Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Central Statistics Organization

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

PARWAN

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Design: Julie Pudlowski Consulting/Ali Mohaqqeq
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PARWAN

MESSAGE FROM CSO

The successful completion of the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) for Parwan Province is an opportunity to reflect what has been accomplished so far since the first SDES in Bamiyan Province in 2011. At that time, there was lack of reliable district data on the population which hampers development of evidence-based plans and programmes.

The Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan, with technical support from UNFPA and financial assistance from the donors, is now well on its way to filling in this significant gap across the country. Parwan is now the sixth province of Afghanistan for which statistical data on the condition of its people down to the district level is available.

The success and publication of the Parwan SDES is attributed to the tireless efforts of surveyors and supervisors, supported and monitored by the staff from CSO. Their hard work and dedication ensures that the people of Parwan will benefit from data-driven policymaking for many years to come. Gratitude is also extended to the full support received from the Provincial Governor of Parwan, Deputy Governor, District Administrators, Provincial Council and other officials of Parwan and its districts. Appreciation is also due to the respondents of SDES who willingly allowed and answered our surveyors on the questions about their household members.

I extend my thanks to our staff in Parwan and in Kabul, as well as to UNFPA and the Government of Japan for the valuable financial support, and look forward to the next operations of this important exercise.

Sher Mohammad Jamizada
President General of Central Statistics Organization

MESSAGE FROM UNFPA

The Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) for Parwan Province is a major milestone for the province and for Afghanistan in the field of population statistics. It marks the first time after more than three decades that detailed, district-level data is made available for this province, enabling provincial planners and decision makers to create and design measures for responsive planning, effective monitoring, and strong basic service delivery for more effective governance. In addition, a detailed survey of communities, including the infrastructure, provides an invaluable snapshot of their needs and resources, facilitating evidence-based programmes for Parwan populace including appropriate disaster risk reduction and initiatives to strengthen community resilience in cases of calamities.

UNFPA is proud of its partnership with the CSO which has resulted in Parwan joining Kapisa, Bamiyan, Kabul, Ghor and Daykundi in acquiring this population data disaggregated by sex, age group and district. This publication offers reliable social, economic, and demographic data which will underpin informed, responsive and granular policymaking and service delivery in the province and districts.

This achievement would not have been possible without the hard work of CSO and UNFPA staff as well as the contribution of the Government of Japan which funded the entire operations.

As efforts to conduct the SDES roll out to other provinces, we look forward to a future where all policymakers and service delivery providers rely on dependable and appropriate data for development and humanitarian programmes for the people in all provinces of Afghanistan.

Dr. Annette Sachs Robertson
UNFPA Representative for Afghanistan

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ACRONYMS

ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CSO	Central Statistics Organization
DPC	Data Processing Centre
DSO	District Statistics Officer
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPS	Global Positioning System
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISOC	International Standard Occupational Classification
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
SDES	Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey
TDR	Total Dependency Ratio
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate

LPG

TEXT BOXES

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1. PARWAN PROFILE

Parwan Province is situated on the Salang road, Afghanistan's main trade route to the north, with Bamiyan Province to the west and Panjsher Province to the east. Charikar, the provincial capital is one of the best places in the country for trade. This location, as well as its proximity and road link to Kabul, means that it has excellent potential for economic growth.

Parwan lies at the coordinates 35.0°N, 69.2°E. It is bordered by Baghlan to the north, Kabul and Wardak to the south, Bamiyan to the west, and Kapisa and Panjsher to the east (Figure 1). It is situated at an elevation of about 2,000 metres above sea level. The province covers about 5,974 km2, representing 0.92 percent of Afghanistan's territory. Parwan's ten districts are Bagram, Shinwari, Sayid Khail, Jabulussaraj, Salang, Syahgirdi Ghorband, Kohi Safi, Surkhi Parsa, Shaykh Ali, and the provincial capital Charikar.

Parwan Province enjoys beautiful weather during the spring and summer, and much of the province is green with fruit trees. It is famous for producing cotton, mulberries, vegetables and dried fruit. Two major rivers, Ghowr Band and the Panjsher, run through the province, in additional to several springs and rivers. Good quality irrigated farmland and a traditionally diverse agriculture with significant horticulture and livestock production complement traditional field crops.

Figure 1: Map of Afghanistan

1. https://www.google.com.af/#q=coordinates+of+parwan+province+afghanistan
2. http://www.undp.org.af/publications/RRERS

2. INTRODUCTION

The Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) was initiated in 2011 in Bamiyan Province by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan, and is now being rolled out to other provinces with technical support from UNFPA. The SDES in Parwan Province was carried out successfully in September 2014, as part of the fourth batch of provinces, together with Kapisa Province.

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 development planners and programme implementers, enabling them to devise sound policies and appropriate programmes for the effective delivery of basic services to the people of Afghanistan.

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

3. OBJECTIVES

3.1 Evidence-Based Decision Making, Policy Making, Planning and Administration

From 2002, Afghanistan began receiving a massive amount of multi-sector support for development projects. Most projects were designed and implemented despite a lack of reliable population and demographic data, especially relating to villages and districts. This lack of data has hampered effective policy formulation and strategic development planning at the local level; the absence of precise baseline data also makes it difficult to measure progress or to target priority populations and ensure efficient resource allocation. The SDES was designed to fill this data gap and the social and economic dimensions of Afghan households it collects should lead to better targeted policies and service delivery.

3.2 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 capacities of the population.

3.3 Housing Policy and Programmes

The SDES provides data on current housing status, demand and capacity to acquire property, and the structural make-up of houses. This can guide policymakers in the design of housing programmes.

3.4 Data on Vulnerable Populations

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 must be factored into the country's development processes at all levels.

3.5 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 community infrastructure, such as health facilities, schools, mosques, markets and roads, which is essential for emergency preparedness plans to mitigate the effects of disaster. Population groups are categorized by sex, age, education, literacy, employment status and other important variables which can help shape humanitarian assistance if it should be needed.

3.6 Research

The SDES provides invaluable data for further analysis, comparison with other survey results and 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.

4. METHODOLOGY

The survey comprised two related activities: listing and mapping of houses, establishments and institutions (conducted before the household survey), and the household survey itself.

4.1. Extensive Listing of Houses, Establishments and Institutions

An extensive listing and mapping process covered all houses, businesses and institutions in every village and urban area of Parwan Province. This included the preparation of sketch maps on which the physical location of each structure was marked during canvassing and the locations of important public services, establishments and institutions such as schools, hospitals, banks, etc., were further pinpointed through the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) devices. Information related to infrastructure, such as available means of transportation to and from each village, the presence of electricity, water sources, potential relocation sites, etc., were collected.

The surveyors used the outputs from the mapping to guide them in conducting the survey and ensure complete coverage of their assigned areas. In total, 10 districts and 567 enumeration areas were canvassed.

4.2 Survey Enumeration

Unlike previous CSO surveys, which were designed to provide data at the provincial level, SDES focuses on district and even smaller units, including urban subdivisions, major villages and clusters of small villages. This will prove valuable for local development planning and for monitoring public service delivery.

The first step in the survey was to list every household in each village. Half of these listed households (i.e. every other household) were taken as samples and asked detailed questions.

5. MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

The listing and mapping activity was carried out by 186 CSO and hired cartographers and hired assistant cartographers, along 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.

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

CSO and UNFPA technical staff were also responsible for checking the questionnaires, as well as spot-checking, re-interviewing and recording observations during household interviews in all ten districts. Errors were thus corrected at an early stage of enumeration. CSO supervisors used computer tablets to record the findings during monitoring and supervision.

Some 27 CSO monitors and 11 staff hired by CSO checked survey coverage, observed the enumeration, and monitored the work of surveyors and controllers. A third party monitoring company was also contracted to check coverage. The findings of the monitoring group were immediately relayed to CSO supervisors for necessary action.

6. DATA PROCESSING

Editing, coding and data entry were done in Parwan. A Data Processing Centre (DPC) was established in Charikar and 190 data processors were recruited after given strict screening and extensive technical training. Computers, generator, furniture, heaters, an internet connection and other materials and utilities were provided.

Further data cleaning was done in Kabul at the CSO DPC, with 57 verifiers and one CSO supervisor to oversee the data processing stage.

7. SURVEY RESULTS

7.1 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

7.1.1 Population Distribution by District

Charikar, the provincial centre, had the largest population in Parwan, comprising 26.3 percent of the total population in the province. Bagram had the second-largest population with 19.1 percent, followed by Syahgirdi Ghorband with 15.1 percent. Kohi Safi was the smallest district with only 3.3 percent.

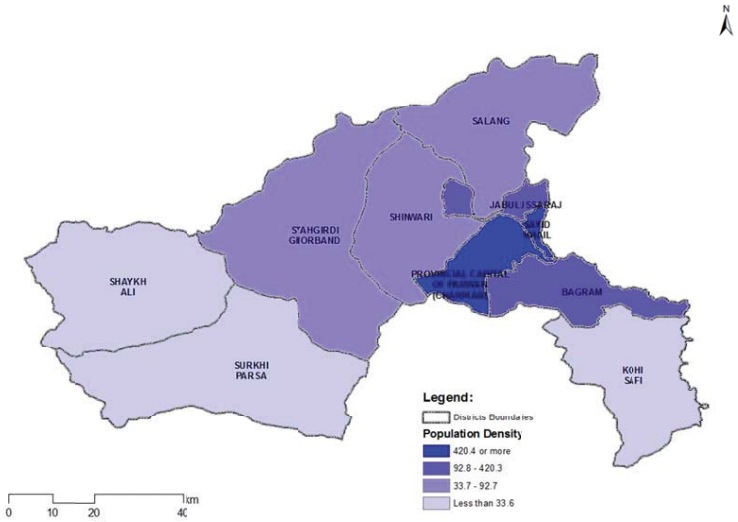
By population density (Figure 2), which is the ratio of the population to land area , Sayid Khail had the most number of people who occupy the same size of land (935 persons per km2 of land area), while Shaykh Ali had the fewest (29 persons per km^2).

Table 1. Percent Distribution of the Population by District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Percent
Parwan	100.0
Charikar	26.3
Bagram	19.1
Shinwari	9.0
Sayid Khail	6.1
Jabulussaraj	8.9
Salang	3.8
Syahgirdi Ghorband	15.1
Kohi Safi	3.3
Surkhi Parsa	4.7
Shaykh Ali	3.7

2. Land area used is from Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office (AGCHO).

Figure 2. Population Density by District: Parwan, September 2014



7.1.2 Sex Composition

At 51.0 percent, there were more males than females in Parwan. The sex ratio was 104 males for every 100 females, which is lower than Afghanistan's overall sex ratio (106 males for every 100 females.)[1]

Populations with marked deviations in sex ratio from 100, i.e., below 85 or above 110, can be explained by sex-selective migration, female infanticide, sex-selective abortion, sex-selective under-reporting, economic activities, or a special feature of the area such as the presence of a large military installation, an institution confining a particular sex, or war mortality.

Surkhi Parsa had the highest sex ratio at 107 males for every 100 females, followed by Jabulussaraj at 106 males per 100 females. The sex ratio in other districts ranged from 100 in Salang to 105 in Charikar, Bagram and Sayid Khail.

The sex ratio varies by age group. In developed countries, the sex ratio of a population is high at very young ages and decreases with increasing age. In countries with very high maternal mortality rate and low status of women, however, the sex ratio decreases up to childbearing age and then increases with age. Generally, "young" populations or populations with high fertility tend to have a higher sex ratio than "old" populations or populations with low fertility.

1. All national level data used for comparison in this report were taken from the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment: Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (NRVA-ALCS) 2011–2012.

Table 2. Sex Ratio of the Population by Age Group and District: Parwan, September 2014

Age Group	Parwan	Charikar	Bagram	Shinwari	Sayid Khail	Jabulussaraj	Salang	Syahgirdi Ghorband	Kohi Safi	Surkhi Parsa	Shaykh Ali
Total	104	105	105	103	105	106	100	102	103	107	103
0-4	96	100	99	96	105	95	102	83	90	97	95
5-9	103	107	102	104	100	105	105	94	108	105	106
10- 14	106	103	111	112	104	104	99	102	98	114	107
15 - 19	105	104	107	103	109	108	100	109	103	110	90
20 - 24	112	114	113	95	113	119	97	114	110	120	117
25 - 29	104	105	102	90	105	110	93	113	110	101	119
30 - 34	104	105	101	108	105	106	103	103	123	107	96
35 - 39	94	91	99	97	98	91	83	98	87	85	87
40 - 44	99	103	98	95	103	108	94	97	99	92	90
45 - 49	96	97	106	102	83	85	97	99	93	86	92
50 - 54	100	102	96	100	92	110	79	104	119	103	85
55 - 59	102	100	85	106	121	105	111	103	88	121	119
60 – 64	129	127	125	153	106	110	90	148	189	138	122
65+	152	145	139	170	141	157	171	144	219	193	173

In general, the sex ratio at birth for children ever born (CEB) is around 105 males per 100 females, with a normal range of 102–107. A sex ratio higher than 107 suggests that female babies are being omitted, while sex ratios below 102 may indicate that male babies are being omitted. Sex-selective abortion may also result in sex ratios at birth which are outside the normal range.

The omission of male babies or under-reporting of male children may explain the low sex ratio for the 0–4 year age group in almost all districts: Syagirdi Ghorband (83 male children for every 100 female children), Kohi Safi (90), Shaykh Ali (95), Jabulussaraj (95), Shinwari (96), Surkhi Parsa (97), Bagram (99), Charikar (100) and Salang (102). As a result at the province level, the sex ratio for the age group 0-4 years was 96 boys per 100 girls.

Extremely high sex ratios were noticeable for the 65 years and above in most districts, particularly in Kohi Safi (219) and Surkhi Parsa (193).

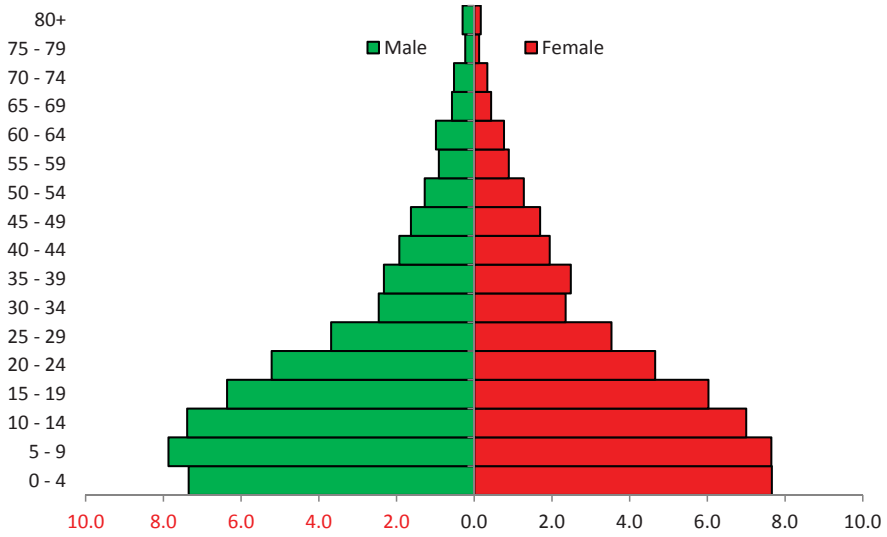
7.1.3 Age Structure

Parwan had a young population as shown by its population pyramid (Figure 3). The relatively small 0–4 age group may be due to: 1) declining fertility, from 7.1 children in 1979 to 6.3 children in 2007 ; 2) the omission of very young children, most likely infants, which is common in many countries; and 3) age misreporting. These may also contribute to the dent for boys in this age group and some bulges at older age groups.

Age data are normally reported by the respondent of the household, either by the mother or the father. Much age misreporting arises when the respondent does not know the household members' exact ages or dates of birth. The tendency of the surveyors or respondents to report certain ages at the expense of others is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. A detailed discussion on the quality of age data for Parwan Province is provided in Appendix 1.

Half of the population of Parwan was young at the time of the survey. The 5–9 year age group made up the largest segment of the population at 15.5 percent, followed by those younger than 5 years at 15 percent and 10–14 year age group at 14.4 percent.

Figure 3. Population by Age and Sex: Parwan, September 2014



A population with a median age below 20 years is considered a young population. Parwan had a very young population with a median age ranging from 14.7 (Kohi Safi) to 18.4 (Syahgirdi Ghorabnd). Parwan's median age of 17.1, means that half of the total population in the province in 2014 was younger than 17.1 years. This is almost the same as the estimated national median age of 17 years (Text Box 1).

The male population of Parwan Province had a median age of 17.3 years while the female population had a lower median of 16.8 years. Males were generally older than females in all districts except Salang where the females are generally older, and in Shinwari where both genders have the same median ages. The youngest population was in Kohi Safi with female and male median ages of 14.1 years and 15.2 years respectively.

Text Box 1: Median Age

Parwan (2014)*	**17.1**
Kapisa (2014)*	**17.1**
Kabul (2013)*	**17.7**
Ghor (2012)*	**16.3**
Daykundi (2012)*	**15.2**
Bamiyan (2011)*	**16.6**
Afghanistan**	**17.0**

Sources: * SDES
****NRVA 2011-2012**

Table 3. Median Age in Years of the Population by District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Parwan	17.1	17.3	16.8
Charikar	17.0	17.2	16.9
Bagram	16.4	16.5	16.3
Shinwari	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sayid Khail	16.8	17.0	16.7
Jabulussaraj	17.3	17.5	17.0
Salang	16.7	16.5	16.8
Syahgirdi Ghorband	18.4	19.1	17.7
Kohi Safi	14.7	15.2	14.1
Surkhi Parsa	17.8	17.9	17.7
Shaykh Ali	18.2	18.5	18.0

The proportion of the population under age 15 also provides an indication as to whether a population is young or old; those with 35 percent or more below age 15 are regarded as young. As Table 4 shows, the total number of children under 15 years of age comprised 44.9 percent of the total population of Parwan. At the district level, the proportion of children under 15 years ranged from 41.1 percent in Shaykh Ali to 50.7 percent in Kohi Safi.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Aged-Child Ratio, and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Total	Age Group			Aged-Child Ratio
		0-14	15-64	65 and above	
Parwan	100.0	44.9	52.4	2.7	6.0
Charikar	100.0	44.8	52.6	2.7	6.0
Bagram	100.0	46.7	50.9	2.4	5.2
Shinwari	100.0	47.9	49.7	2.5	5.2
Sayid Khail	100.0	45.3	51.7	2.9	6.5
Jabulussaraj	100.0	43.8	53.5	2.7	6.3
Salang	100.0	45.9	50.4	3.7	8.1
Syahgirdi Ghorband	100.0	41.7	55.6	2.7	6.5
Kohi Safi	100.0	50.7	47.7	1.6	3.1
Surkhi Parsa	100.0	42.9	54.1	3.0	6.9
Shaykh Ali	100.0	41.1	55.1	3.8	9.1

Table 4 also shows the proportions of persons aged 15–64 years and 65 years and over, by district. The 15–64 year age group is commonly considered as the working age group especially in more developed countries. For the whole Parwan Province, the working age group accounted for 52.4 percent of the total population. At the district level, this proportion ranged from 47.7 percent in Kohi Safi to 55.6 percent in Syahgirdi Ghorband.

Populations in which the elderly (65 years old and over) comprise less than 10 percent of the total population are also young populations. The proportion of aged persons for Parwan Province in 2014 was 2.7 percent, with proportions ranging from 1.6 percent (Kohi Safi) to 3.8 percent (Shaykh Ali).

The aged-child ratio or the ratio of persons aged 65 years and over to the number of children under 15 years is also shown in Table 4. For Parwan Province the ratio was 6.0, meaning that in 2014, there were six persons aged 65 years and over for every 100 children under 15 years of age. By district, the ratio ranged from 3.1 percent in Kohi Safi to 9.1 percent in Shaykh Ali.

The age dependency ratio can point to changes in population age structures which have implications for social and economic development. This ratio is commonly calculated by assuming that the population aged 15–64 years represents the working age group and is a ratio of the number of children and aged populations to the number of working age people. Young populations typically have a total dependency ratio exceeding 100.

Table 5. Age Dependency Ratios by District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old-Age Dependency Ratio
Parwan	90.8	85.7	5.1
Charikar	90.2	85.1	5.1
Bagram	96.4	91.7	4.7
Shinwari	101.4	96.4	5.0
Sayid Khail	93.3	87.7	5.7
Jabulussaraj	87.0	81.8	5.1
Salang	98.4	91.1	7.4
Syahgirdi Ghorband	79.9	75.1	4.9
Kohi Safi	109.6	106.3	3.3
Surkhi Parsa	84.9	79.4	5.5
Shaykh Ali	81.4	74.6	6.8

Table 5 shows the age dependency ratios for Parwan Province. The total dependency ratio was 90.8, broken down into a child dependency ratio of 85.7 and old-age dependency ratio of 5.1. This means that for every 100 persons of working age (15 to 64 years) there were 91 dependents, comprising 86 children and five elderly. The total dependency ratio of the districts in Parwan primarily reflected the child dependency ratio rather than the old-age dependency ratio and was lower than the national estimate of 104 (Text Box 2).

Among the 10 districts, Kohi Safi had both the highest total dependency ratio at 109.6 and child dependency ratio at 106.3. Syahgirdi Ghorband had the lowest total dependency ratio at 79.9 while Shaykh Ali had the lowest child dependency ratio at 74.6. Salang had the highest old-age dependency ratio at 7.4.

Text Box 2: Total Dependency Ratio

Parwan (2014)*	**90.8**
Kapisa (2014)*	**91.1**
Kabul (2013)*	**83.5**
Ghor (2012)*	**96.0**
Daykundi (2012)*	**108.9**
Bamiyan (2011)*	**96.3**
Afghanistan**	**104.0**

Sources: * SDES
****NRVA 2011-2012**

7.1.4 Marital Status Composition

In the absence of migration and polygamy, the total number of married men in a population equals the total number of married women. These numbers typically vary by age group as women customarily marry men older than they are. This custom of women marrying older men would result in the differences between the marital status distributions of men and women at young ages. This appeared to be the case in the five districts as shown in Figures 4 and 5. Among males aged 20–24 years, those who were married at the time of survey comprised 26.0 percent, while among females in this age group, the corresponding percentage was 58.0 percent. At age group of 25—29 years, nine in ten women were married, compared to seven in ten men. The proportion of women who got married before reaching the age of 15 was 0.01 percent and 0.02 percent for men.

Figures 4 and 5 also show that at age group 60 years and above, 42.5 percent of women were widowed and 56.9 percent were married, while for men the figures were 10.0 percent and 89.4 percent respectively. This may be due to older men remarrying.

Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Male Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Parwan, September 2014

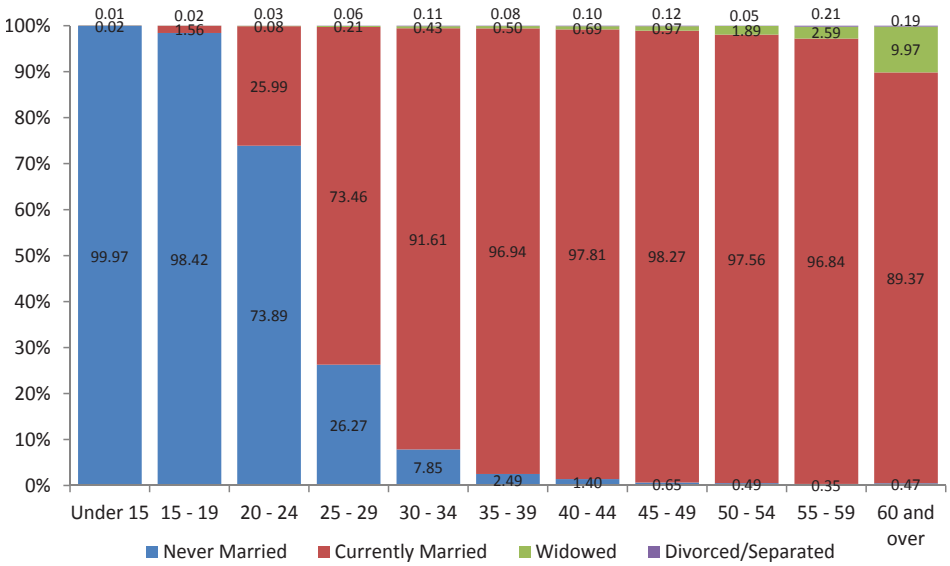


Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Female Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Parwan, September 2014

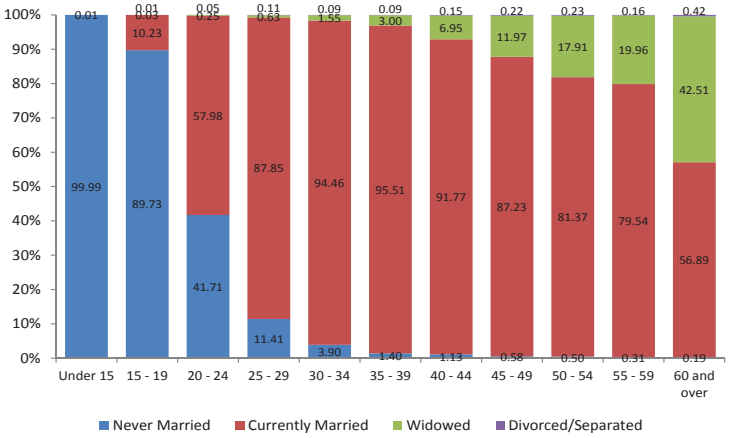


Figure 6 shows the marital distribution of the male and female populations for the 20–24 and 50–59 age groups. The 20-24 age group showed a tendency toward early marriage for women and a propensity to marry men from older age groups. Among men in the 20-24 age group, 26.0 percent were married, while among women it was 58.0 percent. The 50–59 age group illustrates the substantial difference in the marital distribution of men and women. Among men, those married accounted for 97.3 percent, while widowers comprised less than3 percent. Among women, however, 80.6 percent in this age group were married while 18.8 percent were widowed.

Figure 6. Percent Distribution by Marital Status of Males and Females Aged 20-24 and 50-59: Parwan, September 2014

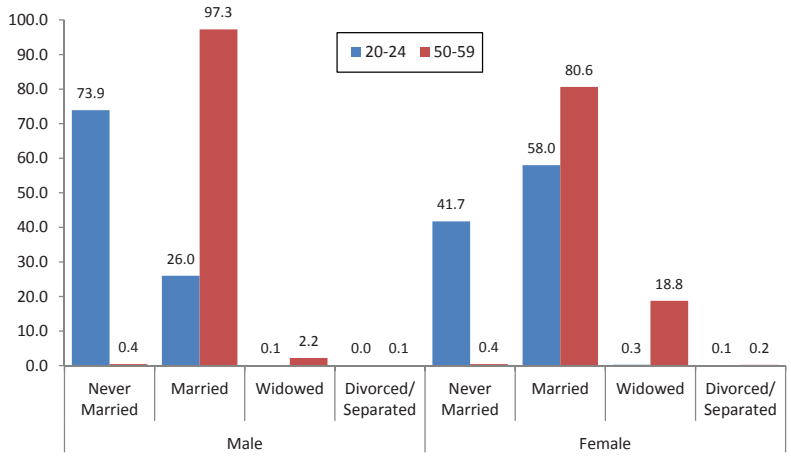


Table 6 presents the marital status distribution of the male and female populations for the 20–24 and 50–59 age groups for all districts. In Charikar, 24.4 percent of men aged 20–24 years were married while 54.0 percent among women of the same age. Kohi Safi had the highest proportion of women aged 20–24 who were married (80.8 percent) while Shaykh Ali had the lowest proportion (39.7 percent).

Table 6. Percentage Distribution by Marital Status of Males and Females Aged 20-24 and 50-59: Parwan, September 2014

District/Age Group	Male				Female			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated
Charikar								
20-24	75.5	24.4	0.1	0.0	45.7	54.0	0.3	0.0
50-59	0.4	97.9	1.8	0.0	1.3	77.2	21.1	0.5
Bagram								
20-24	70.8	29.1	0.1	0.0	40.2	59.4	0.3	0.0
50-59	0.8	97.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	79.7	19.7	0.1
Shinwari								
20-24	57.2	42.6	0.0	0.1	23.9	75.7	0.1	0.3
50-59	0.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	84.4	15.6	0.0
Sayid Khail								
20-24	76.7	23.3	0.0	0.0	43.5	56.2	0.3	0.0
50-59	0.8	97.9	1.3	0.0	0.4	77.6	20.9	1.1
Jabulussaraj								
20-24	80.7	19.2	0.1	0.0	48.6	51.1	0.3	0.0
50-59	0.5	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	82.2	17.5	0.0
Salang								
20-24	69.7	30.3	0.0	0.0	39.5	60.2	0.3	0.0
50-59	1.5	97.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	75.9	24.1	0.0
Syahgirdi Ghorband								
20-24	78.6	21.2	0.2	0.0	40.2	59.6	0.1	0.0
50-59	0.1	97.1	2.6	0.1	0.1	89.9	10.0	0.0
Kohi Safi								
20-24	50.2	49.8	0.0	0.0	19.0	80.8	0.2	0.0
50-59	0.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	71.5	27.5	1.0
Surkhi Parsa								
20-24	81.3	18.5	0.1	0.1	51.4	48.4	0.3	0.0
50-59	0.4	96.3	2.9	0.4	0.4	83.2	16.4	0.0
Shaykh Ali								
20-24	83.7	16.3	0.0	0.0	59.9	39.7	0.4	0.0
50-59	1.9	97.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	80.6	18.9	0.0

Table 7 shows the median age at first marriage for Parwan and its districts. This has been estimated indirectly using SDES data on marital status for males and females disaggregated by 5-year age group. The method involves determining the upper limit of the proportion of the population who are ever-married by locating the age group at which the proportion of the population who are married is at its peak. The maximum proportion of married individuals is usually highest at the 45–54 age range since most people who will ever marry would have been married by the time they reach this age range. Half of the maximum proportion of ever-married is subtracted from 100 to derive the proportion who never married. This is used to calculate the median age at first marriage through linear interpolation. The median age at first marriage is the age below which half of the population has married for the first time.

The data show that women married at a younger age (21.6 years) than their male counterparts (25.0 years). Shaykh Ali had the highest median age at first marriage for both men and women at 27.2 years and 23.7 years respectively.

Table 7. Median Age at First Marriage by Sex and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Median Age at First Marriage	
	Male	Female
Parwan	25.0	21.6
Charikar	25.2	21.9
Bagram	24.7	21.5
Shinwari	23.4	20.2
Sayid Khail	25.0	21.8
Jabulussaraj	25.6	22.3
Salang	24.7	21.4
Syahgirdi Ghorband	25.2	21.6
Kohi Safi	22.5	19.7
Surkhi Parsa	26.0	22.7
Shaykh Ali	27.2	23.7

7.2 LITERACY

The United Nations defines literacy as the ability to read and write, with understanding, a short simple statement on everyday life. The UN recommends that data on literacy be collected in censuses for persons aged 10 years and older because the ability to read and write requires some years of schooling or time to develop. In censuses, the answers to the cited question on literacy are generally accepted at face value.

Text Box 3: Literacy Rate for 10 Years and Older

Parwan (2014)	**44.9**
Kapisa (2014)	**52.2**
Kabul (2013)	**59.6**
Ghor (2012)	**26.0**
Daykundi (2012)	**43.6**
Bamiyan (2011)	**38.1**

Source: SDES

In the 2014 Parwan SDES, the question on whether a member of the sample household can read and write, with understanding, a simple message in any language, was asked for all household members aged five years and above. Literacy rates for the population aged 10 years and above, 15 years and above, and the 15–24 age group are given in Table 8. The data excludes the 5-9 age group.

At 44.9 percent, Parwan Province's literacy rate for 10 years old and over was higher than the three provinces (Ghor, Daykundi and Bamiyan) where the SDES has been carried out (Text Box 3). The literacy rate for males was 63.6 percent, thrice that for females. At the district level, the male literacy rate ranged from 49.5 percent in Kohi Safi to 72.2 percent in Sayid Khail. Likewise, the female literacy rate was lowest in Kohi Safi (4.7 percent) and highest in Jabulussaraj (36.4 percent).

There were significant gaps between male and female literacy rates (Table 8). For the province as a whole, 39 females were literate for every 100 literate males.

Kohi Safi, which had the lowest female literacy rate, also had the lowest female/male ratio with only 9 literate females for every 100 literate males aged 10 years old and over. Jabulussaraj, which had the highest female literacy rate, also had the highest female/male literacy ratio at 52 women for every 100 men.

Text Box 4: Literacy Rate for 15–24 Age Group

	Male	Female
Parwan (2014)*	78.8	35.7
Kapisa (2014)*	86.3	48.3
Kabul (2013)*	83.3	68.4
Ghor (2012)*	42.0	15.8
Daykundi (2012)*	67.2	46.5
Bamiyan (2011)*	61.6	34.1
Afghanistan**	61.9	32.1

Source:* SDES
**NRVA 2011-2012

The literacy rates shown in Table 8 for the population aged 10 years and above were higher than those aged 15 years and above. This suggests an improvement in literacy, especially in the 10–14 age group. This data also illustrates a narrowing of the gap between male and female literacy rates; the female/male ratio for those aged 15 years and above was 31.5, lower for those aged 10 years and over (39.2).

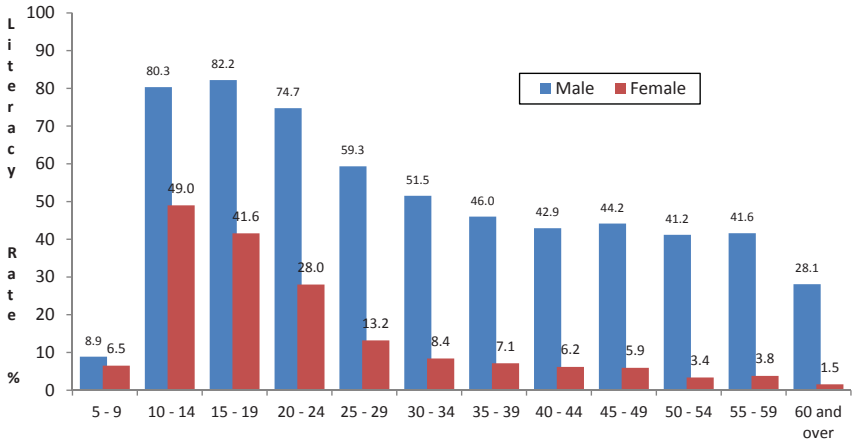
The literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above was 39.6 percent for both sexes: 59.3 percent for males and 18.6 percent for females. The 2014 literacy rates for those aged 15 years and above were higher than Afghanistan's overall literacy rate of 31.4 percent (45.4 percent for males and 17 percent for females).

Table 8 shows the literacy rates for men and women in the 15–24 age group (defined as the youth population), and the ratio of women's and men's literacy rates in this age group by district. This is one of the indicators for Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 3, to promote gender equality and empower women. In this age group, the female/male youth literacy ratio was 45.2 percent and about three in five were considered literate. Close to four in five male youths and three in ten female youths were literate.

Table 8. Literacy Rate for Males and Females by Major Age Group and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/ District	10 Years and Above				15 Years Old and Above				15 to 24 Years Old			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male Ratio
Parwan	44.9	63.6	24.9	39.2	39.6	59.3	18.6	31.5	58.1	78.8	35.7	45.2
Charikar	48.0	62.9	32.3	51.4	42.1	58.1	25.0	43.0	62.2	77.5	45.6	58.9
Bagram	39.3	59.1	18.1	30.7	34.3	54.5	13.0	23.8	49.6	72.5	24.5	33.8
Shinwari	31.8	52.2	10.4	20.0	25.8	44.5	6.7	15.0	41.7	69.2	14.5	21.0
Sayid Khail	51.4	72.2	29.2	40.5	47.5	70.4	23.1	32.9	67.6	89.6	43.2	48.2
Jabulussaraj	53.5	69.4	36.4	52.5	48.0	66.2	28.1	42.4	70.3	84.9	53.7	63.3
Salang	45.0	62.2	27.9	44.9	36.4	54.6	18.3	33.6	59.9	82.4	37.8	45.9
Syahgirdi Ghorband	47.2	69.7	22.9	32.9	43.0	66.5	17.4	26.2	61.0	85.6	33.7	39.4
Kohi Safi	27.8	49.5	4.7	9.4	25.3	46.0	2.7	6.0	35.9	65.2	4.8	7.3
Surkhi Parsa	47.7	68.5	24.9	36.3	42.1	64.4	18.0	27.9	59.8	80.7	35.9	44.6
Shaykh Ali	48.4	69.3	26.6	38.4	42.5	65.6	18.6	28.3	61.1	83.7	38.1	45.5

Figure 7. Literacy Rate by Age Group and Sex: Parwan, September 2014



At the district level, the ratio ranged from seven literate female youths for every 100 literate male youths (Kohi Safi) to 63 literate female youths for every 100 literate male youths (Jabulussaraj). Sayid Khail had the highest male youth literacy rate at 89.6 percent followed by Syahgirdi Ghorband at 85.6 percent. Jabulussaraj had the highest female youth literacy rate at 53.7 percent followed by Charikar at 45.6 percent. Kohi Safi had both the lowest male and female youth literacy rates at 65.2 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively.

Recent improvement in Parwan's literacy may be inferred from Figure 7. The literacy rates for the 10-24 age group for both males and females were significantly higher than the other age groups. Older groups generally have similar rates, suggesting that there was no improvement in literacy for about three decades. The relatively higher literacy among the school age population suggests recent improvements in the educational system and higher school participation.

7.3 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is defined as the highest class completed by an individual, and is assessed by examining data on the highest grade, class or level of education completed by those aged 25 years and above when they are likely to have completed schooling or participation in college. Tables 9–11 present the highest level of education completed by the population aged 25 years and above in Parwan and its districts.

Table 9. Percent Distribution of Total Population (Both Sexes) 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/ District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Parwan	74.6	6.8	5.2	9.1	4.3
Charikar	72.9	6.1	5.1	10.1	5.8
Bagram	76.4	7.2	5.2	8.4	2.8
Shinwari	85.9	3.5	2.6	4.2	3.8
Sayid Khail	65.7	8.6	6.3	13.3	6.1
Jabulussaraj	68.5	5.9	5.7	15.3	4.6
Salang	81.9	6.9	4.3	4.3	2.5
Syahgirdi Ghorband	71.9	8.1	6.4	9.5	4.0
Kohi Safi	83.2	5.6	4.1	5.1	2.0
Surkhi Parsa	74.0	9.8	6.5	6.2	3.5
Shaykh Ali	76.5	7.3	5.0	5.2	5.9

Three-fourths of Parwan residents aged 25+ years had not attended school or had attended but had not completed the first class at the time of the survey (74.6 percent). For males, the percentage was 56.3 percent (Table 10). Generally, men in Shinwari were less educated compared to their counterparts in other districts, with seven in ten lacking schooling or had not completed any class.

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Male Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/ District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Parwan	56.3	11.2	8.8	16.1	7.7
Charikar	56.3	9.5	7.9	16.9	9.4
Bagram	57.9	12.4	9.1	15.5	5.1
Shinwari	73.7	6.6	4.7	7.7	7.4
Sayid Khail	40.1	13.5	10.7	24.3	11.5
Jabulussaraj	47.6	9.0	8.9	26.7	7.8
Salang	67.1	12.6	7.4	8.2	4.8
Syahgirdi Ghorband	51.1	13.4	11.1	17.2	7.3
Kohi Safi	69.0	10.1	7.3	9.8	3.7
Surkhi Parsa	54.1	16.5	11.5	11.2	6.6
Shaykh Ali	57.3	12.8	9.2	9.3	11.4

Those who attended classes 10–12 or received vocational or higher education comprised a very small proportion (13.4 percent). Among males aged 25 years or older in Sayid Khail, 35.8 percent had attained or completed classes 10–12, vocational or higher education. This was followed by Jabulussaraj (34.5 percent) and Charikar (26.3 percent), while the remaining districts had less than 25 percent completing at least class 10. Women in Parwan were less likely to go to school than men: nine in ten women had not completed any class (Table 11). Almost all women aged 25 years or older in Kohi Safi and Shinwari had not gone to school with 98.8 percent and 98.6 percent, respectively.

Table 11. Percentage Distribution of Female Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/ District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Parwan	93.8	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.9
Charikar	90.4	2.6	2.2	2.9	1.9
Bagram	95.4	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.4
Shinwari	98.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1
Sayid Khail	92.3	3.6	1.6	1.9	0.6
Jabulussaraj	90.7	2.6	2.3	3.1	1.3
Salang	96.7	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.3
Syahgirdi Ghorband	94.4	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.6
Kohi Safi	98.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Surkhi Parsa	94.8	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.2
Shaykh Ali	96.8	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.0

Net attendance ratios for primary (classes 1–6), secondary (classes 7–9), and high school (classes 10–12) are presented in Table 12. These are the ratios of children in the age group officially corresponding to the class level (i.e. 7–12 year olds for primary school, 13–15 year olds for secondary school, and 16–18 year olds for high school) to the total number of children in these respective age groups. An estimated 83 thousand children aged 7–12 years in Parwan were attending primary school at the time of the survey; 20 thousand children aged 13–15 years were attending secondary school; and some 16 thousand aged 16–18 years were in high school. These numbers translate into net attendance ratios of 65.9 percent for primary school, 38.2 percent for secondary school, and 28.5 percent for high school. The net primary attendance rate for Parwan was higher than the national rate of 56.8 percent.

Text Box 5: Net Primary Attendance Rate

	Male	Female
Parwan (2014)*	79.8	51.2
Kapisa (2014)*	83.4	62.0
Kabul (2013)*	74.4	60.4
Ghor (2012)*	45.7	32.1
Daykundi (2012)*	65.7	61.4
Bamiyan (2011)*	59.5	53.3
Afghanistan**	64.0	48.0

Sources:* SDES
**NRVA 2011-2012

Net attendance ratios for boys at all levels of education were higher than for girls. The ratio of girls to boys declined with increasing levels of education. In Parwan Province, for every 100 boys aged 7–12 years who were attending primary school, there were 64 girls of the same age group at that level of education. At the high school level, the ratio was lower, with only 37 girls aged 16–18 for every 100 boys.

Jabulussaraj, which had the highest female literacy rate and the highest female-to-male literacy ratio, also had the highest female-to-male net attendance ratios at all levels. It recorded a ratio of 57 female high school attendees for every 100 male attendees (ages 16-18 years).

The net attendance ratio is much lower in higher education than at other levels, with only 29 females aged 19–24 years for every 100 males attending vocational, technical, bachelors, masters or doctoral courses. Charikar reported the second to highest attendance ratio of 40 females for every 100 males aged 19–24 years while Kohi Safi consistently registered the lowest female-to-male net attendance ratios at all levels.

Table 12. Net Attendance Ratio by Sex, Level of Education and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/ District	Attending Classes 1-6 (Ages 7-12)				Attending Classes 7-9 (Ages 13-15)				Attending Classes 10-12 (Ages 16-18)				Attending Classes 13 and Higher (A19-24)			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male
Parwan	65.9	79.8	51.2	64.2	38.2	52.9	22.8	43.1	28.5	41.4	15.3	37.0	10.7	16.2	4.6	28.7
Charikar	70.6	80.4	60.2	74.9	40.8	51.1	30.6	59.9	30.9	39.9	21.6	54.2	13.4	18.6	7.4	39.6
Bagram	58.7	74.5	41.6	55.8	28.3	43.4	12.7	29.2	20.6	33.5	6.9	20.7	7.1	11.8	1.8	15.2
Shinwari	52.1	75.0	27.4	36.5	29.7	47.4	10.6	22.4	23.5	37.2	8.7	23.5	8.5	14.7	2.5	17.2
Sayid Khail	73.4	86.6	60.5	69.8	48.3	66.9	27.4	41.0	34.9	53.7	15.9	29.6	9.3	12.4	5.8	46.5
Jabulussaraj	72.0	79.0	64.9	82.1	49.9	59.5	39.9	67.0	38.5	48.6	27.6	56.8	12.4	16.0	8.2	51.1
Salang	73.8	86.6	60.5	69.9	39.5	54.7	24.8	45.4	29.2	46.5	12.8	27.7	6.5	11.6	1.5	13.0
Syahgirdi Ghorband	68.0	85.6	50.6	59.2	40.5	61.9	17.6	28.4	31.9	49.5	13.5	27.2	12.8	21.3	3.1	14.7
Kohi Safi	54.0	79.7	28.8	36.1	27.1	49.2	2.3	4.7	16.4	31.6	0.7	2.2	4.2	7.9	0.4	4.6
Surkhi Parsa	64.5	77.1	50.4	65.4	34.0	47.1	19.3	41.0	21.8	33.9	9.1	26.9	9.2	12.9	4.8	37.2
Shaykh Ali	72.7	83.4	61.1	73.3	42.1	56.1	26.9	47.9	29.3	41.6	18.9	45.5	15.4	23.3	6.3	27.2

Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 7 to 24 Who Were Not Attending School at the Time of the Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Parwan, September 2014

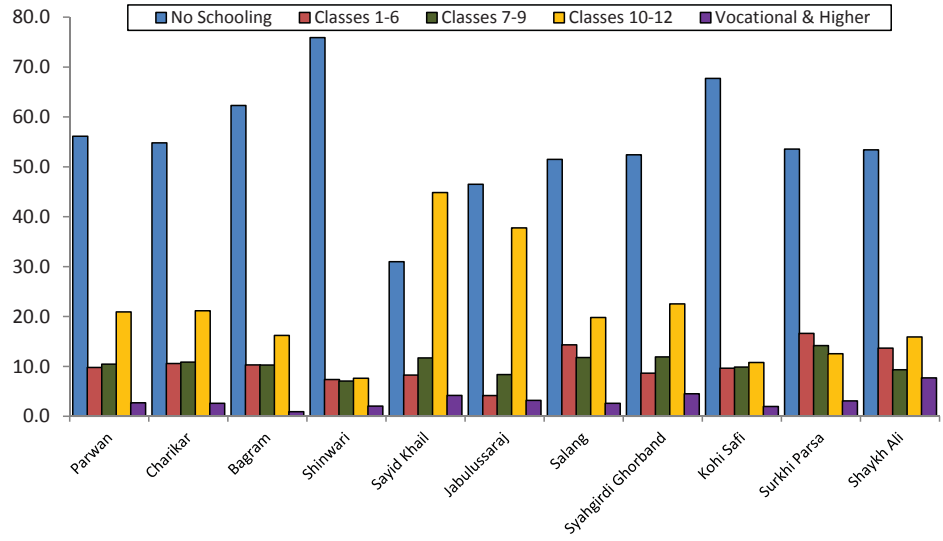
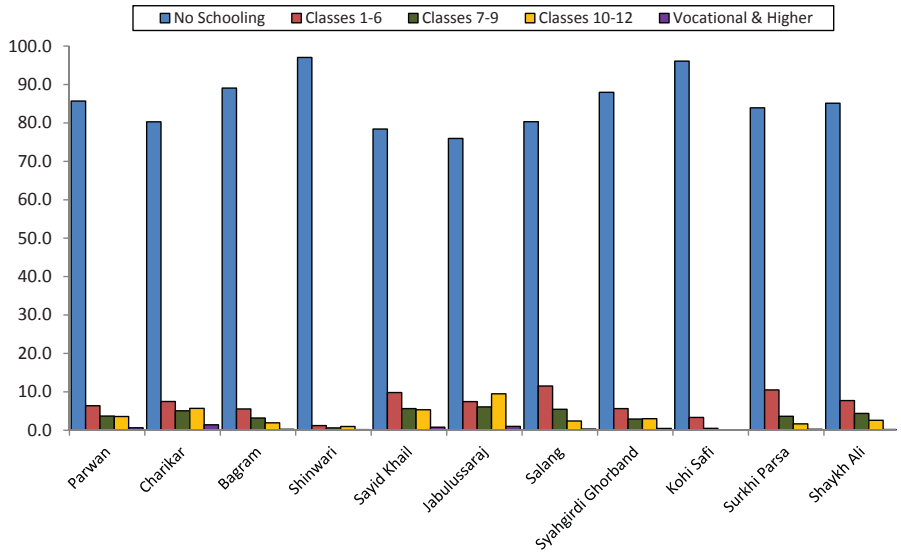


Figure 9. Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 7 to 24 Who Were Not Attending School at the Time of the Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Parwan, September 2014



Figures 8 and 9 show the male and female population aged 7–24 years who were not attending school at the time of the survey by highest class completed. Some 154 thousand residents of Parwan aged 7–24 years, consisting of 54 thousand males and 100 thousand females, were not attending school at the time of the survey. A large majority of the population who were out of school had not completed class 1. For Parwan Province, 56.1 percent of males aged 7–24 years who were not attending school

at the time of the survey had never attended school or if they had attended, had not completed class 1. The corresponding proportion among their female counterparts was 85.7 percent. Shinwari had the highest percentage of the male (75.9 percent) and female (97.1 percent) population aged 7–24 who were not attending school and had never attended school or not completed class 1.

7.4 MIGRATION

Some 155 thousand residents of Parwan, comprising 22.7 percent of the total population of the province, had resided elsewhere for at least six months, that is, in another district within Parwan, in another province, or abroad. The corresponding proportion among the male population (25.4 percent) was higher than among the female population (19.9 percent). Bagram District had the largest proportion of these in-migrants (Figure 10) based on the total population per district.

Figure 10. Proportion of In-migrants by Sex and District: Parwan, September 2014

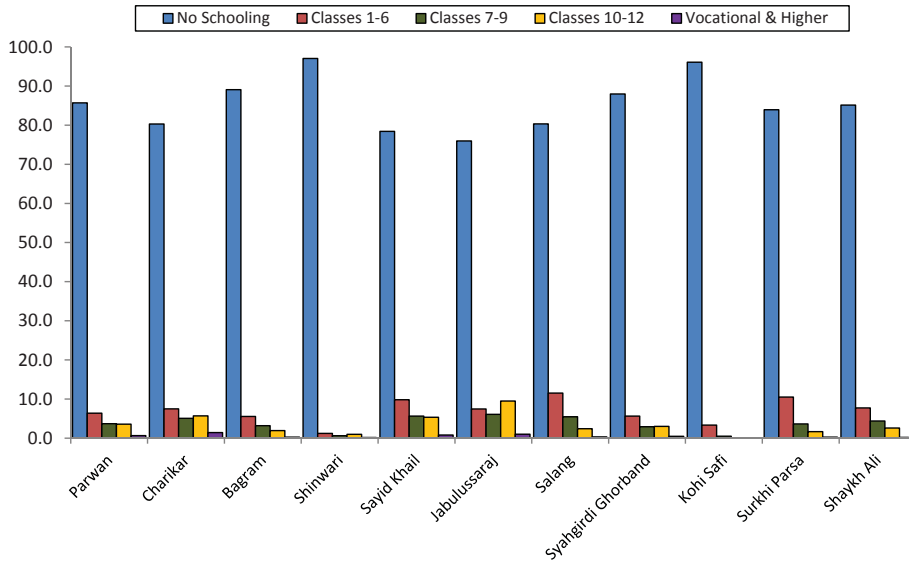


Table 13 shows the distribution of the population who have resided in a place other than their district or city of residence at the time of the survey by previous province/district of residence. In Kohi Safi, nine in ten of the in-migrant population came from abroad (90.9 percent).

Likewise, except in Surkhi Parsa, Shaykh Ali and Jabulussaraj, most in-migrants came from abroad, with the the proportion varying from 42.1 percent in Sayid Khail to 85.7 percent in Shinwari. Conversely, the largest proportion of the in-migrants in Surkhi Parsa, Shaykh Ali. Syahgirdi Ghorband and Jabulussaraj came from other provinces with 62.5 percent, 45.7 percent, 41.7 percent and 31.0 percent respectively.

Table 13. Percentage Distribution of In-migrants by Previous Place of Residence and District: Parwan, September 2014

District	Previous Residence			
	Other districts in Parwan	Neighbouring Provinces[1]	Other Provinces	Abroad
Charikar	14.0	17.8	30.9	37.3
Bagram	2.8	7.6	21.9	67.7
Shinwari	4.0	2.3	7.9	85.7
Sayid Khail	20.0	15.3	22.6	42.1
Jabulussaraj	19.8	28.5	31.0	20.7
Salang	11.9	23.8	11.5	52.7
Syahgirdi Ghorband	4.3	4.7	41.7	49.3
Kohi Safi	2.3	2.4	4.5	90.9
Surkhi Parsa	3.4	14.0	62.5	20.0
Shaykh Ali	4.7	13.1	45.7	36.5

Figure 11 shows the distribution of in-migrants per district to the total in-migrants of the province. Charikar is the favorite destination with a 36.6 percent share of the total in-migrants. Bagram was the second-most popular destination with a 31.9 percent share, while Kohi Safi had only 0.8 percent of the total in-migrants in the province.

Figure 11. Percentage Distribution of In-migrants to Total In-migrants in the Province by District: Parwan, September 2014

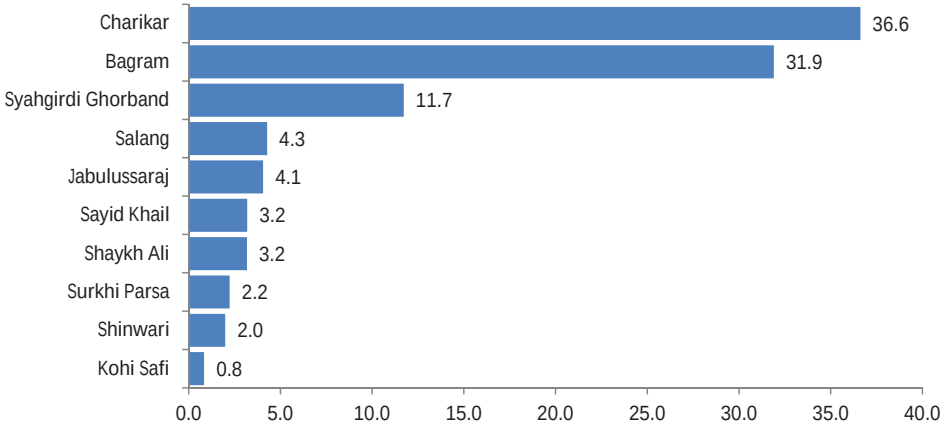


Table 14 reveals that nine out of ten current residents of Parwan (93.9 percent) were born in this province. About 4.2 percent were born in other provinces while the remaining 1.9 percent were born in foreign countries. At the district level, in Bagram, 5.5 percent were born in other countries.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Birth and District: Parwan Province, September 2014

Province/District	Place of Birth		
	Parwan	Other Province	Other Country
Parwan	93.9	4.2	1.9
Charikar	92.5	5.7	1.8
Bagram	87.9	6.6	5.5
Shinwari	98.7	0.2	1.1
Sayid Khail	96.3	3.0	0.7
Jabulussaraj	97.2	2.6	0.3
Salang	96.4	2.0	1.6
Syahgirdi Ghorband	95.3	4.2	0.5
Kohi Safi	98.4	0.3	1.3
Surkhi Parsa	94.7	4.9	0.4
Shaykh Ali	96.7	2.6	0.6

Table 15 presents data on the length of stay in the district of residence at the time of survey for in-migrants. Of these, 3.8 percent had been residing in their current district of residence for less than one year while 11.8 percent for 1–3 years. Another 23.9 percent had resided in their current district of residence for 4–9 years, 32.3 percent for 10–19 years, and 28.2 percent for 20 years or more. In Bagram where 38.0 percent were in-migrants, the proportion of recent movers (less than 7 years) was the highest among the districts (31.9 percent). The proportion of in-migrants with lengthy stays (20 years or more) in Surkhi Parsa and Jabulussaraj was much higher than in other districts, at 38.9 percent and 37.0 percent, respectively.

Table 15. Percentage Distribution of In-migrants by Duration of Stay in the Current District of Residence and District: Parwan, September 2014

District	Duration of Stay in the Current District of Residence					
	Less than one year	1-3 years	4-6 years	7-9 years	10-19 years	20 years or more
Parwan	3.8	11.8	12.8	11.1	32.3	28.2
Charikar	3.9	11.9	13.3	11.5	36.3	23.1
Bagram	3.9	12.6	15.4	13.1	37.9	17.1
Shinwari	3.2	12.6	12.5	10.1	25.5	36.0
Sayid Khail	3.0	11.0	11.3	10.7	29.5	34.5
Jabulussaraj	2.0	10.8	10.7	9.8	29.8	37.0
Salang	4.3	12.2	12.7	12.1	31.6	27.0
Syahgirdi Ghorband	5.4	11.8	12.2	9.9	27.5	33.2
Kohi Safi	3.1	12.3	12.6	10.5	25.6	35.9
Surkhi Parsa	3.6	10.7	10.7	9.5	26.6	38.9
Shaykh Ali	3.0	10.0	9.8	9.8	35.3	32.1

About nine in ten in-migrants were in their current district of residence during Nawroz 1390[2]. Only 0.4 percent was residing in other districts of Parwan, 1.9 percent in other provinces, and 1.0 percent in other countries while 7.4 percent were not yet born in Nawroz (Table 16).

Table 16. Percentage Distribution of In-Migrants by Residence in Nawroz 1390 and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Residence in Nawroz 1390				
	Same District/ Province	Other District in Parwan	Other Province	Other Country	Not Yet Born in Nawroz 1390
Parwan	89.3	0.4	1.9	1.0	7.4
Charikar	89.7	0.7	2.1	0.5	7.1
Bagram	88.5	0.3	2.2	1.2	7.8
Shinwari	90.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	8.7
Sayid Khail	91.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	7.7
Jabulussaraj	93.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	5.4
Salang	88.6	0.4	1.4	1.4	8.3
Syahgirdi Ghorband	86.1	0.6	3.4	2.5	7.5
Kohi Safi	85.9	0.1	0.1	2.3	11.6
Surkhi Parsa	90.0	0.1	3.3	0.2	6.4
Shaykh Ali	91.7	0.2	1.7	0.8	5.6

7.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

7.5.1 Economic Activity of 15 Years Old and Over

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

Among the population 15 years or older, 36.6 percent were reported to have some work for six months or more during the 12 months prior to the survey. A larger proportion was recorded among males (66.1 percent) compared to females (5.3 percent). Persons who worked for less than 6 months constituted 1.6 percent (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, 93.9 percent did not work, compared to only 31.5 percent among males.

2. Nawroz 1390 (March 2011) is used as the common reference period for all SDES to achieve a consolidated population count for the entire country. It was during that year that the first SDES was conducted in Bamiyan.

Figure 12. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status and Sex: Parwan, September 2014

Figure 13 shows that the proportion among the male population aged 15 years and older who had some work (regardless of the number of months worked) during the reference year was much higher than among their female counterparts (68.5 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively). This pattern was observed in all districts. For both males and females, the highest percentages were in Surkhi Parsa at 72.4 percent for males and 15.7 percent for females. The lowest percentage for males was reported in Jabulussaraj (63.1 percent) and for females, Kohi Safi and Bagram (0.6 and 1.9 percent, respectively).

Figure 13. Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years or Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Sex and District: Parwan, September 2014

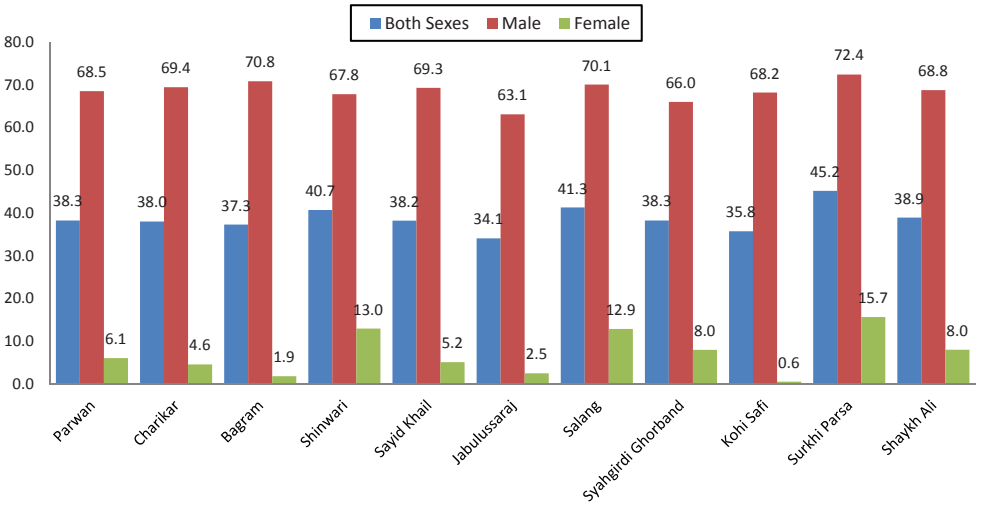


Figure 14 reveals that more than half of the population aged 15 years and older in all districts did not work, with the lowest proportion in Surkhi Parsa (54.8 percent) and highest in Jabulussarj (65.9 percent). Conversely, the highest proportion of population who worked for six months or more was in Surkhi Parsa with 44.3 percent, while in Salang, 7.9 percent worked for less than six months. For the rest of the districts, the percentage of those who worked for six months or more varied from 33.0 percent (Kohi Safi) to 37.8 percent (Shinwari and Shaykh Ali).

Figure 14. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status and District: Parwan, September 2014

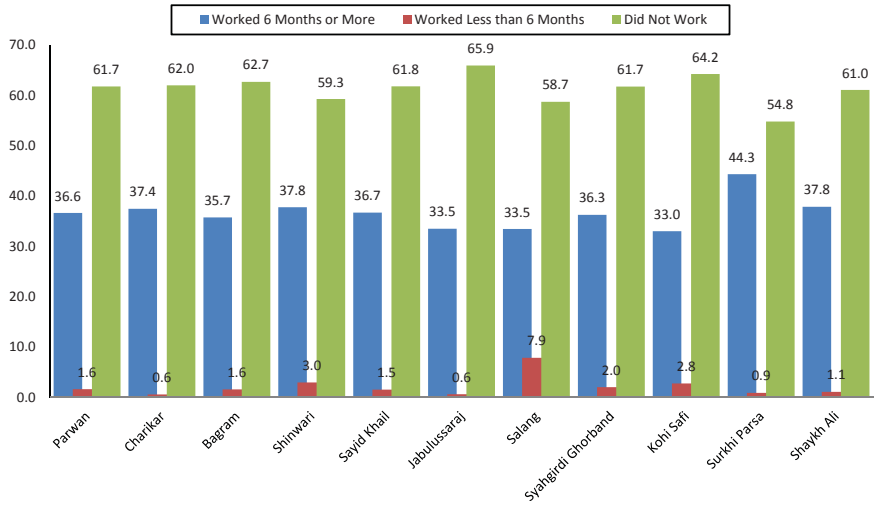
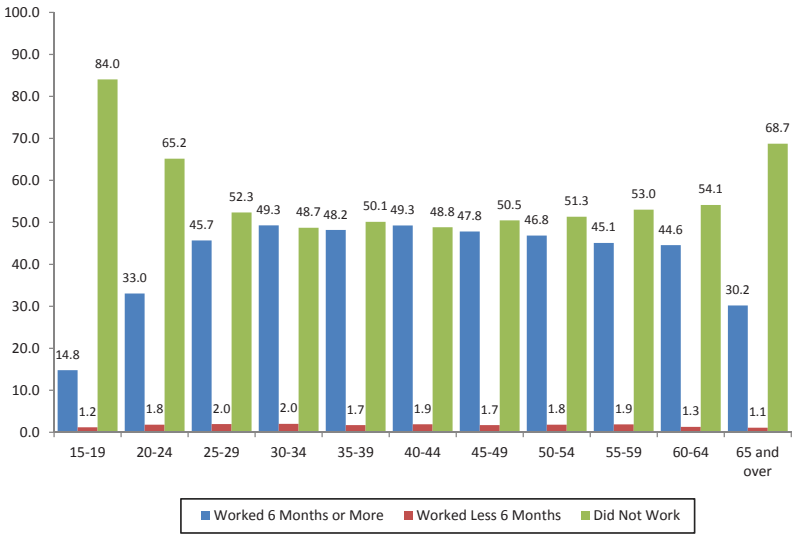


Figure 15 shows the proportion of the population who worked six months or more, the proportion of those who worked less than six months, and the proportion of those who did not work during the 12 months prior to the survey, among the population aged 15 years and older, by five-year age group.

As expected, the proportion of persons who did not work during the reference period was highest in the 15–19 age group (84.0 percent). The proportion of those who did not work was also higher in the 65 years and over age group (68.7 percent) and the 20–24 age group (65.2 percent) than in the 25–64 age group. Conversely, the proportion of those who worked for six months or more was lower in these age groups than among the 25–64 age group, at 14.8 percent for the 15–19 age group and 30.2 percent for the 65 years old and over age group.

Figure 15. Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Older by Work Status and Age Group: Parwan, September 2014



Of the 377 thousand people aged 15 years and older who reported having no work at all in the 12 months prior to the survey, 9.3 percent were either available for work and had actively sought for work or were available for work but had not sought work for various reasons, such as awaiting the result of a job application, temporary illness, or believed that there was no work for them. About 90.3 percent were not available for work (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Did Not Work in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Whether Available for Work or Not and District: Parwan, September 2014

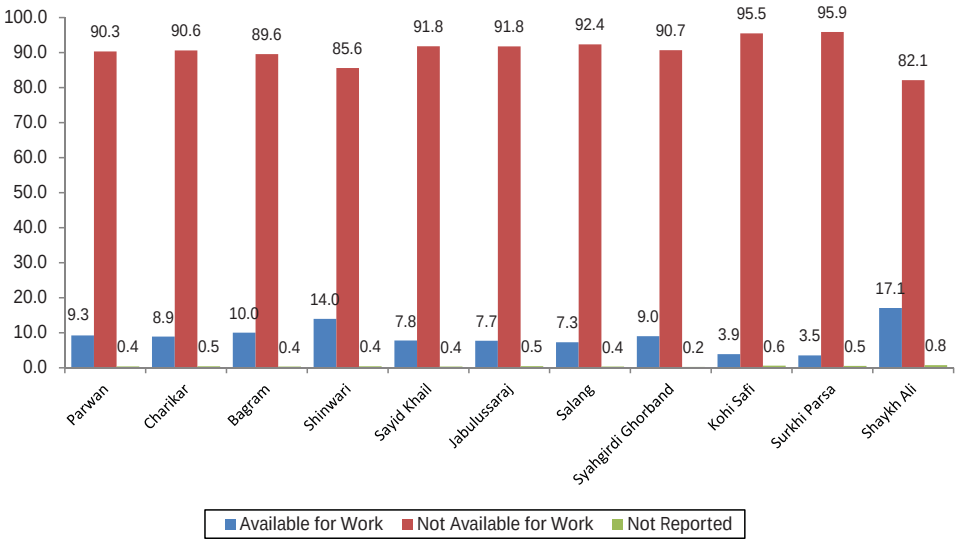


Figure 17 shows the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who did not do any work but seeking for work, and those available for work but not looking for work, to the total population 15 years old and over. In Parwan Province, for every 100 persons aged 15 years and older, six were not working but seeking or available for work. The ratio was higher for males than for females: six males were not working but seeking or available for work for every 100 males in this age group, while there were only five females in this group for every 100 females. At the district level, the percentage for males varied from 2.0 percent in Surkhi Parsa to 7.0 percent each in Bagram and Jabulussaraj. For females, this varied from 0.8 percent in Kohi Safi to 15.7 percent in Shaykh Ali.

Figure 17. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Were Not Working But Seeking or Available for Work to the Total Population 15 Years and Older by Sex and District: Parwan, September 2014

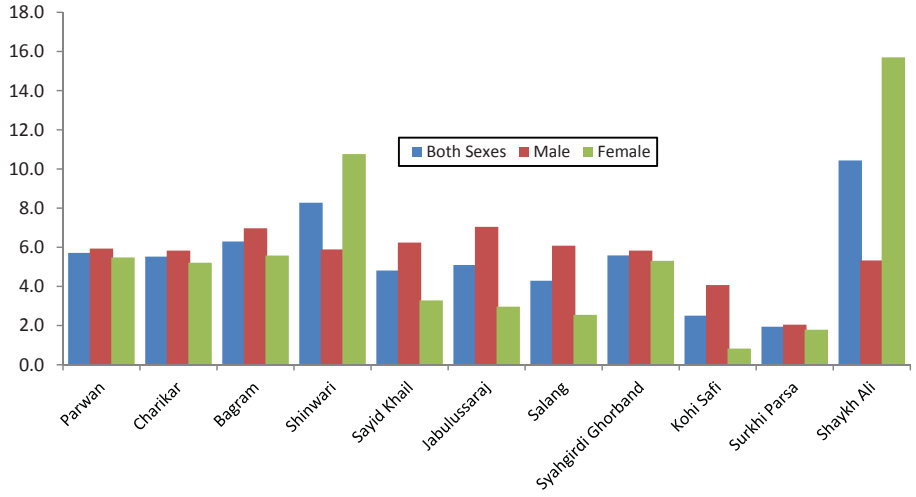


Table 17 shows an association between literacy and the economic status, as measured by the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who had some work in the 12 months prior to survey, regardless of the number of months they worked. Persons who are literate are more likely to engage in economic activity than those who are illiterate.

Table 17 shows the association between literacy status and being out of work did not seem to hold true in Parwan Province where the difference between literate and illiterate was only 2.3 percentage points. In the districts, the highest percentage point difference between literate and illiterate population not working but seeking or available for work was in Bagram (4.1 percentage points).

Table 17. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work and Literacy Status and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/ District	Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey			Not Working But Seeking or Available for Work		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Parwan	38.3	47.8	32.0	5.7	7.1	4.8
Charikar	38.0	45.5	32.6	5.5	7.2	4.3
Bagram	37.3	50.5	30.5	6.3	9.0	4.9
Shinwari	40.7	43.6	39.7	8.3	7.6	8.5
Sayid Khail	38.2	50.5	27.1	4.8	6.4	3.4
Jabulussaraj	34.1	41.7	27.1	5.1	6.8	3.6
Salang	41.3	47.8	37.6	4.3	6.6	2.9
Syahgirdi Ghorband	38.3	49.4	29.9	5.6	6.6	4.8
Kohi Safi	35.8	55.2	29.2	2.5	2.9	2.4
Surkhi Parsa	45.2	55.3	37.9	1.9	2.9	1.3
Shaykh Ali	39.0	50.3	30.6	10.4	10.5	10.4

Figure 18 shows that for males and females combined, the percentage of those who were engaged in some economic activities at anytime during the 12 months prior to the survey was lowest among those who did not attend school or had not completed class 1 (32.4 percent) and highest among those who had reached vocational and higher education (60.4 percent). Among males, the proportion engaged in economic activity at anytime in the 12 months prior to the survey was highest for those with no schooling at 82.3 percent. Among the male population who had reached primary level (classes 1–6), those who had some work accounted for 70.9 percent. Among males who had attained vocational or higher education, those with work made up 63.8 percent. Among females, the pattern was different, those who had reached vocational or higher education had the highest percentage (41.2 percent) with a job during the reference period.

The proportion of persons who were not working but seeking or available for work during the 12 months prior to the survey was highest for those who reached classes 7–12 (7.8 percent) and those who had reached vocational or higher education (7.5 percent). A similar pattern was observed among males who did not work but seeking or available for work: it was highest for those who had reached classes 7-12 (8.0 percent), followed by those who had reached vocational and higher education (7.3 percent) and lowest among males with no schooling (4.1 percent). Likewise, among females, the percentage of those who were not working but seeking or available for work during the 12 months prior to the survey was highest among those who reached vocational and higher education (8.7 percent) and lowest for those who did not attend school or did not finish class 1 (5.1 percent).

At the district level, in Sayid Khail (71.4 percent) and Kohi Safi (69.6 percent), seven in ten of the populations aged 15 years and older who had reached vocational or higher education did some work during the reference period. In Surkhi Parsa, 61.8 percent of the population aged 15 years and older who reached classes 1–6 were reported as having an economic activity in the year prior to survey, the highest in the provice. In Kohi Safi, 50.1 percent of those aged 15 years old and over who had attended classes 7–12 were reported to have worked during the 12 months prior to survey.

Figure 18. Percentage of the Population 15 Years Old and Over by Work Status, Highest Class Completed and Sex: Parwan, September 2014

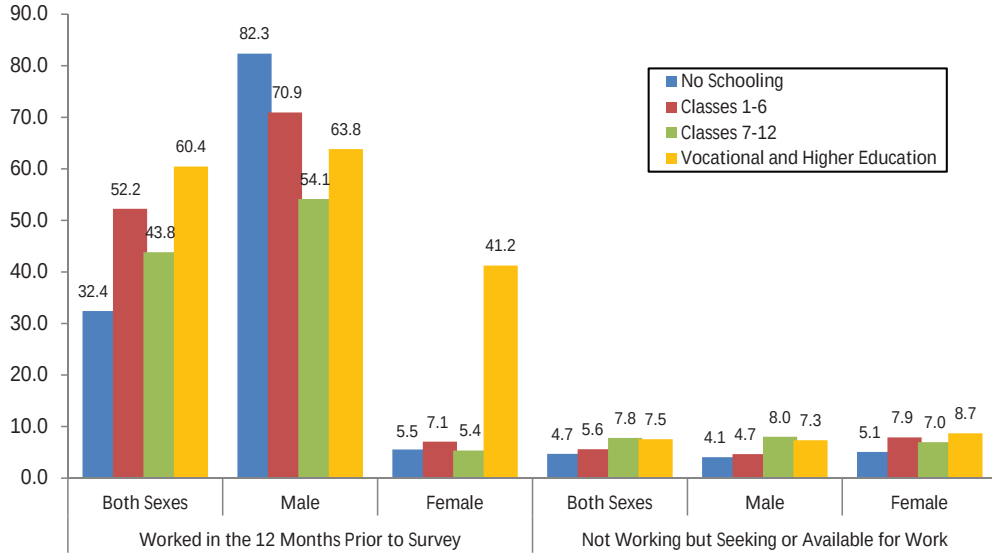


Figure 19. Percentage of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in 12 Months Prior to Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Parwan, September 2014

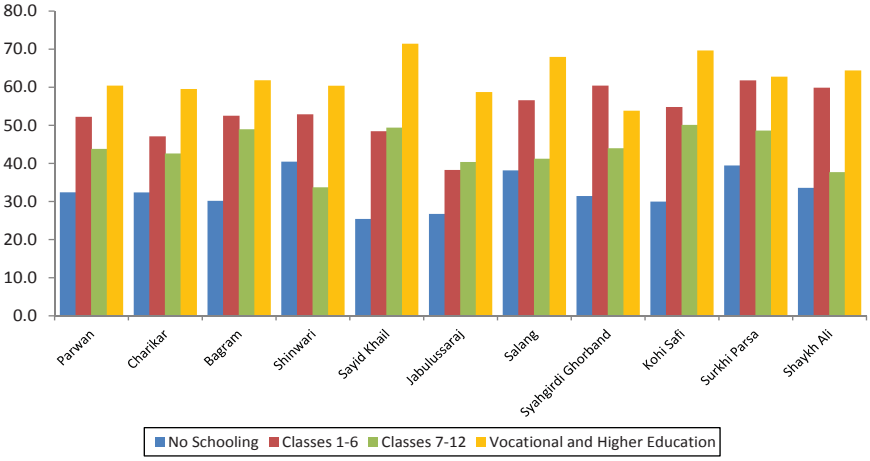


Figure 20 shows the distribution of Parwan's population aged 15 years and older, by sex, who worked at anytime during the 12 months prior to survey by their major occupation groups based on the International Standard Occupational Classification (ISOC).

Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers accounted for the highest proportion of workers in Parwan Province, at 30.5 percent: 28.6 percent among males and 53.6 percent among females. Elementary occupations composed the second highest proportion at 21.5 percent, and higher among males at 22.7 percent. These include refuse workers, labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport, etc., agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers and those engaged in odd jobs. Female workers who

were engaged in craft, and related trade workers such as manufacturing workers, also comprised a significant proportion, at 17.9 percent. There was a lower proportion of this type of worker among males (9.7 percent).

Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constituted the largest group of workers in almost all districts, except Jabulussaraj. The percentage vary from 24.2 percent in Charikar to 61.8 percent in Surkhi Parsa. Service and sales workers comprised the largest group of workers in Jabulussaraj (27.0 percent).

Figure 21 shows the distribution of Parwan's population aged 15 years and older who worked at anytime during the 12 months prior to the survey by sex and major industry group based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 2.

Among these workers, 34.8 percent worked in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. A significant proportion (63.0 percent) among female workers worked in these industries and another 18.7 percent worked in community, social and personal services during the reference period.

Among male workers, 32.5 percent worked in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing services, 27.8 percent in community, social and personal services, 12.5 percent in construction, 11.3 percent in wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels, and 8.1 percent in transportation and communication.

In Shaykh Ali, workers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing made up 64.8 percent of those who worked at anytime during the reference year. In other districts the proportions ranged from 12.7 percent in Jabulussaraj to 61.9 percent in Surkhi Parsa. Sayid Khail had the highest proportion of workers in community, social and personal services at 46.1 percent, while in Shinwari, 26.3 percent of workers were in the construction industry.

Figure 20. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years Old and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey, by Major Occupation Group and Sex: Parwan, September 2014

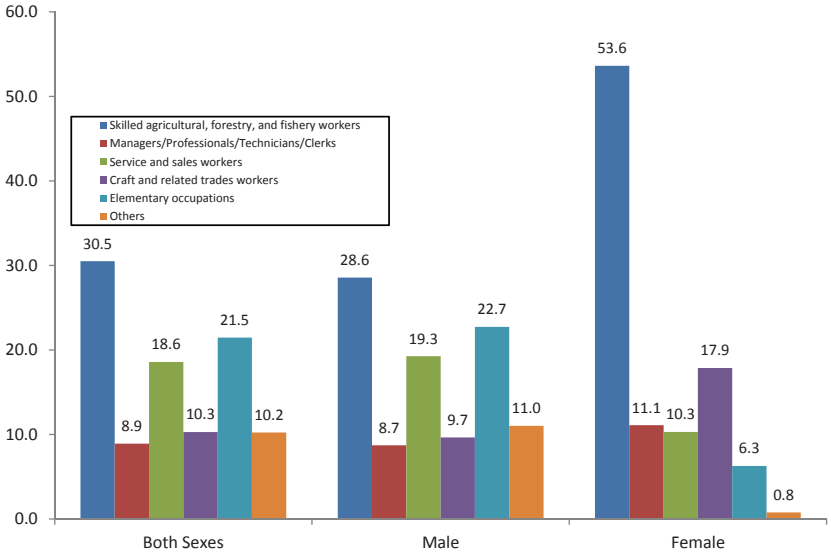


Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Major Occupation Group and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/ District	Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	Managers/ Professionals/ Technicians/ Clerks	Service and sales workers	Craft and related trades workers	Elementary occupations	Others
Parwan	30.5	8.9	18.6	10.3	21.5	10.2
Charikar	24.2	10.8	21.2	14.1	19.4	10.3
Bagram	28.7	5.9	21.0	7.4	26.4	10.6
Shinwari	42.3	7.2	10.1	5.3	29.3	5.8
Sayid Khail	26.6	11.4	22.7	6.1	15.2	18.0
Jabulussaraj	12.5	11.7	27.0	7.4	24.3	17.1
Salang	38.9	5.5	12.0	3.8	28.1	11.7
Syahgirdi Ghorband	27.6	9.0	23.0	13.0	20.5	7.0
Kohi Safi	37.7	8.9	8.0	4.0	21.1	20.4
Surkhi Parsa	61.8	6.4	3.4	22.0	2.7	3.7
Shaykh Ali	49.5	11.2	4.4	5.2	23.0	6.5

Figure 21. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Major Industry Group and Sex: Parwan, September 2014

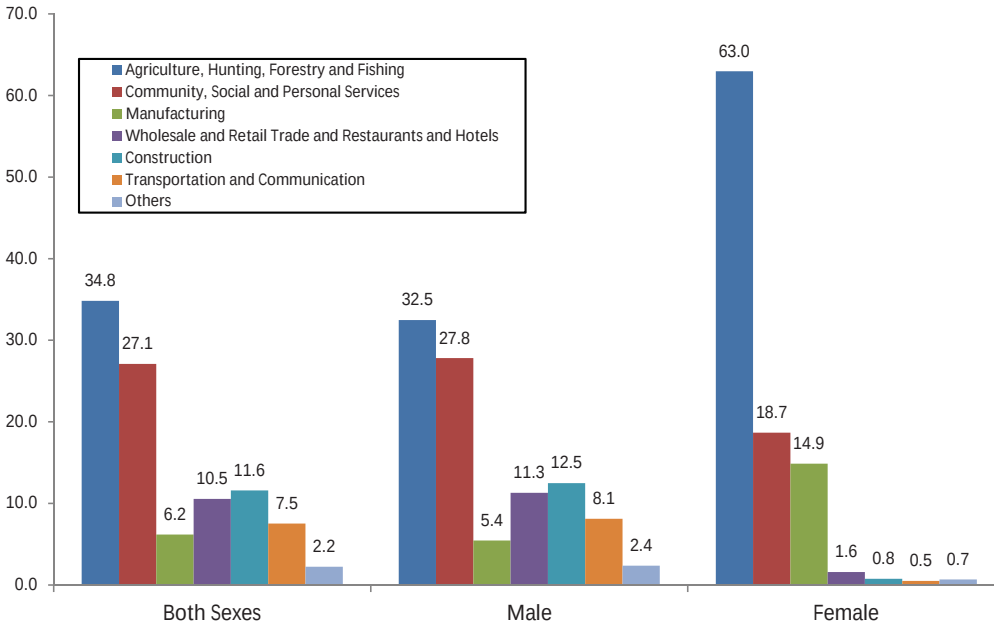


Table 19. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Major Industry Group and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Agricul-ture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	Commu-nity, Social and Personal Services	Manufac-turing	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	Construc-tion	Transpor-tation and Communi-cation	Others
Parwan	34.8	27.1	6.2	10.5	11.6	7.5	2.2
Charikar	26.8	29.4	7.6	14.4	9.8	9.1	2.9
Bagram	34.7	29.4	4.8	10.3	7.7	9.3	3.6
Shinwari	46.8	12.1	2.1	5.9	26.3	6.0	0.9
Sayid Khail	27.3	46.1	3.8	8.9	7.7	4.6	1.5
Jabulussaraj	12.7	42.9	5.1	13.4	13.9	8.1	4.0
Salang	41.5	28.1	1.8	5.0	14.6	8.6	0.3
Syahgirdi Ghorband	36.1	16.4	9.5	13.7	16.3	7.4	0.6
Kohi Safi	37.9	43.2	2.6	4.7	8.2	3.0	0.3
Surkhi Parsa	61.9	13.5	13.3	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.3
Shaykh Ali	64.8	25.4	1.0	1.3	2.3	3.9	1.4

The distribution of the population aged 15 years and older who were engaged in economic activity in the 12 months prior to survey by status of employment and sex is shown in Figure 22. Only 0.7 percent of workers were employers during the reference year while 50.1 percent were employees. The self-employed comprised 42.8 percent while family workers, 6.4 percent.
Among male workers, 0.7 percent were employers during the reference year while 52.3 percent were employees. The self-employed among male workers comprised 43.2 percent and family workers, only 3.8 percent. About 38.4 percent of female workers were family workers, 37.3 percent were self-employed and 24.1 percent were employees.

Employees made up the largest proportion of workers in Jabulussaraj (69.2 percent), Sayid Khail (60.3 percent), Kohi Safi (56.3 percent), Charikar (53.5 percent), Shinwari (52.7 percent), Bagram (52.5 percent) and Salang (49.5 percent). In Syahgirdi Ghorband, Shaykh Ali and Surkhi Parsa, self employed composed the largest proportions with 54.6 percent, 50.3 percent and 49.2 percent, respectively. The percentage of family workers was highest in Surkhi Parsa at 25.7 percent, while employers were highest in Shinwari and Jabulussaraj at 1.0 percent each.

Figure 22. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey by Status of Employment and Sex: Parwan, September 2014

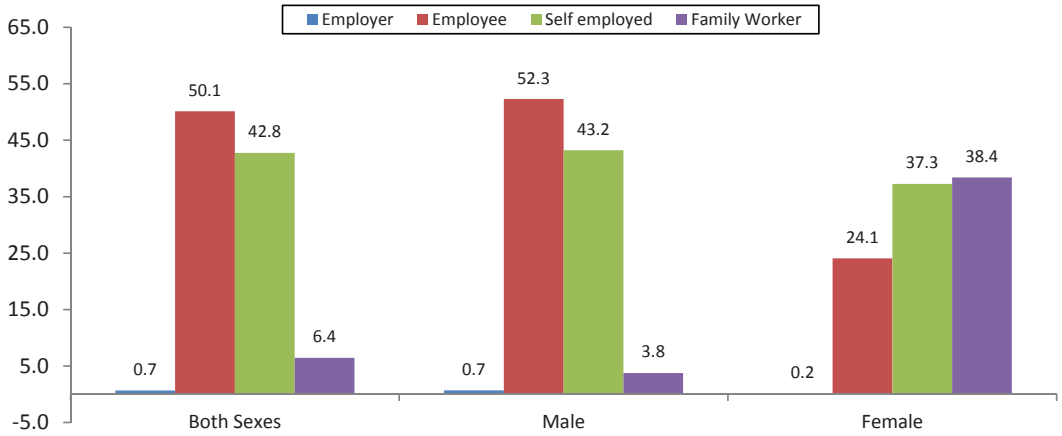
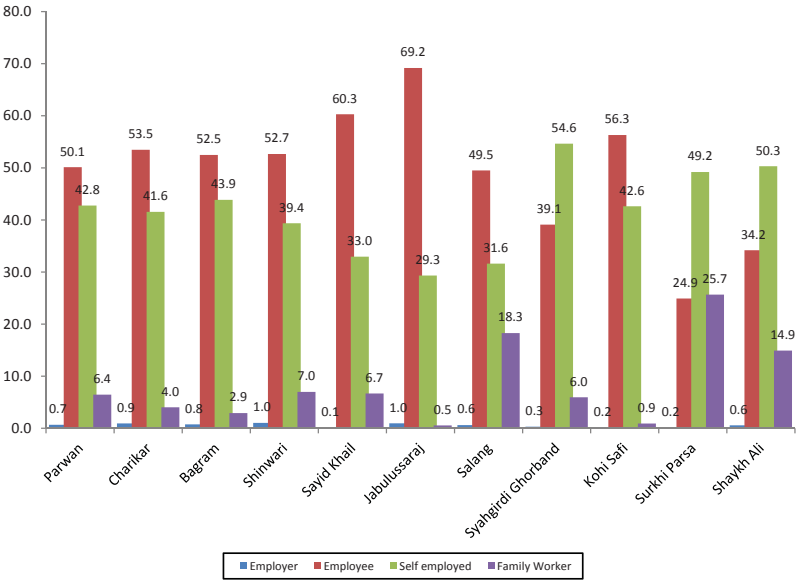


Figure 23. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Status of Employment and District: Parwan, September 2014

7.5.2 Working Children 5 to 17 Years Old



The 2014 Parwan SDES found that 4.1 percent of children aged 5–17 years worked at anytime during the 12 months before the survey, while the remaining 95.9 percent did not work (Table 20). Males (6.5 percent) were more likely to work than females (1.6 percent).

The proportion of working children in the 5–17 age group to the total number of children of that age was highest in Surkhi Parsa (9.2 percent), followed by Salang (6.4 percent) and Shaykh Ali (6.1 percent).

Table 20. Number and Percentage Distribution of Children 5-17 Years Old by Work Status, Sex, Age Group and District: Parwan, September 2014

Sex/Age Group/District	Number (000)	Worked at any time in 12 months prior to survey	Did not work
Total	253	4.1	95.9
Sex			
Boys	129	6.5	93.5
Girls	124	1.6	98.4
Age Group			
5-9	106	0.7	99.3
Boys	54	0.9	99.1
Girls	52	0.5	99.5
10-12	62	2.6	97.4
Boys	32	3.8	96.2
Girls	30	1.4	98.6
13-17	84	9.4	90.6
Boys	43	15.6	84.4
Girls	41	3.0	97.0
District			
Charikar	67	4.6	95.3
Bagram	49	3.7	96.3
Shinwari	22	3.6	96.4
Sayid Khail	15	3.2	96.8
Jabulussaraj	23	1.6	98.4
Salang	10	6.4	93.6
Syahgirdi Ghorband	36	3.5	96.5
Kohi Safi	88	2.0	98.0
Surkhi Parsa	11	9.2	90.8
Shaykh Ali	9	6.1	93.9

Figure 24. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5-17 Years Old by District: Parwan, September 2014

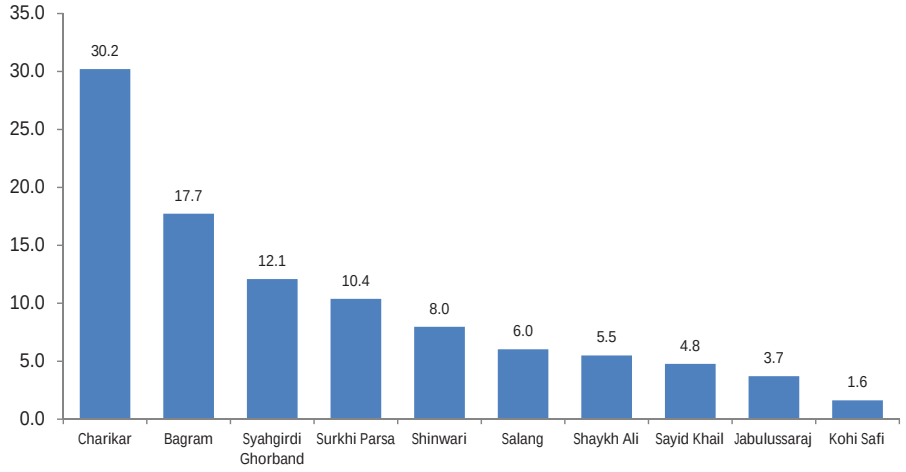
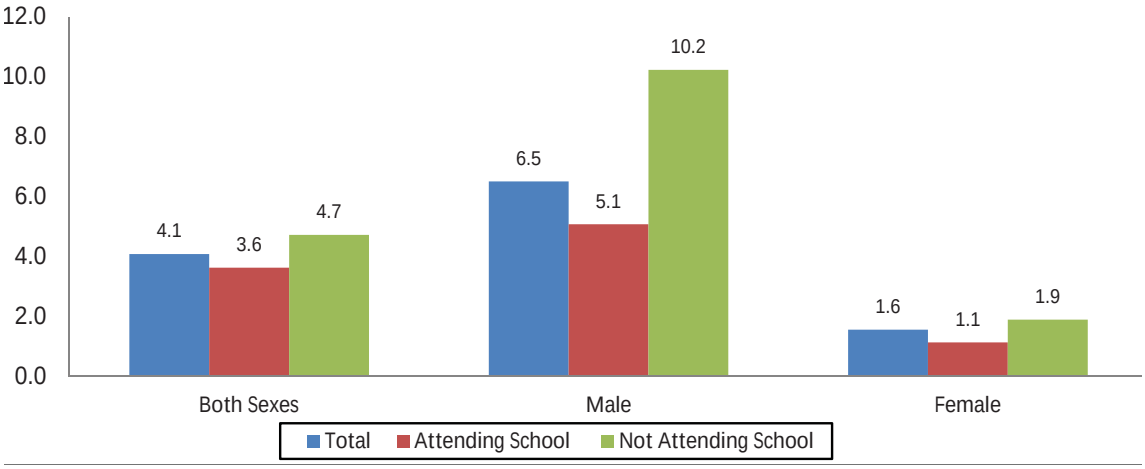


Figure 24 shows that Charikar had the largest percentage share of working children, at 30.2 percent of the provincial total, followed by Bagram (17.7 precent) and Syahgirdi Ghorband (12.1 percent).

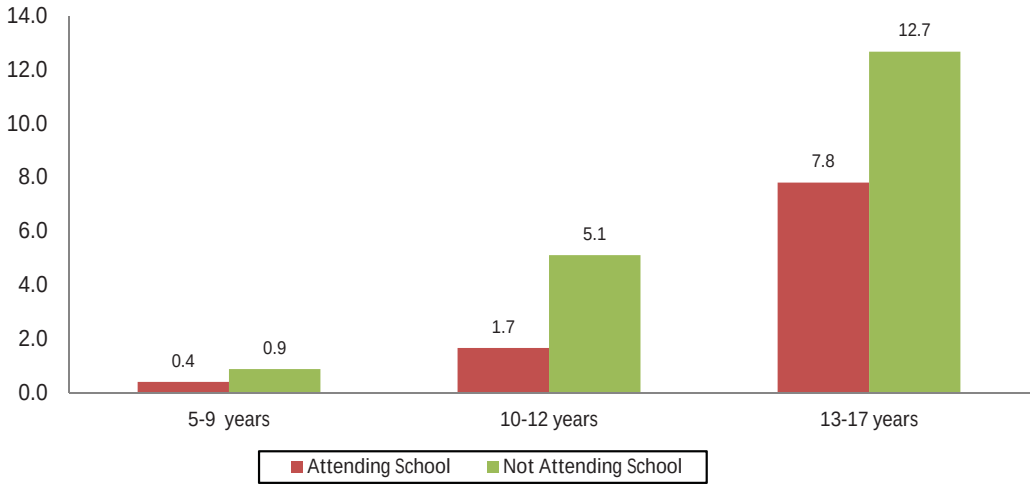
Children who were not attending school were more likely to work than those attending school. Among children aged 5–17 who were not attending school at the time of survey, 4.7 percent worked at anytime during the 12 months before the survey. Among those attending school, 3.6 percent worked during the reference period. Among boys aged 5–17 who were not attending school, 10.2 percent worked during the reference year, compared to 5.1 percent of those who were in school. The corresponding percentages for girls were 1.9 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Percentage of Children 5-17 Years Old Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Sex and School Attendance: Parwan, September 2014



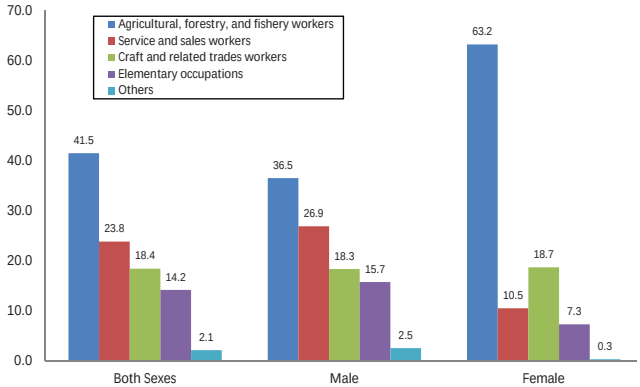
Among children aged 13–17 years who were not attending school, 12.7 percent worked during the reference year, while 7.8 percent of those who were attending school did so (Figure 26). Among children aged 10–12 years who were not attending school, 5.1 percent worked during the reference year, while 1.7 percent did so among those who were attending school. For young children aged 5-9 years, only 0.9 percent worked among those who were not attending school and 0.4 percent among those who were attending school.

Figure 26. Percentage of Children 5-17 Years Old who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Age Group and School Attendance: Parwan, September 2014



The majority of working children in Parwan Province were agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (Figure 27). This type of workers comprised 41.5 percent of all working children aged 5–17 years: 36.5 percent among working boys and 63.2 percent among working girls. Children engaged in service and sales workers were the next largest group at 23.8 percent (boys: 26.9 percent; girls: 10.5 percent). Children engaged in craft and related workers were the third largest group at 18.4 percent (boys: 18.3 percent; girls: 18.7 percent).

Figure 27. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5-17 Years Old by Sex and Occupation: Parwan, September 2014



7.6 FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

The Parwan SDES sought to determine whether a person had difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating, and self-caring. These questions were asked for all household members aged 5 years and older in the sample households.

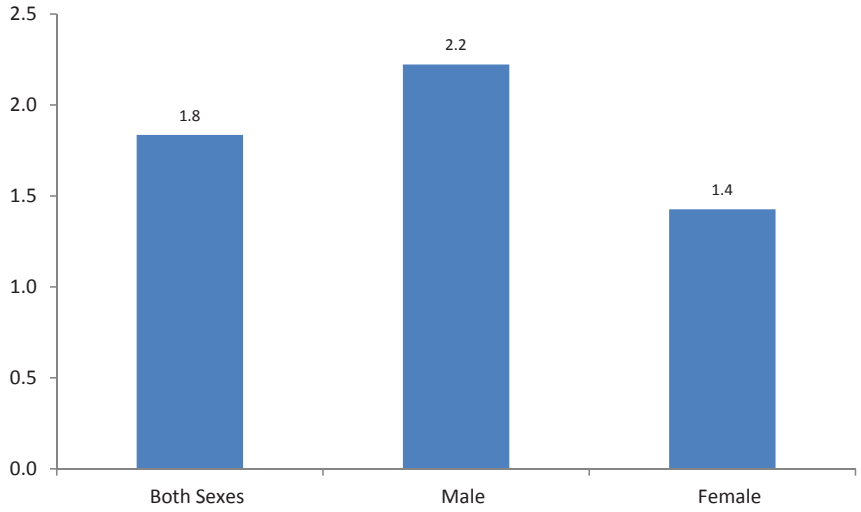
Some 581 thousand people, comprising 1.8 percent of the population in this age group, had a functional difficulty in at least one of the defined areas. Figure 28 shows that the proportion was higher among males (2.2 percent) than females (1.4 percent).

Text Box 6: Proportion of Population 5 Years Old and Over with Functional Difficulty

Parwan (2014)	**1.8**
Kapisa (2014)	**2.1**
Kabul (2013)	**1.7**
Ghor (2012)	**4.8**
Daykundi (2012)	**3.6**
Bamiyan (2011)	**5.3**

Source: SDES

Figure 28. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older with Functional Difficulty by Sex: Parwan, September 2014



Salang had the highest proportion of peaople with functional difficulty (2.9 percent) followed by Kohi Safi (2.6 percent), while Jabulussaraj had the lowest at 1.4 percent (Figure 29).

Figure 29. Percentage of Population 5 Years and Older with Functional Difficulty by District: Parwan, September 2014

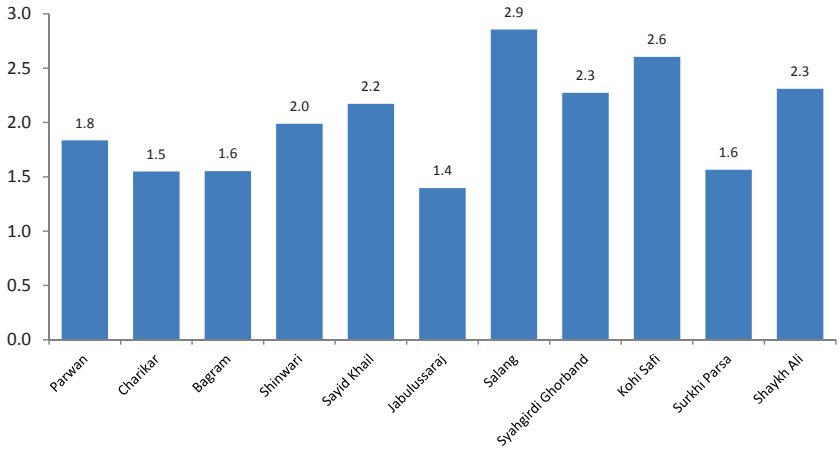
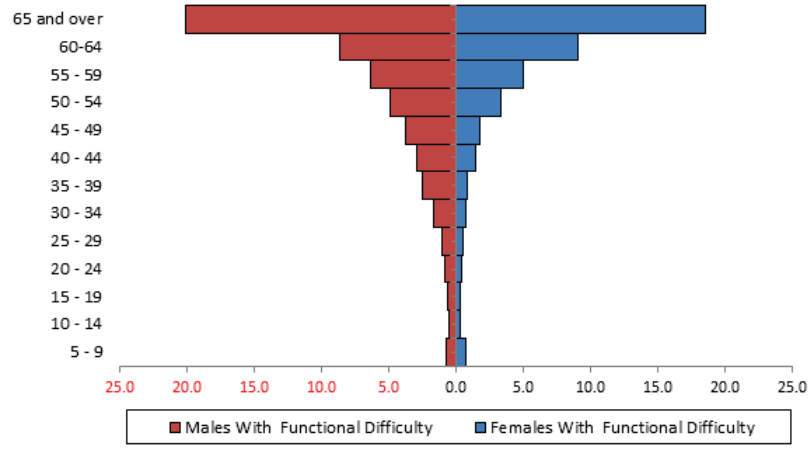


Figure 30 shows an apparent positive correlation between age and functional difficulty: as age increases the proportion with a functional difficulty also increases. Having at least one type of functional difficulty was more prevalent among those aged 65 years old and above, at 19.5 percent, with the proportion among men (20.1 percent) higher than among women (18.5 percent). In all age groups, except 60–64 years, males were more likely to have a functional difficulty than females.

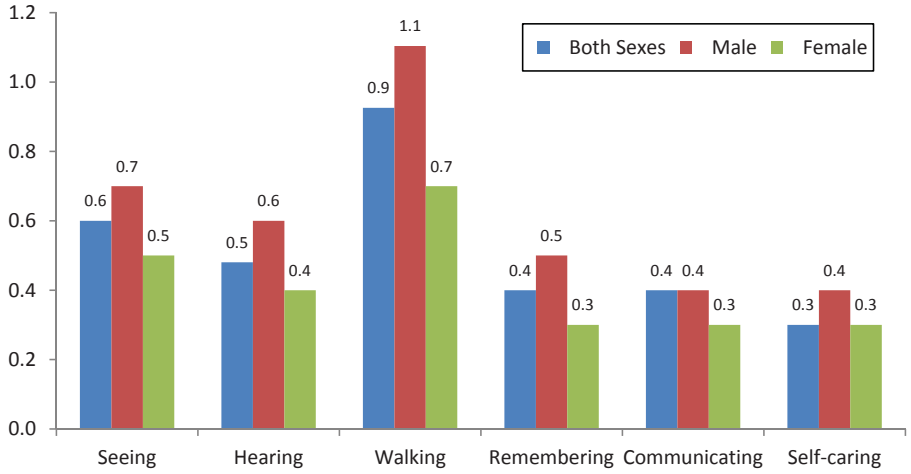
About 0.7 percent of children in the 5–9 year age group had a functional difficulty (0.8 percent among boys and 0.7 percent among girls). Self-caring was the most common difficulty among this age group (0.4 percent), followed by communicating and walking (0.3 percent each). Among those in the 65 years and over, walking (11.0 percent), seeing (10.0 percent) and hearing (7.5 percent) were the most common types of difficulty.

Figure 30. Percentage of the Population with Functional Difficulty by Sex and Age Group: Parwan, September 2014



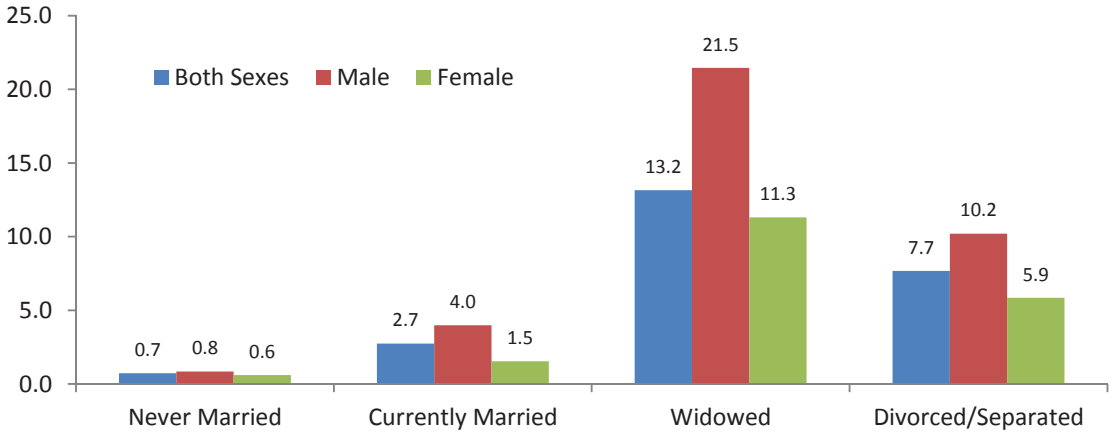
Difficulty in walking was the most commonly reported functional difficulty (0.9 percent), and was higher among males (1.1 percent) than females (0.7 percent). It was followed by difficulty in seeing at 0.6 percent (0.7 percent for males and 0.5 percent for females). The least common type of functional difficulty was self-caring (0.3 percent).

Figure 31. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older with Functional Difficulty by Type of Difficulty and Sex: Parwan, September 2014



The proportion of those with functional difficulty was highest among widowed persons at 13.2 percent followed by those divorced/separated from their spouses at 7.7 percent (Figure 32).

Figure 32. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older with Functional Difficulty by Marital Status and Sex: Parwan, September 2014



7.7 FERTILITY

The fertility of women in a population refers to their actual birth performance: fertility normally relates to live births. The Parwan SDES included questions designed to gather data on the fertility of women and collected the number of children ever born alive to each ever-married woman in sample households and the number of live births born in the 12 months prior to survey by each ever-married woman below 50 years of age.

Typical census questions on lifetime and recent fertility were asked in the SDES which were addressed to ever-married women aged 10–49. On lifetime fertility, questions on total number of live births and number of currently alive and dead were asked for sons and daughters separately. To ascertain recent fertility, questions were asked on whether women had had a live birth 12 months preceding the survey, and the number of live births by sex.

At the time of the survey, there were about 101 thousand ever-married women in Parwan. Of this number, 9.2 percent did not have any child. As expected, the percentage of ever-married women without children was highest in the 15–19 age group with the childless comprising 51.5 percent of ever-married women in this age group. Those with one child made up 10.4 percent while those with two children, 11.7 percent.

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years by Number of Children Ever Born and Age of Women: Parwan, September 2014

Age Group	Number of Children Ever Born Alive											Number of Women (00)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
Total	9.2	10.4	11.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	10.1	7.8	6.4	3.4	4.9	1,010
15-19	51.5	32.8	11.8	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	423
20-24	21.0	29.6	25.2	14.8	5.7	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	185
25-29	7.2	10.5	18.4	22.7	18.7	12.4	5.9	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	213
30-34	4.2	3.9	8.1	13.2	19.0	18.9	15.0	8.9	5.1	2.1	1.6	154
35-39	2.4	2.0	4.0	7.8	12.1	16.0	17.5	13.8	11.6	6.2	6.6	167
40-44	2.6	1.5	3.2	5.5	9.0	13.1	14.6	15.1	14.6	7.8	12.9	131
45-49	2.7	1.8	3.3	5.2	7.9	11.7	14.1	14.2	13.9	9.0	16.3	115

The fertility of Parwan women is not too high (Table 22). On average, Parwan women in their early twenties have given birth to almost two children, which rises to five children in their late thirties and seven in their late forties.

The 45–49 year age group represents women with completed fertility And theirmean children ever born (CEB) can be used to compare the fertility of two or more populations. Women in Sayid Khail and Salang had the highest fertility. Ever-married women aged 45-49 years in these districts had given birth to seven children, on average. Syahgirdi Ghorband had the lowest fertility, as suggested by the mean CEB of 5.9 children for the 45-49 year age group.

Table 22. Mean Number of CEB Among Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years by Age of Women and District: Parwan, September 2014

Age Group	Parwan	Charikar	Bagram	Shinwari	Sayid Khail	Jabulussaraj	Salang	Syahgirdi Ghorband	Kohi Safi	Surkhi Parsa	Shaykh Ali
Total	4.3	4.5	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.5
15-19	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4
20-24	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.4
25-29	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.6	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.9
30-34	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.2	3.7	4.8	4.5	4.4
35-39	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.6	5.9	6.3	4.8	6.2	5.7	6.1
40-44	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.4	7.5	6.5	7.1	5.7	6.4	6.1	6.5
45-49	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.3	7.5	6.7	7.3	5.9	6.8	6.4	7.0

Due to the abridged nature of the questions asked on lifetime and recent fertility, the scope for internal validation and cross-checking was limited. Responses commonly suffered from two types of errors. First, data on lifetime fertility tends to be reported poorly with increasing age of the mother, as children who died or are elsewhere are often omitted. Second, recent fertility tends to be systematically underreported by all women, similar to widespread under-enumeration of the youngest children in the household head count.

For SDES, the Relational Gompertz Method was used for fertility estimation, which is a refinement of the Brass P/F ratio method. This method estimates the age-specific and total fertility by determining the shape of the fertility schedule from recent births while determining its level from the reported average parities of younger women. This method seeks to remedy the errors commonly found in the fertility data associated with too few or too many births being reported in the reference period, and the under-reporting of lifetime fertility and errors of age reporting among older women.

7.7.1 Fertility level

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for each district is presented in Table 23. This is a common measure of fertility and is defined as the average number of children a woman would have if she went through her entire reproductive period (15–49 years) reproducing at the currently prevailing Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR). ASFRs are estimated by dividing the number of births to women in a specific age group. An additional measure of fertility is the General Fertility Rate (GFR), which represents the annual number of births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) which is expressed as the annual number of live births per 1,000 populations.

Text Box 7: Total Fertility Rate

Parwan (2014)	**6.8**
Kapisa (2014)	**7.2**
Kabul (2013)	**6.3**
Ghor (2012)	**6.1**
Daykundi (2012)	**7.6**
Bamiyan (2011)	**7.8**

Source: SDES

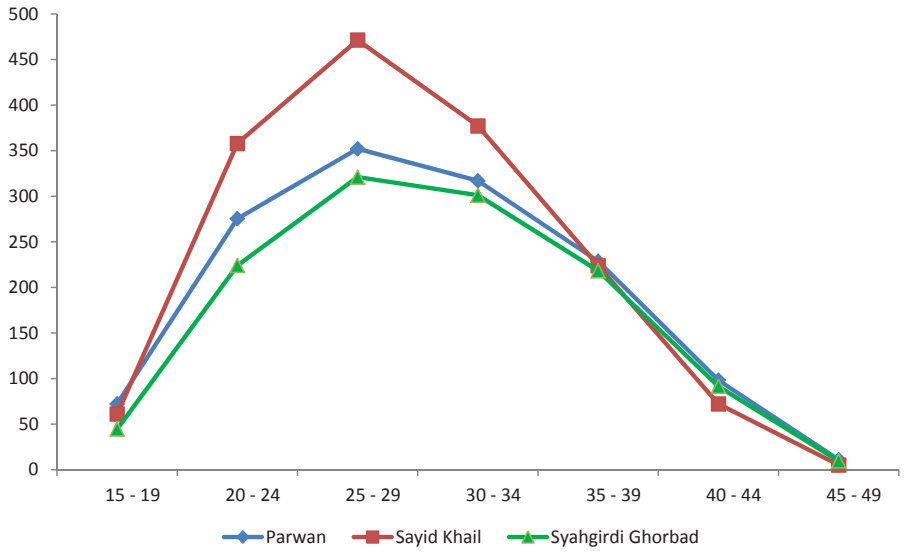
Table 23 shows a TFR of 6.8 children per woman in Parwan Province. Among districts, total fertility rates ranged from 6.0 in Syahgirdi Ghorband to 7.8 in Sayid Khail and Salang.
GFR was recorded at 211 births per 1,000 women 15–49 years, with a CBR of 29 births per 1,000 people. Sayid Khail's GFR was the highest among the districts (248), while Kohi Safi recorded the highest CBR (40).

Table 23. TFR, GFR, and CBR by District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	TFR	GFR	CBR
Parwan	6.8	211	29
Charikar	6.9	209	27
Bagram	6.9	223	32
Shinwari	6.8	229	31
Sayid Khail	7.8	248	33
Jabulussaraj	6.9	205	20
Salang	7.8	242	32
Syahgirdi Ghorband	6.0	186	31
Kohi Safi	7.6	244	40
Surkhi Parsa	6.3	200	25
Shaykh Ali	6.3	174	27

Figure 33 shows the ASFR (per 1,000 women) over age. Sayid Khail had the highest TFR and Syahgirdi Ghorband with the lowest TFR. It also reveals that ASFR was considerably higher among the 25–29 year age group (352 per 1,000 women), remained high for women aged 30–34 (317 per 1,000 women) and 20–24 years (276 per 1,000 women) and declined rapidly at older ages.

Figure 33. Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Parwan, Sayid Khail and Syahgirdi Ghorband: 2014



7.8 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Birth registration is the official record of a child's birth by the government. It establishes the existence of the child under law and provides the foundation for safeguarding his or her civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child specifies that every child has the right to be registered at birth without any discrimination (UNICEF).

Apart from being the first legal acknowledgement of a child's existence, birth registration is central to ensuring that children are counted and have access to basic services such as health, social security and education. Knowing the age of a child is central to protecting them from child labour, being arrested and treated as adults in the justice system, forcible conscription in armed forces, child marriage, trafficking and sexual exploitation. A birth certificate as proof of birth can support the traceability of unaccompanied and separated children and promote safe migration. In effect, birth registration is their 'passport to protection' (UNICEF).

Parwan SDES used the standard question "Does _____ have a birth certificate?" for all children under 5 years of age.

Figure 34 shows that 55.9 percent of the births of children under five were reported as registered (responded 'yes' to the question). The birth of boys was more likely to be registered than that of girls (56.9 percent and 54.9 percent, respectively).

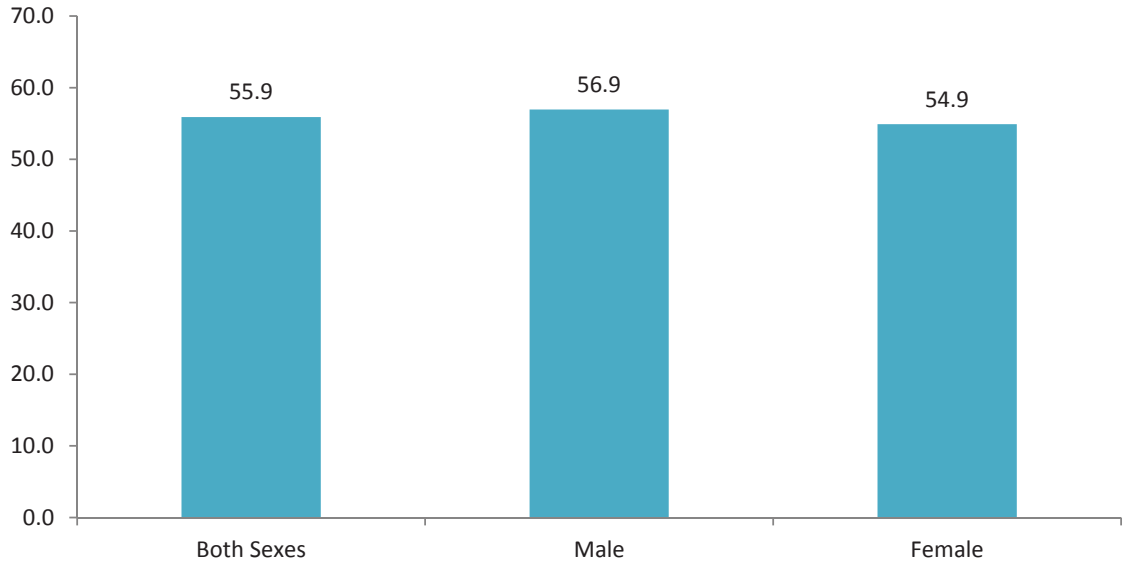
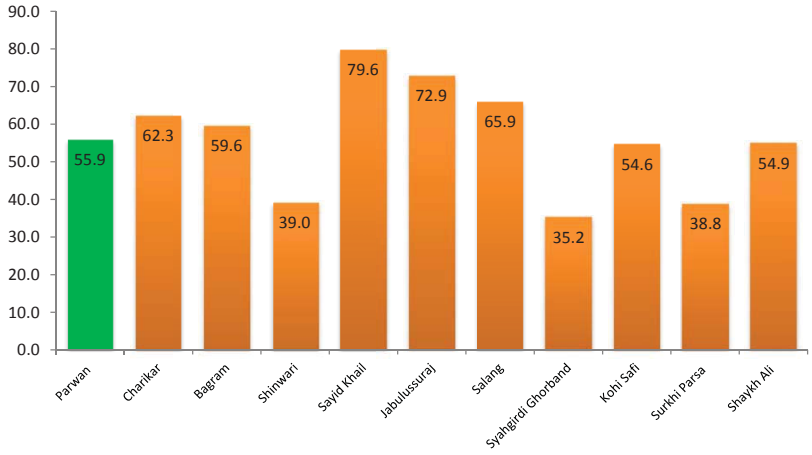


Figure 35 shows high disparity among districts, with birth registration ranging from 35.2 percent in Syahgirdi Ghorband to 79.6 percent in Sayid Khail.

Figure 35. Proportion of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by District: Parwan, September 2014



The same pattern was observed among the districts, except in Kohi Safi and Sayid Khail where the birth registration of girls was higher by 0.9 percentage point and 0.3 percentage point, respectively.

Table 24. Proportion of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by Sex and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Male	Female
Parwan	56.9	54.9
Charikar	63.1	61.4
Bagram	60.6	58.6
Shinwari	39.3	38.7
Sayid Khail	79.5	79.8
Jabulussaraj	73.6	72.2
Salang	66.9	64.9
Syahgirdi Ghorband	36.0	34.5
Kohi Safi	54.1	55.0
Surkhi Parsa	39.2	
Shaykh Ali	56.4	

The proportions of registered births in other provinces and in the country as a whole are presented in Text Box 8. Parwan's birth registration (55.9 percent) was significantly higher than the national estimate (35 percent).

Text Box 8: Registered Births

Parwan (2014)*	**55.9**
Kapisa (2014)*	**53.8**
Kabul (2013)*	**66.0**
Ghor (2012)*	**9.0**
Daykundi (2012)*	**16.3**
Afghanistan**	**35.0**

Sources:* SDES
****NRVA 2011-2012**

7.9 MORTALITY

This chapter describes estimated infant and under-five mortality in Parwan Province. These are important indicators of a country's or an area's socio-economic development and quality of life, as well as the population's health status. Measures of child mortality also contribute to a better understanding of the progress of population and health programmes and policies.

Childhood mortality in general and infant mortality in particular are often used as broad indicators of socio-economic development or specific indicators of health status. Childhood mortality rates are used for monitoring the country's progress toward MDG 4, which aims for a reduction of 50 percent, between 2003 and 2015, and to further reduce it to one third of the 2003 level by 2020 (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan MDG Report 2012).

Childhood mortality rates are expressed in age categories and are customarily defined as follows:

- **Infant mortality:** the probability of dying between birth and first birthday
- **Under-five mortality:** the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

The SDES questions asked ever-married women of reproductive age about children ever born, and number of children currently alive, as well as those who died, by sex.

An indirect method (the Trussell variant of the Brass method, which uses the Coale-Demeny series of life tables) was used to estimate child mortality from information on aggregate number of children ever born and children still alive (or dead) reported by women classified by the latter's age group.

Table 25 presents infant (IMR) and under five mortality rates (U5MR) with a reference date of April 2009. It is estimated that the infant mortality in Parwan is 59 deaths per 1,000 live births and that the under-five mortality is 80 deaths per 1,000 live births. These figures for males are 66 and 87 respectively, and for females, 52 and 72 respectively.

Table 25. Estimates of Infant Mortality and Under-Five Mortality Rates by Sex: Parwan, September 2014

Sex	IMR	U5MR
Both Sexes	59	80
Male	66	87
Female	52	72

Notes:
Infant mortality rate refers to infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
Under-five mortality rate refers to deaths to children below 5 years of age per 1,000 live births.

The risks for children of women aged 15–19 (and the indirect estimate of child mortality based on children ever born and children dead for this age group) are frequently higher, sometimes substantially so, than for other age groups. The same is true to a lesser extent for the children of mothers aged 20–24. Two

factors account for this pattern: the distribution of children by birth order and socio-economic factors. First births are known to be at higher risk of dying than higher-order births, and children born to younger women include an above-average proportion of first births. Women having children at early ages tend to come from lower socio-economic groups, and their children are thus exposed to above-average mortality. Estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates of Parwan, Kapisa, Kabul, Ghor, Daykundi and Bamiyan provinces and Afghanistan are shown in Text Box 9.

Text Box 9: Mortality

	IMR	U5MR
Parwan (2014)	59	80
Kapisa (2014)	55	72
Kabul (2013)	43	54
Ghor (2012)	70	97
Daykundi (2012)	76	105
Bamiyan (2011)	86	122

Source: SDES

The infant and under five mortality rates in Parwan are lower than in Ghor, Daykundi, and Bamiyan. This is expected due to its proximity to Kabul where several health facilities are located.

7.10 PARENTS' LIVING STATUS

Figure 36 shows the percentage of orphaned children below five years of age. The figure reveals that 0.92 percent of the children in Parwan Province had lost at least one parent. The proportion of young children whose only mothers were alive was 0.65 percent while 0.21 percent had lost only their mothers. The proportion of children below five years old who had lost both parents was 0.06 percent.

Figure 36. Percentage of Orphaned Children Below Five Years Old: Parwan, September 2014

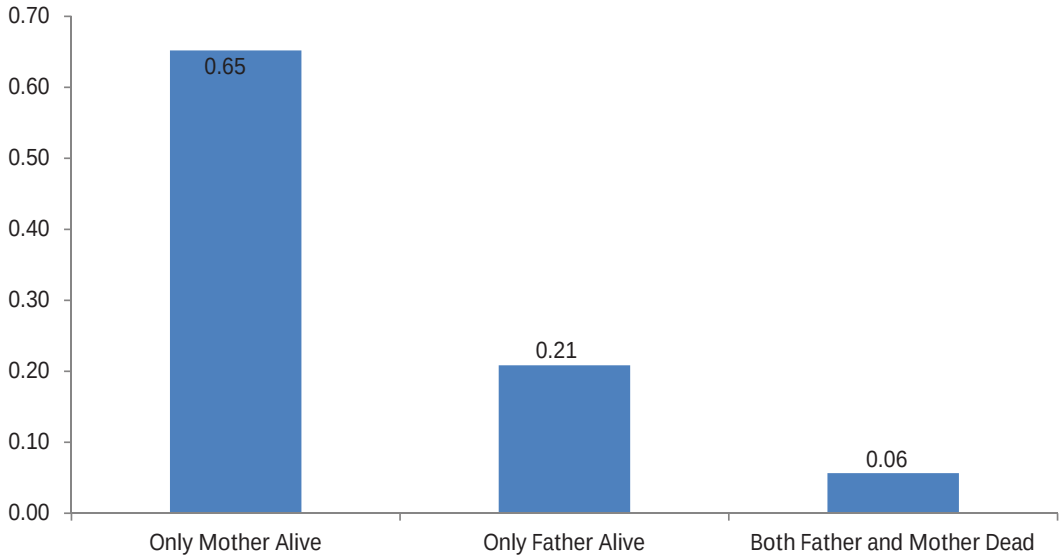
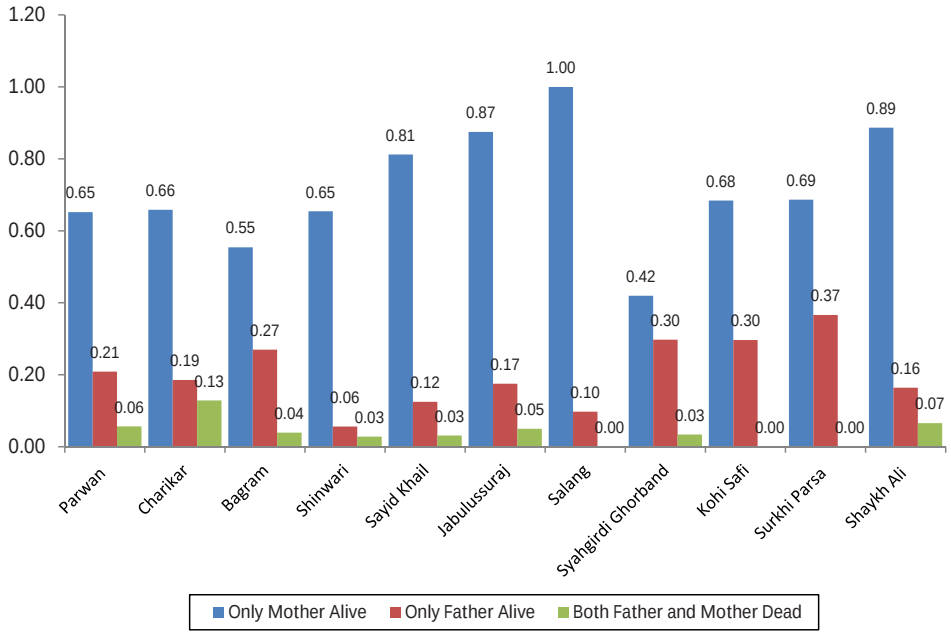


Figure 37 shows the percentages of orphaned children below five years of age by district. The proportion was highest in Salang where one percent of children in that age had only their mothers alive. On the other hand, the proportion was highest in Surkhi Parsa where 0.37 percent of children in that age whose only fathers were alive. Charikar had the highest proportion of children below five years old who had lost both parents at 0.13 percent, followed by Shaykh Ali at 0.07 percent.

Figure 37. Percentage of Orphaned Children Below 5 Years Old by District: Parwan, September 2014



The comparison of the parent's living status with Kapisa, Kabul, Ghor and Daykundi is shown in Text Box 10. Parwan's proportion of children who had lost at least one parent was higher than in Kabul but lower than in Kapisa, Ghor and Daykundi. Moreover, among the five SDES provinces, Parwan and Kabul had the lowest proportions of children who had only their fathers were alive.

Text Box 10: Parents' Living Status

	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both parents dead
Parwan (2014)	0.65	0.21	0.06
Kapisa (2014)	0.81	0.22	0.04
Kabul (2013)	0.49	0.21	0.05
Ghor (2012)	0.70	0.60	0.20
Daykundi (2012)	1.50	0.60	0.40

Source: SDES

7.11 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

7.11.1 Size of Households

In the estimated 100 thousand households in Parwan Province, the average household size was 6.8 persons, lower than the national average (7.4 persons). Those with 2–5 members accounted for 34.5 percent, while one-person households comprised only 0.8 percent. Among the districts, Charikar (6.4 persons), Sayid Khail (6.4 persons), Salang (6.6 persons), and Syahgirdi Ghorband (6.7 persons) registered a lower average household size than the provincial average. The average household size for the districts was above the provincial average which ranged from 7.3 persons (Shaykh Ali) to 8.1 persons (Kohi Safi).

Text Box 11: Average Household Size

Parwan (2014)*	6.8
Kapisa (2014)*	6.8
Kabul (2013)*	6.9
Ghor (2012)*	5.6
Daykundi (2012)*	9.0
Bamiyan (2011)*	7.4
Afghanistan**	7.4

Sources:* SDES
**NRVA 2011-2012

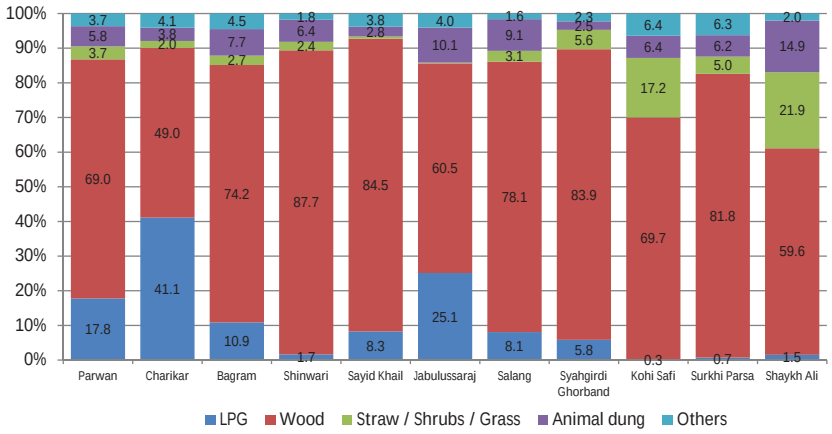
Table 26. Percentage Distribution of Households by Size, Average Household Size and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/ District	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons	9 Persons	10 Persons or More	Average Household Size
Parwan	0.8	5.4	7.4	9.9	11.8	13.5	13.4	12.1	9.1	16.6	6.8
Charikar	0.9	6.0	8.6	10.7	12.9	14.4	13.3	12.4	8.3	12.4	6.4
Bagram	0.8	4.9	7.4	10.2	11.7	13.0	13.3	12.3	9.0	17.3	6.8
Shinwari	0.6	3.2	5.2	8.7	10.4	13.9	12.7	11.0	10.2	24.1	7.7
Sayid Khail	1.4	6.6	8.7	10.5	12.6	13.4	13.6	11.5	8.9	13.0	6.4
Jabulussaraj	0.9	5.8	7.3	9.1	10.6	12.6	13.4	13.5	9.7	17.2	6.8
Salang	1.3	7.9	8.6	9.9	11.1	12.8	12.4	10.7	8.3	16.9	6.6
Syahgirdi Ghorband	0.3	5.4	6.8	10.2	12.8	14.9	14.6	11.8	8.9	14.4	6.7
Kohi Safi	0.5	4.5	4.6	6.8	8.4	11.5	12.7	10.6	10.7	29.6	8.1
Surkhi Parsa	1.0	3.1	5.5	7.8	9.8	11.7	12.0	12.0	10.7	26.4	7.9
Shaykh Ali	0.5	5.0	6.5	8.2	10.0	9.3	12.9	13.1	11.8	22.6	7.3

7.11.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Wood was the most common source of energy for cooking, with 69.0 percent of households in the province using it (Figure 38). Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) was used by 17.8 percent of households, animal dung by 5.8 percent, straw/shrubs/grass by 3.7 percent and the remaining 3.7 percent used other types of fuel such as kerosene, charcoal, coal/lignite, electricity and agricultural crop residue.

Figure 38. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and District: Parwan, September 2014



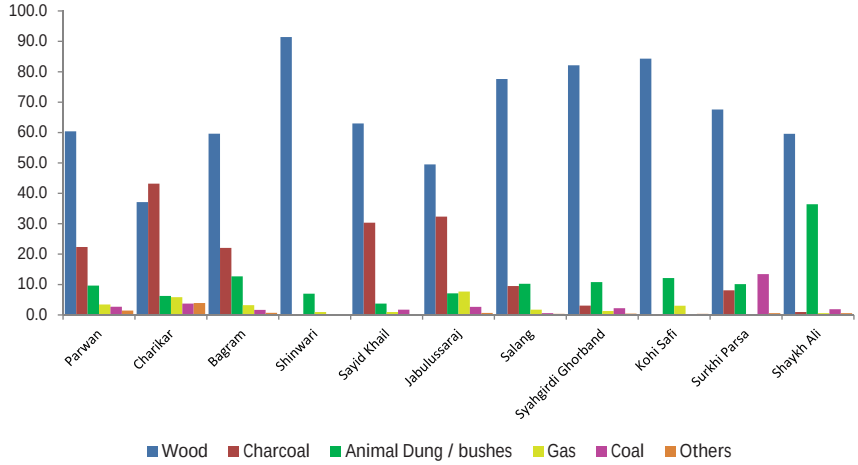
Wood was a popular fuel for cooking in Shinwari (87.7 percent), Sayid Khail (84.5 percent), Syahgirdi Ghorband (83.9 percent), Surkhi Parsa (81.8 percent), Salang (78.1 percent) and Bagram (74.2 percent), while 41.1 percent of the households in Charikar used LPG as energy for cooking.

7.11.3 Main Source of Energy for Heating

Wood was an important source of energy for heating in Parwan Province and was used for this purpose by three in five households (Figure 39). Charcoal was used by 22.4 percent of the total households, animal dung and bushes by 9.7 percent, gas by 3.4 percent and coal by 2.7 percent. The remaining 1.4 percent of households used other fuels such as kerosene, diesel, electricity, etc. More than half of households in all districts, except Charikar and Jabulussaraj, used wood as fuel for heating, ranging from 59.6 percent in Bagram and Shaykh Ali to 91.4 percent in Shinwari.

Charcoal was used by two in five households in Charikar (43.2 percent) while animal dung or bush was used by three in ten households in Shaykh Ali (36.4 percent).

Figure 39. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Heating and District: Parwan, September 2014



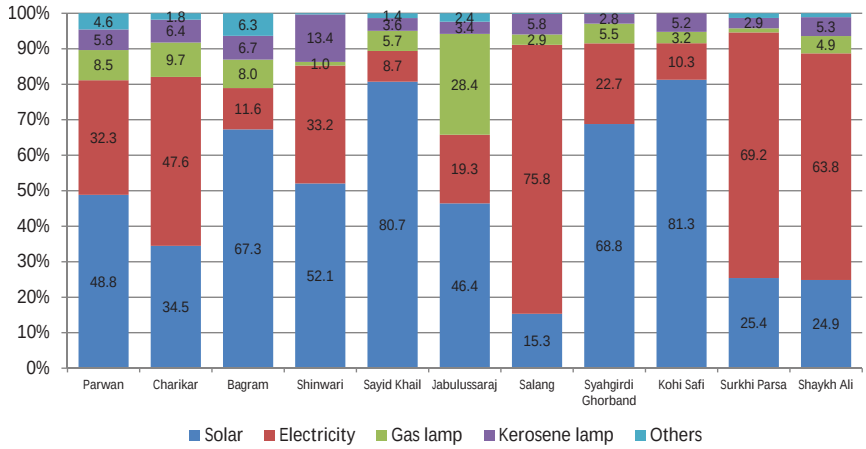
7.11.4 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Solar power was the leading source of energy for lighting among households in Parwan Province and was used by 48.8 percent of the total households, followed by electricity (32.3 percent), gas lamp (8.5 percent), and kerosene lamp (5.8 percent), as shown in Figure 40. The remaining 4.6 percent used other sources such as candles, etc.

Most households in Kohi Safi (81.3 percent), Sayid Khail (80.7 percent), Syahgirdi Ghorband (68.8 percent), Bagram (67.3 percent) and Shinwari (52.1 percent) used solar power for lighting.

Electricity (from generator, gridline or hydropower) was the main source of energy for lighting in Salang (75.8 percent), Surkhi Parsa (69.2 percent), Shaykh Ali (63.8 percent) and Charikar (47.6 percent).

Figure 40. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting and District: Parwan, September 2014



7.11.5 Main Source of Water for Drinking, Washing, Cooking and Other Uses

Surface water was the main source of drinking water in Parwan Province and was used by 35 percent of households, got their drinking water from this source while 22.3 percent from protected wells. Across the province, 41.5 percent of households had access to improved sources of drinking water:[3] 22.3 percent drew water from a protected well, 7.5 percent with tube well borehole, 4.4 percent with water from protected spring, 3.9 percent with piped water into dwelling, 2.7 percent with water piped into compound/yard and 0.6 percent with piped water into their neighbours.

Text Box 12: Households Using Improved Drinking Water Sources

Parwan (2014)*	**41.3**
Kapisa (2014)*	**44.1**
Kabul (2013)*	**78.4**
Ghor (2012)*	**20.3**
Daykundi (2012)*	**14.0**
Bamiyan (2011)*	**15.5**
Afghanistan**	**27.2**

Sources:* SDES
****NRVA 2011-2012**

3. Improved drinking water sources include piped water into dwelling/yard or compound/neighbor, tube well borehole, protected dug well and protected spring.

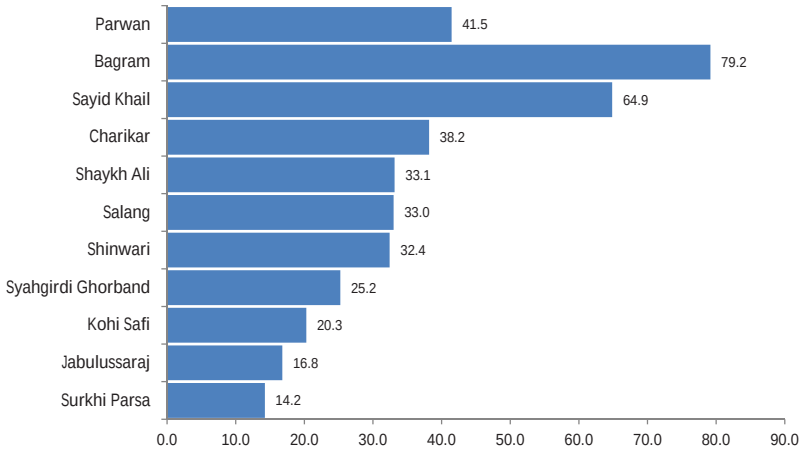
Bagram had the largest proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources (79.2 percent), followed by Sayid Khail (64.9 percent). In Sayid Khail and Bagram, protected wells were the main sources of improved drinking water for 61.5 percent and 44.3 percent, respectively, of the total households.

Most households in Jabulussaraj (74.5 percent), Surkhi Parsa (73.7 percent), and Syahgirdi Ghorband (49.4 percent) obtained drinking water from surface water such as rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.

Table 27. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and and District: Parwan, September 2014

Source of Drinking Water	Parwan	Charikar	Bagram	Shinwari	Sayid Khail	Jabulussaraj	Salang	Syahgirdi Ghorband	Kohi Safi	Surkhi Parsa	Shaykh Ali
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Piped Water	12.3	23.4	1.1	22.2	1.4	8.4	38.9	6.5	6.7	2.9	1.2
Piped into dwelling	3.9	7.9	0.2	2.1	1.3	5.3	13.2	1.9	3.0	0.5	0.1
Piped into compound	2.7	6.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.5	6.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Piped to neighbour	0.6	0.7	0.4	3.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public tap	5.1	7.8	0.1	16.4	0.0	0.5	17.6	3.7	3.5	2.3	1.0
Tube well borehole	7.5	3.1	31.5	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	4.9	1.0	4.9
Dug Well	29.8	21.3	58.2	28.0	73.5	5.1	2.1	23.8	20.6	7.0	22.3
Protected well	22.3	15.9	44.3	18.6	61.5	2.4	1.1	17.1	4.3	6.2	21.1
Unprotected well	7.5	5.3	13.9	9.3	12.0	2.8	1.0	6.8	16.4	0.8	1.2
Water From Spring	13.3	9.1	3.7	12.5	11.3	11.6	31.1	17.6	52.5	15.2	36.7
Protected spring	4.4	3.6	2.4	5.6	1.9	6.5	10.6	4.3	8.0	6.4	7.0
Unprotected spring	8.9	5.5	1.3	6.9	9.4	5.1	20.5	13.4	44.5	8.9	29.7
Surface water(river, stream, dam, lake,pond,canal)	35.0	38.2	3.4	34.9	13.6	74.5	27.7	49.4	14.9	73.7	34.7
Others	2.1	5.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.2

Figure 41. Proportion of Households With Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources by District: Parwan, September 2014



Surface water was also the main source of water for washing, cooking and other uses for most households (45.9 percent). A majority of households in Jabulussaraj (79.1 percent), in Surkhi Parsa (78.2 percent) and in Syahgirdi Ghorband (54.1 percent) used surface water for these purposes.

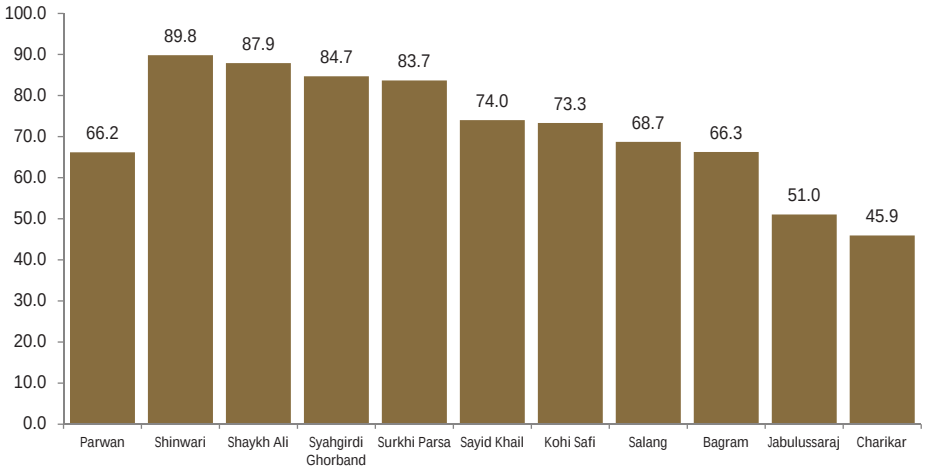
Table 28. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Washing, Cooking and other Household Uses and District: Parwan, September 2014

Source of Drinking Water	Parwan	Charikar	Bagram	Shinwari	Sayid Khail	Jabulussaraj	Salang	Syahgirdi Ghorband	Kohi Safi	Surkhi Parsa	Shaykh Ali
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Piped Water	7.0	14.6	1.5	5.9	1.2	7.8	21.4	2.7	1.6	0.6	0.2
Piped into dwelling	3.7	7.4	0.3	2.2	1.2	5.2	13.2	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.1
Piped into compound	2.7	6.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.5	6.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Piped to neighbour	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public tap	4.6	6.6	0.1	14.0	0.1	0.5	17.6	3.3	5.9	2.1	0.9
Tube well borehole	6.2	0.6	29.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.3	0.6	2.7
Dug Well	21.6	13.8	51.4	21.0	24.2	0.8	2.0	21.6	16.5	4.2	19.9
Protected well	14.8	8.7	37.7	14.3	14.3	0.5	1.0	15.1	1.5	3.4	18.0
Unprotected well	6.8	5.1	13.7	6.7	9.9	0.3	1.0	6.5	15.0	0.8	2.0
Water From Spring	12.5	9.3	3.5	9.1	10.8	11.5	30.6	15.7	51.0	14.1	32.7
Protected spring	3.8	3.2	2.2	3.8	1.0	6.4	10.4	3.7	6.1	5.4	4.2
Unprotected spring	8.7	6.1	1.3	5.3	9.8	5.1	20.2	12.1	45.0	8.7	28.5
Surface water(river, stream, dam, lake,pond,canal)	45.9	49.5	12.3	47.6	63.6	79.1	28.2	54.1	18.5	78.2	43.4
Others	2.3	5.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.6	3.2	0.1	0.1

7.11.6 Land Ownership

About 66.2 percent of the households in Parwan Province owned agricultural land at the time of the survey. In Shinwari, 89.8 percent of households owned agricultural land and in the remaining districts the proportion was: Shaykh Ali, 87.9 percent; Syahgirdi Ghorband, 84.7 percent; Surkhi Parsa, 83.7percent; Sayid Khail, 74 percent; Kohi Safi, 73.3 percent; Salang, 68.7 percent; Bagram, 66.3 percent; Jabulussaraj, 51 percent, and at the lowest, Charikar with 45.9 percent. The size of land owned, however, was small: 91.8 percent of households with land owned less than five *gerib* or 10,000 m^2 (1 *gerib* = 2,000 m^2).

Figure 42. Proportion of Households with Agricultural Land by District: Parwan, September 2014



7.11.7 Ownership of Livestock and Poultry

Across the province, 38.2 percent of households owned at least a head of cattle/milk cow and/or a bull primarily for food (milk, yogurt, meat, ghee or dried whey) or to provide fuel for cooking and heating (dung). Most of the households owning cows (80.3 percent) owned only one or two heads.

The proportion of households owning a sheep was 29.0 percent with 84.7 percent of them owning 1–6 head(s) while a lower proportion of households (21.3 percent) owned goats, of which 80.8 percent owned 1-6 head(s).

Only 18.7 percent owned a horse, donkey and/or mule; most of these (94.1 percent) owned only one or two donkeys or horses.

Raising chickens was the most popular activity among households with livestock or poultry, with 42.0 percent raising at least one chicken. Most raised chickens for food and 51.1 percent raised fewer than five chickens. A small proportion of households raised either duck or turkey (2.4 percent).

At least 70 percent of households in Kohi Safi owned a goat or a chicken (77.2 percent and 71.2 percent, respectively).

Table 29. Proportion of Households by Ownership of Livestock/Poultry, Type and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Cattle/Milk Cow/ Bull	Sheep	Goat	Horse/Donkey/ Mule	Chicken	Duck/ Turkey
Parwan	38.2	29.0	21.3	18.7	42.0	2.4
Charikar	21.9	7.9	3.2	4.4	22.6	1.2
Bagram	42.1	17.2	6.6	4.7	38.0	2.6
Shinwari	51.2	53.3	65.4	43.2	64.2	5.0
Sayid Khail	52.5	14.5	1.9	1.8	39.9	2.3
Jabulussaraj	28.7	19.2	10.1	4.0	31.3	1.9
Salang	30.5	37.4	33.9	11.5	40.6	3.6
Syahgirdi Ghorband	44.8	61.8	40.0	35.8	65.0	2.7
Kohi Safi	45.9	61.9	77.2	67.0	71.2	5.0
Surkhi Parsa	62.3	46.7	39.2	64.6	64.4	1.3
Shaykh Ali	59.6	58.6	45.6	63.4	51.3	3.0

7.11.8 Household Assets and Facilities

In Parwan Province as a whole, 81.2 percent of households had electricity in their houses. In Salang, this proportion increased to 90.6 percent.

Mobile phones were the second most common item (among the list of 15 items) owned by members of households (76.6 percent). The necessity of a 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). Radio ownership was highest in Syahgirdi Ghorband and Jabulussaraj (88.0 percent and 78.6 percent, respectively). Television set ownership was highest in Jabulussaraj and Charikar (61.6 percent and 56.0 percent, respectively).

Nearly a quarter, 23.7 percent, of households in the province had a motorcycle, either for personal or business use. District-wise, at least three in ten households in Syahgirdi Ghorband (30.4 percent), Bagram (30.1 percent) and Surkhi Parsa (29.6 percent) owned a motorcycle.

Table 30. Proportion of Households by Type of Asset/Facility Present in the Households and District: Parwan, September 2014

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

7.12 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

7.12.1 Construction Materials of Roofs

The majority of households (89.1 percent) in Parwan Province at the time of the survey were living in houses with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/logs, while 6.5 percent lived in houses with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/metal, 2.6 percent in houses with roofs made of stucco with bricks/metal, and the remaining 1.8 percent in houses with roofs made of other materials and 1.8 others such as bricks with soil/mud, cement.

Table 31. Percentage Distribution 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	Stucco 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
SayidKhail	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
Syahgirdi 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

7.12.2 Construction Materials of the Outer Walls

Soil/stone with mud was the most commonly used material for the outer walls of houses and was used by 83.0 percent of the households. Adobe was used for outer walls by 10.0 percent of households and bricks and wood by 4.8 percent. Households living in houses with outer walls made of soil/stone with mud ranged from 63.5 percent (Charikar) to 99.5 percent (Surkhi Parsa). The proportion of households living in houses with outer walls made of adobe varied from zero (Surkhi Parsa) to 23.1 percent (Charikar).

Table 32. Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls of the Housing Units and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Soil and Stone with Mud	Adobe	Bricks and Wood	Others
Parwan	83.0	10.0	4.8	2.2
Charikar	63.5	23.1	8.4	5.1
Bagram	85.2	7.3	6.2	1.3
Shinwari	89.2	6.8	2.6	1.5
Sayid Khail	93.1	3.3	2.5	1.1
Jabulussaraj	77.2	12.6	7.2	3.0
Salang	96.1	1.9	0.8	1.3
Syahgirdi Ghorband	97.8	1.0	1.0	0.2
Kohi Safi	98.8	0.3	0.9	0.1
Surkhi Parsa	99.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
Shaykh Ali	98.9	0.1	0.7	0.3

7.12.3 Construction Materials of the Floor

The majority of households lived in houses with floors made of earth or sand (90.8 percent), while 7.6 percent in houses with floors made of cement. Households living in houses with earth/sand floors comprised at least 80 percent in each districtwith Kohi Safi having the highest percentage at 99.6 percent, followed by Surkhi Parsa at 99.5 percent. In Charikar, 17.3 percent of households used cement as flooring material.

Table 33. Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Floor of the Housing Units and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Earth/Sand	Cement	Others
Parwan	90.8	7.6	1.2
Charikar	81.0	17.3	1.3
Bagram	87.7	7.9	4.0
Shinwari	97.3	2.4	0.0
Sayid Khail	95.7	4.0	0.0
Jabulussaraj	91.6	7.4	0.0
Salang	98.7	1.2	0.0
Syahgirdi Ghorband	98.9	0.8	0.0
Kohi Safi	99.6	0.4	0.0
Surkhi Parsa	99.5	0.1	0.0
Shaykh Ali	97.0	0.1	2.6

7.12.4 Ownership of the Dwelling Unit

About 92.4 percent of households surveyed lived in houses they owned; 3.6 percent in a free lodging arrangement and 3.4 percent in rented houses. Except in Charikar and Surkhi Parsa, all other districts had at least 90 percent of the households lived in houses they owned, with the percentage ranged from 92.8 percent in Bagram to 99.1 percent in Shinwari. In Charikar, 9.1 percent of households were renting while in Surkhi Parsa, 12.5 percent lived in houses with a free lodging arrangement.

Table 34. Proportion of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling Unit and District: Parwan, September 2014

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

7.12.5 Type of Toilet Facility

Only 6.8 percent of the households in Parwan Province had reported to be having an improved sanitation facility as per the UNICEF definition [4]. This includes flush to septic tank (3.4 percent), flush to pit latrine (1.4 percent), flush to piped sewer system (0.4 percent), ventilated improved pit latrine (0.7 percent), pit latrine with slab (0.6 percent), and composting toilet (0.2 percent). 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).

Text Box 13: Households Using Improved Sanitation

Parwan (2014)*	**6.8**
Kapisa (2014)*	**1.9**
Kabul (2013)*	**43.8**
Ghor (2012)*	**2.3**
Daykundi (2012)*	**1.4**
Bamiyan (2011)*	**12.7**
Afghanistan**	**6.0**

Sources:* SDES
****NRVA 2011-2012**

More than 90 percent of the households in Parwan Province used elevated toilet facilities in which dirt is deposited on the ground and collected at intervals. Charikar, registered the lowest percentage of this facility at 82.2 percent.

4. An improved toilet facility may include: Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Figure 43. Proportion of Households With an Improved Sanitation Facility by District: Parwan, September 2014

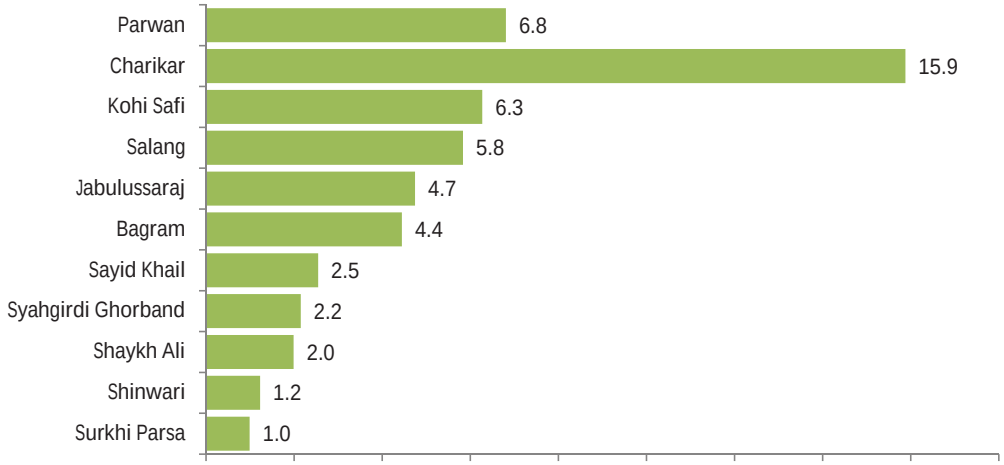


Table 35. Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/ District	Improved				Not improved				
	Total	Flush/Pour to Piped Sewer/ Septic Tank/pit	Ventilated Improved/ Pit Latrine with Slab	Compost-ing Pit	Total	Elevated Toilet	Pit Latrine Without Slab	Flush to Somewhere Else/ Unknown Place	Others
Parwan	6.8	5.3	1.3	0.2	93.2	91.0	0.6	0.3	1.2
Charikar	15.9	13.8	1.7	0.4	84.1	82.2	1.2	0.2	0.6
Bagram	4.4	2.2	1.9	0.3	95.5	93.7	0.3	0.1	1.5
Shinwari	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	98.8	92.2	0.3	3.0	3.3
Sayid Khail	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	97.5	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Jabulussaraj	4.7	3.8	0.9	0.1	95.3	94.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
Salang	5.8	4.8	0.9	0.2	94.2	88.3	0.1	0.2	5.7
Syahgirdi Ghorband	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.1	97.9	96.2	0.9	0.1	0.7
Kohi Safi	6.3	3.4	2.9	0.0	93.8	92.1	1.0	0.6	0.1
Surkhi Parsa	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	99.0	98.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
Shaykh Ali	2.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	98.0	94.3	1.1	0.0	2.5

7.12.6 Number of Rooms in the Dwelling Units at the Disposal of the Household and Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping

Table 36 shows the distribution of households by the number of rooms in their dwelling units and by household size. This data indicates whether residents are living in crowded conditions which may have a negative impact on physical and mental health of persons living in it, and on the development of children.
Rooms considered 'dwelling rooms' include bedrooms, dining rooms, sitting rooms, study rooms and servants' rooms but excluding kitchens and toilets.

About 23.5 percent of households with 10 or more members lived in housing units with three rooms, and 25.4 percent lived in dwelling units with four rooms. Only 23.1 percent of households with 10 or more members lived in dwelling units with six or more rooms.

Table 36. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms at Their Disposal and Household Size: Parwan, September 2014

Household Size	Number of Rooms at the Disposal of the Households					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or More
All Households	9.7	29.9	25.5	18.4	7.5	8.9
1 Person	51.7	32.2	8.7	4.7	1.1	1.8
2 Persons	28.6	42.7	15.9	8.4	2.2	2.2
3 Persons	23.3	40.5	21.0	9.6	3.3	2.2
4 Persons	17.0	39.5	23.8	12.2	4.2	3.2
5 Persons	12.7	35.0	26.6	15.2	5.8	4.7
6 Persons	8.9	33.4	28.0	18.1	5.8	5.8
7 Persons	5.9	31.8	28.1	19.5	7.1	7.6
8 Persons	3.7	27.4	29.2	22.9	8.2	8.7
9 Persons	2.3	23.1	28.2	24.1	10.4	11.9
10 Persons or more	1.1	12.6	23.5	25.4	14.3	23.1

About 2–16 percent of households lived in dwelling units with only one room, and 15–38 percent in two rooms. Syahgirdi Ghorband registered the lowest proportion of households living in housing units with only one room (2.4 percent).

Syahgirdi Ghorband had the largest percentage of households living in housing units with five or more rooms at 32 percent (Table 37). In the other districts, this percentage ranged from 6.9 percent in Shaykh Ali to 31.9 percent in Shinwari. In contrast, more than half of households in Shaykh Ali lived in housing units with only one or two rooms (54.6 percent).

Table 37. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms at Their Disposal and District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Number of Rooms at the Disposal of the Households					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or More
Parwan	9.7	29.9	25.5	18.4	7.5	8.9
Charikar	15.6	37.4	24.6	14.2	4.3	3.9
Bagram	11.1	33.0	26.4	16.8	6.2	6.5
Shinwari	2.6	15.1	26.5	23.9	12.3	19.6
Sayid Khail	13.3	37.6	26.1	14.0	4.2	4.9
Jabulussaraj	6.1	25.3	28.0	23.7	7.9	8.9
Salang	5.8	38.2	26.5	18.1	6.5	4.9
Syahgirdi Ghorband	2.4	16.4	24.2	24.9	13.6	18.4
Kohi Safi	4.4	20.6	26.8	20.4	14.5	13.3
Surkhi Parsa	7.4	31.6	23.7	18.3	7.9	11.0
Shaykh Ali	16.2	38.4	24.1	14.4	3.8	3.1

Table 38 shows the distribution of households in Parwan Province by number of rooms in their dwelling used for sleeping and by household size. This data provides a more refined indicator of the crowdedness of housing units, and also reflects the degree of privacy available. In Parwan Province, 28.7 percent of households, regardless of size, had one room available for sleeping while 44.0 percent had two rooms.

Table 38. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping and Household Size: Parwan, September 2014

Household Size One	Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping					
	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or More	
All Households	28.7	44.0	19.3	5.8	1.4	0.7
1 Person	93.5	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Persons	82.0	15.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.1
3 Persons	63.0	31.9	4.3	0.5	0.2	0.0
4 Persons	50.8	40.6	6.8	1.4	0.3	0.0
5 Persons	38.5	48.4	10.8	1.9	0.3	0.1
6 Persons	28.2	53.8	14.9	2.5	0.4	0.2
7 Persons	20.3	55.8	19.3	3.5	0.8	0.2
8 Persons	12.4	55.9	25.1	5.5	0.8	0.3
9 Persons	7.7	50.6	31.7	8.2	1.4	0.5
10 Persons or more	3.6	30.0	38.3	18.9	5.6	3.5

About 68.3 percent of households with 10 or more members lived in dwelling units with 2-3 rooms used for sleeping. Another 50.6 percent of households with nine household members lived in dwelling units with two bedrooms, and 31.7 percent in dwelling units with three bedrooms. Only 9.1 percent of households with 10 or more members lived in dwelling units with five or more rooms for sleeping.

APPENDICES

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 aged 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. One that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination from faecal matter. It includes piped water to the dwelling, compound or neighbor; tube well borehole, protected well; and protected spring.

Improved Sanitation Facility. For MDG monitoring, 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 official school age who attended school in the appropriate class, to the total population of official school age (primary: 7–12 year age group attend classes 1–6; secondary: 13–15 year age group attends classes 7–9; high school: 16–18 year age group attends classes 10–12; and vocation/ higher education: 19–24 year age group attends class 13 and above).

Sex Ratio. The proportional distribution of the sexes in a population aggregate, expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

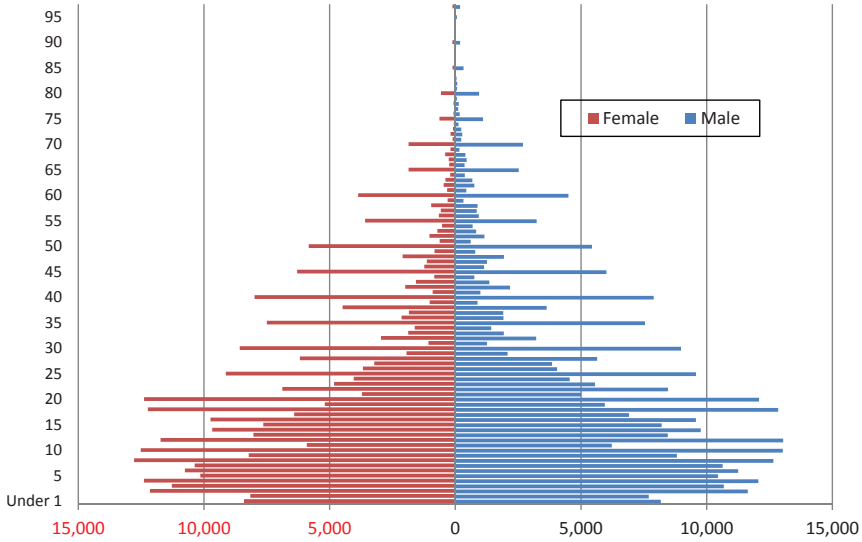
Quality of Age Data

The relatively small 0-4 age group shown in Figure A1 has three possible explanations: 1) fertility decline over the decades (from 7.1 children in 1979[5] to 6.3 children in 2007[6]); 2) omission of children at very young ages, most likely infants as is common in many countries; and 3) age misreporting contributing both to the dent at 0–4, and bulges at older ages.

The tendency of surveyors or respondents to report certain ages at the expense of others is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Digit preference is the preference for particular ages ending in certain digits. Preference for 0 and 5 is the most widespread.

Figure A1 shows single-year-of-age data for and demonstrates the preference for ages ending in 0 and 5. Possible errors in single-year-of-age data are net under-enumeration of selected population groups and misreporting or mis-assignment of age. Infants or children aged 0 are under-reported, often because parents tend not to think of them as members of the household. The very small number of infants and children who are 1 year of age compared to the number of children aged 2–4 years suggests an appreciable under-coverage of such children in the survey.

Figure A1. Population in Single Year of Age by Sex: Parwan, September 2014



5. 1979 Census Preliminary Results of Afghanistan.
6. National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/8 (A Profile of Afghanistan)

Table A1. Indexes of Age Preference by District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Myer's Blended Index	Whipple's Index
Parwan	22.8	237.1
Charikar	24.6	255.2
Bagram	24.8	248.8
Shinwari	45.7	231.7
Sayid Khail	22.0	226.6
Jabulussaraj	25.3	262.3
Salang	24.8	248.9
Syahgirdi Ghorband	17.0	187.0
Kohi Safi	26.2	246.7
Surkhi Parsa	20.2	215.6
Shaykh Ali	23.8	258.4

Two indexes of age preference, the Myer's Blended Index and Whipple's Index, are presented in Table A1. Myer's Blended Index measures preference for any terminal digit and ranges theoretically from 0, representing no heaping or preference for any terminal digit, to 90, which would result if all ages that have been reported in a survey end in a single digit. Whipple's Index measures heaping on ages with terminal digits 0 and 5. It ranges from 100, indicating no preference for terminal digits 0 or 5, to 500, indicating that only ages ending in 0 and 5 were reported. For Parwan Province, the Myer's Blended Index is 22.8 while Whipple's Index is 237.1. These are higher than the corresponding figures computed for Afghanistan which were 20.6 and 223, respectively (Text Box A1). At the district level, Myer's Index ranges from 17.0 to 45.7, while Whipple's Index ranges from 187.0 to 258.4.

Text Box A1: Age Preference Indexes

	Myer's Blended Index	Whipple's Index
Parwan (2014)*	22.8	237.1
Kapisa (2014)*	21.3	231.2
Kabul (2013)*	21.4	230.2
Ghor (2012)*	53.1	388.1
Daykundi (2012)*	23.8	243.6
Bamiyan (2011)*	27.8	282.2
Afghanistan**	20.6	223.0

Sources:* SDES
**NRVA 2011-2012

Presenting age data in 5-year age groups tends to minimize some of the irregularities present in single-year-age data, including errors brought about by age heaping or digit preference. Omission of some population groups, say, young children, particularly infants, the aged, and mobile young adults, particularly those working away from home, can still affect the quality of grouped age data.

Text Box A2: UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index

Parwan (2014)	40.3
Kapisa (2014)	39.3
Kabul (2013)	46.7
Ghor (2012)	88.3
Daykundi (2012)	67.8
Bamiyan (2011)	68.4

Source: SDES

A popular measure of the quality of grouped age-sex data is the UN age-sex accuracy index. Census age-sex data are described as accurate if the index is under 20. The index should be interpreted with caution as it does not take into account real irregularities in age distribution due to migration and war mortality,

for instance, which may have affected the value for Parwan. The UN age-sex accuracy index for the Parwan is 40.3, which is lower than the indexes for all provinces where SDES had been conducted. At the district level, the index varies from 46.1 for Charikar to 92.4 for Kohi Safi. Thus, caution should be made when using the different indicators cross-tabulated with age.

Table A2. Age-Sex Accuracy Index by District: Parwan, September 2014

Province/District	Index
Parwan	40.3
Charikar	46.1
Bagram	47.1
Shinwari	80.0
Sayid Khail	53.7
Jabulussaraj	68.1
Salang	73.2
Syahgirdi Ghorband	55.5
Kohi Safi	92.4
Surkhi Parsa	57.5
Shaykh Ali	58.6

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