



# HIGHLIGHTS

Socio-Demographic  
and Economic Survey



 Parwan

### Introduction

The Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) in Parwan Province was carried out successfully in September 2014. This is the fourth batch of provinces, together with Kapisa Province, which undertook SDES after the successful completion of Kabul Province. This is a continuing project initiated in 2011 in Bamiyan by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan and is being rolled out to other provinces with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) providing technical support.

This report presents data on the population characteristics, literacy, educational attainment, migration, employment, functional difficulty, fertility, mortality, birth registration and living status of parents disaggregated by sex and district. Information on the household and housing characteristics is also included. The findings of the report will aid the local development planners and programme implementers to develop sound evidence-based policies and programs designed for the localities for the effective delivery of basic services to the people of Afghanistan.

To ensure that high quality data are collected in SDES, several layers of supervision and monitoring were done starting from the training of surveyors, survey enumeration to data processing.

### 1. Objectives

#### 1.1 Evidence-Based Decision Making, Policy Making, Planning, and Administration

From 2002, Afghanistan began receiving significant multi-sector support for development projects. Most of the projects were designed and implemented despite the lack of reliable socio-demographic and economic data, especially relating to villages and districts, which remained the case until the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey was developed. The lack of data has undeniably hampered effective policy formulation and strategic development planning at the local level; the absence of precise baseline data also makes it difficult for measuring progress and for targeting priority populations to ensure the efficient allocation of resources. Thus, the development of SDES was geared and designed to address this concern. The social and economic dimensions of Afghan households collected through the SDES should lead to better targeted policies and service delivery.

#### 1.2 Data for Businesses and Industries

The business sector needs information on the environment, product availability and demand, consumer capability and demand, labour dimensions and government policies. The SDES covers important questions on the current economic activities and educational level of the population.

#### 1.3 Housing Policy and Programmes

The SDES provides relevant data on the current housing status of the residents, the building and the structural make-up of the houses. The population of the area and their ability to acquire such property can determine the housing demand in the area. This information can guide policy makers in their design of basic housing programmes.

#### 1.4 Data on Vulnerable Population

The SDES collects data on categories of the population with varying types of vulnerability. Among the special groups are people with disabilities, youth and women. Their demographic and socio-economic attributes require special treatment in policy and programming, and should be factored into the country's development plans and processes at all levels.

### 1.5 Humanitarian Assistance

The SDES includes a mapping and listing of all houses, business establishments and institutions at the district and village levels as well as the location of various types of community infrastructure such as health facilities, schools, mosques, markets and roads. This information is essential for emergency preparedness plans that are required to mitigate widespread devastation in the event of a disaster. The data categorizes population groups by sex, age, education, literacy, employment status and other important variables related to distribution that can help shape humanitarian assistance if needed.

### 1.6 Research

The SDES will provide invaluable data for further analysis, comparison with other survey results and as a basis for further research. The data will be extremely useful for government and non-government institutions; for instance, data on out-of-school youth can generate new policies to address the situation.

## 2. Methodology

The survey consisted of two related activities: a) the extensive listing and mapping of houses, establishments and institutions (conducted before the household survey) and b) the household survey.

### 2.1 Extensive Listing of Houses, Establishments and Institutions

The extensive listing and mapping that covered all houses, businesses and institutions in every village and urban area in Parwan province included the preparation of sketch maps on which the physical location of each building structure was marked during mapping. Additionally, the location of important public services, establishments and institutions such as schools, hospitals, banks, etc., were pinpointed through the use of global positioning system (GPS) devices. Likewise, information, such as means of transportation to and from each village, the presence of electricity, water sources, potential relocation sites, etc. was collected.

The surveyors then used the output of these activities to guide them in conducting the survey and ensuring complete coverage of their assigned areas. In total, 10 districts and around 567 enumeration areas were mapped.

### 2.2 Survey Enumeration

Unlike previous CSO surveys, which were designed to provide data only at the provincial level, the SDES focuses on the district and lower levels, such as urban subdivisions, major villages and clusters of smaller villages which will prove valuable for local development planning and the monitoring of public service delivery.

The survey first involved a listing of every household in each village. Half of these listed households (i.e. every other household) were selected as samples for the survey and occupants of these households were asked detailed questions, using the standard detailed census questionnaire.

## 3. Monitoring and Supervision

The listing and mapping activity was carried out by 186 CSO and hired cartographers and assistant cartographers with 20 District Statistics Officers (DSOs) and assistants. The field enumeration was conducted by 531 surveyors, 144 controllers, 144 team editors, 90 district editors and 100 district coders, under the supervision of the DSOs and their assistants and CSO staff supervisors.

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Monitoring was managed by CSO and UNFPA technical staff who visited the districts centers during the two-week training of the DSOs and assistants, controllers and surveyors. They provided clarifications on the concepts and procedures to follow when conducting the survey. They responded to logistical, administrative, financial, and human resource problems as needed.

The CSO and UNFPA technical staff also had responsibility for checking the questionnaires, spot-checking, re-interviewing and recording observations during household interviews in all 10 districts of Parwan province. Errors committed by the surveyors and controllers were corrected at the early stage of enumeration. CSO supervisors used computer tablets in recording the findings during monitoring and supervision.

In addition, a third party monitoring company was contracted in addition to the 27 CSO monitors and 11 CSO hired staff checked the coverage of the survey and observed the enumeration. Likewise, they checked and monitored the work of surveyors and controllers. The findings of the monitoring groups were immediately relayed to CSO supervisors for necessary action.

Another area of monitoring was the installation of a tracking device in each of the vehicles used by the DSOs. This tracking system kept track of the movements of the vehicles when DSOs were out in the field conducting the monitoring.

### 4. Data Processing

Editing, coding and data encoding of entries from the questionnaires into the computer were done in Parwan. A Data Processing Centre (DPC) in Charikar was established and 190 data processors were recruited to handle the data processing after undergoing strict screening and extensive technical training. Computers, generator, furniture, heaters, internet connection and other materials and utilities were provided.

Data cleaning was done at CSO's Data Processing Center and 57 verifiers were hired and one CSO supervisor was assigned to oversee the whole data processing stage.

### 5. Major Findings in SDES

#### 5.1 Population Distribution

The population distribution by sex and age group in Parwan Province is shown in Figure 1. There were more males than females in the population of Parwan, with the males comprising 51.0 percent or a sex ratio of 104 males for every 100 females. This sex ratio is lower than the one recorded for the whole country, which was 106 males for every 100 females as reported in the NRVA 2011-2012<sup>1</sup>.

Half of the population of Parwan was aged 17 years or younger at the time of the survey, implying a young population in the province. The 5–9 year age group constituted the largest segment of the provincial population at 15.5 percent, followed by 0-4 year age group at 15.0 percent. The 10-14 year age group comprised the third largest segment of the population which was 14.4 percent. The relatively small 0-4 age group in Figure 1 indicates three possible major reasons: 1) fertility decline over the decades (from 7.1 children in 1979<sup>2</sup> to 6.3 children in 2007<sup>3</sup>; 2) omission of small children during enumeration which is common in many countries; and 3) age misreporting and digit preference.

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<sup>1</sup> All national-level data used for comparison in this report were taken from the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Survey 2011-2012 (Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey).

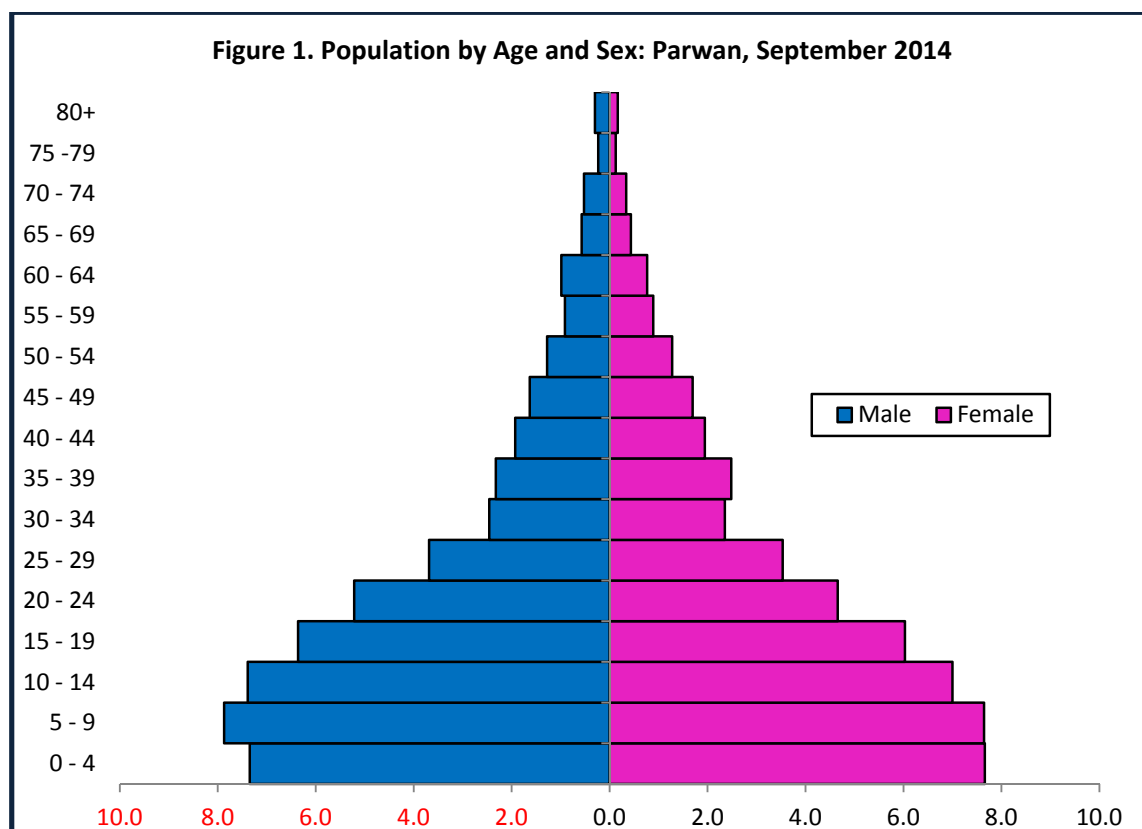
<sup>2</sup> 1979 Afghanistan Census Preliminary Results

<sup>3</sup> National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/8 (A Profile of Afghanistan)

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The youth's population (aged 15-24 years) comprised 22.3 percent of the province's population, of which 52.0 percent were males and 48.0 percent were females. This distribution leads to a dependency ratio of 91 persons younger than 15 and older than 64 years for every 100 persons aged 15–64 years. This ratio, however, is lower than the recorded national dependency ratio of 104.

Among 15 to 19 years old, around 5.8 percent were married; 41.3 percent among 20 to 24 years; 81.0 percent among 25 to 29 years old; and more than 90 percent among 30 years old and above. The estimated mean age at first marriage in Parwan was 24 years, higher for males (25 years) than for females (22 years).



By district, Charikar, the Provincial Center, had the largest population size making up 26.3 percent of the total population in the province, followed by Bagram District comprising of 19.1 percent, while Kohi Safi and Shaykh Ali Districts had the smallest at 3.3 and 3.7 percent of the total, respectively.

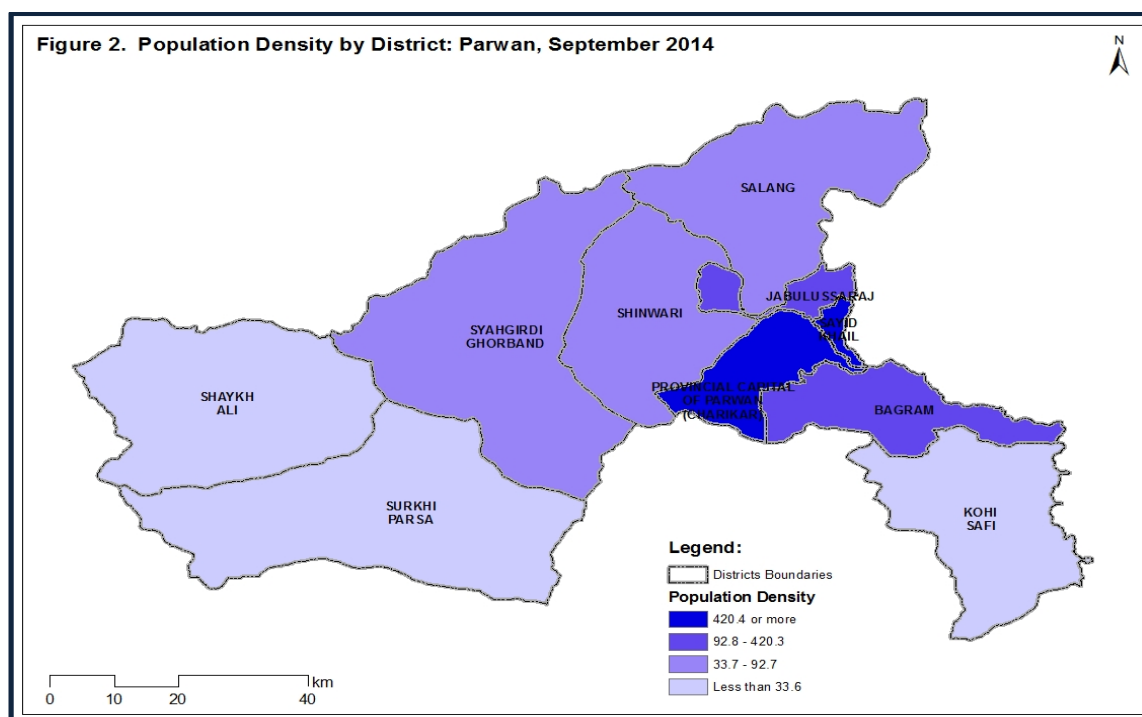
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**Table 1. Population Distribution by Sex and District: Parwan, September 2014**

Province/District	Male (%)	Female (%)	Percent of District Population to Total Parwan Population
Parwan	51.0	49.0	100.0
Charikar	51.2	48.8	26.3
Bagram	51.2	48.8	19.1
Shinwari	50.7	49.3	9.0
Sayid Khail	51.2	48.8	6.1
Jabulussaraj	51.4	48.6	8.9
Salang	50.1	49.9	3.8
Syahgirdi Ghorband	50.5	49.5	15.1
Kohi Safi	50.8	49.2	3.3
Surkhi Parsa	51.7	48.3	4.7
Shaykh Ali	50.8	49.2	3.7

By population density, which is the ratio of the population to land area<sup>4</sup>, Sayid Khail had the most number of people who occupy the same size of land (935 persons per sq km of land area), while Shaykh Ali had the fewest (29 persons per sq km).

<sup>4</sup> Land area used is from Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office (AGCHO)



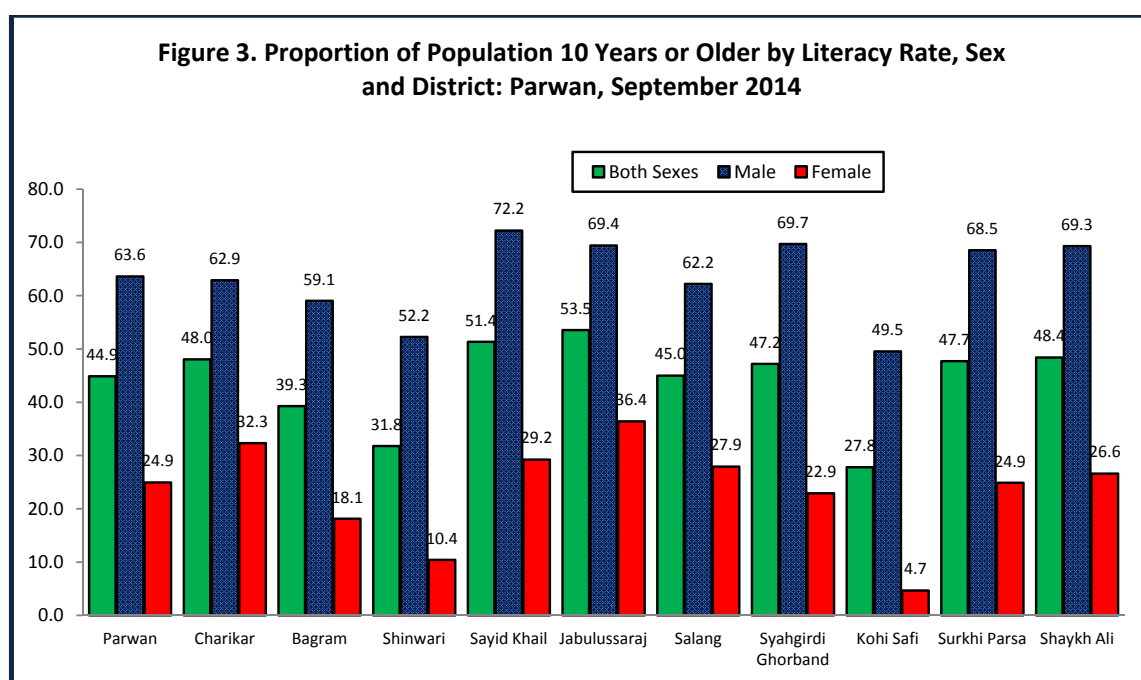
## 5.2 Education

### 5.2.1 Literacy

According to the survey findings, the literacy rate of the total population aged 15 years or older in Parwan Province was 39.6 percent (59.3 percent among males and 18.6 percent among females). This rate was higher than the national rate of 31.4 percent (45.4 percent among males and 17 percent among females).

The literacy rate of the provincial population aged 10 years or older was 44.9 percent. The males' literacy rate was 63.6 percent, while that of females' was 24.9 percent. Consequently, the illiteracy rates among males and females were 36.4 percent and 75.1 percent, respectively. The youth's (population aged 15 to 24 years old) literacy rate was 58.1 percent (78.8 percent among males and 35.7 percent among females), which is higher than the national youth's literacy rate at 47 percent (61.9 percent among males and 32.1 percent among females).

Among the districts, Jabulussaraj's literacy rate for the population aged 10 years or older was the highest when compared with the rest of the districts (overall literacy rate for the district was 53.5 percent; among males it was 69.4 percent and among females it was 36.4 percent). Sayid Khail had the second highest literacy rate for both sexes at 51.4 percent (72.2 percent among males and 29.2 percent among females). Kohi Safi had the lowest overall, males' and females' literacy rates (27.8 percent, 49.5 percent, and 4.7 percent, respectively).

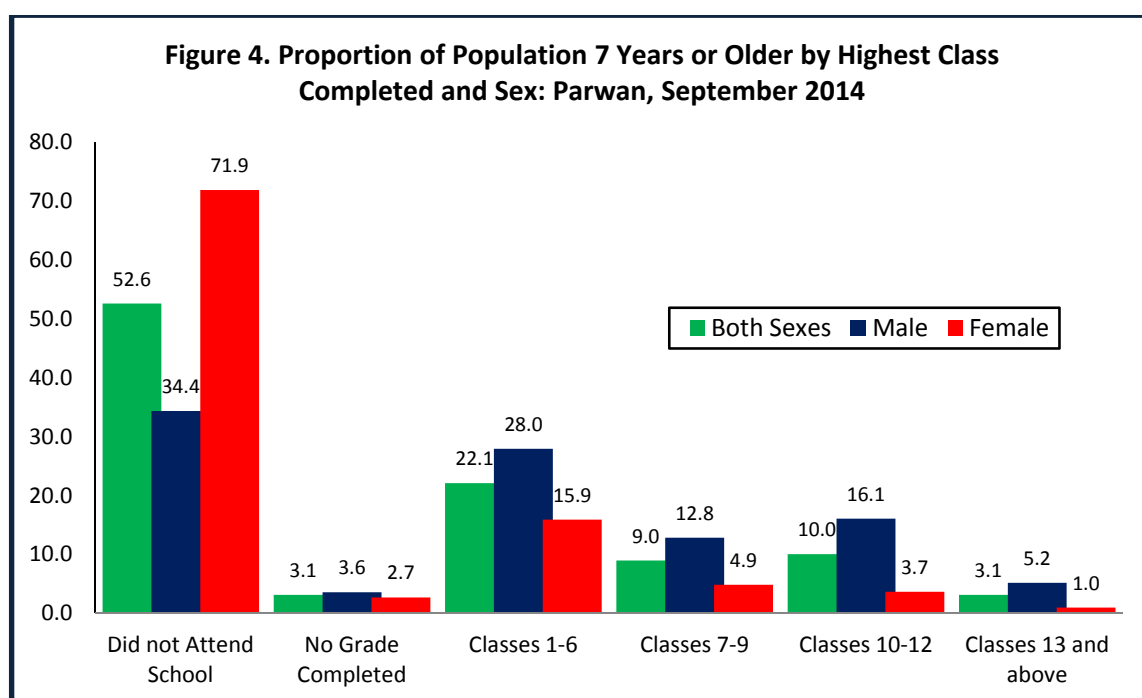


### 5.2.2 Highest Class Completed

More than half (52.6 percent) of the population 7 years or older in Parwan Province had not attended any formal education at the time of the survey. A larger proportion was reported among females (71.9 percent), compared with males (34.4 percent). The same pattern was observed in all districts, with more females who had not attended any formal school. Kohi Safi had the highest percentage point difference between males and females who had not attended any formal education at 44.0 points, followed by Syahgirdi Ghorband at 43.7 percentage points. Charikar had the smallest percentage point difference of those who had not attended any formal education at 29.5 points.

A very small proportion (5.1 percent) of the population 18 years old and older in the province had attended higher education (8.5 percent among males and 1.6 percent among females). Among districts, Shaykh Ali had the highest proportion (7.5 percent) of those who attended higher education (13.7 percent among males and 0.9 percent among females). On the other hand, Kohi Safi had the lowest proportion (2.3 percent) of those who attended the higher education.



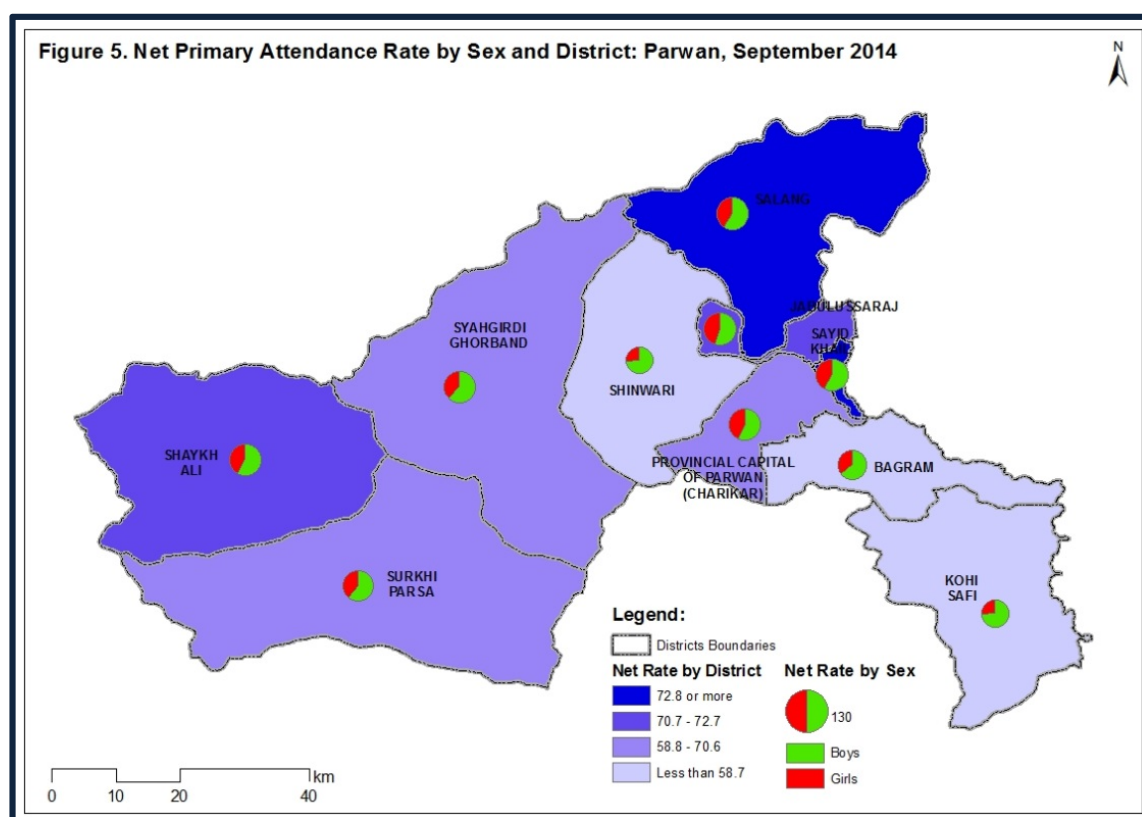


### 5.2.3 Net School Attendance

Among the population in Parwan aged 7–12 years, some 83,000 children were attending primary school (classes 1–6) at the time of the survey. This represents a net primary attendance rate of 65.9 percent, higher than the national rate of 56.8 percent. Among the males, the net primary attendance rate was 79.8 percent, while it was 51.2 percent for females. The same pattern was observed among those aged 13–15 years attending secondary school (classes 7–9), with the males’ net attendance rate at 52.9 percent and the females’ rate at 22.8 percent (the combined rate was 38.2 percent). Among the population aged 16–18 years, 28.5 percent were attending high school (classes 10–12) at the time of the survey; 41.4 percent among males and 15.3 percent among females. The net attendance rate for higher education (vocational/technical/bachelor degree/master degree or PhD) in the province was 10.7 percent, higher among males (16.2 percent) than among females (4.6 percent).

Salang had the highest net primary attendance rate at 73.8 percent; Jabulussaraj had the highest secondary and high school attendance rates (49.9 percent and 38.5 percent, respectively), while Shaykh Ali had the highest net attendance rate in higher education (15.4 percent). Shinwari had the lowest net primary attendance rate at 52.1 percent; while Kohi Safi had the lowest net secondary, high school and higher education attendance rates at 27.1 percent, 16.4 percent, and 4.2 percent, respectively.

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**Table 2. Net Attendance Rates by District and Sex: Parwan, September 2014**

Province/ District	Attending Classes 1-6 (Age 7-12)			Attending Classes 7-9 (Age 13-15)			Attending Classes 10-12 (Age 16-18)			Attending Classes 13 and Above (Age 19-24)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Parwan	65.9	79.8	51.2	38.2	52.9	22.8	28.5	41.4	15.3	10.7	16.2	4.6
Charikar	70.6	80.4	60.2	40.8	51.1	30.6	30.9	39.9	21.6	13.4	18.6	7.4
Bagram	58.7	74.5	41.6	28.3	43.4	12.7	20.6	33.5	6.9	7.1	11.8	1.8
Shinwari	52.1	75.0	27.4	29.7	47.4	10.6	23.5	37.2	8.7	8.5	14.7	2.5
Sayid Khail	73.4	86.6	60.5	48.3	66.9	27.4	34.9	53.7	15.9	9.3	12.4	5.8
Jabulussaraj	72.0	79.0	64.9	49.9	59.5	39.9	38.5	48.6	27.6	12.4	16.0	8.2
Salang	73.8	86.6	60.5	39.5	54.7	24.8	29.2	46.5	12.8	6.5	11.6	1.5
Syahgirdi Ghorband	68.0	85.6	50.6	40.5	61.9	17.6	31.9	49.5	13.5	12.8	21.3	3.1
Kohi Safi	54.0	79.7	28.8	27.1	49.2	2.3	16.4	31.6	0.7	4.2	7.9	0.4
Surkhi Parsa	64.5	77.1	50.4	34.0	47.1	19.3	21.8	33.9	9.1	9.2	12.9	4.8
Shaykh Ali	72.7	83.4	61.1	42.1	56.1	26.9	29.3	41.6	18.9	15.4	23.3	6.3

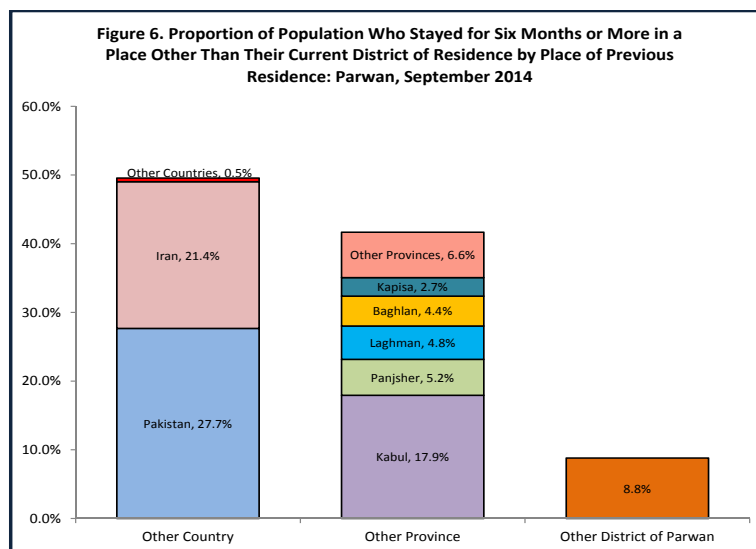
### 5.3 Migration

Of the total population of Parwan Province, 22.7 percent resided for at least six months in a place other than their current residence at the time of the survey (other districts of Parwan Province, other provinces, or abroad). Almost half of them (49.6 percent) came from abroad while around

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41.7 percent came from other provinces and the remaining 8.8 percent lived in different districts within Parwan Province.

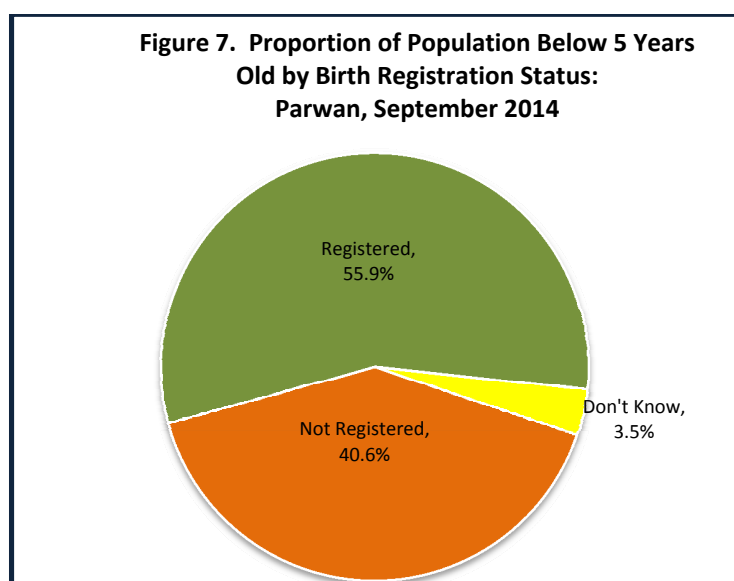
Almost 28 percent of those who resided for at least six months outside of the current district of residence came from Pakistan and 21.4 percent came from Iran while less than one percent came from other countries. On the other hand, the distribution of migrants from other provinces is as follows: Kabul, 17.5 percent; Panjsh-er, 5.2 percent; Laghman, 4.8 percent; Baghlan, 4.4 percent; Kapisa, 2.7 percent; and other provinces, 6.6 percent.



### 5.4 Birth Registration

More than half (55.9 percent) of the births of the children below 5 years old was registered. This is much higher compared to the national estimate reported at one birth in three children (35.2 percent). There was a little difference in the birth registration rates of boys and girls in Parwan (49.0 percent and 51.0 percent, respectively).

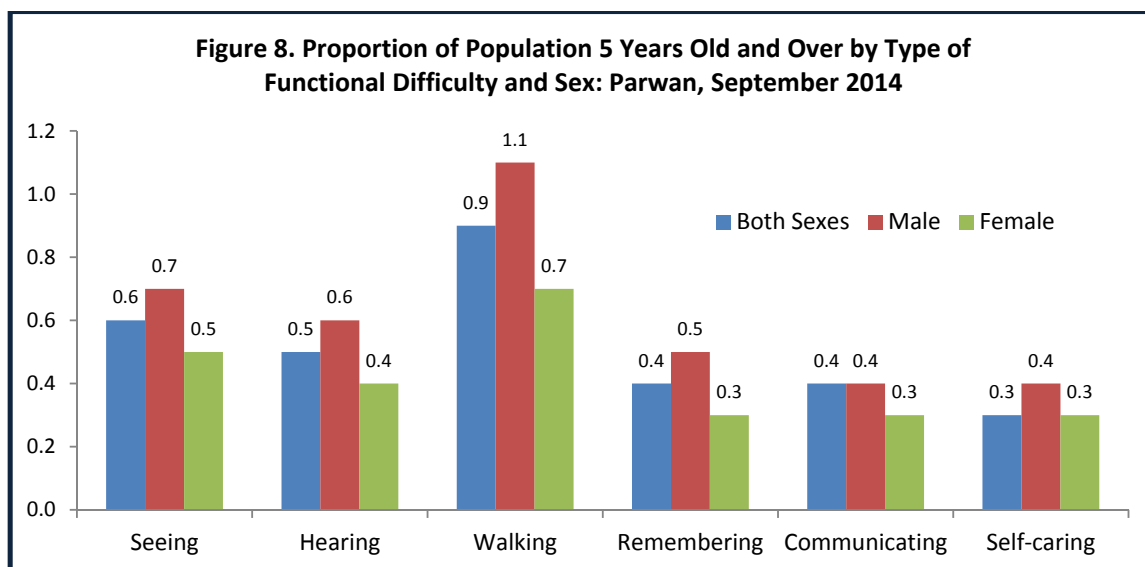
Among the districts, Sayid Khail had the highest registered births at 79.6 percent, followed by Jabulussaraj at 72.9 percent while Syahgirdi Ghorband had the lowest at 35.2 percent.



### 5.5 Functional Difficulty

Around 1.8 percent of the Parwan population 5 years or older at the time of the survey had at least one functional difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating, or self-caring. Among population 5 years old and over, the most common difficulty was walking (0.9 percent), followed by seeing (0.6 percent), and then hearing (0.5 percent).

A slightly higher proportion of males (2.2 percent) than females (1.4 percent) had a functional difficulty. Both of them, however, cited walking (1.1 percent among males and 0.7 percent among females), seeing (0.7 percent among males and 0.5 percent among females), and hearing (0.6 percent among males and 0.4 percent among females) as the most common difficulties.



### 5.6 Economic Activity

The SDES collected data on the main activity carried out by household members 5 years or older during the 12 months prior to the survey.

In Parwan Province, among the population 15 years or older, 36.6 percent did some work for 6 months or more during the 12 months prior to the survey. A large proportion was recorded among males (66.1 percent) compared to females (5.3 percent). There was a very small proportion (1.6 percent) of persons who worked for less than 6 months: 2.4 percent among males and 0.8 percent among females, while persons who did not work at all during the reference period comprised 61.7 percent. Among females, nine out of ten did not work while among males, only three out ten.

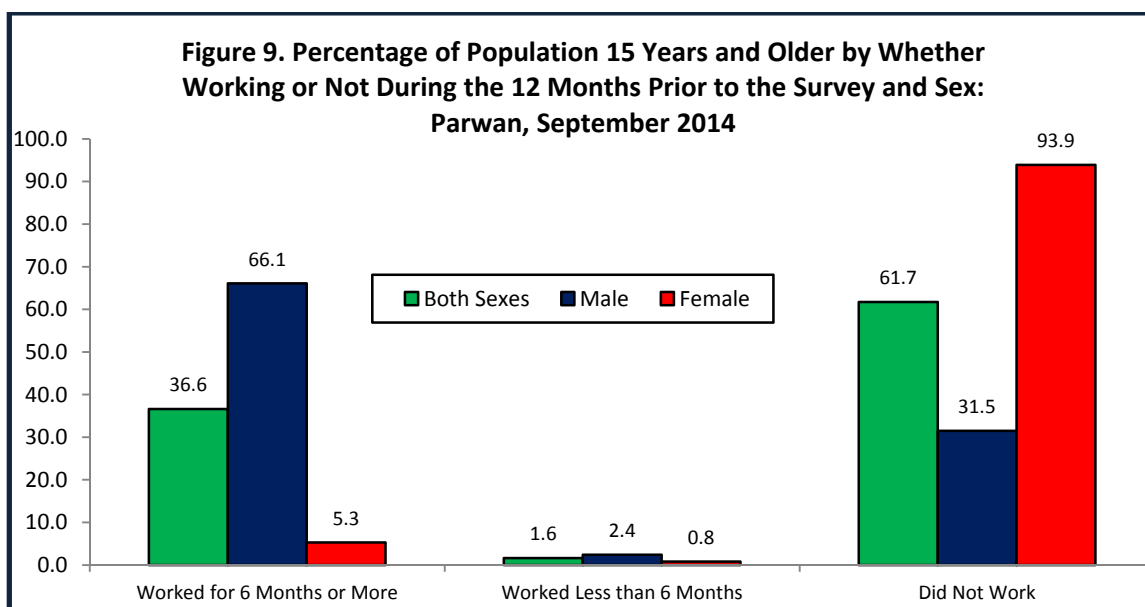
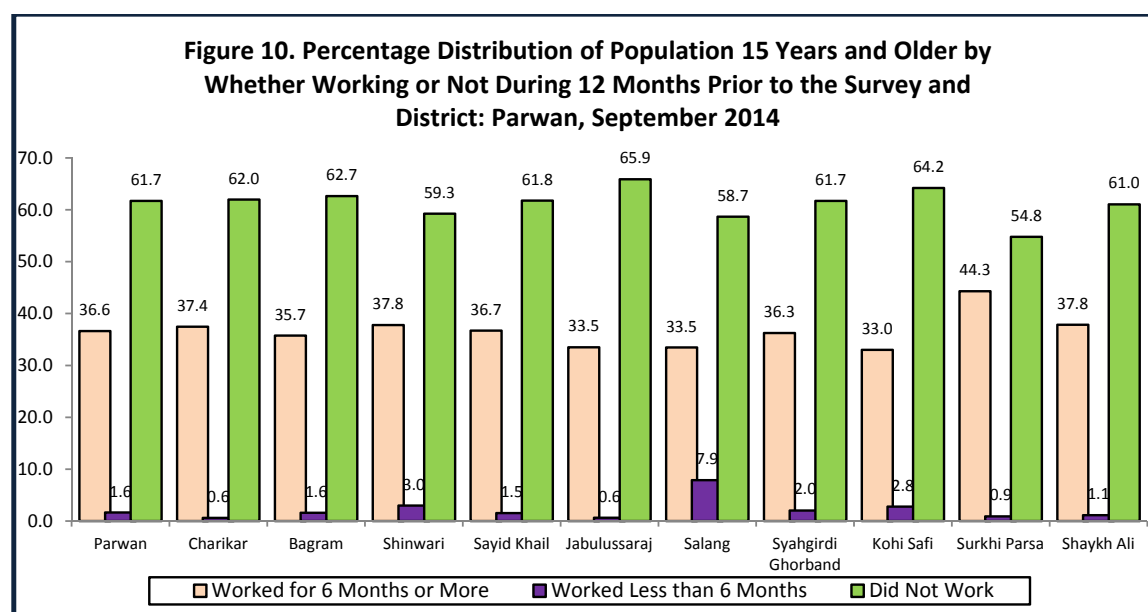


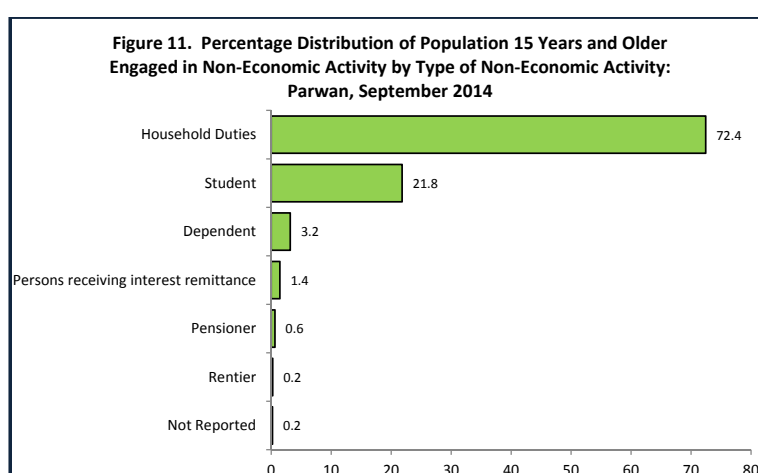
Figure 10 shows that the proportion of persons who did not work during the reference period was the highest in all districts ranging from 54.8 percent in Surkhi Parsa to 65.9 percent in Jabulussaraj as compared to those who worked (for more than or less than 6 months). Surkhi Parsa likewise had the highest percentage of persons 15 years and older who reported to have worked for more than 6 months at 44.3 percent while Kohi Safi had the lowest at 33.0 percent.

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Parwan Province shows that around 4.1 percent of the children aged 5–17 years were working. Among them, 89.9 percent had worked for more than six months during the previous 12 months.



Among those persons 15 years or older who were engaged in non-economic activities most of the time during the 12 months prior to the survey (did not work or worked less than six months), most reported that they were attending to household chores (72.4 percent) or studying (21.8 percent). Some 3.2 percent of them were reported as dependents, probably due to old or young age.



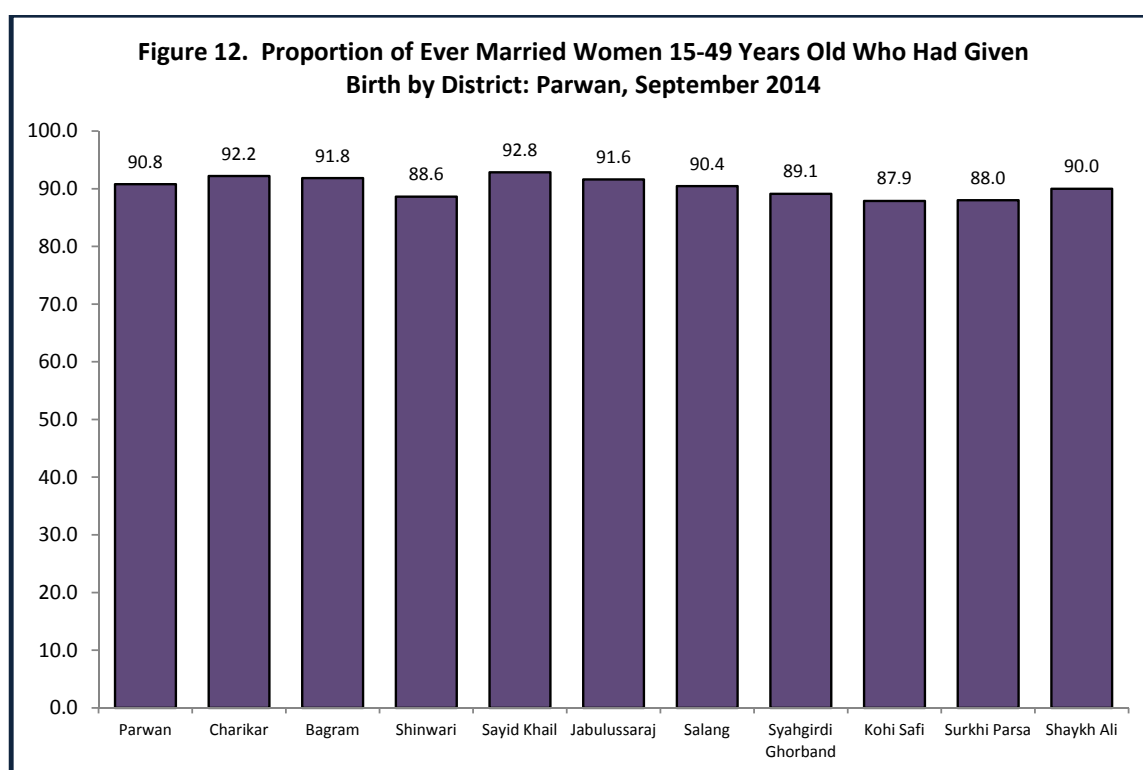
### 5.7 Fertility

About 92 percent of the ever married women (EMW) aged 15 years or older at the time of the survey reported having given birth to at least one child. While 48.5 percent of EMW in the 15 to 19 year age group had given to at least one birth, 95.9 percent of EMW aged 25 to 49 years had given birth to at least one child. Moreover, among the 15 to 24 year old EMW (youth), 73.3 percent had given birth.

Among the districts, the largest proportion of EMW aged 15 to 49 years who gave birth was reported in Sayid Khail (92.8 percent) while the smallest proportion was in Kohi Safi (87.9 percent).

These estimates, as with any fertility estimates from other surveys likely suffer from underreporting of new born infants. Thus, it necessitates a fertility estimation using an indirect technique.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> A recalculation of fertility rates using the indirect technique will be included in the final report.



## 5.8 Mortality

The survey found more than nine thousand deaths during the two years prior to the survey period. There were more males who died (60.3 percent) than females (39.7 percent). Among female deaths, 16.9 percent were in the age group 15 to 49 years at the time of their death.

Of the total deaths, 17.5 percent were infants, with more male infant deaths (59.5 percent) compared to female infant deaths (40.5 percent). About three in five (28.1 percent) of the persons who died were children below 5 years old; there were more boys than girls (58.2 percent and 41.8 percent, respectively).

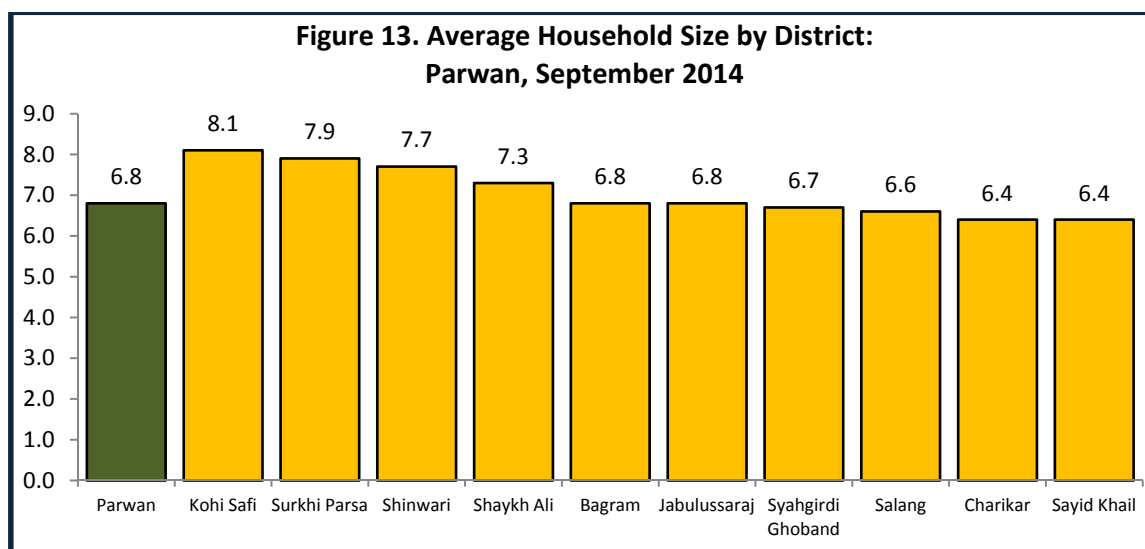
Because of the two-year time parameter, respondents may not have recalled accurately the death of household members, especially if it was a newborn that lived only for a short period of time. This section, as with any survey on mortality, likely suffers from underreporting of deaths and thus necessitates a mortality estimation using an indirect technique.<sup>6</sup>

## 5.9 Household Characteristics

### 5.9.1 Average household size

Of the estimated 100 thousand households in Parwan Province, the average household size was 6.8 persons, lower than the national average (7.4 persons). Syahgirdi Ghorband, Salang, Charikar, and Sayid Khail had lower average household sizes than the provincial average: 6.7 persons in Syahgirdi Ghorband, 6.6 persons in Salang and 6.4 persons in Charikar and Sayid Khail, while the rest were above the provincial average which ranged from 6.8 persons in Jabulussaraj and Bagram Districts to 8.1 persons in Kohi Safi.

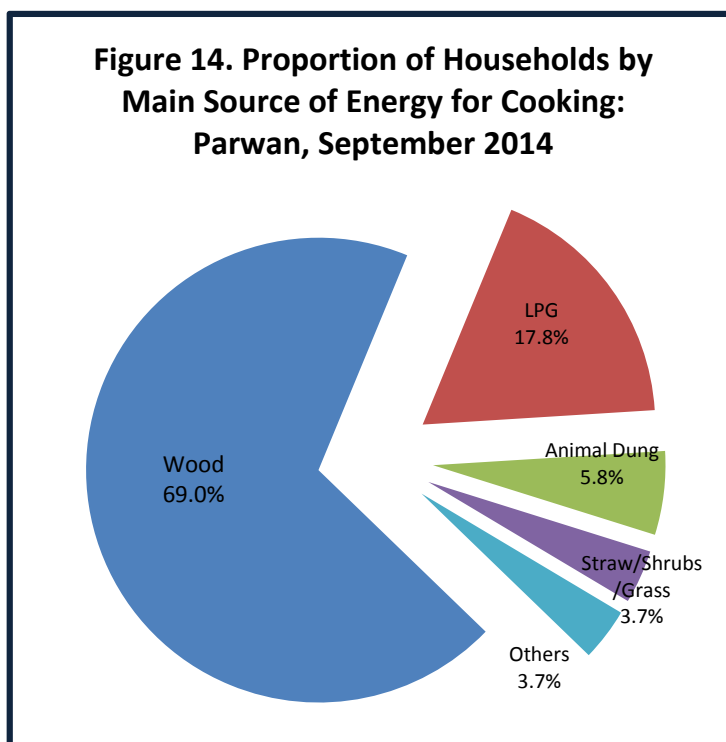
<sup>6</sup> A recalculation of deaths using the indirect technique will be included in the final report.



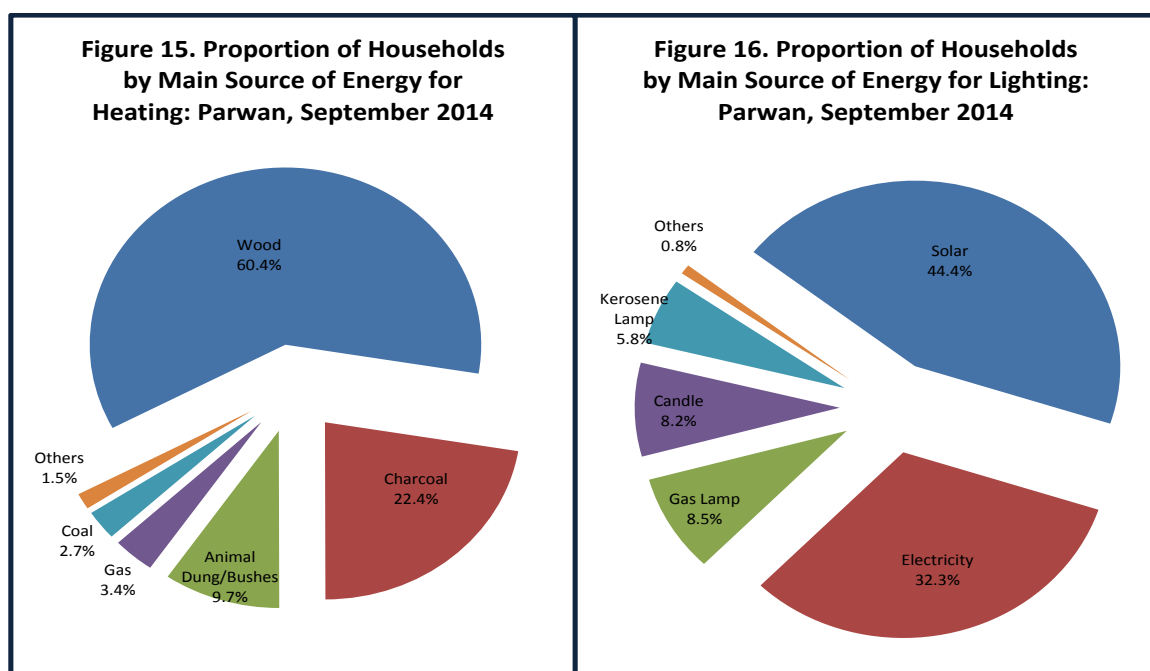
### 5.9.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Heating and Lighting

Sixty nine percent of the households in Parwan Province used wood for cooking; some 17.8 percent used Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG); 5.8 percent used animal dung; 3.7 percent used straw/shrubs/grass; and 3.7 percent used other fuels such as charcoal, kerosene, electricity, and agricultural crop residues for cooking.

About 60.4 percent of the households used wood for heating their houses. Charcoal was used by 22.4 percent of households, animal dung/bushes by 9.7 percent, while gas by 3.4 percent and coal by 2.7 percent.



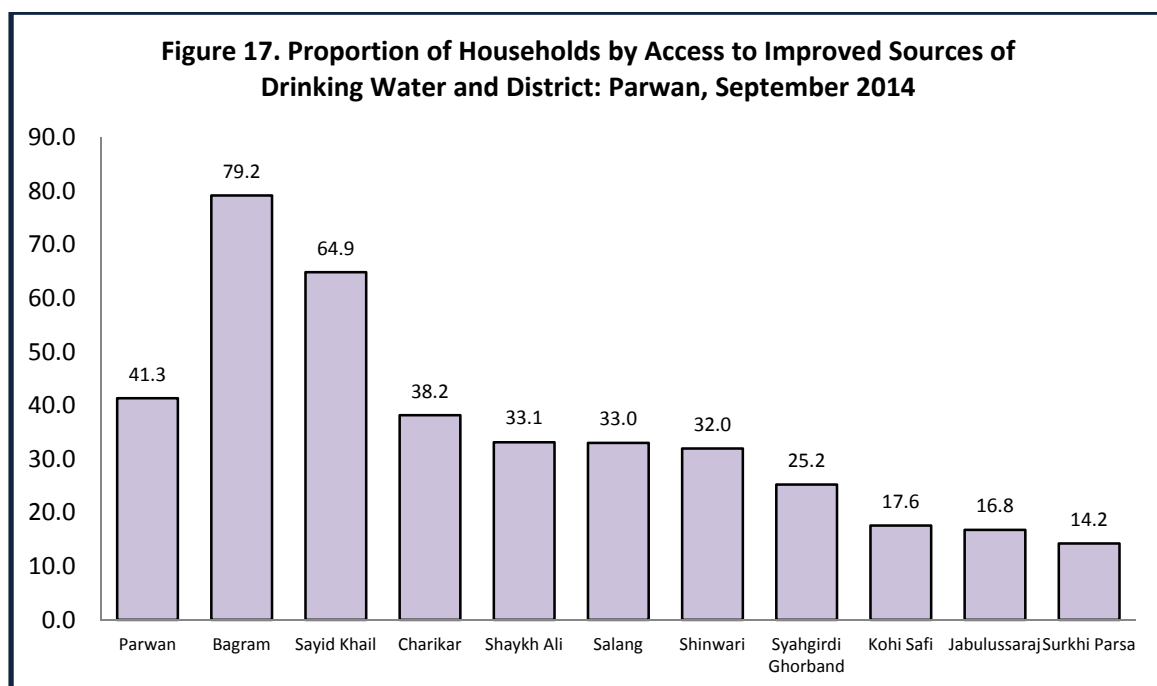
Solar was the leading source of energy for lighting among households and was used by 44.4 percent of the households, followed by electricity (32.3 percent), gas lamp (8.5 percent), and candle (8.2 percent). A small proportion of households used kerosene lamp (5.8 percent) while 0.8 percent used other types of energy such as for lighting.



### 5.9.3 Main Source of Water for Drinking, Washing, Cooking and Other Purposes

Around 41.3 percent of the total households in the province had access to improved drinking water sources (22.2 percent with protected well, 3.9 percent with piped water into the dwelling, 7.5 percent with a tube well borehole, 4.4 percent with a protected spring, 2.7 percent with piped water into the compound, and 0.6 percent with piped water into neighbor). This rate is lower than the national estimate of 45.5 percent.

Bagram and Sayid Khail had the largest proportions of households with access to improved drinking water sources (79.2 percent and 64.9 percent, respectively). In contrast, in Surkhi Parsa four in five households (85.8 percent) had no access to the improved drinking water sources where a high proportion of households (73.7 percent) used surface water for drinking.



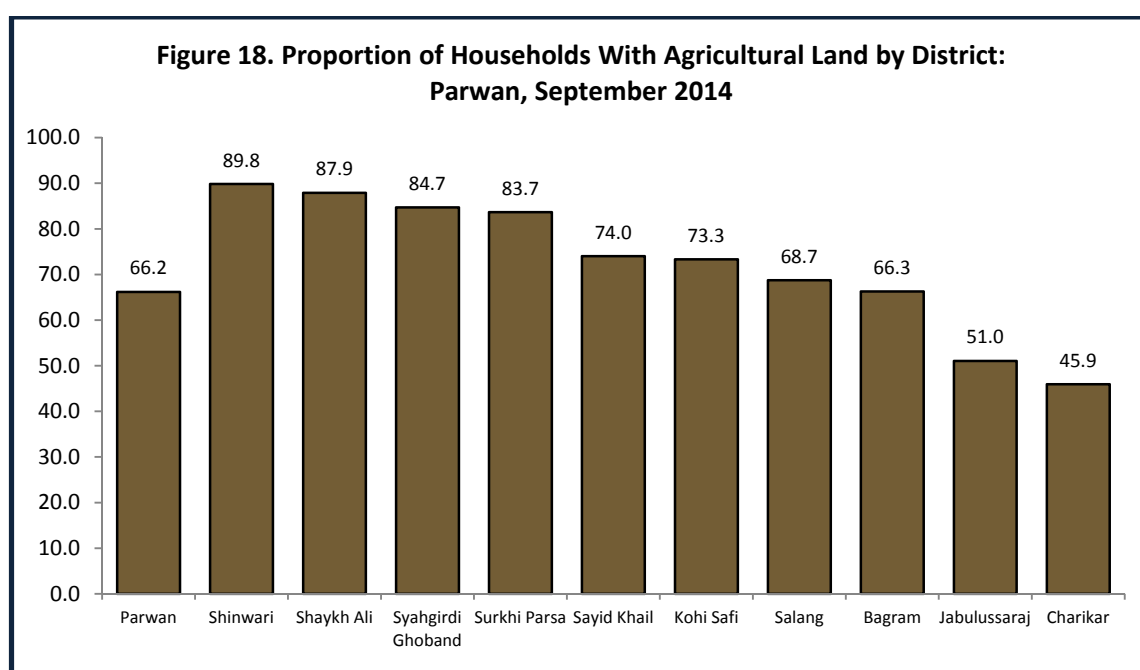


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The main source of water for cooking, washing and other purposes in Parwan Province was either surface water (45.9 percent) or protected well (14.8 percent). Surface water was commonly used in Jabulussaraj with 79.1 percent of the households drawing water from this type of source while water from protected well was used mostly by the households in Bagram (37.7 percent).

### 5.9.4 Land ownership

About 66.2 percent of the households in Parwan owned an agricultural land at the time of the survey. At least half of the households in all districts in the province, except Charikar, owned an agricultural land with Shinwari registering the highest proportion at 89.8 percent, followed by Shaykh Ali at 87.9 percent. Charikar had the lowest proportion of households with agricultural land at 45.9 percent. The size of land owned, however, was small where 91.8 percent of households with land owned less than five gerib or 10,000 sqm (1 gerib = 2,000 sq m).

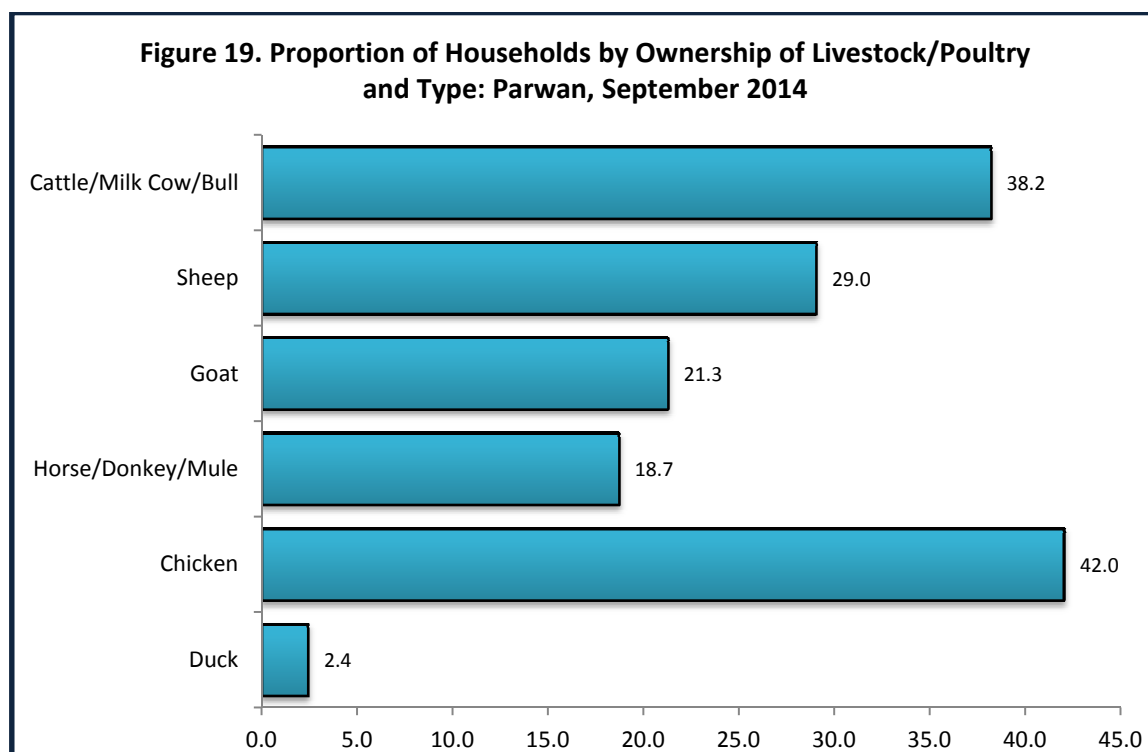


### 5.9.5 Ownership of livestock and poultry

Raising of cattle/milk cow/bull was the most common livestock raising activity in Parwan Province where 38.2 percent of the households reported to own a cow/milk cow/bull at the time of the survey. Most of the households with cows (80.3 percent) owned only one or two cows. About 29.0 percent of the households owned a sheep where four in five households reported to own one to six heads of sheep. In addition, one in five households owned a goat. Raising of horse/donkey/mule was the least popular livestock raising where only 18.7 percent of the households in the province owned a horse/donkey/mule.

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In terms of poultry, raising of chicken was the most popular activity among the households (42.0 percent of the households raised at least one chicken). Most of the households raised chicken for food sustenance where 51.1 percent of households raised less than five chickens. A small proportion of households raised either duck or turkey (2.4 percent).



### 5.9.6 Household assets and facilities

The presence of electricity in the houses is a necessity in Parwan Province. In Salang, 90.6 percent of the households had electricity in their houses, while four in five households in five districts had electricity (Surkhi Parsa, 88.9 percent; Sayid Khail, 88.6 percent; Syahgirdi Ghorband, 86.5 percent; Shinwari, 82.5 percent; Bagram, 82.1 percent; and Charikar, 81.7 percent). For the rest of the districts, 60 to 70 percent had electricity in their houses.

Mobile phone was the most common item (among the list of 16 items) found in most of the households in Parwan Province (76.6 percent). The necessity of this communication facility is evident in all districts; from 42.4 percent of households in Shinwari to 84.8 percent in Charikar.

A comparison of media and communication equipment reveals that 71.2 percent of the households in the province owned a radio, followed by a television set (41.3 percent). A few households had an internet access in their houses (1.7 percent).

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In terms of a vehicle presence in the households, either for personal or business use, one in four (28.2 percent) of the households had at least a bicycle while 23.7 percent had a motorcycle.

**Table 3. Proportion of Households by Type of Asset/Facility Present in the Households and District:**

**Parwan, September 2014**

Province/ District	Electricity	Radio	TV	Mobile Phone	Landline Phone	Refrigerator	Washing Machine	Internet	Watch	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Cart	Car	Truck	Generator
Parwan	81.2	71.2	41.3	76.6	0.8	4.5	4.4	1.7	71.1	7.6	28.2	23.7	1.0	11.0	3.4	7.9
Charikar	81.7	66.8	56.0	84.8	1.1	13.6	12.2	2.9	62.1	9.6	34.2	23.0	0.9	12.7	4.3	6.6
Bagram	82.1	67.7	41.9	83.2	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.3	67.0	6.5	48.2	30.1	1.7	12.4	3.7	9.1
Shinwari	82.5	77.2	9.4	42.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	90.3	5.5	8.2	18.6	0.2	8.1	2.8	4.3
Sayid Khail	88.6	73.3	40.5	81.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	64.9	5.4	39.5	22.7	0.5	10.0	3.2	6.7
Jabulussaraj	63.1	78.6	61.6	84.5	1.2	2.4	3.2	2.5	73.3	10.9	28.2	10.4	0.6	13.9	3.2	13.0
Salang	90.6	55.5	42.7	67.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	73.6	3.1	1.7	3.7	0.2	7.7	2.1	5.5
Syhgirdi Ghorband	86.5	88.0	28.5	66.3	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.1	85.9	8.8	9.5	30.4	1.1	9.5	2.8	11.7
Kohi Safi	64.6	65.4	2.1	74.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	4.3	87.3	1.9	8.6	27.2	3.7	6.0	1.8	3.7
Surkhi Parsa	88.9	53.0	40.6	78.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	51.9	3.6	28.1	29.6	0.5	9.2	3.1	5.2
Shaykh Ali	73.7	59.9	31.9	78.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	67.1	7.8	23.6	28.2	0.4	7.5	3.7	3.0

### 5.10 Housing Characteristics

#### 5.10.1 Construction Materials of the Roof, Walls and Floor

Most of the houses in Parwan Province, at the time of the survey, had a roof made of soil/mud with wood/logs (89.1 percent of households had this type of roof in their houses), floors made of earth or sand (88.8 percent of households), and walls constructed with soil/mud (70.2 percent of households).

**Table 4. Proportion of Households by Construction Materials of the Roof of the Housing Units and District: Parwan, September 2014**

Province/District	Soil/ Mud with Wood/Logs	Soil/ Mud with Wood/ Metal	Lime <sup>1</sup> with Bricks/ Metal	Others
Parwan	89.1	6.5	2.6	1.8
Charikar	80.2	11.2	5.3	3.3
Bagram	79.8	13.7	4.2	2.3
Shinwari	98.4	0.5	0.2	0.8
Sayid Khail	95.0	2.9	1.1	1.1
Jabulussaraj	90.8	4.6	2.1	2.4
Salang	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.3
Syhgirdi Ghorband	99.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Kohi Safi	97.3	2.4	0.3	0.1
Surkhi Parsa	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Shaykh Ali	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1

## Parwan Province Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey Highlights

The district distribution by construction materials of the roof does not show much variation, except in Bagram and Charikar where some 11 to 13 percent of households lived in housing units with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/metal. For the walls, soil/mud were used by most of the households in almost all districts except in Salang in which most of the households were living in the housing units with walls made of stone with mud (92.0 percent).

**Table 5. Proportion of Households by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls of the Housing Units and District: Parwan, September 2014**

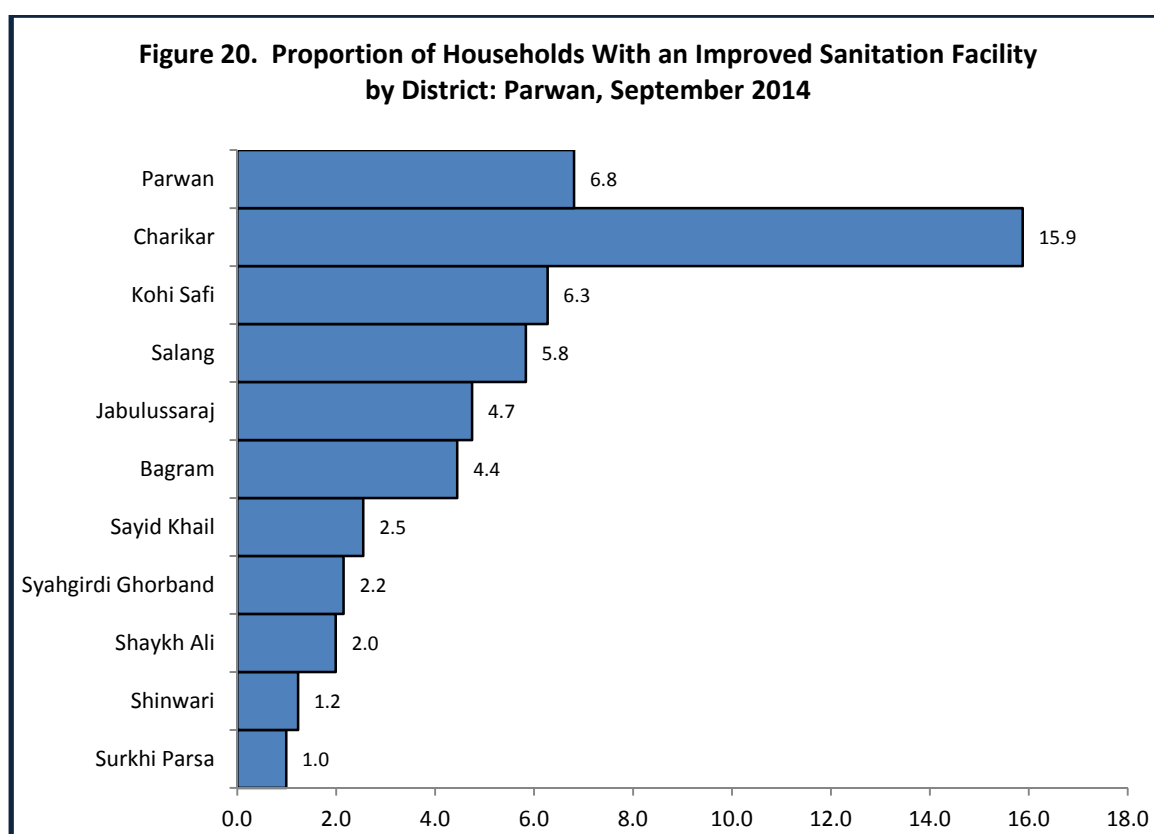
Province/ District	Soil/Mud	Stone with Mud	Adobe	Bricks/Wood with Bricks	Others
Parwan	70.2	12.8	10.0	4.8	2.2
Charikar	52.0	11.5	23.1	8.4	5.1
Bagram	83.4	1.7	7.3	6.2	1.3
Shinwari	59.4	29.8	6.8	2.6	1.5
Sayid Khail	90.6	2.5	3.3	2.5	1.1
Jabulussaraj	60.4	16.8	12.6	7.2	3.0
Salang	4.1	92.0	1.9	0.8	1.3
Syahgirdi Ghorband	93.6	4.2	1.0	1.0	0.2
Kohi Safi	81.1	17.7	0.3	0.9	0.1
Surkhi Parsa	93.0	6.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
Shaykh Ali	95.7	3.2	0.1	0.7	0.3

### 5.10.2 Type of Toilet Facility

Only 6.8 percent of the households in the province reported having an improved sanitation facility (5.3 percent with flush or pour flush to sewer system, septic tank, or to pit; 1.3 percent with ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab; and 0.2 percent with composting toilet).

Among the districts, Charikar had the highest proportion of households with an improved sanitation facility (15.9 percent) while Surkhi Parsa had the lowest (1.0 percent).

Nine in ten (91 percent) households in the province were using the elevated type of toilet facility in which dirt is deposited on the ground and collected every now and then. Almost all households in Surkhi Parsa were using this type of toilet facility.



### 5.10.3 Ownership of the Housing Unit

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of the housing unit. In the province, 92.4 percent of the households reported owning the housing unit they occupied, 3.6 percent reported that they were occupying the unit for free, another 3.4 percent were renting the unit while 0.6 percent said that the housing units they were living in were given as a pledge (gerawee).

**Table 6. Proportion of Households by Tenure Status of the Housing Units and District: Parwan, September 2014**

Province/District	Owned	Rented	Free Lodging	Pledged (Gerawee)
Parwan	92.4	3.4	3.6	0.6
Charikar	85.0	9.1	4.0	1.9
Bagram	92.8	2.0	4.9	0.2
Shinwari	99.1	0.2	0.7	0.0
Sayid Khail	97.4	0.3	2.3	0.0
Jabulussaraj	94.0	2.5	3.2	0.4
Salang	96.5	0.4	3.1	0.1
Syahgirdi Ghorband	97.4	0.5	2.1	0.0
Kohi Safi	98.4	0.4	1.0	0.0
Surkhi Parsa	86.1	1.3	12.5	0.1
Shaykh Ali	95.5	0.9	3.5	0.0

## Annex 1 - Definition of Terms

**Adult Literacy Rate.** Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write.

**Dependency Ratio.** The ratio of the number of persons in the unproductive ages 0-14 and 65 and over to the number of persons in the most productive ages of 15-64, expressed as a percentage.

**Functional Difficulty.** A person with difficulty in functioning may have activity limitations, which may range from a slight to a severe deviation in terms of quality or quantity in executing an activity in a manner or to the extent that is expected of people without the health condition. In general, functional difficulties experienced by people may be due to their health condition (such as disease or illness), other health problem (such as a short - or – long-lasting injury), a mental or emotional problem or a problem with alcohol or drug use. A health condition may also include other circumstances, such as pregnancy, aging, stress or congenital anomaly. Difficulty is usually manifested when a person is doing an activity with increased effort, discomfort or pain, slowness or changes in the way the activity is typically done.

**Improved Drinking-Water Source.** Defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination from fecal matter. It includes piped water into the dwelling, compound and neighbor; tube well borehole, protected well; and protected spring.

**Improved Sanitation Facilities.** For MDG monitoring, it is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. It includes flush or pour flush to sewer system, septic tank, or to pit; ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet.

**Net School Attendance Rate.** Ratio of children of the official school age who attended in the corresponding classes to the total population of the official school age (7-12 year age group in classes 1-6; 13-15 year age group in classes 7-9; 16-18 year age group in classes 10-12; and 19-24 year age group in class 13 and above).

