Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Central Statistics Organization

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY



SAMANGAN

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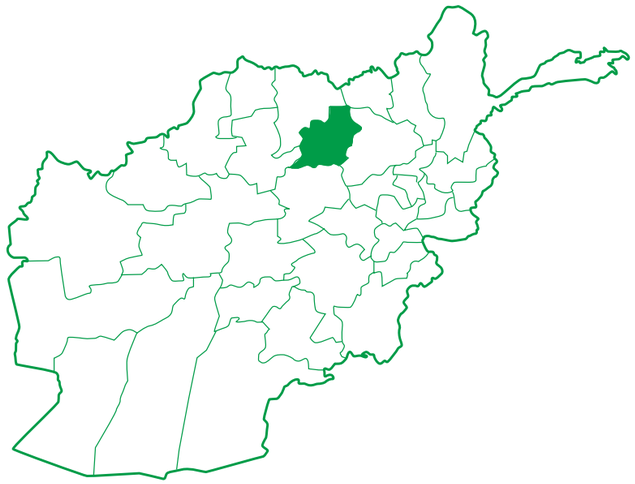

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MESSAGE FROM CSO

Four years ago, the first Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) was conducted in Bamiyan Province by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) with the objective of filling the data gap the new Afghanistan government is faced with in its task of rebuilding the country. This initiative was in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), providing technical support in the survey operations with the donors providing the funds.

The aim of SDES is not just to gather the population information but also to make them readily available to the users such as the local development planners, programme managers and project evaluators so they can have basis for their plans and programs. With the successful completion of the SDES in Samangan Province, it has become the seventh province in the country where high quality socio-demographic data becomes available up to the district level. CSO takes pride in producing this publication, a testament of our commitment in the performance of our duty, through difficult challenges encountered in every phase of the operations from recruitment of field workers to trainings, and to field works that found some respondents not so used to or found it something new to them, finishing the task is just rewarding and fulfilling. The hardships we went through is just worth the job. And so, here we commend the dedication of CSO staff and the support of UNFPA, the commitment, hard work done by the surveyors, controllers, cartographers, data processors, monitors, and supervisors, and the full support of the Provincial Governor, District Administrators, and the rest of the local officials of the province. Appreciation is also extended to the respondents of the survey who willingly took time providing those accurate information, and the media personnel who managed the publicity of the survey.

Engr. Sheer Mohammad Jami Zada
President General
Central Statistics Organization

MESSAGE FROM UNFPA

Samangan is the seventh province to have completed the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES). As the survey has collected the data on social, demographic and economic indicators at the district and village levels of the province, the local government will now have a glimpse of the reality facing its people as they go on with their daily lives trying to make their living, or trying to learn in schools, or just simply at home attending to household chores. These and other information should be able to describe the human development condition in the province. Accurate data at the village and district levels are crucially important as bases for making informed policy decisions in response to both problems and opportunities in the province. A snapshot of the population gathered from the village and district characteristics is essential for planning and designing socio-demographic and economic development projects for the population that would meet people's needs to improve their lives. Generating, analyzing and disseminating population data are critical for good governance and would help establish sound development policies and programmes at the national, regional, provincial and district levels.

The completed SDES in Samangan marks another milestone in the partnership of the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which provided technical support. This achievement was realized through the generosity of our development partners.

I would like to give a special mention to the leadership of the CSO President General, his dedicated staff, and the highly appreciated cooperation from the respondents. Credit also goes to the provincial authorities and local people for their full support during the mapping, listing and enumeration phases. The hard work of the cartographers, surveyors, controllers, data processors, monitors, and supervisors who contributed to the success of the survey are likewise acknowledged.

On behalf of UNFPA, I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to the staff of CSO and UNFPA for working hand in hand in making the survey operations successful. We all believe that data is crucial for realizing the development initiatives in Afghanistan. Achieving high quality and reliable data with the ability to use them for planning purposes is the prime objective of this undertaking.

Dr. Annette Sachs Robertson
Country Representative
UNFPA

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ACRONYMS

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

TEXT BOXES

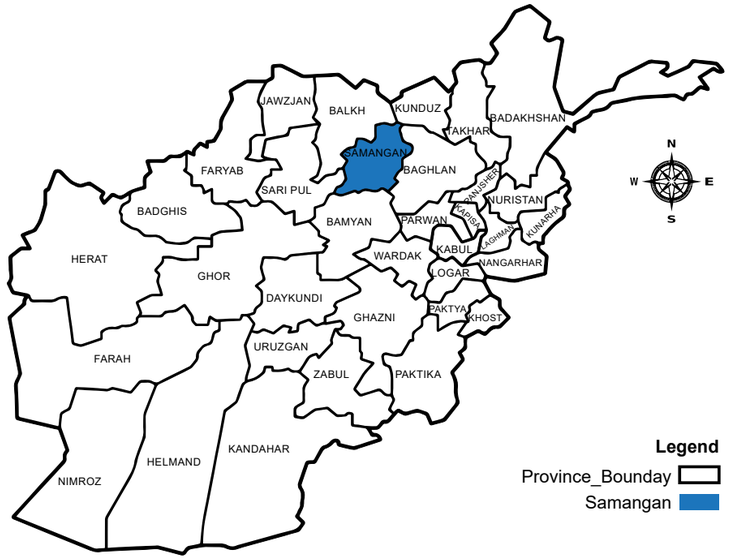
1. SAMANGAN PROFILE

Samangan Province is located in the northern part of Afghanistan. It is bordered by Baghlan to the East, Bamyan to the South, Sar-e-Pul to the South-West, Balkh Province to the West and Kunduz to the North (Figure 1). The province lies at the coordinates 36.1°N, 68.1°E (CSO, 2015). It is well positioned on the main trade road between Mazar-e-Sharif and Pul-e-Khumri, Salang and Kabul.

Samangan is situated at an elevation of 959 meters above sea level and covers an area of 13,438 km2. Its capital is Aybak and the remaining six districts are Hazrat-e-Sultan, Khuram Wa Sarbagh, Feroz Nakhcheer, Roi-Do-Ab, Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin, and Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala. Four-fifths of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain (80%) while a little more than one-tenth (12%) of the area is made up of flatland.

Main crops grown in the province are wheat and an increasing area of land is cultivated with potatoes and vegetables such as water melons, onions, and tomatoes. Moreover, karakul sheep and goats are the dominant livestock raised by households. There is also a production of meat, dairy and wool while rug making is the famous handicraft (CSO, 2008).

Figure 1: Map of Afghanistan



2. INTRODUCTION

The Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) was initiated in 2011 in Bamiyan Province by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan, and is now being rolled out to other provinces with technical support from UNFPA. Samangan Province, is the fifth batch of provinces which undertook the SDES, and it was carried out successfully in the province in March 2015.

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

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

3. OBJECTIVES

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

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

3.2 Data for Businesses and Industries

The SDES covers important questions on the current economic activities and capacities of the population. This can give idea in programming the available labor supply in the market. The population data can also be used as basis for determining target consumers for certain commodities.

3.3 Housing Policy and Programmes

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

3.4 Data on Vulnerable Population

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

3.5 Humanitarian Assistance

The SDES includes a mapping and listing of all houses, business establishments and institutions at the district and village levels as well as the location of community infrastructure, such as health facilities, schools, mosques, markets and roads, which is essential for emergency preparedness plans to mitigate the effects of disaster. Population groups are categorized by sex, age, education, literacy, employment status and other important variables which can help shape humanitarian assistance if it should be needed.

3.6 Research

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

4. METHODOLOGY

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

4.1. Listing of Houses, Establishments and Institutions

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

The surveyors used the outputs from the mapping to guide them in conducting the survey and ensure complete coverage of their assigned areas. In total, six districts and 433 enumeration areas were canvassed.

4.2 Survey Enumeration

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

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

5. MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

The listing and mapping activity was carried out by 182 CSO and hired cartographers and hired assistant cartographers, along with 16 District Statistics Officers (DSOs) and assistants. The field enumeration was conducted by 423 surveyors, 143 controllers, 57 district team editors, and 40 district coders under the supervision of the DSOs and their assistants, and CSO staff supervisors.

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

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

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

6. DATA PROCESSING

Verification of editing, coding and data entry were done in Aybak, Samangan. A Data Processing Centre (DPC) was established in Aybak and 80 data processors were recruited and given strict screening and extensive technical training. Computers, generator, furniture, heaters, an internet connection and other materials and utilities were provided.

Further data cleaning was done in Kabul at the CSO DPC, with 52 verifiers and one CSO supervisor to oversee the data processing stage.

7. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

7.1 Population Distribution by District

Aybak, the provincial centre, had the largest population in Samangan, comprising 29.4 percent of the total population in the province. Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin had the second-largest population with 18.9 percent, followed by Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala with 15.8 percent. Feroz Nakhcheer was the smallest district with only 3.4 percent.

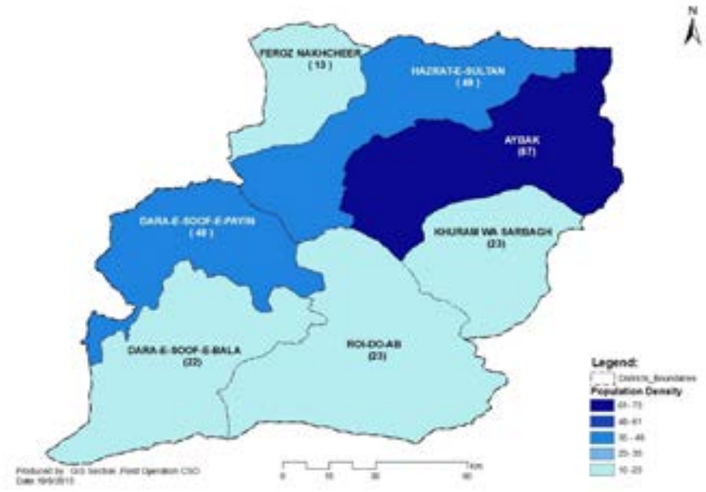
Table 1. Percent Distribution of the Population by District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Percent
Samangan	100.0
Aybak	29.4
Hazrat-e-Sultan	11.9
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	8.4
Feroz Nakhcheer	3.4
Roi-Do-Ab	12.3
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	18.9
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	15.8

By population density (Figure 2), which is the ratio of the population to land area[1], Aybak had the most number of people who occupy the same size of land (87 persons per km2 of land area), while Feroz Nakhcheer had the fewest (13 persons per km^2).

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

FIGURE 2. Population Density by District: Samangan, April 2015



7.2 Sex Composition

There was a slightly higher male population in the province (51 percent) compared to females (49 percent). The sex ratio was 104 males for every 100 females, which is lower than Afghanistan's overall sex ratio (106 males for every 100 females) (CSO, 2014).

Populations with marked deviations in sex ratio from100, i.e., below 95 or above 110, can be explained by sex-selective migration, female infanticide, sex-selective abortion, sex-selective under-reporting, economic activities, or a special feature of the area such as the presence of a large military installation, an institution confining a particular sex, or war mortality.

Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala had the highest sex ratio at 110 males for every 100 females, followed by Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin and Roi-Do-Ab at 105 males per 100 females. The sex ratio in other districts ranged from 100 in Khuram Wa Sarbagh to 104 in Hazrat-e-Sultan.

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

Table 2. Sex Ratio of the Population by Age Group and District: Samangan, April 2015

Age Group	Samangan	Aybak	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	Feroz Nakhcheer	Roi-Do-Ab	Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala
Total	**104**	**102**	**104**	**100**	**102**	**105**	**105**	**110**
0-4	102	104	97	96	110	97	99	110
5-9	102	100	102	99	107	108	100	100
10-14	107	106	108	102	115	109	114	102
15 - 19	93	96	107	92	94	91	84	92
20 - 24	105	99	113	95	85	118	97	120
25 - 29	101	92	97	101	95	98	106	119
30 - 34	104	103	95	102	98	85	109	126
35 - 39	97	91	91	93	80	100	102	109
40 - 44	99	98	103	87	80	92	106	110
45 - 49	102	94	106	102	100	105	106	110
50 - 54	113	103	127	104	112	111	130	107
55 - 59	133	115	120	134	93	173	156	142
60 - 64	135	129	117	125	144	160	144	138
65 +	162	153	131	143	143	184	207	167

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

The omission of male babies or under-reporting of male children may explain the low sex ratio for the 0–4 year age group in four districts: Khuram Wa Sarbagh (96 male children for every 100 female children), Hazrat-e-Sultan and Roi-Do-Ab (97), and Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (99). As a result at the province level, the sex ratio for the age group 0-4 years was 102 boys per100 girls.

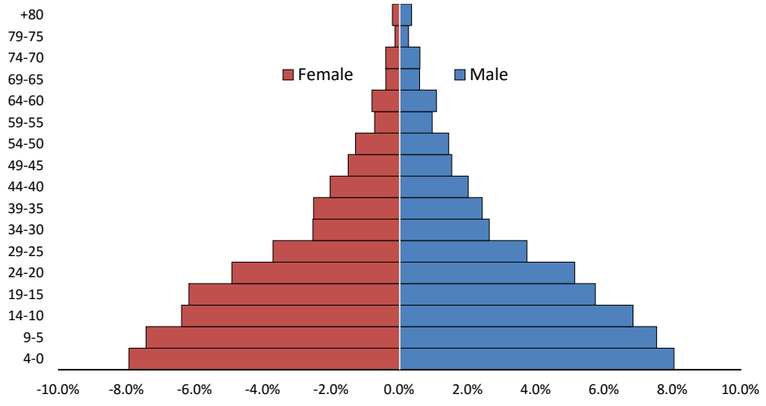
Extremely high sex ratios were noticeable for the 65 years and above in all districts: Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (207), Roi-Do-Ab (184), Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (167), Aybak (153), Khuram Wa Sarbagh (143), Feroz Nakhcheer (143) and Hazrat-e-Sultan (131).

7.3 Age Structure

Samangan has a very young population with about 44 percent of its population age below 15 years at the time of the survey (Figure 3). The 0–4 year age group constituted the largest segment of the provincial population at 16.0 percent, followed by the 5-9 year age group at 15.0 percent. The 10-14 year age group comprised the third largest segment of the population at 13.2 percent.

Age data for household members are normally reported by the respondent, either by the mother or the father. Age misreporting arises when the respondent does not know the household members' exact ages or dates of birth. In cases like this, surveyors or respondents tend to report certain ages, which result in age heaping, age preference or digit preference. A detailed discussion on the quality of age data for Samangan Province is provided in Appendix A1.

Figure 3. Population by Age and Sex: Samangan, April 2015



The median age of the population in Samangan is of 17.5 years, which is almost the same as the estimated national median age of 17 years (Text Box 1). At the district level, the median age ranged from 16.8 (Roi-Do-Ab) to 18.0 (Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala).

On average, the male population of Samangan Province had a median age of 17.7 years while the female population had a slightly lower median age of 17.3 years. Males were generally older than females in all districts of Samangan except in Feroz Nakhcheer and Aybak. The male and female populations with lowest median ages were in Feroz Nakhcheer (16.8 years) and Roi-Do-Ab (16.6 years), respectively.

Text Box 1: Median Age

Samangan (2015)*	17.5
Parwan (2014)*	17.1
Kapisa (2014)*	17.1
Kabul (2013)*	17.7
Ghor (2012)*	16.3
Daykundi (2012)*	15.2
Bamiyan (2011)*	16.6
Afghanistan**	17.0

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

Table 3. Median Age in Years of the Population by District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Samangan	17.5	17.7	17.3
Aybak	17.4	17.4	17.5
Hazrat-e-Sultan	16.9	17.1	16.8
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	17.8	18.0	17.7
Feroz Nakhcheer	17.5	16.8	18.2
Roi-Do-Ab	16.8	17.0	16.6
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	17.6	18.0	17.2
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	18.0	18.7	17.3

The proportion of the population under age 15 also provides an indication as to whether a population is young or old; those with 35 percent or more below age 15 are regarded as young. As Table 4 shows, the proportion of children under 15 years ranged from 42.7 percent in Darai-e-Soof-e-Bala to 46.1 percent in Roi-Do-Ab. This indicates that all districts of Samangan have very young population.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Aged-Child Ratio, and District: Samangan, April 2015

District	Total	Age group			Aged-Child Ratio
		0-14	15-64	65 and above	
Samangan	100.0	44.2	52.9	2.9	6.7
Aybak	100.0	43.9	53.0	3.1	7.0
Hazrat-e-Sultan	100.0	45.6	51.6	2.9	6.3
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	100.0	43.3	53.0	3.7	8.5
Feroz Nakhcheer	100.0	43.7	53.2	3.0	6.9
Roi-Do-Ab	100.0	46.1	51.3	2.6	5.6
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	100.0	44.1	53.2	2.7	6.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	100.0	42.7	54.4	3.0	6.9

Table 4 also shows the proportions of persons aged 15–64 years and 65 years and over, by district. The 15–64 year age group is commonly considered as the working age group especially in more developed countries. For the whole Samangan Province, the working age group accounted for 52.9 percent of the total population. At the district level, this proportion ranged from 51.3 percent in Roi-Do-Ab to 54.4 percent in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala.

When older persons (65 years old and over) comprise less than10 percent of the total population, they are also considered young populations. The proportion of older or aged persons for Samangan Province in 2015 was 2.9 percent, with district-level proportions ranging from 2.6 percent (Roi-Do-Ab) to 3.7 percent (Khuram Wa Sarbagh).

The aged-child ratio or the ratio of persons aged 65 years and over to the number of children under 15 years is also shown in Table 4. For Samangan Province, the aged-child ratio was 6.7, which means that in 2015, there were about seven persons aged 65 years and over for every 100 children under 15 years of age. At the district level, the ratio ranged from 5.6 percent in Roi-Do-Ab to 8.5 percent in Khuram Wa Sarbagh.

Another indicator of population composition is the age dependency ratio. This ratio shows changes in the population age structure, which may have implications for social and economic development. Assuming that the population aged 15–64 years represents the working age group, this ratio is commonly calculated as the sum of the number of children and the number of aged or older persons populations divided by the number of working-age population. Very young populations typically have a total dependency ratio exceeding 100.

Table 5. Age Dependency Ratios by District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old-Age Dependency Ratio
Samangan	89.1	83.5	5.6
Aybak	88.7	82.9	5.8
Hazrat-e-Sultan	93.8	88.3	5.5
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	88.6	81.7	6.9
Feroz Nakhcheer	87.9	82.2	5.7
Roi-Do-Ab	94.8	89.8	5.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	87.9	82.9	5.0
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	84.0	78.5	5.4

Table 5 shows the age dependency ratios for Samangan Province and by district level. The total dependency ratio was 89.1, broken down into the child dependency ratio of 83.5 and the old-age dependency ratio of 5.6. This means that for every 100 persons in working ages (15 to 64 years) there were 89 dependents, involving 83 children and six older persons. The total dependency ratio in the province is lower than the national estimate of 104 (Text Box 2).

Among the districts, Roi-Do-Ab had both the highest total dependency ratio at 94.8 and child dependency ratio at 89.8. Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala had both the lowest total dependency ratio at 84.0 and child dependency ratio at 78.5. Khuram Wa Sarbagh had the highest old-age dependency ratio at 6.9.

Text Box 2: Total Dependency Ratio

Samangan (2015)*	89.1
Parwan (2014)*	90.8
Kapisa (2014)*	91.1
Kabul (2013)*	83.5
Ghor (2012)*	96.0
Daykundi (2012)*	108.9
Bamiyan (2011)*	96.3
Afghanistan**	104.0

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

7.4 Marital Status Composition

In the absence of migration and polygamy, the total number of married men in a population equals the total number of married women. These numbers typically vary by age group as women customarily marry men older than they are. This custom of women marrying older men would result in the differences between the marital status distributions of men and women at young ages. This appeared to be the case in Samangan Province as shown in Figures 4 and 5. Among males aged 20–24 years, those who were married at the time of survey comprised 37.6 percent, while among females in this age group, the corresponding percentage was 69.8 percent. For age group 25—29 years, nine in ten women were married, compared to seven in ten men. The proportion who married before reaching the age of 15 was 0.23 percent for women and 0.04 percent for men.

Figures 4 and 5 also show that at age group 60 years and above, 57.6 percent of women were widowed and 41.7 percent were married, while for men the figures were 9.8 percent and 89.7 percent, respectively. This may be due to older men remarrying younger women.

Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Male Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Samangan, April 2015

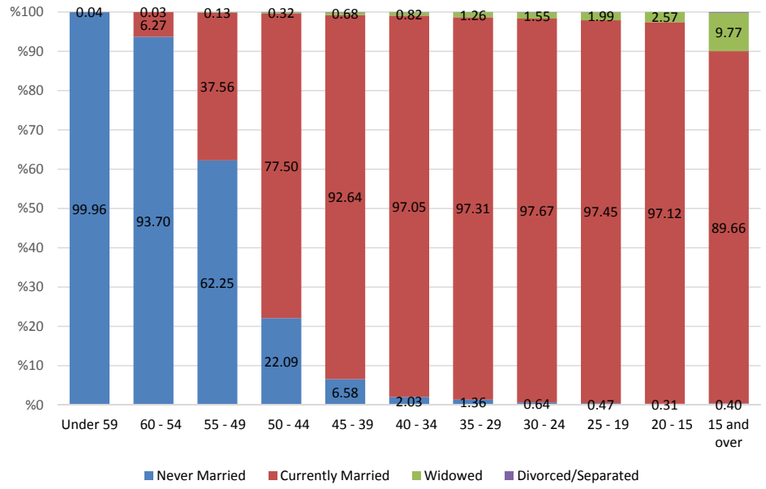
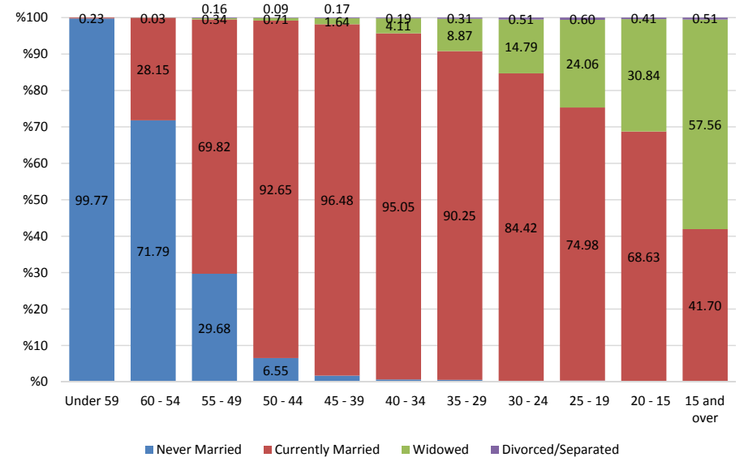


Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Female Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Samangan, April 2015



For lack of a direct question on the age at first marriage of men and women in the SDES, the Singulate Mean Age At Marriage (SMAM) was estimated as an indirect measure for mean age at first marriage. SMAM is based on the marital status information for males and females in ages 15-54 at the time of the survey.

Table 6 shows that among males in Samangan Province who marry before age 50, they spent 24.3 years, on average, in single state before crossing to the formal state of marriage. The SMAM of their women counterparts is 20.5 years. This suggests that males remained single by about 4 years longer, on average, than females. This SMAM gender pattern is exhibited in all districts of Samangan.

Data from Table 6 also show that women in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin and Roi-Do-Ab transitioned to the married state at ages 18.6 and 18.8 years, respectively (lowest SMAM). In contrast, males in Aybak and Feroz Nakhcheer had the highest average length of single life (25.5 and 25.2 years, respectively).

Table 6. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) by Sex and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Singulate Mean Age Marriage	
	Male	Female
Samangan	24.3	20.5
Aybak	25.5	22.4
Hazrat-e-Sultan	24.7	20.8
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	24.8	21.4
Feroz Nakhcheer	25.2	22.9
Roi-Do-Ab	23.8	18.8
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	23.0	18.6
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	23.3	19.9

8. LITERACY

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

In the 2015 Samangan 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 five years and above. Literacy rates for the population aged 10 years and above, 15 years and above and for the 15–24 age group are given in Table 7.

Table 7. Literacy Rates for Males and Females by Major Age Group and District: Samangan, April 2015

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
Samangan	32.6	43.1	21.5	49.9	28.3	39.9	16.2	40.6	43.4	55.4	31.6	57.0
Aybak	43.6	54.6	32.5	59.6	38.2	50.5	25.9	51.2	57.5	68.2	47.1	69.0
Hazrat-e-Sultan	18.6	27.3	9.3	34.1	15.5	24.5	5.9	24.2	25.6	37.1	13.0	35.1
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	39.0	48.0	29.9	62.2	32.5	42.9	22.1	51.5	54.2	63.1	46.0	72.9
Feroz Nakhcheer	45.6	59.1	32.3	54.6	37.1	51.5	23.4	45.4	59.4	75.9	44.6	58.7
Roi-Do-Ab	27.1	40.5	12.8	31.5	23.5	37.8	8.4	22.2	36.2	54.4	19.1	35.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	15.2	25.7	4.0	15.4	14.5	25.4	3.0	11.7	18.0	32.3	5.2	16.2
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	40.6	50.3	29.6	58.9	34.9	46.3	22.0	47.5	53.7	63.2	43.7	69.1

At 32.6 percent, the literacy rate for 10 years old and over in Samangan Province was the second to lowest after Ghor when compared to other provinces where the SDES has been carried out (Text Box 3). The literacy rate for males was 43.1 percent, which is two times compared to that for females. At the district level, the literacy rate for the males aged 10 years and above ranged from 25.7 percent in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin to 59.1 percent in Feroz Nakhcheer. In contrast, the literacy rate for females aged 10 years and above was highest in Aybak at 32.5 percent and lowest in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin at 4.0 percent.

Text Box 3: Literacy Rate for 10 Years and Older

Samangan (2015)	32.6
Kapisa (2014)	52.2
Parwan (2014)	44.9
Kabul (2013)	59.6
Ghor (2012)	26.0
Daykundi (2012)	43.6
Bamiyan (2011)	38.1

Source: SDES

There were significant gaps between male and female literacy rates as reflected in the female/male ratio in Table 7. For the province as a whole, 50 females were literate for every 100 literate males. Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin, which had the lowest literacy rate for females, also had the lowest female/male ratio with 15 literate females for every 100 literate males 10 years old and over. Aybak, which had the second highest female literacy rate, had the highest female/male literacy ratio at 60 women for every 100 men.

The literacy rates shown in Table 7 for the population aged 10 years and above were higher than those aged 15 years and over. This suggests an improvement in literacy, especially in the 10–14 age group. The data also illustrates a narrowing of the gap between male and female literacy rates: the female/male ratio for those aged 15 years and above was 40.6, lower for those aged 10 years and over (49.9).

The literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above was 28.3 percent for both sexes, 39.9 percent for males and 16.2 percent for females. These are lower than Afghanistan's overall literacy rate of 31.4 percent (45.4 percent for males and 17 percent for females) (CSO, 2014).

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

	Male	Female
Samangan (2015)*	55.4	31.6
Kapisa (2014)*	86.3	48.3
Parwan (2014)*	78.8	35.7
Kabul (2013)*	83.3	68.4
Ghor (2012)*	42.0	15.8
Daykundi (2012)*	67.2	46.5
Bamiyan (2011)*	61.6	34.1
Afghanistan**	61.9	32.1

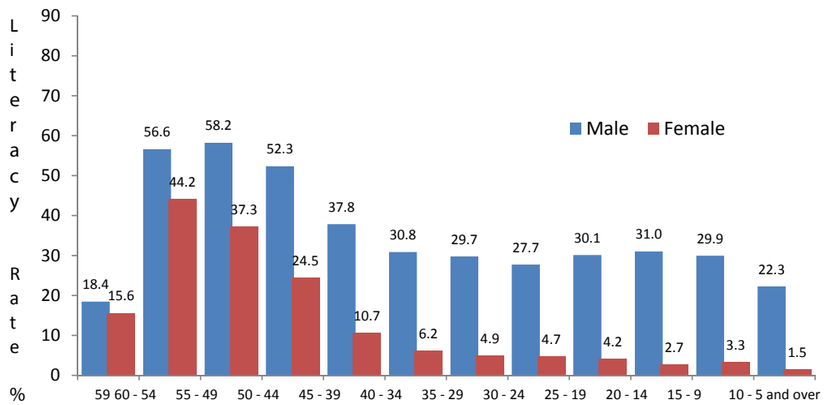
Sources: *** SDES**
****NRVA 2011-2012**

Table 7 also shows the literacy rates for men and women in the 15–24 age group (defined as the youth population), and the ratio of women's and men's literacy rates in this age group by district. This is one of the indicators of Goal 3 of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG), to promote gender equality and empower women. In this age group, the female/male youth literacy ratio was 57 percent and two in five were considered literate. One in two male youth and three in ten female youths were literate.

At the district level, the ratio ranged from 16 (Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin) to 73 (Khuram-Wa-Sarbagh) literate female youths for every 100 literate male youths. Feroz Nakhcheer had the highest male youth literacy rate at 75.9 percent followed by Aybak at 68.2 percent. Aybak had the highest female youth literacy rate at 47.1 percent followed by Khuram-Wa-Sarbagh at 46 percent. Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin had both the lowest male and female youth literacy rates at 32.3 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively.

The huge difference on literacy rates between Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin and Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala for all major age groups in Table 7 could be attributed to the existence of primary, secondary and high schools in the several areas/villages in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala as compared to Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin. The proportions of villages with primary, secondary and high schools in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala were 16.1 percent, 14.9 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively while for Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin were 8.2 percent, 5.4 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively (CSO, unpublished special tabulation, 2015).

Figure 6. Literacy Rate by Age Group and Sex: Samangan, April 2015



Recent improvement in Samangan's literacy may be inferred from Figure 6. The literacy rates for the 10 to 24 age groups for both males and females were significantly higher than the other age groups. The literacy rates for males, and more evidently among females, in the 20-24 age group were lower than those for younger age groups but noticeably higher than those for older age groups. These older groups also had similar rates, suggesting that there was no improvement in literacy until recently. The relatively higher rate of literacy among the school-age than the older population may be attributed to recent improvements in the educational system that partly led to and higher school participation.

Figure 6 also reveals a significant reduction in the gender gap in education among young men and women in Samangan. The gender difference of 27.1 in the literacy rate among the 25-29 age group is twice as much as the 12.4 percentage point difference among the 10-14 age group.

9. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is defined as the highest class completed by an individual, and is assessed by examining data on the highest grade, class or level of education completed by those aged 25 years and above when an individual would normally have completed schooling or participation in college prior to graduation, and varying levels of degree attainment such as Associate's, Bachelor's, Master's, professional, and doctoral degrees. Tables 8-10 present the highest level of education completed by the population aged 25 years and above in Samangan and its districts.

Table 8. Percent Distribution of Total Population (Both Sexes) 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Samangan	86.0	5.3	2.4	3.8	2.5
Aybak	77.5	7.1	3.7	5.9	5.7
Hazrat-e-Sultan	93.0	3.6	1.0	1.7	0.7
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	84.0	8.1	2.4	3.2	2.3
Feroz Nakhcheer	81.0	11.3	3.4	2.2	2.1
Roi-Do-Ab	89.9	4.0	1.4	3.1	1.5
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	95.1	1.1	0.7	2.7	0.4
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	84.6	6.6	3.4	3.9	1.5

Eighty six percent of Samangan residents aged 25 years and above had not attended school or had attended but had not completed the first class at the time of the survey (Table 8). The corresponding percentages were 77.6 percent for males (Table 9) and 95.2 percent for females (Table 10).

Generally, men in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin were less educated compared to their counterparts in other districts, with about nine in ten had not attended school or had been to school but did not complete class 1.

Table 9. Percent Distribution of Male Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Samangan	77.6	8.4	3.8	6.3	3.9
Aybak	65.1	10.8	5.8	9.8	8.5
Hazrat-e-Sultan	87.3	6.5	1.8	3.1	1.2
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	74.4	12.5	4.2	5.2	3.8
Feroz Nakhcheer	68.3	18.9	5.0	3.9	3.8
Roi-Do-Ab	81.5	7.1	2.6	5.9	2.9
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	91.4	1.9	1.1	4.9	0.7
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	76.1	10.3	5.5	5.7	2.4

Among males, those who attended classes 10–12 or received vocational or higher education comprised a very small percentage (10.2 percent). In Aybak, 18.3 percent of males aged 25 years or older had attained or completed classes 10–12, vocational, or higher education. This was followed by Khuram-Wa-Sarbagh (9.0 percent), Roi-Do-Ab (8.8 percent) and Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (8.1 percent), while the remaining districts had less than 8 percent completing at least class 10.

Women in Samangan were less likely to go to school than men as nine in ten women had not completed any class (Table 10). Nearly all women aged 25 years or older in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (99.4 percent), Hazrat-e-Sultan (98.9 percent) and Roi-Do-Ab (98.9 percent) had not attended school.

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Female Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Samangan	95.2	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Aybak	90.4	3.3	1.6	2.0	2.8
Hazrat-e-Sultan	98.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	94.1	3.5	0.6	1.1	0.8
Feroz Nakhcheer	93.4	3.8	1.8	0.6	0.4
Roi-Do-Ab	98.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	99.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	95.0	2.1	0.9	1.7	0.3

Text Box 5: Highest Class Completed

	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Samangan (2015)	86.0	5.3	2.4	3.8	2.5
Kapisa (2014)	69.3	8.3	5.5	10.6	6.4
Parwan (2014)	74.6	6.8	5.2	9.1	4.3
Kabul (2013)	57.7	8.6	7.2	16.6	9.9
Ghor (2012)	93.2	1.4	1.9	2.8	0.6
Daykundi (2012)	88.5	3.2	4.1	3.5	0.7
Bamiyan (2011)	90.2	2.3	2.4	3.3	0.6

Source: SDES

The comparison on the highest class completed with Samangan, Kapisa, Parwan, Kabul, Ghor and Daykundi is shown in Text Box 5. Samangan's proportion of persons aged 25 years and above who had reached vocational and higher education was higher than in Ghor, Bamiyan and Daykundi but lower than in Kapisa, Parwan and Kabul.

Net attendance ratios for primary (classes 1–6), secondary (classes 7–9), and high school (classes 10–12) are presented in Table 11. These are the ratios of children in the age group that officially corresponds to class level (i.e., 7–12 years old for primary school, 13–15 years old for secondary school, and 16–18 years old for high school) to the total number of children in these respective age groups. An estimated 43 thousand children aged 7–12 years in Samangan were attending primary school at the time of the survey; eight thousand children aged 13–15 years were attending secondary school; and some six thousand aged 16–18 years in high school. These numbers translate to a net attendance ratios of 52.2 percent for primary school, 23.9 percent for secondary school, and 15.5 percent for high school. The net primary attendance rate for Samangan was lower than the national rate of 56.8 percent.

Net attendance ratios for boys at all levels of education were consistently higher than for girls. The ratio of girls to boys declined with increasing levels of education. In Samangan province, for every 100 boys aged 7–12 years who were attending primary school, there were 80 girls of the same age group at that level of education. At the high school level, the ratio was lower, with only 59 girls aged 16–18 for every 100 boys attending that level of education.

Khuram Wa Sarbagh had the highest female-to-male literacy ratio and also had the highest female-to-male net primary attendance ratio at 97.4 percent. Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala had the highest female-to-male net secondary attendance ratio at 89.4 percent.

Text Box 6: Net Primary Attendance Rate

	Male	Female
Samangan (2015)*	57.8	46.2
Kapisa (2014)*	83.4	62.0
Parwan (2014)*	79.8	51.2
Kabul (2013)*	74.4	60.4
Ghor (2012)*	45.7	32.1
Daykundi (2012)*	65.7	61.4
Bamiyan (2011)*	59.5	53.3
Afghanistan**	64.0	48.0

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

For higher education, the net attendance ratio is much lower compared to other levels, with only 43 females aged 19-24 years for every 100 males attending either vocational, technical, bachelors, masteral, or doctoral degree. Aybak reported the highest attendance ratio of 62 females for every 100 males aged 19-24 years while Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin consistently registered the lowest female-to-male net attendance ratios in all levels.

The net primary attendance rates for both males and females in Samangan Province are higher than in Ghor Province, but lower to other SDES provinces and at the national level (Text Box 6).

Table 11. Net Attendance Ratio by Sex, Level of Education and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Primary: Classes 1-6 (Ages 7-12)				Secondary: Classes 7-9 (Ages 13-15)				High School: Classes 10-12 (Ages 16-18)				Higher and vocational: (Classes 13 and above) (Age 19-24)			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male
Samangan	52.2	57.8	46.2	79.9	23.9	28.1	19.5	69.5	15.5	19.7	11.7	59.3	7.0	9.7	4.2	43.4
Aybak	62.4	67.3	57.2	85.0	35.6	40.2	30.8	76.7	26.6	30.4	23.2	76.3	16.7	16.7	10.4	62.4
Hazrat-e-Sultan	37.1	43.5	30.4	69.9	9.1	12.8	5.1	39.4	5.5	8.4	2.6	30.8	3.1	5.3	0.6	12.1
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	75.5	76.5	74.5	97.4	27.1	31.1	22.8	73.4	18.4	24.5	13.1	53.5	6.7	9.4	4.1	43.6
Feroz Nakhcheer	68.7	76.2	60.6	79.6	33.4	38.3	27.1	70.8	13.5	21.4	6.8	31.7	5.1	8.9	1.8	19.8
Roi-Do-Ab	49.7	58.2	40.2	69.1	15.3	24.2	6.2	25.5	8.7	15.4	2.7	17.6	3.3	6.0	0.1	1.5
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	21.3	29.2	12.7	43.5	6.4	10.1	2.3	22.4	3.0	5.6	1.0	17.4	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	69.3	73.6	64.7	88.0	32.8	34.7	31.1	89.4	19.0	22.4	16.0	71.4	7.1	10.6	3.1	29.2

Figures 7 and 8 show the male and female school-age population (i.e., aged 7–24 years) who were not attending school at the time of the survey by highest class completed. Some 129 thousand youth of Samangan, consisting of 58 thousand males and 71 thousand females, were not attending school at the time of the survey. A large majority of this young population who were not in school had not completed the first class. For Samangan province, 76.3 percent of males aged 7–24 years who were not attending school at the time of the survey had never attended school or if they had attended school they did not complete the first class. The corresponding proportion among their female counterparts was 87.1 percent. Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin had the highest percentage of the male (91.6 percent) and female (98.2 percent) population aged 7-24 who were not attending school at the time of the survey and had never attended school nor completed the first class.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 7 to 24 Who Were Not Attending School at the Time of the Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Samangan, April 2015

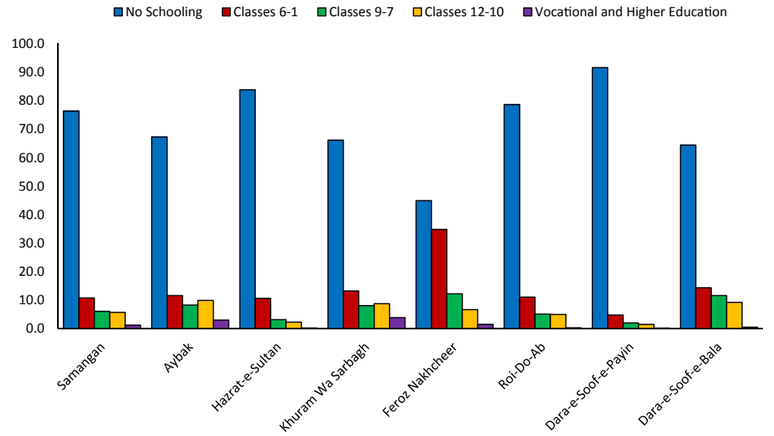
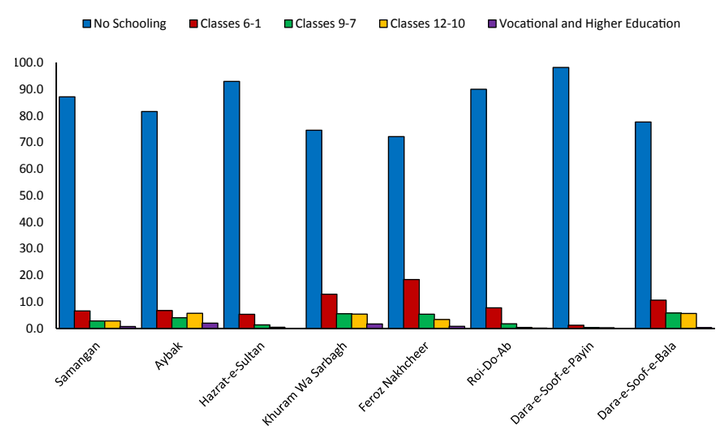


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 7 to 24 Who Were Not Attending School at the Time of the Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Samangan, April 2015



10. MIGRATION

Although the majority of the population of Samangan are nonmigrants, some 58 thousand residents of Samangan are migrants representing 12.5 percent of the total population of the province. They had resided elsewhere for at least six months, that is, in another district within Samangan, in another province of Afghanistan, or abroad. The corresponding proportion among the male population (16.3 percent) was much higher than among the female population (8.4 percent). Aybak District had the largest proportion of these migrants (Figure 9) based on the total population per district.

Figure 9. Proportion of Migrants by Sex and District: Samangan, April 2015

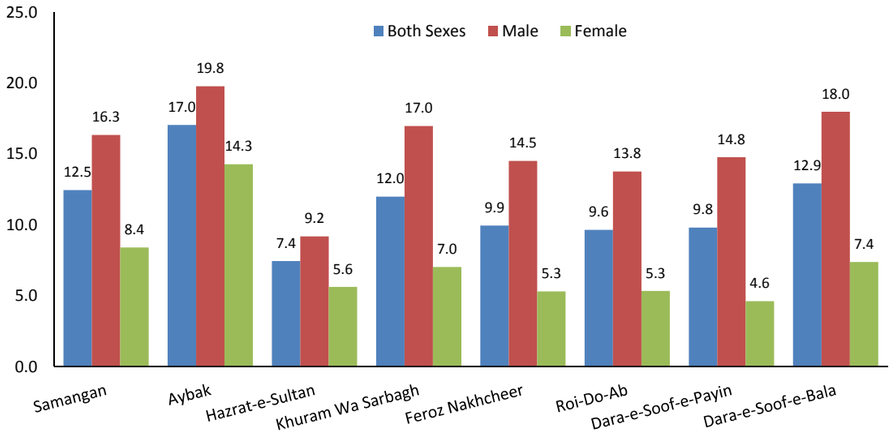
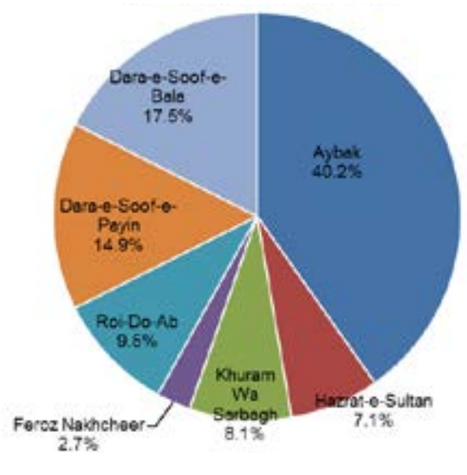


Figure 10 shows the distribution of migrants per district to the total migrants of the seven districts. Aybak is the favorite destination with a 40.2 percent share of migrants followed by Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (17.5 percent), while Feroz Nakhcheer had only 2.7 percent of the total migrants in the province. The influx of migrants in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala and Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin compared to other districts, except in Aybak maybe be attributed to employment in the mining industries.

Figure 10. Percentage Distribution of Migrants in the Province by District: Samangan, April 2015



Among those who have resided in a place other than their district or city of residence at the time of the survey, Table 12 shows the distribution of the population by previous province/district of residence. In Aybak, most of the migrants came from other districts in Samangan (42.8 percent), followed by those from abroad (31.9 percent). Among those who came from abroad, 66.4 percent came from Pakistan and 20.4 percent from Iran.

In most districts, the largest proportion of the migrant population came from abroad. This is the case for Feroz Nakhcheer (55.9 percent), Khuram Wa Sarbagh (52.5 percent), Hazrat-e-Sultan (46.1 percent) and Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (41.9 percent). In Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin and Roi-Do-Ab the leading area of origin was neighboring provinces (49.2 percent and 45 percent, respectively).

Table 12. Proportion of Migrants by Previous Residence and District: Samangan, April 2015

District	Previous Residence			
	Other districts in Kabul	Neighboring Provinces [2]	Other Provinces	Abroad
Aybak	42.8	15.1	10.2	31.9
Hazrat-e-Sultan	24.0	19.9	10.0	46.1
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	14.4	17.7	15.5	52.5
Feroz Nakhcheer	12.1	25.9	6.1	55.9
Roi-Do-Ab	9.7	45.0	20.6	24.7
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	10.2	49.2	21.8	18.8
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	6.3	30.2	21.6	41.9

2. Neighboring provinces are Bamyan, Balkh, Baghlan, Sar-e-Pul and Kunduz

Table 13 presents data on the length of stay in the district of residence at the time of survey for migrants. Of these, 3.6 percent had been residing in their current district of residence for less than one year while 12.0 percent had lived there for 1–3 years. Another 21.6 percent had resided in their current district of residence for 4–9 years, and 26.4 percent for 10–19 years, while the largest proportion (36.4 percent) had been living in their current district of residence for 20 years or more. In Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala where 12.9 percent were migrants, the proportion of recent movers (less than seven years) was the highest among the districts (29.1 percent). The proportion of migrants with lengthy stays (20 years or more) in Hazrat-e-Sultan was the highest at 38.7 percent.

Table 13. Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Duration of Stay in the Current Residence and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/ District	Duration of Stay in the Current District of Residence					
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-6 years	7-9 years	10-19 years	20 years or more
Samangan	3.6	12.0	11.6	10.0	26.4	36.4
Aybak	3.9	12.1	11.9	10.2	27.6	34.2
Hazrat-e-Sultan	3.1	10.5	11.5	9.8	26.3	38.7
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	3.5	11.2	10.9	9.8	27.7	37.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	3.5	12.1	10.3	9.9	27.3	36.8
Roi-Do-Ab	3.5	11.5	11.9	10.3	25.7	37.2
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	3.4	11.8	12.0	9.9	25.1	37.8
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	3.7	14.2	11.2	9.5	25.2	36.2

Table 14 shows that nine out of ten of the current residents of Samangan (97.1 percent) were born in this province. Of the 2.9 percent migrants, about 2.1 percent were born in other provinces while the remaining 0.8 percent were born in foreign countries. At the district level, in Aybak and Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala, 1.4 percent and 1.1 percent of their respective total populations, were born overseas.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Birth and District of Residence: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Place of Birth		
	Samangan	Other Provinces	Foreign Country
Samangan	97.1	2.1	0.8
Aybak	95.9	2.7	1.4
Hazrat-e-Sultan	98.1	1.0	0.9
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	98.1	1.2	0.7
Feroz Nakhcheer	97.7	2.0	0.3
Roi-Do-Ab	99.0	0.9	0.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	99.1	0.8	0.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	93.9	5.0	1.1

To assess period migration, survey respondents were asked of each household member "Where was ___'s usual residence in Nawroz 1390?"[3] Four in five in-migrants were in their current district of residence during Nawroz 1390. Only 0.8 percent were residing in other districts of Samangan, 1.6 percent in other provinces, and 0.7 percent in other countries while 11.5 percent were not yet born during Nawroz 1390 (Table 15).

Table 15. Percentage Distribution of Migrants by Residence in Nawroz 1390 and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Residence in Nawroz 1390				
	Same District/ Same Province	Other District, Same Province	Other Province	Other Country	Not Yet Born in Nawroz
Samangan	85.3	0.8	1.6	0.7	11.5
Aybak	85.0	1.9	1.3	0.8	11.0
Hazrat-e-Sultan	87.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	11.4
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	85.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	11.4
Feroz Nakhcheer	85.1	0.3	0.6	1.9	12.1
Roi-Do-Ab	85.5	0.2	1.6	0.3	12.3
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	86.3	0.3	1.4	0.3	11.8
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	83.0	0.6	3.8	1.0	11.6

11. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

11.1 Economic Activity of 15 Years Old and Over

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

In Samangan Province, 40.7 percent of the population 15 years or older worked for 6 months or more during the 12 months prior to the survey (Figure 11). A larger proportion among males (72.5 percent) worked compared to females (7.4 percent). Persons who worked for less than 6 months constituted 4.0 percent (5.1 percent among males and 2.7 percent among females), while persons who did not work at all during the reference period comprised 55.3 percent. The majority of females (89.8 percent) did not work while only 22.3 percent of males did not work during the past year.

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

Figure 11. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status and Sex: Samangan, April 2015

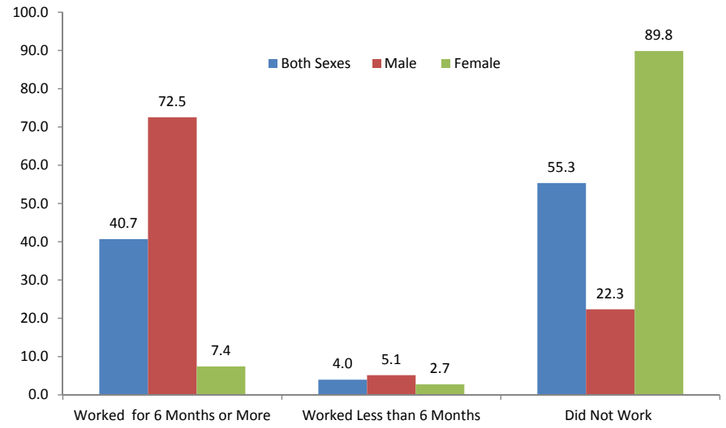


Figure 12 shows that the proportion of males aged 15 years and older who had some work (regardless of the number of months worked) during the reference year was much higher (66.1 percent) than among their female counterparts (10.2 percent). This pattern was observed in all districts. For males, the highest percentage was in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin at 83.8 percent, while Khuram Wa Sarbagh had the highest for females at 18.6 percent. The lowest percentage for males was reported in Aybak (68.3 percent) and for females, Dara-e-Soof-e- Payin (5.6 percent).

Figure 12. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked by Sex and District: Samangan, April 2015

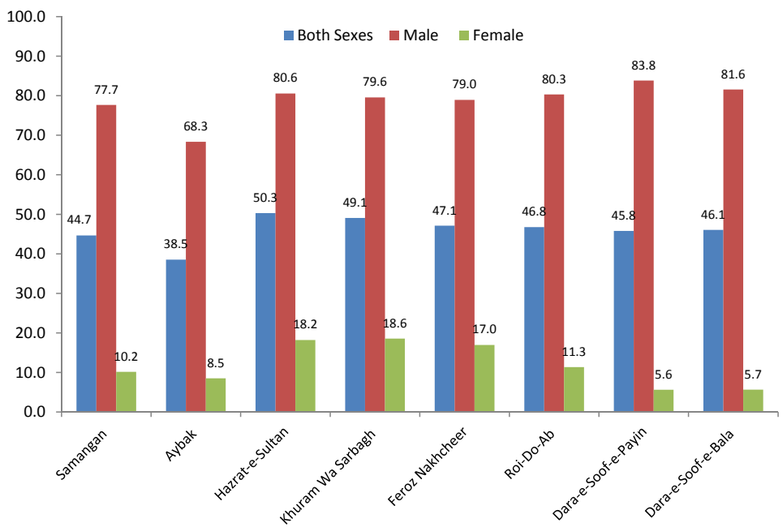


Figure 13 reveals that more than half of the population aged 15 years and older in all districts, except Hazrat-e-Sultan, did not work with the lowest proportion in Khuram Wa Sarbagh (50.9 percent) and highest in Aybak (61.5 percent). The district with the highest proportion of population who worked for six months or more was in Hazrat-e-Sultan with 44.9 percent. For the rest of the districts, the percentage of those who worked for six months or more varied from 35.9 percent (Aybak) to 43.2 percent (Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala).

Figure 13. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status and District: Samangan, April 2015

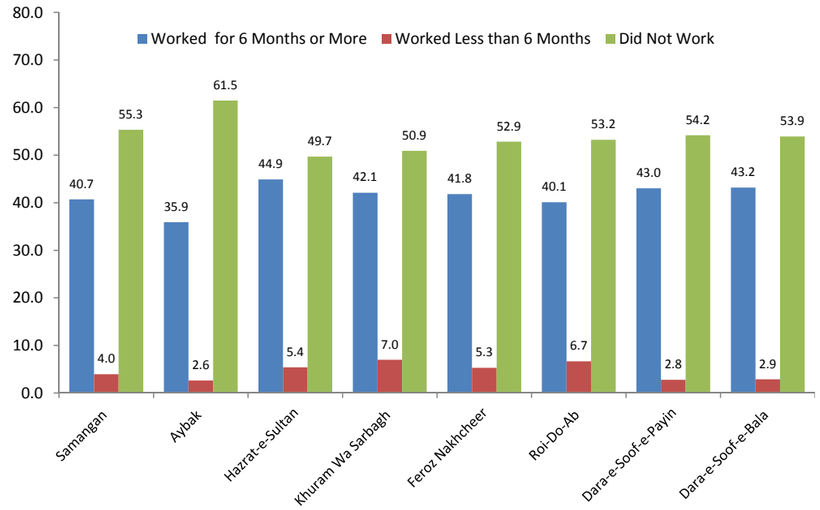
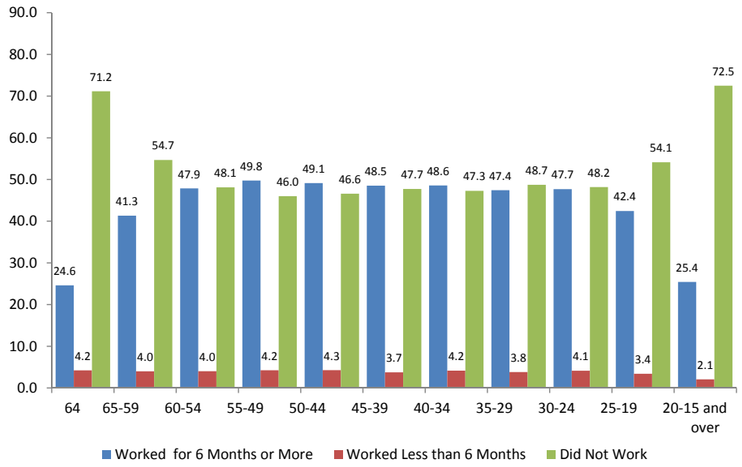


Figure 14 shows that the proportion of persons who did not work during the reference period was highest in the 65 years and older (72.5 percent). The proportion of those who did not work was also higher in the 15-19 age group (71.2 percent) and 20-24 age group (54.7 percent) than in the 25-64 year age group. Conversely, the proportion of those who worked for six months or more was lower in these age groups (15-19 year age group: 24.6 percent; 65 years and over age group: 25.4 percent) than among the 20–64 age group. The proportion that worked less than six months is the lowest among the age group 65 and over (2.1 percent) and the highest among the 35-39 age group (4.3 percent).

Figure 14. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status and Age Group: Samangan, April 2015



Of the 145 thousand people aged 15 years and older who reported having no work at all in the 12 months prior to the survey, only 17.5 percent were either available for work and had actively sought for work or were available for work but had not sought work for various reasons, such as awaiting the result of a job application, temporary illness, or believed that there was no work for them. About 81.5 percent were not available for work (Figure 15).

At the district level, Hazrat-e-Sultan had the highest percentage of those who reported having no work but were available for work (40.8 percent). Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin has the highest proportion reported that were not available for work at 91.2 percent (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Older Who Did Not Work by Whether Available for Work or Not and District: Samangan, April 2015

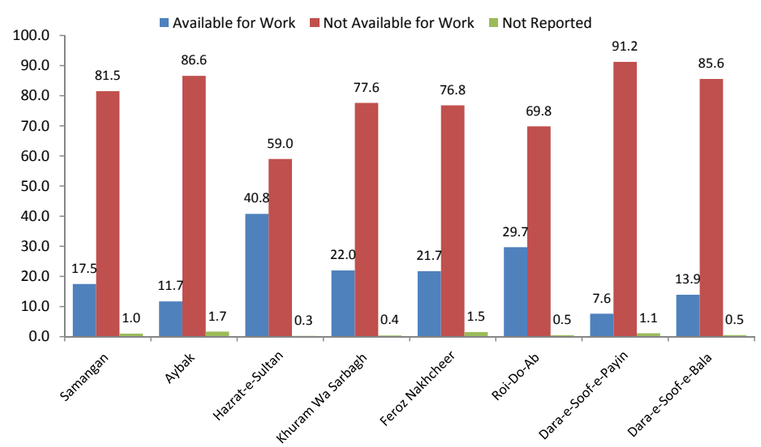


Figure 16 shows the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who did not do any work but seeking for work, and those available for work but not looking for work, relative to the total population 15 years old and over. For Samangan Province, about 10 of every 100 persons aged 15 years and older were not working but seeking or available for work. The ratio was higher for females than for males: 16 per 100 females while only 4 per 100 males. At the district level, the percentage for females varied from 6.1 percent in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin to 34.9 percent in Hazrat-e-Sultan. For males, it varied from 2.2 percent in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala to 6.5 percent in Hazrat-e-Sultan.

Figure 16. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Were Not Working But Seeking or Available for Work by Sex and District: Samangan, April 2015

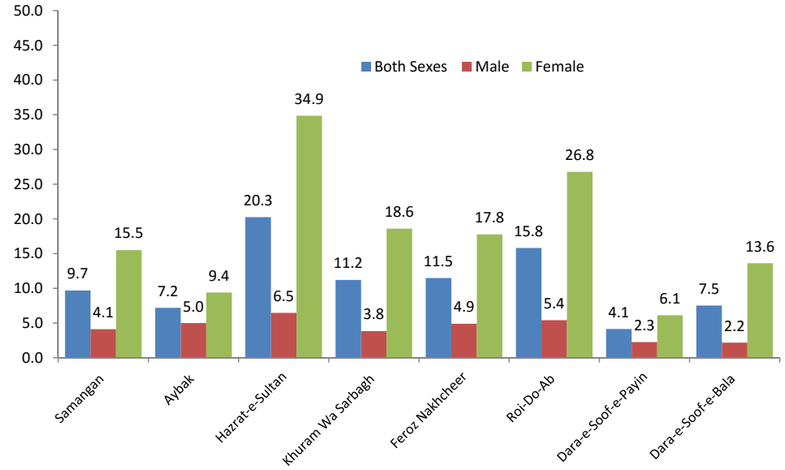


Table 16 shows an association between literacy and the economic status, as measured by the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who had some work in the 12 months prior to survey, regardless of the number of months they have worked. Persons who are literate are more likely to engage in economic activity than those who are illiterate.

The association between literacy status and being out of work did not seem to hold true in some districts as revealed in Table 16. The combined percentage point difference between literate and illiterate for the province was recorded only at 1.2 points. In the districts, the highest percentage point difference between literate and illiterate population not working but seeking or available for work was in Roi-Do-Ab (4.0 percentage points).

Table 16. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work and Literacy Status and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey			Not Working But Seeking or Available for Work		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Samangan	44.7	50.3	42.4	9.7	8.8	10.0
Aybak	38.5	42.1	36.3	7.2	7.6	6.9
Hazrat-e-Sultan	50.3	54.7	49.4	20.2	19.9	20.3
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	49.1	51.2	48.0	11.2	11.1	11.3
Feroz Nakhcheer	47.1	55.5	42.1	11.5	11.7	11.3
Roi-Do-Ab	46.8	56.4	43.7	15.8	12.8	16.8
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	45.8	65.1	42.5	4.1	3.7	4.2
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	46.1	53.7	41.9	7.5	6.3	8.2

Figure 17 shows that for males and females combined, the percentage of those who were engaged in some economic activities at anytime during the 12 months prior to the survey was lowest among those who attended class 7-12 (41.2 percent) and highest among those who had reached vocational and higher education (55.9 percent). Among males, the proportion who were engaged in an economic activity at anytime in the 12 months prior to the survey was highest for those who did not attend school or had not completed class 1 at 86.0 percent. For those who had reached a primary level (classes 1-6), those who had some work accounted for 71.6 percent. For those with vocational or higher level of education, those with work made up 60.9 percent. Among females, the pattern was different, those who had reached vocational or higher education had the highest percentage (41.9 percent) with a job during the reference period.

The proportion of persons who were not working but seeking or available for work during the 12 months prior to the survey was highest for those who had reached vocational and higher education (10.2 percent) and those who reached classes 7-12 (9.8 percent). A similar pattern was observed among males who did not work but seeking or available for work, highest for those who had reached vocational and higher education (10.4 percent) and those who had reached clases 7-12 (8 percent) and was lowest among males with no schooling (2.4 percent). Among females, the percentage of those who were not working but seeking or available for work during the 12 months prior to the survey was highest among those who reached classes 1-6 (16.6 percent) and lowest for those who had reached vocational and higher education (9.7 percent).

At the district level, in Feroz Nakhcheer, almost three fourths (74.3 percent) of those aged 15 years and older who had reached vocational or higher education did some work during the reference period. Likewise, in Roi-Do-Ab (66.0 percent) and Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (63.8 percent), three in five of those who had reached vocational or higher education did some work during the reference period. In Feroz Nakcheer, 61.6 percent of the population aged 15 years and older who reached classes 1-6 were reported as having an economic activity in the year prior to survey, the highest in the province. In Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin, 59.3 percent of those aged 15 years old and over who had attended classes 7-12 were reported to have worked during the 12 months prior to survey.

Figure 17. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status, Highest Class Completed and Sex: Samangan, April 2015

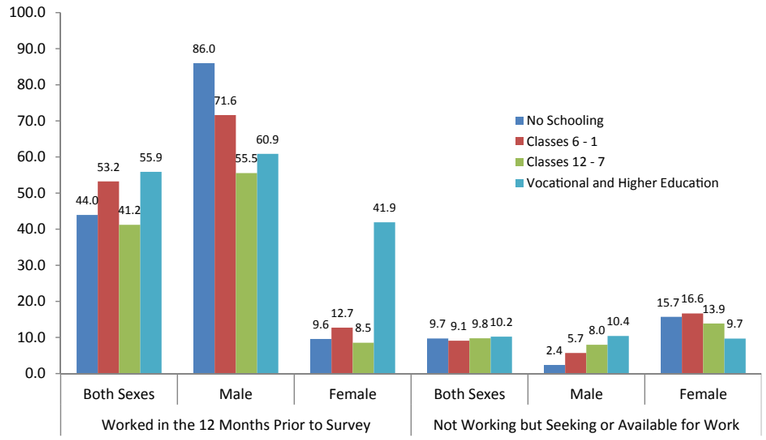


Figure 18. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked by Highest Class Completed and District: Samangan, April 2015

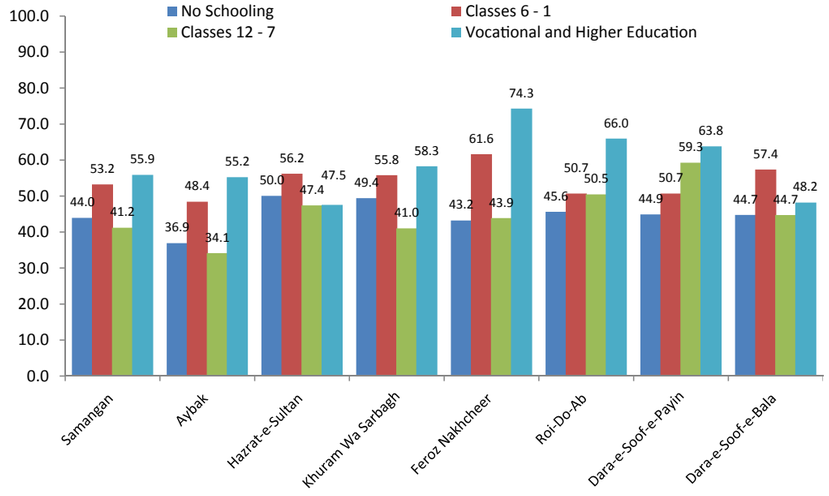
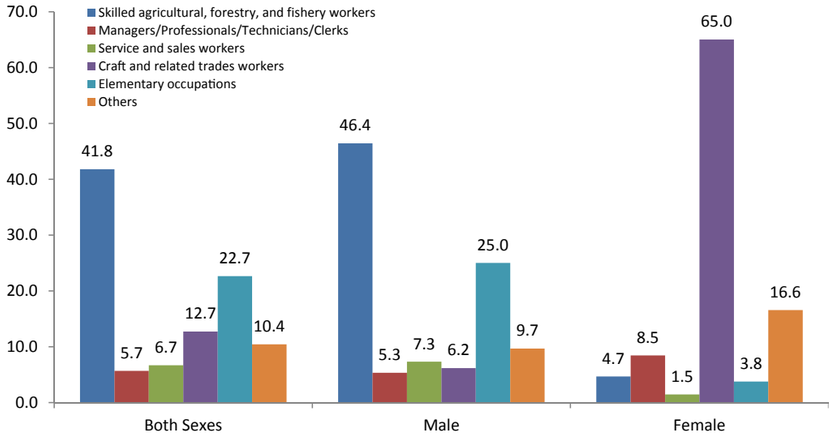


Figure 19 shows the distribution of population aged 15 years and older, by sex, who worked at any time during the 12 months prior to survey by their major occupation groups based on the International Standard Occupational Classification (ISOC).

The agricultural, forestry and fishery workers accounted for the highest proportion of workers in Samangan Province at 41.8 percent; 46.4 percent among males and 4.7 percent among females. Elementary occupations composed the second highest proportion of workers at 22.7 percent and were higher among males (25 percent) compared to females (3.8 percent). These include refuse workers, labourers in construction, manufacturing and transport, etc., agricultural, foresty and fishery labourers, street cleaners and helpers. Among female workers, those who were engaged in craft and related trade workers such manufacturing workers comprised a very significant proportion at 65 percent. There was a lower proportion of this type of worker among males (6.2 percent).

Figure 19. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked by Occupation Group and Sex: Samangan, April 2015



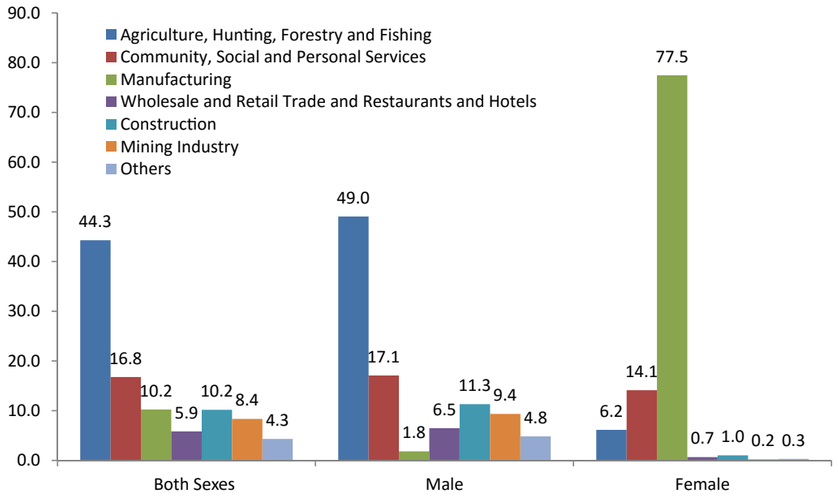
Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constituted the largest group of workers in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (56.4 percent), Khuram Wa Sarbagh (55.2 percent), Feroz Nakhcheer (52.9 percent), Roi-Do-Ab (50.6 percent), Hazrat-e-Sultan (45.8 percent) and Aybak (25.1 percent). Elementary occupations comprised the largest group in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala at 37.9 percent (Table 17).

Figure 20 shows the distribution of population aged 15 years and older who worked at anytime during the 12 months prior to the survey by sex and major industry groups based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Table 17. Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked by Occupation Group and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	Managers/ Professionals/ Technicians/ Clerks	Service and sales workers	Craft and related trades workers	Elementary occupations	Others
Samangan	41.8	5.7	6.7	12.7	22.7	10.4
Aybak	25.1	11.1	12.6	17.2	20.7	13.2
Hazrat-e-Sultan	45.8	2.1	5.0	18.6	22.7	5.8
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	55.2	5.2	3.2	14.6	11.6	10.2
Feroz Nakhcheer	52.9	5.6	5.8	11.9	8.5	15.3
Roi-Do- Ab	50.6	4.8	2.8	8.0	20.6	13.2
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	56.4	3.7	5.5	9.0	21.4	3.9
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	30.8	3.4	5.4	8.2	37.9	14.3

Figure 20. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked by Industry Group and Sex: Samangan, April 2015



About 44.3 percent of workers were involved in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry. A significant proportion (49 percent) among male workers worked in these industries. Another 17.1 percent worked in community, social and personal services and 11.3 percent in construction. Among female workers, 77.5 percent worked in manufacturing, 14.1 percent in community, social and personal services and 6.2 percent in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry.

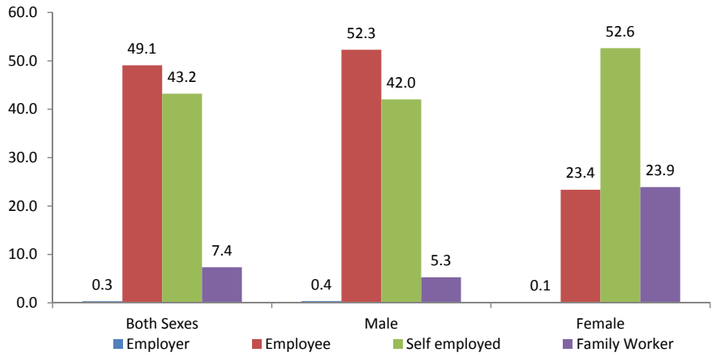
Table 18 shows that in Feroz Nakhcheer, workers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry made up 63.3 percent of those who worked at anytime during the reference year. Likewise, the majority of the workers in Khuram Wa Sarbagh (59.8 percent), Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (57.2 percent), Roi-Do-Ab (53 percent) and Hazrat-e-Sultan (50.4 percent) were engaged in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry. Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin had the highest proportion of workers in mining industry at 36 percent while 29.3 percent of workers in Aybak were reported to be working in community, social and personal services.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked by Industry Group and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	Community, Social and Personal Services	Manufacturing	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	Construction	Transpor-tation and Communi-cation	Others
Samangan	44.3	16.8	10.2	5.9	10.2	8.4	4.3
Aybak	26.2	29.3	9.4	11.3	15.4	0.4	8.0
Hazrat-e-Sultan	50.4	7.5	16.5	2.9	18.8	0.2	3.7
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	59.8	11.5	17.3	2.4	7.0	0.1	2.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	63.3	12.2	14.8	4.5	1.7	0.1	3.4
Roi-Do- Ab	53.0	13.2	11.8	2.5	8.0	9.6	1.9
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	57.2	17.5	5.6	5.4	7.2	5.1	2.0
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	32.9	10.5	5.9	5.0	4.2	36.0	5.3

The distribution of the population aged 15 years and older who were engaged in economic activity in the 12 months prior to the survey, by employment status and sex, is shown in Figure 21. Only 0.3 percent of workers were employers during the reference year while 49.1 percent were employees. The self-employed comprised 43.2 percent and family workers, 7.4 percent.

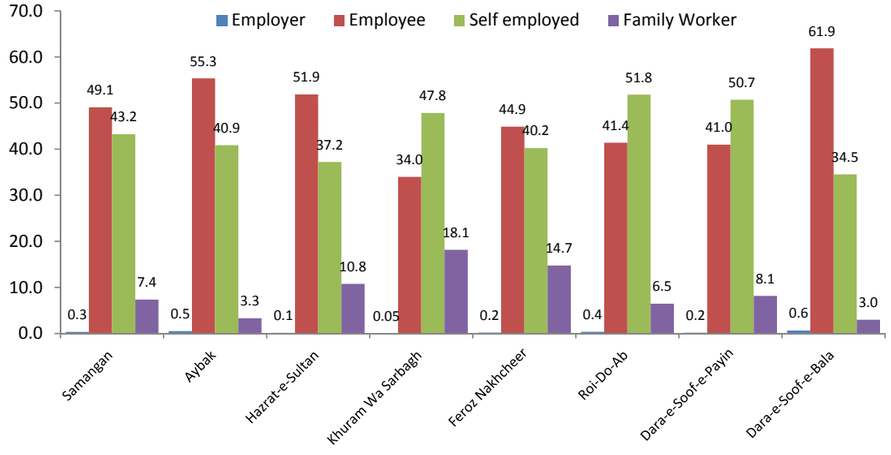
Figure 21. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked by Status of Employment and Sex: Samangan, April 2015



Among male workers, 0.4 percent were employers during the reference year while 52.3 percent were employees. The self-employed comprised 42.0 percent and family workers, 5.3 percent. Half of the female workers (52.6 percent) were self-employed, 23.9 percent were family workers, 23.4 percent were employees.

Figure 22 shows that employees made up the largest proportion of workers in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (61.9 percent), Aybak (55.3 percent), Hazrat-e-Sultan (51.9 percent), and Feroz Nakhcheer (44.9 percent). In Roi-Do-Ab, Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin and Khuram Wa Sarbagh, the self-employed comprised the largest share at 51.8 percent, 50.7 percent and 47.8 percent, respectively. The percentage of family workers was highest in Khuram Wa Sarbagh (18.1 percent), while employers in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala at 0.6 percent.

Figure 22. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked by Status of Employment and District: Samangan, April 2015



11.2 Working Children aged 5–17 Years

The 2015 Samangan SDES found that 9.0 percent of children aged 5–17 years worked at any time during the 12 months before the survey, while the remaining 91.0 percent did not work (Table 19). Boys (14.7 percent) were more likely to work than girls (3.2 percent).

Table 19. Number and Percentage Distribution of Children 5-17 Years Old by Work Status, Sex, Age Group and District: Samangan, April 2015

Sex/Age Group/District	Worked at any time in 12 months prior to survey	Did not work	Number (000)
Total	9.0	91.0	164
Sex			
Boys	14.7	85.3	84
Girls	3.2	96.8	81
Age Group			
5-9	1.4	98.6	70
Boys	2.3	97.7	35
Girls	0.5	99.5	35
10-12	6.9	93.1	40
Boys	11.0	89.0	21
Girls	2.4	97.6	19
13-17	20.5	79.5	54
Boys	33.7	66.3	27
Girls	7.3	92.7	27
District			
Aybak	5.8	94.2	50
Hazrat-e-Sultan	14.1	85.9	20
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	12.8	87.2	14
Feroz Nakhcheer	7.4	92.6	6
Roi-Do-Ab	7.9	92.1	20
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	11.5	88.5	30
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	7.6	92.4	25

The proportion of working children in the 5–17 age group was highest in Hazrat-e-Sultan(14.1 percent), followed by Khuram Wa Sarbagh (12.8 percent) and Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (11.5 percent).

Figure 23. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5-17 Years Old by District: Samangan, April 2015

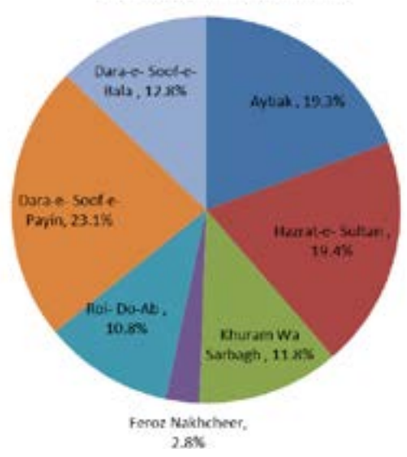
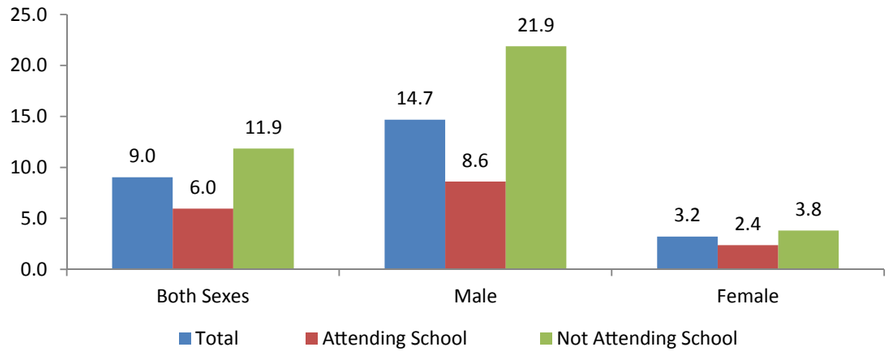


Figure 23 shows that Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin had the largest share of working children at 23.1 percent of the total number of working children in the province, followed by Hazrat-e-Sultan (19.4 precent) and Aybak (19.3 percent). The lowest share of working children was in Feroz Nakhcheer at 2.8 percent.

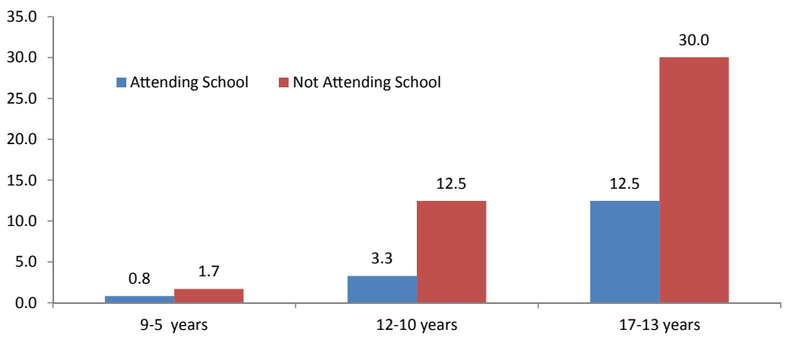
As expected, children who were not attending school were more likely to work than those still attending school. Among children aged 5–17 years who were not attending school at the time of survey, 11.9 percent worked at any time during the 12 months before the survey. Among those attending school, 6.0 percent worked during the reference period. Among males aged 5–17 years who were not attending school, 21.9 percent worked during the reference year, compared to 8.6 percent of those who were in school. The corresponding percentages for females were 3.8 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively (Figure 24).

Figure 24. Percentage of Children 5-17 Years Old Who Worked by Sex and School Attendance: Samangan, April 2015



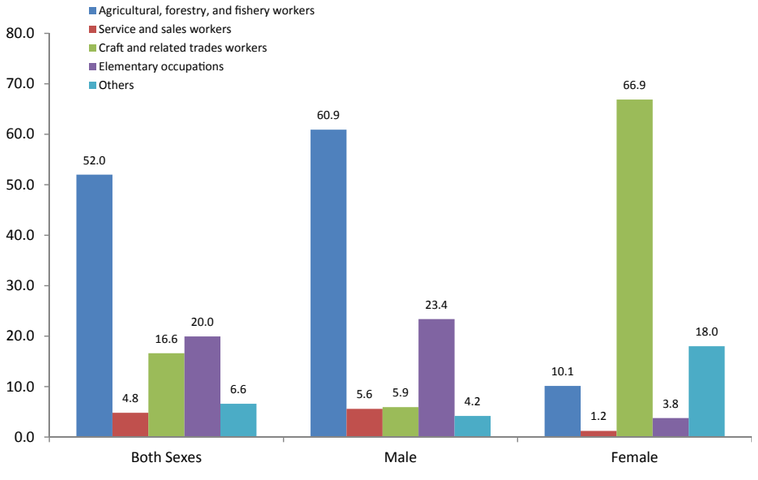
Among children aged 13–17 years who were not attending school, 30 percent worked during the reference year, compared to 12.5 percent of those who were attending school (Figure 25). Among children aged 10–12 years who were not attending school, 12.5 percent worked during the reference year, while 3.3 percent worked among those who were attending school. For young children aged 5–9 years, only 0.8 percent worked among those who were attending school and 1.7 percent among those who were not attending school.

Figure 25. Percentage of Children 5-17 Years Old Who Worked by Age Group and School Attendance: Samangan, April 2015



The majority of working children in Samangan Province were agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (Figure 26). The child workers in this sector comprised 52.0 percent of all working children aged 5–17 years: 60.9 percent among working males and 10.1 percent among working females. Children engaged in elementary occupations were the second largest group at 20 percent (males at 23.4 percent and females at 3.8 percent). Children engaged in craft and related trades were the third largest group at 16.6 percent (males at 5.9 percent and girls at 66.9 percent).

Figure 26. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5-17 Years Old by Sex and Occupation Group: Samangan, April 2015



12. FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

The 2015 Samangan SDES asked questions that sought to determine whether a person had difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating, and self-caring. These questions were asked for all household members aged 5 years and older in the sample households.

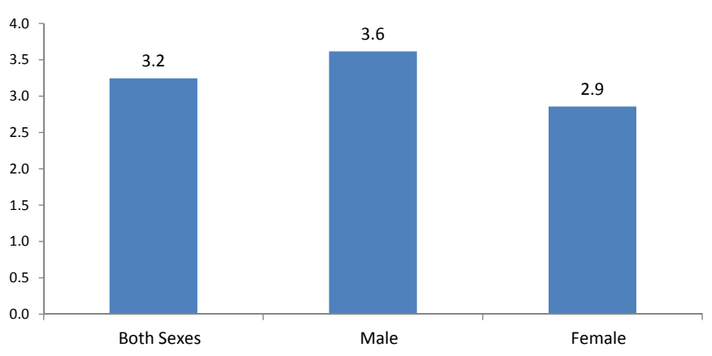
Some 395 thousand inhabitants in Samangan aged 5 years and older at the time of the survey, comprising 3.2 percent of the population in this age group, had a functional difficulty in at least one of the following: seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating, and self-caring. Figure 27 shows that this proportion was higher among males (3.6 percent) than among females (2.9 percent).

Text Box 7: Proportion of Population 5 Years Old and Over with Functional Difficulty

Samangan (2015)	3.2
Kapisa (2014)	2.1
Parwan (2014)	1.8
Kabul (2013)	1.7
Ghor (2012)	4.8
Daykundi (2012)	3.6
Bamiyan (2011)	5.3

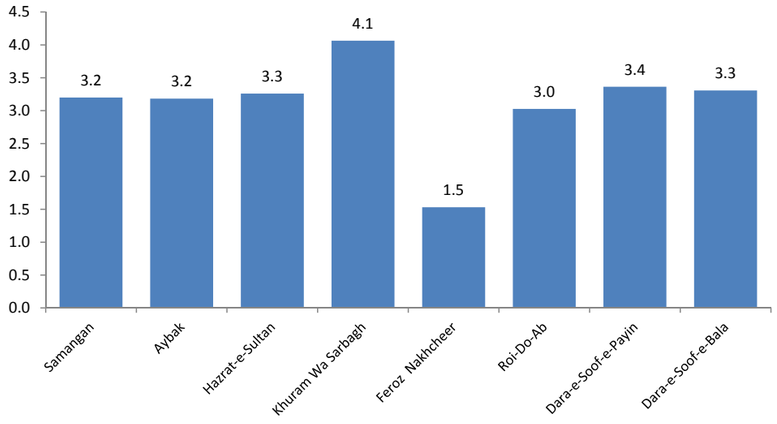
Source: SDES

Figure 27. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty By Sex: Samangan, April 2015



Among districts, Khuram Wa Sarbagh had the highest proportion of population with functional difficulty (4.1 percent) followed by Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (3.4 percent), while Feroz Nakhcheer had the lowest at 1.5 percent (Figure 28).

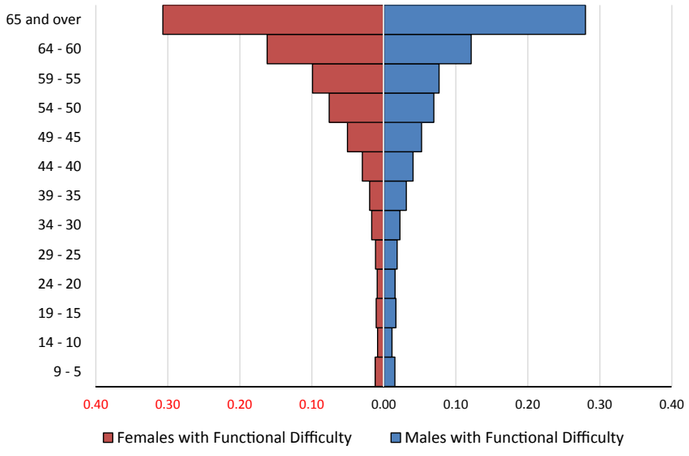
Figure 28. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by District: Samangan, April 2015



As shown in Figure 29, there seems to be a positive correlation between age and functional difficulty: as age increases the proportion with a functional difficulty also increases. Having at least one type of functional difficulty was more prevalent among 65 years old and above: 29.0 percent of the population aged 65 years or older had a functional difficulty, with the proportion among females (30.7 percent) higher than among males (28.0 percent). In all age groups, except the 50 years and above, males were more likely to have a functional difficulty than females.

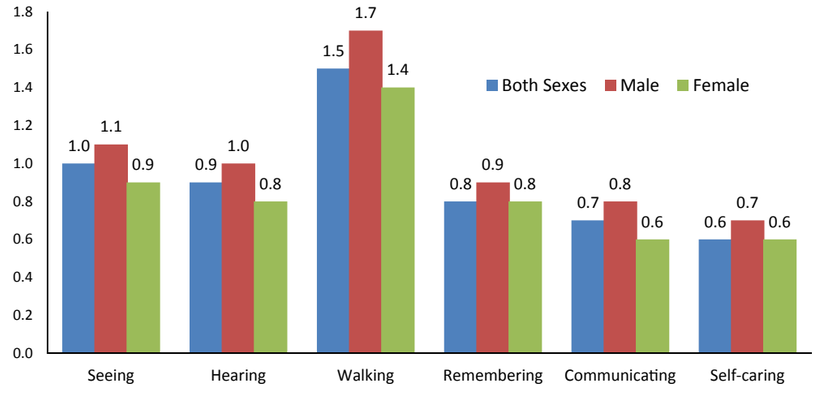
About 1.4 percent of children in the 5–9 year age group had a functional difficulty (1.5 percent among boys and 1.2 percent among girls). Self-caring was the most common difficulty in this age group (0.6 percent), followed by communicating 0.5 percent. Among those in the 65 years and over age group, walking (16.9 percent), seeing (13 percent) and hearing (11 percent) were the most common types of difficulty.

Figure 29. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by Sex and Age Group: Samangan, April 2015



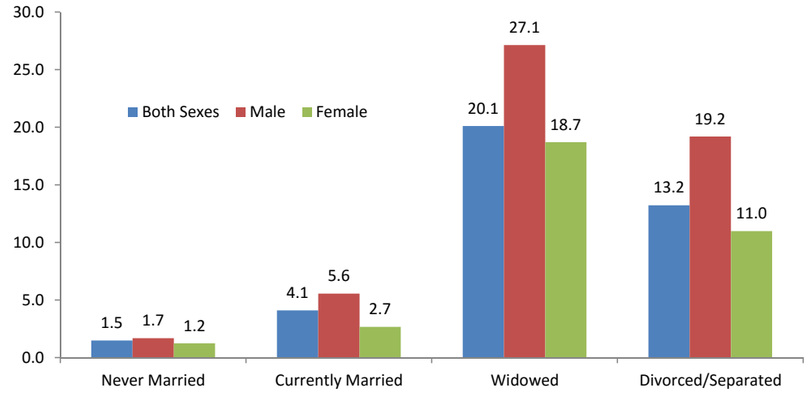
Difficulty in walking was the most commonly reported functional difficulty (1.5 percent). This was higher among males (1.7 percent) compared to females (1.4 percent). It was followed by difficulty in seeing at 1.0 percent (1.1 percent for males and 0.9 percent for females). The least common type of functional difficulty was self-caring (0.6 percent).

Figure 30. Proportion of Population 5 Years Old and Older by Type of Functional Difficulty and Sex: Samangan, April 2015



The proportion of those with functional difficulty was highest among widowed persons at 20.1 percent, followed by those divorced/separated from their spouses at 13.2 percent (Figure 31).

Figure 31. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by Marital Status and Sex: Samangan, April 2015



13. FERTILITY

Fertility of women in a population refers to their actual birth performance. Fertility normally relates to live births. The 2015 Samangan SDES included questions designed to gather data on the fertility of women. Specifically the data collected pertain to the number of children ever born (CEB) alive to each ever-married woman in sample households and the number of live births born in the 12 months prior to survey by each ever-married woman below 50 years of age.

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

At the time of the survey, there were about 81 thousand ever-married women in Samangan Province. Of this number, 16.1 percent did not have any child. As to be expected, the percentage of ever-married women without children was highest in the age group 15-19 with those childless comprising more than half (64.1 percent) of all ever-married women in this age group. Those with one child made up 12.3 percent while those with two children 12.0 percent.

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years by Number of Children Ever Born and Age of Women: Samangan, April 2015

Age Group	Number of Children Ever Born Alive											Number of EMW
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
Total	16.1	12.3	12.0	10.5	9.9	9.4	8.3	7.1	5.5	3.6	5.2	81,000
15-19	64.1	26.1	7.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,000
20-24	25.2	28.7	25.3	12.5	5.3	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	16,000
25-29	9.5	11.2	18.4	20.7	17.3	12.1	5.9	3.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	16,000
30-34	6.1	4.7	8.2	11.3	16.0	16.7	16.0	10.3	5.4	2.9	2.5	12,000
35-39	5.0	2.5	3.9	6.4	10.1	13.8	15.2	15.5	11.6	7.2	8.7	12,000
40-44	5.2	2.4	3.4	5.4	7.3	10.9	12.1	13.4	14.0	9.8	16.1	9,000
45-49	4.3	2.7	3.7	4.7	7.9	10.3	11.5	12.4	13.0	10.5	18.9	7,000

The fertility of Samangan women is high. Table 21 shows that, on the average, Samangan women who were in their early twenties have given birth to about two children, while those in their late thirties, about six children. Women in their late forties have given birth to seven children, on the average.

Women aged 45-49 represent the women with completed fertility. The mean CEB for age group 45-49 can be used to compare the fertility of different populations. Women in Feroz Nakhcheer had the highest fertility. Ever-married women aged 45-49 years in this district had given birth to eight children, on the average. Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin and Khuram Wa Sarbagh had the lowest fertility as suggested by the mean CEB of its ever-married women aged 45-49 years, which is 6.5 and 6.8 children, respectively.

Table 21. Mean Number of CEB Among Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years by Age of Women and District: Samangan, April 2015

Age Group	Samangan	Aybak	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	Feroz Nakhcheer	Roi-Do-Ab	Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala
Total	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.6
15-19	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3
20-24	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0
25-29	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.6
30-34	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.6	5.1
35-39	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.5	5.9	6.5
40-44	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.2	7.4	6.3	7.3
45-49	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.8	8.0	7.3	6.5	7.4

.

Due to the abridged nature of the questions asked on lifetime and recent fertility, the scope for internal validation and cross-checking of the answers given was limited. Responses 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 leads to the omission of children who have died or who were no longer living with the mother. Second, recent fertility tends to be systematically underreported by all women, similar to widespread under-enumeration of the youngest children in the household head count (Moultrie TA, RE Dorrington, AG Hill, K Hill, IM Timaeus and B Zaba, eds. 2013).

For SDES, the Relational Gompertz Method was 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 (Moultrie et al, eds. 2013).

13.1 Fertility level

The age-specific and total fertility were estimated using the Relational Gompertz Model based on recent and lifetime fertility of women in Samagan province. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of a population is a measure of fertility level and is defined as the average number of children a woman would have if she went through her entire reproductive period (15-49 years) reproducing at the currently prevailing Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR). ASFRs are estimated by dividing the number of births to the number of women in a specific age group. Additional measures of fertility reported in the table are the General Fertility Rate (GFR), which represents the annual number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), which is expressed as the annual number of live births per 1,000 population.

Text Box 8: Total Fertility Rate

Samangan (2015)	6.9
Kapisa (2014)	7.2
Parwan (2014)	6.8
Kabul (2013)	6.3
Ghor (2012)	6.1
Daykundi (2012)	7.6
Bamiyan (2011)	7.8

Source: SDES

Table 22 shows a TFR of 6.9 children per woman in Samangan Province. Among districts, total fertility rates ranged from 6.1 in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin to 8.8 in Feroz Nakhcheer.

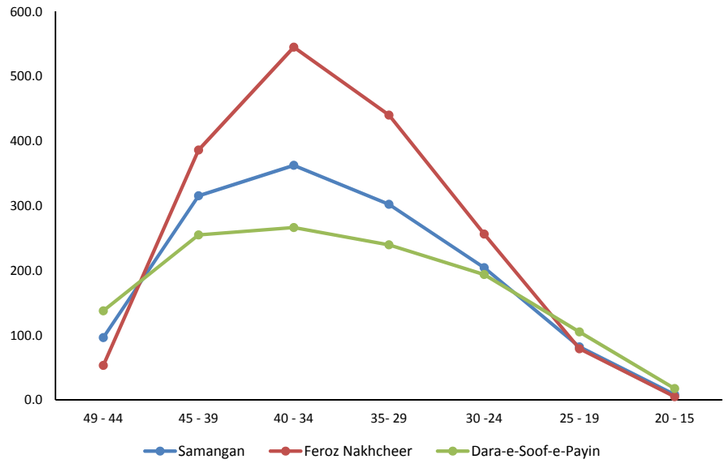
GFR was recorded at 210 births per 1,000 women 15 to 49 years while CBR at 29 births per 1,000 population. Feroz Nakhcheer's GFR was the highest among the districts (267) as well as its CBR which was 32 births per 1,000 population.

Table 22. TFR, GFR, and CBR by District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	TFR	GFR	CBR
Samangan	6.9	210	29
Aybak	7.0	212	28
Hazrat-e-Sultan	6.9	209	30
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	7.4	219	26
Feroz Nakhcheer	8.8	267	32
Roi-Do-Ab	7.2	219	31
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	6.1	189	27
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	7.0	209	30

Figure 32 shows the age specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women) by age of women at the province level. Also shown in Figure 32 are ASFR of women in Feroz Nakhcheer, which has the highest TFR and Dara-e- Soof-e-Payin, which has the lowest TFR. ASFRs for all three consistently peaks at ages 25-29. Surprisingly, teenage fertility is highest in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin despite having the lowest TFR in the province.

Figure 32. Age Specific Fertility Rates of Samangan Province, Feroz Nakhcheer and Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin: April 2015



14. BIRTH REGISTRATION

Birth registration, 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 n.d.).

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' (UN, 1989).

To examine the prevalence of birth registration during the past 5 years, the Samangan SDES used the standard question "Does _____ have a birth certificate?" for all children under 5 years of age. Figure 33 shows that 28.0 percent of the births of children under five were registered (responded 'yes' to the question). Boys were more likely to be registered than that of the girls (28.6 percent vs. 27.4 percent, respectively).

Figure 33. Percentage of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by Sex: Samangan, April 2015

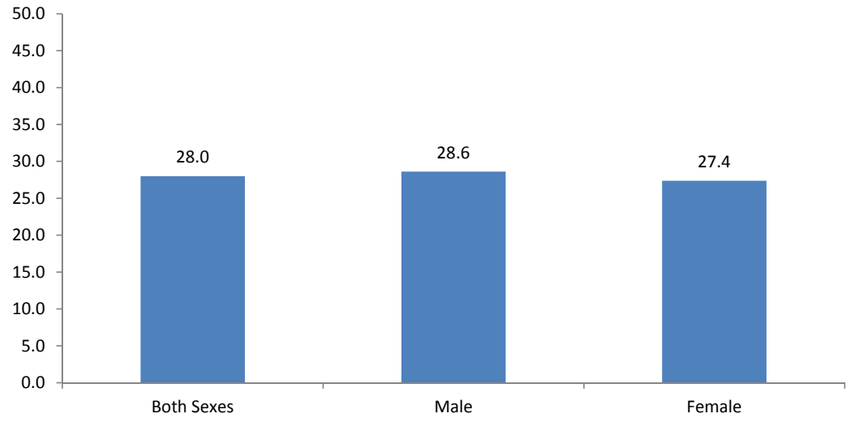
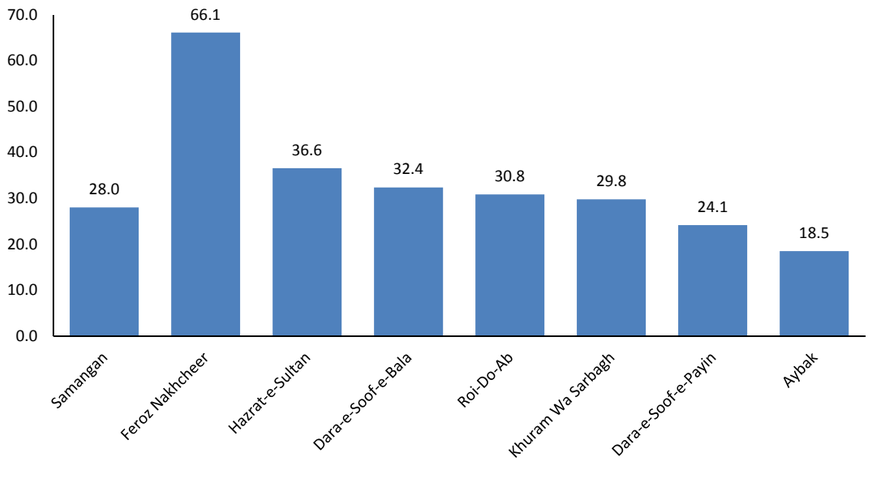


Figure 34 shows the high disparity of birth registration by districts, with the proportion of births registered ranging from 18.5 percent in Aybak to 66.1 percent in Feroz Nakhcheer. The support of UNICEF in the distribution of birth registration cards to health care facilities and civil registration office in Feroz Nakhcheer had made the birth registration the highest as compared to other districts.

Figure 34. Percentage of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by District: Samangan, April 2015



The same gender differential in birth registration is also reflected by district level: boys were more likely to be registered than girls. Exception to this pattern are in Feroz Nakhcheer, Khuram Wa Sarbagh and Hazrat-e-Sultan where the birth registration of girls was higher by 2.6 percentage points, 1.1 percentage points and 0.7 percentage point, respectively.

Table 23. Proportion of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by Sex and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Male	Female
Samangan	28.6	27.4
Aybak	18.6	18.3
Hazrat-e-Sultan	36.2	36.9
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	29.2	30.3
Feroz Nakhcheer	64.9	67.5
Roi-Do-Ab	31.9	29.8
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	24.6	23.6
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	35.0	29.4

The proportions of registered births in other provinces and in the country as a whole are presented in Text Box 9. Samangan birth registration (28.0 percent) was lower than the national estimate (35 percent) and other provinces where SDES was conducted, except for Ghor (9.0 percent) and Daykundi (16.3 percent).

Text Box 9: Registered Births

Samangan (2015)*	28.0
Kapisa (2014)*	53.8
Parwan (2014)*	55.9
Kabul (2013)*	66.0
Ghor (2012)*	9.0
Daykundi (2012)*	16.3
Afghanistan**	35.0

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

15. MORTALITY

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

Early 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. These indicators are used for monitoring the country's progress toward MDG 4, which aims for a reduction by 50 percent, between 2003 and 2015, and a further reduction by one third of the 2003 level by 2020 (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan MDG Report 2012).

Early childhood mortality indicators are expressed in age categories and are customarily defined as follows:

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

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

The Trussell variant of the Brass method, an indirect method, was used to estimate the early childhood mortality indicators for Samangan Province. This method utilized information on aggregate number of children ever born and children still alive (or dead reported by women classified by the latter's age group and the Coale-Demeny West Mortality Models.

Table 24 presents infant (IMR) and under five mortality rates (U5MR) with a reference date of August 2011. It is estimated that the infant mortality rate in Samangan Province is 81 deaths per 1,000 live births and that the under-five mortality is 114 deaths per 1,000 live births. These figures for males are 91and 125, respectively, and for females, 71 and 101, respectively.

Table 24. Estimates of Infant Mortality and Under-Five Mortality Rates by Sex: Samangan, April 2015

Sex	IMR	U5MR
Both Sexes	81	114
Male	91	125
Female	71	101

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

The mortality risk for children of women aged 15–19 are frequently higher than for other age groups. Two factors account for this pattern: the distribution of children by birth order and socio-economic factors. First births are known to be at higher risk of dying than higher-order births, and children born to younger women include an above-average proportion of first births. Women having children at early ages tend to come from lower socio-economic groups, and their children are thus exposed to above-average mortality (Moultrie et al, eds. 2013).

Estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates of Samangan, Kapisa, Parwan, Kabul, Bamiyan, Ghor and Daykundi Provinces are shown in Text Box 10.

Text Box 10: Early Childhood Mortality Rates

	IMR	U5MR
Samangan (2015)	81	114
Kapisa (2014)	55	72
Parwan (2014)	59	80
Kabul (2013)	43	54
Ghor (2012)	70	97
Daykundi (2012)	76	105
Bamiyan (2011)	86	122

Source: SDES

The infant and under five mortality rates in Samangan are lower than in Bamiyan, but higher than in Kapisa, Parwan, Kabul, Ghor and Daykundi. Caution should be considered in comparing these indicators as their reference years vary due to different timing of the conduct of SDES in these provinces.

16. PARENTS' LIVING STATUS

Figure 35 shows the living status of parents of children below five years old. The figure reveals that 1.21 percent of the children in Samangan Province had lost at least one parent while 98.76 percent of the children had both parents still alive. The proportion of young children who had lost only their father was 0.78 percent while 0.34 percent for those who had lost only their mother. The proportion of children below five years old who had lost both parents was 0.09 percent.

Figure 35. Percentage of Orphaned Children Below 5 Years Old: Samangan, April 2015

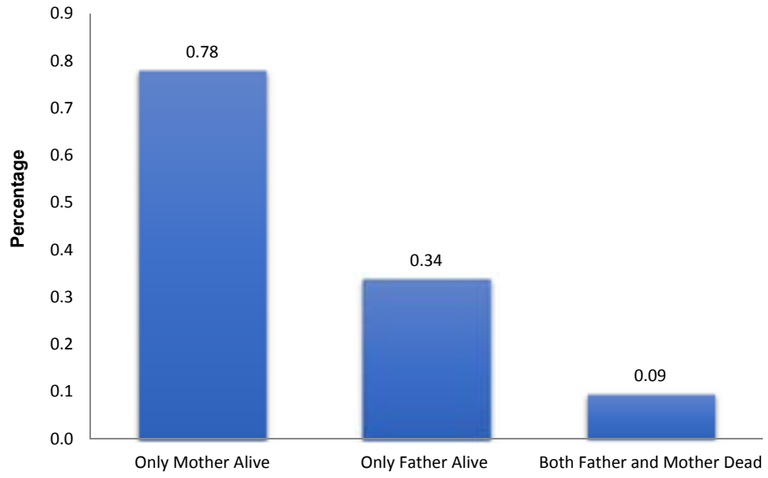
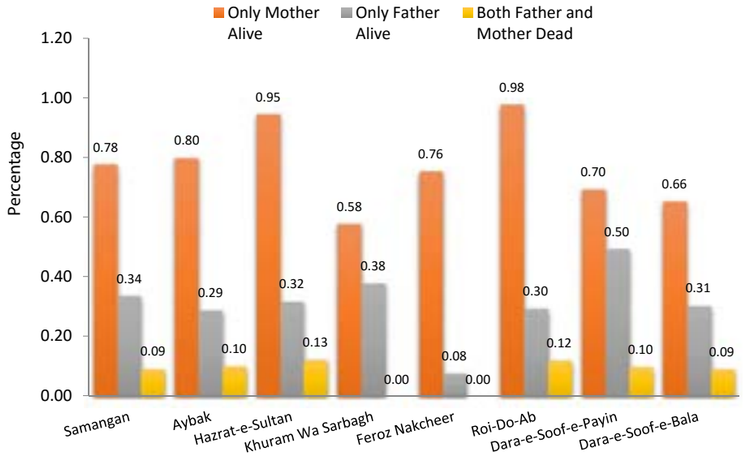


Figure 36 presents the living status of parents of children below five years old by district. The proportion was highest in Hazrat-e-Sultan and Roi-Do-Ab where both had 1.40 percent of children in that age had lost at least one parent while the lowest in Feroz Nakcheer at 0.84 percent. The proportion of children aged 0-4 years who had lost both parents was highest in Hazrat-e-Sultan at 0.13 percent.

Figure 36. Percentage of Orphaned Children Below 5 Years Old by District: Samangan, April 2015



The comparison on the parents' living status in Samangan, Kapisa, Parwan, Kabul, Ghor and Daykundi is shown in Text Box 11. Samangan's proportion of children who had lost at least one parent was higher than in Kapisa (1.11 percent), Parwan (0.98 percent) and Kabul (0.75 percent) but lower than in Ghor (1.50 percent) and Daykundi (2.5 percent). Moreover, among the six provinces, Kapisa recorded the lowest proportion of children who had lost both their parents.

Text Box 11: Parents' Living Status

	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both parents dead
Samangan (2015)	0.78	0.34	0.09
Kapisa (2014)	0.81	0.22	0.04
Parwan (2014)	0.65	0.21	0.06
Kabul (2013)	0.49	0.21	0.05
Ghor (2012)	0.70	0.60	0.20
Daykundi (2012)	1.50	0.60	0.40

Source: SDES

17. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

17.1 Size of Households

The Province of Samangan had a total of 79 thousand households with an average household size of 5.9 persons, which is lower than the national average (7.4 persons). Households with 2–5 members accounted for 48.7 percent, while one-person households comprised only 1.1 percent. Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (4.9 persons), Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (5.6 persons), and Khuram Wa Sarbagh (5.7 persons) had lower average household size than the provincial average. The average household size for the rest of the districts was above the provincial average, which ranged from 6 persons (Roi-Do-Ab) to 6.7 persons (Aybak and Hazrat-e-Sultan).

Text Box 12: Average Household Size

Samangan (2015)*	5.9
Kapisa (2014)*	6.8
Parwan (2014)*	6.8
Kabul (2013)*	6.9
Ghor (2012)*	5.6
Daykundi (2012)*	9.0
Bamiyan (2011)*	7.4
Afghanistan**	7.4

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

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Size, Average Household Size and District: Samangan, April 2015

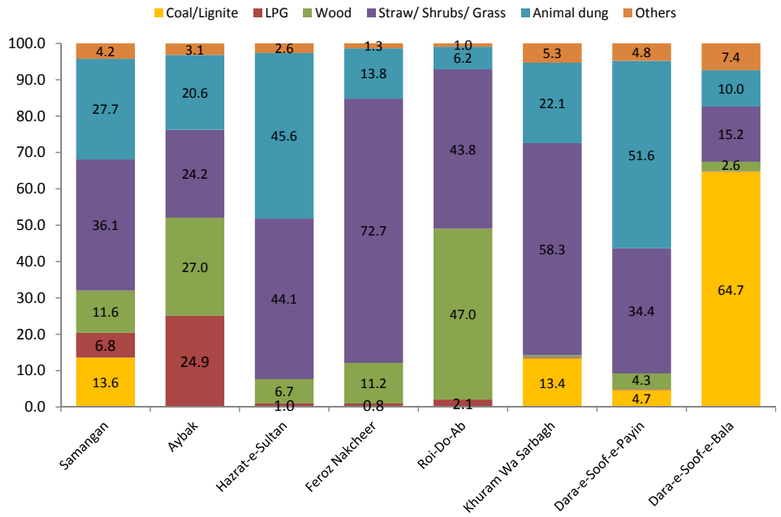
Province/ District	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons	9 Persons	10 Persons or More	Average Household Size
Samangan	1.1	11.9	11.7	13.0	12.1	12.2	11.0	9.3	6.7	10.9	5.9
Aybak	0.7	7.3	8.6	11.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	11.1	8.6	16.6	6.7
Hazrat-e-Sultan	0.4	7.1	9.8	11.3	12.0	12.4	11.5	9.8	8.9	16.8	6.7
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	1.5	12.0	12.8	12.2	11.5	11.7	11.6	10.0	7.2	9.5	5.7
Feroz Nakhcheer	1.0	8.9	9.1	11.5	12.8	13.2	10.6	10.6	7.3	14.8	6.3
Roi-Do-Ab	1.1	12.5	10.8	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.1	9.2	6.1	11.5	6.0
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	1.6	17.0	15.3	16.1	13.4	12.0	9.0	7.2	4.2	4.1	4.9
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	1.1	15.2	13.3	14.4	11.5	12.2	10.3	8.4	6.1	7.4	5.6

17.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Straw/shrub/grass was the most common source of energy for cooking, with 36.1 percent of households surveyed using it (Figure 37). Animal dung was used by 27.7 percent of households, coal/lignite by 13.6 percent, wood by 11.6 percent, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) by 6.8 percent of households and the remaining 4.2 percent used other types of fuel such as kerosene, charcoal, electricity, natural gas, biogas and agricultural crop residues for cooking.

Straw/shrub/grass was a popular fuel for cooking in Feroz Nakhcheer (72.7 percent) and Khuram Wa Sarbagh (58.3 percent). Coal/lignite was used for cooking by 64.7 percent of the households in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala while animal dung was mostly used in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (51.6 percent) and in Hazrat-e-Sultan (45.6 percent).

Figure 37. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and District: Samangan April 2015



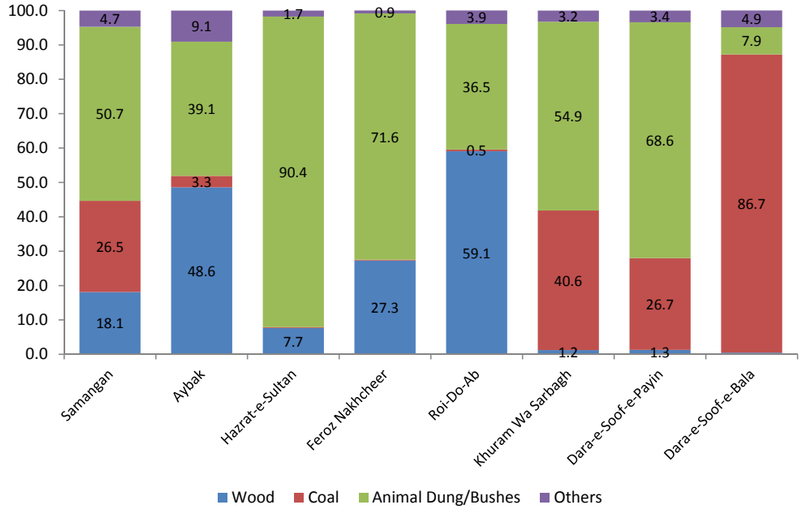
17.3 Main Source of Energy for Heating

Animal dung/bushes was an important source of energy for heating in Samangan Province and was used for this purpose by one in every two households (Figure 38). Coal was used by 26.5 percent of the households in Samangan and wood by 18.1 percent. The remaining 4.7 percent of households used other fuels such as gas/kerosene/diesel, electricity, charcoal, etc.

More than half of the households used animal dung/bushes as fuel for heating in Hazrat-e-Sultan (90.4 percent), Feroz Nakhcheer (71.6 percent), Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (68.6 percent) and Khuram Wa Sarbagh (54.9 percent).

Coal was used for heating by four in five households in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (86.7 percent) while wood was favoured in Roi-Do-Ab and Aybak at 59.1 percent at 48.6 percent, respectively.

Figure 38. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Heating and District: Samangan, April 2015



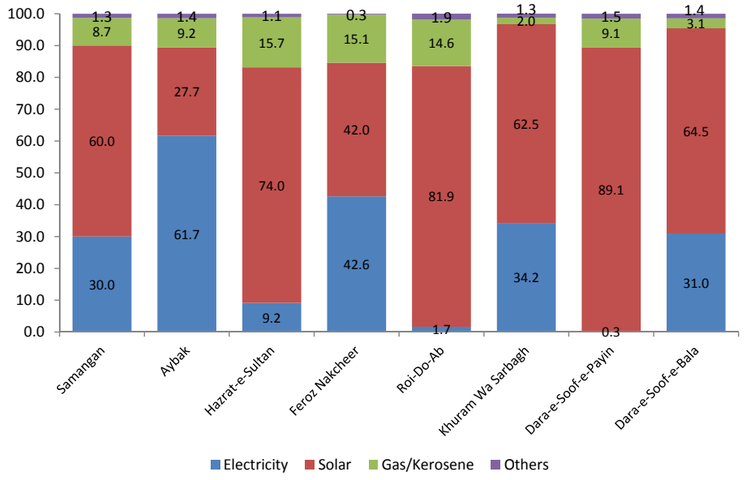
17.4 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Solar power was the leading source of energy for lighting among households in Samangan Province. It was used by 60 percent of the total households, followed by electricity (30.0 percent) and gas/kerosene (8.7 percent), as shown in Figure 39. A small proportion of households reported other sources of energy for lighting (1.3 percent), e.g., candles.

The majority of the households in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (89.1 percent), Roi-Do-Ab (81.9 percent), Hazrat-e-Sultan (74.0 percent), Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (64.5 percent) and Khuram Wa Sarbagh (62.5 percent) used solar power for lighting.

Electricity (from generator, gridline or hydropower) was the main source of energy for lighting in Aybak (61.7 percent). Two in five households in Feroz Nakhcheer (42.6 percent) and three in ten households in Khuram Wa Sarbagh (34.2 percent) and Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (31 percent) used electricity as the main source of energy for lighting.

Figure 39. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting and District: Samangan, April 2015



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

In Samangan Province, the main source of drinking water was surface water, such as river, stream, dam, lake, pond, etc. (40.5 percent). Majority of the households in Aybak (58.8 percent) and Roi-Do-Ab (53.2 percent) drew water from this source.

A lower proportion (19.7 percent) of the households in Samangan Province had access to improved sources of drinking water:[4] 7.9 percent of households drew water from protected wells, 8.6 percent from protected springs, 2.3 percent from tube well boreholes, and 0.8 percent from water piped to dwelling/compound/neighbors.

Feroz Nakhcheer had the largest proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources (58.4 percent), followed by Khuram Wa Sarbagh (31.2 percent). In Feroz Nakhcheer, protected wells and tube well boreholes were the main source of improved drinking water covering 29.5 percent and 27.2 percent of households, respectively.

Most households in Hazrat-e-Sultan (43.6 percent) obtained drinking water from unprotected wells while in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin, more than half of the households got drinking water from other sources such as rainwater etc.

Text Box 13: Proportion of Households Using Improved Drinking Water Sources

Samangan (2015)*	19.7
Kapisa (2014)*	44.1
Parwan (2014)*	41.3
Kabul (2013)*	78.4
Ghor (2012)*	20.3
Daykundi (2012)*	14.0
Bamiyan (2011)*	15.5
Afghanistan**	27.2

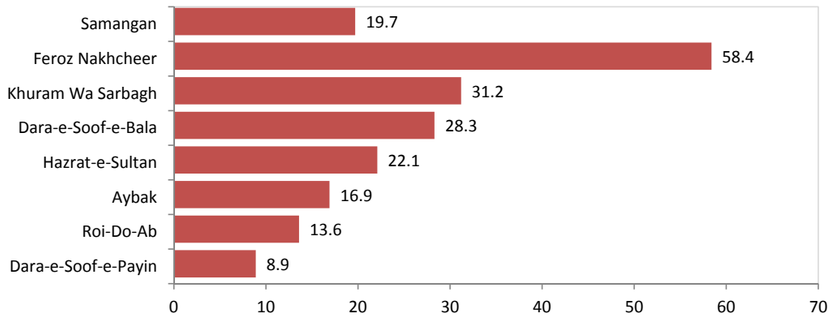
Sources: * SDES
**NRVA 2011-2012

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

Table 26. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and District: Samangan, April 2015

Source of Drinking Water	Samangan	Aybak	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	Feroz Nakhcheer	Roi-Do-Ab	Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Piped Water	**3.6**	**3.2**	**0.1**	**9.6**	**3.1**	**7.8**	**0.0**	**5.0**
Piped into dwelling	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Piped into compound	0.6	1.9	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Piped to neighbor	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Public tap	2.7	0.9	0.0	7.9	1.6	7.8	0.0	4.8
Tube well borehole	**2.4**	**0.5**	**4.1**	**0.4**	**27.2**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**3.1**
Dug Well	15.0	7.6	58.6	9.8	43.2	7.8	5.5	14.0
Protected well	7.9	5.7	15.1	7.5	29.5	5.1	3.2	11.5
Unprotected well	7.0	2.0	43.6	2.3	13.7	2.8	2.4	2.6
Water from Spring	**18.3**	**12.9**	**5.1**	**45.7**	**0.6**	**29.0**	**8.2**	**30.4**
Protected spring	8.6	8.5	2.9	21.6	0.2	8.5	4.1	13.5
Unprotected spring	9.7	4.4	2.2	24.1	0.4	20.5	4.1	16.8
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	**40.5**	**58.8**	**18.7**	**32.0**	**0.8**	**53.2**	**28.0**	**44.5**
Others	**20.3**	**17.0**	**13.4**	**2.6**	**17.8**	**2.1**	**56.6**	**3.0**

Figure 40. Proportion of Households With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source by District: Samangan, April 2015



Surface water was also the main source of water for washing, cooking and other uses for most households (42.9 percent) in Samangan. The majority of households in Aybak (61.6 percent), Roi-Do-Ab (56.5 percent) and Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (50.8 percent) used surface water for these purposes.

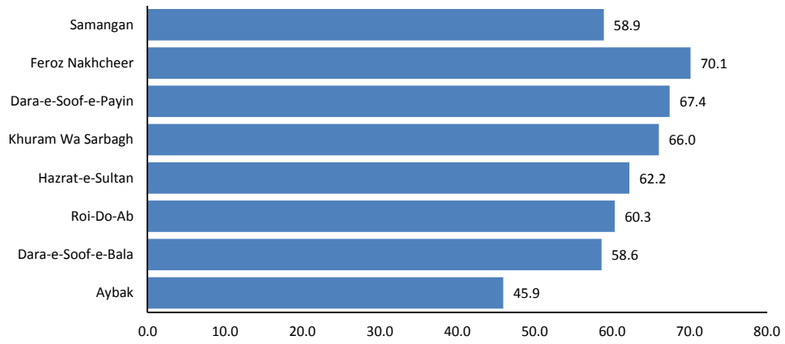
Table 27. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Cooking, Washing and Other Household Uses and District: Samangan, April 2015

Source of Water for Other Purposes	Samangan	Aybak	Hazrat-e-Sultan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	Feroz Nakhcheer	Roi-Do-Ab	Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Piped Water	**3.3**	**3.2**	**0.1**	**9.5**	**3.1**	**5.9**	**0.0**	**5.0**
Piped into dwelling	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Piped into compound	0.6	1.9	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Piped to neighbor	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public tap	2.5	0.9	0.0	7.9	1.8	5.9	0.0	4.9
Tube well borehole	**2.2**	**0.5**	**4.3**	**0.4**	**29.0**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**2.3**
Dug Well	**13.3**	**4.9**	**58.8**	**9.6**	**43.6**	**7.8**	**5.2**	**9.2**
Protected well	6.4	3.0	15.3	7.4	30.1	5.0	2.7	6.8
Unprotected well	7.0	1.9	43.5	2.3	13.5	2.8	2.4	2.4
Water from Spring	**18.1**	**13.0**	**5.1**	**44.0**	**0.7**	**28.8**	**8.6**	**29.7**
Protected spring	8.4	8.3	2.8	20.0	0.2	8.3	4.4	13.2
Unprotected spring	9.7	4.7	2.3	24.0	0.5	20.5	4.2	16.4
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	**42.9**	**61.6**	**18.7**	**33.9**	**7.7**	**56.5**	**28.4**	**50.8**
Others	**20.1**	**16.9**	**12.9**	**2.6**	**15.9**	**1.0**	**56.6**	**3.1**

17.6 Land Ownership

The majority of households in Samangan owned agricultural land: Feroz Nakcheer, 70.1 percent; Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin, 67.4 percent; Khuram Wa Sarbagh, 66.0 percent; Hazrat-e-Sultan, 62.2 percent; Roi-Do-Ab, 60.3 percent; and Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala, 58.6 percent. The size of land owned, however, was small; 19.6 percent of those with land owned less than five gerib or 10,000 m2 (1 gerib = 2,000 m2).

Figure 41. Proportion of Households With Agricultural Land Owned by District: Samangan, April 2015



17.7 Ownership of Livestock and Poultry

About 59.5 percent of households in Samangan owned at least one of horse/donkey/or a mule, which may be used for transport. Most households (73.7 percent) owned only one or two horses/donkeys/ mules.

The proportion of households owning a goat was 45.4 percent with 60.6 percent of them owning 1-6 head(s). A lower proportion of households in Samangan (37.8 percent) owned sheep, of which 38.7 percent owned 1-6 head(s).

The proportion of households that owned a cattle/milk cow and/or a bull primarily for food (milk, yoghurt, meat, ghee or dried whey) or to provide fuel for cooking and heating (dung) was also low (40.2 percent). Most of the households owning cows (84.6 percent) owned only one or two heads.

Raising chickens was popular among households involved in poultry raising. About 36.9 percent of households in Samangan were raising at least one chick. The majority of households raised chicken for food and about 82 percent of them raised less than five chicken. A very small proportion of households in the province raised either duck or turkey (3.0 percent).

More than half of the households in Roi-Do-Ab (81.2 percent), Hazrat-e-Sultan (75.4 percent), Khuram Wa Sarbagh (74 percent), Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (71.8 percent) and Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala (57.6 percent) owned a horse/donkey/ or a mule. More than 60 percent of the households in Roi-Do-Ab owned a cattle/milk cow/bull (67.1 percent) and at least a goat in Hazrat-e-Sultan (66.7 percent).

Table 28. Proportion of Households by Type and Ownership of Livestock/ Poultry and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Horse/ Donkey/ Mule	Goat	Cattle/ Milk Cow/Bull	Sheep	Chicken	Duck/ Turkey
Samangan	59.5	45.4	40.2	37.8	36.9	3.0
Aybak	31.3	25.5	34.2	27.0	26.7	1.1
Hazrat-e-Sultan	75.4	66.7	45.6	58.5	44.2	1.7
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	74.0	53.4	57.4	48.9	45.9	2.7
Feroz Nakhcheer	36.6	44.2	20.5	45.7	33.5	1.1
Roi-Do-Ab	81.2	50.2	67.1	57.0	45.4	7.3
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	71.8	58.7	27.7	36.8	43.3	2.9
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	57.6	37.4	38.2	21.9	29.2	4.4

17.8 Household Assets and Facilities

In Samangan Province as a whole, 90.1 percent of households had electricity in their houses. In Roi-Do-Ab, this proportion was the highest among districts at 96.4 percent.

Mobile phone was the second most common item (among the list of 16 items) owned by members of households in the province (63 percent). The necessity of a mobile communication facility is evident in all districts; from 52.9 percent of households in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin to 78.7 percent in Feroz Nakhcheer. Watch was also a common item owned by members of households at 56.3 percent.

A comparison of media and communication equipment reveals that some households owned a television set (25.3 percent), followed by a radio (23.9 percent). Television set and radio ownership was highest in Aybak (54.5 percent and 36.8 percent, respectively). A few households had an internet access (4.3 percent) with the highest proportion in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin (7.3 percent).

About 14.8 percent of households had a motorcycle for personal or business use, while 4.2 percent had a car. At least one in three households in Feroz Nakhcheer (37.3 percent) owned a motorcycle.

Table 29. Proportion of Households by Type of Asset/Facility Present in the Households and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/ District	Electricity	Radio	TV	Mobile phone	Landline phone	Refrigerator	Washing Machine	Internet	Watch	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Cart	Car	Truck	Generator
Samangan	90.1	23.9	25.3	63.0	0.5	5.6	4.1	4.3	56.3	4.0	7.5	14.8	0.2	4.2	2.5	2.2
Aybak	90.0	36.8	54.5	77.9	0.9	21.1	15.1	7.1	53.7	10.2	19.1	18.2	0.4	8.0	3.2	3.2
Hazrat-e-Sultan	83.1	19.3	10.9	60.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	50.0	1.1	8.5	23.3	0.4	4.7	3.8	4.3
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	85.2	20.3	27.0	55.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	5.3	50.4	1.9	1.9	2.3	0.0	2.2	0.7	1.5
Feroz Nakhcheer	83.1	31.5	22.8	78.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	4.0	64.9	4.1	15.1	37.3	0.6	5.2	2.5	4.6
Roi-Do-Ab	96.4	25.9	8.5	59.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	70.6	1.3	1.6	11.8	0.1	2.6	1.2	1.4
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	89.1	19.0	5.2	52.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	7.3	64.3	0.9	1.7	11.6	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.7
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	95.3	12.8	28.3	59.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	44.6	3.5	2.5	12.8	0.1	4.1	3.1	1.6

18. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

18.1 Construction Materials of Roofs

Nearly all households (97.6 percent) in Samangan Province have houses with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/logs. Only 1.2 percent of households were residing in houses with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/metal, 0.5 percent in houses with roofs made of bricks with soil/mud and another 0.5 percent for cement, and the remaining 0.3 percent in houses with roofs made of other materials.

Table 30. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Construction Material of the Roof of the Housing Units and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Soil/Mud with Wood/Log	Soil/Mud with Wood/Metal	Bricks with Soil/ Mud	Cement	Others
Samangan	97.6	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Aybak	96.7	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.6
Hazrat-e-Sultan	99.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	96.2	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Feroz Nakhcheer	97.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
Roi-Do-Ab	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	97.6	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	97.4	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.3

18.2 Construction Materials of the Outer Walls

Soil/mud was the material used for the outer walls of the majority of the houses where 72.4 percent of the households live. Also commonly used material for outer walls of houses are stone with mud (15.7 percent) and uncovered adobe (10.3 percent). In the districts, households that were living in houses with outer walls made of soil/mud ranged from 33.5 percent (Khuram Wa Sarbagh) to 91.9 percent (Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin). The proportion of households that were living in houses with outer walls made of stone with mud varied from 7.0 percent in Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin to 36.1 percent in Khuram Wa Sarbagh.

Table 31. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Construction Material of the Outer Walls of the Housing Units and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Soil/Mud	Stone with Mud	Uncovered Adobe	Cement/Stone with Stucco	Others
Samangan	72.4	15.7	10.3	0.6	1.0
Aybak	72.7	9.4	14.0	1.5	2.4
Hazrat-e-Sultan	81.5	12.9	4.9	0.3	0.3
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	33.5	36.1	28.9	0.3	1.2
Feroz Nakhcheer	59.5	8.2	29.6	0.6	2.0
Roi-Do-Ab	61.2	32.7	5.8	0.2	0.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	91.9	7.0	0.6	0.4	0.2
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	70.4	17.5	11.3	0.2	0.6

18.3 Construction Materials of the Floor

The majority of households were living in houses with floors made of earth or sand (96.9 percent), while 1.4 percent were in houses with floors made of wood planks. The proportion of households in the living in houses with earth/sand floors ranged from 94 percent (Aybak) to 99.7 percent (Roi-Do-Ab). In Hazrat-e-Sultan, 4.2 percent of households were using wood planks as floor material.

Table 32. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Construction Material of the Floor of the Housing Units and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Earth/Sand	Wood Planks	Others	Not Reported
Samangan	96.9	1.4	0.8	0.8
Aybak	94.7	2.3	2.6	0.4
Hazrat-e-Sultan	95.4	4.2	0.3	0.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	97.3	2.4	0.3	0.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	97.8	1.1	1.1	0.0
Roi-Do-Ab	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	96.5	0.5	0.1	2.9
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.1

18.4 Ownership of the Dwelling Unit

About 91.5 percent of households in Samangan Province were living in houses that they own, 5.4 percent in free lodging arrangement and 2.8 percent in rented houses. At the district level, at least 84 percent of households were living in houses that they own. The highest proportion of house ownership was recorded in Roi-Do-Ab at 97.3 percent and for house rental arrangement at 9.2 percent, in Aybak. In Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala, 10.7 percent of households were living in houses with free lodging arrangement.

Table 33. Proportion of Households by Tenure Status of Housing Units and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Owned	Rented	Pledged (Gerawee)	Free Lodging
Samangan	91.5	2.8	0.2	5.4
Aybak	83.8	9.2	0.7	6.3
Hazrat-e-Sultan	96.1	0.6	0.1	3.2
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	93.4	0.4	0.0	6.1
Feroz Nakhcheer	93.4	0.2	0.0	6.5
Roi-Do-Ab	97.3	0.5	0.1	2.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	96.2	0.6	0.0	3.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	88.4	0.8	0.1	10.7

18.5 Type of Toilet Facility

Only 10.4 percent of households reported having improved sanitation facility as per the UNICEF definition.[5] This includes flush or pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or to pit (1.9 percent), ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab (7.9 percent), and composting toilet (0.6 percent). Figure 42 shows that Feroz Nakhcheer had the highest proportion of households (30.3 percent) that used an improved sanitation facility followed by Aybak (29.5 percent).

In four districts of Samangan, at least 80 percent of households were using elevated toilet facilities in which the dirt is deposited on the ground and collected at certain time intervals.

Text Box 14: Proportion of Households Using Improved Sanitation Facility

Samangan (2015)*	10.4
Kapisa (2014)*	1.9
Parwan (2014)*	6.8
Kabul (2013)*	43.8
Ghor (2012)*	2.3
Daykundi (2012)*	1.4
Bamiyan (2011)*	12.7
Afghanistan**	6.0

Sources: * SDES

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

Figure 42. Proportion of Households With an Improved Sanitation Facility by District: Samangan, April 2015

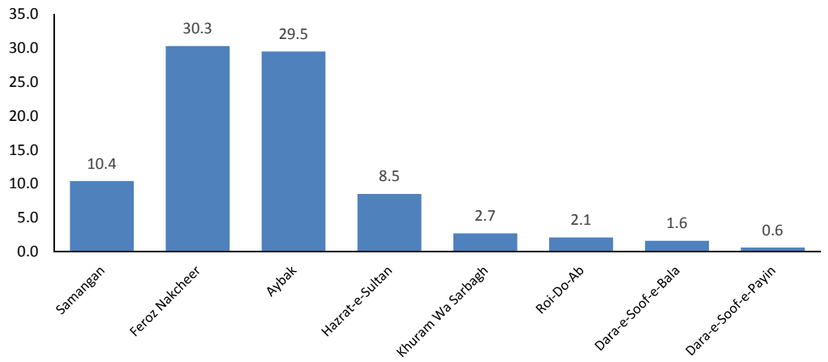


Table 34. Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/ District	Improved Sanitation Facility				Unimproved Sanitation Facility				
	Total	Flush/ Pour to Piped Sewer/ Septic Tank/ Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit/Pit Latrine with Slab	Composting Pit	Total	Elevated Toilet	Pit Latrine Without Slab	Flush Somewhere Else/ Unknown Place	Others
Samangan	10.4	1.9	7.9	0.6	89.6	80.5	1.0	0.4	7.7
Aybak	29.5	5.4	22.3	1.8	70.5	63.7	2.1	0.2	4.4
Hazrat-e-Sultan	8.5	3.0	5.4	0.2	91.5	81.2	1.7	0.3	8.3
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	97.3	95.9	0.2	0.2	1.0
Feroz Nakhcheer	30.3	2.1	28.1	0.1	69.7	62.6	5.6	0.0	1.5
Roi-Do-Ab	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	97.9	76.0	0.6	1.5	19.7
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	99.4	88.3	0.0	0.0	11.1
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	98.4	93.9	0.2	0.4	4.0

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

Table 35 shows the distribution of households by the number of rooms in their dwelling units and by household size. The data indicate whether residents are living in crowded conditions which may have a negative impact on physical and mental health of persons living in it, and on the development of children.

Rooms considered 'dwelling rooms' include bedrooms, dining rooms, sitting rooms, study rooms and servants' rooms but excluding kitchens and toilets.

About 29.4 percent of households with 10 or more members were living in housing units with three rooms, and 22.9 percent in dwelling units with two rooms. Only 12.2 percent of households with 10 or more members were living in dwelling units that have six or more rooms.

Table 35. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms at their Disposal and Household Size: Samangan, April 2015

Household Size	Number of Rooms at the Disposal of the Households					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or More
Total	27.5	39.6	18.8	8.7	2.8	2.6
1 Person	68.7	21.7	5.7	2.3	1.1	0.5
2 Persons	56.9	33.1	7.2	1.9	0.4	0.4
3 Persons	45.0	40.4	10.6	2.7	0.8	0.5
4 Persons	36.3	43.4	13.5	4.9	1.0	0.9
5 Persons	28.2	45.4	17.8	5.9	1.6	1.1
6 Persons	23.3	44.8	19.8	8.6	2.0	1.4
7 Persons	16.9	45.3	23.6	9.8	2.8	1.5
8 Persons	11.6	41.6	27.3	12.7	3.6	3.2
9 Persons	7.6	39.6	28.5	15.1	4.9	4.4
10 Persons or More	2.9	22.9	29.4	22.3	10.4	12.2

About 27.5 percent of households were living in dwelling units that have only one room and 39.6 percent in two rooms.

Aybak (9.9 perent) and Feroz Nakhcheer (10.0 percent) had the largest proportion of households in housing units with five or more rooms (Table 36). In other districts, this percentage ranged from 1.8 percent in Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala to 7.8 percent in Hazrat-e-Sultan. In Khuram Wa Sarbagh, 76.7 percent lived in 2–4 room housing units.

Table 36. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms at Their Disposal and District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Number of Rooms at the Disposal of the Households					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More
Samangan	27.5	39.6	18.8	8.7	2.8	2.6
Aybak	17.6	35.3	23.1	14.1	4.8	5.1
Hazrat-e-Sultan	17.3	43.1	22.1	9.8	4.2	3.6
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	20.2	47.9	20.4	8.4	2.0	1.1
Feroz Nakhcheer	18.4	39.9	21.2	10.6	4.8	5.2
Roi-Do-Ab	36.2	39.4	15.0	6.0	1.8	1.6
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	30.6	41.9	17.9	6.2	2.0	1.5
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	44.4	36.5	12.6	4.8	1.0	0.8

Table 37 shows the distribution of households in Samangan Province by number of rooms in their dwelling used for sleeping and by household size. This data provides a more refined indicator of the crowding in housing units, and also reflects the degree of privacy available. In Samangan Province, 55.8 percent of households, regardless of size, had one room available for sleeping while 33.6 percent had two rooms.

Table 37. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping and Household Size: Samangan, April 2015

Household Size	Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More
Total	55.8	33.6	7.7	2.2	0.4	0.3
1 person	95.7	3.0	1.4	0	0	0
2 persons	94.4	5.1	0.4	0	0	0
3 persons	84.9	14.1	0.8	0.1	0	0
4 persons	73.8	23.7	2.0	0.4	0	0
5 persons	63.4	32.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
6 persons	53.9	40.2	5.0	0.8	0	0.1
7 persons	42.6	48.5	7.7	1.1	0.1	0
8 persons	29.8	56.1	11.7	2.1	0.2	0.1
9 persons	21.0	59.3	15.7	3.4	0.4	0.2
10 persons or more	7.4	43.8	30.3	12.7	3.2	2.6

About 74.1 percent of households with ten or more members were living in dwelling units that have 2–3 rooms for sleeping. Another 59.3 percent of households with nine household members were living in dwelling units that have two bedrooms, and 15.7 percent in dwelling units that have three bedrooms. Only 5.8 percent of households with ten or more members were living in dwelling units that have five or more rooms used for sleeping.

19. APPENDICES

19.1 Definition of Terms

Adult Literacy Rate. Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write a simple message with understanding.

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

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

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

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

Net School Attendance Rate. Ratio of children of official school age who attended school in the appropriate class, to the total population of official school age (primary: 7–12 year age group attends classes 1–6; secondary: 13–15 year age group attends classes 7–9; high school: 16–18 year age group attends classes 10–12; and vocation/higher education: 19–24 year age group attends class 13 and above).

Sex Ratio. The ratio of males to females in a population expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

19.2 Quality of Age Data

Generally, the relatively small 0-4 age group in Afghanistan has three possible exaplanations: 1) fertility decline over the decades (from 7.1 children in 1979 (Hobbs, 1988) to 6.3 children in 2007 (CSO, October 2009)); 2) omission of children at very young ages, most likely infants as is common in many countries; and 3) age misreporting contributing both to the dent at less than two years and bulges at older ages.

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

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

Figure A1. Population in Single Year of Age by Sex: Samangan, April 2015

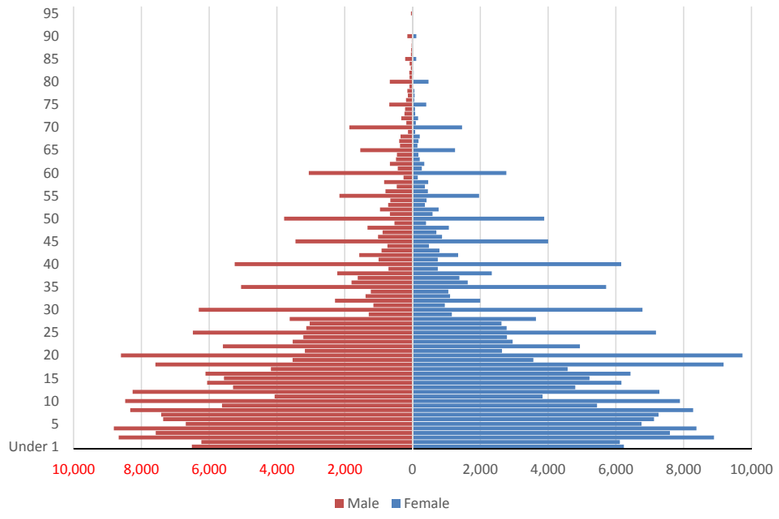


Table A1. Indexes of Age Preference by District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Myer's Blended Index	Whipple's Index
Samangan	22.4	236.5
Aybak	20.6	226.0
Hazrat-e-Sultan	21.4	230.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	45.7	274.2
Feroz Nakhcheer	19.8	202.0
Roi-Do-Ab	22.3	236.6
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	26.4	260.3
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	19.8	218.9

Two indexes of age preference, the Myer's Blended Index and Whipple's Index, are presented in Table A1. Myer's Blended Index measures preference for any terminal digit and ranges theoretically from 0, representing no heaping or preference for any terminal digit, to 90, which would result if all ages that have been reported in a survey end in a single digit. Whipple's Index measures heaping on ages with terminal digits 0 and 5. It ranges from 100, indicating no preference for terminal digits 0 or 5, to 500, indicating that only ages ending in 0 and 5 were reported. For Samangan Province, the Myer's Blended Index is 22.4 while the Whipple's Index is 236.5. These are higher than the corresponding figures computed for Afghanistan which were 20.6 and 223, respectively (Text Box A1). At the district level, Myer's Index ranges from 19.8 to 45.7, while Whipple's Index ranges from 202.0 to 274.2.

Text Box A1: Age Preference Indexes

	Myer's Blended Index	Whipple's Index
Samangan (2015)*	22.4	236.5
Kapisa (2014)*	21.3	231.2
Parwan (2014)*	22.8	237.1
Kabul (2013)*	21.4	230.2
Ghor (2012)*	53.1	388.1
Daykundi (2012)*	23.8	243.6
Bamiyan (2011)*	27.8	282.2
Afghanistan**	20.6	223.0

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

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

A popular measure of the quality of grouped age-sex data is the UN age-sex accuracy index. Survey/census age-sex data are described as accurate if the index is under 20.

Text Box A2: UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index

Samangan (2015)	48.0
Kapisa (2014)	39.3
Parwan (2014)	40.3
Kabul (2013)	46.7
Ghor (2012)	88.3
Daykundi (2012)	67.8
Bamiyan (2011)	68.4

Source: SDES

The index should be interpreted with caution as it does not take into account real irregularities in age distribution due to migration and war mortality, for instance, which may have affected the value for Samangan Province. The UN age-sex accuracy index for the province is 48, which is lower than the indexes in Ghor, Bamiyan and Daykundi. At the district level, the index varies from 51 for Hazrat-e-Sultan to 78.8 for Roi-Do-Ab. Thus, caution should be used when using the different indicators cross-tabulated with age.

Table A2. Age-Sex Accuracy Index by District: Samangan, April 2015

Province/District	Index
Samangan	48.0
Aybak	58.2
Hazrat-e-Sultan	51.0
Khuram Wa Sarbagh	69.5
Feroz Nakhcheer	76.8
Roi-Do-Ab	78.8
Dara-e-Soof-e-Payin	78.6
Dara-e-Soof-e-Bala	58.4

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