21	25	9	7	6	1	1	1	2	1	587
Male	13	30	72	117	26	13	9	14	7	5	4	0	0	1	1	1	313
Female	8	33	90	96	5	10	12	11	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	274
All Local Areas	21	63	162	213	31	23	21	25	9	7	6	1	1	1	2	1	587
Male	13	30	72	117	26	13	9	14	7	5	4	0	0	1	1	1	313
Female	8	33	90	96	5	10	12	11	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	274

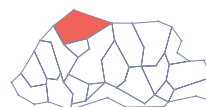
**Table A2.8 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status, Sex and Gewog/Town, Gasa Dzongkhag 2017**

Gewog/Town	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	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total												
Urban	367	237	604	0	0	0	0	278	213	491	11	2	13	2	0	2	4	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	662	464	1,126														
Gasa Town	146	45	191	0	0	0	0	229	174	403	11	2	13	2	0	2	4	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	231	623														
Damji Town	221	192	413	0	0	0	0	49	39	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	233	503														
Rural	329	247	576	2	1	3	718	700	1,418	34	52	86	3	5	8	17	58	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,103	1,063	2,166															
Khamaed	59	53	112	0	0	0	130	144	274	10	27	37	0	0	0	6	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	237	442															
Lunana	92	81	173	1	0	1	175	170	345	5	13	18	0	3	3	8	17	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	284	565															
Khatoed	35	22	57	0	0	0	88	100	188	6	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	134	263															
Laya	143	91	234	1	1	2	325	286	611	13	7	20	3	2	5	3	21	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	488	408	896															
Both Areas	696	484	1,180	2	1	3	996	913	1,909	45	54	99	5	5	10	21	70	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,765	1,527	3,292															
Percent																																																
Urban	32.6	21.0	53.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	18.9	43.6	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.8	41.2	100.0																		
Gasa Town	23.4	7.2	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	27.9	64.7	1.8	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	37.1	100.0																		
Damji Town	43.9	38.2	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	7.8	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	46.3	100.0																		
Rural	15.2	11.4	26.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.1	32.3	65.5	1.6	2.4	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	49.1	100.0																		
Khamaed	13.3	12.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	32.6	62.0	2.3	6.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	53.6	100.0																		
Lunana	16.3	14.3	30.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	31.0	30.1	61.1	0.9	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	3.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	50.3	100.0																		
Khatoed	13.3	8.4	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	38.0	71.5	2.3	1.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	51.0	100.0																		
Laya	16.0	10.2	26.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	36.3	31.9	68.2	1.5	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	45.5	100.0																		
Both Areas	21.1	14.7	35.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	30.3	27.7	58.0	1.4	1.6	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	46.4	100.0																		



Table A2.9 Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, Gasa 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	210	216	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	216	426
15-19	220	170	390	0	0	0	5	24	29	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	195	420
20-24	155	45	200	0	1	1	65	96	161	5	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	146	371
25-29	68	21	89	1	0	1	156	134	290	8	10	18	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	165	400
30-34	20	7	27	0	0	0	171	136	307	7	5	12	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	149	349
35-39	8	5	13	0	0	0	161	125	286	6	5	11	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	176	138	314
40-44	1	6	7	1	0	1	99	90	189	6	3	9	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	109	100	209
45-49	3	6	9	0	0	0	93	61	154	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	96	78	174
50-54	1	2	3	0	0	0	73	59	132	2	6	8	0	0	0	6	6	12	0	0	0	0	82	73	155
55-59	2	2	4	0	0	0	60	49	109	4	2	6	0	2	2	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	68	58	126
60-64	4	3	7	0	0	0	38	54	92	3	4	7	0	0	0	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	47	71	118
65-69	3	0	3	0	0	0	29	23	52	2	6	8	0	0	0	4	11	15	0	0	0	0	38	40	78
70-74	1	1	2	0	0	0	21	25	46	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	11	13	0	0	0	0	24	39	63
75-79	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	22	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	9	11	0	0	0	0	16	21	37
80-84	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	23	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	7	25	32
85+	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	7	13	20
All Ages	696	484	1,180	2	1	3	996	913	1,909	45	54	99	5	5	10	21	70	91	0	0	0	0	1,765	1,527	3,292

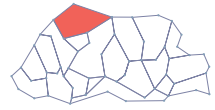
**Table A3.1** Population 6 Years and Above by Literacy, Sex, Age Group and Area, Gasa 2017

Area/Age Group	Male				Female				Both Sex			
	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate	Literate	Illiterate	Total	% Literate
Urban	621	117	738	84.1	413	103	516	80.0	1,034	220	1,254	82.5
6-9	73	3	76	96.1	50	2	52	96.2	123	5	128	96.1
10-14	105	1	106	99.1	112		112	100.0	217	1	218	99.5
15-19	140	3	143	97.9	104	1	105	99.0	244	4	248	98.4
20-24	80	15	95	84.2	32	3	35	91.4	112	18	130	86.2
25-29	62	22	84	73.8	47	11	58	81.0	109	33	142	76.8
30-34	51	14	65	78.5	29	18	47	61.7	80	32	112	71.4
35-39	45	14	59	76.3	27	11	38	71.1	72	25	97	74.2
40-44	23	14	37	62.2	3	12	15	20.0	26	26	52	50.0
45-49	15	5	20	75.0	2	8	10	20.0	17	13	30	56.7
50-54	9	5	14	64.3	6	7	13	46.2	15	12	27	55.6
55-59	12	2	14	85.7		7	7	0.0	12	9	21	57.1
60-64	3	6	9	33.3	1	6	7	14.3	4	12	16	25.0
65+	3	13	16	18.8		17	17	0.0	3	30	33	9.1
Rural	743	427	1,170	63.5	362	788	1,150	31.5	1,105	1,215	2,320	47.6
6-9	43	26	69	62.3	54	33	87	62.1	97	59	156	62.2
10-14	90	14	104	86.5	77	27	104	74.0	167	41	208	80.3
15-19	63	19	82	76.8	53	37	90	58.9	116	56	172	67.4
20-24	112	18	130	86.2	62	49	111	55.9	174	67	241	72.2
25-29	113	37	150	75.3	43	64	107	40.2	156	101	257	60.7
30-34	95	40	135	70.4	35	67	102	34.3	130	107	237	54.9
35-39	76	40	116	65.5	15	85	100	15.0	91	125	216	42.1
40-44	43	29	72	59.7	12	73	85	14.1	55	102	157	35.0
45-49	36	40	76	47.4	5	63	68	7.4	41	103	144	28.5
50-54	26	42	68	38.2	2	58	60	3.3	28	100	128	21.9
55-59	23	31	54	42.6	1	50	51	2.0	24	81	105	22.9
60-64	13	25	38	34.2	1	63	64	1.6	14	88	102	13.7
65+	10	66	76	13.2	2	119	121	1.7	12	185	197	6.1
Both Areas	1,364	544	1,908	71.5	775	891	1,666	46.5	2,139	1,435	3,574	59.8
6-9	116	29	145	80.0	104	35	139	74.8	220	64	284	77.5
10-14	195	15	210	92.9	189	27	216	87.5	384	42	426	90.1
15-19	203	22	225	90.2	157	38	195	80.5	360	60	420	85.7
20-24	192	33	225	85.3	94	52	146	64.4	286	85	371	77.1
25-29	175	59	234	74.8	90	75	165	54.5	265	134	399	66.4
30-34	146	54	200	73.0	64	85	149	43.0	210	139	349	60.2
35-39	121	54	175	69.1	42	96	138	30.4	163	150	313	52.1
40-44	66	43	109	60.6	15	85	100	15.0	81	128	209	38.8
45-49	51	45	96	53.1	7	71	78	9.0	58	116	174	33.3
50-54	35	47	82	42.7	8	65	73	11.0	43	112	155	27.7
55-59	35	33	68	51.5	1	57	58	1.7	36	90	126	28.6
60-64	16	31	47	34.0	2	69	71	2.8	18	100	118	15.3
65+	13	79	92	14.13	2	136	138	1.449	15	215	230	6.522

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**Table A3.2** Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex, Age Group and Area, Gasa 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	305	287	146	41.3	264	139	113	51	569	426	259	45.4
6-12	117	8	1	92.9	107	3	1	96	224	11	2	94.5
13-14	48	8		85.7	52	1		98.1	100	9		91.7
15-16	63	5	2	90.0	56		1	98.2	119	5	3	93.7
17-18	39	5	6	78.0	38			100.0	77	5	6	87.5
19-22	33	33	19	38.8	8	18	2	28.6	41	51	21	36.3
23+	5	228	118	1.4	3	117	109	1.3	8	345	227	1.4
Rural	169	477	524	14.4	153	212	785	13.3	322	689	1,309	13.9
6-12	95	5	25	76.0	96	3	43	67.6	191	8	68	71.5
13-14	31	9	8	64.6	28	7	14	57.1	59	16	22	60.8
15-16	21	11	3	60.0	9	14	11	26.5	30	25	14	43.5
17-18	6	13	7	23.1	8	14	15	21.6	14	27	22	22.2
19-22	12	57	25	12.8	6	33	41	7.5	18	90	66	10.3
23+	4	382	456	0.5	6	141	661	0.7	10	523	1,117	0.6
Both Areas	474	764	670	24.8	417	351	898	25.0	891	1,115	1,568	24.9
6-12	212	13	26	84.5	203	6	44	80.2	415	19	70	82.3
13-14	79	17	8	76.0	80	8	14	78.4	159	25	22	77.2
15-16	84	16	5	80.0	65	14	12	71.4	149	30	17	76.0
17-18	45	18	13	59.2	46	14	15	61.3	91	32	28	60.3
19-22	45	90	44	25.1	14	51	43	13.0	59	141	87	20.6
23+	9	610	574	0.8	9	258	770	0.9	18	868	1,344	0.8



**Table A3.3 Population 6 Years and Above by School/Institute Attendance, Sex and Town/Gewog, Gasa 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
Gasa	474	764	670	24.8	417	351	898	25.0	891	1,115	1,568	24.9
Gasa Town	76	235	130	18.5	52	108	96	22.7	128	343	226	20.1
Damji Town	229	52	16	77.4	212	31	17	82.1	441	83	33	79.6
Khamaed	35	98	76	17.0	39	65	139	15.8	74	163	215	16.3
Lunana	33	96	180	10.5	19	22	277	5.7	52	118	457	8.1
Khatoed	15	55	63	10.6	15	42	87	10.3	30	97	150	10.4
Laya	86	228	205	16.9	80	83	282	18.4	166	311	487	17.6

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

Gewog/Town/Sex	Non-formal Education	Highest Level of Education Completed										Other
		Daycare/ECCD	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Middle Secondary	Higher Secondary	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelors Degree	Masters and Above		
Gasa Town	22	2	276	11	21	63	4	23	29	11	9	
Male	6	1	192	9	14	36	2	17	22	7	5	
Female	16	1	84	2	7	27	2	6	7	4	4	
Damji Town	3	0	204	145	117	25	1	2	22	5	0	
Male	0	0	100	83	71	8	0	2	14	3	0	
Female	3	0	104	62	46	17	1	0	8	2	0	
Khamaed	31	0	95	24	27	27	4	4	23	1	1	
Male	11	0	61	11	15	12	3	3	16	1	0	
Female	20	0	34	13	12	15	1	1	7	0	1	
Lunana	8	0	120	5	9	7	2	3	14	1	1	
Male	8	0	85	5	9	4	2	3	12	1	0	
Female	0	0	35	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	
Khatoed	6	0	55	13	10	17	1	6	15	4	0	
Male	3	0	37	3	4	7	0	3	9	4	0	
Female	3	0	18	10	6	10	1	3	6	0	0	
Laya	21	3	315	48	26	19	2	6	30	0	7	
Male	11	1	195	37	15	17	2	6	25	0	5	
Female	10	2	120	11	11	2	0	0	5	0	2	
Gasa	91	5	1065	246	210	158	14	44	133	22	18	
Male	39	2	670	148	128	84	9	34	98	16	10	
Female	52	3	395	98	82	74	5	10	35	6	8	

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

Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gasa Town	1	4	5
Damji Town	0	1	1
Khamaed	4	16	20
Lunana	14	16	30
Khatoed	1	8	9
Laya	10	8	18
Total	30	53	83

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

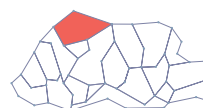
Name	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gasa Town	1	2	3
Damji Town	0	0	0
Khamaed	0	2	2
Lunana	4	7	11
Khatoed	0	3	3
Laya	0	3	3
Total	5	17	22

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

Gewog/Town	Average Number of Rooms in Dwelling	Average Household Size	Room Density (Person per Room)	Regular Households
Urban				
Gasa Town	2.8	3.1	1.1	229
Damji Town	2.7	3.6	1.3	51
Rural				
Khamaed	3.2	3.3	1.0	142
Lunana	2.8	3.8	1.3	177
Khatoed	3.3	3.6	1.1	69
Laya	2.5	4.1	1.6	241
Both Areas	2.8	3.6	1.3	909

**Table A7.2** Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status by Gewog/Town, Gasa 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								
Gasa Town	21	40	23	6	136	3	229	
Damji Town	14	24	7	1	5	0	51	
Rural								
Khamaed	115	15	8	2	0	2	142	
Lunana	166	3	0	3	3	2	177	
Khatoed	48	8	5	3	3	2	69	
Laya	213	9	1	5	11	2	241	
Both Areas	577	99	44	20	158	11	909	

**Table A7.3** Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Gasa 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										
Gasa Town	29	70	80	38	4	4	2	2	0	229
Damji Town	9	8	25	7	2	0	0	0	0	51
Rural										
Khamaed	14	32	52	24	11	2	2	5	0	142
Lunana	20	74	43	21	7	4	3	3	2	177
Khatoed	8	11	26	14	3	3	0	4	0	69
Laya	68	71	49	34	8	5	1	3	2	241
Both Areas	148	266	275	138	35	18	8	17	4	909

**Table A7.4** Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility by Area and Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Sanitation facility									Total
	Flush toilet	Flush toilet to somewhere else	VIP	Pit latrine with slab	latrine without slab / open pit	Long drop latrine	Composting toilet	No facility, bush, field	Other	
Urban										
Gasa Town	108	35	0	58	22	2	0	4	0	229
Damji Town	39	1	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	51
Rural										
Khamaed	25	20	0	39	57	0	0	1	0	142
Lunana	1	1	0	39	116	6	0	13	1	177
Khatoed	24	4	0	20	18	1	0	2	0	69
Laya	20	5	15	107	79	5	0	9	1	241
Both Areas	217	66	15	269	297	14	0	29	2	909

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

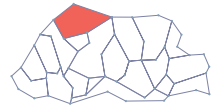
Area/Dzongkhag	Sharing toilet with other households			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gasa Town	101	128	0	229
Damji Town	8	43	0	51
Rural				
Khamaed	18	124	0	142
Lunana	12	165	0	177
Khatoed	10	59	0	69
Laya	27	214	0	241
Both Areas	176	733	0	909

**Table A7.6** Distribution of Households by Main External Wall Material Used in Dwelling by Gewog/Town, Gasa 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
Urban														
Gasa Town	90	12	40	9	0	5	35	0	2	32	0	1	3	229
Damji Town	1	4	2	1	0	30	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	51
Rural														
Khamaed	0	5	114	2	0	12	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	142
Lunana	0	3	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
Khatoad	0	5	34	1	0	2	15	0	0	12	0	0	0	69
Laya	1	2	214	0	0	11	6	0	0	5	0	0	2	241
Both Areas	92	31	578	13	0	60	63	0	2	63	0	1	6	909

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

Gewog/Town	Thatch	Bamboo	Planks/ Shingles	Cardboard	Tarpaulin	Metal Sheets	Tiles/Slates	Concrete/ Cement	Other	Total
Urban										
Gasa Town	0	2	1	0	3	223	0	0	0	229
Damji Town	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
Rural										
Khamaed	0	2	6	1	0	133	0	0	0	142
Lunana	0	0	81	0	0	95	0	0	1	177
Khatoad	0	0	5	1	2	60	0	0	1	69
Laya	2	4	48	0	0	182	4	0	1	241
Both Areas	2	8	141	2	5	744	4	0	3	909



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

Gewog/Town	Earthen/Clay Floor					Polished Wood			Cement/Concrete/Terrazzo		Total
	Planks/Shingles	Bamboo	Tiles/Marbles	Other	Total	Wood	Other	Terrazzo	Other		
Urban											
Gasa Town	5	177	0	26	20	0	1	20	1	229	
Damji Town	1	41	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	51	
Rural											
Khamaed	4	122	1	1	14	0	0	14	0	142	
Lunana	0	172	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	177	
Khatoed	2	61	2	1	2	0	1	2	1	69	
Laya	7	204	2	24	3	0	1	3	1	241	
Both Areas	19	777	6	55	48	0	4	48	4	909	

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

Gewog/Town	Lighting										Cooking						Total
	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Solar	LPG	Generator	Candle	Other	Electricity	Kerosene	Firewood	Bio-Gas	LPG	Other			
Urban																	
Gasa Town	227	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	228	1	28	7	181	0	229		
Damji Town	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	51	0	51		
Rural																	
Khamaed	137	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	140	0	14	2	125	0	142		
Lunana	1	2	5	167	1	0	0	1	0	2	177	6	19	11	177		
Khatoed	68	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	13	0	51	0	69		
Laya	200	6	23	12	0	0	0	0	207	9	186	1	62	2	241		
Both Areas	684	12	30	180	1	0	0	2	695	12	418	16	489	13	909		



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

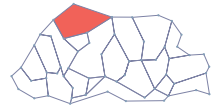
Gewog/Town	Piped water	Piped Water	Protected Well/	Rain Water	Unprotected Well/	Other	Total
	Inside the Dwelling	Outside the Dwelling	Protected Spring		Spring/Rivers/Streams/Lake/Pond/Dam		
Urban							
Gasa Town	78	150	0	0	1	0	229
Damji Town	33	18	0	0	0	0	51
Rural							
Khamaed	29	113	0	0	0	0	142
Lunana	5	140	1	0	29	2	177
Khatoed	21	47	1	0	0	0	69
Laya	26	204	0	0	7	4	241
Both Areas	192	672	2	0	37	6	909

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

Gewog/Town	Distance of Household to Water Source					Total
	Less Than 30 Minutes	30 Minutes - 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	More Than 2 Hours	Not Reported	
Urban						
Gasa Town	229	0	0	0	0	229
Damji Town	51	0	0	0	0	51
Rural						
Khamaed	142	0	0	0	0	142
Lunana	177	0	0	0	0	177
Khatoed	69	0	0	0	0	69
Laya	240	1	0	0	0	241
Both Areas	908	1	0	0	0	909

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

Gewog/Town	Reliability of Source of Drinking Water			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gasa Town	220	9	0	229
Damji Town	24	27	0	51
Rural				
Khamaed	138	4	0	142
Lunana	143	33	1	177
Khatoed	60	9	0	69
Laya	210	31	0	241
Both Areas	795	113	1	909

**Table A7.13** Distribution of Households by Ownership of Individual Usage Household Assets by Gewog/Town, Gasa Dzongkhag 2017

Gewog/Town	Land/ Plot	House/ Building	Livestock	Business	Vehicle (Commercial)	Vehicle (Non- Commercial)	Fridge	Washing Machine	Machinery	Sofa	Sewing Machine	Vacuum Cleaner	Rice Cooker	Jewelries	DTH	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Total
Urban																		
Gasa Town	88	44	23	17	8	61	81	75	10	53	8	4	222	74	39	1.8	0.0	229
Damji Town	10	4	2	2	4	19	31	20	3	20	1	0	48	15	33	0.0	0.0	51
Rural																		
Khamaed	120	107	99	7	9	25	71	17	26	18	10	1	122	37	45	0.7	0.0	142
Lunana	152	119	137	6	1	3	8	2	0	6	2	1	14	45	5	2.8	0.0	177
Khatoed	51	47	42	4	0	15	21	10	7	8	3	2	49	10	24	2.9	0.0	69
Laya	191	195	172	32	3	5	2	12	29	10	2	3	218	141	35	2.9	0.0	241
Both Areas	612	516	475	68	25	128	214	136	75	115	26	11	673	322	181	2.1	0.0	909

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

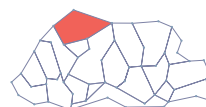
Gewog/Town	Whist Watch	Bicycle	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	Compound/ Foreign Bow	Camera	DVD/VCR	Seshu Gho/ Kira	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households
Urban										
Gasa Town	77	4	3	16	20	12	66	48.0	0.0	229
Damji Town	22	2	3	10	10	10	23	27.5	0.0	51
Rural										
Khamaed	62	3	2	9	11	13	30	40.9	0.0	142
Lunana	141	1	2	62	8	2	77	10.2	0.0	177
Khatoed	39.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	4	4	22	37.7	0.0	69
Laya	175	0	1	121	1.1	17	51	16.2	0.0	241
Both Areas	516	11	11	220	64	58	269	29.2	0.0	909

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

Gewog/Town	Radio/Tape Player	TV/Video	Telephone (Landline)	Mobile Phone (Smart Phone)	Mobile Phone (Simple Phone)	Desktop	Laptop	Tablet	Internet-		Newspaper	Other	% With None of the Items	% with All of the Items	Regular Households
									Mobile	Fixed					
Urban															
Gasa Town	52	164	8	189	51	5	58	6	43	1	3	0	1.8	0.0	229
Damji Town	17	40	2	44	16	4	31	4	36	4	2	0	2.0	0.0	51
Rural															
Khamaed	35	115	2	79	96	4	22	2	23	1	3	0	4.2	0.0	142
Lunana	99	78	2	103	125	0	7	0	33	0	0	1	5.7	0.0	177
Khatoed	31	50	2	43	39	4	11	0	15	1	1	0	1.5	0.0	69
Laya	88	109	1	181	165	0	13	0	37	0	7	0	2.9	0.0	241
Both Areas	322	556	17	639	492	17	142	12	187	7	16	1	3.2	0.0	909

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

Gewog/Town	Households that Visited Health Facility			Total
	Yes	No	Not Reported	
Urban				
Gasa Town	165	64	0	229
Damji Town	46	5	0	51
Rural				
Khamaed	132	10	0	142
Lunana	137	40	0	177
Khatoed	62	7	0	69
Laya	222	19	0	241
Both Areas	764	145	0	909



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

Gewog/Town	Reason								Total
	Too Far	No Need	No Faith	No Time	No Money	Prefer Home Treatment	Transport Problem	Other	
Urban									
Gasa Town	1	52	1	10	0	0	0	0	64
Damji Town	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Rural									
Khamaed	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Lunana	5	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Khatoed	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Laya	1	15	0	0	0	2	1	0	19
Both Areas	7	124	1	10	0	2	1	0	145

**Table A7.18** Distribution of Households by Time Taken to Reach the Nearest Roan Head by Gewog/Town, Gasa 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										
Gasa Town	229	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	229
Damji Town	51	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	51
Rural										
Khamaed	137	4	1		0	0	0	0	0	142
Lunana	3	0	0		4	1	0	169	0	177
Khatoed	69	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	69
Laya	2	0	0		1	47	9	182	0	241
Both Areas	491	4	1		5	48	9	351	0	909

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

Area/Dzongkhag	Food Insufficiency		Total
	Yes	No	
Urban			
Gasa Town	5	224	229
Damji Town	2	49	51
Rural			
Khamaed	9	133	142
Lunana	7	170	177
Khatoed	5	64	69
Laya	7	234	241
Both Areas	35	874	909

