



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan  
Central Statistics Organization



# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY



— — — GHOR







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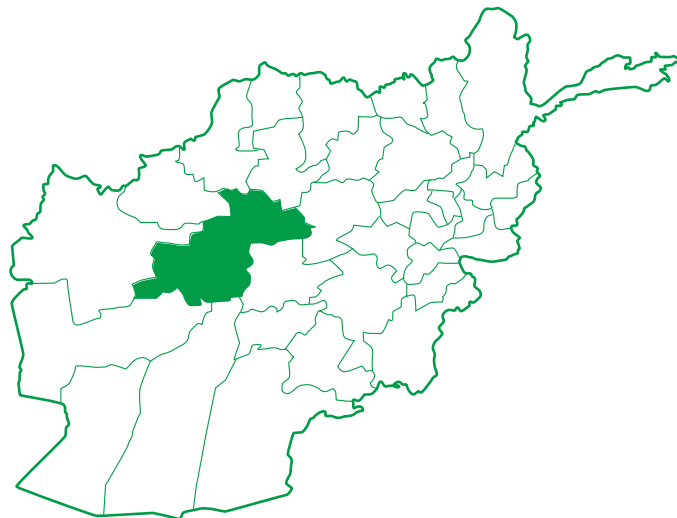
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# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY GHOR





# MESSAGE FROM CSO

The publication of the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) for Ghor is a significant achievement for the Afghanistan Central Statistics Organization (CSO).

The first SDES was conducted in Bamiyan Province in September 2011. In the following September it was rolled out in the provinces of Ghor and Daykundi, with financial support from the Government of Japan and technical support from UNFPA.

The SDES is intended to provide a snapshot of every village and town in a given province. Successfully conducting this complex survey in two provinces and in parallel proved a major challenge which required dedication and concerted effort by CSO staff.

In Ghor, the CSO teams overcame difficult circumstances, including lack of security and challenging terrain, to reach sampled households and collect the necessary information. The teams comprised surveyors, controllers, cartographers, district statistics officers and their assistants, and provincial statistics officers and their staff, based in Ghor, working with CSO supervisors in Kabul.

Technical staff from UNFPA and CSO played a critical role in monitoring and supervising the enumeration, ensuring that accurate data was collected. Data processors worked tirelessly to ensure that data was of a high quality.

The result of this joint effort is the SDES for Ghor. This report provides a detailed analysis of the age and sex composition of the population of the province and its districts. It presents data on educational, employment and housing characteristics, as well as on infant mortality and migration. Although it does not include population counts per district, this data is available from the CSO on request. In collaboration with local governments and the concerned ministries, the CSO will also undertake further analysis of this data to ensure that it fits users needs and is fully utilized by all sectors.

The SDES provides the first modern district-level profile in the province, and will be an invaluable basis for policymaking in Ghor Province. As similar surveys are conducted in other provinces, the CSO is proud to be at the forefront of the effort to ensure that this essential data is collected across Afghanistan.

Sher Mohammad Jamizada  
President General of Central Statistics Organization

# MESSAGE FROM UNFPA



UNFPA would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Central Statistics Office (CSO) for the publication of this survey for Ghor Province.

The large scale Socio-Demographic Economic Survey (SDES) is an effective mechanism for obtaining quality provincial, district and village data for key development indicators. The survey compiles data on population distribution, education, employment, migration, functional disability, fertility and mortality disaggregated by age and sex, and housing. Reliable and valid data provided by the SDES is required for responsive and evidence-based policy and planning, monitoring and evaluation of development and humanitarian programmes.

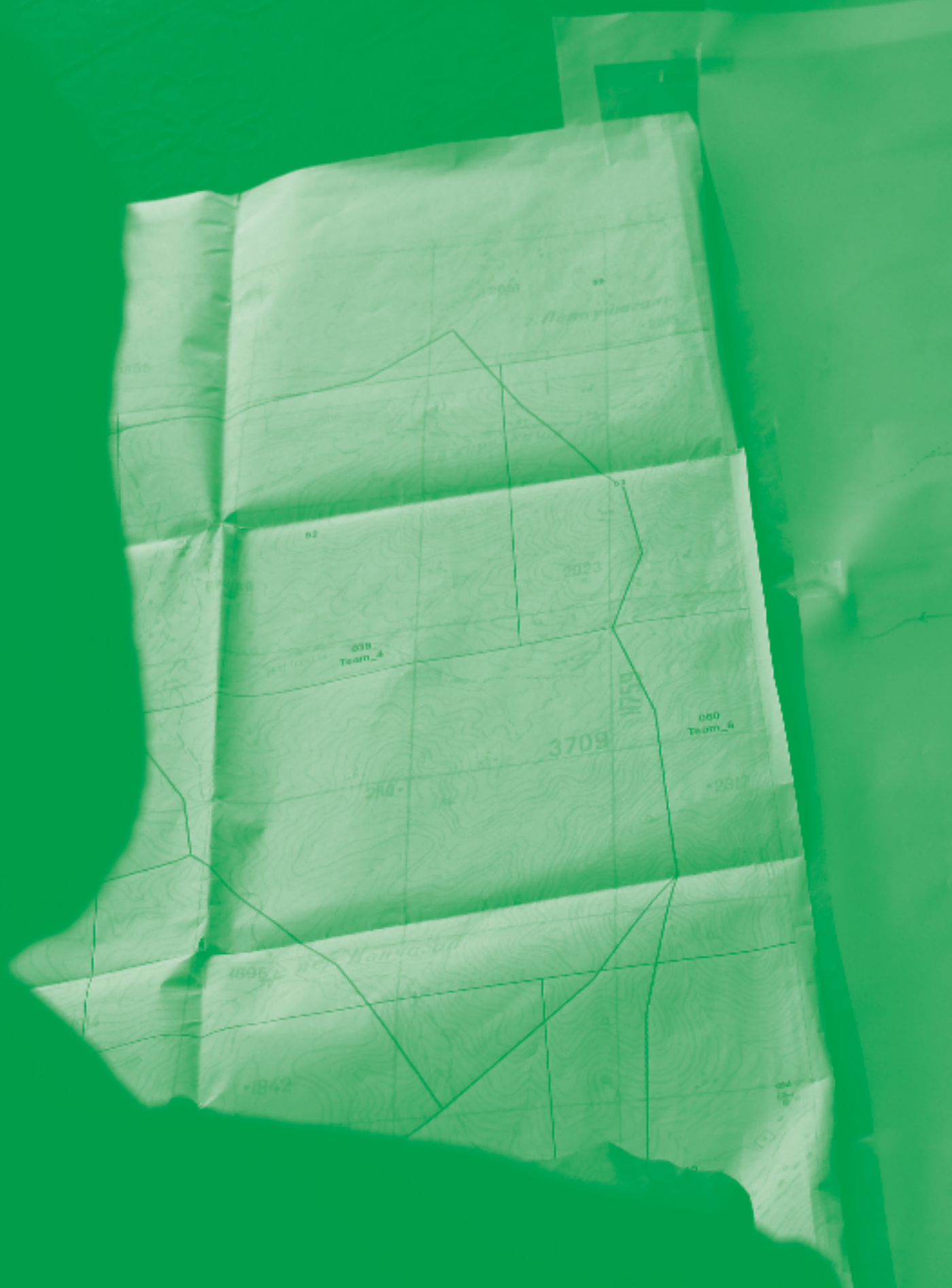
The availability of results of the provincial SDES undertaken in Ghor Province substantiates the dedication of the staff of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the contribution of the Ghor provincial and district authorities, including the Governor, the Provincial Statistics Office and District Administrators. In spite of many challenges this provincial survey has been completed and results are now available for effective use.

The generous support of the Government of Japan has made the SDES possible in Ghor province and resulted in increased capacity of statistics personnel at the central and provincial levels. UNFPA is proud to have been a partner in this endeavour of survey planning, data collection and processing, analysis and dissemination resulting in data, at the village, district and provincial level, that meets international standards.

UNFPA would thus like to extend its appreciation to all Afghans who participated and contributed to this survey. Appreciation is also extended to the staff of the CSO and UNFPA SDES teams, and to the Government of Japan for its steady and on-going support for the improvement of the national statistics system in Afghanistan.

Dr. Annette Sachs Robertson  
UNFPA Representative





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# 1. GHOR PROFILE

Ghor Province is one of the thirty-four provinces of Afghanistan. Located in the Central Region, the capital of Ghor Province is called Chighcheran (Provincial Center). The province has coordinates of 64.98N 34.21 E.<sup>1</sup>

Provinces bordering Ghor are: Faryab and Badghis in the North; Daykundi in the South East; Bamiyan in the East; Helmand in the South; Farah and Herat in the West; and Sar-i-pul in the North East; (Figure 1). The province lies 785 km. west of Kabul.

Chighcheran, the Provincial Center has an elevation of 4,502 feet or 1,244 meters above sea level. The lowest temperature in the province during the long winter season of about six months could drop to minus 18 degrees Celcius. Highest precipitation normally occurs during the months of March to April at 30 to 37 mm.

The total land area of the province is 36,657.4 sq. km, representing 5.6 percent of the Afghan territory. Apart from Chighcheran, Ghor has nine districts namely, Duleena, Dawlatyar, Char Sada, Pasaband, Shahrak, Lal Wa Sarjantal, Taywara, Tulak and Saghar. The province is mountainous with about 85 percent of the province covered with mountains.

Main crops grown in the province are wheat, barley, potato, and beans. The province is one of the agriculturally least productive provinces in the country. Most of the land is barren and inaccessible with serious water shortages, small landholdings, extensive food insecurity, and poor soil quality.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 1: Map of Afghanistan**



<sup>1</sup> Geographic Information System (GIS)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.undp.org.af/publications/RRERS/Ghorianprovincialprofile>

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The very importance of population data in the formulation of government policies up to their implementation and monitoring can never be over-emphasized. Population data provides essential information which is used in the preparation of efficient and effective development programs for the welfare of the people. Lack of up-to-date and accurate data hinders any development of an area since data are important for evidence-based planning, programme development, and project monitoring.

Recognizing this need as well as considering that the last census of population was carried out in 1979, the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) was conceptualized by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) as the alternative way of collecting information that would address the data gap at the local level.

SDES was first conducted in Bamiyan Province with financial support of the Government of Japan and technical assistance of UNFPA. This was followed then in Ghor and Daykundi. SDES provides information on the composition of the population, education, employment status and housing unit characteristics which are all vital in determining the needs of different segments of the population. The most important aspect of SDES is that data can be readily available at the lower level disaggregation, i.e. district level for local development planning.

SDES also includes indicators to monitor the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of Afghanistan such as school attendance, infant mortality, child mortality, maternal mortality, access to improved source of drinking water and improved sanitation facility. These indicators are vital in monitoring the progress towards the targets set.

### Box 1: National Census Committee

#### CENSUS ACT

##### Article 6:

National Population Census Committee will be established for the successful implementation of the population census utmost two years prior to the conduct of a population census as proposed by the Central Statistics Organization and endorsed by the National Statistics Committee and approval of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan' President.

The General President of Central Statistics Office will act as Secretary of the National Population Census Committee.

##### Article 8:

The National Census Committee will have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Formulating government policy for different stages of the population census and determining the date and period for conduct of the complete population census.
2. Formulating, preparing and approving the work programme of the complete population census.
3. Reviewing the structure, budget and various expenditures of the complete population census.
4. Taking necessary decisions for ensuring coordination and cooperation among various ministries, governmental organizations, institutions and municipalities for providing offices, vehicles, equipment and required personnel for the population census.
5. Attending to complaints and protests addressed to the population census.



## 3. OBJECTIVES

### 1. Evidence-Based Decision Making, Policy Making, Planning and Administration

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

### 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. SDES covers important questions on the current economic activities and capacities of the population.

### 3. Housing Policy and Programmes

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

### 4. Data on Vulnerable Population and their Utility

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 programme terms, which must be factored into the country's development thrusts and processes at all levels.

### 5. Humanitarian Assistance

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

## 6. Transition Process

Although foreign security forces are engaged with Afghan forces in overcoming anti-government elements, the move to transfer those responsibilities to Afghan control has started, along with the over-all governance and management of the various reconstruction activities. Before the final turnover takes place, it is very important that data on the number of residents (to determine the size of the needed security forces, number of doctors, schools and hospitals or clinics to build, etc.), their education, means of livelihood and overall living conditions are available for use among government officials and other entities interested in providing assistance to communities.

## 7. Research

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

# 4. METHODOLOGY

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

## 1. Extensive Listing of Houses, Establishments and Institutions

The extensive listing and mapping that covered all houses, businesses and institutions in every village and urban area in Ghor province included the preparation of sketch maps on which the physical location of each entity was marked during the canvassing. Additionally, the location 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. Likewise information such as means of transportation in going to and from the village, the presence of electricity, water sources, potential relocation sites, etc. were collected.

The surveyors then used the output of these activities to guide them in conducting the survey and ensuring complete coverage of their assigned areas. In total, around 2,300 villages and urban areas in Ghor province were canvassed, with 764 enumeration areas.

## 2. Survey Enumeration

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

The survey first involved a listing of every household in all the villages. Half of these listed households (i.e. every other household) were taken as samples for the survey and were asked questions on education, literacy, employment, migration, functional difficulty, fertility, mortality, parent's living status, birth registration and housing characteristics

## 5. MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

The listing and mapping activity was handled by 40 CSO cartographers and hired local assistants and 10 district supervisors, while the field enumeration was conducted by 897 surveyors and 233 controllers, under the supervision of the District Statistics Officers and their Assistants, Provincial Statistics Officers and staff, and the CSO Kabul supervisors.

Monitoring was managed by CSO and UNFPA technical staff who visited the districts during the two-week training (August 2012) of the district statistics officers and assistants, controllers and surveyors. They provided clarifications on the concepts and procedures to follow in executing the survey. They responded to logistical, administrative, financial, and human resource problems as needed.

The CSO and UNFPA technical staff also had responsibility for editing of questionnaires, spot-checking, re-interviewing and the recording of observations during the household interviews in all nine districts and the provincial centre of Ghor province. Errors committed by the surveyors and controllers were corrected at the early stage of enumeration.

In addition, 22 District and Provincial Monitors were recruited to monitor the mapping/listing phase as well as SDES enumeration. Likewise, they were tasked to check and monitor the work of surveyors and supervisors. The findings of the monitoring groups were immediately relayed to the supervisors for necessary action.

## 6. DATA PROCESSING

Data processing, which covers the editing, coding and encoding of entries from the questionnaires into the computer were done both in Ghor and CSO Kabul. In Ghor, a Data Processing Centre (DPC) was put up with around 56 Ghor residents recruited to handle the editing, coding, and data entry of questionnaires after undergoing strict screening and extensive technical training. Computers, generator, furniture, air conditioner, heaters, Internet connection and other materials and supplies were provided.

A total of 21 encoders were hired in Kabul City to augment the existing CSO workforce. Data cleaning and tabulation were done in Kabul.

## 7. SURVEY RESULTS

### 7.1 Population characteristics

#### 7.1.1 Population Distribution by District

Among the ten districts of Ghor Province, Chighcheran the Provincial Center, had the largest population size making up 24.4 percent of the total population in the province. Lal Wa Sarjanganal had the second largest population with 15.8 percent of the population of the province, followed by Pasaband with 11.9 percent. Saghar was the smallest district with a population of only 4.6 percent of the province's population. Ninety nine percent of the population in Ghor reside in settled households.

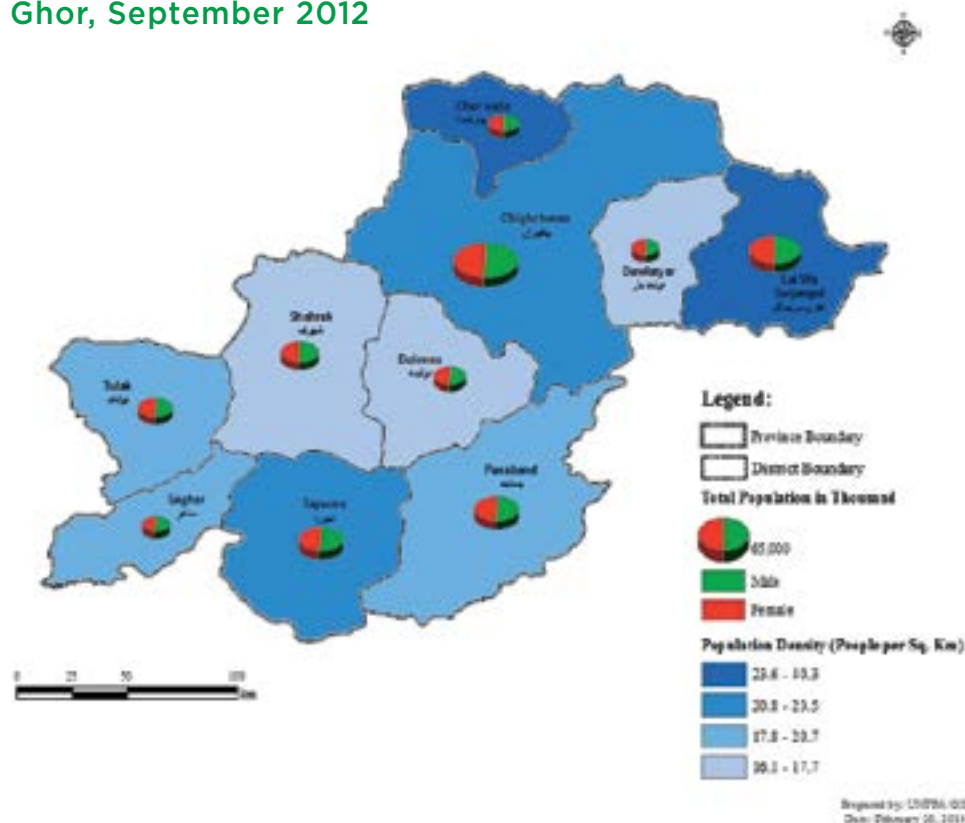
By population density (Figure 2), which is the ratio of the population to land area, Lal Wa Sarjanganal had the most number of people who occupy the same size of land (40 persons per sq km of land area), while Shahrak had the fewest (16 persons per sq km).

**TABLE 1. Percent Distribution of Population by District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Percent
Ghor	100.0
Chighcheran	24.4
Duleena	6.2
Dawlatyar	4.7
Char Sada	5.6
Pasaband	11.9
Shahrak	8.4
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	15.8
Taywara	11.4
Tulak	7.1
Saghar	4.6



**FIGURE 2. Population Density, Total Population by Sex and District: Ghor, September 2012**



### 7.1.2 Sex Composition

There were more males than females in the population of Ghor, with the males comprising 51.2 percent of the total population. The sex ratio recorded for the province in September 2012 was 105 males for every 100 females, which is a little lower than the sex ratio on record for the whole country as reported in the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Survey 2011-2012 (Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey) which was 106 males for every 100 females.

Populations with marked deviations from 100, say, below 85 or above 110 should be explained by sex-selective migration, female infanticide, sex-selective abortion, sex-selective underreporting, economic activities, a special feature of the area like presence of a large military installation or an institution confining a particular sex, or war mortality.

Among the districts, Taywara had the highest sex ratio at 110 males for every 100 females. Saghar had a sex ratio of 108 males per 100 females. The sex ratio in the other eight districts was in the range 100 to 107.

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

**TABLE 2. Sex Ratio of the Population, by Age Group and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Age Group	Ghor	Chighcheran	Duleena	Dawlatyar	Char Sada	Pasaband	Shahrak	Lal Wa Sarjangal	Taywara	Tulak	Saghar
Total	105	107	105	103	103	105	104	100	110	102	108
0-4	83	82	84	89	91	54	84	103	78	94	85
5-9	102	104	111	102	107	91	102	105	99	102	102
10-19	110	123	104	108	104	129	109	88	124	86	119
20-29	105	104	108	106	94	118	101	101	109	100	104
30-39	99	100	99	102	98	92	93	102	103	103	92
40-49	113	121	108	103	106	124	106	101	116	110	108
50-59	141	141	133	111	139	187	171	103	140	179	153
60-69	172	159	204	133	151	201	193	142	193	190	203
70-79	232	201	222	167	164	274	259	208	280	372	301
80 +	252	189	312	126	280	341	369	279	490	292	242

In general, the sex ratio at birth is around 1.05 males per female. Sex ratios at birth in the range 1.02 to 1.07 are considered normal. Sex ratios of children ever born (CEB) higher than 1.07 suggest an omission of female babies while sex ratios lower than 1.02 may indicate omission of male babies. Sex-selective abortion may also result in sex ratios at birth that are outside the normal range.

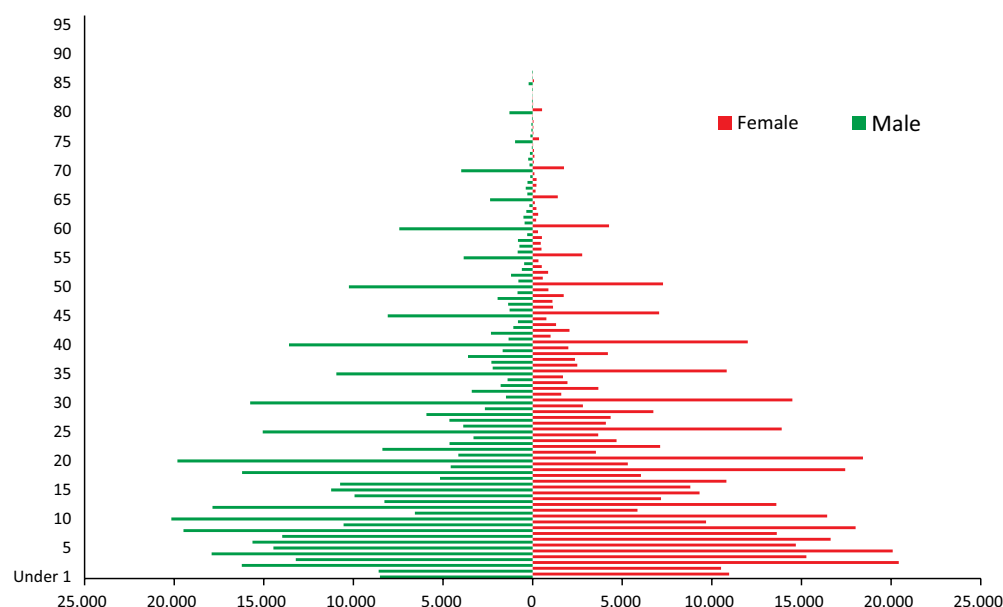
Omission of male babies or under-reporting of male children in the survey may explain the low sex ratio for the age group 0-4 years in almost all the districts: Pasaband (54 male children for every 100 female children), Taywara (78), Chighcheran (82), Duleena (84), Shahrak (84), Saghar (85), Dawlatyar (89), Char Sada (91) and Tulak (94). As a result at the province level, the sex ratio for the age group 0-4 years was 83 male children per 100 female children.

Extremely high sex ratios are noticeable in the ages of 70 years and above in all districts where the ratios are mostly above 200, particularly in Tulak (372), for 70 to 79 year age group and in Taywara (490) for the age group 80 years and above.

### 7.1.3 Quality of Age Data

The comparatively small 0-4 age group shown in Figure 3 gives some indication of omission of children at very young ages, most likely the infants. Age misreporting may also contribute to the dent at the age group 0-4, and also to some bulges or protrusions at the older age groups.

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 3. Population in Single Year of Age by Sex: Ghor, September 2012**

The graph above which shows the single-year-of-age data for the population of Ghor displays 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 age 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 2 to 4 years of age as shown above suggests an appreciable under-coverage of such children in the survey.

**TABLE 3. Indexes of Age Preference by District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Myer's Index (in percent)	Whipple's Index
Ghor	53.1	388.1
Chighcheran	53.7	394.0
Duleena	54.2	389.1
Dawlatyar	41.3	206.7
Char Sada	53.7	399.7
Pasaband	50.1	362.8
Shahrak	54.2	395.8
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	51.8	383.7
Taywara	54.0	388.9
Tulak	53.2	391.3
Saghar	63.6	435.6

Two indexes of age preference, the Myer's Blended Index and Whipple's Index, were computed and are presented in Table 3. 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. Meanwhile, 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 Ghor Province, the Myer's Blended Index is 53.1 while the Whipple's Index is 388.1. These are higher than the corresponding figures computed for Afghanistan which were 20.6 and 223, respectively (NRVA 2011-2012). At the district level, Myer's Index ranges from 41.3 to 63.6, while Whipple's Index ranges from 206.7 to 435.6.

Presenting age data in 5-year age groups tends to minimize some of the irregularities present in single-year-age data, especially 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 their home, could still affect the quality of grouped age data.

One popular measure of the quality of grouped age-sex data is the UN age-sex accuracy index. Census age-sex data are described by the UN as accurate if the index is under 20, else the age-sex data is inaccurate. The index may be interpreted with caution as it does not take into account real irregularities in age distribution of the population due to migration and war mortality, for instance, which may have affected the value for Ghor.

The UN age-sex accuracy index for Ghor is 88.3, which is higher than the index for Bamiyan, which is 68.4 (SDES 2011). At the district level, the index varies from 79.7 for Lal Wa Sarjantal to 134.2 for Shahrak.

**TABLE 4. Age-Sex Accuracy Index by District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Index (%)
Ghor	88.3
Chighcheran	137.3
Duleena	118.0
Dawlatyar	100.6
Char Sada	90.5
Pasaband	116.9
Shahrak	134.2
Lal Wa Sarjantal	79.7
Taywara	90.0
Tulak	131.4
Saghar	111.8

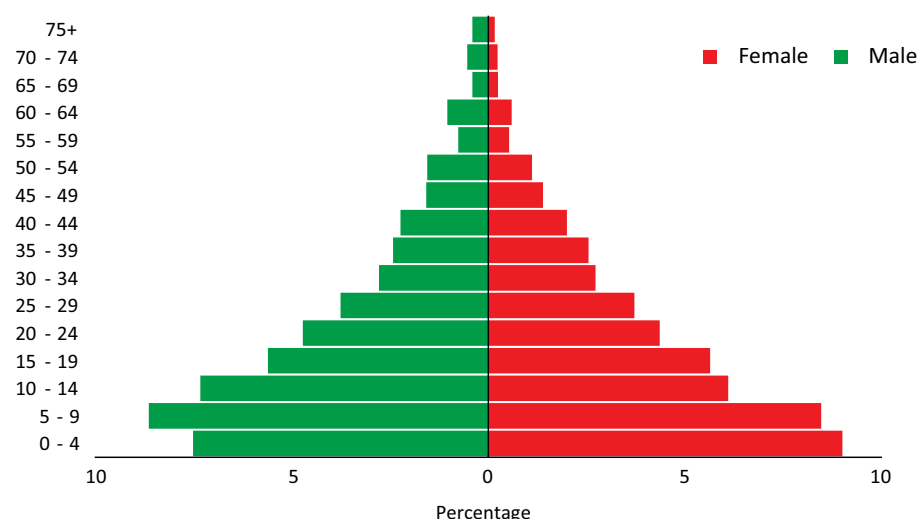


### 7.1.4 Age Structure

Ghor has a young population as depicted by its population pyramid in Figure 4. However, the relatively small 0-4 age group for males could be the result of under-coverage of this age group or misreporting of age in the survey.

Close to half of the population of Ghor (47 percent) were below 15 years of age at the time of the survey, implying a young population in the province. The 5-9 year age group made up the largest segment of the population at 17.1 percent, followed by those younger than 5 years at 16.5 percent and the 10-14 year age group at 13.4 percent as depicted by its population pyramid.

**FIGURE 4. Population Pyramid for Ghor, September 2012**



A population with a median age of under 20 is considered a young population. Ghor has a very young population as reflected by its median age of 16 years, which means that half of the population of the province in September 2012 were younger than 16 years, and the other half were older than that age. Among the districts, Pasaband had the highest median age at 18 years while Chighcheran and Char Sada had the lowest median age at 15 years.

The male population of Ghor province had a median age of 17 years while its female population had a lower median of 16 years, which means that the males are relatively older than their female counterpart. This is true for Chighcheran (15 years for males; 14 years for females), Pasaband (19 years for males; 16 years for females), Taywara (18 years for males; 16 years for females), and Saghar (17 years for males; 16 years for females) while for the rest of the districts the median ages of male and female populations are the same. The female population in Chighcheran was the youngest with a median age of 14 years while the male population in Pasaband was the oldest with a median age of 19 years.

**TABLE 5. Median Age in Years of the Population by District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Ghor	16	17	16
Chighcheran	15	15	14
Duleena	17	17	17
Dawlatyar	16	16	16
Char Sada	15	15	15
Pasaband	18	19	16
Shahrak	16	16	16
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	16	16	16
Taywara	17	18	16
Tulak	16	16	16
Saghar	16	17	16

The proportion of the population under age 15 also provides an indication as to whether a population is young or old. Populations having 35 percent or more of their population below age 15 are regarded as young populations. As shown in Table 6, for the entire Ghor Province, children under 15 years of age comprised 47 percent of its total population. At the district level, the proportion of children under 15 years ranged from 43.1 percent to 51.0 percent, with Pasaband and Taywara having the lowest proportions and Chighcheran having the highest.

**TABLE 6. Percent Distribution of Population by Age Group, Aged-Child Ratio, and District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Total	Age group			Aged-Child Ratio
		0-14	15-64	65 and above	
Ghor	100.0	47.0	51.0	2.0	4.2
Chighcheran	100.0	51.0	47.1	1.8	3.6
Duleena	100.0	45.2	52.8	2.0	4.4
Dawlatyar	100.0	47.4	50.1	2.5	5.2
Char Sada	100.0	48.8	49.5	1.7	3.4
Pasaband	100.0	43.1	55.2	1.7	3.9
Shahrak	100.0	47.1	50.8	2.0	4.3
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	100.0	47.1	50.7	2.2	4.6
Taywara	100.0	43.1	54.9	2.1	4.8
Tulak	100.0	46.1	51.8	2.2	4.7
Saghar	100.0	45.8	51.9	2.3	5.1

Also shown in Table 6 are the proportions of persons 15 to 64 years and of persons 65 years and over, by district. The age group 15 to 64 years is commonly considered as the working age group especially in more developed countries. For the whole Ghor Province, the age group 15 to 64 years accounted for 51.0 percent of its total population. At the district level, this proportion ranged from 47.1 percent to 55.2 percent, with Chighcheran and Pasaband having the lowest and highest proportions, respectively.

Populations with elderly persons (65 years old and over) comprising less than 10 percent of the total population may be described as young populations. The proportion of aged persons for Ghor Province in 2012 was 2.0 percent, while its districts had proportions ranging from 1.7 percent to 2.5 percent.

The aged-child ratio, or the ratio of persons aged 65 years and older to the number of children under 15 years of age, for Ghor and its districts are also shown in Table 6. The ratio for Ghor Province was 4.2, which means that in 2012, there were 4 persons aged 65 years and over for every 100 children under 15 years of age. The ratios for the districts ranged from 3.4 percent to 5.2 percent, with Dawlatyar having the highest ratio and Char Sada having the lowest.

Age dependency ratio indicates the potential effects of changes in population age structures for social and economic development and it is another popular measure to analyze the age composition of a population. For international comparison, this ratio is commonly calculated by assuming that the population 15 to 64 years represents the working age group. It has been observed that young populations would have a total dependency ratio exceeding 100.

**TABLE 7. Age Dependency Ratios by District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Total dependency Ratio	Child dependency Ratio	Old-age dependency Ratio
Ghor	96.0	92.1	3.9
Chighcheran	112.2	108.3	3.9
Duleena	89.3	85.5	3.8
Dawlatyar	99.6	94.7	4.9
Char Sada	102.0	98.6	3.4
Pasaband	81.1	78.1	3.0
Shahrak	96.8	92.8	4.0
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	97.2	93.0	4.2
Taywara	82.3	78.5	3.8
Tulak	93.1	88.9	4.2
Saghar	92.6	88.1	4.5

Notes:

- Total dependency ratio is the ratio of children 0 to 14 years of age and persons aged 65 years and older to persons 15 to 64 years of age
- Child dependency ratio is the ratio of children 0 to 14 years of age to persons 15 to 64 years of age
- Old-age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons 65 years and over to persons 15 to 64 years of age

Table 7 shows the age dependency ratios for Ghor Province and its districts. For the calculation of dependency ratios, the denominator used was the age group 15 to 64 years, representing the working age group in the province. Ghor population, being a young population, had a total dependency ratio of 96, broken down into a child dependency ratio of 92.1 and old-age dependency ratio of 3.9. This means that in Ghor in 2012, for every 100 persons of working age, there were 96 dependents broken down into 92 young dependents and 4 old-age dependents. The total dependency ratio of Ghor reflects primarily the child dependency ratio rather than the old-age dependency ratio.

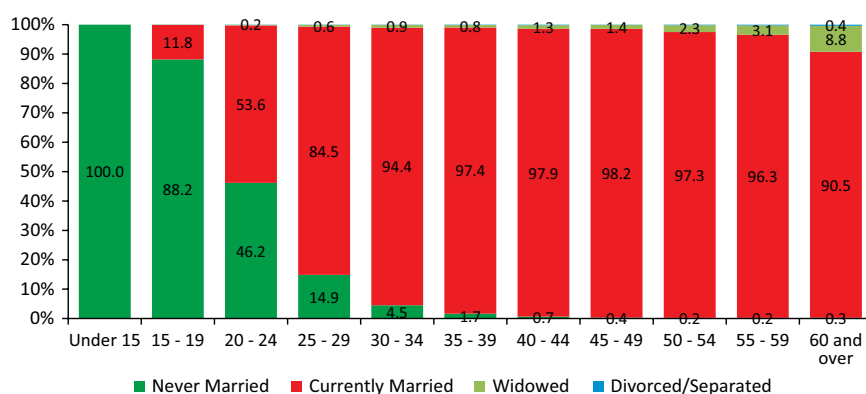
Among the ten districts, Chighcheran had the highest child dependency ratio at 108.3 while Dawlatyar had the highest old-age dependency ratio at 4.9. Pasaband had the lowest child dependency ratio at 78.1 and thus, had the lowest total dependency ratio at 81.1.

### 7.1.5 Marital Status Composition

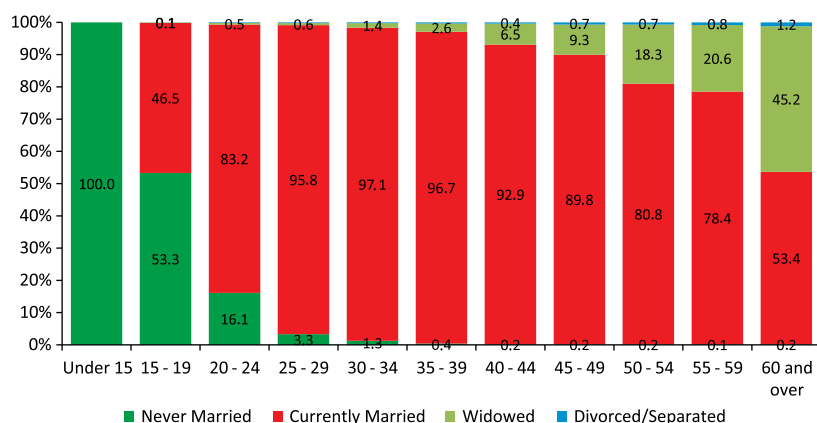
In the absence of migration and polygamy, the total number of married men in a population equals the total number of married women. The numbers, however, vary by age group because women customarily marry men older than they are. This custom of women marrying older men would result in the differences between the marital status distributions of men and women at young ages. This custom appears to be practiced in Ghor as indicated in Figure 5 and Figure 6. Among males aged 20-24 years, those who were married at the time of survey comprised 53.6 percent, while among females in this age group, the corresponding percentage was much higher at 83.2 percent. At age group of 25-29, nine in ten of the women, compared to eight in ten of the men, were married.

Figures 5 and 6 also show that at age group 60 years and above, 45.2 percent of women were widowed and only 53.4 percent were married. The figures for men of this same age group are 8.8 percent and 90.5 percent, respectively. This could possibly due to older men remarrying. Misreporting of age for married persons below 15 years old is evident in the province.

**Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Male Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Ghor, September 2012**



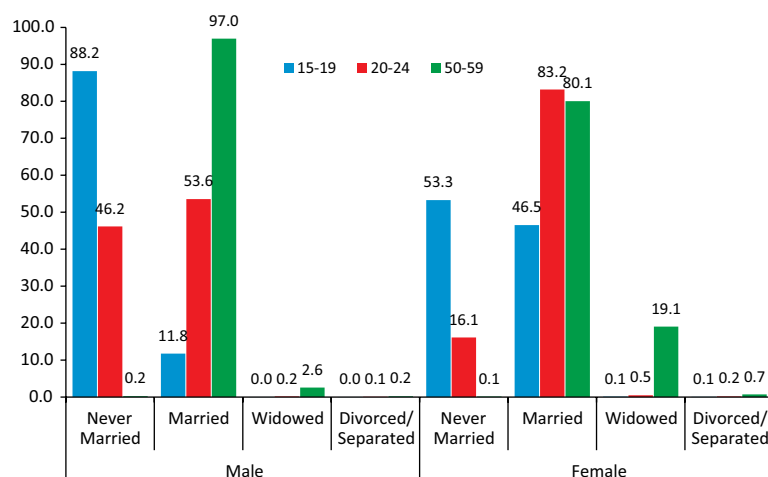
**Figure 6. Percent Distribution of Female Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Ghor, September 2012**



Figures 7 and 8 present the marital status distribution of the male and female population for age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 50-59 for Ghor and Chighcheran, the Provincial Center. The data for age group 15-19 and 20-24 shows the tendency toward early marriage for women and their propensity to marry men older than they are. In the Ghor Province, among men in the age group 15-19 and 20-24, the percentage of those who were married accounted for 11.8 percent and 53.6 percent, respectively, while among women it was 46.5 percent and 83.2 percent, respectively. In Chighcheran, 9.5 percent and 47.6 percent of the males aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years, respectively, were married while 39.1 percent and 80.7 percent of the women aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years, respectively, were married.

The data for age group 50-59 illustrates clearly the substantial difference in the marital distribution of men and women. Among males in the age group 50-59, in the Ghor Province, those married accounted for over 90 percent, while the widower comprised less than 5 percent. In comparison, among women 50-59 years old, the married comprised 80.1 percent, while the widowed was at 19.1 percent, higher compared to males of the same age group.

**Figure 7. Percent Distribution by Marital Status of Males and Females Aged 15-19, 20-24 and 50-59: Ghor, September 2012**





**Figure 8. Percent Distribution by Marital Status of Males and Females Aged 15-19, 20-24 and 50-59: Chighcheran, September 2012**

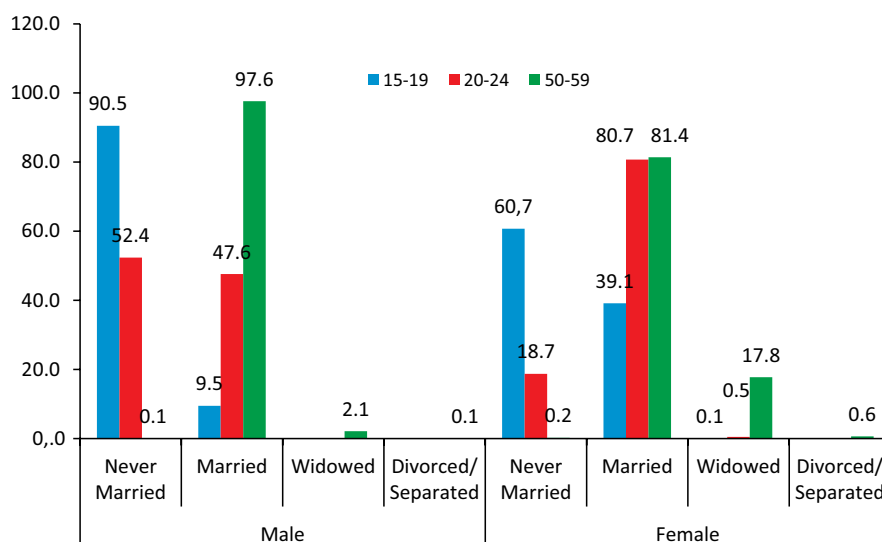


Table 8 shows the median age at first marriage for Ghor and its districts. These were estimated indirectly using SDES data on marital status for males and females disaggregated by 5-year age group. The method involves determining the upper limit of the proportion of the population who are ever-married 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 age range 45 to 54 since most people who will ever marry would have been married by the time they reach this age range. Half of the maximum proportion ever-married is subtracted from 100 to derive the proportion never married which is used in calculating the median age at first marriage through linear interpolation. The median age at first marriage represents the age below which and above which half of the population has married for the first time.

The women would marry at a younger age than their male counterpart in the Ghor Province. The median age for the first marriage for women was 17.9 years, while for men, it was 21.9 years. Among the districts, Char Sada had the highest median age at first marriage for both women and men at 23.6 years and 19.9 years, respectively.

Also, the mean ages for the first marriage presented in Table 8 were estimated indirectly by applying the formula for Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM). The estimates of the mean age at first marriage are some decimal points higher than the estimates of median age at first marriage. The average age at first marriage for males in Ghor in 2012 was about 22.7 years, while that for females was around 18.7 years, a difference of 4 years. Among the districts, Char Sada had the highest mean age at first marriage for males at 24.0 and females 20.2.

**TABLE 8. Median Age at First Marriage and Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex and District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Median Age At First Marriage		Mean Age At First Marriage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ghor	21.9	17.9	22.7	18.7
Chighcheran	22.8	18.8	23.3	19.3
Duleena	18.8	12.8	20.7	16.9
Dawlatyar	22.9	18.9	23.8	19.7
Char Sada	23.6	19.9	24.0	20.2
Pasaband	21.3	15.6	22.3	17.2
Shahrak	21.4	16.3	22.4	17.8
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	21.7	19.9	22.7	20.2
Taywara	22.8	17.4	23.5	18.4
Tulak	15.5	12.7	20.4	17.0
Saghar	23.3	18.1	23.9	18.5

## 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 statement written or read can be in any language. The UN recommended that data on literacy be collected in censuses for persons 10 years and older because the ability to read and write would require some years of schooling or would need time to develop. It will be noted that in censuses, the answers to the cited question on literacy are accepted at face value.

In the 2012 Ghor 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 household members aged 5 years and above. Literacy rates for the population 10 years and above, 15 years above and for the age group 15-24 for Ghor and its districts are shown in Table 9. In this table, data for age group 5-9 years were excluded. To show how the literacy rates of children 5-9 compares with the rates for the older age groups, literacy rates by 5-year age group for males and females aged 5 years and above for Ghor and its districts are shown in Figure 9 and Appendix Table 1.

The literacy rate in Ghor is low. In 2012, the literacy rate for the population 10 years and above was 26.0 percent, this means that for every 100 persons in Ghor who were aged 10 years and above, 26 were literate. The literacy rate for the males was 37.3 percent, which is almost three times higher than that for the females. At the district level, the literacy rate for the males 10 years and above ranged from 26.0 percent to 54.5 percent, with Lal Wa Sarjanganal having the highest rate and Char Sada having the lowest. In comparison, the literacy rate for the females 10 years and above was lowest in Pasaband at 2.3 percent and highest in Lal Wa Sarjanganal with 28.0 percent. The gaps between the male and female literacy rates were wide. For the province, there were 36 females who were literate

for every 100 literate males. Pasaband, which had the lowest literacy rate for females had the lowest female/male ratio in 2012. Among the population 10 years and above in that district, there were only 7 females who were literate for every 100 literate males. Lal Wa Sarjangan, which had the highest female literacy rate, had the highest female/male literacy ratio at 51 percent.

The literacy rates shown in Table 9 for the population 10 years and above are higher than the literacy rates computed for the population 15 years and above as reference population. This suggests an improvement in the literacy of the Ghor population especially in the age group 10-14. The data in this table also illustrates a narrowing of the gap between the male and female literacy rates. At the province level, the female/male ratio calculated based on the literacy rates for population 15 years and above was 24, which is lower than the female/male ratio of 36 computed based on the literacy rates for the population 10 years and above.

The literacy rate for the population 15 years and above in 2012 was 21.3 percent for both sexes, 33.4 for the males and 8.1 for the females. The 2012 literacy rates for Ghor for aged 15 years and above are lower than the national rates: with the country's overall literacy rate at 31.4 percent (45.4 for males and 17 percent for females).

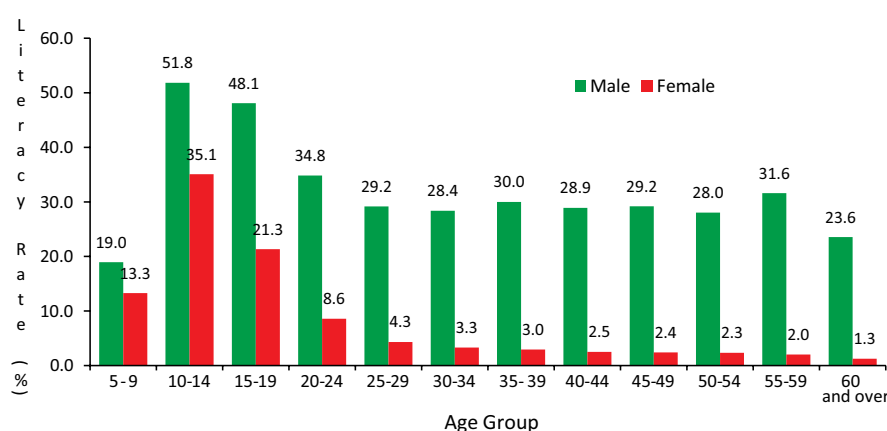
Table 9 also shows the literacy rates for men and women in the age group 15-24 (the youth population). Further, it shows the ratio of the literacy rate of women to that of men in this age group for Ghor and its districts. The ratio is one of the indicators of Goal 3 of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG), that is, to promote gender equality and empower women. At the province level, the female/male literacy ratio was 38, which means that there were 38 literate women aged 15 to 24 for every 100 literate men in the same age group in Ghor in 2012. In the province among the same age group, three in ten were considered literate. By sex, four in ten male youths and close to one in six female youths were literate.

**TABLE 9. Females Aged 10 Years and Above, 15 Years and Above and 15-24 Years, and Ratios of Female Literacy Rate to Male Literacy Rate, by District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	10 Years and Above				15 Years and Above				15-24 Years			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/Male Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/Male Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/Male Ratio
Ghor	26.0	37.3	13.3	36	21.3	33.4	8.1	24	29.1	42.0	15.8	38
Chighcheran	27.2	37.9	14.9	39	22.0	33.5	9.0	27	32.2	44.9	18.0	40
Duleena	19.0	29.1	7.8	27	14.1	24.5	3.1	13	18.1	31.6	5.9	19
Dawlatyar	33.6	44.3	22.1	50	26.6	38.8	13.7	35	43.8	57.9	29.7	51
Char Sada	18.7	26.0	11.1	43	12.9	20.3	5.2	26	23.8	27.5	10.6	38
Pasaband	19.1	32.8	2.3	7	17.1	30.1	1.6	5	18.9	32.4	2.5	8
Shahrak	21.1	31.0	10.1	32	16.5	27.0	5.1	19	20.4	31.6	9.2	29
Lal Wa Sarjangan	41.1	54.5	28.0	51	34.0	49.9	18.1	36	45.8	60.1	33.4	56
Taywara	23.3	35.9	8.2	23	21.2	34.1	5.7	17	26.9	40.9	10.0	24
Tulak	19.1	30.1	7.6	25	16.1	27.2	4.7	17	17.9	30.5	7.6	25
Saghar	22.8	34.1	9.7	28	19.0	30.3	6.2	20	30.0	45.2	13.2	29

At the district level, the ratio ranged from 8 literate women aged 15-24 for every 100 literate men in the same group for Pasaband to 56 literate women for every 100 literate men aged 15-24 years for Lal Wa Sarjangal. The literacy rate for males 15-24 years recorded for Lal Wa Sarjangal was the highest among the districts at 60.1 percent, and also had the highest female youths' literacy rate at 33.4 percent. Dawlatyar had the second highest male literacy rate at 57.9 percent. Pasaband had the lowest literacy rate for women aged 15-24 years at 2.5 percent, and Char Sada for men at 27.5 percent.

**Figure 9. Literacy Rate by Age Group and Sex: Ghor, September 2012**



The improvement in the literacy rate of Ghor recently is depicted in Figure 9. The literacy rates for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 for both males and females are significantly higher than the other age groups. The literacy rates for males and females in the age group 20-24 are lower than those for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 but noticeably higher than the rates for the older age groups. These older groups recorded rates that are similar, suggesting that there was no improvement in literacy of the population for three decades or so.

The relatively high literacy rate of the school age population suggests a recent improvement in the Ghor's educational systems and a higher school participation of the young population.

### 7.3 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is the highest level of education completed by an individual. Tables 10, 11 and 12 present the highest grade or class, or level of education completed by the population, male and female population, respectively, who were in the ages 25 years and above, for Ghor and its districts. The educational attainment of a population is usually assessed by examining the data on the highest grade/class completed of the population aged 25 years and above. By age 25 years, a person would normally have completed his years of schooling.

**TABLE 10. Percent Distribution of Total Population (Both Sexes) 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Province/District	Total	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Ghor	100.0	93.2	1.4	1.9	2.8	0.6
Chighcheran	100.0	93.1	0.8	1.2	3.6	1.2
Duleena	100.0	96.1	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.2
Dawlatyar	100.0	90.6	1.8	2.3	4.0	1.2
Char Sada	100.0	95.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	0.2
Pasaband	100.0	98.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0
Shahrak	100.0	95.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.2
Lal Wa Sarjangal	100.0	87.3	3.5	4.0	4.4	0.8
Taywara	100.0	91.6	1.6	2.6	3.7	0.5
Tulak	100.0	93.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.2
Saghar	100.0	94.1	1.3	1.5	2.6	0.5

Nine in ten Ghor residents aged 25 years and above had not attended school (93.2 percent had attended but had not completed the first class at the time of the survey) (Table 10). For males, the percentage was at 88.6 percent (Table 11). Generally, men in Pasaband, Duleena, Shahrak, Char Sada, and Saghar were less educated compared to men in other districts, with nine in ten men aged 25 years and above in these districts without schooling or had not completed any class.

**TABLE 11. Percent Distribution of Male Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Province/District	Total	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Ghor	100.0	88.6	2.3	3.2	4.9	1.1
Chighcheran	100.0	88.4	1.3	1.9	6.3	2.1
Duleena	100.0	93.2	1.2	2.5	2.7	0.4
Dawlatyar	100.0	83.7	2.9	4.0	7.1	2.2
Char Sada	100.0	91.7	1.6	2.0	4.3	0.4
Pasaband	100.0	97.3	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.1
Shahrak	100.0	92.3	2.0	2.4	3.1	0.3
Lal Wa Sarjangal	100.0	78.8	5.5	6.8	7.4	1.5
Taywara	100.0	85.4	2.8	4.5	6.4	1.0
Tulak	100.0	89.5	3.5	3.6	3.0	0.4
Saghar	100.0	90.1	2.1	2.3	4.6	0.9



Those who attended Classes 10-12 or vocational or higher education comprised a very low percentage (6.0 percent). Among males aged 25 years or older in Chighcheran, the Provincial Center, 8.4 percent had attained or completed Classes 10-12, vocational or higher education. Dawlatyar had 9.3 percent, Lal Wa Sarjangan had 8.9 percent and Taywara had 7.4 percent, while the rest of the districts had less than 6 percent of their population aged 25 years and older completing at least Class 10. Females in Ghor were less likely to go to school than males. Almost all of Ghor women aged 25 years and above had not completed any class or grade (Table 12).

**TABLE 12. Percent Distribution of Female Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Province/District	Total	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Ghor	100.0	98.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Chighcheran	100.0	98.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1
Duleena	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Dawlatyar	100.0	98.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.0
Char Sada	100.0	99.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
Pasaband	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shahrak	100.0	99.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lal Wa Sarjangan	100.0	96.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.1
Taywara	100.0	99.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0
Tulak	100.0	99.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Saghar	100.0	98.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1

Net attendance ratios for primary (Classes 1-6), secondary (Classes 7-9), and high school (Classes 10-12) for Ghor and its districts are presented in Table 13. These are ratios of children of official school ages 7-12, 13-15 and 16-18 who, at the time of the survey, were attending Classes 1-6, Classes 7-9 and Classes 10-12, respectively, to the total number of children of these respective age groups. An estimated 65,000 children 7 to 12 years of age in the entire province of Ghor were attending primary school at the time of the survey. Furthermore, about 14,000 children aged 13 to 15 years were attending secondary school and some 10,000 youth aged 16 to 18 years were attending high school. These numbers translate into net attendance ratios of 39.4 percent for primary school, 25.7 percent for secondary level, and 15.3 percent for high school. The net primary attendance rate for Ghor was lower than the national rate of 56.8 percent.

The net attendance ratios for boys for all levels of education are higher than for girls. The ratio of girls to boys declines with the rise in level of education. In Ghor Province, for every 100 boys aged 7-12 years who were attending a primary school, there were 70 girls of the same age who were in that level of education. At the high school level, the ratio was much lower, with only 35 girls aged 16-18 who were attending high school per 100 boys of the same age attending the same level of education.

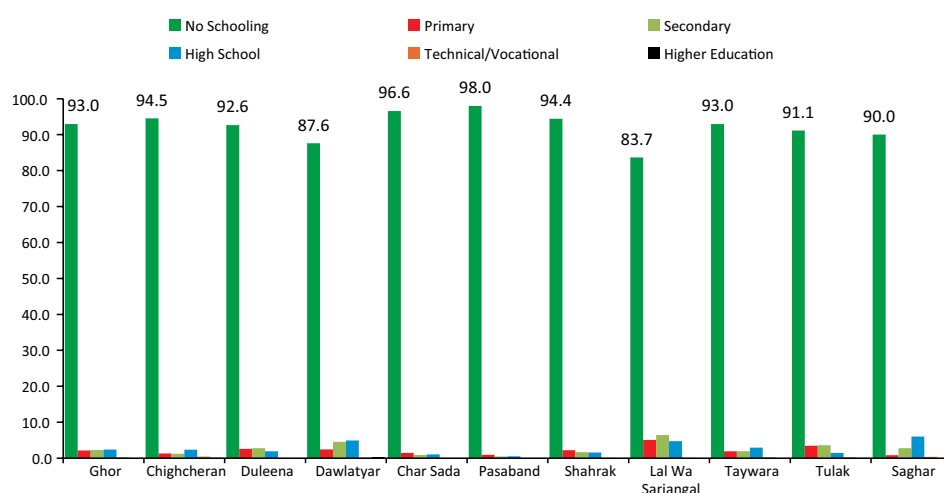
Among districts, Dawlatyar and Lal Wa Sarjangal showed an edge over the other districts in terms of attendance in school. Lal Wa Sarjangal which had the highest female literacy rate and the highest female-to-male literacy ratio, also had the highest female-to-male net attendance ratios in all levels. In terms of attendance in high school, Lal Wa Sarjangal recorded the highest girls-to-boys ratio at 53 female attendees for every 100 male attendees. Still the attendance ratios in Ghor for all levels of education were very low.

**TABLE 13. Net Attendance Ratios by Sex and Ratios of Female Net Attendance Ratio to Male Attendance Ratio, by Level of Education and District: Ghor, September 2012**

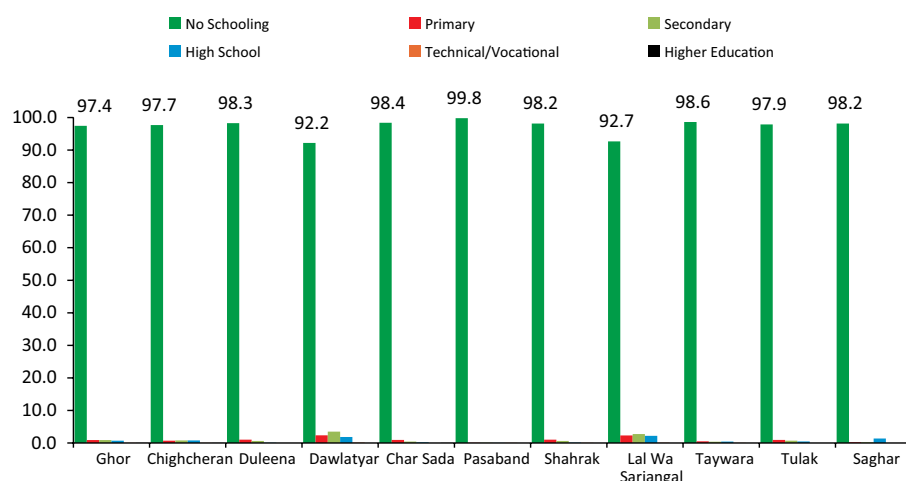
District	Attending Classes 1-6 (Age 7-12 )				Attending Classes 7-9 (Age 13-15)				Attending Classes 10-12 (16-18)			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male Ratio
Ghor	39.4	45.7	32.1	70	25.7	30.5	20.1	66	15.3	23.0	8.0	35
Chighcheran	43.3	48.2	37.4	78	26.3	31.2	20.3	65	20.7	28.9	11.3	39
Duleena	40.2	45.0	34.3	76	18.1	24.0	11.0	46	4.6	10.5	0.7	6
Dawlatyar	67.3	70.2	64.0	91	42.0	48.2	35.8	74	27.8	40.6	15.6	38
Char Sada	36.9	41.6	31.6	76	20.9	23.9	17.8	74	10.9	17.8	4.5	25
Pasaband	19.5	33.0	3.7	11	15.1	22.7	2.3	10	5.7	10.9	0.3	3
Shahrak	31.9	36.9	26.0	70	16.1	19.4	12.3	63	6.9	11.6	2.9	25
Lal Waa Sarjangal	61.6	64.6	58.5	91	43.3	45.7	41.3	90	23.8	32.7	17.3	53
Taywara	21.8	29.7	12.8	43	19.2	26.4	9.8	37	14.2	22.4	4.5	20
Tulak	30.4	41.6	18.3	44	13.7	21.4	6.0	28	5.6	11.6	1.9	17
Saghar	34.7	43.9	24.0	55	28.3	38.6	15.7	41	20.6	29.0	11.3	39

Figures 10 and 11 present the male and female population aged 7 to 24 years who were not attending school at the time of the survey by highest grade/class completed. Some 251,000 residents of Ghor aged 7 to 24 years, consisting of 114,000 males and 136,000 females, were not attending school at the time of the survey. The large majority of the population who were out of school had no class completed. For the entire Ghor, 93 percent of the males aged 7 to 24 years who were not attending school at the time of the survey had not ever attended school or if had attended did not complete any class, while among their female counterpart, 97.4 percent. Pasaband had the largest percentage (98 percent), among the districts, of the population 7 to 24 years of age not attending school and had no class completed or had not ever attended school. Among the female population of the same age in Pasaband who were not attending school, 99.8 percent had no class completed or had not ever attended school.

**Figure 10. Percent 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: Ghor, September 2012**



**Figure 11. Percent 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: Ghor, September 2012**



## 7.4 MIGRATION

Around 5 percent of the total population of the province, had resided for at least six months in a place other than their residence at the time of the survey, that is, in another district but within Ghor, in another province, or abroad. The corresponding proportion among the male population (7.5 percent) was higher than among the female population (1.5 percent). Among the districts, Taywara District had the largest proportion of in-migrant population with 7.4 percent reported to have resided elsewhere for at least six months prior to their stay in Taywara (Figure 12).

**Figure 12. Proportion of the Population Who Have Previously Resided for Six Months or More in a Place Other Than Their Residence at Time of the Survey, by Sex and District: Ghor, September 2012**

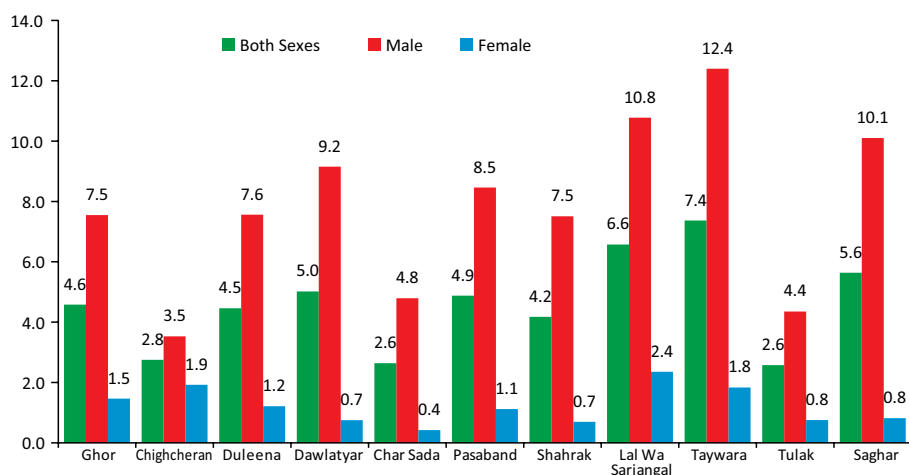


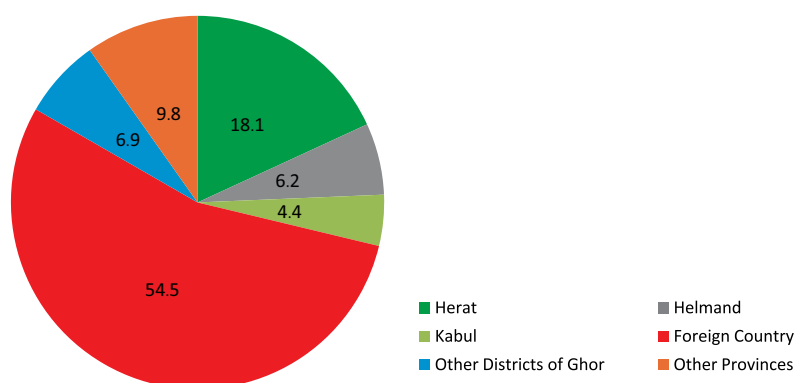
Figure 13a shows the distribution of the population of Ghor who have resided in a place other than their district/city of residence at the time of the 2012 SDES, by previous residence. Close to four in seven of the population of Ghor who resided elsewhere for at least six months prior to their stay in their district of residence in Ghor at the time of the survey came from abroad. Herat and Helmand were the other two major areas of origin of the in-migrants in Ghor, with 18.1 percent coming from Herat, and 6.2 percent coming from Helmand and a small proportion coming from Kabul (4.4 percent). Those who came from provinces other than Herat, Helmand and Kabul made up 9.8 percent. Those who had resided in a district within Ghor that is different from where they were residing at the time of the survey comprised 6.9 percent.

Residents of Ghor who have resided elsewhere for at least six months were mostly return migrants. Table 15 reveals that almost all native population of Ghor were born in Ghor.

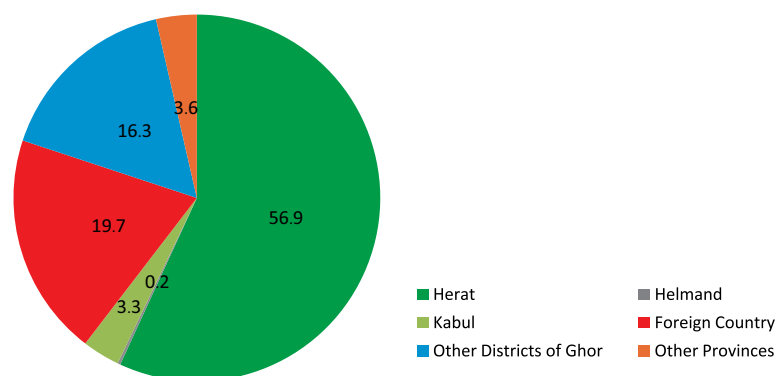
Figure 13b shows that Herat was the leading province of origin of the in-migrants of Chighcheran, the Provincial Center. Four in seven in-migrants of this district came from Herat. Those who came from abroad comprised the second largest proportion (19.7 percent), while those who resided previously from other city/district of Ghor comprised the third largest proportion (16.3 percent).

For the rest of the districts, except for Chighcheran, the largest proportion of the in-migrant population came from abroad. In three districts, namely, Dawlatyar, Char Sada and Saghar, at least 70 percent of their population who had lived elsewhere prior to residing in these districts had lived abroad (Table 14).

**Figure 13a. Population Who Have Resided for Six Months or More in a Place Other Than Their Residence by Previous Residence: Ghor, September 2012**



**Figure 13b. Population Who Have Resided for Six Months or More in a Place Other Than Their Residence by Previous Residence: Chighcheran, September 2012**



Majority of the residents of Ghor (99.82 percent) were born in this province. Only a few were born in other provinces such as Kabul (0.02 percent) and Herat (0.02 percent). The remaining 0.15 percent were born elsewhere. Table 15 shows that native population of the Chighcheran who were born in Kabul comprised 0.02 percent of the total native population of this district, those born in Herat, also 0.02 percent, and those born in other provinces, 0.06 percent. In each of the other districts, the percentage of native population who were born outside of Ghor comprised less than 0.07 percent.



**TABLE 14. Proportion of Population Who Resided for Six Months or More in a Place Other Than Their Residence at the Time of the Survey, by Previous Residence, Sex and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Residence at the Time of the Survey (District)/Sex	Population who Resided in Another Place (00)	Previous Residence						
		Ghor	Herat	Helmand	Kabul	Kandahar	Other Provinces	Abroad
Ghor								
Both Sexes	393	6.9	18.1	6.2	4.4	2.7	7.2	54.5
Male	332	5.8	14.1	5.7	4.0	2.7	6.4	61.3
Female	61	12.9	39.6	8.7	6.9	2.8	11.3	17.8
Chighcheran								
Both Sexes	58	16.3	56.9	0.2	3.3	0.9	2.7	19.7
Male	38	14.0	48.0	0.3	4.2	1.3	3.4	28.7
Female	19	20.8	74.3	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.4	1.9
Duleena								
Both Sexes	24	3.4	31.1	6.8	1.3	5.9	4.3	47.3
Male	21	3.5	26.7	5.7	1.5	5.0	3.8	53.8
Female	3	2.5	59.7	14.0	0.0	12.1	7.0	4.8
Dawlatyar								
Both Sexes	20	7.7	4.2	1.9	3.2	1.8	4.1	76.9
Male	19	5.0	3.4	1.2	3.2	1.7	3.4	82.0
Female	1	42.2	14.3	10.9	2.7	2.7	13.6	13.6
Char Sada								
Both Sexes	13	3.6	4.8	0.5	3.9	0.5	13.7	73.1
Male	12	3.7	5.2	0.5	3.8	0.5	9.6	76.7
Female	1	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	62.6	31.3
Pasaband								
Both Sexes	50	2.1	6.4	34.7	1.0	2.6	6.0	47.1
Male	44	1.7	6.2	31.0	1.2	2.4	5.4	52.1
Female	6	5.0	8.3	63.7	0.0	4.3	11.2	7.6
Shahrak								
Both Sexes	30	8.7	13.0	1.2	1.2	5.6	11.5	58.7
Male	28	7.5	10.6	1.3	1.0	6.1	9.9	63.5
Female	2	22.4	40.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	28.6	5.3
LalWaSarjantal								
Both Sexes	89	2.4	9.6	0.0	13.2	0.0	5.7	69.0
Male	73	2.4	8.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	4.7	73.6
Female	16	2.5	17.1	0.0	22.3	0.0	10.1	47.9
Taywara								
Both Sexes	72	7.2	8.8	6.3	1.4	7.0	14.4	54.9
Male	64	6.6	8.1	5.3	1.4	6.4	12.3	60.0
Female	9	11.8	13.7	13.7	1.4	12.0	30.4	17.0
Tulak								
Both Sexes	16	19.5	23.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.6	54.3
Male	13	17.4	17.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.6	62.6
Female	2	31.6	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.3
Saghar								
Both Sexes	23	3.4	18.0	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.9	73.6
Male	21	2.8	14.1	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.9	78.3
Female	2	11.5	69.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	3.8	10.2

**TABLE 15. Percent Distribution of The Population by Province of Birth and District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Province of Birth			
	Ghor	Kabul	Herat	Other Provinces
Ghor	99.82	0.02	0.02	0.15
Chighcheran	99.90	0.02	0.02	0.06
Duleena	99.88	0.00	0.05	0.07
Dawlatyar	99.88	0.01	0.00	0.12
Char Sada	99.92	0.00	0.00	0.08
Pasaband	99.91	0.00	0.00	0.09
Shahrak	99.79	0.00	0.01	0.20
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	99.53	0.07	0.02	0.38
Taywara	99.81	0.00	0.00	0.18
Tulak	99.86	0.02	0.04	0.07
Saghar	99.89	0.00	0.05	0.07

Table 16 presents the data on the length of stay in the district of residence at the time of survey of the population who has lived elsewhere for at least 6 months. About 24 percent of Ghor Population who have lived elsewhere for 6 months or more have been residing in Ghor for less than one year. About five in ten (46.6 percent) have been living in Ghor from 1 to 3 years, and one in seven had been residing in the province for 4 to 9 years. Those residing for 10-19 years made up 6.9 percent. Only 6.5 percent of these in-migrants had been living in Ghor for 20 years or more. In Saghar where 5.6 percent of the population were in-migrants, the proportions with a lengthy stay were higher than the figures for the province, that is, 9.8 percent of the migrants have been residing in Saghar for 10-19 years while 63.4 percent, for 20 years and over. In-migrants in Pasaband, who comprised only 4.9 percent of its population, were mostly recent movers, with those residing in Pasaband for less than a year making up 42.6 percent, and those residing from 1 to 3 years accounting for 46.0 percent.

**TABLE 16. Percent Distribution of Population Who Have Lived in Another District, Province or Country for at Least 6 Months, by Duration of Stay in Residence at the Time of Survey and District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Total	Duration of Stay in Current District of Residence						Not Reported
		Less than one year	1-3 years	4-6 years	7-9 years	10-19 years	20 years or more	
Ghor	100.0	23.7	46.6	10.1	4.7	6.9	6.5	1.6
Chighcheran	100.0	11.7	59.7	12.2	7.2	6.0	1.7	1.5
Duleena	100.0	28.8	48.6	7.1	5.9	7.6	1.7	0.5
Dawlatyar	100.0	9.8	71.5	10.2	2.9	3.6	1.5	0.4
Char Sada	100.0	20.9	54.2	12.4	5.2	4.7	1.3	1.4
Pasaband	100.0	42.6	46.0	5.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	4.1
Shahrak	100.0	34.0	41.8	7.8	4.7	3.8	5.2	2.7
Lal WaSarjanganal	100.0	17.9	36.0	16.7	8.7	13.6	6.5	0.6
Taywara	100.0	34.0	46.8	8.3	1.8	5.5	1.9	1.7
Tulak	100.0	13.2	70.9	3.8	2.0	5.1	3.2	1.8
Saghar	100.0	3.6	15.7	5.6	1.1	9.8	63.4	0.8

Almost all of Ghor population were staying in the current district of residence in Nawroz in 1390. Some 0.4 percent was in other provinces and 0.4 percent in other countries. The rest (0.1 percent) were residing in Nawroz 1390 in another districts of Ghor (Table 17).

**TABLE 17. Percent Distribution of In-Migrants by Residence in Nawroz 1390 and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Province/ District	Residence in Nawroz 1390				
	Total	Same city/ district	Other city/ district same province	Other province	Other country
Ghor	100.0	99.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Chighcheran	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Duleena	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.3	0.4
Dawlatyar	100.0	98.7	0.2	0.2	0.8
Char Sada	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.2	0.3
Pasaband	100.0	99.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Shahrak	100.0	99.0	0.1	0.3	0.5
Lal Wa Sarjanganl	100.0	98.6	0.0	0.7	0.7
Taywara	100.0	98.2	0.1	0.8	0.8
Tulak	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.2	0.1
Saghar	100.0	99.1	0.1	0.4	0.4

## 7. 5 EMPLOYMENT

### 7.5.1 Employment of 15 Years Old and Over

Among the population aged 15 years or older, 47.3 percent reported to have some work or to have engaged in an economic activity at anytime during the 12 months prior to the survey. Most of them (91.5 percent) worked for more than six months. Among those who worked for less than six months, 65.5 percent signified interest to work during the year by seeking/looking for work while 20.5 percent reported available for work but not seeking for work at the time of the survey. In addition, among those who did not work at all during the previous 12 months, 12.3 percent were seeking/looking for work while 9.4 percent reported available for work but not seeking for work.

**Figure 14. Population 15 Years Old and Over by Whether Working or Not, Number of Months Worked and Whether Seeking or Available for Work or Not: Ghor, September 2012**

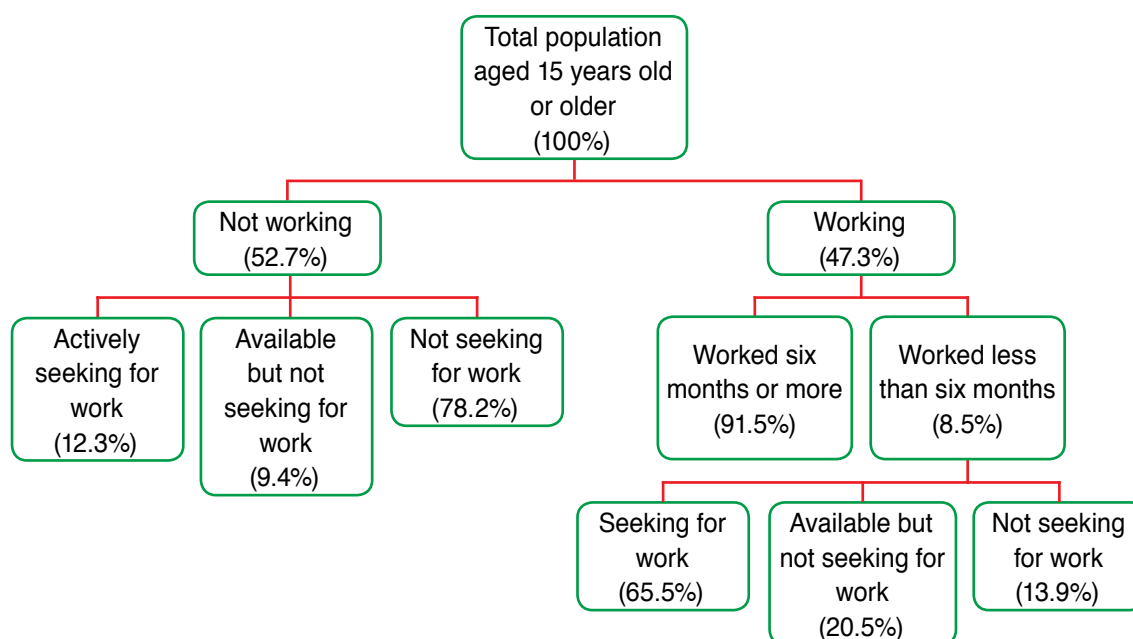
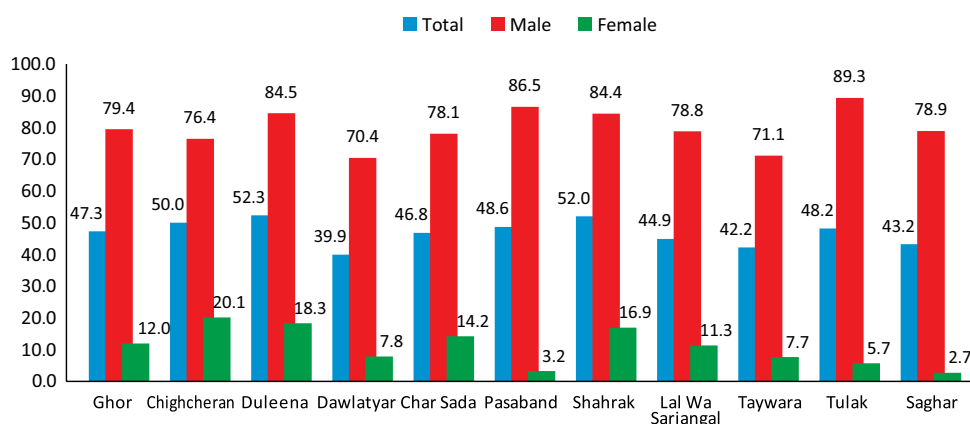


Figure 15 shows that among the male population of the same ages, the percentage who had some work during the reference year was much higher than among their female counterpart (79.4 percent and 12 percent, respectively). In all districts in Ghor, the percentage of those who performed some work during the reference year among males aged 15 years and older was higher than among females. For males, the highest percentage was that for Tulak at 89.3 percent, while for females, it was recorded for Chighcheran at 20.1 percent. In contrast, the lowest percentage for males was reported for Dawlatyar (70.4 percent) while the lowest percentage for females was that for Saghar (2.7 percent).

**Figure 15. Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Sex and District: Ghor, September 2012**



The majority of those who performed some work during the 12 months prior to survey had worked 6 months or more. For this report, persons who had worked 6 months or more during the reference year are considered as the usually economically active population. For the entire province, the economically active comprised 43.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and older who had worked for more than six months in the 12 months prior to survey. The percentage of such persons to the total population aged 15 years and older who had some work during the reference year was lowest for Dawlatyar at 38.9 percent. For the other districts, it varied from 39.2 percent to 48 percent (Figure 16).

**Figure 16. Percent Distribution of Population Who Were Economically Active in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by District: Ghor, September 2012**

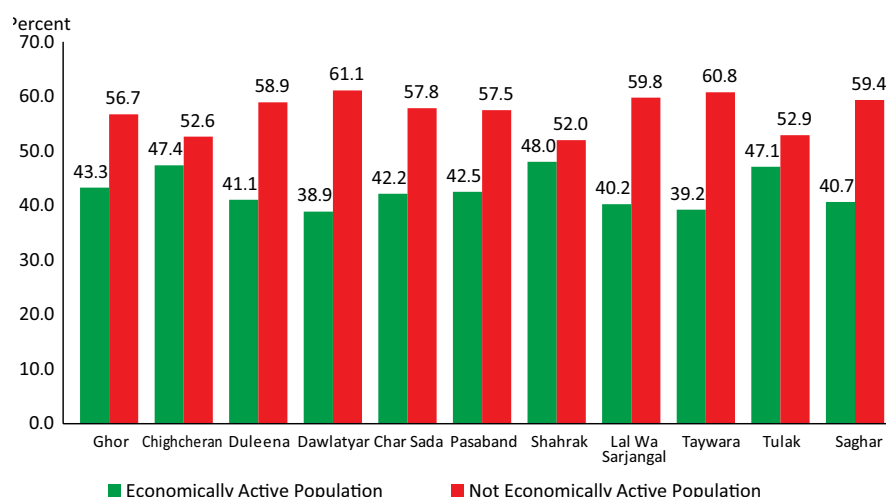
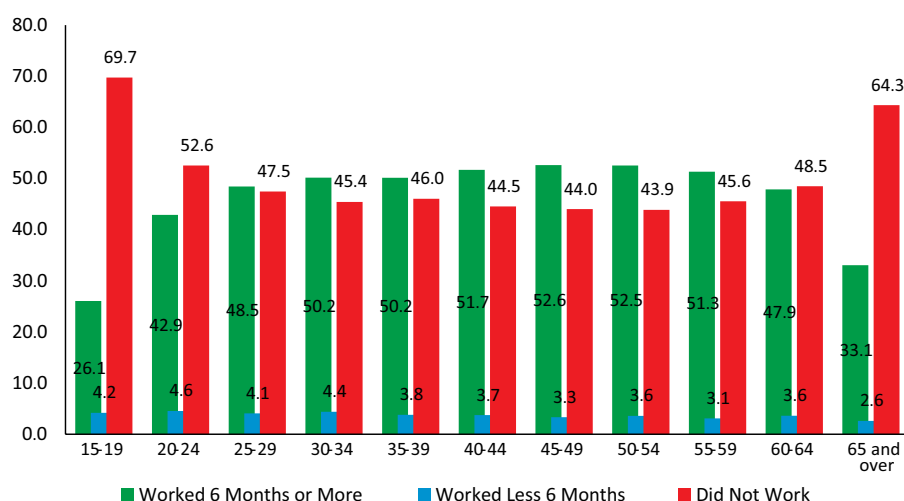


Figure 17 shows the proportion of the usually economically active population, that is, those who worked 6 months or more, the proportion of those who worked less than 6 months, and the proportion of those who did not work during the 12 months prior to the survey, among the population aged 15 years and older, by five-year age group, for Ghor Province.

As to be expected, the proportion of persons who did not work during the reference period was highest among persons aged 15 to 19 years (69.7 percent). Also, the proportion of those who did not work among persons in the age groups 65 years and over and 20-24 years was higher than among the age groups 25 through 64 years. It was 64.3 percent for age group 65 years and over and 52.6 percent for the age group 20-24 years. Conversely, the proportion of the usually economically active population or those who worked 6 months or more was lower for these age groups than among the population in the ages 25 to 64 years. Among the population in these age groups, the usually economically active population made up from 42.9 percent to 33.1 percent (Figure 17).



**Figure 17. Population Aged 15 Years and Older, the Percentage of Who Worked in the Year Prior to Survey by Number of Months Worked, and Percentage Who Did Not Work, by Age Group: Ghor, September 2012**



Some 240 thousand population aged 15 years and older in Ghor Province reported having no work at all in the 12 months prior to the survey. They comprised about 52.7 percent of the Ghor population in that age group. Of the population who had no work during the year prior to survey, 21.7 percent were either available for work and had actively sought work or were available for work but had not sought work for some reasons; they may be awaiting the result of a previous job application, they were temporarily ill, or believed that there is no work for them. For this report, such persons will be considered as unemployed. The other 78.2 percent were not available for work and did not seek work, and therefore can be considered as not in the labor force (Figure 18).

**Figure 18. Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Did Not Work in the Year Prior to Survey, by Whether Available for Work or Not and District: Ghor, September 2012**

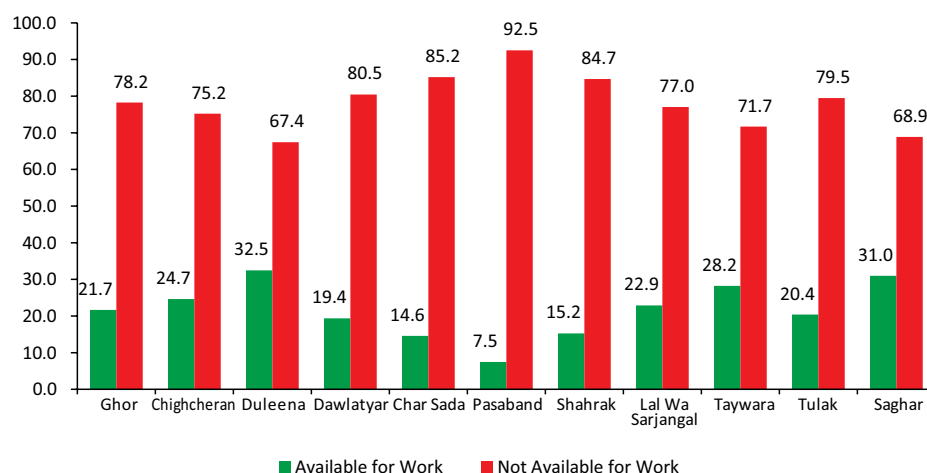
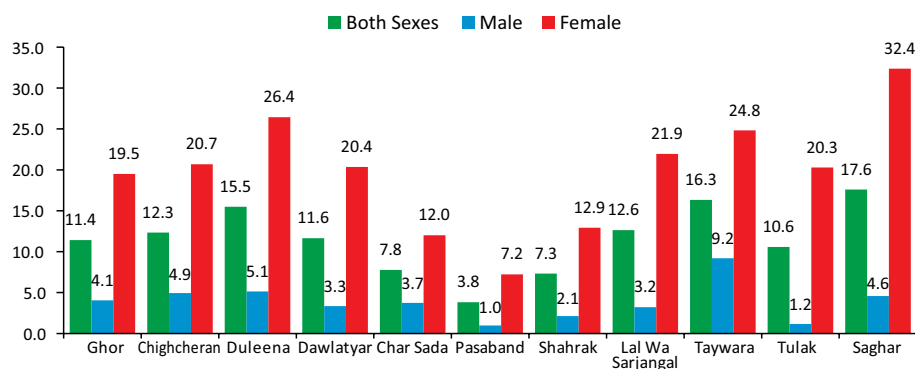


Figure 19 shows the unemployed-to-population ratio or the percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who were unemployed, by sex, for Ghor and its districts. In Ghor Province, for every 100 persons aged 15 years and older, 11 were unemployed. The ratio was higher for females than for males. There were 20 unemployed females for every 100 of the female population aged 15 years and older. By comparison, there were 4 unemployed males for every 100 males aged 15 years and older. At the district level, the unemployed-to-population ratio for males varied from 1 percent for Pasaband to 9.2 percent for Taywara. For females, it varied from 7.2 percent for Pasaband to 32.4 percent for Saghar. Among the districts, Pasaband had the lowest proportion of unemployed persons of both sexes, at 3.8 percent.

**Figure 19. Percentage of the Population 15 Years Old and Over Who Were Unemployed, by Sex and District: Ghor, September 2012**



Note:

Population aged 15 years and older who did not work in the 12 months prior to survey but who were available for work are considered unemployed.

The data in Table 18 shows some association between literacy status and employment, 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 have worked. Persons who are literate are more likely to engage in an economic activity than those who are illiterate. The data in Table 18 for nine districts of Ghor tend to support this observation. However, the data for Dawlatyar reveals the opposite, with the percentage of those who had some jobs during the reference year higher among the population who were considered illiterate than among those considered literate.

The association between literacy status and unemployment is also revealed by the data in Table 18. In all districts, Tulak had the highest percentage point difference between illiterate and literate unemployed persons at 8.2 points, followed by Saghar with 7.9 percentage points. Pasaband and Char Sada had the smallest percentage point difference at 2.4 points each.

**TABLE 18. Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Older who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey and Who Were Unemployed, by Literacy Status and District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey			Unemployed		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Ghor	47.3	55.6	45.0	11.4	8.4	12.2
Chighcheran	50.0	50.2	49.9	12.3	9.6	13.1
Duleena	52.3	65.1	50.2	15.5	11.1	16.2
Dawlatyar	39.9	35.5	41.5	11.6	7.1	13.3
Char Sada	46.8	49.8	46.3	7.8	5.7	8.1
Pasaband	48.6	71.4	43.9	3.8	1.8	4.2
Shahrak	52.0	64.2	49.6	7.3	4.8	7.8
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	44.9	52.7	40.9	12.6	9.1	14.4
Taywara	42.2	56.4	38.4	16.3	13.3	17.1
Tulak	48.2	68.6	44.2	10.6	3.7	11.9
Saghar	43.2	54.4	40.6	17.6	11.2	19.1

**Notes:**

Population aged 15 years and older who worked in the 12 months prior to survey includes those who worked less than 6 months.

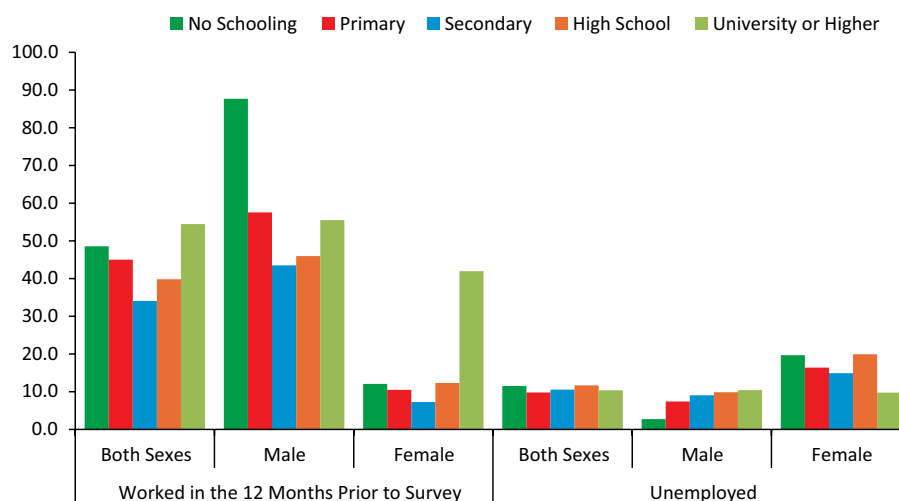
Population aged 15 years and older who did not work in the 12 months prior to survey but were available for work are considered unemployed.

For males and females combined or for both sexes, the percentage who were engaged in some economic activity at anytime during the 12 months prior to the survey was lowest, in general, among those who had reached secondary school and highest among those who had reached university level (Figure 20). Figure 20 shows that among Ghor males, the proportion who were engaged in an economic activity at anytime in the 12 months prior to the survey was highest for those with no schooling at 87.7 percent. Among the male population who had reached at most high school, those who had some work accounted for 46 percent. Among males who had gone to universities or had attained higher level of education, those with work made up 55.5 percent. Among females, the pattern was different, with those who have attained university-level of education having the highest percentage with a job during the reference period (42 percent).

The proportion of the unemployed persons during the 12 months prior to the survey in Ghor Province was highest for those who reached at most high school (11.7 percent) and persons with no schooling (11.5 percent). In contrast, the proportion of the unemployed among the male population was highest for males who had reached a university level (10.4 percent) and was lowest among males with no schooling (2.7 percent). Among females, the percentage who were unemployed during the 12 months prior to the survey varied from 9.8 percent for those who had reached a university level to 19.9 percent for those who attained at most high school level.

At the district level, in Tulak, three in five of its population aged 15 years and older who had reached secondary level of education did some work during the reference period. It also had the highest percentage who had worked during the reference year among those who had completed at most primary education (60.2 percent), followed by Lal Wa Sarjangal (52.9 percent). Chighcheran had the highest percentage of the population aged 15 years and older with no schooling who were reported in the survey as having an economic activity in the year prior to survey (52.8 percent). In Pasaband, three in four of its population 15 years old and over who had reached a university were reported to have worked during the 12 months prior to survey, followed by Chighcheran at 62.5 percent.

**Figure 20. Percentage of the Population Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey and Percentage Who Were Unemployed, by Highest Class Completed and Sex: Ghor, September 2012**



**Figure 21. Percentage of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Highest Class Completed and District: Ghor, September 2012**

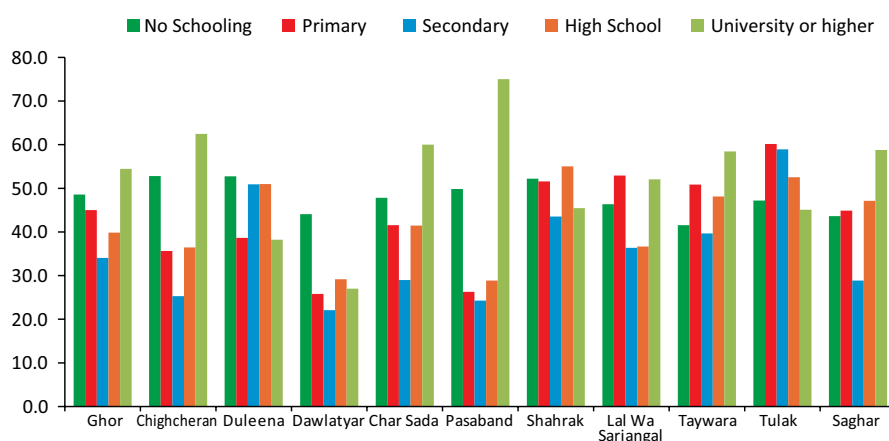


Figure 22 shows the distribution of Ghor population aged 15 years and older, by sex, who worked at anytime during the 12 months prior to survey by major group of occupation. The categories on occupation used in this report are based on the International Standard Occupational Classification (ISOC).

The agricultural, forestry and fishery workers accounted for the highest proportion of total workers in Ghor Province. Such type of workers comprised 39.1 percent of the total Ghor population aged 15 years and older who worked during the reference year; 42.3 percent among males in the same age group and 15.1 percent among females. Elementary occupation workers composed the second highest proportion of workers in the province at 38.6 percent and higher among males at 42.4 percent. These are agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers, cleaners and helpers, street and related sales and service workers, odd job persons, or labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport, etc. Female workers who were engaged in craft and related trade workers, such as manufacturing workers, also comprised a significant proportion of female workers in Ghor. Three in five women who did some work during the reference year had engaged in craft and related trades. Professionals, officials of the government, managers, technicians and clerical workers comprised a much lower percentage, that is, 3.7 percent among male workers and 4.1 percent among female workers.

The agricultural, forestry and fishery workers comprised the largest group of workers in five districts of Ghor (Pasaband, 80.9 percent; Shahrak, 72.0 percent; Taywara, 69.0 percent; Tulak, 79.7 percent and Saghar, 71.0 percent) during the reference period (Figure 23). While, a large proportion of elementary occupation workers were concentrated in the other five districts (Chighcheran, 62.7 percent; Duleena, 72.1 percent; Dawlatyar, 71.0 percent; Char Sada, 69.6 percent and Lal Wa Sarjangan, 71.7 percent).

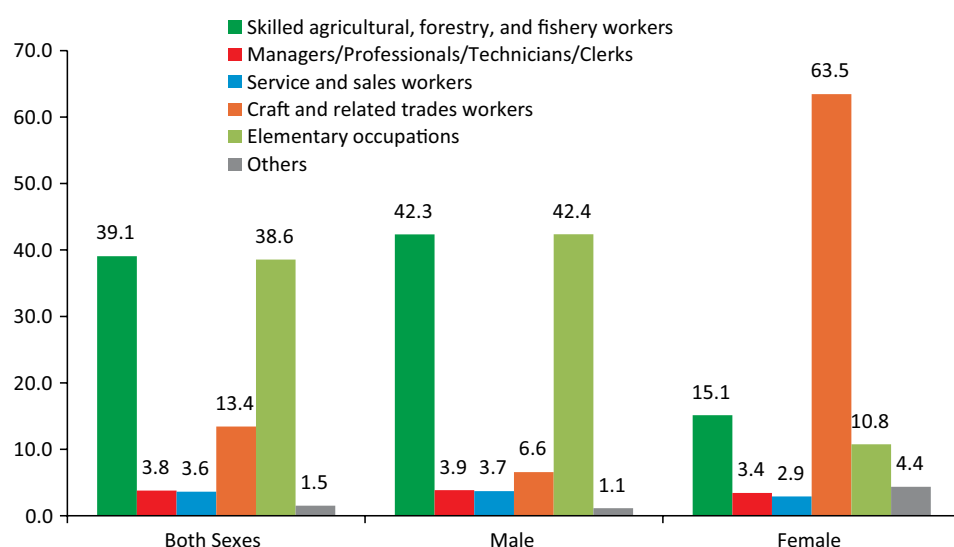
Figure 24 shows the distribution of the Ghor population aged 15 years and older who worked at anytime during the 12 months prior to survey, by sex and major industry group. The categories on industry used in this report are based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Among the workers of Ghor, 74 percent worked in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. The corresponding percentage was higher among male workers of Ghor at 80.8 percent. The other 10 percent of male workers worked in community, social and personal services, 3 percent were in wholesale and retail trades and restaurant and hotels, and the remaining 6.2 percent worked in other industries such as construction, transport and communication, financing and insurance, mining and quarrying.

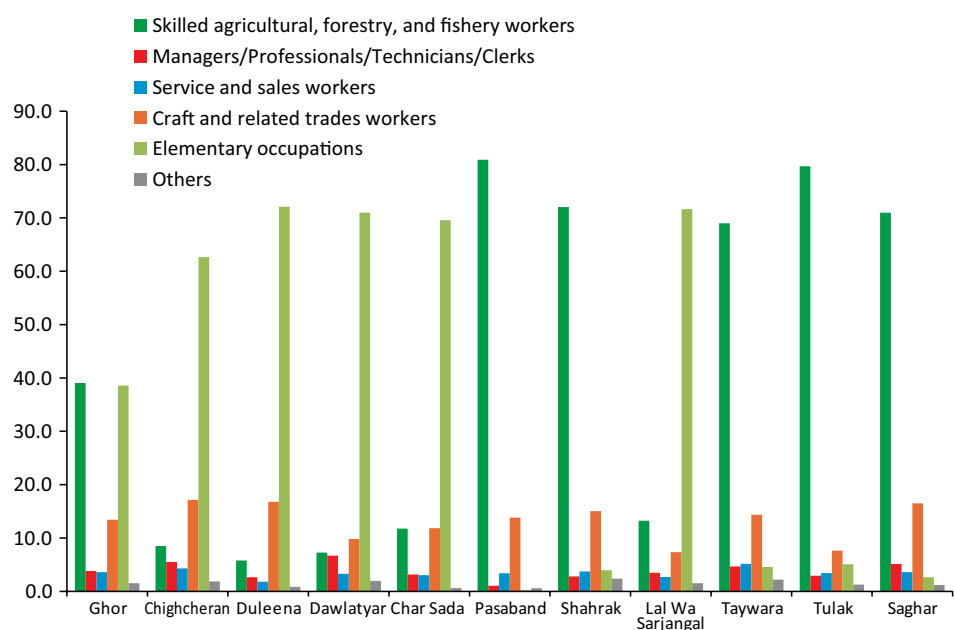
Among female workers, 24.6 percent worked in agriculture, 43.3 percent were engaged in community, social and personal services, 30.6 percent were in manufacturing, and the remaining 1.2 percent were in other industries.

In Chighcheran, workers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing made up 66.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and older who worked at anytime during the reference year. In the other districts, the percentage of workers in such industry varied from 68.8 percent to 81.7 percent. Tulak had the highest percentage of such workers. Saghar had the highest percentage of workers in community, social and personal services, with one in five of its workers reporting having a job in that industry during the reference year (Figure 25).

**Figure 22. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Occupation and Sex: Ghor, September 2012**



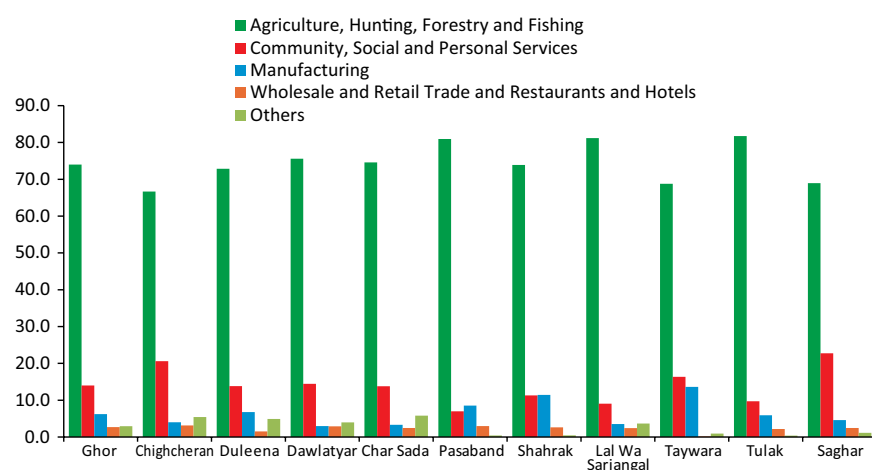
**Figure 23. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Occupation and District: Ghor, September 2012**



**Figure 24. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Industry and Sex: Ghor, September 2012**



**Figure 25. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Industry and District: Ghor, September 2012**



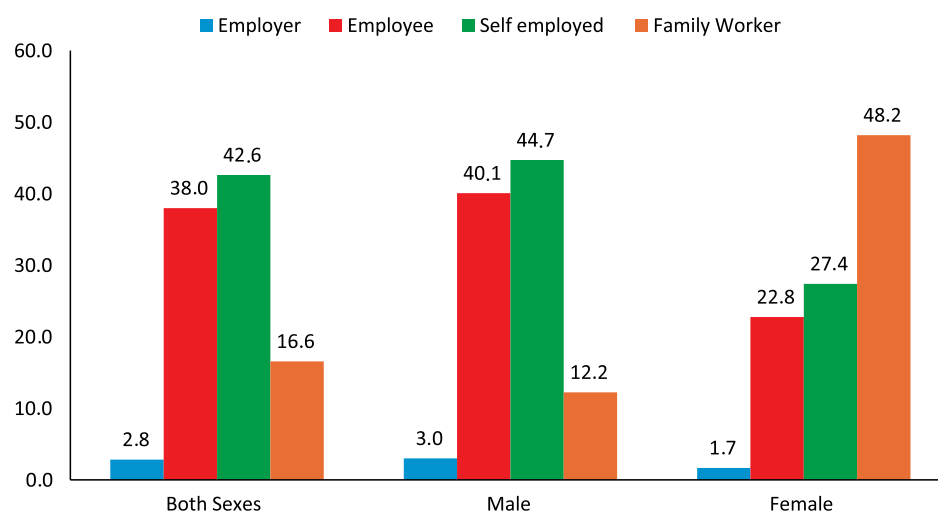
The distribution of the population aged 15 years and older in Ghor who were engaged in economic activity in the 12 months prior to survey by status of employment and by sex is shown in Figure 26. Only 2.8 percent of workers in Ghor Province worked as employers during the reference year while 38 percent were employees. The self-employed comprised 42.6 percent, and the family workers, 16.6 percent.

Among the male workers in Ghor Province, 3 percent worked as employers during the reference year while 40.1 percent were employees. The self-employed among male workers comprised 44.7 percent, and the family workers, 12.2 percent. In contrast, around one in two female workers was a family worker. Smaller percentages among female workers than among male workers were employees (22.8 percent) and self-employed (27.4 percent).



In four districts, namely, Char Sada (54.5 percent), Pasaband (49.2 percent), Shahrak (49.1 percent), and Tulak (45.8 percent) those working as self-employed made up the largest percentage of the total workers. In the other five districts, namely, Chighcheran (42.4 percent), Duleena (47.4 percent), Lal Wa Sarjangal (44.8 percent), Taywara (44.8 percent), and Saghar (53.1 percent), the employees made up the largest percentage of those who had worked during the reference year. The percentage of family workers among total workers was highest in Dawlatyar (36.7 percent).

**Figure 26. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Status of Employment and Sex: Ghor, September 2012**



**Figure 27. 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: Ghor, September 2012**



### 7.5.2 Working Children 5 to 17 Years Old

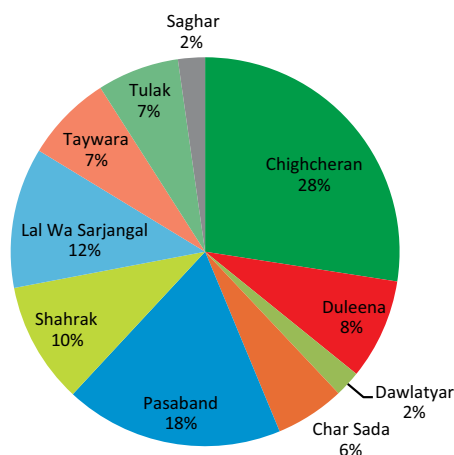
Based on the 2012 Ghor SDES, 10.6 percent of the 315 thousand children 5-17 years old in Ghor worked at anytime during the past 12 months while the other 89.4 percent did not work (Table 19). This means that for every 100 children 5-17 years old in Ghor, there were around 11 children who were engaged in an economic activity at anytime during the reference period. Males were more likely to work than females. Of the 164 thousand males aged 5 to 17 years, 16.5 percent worked during the 12 months prior to the survey, while among the 151 thousand girls of the same age, 4.2 percent did some work. The sex ratio of the working children was 4 working boys for every one working girl.

Among districts, the proportion of working children 5-17 years old to the total number of children of the same age in the district was highest in Pasaband (17 percent), and next highest in Duleena (16.4 percent) and Shahrak (13 percent) (Table 19).

**TABLE 19. Percent Distribution of Children 5-17 Years Old by Work Status, Sex and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Sex/District	Total		Worked at any time in 12 months prior to survey	Did not work
	Number (000)	Percent		
Total	315	100.0	10.6	89.4
Sex				
Male	164	100.0	16.5	83.5
Female	151	100.0	4.2	95.8
District				
Chighcheran	81	100.0	11.3	88.7
Duleena	17	100.0	16.4	83.6
Dawlatyar	15	100.0	4.8	95.2
Char Sada	19	100.0	10.0	90.0
Pasaband	36	100.0	17.0	83.0
Shahrak	26	100.0	13.0	87.0
Lal Wa Sarjantal	50	100.0	7.8	92.2
Taywara	36	100.0	6.7	93.3
Tulak	21	100.0	10.8	89.2
Saghar	14	100.0	5.3	94.7

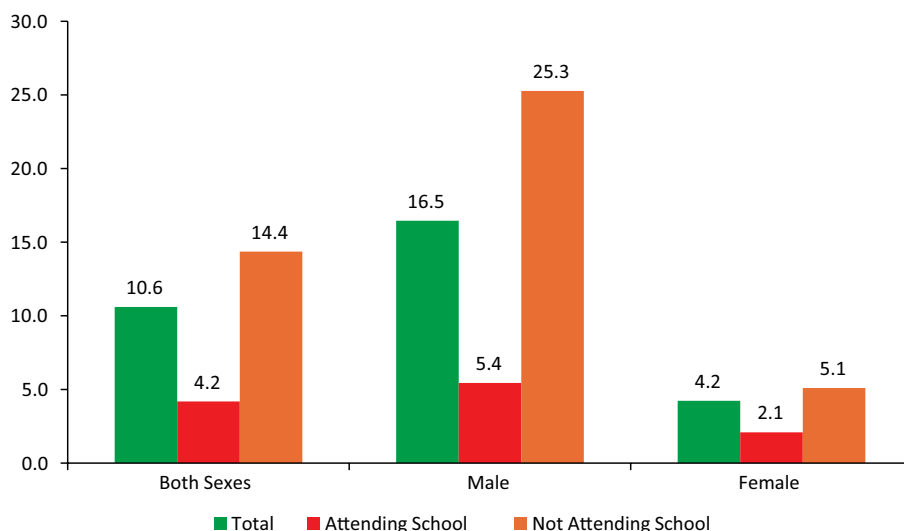
**Figure 28. Percent Distribution of Working Children 5-17 Years Old by District: Ghor, September 2012**



In terms of the distribution of the working children in Ghor Province, by district (Figure 28), Chighcheran had the largest percentage share, with its working children making up 28 percent of the total number of working children in the entire province, followed by Pasaband (18 percent), and Lal Wa Sarjangan (12 percent).

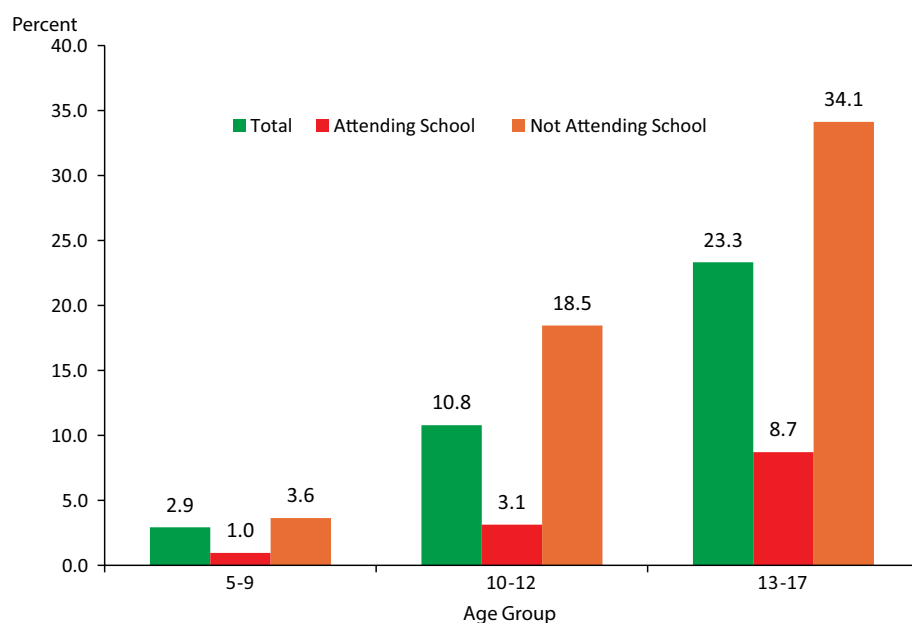
Children who were not attending school were more likely to work than those attending school. Among children 5 to 17 years of age who were not attending school at the time of survey, 14.4 percent worked at anytime during the 12 months prior to survey. By comparison, among those who were attending school, 4.2 percent worked during the reference period. Among the males 5 to 17 years old who were not attending school, those who worked during the reference year made up 25.3 percent, while among males who were attending school, those who worked comprised 5.4 percent. The corresponding percentages for the girls were 5.1 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively (Figure 29).

**Figure 29. Percentage of Children 5-17 Years Old who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Sex and School Attendance: Ghor, September 2012**



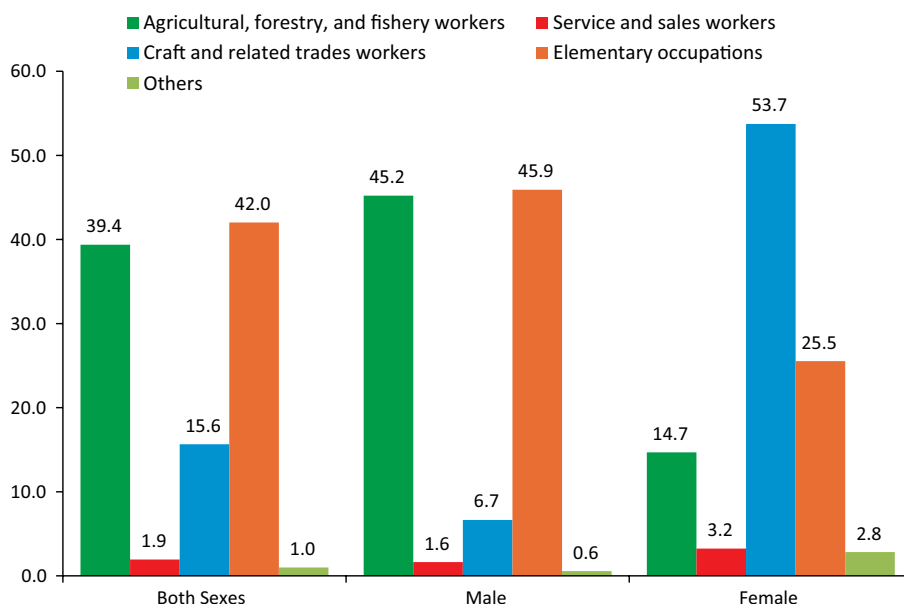
Among children aged 13-17 years who were not attending school, 34.1 percent worked during the reference year, while only 8.7 percent of those who were attending school did so (Figure 30). Among children aged 10-12 years who were not attending school, 18.5 percent worked during the reference year, while 3.1 percent did so among those who were attending school. Among very young children 5-9 years of age who were not attending school, 3.6 percent were reported to have some work during the reference year, and 1.0 percent among those who were attending school.

**Figure 30. Percentage of Children 5-17 Years Old who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Age Group and School Attendance: Ghor, September 2012**



The majority of working children in Ghor were elementary occupation workers (Figure 31). For the whole Ghor Province, this type of workers comprised 42.0 percent of all working children aged 5 to 17 years. Among male working children, this type of workers made up 45.9 percent, while among female working children, 25.5 percent. Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers were the next largest group of working children, comprising 39.4 percent of the total working children 5 to 17 years of age. Among working boys, agricultural, forestry and fishery workers comprised 45.2 percent, while among working girls, the proportion was 14.7 percent. Children engaged in craft and related trades workers also constituted a large group of working children in Ghor (15.6 percent for both sexes; 6.7 percent among working boys; and highest among working girls at 53.7 percent)

**Figure 31. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5-17 Years Old by Sex and Occupation: Ghor, September 2012**



## 7.6 FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

The 2012 Ghor SDES asked questions that seek to determine whether a person had difficulty in any of the following: seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating, and self-caring. These questions were asked for sample household members aged 5 years and older.

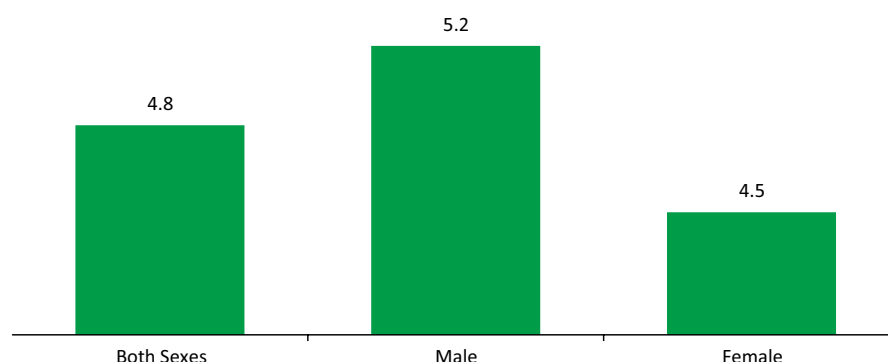
### Box 2: Functional difficulty

The 2012 SDES defines a person with functional difficulty as one with difficulty in functioning or one who may have activity limitations which may range from a slight to a severe deviation in terms of quality or quantity in executing the activity in a manner or to the extent that is expected of people without the health condition. This condition can be due to an illness or any health problem that may be physical, mental or emotional, or a health condition such as pregnancy, ageing, 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 he/she does the activity.

Source: Disability Statistics Training Manual, WHO and UNESCAP 2005

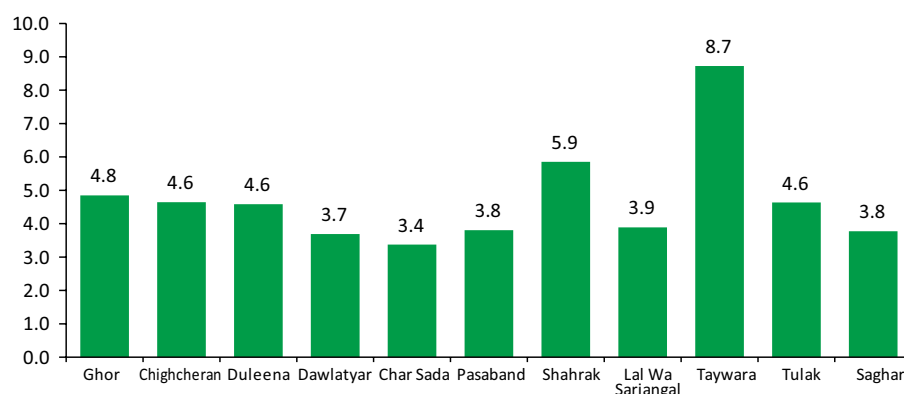
Some 35 thousand inhabitants of Ghor aged 5 years and older at the time of the survey, making up 4.8 percent of the population in this age group, had functional difficulty in at least one of the following: seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating, and self-caring. The percentage with functional difficulty was higher among males than among females. In the entire Ghor province, the percentage with functional difficulty among the male population 5 years old and above was 5.2 percent, while among the female population in the same age group, it was 4.5 percent (Figure 32).

**Figure 32. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by Sex: Ghor, September 2012**



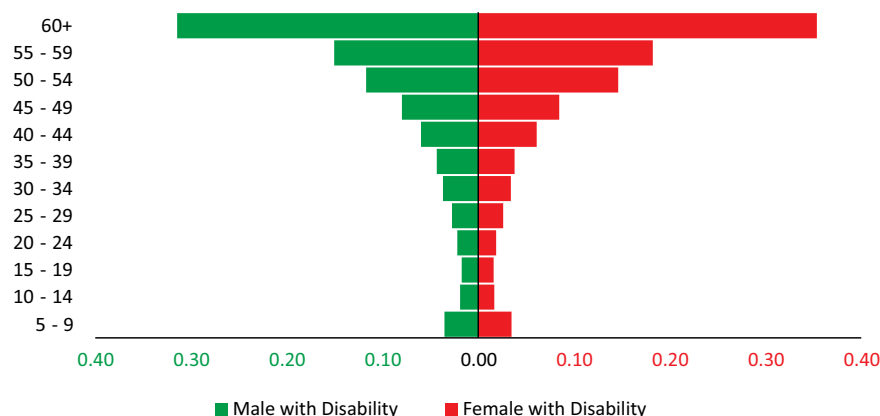
Among districts, Taywara had the highest proportion of the population 5 years old and older with functional difficulty (8.7 percent) followed by Shahrak (5.9 percent). By contrast, Char Sada had the lowest proportion of the population with functional difficulty with only around 3.4 percent of its male and female population aged 5 years or older (Figure 33).

**Figure 33. Percentage of Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by District: Ghor, September 2012**



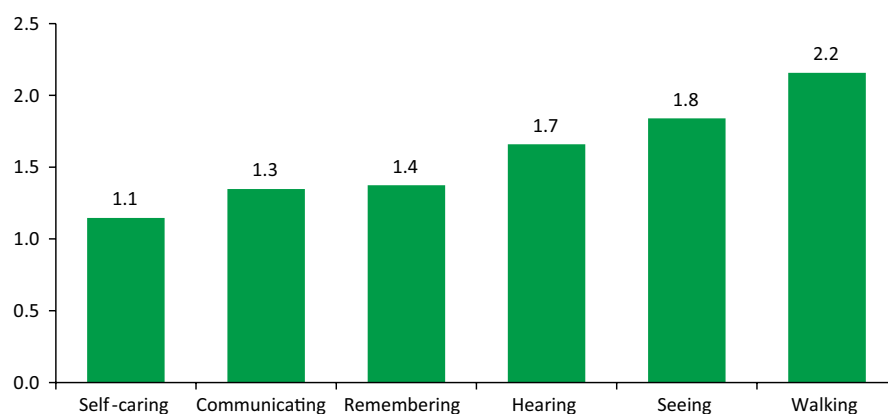
As shown in Figure 34, there seems to be a positive correlation between age and functional difficulty, that is, as the age increases the proportion of the population having a functional difficulty increases as well. It is to be noted that having at least one type of functional difficulty was more prevalent at ages 60 years and above than at younger ages. For the whole Ghor Province, 32.8 percent of the population aged 60 years or older had a functional difficulty, with the proportion among the males (31.4 percent) lower than among females (35.4 percent). In most age groups, the proportion with functional difficulty tends to be higher among females than among males, except for the age groups 30-34, and 35-39 which showed the opposite pattern.

**Figure 34. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty, by Sex and Age Group: Ghor, September 2012**



Difficulty in walking was the most common reported type of functional difficulty in Ghor among the population 5 years and older, and followed by seeing at 1.8 percent. The least common type of functional difficulty among population 5 years and older is self-caring (1.1 percent).

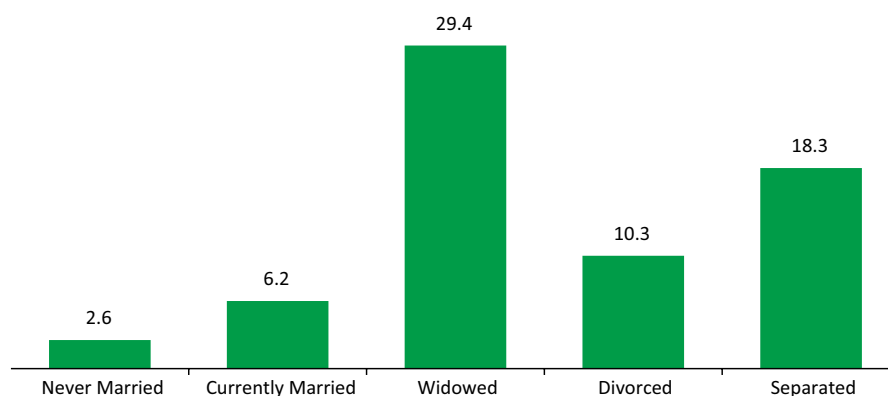
**Figure 35. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by Type of Difficulty: Ghor, September 2012**



The proportion of persons 5 years and older with functional difficulty was highest among widowed persons at 29.4 percent, and followed by persons separated from their spouses at 18.3 percent.



**Figure 36. Percentage of Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by Marital Status: Ghor, September 2012**



## 7.7 FERTILITY

Fertility of women in a population refers to their actual birth performance. Fertility normally relates to live births. The 2012 Ghor SDES included questions designed to gather data on the fertility of women. Specifically the data collected pertain to 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 old.

Fertility is one of the key information that SDES wants to examine in each province. This chapter describes the methods used for fertility estimation and fertility level in the province and in each district.

Typical census questions on life time and recent fertility were asked in the SDES which were addressed to ever-married women aged 15 – 49 years. On life time fertility, questions on total number of live births and number of currently alive and dead were asked for sons and daughters separately. Moreover, on recent fertility, questions on whether she had a live birth 12 months preceding the survey and number of live births by sex were asked.

Due to the abridged nature of the questions asked on life time and recent fertility, the scope for internal validation and cross-checking of the answers given is limited, which commonly suffer from two types of errors. First, data on lifetime fertility tends to be reported poorly with increasing age of the mother which often times leads to the omission of children who have died or who were no longer living with the mother. Second, data on recent fertility tends to be systematically underreported by all women, similar to wide spread under-enumeration of the youngest children in the household head count (Tools for Demographic Estimation, Tom Moultrie).

The sex ratio at birth for recent births in Ghor Province is significantly low at 83 percent, which suggests of under-reporting of recent births. National fertility level (NRVA 2007/08) is considerably higher, that suggest under reporting in recent fertility data. Hence it leads to use indirect method to estimate fertility level.

For SDES, the Relational Gompertz Method is used for fertility estimation which is the 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 (Tools for Demographic Estimation, Tom Moultrie).

### 7.7.1 Fertility Level

Some fertility level measures are presented in Table 20. Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) are estimated by dividing the number of births to women in a specific age group by number of person-years of exposure in that age group during the specified reference period. An additional measure of fertility reported in this table 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 population.

Table 20 shows a TFR of 6.1 children per woman. Among districts, total fertility rates ranged from 4.3 in Pasaband to 7.6 in Lal Wa Sarjangal.

**TABLE 20. Age Specific Fertility Rates, Total Fertility Rates, General Fertility Rates and Crude Birth Rates for 12 Months Preceding the Survey by District: Ghor, September 2012**

Age Group	Ghor	Chigh-cheran	Duleena	Dawlatyar	Char Sada	Pasa-band	Shahrak	Lal Wa Sarjangal	Taywara	Tulak	Saghar
15 - 19	131	163	121	119	99	134	141	93	136	128	118
20 - 24	315	349	229	330	317	226	326	303	210	279	296
25 - 29	313	335	253	371	353	199	315	376	212	303	332
30 - 34	243	259	243	320	286	149	240	347	195	270	294
35 - 39	158	171	212	230	187	98	153	264	166	211	222
40 - 44	62	70	127	102	72	41	59	123	100	107	106
45 - 49	6	7	25	12	7	5	6	16	20	16	14
TFR	6.1	6.8	6.0	7.4	6.6	4.3	6.2	7.6	5.2	6.0	6.9
GFR	211	238	193	239	215	149	214	237	172	212	228
CBR	44	46	43	49	45	33	45	52	36	48	47

Notes:

ASFR : Age Specific Fertility Rates are per 1,000 women

TFR : Total Fertility Rate is expressed per woman 15-49

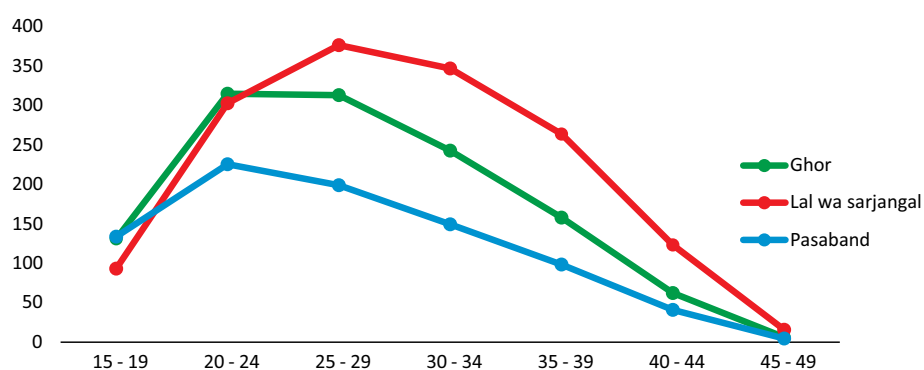
GFR : General Fertility Rate is expressed per 1,000 women aged 15-44

CBR : Crude Birth Rate is expressed per 1,000 population

Table 20 also shows an overall GFR of 211 births per 1,000 women aged 15 through 44. In other words, about one out of every 5 women of child bearing years in Ghor gave birth one year preceding the survey.

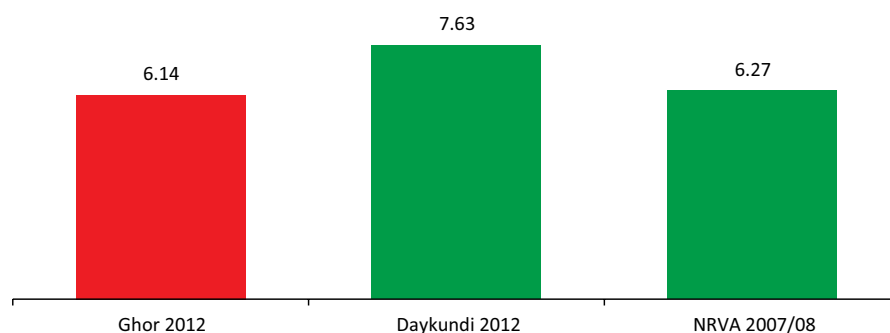
Figure 37 shows age specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women) over the age of women for the whole province level (Ghor) and district with highest TFR (Lal Wa Sarjangan) and lowest TFR (Pasaband). Table 20 and Figure 37 show that age specific rates are considerably high among the age group 20–24 years (315 per 1,000 women) and remained high for women 25–29 years (313 per 1,000 women) and 30–34 years (243 per 1,000 women) and declined rapidly at older ages.

**Figure 37. Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Selected Districts: Ghor, September 2012**



As can be seen in Figure 38, comparing the fertility estimates derived from SDES in Daykundi and national level, estimate for Ghor show that the TFR of 6.1 is similar to the rates reported in national level 2007/08 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (6.3) and lower than 2012 SDES TFR in Daykundi (7.6).

**Figure 38. Comparison of TFR of Ghor with Daykundi and National Estimate: 2012**



## 7.8 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Birth registration, the official recording of a child's birth by the government, establishes the existence of the child under law and provides the foundation for safeguarding many of the child's 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).

SDES 2012 for Ghor used the standard question "Does \_\_\_\_\_ have a birth certificate?" which was asked for all children under 5 years old.

Figure 39 shows that only 9 percent of the births of children below five years old were registered and had birth certificate. By sex, the birth of boys was mostly likely to be registered than that of the girls (9.4 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively).

**Figure 39. Proportion of Population Below 5 Years Old Whose Births Were Registered by Sex: Ghor, September 2012**

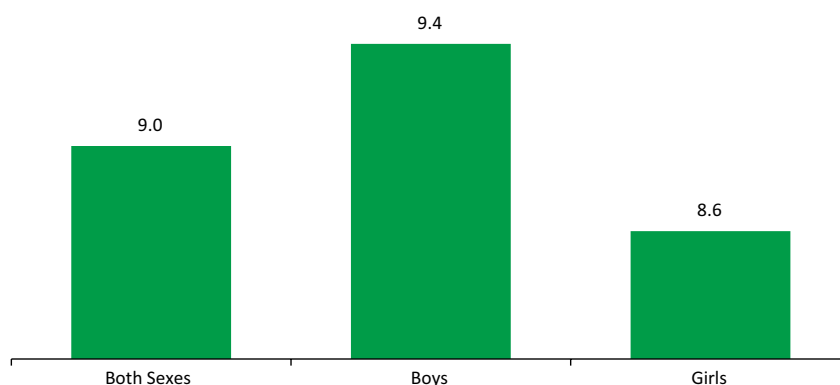


Figure 40 presents the birth registration by districts which shows high disparity among districts, it ranges from 0.4 percent in Pasaband to 19.9 percent in Saghar.

**Figure 40. Proportion of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by District: Ghor, September 2012**

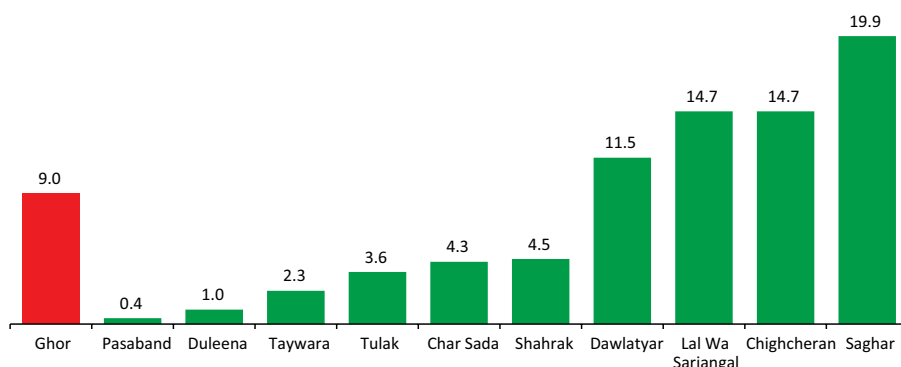
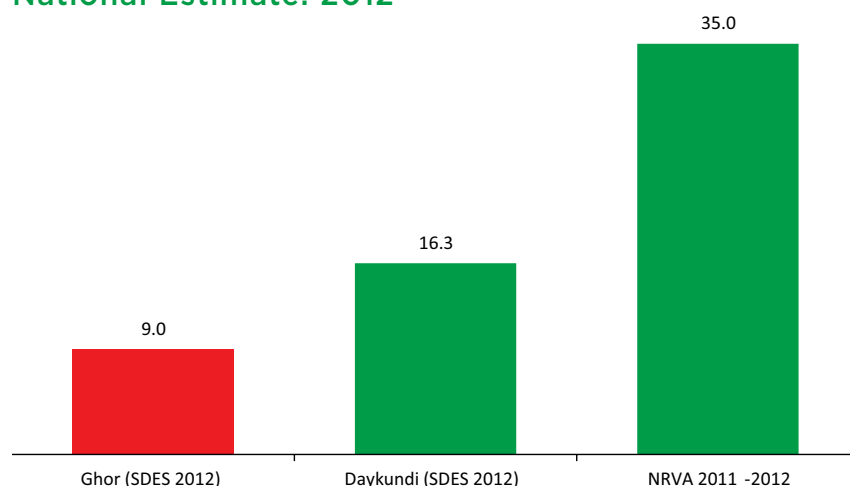


Figure 41 presents the comparison of proportion of births registered in Ghor with SDES 2012 Daykundi and national level estimates from NRVA 2011-2012. Birth registration in Ghor is considerably lower compared to Daykundi at 16.3 percent, and the national level estimate at 35 percent. Probable explanation might be due to the inclusion of data for Kabul City and other urban centers which skewed the national estimate up.

**Figure 41. Comparison of Birth Registration With Daykundi and National Estimate: 2012**



## 7.9 MORTALITY

### 7.9.1 Childhood Mortality

This chapter describes levels and trends of infant and under-five mortality estimates in Ghor Province. These indicators 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 programs 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 of the country's progress toward Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 4, which aims for the reduction of 50 percent, between 2003 and 2015, and the under-5 mortality rate to further reduce it to one third of the 2003 level by 2020 (Millennium Development Goals Islamic Republic of Afghanistan 2008).

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

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 age group of women. For further methodological details refer to Annex 3.

### 7.9.2 Levels and Trends in Infant and Under-five mortality

Table 21 presents infant and under five mortality rates with reference date of June 2008. It is estimated that the infant mortality in Ghor is 70 deaths per 1,000 live births and that the under-five mortality estimate is 97 deaths per 1,000 live births. These figures for males are 69 and 98, respectively, and 71 and 98 for females, respectively. This means that 1 in every 14 children in Ghor die before reaching age 1, while 1 in every 10 did not survive until his/her fifth birthday.

**TABLE 21. Estimates of Infant Mortality Rate and Under-Five Mortality Rate, by Sex: Ghor, September 2012**

Both Sexes		Male		Female	
Infant Mortality Rate	Under-five Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Under-five Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Under-five Mortality Rate
70	97	69	98	71	96

Notes:

Infant mortality rate refers to infant deaths per 1000 live births.

Under-five mortality rate refers to deaths to children below 5 years of age per 1000 live births.

The risks for children of women aged 15-19 years (and the indirect estimate of child mortality based on children ever born and children dead for this age group) are frequently higher, sometimes very substantially so, than the 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 the children born to younger women clearly consist of an above-average proportion of first births. Women having children at early ages also tend to come from below-average socio-economic group, and their children are thus exposed to above-average mortality (Tools for Demographic Estimation, Kenneth Hill).

Figure 42 shows the estimated infant and under-five mortality rates against the corresponding reference year. The figure indicates a declining trend in both infant and under-five mortality over time, from around 87 per 1,000 live births in late 1990s to around 70 in 2008 in infant mortality rate, and from around 124 per 1,000 live births in late 1990s to around 97 in 2008 in under-five mortality rate.

**Figure 42. Estimated Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates Over Time: Ghor, 2000 - 2012**

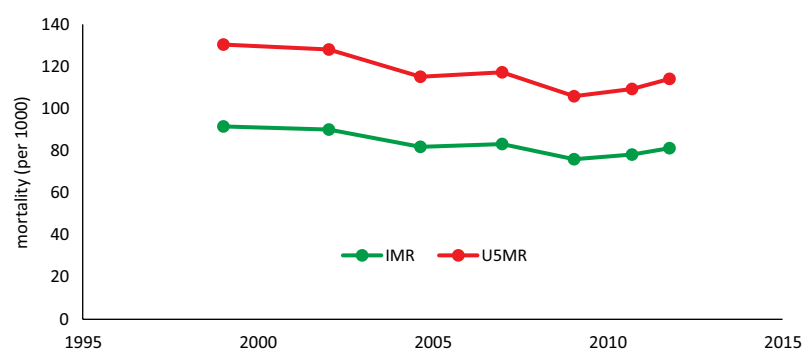
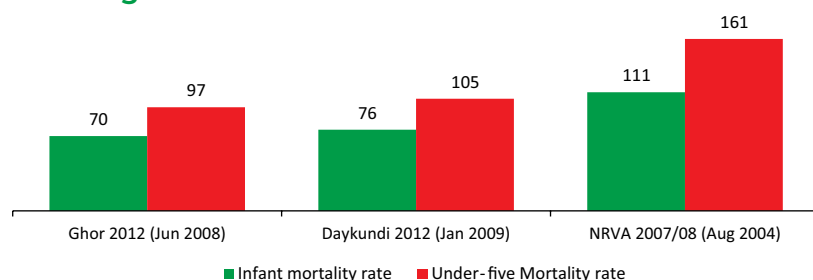


Figure 43 shows the comparison of infant and under-five mortality estimates of Ghor with Daykundi and national recent level estimates. Caution should be considered in the comparison since the NRVA 2007/08 was national level estimate. Likewise, different sources of data followed different methodologies used.

As shown in Figure 43, the under-five mortality estimate of Ghor in 2012 is lower by 8 percent and 66 percent than the estimates derived from Daykundi (2012) and NRVA (2007/08), respectively.

**Figure 43. Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates of Ghor, Daykundi and Afghanistan**



## 7.10 LIVING STATUS OF PARENTS

Figure 44 shows the living status of parents of children below five years old. The figure reveals that 1.5 percent of the children in Ghor Province had both or either of their father or mother died. The proportion of young children whose father has died and mother is alive was 0.7 percent while 0.6 percent for those whose mother has died and father is alive. The proportion of children below five years old whose both parents were dead was 0.2 percent.



**Figure 44. Living Status of Parents of Children Below Five Years Old: Ghor, September 2012**

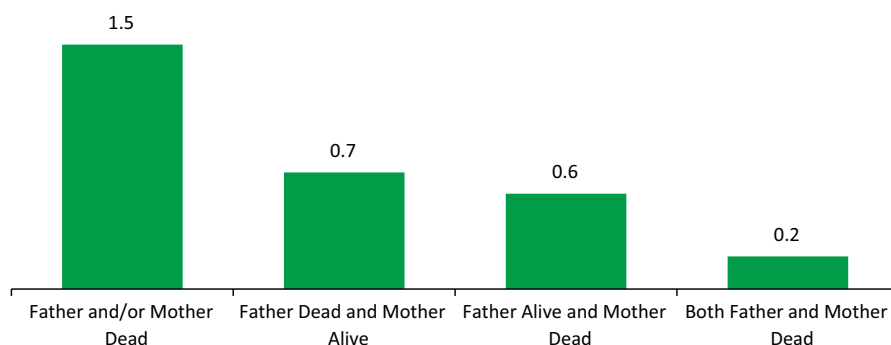
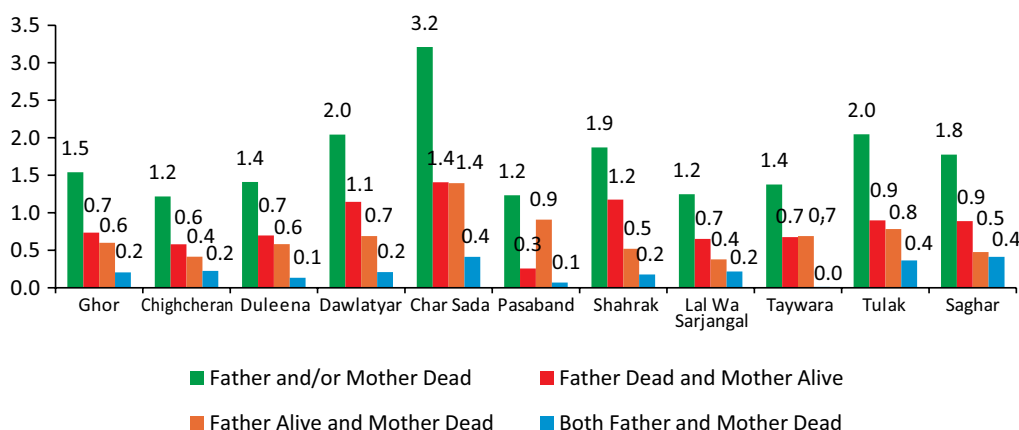


Figure 45 presents the living status of parents for children below five years old by district. The proportion was highest in the district of Char Sada with about 3.2 percent of children five years old who had lost at least one parent. Chighcheran, Pasaband, and Lal Wa Sarjanganl got the lowest proportion of children whose father and/or mother has died at 1.2 percent while Char Sada, Tulak and Saghar got the highest proportions of children whose both parents were dead at 0.4 percent each.

**Figure 45. Living Status of Parents of Children Below Five Years Old by District: Ghor, September 2012**



## 7.11 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

### 7.11.1 Size of Households

Of the 153 thousand households recorded in the survey, the average household size was 5.6 persons, lower than the national average (7.4 persons). Those with 2 to 5 members accounted for 51.8 percent, while one-person households comprised only 0.5 percent. The average household size of the districts varied from 4.6 persons for Tulak to 6.5 persons for Chighcheran and Dawlatyar. Four in ten districts registered a larger average household size than the provincial average: Chighcheran (6.5 persons), Dawlatyar (6.5 persons), Char Sada (6.2 persons) and Lal Wa Sarjanganl (5.8 persons).

**TABLE 22. Percentage Distribution of Households by Size and Average Household Size and District: Ghor, September 2012**

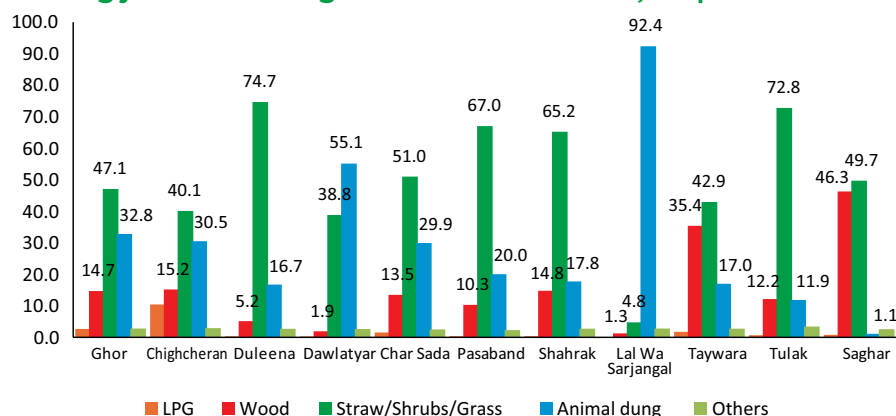
Size of Household	Ghor	Chighcheran	Duleena	Dawlatyar	Char Sada	Pasaband	Shahrak	Lal Wa Sarjangal	Taywara	Tulak	Saghar
1 Person	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.2
2 Persons	11.7	6.1	18.8	10.1	6.2	11.8	13.8	9.3	12.7	23.0	13.7
3 Persons	11.2	7.4	15.1	8.1	9.0	12.9	12.1	11.6	12.3	14.2	12.1
4 Persons	14.6	11.4	18.5	10.5	12.8	18.5	14.3	15.1	15.1	14.9	14.6
5 Persons	14.3	13.2	15.0	9.9	13.8	19.2	13.3	13.9	14.1	13.3	13.8
6 Persons	13.5	14.3	11.1	13.0	15.6	14.4	14.2	13.4	13.4	11.4	12.0
7 Persons	11.3	13.3	8.3	12.6	12.2	10.4	11.8	11.4	11.3	9.1	10.5
8 Persons	8.6	11.0	5.9	10.6	10.7	5.6	8.9	9.1	8.1	6.2	9.2
9 Persons	5.9	8.8	3.2	9.1	7.2	3.6	5.0	6.7	5.3	3.4	5.4
10 Persons or more	8.4	14.3	3.8	15.5	11.9	3.6	5.8	9.3	6.8	3.3	7.3
2-5 Persons	51.8	38.2	67.3	38.6	41.8	62.4	53.5	49.9	54.1	65.3	54.3
6-9 Persons	39.3	47.4	28.5	45.4	45.9	33.9	39.9	40.7	38.0	30.0	37.1
Average Household Size	5.6	6.5	4.7	6.5	6.2	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.4	4.6	5.5

### 7.11.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Straw/Shrubs/Grass were the most common sources of energy for cooking in Ghor, with 47.1 percent of households in this province using it as their fuel for cooking (Figure 46). Animal dung was also commonly used for cooking (32.8 percent of households in Ghor), followed by wood at 14.7 percent of households. LPG for cooking was used only by 2.7 percent of households. The remaining 2.8 percent used other types of fuel such as electricity, kerosene, charcoal, coal/lignite and biogas.

Straw/shrubs/grass were popular fuel for cooking in the rest of the districts (Duleena, 74.7 percent; Tulak, 72.8 percent; Pasaband, 67.0 percent; Shahrak, 65.2 percent; Char Sada, 51.0 percent; Saghar, 49.7 percent; Taywara, 42.9 percent; and Chighcheran, 40.1 percent). In Saghar, 46.3 percent of households were using wood for cooking and in Taywara, 35.4 percent. In contrast, animal dung was the main source of energy for cooking for 92.4 percent of households in Lal Wa Sarjangal and 55.1 percent in Dawlatyar while 10.4 percent of the households in Chighcheran were using LPG for cooking.

**Figure 46. Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Cooking and District: Ghor, September 2012**

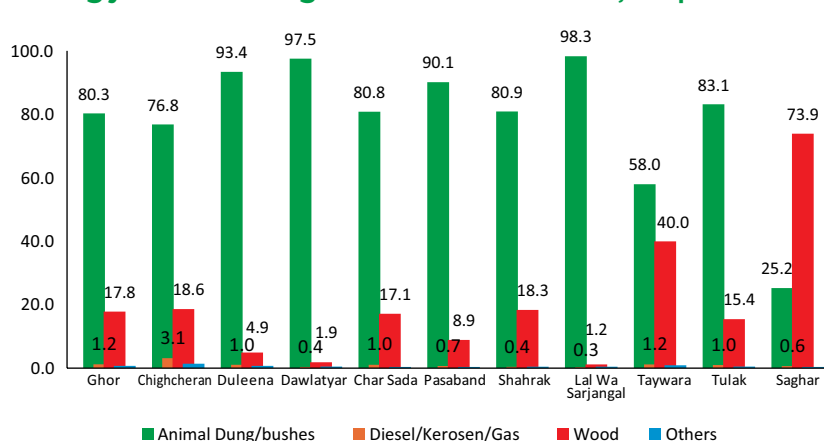


### 7.11.3 Main Source of Energy for Heating

Animal dung was also an important source of energy for heating in Ghor Province. Four in every five households in this province used it as fuel for heating (Figure 47). Wood for heating was used by 17.8 percent of households and diesel/kerosene/gas by 1.2 percent. The other 0.7 percent of households used other types of fuel for heating such as coal, charcoal and electricity.

Animal dung was used as fuel for heating by almost all households in Lal Wa Sarjangal and Dawlatyar, that is, by 98.3 percent and 97.5 percent of households, respectively. For the rest of the districts, eight to nine out of ten households were using animal dung, except in Saghar where wood was the most popular source of fuel for heating with 73.9 percent of households using it, followed by animal dung with 25.2 percent. Two in five households in Taywara also used wood as their main source of energy for heating but the most commonly used fuel for heating in this district was also animal dung, which was used by 58.0 percent of households. Likewise, 93.4 percent of the households in Duleena also used animal dung for heating, Chighcheran, 76.8 percent; Char Sada, 80.8 percent; Shahrak, 80.9 percent; and in Tulak, 83.1 percent of households used this fuel as the main source of energy for heating.

**Figure 47. Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Heating and District: Ghor, September 2012**

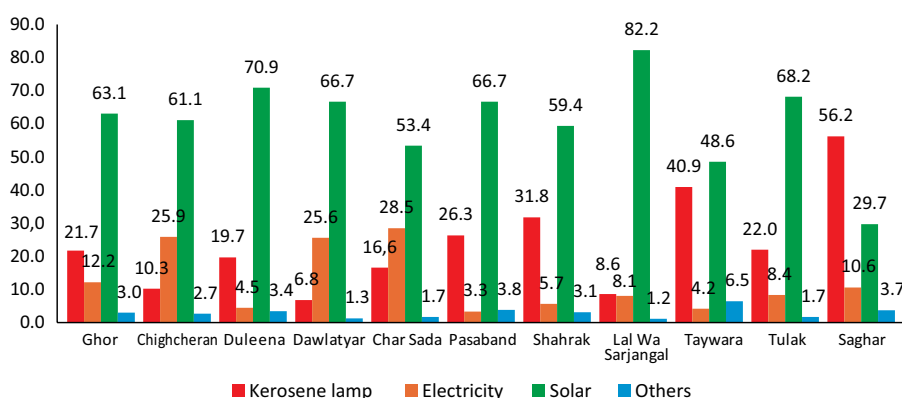


### 7.11.4 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Solar power was the leading source of energy for lighting among households in Ghor Province. Three in every five households in the province were using solar power for lighting (63.1 percent), kerosene lamp by 21.7 percent and electricity by 12.2 percent of the households (Figure 48). The other 3.0 percent of the households used other sources for lighting such as gas lamp and candle. Households that did not use any fuel for lighting made up 0.3 percent.

More than half of households in Chighcheran (61.1 percent of households), Duleena (70.9 percent), Dawlatyar (66.7 percent), Char Sada (53.4 percent), Pasaband (66.7 percent), Shahrak (59.4 percent), Lal Wa Sarjangal (82.2 percent), and Tulak (68.2 percent) used solar power for their lighting. Electricity (from generator, gridline or hydropower) was also the main source of energy for lighting by 28.5 percent of the households in Char Sada, 25.9 percent in Chighcheran and 25.6 percent of households in Dawlatyar. Kerosene was the main source of energy for lighting by 56.2 percent of households in Saghar, while only 29.7 percent of households used solar power as energy for lighting.

**Figure 48. Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting and District: Ghor, September 2012**



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

Unprotected spring and surface water, such as river, stream, dam, lake, and pond, were the most common sources of drinking water in Ghor Province where 38.2 percent of households in the provinces getting their drinking water from unprotected spring and 25.7 percent from surface water. About 20.6 percent of households in this province had access to improved sources of water for drinking, namely, piped water into dwelling, compound/yard or neighbour (1.3 percent), tube well borehole (1.2 percent), protected well (13.5 percent) and protected spring (4.6 percent) of the households.

Among the districts, Chighcheran, Tulak, Lal Wa Sarjangal and Duleena had the largest proportion of households that had access to improved drinking water sources (26.2 percent, 38.9 percent, 21.4 percent, and 20.6 percent, respectively). In Tulak, protected well was the main source of drinking water for 28.9 percent of households, while unprotected spring for 23.7 percent of households. Half of the households in Pasaband, Saghar and Char Sada, (57.4 percent, 56 percent, and 51.2 percent, respectively) obtained their water for drinking from unprotected spring.

**TABLE 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Source of Drinking Water	Ghor	Chigh-cheran	Du-leena	Dawlat-yar	Char Sada	Pasa-band	Shah-rak	Lal Wa Sarjangal	Taywara	Tulak	Saghar
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	4.9	6.8	12.0	2.7	0.5	0.5	7.8	1.1	1.7	7.4	14.1
Piped into dwelling	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.8
Piped into compound	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0
Piped to neighbor	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.2
Public tap	3.7	4.8	9.6	2.4	0.2	0.1	7.1	0.8	1.3	5.2	10.0
Tube well borehole	1.2	3.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.0
Dug well	24.1	22.7	17.6	26.5	11.4	18.3	22.8	38.1	21.1	41.7	1.6
Protected well	13.5	15.4	14.5	11.9	1.4	10.8	11.3	14.7	12.0	28.9	0.4
Unprotected well	10.7	7.3	3.1	14.5	10.0	7.5	11.6	23.4	9.1	12.8	1.2
Water from spring	42.8	34.8	27.9	38.3	53.0	62.1	40.5	46.4	42.0	29.4	58.8
Protected spring	4.6	5.3	2.3	3.5	1.8	4.7	1.7	5.9	6.8	5.7	2.8
Unprotected spring	38.2	29.5	25.7	34.8	51.2	57.4	38.9	40.5	35.2	23.7	56.0
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	25.7	30.5	40.9	31.2	23.0	18.7	28.3	13.6	32.7	19.4	25.4
Others	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3

Note: Other sources include tanker-truck, cart with small truck or drum and bottled water.

Unprotected spring and surface water were also the main sources of water for washing, cooking and other uses for most households in all districts of Ghor Province. In Duleena, 41.5 percent of households used surface water for the cited household's uses; which is almost equal to the percentage of its households using it for drinking.

**TABLE 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Water for Washing, Cooking and Other Household Uses, and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Source of Water	Ghor	Chigh-cheran	Duleena	Dawlat-yar	Char Sada	Pasaband	Shah-rak	Lal Wa Sarjanganal	Taywara	Tulak	Saghar
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	5.8	10.4	12.0	3.0	0.5	0.4	8.2	1.1	1.9	9.0	13.4
Piped into dwelling	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.8
Piped into compound	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0
Piped to neighbor	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2
Public tap	3.6	4.9	9.6	2.4	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.8	1.2	5.2	9.4
Tube well borehole	1.1	3.6	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.0
Dug well	22.1	22.6	16.8	26.0	9.7	16.2	22.9	30.8	20.6	36.8	1.4
Protected well	12.1	14.9	13.7	11.7	0.8	9.4	11.0	11.4	11.8	24.5	0.4
Unprotected well	9.9	7.7	3.0	14.3	8.9	6.8	11.9	19.4	8.9	12.2	1.1
Water from spring	42.7	34.3	29.5	37.2	54.2	62.0	40.2	46.4	41.6	29.6	58.3
Protected spring	4.3	4.9	2.3	3.4	1.9	4.7	1.6	5.1	6.7	4.3	2.7
Unprotected spring	38.4	29.4	27.2	33.8	52.3	57.4	38.6	41.3	34.9	25.3	55.7
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	28.0	31.1	41.5	32.8	24.0	20.8	28.5	20.9	33.7	24.5	26.6
Others	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.7	11.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.4	0.4

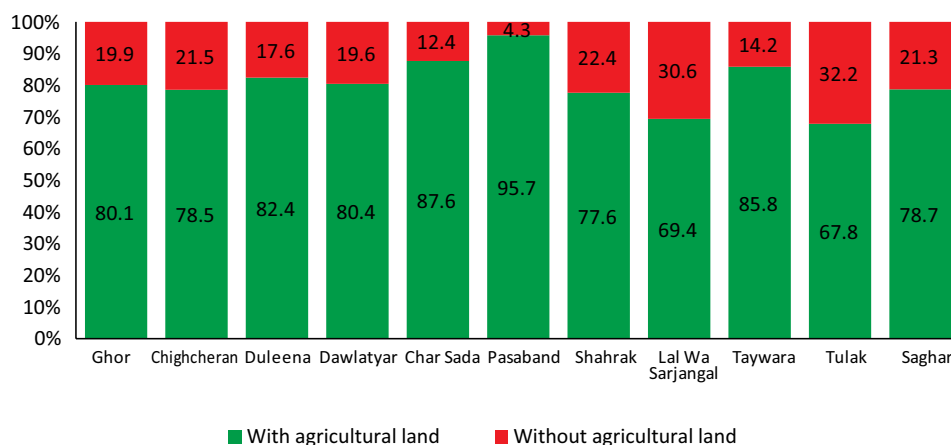
Note: Other sources include tanker-truck, and cart with small truck or drum.

In Tulak, aside from the main source of drinking water unprotected spring was also the main source of water for other household's uses.

### 7.11.6 Land Ownership

Four in five households (80.1 percent) in Ghor Province owned an agricultural land at the time of the survey. While 19.9 percent owned non-agricultural land. Most of the districts in the province have at least four in five households owning agricultural land: Pasaband (95.7 percent), Char Sada (87.6 percent), Taywara (85.8 percent), Duleena (82.4 percent) and Dawlatyar (80.4 percent); while in Pasaband District only 4.3 percent of households owned non-agricultural land. The size of land owned, however, was small – 82.9 percent of all households with land owned less than five gerib, or 10,000 sq. m (1 gerib = 2,000 sq. m).

**Figure 49. Proportion of Households by Ownership of Agricultural Land and by District: Ghor, September 2012**



### 7.11.7 Ownership of Livestock and Poultry

Around 74.5 percent of households in the province owned a horse, a donkey and/or a mule at the time of the survey. It seems a necessity to own this type of animal due to the non-availability of regular transport as well as the condition of the terrain in most villages which motor vehicles cannot access. Close to nine in ten households (88.6 percent) that owned a horse/donkey/mule had only one or two donkeys or horses owned.

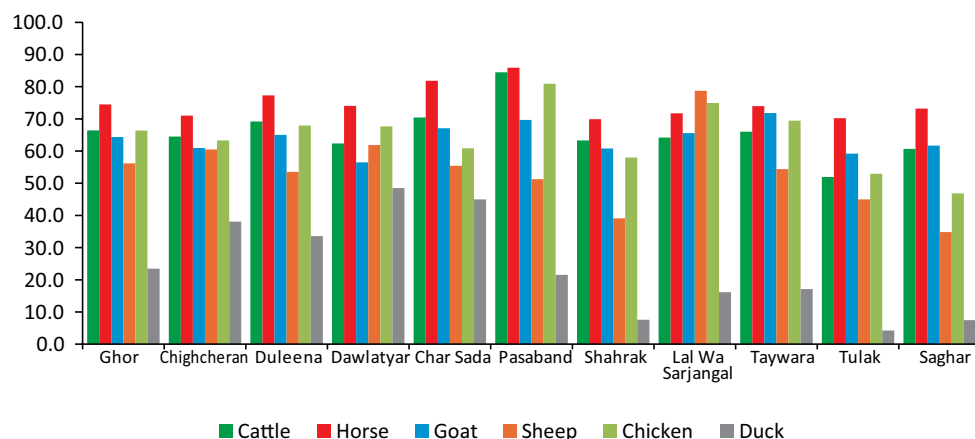
Two in three households (66.4 percent) owned cattle, a cow and/or a bull mainly for household food sustenance (milk, yoghurt, meat, ghee or dried whey) or as fuel for cooking and heating (dung). Most of the households with cows (76.3 percent) owned only one or two cows.

Likewise, three in five households owned goats (64.4 percent) and about 62.4 percent of these households owned one to six heads of goats. On the other hand, a lower proportion (56.2 percent) of the households owned a sheep and 53.1 percent of these households owned one to six heads of sheep.

In terms of poultry, raising ducks or turkeys was not as popular as raising chickens. Only 23.5 percent of households raised ducks or turkeys, compared with 66.4 percent of households raising chickens. Household respondents reported raising poultry mainly for food sustenance; the majority of households owned fewer than five chickens, ducks or turkeys only.



**Figure 50. Proportion of Households by Ownership of Livestock/ Poultry, by Type and District: Ghor, September 2012**



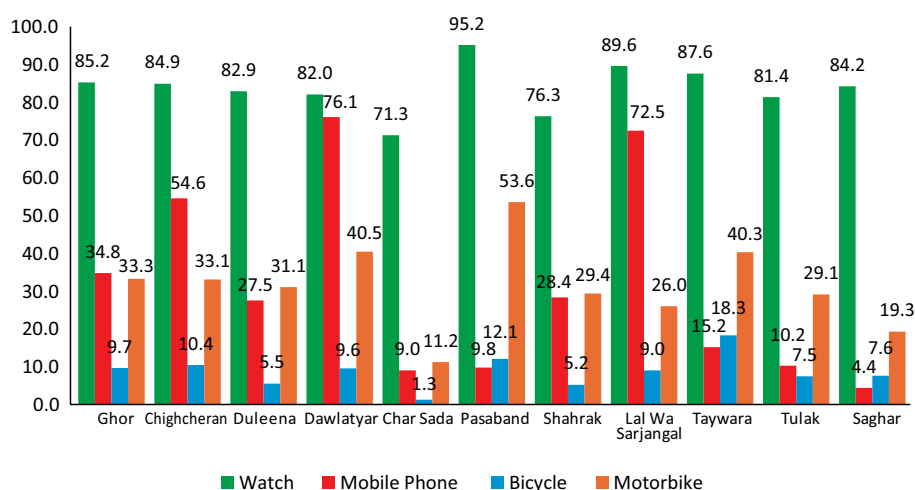
### 7.11.8 Household Assets and Facilities

Wrist watch was the most common item owned by members of households in Ghor Province, followed by mobile phone. At least one member in 85.2 percent of households in this province owned a watch, while mobile phone was owned by at least one member in 34.8 percent of households. Radio was a common asset among Ghor households. This was found in 47.5 percent of households. Television set was present in the homes of 13.2 percent of households. Among districts, ownership of radio was highest in Pasaband, and Taywara (71.5 percent and 56.9 percent, respectively). Ownership of television set was highest in Lal Wa Sarjangan and Dawlatyar (32.0 percent and 30.1 percent, respectively), while only 3.2 percent of households owned in Duleena and Shahrak.

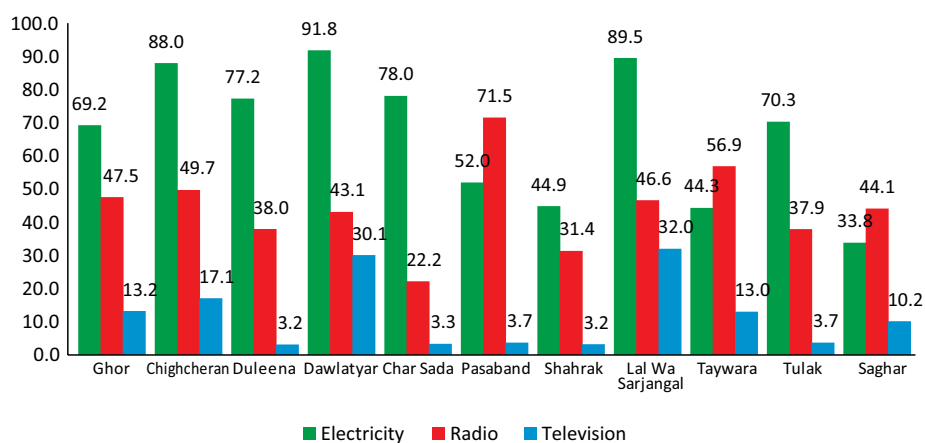
In terms of the presence of electricity at home, a little more than two in three households (69.2 percent) in Ghor Province had electricity in their homes. In Chighcheran, Dawlatyar and Lal Wa Sarjangan, a much higher percentage of households had electricity in their homes, that is, 88.0 percent of households in Chighcheran, 91.8 percent of households in Dawlatyar and 89.5 percent of households in Lal Wa Sarjangan.

On the ownership of a transport vehicle, 33.3 percent of Ghor households owned a motorcycle, while 9.7 percent owned a bicycle. Half of the households (53.6 percent) in Pasaband owned a motorcycle while about two in five households (18.3 percent) in Taywara owned a bicycle.

**Figure 51. Percentage of Households With at Least One Member Owning a Watch, Mobile Telephone, Bicycle, Motorbike by District: Ghor, September 2012**



**Figure 52. Percentage of Households Owning a Radio, Television, or Having Electricity in Their Home by District: Ghor, September 2012**



## 7.12 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### 7.12.1 Construction Materials of Roofs

The majority of households (92 percent) in Ghor Province at the time of the survey were living in houses with roofs made of wood/wood planks with mud while 8.0 percent in houses with roofs made of other materials such as palm or bamboo, cardboard, metal, cement, calamine/cement, fibre, ceramic tiles and sod. At the district level, almost all households in all districts were living in houses with roofs made of wood/wood planks.

**Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Material of the Roof and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Material of the Roof	Ghor	Chigh-cheran	Dulee-na	Dawlat-yar	Char Sada	Pasa-band	Shah-rak	Lal Wa Sarjangal	Taywara	Tulak	Saghar
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wood/Wood planks	92.0	95.7	92.4	93.7	90.2	89.6	90.1	86.5	91.0	98.1	95.5
Others	8.0	4.3	7.6	6.3	9.8	10.4	9.9	13.5	9.0	1.9	4.5

Note: Others include palm or bamboo, cardboard, metal, cement, calamine/cement, fibre, ceramic tiles and sod

### 7.12.2 Construction Materials of the Outer Walls

Dirt/stone with mud was the most common material for the outer walls of houses in Ghor Province. Households living in houses with walls made of such material comprised 89.2 percent of the total households in this province. Bricks were used for the outer walls by 3.8 percent of households, adobe by 2.6 percent, bamboo/wood with mud and cement/stone with lime by only 1.7 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively. At the district level, the percentage of households living in houses with outer walls made of dirt/stone with mud ranged from 68.2 percent (for Saghar) to 98.0 percent (for Dawlatyar). The proportion of households living in houses with outer walls made of bricks varied from 0.1 percent (for Dawlatyar and Lal Wa Sarjangal) to 19.6 percent (for Saghar). Compared to other districts, a higher percentage of households in Tulak and Saghar lived in houses made of finished walls. In Tulak, households living in houses with outer walls made of bricks comprised 8.4 percent and 8.5 percent lived in houses with outer walls made of adobe, while in Saghar, households lived in houses with outer walls made of bricks comprised 19.6 percent and 9.9 percent in houses made of adobe.

**TABLE 26. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Material of the Outer Wall, by District: Ghor, September 2012**

Main material of the outer wall	Ghor	Chigh-cheran	Dulee-na	Dawlat-yar	Char Sada	Pasa-band	Shah-rak	Lal Wa Sarjangal	Taywara	Tulak	Saghar
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dirt/ Stone with mud	89.2	85.1	92.9	98.0	92.6	92.8	87.6	97.2	92.3	79.4	68.2
Bricks	3.8	4.5	2.9	0.1	2.9	1.3	5.9	0.1	1.1	8.4	19.6
Adobe	2.6	3.9	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.1	1.1	8.5	9.9
Bamboo/ Wood/ Mud	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.3	1.6	3.6	1.4	0.7	1.9	2.5	0.9
Cement/ Stone with lime	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
Others	2.1	3.6	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	3.0	1.1	1.1

Note: Others include cane/palm/trunks , plywood, cardboard and reused wood

### 7.12.3 Floor Covering/Materials of the Floor

Almost all households in Ghor Province lived in houses with floor covered with earth/sand (97.3 percent of households), while only 1.4 percent in houses with floor covered with wood planks and 0.8 percent with cement. At the district level, all households living in houses with those types of covering comprised over 95 percent, with Lal Wa Sarjantal having the highest percentage at 99 percent. In Chigcheran, only 3.5 percent of the households used wood planks for their floor. For the entire Ghor Province such households comprised 1.4 percent.

**TABLE 27. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Material of the Floor, by District: Ghor, September 2012**

Main material of the Floor	Ghor	Chigh-cheran	Dulee-na	Dawlat-yar	Char Sada	Pasa-band	Shah-rak	Lal Wa Sarjantal	Taywara	Tulak	Saghar
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Sand	97.3	95.1	97.7	99.1	98.7	96.3	98.3	99.5	96.7	97.8	97.5
Wood planks	1.4	3.5	1.3	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	2.1
Cement	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.7	0.1
Others	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3

Note: Palm/bamboo, parquet or polished wood, vinyl or asphalt strip, ceramic tiles, carpet, namad/gleem, moket

### 7.12.4 Ownership of the Dwelling Unit

Ninety four percent of households in Ghor Province at the time of the survey were living in houses they own. Only 3.0 percent were renting, while 2.6 percent had free lodging. Except for Lal Wa Sarjantal, all other districts had at least 90 percent of the households lived in the houses they owned. Lal Wa Sarjantal had the lowest percentage of households having ownership of the house they were occupying, at 79.5 percent. In the same district, households that were renting comprised 13.9 percent, and those with free lodging, 4.8 percent. Similarly, 7.4 percent of households in Dawlatyar were living in free lodging.

**TABLE 28. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of the Dwelling Unit and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Tenure Status of the Dwelling unit	Ghor	Chigh-cheran	Dulee-na	Dawlat-yar	Char Sada	Pasa-band	Shah-rak	Lal Wa Sarjantal	Taywara	Tulak	Saghar
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	94.1	96.0	96.2	91.3	98.6	98.6	97.5	79.5	97.1	95.9	96.1
Rented	3.0	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	13.9	0.9	0.5	1.7
Pledged	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	*	*	1.1	*	*	0.1
Free lodging	2.6	1.8	3.2	7.4	0.6	0.9	1.9	4.8	2.0	3.3	2.0
Others	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.7	*	0.2	0.1

\* Values are less than zero percent.

### 7.12.5 Type of Toilet Facility

Only 2.1 percent of households in Ghor Province had an improved toilet facility. As defined by UNICEF, an improved toilet facility can be any of these types of toilet facility: Flush to piped sewer system (0.5 percent), flush to septic tank (0.1 percent), flush to pit latrine (0.3 percent), ventilated improved pit latrine (0.4 percent), pit latrine with slab (0.3 percent), and composting toilet (0.5 percent). At the district level, the proportion of households with an improved toilet facility varied from 0.1 percent for Pasaband to 6.3 percent for Chighcheran.

More than half (59.9 percent) of the households in Ghor Province were using the elevated type of toilet facility in which dirt is deposited on the ground and collected every now and then. Almost all (99.2 percent) households in Saghar District used this type of toilet.

Three in ten households reported to have no toilet facility (or just using field or bush) in the province. Among the districts, more than half of the households in Shahrak (60.4 percent) and Pasaband (54.2 percent) Districts reported having no toilet facility.

**TABLE 29. Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and District: Ghor, September 2012**

Type of Toilet Facility	Ghor	Chigh-cheran	Dulee-na	Dawlat-yar	Char Sada	Pasa-band	Shah-rak	Lal Wa Sarjangal	Taywara	Tulak	Saghar
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flush/pour flush	4.3	7.3	6.5	3.0	6.6	2.1	5.5	3.5	3.5	1.0	0.4
Pit Latrine	1.1	4.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1
Composting Toilet	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Hanging toilet/ Hanging Latrine	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.9	3.1	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.1
No Facility/Bush Field	32.3	33.5	44.7	46.6	18.1	54.2	60.4	27.7	4.8	9.8	0.1
Elevated Toilet	59.9	50.6	45.6	49.3	70.9	38.2	29.4	65.5	88.9	85.2	99.2
Others	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	2.3	3.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	0.1

### 7.12.6 Number of Rooms in the Dwelling at the Disposal of the Household and Number of Sleeping Rooms

Table 30 shows the distribution of households in Ghor Province by the number of rooms in their dwelling unit and by household size. The data in this table would indicate whether residents are living in crowded conditions. Over-crowded housing may have a negative impact on physical and mental health of persons living in it, and on the development of children.

The dwelling rooms considered in Table 30 are bedrooms, dining rooms, sitting rooms, study rooms and servants' rooms. Kitchens and toilets are not counted as rooms. About two in five households (39.8 percent) in Ghor Province lived in dwelling unit with only one room, while 36.8 percent had two rooms. There was a significant percentage of large households in Ghor which lived in houses with only one or two rooms. About 16 percent of households with 10 or more members lived in housing units with only one room, and around 37 percent lived in dwelling units with two rooms. In contrast, only about nine percent of households with 10 or more members lived in dwelling units with five or more rooms.

**TABLE 30. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms at their Disposal and Household Size: Ghor, September 2012**

Household Size	Number of rooms at the disposal of the household						
	Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or more
Total	100.0	39.8	36.8	14.6	6.1	1.6	1.1
1 Person	100.0	77.0	13.7	6.8	2.0	0.3	0.3
2 Persons	100.0	64.3	26.2	6.2	2.5	0.4	0.3
3 Persons	100.0	55.7	32.1	8.6	2.7	0.5	0.4
4 Persons	100.0	47.9	35.9	10.9	3.8	0.9	0.6
5 Persons	100.0	39.3	40.3	13.4	4.9	1.3	0.7
6 Persons	100.0	34.0	41.7	15.9	6.1	1.4	0.9
7 Persons	100.0	30.2	40.7	18.9	7.3	1.6	1.4
8 Persons	100.0	27.3	40.0	19.9	9.1	2.3	1.5
9 Persons	100.0	22.5	40.3	22.8	9.9	2.7	1.7
10 Persons or more	100.0	15.8	36.7	24.2	14.4	4.9	4.0

Among the districts, Saghar had the largest percentage of households which were living in housing units with five or more rooms, 9.5 percent (Table 31). In the other districts, the percentage ranged from 0.1 percent for Duleena to 4.3 percent for Taywara. In contrast, more than half of households in eight districts were living in housing units with only one room, ranging from 51.8 percent in Dawlatyar to 64.8 percent in Duleena.

**TABLE 31. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms at their Disposal, and District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Number of rooms at the disposal of the household						
	Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or more
Ghor	100.0	39.8	36.8	14.6	6.1	1.6	1.1
Chighcheran	100.0	19.1	45.6	22.1	9.2	2.6	1.6
Duleena	100.0	64.8	29.1	4.9	1.1	0.1	0.0
Dawlatyar	100.0	51.8	35.2	8.8	3.0	0.6	0.6
Char Sada	100.0	8.1	43.6	32.9	12.1	1.9	1.4
Pasaband	100.0	37.9	39.6	14.7	5.3	1.3	1.2
Shahrak	100.0	55.6	32.2	7.8	3.2	0.6	0.6
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	100.0	61.8	30.7	5.5	1.5	0.3	0.2
Taywara	100.0	31.9	36.7	19.1	8.0	2.3	2.0
Tulak	100.0	52.9	31.2	9.9	4.9	0.9	0.3
Saghar	100.0	18.3	35.8	20.9	15.6	6.2	3.3

Table 32 shows the distribution of households in Ghor Province by the number of rooms in their dwelling used for sleeping and by household size. These data provide a more refined indicator of the crowdedness of housing units, and also reflects the degree of privacy that persons living in them have. For every five households in Ghor Province, three (61.7 percent of total households) had one sleeping room in their dwelling and about three in ten (30.4 percent) had two sleeping rooms.

A notable proportion of large households lived in dwellings with only one sleeping room. One in four households (26.1 percent) with ten or more members lived in such dwellings at the time of the survey. Households of this size who were living in dwellings with two sleeping rooms comprised 46.2 percent, and those with three bedrooms, 19.3 percent. Only 8.5 percent of households with ten or more members lived in dwellings with four or more sleeping rooms.

**TABLE 32: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping and Household Size: Ghor, September 2012**

Household Size	Number of rooms used for sleeping						
	Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or more
Total	100.0	61.7	30.4	5.9	1.5	0.2	0.1
1 Person	100.0	92.6	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
2 Persons	100.0	88.1	10.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
3 Persons	100.0	82.1	15.8	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.1
4 Persons	100.0	74.1	22.4	2.7	0.6	0.1	*
5 Persons	100.0	64.4	30.8	3.7	0.9	0.2	0.1
6 Persons	100.0	56.8	36.4	5.4	1.2	0.1	0.1
7 Persons	100.0	51.1	39.8	7.1	1.6	0.3	0.2
8 Persons	100.0	45.0	43.2	9.4	2.0	0.2	0.1
9 Persons	100.0	37.7	46.7	12.2	2.7	0.4	0.2
10 Persons or more	100.0	26.1	46.2	19.3	6.5	1.1	0.9
*Less than 0.1 percent							

Except in Chighcheran and Char Sada, more than half of the households in all other districts were living in dwellings with only one sleeping room. Char Sada had the smallest proportion of households living in dwellings with one sleeping room with 36.4 percent, while Chighcheran had the next smallest proportion with 42.4 percent.

**TABLE 33. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms used for Sleeping and District: Ghor, September 2012**

District	Number of rooms used for sleeping						
	Total	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or more
Ghor	100.0	61.7	30.4	5.9	1.5	0.2	0.1
Chighcheran	100.0	42.4	43.0	11.1	2.8	0.4	0.3
Duleena	100.0	76.6	20.6	2.4	0.3	*	*
Dawlatyar	100.0	59.0	33.8	5.3	1.2	0.3	0.4
Char Sada	100.0	36.4	50.9	10.6	1.8	0.3	*
Pasaband	100.0	61.5	31.5	5.5	1.2	0.1	0.1
Shahrak	100.0	77.3	19.2	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	100.0	76.6	21.2	1.8	0.3	0.1	*
Taywara	100.0	55.9	32.5	8.1	2.7	0.5	0.3
Tulak	100.0	78.3	18.4	2.4	0.7	0.1	*
Saghar	100.0	62.9	29.2	5.8	1.8	0.2	0.1

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX TABLE 1

Literacy Rates by Age Group, Sex and District: Ghor, September 2012															
Age	Chighcheran			Duleena			Dawlatyar			Char Sada			Pasaband		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
5 years and above	25.5	34.3	15.5	18.5	27.4	8.8	30.9	39.7	21.6	18.0	24.0	11.7	16.9	29.5	2.1
5 - 9	19.5	21.7	17.3	16.7	20.0	12.9	21.2	22.2	20.1	15.1	16.4	13.6	6.9	12.7	1.6
10 - 14	45.6	52.2	37.1	44.2	50.7	35.5	61.4	64.9	57.4	37.5	44.1	30.4	27.7	43.7	5.4
15 - 19	39.0	51.5	24.7	21.2	37.1	8.6	53.5	66.9	40.5	23.8	33.2	14.4	22.0	37.9	3.3
20 - 24	23.1	35.9	9.4	14.6	26.2	2.6	30.5	45.9	14.3	11.9	19.1	5.3	15.6	26.6	1.7
25 - 29	16.4	28.2	4.8	11.3	19.7	1.8	19.1	31.8	5.8	8.9	16.3	1.8	13.9	25.7	1.3
30 - 34	16.4	27.7	4.2	11.8	21.8	1.2	14.0	25.1	1.9	8.1	15.3	0.9	14.1	29.0	1.0
35 - 39	15.5	29.0	3.1	12.5	25.2	1.0	13.1	23.7	3.2	8.8	15.9	2.0	14.5	28.1	1.2
40 - 44	16.4	26.9	2.9	12.5	24.1	0.4	15.2	27.4	2.0	9.5	16.3	2.6	17.6	31.3	1.2
45 - 49	14.1	25.3	1.7	11.3	20.9	0.8	15.0	29.4	1.3	10.3	17.5	2.1	18.3	31.1	1.6
50 - 54	15.8	25.0	1.8	10.2	17.8	0.6	15.0	26.6	3.1	11.1	18.4	1.7	18.7	28.2	0.6
55 - 59	17.1	29.6	2.1	13.8	23.3	0.0	18.8	33.2	0.0	12.0	19.1	0.9	22.8	35.1	0.9
60 and Over	13.2	20.0	1.4	9.9	14.2	0.6	12.0	20.4	0.3	9.0	13.7	1.3	18.7	26.9	0.2

Literacy Rates by Age Group, Sex and District: Ghor, September 2012															
Age	Shahrak			Lal Wa Sarjanganal			Taywara			Tulak			Saghar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
5 years and above	20.1	28.7	10.8	37.8	48.5	27.1	20.9	32.2	7.9	17.2	26.7	7.2	20.2	30.1	8.9
5 - 9	16.6	19.8	13.4	24.3	25.3	23.2	10.6	14.3	6.9	9.7	13.3	5.9	8.8	11.7	5.8
10 - 14	39.8	46.6	31.5	68.2	71.6	64.8	32.3	43.2	18.7	32.7	43.1	21.3	38.5	49.2	25.0
15 - 19	23.3	35.0	12.2	54.7	67.7	44.4	30.3	44.9	12.4	19.7	35.0	9.7	37.7	54.2	19.7
20 - 24	16.9	27.7	5.4	35.2	52.0	18.9	22.3	35.6	6.8	15.6	26.2	4.5	21.2	35.0	5.7
25 - 29	11.8	21.5	2.8	30.7	49.9	10.4	15.5	27.5	3.4	12.6	22.9	2.7	12.4	23.3	1.9
30 - 34	12.9	23.8	2.6	27.0	45.2	7.9	15.6	28.2	2.7	15.2	26.7	2.8	10.2	17.2	3.3
35 - 39	14.4	27.9	2.1	25.7	46.1	5.7	16.3	29.2	3.2	16.1	28.9	3.5	11.5	22.7	2.2
40 - 44	14.2	25.9	2.8	23.6	42.6	3.8	17.5	29.8	3.7	15.2	28.6	2.0	11.3	20.3	1.6
45 - 49	15.8	26.2	3.3	23.0	42.2	4.3	19.3	32.5	3.2	15.8	27.0	1.7	14.6	26.0	2.5
50 - 54	16.7	26.8	1.2	22.9	42.3	3.6	21.5	34.0	4.5	16.9	26.2	1.6	14.3	22.0	3.0
55 - 59	20.6	28.8	2.8	22.1	40.4	2.3	20.6	33.2	2.2	19.4	27.1	3.5	19.7	29.3	4.1
60 and Over	14.4	20.4	1.1	20.4	31.6	1.8	22.0	30.7	2.6	14.6	20.8	0.3	16.4	23.1	1.4



## APPENDIX TABLE 2

Total Fertility Rates for Ghor Province and Districts: September 2012									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.222	1	0.054	1	0.131	0.197			
20-24	1.408	1	0.178	1	0.315	1.414	2.010	Alpha	-0.040
25-29	3.034	1	0.194	1	0.313	3.039	1.892	Beta	1.103
30-34	4.186	1	0.163	1	0.243	4.445	1.728	T-Hat	6.146
35-39	5.123	1	0.140		0.158	5.450	1.692	RMSE	0.085
40-44	5.322		0.084		0.062	6.002	1.578		
45-49	5.624		0.060		0.006	6.139	1.630		
Total Fertility Rate			4.367		6.142				

Chighcheran									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.293	1	0.071	1	0.163	0.273			
20-24	1.728	1	0.208	1	0.349	1.675	2.055	Alpha	0.002
25-29	3.509	1	0.213	1	0.335	3.433	1.899	Beta	1.080
30-34	4.707	1	0.193	1	0.259	4.933	1.695	T-Hat	6.780
35-39	5.516	1	0.136	1	0.171	6.010	1.579	RMSE	0.140
40-44	5.589		0.083		0.070	6.614	1.422		
45-49	5.754		0.072		0.007	6.771	1.423		
Total Fertility Rate			4.881		6.771				

Duleena									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.286	1	0.050	1	0.121	0.253			
20-24	1.392	1	0.181	1	0.229	1.170	2.080	Alpha	-0.231
25-29	2.672	1	0.183	1	0.253	2.389	1.790	Beta	0.853
30-34	3.614	1	0.138	1	0.243	3.638	1.527	T-Hat	6.064
35-39	4.707	1	0.196	1	0.212	4.783	1.482	RMSE	0.189
40-44	4.681	1	0.104	1	0.127	5.666	1.232		
45-49	4.583	1	0.040		0.025	6.022	1.140		
Total Fertility Rate			4.457		6.042				

Dawlatyar									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.172	1	0.046	1	0.119	0.169			
20-24	1.338	1	0.152	1	0.330	1.361	2.054	Alpha	-0.204
25-29	3.288	1	0.217	1	0.371	3.179	2.083	Beta	1.040
30-34	4.962	1	0.178	1	0.320	4.937	1.989	T-Hat	7.424
35-39	6.088	1	0.122	1	0.230	6.324	1.884	RMSE	0.093
40-44	6.522		0.068	1	0.102	7.169	1.767		
45-49	6.614		0.074		0.012	7.408	1.736		
Total Fertility Rate			4.280		7.420				

Char Sada									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.136	1	0.024	1	0.099	0.119			
20-24	1.207	1	0.099	1	0.317	1.222	3.114	Alpha	-0.172
25-29	3.064	1	0.150	1	0.353	2.978	2.982	Beta	1.125
30-34	4.207	1	0.120	1	0.286	4.607	2.582	T-Hat	6.611
35-39	5.373	1	0.073	1	0.187	5.796	2.606	RMSE	0.139
40-44	5.704		0.053		0.072	6.446	2.491		
45-49	6.542		0.020		0.007	6.602	2.801		
Total Fertility Rate			2.705		6.609				

Pasaband									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.253	1	0.075	1	0.134	0.267			
20-24	1.316	1	0.176	1	0.226	1.253	1.522	Alpha	0.126
25-29	2.473	1	0.153	1	0.199	2.331	1.486	Beta	1.058
30-34	3.157	1	0.106	1	0.149	3.204	1.365	T-Hat	4.274
35-39	3.721	1	0.083	1	0.098	3.823	1.345	RMSE	0.114
40-44	4.106	1	0.066		0.041	4.174	1.359		
45-49	4.402		0.078		0.005	4.268	1.429		
Total Fertility Rate			3.688		4.258				

Shahrak									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.244	1	0.051	1	0.141	0.217			
20-24	1.542	1	0.163	1	0.326	1.497	2.305	Alpha	-0.005
25-29	3.157	1	0.218	1	0.315	3.154	2.058	Beta	1.113
30-34	4.273	1	0.133	1	0.240	4.556	1.844	T-Hat	6.208
35-39	5.021	1	0.115	1	0.153	5.540	1.735	RMSE	0.154
40-44	5.164		0.098		0.059	6.072	1.603		
45-49	4.934		0.026		0.006	6.201	1.497		
Total Fertility Rate			4.020		6.203				

Lal Wa Sarjanganl									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.133	1	0.035	1	0.093	0.120			
20-24	1.157	1	0.174	1	0.303	1.142	2.032	Alpha	-0.323
25-29	2.994	1	0.228	1	0.376	2.904	1.918	Beta	1.016
30-34	4.642	1	0.213	1	0.347	4.752	1.750	T-Hat	7.613
35-39	5.923	1	0.187	1	0.264	6.301	1.645	RMSE	0.093
40-44	6.761	1	0.095	1	0.123	7.296	1.599		
45-49	7.369		0.057		0.016	7.592	1.674		
Total Fertility Rate			4.940		7.611				

Taywara									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.232	1	0.044	1	0.136	0.333			
20-24	1.249	1	0.127	1	0.210	1.240	2.333	Alpha	-0.102
25-29	2.682	1	0.132	1	0.212	2.302	2.617	Beta	0.841
30-34	3.751	1	0.117	1	0.195	3.324	2.424	T-Hat	5.239
35-39	4.606	1	0.116	1	0.166	4.231	2.218	RMSE	0.572
40-44	4.748	1	0.066	1	0.100	4.923	1.851		
45-49	4.949	1	0.040	1	0.020	5.205	1.768		
Total Fertility Rate			3.213		5.197				

Tulak									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.218	1	0.072	1	0.128	0.230			
20-24	1.492	1	0.236	1	0.279	1.316	1.617	Alpha	-0.179
25-29	3.075	1	0.229	1	0.303	2.804	1.490	Beta	0.952
30-34	4.391	1	0.218	1	0.270	4.254	1.363	T-Hat	6.585
35-39	5.314	1	0.216	1	0.211	5.468	1.257	RMSE	0.143
40-44	5.151	1	0.108	1	0.107	6.289	1.043		
45-49	5.128		0.070		0.016	6.562	0.993		
Total Fertility Rate			5.744		6.574				

Saghar									
Age Group	INPUT				OUTPUT				
	Ave. Parity	Selected	Observed ASBR	Selected	Corrected ASBR	Parities	P/F Ratios		
15-19	0.181	1	0.047	1	0.118	0.187			
20-24	1.484	1	0.234	1	0.296	1.289	2.092	Alpha	-0.209
25-29	2.905	1	0.176	1	0.332	2.907	1.708	Beta	0.992
30-34	4.288	1	0.222	1	0.294	4.495	1.567	T-Hat	6.920
35-39	5.368	1	0.194	1	0.222	5.798	1.476	RMSE	0.181
40-44	5.463		0.133		0.106	6.640	1.283		
45-49	5.678		0.121		0.014	6.900	1.277		
Total Fertility Rate			5.624		6.914				

## APPENDIX TABLE 3

## Mortality for Ghor Province by Sex: September 2012

Both Sexes													
Age Group	i	Total Women	Children Ever Born	Children Surviving	Proportion Dead	x	Multiplier	q(x)	Years Back	Estimated Time	q(1)	q(5)	e0
15-19	1	48,399	10,740	9,908	0.0775	1	1.0706	0.0829	1.0	2011.6	0.0829	0.1168	57.3
20-24	2	37,420	52,696	48,189	0.0855	2	1.0491	0.0897	2.3	2010.3	0.0752	0.1047	58.9
25-29	3	31,878	96,725	88,106	0.0891	3	1.0012	0.0892	4.2	2008.5	0.0701	0.0967	60.0
30-34	4	23,397	97,939	87,529	0.1063	5	1.0106	0.1074	6.5	2006.2	0.0770	0.1074	58.6
35-39	5	21,871	112,046	99,599	0.1111	10	1.0284	0.1142	8.9	2003.7	0.0752	0.1046	58.9
40-44	6	17,143	91,237	78,707	0.1373	15	1.0163	0.1396	11.6	2001.0	0.0851	0.1202	56.9
45-49	7	11,921	67,038	56,662	0.1548	20	1.0083	0.1561	14.6	1998.1	0.0873	0.1236	56.4

Male													
Age Group	i	Total Women	Children Ever Born	Children Surviving	Proportion Dead	x	Multiplier	q(x)	Years Back	Estimated Time	q(1)	q(5)	e0
15-19	1	48,399	5,860	5,364	0.0846	1	1.0706	0.0906	1.0	2011.6	0.0906	0.1249	55.6
20-24	2	37,421	27,455	25,112	0.0853	2	1.0491	0.0895	2.3	2010.3	0.0765	0.1034	58.4
25-29	3	31,879	50,549	46,076	0.0885	3	1.0012	0.0886	4.2	2008.5	0.0714	0.0956	59.4
30-34	4	23,398	51,422	45,740	0.1105	5	1.0106	0.1117	6.5	2006.2	0.0820	0.1117	57.3
35-39	5	21,871	59,316	52,729	0.1110	10	1.0284	0.1142	8.9	2003.7	0.0775	0.1049	58.2
40-44	6	17,143	49,433	42,730	0.1356	15	1.0163	0.1378	11.6	2001.0	0.0871	0.1195	56.3
45-49	7	11,921	37,030	31,433	0.1511	20	1.0083	0.1524	14.6	1998.1	0.0885	0.1217	56.0

Female													
Age Group	i	Total Women	Children Ever Born	Children Surviving	Proportion Dead	x	Multiplier	q(x)	Years Back	Estimated Time	q(1)	q(5)	e0
15-19	1	48,399	4,880	4,544	0.0689	1	1.0706	0.0737	1.0	2011.6	0.0737	0.1064	59.3
20-24	2	37,421	25,241	23,077	0.0857	2	1.0491	0.0899	2.3	2010.3	0.0738	0.1065	59.3
25-29	3	31,879	46,176	42,030	0.0898	3	1.0012	0.0899	4.2	2008.5	0.0686	0.0981	60.5
30-34	4	23,398	46,517	41,789	0.1016	5	1.0106	0.1027	6.5	2006.2	0.0714	0.1027	59.8
35-39	5	21,871	52,730	46,870	0.1111	10	1.0284	0.1143	8.9	2003.7	0.0723	0.1042	59.6
40-44	6	17,143	41,804	35,977	0.1394	15	1.0163	0.1417	11.6	2001.0	0.0825	0.1208	57.3
45-49	7	11,921	30,008	25,230	0.1592	20	1.0083	0.1606	14.6	1998.1	0.0854	0.1256	56.7



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