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Central Statistics Organization

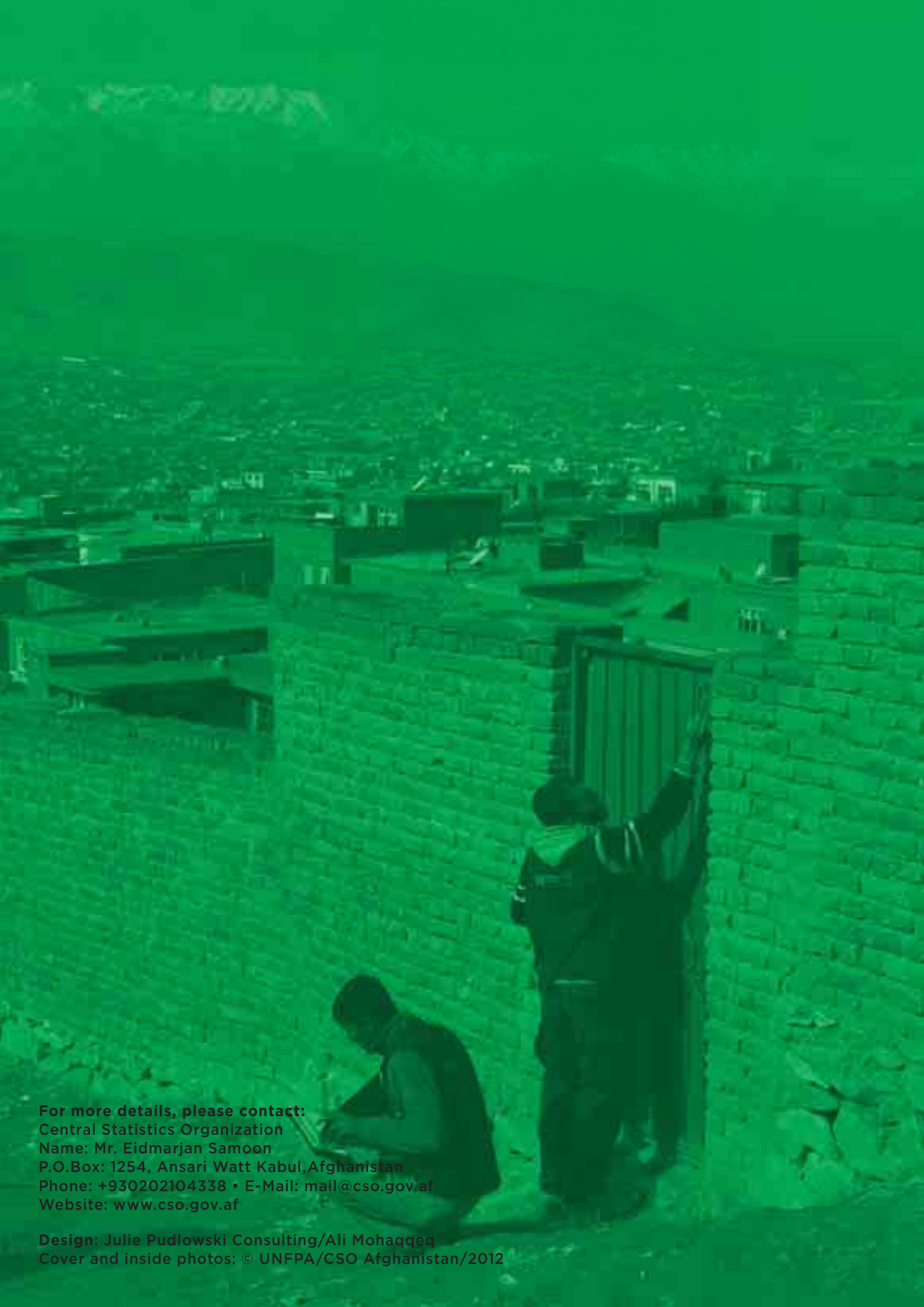


# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY



KABUL



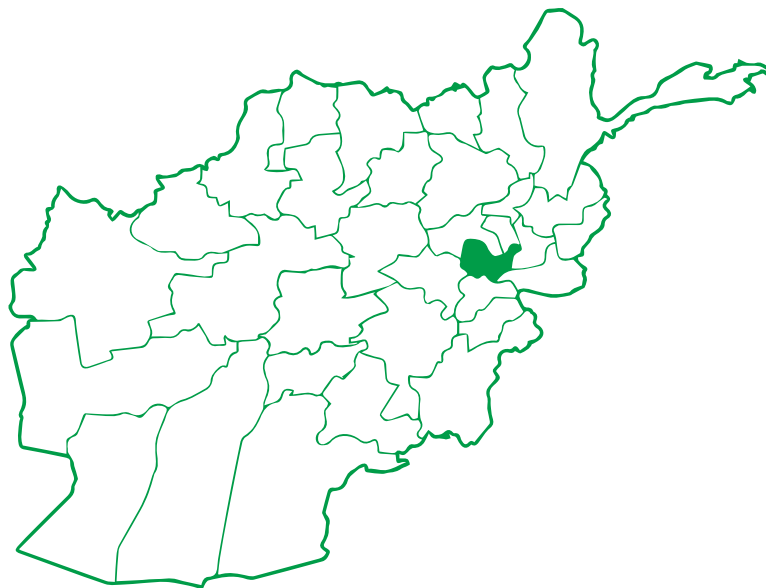


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# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY KABUL





# MESSAGE FROM CSO

It is with great honor and pleasure to present this final report on the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) of Kabul Province. After going through all those difficulties and challenges that seem to never end considering the immense size of the province thus making the coverage area wide and requiring more man-hours and labor than other previously covered provinces, it just fills us with pride to note we have successfully completed the survey. Supervision of close to 4,000 survey workers has truly been difficult as some would quit in the middle of the operation for other jobs which in a way jeopardized schedules and timeliness of fieldwork as hiring new survey workers would also require new trainings. Kabul has become most urbanized and where most educated workers find jobs in the city. Another difficulty in the operation in Kabul is the respondents' unwillingness to cooperate which is common when undertaking a survey in an urban setting as urban dwellers do not easily trust strangers. Some parts of the province were also considered insecure.

But through all those challenges, we were able to overcome and see the fruit of hard labor. We now have information about Kabul Province that will serve as bases in designing quality programmes for the citizenry. These data speak of the true economic and social picture of the province that may serve as bases for local development planning. By surpassing these difficulties, we could now bravely face all sorts of challenges that will come before us in implementing the survey in other provinces.

Allow me to express my highest gratitude to all the men and women behind this success. First and foremost, to the respondents who patiently provided answers to our surveyors; to the surveyors, controllers and supervisors who persistently and patiently knocked on every door in Kabul; to the local officials under the leadership of the provincial governor and district administrators, provincial and district *shuras* and village elders and gatekeepers who assisted our field workers in gaining access to the survey areas and for explaining the importance of the survey to the people to gain their cooperation; to the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) staff and officials who stayed focused and diligent in performing their tasks; to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for providing technical assistance to CSO; and to our donors who understand very well the importance of evidence-based planning and thus are always ready to support CSO.

Sher Mohammad Jamizada

President General of Central Statistics Organization

# MESSAGE FROM UNFPA



The completion of the SDES in Kabul Province has again revealed the determination of the CSO to complete the task of collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating important demographic, economic and social information that are vital for the development of the province and its districts and urban areas.

The SDES project in Kabul was an enormous task as the size of the population corresponds to more than four provinces in the country. The survey results will provide the needed data for the establishment of sectoral baselines and benchmarks at detailed geographic levels. This data will also guide policy making and local development planning, as well as operational guidance for the implementation and monitoring of government's priorities. Policymakers, programme managers, and project evaluators will benefit from the SDES results for Kabul for the development of their plans, programme management, and project evaluation and monitoring. As Kabul is the most highly urbanized area in the country, affected by the influx of heterogeneous migrants from different provinces and countries for at least a decade, the development of plans requires reliable, valid and complete data, upon which to base those plans, especially at the provincial, district and village levels.

The SDES in Kabul is indeed considered a milestone in the history of statistics in Afghanistan as despite the difficulties the survey was successfully completed. On behalf of UNFPA, we would like to express our gratitude to our donors who recognize the power of information in making a difference in the lives of Afghans. We are optimistic that the report generated will be used for national and sectoral planning programme development.

I congratulate the CSO management and its staff for their commitment and dedication as they continue to collect and provide information crucial for the establishment of baseline data for a roadmap for the transition period of the Government as well as a basis for the evaluation of targets set for the Afghanistan Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Dr. Annette Sachs Robertson  
UNFPA Representative for Afghanistan





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ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CSO	Central Statistics Organization
DSO	District Statistics Officer
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPS	Global Positioning System
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NSO	Nahia Statistics Officer
SDES	Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey
TDR	Total Dependency Ratio
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-five Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund



## TEXT BOXES

Text Box 1	Total Dependency Ratio
Text Box 2	Proportion of Population Five Years Old and Over with Functional Difficulty
Text Box 3	Total Fertility Rate
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## MDG INDICATORS

MDG Indicator 2.1	Net primary attendance rate
MDG Indicator 2.3	Literacy rate of the 15-24 years old
MDG Indicator 7.8	Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources
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# 1. KABUL PROFILE

Kabul Province is the capital of Afghanistan and Kabul City is its provincial capital. Located in the Central Region, it is the seat of the national government and holds the majority of the country's limited commercial sector. It sits on major regional trade routes with Pakistan and Central Asia.

The province lies at the coordinates 34.5333°N, 69.1667°E.<sup>1</sup> It is bordered by Parwan in the Northwest; Kapisa in the Northeast, Laghman in the East, Nangarhar in the Southeast, Logar in the South and Wardak in the Southwest (Figure 1).

Kabul is situated at an elevation of about 1,800 meters above sea level, making it one of the highest capital cities in the world and is known as the economic and cultural hubs of Afghanistan.

The province covers about 4,524 km<sup>2</sup> representing 0.69 percent of Afghanistan's territory. In addition to the provincial capital Kabul City, Kabul has fourteen districts: Paghman, Chahar Asyab, Bagrami, Dehsabz, Shakar Dara, Musahi, Mir Bacha Kot, Khak-e-Jabar, Kalakan, Guldara, Farza, Estalef, Qara Bagh, and Surubi.

The two staple crops grown in the province are wheat and potatoes. Since wheat is only domestically consumed, the yield is not high enough to meet the local demands. The annual loss in wheat yield is also a result of the increasing conversion of arable land into orchards and vegetable growing areas – mainly because these crops are sold for higher prices on local and export markets. The main harvest season for wheat is between August and September, while between September and October for vegetables. The province is a largely single crop zone with only partial second cropping due to temperate climate. Apples are currently a product of the Shamali Plains sold at local markets. There are opportunities for the successful expansion of apple growing in Paghman and Shakardarah districts where the conditions are equally favorable.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 1: Map of Afghanistan**



1. <https://www.google.com.af/#q=coordinates+of+kabul+afghanistan>

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

## 2. INTRODUCTION

Kabul was the fourth province to have successfully completed the SDES in the country. The SDES in Kabul was launched in June 2013, jointly by the CSO and the UNFPA, where the latter provided the technical assistance to the entire survey operations. The SDES data serve as the benchmark for demographic information at the district level and to some extent, group of villages/enumeration areas.

The SDES is a continuing project designed to get vital population information and at the same time provide CSO staff additional experience in designing and conducting surveys in a large platform. It is the only survey that addresses the need of local development planners for information at the lower level of disaggregation. There are other surveys that CSO has conducted but these are available only at the national and provincial levels.

To achieve a responsive and appropriate policymaking, statistics plays a vital role. In Afghanistan, there has been a long-standing lack of reliable and valid information at the provincial and district levels, which hinders the policymaking bodies and development planners in developing comprehensive, evidence-based plans on how to improve the lives of Afghans. With SDES data, yet to be completed for the whole country, most of the important indicators in monitoring the progress towards the achievement of Afghanistan's national development priorities are being collected.

## 3. OBJECTIVES

### 3.1 Evidence-based Decision Making, Policymaking, Planning and Administration

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

### 3.2 Data for Businesses and Industries

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

### 3.3 Housing Policy and Programmes

The SDES provides relevant data on the current housing status of the residents, the built and the structural make-up of the houses. Against the population of the area and their capacity to acquire such property can determine the housing demand in the area. This information can guide policy makers in their design of basic 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 socioeconomic attributes require special treatment in policy and programming, and must be factored into the country's development thrusts and 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 various types of community infrastructure such as health facilities, schools, mosques, markets and roads which is essential for emergency preparedness plans that are required to mitigate widespread devastation in the event of a disaster. The data categorizes population groups by sex, age, education, literacy, employment status and other important variables that can help shape humanitarian assistance if ever needed.

### 3.6 Research

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

## 4. METHODOLOGY

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

### 4.1. Extensive Listing and Mapping of Houses, Establishments and Institutions

The extensive listing and mapping that covered all houses, businesses and institutions in every village and urban area in Kabul Province included the preparation of sketch maps on which the physical location of each building structure was marked during the canvassing. Additionally, the location of important public services, establishments and institutions such as schools, hospitals, banks, etc., were further pinpointed through the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) devices.

Likewise information such as means of transportation in going to and from each village, the presence of electricity, water sources, potential relocation sites, etc. were collected.

The surveyors then used the output of these activities to guide them in conducting the survey and ensuring complete coverage of their assigned areas. In total, 16 *nahias* and around 843 villages in 14 districts in Kabul Province were canvassed, divided into 3,068 enumeration areas.

## 4.2 Survey Enumeration

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

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

# 5. MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

The listing and mapping activity was carried out by 343 CSO and hired cartographers and 343 hired assistant cartographers with 60 district statistics officers (DSOs)/*Nahia* statistics officers (NSOs) and assistants. The field enumeration was conducted by 2,690 surveyors and 527 controllers, under the supervision of the DSOs/NSOs and their assistants and CSO Kabul supervisors.

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

The CSO and UNFPA technical staff also had responsibility for checking the questionnaires, spot-checking, re-interviewing and recording observations during household interviews in all 16 *nahias* and 14 districts of Kabul Province. Errors committed by the surveyors and controllers were corrected at the early stage of enumeration. CSO supervisors used computer tablets in recording the findings during monitoring and supervision.

In addition, a third party monitoring company was contracted and 115 CSO monitors checked the coverage of the survey and observed the enumeration. Likewise, they checked and monitored the work of surveyors and controllers. The findings of the monitoring groups were immediately relayed to CSO supervisors for necessary action.

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



## 6. DATA PROCESSING

Data processing which covers the editing, coding and encoding of entries from the questionnaires into computers was done in Kabul. A Data Processing Centre in Kart-e-char was established and 344 data processors were recruited to handle the data processing after undergoing strict screening and extensive technical training. Computers, generator, furniture, air conditioner, heaters, internet connection and other materials and utilities were provided.

Data encoding and cleaning were also done in Kart-e-char and 178 encoders were hired and four CSO supervisors were detailed to oversee the whole data processing stage.

## 7. SURVEY RESULTS

### 7.1 Population Characteristics

#### 7.1.1 Population Distribution by District

Among the 15 districts of Kabul Province, Kabul City,<sup>3</sup> the provincial capital, had the largest population size making up 77.2 percent of the total population in the province. Bagrami had the second largest population with 5.2 percent of the total population of the province, followed by Paghman with 3.6 percent. Guldara and Khak-e-Jabar were the smallest districts with a population of only 0.3 percent of the province's population.

By population density (Figure 2), which is the ratio of the population to land area,<sup>4</sup> Kabul City had the most number of people who occupy the same size of land (8,398 persons per km<sup>2</sup> of land area), while Khak-e-Jabar had the fewest (26 persons per km<sup>2</sup>).

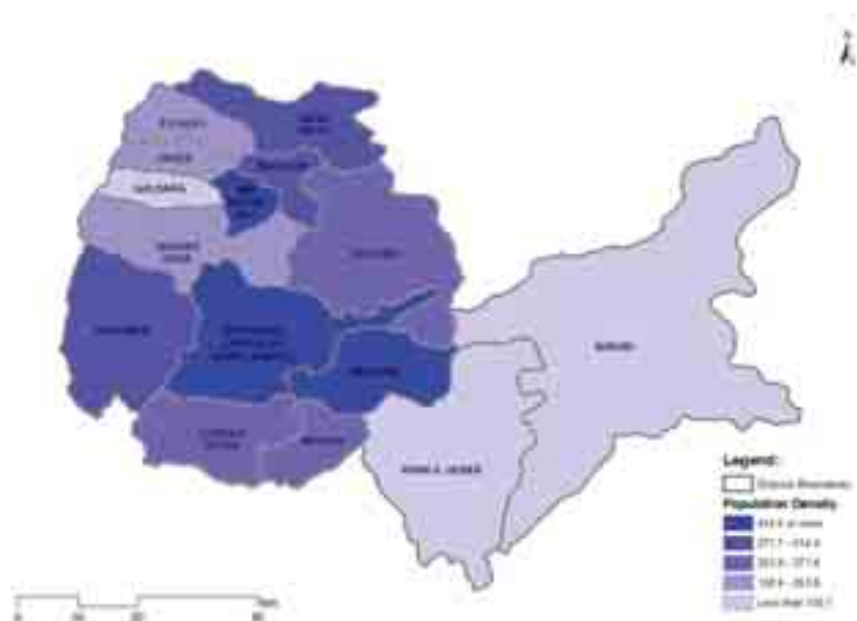
3. As per IDLG's classification, Kabul City is divided into 16 *nahias*.

4. Land area used is from Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office.

**Table 1. Percent Distribution of the Population by District: Kabul, December 2013**

District	Percent
Kabul	100.0
Kabul City	77.2
Paghman	3.6
Chahar Asyab	1.4
Bagrami	5.2
Dehsabz	3.0
Shakar Dara	1.9
Musahi	0.6
Mir Bacha Kot	1.2
Khak-e-Jabar	0.3
Kalakan	0.6
Guldara	0.3
Farza	0.6
Estalef	0.4
Qara Bagh	1.8
Surubi	1.9

**FIGURE 2. Population Density by District: Kabul, December 2013**



### 7.1.2 Sex Composition

There were more males than females in the population of Kabul, with the males comprising 51.6 percent of the total population. The sex ratio recorded for the province in 2013 was 106 males for every 100 females, which is the same sex ratio on record for the whole country as reported in the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment: Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (NRVA-ALCS) 2011-2012<sup>5</sup>.

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

Among the districts, Musahi had the highest sex ratio at 109 males for every 100 females while Paghman had a sex ratio of 108 males per 100 females. The sex ratio in the other thirteen districts was in the range 102 (Estalef and Kalakan) to 107 (Chahar Asyab, Qara Bagh, and Surubi).

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

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

**Table 2. Sex Ratio of the Population by Age Group and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Age Group	Kabul	Kabul City	Paghman	Chahar Asyab	Bagrami	Dehsabz	Shakar Dara	Musahi	Mir Bacha Kot	Khak-e-Jabar	Kalakan	Guldara	Farza	Estalef	Qara Bagh	Surubi
Total	106	106	108	107	106	106	105	109	106	105	102	104	105	102	107	107
0-4	99	100	99	103	97	98	102	103	88	95	92	102	104	100	92	82
5-9	104	104	105	104	101	105	101	107	102	112	103	114	111	112	105	115
10- 14	107	107	102	110	108	112	102	108	104	107	96	110	99	99	109	127
15 - 19	109	109	113	113	111	114	110	114	114	102	104	96	110	98	117	114
20 - 24	111	109	127	110	114	107	118	130	116	109	125	115	117	97	116	109
25 - 29	103	102	105	102	103	103	112	100	111	95	109	100	100	106	106	107
30 - 34	105	106	103	104	102	100	102	99	111	101	97	85	98	93	111	106
35 - 39	92	92	86	89	92	99	87	84	92	98	92	82	85	90	100	103
40 - 44	111	111	112	112	113	108	107	112	110	119	98	89	98	100	109	117
45 - 49	102	102	107	112	110	100	98	114	104	100	89	69	104	104	91	100
50 - 54	114	115	121	121	118	107	109	119	120	94	95	115	98	113	89	120
55 - 59	110	112	108	104	108	108	102	77	127	91	101	137	115	84	106	101
60 - 64	132	133	132	136	137	140	117	182	109	150	116	131	94	101	119	136
65 - 69	144	146	138	99	154	122	128	137	198	94	159	102	109	113	152	146
70 - 74	156	157	178	210	162	143	111	101	146	163	108	141	105	185	192	134
75 - 79	192	198	198	175	176	176	149	151	127	240	182	159	153	126	181	215
80 +	183	184	219	143	177	179	194	166	141	133	132	197	224	182	207	200

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

Omission of male babies or under-reporting of male children in the survey may explain the low sex ratio for the age group 0-4 years in almost all districts: Surubi (82 male children for every 100 female children), Mir Bacha Kot (88), Kalakan (92), Qara Bagh (92), Khak-e-Jabar (95), Bagrami (97), Dehsabz (98), and Paghman (99). As a result at the province level, the sex ratio for the age group 0-4 years was 99 boys per 100 girls.

Extremely high sex ratios are noticeable in the ages of 70 years and above in all districts where the ratios are mostly above 150, particularly in Chahar Asyab (210) for 70 to 74 year age group and in Farza (224) for the age group 80 years and above.

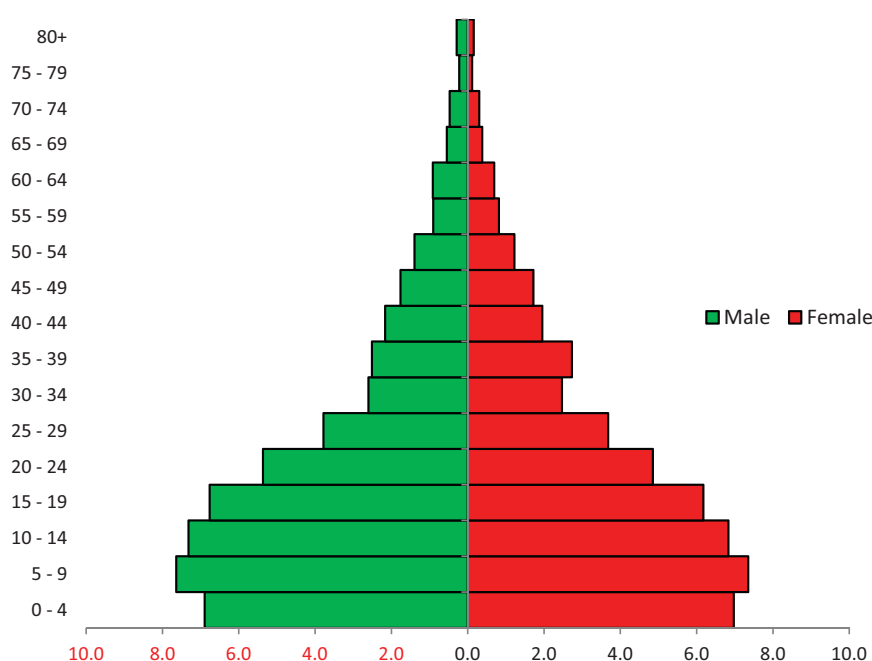
### 7.1.3 Age Structure

Kabul has a young population as depicted by its population pyramid in Figure 3. The relatively small 0-4 age group shown in Figure 3 indicates three possible major reasons: 1) fertility decline over the decades (from 7.1 children in 1979<sup>6</sup> to 6.3 children in 2007<sup>7</sup>); 2) omission of children at very young ages, most likely the infants, which is common in many countries; and 3) age misreporting may also contribute to the dent at the age group 0-4 and also to some bulges or protrusions at the older age groups.

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

Half of the population of Kabul Province is young at the time of the survey. The 5-9 year age group made up the largest segment of the population at 15 percent, followed by 10-14 year age group at 14.1 percent and those younger than five years at 13.9 percent as depicted by its population pyramid.

**FIGURE 3. POPULATION PYRAMID FOR KABUL, DECEMBER 2013**



6. 1979 Afghanistan Population Census Preliminary Results

7. National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment: A Profile of Afghanistan (NRVA-PoA) 2007/8



A population with a median age of under 20 years is considered a young population. Kabul has a very young population as reflected by its median age of 17.7 years, which means that half of the population of the province in 2013 were younger than 17.7 years, and the other half were older than that age. This was higher compared to the national estimate's median age of 17 years. Among the districts, Kabul City had the highest median age at 18.1 years while Surubi had the lowest at 14.5 years.

The male population of Kabul Province had a median age of 17.9 years while its female population had a lower median of 17.5 years, which means that the males are older than their female counterpart. This is true to almost all districts except Khak-e-Jabar, Guldara and Estalef where the females are generally older than the males and in Farza where the median ages of males and females are the same. In Surubi both the female and male populations were the youngest with a median age of 14.1 years and 14.9 years, respectively.

**Table 3. Median Age in Years of the Population by District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kabul	17.7	17.9	17.5
Kabul City	18.1	18.3	17.9
Paghman	16.5	16.9	16.1
Chahar Asyab	16.0	16.1	15.8
Bagrami	15.7	16.0	15.3
Dehsabz	15.4	15.6	15.3
Shakar Dara	17.0	17.2	16.7
Musahi	15.7	15.8	15.4
Mir Bacha Kot	17.6	18.1	17.1
Khak-e-Jabar	15.4	15.4	15.5
Kalakan	17.7	18.1	17.2
Guldara	16.5	16.2	16.8
Farza	16.8	16.8	16.8
Estalef	17.8	17.8	17.9
Qara Bagh	16.7	17.0	16.2
Surubi	14.5	14.9	14.1

The proportion of the population under age 15 also provides an indication as to whether a population is young or old. Populations having 35 percent or more of their population below age 15 are regarded as young populations. As shown in Table 4, for the entire Kabul Province, children under 15 years of age comprised 43 percent of its total population. At the district level, the proportion of children under 15 years ranged from 41.8 percent to 51 percent, with Kabul City having the lowest proportion and Surubi having the highest.

**Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Aged-Child Ratio, and District: Kabul, December 2013**

District	Total	Age group			Aged-Child Ratio
		0-14	15-64	65 and above	
Kabul	100.0	43.0	54.5	2.5	5.8
Kabul City	100.0	41.8	55.6	2.6	6.1
Paghman	100.0	46.0	51.7	2.3	5.0
Chahar Asyab	100.0	47.5	50.5	2.0	4.3
Bagrami	100.0	48.4	49.7	1.9	3.9
Dehsabz	100.0	48.9	49.0	2.0	4.1
Shakar Dara	100.0	44.8	52.7	2.6	5.7
Musahi	100.0	48.4	49.2	2.4	4.9
Mir Bacha Kot	100.0	42.6	54.9	2.5	5.8
Khak-e-Jabar	100.0	48.9	48.8	2.2	4.6
Kalakan	100.0	43.2	53.3	3.5	8.1
Guldara	100.0	45.9	50.8	3.2	7.1
Farza	100.0	45.5	51.3	3.2	7.0
Estalef	100.0	42.7	53.2	4.0	9.4
Qara Bagh	100.0	45.8	51.4	2.8	6.1
Surubi	100.0	51.0	47.6	1.4	2.7

Also shown in Table 4 are the proportions of persons 15 to 64 years and of persons 65 years and over, by district. The age group 15 to 64 years is commonly considered as the working age group especially in more developed countries. For the whole Kabul Province, the age group 15 to 64 years accounted for 54.5 percent of its total population. At the district level, this proportion ranged from 47.6 percent to 55.6 percent, with Surubi and Kabul City having the lowest and highest proportions, respectively.

Populations with elderly persons (65 years old and over) comprising less than 10 percent of the total population may be described as young populations. The proportion of aged persons for Kabul Province in 2013 was 2.5 percent, while its districts had proportions ranging from 1.4 percent (Surubi) to 4 percent (Estalef).

The aged-child ratio for Kabul and its districts, or the ratio of persons aged 65 years and older to the number of children under 15 years of age, are also shown in Table 4. The ratio for Kabul Province was 5.8, which means that in 2013, there were about six persons aged 65 years and over for every 100 children under 15 years of age. The ratios for the districts ranged from 2.7 percent to 9.4 percent, with Estalef having the highest ratio and Surubi having the lowest.

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

**Table 5. Age Dependency Ratios by District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old-Age Dependency Ratio
Kabul	83.5	78.9	4.6
Kabul City	79.7	75.1	4.6
Paghman	93.4	88.9	4.5
Chahar Asyab	98.0	93.9	4.0
Bagrami	101.2	97.4	3.8
Dehsabz	103.9	99.8	4.1
Shakar Dara	89.9	85.0	4.9
Musahi	103.1	98.2	4.8
Mir Bacha Kot	82.1	77.6	4.5
Khak-e-Jabar	104.9	100.2	4.6
Kalakan	87.6	81.0	6.6
Guldara	96.8	90.4	6.4
Farza	94.9	88.7	6.2
Estalef	87.8	80.3	7.6
Qara Bagh	94.7	89.3	5.4
Surubi	110.1	107.3	2.9

Table 5 shows the age dependency ratios for Kabul Province and its districts. For the calculation of dependency ratios, the denominator used was the age group 15 to 64 years, representing the working age group in the province. Kabul population, being a young population, had a total dependency ratio of 83.5, broken down into a child dependency ratio of 78.9 and old-age dependency ratio of 4.6. This means that in Kabul in 2013, for every 100 persons of working age, there were 84 dependents broken down into 79 young dependents and five old-age dependents. The total dependency ratio of Kabul reflects primarily the child dependency ratio rather than the old-age dependency ratio. It is lower compared to the national estimate of 104.

### Text Box 1 Total Dependency Ratio

Kabul	83.5
Bamiyan (2011)*	96.3
Ghor (2012)*	96.0
Daykundi (2012)*	108.9
Afghanistan**	104.0

Sources: \*SDES

\*\*NRVA 2011-2012

Among the 15 districts, Surubi had the highest total dependency ratio at 110.1 and child dependency ratio at 107.3 while Estalef had the highest old-age dependency ratio at 7.6. Kabul City had the lowest child dependency ratio at 75.1 and thus, had the lowest total dependency ratio at 79.7.

### 7.1.4 Marital Status Composition

In the absence of migration and polygamy, the total number of married men in a population equals the total number of married women. The numbers, however, vary by age group because women customarily marry men older than they are. This custom of women marrying older men would result in the differences between the marital status distributions of men and women at young ages. This custom appears to be practiced in Kabul as indicated in Figure 4 and Figure 5. Among males aged 20-24 years, those who were married at the time of survey comprised 22.41 percent, while among females in this age group, the corresponding percentage was much higher at 55.47 percent. At age group of 25-29, eight in ten women, compared to six in ten men, were married. The proportion of women who got married before reaching the age of 15 was 0.03 percent, while only 0.01 percent for men.

Figures 4 and 5 also show that at age group 60 years and above, 46.74 percent of women were widowed and only 52.15 percent were married. The figures for men of this same age group are 9.14 percent and 90.16 percent, respectively. This could possibly be due to older men remarrying.

**Figure 4. Percentage Distribution of Male Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Kabul, December 2013**



**Figure 5. Percentage Distribution of Female Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Kabul, December 2013**

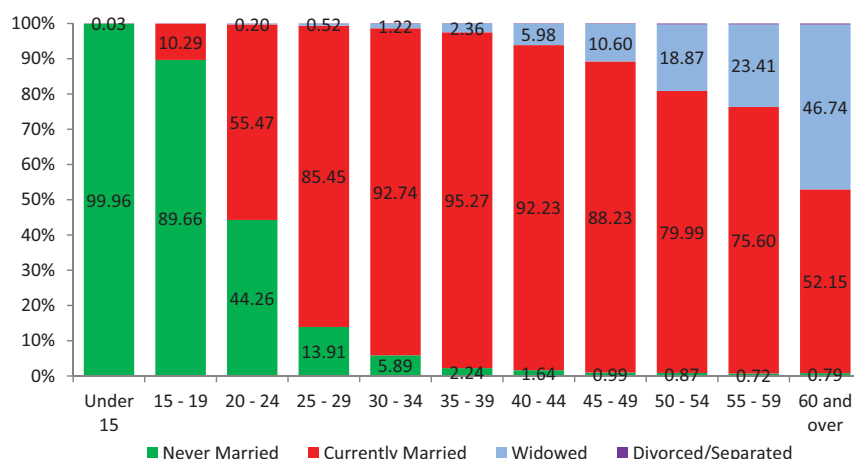
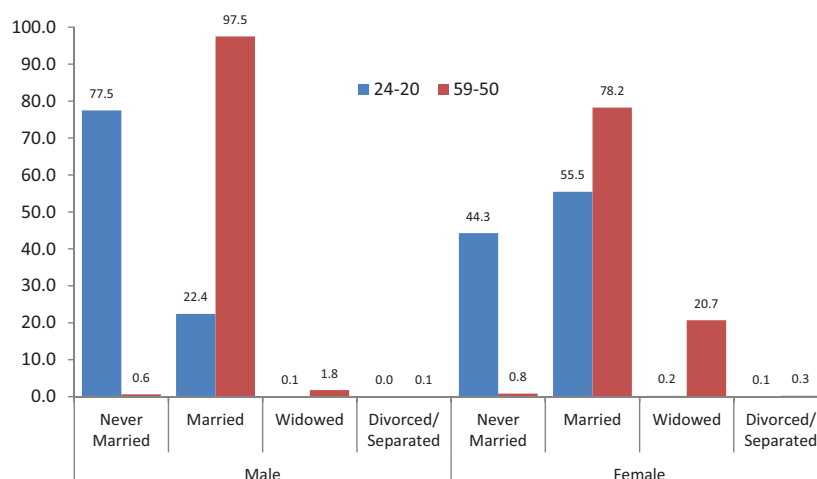


Figure 6 shows the marital distribution of the male and female populations for age groups 20-24 and 50-59 for Kabul Province. The data for age groups 20-24 shows the tendency toward early marriage for women and their propensity to marry men older than they are. In Kabul Province, among men in the age group 20-24, the percentage of those who were married accounted for 22.4 percent, while among women it was 55.5 percent. The data for age group 50-59 illustrates clearly the substantial difference in the marital distribution of men and women. Among men in the age group 50-59, in Kabul Province, those married accounted for 97.5 percent, while the widower comprised less than 2 percent. In comparison, among women 50-59 years old, the married comprised 78.2 percent, while the widowed was at 20.7 percent, higher compared to men of the same age group.

Table 6 presents the marital status distribution of the male and female populations for age groups 20-24 and 50-59 for all districts. In Kabul City, 20.5 percent of the men aged 20-24 years were married, while this was true about 53.7 percent among women of the same age. Among the districts, Surubi had the highest proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married (72.8 percent). Conversely, Estalef had the lowest proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married (50.9 percent).

**Figure 6. Percentage Distribution by Marital Status of Males and Females Aged 20-24 and 50-59: Kabul, December 2013**





**Table 6. Percentage Distribution by Marital Status of Males and Females Aged 20-24 and 50-59: Kabul, December 2013**

District/Age Group	Male				Female			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated
Kabul City								
20-24	79.4	20.5	0.1	0.0	46.0	53.7	0.2	0.1
50-59	0.7	97.7	1.5	0.1	0.9	79.8	19.0	0.3
Paghman								
20-24	76.8	23.1	0.1	0.1	39.3	60.6	0.1	0.1
50-59	0.6	98.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	81.5	18.0	0.2
Chahar Asyab								
20-24	72.7	27.2	0.0	0.1	39.1	60.7	0.2	0.0
50-59	0.8	97.9	1.3	0.0	0.9	82.5	16.2	0.3
Bagrami								
20-24	67.4	32.5	0.1	0.0	34.1	65.6	0.2	0.0
50-59	0.3	98.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	79.4	20.2	0.3
Dehsabz								
20-24	65.3	34.5	0.1	0.0	33.7	66.1	0.3	0.0
50-59	0.6	97.6	1.6	0.3	1.2	81.1	17.6	0.1
Shakar Dara								
20-24	78.2	21.7	0.2	0.0	45.2	54.3	0.3	0.2
50-59	0.2	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	80.2	19.1	0.2
Musahi								
20-24	71.3	28.7	0.0	0.0	36.5	63.3	0.2	0.0
50-59	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	79.3	20.0	0.0
Mir Bacha Kot								
20-24	74.8	25.0	0.2	0.0	45.0	54.9	0.1	0.0
50-59	0.6	97.9	1.5	0.0	0.4	79.7	19.6	0.4
Khak-e-Jabar								
20-24	59.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	64.9	0.9	0.0
50-59	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.5	19.5	0.0
Kalakan								
20-24	75.1	24.6	0.3	0.0	39.1	60.9	0.0	0.0
50-59	1.9	95.5	2.6	0.0	2.4	72.6	24.3	0.6
Guldara								
20-24	66.3	33.4	0.0	0.3	36.1	63.9	0.0	0.0
50-59	0.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	84.3	15.7	0.0
Farza								
20-24	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	42.3	57.1	0.2	0.4
50-59	0.0	97.3	2.0	0.7	1.3	74.5	24.2	0.0
Estalef								
20-24	75.6	24.4	0.0	0.0	49.1	50.9	0.0	0.0
50-59	0.8	97.7	1.5	0.0	0.9	80.1	18.2	0.9
Qara Bagh								
20-24	74.2	25.8	0.1	0.0	40.2	59.6	0.2	0.1
50-59	1.3	95.7	2.8	0.2	1.0	80.8	18.2	0.0
Surubi								
20-24	52.7	47.2	0.1	0.0	27.0	72.8	0.2	0.0
50-59	0.3	98.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	88.9	10.7	0.3

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

Women marry at a younger age than their male counterparts in Kabul Province. The median age at first marriage for women was 21.8 years, while for men, it was 25.5 years. Among the districts, Kabul City had the highest median age at first marriage for men at 25.8 years and second to the highest for women at 22 years (together with Shakar Dara). Also, the mean ages at first marriage presented in Table 7 were estimated indirectly by applying the formula for Singulate Mean Age at Marriage.

The estimates of the mean age at first marriage are some decimal points higher than the estimates of median age at first marriage. The average age at first marriage for males in Kabul in 2013 was 26 years, while that for females was around 22.7 years, a difference of over three years. Among the districts, Kabul City had the highest mean age at first marriage for males at 26.3 and females, 23.4. At the national level, the mean and median ages at first marriage for females were 17.7 years and 17 years, respectively.

**Table 7. Median Age at First Marriage and Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Median Age At First Marriage		Mean Age At First Marriage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kabul	25.5	21.8	26.0	22.7
Kabul City	25.8	22.0	26.3	23.4
Paghman	25.3	21.4	25.6	22.1
Chahar Asyab	24.9	21.3	25.3	21.9
Bagrami	24.5	20.9	24.9	21.5
Dehsabz	24.3	20.9	24.6	21.5
Shakar Dara	25.6	22.0	26.1	22.8
Musahi	24.9	21.2	25.0	21.7
Mir Bacha Kot	25.3	21.9	25.9	22.6
Khak-e-Jabar	23.6	20.8	23.9	21.4
Kalakan	25.1	21.3	25.4	22.0
Guldara	24.4	21.0	24.9	21.7
Farza	25.2	21.6	25.8	22.2
Estalef	25.3	22.3	25.6	22.9
Qara Bagh	25.0	21.4	25.4	22.2
Surubi	22.8	20.1	23.2	20.5

## 7.2 LITERACY

The United Nations (UN) 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 ten years and older because the ability to read and write requires some years of schooling or time to develop. It will be noted that in censuses, the answers to the cited question on literacy are accepted at face value.

In the 2013 Kabul 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 ten years and above, 15 years and above and for the 15–24 age group are given in Table 9, which excludes data for the 5–9 age group. The literacy rates by five-year age group and district can be seen in Appendix Table 1.

The literacy rate in Kabul Province is relatively high compared to other provinces in Afghanistan. In 2013, the literacy rate for the population aged ten years and above was 59.6 percent, this means that for every 100 persons in Kabul aged ten years and above, 60 were literate. The literacy rate for males was 74.1 percent, which is almost two times higher than that for females. At the district level, the literacy rate for the males aged 10 years and above ranged from 42.6 percent to 77.9 percent, with Kabul City having the highest rate and Surubi having the lowest. In comparison, the literacy rate for females aged ten years and above was lowest in Khak-e-Jabar at 4 percent and highest in Kabul City at 50.6 percent.

### MDG Indicator 2.3: Literacy rate of the 15-24 years old

	Male	Female
Kabul	83.3	56.9
Bamiyan (2011)*	61.6	34.1
Ghor (2012)*	42.0	15.8
Daykundi(2012)*	67.2	46.5
Afghanistan**	61.9	32.1

Sources: \*SDES

\*\*NRVA 2011-2012

There were significant gaps between male and female literacy rates as reflected in the female/male ratio in Table 8. For the province as a whole, 59 females were literate for every 100 literate males. Khak-e-Jabar, Musahi and Surubi which had the lowest literacy rate for females, also had the lowest female/male ratio with only six and 12 literate females for every 100 literate males ten years old and over, respectively. Kabul City, which had the highest female literacy rate, also had the highest female/male literacy ratio at 65 women for every 100 men.

The literacy rates shown in Table 8 for the population aged ten years and above are higher than those for people aged 15 years and above as the reference population. This suggests an improvement in literacy, especially in the 10–14 age group. This data also illustrates narrowing of the gap between the male and female literacy rates. At the provincial level, the female/male ratio based on the literacy rates for the population aged 15 years and above was 52.8, and is lower than the ratio of 59.3 computed for literacy rates among those aged ten years and above.

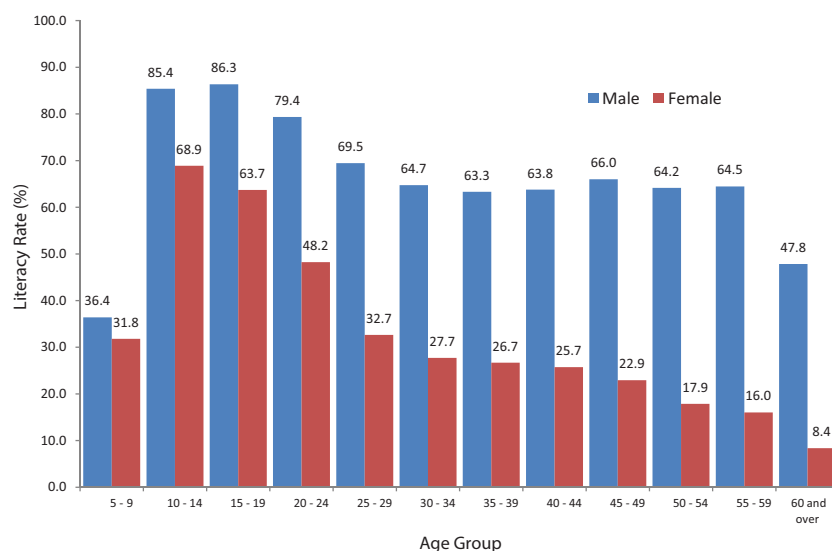
The literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above in 2013 was 55.2 percent for both sexes, 71.4 percent for males and 37.7 percent for females. The 2013 literacy rates for Kabul for those aged 15 years and above were higher than the national rate: Afghanistan's overall literacy rate was 31.4 percent (45.4 percent for males and 17 percent for females).

Table 8 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 for Kabul and its districts. This is one of the indicators of Goal 3 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to promote gender equality and empower women. In Kabul, the female/male youth literacy ratio was 68.4 percent. In the same age group, seven in ten were considered literate, four in five male youths and close to three in five female youths were literate.

**Table 8. Literacy Rates for Males and Females Aged 10 Years and Above, 15 Years and Above and 15-24 Years Old and Ratios of Female Literacy Rate to Male Literacy Rate by District: Kabul, December 2013**

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
Kabul	59.6	74.1	43.9	59.3	55.2	71.4	37.7	52.8	70.7	83.3	56.9	68.4
Kabul City	64.8	77.9	50.6	64.9	60.2	75.3	43.8	58.1	76.2	86.3	65.3	75.7
Paghman	48.1	69.2	24.9	36.0	43.9	66.0	19.0	28.8	58.7	80.1	33.3	41.6
Chahar Asyab	41.1	61.0	19.3	31.6	37.0	57.1	15.2	26.6	48.9	71.0	24.3	34.2
Bagrami	47.6	65.5	27.9	42.6	42.8	62.0	21.7	35.0	56.3	75.0	35.4	47.2
Dehsabz	38.4	57.9	17.1	29.5	33.8	53.7	12.1	22.6	44.9	66.9	20.4	30.5
Shakar Dara	43.5	64.3	21.1	32.8	39.9	61.7	16.2	26.3	55.8	79.0	29.4	37.2
Musahi	35.2	63.3	4.1	6.4	34.2	62.1	3.3	5.4	43.4	74.5	5.9	7.9
Mir Bacha Kot	42.1	60.1	22.0	36.7	37.8	56.1	17.2	30.6	52.9	73.1	29.6	40.6
Khak-e-Jabar	36.6	67.7	4.0	5.8	33.1	62.2	2.7	4.3	42.7	79.2	4.5	5.6
Kalakan	41.2	61.6	19.8	32.1	37.1	58.8	14.0	23.8	53.7	78.7	25.5	32.4
Guldara	33.9	50.6	16.8	33.1	30.5	46.8	14.1	30.2	45.4	64.1	26.1	40.8
Farza	33.8	51.8	15.2	29.3	28.6	46.8	9.5	20.3	45.0	67.7	19.5	28.8
Estalef	37.8	51.1	24.4	47.7	32.4	46.1	18.5	40.1	53.6	71.2	36.4	51.1
Qara Bagh	32.9	50.8	13.1	25.7	27.6	45.4	7.7	16.9	42.0	65.9	14.1	21.3
Surubi	25.0	42.6	5.0	11.6	21.8	38.9	3.0	7.6	31.7	54.9	5.7	10.4

At the district level, the ratio ranged from six literate female youths for every 100 literate male youths (Khak-e-Jabar) to 76 literate female youths for every 100 literate male youths (Kabul City). Kabul City had the highest male and female youth literacy rates at 86.3 percent and 65.3 percent, respectively. Paghman had the second highest male youth literacy at 80.1 percent while Estalef had the second highest female youth literacy at 36.4 percent. Khak-e-Jabar, Surubi and Musahi had the lowest female youth literacy rates at 4.5, 5.7 and 5.9 percent, respectively, and Guldara for males at 64.1 percent.

**Figure 7. Literacy Rate by Age Group and Sex: Kabul, December 2013**

Recent improvement in Kabul's literacy may be inferred from Figure 7. The literacy rates for the 10–14 and 15–19 age groups for both males and females are significantly higher than the other age groups. The literacy rates for males and females in the 20–24 age group are lower than those for younger age groups but noticeably higher than those for older age groups. These older groups also have similar rates, suggesting that there was no improvement in literacy for about three decades. The relatively higher literacy among the school age population compared to older population suggests recent improvements in the educational system and higher school participation.

### 7.3 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is defined as the highest level of education 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 (i.e. Associate's, Bachelor's, Master's, professional and doctoral degrees). Tables 9–11 present the highest level of education completed by the entire population, males and females, respectively, aged 25 years and above in Kabul and its districts.

**Table 9. Percent Distribution of Total Population (Both Sexes) 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Kabul	57.7	8.6	7.2	16.6	9.9
Kabul City	53.4	9.0	7.6	18.4	11.6
Paghman	68.2	8.0	6.5	12.2	5.1
Chahar Asyab	72.4	6.4	4.8	12.5	3.9
Bagrami	67.1	8.3	6.4	13.2	5.1
Dehsabz	75.7	6.5	4.8	9.1	3.9
Shakar Dara	71.4	8.1	5.7	11.4	3.3
Musahi	72.9	7.4	5.6	11.2	2.9
Mir Bacha Kot	75.9	7.4	5.5	9.1	2.2
Khak-e-Jabar	75.6	7.4	6.0	7.4	3.7
Kalakan	75.8	9.6	5.4	7.5	1.7
Guldara	79.9	10.3	3.8	5.2	0.8
Farza	83.1	5.9	3.7	5.3	2.0
Estalef	82.8	7.4	3.9	4.4	1.6
Qara Bagh	83.0	5.8	4.0	5.5	1.7
Surubi	86.7	3.6	2.6	5.3	1.9

More than half of Kabul residents aged 25 years had not attended school (57.7 percent) or had attended but had not completed the first class at the time of the survey (Table 9). For males, the percentage was 40 percent (Table 10). Generally, men in Surubi, Estalef and Qara Bagh were less educated compared to their counterparts in other districts, with seven in ten lacking schooling or had not completed any class.

**Table 10. Percentage Distribution of Male Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Kabul	40.0	11.5	9.7	24.0	14.9
Kabul City	35.8	11.4	9.9	25.8	17.1
Paghman	46.4	12.8	10.6	21.1	9.2
Chahar Asyab	54.0	10.1	8.0	21.2	6.7
Bagrami	47.8	11.9	9.8	21.7	8.9
Dehsabz	58.2	10.8	8.1	15.8	7.1
Shakar Dara	51.1	13.5	9.5	20.1	5.9
Musahi	48.4	13.6	10.7	21.6	5.6
Mir Bacha Kot	60.4	11.6	8.6	15.5	3.9
Khak-e-Jabar	52.9	14.2	11.5	14.2	7.2
Kalakan	56.2	16.8	9.9	13.8	3.3
Guldara	64.4	19.1	7.0	8.0	1.5
Farza	69.0	10.7	6.6	9.9	3.9
Estalef	71.1	12.4	6.6	7.3	2.6
Qara Bagh	70.3	9.9	7.0	9.9	3.0
Surubi	75.6	6.4	4.7	9.8	3.6

Those who attended Classes 10–12 or received vocational or higher education comprised a very low percentage (26.5 percent). Among males aged 25 years or older in Kabul City, 42.9 percent had attained or completed Classes 10–12, vocational or higher education. This was followed by Bagrami (30.6 percent), Paghman (30.3 percent), while the remaining districts had less than 30 percent completing at least Class 10. Women in Kabul were less likely to go to school than men where three in four women had not completed any class (Table 11). Almost all women aged 25 years or older in Khak-e-Jabar and Surubi had not gone to school with 99.1 percent and 99 percent, respectively.



**Table 11. Percentage Distribution of Female Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Kabul	76.8	5.6	4.4	8.6	4.6
Kabul City	72.4	6.4	5.2	10.4	5.7
Paghman	92.0	2.9	2.1	2.5	0.6
Chahar Asyab	92.1	2.5	1.3	3.1	0.9
Bagrami	87.9	4.4	2.7	4.0	1.0
Dehsabz	94.4	1.9	1.2	1.9	0.5
Shakar Dara	92.7	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.7
Musahi	98.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1
Mir Bacha Kot	93.0	2.7	2.0	2.1	0.2
Khak-e-Jabar	99.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
Kalakan	95.8	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.0
Guldara	95.0	1.7	0.6	2.5	0.1
Farza	97.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.2
Estalef	94.9	2.2	1.1	1.3	0.5
Qara Bagh	96.8	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.2
Surubi	99.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0

Net attendance ratios for primary (classes 1–6), secondary (classes 7–9), and high school (classes 10–12) are presented in Table 12. These are ratios of children in the age group that officially corresponds to class level (i.e., 7–12 years for primary school, 13–15 years for secondary school, and 16–18 years for high school) to the total number of children in these respective age groups. An estimated 501 thousand children aged 7–12 years in Kabul were attending primary school at the time of the survey, 143 thousand aged 13–15 years in secondary school and some 127 thousand aged 16–18 years in high school. These numbers translate into net attendance ratios of 67.6 percent for primary school, 44.6 percent for secondary school and 35.4 percent for high school. The net primary attendance rate for Kabul was higher than the national rate of 56.8 percent.

### MDG Indicator 2.1: Net primary attendance rate

	Male	Female
Kabul	74.4	60.4
Bamiyan (2011)*	59.5	53.3
Ghor (2012)*	45.7	32.1
Daykundi (2012)*	65.7	61.4
Afghanistan**	64	48

Sources: \*SDES

\*\*NRVA 2011-2012

The net attendance ratios for boys at all levels of education were higher than for girls. The ratio of girls to boys declined with increasing levels of education. In Kabul Province, for every 100 boys aged 7–12 years who were attending primary school, there were 81 girls of the same age group at that level of education. At the high school level, the ratio was lower, with only 64 girls aged 16–18 for every 100 boys attending that level of education.

Kabul City showed an edge over the other districts in terms of school attendance. Kabul City which had the highest female literacy rate and the highest female-to-male literacy ratio, also had the highest female-to-male net attendance ratios in all levels. In terms of high school attendance, Kabul City recorded a ratio of 72 female attendees for every 100 male attendees (age 16-18). For higher education level, the net attendance ratio is much lower compared to other levels, with only 46 females aged 19-24 years for every 100 males attending either vocational/technical/bachelors degree or masteral degree. Kabul City reported the highest attendance ratio of 49 females for every 100 males aged 19-24 years, followed by Mir Bacha Kot with 33 females for every 100 males.

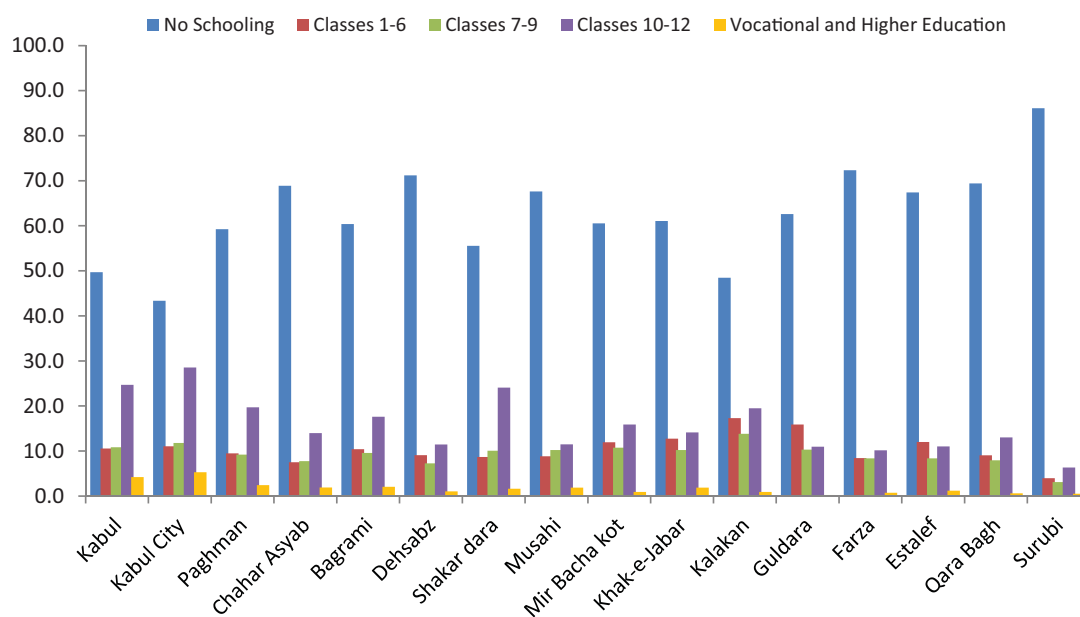
Musahi consistently registered the lowest female-to-male net attendance ratios in all levels, followed by Khak-e-Jabar and Surubi.

**Table 12. Net Attendance Ratios by Sex and Ratios of Female Net Attendance Ratio to Male Attendance Ratio, by Level of Education and District: Kabul, December 2013**

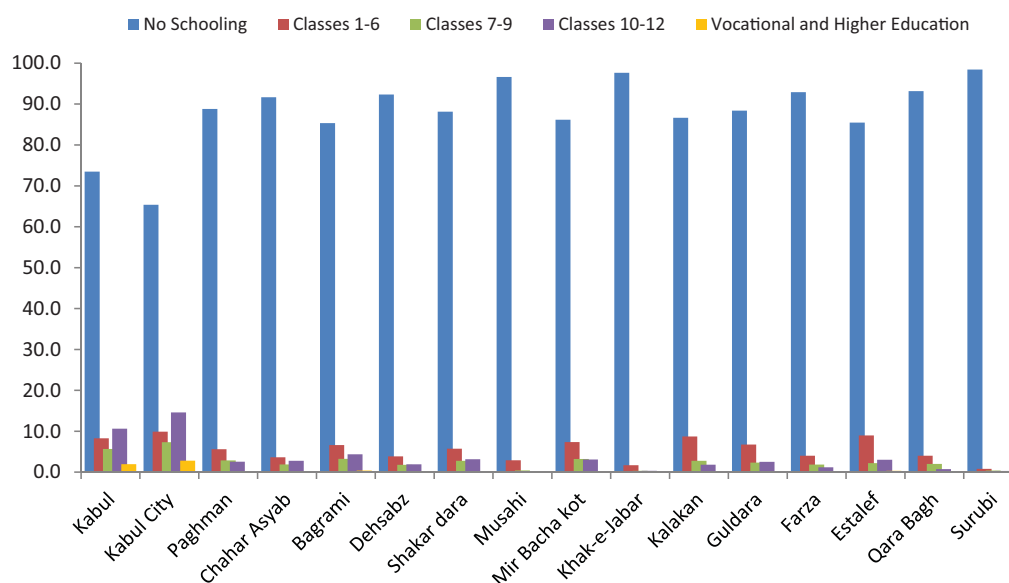
Province/ District	Attending Classes 1-6 (Age 7-12)				Attending Classes 7-9 (Age 13-15)				Attending Classes 10-12 (Age 16-18)				Attending Classes 13 and Higher (Age 19-24)			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female / Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female / Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male
Kabul	67.6	74.4	60.4	81.2	44.6	52.2	36.5	69.9	35.4	42.9	27.3	63.8	12.4	16.7	7.7	46.0
Kabul City	73.1	77.4	68.4	88.4	48.9	54.8	42.8	78.0	39.1	45.3	32.4	71.5	14.4	18.9	9.3	49.1
Paghman	56.0	70.0	41.5	59.3	34.8	49.0	20.3	41.4	27.3	40.1	13.3	33.1	7.6	12.4	1.5	12.0
Chahar Asyab	46.6	63.8	28.4	44.4	26.9	40.7	12.2	29.9	21.4	33.1	7.8	23.4	5.0	8.4	1.1	13.4
Bagrami	57.0	68.4	44.9	65.6	34.1	46.1	21.3	46.3	25.0	35.6	13.4	37.8	6.3	11.7	2.3	19.6
Dehsabz	47.6	61.2	32.8	53.6	27.4	39.5	13.8	35.0	19.4	29.8	7.6	25.6	5.1	8.6	1.3	14.6
Shakar Dara	56.5	71.5	40.7	56.9	35.8	53.2	19.0	35.8	26.2	39.4	11.9	30.3	4.3	7.2	0.8	10.8
Musahi	36.9	63.4	6.8	10.7	23.1	43.8	0.4	0.9	13.7	26.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	8.5	0.0	0.0
Mir Bacha Kot	54.7	68.5	40.1	58.5	25.7	38.3	12.8	33.5	24.1	35.5	11.5	32.3	3.3	4.7	1.6	33.2
Khak-e-Jabar	43.2	72.1	10.8	15.1	26.4	53.1	1.1	2.2	20.5	40.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.3	0.3	4.2
Kalakan	60.8	74.3	48.1	64.7	30.5	49.2	12.6	25.7	22.8	38.9	6.9	17.6	3.2	5.4	0.3	5.9
Guldara	48.2	64.7	28.2	43.5	22.6	32.6	12.5	38.3	17.9	26.2	10.9	41.7	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Farza	50.0	64.3	34.2	53.2	24.7	39.1	11.8	30.1	20.0	33.3	5.6	16.7	2.9	5.2	0.2	3.1
Estalef	54.4	64.6	43.4	67.1	30.2	39.5	21.4	54.2	22.3	30.9	14.5	46.9	5.1	7.9	2.1	26.4
Qara Bagh	56.9	70.2	42.1	60.0	24.8	39.8	9.6	24.1	18.1	31.1	3.2	10.3	2.8	4.9	0.4	7.5
Surubi	29.5	44.0	11.9	27.1	20.2	31.8	5.5	17.2	15.3	27.3	2.3	8.3	3.0	5.6	0.1	0.9

Figures 8 and 9 show the male and female population aged 7–24 years who were not attending school at the time of the survey by the highest class completed. Some 815 thousand residents of Kabul aged 7–24 years, consisting of 334 thousand males and 481 thousand females, were not attending school at the time of the survey. A large majority of the population who were out of school had not completed the first class. For Kabul Province, 49.7 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, they had not completed first class. The corresponding proportion among their female counterparts was 73.5 percent. Surubi had the highest proportion (86.1 percent) of the male population aged 7–24 who were not attending school and had never attended school nor completed the first class and among Surubi females the proportion was also the highest at 98.4 percent.

**Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged Seven to 24 Who Were Not Attending School at the Time of the Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Kabul, December 2013**



**Figure 9. Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged Seven to 24 Who Were Not Attending School at the Time of the Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Kabul, December 2013**



## 7.4 MIGRATION

Some 1.3 million residents of Kabul, comprising 31.9 percent of the total population of the province, had resided elsewhere for at least six months, that is, in another district within Kabul, in another province of Afghanistan, or abroad. The corresponding proportion among the male population (33.9 percent) was higher than among the female population (29.7 percent). Kalakan District had the largest proportion of these in-migrants (Figure 10).

**Figure 10. Proportion of the Population who Have Previously Resided for Six Months or more in a Place other Than Their Residence at the Time of Survey by Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013**

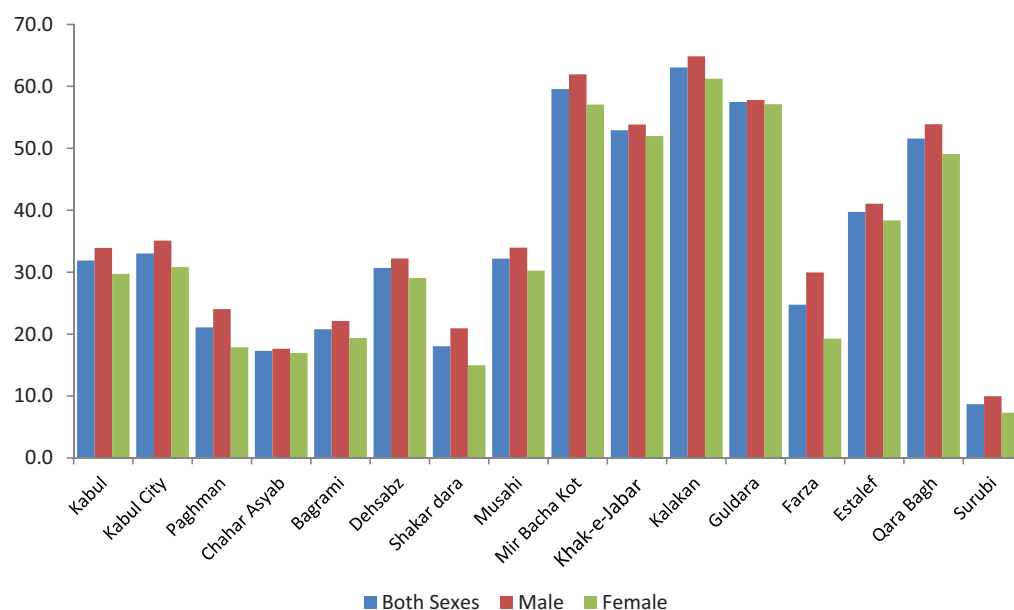


Table 13 shows the distribution of the population who have resided in a place other than their district or city of residence at the time of the survey by previous province/district of residence. Kabul City is the favorite destination for migrants in Kabul Province, which constituted 79.9 percent share of the total migrants. The majority of in-migrant population in Kabul City came from abroad (49.2 percent), followed by those who came from neighboring provinces (28.4 percent) and other provinces (19.6 percent).

In most districts, except Guldara, Mir Bacha Kot and Estalef where most of the in-migrants had lived in Kabul (64.8 percent, 49.6 percent, and 49.5 percent, respectively), the largest proportion of the in-migrant population came from abroad. In Dehsabz and Bagrami, aside from abroad, the next leading areas of origin of the in-migrants were from the neighboring provinces with 24.8 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively.

**Table 13. Proportion of Population Who Have Resided for Six Months or More in a Place Other Than Their Residence at the Time of the Survey, by Previous Province of Residence and District: Kabul, December 2013**

District	Percent of District In-Migrants to Total Kabul Migrants	Previous Residence				
		Other districts in Kabul	Neighboring Provinces <sup>8</sup>	Other Provinces	Abroad	Not Reported
Kabul City	79.9	2.6	28.4	19.6	49.2	0.2
Paghman	2.4	2.9	0.9	22.2	73.8	0.2
Chahar Asyab	0.7	5.7	7.9	9.9	76.4	0.1
Bagrami	3.4	3.5	20.1	11.6	64.7	0.1
Dehsabz	2.9	10.0	24.8	6.1	59.0	0.1
Shakar dara	1.0	16.2	6.2	8.1	69.5	0.1
Musahi	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.9	97.1	0.0
Mir Bacha Kot	2.2	49.6	2.5	10.6	37.3	0.0
Khak-e-Jabar	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.9	97.9	0.0
Kalakan	1.1	31.5	2.2	2.0	64.3	0.0
Guldara	0.6	64.8	6.9	3.3	24.9	0.1
Farza	0.5	45.4	1.9	3.5	49.2	0.0
Estalef	0.5	49.5	2.6	11.9	35.9	0.1
Qara Bagh	3.0	8.4	3.0	8.1	80.4	0.1
Surubi	0.5	4.5	7.9	2.1	85.5	0.0

Table 14 reveals that four out of five of the current residents of Kabul (80 percent) were born in this province. About 16 percent were born in other provinces while the remaining 4 percent were born in foreign countries. At the district level, in Khak-e-Jabar and Musahi, 29.3 percent and 10 percent, respectively, were born in other countries.

8. Neighboring provinces are Parwan, Kapisa, Laghman, Nangarhar, Logar, Wardak and Bamiyan



**Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Birth and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Place of Birth			
	Kabul	Other Provinces	Foreign Country	Not Reported
Kabul	80.0	15.9	4.0	0.1
Kabul City	77.0	19.2	3.7	0.1
Paghman	91.2	4.9	3.8	0.1
Chahar Asyab	92.2	3.8	4.0	0.0
Bagrami	85.9	8.6	5.5	0.1
Dehsabz	81.1	11.3	7.4	0.1
Shakar dara	95.8	1.4	2.7	0.1
Musahi	88.7	1.3	10.0	0.0
Mir Bacha Kot	94.9	1.4	3.6	0.1
Khak-e-Jabar	70.2	0.5	29.3	0.0
Kalakan	92.7	1.1	6.2	0.0
Guldara	95.5	1.6	2.8	0.1
Farza	98.3	0.2	1.3	0.2
Estalef	98.0	0.4	1.5	0.1
Qara Bagh	92.4	1.1	6.4	0.0
Surubi	98.9	0.4	0.8	0.0

Table 15 presents data on the length of stay in the district of residence at the time of survey for in-migrants. Of these, 4.5 percent had been residing in their current district of residence for less than one year while 14.8 percent for 1–3 years. Another 32.6 percent had resided in the current district of residence for 4–9 years, and 40.7 percent for 10–19 years, while only 7 percent had been living in the current district of residence for 20 years or more. In Kabul City where 33 percent were in-migrants, the proportions with a lengthy stay were a little bit higher than the figures for the province: 15.8 percent had been residing in Kabul City for 7-9 years and 7.2 percent for 20 years or more. Three in ten in-migrants in Bagrami District were recent movers with those residing in Bagrami for three years or less made up 30.3 percent, and those residing for 4-6 years accounted for 21.5 percent.

**Table 15. Percentage Distribution of Population Who Have Lived in Another District, Province or Country for at Least Six Months, by Duration of Stay in the Current District of Residence and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/ District	Duration of Stay in the Current District of Residence						Not Reported
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-6 years	7-9 years	10-19 years	20 years or more	
Kabul	4.5	14.8	17.3	15.3	40.7	7.0	0.4
Kabul City	4.6	15.3	18.0	15.8	38.8	7.2	0.3
Paghman	4.3	14.4	18.9	13.4	35.6	13.0	0.5
Chahar Asyab	6.0	16.8	13.6	12.4	43.1	7.8	0.3
Bagrami	7.5	22.8	21.5	15.5	27.7	4.2	0.8
Dehsabz	7.4	20.5	21.2	14.8	28.0	7.8	0.4
Shakardara	2.3	13.2	15.8	18.1	42.3	8.1	0.2
Musahi	0.5	5.4	7.0	10.8	53.3	22.7	0.4
Mir Bacha Kot	1.1	4.7	7.2	14.7	71.1	1.0	0.2
Khak-e-Jabar	0.3	5.5	16.0	17.1	45.1	16.0	0.1
Kalakan	2.2	5.3	9.1	8.9	74.0	0.5	0.0
Guldara	2.0	5.4	7.0	7.0	77.6	0.8	0.2
Farza	1.7	7.8	8.0	7.3	69.9	5.0	0.3
Estalef	1.3	8.8	7.6	10.2	70.7	1.0	0.3
Qara Bagh	1.4	6.0	10.6	13.1	67.8	0.8	0.3
Surubi	4.7	17.5	13.3	9.0	36.1	18.5	0.9

Nine in ten in-migrants were in their current district of residence in Nawroz 1390<sup>9</sup>. Only 0.5 percent was residing in other districts of Kabul, 5.5 percent in other provinces, and 3.1 percent in other countries (Table 16).

**Table 16. Percentage Distribution of In-Migrants by Residence in Nawroz 1390 and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Residence in Nawroz 1390				
	Same City/ District	Other City/ District, Same Province	Other Province	Other Country	Not Yet Born in Nawroz
Kabul	90.7	0.5	5.5	3.1	0.1
Kabul City	90.4	0.3	6.0	3.0	0.1
Paghman	91.8	0.7	4.5	2.9	0.1
Chahar Asyab	87.5	2.2	5.9	4.3	0.1
Bagrami	84.7	1.8	8.2	4.9	0.2
Dehsabz	86.3	1.9	6.0	5.6	0.3
Shakardara	93.5	1.5	1.8	3.2	0.1
Musahi	98.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0
Mir Bacha Kot	97.1	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.0
Khak-e-Jabar	98.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0
Kalakan	95.3	2.3	0.7	1.6	0.1
Guldara	95.9	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.0
Farza	96.6	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.1
Estalef	97.1	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.1
Qara Bagh	97.1	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.1
Surubi	85.1	1.3	1.0	12.5	0.1

## 7.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

### 7.5.1 Economic Activity of 15 Years Old and Over

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

In Kabul Province, among the population 15 years or older, 35.1 percent were reported to have some work for six months or more during the 12 months prior to the survey. A larger proportion was recorded among males (62.9 percent) compared to females (4.8 percent). Persons who worked for less than six months constituted 0.8 percent (1.5 percent among males and 0.2 percent among females), while persons who did not work at all during the reference period comprised 64.1 percent. Among females, 95 percent did not work while only 35.6 percent among males.

**Figure 11. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Whether Working or Not During the 12 Months Prior to the Survey and Sex: Kabul, December 2013**

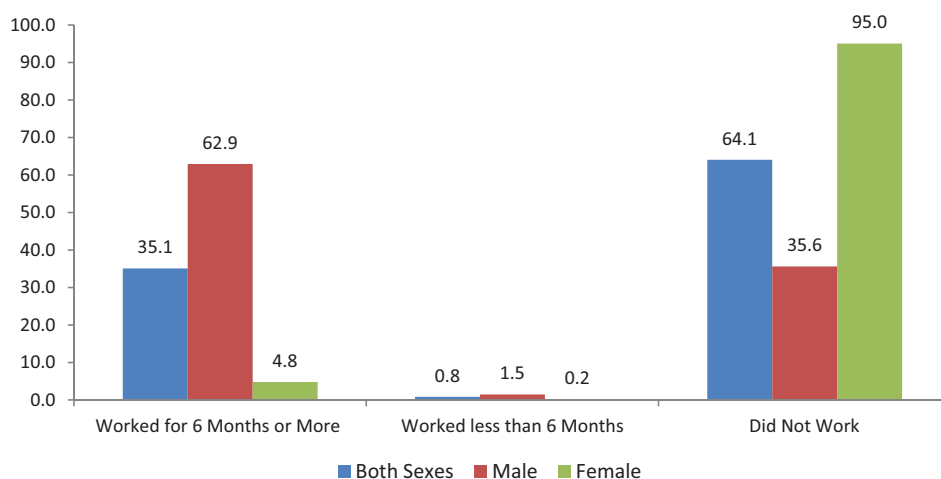


Figure 12 shows that the proportion among the male population aged 15 years and older who had some work (regardless of the number of months worked) during the reference year was much higher than among their female counterparts (64.4 percent and 5 percent, respectively). This pattern was observed in all districts. For males and females, the highest percentage was for Kalakan at 75.3 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively. The lowest percentage for males was reported for Paghman (62.2 percent) and for females, Musahi and Khak-e-Jabar (0.5 percent each).

**Figure 12. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013**

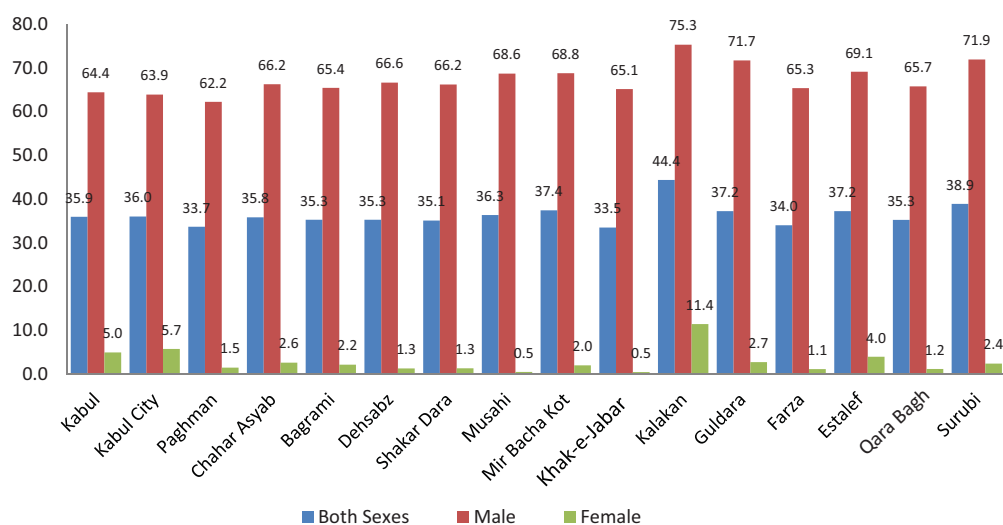


Figure 13 reveals that more than half of the population aged 15 years and older in all districts did not work with the lowest proportion in Kalakan (55.6 percent) and highest in Khak-e-Jabar (66.5 percent). Some 35.1 percent of population 15 years old and older in Kabul Province had worked six months or more during the 12 months prior to the survey. The highest proportion was in Kalakan at 40.1 percent, while the percentage in other districts vary from 32.7 percent (Paghman) to 38.5 percent (Surubi).

**Figure 13. Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Number of Months Worked and Percentage Distribution of Those Who Did Not Work by District: Kabul, December 2013**

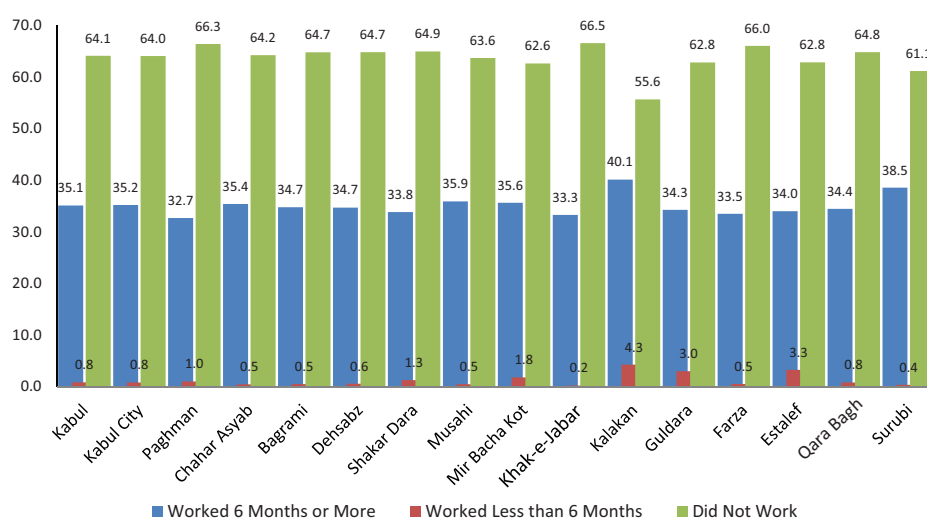
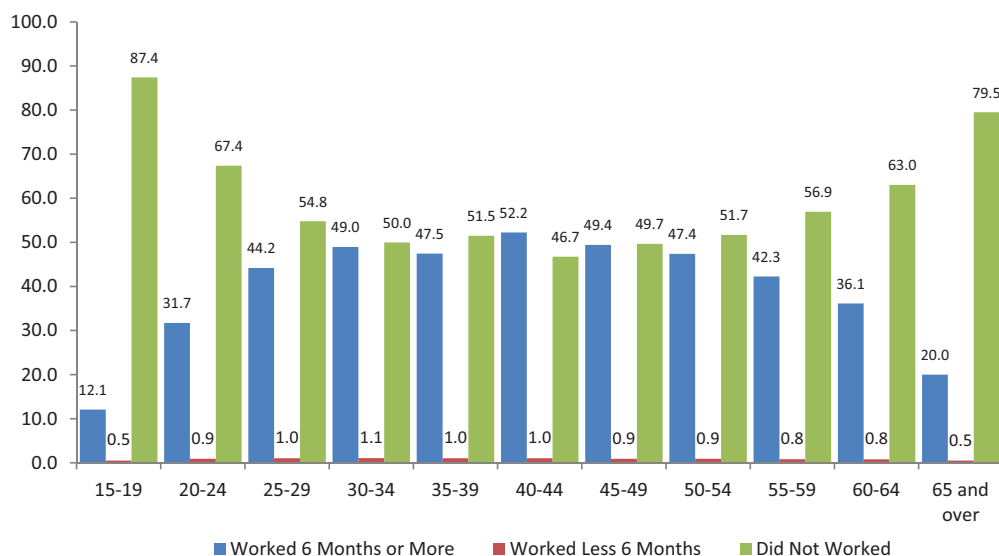


Figure 14 shows the proportion of the population who worked six months or more, the proportion of those who worked less than six months and the proportion of those who did not work during the 12 months prior to the survey, among the population aged 15 years and older, by five-year age group.

As expected, the proportion of persons who did not work during the reference period was highest in the 15–19 age group (87.4 percent). The proportion of those who did not work was also higher in the 65 years and over age group (79.5 percent) and the 20–24 age group (67.4 percent) than in the 25–64 age group. Conversely, the proportion of those who worked for six months or more was lower in these age groups than among the 25–64 age group, at 12.1 percent for the 15–19 year age group and 20 percent for the 65 years old and over age group.

**Figure 14. Population Aged 15 Years and Older, the Percentage of Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Number of Months Worked, and Percentage of Who Did Not Work and Age Group: Kabul, December 2013**



Some 2 million people aged 15 years and older, comprising 64.1 percent of that age group in Kabul Province, reported having no work at all in the 12 months prior to the survey. Of these, 9.5 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 90 percent were not available for work (Figure 15).

**Figure 15. Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Did Not Work in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Whether Available for Work or Not and District: Kabul, December 2013**

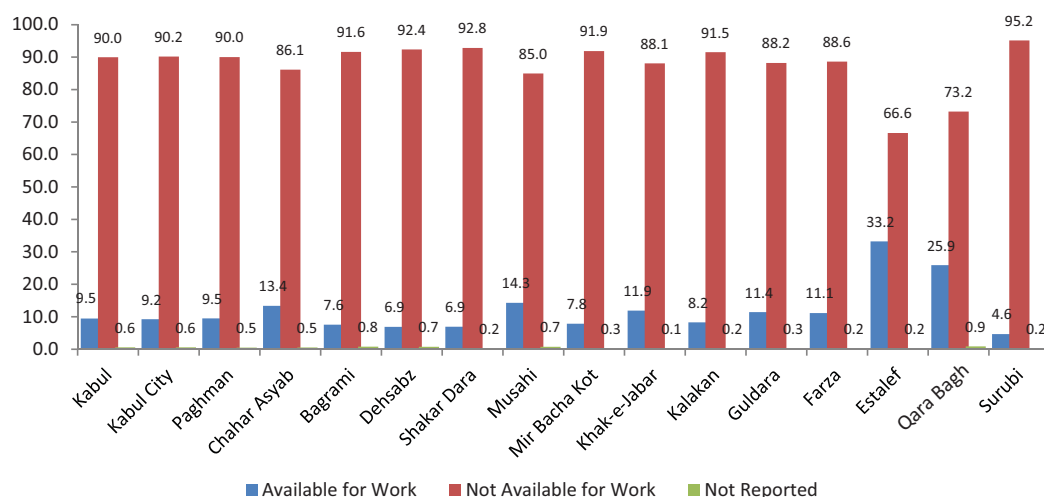


Figure 16 shows that the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who did not do any work but looking for work and those available for work but not looking for work to the total population 15 years old and over. In Kabul Province, for every 100 persons aged 15 years and older, six were not working but seeking or available for work. The ratio was higher for males than for females: seven males were not working but seeking or available for work for every 100 males in this age group, while there were only five females in this group for every 100 females. At the district level, this ratio for males varied from 3.5 percent in Surubi to 13.7 percent in Estalef. For females, it varied from 2.1 percent in Surubi to 28.1 percent in Estalef.

**Figure 16. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Were Not Working But Seeking or Available for Work to the Total Population 15 Years and Older by Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013**

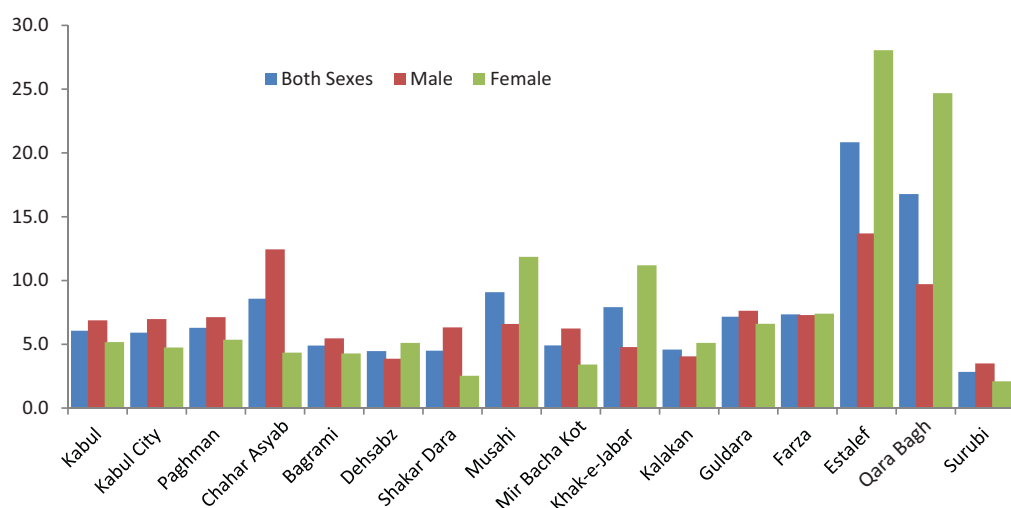


Table 17 shows an association between literacy and the economic status, as measured by the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who had some work in the 12 months prior to survey, regardless of the number of months they have worked. Persons who are literate are more likely to engage in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

The association between literacy status and not working does not seem to hold true in Kabul Province as revealed in Table 17 where the percentage point difference between literate and illiterate was recorded only at 2.4 points. In the districts, the highest percentage point difference between literate and illiterate population was in Khak-e-Jabar (4 percentage points), followed by Qara Bagh (2.6 percentage points), and Musahi (2.1 percentage points).



**Table 17. Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey and Those Who Were Not Working But Seeking or Available for Work, by Literacy Status and District: Kabul, December 2013**

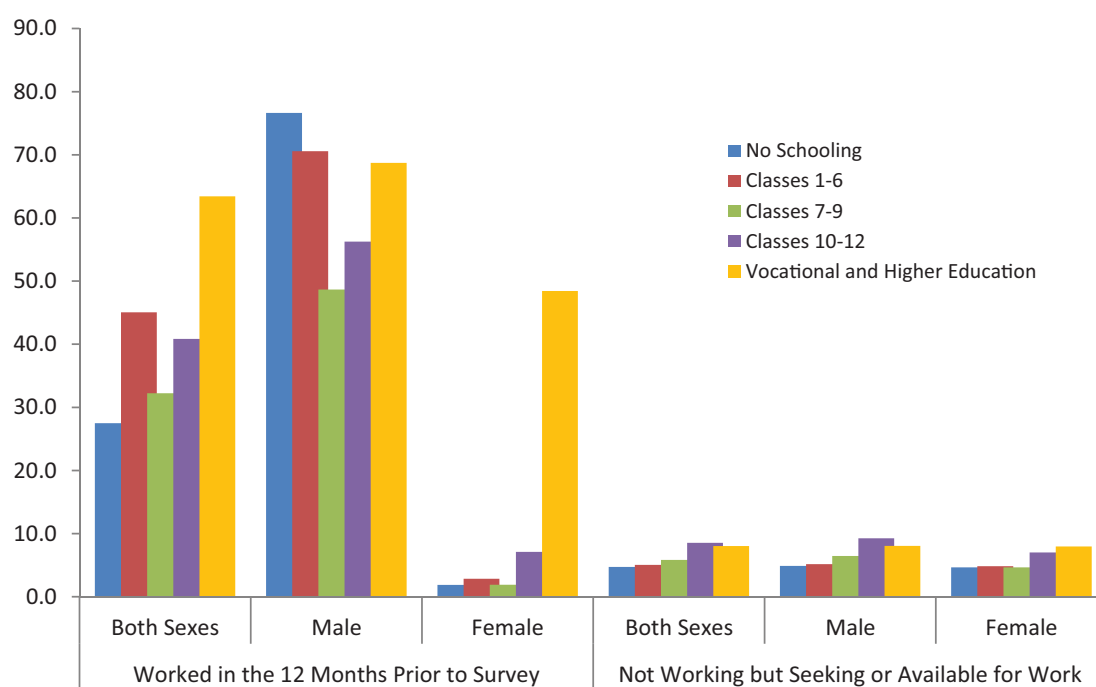
Province/District	Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey			Not Working But Seeking or Available for Work		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Kabul	35.9	43.4	26.7	6.1	7.1	4.7
Kabul City	36.0	42.8	25.8	5.9	7.0	4.2
Paghman	33.7	45.0	24.8	6.3	7.4	5.4
Chahar Asyab	35.8	47.6	28.9	8.6	14.5	5.0
Bagrami	35.3	45.8	27.4	4.9	5.8	4.2
Dehsabz	35.3	49.1	28.2	4.5	4.5	4.4
Shakar Dara	35.1	47.9	26.6	4.5	6.8	3.0
Musahi	36.4	57.1	25.6	9.1	7.7	9.8
Mir Bacha Kot	37.4	48.5	30.7	4.9	6.7	3.8
Khak-e-Jabar	33.5	57.4	21.6	7.9	5.3	9.2
Kalakan	44.4	55.9	37.6	4.6	6.2	3.7
Guldara	37.3	48.1	32.5	7.2	9.8	6.0
Farza	34.0	42.9	30.5	7.3	7.7	7.2
Estalef	37.2	41.4	35.2	20.8	22.9	19.9
Qara Bagh	35.3	45.1	31.5	16.8	14.9	17.5
Surubi	38.9	53.0	35.0	2.8	5.8	2.0

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, in general, among those who did not attend school or had not finished the first class (27.5 percent) and highest among those who had reached vocational and higher education (63.4 percent). Among males in Kabul, the proportion who were engaged in an economic activity at anytime in the 12 months prior to the survey was highest for those with no schooling at 76.6 percent. Among the male population who had reached at most a primary level (classes 1-6), those who had some work accounted for 70.6 percent. Among males who had attained vocational or higher level of education, those with work made up 68.7 percent. Among females, the pattern was different, with those who had reached vocational or higher education having the highest percentage with a job during the reference period (48.4 percent).

The proportion of persons who were not working but seeking or available for work during the 12 months prior to the survey in Kabul was highest for those who reached classes 10-12 (8.6 percent) and those who had reached vocational or higher education (8 percent). Similar pattern was observed among males who did not work but seeking or available for work, highest for those who had reached classes 10-12 (9.3 percent) and those with vocational and higher education (8.1 percent) and was lowest among males with no schooling (4.9 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 vocational and higher education (8 percent) and lowest for those who did not attend school or did not finish first class (4.6 percent).

At the district level, in Guldara (81.4 percent) and Mir Bacha Kot (79.7 percent), four in five of their populations aged 15 years and older who had reached vocational or higher education did some work during the reference period. Musahi had the highest percentage of the population aged 15 years and older (64.5 percent) who reached high school level (classes 10-12) who were reported in the survey as having an economic activity in the year prior to survey. In Kalakan and Khak-e-Jabar, 67.3 percent and 66.1 percent, respectively, of their populations 15 years old and over who had attended classes 1-6 were reported to have worked during the 12 months prior to survey.

**Figure 17. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey and Percentage Who Were Not Working But Seeking or Available for Work, by Highest Class Completed and Sex: Kabul, December 2013**



**Figure 18. Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Kabul, December 2013**

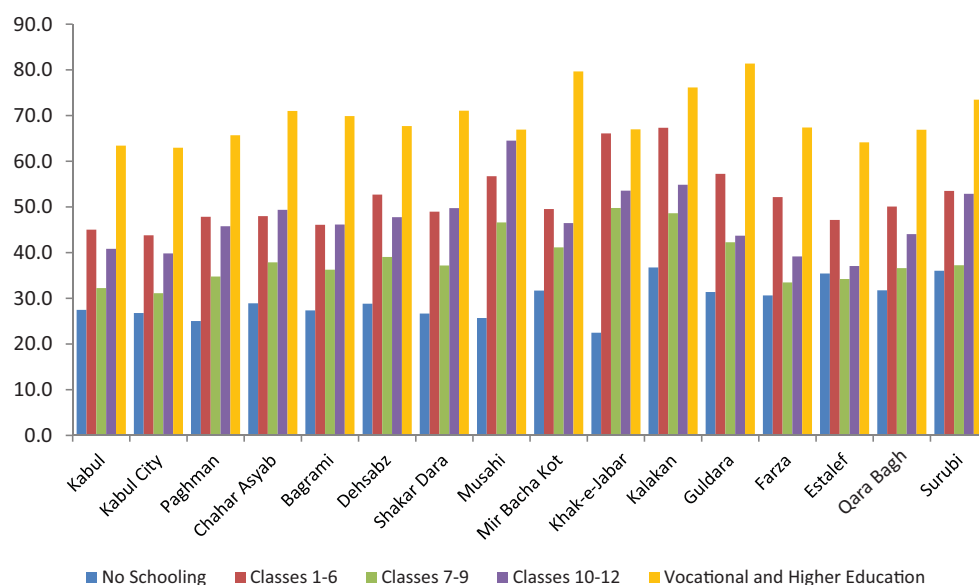


Figure 19 shows the distribution of Kabul's population aged 15 years and older, by sex, who worked at any time during the 12 months prior to survey by major occupation groups based on the International Standard Occupational Classification (ISOC).

Service and sales workers accounted for the highest proportion of workers in Kabul Province, at 25.5 percent; 26.8 percent among males and 7.1 percent among females. Female managers/professionals/technicians and clerks comprised a significant proportion, at 62.6 percent. Most of them were teaching professionals. There was a lower proportion for this type of workers among males at 18.2 percent. Workers engaged in elementary occupations such as construction labourers, manufacturing and transport labourers, street cleaners and helpers also constituted a higher percentage at 20 percent; 20.9 percent among males and 8.2 percent among females.

Service and sales workers comprised the largest group of workers in Mir Bacha Kot (28.6 percent), Kabul City (26.7 percent), Khak-e-Jabar (26.1 percent) and Shakar Dara (23.9 percent). Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constituted the highest percentages in Surubi (43.4 percent), Kalakan (41.7 percent), Guldara (33.3 percent), Musahi (32.9 percent), and Farza (31.9 percent).

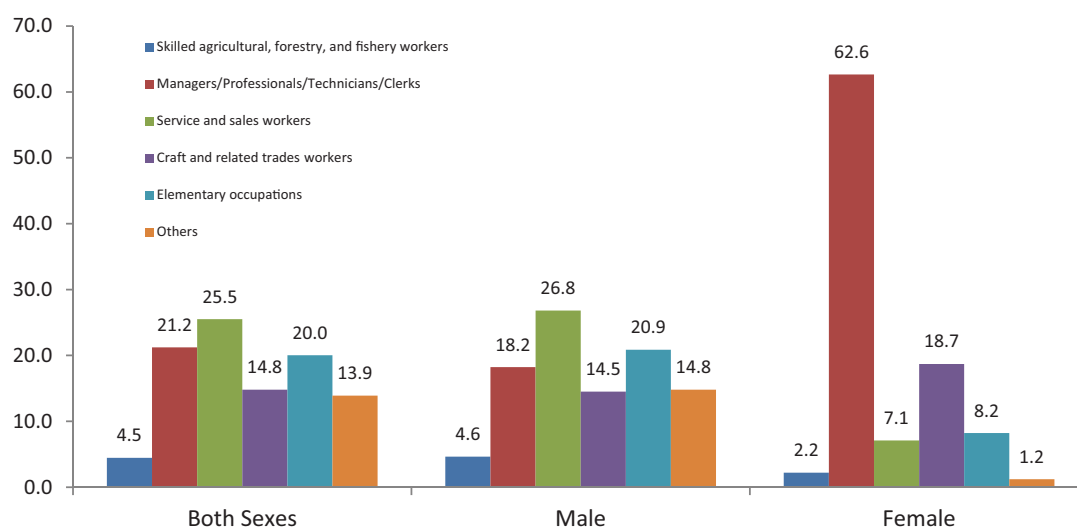
Figure 20 shows the distribution of Kabul's population aged 15 years and older who worked at anytime during the 12 months prior to the survey by sex and major industry groups based on the International Standard Industrial Classification.

Among Kabul's workers, 36 percent worked in community, social and personal services such as in the public administration and defense, social and related community services. A significant proportion (69.8 percent) among female workers worked in this type of industry and another 18.1 percent worked in manufacturing industry during the reference period.

Among male workers, 33.6 percent worked in community, social and personal services, 20.7 percent in wholesale and retail trades, restaurants and hotels, 13.6 percent in construction, 12.3 percent in transportation and communication and 8.6 percent in manufacturing.

In Kabul City, workers in community, social and personal services made up of 38.1 percent of those who worked at anytime during the reference year. In other districts the proportion ranged from 12.6 percent in Estalef to 36 percent in Bagrami. Kalakan had the highest proportion of workers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing at 47.1 percent, while in Paghman, 21.2 percent of its workers reported some jobs in construction.

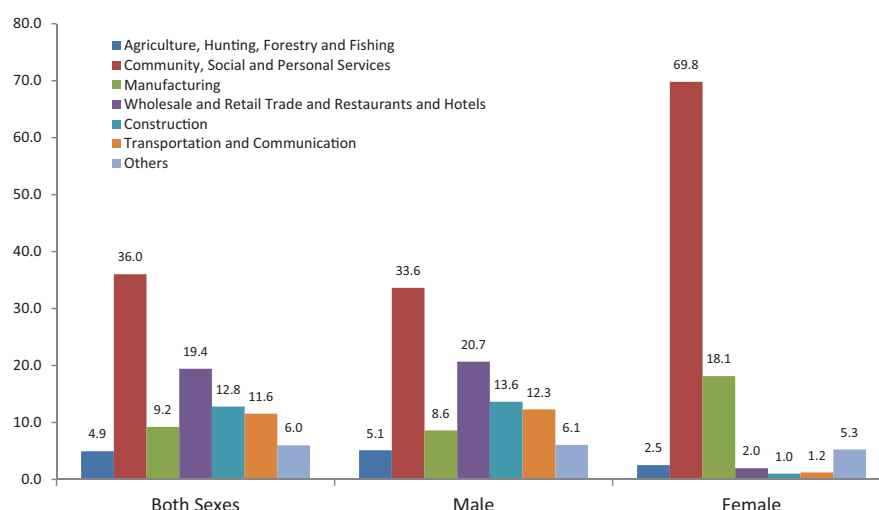
**Figure 19. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey by Occupation and Sex: Kabul, December 2013**



**Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Occupation and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/ District	Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	Managers/ Professionals/ Technicians/ Clerks	Service and sales workers	Craft and related trades workers	Elementary occupations	Others
Kabul	4.5	21.2	25.5	14.8	20.0	13.9
Kabul City	0.9	24.1	26.7	15.7	19.2	13.4
Paghman	8.2	13.9	21.6	12.6	26.6	17.1
Chahar Asyab	13.1	12.0	20.1	16.6	20.9	17.3
Bagrami	5.8	14.7	22.0	12.2	25.8	19.5
Dehsabz	13.0	9.2	20.2	11.4	27.0	19.2
Shakar Dara	20.5	10.5	23.9	9.4	19.3	16.4
Musahi	32.9	11.7	13.2	14.1	13.6	14.6
Mir Bacha Kot	17.1	8.8	28.6	12.1	22.9	10.4
Khak-e-Jabar	23.3	8.9	26.1	3.2	16.0	22.5
Kalakan	41.7	5.4	14.5	11.5	18.8	8.0
Guldara	33.3	4.8	14.5	6.7	28.5	12.2
Farza	31.9	8.3	18.7	6.3	25.8	9.1
Estalef	25.3	5.7	17.1	16.1	29.1	6.6
Qara Bagh	25.6	6.9	21.7	9.1	22.9	13.8
Surubi	43.4	7.0	17.5	7.2	13.5	11.3

**Figure 20. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Industry and Sex: Kabul, December 2013**



**Table 19. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Industry and District: Kabul, December 2013**

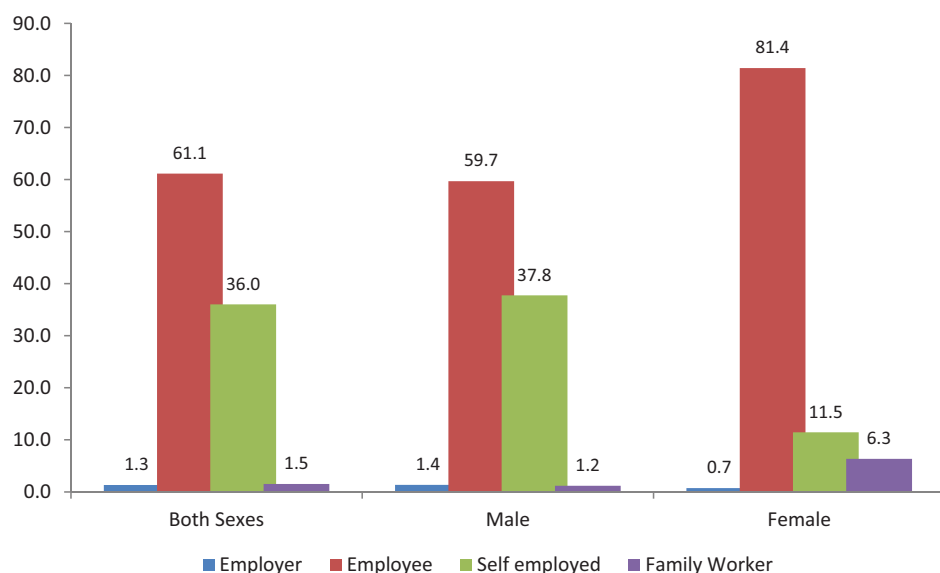
Province/ District	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	Community, Social and Personal Services	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels'	Construc- tion	Transpor- tation and Communi- cation	Others
Kabul	4.9	36.0	9.2	19.4	12.8	11.6	6.0
Kabul City	1.1	38.1	9.9	20.7	12.4	11.3	6.5
Paghman	9.7	28.6	6.6	14.2	21.2	14.5	5.1
Chahar Asyab	13.5	26.7	6.9	16.0	16.4	15.3	5.3
Bagrami	5.9	36.0	6.8	16.0	14.8	15.3	5.3
Dehsabz	15.5	29.0	8.9	14.4	14.1	14.0	4.2
Shakar Dara	22.6	33.0	4.6	12.5	10.9	12.2	4.3
Musahi	34.1	29.7	4.1	9.1	8.3	11.9	2.8
Mir Bacha Kot	21.2	27.1	7.4	22.9	8.0	11.7	1.7
Khak-e-Jabar	23.8	44.0	2.3	7.1	8.4	12.0	2.3
Kalakan	47.1	18.6	9.7	10.1	7.2	5.8	1.6
Guldara	35.9	20.7	3.3	11.6	15.1	11.1	2.1
Farza	33.1	21.8	5.3	13.0	17.1	7.4	2.3
Estalef	29.3	12.6	12.3	15.1	16.0	7.9	6.9
Qara Bagh	30.1	19.5	6.6	16.5	15.9	9.1	2.4
Surubi	43.5	20.8	5.0	10.9	9.2	6.5	4.1

The distribution of the population aged 15 years and older in Kabul who were engaged in economic activity in the 12 months prior to survey by status of employment and sex is shown in Figure 21. Only 1.3 percent of workers were employers during the reference year while 61.1 percent were employees. The self-employed comprised 36 percent while family workers, 1.5 percent.

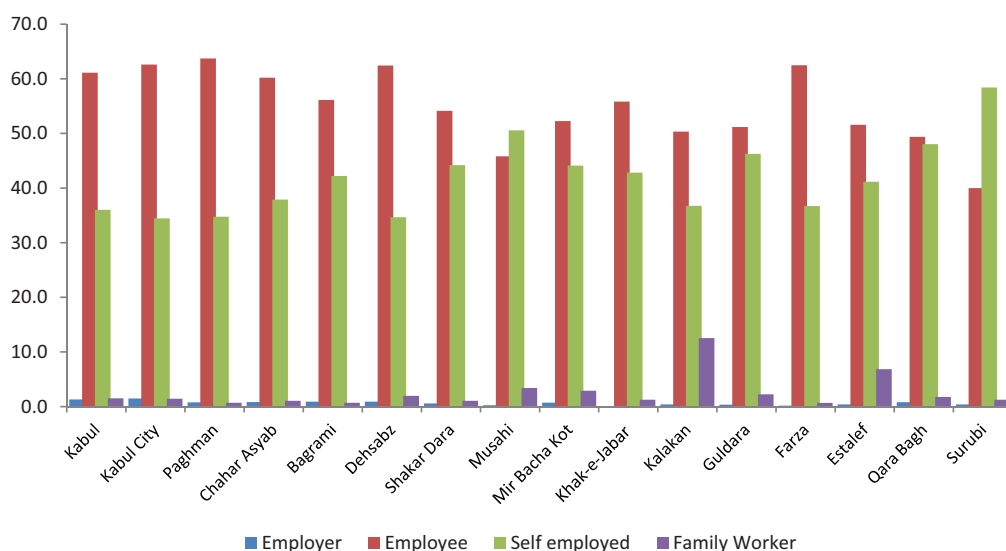
Among male workers, 1.4 percent were employers during the reference year while 59.7 percent were employees. The self-employed among male workers comprised 37.8 percent while family workers, only 1.2 percent. Eight in ten (81.4 percent) of female workers were employees, 11.5 percent were self-employed, and 6.3 percent were family workers.

In Surubi (58.4 percent) and Musahi (50.6 percent), the self-employed made up the largest percentage of total workers. In all other districts, employees composed the largest proportions, these ranged from 49.4 percent in Qara Bagh to 63.7 percent in Paghman. The percentage of family workers was highest in Kalakan (12.5 percent), while employers were highest in Kabul City at 1.5 percent.

**Figure 21. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Status of Employment and Sex: Kabul, December 2013**



**Figure 22. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Status of Employment and District: Kabul, December 2013**



### 7.5.2 Working Children 5 to 17 Years Old

Based on the 2013 Kabul SDES, 2.8 percent of children aged 5-17 years worked at anytime during the past 12 months before the survey, while the remaining 97.2 percent did not work (Table 20). This means that for every 100 children 5-17 years old in the province, there were three children who were engaged in an economic activity at anytime during the reference period. Males were more likely to work than females: 4.8 percent among boys in this age group worked during the 12 months prior to the survey, compared to 0.7 percent among girls.

Among districts, the proportion of working children in the 5–17 age group to the total number of children of that age was highest in Kalakan (5.6 percent), followed by Estalef (4.4 percent) and Guldara (4.3 percent).



**Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Children 5-17 Years Old by Work Status, Sex, Age Group and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Sex/Age Group/District	Total		Worked at any time in 12 months prior to survey	Did not work
	Number (000)	Percent		
Total	1,512	100.0	2.8	97.2
Sex				
Male	776	100.0	4.8	95.2
Female	736	100.0	0.7	99.3
Age Group				
5-9	621	100.0	0.2	99.8
10-12	364	100.0	1.5	98.5
13-17	527	100.0	6.8	93.2
District				
Kabul City	1,143	100.0	2.8	97.2
Paghman	60	100.0	1.9	98.1
Chahar Asyab	23	100.0	2.6	97.4
Bagrami	85	100.0	2.7	97.3
Dehsabz	49	100.0	3.1	96.9
Shakar Dara	30	100.0	2.0	98.0
Musahi	11	100.0	3.1	96.9
Mir Bacha Kot	18	100.0	3.4	96.6
Khak-e-Jabar	5	100.0	3.4	96.6
Kalakan	9	100.0	5.6	94.4
Guldara	5	100.0	4.3	95.7
Farza	9	100.0	1.9	98.1
Estalef	6	100.0	4.4	95.6
Qara Bagh	29	100.0	2.7	97.3
Surubi	30	100.0	3.5	96.5

**Figure 23. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5-17 Years Old by District: Kabul, December 2013**

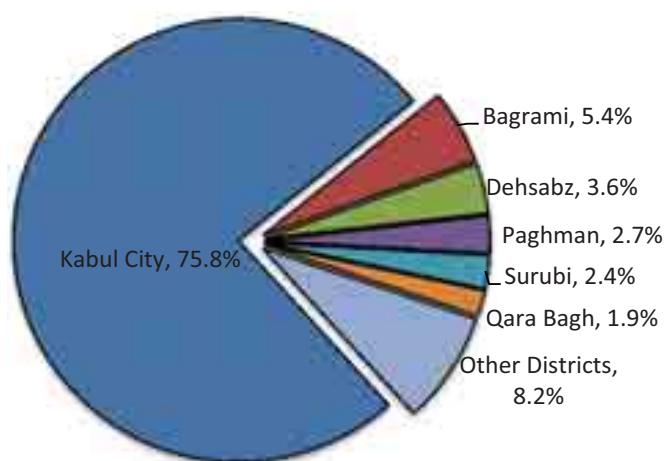
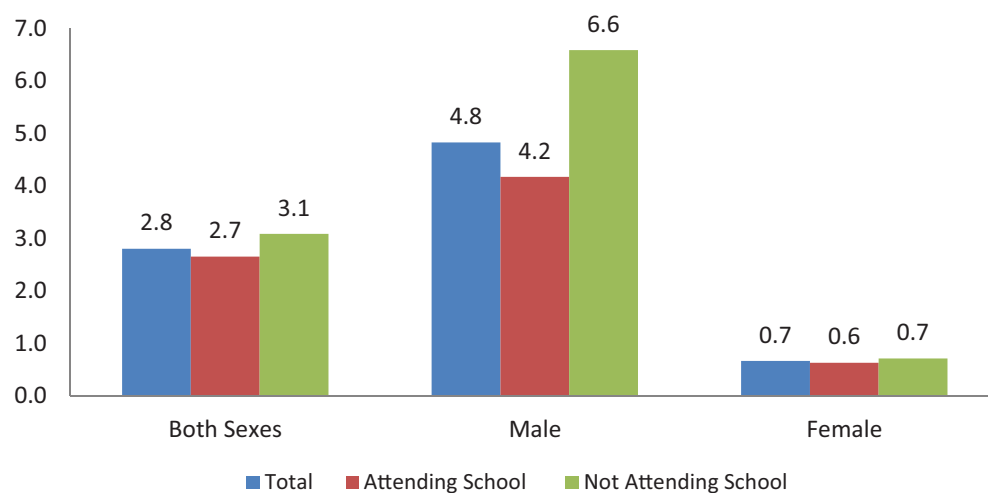


Figure 23 shows that Kabul City had the largest percentage share of working children at 75.8 percent of the provincial total, followed by Bagrami (5.4 percent) and Dehsabz (3.6 percent).

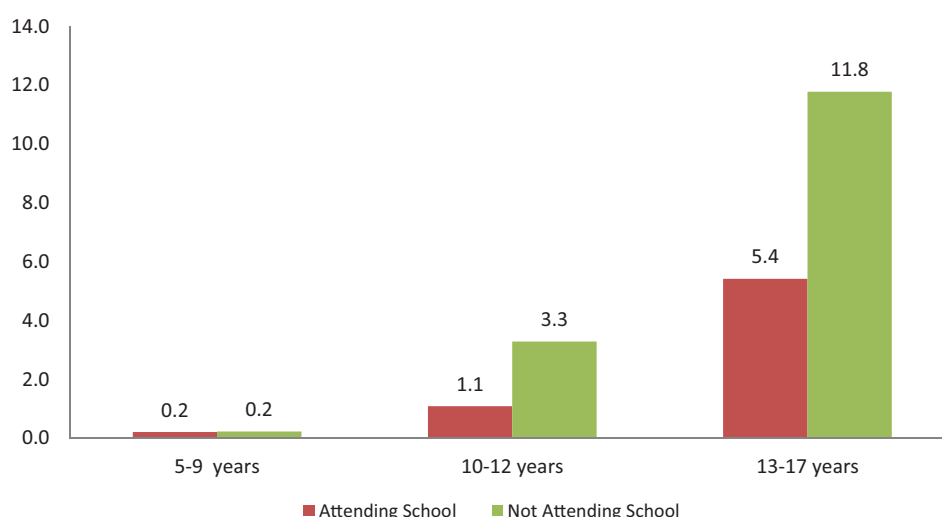
Children who were not attending school were more likely to work than those attending school. Among children aged 5–17 who were not attending school at the time of survey, 3.1 percent worked at anytime during the 12 months before the survey. Among those who were attending school, 2.7 percent worked during the reference period. Among boys aged 5–17 who were not attending school, 6.6 percent worked during the reference year, compared to 4.2 percent of those who were in school. The corresponding percentages for girls were 0.7 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively (Figure 24).

**Figure 24. Percentage of Children 5-17 Years Old Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Sex and School Attendance: Kabul, December 2013**



Among children aged 13–17 years who were not attending school, 11.8 percent worked during the reference year, while 5.4 percent of those who were attending school did so (Figure 25). Among children aged 10–12 years who were not attending school, 3.3 percent worked during the reference year, while 1.1 percent did so among those who were attending school. For the very young children 5–9 years of age, only 0.2 percent worked, whether they were attending or not attending school.

**Figure 25. Percentage of Children 5-17 Years Old who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Age Group and School Attendance: Kabul, December 2013**



The majority of working children in Kabul Province were craft and related trade workers such as handicraft and printing workers, metal machinery and related trade workers, and food processing, wood working and garments (Figure 26). This type of workers comprised 43.4 percent of all working children aged 5–17 years, 38.3 percent among working boys and 81.6 percent among working girls. Children engaged in services and sales workers were the next largest group comprising 23.4 percent, 25.8 percent among working boys and 5.1 percent among working girls. Children engaged in elementary occupations such as cleaners, helpers and labourers came out as the third largest group, 22.1 percent for both sexes, 24.1 percent among boys and 6.9 percent among girls.

**Figure 26. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5-17 Years Old by Sex and Occupation: Kabul, December 2013**



## 7.6 FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

The 2013 Kabul 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 five years and older in the sample households.

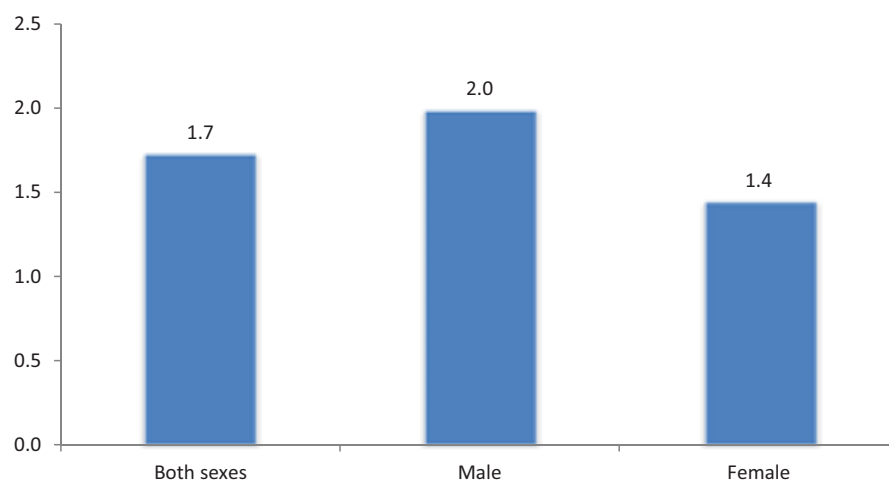
Some 35 thousand inhabitants of Kabul aged five years and older at the time of the survey, comprising 1.7 percent of the population in this age group, had a functional difficulty in at least one of the following: seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating and self-caring. Figure 27 shows that the proportion was higher among males (2 percent) than among females (1.4 percent).

### Text Box 2 Proportion of Population 5 Years Old and Over with Functional Difficulty

Kabul	1.7
Bamiyan (2011)*	5.3
Ghor (2012)*	4.8
Daykundi (2012)*	3.6

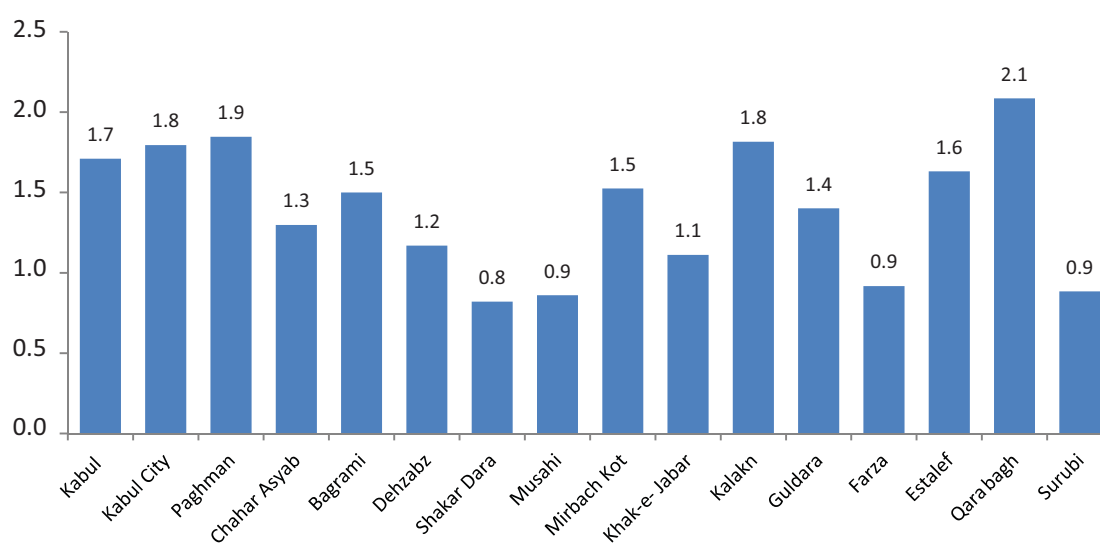
Source: \* SDES

**Figure 27. Percentage of the Population five Years and Older with Functional Difficulty by Sex: Kabul, December 2013**



Among districts, Qara Bagh had the highest proportion with functional difficulty (2.1 percent) followed by Paghman (1.9 percent), while Shakar Dara had the lowest at 0.8 percent (Figure 28).

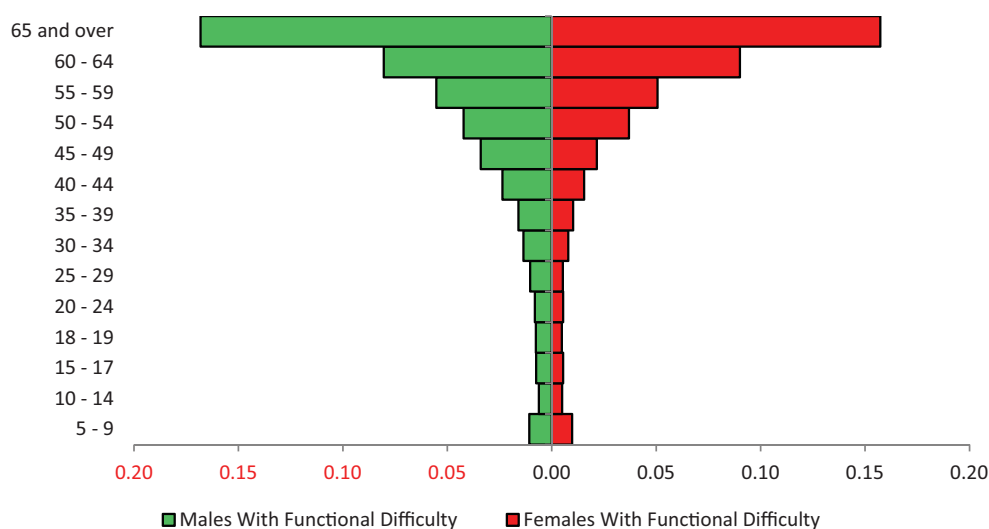
**Figure 28. Percentage of Population five Years and Older with Functional Difficulty by District: Kabul, December 2013**



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: 16.4 percent of the population aged 65 years or older had a functional difficulty, with the proportion among males (16.8 percent) higher than among females (15.7 percent). In almost all age groups, except 60-64 years, the proportion with functional difficulty tended to be higher among males than females.

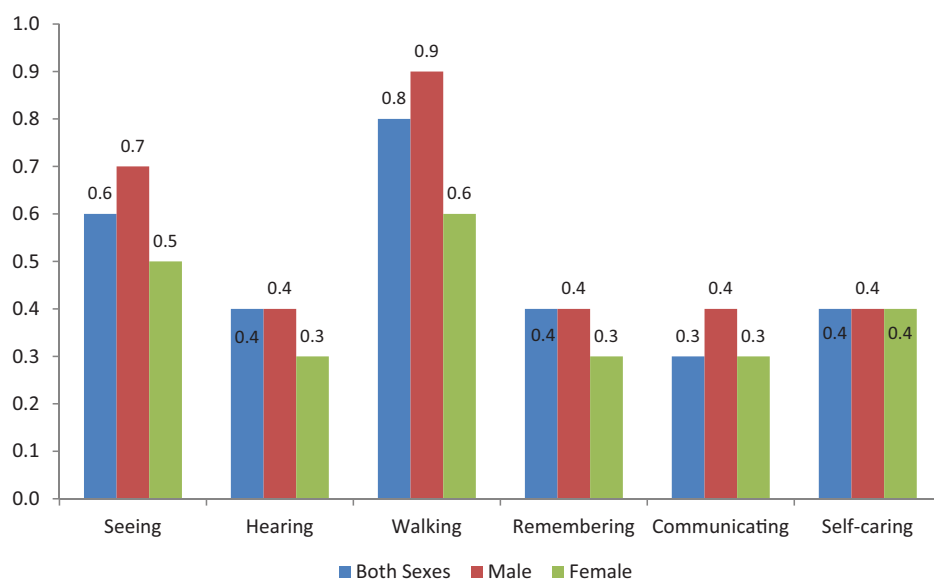
About 1 percent of children in the age group 5-9 years had a functional difficulty (1.1 percent among boys and 1 percent among girls). Self-caring was the most common difficulty among this age group (0.7 percent), followed by communicating (0.3 percent). On the other hand, among those in the age group 65 years and above, walking and seeing were the most common types of difficulty at 8.9 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively.

**Figure 29. Percentage of the Population Five Years and Older with Functional Difficulty by Sex and Age Group: Kabul, December 2013**



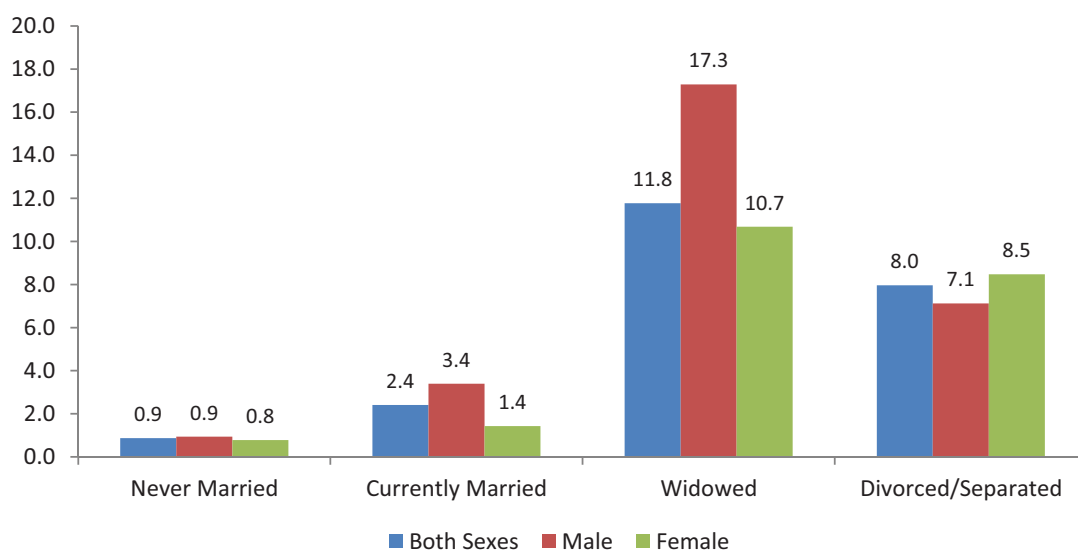
Difficulty in walking was the most commonly reported functional difficulty (0.8 percent), higher among males (0.9 percent) compared to females (0.6 percent). It was followed by difficulty in seeing at 0.6 percent (0.7 percent for males and 0.5 percent for females). The least common type of functional difficulty was communicating (0.3 percent).

**Figure 30. Percentage of the Population Five Years and Older with Functional Difficulty by Type of Difficulty and Sex: Kabul, December 2013**



The proportion of those with functional difficulty was highest among widowed persons at 11.8 percent, followed by those divorced/separated from their spouses at 8 percent.

**Figure 31. Percentage of the Population Five Years and Older with Functional Difficulty by Marital Status and Sex: Kabul, December 2013**



## 7.7 FERTILITY

Fertility of women in a population refers to their actual birth performance. Fertility normally relates to live births. The 2013 Kabul SDES included questions designed to gather data on the fertility of women. Specifically the data collected pertain to the number of children ever-born alive to each ever-married woman in sample households and the number of live births born in the 12 months prior to survey by each ever-married woman below 50 years of age.

Typical census questions on lifetime and recent fertility were asked in the SDES which were addressed to ever-married women aged 10–49. On lifetime fertility, questions on total number of live births and number of currently alive and dead were asked for sons and daughters separately. 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 627 thousand ever-married women in Kabul. Of this number, 10 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 (54.4) of all ever-married women in this age group. Those with one child made up 10.5 percent while those with two children, 12.2 percent.

**Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years by Number of Children Ever Born and Age of Women: Kabul, December 2013**

Age Group	Number of Children Ever Born Alive											Number of Women (00)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
Total	10.0	10.5	12.2	12.5	13.1	12.0	10.1	7.5	5.8	2.8	3.5	6,267
15-19	54.4	30.2	11.5	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	264
20-24	24.2	27.8	25.0	13.7	6.1	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,119
25-29	8.4	12.0	20.0	21.6	18.5	10.8	5.2	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	1,311
30-34	4.4	5.0	9.2	15.4	19.8	18.6	13.2	7.5	4.2	1.5	1.2	962
35-39	2.5	2.5	4.6	8.8	14.4	17.6	17.4	13.2	10.1	4.3	4.5	1,106
40-44	2.2	2.2	3.5	6.7	11.4	14.9	16.0	14.8	13.0	6.8	8.6	796
45-49	2.0	2.1	3.5	6.2	9.8	12.8	15.0	14.5	13.6	8.2	12.3	706



The fertility of Kabul women is high. Table 22 shows that, on the average, Kabul women who were in their early twenties have given birth to almost two children, while those in their late thirties, five children. Women in their late forties have given birth to six 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 two or more populations. Women in Guldara and Musahi had the highest fertility. Ever-married women aged 45-49 years in these districts have given birth to eight children, on the average. Kabul City had the lowest fertility as suggested by the mean CEB of its ever-married women aged 45-49 years, which is 6.3 children.

**Table 22. Mean Number of CEB Among Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years by Age of Women and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Age Group	Kabul	Kabul City	Paghman	Chahar Asyab	Bagrami	Dehsabz	Shakar dara	Musahi	Mir Bacha Kot	Khake-Jabar	Kalakan	Guldara	Farza	Estalef	Qara Bagh	Surubi
Total	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
15-19	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
20-24	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8
25-29	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4
30-34	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.6	4.9
35-39	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.0
40-44	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.5
45-49	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.5	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.5

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 ('Tools for Demographic Estimation, Tom Moultrie').

### Text Box 3

	TFR
Kabul	6.3
Bamiyan (2011)*	7.8
Ghor (2012)*	6.1
Daykundi (2012)*	7.6
Afghanistan**	6.3

Sources: \*SDES

\*\* NRVA 2007/08

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 ('Tools for Demographic Estimation', Tom Moultrie).

### 7.7.1 Fertility Level

The Total Fertility Rates (TFR) by district are presented in Table 23. It is a common 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 women in a specific age group. An additional measure of fertility reported in the table is the General Fertility Rate (GFR), which represents the annual number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) which is expressed as the annual number of live births per 1,000 population.

Table 23 shows a TFR of 6.3 children per woman in Kabul Province. Among districts, total fertility rates ranged from 6.1 in Kabul City to 7.6 in Musahi.

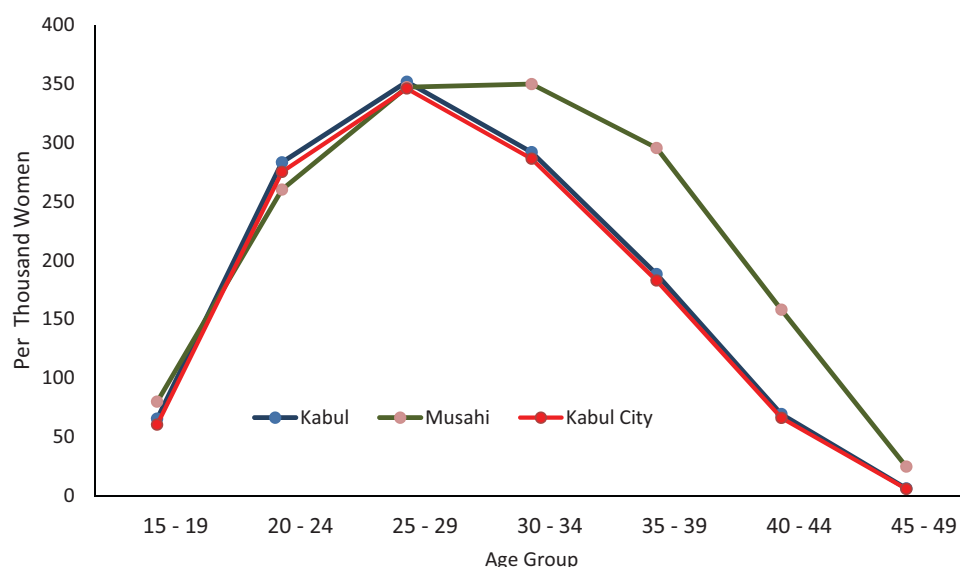
GFR was recorded at 202 births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years while CBR at 23 births per 1,000 population. Surubi's GFR was the highest among the districts (243), while it was also this district and Guldara that recorded the highest CBR (28).

**Table 23. TFR, GFR, and CBR by District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	TFR	GFR	CBR
Kabul	6.3	202	23
Kabul City	6.1	196	23
Paghman	6.9	213	21
Chahar Asyab	7.2	224	26
Bagrami	7.0	227	25
Dehsabz	7.1	232	25
Shakar Dara	6.8	204	17
Musahi	7.6	226	25
Mir Bacha Kot	6.4	204	20
Khak-e-Jabar	6.9	230	26
Kalakan	6.7	213	24
Guldara	6.8	214	28
Farza	6.9	215	23
Estalef	6.9	206	23
Qara Bagh	6.9	226	19
Surubi	7.0	243	28

Figure 32 shows the ASFR (per 1,000 women) over the age of women at the province level (Kabul) and districts with highest TFR (Musahi) and lowest TFR (Kabul City). It also reveals that ASFR are considerably high among the age group 25-29 years (352 per 1,000 women) and remained high for women 30-34 years (292 per 1,000 women) and declined rapidly at older ages.

**Figure 32. ASFR for Kabul Province, Kabul City, and Musahi: Kabul, December 2013**



## 7.8 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Birth registration, the official recording of a child's birth by the Government, establishes the existence of the child under law and provides the foundation for safeguarding many of the child's civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child specifies that every child has the right to be registered at birth without any discrimination.

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'.

Kabul SDES used the standard question "Does \_\_\_\_\_ have a birth certificate?" for all children under five years of age.

Figure 33 shows that 66 percent of the births of children under five were registered (responded 'yes' to the question). The birth of boys was more likely to be registered than that of the girls (66.5 percent and 65.4 percent, respectively).

**Figure 33. Percentage of Population Below Five Years Old Whose Births Were Registered by Sex: Kabul, December 2013**

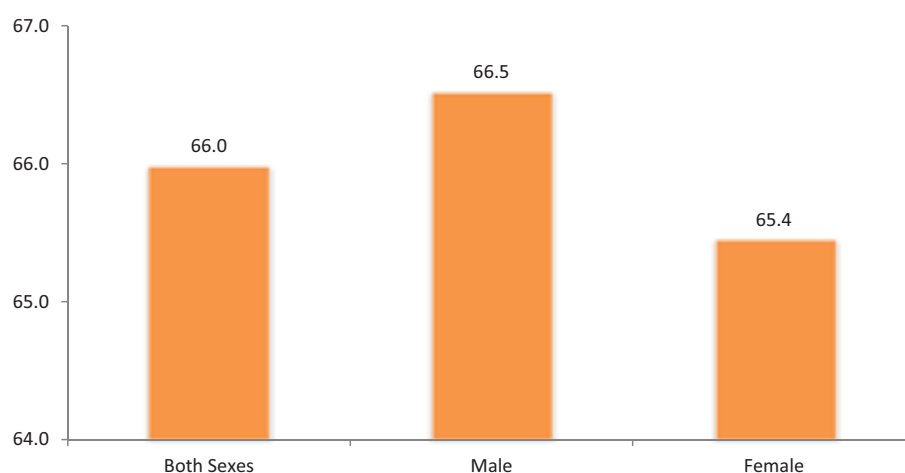
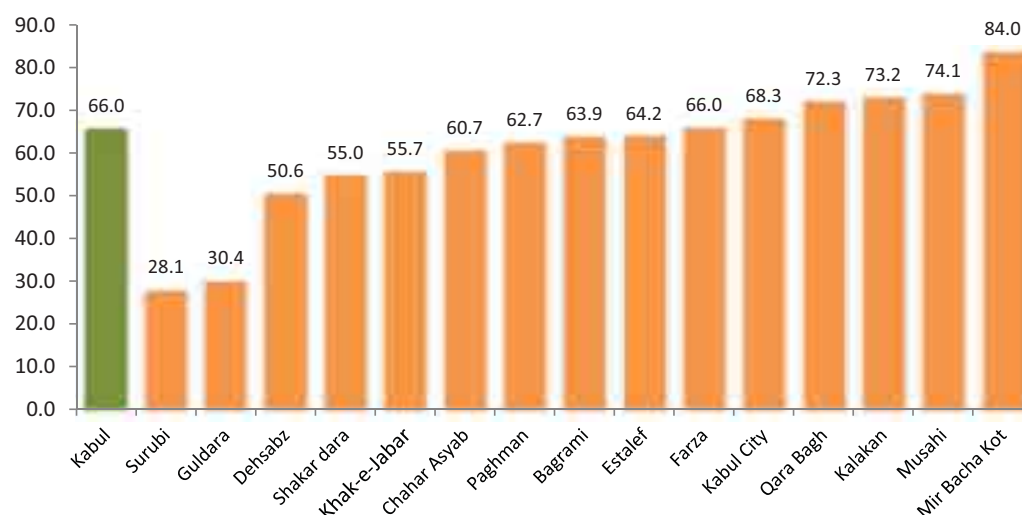


Figure 34 shows the high disparity among districts, with birth registration ranging from 28.1 percent in Surubi to 84 percent in Mir Bacha Kot.

**Figure 34. Percentage of Registered Births for Population Below Five Years Old by District: Kabul, December 2013**



At the district level, the same pattern was observed, that is, the births of boys were more likely to be registered than that of the girls, except in Chahar Asyab and Qara Bagh where the birth registration of girls was higher by 2.3 percentage points and one percentage point, respectively.

**Table 24. Proportion of Registered Births for Population Below Five Years Old by Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Male	Female
Kabul	66.5	65.5
Kabul City	68.8	67.9
Paghman	63.3	62.1
Chahar Asyab	59.6	61.9
Bagrami	64.3	63.6
Dehsabz	51.2	50.0
Shakar Dara	55.5	55.3
Musahi	74.2	74.0
Mir Bacha Kot	85.1	83.0
Khak-e-Jabar	56.8	54.8
Kalakan	73.3	73.2
Guldara	32.3	28.4
Farza	67.0	65.0
Estalef	64.0	64.0
Qara Bagh	72.0	73.0
Surubi	30.0	27.0

The proportions of registered births in other provinces and in the country as a whole are presented in Text Box 4. Kabul's birth registration (66 percent) was significantly higher than the national estimate (35 percent), Daykundi's (16.3 percent), and Ghor's (9 percent).

## 7.9 MORTALITY

This chapter describes levels of infant and under-five mortality estimates in Kabul 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 programs and policies.

Childhood mortality in general and infant mortality in particular are often used as broad indicators of socioeconomic development or specific indicators of health status. Childhood mortality rates are used for monitoring the country's progress toward MDG 4, which aims for a reduction of 50 percent, between 2003 and 2015, and to further reduce by one third in 2020 (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan MDG 2008).

### Text Box 4

Registered Births	
Kabul	66
Ghor *	9
Daykundi *	16.3
Afghanistan**	35
Source: *2012 SDES	
**NRVA 2011-2012	

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

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

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

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

Table 25 presents infant and under five mortality rates with a reference date of July 2010. It is estimated that the infant mortality in Kabul is 43 deaths per 1,000 live births and that the under-five mortality is 54 deaths per 1,000 live births. These figures for males are 48 and 60 respectively and for females, 37 and 48 respectively.

**Table 25. Estimates of Infant Mortality and Under-Five Mortality Rates by Sex: Kabul, December 2013**

Sex	IMR	U5MR
Both Sexes	43	54
Male	48	60
Female	37	48

**Notes:**

Infant mortality rate refers to infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

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

The risks for children of women aged 15–19 (and the indirect estimate of child mortality based on children ever born and children dead for this age group) are frequently higher, sometimes substantially so, than for other age groups. The same is true to a lesser extent for the children of mothers aged 20–24. Two factors account for this pattern: the distribution of children by birth order and socio-economic factors. First births are known to be at higher risk of dying than higher-order births, and children born to younger women include an above-average proportion of first births. Women having children at early ages tend to come from lower socio-economic groups, and their children are thus exposed to above-average mortality ('Tools for Demographic Estimation', Kenneth Hill).

Estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates of Kabul, Bamiyan, Ghor, and Daykundi provinces and Afghanistan are shown in Text Box 5. Caution should be considered when comparing with the national estimate due to differences in the methodologies used.

**Text Box 5**

	IMR	U5MR
Kabul	43	54
Bamiyan (2011)*	86	122
Ghor (2012)*	70	97
Daykundi (2012)*	76	105
Afghanistan**	161	111
Sources: *SDES		
**NRVA 2007/08		

The infant and under five mortality rates in Kabul are lower compared to the rates in Bamiyan, Ghor, Daykundi and in the country as a whole. This is rather expected since health facilities are more available and accessible in the city.

## 7.10 LIVING STATUS OF PARENTS

Figure 35 shows the living status of parents of children below five years old. The figure reveals that 0.75 percent of the children in Kabul Province had lost at least one parent. The proportion of young children who had lost only their father was 0.49 percent while 0.21 percent for those who had lost only their mother. The proportion of children below five years old who had lost both parents was 0.05 percent.

**Figure 35. Living Status of Parents of Children Below Five Years Old: Kabul, December 2013**

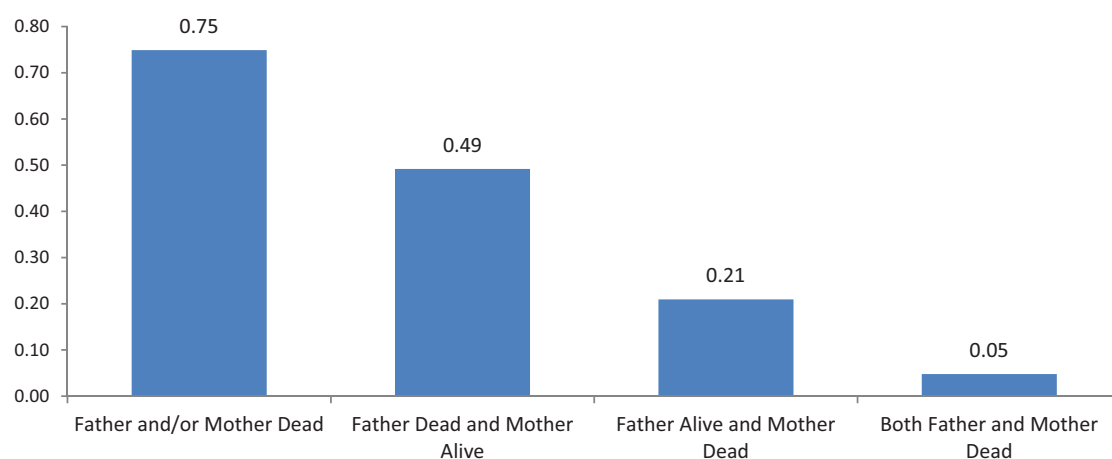
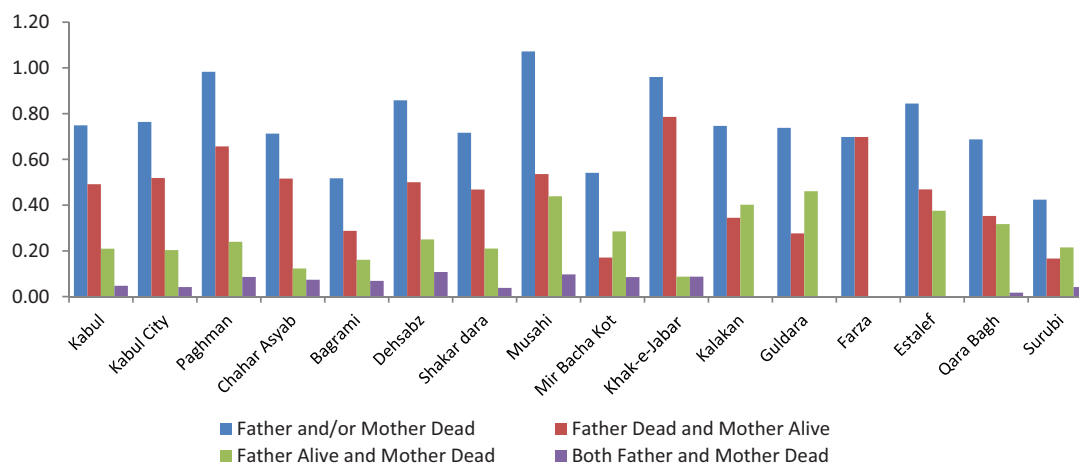


Figure 36 presents the living status of parents of children below five years old by district. The proportion was highest in Musahi where 1.07 percent of children in that age had lost at least one parent while the lowest in Surubi at 0.42 percent. Dehsabz had the highest proportion of children below five years old who had lost both parents at 0.11 percent, followed by Musahi at 0.10 percent.

**Figure 36. Living Status of Parents of Children Below Five Years Old by District: Kabul, December 2013**



The comparison on the parent's living status with Ghor and Daykundi is shown in Text Box 6.

### Text Box 6

Parent's Living Status	Kabul	Ghor*	Daykundi*
Father and/or Mother Dead	0.75	1.50	2.50
Father Dead and Mother Alive	0.49	0.70	1.50
Father Alive and Mother Dead	0.21	0.60	0.60
Both Father and Mother Dead	0.05	0.20	0.40
Source: *2012 SDES			

## 7.11 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

### 7.11.1 Size of Households

Of the 590 thousand households in Kabul Province, the average household size was 6.9 persons, lower than the national average (7.4 persons). Those with 2-5 members accounted for 33.7 percent, while one-person households comprised only 0.7 percent. Among the districts, Mir Bacha Kot (6.4 persons), Surubi (6.8 persons), and Kabul City (6.8 persons), registered a 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 7.1 persons (Shakar Dara, Guldara and Estalef) to 8.4 persons (Chahar Asyab and Musahi).

### Text Box 7

Household Size	
Kabul	6.9
Bamiyan (2011)*	7.4
Ghor (2012)*	5.6
Daykundi (2012)*	9.0
Afghanistan**	7.4
Sources: *SDES	
**NRVA 2011-2012	



**Table 26. Percentage Distribution of Households by Size, Average Household Size and District: Kabul, December 2013**

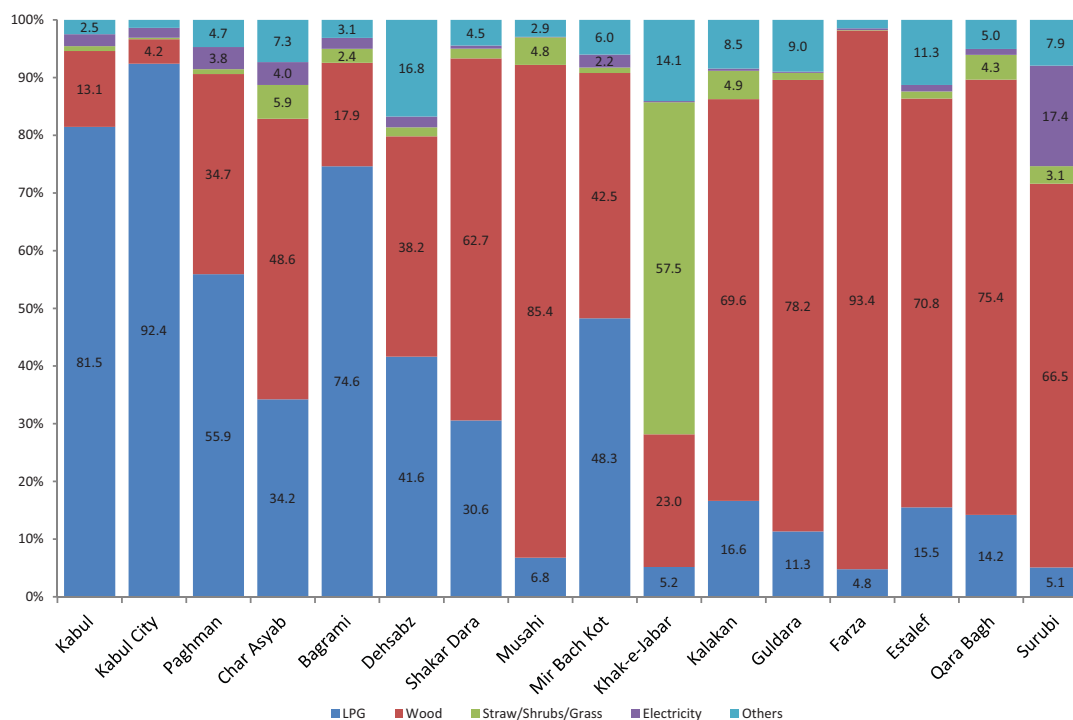
Province/ District	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons	9 Persons	10 Persons or More	2-5 Persons	6-9 Persons	Average Household
Kabul	0.7	4.3	6.9	10.0	12.4	14.3	13.8	11.7	8.8	17.0	33.7	48.6	6.9
Kabul City	0.7	4.3	7.2	10.5	13.0	14.8	14.2	11.6	8.4	15.4	34.9	49.1	6.8
Paghman	0.7	4.0	6.2	8.1	9.9	12.6	13.4	13.0	10.3	21.8	28.2	49.4	7.4
Chahar Asyab	0.3	2.9	4.6	6.0	8.8	12.3	11.3	13.2	10.6	30.0	22.3	47.4	8.4
Bagrami	0.7	4.2	5.8	8.2	9.9	11.8	12.4	12.0	10.4	24.6	28.2	46.6	7.6
Dehsabz	0.4	3.7	4.9	7.0	8.5	10.6	12.4	12.3	10.2	30.1	24.1	45.4	8.2
Shakar Dara	0.7	4.6	6.0	8.8	10.2	12.8	14.5	12.7	10.2	19.5	29.6	50.2	7.1
Musahi	0.6	4.6	4.6	5.7	7.2	8.8	9.8	12.0	14.5	32.2	22.1	45.1	8.4
Mir Bacha Kot	0.3	6.9	8.6	11.4	12.4	14.5	12.8	11.3	8.6	13.3	39.3	47.1	6.4
Khak-e-Jabar	0.8	8.9	6.3	6.9	8.0	9.3	8.9	12.0	8.3	30.6	30.0	38.5	7.8
Kalakan	1.1	3.5	5.9	9.6	10.7	12.1	12.8	13.1	10.6	20.6	29.7	48.7	7.3
Guldara	1.0	6.8	7.2	8.6	11.7	10.7	12.9	11.4	9.4	20.2	34.3	44.5	7.1
Farza	1.1	4.1	5.5	5.8	10.7	13.3	13.1	13.2	8.3	24.8	26.1	48.0	7.6
Estalef	1.2	4.8	7.2	9.9	9.9	10.4	13.4	12.0	10.1	21.1	31.7	45.9	7.1
Qara Bagh	1.0	5.4	6.2	8.1	10.8	12.4	12.8	11.7	10.0	21.7	30.5	46.9	7.3
Surubi	0.2	5.9	7.7	11.6	13.4	14.1	12.2	9.6	7.7	17.7	38.6	43.5	6.8

### 7.11.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) was the most common source of energy for cooking in Kabul, with 81.5 percent of households in the province using it as fuel for cooking (Figure 37). Wood was also commonly used (13.1 percent). Electricity was used by 2.1 percent of households, straw/shrubs/grass by 0.9 percent and the remaining 2.5 percent used other types of fuel such as kerosene, charcoal, coal/lignite, animal dung and agricultural crop residue.

Wood was a popular fuel for cooking in Farza (93.4 percent), Musahi (85.4 percent), Guldara (78.2 percent), Qara Bagh (75.4 percent), Estalef (70.8 percent), Kalakan (69.6 percent), Surubi (66.5 percent), and Shakar Dara (62.7 percent). On the other hand, more than half of the households in Khak-e-Jabar used straw/shrubs/grass as fuel for cooking (57.5 percent) while nine in ten households in Kabul City used LPG as energy for cooking.

**Figure 37. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and District: Kabul, December 2013**

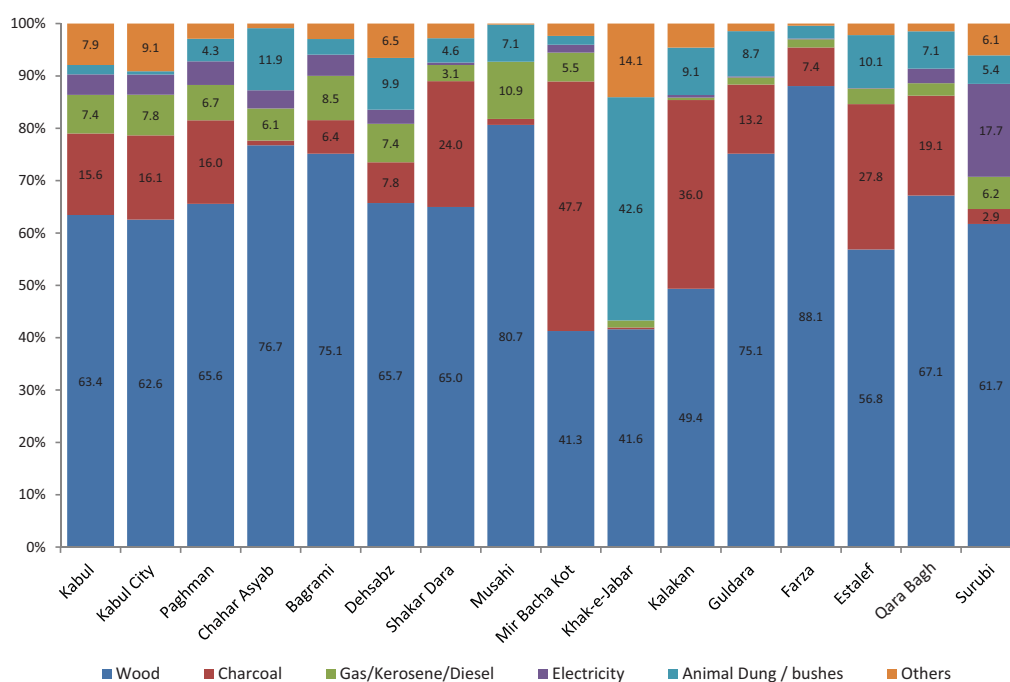


### 7.11.3 Main Source of Energy for Heating

Wood was an important source of energy for heating in Kabul Province and was used for this purpose by three in every five households (Figure 38). Charcoal was used by 15.6 percent of the total households, gas/kerosene/diesel by 7.4 percent, electricity by 3.9 percent, and animal dung/bushes by 1.8 percent. The remaining 7.9 percent of households used other fuels such as coal. In the districts, except in Mir Bacha Kot, Khak-e-Jabar and Kalakan, more than half of the households used wood as fuel for heating where the proportion ranged from 56.8 percent in Estalef to 88.1 percent in Farza.

Charcoal was widely used in Mir Bacha Kot (47.7 percent). Apart from wood, charcoal was also used by many households in Kalakan (36.0 percent), Estalef (27.8 percent) and Shakar Dara (24 percent). On the other hand, animal dung/bush was commonly used for heating in Khak-e-Jabar (42.6 percent).

**Figure 38. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Heating and District: Kabul, December 2013**



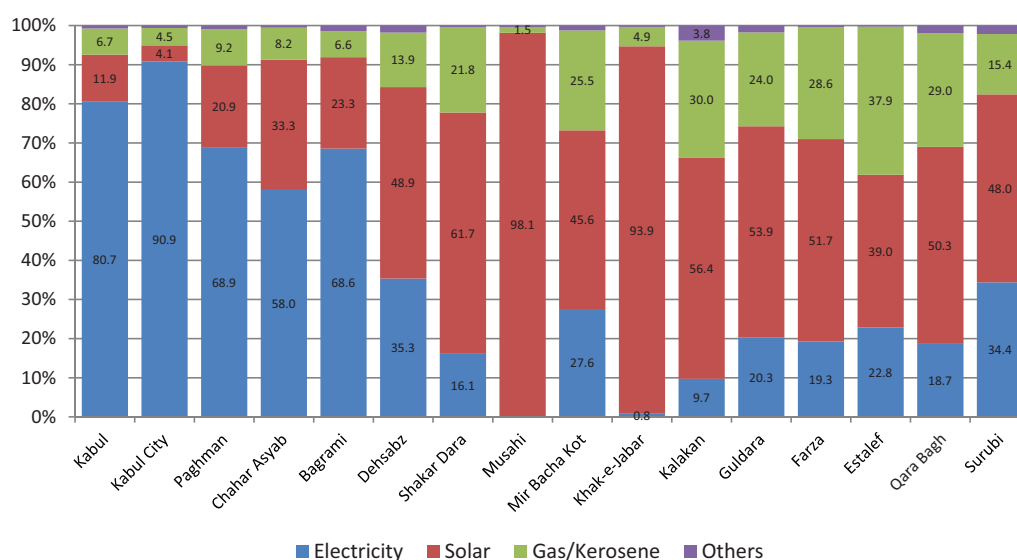
#### 7.11.4 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Electricity was the leading source of energy for lighting among households in Kabul Province and was used by four in five households (80.7 percent), followed by solar power (11.9 percent), as shown in Figure 39. The remaining 6.7 percent and 0.8 percent used gas/kerosene and other sources such as candles, respectively.

Almost all households in Kabul City used electricity (from generator, gridline or hydropower) for lighting (90.9 percent). This was also the main source of energy for lighting in Paghman (68.9 percent), Bagrami (68.6 percent) and Chahar Asyab (58.0 percent).

Solar power was the main source of energy for lighting in Musahi (98.1 percent), Khak-e-Jabar (93.9 percent), Shakar Dara (61.7 percent), Kalakan (56.4 percent), Guldara (53.9 percent), Farza (51.7 percent), and Qara Bagh (50.3 percent). Meanwhile, gas/kerosene was the most common source of energy for lighting in Estalef by 37.9 percent of households.

**Figure 39. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting and District: Kabul, December 2013**



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

Protected well was the main source of drinking water in Kabul Province where 29.2 percent of households got their drinking water from this source while 15.9 percent from piped water into their dwelling units. Across the province, a high percentage (78.4 percent) of the households had access to improved sources of drinking water<sup>10</sup> (29.2 percent with water from protected well, 15.9 percent with piped water into dwelling, 14.9 percent with a tube well borehole, 13.5 percent with piped water into compound/yard, 2.9 percent with piped water into their neighbours and 1.9 percent with water from a protected spring).

Among the districts, Bagرامي had the largest proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources (85.8 percent), followed by Dehsabz (84.4 percent) and Kabul City (82.9 percent). In Bagرامي and Kabul City, protected wells were the main sources of improved drinking water for 46.8 percent and 28.1 percent, respectively, of the total households, while tube well borehole in Dehsabz by 38 percent.

Most of the households in Estalef (62.1 percent), Guldara (33.2 percent) and Farza (29.3 percent) obtained drinking water from surface water such as river, stream, lake and pond.

#### MDG Indicator 7.8: Proportion of households using improved drinking water sources

Kabul	78.4
Bamiyan (2011)*	15.5
Ghor (2012)*	20.3
Daykundi (2012)*	14.0
Afghanistan**	27.2

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

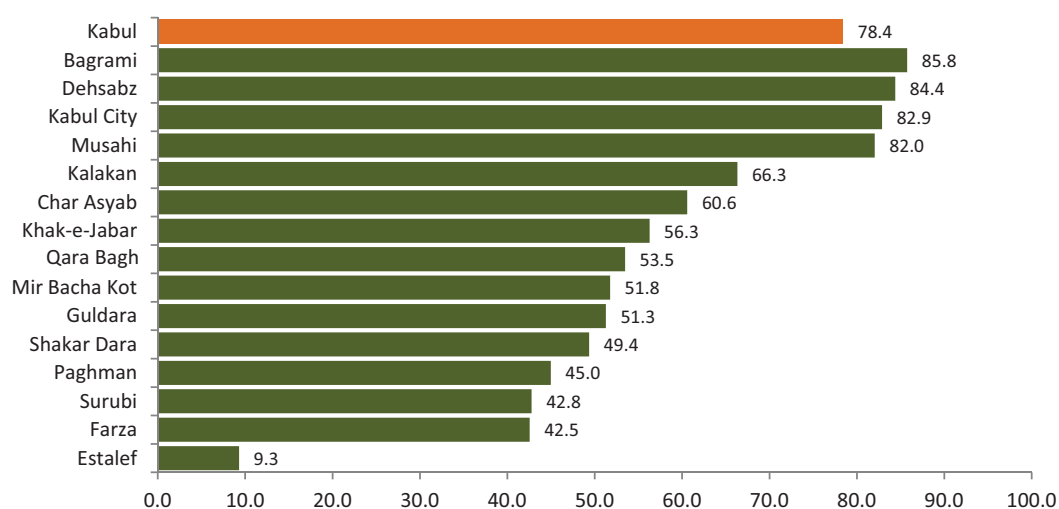
10. Improved drinking water sources include piped water into dwelling/yard or compound/neighbor, tube well borehole, protected dug well, and protected spring.

**Table 27. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Source of Drinking Water	Kabul	Kabul City	Paghman	ChaharAsyab	Bagrami	Dehsabz	Shakar Dara	Musahi	Mir Bacha Kot	Khak-e-Jabar	Kalakan	Guldara	Farza	Estalef	Qara Bagh	Surubi
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Piped Water</b>	39.5	46.7	12.9	10.2	19.1	14.0	6.4	7.3	4.7	27.9	0.4	3.7	10.8	21.6	13.4	14.9
Piped into dwelling	15.9	19.2	3.5	1.0	5.1	6.2	1.9	3.6	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.2	1.6	5.2
Piped into yard/compound	13.5	16.5	1.8	2.0	4.1	3.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.5	2.0	4.0	1.6	2.3
Piped into neighbour	2.9	3.0	2.3	3.2	5.4	3.1	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.2
Public tap <sup>11</sup>	7.2	7.9	5.2	4.0	4.4	1.1	2.0	0.6	3.2	24.7	0.1	1.9	7.3	14.2	9.1	5.2
<b>Tube well borehole</b>	14.9	14.8	3.2	18.7	20.6	38.0	7.5	37.5	4.4	22.1	9.3	14.3	8.3	0.2	15.1	9.4
<b>Dug well</b>	35.5	31.6	68.9	56.2	49.4	36.6	58.9	46.2	69.9	34.3	72.5	38.3	24.8	3.5	57.2	19.9
Protected well	29.2	28.1	30.5	34.4	46.8	31.4	31.4	37.2	41.9	27.6	53.1	29.6	18.1	0.4	28.9	13.5
Unprotected well	6.3	3.4	38.4	21.8	2.7	5.2	27.5	9.1	28.0	6.7	19.4	8.7	6.7	3.1	28.3	6.4
<b>Water from spring</b>	3.8	1.5	12.1	3.2	4.4	4.6	19.9	1.5	9.0	12.1	6.4	9.2	26.2	12.0	10.6	48.1
Protected spring	1.9	1.2	3.7	1.2	3.7	2.1	6.1	0.7	4.0	3.4	3.8	5.6	12.6	1.3	5.3	10.1
Unprotected spring	1.9	0.3	8.4	2.0	0.7	2.5	13.8	0.8	5.1	8.7	2.7	3.6	13.6	10.7	5.3	37.9
<b>Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond)</b>	1.3	0.1	1.5	7.6	0.4	0.3	7.1	7.0	10.6	3.5	10.0	33.2	29.3	62.1	1.7	5.5
<b>Others</b>	5.0	5.5	1.4	4.1	6.0	6.5	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.1	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.1

11. Public tap as a source of drinking water in districts of Kabul was a project of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development.

**Figure 40. Proportion of Households with Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources by District: Kabul, December 2013**



Protected well was also the main source of water for washing, cooking and other uses for most households (29.8 percent) in Kabul Province. In the districts, Estalef, 61.6 percent; Guldara, 35.1 percent; and Farza, 29.8 percent of the total households used surface water for these purposes. These proportions are almost equal to the proportions of households using it for drinking.

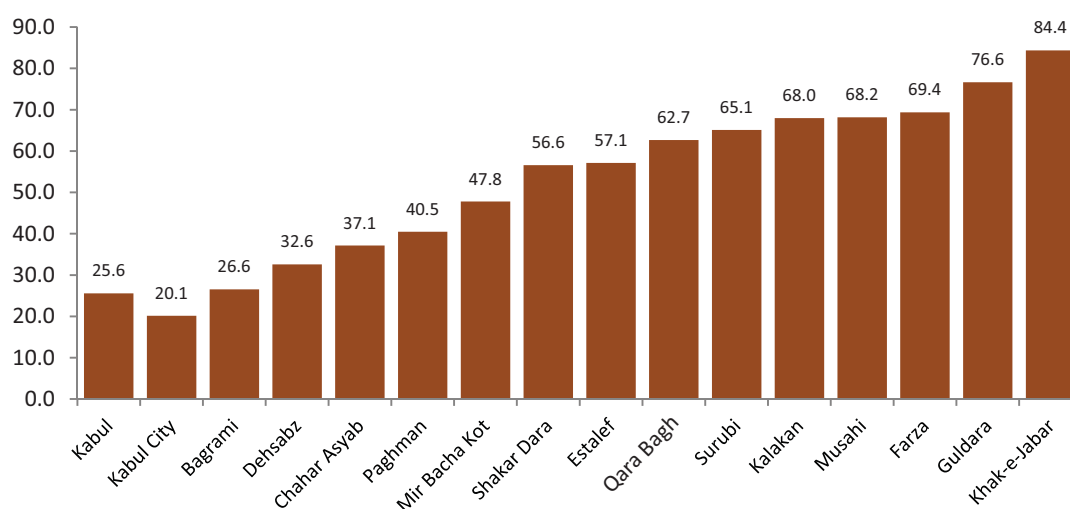
**Table 28. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Washing, Cooking and Other Household Uses and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Source of Water for Other Purposes	Kabul	Kabul City	Paghman	Chahar Asyab	Bagrami	Dehsabz	Shakar Dara	Musahi	Mir Bacha Kot	Khake-Jabar	Kalakan	Guldara	Farza	Estalef	Qara Bagh	Surubi
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Piped Water</b>	39.0	45.9	12.9	10.4	18.8	14.0	6.2	6.0	4.6	27.7	0.2	3.6	10.6	21.6	13.4	15.1
Piped into dwelling	15.8	19.1	3.5	1.0	4.8	6.3	1.9	3.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	3.2	1.6	5.4
Piped into yard/compound	13.5	16.5	1.9	2.1	4.4	3.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.5	2.0	4.2	1.6	2.3
Piped into neighbour	2.9	2.9	2.3	3.4	5.4	3.1	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.2
Public tap	6.9	7.5	5.2	4.0	4.2	1.1	1.9	0.6	3.1	24.7	0.1	1.9	7.2	14.0	9.2	5.3
<b>Tube well borehole</b>	15.1	15.0	3.2	18.6	20.6	38.0	7.5	37.6	3.9	22.2	9.2	13.1	8.1	0.2	15.1	9.3
<b>Dug well</b>	36.1	32.4	68.7	55.0	50.3	36.6	59.0	46.5	69.5	34.2	68.1	37.9	24.8	3.5	57.7	15.2
Protected well	29.8	28.9	30.4	33.3	47.4	30.7	31.3	37.2	42.0	27.6	48.5	29.7	18.1	0.3	29.2	9.6
Unprotected well	6.3	3.5	38.3	21.7	2.9	6.0	27.6	9.3	27.5	6.6	19.6	8.1	6.7	3.1	28.5	5.6
<b>Water from spring</b>	3.9	1.4	11.9	3.3	4.5	4.6	19.8	1.3	9.0	12.0	6.3	9.1	26.3	12.1	10.0	52.6
Protected spring	1.9	1.2	3.6	1.3	3.8	2.0	6.1	0.5	3.7	3.3	3.6	5.5	12.4	1.7	4.9	10.2
Unprotected spring	2.0	0.2	8.4	2.0	0.7	2.6	13.7	0.8	5.3	8.7	2.7	3.6	13.9	10.4	5.1	42.4
<b>Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond)</b>	1.3	0.1	1.7	8.6	0.4	0.5	7.3	8.2	11.7	3.5	14.7	35.1	29.8	61.6	1.8	5.8
<b>Tanker truck</b>	3.0	3.6	0.9	1.7	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Others</b>	1.6	1.5	0.7	2.4	2.8	5.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.9	1.7

### 7.11.6 Land Ownership

One in four households (25.6 percent) in Kabul Province owned an agricultural land (in Kabul or in other provinces) at the time of the survey. Majority of the households in most of the districts in the province owned an agricultural land: Khak-e-Jabar, 84.4 percent; Guldara, 76.6 percent; Farza, 69.4 percent; Musahi, 68.2 percent; Kalakan, 68.0 percent; Surubi, 65.1 percent; Qara Bagh, 62.7 percent; Estalef, 57.1 percent; and Shakar Dara, 56.6 percent. Kabul City had the lowest proportion of households that owned an agricultural land (20.1 percent), followed by Bagrami (26.6 percent). The size of land owned, however, was small where 80.2 percent of all households with land owned less than five gerib or 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> (1 gerib = 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>).

**Figure 41. Proportion of Households with Agricultural Land Owned by District: Kabul, December 2013**



### 7.11.7 Ownership of Livestock and Poultry

Across the province, 5.7 percent of households owned at least a cow and/or a bull primarily for food (milk, yogurt, meat, ghee or dried whey) or to provide fuel for cooking and heating (dung). Most of the households owning cows (80.7 percent) owned only one or two heads.

The proportion of households owning a sheep was 2.8 percent with 78.8 percent of them owning 1-6 head/s while a lower proportion of households (1.8 percent) owned goats, of which 71.6 percent owned 1-6 head/s.

A very low proportion of households owned a horse, donkey and/or mule (1.7 percent) as many of the areas in Kabul are accessible by motorized vehicles. Among the 1.7 percent of the households, most of them (92.5 percent) owned only one or two donkeys or horses.

Raising chickens, on the other hand, is the most popular activity among the households that were engaged in raising any type of livestock or poultry (57 thousand households or 9.7 percent of the households raised at least one chicken). Most of these households raised chicken for food sustenance where 48.2 percent of households raised less than five chickens. A small proportion of households raised either duck or turkey (0.6 percent).



In the districts, more than half of the households in Surubi owned a cow, a sheep or a chicken (64.6 percent, 51.3 percent and 67.4 percent, respectively). Two in five households in Khak-e-Jabar owned a horse/donkey, while one in two households in Musahi owned at least a cow.

**Table 29. Proportion of Households by Ownership of Livestock/ Poultry, Type and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Cattle/Milk cow/ Bull	Sheep	Goat	Horse/ Donkey/ Mule	Chicken	Duck/ Turkey
Kabul	5.7	2.8	1.8	1.7	9.7	0.6
Kabul City	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	5.1	0.4
Paghman	19.5	5.6	2.4	4.7	25.4	1.1
Chahar Asyab	21.8	10.5	4.8	5.0	29.7	2.6
Bagrami	8.1	2.2	1.0	2.6	13.4	0.6
Dehsabz	10.7	4.7	3.7	2.5	18.8	1.5
Shakar Dara	25.7	8.1	2.9	4.7	27.6	1.3
Musahi	50.5	27.6	10.6	8.6	51.7	2.1
Mir Bacha Kot	15.3	3.9	0.7	0.6	13.6	0.5
Khak-e-Jabar	33.7	25.7	20.8	42.6	49.1	0.9
Kalakan	33.6	8.6	3.1	7.8	32.1	0.9
Guldara	41.5	10.2	9.4	11.0	34.4	1.1
Farza	26.9	13.3	4.7	11.5	24.8	0.9
Estalef	31.4	11.4	7.0	11.5	20.2	1.2
Qara Bagh	30.2	6.7	4.9	3.3	26.6	2.0
Surubi	64.6	51.3	46.1	27.9	67.4	4.8

### 7.11.8 Household Assets and Facilities

Mobile phone was the most common item owned by members of households in Kabul Province (97.2 percent). The necessity of a communication facility is evident in all districts; from 88.3 percent of households in Estalef to 97.6 percent in Kabul City. A watch/clock was owned by at least one member in 88 percent of the households.

Television sets were also common household assets and were present in 79 percent of the households, while radios were found in 59.2 percent of the households. Television sets ownership was highest in Kabul City and Bagrami (87.2 percent and 68.8 percent, respectively). Radio ownership was highest in Chahar Asyab and Musahi (77.3 percent and 76.9 percent, respectively).

About 92.5 percent of the households in Kabul Province had electricity in their housing units. Majority of the households in Musahi had electricity (98.1 percent), the proportion is higher than in Kabul City (94.9 percent).

In terms of a motorized vehicle present in the households, either for personal or business use, 25.1 percent of the households in Kabul had at least a car/truck. District-wise, at least one in four households in Chahar Asyab (28.4 percent), Bagrami (27.2 percent), Kabul City (26.3 percent), and Musahi (25 percent) owned a car/truck.

**Table 30. Proportion of Households by Type of Asset/Facility Present in the Households and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/ District	Electricity	Radio	TV	Landline phone	Refrigerator	Washing Machine	Internet	Watch	Mobile Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Cart	Car/Truck	Generator
Kabul	92.5	59.2	79.0	3.4	36.6	42.7	8.0	88.0	97.2	28.7	33.8	8.6	1.2	25.1	11.4
Kabul City	94.9	56.7	87.2	4.0	43.7	50.0	9.6	87.8	97.6	33.1	33.8	7.8	1.2	26.3	11.0
Paghman	89.8	64.9	62.7	0.9	13.2	29.9	3.0	90.6	96.5	16.6	25.3	7.9	0.8	24.4	12.2
Chahar Asyab	91.2	77.3	55.8	1.3	16.2	20.5	3.2	90.7	96.3	17.8	58.2	18.1	1.9	28.4	13.5
Bagrami	91.9	66.7	68.8	0.6	19.5	26.3	3.0	89.2	97.3	19.9	43.6	10.7	2.6	27.2	15.8
Dehsabz	84.3	62.7	45.8	0.7	8.0	11.7	2.0	89.5	96.6	11.3	36.3	12.3	1.2	20.0	17.1
Shakardara	77.8	66.2	49.7	1.3	3.0	6.2	1.1	89.5	95.9	9.4	25.5	8.4	0.5	24.1	16.3
Musahi	98.1	76.9	16.8	0.6	0.7	2.6	0.4	89.7	95.8	8.9	70.5	26.1	7.3	25.0	15.7
Mir Bacha Kot	73.2	66.4	47.2	0.6	5.2	9.1	1.4	89.9	95.4	8.8	37.1	11.3	0.4	18.7	17.7
Khak-e-Jabar	94.7	74.6	12.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	90.1	93.4	4.6	13.3	19.6	1.3	16.8	7.8
Kalakan	66.2	73.6	35.5	0.5	2.4	2.4	0.3	91.8	95.6	6.9	50.7	21.9	2.0	13.0	13.4
Guldara	74.2	58.0	26.0	0.3	0.7	2.9	0.4	91.1	92.7	2.9	6.7	2.1	0.4	18.2	9.2
Farza	71.0	60.1	25.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.2	77.3	92.8	2.0	4.4	6.1	0.8	10.9	4.9
Estalef	61.9	76.1	43.5	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.9	79.7	88.3	3.3	10.3	8.0	0.3	8.2	5.7
Qara Bagh	69.0	74.7	34.5	0.5	1.5	2.4	0.9	87.9	92.8	6.3	50.8	21.5	1.3	13.9	7.3
Surubi	82.4	74.1	16.2	1.5	15.6	8.3	0.9	83.3	91.5	5.5	3.8	4.6	0.8	6.3	2.8

## 7.12 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### 7.12.1 Construction Materials of Roofs

The majority of households (75.3 percent) in Kabul Province at the time of the survey were living in houses with roofs made of wood/wood planks with mud, while 16 percent lived in houses with roofs made of cement, 4.2 percent in houses with roofs made of metal, and 4.5 percent in houses with roofs made of other materials such as palm/bamboo, calamine/cement, fibre, ceramic tiles, roofing shingles and sod. In all districts, wood/wood planks with mud were the most common roofing materials.

**Table 31. Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Roof of the Housing Units and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Wood/Wood Planks with Mud	Cement	Metal	Others
Kabul	75.3	16.0	4.2	4.5
Kabul City	72.1	18.6	4.2	5.1
Paghman	84.8	8.9	4.6	1.7
Chahar Asyab	82.9	10.5	3.1	3.5
Bagrami	79.5	11.6	5.6	3.3
Dehsabz	78.2	5.7	10.4 <sup>12</sup>	5.7
Shakar Dara	92.5	3.7	2.6	1.2
Musahi	97.1	0.5	1.8	0.6
Mir Bacha Kot	95.5	1.9	1.4	1.2
Khak-e-Jabar	95.8	0.1	1.6	2.6
Kalakan	98.7	0.5	0.1	0.7
Guldara	98.4	0.9	0.2	0.5
Farza	97.6	1.0	0.4	0.9
Estalef	98.3	0.7	0.2	0.8
Qara Bagh	94.5	1.1	3.3	1.1
Surubi	91.7	3.1	1.5	3.7

### 7.12.2 Construction Materials of the Outer Walls

Adobe was the most common material for the outer walls of houses in Kabul Province and was used by 43.9 percent of the households. Bricks were used for outer walls by 24.4 percent of households, dirt/stone with mud by 20.6 percent and cement/stone with lime by 9.1 percent. At the district level, the percentage of households living in houses with outer walls made of dirt/stone with mud ranged from 12.8 percent (Kabul City) to 93.9 percent (Khak-e-Jabar). The proportion of households living in houses with outer walls made of bricks varied from 0.6 percent in Surubi to 27.4 percent in Kabul City.

**Table 32. Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls of the Housing Units and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Adobe	Bricks	Dirt/Stone with Mud	Cement/Stone with Lime	Others
Kabul	43.9	24.4	20.6	9.1	2.0
Kabul City	47.1	27.4	12.8	11.0	1.7
Paghman	30.6	14.7	49.1	3.9	1.6
Chahar Asyab	29.0	12.5	48.8	6.2	3.4
Bagrami	56.7	24.5	14.7	1.7	2.4
Dehsabz	31.2	23.8	38.7	3.1	3.2
Shakar Dara	28.0	8.5	60.4	0.7	2.4
Musahi	24.0	1.3	73.8	0.3	0.7
Mir Bacha Kot	37.2	7.8	51.9	1.2	1.9
Khak-e-Jabar	3.6	0.8	93.9	0.4	1.2
Kalakan	9.9	3.4	85.1	0.5	1.0
Guldara	30.2	4.5	63.2	0.2	1.8
Farza	44.7	2.8	49.6	1.6	1.3
Estalef	28.1	2.9	66.2	0.3	2.4
Qara Bagh	12.1	3.3	81.3	0.5	2.9
Surubi	7.2	0.6	79.4	3.9	8.9

### 7.12.3 Construction Materials of the Floor

More than half of the households in Kabul Province lived in houses with floors made of earth or sand (53.1 percent), while 42.3 percent in houses with floors made of cement. Households living in houses with earth/sand floors comprised at least 50 percent in almost all districts, except in Kabul City, with Musahi having the highest percentage at 98.3 percent. In Khak-e-Jabar, only 1.2 percent of households used cement as flooring material.

**Table 33. Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Floor of the Housing Units and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Earth/Sand	Cement	Others
Kabul	53.1	42.3	4.6
Kabul City	45.2	49.5	5.3
Paghman	81.7	15.0	3.3
Chahar Asyab	83.7	15.6	0.7
Bagrami	65.6	33.2	1.2
Dehsabz	80.2	17.9	1.9
Shakar Dara	90.4	8.6	1.0
Musahi	98.3	1.4	0.3
Mir Bacha Kot	89.3	8.0	2.7
Khak-e-Jabar	98.0	1.2	0.8
Kalakan	92.7	4.5	2.9
Guldara	94.9	5.0	0.1
Farza	97.2	1.9	0.9
Estalef	93.5	1.7	4.7
Qara Bagh	88.1	6.3	5.7
Surubi	93.4	4.3	2.3

### 7.12.4 Ownership of the Dwelling Unit

About 72 percent of households in Kabul Province at the time of the survey lived in houses they owned, 22.8 percent in rented houses and 2.8 percent in free lodging arrangement. Kabul City had the lowest percentage of households owning their houses at 67.2 percent; all other districts had at least 80 percent ownership. In Kabul City, 27.1 percent of households were renting and 2.6 percent lived in houses with free lodging arrangement. In Kalakan, 8.4 percent of households lived in houses with free lodging arrangement.

**Table 34. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of the Housing Units and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Owned	Rented	Pledged (Gerawee)	Free Lodging
Kabul	71.9	22.8	2.5	2.8
Kabul City	67.2	27.1	3.1	2.6
Paghman	88.3	7.6	0.5	3.5
Chahar Asyab	87.9	7.9	0.6	3.6
Bagrami	83.1	14.1	0.6	2.2
Dehsabz	86.6	11.0	0.2	2.1
Shakar Dara	93.6	1.9	0.1	4.4
Musahi	93.4	1.4	0.1	5.1
Mir Bacha Kot	94.5	1.9	0.3	3.2
Khak-e-Jabar	93.6	0.3	0.2	5.8
Kalakan	91.0	0.5	0.0	8.4
Guldara	93.0	0.4	0.0	6.6
Farza	96.9	1.2	0.1	1.8
Estalef	95.7	0.5	0.2	3.6
Qara Bagh	95.1	1.9	0.1	3.0
Surubi	90.4	2.1	0.3	7.3

### 7.12.5 Type of Toilet Facility

Two in five households in Kabul Province reported to be having an improved sanitation facility as per the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) definition. This includes flush to septic tank (23.2 percent), flush to pit latrine (8.9 percent), flush to piped sewer system (5.8 percent), ventilated improved pit latrine (2.9 percent), pit latrine with slab (2.5 percent) and composting toilet (0.5 percent).

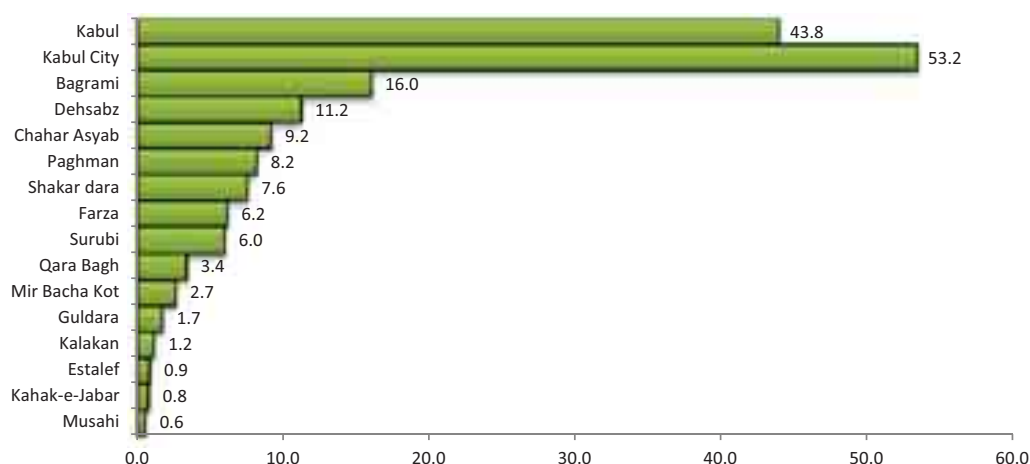
More than half (53.5 percent) of the households in Kabul Province used elevated toilet facilities in which dirt is deposited on the ground and collected at intervals. At the district level, at least 80 percent of the households in all districts were using this type of toilet facility, except in Kabul City.

### MDG Indicator 7.9: Proportion of households using an improved sanitation facility

Kabul	43.8
Bamiyan (2011)*	12.7
Ghor (2012)*	2.3
Daykundi (2012)*	1.4
Afghanistan**	6.0

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

**Figure 42. Proportion of Households With an Improved Sanitation Facility by District: Kabul, December 2013**



**Table 35. Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/ District	Improved Sanitation Facility <sup>13</sup>				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
Kabul	43.8	37.9	5.4	0.5	56.2	53.5	1.1	0.8	0.9
Kabul City	53.2	46.2	6.5	0.6	46.8	43.6	1.3	0.9	0.9
Paghman	8.2	6.6	1.4	0.2	91.8	91.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Chahar Asyab	9.2	8.3	0.5	0.3	90.8	90.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bagrami	16.0	13.4	2.2	0.4	84.0	82.1	0.4	0.1	1.4
Dehsabz	11.2	9.8	1.2	0.2	88.8	88.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Shakar Dara	7.6	5.2	2.3	0.1	92.4	92.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Musahi	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	99.4	99.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Mir Bacha Kot	2.7	2.0	0.3	0.3	97.3	97.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Khak-e-Jabar	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	99.2	98.9	0.0	0.1	0.2
Kalakan	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	98.8	98.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Guldara	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	98.2	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Farza	6.2	0.3	0.2	5.7	93.8	93.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Estalef	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	99.1	97.7	0.0	0.9	0.5
Qara Bagh	3.4	2.9	0.5	0.1	96.6	96.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Surubi	6.0	4.2	1.6	0.2	94.0	86.2	0.4	1.6	5.7

13. Improved sanitation includes flush/pour flush to piped sewer system/septic tank/pit latrine, ventilated improved latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet, following the UNICEF definition.

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

Table 36 shows the distribution of households in Kabul Province by number of rooms in their dwelling units and by household size. This data indicates whether residents are living in crowded conditions. Over-crowded housing may have a negative impact on physical and mental health of persons living in it, and on the development of children.

Rooms considered 'dwelling rooms' include bedrooms, dining rooms, sitting rooms, study rooms and servants' rooms but excluding kitchens and toilets. About 17.1 percent of households in Kabul Province lived in dwelling units with only one room, while 32.2 percent in two rooms. A significant proportion of large households lived in houses with three or four rooms: about 22.9 percent of households with ten or more members lived in housing units with three rooms, and 25.6 percent lived in dwelling units with four rooms. Only 19.9 percent of households with ten or more members lived in dwelling units with six or more rooms.

**Table 36. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms at Their Disposal and Household Size: Kabul, December 2013**

Household Size	Number of Rooms at the Disposal of the Households					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or More
Total	17.1	32.2	22.3	15.7	5.6	7.1
1 Person	59.5	21.6	8.7	4.8	2.4	3.0
2 Persons	46.9	33.7	10.3	5.7	1.5	1.9
3 Persons	38.4	35.3	15.1	7.3	1.9	1.9
4 Persons	30.5	37.1	18.0	9.4	2.5	2.5
5 Persons	23.2	37.8	21.0	11.5	3.3	3.1
6 Persons	17.3	37.5	23.5	13.6	3.9	4.1
7 Persons	12.5	35.9	25.8	15.8	5.0	5.1
8 Persons	8.9	33.6	26.6	18.3	6.1	6.5
9 Persons	5.6	29.3	27.8	21.5	7.2	8.6
10 Persons or More	2.2	17.1	22.9	25.6	12.3	19.9



Musahi had the largest percentage of households living in housing units with five or more rooms at 22 percent (Table 37). In the other districts, this percentage ranged from 10.4 percent in Mir Bacha Kot to 20.8 percent in Chahar Asyab. In contrast, more than half of households in Kabul City lived in housing units with only one or two rooms (51.3 percent).

**Table 37. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms at Their Disposal and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Number of Rooms at the Disposal of the Households					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More
Kabul	17.1	32.2	22.3	15.7	5.6	7.1
Kabul City	18.6	32.7	21.9	14.9	5.2	6.8
Paghman	12.5	31.8	22.8	17.9	6.4	8.6
Chahar Asyab	6.9	25.4	26.4	20.5	8.1	12.7
Bagrami	13.9	29.2	23.7	18.9	6.2	8.2
Dehsabz	12.4	30.4	23.4	18.0	7.8	8.0
Shakar Dara	10.8	32.4	24.5	20.1	5.6	6.6
Musahi	6.1	21.8	28.0	22.1	11.1	10.9
Mir Bacha Kot	14.4	34.5	23.5	17.2	5.3	5.1
Khak-e-Jabar	18.3	27.5	19.6	14.4	9.3	10.9
Kalakan	9.2	31.5	22.6	20.1	6.7	9.9
Guldara	12.4	34.1	22.1	18.3	5.4	7.7
Farza	8.3	35.4	24.4	17.3	6.6	8.0
Estalef	7.3	30.5	28.0	19.3	7.4	7.5
Qara Bagh	10.0	31.3	23.4	18.7	7.5	9.1
Surubi	10.4	27.4	27.7	18.2	8.8	7.5

Table 38 shows the distribution of households in Kabul Province by number of rooms in their dwelling used for sleeping and by household size. This data provides a more refined indicator of the crowdedness of housing units, and also reflects the degree of privacy available. In Kabul Province, 32.9 percent of households had one room used for sleeping and 39.7 percent had two rooms used for sleeping.

Three in five households (60.6 percent) with ten or more members lived in dwelling units with two or three rooms used for sleeping at the time of the survey. Another 48.1 percent of households with nine household members lived in dwelling units with two bedrooms, and 26.5 percent in dwelling units with three bedrooms. Only 14.9 percent of households with ten or more members lived in dwelling units with five or more rooms for sleeping.

**Table 38. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping and Household Size: Kabul, December 2013**

Household Size	Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More
Total	32.9	39.7	16.8	6.8	2.0	1.8
1 Person	94.5	3.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
2 Persons	84.6	12.6	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
3 Persons	68.5	26.3	3.8	1.0	0.1	0.2
4 Persons	56.8	34.2	6.7	1.8	0.3	0.3
5 Persons	45.1	41.6	9.9	2.6	0.5	0.3
6 Persons	35.1	46.5	13.7	3.5	0.8	0.5
7 Persons	25.9	49.8	17.6	5.1	1.1	0.6
8 Persons	18.4	50.1	21.9	7.0	1.5	1.1
9 Persons	12.0	48.1	26.5	9.8	2.3	1.4
10 Persons or More	5.1	29.8	30.8	19.4	7.3	7.6

Most households in all districts lived in dwelling units with one or two rooms used for sleeping. The proportion ranged from 55.3 percent in Musahi to 77.2 percent in Mir Bacha Kot. On the other hand, 8.3 percent of the households in Khak-e-Jabar lived in dwelling units with five or more rooms used for sleeping while Musahi, 7.8 percent.

**Table 39. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping and District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More
Kabul	32.9	39.7	16.8	6.8	2.0	1.8
Kabul City	33.9	39.3	16.4	6.7	1.9	1.7
Paghman	29.1	42.3	17.4	7.2	2.0	2.0
Chahar Asyab	20.9	40.9	21.3	10.0	2.8	4.0
Bagrami	32.2	39.1	17.2	7.3	2.1	2.1
Dehsabz	27.9	39.8	19.0	8.2	2.8	2.3
Shakar Dara	28.9	43.7	17.8	7.0	1.4	1.2
Musahi	18.2	37.1	26.1	10.8	4.4	3.4
Mir Bacha Kot	35.1	42.1	15.8	5.0	1.4	0.6
Khak-e-Jabar	31.9	31.8	18.1	9.8	4.4	3.9
Kalakan	26.1	44.8	18.0	7.4	1.9	1.6
Guldara	33.6	43.5	16.1	4.2	1.3	1.3
Farza	21.0	49.4	18.8	6.0	3.2	1.5
Estalef	22.2	48.1	20.4	6.9	1.5	1.0
Qara Bagh	27.9	42.6	18.5	6.8	2.5	1.7
Surubi	34.8	37.1	18.5	5.4	2.4	1.9

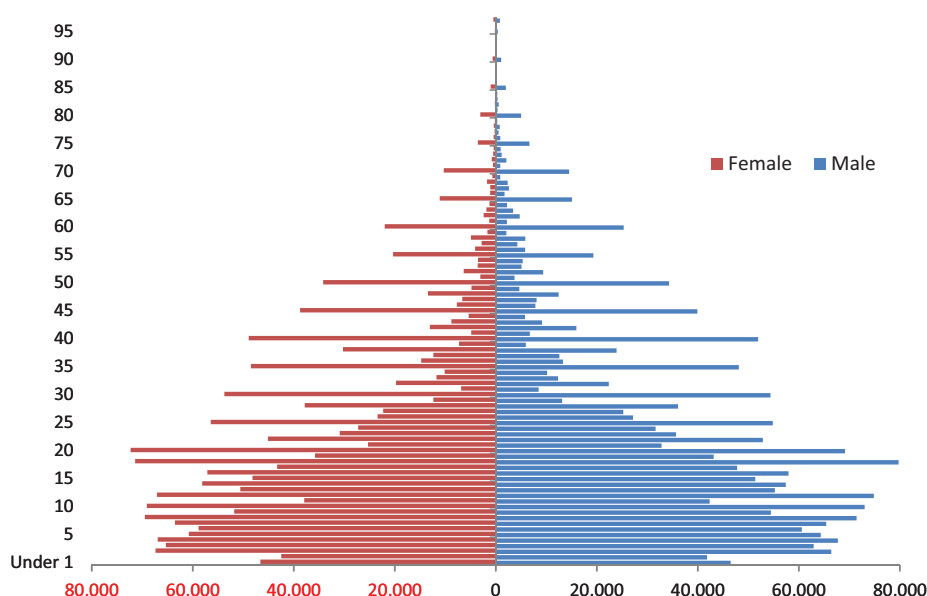
# APPENDICES

## QUALITY OF AGE DATA

The relatively small 0-4 age group shown in Figure A1 indicates three possible major reasons: 1) fertility decline over the decades (from 7.1 children in 1979<sup>14</sup> to 6.3 children in 2007<sup>15</sup>); 2) omission of children at very young ages, most likely the infants which is common in many countries; and 3) age misreporting may also contribute to the dent at the age group 0-4, and also to some bulges or protrusions at the older age groups.

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

**Figure A1. Population in Single Year of Age by Sex: Kabul, December 2013**



The graph above which shows the single-year-of-age data for the population of Kabul displays the preference for ages ending in zero and five. Possible errors in single-year-of-age data are net under-enumeration of selected population groups and misreporting or mis-assignment of age. Infants or children age zero 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 one year of age compared to the number of children two to four years of age as shown above suggests an appreciable under-coverage of such children in the survey. On the other hand, the obvious bulge in the 18 years old for both sexes may be explained by the desire of some people to register early so that they could vote in the 2014 Afghanistan national election. Note that SDES in Kabul was undertaken in the last month of 2013 until the first month of 2014.

14. 1979 Census Preliminary Results of Afghanistan

15. National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/8 (A Profile of Afghanistan)

**Table A1. Indexes of Age Preference by District:  
Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Myer's Blended Index	Whipple's Index
Kabul	21.4	230.2
Kabul City	20.8	226.4
Paghman	23.3	242.3
Chahar Asyab	23.7	248.0
Bagrami	23.5	245.6
Dehsabz	26.7	263.4
Shakar Dara	21.2	226.3
Musahi	23.0	240.8
Mir Bacha Kot	26.7	260.4
Khak-e-Jabar	22.1	227.7
Kalakan	21.2	238.4
Guldara	21.2	238.4
Farza	22.6	225.8
Estalef	30.4	293.0
Qara Bagh	25.6	252.0
Surubi	22.5	220.5

Two indexes of age preference, the Myer's Blended Index and Whipple's Index, were computed and are presented in Table A1. Myer's Blended Index measures preference for any terminal digit and ranges theoretically from zero, representing no heaping or preference for any terminal digit, to 90, which would result if all ages that have been reported in a survey end in a single digit. Meanwhile, Whipple's Index measures heaping on ages with terminal digits zero and five. It ranges from 100, indicating no preference for terminal digits zero or five, to 500, indicating that only ages ending in zero and five were reported.

For Kabul Province, the Myer's Blended Index is 21.4 while the Whipple's Index is 230.2. These are higher than the corresponding figures computed for Afghanistan which were 20.6 and 223, respectively (NRVA 2011-2012). At the district level, Myer's Index ranges from 20.8 to 30.4, while Whipple's Index ranges from 220.5 to 293.

### Text Box A1

	Myer's Blended Index	Whipple's Index
Kabul	21.4	230.2
Bamiyan (2011)*	27.8	282.2
Ghor (2012)*	53.1	388.1
Daykundi (2012)*	23.8	243.6
Afghanistan**	20.6	223.0
Source: *SDES		
** NRVA (2011/12)		

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

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

The UN age-sex accuracy index for Kabul is 46.7, which is lower than the indexes for Bamiyan, Ghor and Daykundi. At the district level, the index varies from 46 for Dehsabz to 98.9 for Musahi. Thus, caution should be made when using the different indicators cross-tabulated with age.

### Text Box A2

	UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index
Kabul	46.7
Bamiyan (2011)*	68.4
Ghor (2012)*	88.3
Daykundi (2012)*	67.8
Source: *SDES	

**Table A2. Age-Sex Accuracy Index by District: Kabul, December 2013**

Province/District	Index
Kabul	46.7
Kabul City	46.2
Paghman	70.2
Chahar Asyab	79.6
Bagrami	51.7
Dehsabz	46.0
Shakar Dara	58.7
Musahi	98.9
Mir Bacha Kot	79.9
Khak-e-Jabar	92.2
Kalakan	71.0
Guldara	94.1
Farza	60.3
Estalef	77.0
Qara Bagh	64.7
Surubi	68.5

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX TABLE 1

Literacy Rates by Age Group, Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013												
Age Group	Kabul			Kabul City			Paghman			Chahar Asyab		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
5 years and above	55.2	67.7	41.8	60.4	71.7	48.3	43.5	61.7	23.7	36.7	53.9	18.2
5 - 9	34.2	36.4	31.8	38.4	39.9	36.9	24.2	29.6	18.6	19.1	24.3	13.8
10 - 14	77.4	85.4	68.9	84.0	89.0	78.7	62.9	81.1	44.5	54.2	73.7	32.7
15 - 19	75.5	86.3	63.7	81.2	89.0	72.8	62.7	82.8	39.8	52.8	75.3	27.4
20 - 24	64.6	79.4	48.2	70.0	82.9	55.9	53.2	76.5	23.6	43.3	64.6	19.9
25 - 29	51.3	69.5	32.7	56.5	74.2	38.5	40.2	63.9	15.3	31.9	52.2	11.2
30 - 34	46.7	64.7	27.7	51.8	69.4	33.1	34.3	58.2	9.9	29.5	48.8	9.5
35 - 39	44.2	63.3	26.7	48.9	68.0	31.5	31.8	55.9	11.0	26.4	43.2	11.4
40 - 44	45.7	63.8	25.7	50.7	68.8	30.7	33.0	55.1	8.5	28.8	48.1	7.2
45 - 49	44.7	66.0	22.9	49.2	70.9	27.2	34.0	59.1	7.2	29.8	47.5	9.9
50 - 54	42.5	64.2	17.9	46.8	69.0	21.3	31.2	53.1	4.6	30.4	49.6	7.4
55 - 59	41.4	64.5	16.0	45.4	68.9	19.1	30.1	54.0	4.4	29.4	53.9	3.8
60 and Over	31.9	47.8	8.4	35.1	51.9	9.9	25.3	39.8	2.7	22.1	35.8	3.0

Literacy Rates by Age Group, Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013												
Age Group	Bagrami			Dehsabz			Shakar Dara			Musahi		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
5 years and above	43.2	58.4	26.8	34.9	51.4	17.0	39.2	57.2	20.1	30.3	54.3	4.0
5 - 9	26.5	30.0	22.9	21.8	26.6	16.7	20.7	25.1	16.1	10.9	17.9	3.5
10 - 14	64.1	77.9	49.1	54.0	71.8	34.2	56.4	74.1	38.3	38.2	67.5	6.4
15 - 19	61.6	79.2	41.9	50.0	71.8	25.1	60.5	83.7	34.9	44.0	76.9	6.5
20 - 24	49.2	69.3	26.4	38.3	60.4	14.6	49.2	72.7	21.4	42.6	71.4	5.0
25 - 29	36.8	57.4	15.7	28.7	48.4	8.3	37.5	60.0	12.2	31.1	58.6	3.5
30 - 34	33.7	53.1	13.9	27.6	47.1	8.0	28.8	49.3	8.0	26.5	52.2	1.1
35 - 39	33.2	54.3	13.9	26.6	46.4	6.9	26.9	48.4	8.1	25.4	54.2	1.4
40 - 44	32.9	51.5	12.0	26.2	43.9	7.1	27.2	46.2	6.9	28.7	52.2	2.6
45 - 49	34.4	55.3	11.5	25.7	46.4	5.1	27.8	49.7	6.2	28.3	52.7	0.5
50 - 54	33.4	54.5	8.4	25.3	45.0	4.3	25.1	44.9	3.6	29.5	53.1	1.4
55 - 59	31.0	53.1	7.2	24.1	43.2	3.5	28.0	52.7	3.0	25.0	57.6	0.0
60 and Over	25.1	39.2	3.7	18.2	29.5	2.1	21.8	36.6	3.0	24.3	40.6	0.0

Literacy Rates by Age Group, Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013												
Age Group	Mir Bacha Kot			Khak-e-Jabar			Kalakan			Guldara		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
5 years and above	39.5	55.4	22.1	34.4	62.0	4.9	38.0	55.0	20.2	29.3	43.6	14.4
5 - 9	26.8	31.0	22.4	26.6	42.9	8.4	23.1	24.3	21.8	10.8	16.6	4.3
10 - 14	59.6	77.3	41.1	49.8	88.1	8.7	58.5	74.5	43.2	47.3	65.2	27.7
15 - 19	57.6	77.2	35.0	44.0	83.0	4.1	56.2	80.4	31.1	49.6	68.8	31.2
20 - 24	46.9	67.8	22.6	41.2	74.6	4.9	50.6	76.8	17.9	39.7	58.2	18.5
25 - 29	34.0	54.9	10.8	31.0	61.1	2.2	34.2	54.2	12.4	23.6	37.3	9.8
30 - 34	27.6	44.2	9.3	29.8	57.5	1.9	27.7	49.7	6.3	20.3	36.4	6.6
35 - 39	24.8	40.9	9.8	30.1	59.6	1.2	25.3	44.1	7.9	18.6	36.3	4.1
40 - 44	22.6	37.9	5.7	24.9	45.3	0.9	23.1	43.6	3.1	16.0	30.7	2.8
45 - 49	23.1	38.8	6.6	21.9	43.8	0.0	25.8	48.2	5.8	18.1	35.3	6.3
50 - 54	25.3	42.8	4.5	21.4	41.6	2.4	23.9	45.3	3.6	20.1	33.7	4.5
55 - 59	25.0	42.9	2.6	20.9	42.0	1.8	22.6	40.8	4.1	22.7	34.4	6.6
60 and Over	18.8	29.3	4.2	15.6	27.0	0.0	17.2	28.3	2.8	15.8	26.2	1.4

Literacy Rates by Age Group, Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013												
Age Group	Farza			Estalef			Qara Bagh			Surubi		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
5 years and above	31.6	47.0	15.5	35.3	46.9	23.3	30.5	45.7	13.7	21.8	36.3	5.1
5 - 9	22.6	27.7	17.0	22.9	27.7	17.6	20.5	24.6	16.2	11.1	15.7	5.8
10 - 14	52.9	70.6	35.3	58.8	70.8	46.9	53.7	72.1	33.8	36.5	55.2	12.7
15 - 19	51.4	74.4	26.0	60.6	77.3	44.4	48.1	73.1	18.8	36.5	61.5	8.1
20 - 24	36.8	59.3	10.7	43.8	62.7	25.2	34.1	56.5	8.0	25.9	47.1	2.9
25 - 29	25.7	46.2	5.3	27.8	41.3	13.4	21.3	37.1	4.5	18.9	35.2	1.3
30 - 34	19.5	36.1	3.3	21.9	39.6	5.5	18.8	32.3	3.7	16.1	30.3	1.1
35 - 39	16.9	30.9	5.0	13.9	23.3	5.5	18.4	30.9	5.9	15.7	29.3	1.6
40 - 44	16.8	31.6	2.3	18.3	28.6	8.1	17.4	31.2	2.2	14.4	25.3	1.6
45 - 49	15.1	26.6	3.1	22.2	35.4	8.5	17.6	33.1	3.5	12.8	25.3	0.4
50 - 54	16.5	32.1	1.3	15.4	27.6	1.7	14.3	29.0	1.3	11.8	20.5	1.3
55 - 59	15.0	28.1	0.0	18.5	33.6	5.6	18.4	33.5	2.4	13.6	26.2	0.8
60 and Over	9.3	16.6	1.1	13.1	20.6	3.5	12.7	20.2	1.3	8.7	14.4	0.3



## APPENDIX TABLE 2

Population Five Years and Older Who Had Attended Formal Education by Highest Class Completed, Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013												
Highest Class Completed	Kabul			Kabul City			Paghman			Chahar Asyab		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class 1	6.9	6.1	8.1	6.6	5.9	7.6	7.8	6.7	10.9	8.4	7.7	11.0
Class 2	7.8	7.0	9.1	7.4	6.6	8.5	8.7	7.5	12.1	9.1	7.9	13.1
Class 3	8.2	7.6	9.3	7.9	7.3	8.9	9.4	8.2	12.5	9.0	8.1	12.0
Class 4	8.0	7.5	8.8	7.7	7.2	8.5	8.7	7.9	10.9	8.3	8.1	9.0
Class 5	7.8	7.4	8.4	7.6	7.2	8.3	8.4	7.9	9.8	8.6	8.5	9.0
Class 6	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.3	10.9
Class 7	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.9	6.4
Class 8	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.7	6.8	6.5	6.8	5.6
Class 9	6.8	7.1	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	7.1	5.6	6.2	6.6	4.9
Class 10	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.3	4.5	5.0	5.4	3.6
Class 11	5.8	6.1	5.3	6.0	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.8	3.5	4.9	5.4	3.1
Class 12	18.3	20.9	14.2	19.3	22.1	15.1	14.3	17.4	5.9	16.6	18.2	11.5

Population Five Years and Older Who Had Attended Formal Education by Highest Class Completed, Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013												
Highest Class Completed	Bagrami			Dehsabz			Shakar Dara			Musahi		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class 1	8.2	6.7	11.3	8.7	7.3	13.2	7.7	6.5	10.9	6.8	6.7	7.3
Class 2	9.6	8.3	12.5	10.5	9.1	14.7	9.2	7.5	13.8	9.1	8.5	17.4
Class 3	9.4	8.5	11.4	10.1	9.2	12.9	8.9	8.0	11.6	9.1	8.3	22.5
Class 4	9.1	8.5	10.6	8.8	8.7	9.1	8.5	7.9	10.1	8.4	8.0	13.9
Class 5	8.3	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	9.0	8.0	7.8	8.8	8.4	8.3	10.0
Class 6	9.5	9.4	9.8	10.4	10.6	9.6	9.9	9.8	10.3	10.7	10.4	16.1
Class 7	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	4.9
Class 8	7.3	7.7	6.6	7.1	7.7	5.4	7.3	7.6	6.4	7.7	8.0	2.9
Class 9	6.1	6.7	4.7	6.1	6.6	4.6	6.6	7.2	4.7	8.5	8.9	2.0
Class 10	5.3	5.8	4.3	5.4	5.9	4.0	5.0	5.4	3.8	4.5	4.7	1.0
Class 11	4.5	5.0	3.5	4.5	4.9	3.6	5.5	6.1	3.7	3.9	4.1	0.0
Class 12	15.1	17.8	9.2	12.4	14.3	6.6	15.8	18.6	7.8	14.9	15.7	2.0

Population Five Years and Older Who Had Attended Formal Education by Highest Class Completed, Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013												
Highest Class Completed	Mir Bacha Kot			Khak-e-Jabar			Kalakan			Guldara		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class 1	7.0	6.0	9.7	7.6	6.9	18.2	9.3	6.6	17.3	7.5	6.9	9.4
Class 2	9.0	8.2	11.0	9.8	9.0	19.8	10.7	8.8	16.4	11.2	11.3	10.8
Class 3	9.3	8.4	11.8	9.3	9.2	10.7	10.4	9.2	13.8	12.0	12.6	10.0
Class 4	9.2	8.2	11.8	9.3	9.0	13.2	9.4	8.7	11.5	12.4	11.9	13.8
Class 5	8.9	8.6	9.7	8.2	8.1	9.1	7.5	7.4	8.0	8.9	9.2	8.2
Class 6	10.3	9.9	11.3	10.9	10.8	13.2	9.2	9.3	9.0	10.7	10.5	11.2
Class 7	7.5	7.8	6.6	8.5	8.9	2.5	7.7	8.3	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.8
Class 8	7.4	7.8	6.3	6.9	7.2	3.3	7.6	8.1	6.1	7.1	7.6	5.5
Class 9	6.8	7.2	5.7	8.2	8.7	1.7	6.2	7.2	3.3	5.9	5.5	7.2
Class 10	6.0	6.3	4.9	6.7	7.0	1.7	5.4	6.3	2.9	3.7	3.3	4.9
Class 11	5.8	6.6	3.5	4.8	5.2	0.0	5.1	6.0	2.2	4.2	4.5	3.0
Class 12	13.0	15.0	7.7	9.8	10.0	6.6	11.4	14.1	3.6	9.7	9.9	9.3

Population Five Years and Older Who Had Attended Formal Education by Highest Class Completed, Sex and District: Kabul, December 2013												
Highest Class Completed	Farza			Estalef			Qara Bagh			Surubi		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class 1	9.3	7.9	13.6	7.5	6.7	9.3	10.7	8.8	16.9	8.1	7.1	15.6
Class 2	10.6	9.7	13.3	9.4	8.4	11.4	11.6	9.1	19.7	9.8	8.7	18.1
Class 3	10.9	10.1	13.4	10.3	10.0	11.0	11.1	9.9	14.8	10.2	9.8	13.7
Class 4	10.1	9.7	11.7	11.1	9.8	13.8	9.6	9.0	11.4	9.7	9.7	10.0
Class 5	9.2	8.1	12.5	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.2	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.2
Class 6	8.5	8.3	9.3	11.8	12.2	10.9	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.4	9.0
Class 7	7.8	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.3	7.2	7.0	7.4	5.9	7.1	7.4	4.6
Class 8	7.4	7.7	6.6	6.9	7.3	6.1	6.8	7.7	4.1	7.3	7.4	6.4
Class 9	6.1	6.9	3.5	6.5	6.9	5.5	6.6	7.6	3.5	6.8	7.0	5.5
Class 10	5.0	5.9	2.5	5.4	6.1	3.9	4.8	5.7	1.9	5.2	5.6	2.4
Class 11	6.2	7.2	3.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.2	1.3	4.6	5.0	1.3
Class 12	8.8	10.6	3.4	8.0	9.0	6.1	9.2	11.3	2.4	13.2	14.4	4.2

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