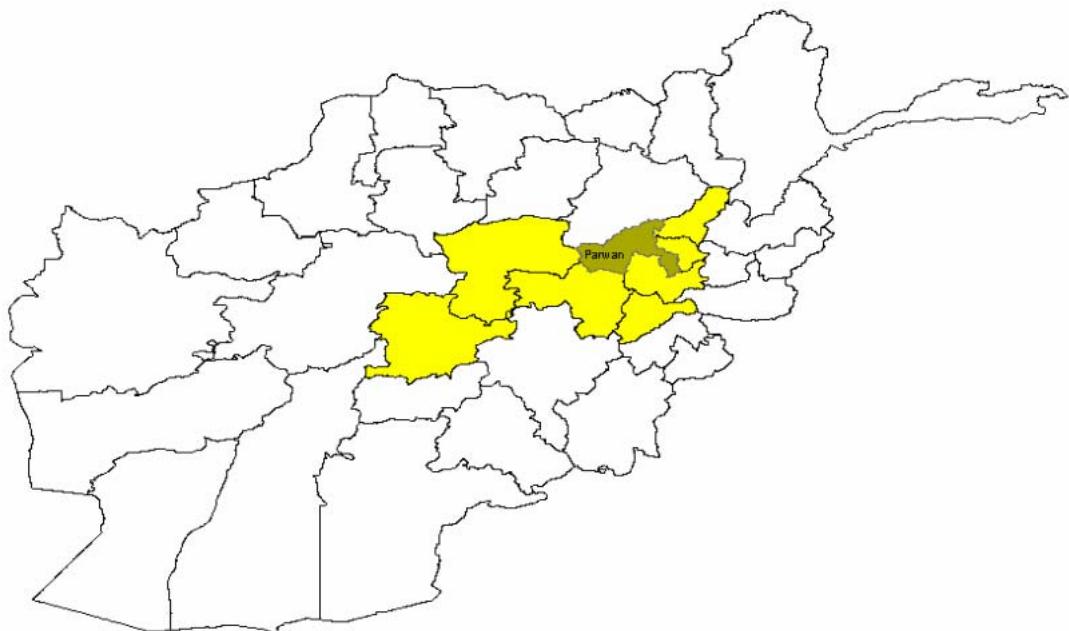




Parwan



A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile



With the financial and technical assistance of UNFPA



Note

Some of the information contained in this report, in particular that related to crops and economic activities, as well as the building stock may not be as accurate as one would wish. However, they are the best estimates available at the time of the Household listing exercise. The most logical explanation is that the sources of the information—local informants—may not have been as knowledgeable as they were assumed to be.

Province of
Parwan
A Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile
Household Listing—2003

Acknowledgements

The Socio-Economic and Demographic Profiles were a collaborative effort of UNFPA, the Central Statistics Office, and numerous stakeholders, who made suggestions for the improvement of the final product while it was still being written.

UNFPA wishes to recognize the contributions of Mr. David Saunders, its former representative in Afghanistan, who shared the various drafts of the model Profile with a number of donors, embassies, and other stakeholders stationed in Kabul and collected their suggestions as to how to improve on it.

The profiles could not have been completed without the commitment, enthusiasm and energetic efforts of many CSO staff members. Mr. Mohammad Haroon Aman, Mr. Waheed Ibrahimi, and Mrs Fazila Miri of the Database section produced all the tables and graphics for all 34 provinces. Mr. Tamim Ahmad Shakeb, head of the GIS section, and his colleagues, Messrs Zabiullah Aseel and Abdul Ahmad Sherzai, together produced all the thematic maps included in the body of the text as well as in the annexes—a total of more than 1,300 maps. Messrs Nasratullah Ramzi, Saifrahman Azizi, Sayed Yousuf Hashimi, and Zabiullah Omari of Database section were responsible for editing the profiles and putting the last touches before printing.

UNFPA also wishes to extend its appreciation to Mr. Abdul Rashid Fakhri, head of CSO, and his colleagues in the CSO review team—Messrs Esmatullah Ramzi, Mohamed Sami Nabi, Azizullah Faqiri, and Ghulam Mustapha, who read the drafts and made valuable comments and suggestions, in particular with regards to the information on economic activities.

***Introduction by the
Acting General President of the Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan***

Designing programs aimed at increasing socio-economic development and economic growth to ensure better living conditions for population requires accurate, up-to-date, and comprehensive data. It has been 27 years since Afghanistan's first attempt to conduct a national population census. For reasons known to all, such an attempt had to be aborted. In those 27 years, a number of changes took place, that were related to natural population growth, population movement, and redrawing of the boundaries of the country's administrative units, among others. Such changes need to be apprised and documented, in order to respond to the need for accurate information that is vital for development and reconstruction programs.

Both the Bonn agreement and the emergency Loya Jirga called for the conduct of a second national population and housing census. Jointly with UNFPA, CSO mobilized the required funds from the international donor community, and took charge of the complex task of planning for the census and upgrading the technical skills of the CSO staff that will be responsible for its conduct.

In spite of difficulties of various sorts, and at an enormous cost in terms of staff mobilization, CSO, with the financial and technical assistance of UNFPA, undertook the first phase of the population and housing census. The operation, including door numbering, household listing, updating the enumeration area maps, data entry, cleaning, and processing took less than four years. For the first time, digital maps were produced for all provinces, districts, and village locations.

CSO has the great pleasure of producing this publication, which presents the results of the first phase of the census. It provides such valuable information as population size and spatial distribution, age and sex composition, as well availability of certain facilities to the village populations. We hope that such information will be useful for the widest audience, in particular planners, researchers, and any one with an interest in population data.



Abdul Rashid Fakhri,
Acting General President
Central Statistics Office,
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Introduction by the Representative of UNFPA

Under the Bonn Agreement, the United Nations agreed to assist the Government of Afghanistan in conducting a Population and Housing Census, the first Census in Afghanistan since 1979. As a leader in population and development issues, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been entrusted with this task for its decades of experience and expertise in providing technical and financial assistance in conducting population and housing censuses.

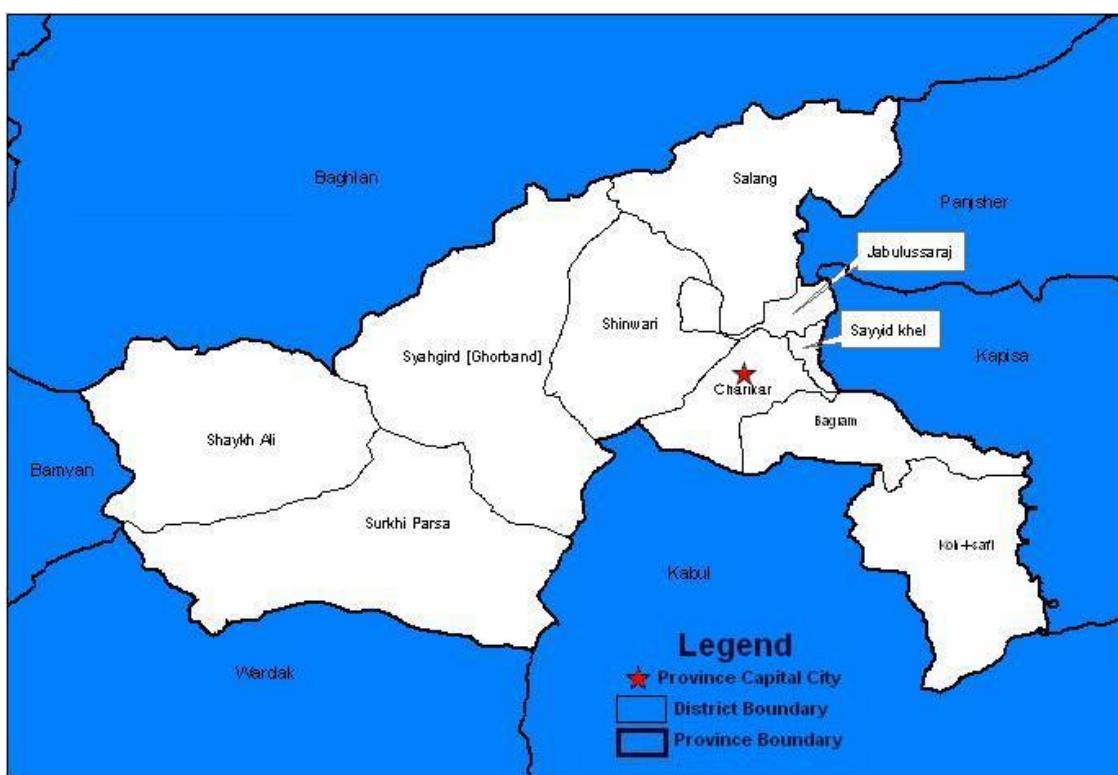
For the past few years, Afghanistan has been making serious attempts at rebuilding and rehabilitating the nation and its institutions after more than two decades of war, conflict, and civil strife. Effective planning for comprehensive social and economic development requires evidence based and reliable data. Data for economic and social development can come from various sources: sample surveys, administrative records, and various other sources. However, no data source other than a Population and Housing Census will provide primary information about the number and characteristics of Afghanistan's population. Likewise, the Census 2008 will allow for comprehensive gender analysis of population based indicators and will provide the baseline for population and any related functional projections that are crucial for planning.

The present publication deals with Phase I of the Afghanistan census—the Household Listing, conducted and the results analyzed between 2002 and 2005. The data collected during this exercise provides a wealth of information on basic population variables in the country — size of the population, age structure and sex composition, and household size. The household listing has also produced much socio-economic data on economic activities, health and education facilities, housing facilities and so on. All such information will be essential in the process of socio-economic reconstruction in Afghanistan. However, it must be noted that the household listing phase unfortunately could not be conducted in a small number of districts due to the security situation that prevailed then. It is hoped that the census proper, scheduled for the summer 2008 and being a benchmark under the London Compact, will encounter more favorable circumstances and fill the gaps left by the Household Listing exercise. UNFPA will extend all possible assistance to the Government of Afghanistan in order to make the census operation in 2008 a successful one. There are a number of positive aspects, which are important to note in the context of conducting the household listing, particularly noteworthy is the cooperation, which the Central Statistical Office has received from the Provincial Administrations, and the assistance, which has been extended to the CSO staff in all of the provinces. The enthusiasm of all of the staff to undertake very difficult work in exceptionally difficult conditions is equally noteworthy and appreciated, as is the quality of the work. At this point, I would like to extend my gratitude and recognition to Dr. Hamadi Betbout, UNFPA's senior advisor who led the exercise of managing the household listing database and publication of the provincial profiles.



Alain Sibenaler
Representative a.i.
UNFPA Kabul

Parwan



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Settlement Patterns

Located in the Central Region, Parwan is bordered by the provinces of Panjsher in the northeast, Kapisa in the east, Kabul in the southeast, Wardak in the southwest, Bamiyan in the west, and Baghlan in the north. It covers a land area of 5,715 squared kilometers, representing 0.88 percent of the total Afghan territory. The province is divided into 10 districts—Charikar, the provincial center, Sayyid Khel, Jabulussaraj, Salang, Shinwari, Syahgird (Ghorband), Bagram, Koh-I-Safi, Shaykh Ali, and Surkhi Parsa.

Parwan is home to 2.1 percent of the total population of Afghanistan. With its 491, 870 inhabitants, it is the 20th most populous province in the country (see Annex 1).

The population is distributed among the 10 districts as shown in table 1 and figure 1¹. The largest share of the population—more than a quarter—lives in Charikar, the provincial center of Parwan, another 30 percent are shared almost equally by Syahgird and Bagram. The remaining 43 percent are distributed among seven districts.

¹ Figure 1 is comprised of two panels; in addition to panel A which shows the distribution of the population by district, panel B shows the population density of each district. The latter information was included for conventional purposes only, as in the absence of quantified information on proportion of inhabitable land, density figures can be very misleading. Panel B should therefore be interpreted with caution.

The large majority of the population—89.4 percent—lives in rural areas. Charikar and Jubulussaraj, the only urban centers², house respectively 51,389 and 591 population—a total of 51,980, representing only about 1.14 percent of the total urban population of Afghanistan.

Table 1—Population, sex, and sex ratio, by district, province of Parwan, 2003³

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i>				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
Provincial Center—Charikar	130,613	26.55	65,448	65,165	100.43
Savvid Khel	33,334	6.78	16,825	16,509	101.91
Jabulussarai	48,052	9.77	24,057	23,995	100.26
Salang	21,171	4.30	10,483	10,688	98.08
Shinwari	39,057	7.94	19,569	19,488	100.42
Syahgird (Ghorband)	74,123	15.07	35,943	38,180	94.14
Bagram	75,423	15.33	37,300	38,123	97.84
Koh-I-Safi	13,627	2.77	6,940	6,687	103.78
Shaykh Ali	22,831	4.64	11,434	11,397	100.32
Surkhi Parsa	33,639	6.84	16,882	16,757	100.75
All province	491,870	100.00	244,881	246,989	99.15

Parwan's rural population of 439,890 inhabitants is distributed over 937 settlements of varying sizes. The smallest settlement counts as few as 12 people and the largest as many as 5,083⁴.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the village population by size-class in the total province (panel A) and in each individual district (panel B).

At province level, two features of the distribution are immediately noticeable. The first concerns the disproportionate share of large-sized settlements (more than 1,000 population)—127 villages representing close to 14 percent of the total, and the second the

² Urbanity in Afghanistan is not based on population size. According to the Ministry of the Interior, are considered urban those places whose administrative structures include a municipality, regardless of their population sizes. In the case of Afghanistan all provincial capitals are urban, with the exception of Panjsher and Nooristan, as well as the capitals of some districts.

³ Enumeration stated on 10 April 2003 and ended on 8 May of the same year.

⁴ There are 10 villages with zero population. It would appear that such villages exist all over the country. According to CSO, this is due to a variety of reasons:

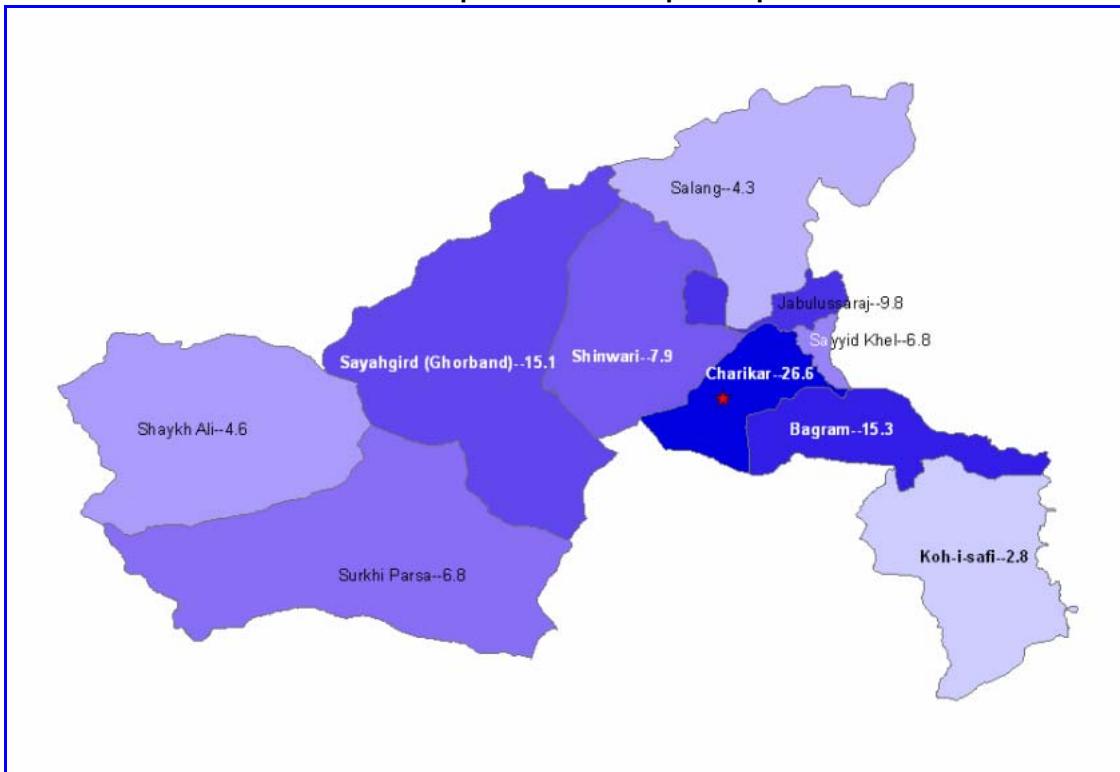
1. During the household operation, some villages were unoccupied because of the draught which caused the inhabitants to relocate in other places where more water was available;
2. Some of the villages were comprised solely of shops, serving the neighboring villages;
3. In some areas, remoteness as well as economic and other types of problems forced the villagers to relocate to other places;
4. In some cases, the villages are mere district centers with no other types of buildings than government offices and shops.
5. Some villages had been partially demolished, which drove the inhabitants away.

low proportion of small-sized villages, i.e., villages with less than 100 population. Both features are at variance with the realities found in other predominantly rural provinces.

At least one feature of the provincial distribution is reflected in the distributions by district—the one concerning the large proportion of villages of 1,000 or more population (panel B). It is found in Charikar, Jabulussaraj, Syahgird, and Bagram. The other districts either don't have large-sized villages at all—Salang, Shaykh Ali, and Koh-I-Safi—or have very few—Sayyid Khel (6), Shinwari (7), and Surkhi Parsa (3). In fact, the latter exhibits the distribution that is found in such other provinces as Wardak, for instance, or Badakhshan, i.e., one with a large proportion of small-sized villages.

Figure 1—Population settlements, Parwan, 2003

A—Percent district Population with respect to provincial total



B—Density: population per km²

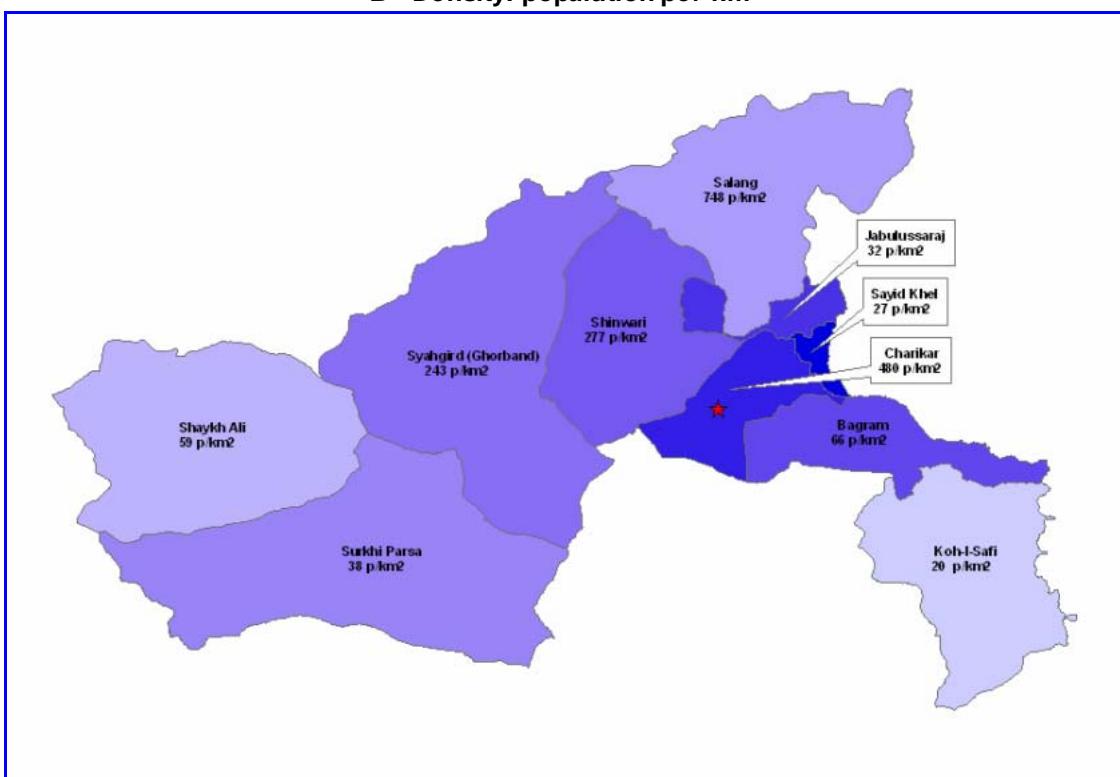
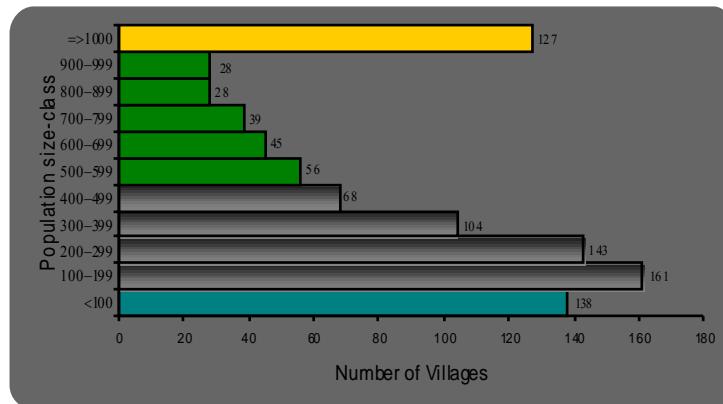


Figure 2—Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Parwan, 2003
A—Province



B—Districts

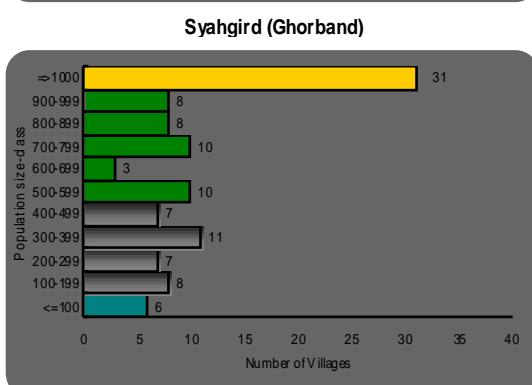
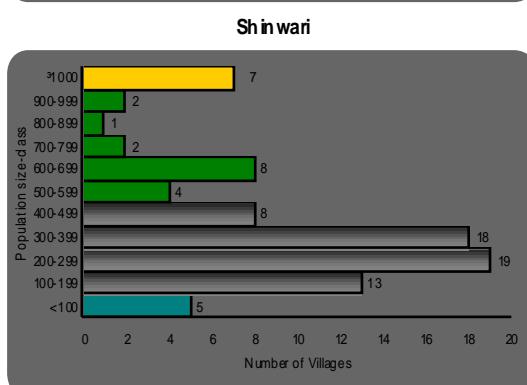
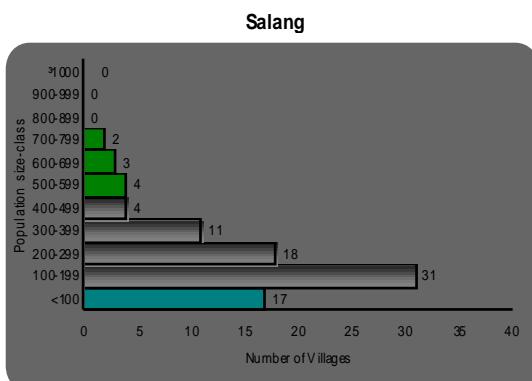
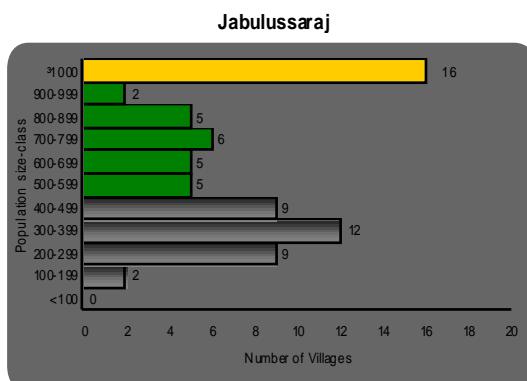
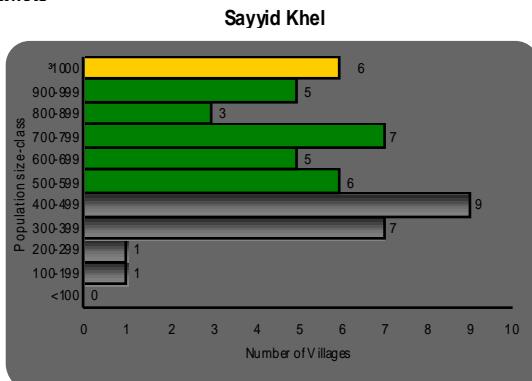
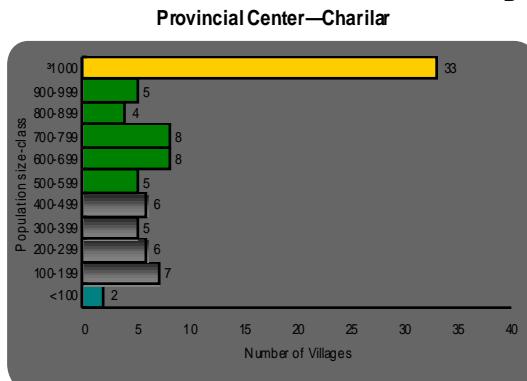
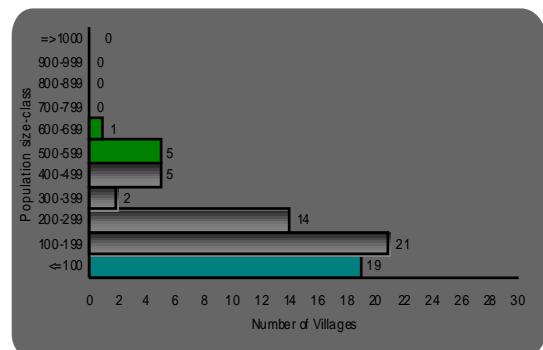
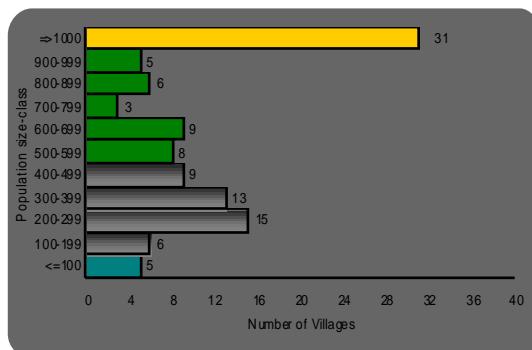
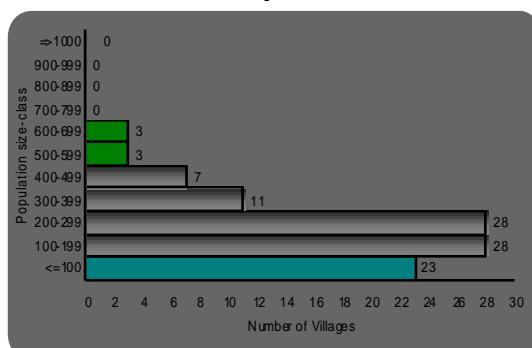


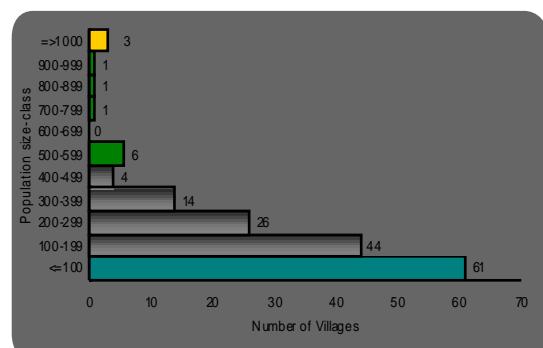
Figure 2- (Cont'd) Distribution of the Rural population settlements by size-class, Parwan, 2003
Bagram



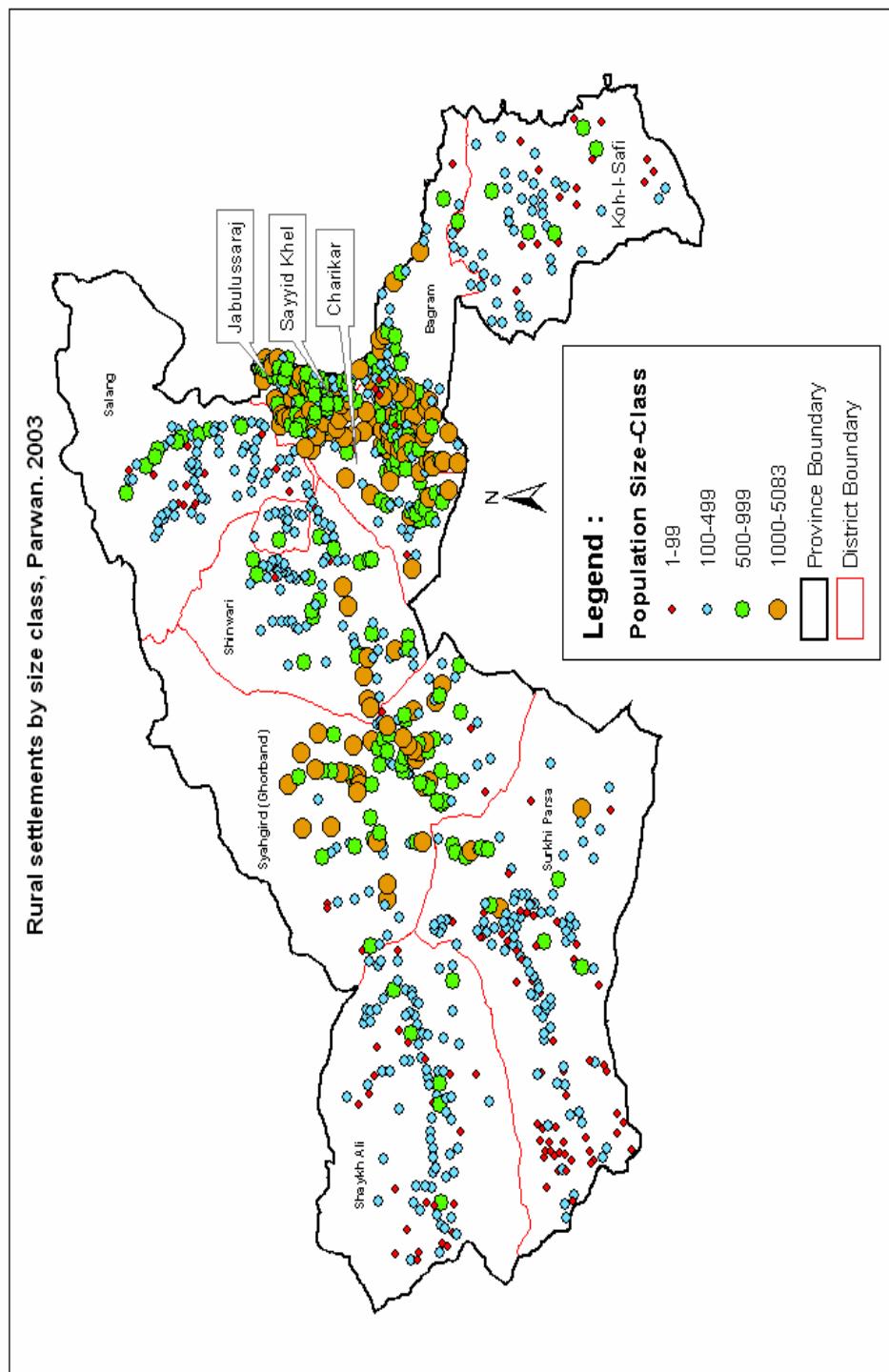
Shaykh Ali



Surkhi Parsa



Map 1



Demographic Characteristics

Age distribution

The distribution by age and sex of the population of Parwan is shown in table 2 and figure 3. As the latter clearly shows, the distribution is highly irregular. The overall shape of the age-pyramid is typical of a pre-transition society—characterized by stable high fertility, but certain age groups are noticeably below the expected size. For instance, it is not readily understandable why the proportions of the 0-4 age groups for both males and females should be that much lower than the proportion of males of the 5-9 age group. Whereas a deficit in the proportion of children below 5 could be a direct result of war casualties—women married to soldiers having given birth to fewer children than in normal circumstances, it is difficult to account for the sex-selectiveness of such deficit. In the same way, why should the proportions of females in the 55-59 should be lower than for the 60-64? Other irregularities are evident in the pyramid.

Clearly, the age data need to be adjusted before they can be used for planning purposes.

"Errors in the tabulated data on age may arise from three different sources:

- *inadequate coverage,*
- *failure to record age, and*
- *misreporting of age.*

Coverage errors are of two types. Individuals of a given age may have been missed by the census or erroneously included in it (e.g. counted twice). The first type of coverage error represents gross under-enumeration at this age and the second gross-over-enumeration. The balance of the two types of coverage errors represents net under-enumeration at this age¹."

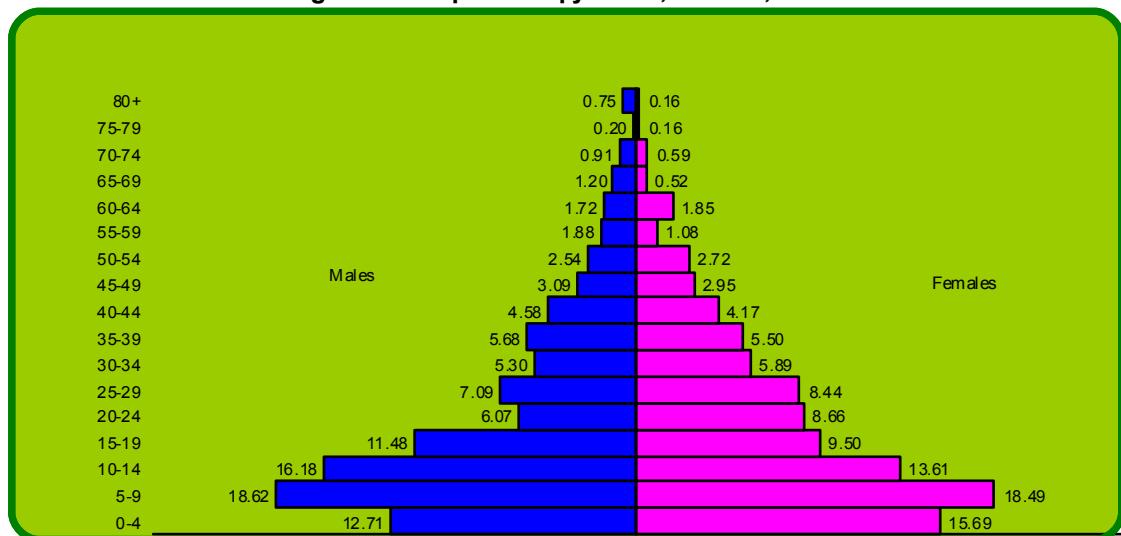
¹ Because under-enumeration commonly exceeds over-enumeration; the balance is typically designated as under-enumeration.

In addition, the ages of some individuals included in the census may not have been reported, or may have been erroneously reported by the respondent, erroneously estimated by the enumerator, or erroneously allocated by the census office. Such errors are referred to as response bias.

Table 2—Population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Parwan, 2003²

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	31,116	12.71	38,755	15.69	69,871	14.21
5-9	45,585	18.62	45,678	18.49	91,263	18.55
10-14	39,621	16.18	33,619	13.61	73,240	14.89
15-19	28,116	11.48	23,460	9.50	51,576	10.49
20-24	14,861	6.07	21,396	8.66	36,257	7.37
25-29	17,353	7.09	20,846	8.44	38,199	7.77
30-34	12,987	5.30	14,539	5.89	27,526	5.60
35-39	13,920	5.68	13,590	5.50	27,510	5.59
40-44	11,226	4.58	10,309	4.17	21,535	4.38
45-49	7,561	3.09	7,287	2.95	14,848	3.02
50-54	6,229	2.54	6,725	2.72	12,954	2.63
55-59	4,596	1.88	2,667	1.08	7,263	1.48
60-64	4,213	1.72	4,569	1.85	8,782	1.79
65-69	2,947	1.20	1,290	0.52	4,237	0.86
70-74	2,221	0.91	1,462	0.59	3,683	0.75
75-79	489	0.20	402	0.16	891	0.18
80+	1,840	0.75	395	0.16	2,235	0.45
Total	244,881	100.00	246,989	100.00	491,870	100.00

Figure 3—Population pyramid, Parwan, 2003



Correction of the age distribution of the 2004 household listing poses certain challenges. In addition to the difficulties described above, one must take into account two additional factors:

1. excess mortality among certain age groups due to war, and
2. the waves of war refugees that left for neighboring countries.

² The age distribution is based on 1/200 sample of the total households.

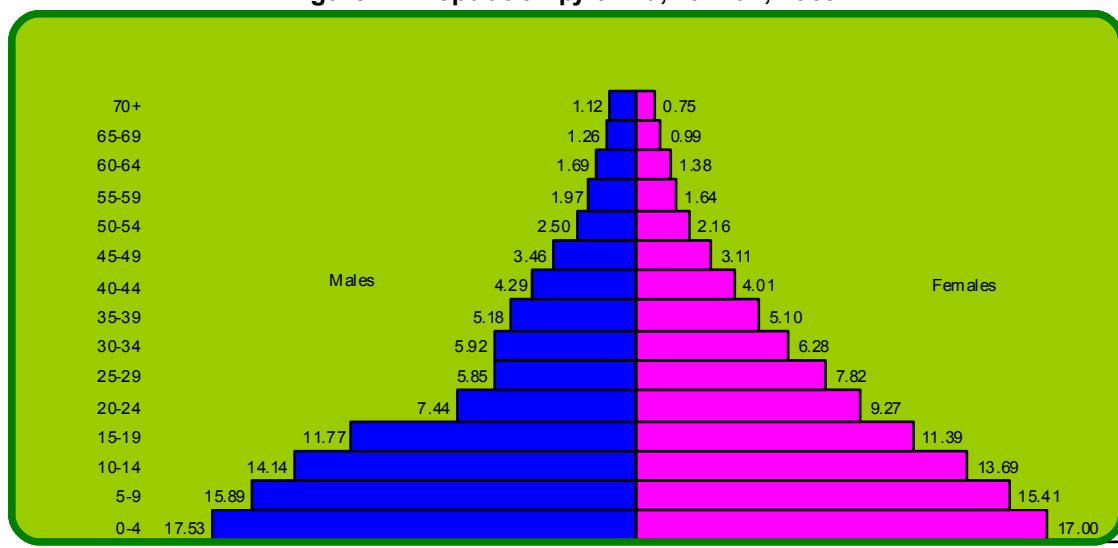
It follows that, in any attempt to correct for the anomalies, care must be taken not to remove the true fluctuations that resulted from such factors.

To correct for these irregularities, we applied a multi-stage procedure³ that yielded the distribution shown in table 3 and figure 4⁴.

Table 3—Adjusted population estimate, by age in 5-year groups and sex, Parwan, 2003

Age Group	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	42,936	17.53	41,978	17.00	84,914	17.26
5-9	38,909	15.89	38,059	15.41	76,968	15.65
10-14	34,617	14.14	33,818	13.69	68,435	13.91
15-19	28,831	11.77	28,131	11.39	56,962	11.58
20-24	18,210	7.44	22,898	9.27	41,108	8.36
25-29	14,326	5.85	19,312	7.82	33,638	6.84
30-34	14,495	5.92	15,519	6.28	30,013	6.10
35-39	12,681	5.18	12,589	5.10	25,270	5.14
40-44	10,499	4.29	9,913	4.01	20,412	4.15
45-49	8,476	3.46	7,670	3.11	16,145	3.28
50-54	6,110	2.50	5,328	2.16	11,438	2.33
55-59	4,823	1.97	4,057	1.64	8,880	1.81
60-64	4,145	1.69	3,407	1.38	7,552	1.54
65-69	3,087	1.26	2,448	0.99	5,535	1.13
70+	2,737	1.12	1,863	0.75	4,600	0.94
Total	244,881	100.00	246,989	100.00	491,870	100.00

Figure 4—Population pyramid, Parwan, 2003



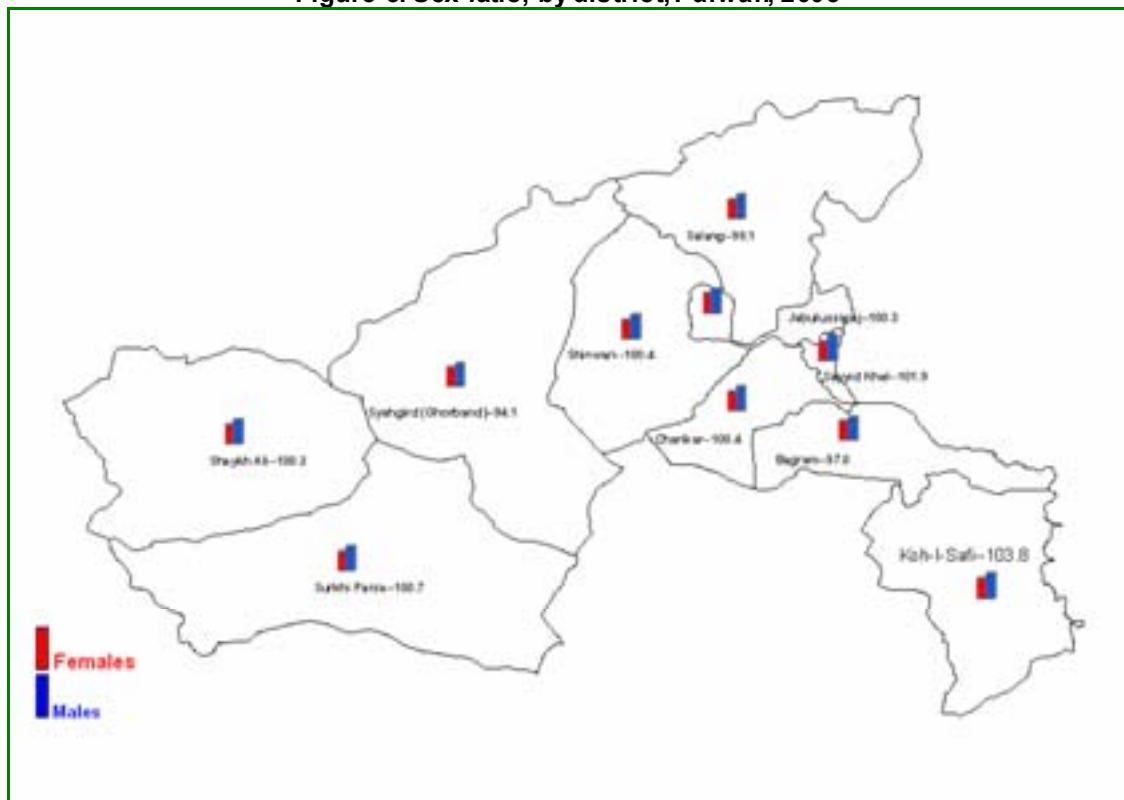
³ The complete account of the various stages is shown in Annex 2.

⁴ For a comparison of the reported and adjusted age-distribution, see annex 3.

Household size and sex ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) varies between 94.1 in Syahgird (Ghorband) and 103.8 in Jubulussaraj, the average for the province being 99.1 (figure 5 below and the last column of table 1). No information is available which could explain why the sex ratio is so low in Syahgird. In fact, that is a feature of the age-sex distribution that is shared by very few of the other provinces.

Figure 5. Sex ratio, by district, Parwan, 2003



A typical household in Parwan has 6.7 persons, which is a little higher than the national average of 6.3. Such a size is an indicator of a high fertility regime.

Special age groups

Planners attach special interest to certain age groups. For fertility analysis for instance, the total number of women 15 to 49 years of age—the childbearing ages—is more significant than others. The population 6 to 12—primary school ages—is important in

educational research and planning. Table 4 presents data for the above age groups as well as for others, based on an interpolation of the adjusted five-year age distribution⁵.

Table 4—Special age groups by sex, in absolute numbers and percents, Parwan, 2003

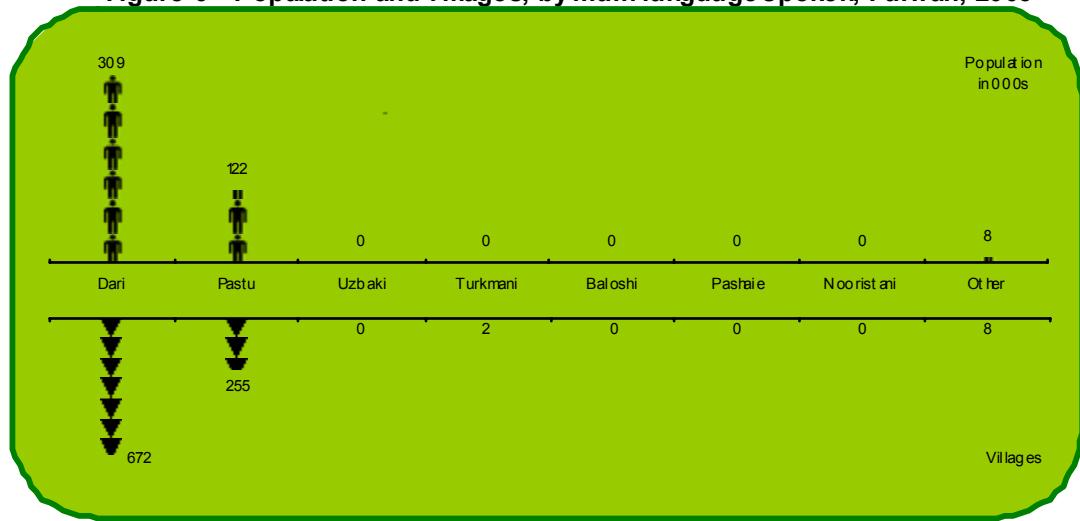
Age	Male		Female		Both sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School age Population						
Primary — 6-12	52,194	21.5	51,032	20.9	103,226	21.2
Secondary — 13-18	37,061	15.2	35,845	14.7	72,906	15.0
College — 20-24	18,210	7.5	22,898	9.4	41,107	8.4
Population in the labor force	49,678	20.4	48,548	19.9	98,226	20.2
Children — 8-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earlier working ages — 15-44	99,042	40.8	108,362	44.5	207,404	42.6
Later working ages — 45-59	19,409	8.0	17,055	7.0	36,463	7.5
Retirement — 60+	8,133	3.3	4,507	1.8	12,640	2.6
Voters — 18+	108,242	44.5	112,395	46.1	220,637	45.3
Reproductive ages — 15-49	—	—	116,031	47.6	—	—

* = Women in the childbearing ages

Main languages spoken

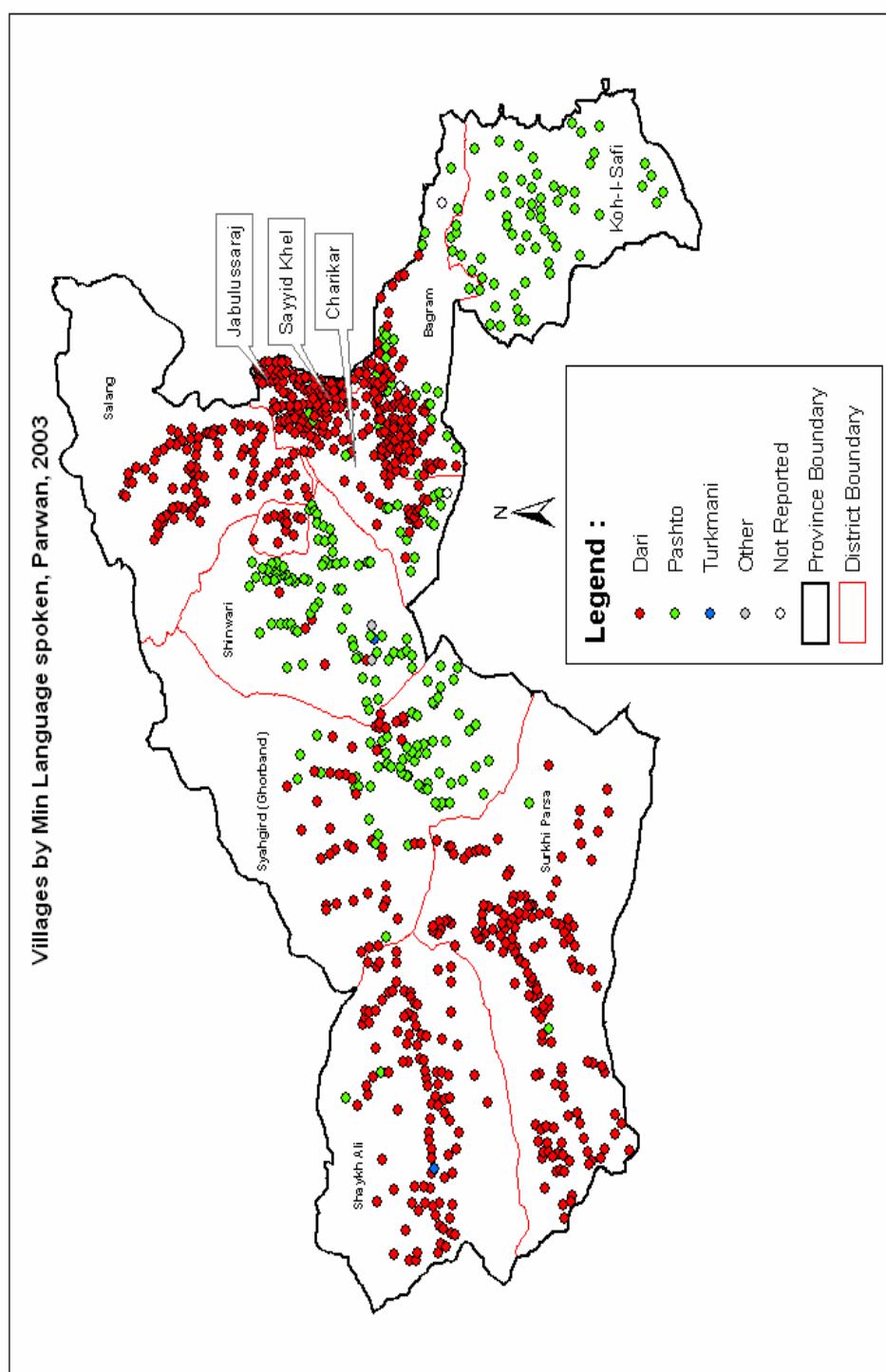
The household listing exercise did not collect any information on the ethnic background of the population. However, it included a question on the languages spoken by the majority of the population. Of the eight languages listed (figure 6), two—Dari and Pashto—are spoken by 99 percent of the villages and 98 percent of the population. Dari speakers, however, outnumber Pashto speakers by a ratio of 5 to 2.

Figure 6—Population and villages, by main language spoken, Parwan, 2003



⁵ The breakdown of the five-year age distribution into single years of age was obtained using the Karrup-King Third-Difference formula.

Map 2



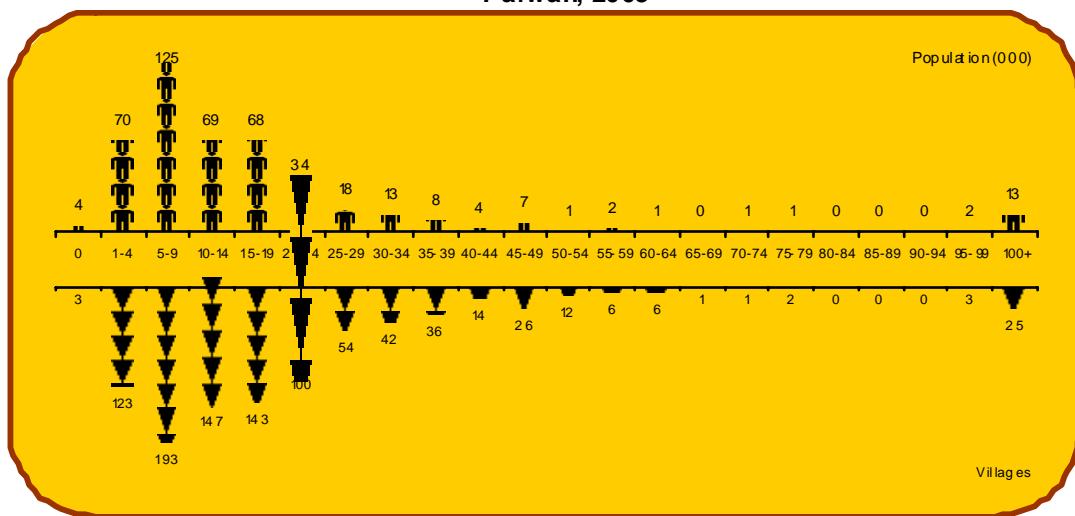
Living Conditions

Other useful information collected by the Household Listing concerned the locations of the villages with respect to the provincial center, the types of roads, and the topography.

Even though no information was obtained on the social situation of the population, the data collected at village-level make it possible to draw inferences on the availability and/or accessibility of such essential social services as literacy courses; rural schools; primary, secondary, and high schools; health centers and/or dispensaries; drugstores; public phones, mills, as well as radio and television.

Figure 7 shows the numbers of villages by the distances separating them from their respective district centers. Figures 8 and 9 show respectively the types of predominant topography and the types of roads.

**Figure 7—Population and villages, by distance from the district center,
Parwan, 2003**



The distribution by distances from the provincial centers clearly shows a degree of proximity that is not encountered in many other provinces. Indeed, 45 percent of the population live less than nine kilometers away from their respective district centers, including 16 percent that live within five kilometers. It remains nonetheless true that more than half of the population is situated at more than 10 kilometers, including 16 percent that live at more than 20 kilometers. In the absolute, such distances would not normally be considered as excessive, but given the nature of the terrain, the types of roads available, accessibility may be a real problem. As figure 8 shows, of the 937 villages, 245, representing about two out five settlements, are located in mountainous areas, and another 12 percent are located in semi-mountainous areas. Together, they account for more than half of the villages.

This is further reflected in the types of roads available (figure 9). Of the 937 villages, only three out of five have roads that are accessible by car at all seasons. Another 19 percent are accessible by car in some seasons, whereas 172 (19 percent) don't have any roads at all.

Figure 10 presents information on the distances separating villages from certain social services: schools, health centers, drugstores, post offices, public phones, and mills. Probably one of the most important remarks to be made about the data collected in the field is the large proportion of non-response. Such proportion ranges from 8.6 percent for mills to 41.2 for literacy courses. Whereas it may plausibly be hypothesized that the respondents may have not been knowledgeable about the very definition of a literacy course or a rural school, it is difficult to imagine how this could be the case for post offices, or public phones.

Educational services

With regard to educational services, accessibility appears to be easiest for primary, secondary, and, to a lesser extent rural schools. Primary schools are located at less than five kilometers for 58.3 percent of the population, including 24.7 percent that are within the villages themselves. For secondary schools, the corresponding figures are 48.2

percent and 16 percent. As for rural schools, they are located in-village for 22 percent of the population, and at less than five kilometers for 36.5 percent.

Figure 8. Population and villages, by topography of the village, Parwan, 2003

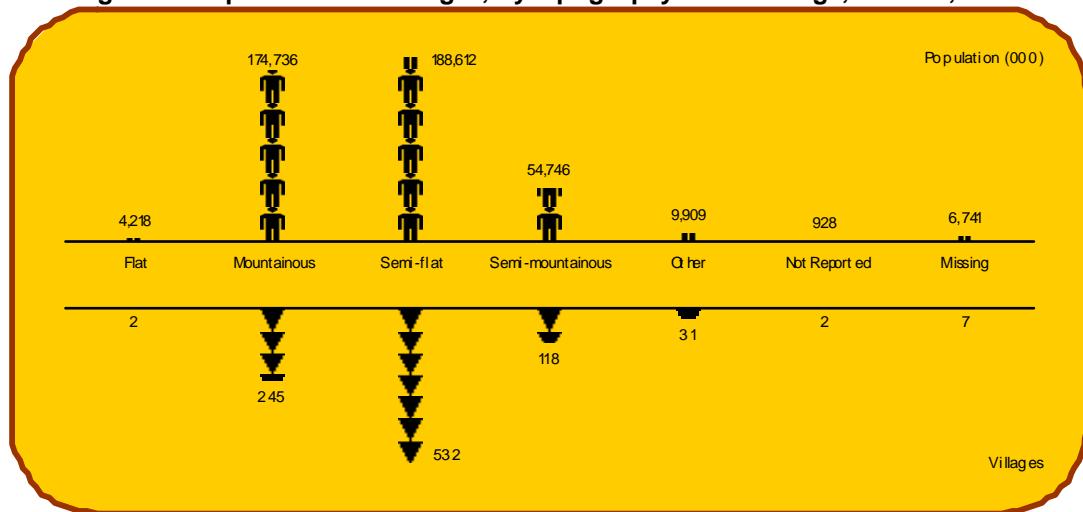
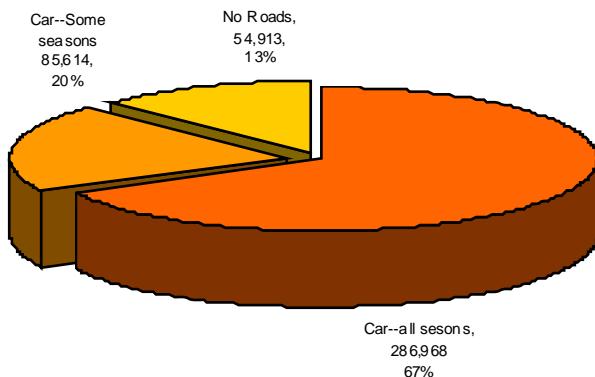
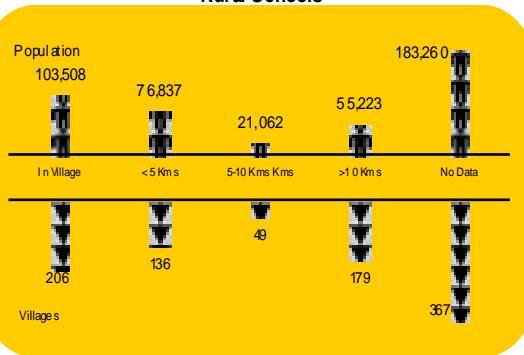
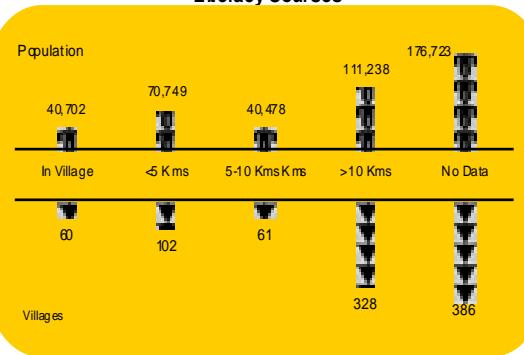


Figure 9—Population by type of road, Parwan, 2003

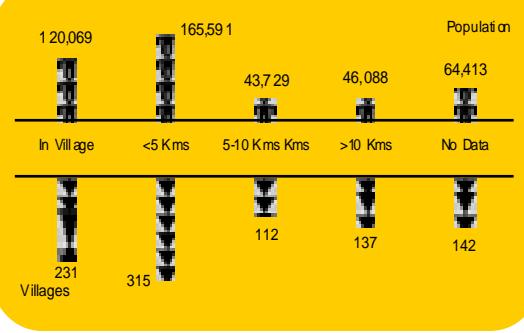


High schools, on the other hand, exist in-village for 7.6 percent of the population and at less than five kilometers for one third of the population. As for literacy courses, they are located at more than 10 kilometers for more than one-third of the population.

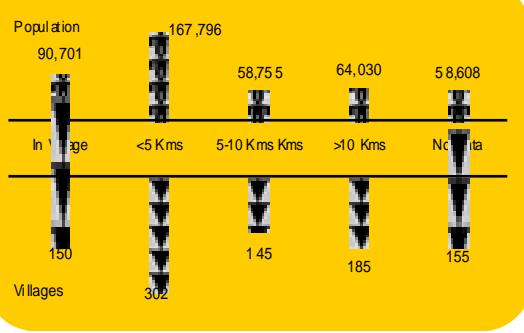
Figure 10—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities, Parwan, 2003
Literacy Courses



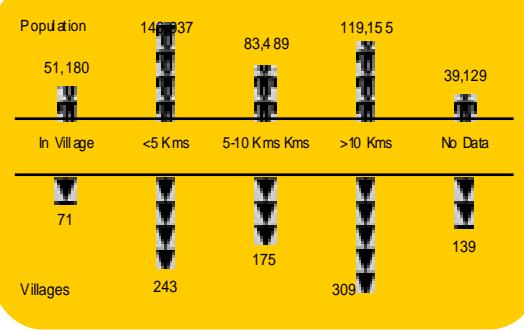
Primary Schools



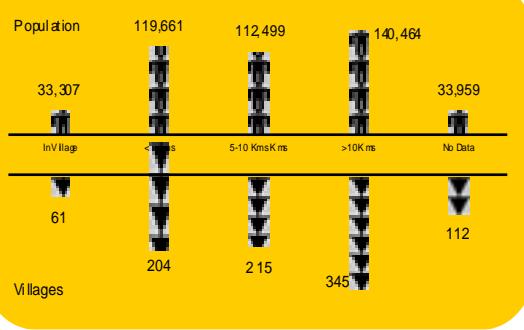
Secondary Schools



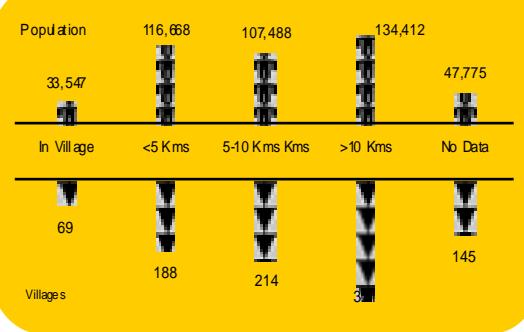
High Schools



Health Centers



Dispensaries



Drug stores

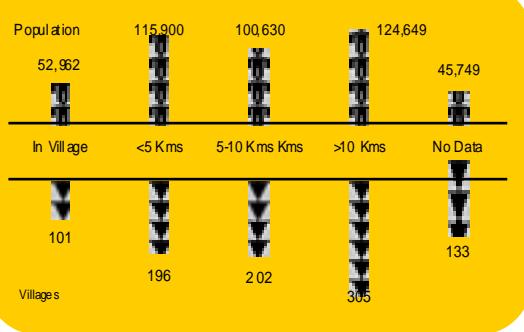
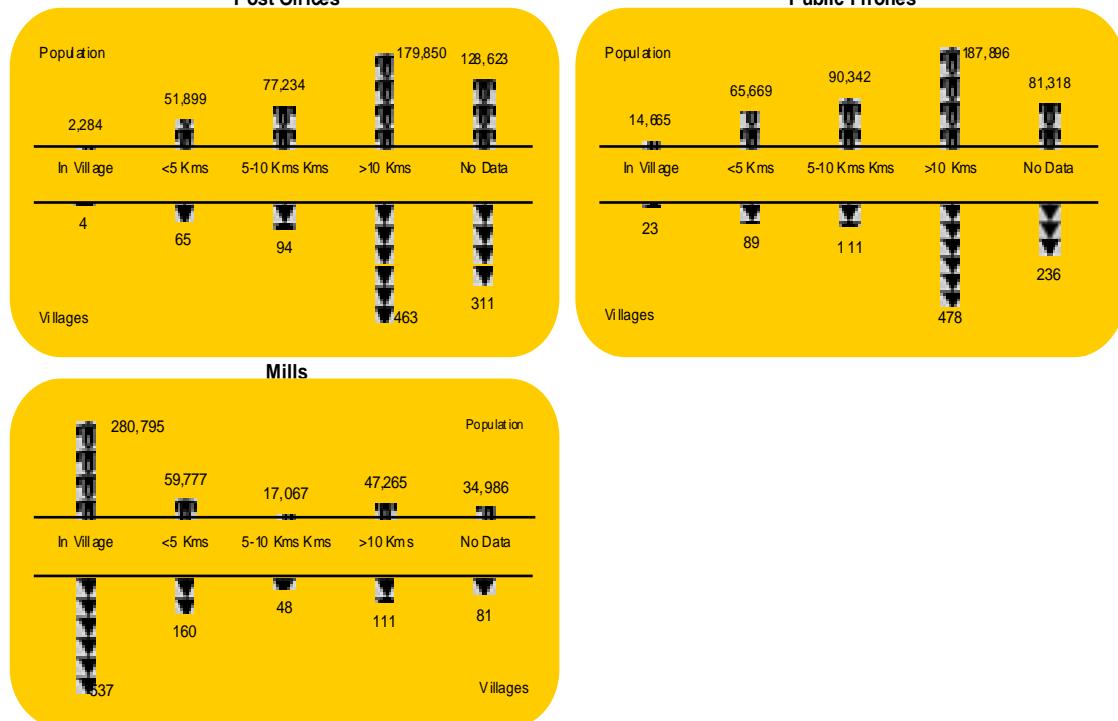


Figure 10 (cont'd)—Population and villages by distance from certain facilities. Parwan, 2003



Health services

Accessibility tends to be more problematic for health services than for schools; and it is substantially the same for both health centers and dispensaries (panels F & G). More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than 10 kilometers to get it—more than one-third for both health centers and dispensaries. Those that live between five and 10 kilometers from the closest health unit represent a little more than a quarter. In sum, access to health care is difficult for the majority of the population, inasmuch as three persons out of four must travel more than five kilometers to get whatever health services are offered. Only 69 villages out of the 937 have either a health center or dispensary within their boundaries. The picture is substantially the same for drugstores (panel H).

Post office & public phones

Post offices exist in four villages, and public phones in 23 (panels I & J). This is rather surprising in view of the fact that the number of villages with more than 1,000 population is rather large in Parwan. Clearly, population size does not seem to be taken into account

in the decision to install a post office or a public phone in a given village or not. It must be noted, however, that accessibility to such services is not as difficult as it is in other rural provinces.

The percentage of the population that must travel 5-10 kilometers to reach the closest post office is 17.6. The corresponding percentage for public phones is 20.5 percent. Those that must travel more than 10 kilometers is 40.9 percent for post offices and 42.7 for public phones. In sum, those that must travel more than five kilometers represent a little less than three persons out of five for post offices and more than three out of five for public phones¹.

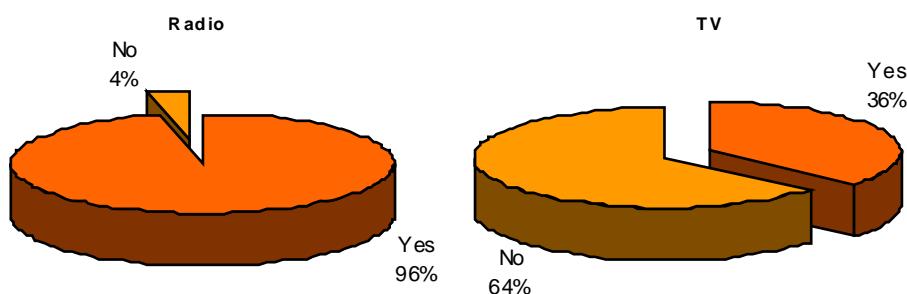
Mills

Mills are relatively more available to the population than any of the facilities mentioned above. They exist in 537 villages and cater to the needs of 280,795 people, representing more than three persons out of five. Furthermore, close to 14 percent of the population don't have to travel more than five kilometers to reach one.

Radio & television

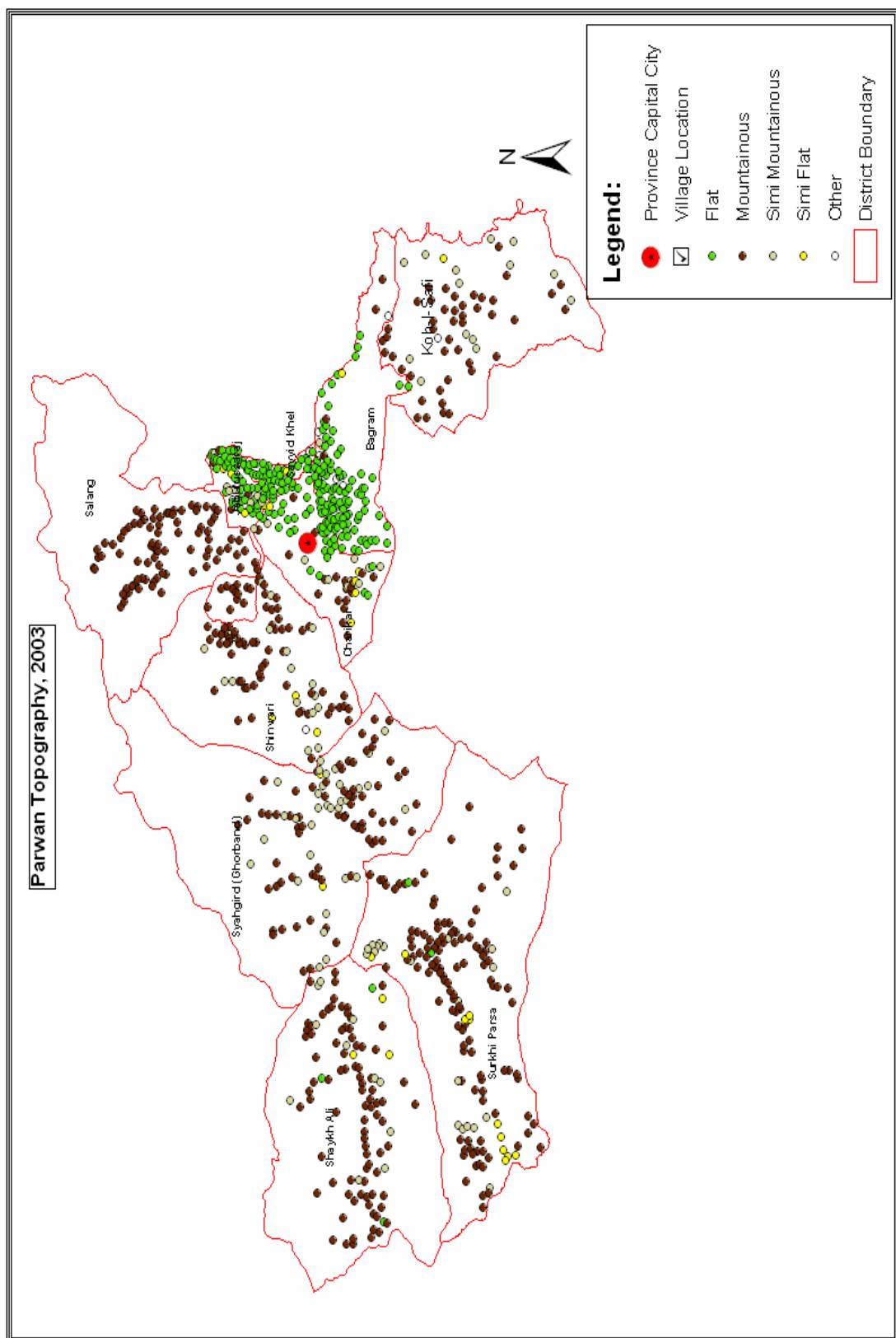
Whereas 96 percent of the population have access to radio, those that have access to TV represent 36 percent. This latter percent is very high compared to other provinces. It goes without saying that public information efforts and media campaigns must take this fact into account.

Figure 11—Proportion of the population living in villages where there are radios or TVs, Parwan, 2003

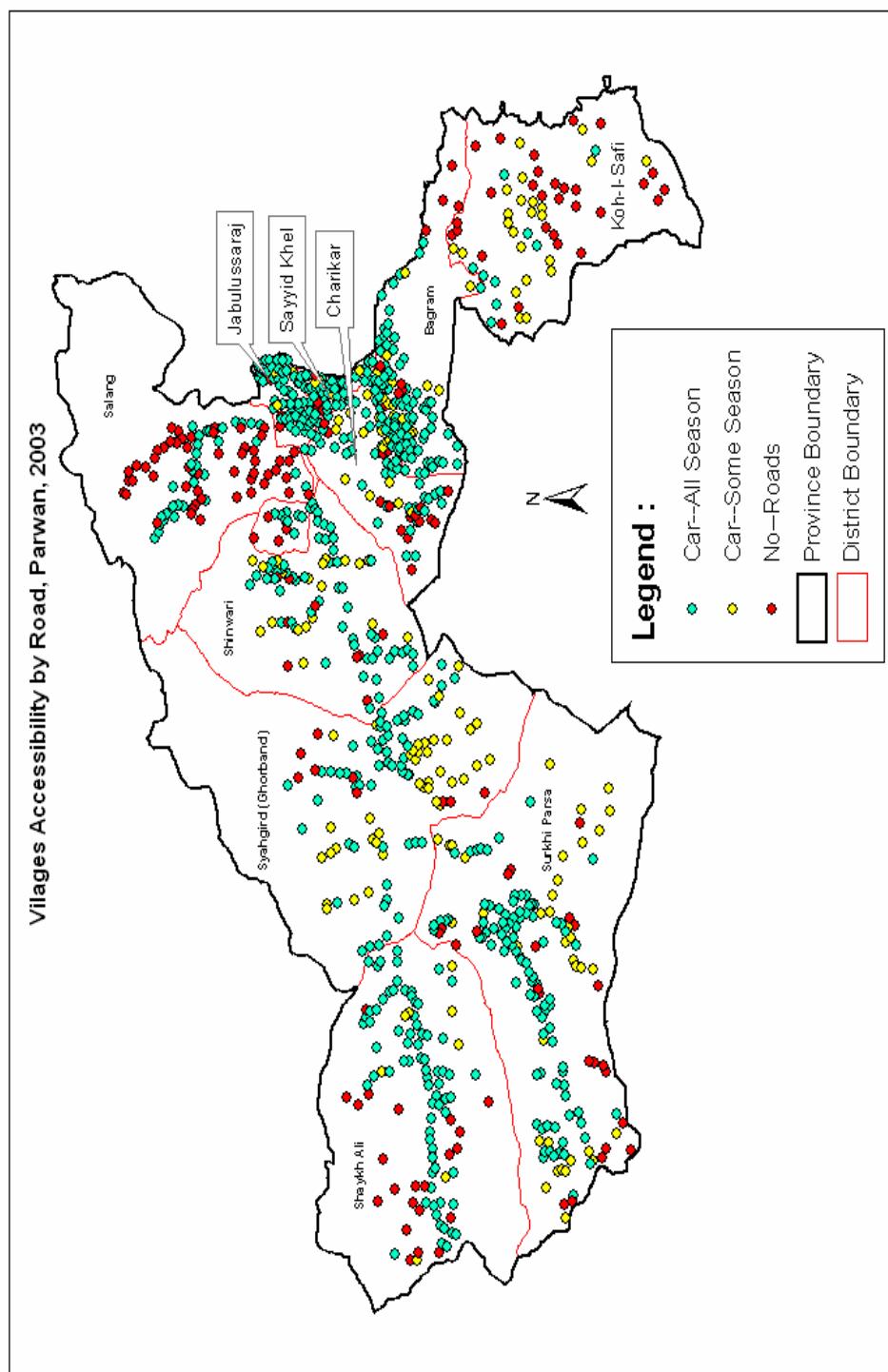


¹ These proportions do not take into account the high proportions of non-response—29 percent for post offices and 18.5 percent for public phones.

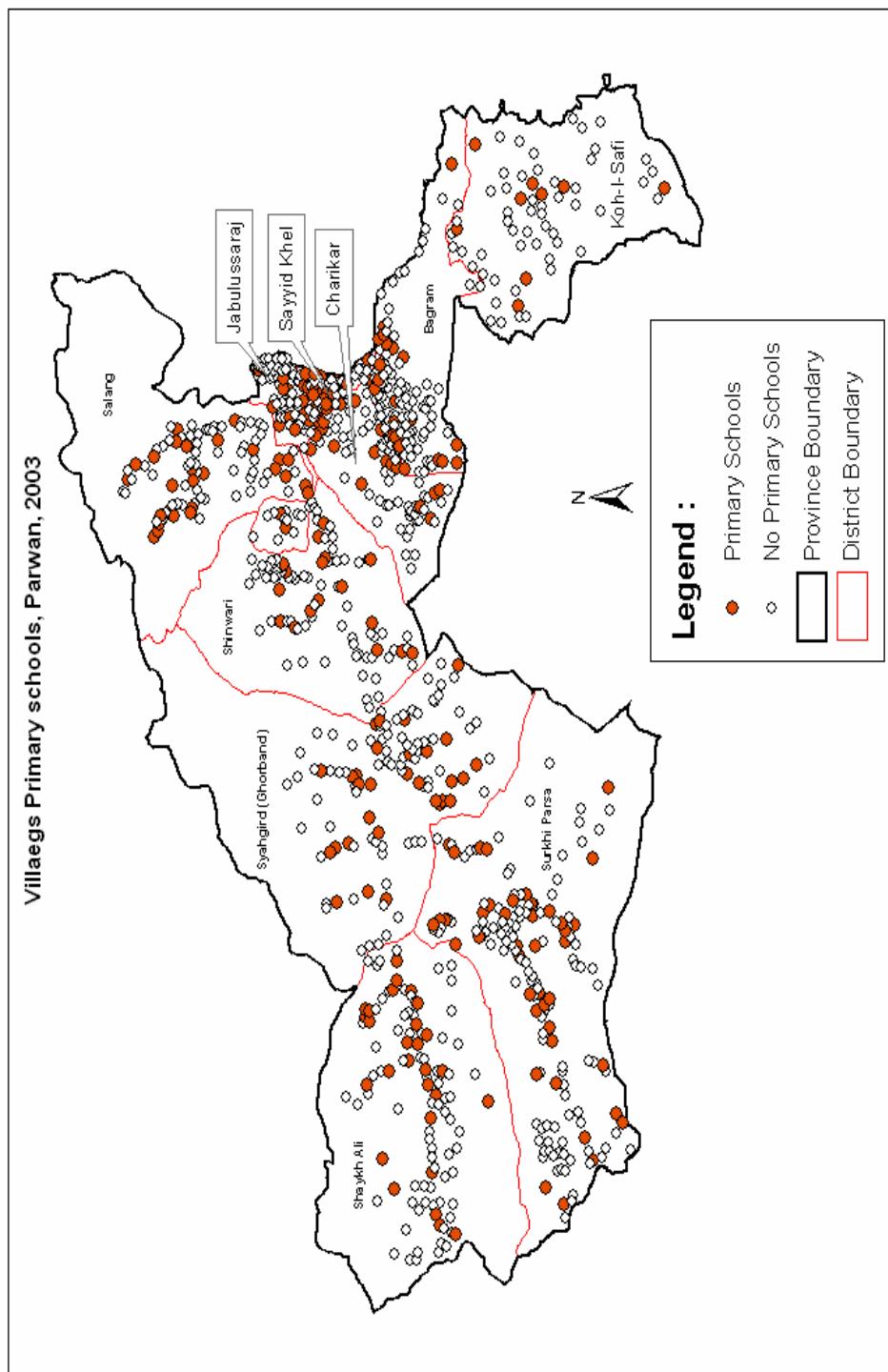
Map3



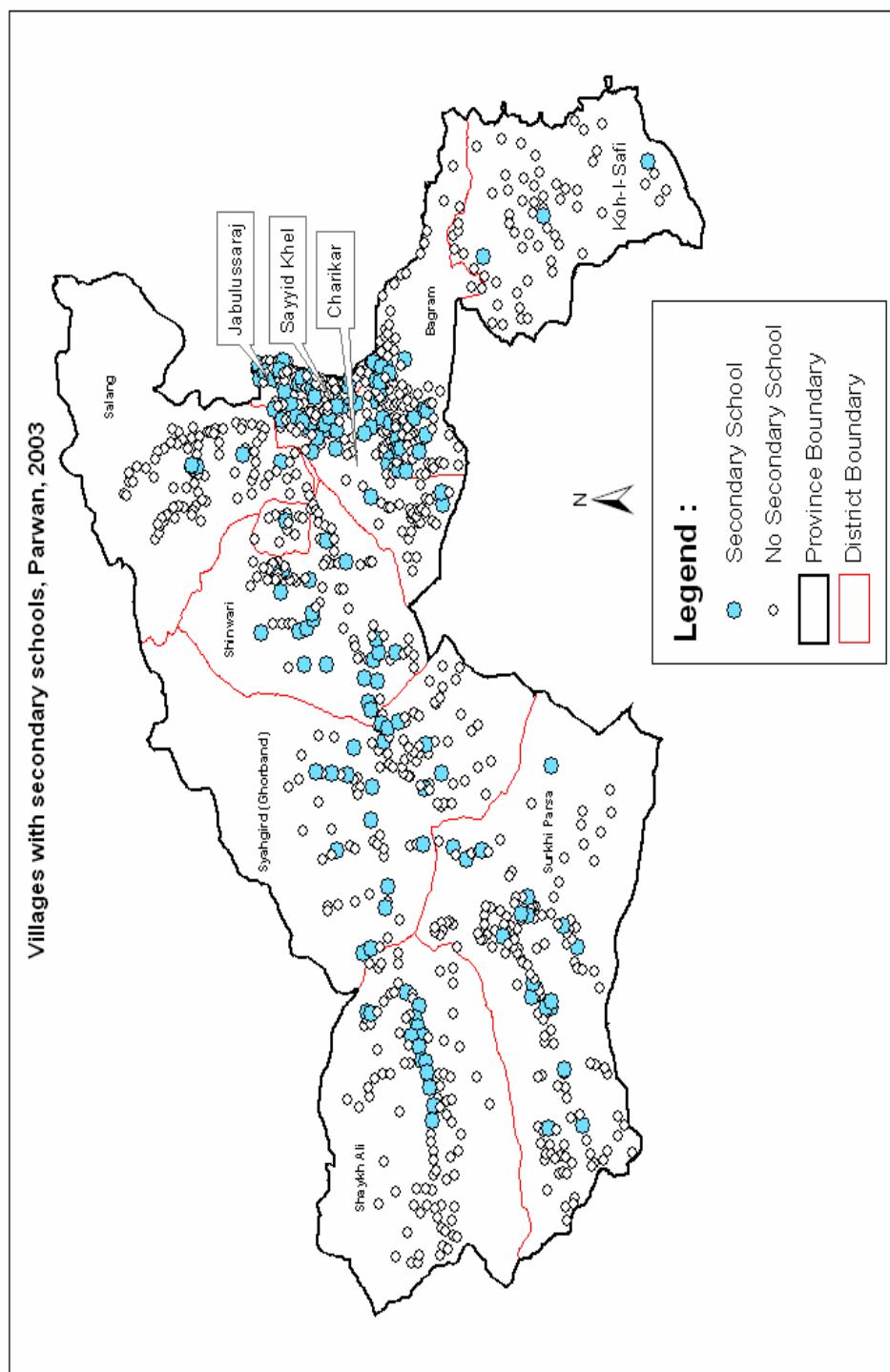
Map 4



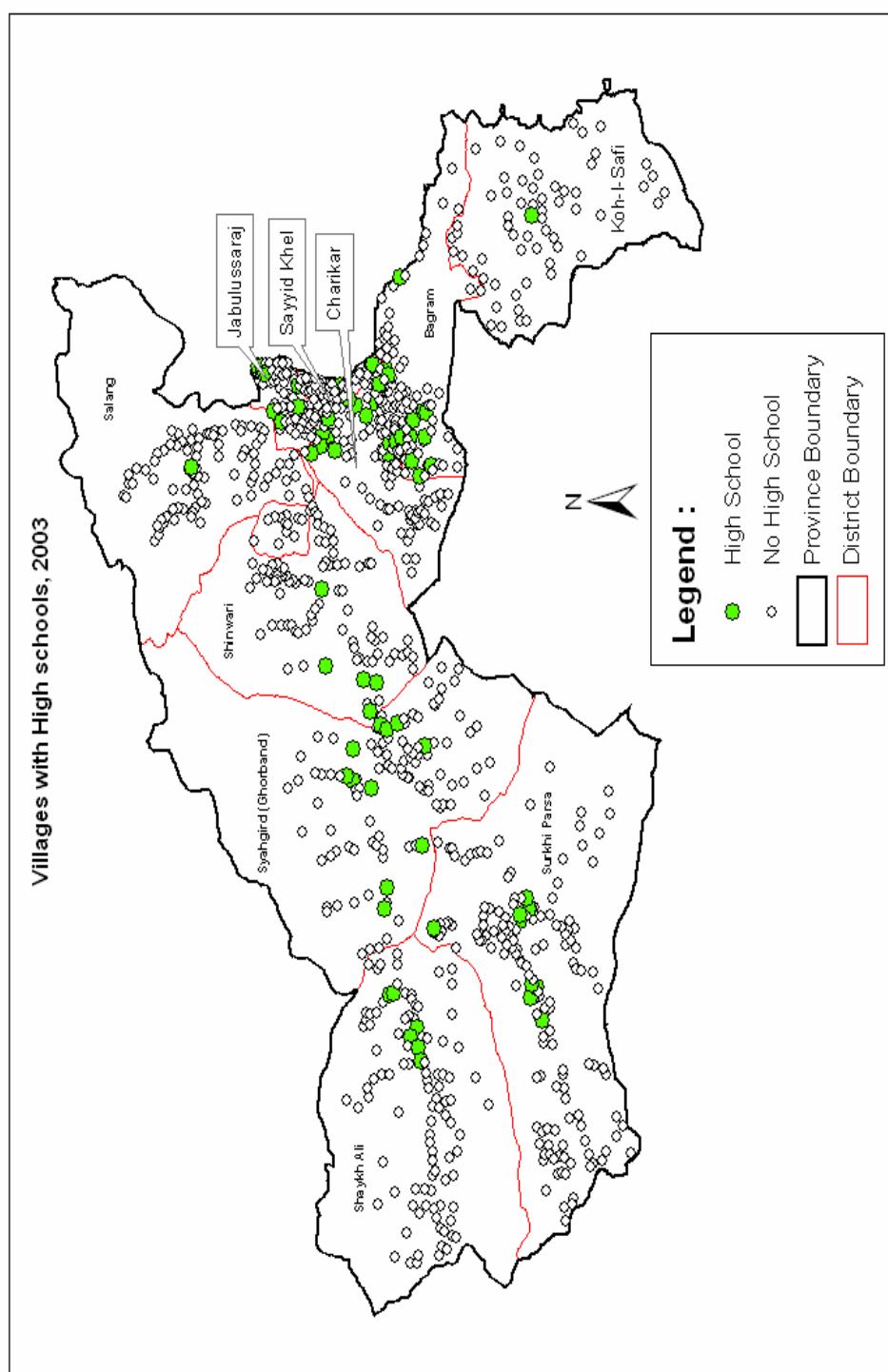
Map5



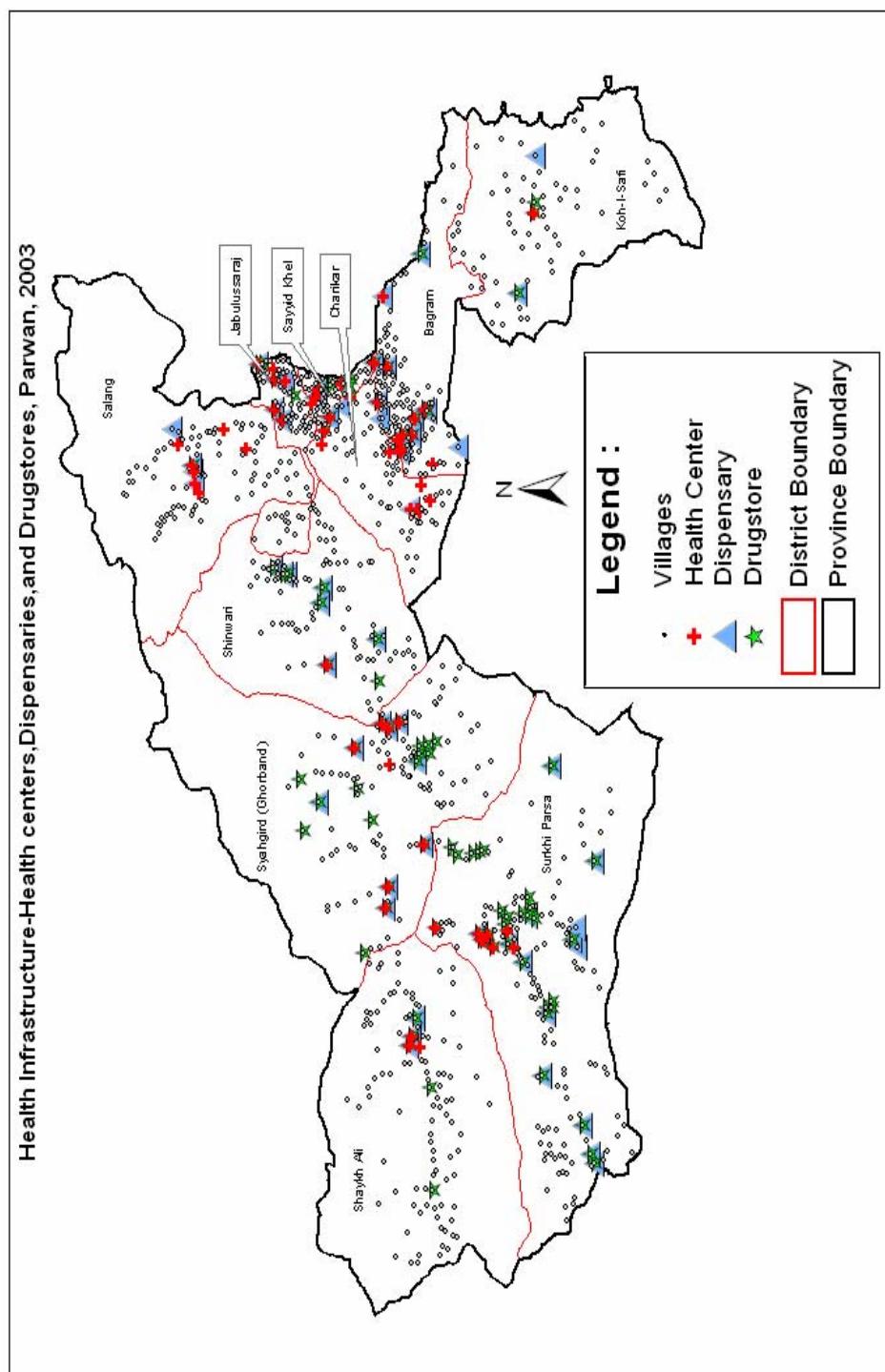
Map6



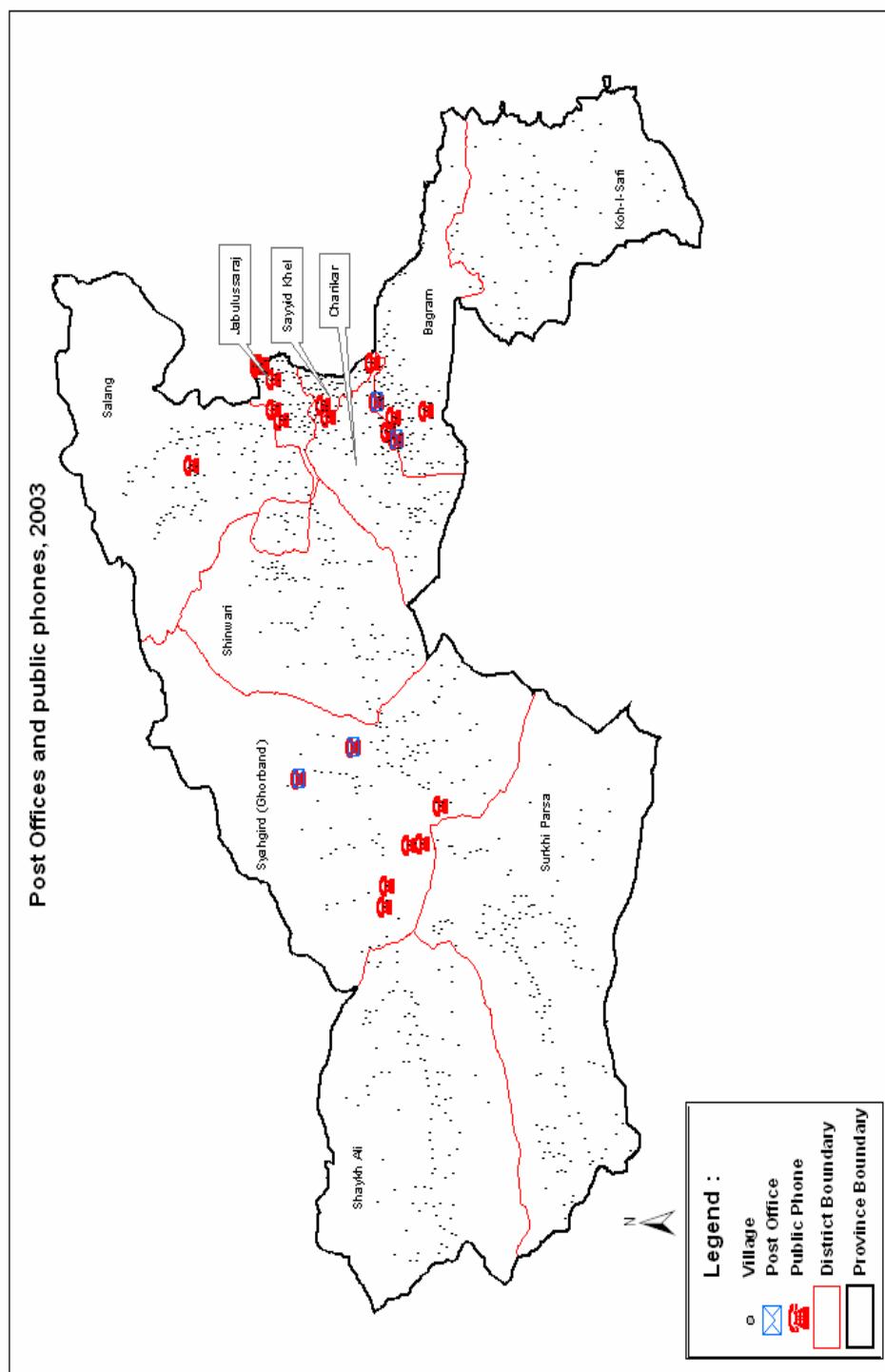
Map 7



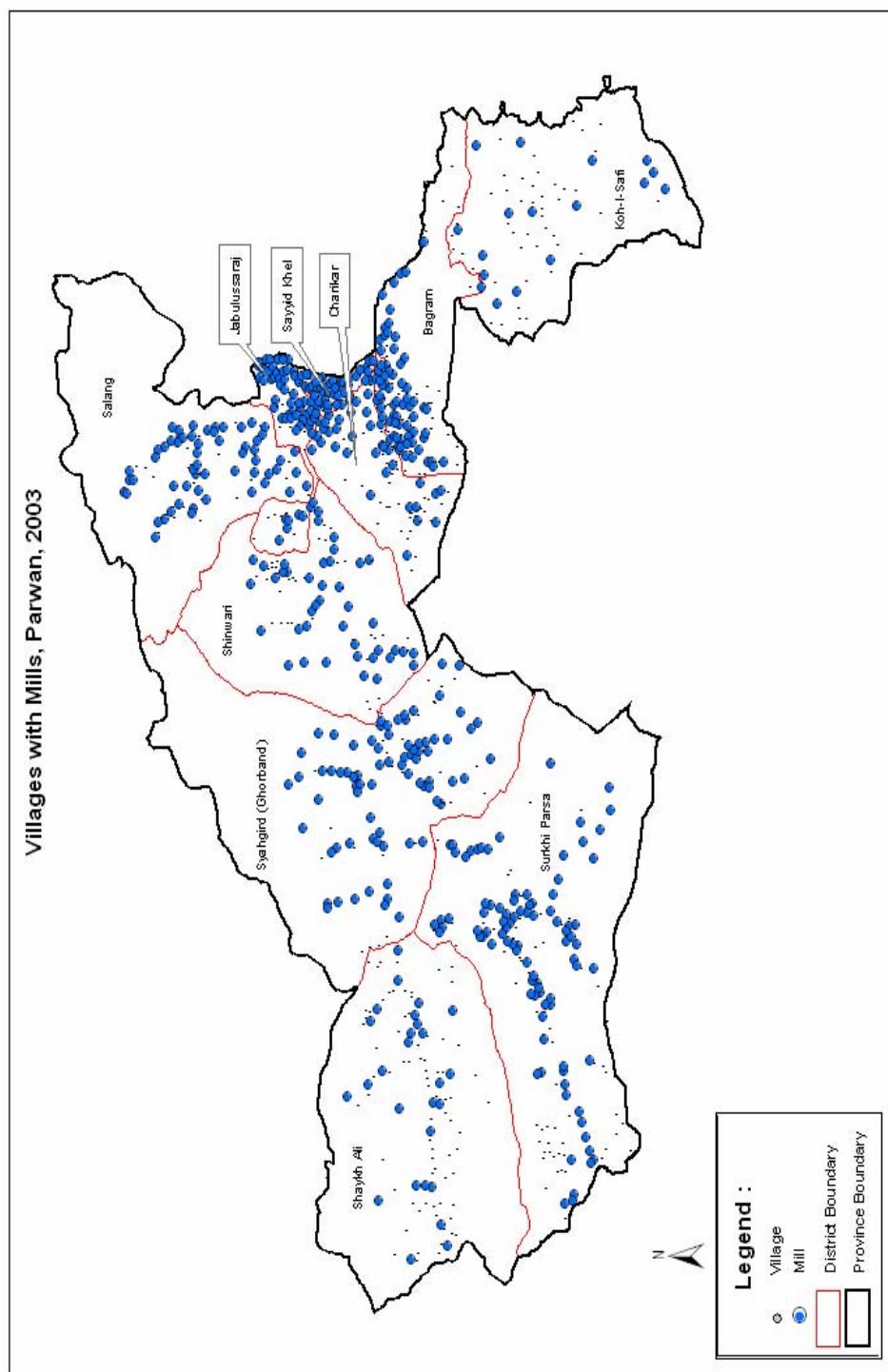
Map8



Map9



Map 10



Economic Activities

In addition to the major sources of irrigation water, the Household Listing included information on agricultural products, industrial products, handicrafts and small industries—a total of 64 items grouped into eight categories as shown in table 5 below.

Data on economic activities can be analyzed in various ways. The analysis presented here is based on a graphical depiction of the data and percentages. A more complex one is shown in annex 6, based on a technique called compositional analysis.

Table 5—Agricultural, industrial, and animal products, handicrafts and small industries, Parwan, 2003

<i>Subsistence Crops</i>	<i>Industrial Crops</i>	<i>Fruits</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>Herbal Products</i>	<i>Handicrafts</i>	<i>Small Industries</i>	<i>Animal Products</i>
Wheat	Cotton	Grapes	Potato	Licorice root	Carpets	Honey	Eggs
Corn	Sugar Extract	Pomegranates	Onion	Caray	Rugs	Silk	Milk
Rice	Sugar Cane	Melon/Water m.	Tomatoes	Asfida	Embroidery	Karakul skin	Yoghurt
Maize	Sesame	Orange	Carrots	Zerk	Pottery	Dried sugar	Whey
Beans	Tobacco	Almonds	Cauliflower	Aniseed	Pelisse	Confection	Dried yoghurt
Vetch	Olives	Walnuts	Spinach	Hyssop	Jewelry	Sugar candy	Butter
Peas	Sharsham	Mulberry	Leek	Chicory	Shawl making	Sugar sweet	Wool
Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other

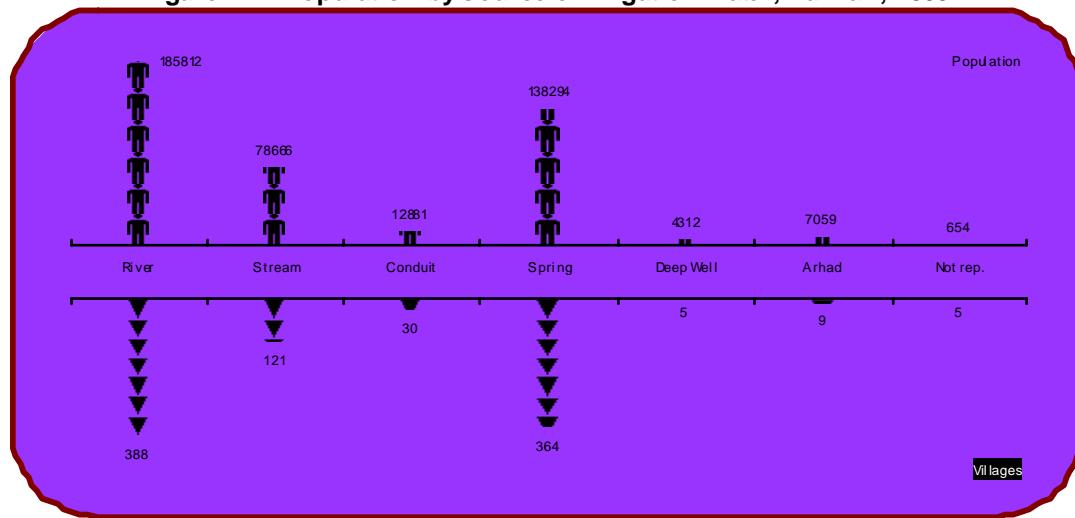
Agriculture

Figure 12 provides information on the sources of irrigation water and figure 13 (panels A through F) provide information on agricultural products—crops; fruit; vegetables; herbal, and animal products.

Figure 12 shows that the predominant source of irrigation water is that of rivers, which supply two villages out of five with their irrigation water, followed by springs which

supply another 38 percent. The remaining fifth of the village get their irrigation water from streams, conduits, deep wells and *arhads*.

Figure 12—Population by source of irrigation water, Parwan, 2003



A cursory look at figure 13 shows that none of the 10 districts stands out as specializing in one economic activity rather than other. Overall, the villages of Parwan are engaged in subsistence crops (1,874 villages), fruit (1,476), vegetables (1,138), animal products (1,076), herbs (211), handicrafts (211), industrial crops (138), and small industries (11). Stated differently Parwan is a predominantly agricultural province.

In the areas of subsistence crops, the main products are wheat, maize, and corn. They occupy respectively two-fifths, one-fifth, and 17 percent of the villages. Surkhi Parsa and Shaykh Ali specialize in wheat, Shiwari in corn, and Surkhi Parsa, Shaykh Ali and Syahgirdi in Maize.

Concerning fruit, the most prevalent are mulberries, walnuts, almonds, and grapes in that decreasing order. Mulberries do not appear to be particularly concentrated in any one district, but almonds and walnuts are to be found mostly in Syahgirdi, Surkhi Parsa, Shaykh Ali, and Shinwari. As for grapes they are concentrated in Charikar, and Bagram.

The most common vegetables produced in Parwan are potatoes, onion, tomatoes, and carrots in that decreasing order of frequency. They tend to be found in all districts. There is one peculiarity however: of all the villages in Salang (90) and Koh-I-Safi (67), only 7 and 9 respectively produce any vegetables. In Salang four villages produce potatoes, two onion and one some other unspecified product; and in Koh-I-Safi, two villages produce potaoes, three onion, one tomatoes, one carrots, one spinach, and another one some unspecified vegetable.

Animal products are concentrated in four districts—301 villages in Charikar, 244 in Shaykh Ali, 210 in Shinwari, and 123 in Jubukussaraj. All of them produce all of the products surveyed. The one product that is rather scarce is wool, produced in 22 villages only.

Herbs, Industrial crops, small industries, and handicrafts

The most prevalent herbs produced in Parwan are chicory, licorice, aniseed, hyssop, caray, zerk, and asfitida in that decreasing order. This latter herb is produced in two villages only: one in Shinwari and the other one in Syahgirdi. There is no district that specializes in one herb or another. On the other hand, in Salang, only two villages produce any herbs—one produces aniseed and another one chicory; in Shaykh Ali, three villages produce licorice, two produce caray, another two produce chicory and one produces zerk; and in Koh-I-Safi no village produces any herb at all.

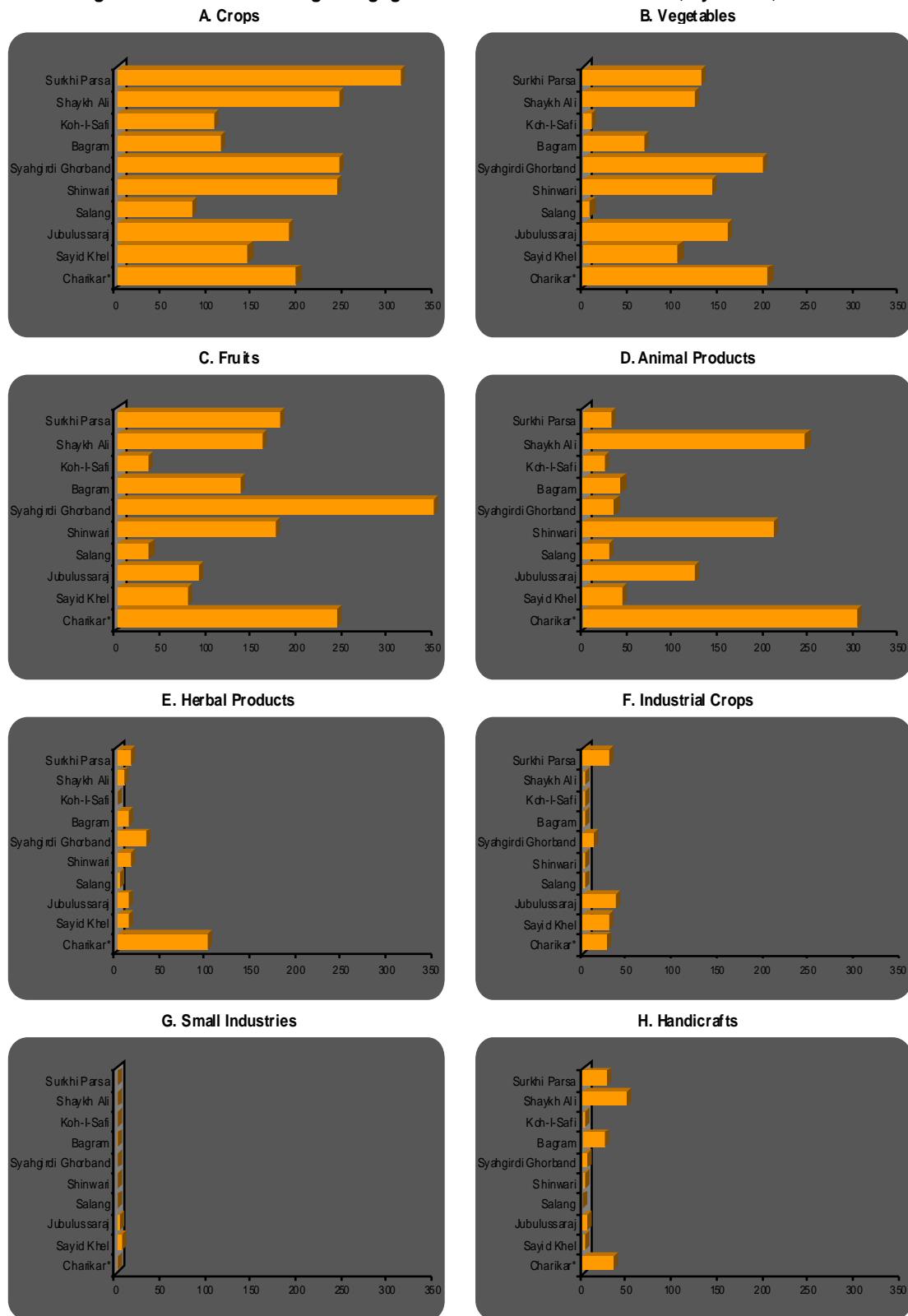
Handicrafts are present mostly in Shaykh Ali (48 villages), Charikar (34 villages), Surkhi Parsa (25 villages), and Bagram (23 villages). Salang, on the other hand produces no handicrafts at all. The most prevalent handicrafts are carpets, rugs, and jewelry. They are produced in respectively 80 villages, 47 villages, and 13 villages. None of the 10 districts produces any embroidery, pottery, or pelisse, and only four make shawls.

All the industrial products surveyed are present in Parwan, except sharsham, but the most frequent are cotton, produced in 66 villages, and tobacco in 41. Most of the production is

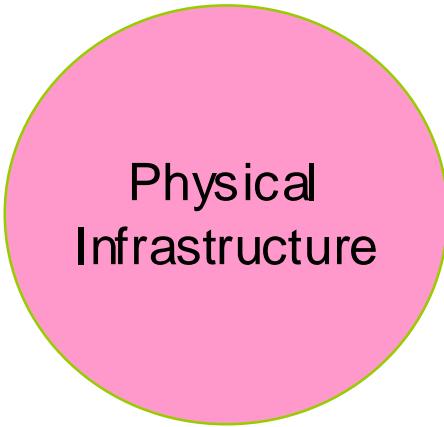
concentrated in four districts—Jubulussaraj (36 villages), Sayyid Khel (29) villages, Surkhi Parsa (also 29 villages), Charikar (25 villages) and Syhgirdi (12 villages).

Small industries are very scarce in the province of Parwan—they exist in a total of 11 villages, five of which are in Sayyid Khel, and four in Jubulussaraj. Out of the 11 villages, six produce honey, two silk, one karakul skin, one dried sugar and one sugar candy. No village produces any confection items, or sugar sweets.

Figure 13—Number of villages engaged in certain economic activities, by district, Parwan



* = Provincial Center



Physical Infrastructure

The Household Listing collected a large amount of data on the physical infrastructure in the provinces. A total of more than 300 different types of buildings were counted, that were later grouped into 17 categories—housing units, schools and educational institutions, mosques, mills, etc. (see figure 14).

The total number of buildings counted was 80,020 in the whole province, 81 percent of which (65,129 buildings) were housing units. The remaining 19 percent (18,891 buildings) represented the rest of the various types of buildings.

The number of buildings in a given locality is essentially a function of the size of the population living it. To control for this variable, we divided the total population by the number of buildings, thus obtaining a measure of the extent to which living space, amenities or services—social, economic or otherwise, are available to the population.

Housing units

The largest numbers of housing units are located in Charikar, the provincial center, and Syahgird. That this many housing units are located in Syahgird, the third most populous district, compared to Bagram the second largest district is surprising all the more that the difference in number of housing units is incommensurate with the difference in population size.

In terms of persons per housing unit, the most crowded district is Bagram, which must be due to the presence of the prison. Disregarding the special situation of Bagram, the

variation in housing density goes from nine persons in Charikar, Sayyid Khel, and Jabulussaraj, to five in Surkhi Parsa. In-between these two extremes, the typical density is seven person to a housing unit, which can be observed in Salang Shinwari, Syaghird (Ghorband), and Koh-i-Safi.

Schools and educational institutions

With regard to schools and educational institutions, the spatial distribution resembles that of housing units. However, to the extent that there is no information on the sizes of the schools, i.e., the numbers of classrooms in every school, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusions as to class-density. From the information available, and assuming that schools would tend to be of approximately the same size, particularly in the less populated districts, one can group the districts into four distinct categories with respect to their degree of crowdedness. Koh-i-Safi and Surkhi Parsa are in a category by themselves, with one school for 1,136 population in the former and one for 1,160 in the latter. The second category includes Charikar, Jabulussaraj, and Shaykh Ali, with one school for 2,500 population or so, which is close to the provincial average of 2,510. The third category is comprised of Sayyid Khel, Syahgird, Sayyid Khel, and Shinwari, with one school for 3,000 to 3,500 population. The fourth and last category includes Salang alone, where there is one school for every 4,200 population or so.

Health infrastructure

The health infrastructure includes hospitals, clinics, doctors' practices, and pharmacies. There is one hospital in the whole province of Parwan; and surprisingly it is located in Sayyid Khel, the seventh most populous district (see table 6 and figure 14). It is difficult to explain this state of fact; perhaps it is due to historical reasons.

In terms of clinics, however, the situation is much better. There is a total of 59 units of them, distributed over the 10 districts. Some districts are much better off than others, in particular the provincial capital, Charikar, and Syahgird (Ghorband), which have respectively 15, and 10 clinics. In other districts, the number of clinics varies from one in Koh-i-Safi to seven in Jabulussaraj.

Controlling for population, which gives the population density per clinic, the picture is different. Four districts exhibits quite high densities—Sayyid Khel, Koh-i-Safi, Shinwari, and Bagram, with respectively 16,700, 13,600, 13,000, and 10,800 population per clinic. In the remainder of the districts, the density varies from a low of 4,200 in Salang to a high of 8,700 in Charikar; the provincial average being 8,800 or so.

There are just about as many doctors' practices in Parwan as there are clinics—a total of 56, compared to 59 for clinics. However, they are totally absent in three districts of the 10—Shinwari, Koh-i-Safi, and Shaykh Ali. In the remaining districts, the distribution is substantially uneven—only one in Surkhi Parsa, and Salang, two in Bagram, three in Sayyid Khel, but six in Syahgird, 15 in Jabulussaraj and 28 in Charikar. Concerning the population density per doctor's practice, it varies from about 3,200 in Jabulussaraj and 4,700 in Charikar, to as many as 33,600 in Surkhi Parsa and 33,700 in Bagram. At the provincial level, there is one Doctor's practice for every 8,800 population or so.

With regard to pharmacies, their spatial distribution is notably more even than for clinics, hospitals, or doctors' practices. With the exception of Salang, where there is only one pharmacy catering to the needs of 21,000 population or so, inter-district variation goes from one pharmacy per approximately 2,000-3000 population in Shaykh Ali, Surkhi Parsa, Syahgird (Ghorband) and Charikar, to one pharmacy per 6,700 population or so in Sayyid Khel. On average, there is one pharmacy per 3,500 population or so.

Factories & workshops

The province Parwan counts a total of 814 factories/workshops¹, unevenly distributed over the 10 districts. Out of the 814, 443 are located in Charikar, another 122 are in Jabulussaraj, and one in Syahgird (Ghoarbānd). The next largest numbers are 85 and 84

¹ This category of buildings refers to a variety of small-scale businesses: repair shops for bicycles, motorcycles, radio/TV, gas and light stoves, musical instruments, weapons, pressure cookers, typewriters, refrigerators; electric workshops, car workshops; juice-making shops, shoe-making shops, briefcase-making shops; electric products factories, plastic shoes and sandals factories, ice-making factories, fruit-processing factories, metal factories, and building companies.

in Syaghird (Ghorband) and Bagram. It is worth noting that Koh-i-Safi has no factories/workshops within its boundaries, and Salang only one.

The average population per factory/workshop is 604, but inter-district variation is very large. In Charikar the the population density per factory is a relatively low 295, and in Jabulussaraj a low 395, but in Syahgird it is as high as 21,171. In the absence of information on the size of the factories/workshops, it is not possible to draw any inferences concerning the number of people employed in them.

Bakeries and Mills

Bakeries do not appear to be as present in Parwan as one would expect—a total of 111, 63 of which are in Charikar and 27 in Jabulussaraj. On average, there is one bakery for approximately 4,400 population; but the variation between district is quite substantial. It goes from about 1,800 in Jabulussaraj to more than 56,000 in Nirkh. In Koh-i-Safi, bakeries are totally absent.

Mills, on the other hand are omnipresent, even in Koh-i-Safi where there are no bakeries. The average across the province is one mill for every 5,500 population. Inter-district variation exists, but it is very small: it goes from one mill per 326 population in Salang and one in 347 in Surkhi Parsa, to one per 700 population or so in Charikar and Koh-i-Safi.

In conclusion, it may be fair to hypothesize that because of geographic remoteness, households in a majority of villages in certain districts make their own bread at home.

Hotels & Restaurants

There is a total of 167 hotels and restaurants in the whole province of Parwan, 56 of which are in Charikar, 47 in Jabulussaraj, and 26 in Syahgird—a total of 129, i.e., more than three quarters. The other 38 are scattered throughout six of the 10 districts, Koh-i-Safi having none. On average there is one hotel for every 3,000 population or so. But the highest density is Surkhi Parsa, with one hotel/restaurant for every 17,000 population or

so, and Bagram with one for each 8,400. The lowest density is in Jabulussaraj with one hotel/restaurant per 1,000 population. In-between, the typical density varies between 2,000 and 4,000 population per hotel/restaurant.

The information available does not give any indication as to the nature of such establishments. It would appear that in such predominantly rural settings as Parwan, hotels and restaurants are mere stopping places for travelers in need of a meal and a place to spend the night. It follows that those districts where there are relatively more such places tend to have more visitors than the others.

Shopping places

Food & grocery stores, and clothes & textiles stores are the most prevalent businesses in any of the districts of Parwan. On average, there is one grocery store for every 134 population, and one clothes & textile store for approximately 730 population; but inter-district variation can be quite substantial for both businesses. The lowest densities for grocery stores is 92 in Jabulussaraj and 98 in Syahgird, and the highest in Salang with one grocery store for as many as 21,000 population, but the latter case is an extreme for in the other districts it hovers around 100-300. For Clothes and textile stores, the lowest density is 340 in Charikar and the highest are 21,000 again in Salang and about 14,000 in Koh-i-Safi. The provincial average for clothes and textile stores is one for every 730 population.

Stores selling construction materials also tend to be relatively frequent. There are 246 of them throughout the province; but particularly in Charikar with 120 shops, Syahgird with 50, and Jabulussaraj with 36, which together account for 84 percent of all the shops in the province. The provincial average is one shop per 2,000 population, but it includes a few extremes—1,100 in Charikar, 1,300 in jabulussaraj, and 1,500 in Syahgird on the low side, and 21,000 in Salang and 17,000 in Surkhi Parsa on the high side.

Mosques

The province of Parwan counts a total of 2,276 mosques, i.e., an average of one mosque for every 216 population, with negligible inter-district variation.

Other places

The whole province of Parwan counts only one poultry and livestock farm, located in the provincial center. Given the predominantly rural nature of the province, it is justifiable to hypothesize that household tend to raise their own chicken or other farm animals.

Barbers and beauty salons are much more present in Parwan than in other rural districts—there are 41 of them. Out of these, 20 are located in Charikar, eight in Jabulussaraj, six in Bagram, and five in Syahgird—a total of 39 representing 95 percent of all the barbers and beauty salons. Four districts—Shinwari, Koh-i-Safi, Shaykh Ali, and Surkhi Parsa don't have any such businesses. It would appear that barbers, particularly in predominantly rural settings tend to do move from one place to the next, following weekly markets, or from home to home on demand.

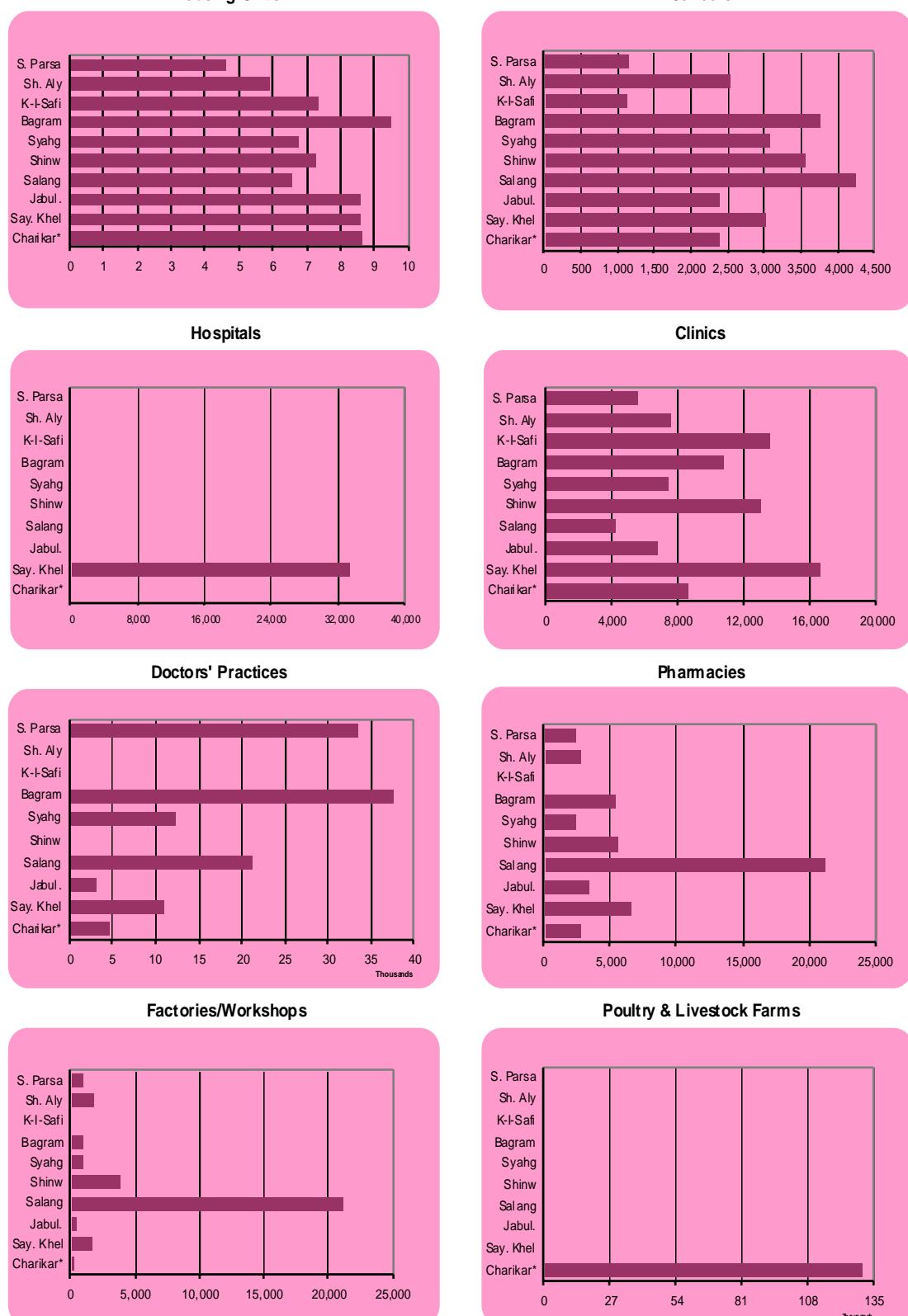
Table 6—Number of buildings, and population per building, by type, Parwan, 2003

A—Absolute numbers													B—Ratio (Population per Building)							
District	Residential Places	Schools & Educational Institutions	Hospitals	Clinics	Doctors' Practices	Pharmacies	Factories/ Workshops	Grocery & Textile Stores	Clothes Stores	Food & Beverage Stores	Poultry/ Livestock Farms	Hotels & Restaurants	Barbers Salons	Bakeries Mills	Mosques	Other	Total	Population		
Provincial Center—Charikar	15,117	55	0	15	28	47	443	1,029	384	120	1	56	20	63	184	356	1,754	19,672	130,613	
Sayyid Khel	3,894	11	1	2	3	5	21	298	26	9	0	7	1	2	75	165	343	4,863	33,334	
Jalalussara	5,616	20	0	7	15	14	122	524	76	36	0	47	8	27	87	221	948	7,768	48,052	
Salang	3,225	5	0	5	1	1	1	59	1	1	0	5	1	2	65	139	69	3,580	21,171	
Shinwari	5,368	11	0	3	0	7	10	250	10	8	0	9	0	3	67	153	156	6,055	39,057	
Syabghard (Ghorband)	10,954	24	0	10	6	30	85	754	111	50	0	26	5	8	131	421	1,174	13,789	74,123	
Bagram	7,938	20	0	7	2	14	84	455	44	16	0	9	6	5	115	264	409	9,388	75,423	
Koh-i-Safi	1,857	12	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	94	8	1,997	13,627
Shaykh Ali	3,863	9	0	3	0	8	13	147	8	4	0	6	0	1	51	169	223	4,505	22,831	
Surkhi Parsa	7,297	29	0	6	1	14	35	139	13	2	0	0	0	0	97	294	474	8,403	33,339	
Total province	65,129	196	1	59	56	140	814	3,660	674	246	1	167	41	111	891	2,276	5,558	80,020	491,870	

Provincial Profile—Parwan

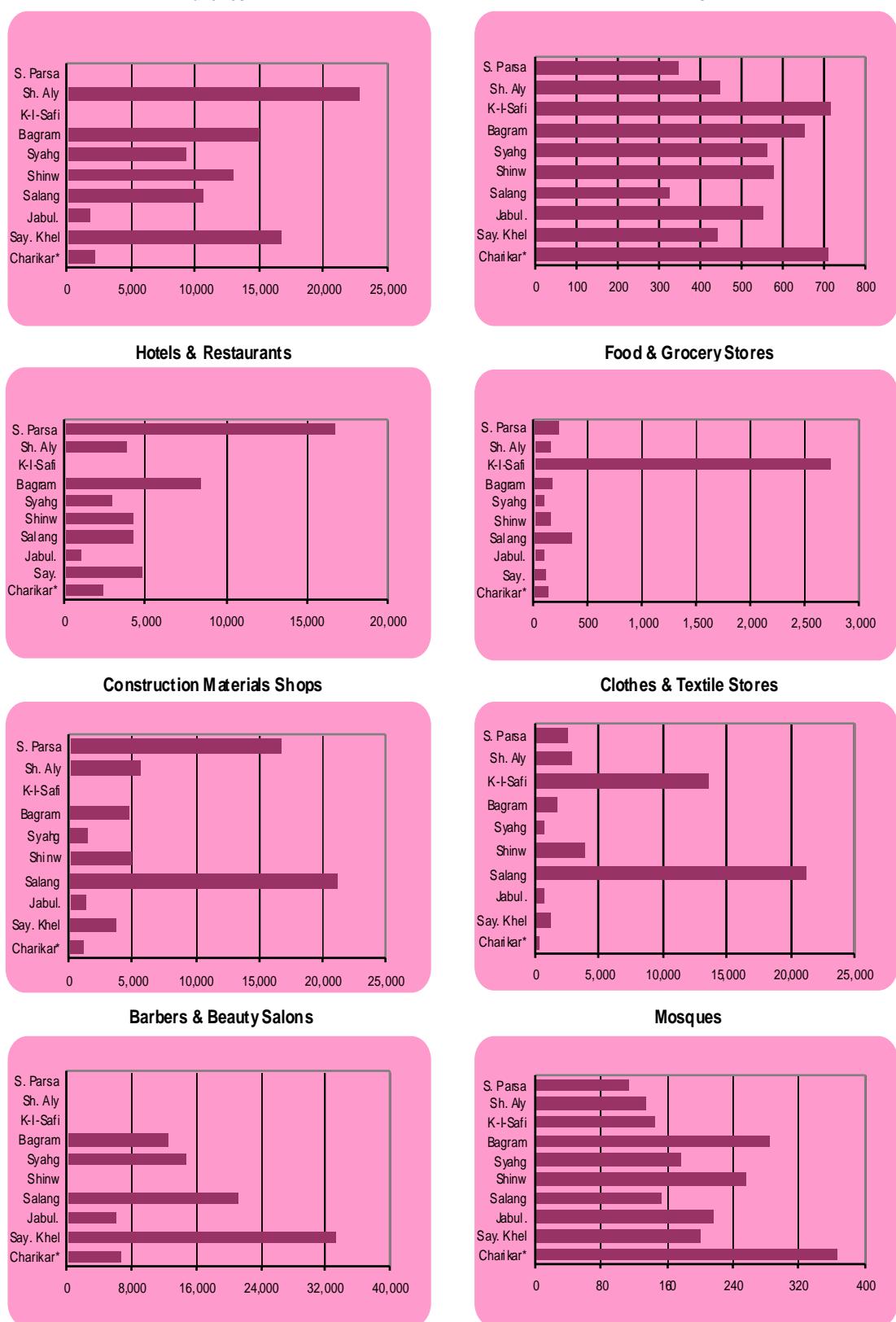
Physical Infrastructure

Figure 14—Physical infrastructure, Parwan, 2003



* = Provincial Center

Figure 14 (Cont'd)—Physical infrastructure. Parwan, 2003



Annexes

Annex 1									
Population Estimates as of 1 July 2004, by province									
Province	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
<i>Kabul</i>	254,048	246,567	500,615	989,851	956,578	1,946,430	1,243,899	1,203,145	2,447,044
<i>Hīrat</i>	671,187	667,727	1,338,914	237,260	236,824	474,083	908,446	904,551	1,812,997
<i>Hilmand</i>	668,703	648,297	1,317,000	44,870	43,198	88,068	713,572	691,495	1,405,068
<i>Nangarhar</i>	583,572	559,507	1,143,079	108,538	104,877	213,415	692,110	664,384	1,356,494
<i>Balkh</i>	353,285	342,044	695,329	226,793	219,580	446,374	580,079	561,624	1,141,702
<i>Ghazni</i>	538,665	518,533	1,057,198	22,651	22,313	44,964	561,316	540,846	1,102,162
<i>Kandahar</i>	377,284	360,683	737,968	144,060	141,015	285,075	521,344	501,699	1,023,043
<i>Takhar</i>	368,110	356,810	724,921	64,104	63,549	127,653	432,215	420,359	852,574
<i>Badakhshan</i>	406,595	396,185	802,779	21,113	20,688	41,801	427,708	416,873	844,581
<i>Faryab</i>	376,406	364,010	740,416	52,238	51,734	103,972	428,644	415,744	844,388
<i>Kunduz</i>	297,724	296,776	594,500	97,677	97,892	195,569	395,401	394,668	790,069
<i>Paktika</i>	393,641	378,978	772,619	2,256	2,244	4,500	395,897	381,222	777,118
<i>Baghlan</i>	304,391	288,055	592,445	84,485	82,127	166,612	388,876	370,181	759,057
<i>Ghor</i>	328,739	316,703	645,442	3,176	3,184	6,339	331,915	319,867	651,782
<i>Khost</i>	321,315	306,771	628,086	7,900	7,476	15,376	329,215	314,247	643,462
<i>Wardak</i>	273,003	264,051	537,054	768	813	1,581	273,771	264,864	538,634
<i>Paktia</i>	252,815	242,673	495,487	11,888	11,403	23,291	264,702	254,076	518,779
<i>Badghis</i>	255,280	245,147	500,427	7,433	7,012	14,445	262,713	252,159	514,872
<i>Parwan</i>	220,954	223,407	444,361	26,843	27,398	54,241	247,797	250,805	498,602
<i>Farah</i>	238,743	227,190	465,933	14,271	13,588	27,858	253,014	240,778	493,791
<i>Daikundi</i>	235,515	228,805	464,320	1,799	1,690	3,489	237,314	230,495	467,810
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	211,286	202,615	413,901	15,324	14,745	30,069	226,610	217,360	443,970
<i>Jawzjan</i>	153,554	150,860	304,415	64,827	63,839	128,667	218,382	214,699	433,081
<i>Kunarha</i>	204,000	195,375	399,375	9,491	8,920	18,411	213,491	204,295	417,786
<i>Laghman</i>	197,220	187,721	384,941	831	745	1,576	198,050	188,466	386,517
<i>Kapisa</i>	181,021	184,056	365,077	216	195	412	181,237	184,251	365,488
<i>Zabul</i>	176,365	171,446	347,811	4,131	3,989	8,120	180,496	175,434	355,931
<i>Bamyan</i>	169,482	169,049	338,531	3,969	4,384	8,353	173,451	173,433	346,884
<i>Logar</i>	164,468	161,338	325,806	3,579	3,682	7,261	168,047	165,020	333,067
<i>Samangan</i>	144,756	137,454	282,209	19,122	19,163	38,285	163,878	156,617	320,495
<i>Urozgan</i>	160,761	150,438	311,200	4,073	3,887	7,960	164,834	154,325	319,160
<i>Nooristan</i>	68,252	66,306	134,558	—	—	—	68,252	66,306	134,558
<i>Nimroz</i>	44,565	42,910	87,475	15,699	15,025	30,723	60,264	57,934	118,199
<i>Panjsher</i>	56,221	54,028	110,250	—	—	—	56,221	54,028	110,250
Total	9,653,727	9,354,205	19,007,932	2,309,436	2,252,046	4,561,482	11,963,163	11,606,251	23,569,414

Province	Population Urban						Share of the urban population of Afghanistan
	Total population	Number	Percent	Percent	Cumulative %	Rank	
Kabul	2,425,067	1,928,752	79.53	42.19	42.19	1	
Hirat	1,762,157	457,278	25.95	10.00	52.20	2	
Hilmand	1,441,769	434,807	30.16	9.51	61.71	3	
Nangarhar	1,342,514	368,762	27.47	8.07	69.78	4	
Balkh	1,123,948	208,868	18.58	4.57	74.35	5	
Ghazni	1,080,843	188,578	17.45	4.13	78.47	6	
Kandahar	957,478	159,432	16.65	3.49	81.96	7	
Faryab	833,724	123,824	14.85	2.71	84.67	8	
Takhar	830,319	121,241	14.60	2.65	87.32	9	
Badakhshan	819,396	102,150	12.47	2.23	89.56	10	
Paktika	809,327	97,567	12.06	2.13	91.69	11	
Kunduz	773,387	51,980	6.72	1.14	92.83	12	
Baghlan	741,690	44,383	5.98	0.97	93.80	13	
Khost	638,849	39,505	6.18	0.86	94.66	14	
Ghor	635,302	34,806	5.48	0.76	95.42	15	
Wardak	529,343	30,565	5.77	0.67	96.09	16	
Paktya	514,816	30,016	5.83	0.66	96.75	17	
Badghis	499,393	27,822	5.57	0.61	97.36	18	
Farah	493,007	23,085	4.68	0.51	97.86	19	
Parwan	491,870	17,757	3.61	0.39	98.25	20	
Davkundi	477,544	15,162	3.17	0.33	98.58	21	
Sar-i-Pul	442,261	13,975	3.16	0.31	98.89	22	
Jawzjan	426,987	8,310	1.95	0.18	99.07	23	
Kunarha	413,008	8,204	1.99	0.18	99.25	24	
Laghman	382,280	7,984	2.09	0.17	99.42	25	
Kapisa	358,268	6,978	1.95	0.15	99.58	26	
Bamyan	343,892	6,151	1.79	0.13	99.71	27	
Logar	322,704	6,012	1.86	0.13	99.84	28	
Urozgan	320,589	3,562	1.11	0.08	99.92	29	
Samangan	313,211	1,605	0.51	0.04	99.96	30	
Zabul	244,899	1,593	0.65	0.03	99.99	31	
Nooristan	130,964	434	0.33	0.01	100.00	32	
Nimroz	117,991	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	33	
Panjsher	109,189	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	34	
All provinces	23,147,986	4,571,148	19.75	100.00	—	—	

Annex 3				
Total populations (as of mid-July 2004), land area, and density per km², by province, ranked according to land area				
<i>Province</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Density per Km²</i>	<i>Rank</i>
<i>Kabul</i>	2,447,044	4,524	540.9	1
<i>Kapisa</i>	365,488	1,908	191.6	2
<i>Nangarhar</i>	1,356,494	7,641	177.5	3
<i>Khost</i>	643,462	4,235	151.9	4
<i>Kunduz</i>	790,069	8,081	97.8	5
<i>Laghman</i>	386,517	3,978	97.2	6
<i>Paktia</i>	518,779	5,583	92.9	7
<i>Parwan</i>	498,602	5,715	87.2	8
<i>Kunarha</i>	417,786	4,926	84.8	9
<i>Logar</i>	333,067	4,568	72.9	10
<i>Balkh</i>	1,141,702	16,186	70.5	11
<i>Takhar</i>	852,574	12,458	68.4	12
<i>Wardak</i>	538,634	10,348	52.1	13
<i>Ghazni</i>	1,102,162	22,461	49.1	14
<i>Baghlan</i>	759,057	18,255	41.6	15
<i>Farvab</i>	844,388	20,798	40.6	16
<i>Paktika</i>	777,118	19,516	39.8	17
<i>Jawzjan</i>	433,081	11,292	38.4	18
<i>Hirat</i>	1,812,997	55,869	32.5	19
<i>Panjsher</i>	110,250	3,772	29.2	20
<i>Urozgan</i>	319,160	11,474	27.8	21
<i>Sar-i-Pul</i>	443,970	16,386	27.1	22
<i>Daikundi</i>	467,810	17,501	26.7	23
<i>Badghis</i>	514,872	20,794	24.8	24
<i>Hilmand</i>	1,405,068	58,305	24.1	25
<i>Samangan</i>	320,495	13,438	23.8	26
<i>Zabul</i>	355,931	17,472	20.4	27
<i>Bamyan</i>	346,884	18,029	19.2	28
<i>Badakhshan</i>	844,581	44,836	18.8	29
<i>Kandahar</i>	1,023,043	54,845	18.7	30
<i>Ghor</i>	651,782	36,657	17.8	31
<i>Nooristan</i>	134,558	9,267	14.5	32
<i>Farah</i>	493,791	49,339	10.0	33
<i>Nimroz</i>	118,199	42,410	2.8	34
<i>Total</i>	23,569,414	652,864	36.1	—

Annex 4***Procedure for adjusting the reported age distribution***

To adjust for the irregularities of the age-sex distribution, we adopted the following three-step procedure.

Step 1. The reported age-distribution was submitted to the Arriaga technique of age-smoothing.

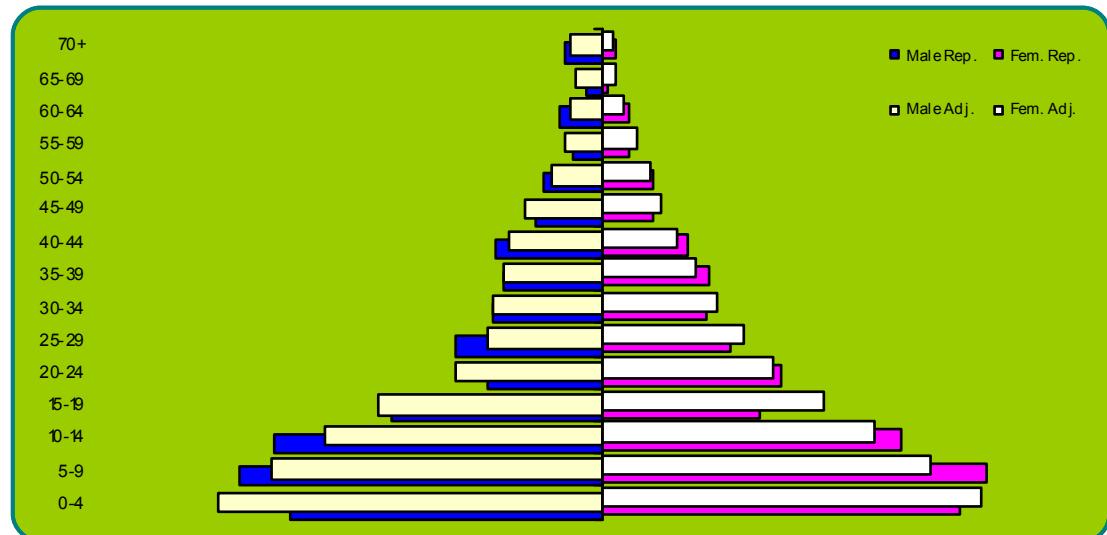
Step 2. Using a stable population model¹, the distribution obtained in step 1 was corrected for the pronounced sex-imbalances in the 0-4 to 10-14 age groups. While this procedure yielded the desired result in terms of sex ratios, it increased the size of the male population and decreased that of the female.

Step 3. In order to maintain the totals by sex as reported in the household listing tables, the distribution for males was multiplied by a negative factor and that for females by a positive one. The factors were obtained by dividing the adjusted population for each sex by the reported one.

¹ The model used was from the Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Population; Ansley J. Coale and Paul Demeny; Princeton University Press; Princeton, New Jersey; 1966 (“West” model at level 13 for both males and females [e_0 : 50 for females, and 47.114 for males] and a growth rate of 30).

Annex 5
Comparision of the Reported and adjusted age distributions, Parwan, 2003

Age	Reported			Adjusted			Reported /Adjusted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	31,116	38,755	69,871	42,936	41,978	84,914	-11,820	-3,223	-15,043
5-9	45,585	45,678	91,263	38,909	38,059	76,968	6,676	7,619	14,295
10-14	39,621	33,619	73,240	34,617	33,818	68,435	5,004	-199	4,805
15-19	28,116	23,460	51,576	28,831	28,131	56,962	-715	-4,671	-5,386
20-24	14,861	21,396	36,257	18,210	22,898	41,108	-3,349	-1,502	-4,851
25-29	17,353	20,846	38,199	14,326	19,312	33,638	3,027	1,534	4,561
30-34	12,987	14,539	27,526	14,495	15,519	30,013	-1,508	-980	-2,487
35-39	13,920	13,590	27,510	12,681	12,589	25,270	1,239	1,001	2,240
40-44	11,226	10,309	21,535	10,499	9,913	20,412	727	396	1,123
45-49	7,561	7,287	14,848	8,476	7,670	16,145	-915	-383	-1,297
50-54	6,229	6,725	12,954	6,110	5,328	11,438	119	1,397	1,516
55-59	4,596	2,667	7,263	4,823	4,057	8,880	-227	-1,390	-1,617
60-64	4,213	4,569	8,782	4,145	3,407	7,552	68	1,162	1,230
65-69	2,947	1,290	4,237	3,087	2,448	5,535	-140	-1,158	-1,298
70-74	2,221	1,462	3,683	1,963	1,450	3,413	258	12	270
75-79	489	402	891	774	413	1,187	-285	-11	-296
80+	1,840	395	2,235	-	-	-	1,840	395	2,235
Total	244,881	246,989	491,870	244,881	246,989	491,870	0	0	0

B—Population Pyramid

Annex 6

Compositional Analysis

Compositional analysis (also called contingency tables) is a statistical procedure that summarizes the relationship between two variables. It consists in cross-classifying the two variables; each category of one variable is assigned to one of the rows, while each category of the other variable is assigned to one of the columns. The result is a table with a series of cells, each of which represents a unique combination of categories. The number of cases—persons, places, etc.—falling into each cell is called a “joint frequency” or “cell frequency”. When the cell frequencies are summarized by rows, the row totals are often termed “row marginals”. Similarly, the sum of cells by columns are called “column marginals”. By definition, the sum of the row marginals is equal to the sum of the column marginals, which is the total number of cases that have been cross-classified. Based on the table thus generated, a series of other tables can be derived that portray the relationship between the two variables in terms of percentages or proportions.

This technique has been applied to the data on economic activities. The result is shown in the panels shown below. The contents of the panels are described as follows:

- Panel A: Raw data—gives the distribution in absolute numbers; individual cells represent the number of villages in a given district (rows) that are engaged in the activity described—producing eggs, honey, carpets, etc. Row totals represent the number of villages in a given district engaged in a given category of activities or products. Column totals represent the number of villages in all the districts producing a given product or are engaged in one type of activity.
- Panel B: Specialization—expresses the probability that a village chosen at random from the total number of villages in a given district is engaged, i.e., specializes in the economic activity described.
- Panel C: Concentration—expresses the probability that a given product selected at random is produced in a given district.
- Panel D: Actual Joint Distribution—is obtained by dividing the cell frequencies by the grand total of all rows or all columns².
- Panel E: Expected Joint Distribution—indicates the proportion of all villages which would fall in each cell of table if products and districts were completely unrelated.
- Panel F: Deviation of the Actual Joint Distribution from the Expected Distribution—is obtained by subtracting the expected values of Panel E from the actual values of Panel D. It shows a pattern of positive and negative values which sum to zero in all marginal totals.
- Panel G: Deviation of Actual from Expected as a ratio to Expected—show the extent to which a district specializes in a given commodity or activity or a given commodity/activity is concentrated in a given district, controlling for the number of villages engaged in such activity/commodity³.

² For brevity purposes, panels D, E, and F, which serve as intermediate calculations for panel G, have been excluded from annex 6.

³ It must be stressed that Panel B should be interpreted with caution to the extent that the indexes it shows are summary statistics that need to be related to the raw data in order for them to have their full

To summarize the wealth information contained in the various panels of annex 6, we decided to focus on the last one, Panel G, highlighting those among the 10 districts that specialize in one or more of the various products/activities in a remarkable way. Because some of the products/activities are rather scarce, an excessive number of the cells in the corresponding tables will show either zeroes or very small values, thus making the indices produced by compositional analysis too high with respect to the reality they are supposed to portray. For instance, there is only one village in Jubulussaraj that produces dried sugar, but because the total number of villages producing any industrial commodity is 11 in the whole district, the index calculated by compositional analysis for this district-commodity is 5.79, suggesting that a village in Jubulussaraj is 5.79 more likely than any other village in the province to produce dried sugar. Even though this is statistical true, it is not a true refection of the reality it is supposed to analyze.

With regards to subsistence crops, three cells stand out, those associating Sayyid Khel with rice (an index of 3.34), Syahgird (Ghorband) with peas (an index of 3.43), and Bagram with rice (an index of 1.76), and Koh-I-Safi with peas (an index of 2.69). Stated differently, this means, for instance, that a village in Sayyid Khel is 3.34 times more likely to produce rice than any other village in the province.

In the area of industrial crops, only two crops—cotton and tobacco—are produced by enough villages to warrant a compositional analysis. But the only two indices that stand out are related to tobacco. They associate this commodity with Shaykh Ali (an index of 2.37), and Surkhi Parsa (an index of 1.9).

Concerning fruit, the results of the compositional analysis are reported neither for melon/water melons, nor for oranges, for the reasons explained above. For the remainder of the fruit, four cells stand out: one associating grapes with Bagram (an index of 3.67), two associating pomegranates with Charikar (an index of 2.58) and Bagram (an index of 2.77), and one associating mulberry with Jubulussaraj (an index of 1.22).

With regards to vegetables, only one produce stands out with three indices higher than unity. They concern spinach which is associated with three districts—Charikar (an index of 1.26), Syahgirdi (an index of 1.44) and Koh-I-Safi (an index of 1.43). This suggests that fruit production is not concentrated in any particular district except the three mentioned above.

Herbal products seem to be somewhat rather unevenly distributed among the districts. Six cells stand out, associating six districts with four products. Salang is more likely than any other district to produce aniseed (an index of 1.93). Shinbwari and Syghardi Ghorband specialize in zerk with respective indices of 1.34 and 1.56. Bagram and Shaykh Ali are more likely than any other districts to produce caray (respective indices of 1.56 and 1.78). As for Surkhi Parsa, it twice more likely to produce licorice than any other district.

usefulness in terms of describing the reality on the ground. Stated differently, this means that Panel G should be read jointly with Panel A.

In the area of handicrafts, the number of villages producing them are so few that compositional analysis is not warranted. The same is true of industrial and animal products.

Annex 6

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003
Subsistence Crops
Panel A—Raw Data

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	87	47	1	16	17	26	0	3	197
2 Sayid Khel	43	36	2	27	17	15	0	4	144
3 Jubul ussaraj	60	46	1	32	23	25	0	1	188
4 Salang	10	4	0	0	1	0	0	68	83
5 Shinwari	84	69	0	41	15	24	2	6	241
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	78	17	0	71	36	24	11	8	245
7 Bagram	79	12	1	3	1	5	1	11	113
8 Koh-I-Safi	62	15	0	2	7	6	4	11	107
9 Shaykh Ali	102	35	0	74	31	2	0	1	245
10 Surkhi Parsa	149	32	1	103	17	3	1	5	311
Total	754	313	6	368	165	130	19	1181,874	

Panel B—Specialization

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	44.2	23.9	0.5	8.1	8.6	13.2	0.0	1.5	100.0
2 Sayid Khel	29.9	25.0	1.4	18.8	11.8	10.4	0.0	2.8	100.0
3 Jubul ussaraj	31.9	24.5	0.5	17.0	12.2	13.3	0.0	0.5	100.0
4 Salang	12.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	81.9	100.0
5 Shinwari	34.9	28.6	0.0	17.0	6.2	10.0	0.8	2.5	100.0
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	31.8	6.9	0.0	29.0	14.7	9.8	4.5	3.3	100.0
7 Bagram	69.9	10.6	0.9	2.7	0.9	4.4	0.9	9.7	100.0
8 Koh-I-Safi	57.9	14.0	0.0	1.8	6.5	5.6	3.7	10.3	100.0
9 Shaykh Ali	41.6	14.3	0.0	30.2	12.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0
10 Surkhi Parsa	47.9	10.3	0.3	33.1	5.5	1.0	0.3	1.6	100.0
Total	40.2	16.7	0.3	19.7	8.8	6.9	1.0	6.3	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	11.5	15.0	16.7	4.3	10.3	20.0	0.0	2.5	105.5
2 Sayid Khel	5.7	11.5	33.3	7.3	10.3	11.5	0.0	3.4	7.7
3 Jubul ussaraj	8.0	14.7	16.7	8.7	13.9	19.2	0.0	0.8	10.0
4 Salang	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	57.6	4.4
5 Shinwari	11.1	22.0	0.0	11.1	9.1	18.5	10.5	5.1	12.9
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	10.3	5.4	0.0	19.2	21.8	18.5	57.9	6.8	13.1
7 Bagram	10.5	3.8	16.7	0.8	0.6	3.8	5.3	9.3	6.0
8 Koh-I-Safi	8.2	4.8	0.0	0.5	4.2	4.6	21.1	9.3	5.7
9 Shaykh Ali	13.5	11.2	0.0	20.1	18.8	1.5	0.0	0.8	13.1
10 Surkhi Parsa	19.8	10.2	16.7	27.9	10.3	2.3	5.3	4.2	16.6
Total	100.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003****Subsistence Crops****Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected**

District	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Maize	Beans	Vetch	Peas	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	0.10	0.43	0.59	-0.59	-0.02	0.90	-1.00	-0.76	0.00
2 Sayid Khel	-0.26	0.50	3.34	-0.05	0.34	0.50	-1.00	-0.56	0.00
3 Jubul ussaraj	-0.21	0.46	0.66	-0.14	0.39	0.92	-1.00	-0.92	0.00
4 Salang	-0.70	-0.71	-1.00	-1.00	-0.86	-1.00	-1.00	12.01	0.00
5 Shinwari	-0.13	0.71	-1.00	-0.14	-0.29	0.44	-0.18	-0.60	0.00
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	-0.21	-0.58	-1.00	0.47	0.67	0.41	3.43	-0.48	0.00
7 Bagram	0.74	-0.36	1.76	-0.87	-0.90	-0.36	-0.13	0.55	0.00
8 Koh-I-Safi	0.44	-0.16	-1.00	-0.91	-0.26	-0.19	2.69	0.63	0.00
9 Shaykh Ali	0.03	-0.14	-1.00	0.53	0.44	-0.88	-1.00	-0.94	0.00
10 Surkhi Parsa	0.19	-0.38	0.00	0.68	-0.38	-0.86	-0.68	-0.74	0.00
Total	0.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003
Industrial Crops
Panel A—Raw Data

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	11	0	2	7	4	1	0	0	25
2 Sayid Khel	25	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	29
3 Jubul ussaraj	27	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	36
4 Salang	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
5 Shinwari	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	12
7 Bagram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8 Koh-I-Safi	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
9 Shaykh Ali	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
10 Surkhi Parsa	1	2	0	0	25	1	0	0	29
Total	66	12	2	12	41	3	0	4	138

Panel B—Specialization

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	44.0	0.0	8.0	28.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Sayid Khel	86.2	3.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Jubul ussaraj	75.0	11.1	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
4 Salang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5 Shinwari	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0
7 Bagram	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Koh-I-Safi	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Shaykh Ali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 Surkhi Parsa	3.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	86.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	47.8	87	14	87	29.7	22	0.0	14	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	16.7	0.0	100.0	58.3	9.8	33.3	—	0.0	18.1
2 Sayid Khel	37.9	8.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	21.0
3 Jubul ussaraj	40.9	33.3	0.0	16.7	4.9	0.0	—	50.0	26.1
4 Salang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	—	0.0	0.7
5 Shinwari	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	—	0.0	1.4
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	—	50.0	8.7
7 Bagram	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.7
8 Koh-I-Safi	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	—	0.0	1.4
9 Shaykh Ali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	—	0.0	0.7
10 Surkhi Parsa	1.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	61.0	33.3	—	0.0	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003

Industrial Crops

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Cotton	Sugar Extract	Sugar Cane	Sesame	Tobacco	Olive	Shar-sham	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	-0.08	-1.00	4.52	2.22	-0.46	0.84	—	-1.00	0.00
2 Sayid Khel	0.80	-0.60	-1.00	0.19	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
3 Jubul ussaraj	0.57	0.28	-1.00	-0.36	-0.81	-1.00	—	0.92	0.00
4 Salang	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	45.00	—	-1.00	0.00
5 Shinwari	0.05	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.68	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	-1.00	2.83	-1.00	-1.00	0.96	-1.00	—	4.75	0.00
7 Bagram	1.09	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
8 Koh-I-Safi	-1.00	4.75	-1.00	-1.00	0.68	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
9 Shaykh Ali	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	2.37	-1.00	—	-1.00	0.00
10 Surkhi Parsa	-0.93	-0.21	-1.00	-1.00	1.90	0.50	—	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003****Fruit****Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon					Mulberry	Other	Total
			Orange	Almond	Walnut					
1 Provincial Center—Charika	68	27	2	2	23	36	81	3	242	
2 Sayid Khel	11	3	0	0	14	16	34	0	78	
3 Jubul ussaraj	8	2	0	0	7	11	62	0	90	
4 Salang	0	0	0	0	6	13	16	0	35	
5 Shinwari	3	4	1	0	54	50	61	2	175	
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	12	5	0	0	91	95	82	63	348	
7 Bagram	86	1	4	0	4	3	38	0	136	
8 Koh-I-Safi	9	4	2	0	1	3	15	0	34	
9 Shaykh Ali	2	0	0	0	60	54	33	10	159	
10 Surkhi Parsa	1	0	1	0	82	57	35	3	179	
Total	200	46	10	2	342	338	457	81	1,476	

Panel B—Specialization

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon					Mulberry	Other	Total
			Orange	Almond	Walnut					
1 Provincial Center—Charika	28.1	11.2	0.8	0.8	9.5	14.9	33.5	1.2	100.0	
2 Sayid Khel	14.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	17.9	20.5	43.6	0.0	100.0	
3 Jubul ussaraj	8.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	12.2	68.9	0.0	100.0	
4 Salang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	37.1	45.7	0.0	100.0	
5 Shinwari	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.0	30.9	28.6	34.9	1.1	100.0	
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	26.1	27.3	23.6	18.1	100.0	
7 Bagram	63.2	0.7	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.2	27.9	0.0	100.0	
8 Koh-I-Safi	26.5	11.8	5.9	0.0	2.9	8.8	44.1	0.0	100.0	
9 Shaykh Ali	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	34.0	20.8	6.3	100.0	
10 Surkhi Parsa	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	45.8	31.8	19.6	1.7	100.0	
Total	13.6	3.1	0.7	0.1	23.2	22.9	31.0	5.5	100.0	

Panel C—Concentration

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon					Mulberry	Other	Total
			Orange	Almond	Walnut					
1 Provincial Center—Charika	34.0	58.7	20.0	100.0	6.7	10.7	17.7	3.7	16.4	
2 Sayid Khel	5.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.7	7.4	0.0	5.3	
3 Jubul ussaraj	4.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.3	13.6	0.0	6.1	
4 Salang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.8	3.5	0.0	2.4	
5 Shinwari	1.5	8.7	10.0	0.0	15.8	14.8	13.3	2.5	11.9	
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	6.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	26.6	28.1	17.9	77.8	23.6	
7 Bagram	43.0	2.2	40.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	8.3	0.0	9.2	
8 Koh-I-Safi	4.5	8.7	20.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	3.1	0.0	2.3	
9 Shaykh Ali	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	16.0	7.2	12.3	10.8	
10 Surkhi Parsa	0.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	24.0	16.9	7.7	3.7	12.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003****Fruit****Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected**

District	Grapes	Pome-grenades	Melon/ W. melon					Mulberry	Other	Total
			Orange	Almond	Walnut					
1 Provincial Center—Charika	1.07	2.58	0.22	5.10	-0.59	-0.35	0.08	-0.77	0.00	
2 Sayid Khel	0.04	0.23	-1.00	-1.00	-0.23	-0.10	0.41	-1.00	0.00	
3 Jubul ussaraj	-0.34	-0.29	-1.00	-1.00	-0.66	-0.47	1.22	-1.00	0.00	
4 Salang	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.26	0.62	0.48	-1.00	0.00	
5 Shinwari	-0.87	-0.27	-0.16	-1.00	0.33	0.25	0.13	-0.79	0.00	
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	-0.75	-0.54	-1.00	-1.00	0.13	0.19	-0.24	2.30	0.00	
7 Bagram	3.67	-0.76	3.34	-1.00	-0.87	-0.90	-0.10	-1.00	0.00	
8 Koh-I-Safi	0.95	2.77	7.68	-1.00	-0.87	-0.61	0.42	-1.00	0.00	
9 Shaykh Ali	-0.91	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.63	0.48	-0.33	0.15	0.00	
10 Surkhi Parsa	-0.96	-1.00	-0.18	-1.00	0.98	0.39	-0.37	-0.69	0.00	
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003****Vegetables****Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	36	44	44	25	1	21	26	6	203
2 Sayid Khel	23	29	28	17	0	3	4	0	104
3 Jubul ussaraj	37	41	38	38	0	0	3	1	158
4 Salang	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
5 Shinwari	40	46	34	14	0	4	3	0	141
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	48	41	36	28	0	22	22	0	197
7 Bagram	31	21	8	4	0	0	1	2	67
8 Koh-I-Safi	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	9
9 Shaykh Ali	42	34	25	19	0	0	0	2	122
10 Surkhi Parsa	60	25	13	20	1	1	9	1	130
Total	323	286	227	166	2	52	69	13	1,138

Panel B—Specialization

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	17.7	21.7	21.7	12.3	0.5	10.3	12.8	3.0	100.0
2 Sayid Khel	22.1	27.9	26.9	16.3	0.0	2.9	3.8	0.0	100.0
3 Jubul ussaraj	23.4	25.9	24.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	100.0
4 Salang	57.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0
5 Shinwari	28.4	32.6	24.1	9.9	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.0	100.0
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	24.4	20.8	18.3	14.2	0.0	11.2	11.2	0.0	100.0
7 Bagram	46.3	31.3	11.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.0	100.0
8 Koh-I-Safi	22.2	33.3	11.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	100.0
9 Shaykh Ali	34.4	27.9	20.5	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0
10 Surkhi Parsa	46.2	19.2	10.0	15.4	0.8	0.8	6.9	0.8	100.0
Total	28.4	25.1	19.9	14.6	0.2	4.6	6.1	1.1	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	11.1	15.4	19.4	15.1	50.0	40.4	37.7	46.2	17.8
2 Sayid Khel	7.1	10.1	12.3	10.2	0.0	5.8	5.8	0.0	9.1
3 Jubul ussaraj	11.5	14.3	16.7	22.9	0.0	0.0	4.3	7.7	13.9
4 Salang	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.6
5 Shinwari	12.4	16.1	15.0	8.4	0.0	7.7	4.3	0.0	12.4
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	14.9	14.3	15.9	16.9	0.0	42.3	31.9	0.0	17.3
7 Bagram	9.6	7.3	3.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	15.4	5.9
8 Koh-I-Safi	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.8
9 Shaykh Ali	13.0	11.9	11.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	10.7
10 Surkhi Parsa	18.6	8.7	5.7	12.0	50.0	1.9	13.0	7.7	11.4
Total	100.0	###	100.0						

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003****Vegetables****Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected**

District	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Carrots	Cauli-flower	Spinach	Leek	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charikā	-0.38	-0.14	0.09	-0.16	1.80	1.26	1.11	1.59	0.00
2 Sayid Khel	-0.22	0.11	0.35	0.12	-1.00	-0.37	-0.37	-1.00	0.00
3 Jubul ussaraj	-0.17	0.03	0.21	0.65	-1.00	-1.00	-0.69	-0.45	0.00
4 Salang	1.01	0.14	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	####	0.00
5 Shinwari	0.00	0.30	0.21	-0.32	-1.00	-0.38	-0.65	-1.00	0.00
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	-0.14	-0.17	-0.08	-0.03	-1.00	1.44	0.84	-1.00	0.00
7 Bagram	0.63	0.25	-0.40	-0.59	-1.00	-1.00	-0.75	1.61	0.00
8 Koh-I-Safi	-0.22	0.33	-0.44	-0.24	-1.00	1.43	0.83	-1.00	0.00
9 Shaykh Ali	0.21	0.11	0.03	0.07	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.44	0.00
10 Surkhi Parsa	0.63	-0.23	-0.50	0.05	3.38	-0.83	0.14	-0.33	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003****Herbal Products****Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	10	8	0	6	24	19	31	2	100
2 Sayid Khel	4	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	12
3 Jubul ussaraj	3	0	0	0	3	2	4	1	13
4 Salang	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
5 Shinwari	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	2	15
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	11	3	1	7	2	4	3	1	32
7 Bagram	2	3	0	0	4	2	2	0	13
8 Koh-I-Safi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Shaykh Ali	3	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	8
10 Surkhi Parsa	10	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	16
Total	44	19	2	18	36	32	54	6	211

Panel B—Specialization

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	10.0	8.0	0.0	6.0	24.0	19.0	31.0	2.0	100.0
2 Sayid Khel	33.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
3 Jubul ussaraj	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	15.4	30.8	7.7	100.0
4 Salang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
5 Shinwari	6.7	6.7	6.7	20.0	6.7	6.7	33.3	13.3	100.0
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	34.4	9.4	3.1	21.9	6.3	12.5	9.4	3.1	100.0
7 Bagram	15.4	23.1	0.0	0.0	30.8	15.4	15.4	0.0	100.0
8 Koh-I-Safi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Shaykh Ali	37.5	25.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
10 Surkhi Parsa	62.5	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	18.8	0.0	100.0
Total	20.9	9.0	0.9	8.5	17.1	15.2	25.6	2.8	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	22.7	42.1	0.0	33.3	66.7	59.4	57.4	33.3	47.4
2 Sayid Khel	9.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	9.4	5.6	0.0	5.7
3 Jubul ussaraj	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	6.3	7.4	16.7	6.2
4 Salang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.9
5 Shinwari	2.3	5.3	50.0	16.7	2.8	3.1	9.3	33.3	7.1
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	25.0	15.8	50.0	38.9	5.6	12.5	5.6	16.7	15.2
7 Bagram	4.5	15.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	6.3	3.7	0.0	6.2
8 Koh-I-Safi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 Shaykh Ali	6.8	10.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.8
10 Surkhi Parsa	22.7	5.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	3.1	5.6	0.0	7.6
Total	100.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003****Herbal Products****Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected**

District	Licorice	Caray	Asfitida	Zerk	Aniseed	Hyssop	Chicory	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charikā	-0.52	-0.11	-1.00	-0.30	0.41	0.25	0.21	-0.30	0.00
2 Sayid Khel	0.60	-0.07	-1.00	-1.00	-0.51	0.65	-0.02	-1.00	0.00
3 Jubul ussaraj	0.11	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	0.35	0.01	0.20	1.71	0.00
4 Salang	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	1.93	-1.00	0.95	-1.00	0.00
5 Shinwari	-0.68	-0.26	6.03	1.34	-0.61	-0.56	0.30	3.69	0.00
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0.65	0.04	2.30	1.56	-0.63	-0.18	-0.63	0.10	0.00
7 Bagram	-0.26	1.56	-1.00	-1.00	0.80	0.01	-0.40	-1.00	0.00
8 Koh-I-Safi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Shaykh Ali	0.80	1.78	-1.00	0.47	-1.00	-1.00	-0.02	-1.00	0.00
10 Surkhi Parsa	2.00	-0.31	-1.00	-0.27	-1.00	-0.59	-0.27	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003
Handicrafts
Panel A—Raw Data

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	21	5	0	0	0	2	4	2	34
2 Sayid Khel	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
3 Jubul ussaraj	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5
4 Salang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Shinwari	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
7 Bagram	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	23
8 Koh-I-Safi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9 Shaykh Ali	25	19	0	0	0	4	0	0	48
10 Surkhi Parsa	15	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	25
Total	80	47	0	0	0	13	4	3	147

Panel B—Specialization

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 District	61.8	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	11.8	5.9	100.0
2 Sayid Khel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Jubul ussaraj	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Salang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Shinwari	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7 Bagram	56.5	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	100.0
8 Koh-I-Safi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9 Shaykh Ali	52.1	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
10 Surkhi Parsa	60.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	54.4	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	2.7	20	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Pelisse	Jewelry	Shawl making	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	26.3	10.6	—	—	—	15.4	100.0	66.7	23.1
2 Sayid Khel	3.8	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
3 Jubul ussaraj	2.5	0.0	—	—	—	23.1	0.0	0.0	3.4
4 Salang	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 Shinwari	0.0	2.1	—	—	—	15.4	0.0	0.0	2.0
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0.0	8.5	—	—	—	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.4
7 Bagram	16.3	19.1	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	33.3	15.6
8 Koh-I-Safi	1.1	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
9 Shaykh Ali	31.3	40.4	—	—	—	30.8	0.0	0.0	32.7
10 Surkhi Parsa	18.8	19.1	—	—	—	7.7	0.0	0.0	17.0
Total	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003

Handicrafts

Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Carpet	Rug	Em-broidery	Pottery	Shawl				Total
					Pelisse	Jewelry making	Other	Total	
1 Provincial Center—Charikā	0.10	0.23	2.23	0.25	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.74	—
2 Sayid Khel	0.84	1.95	18.55	2.06	1.03	1.16	0.69	6.18	—
3 Jubul ussaraj	0.78	1.80	17.12	1.90	0.95	1.07	0.63	5.71	—
4 Salang	5.06	11.72	111.30	12.37	6.18	6.96	4.12	37.10	—
5 Shinwari	0.67	1.56	14.84	1.65	0.82	0.93	0.55	4.95	—
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0.32	0.73	6.96	0.77	0.39	0.41	0.26	2.32	—
7 Bagram	0.78	1.80	17.12	1.90	0.95	1.07	0.63	5.71	—
8 Koh-I-Safi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Shaykh Ali	1.26	2.93	27.83	3.09	1.55	1.74	1.03	9.28	—
10 Surkhi Parsa	0.63	1.46	13.91	1.55	0.77	0.87	0.52	4.64	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003****Small Industries****Panel A—Raw Data**

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2 Sayid Khel	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
3 Jubul ussaraj	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
4 Salang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Shinwari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Bagram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8 Koh-I-Safi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Shaykh Ali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Surkhi Parsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	11

Panel B—Specialization

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2 Sayid Khel	60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Jubul ussaraj	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 Salang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Shinwari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Bagram	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Koh-I-Safi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Shaykh Ali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Surkhi Parsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	54.5	18.2	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	9.1
2 Sayid Khel	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	—	100.0	—	—	45.5
3 Jubul ussaraj	16.7	50.0	100.0	100.0	—	0.0	—	—	36.4
4 Salang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
5 Shinwari	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
7 Bagram	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	9.1
8 Koh-I-Safi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
9 Shaykh Ali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
10 Surkhi Parsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	100.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)**Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003****Small Industries****Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected**

District	Honey	Silk	Karakul skin	Dried sugar	Confection	Sugar candy	Sugar sweet	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charikā	0.83	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	—	0.00
2 Sayid Khel	0.10	0.10	-1.00	-1.00	—	1.20	—	—	0.00
3 Jubul ussaraj	-0.54	0.38	1.75	1.75	—	-1.00	—	—	0.00
4 Salang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Shinwari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Bagram	0.83	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	—	-1.00	—	—	0.00
8 Koh-I-Safi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Shaykh Ali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Surkhi Parsa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003
Animal Products
Panel A—Raw Data

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	52	56	55	47	43	38	8	2	301
2 Sayid Khel	5	10	10	8	4	5	0	0	42
3 Jubul ussaraj	13	37	47	12	7	6	1	0	123
4 Salang	6	4	4	3	4	4	3	0	28
5 Shinwari	35	41	36	34	26	33	5	0	210
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	7	3	8	4	5	5	2	0	34
7 Bagram	8	9	8	7	5	4	0	0	41
8 Koh-I-Safi	4	4	3	4	3	2	2	0	22
9 Shaykh Ali	37	47	46	42	38	32	2	0	244
10 Surkhi Parsa	8	3	3	5	6	3	3	0	31
Total	175	214	220	166	141	132	26	2	1,076

Panel B—Specialization

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	17.3	18.6	18.3	15.6	14.3	12.6	2.7	0.7	100.0
2 Sayid Khel	11.9	23.8	23.8	19.0	9.5	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
3 Jubul ussaraj	10.6	30.1	38.2	9.8	5.7	4.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
4 Salang	21.4	14.3	14.3	10.7	14.3	14.3	10.7	0.0	100.0
5 Shinwari	16.7	19.5	17.1	16.2	12.4	15.7	2.4	0.0	100.0
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	20.6	8.8	23.5	11.8	14.7	14.7	5.9	0.0	100.0
7 Bagram	19.5	22.0	19.5	17.1	12.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
8 Koh-I-Safi	18.2	18.2	13.6	18.2	13.6	9.1	9.1	0.0	100.0
9 Shaykh Ali	15.2	19.3	18.9	17.2	15.6	13.1	0.8	0.0	100.0
10 Surkhi Parsa	25.8	9.7	9.7	16.1	19.4	9.7	9.7	0.0	100.0
Total	16.3	19.9	20.4	15.4	13.1	12.3	2.4	0.2	100.0

Panel C—Concentration

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	29.7	26.2	25.0	28.3	30.5	28.8	30.8	100.0	28.0
2 Sayid Khel	2.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	2.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.9
3 Jubul ussaraj	7.4	17.3	21.4	7.2	5.0	4.5	3.8	0.0	11.4
4 Salang	3.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.0	11.5	0.0	2.6
5 Shinwari	20.0	19.2	16.4	20.5	18.4	25.0	19.2	0.0	19.5
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	4.0	1.4	3.6	2.4	3.5	3.8	7.7	0.0	3.2
7 Bagram	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.2	3.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
8 Koh-I-Safi	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.4	2.1	1.5	7.7	0.0	2.0
9 Shaykh Ali	21.1	22.0	20.9	25.3	27.0	24.2	7.7	0.0	22.7
10 Surkhi Parsa	4.6	1.4	1.4	3.0	4.3	2.3	11.5	0.0	2.9
Total	100.0								

Annex 6 (Cont'd)

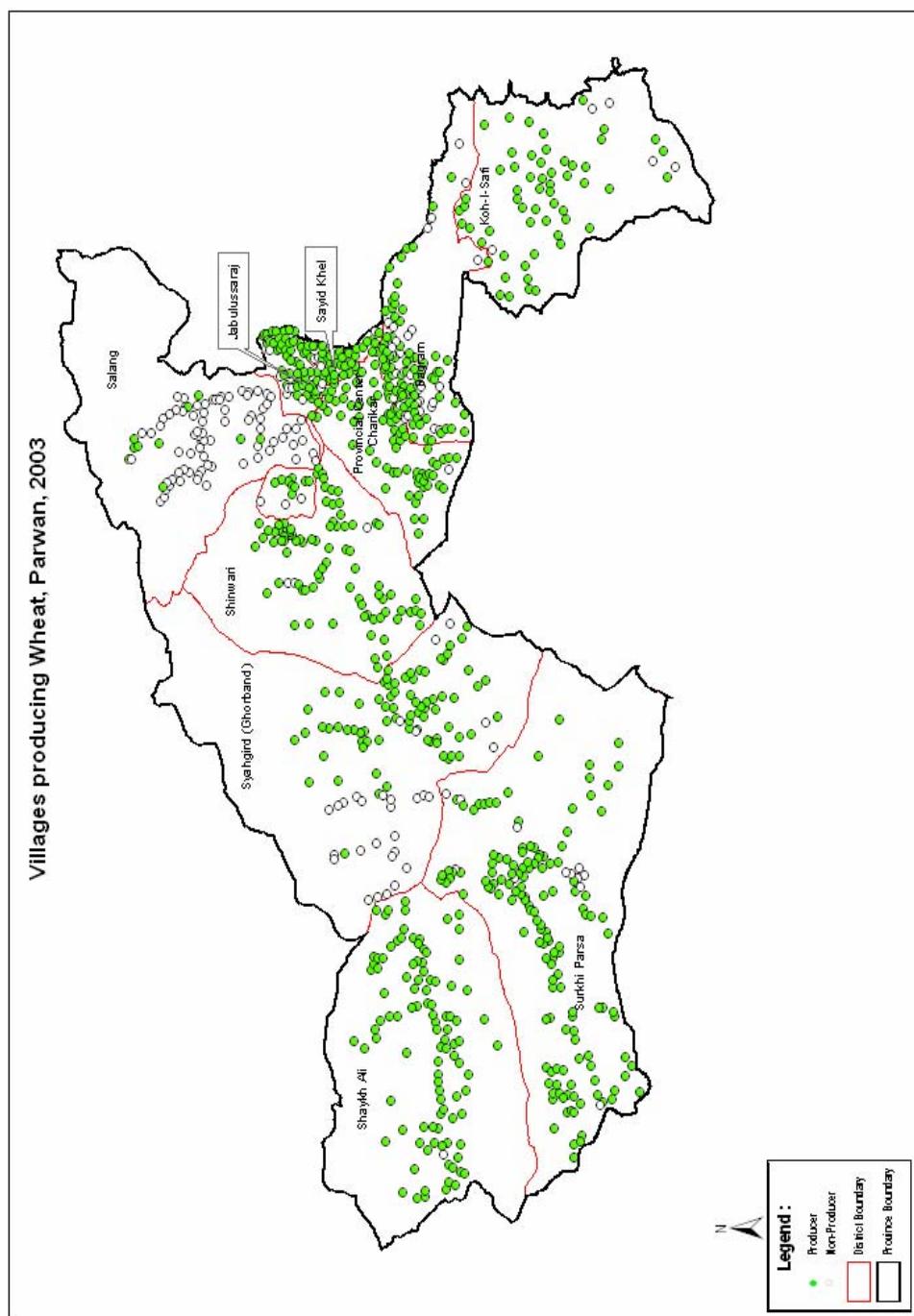
Agricultural and industrial products, and economic activities, Parwan, 2003

Animal Products

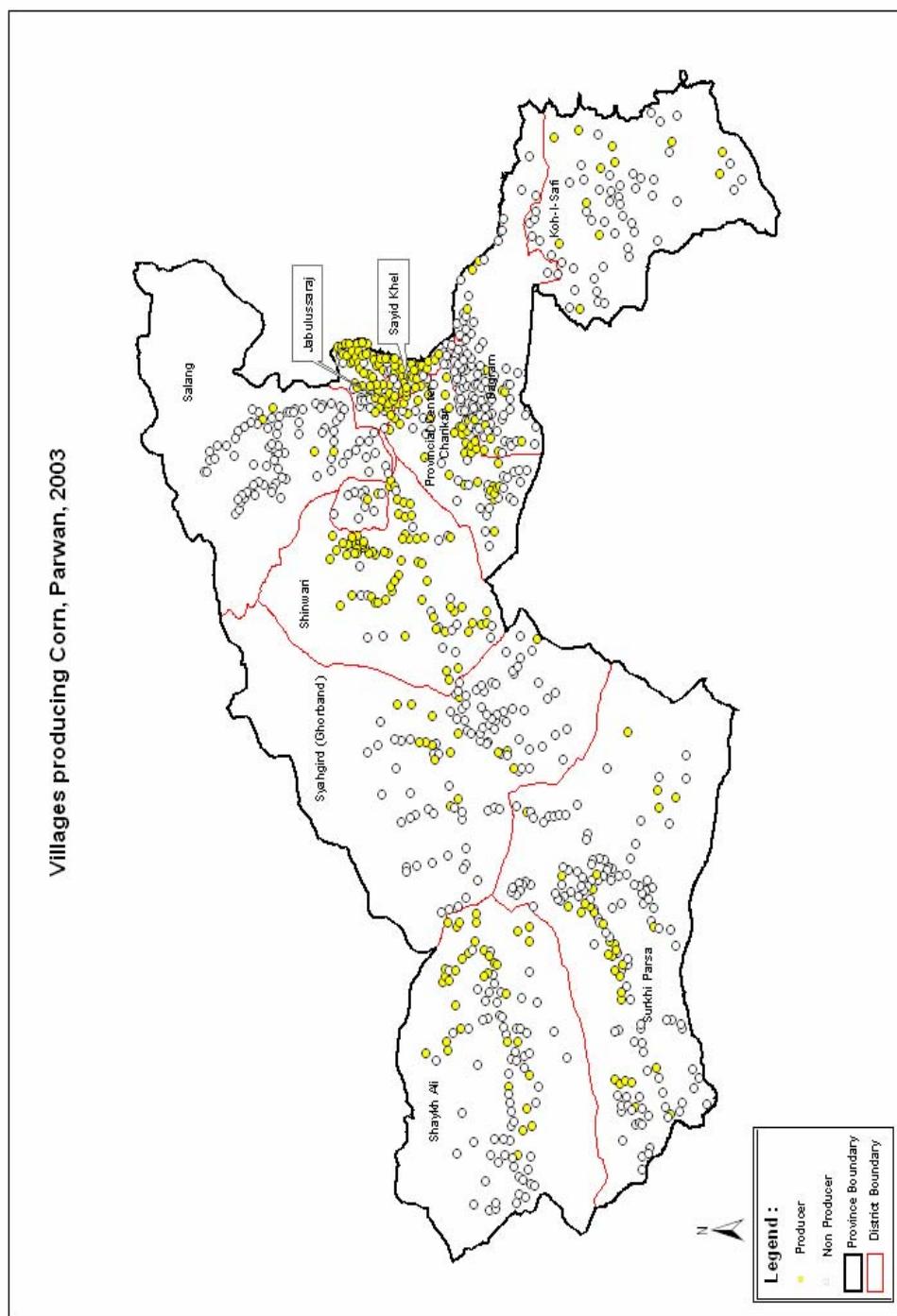
Panel G—Deviation of actual from expected as a ratio to expected

District	Eggs	Milk	Yogurt	Whey	Dried Yogurt	Butter	Wool	Other	Total
1 Provincial Center—Charika	0.06	-0.06	-0.11	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.10	2.57	0.00
2 Sayid Khel	-0.27	0.20	0.16	0.23	-0.27	-0.03	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
3 Jubul ussaraj	-0.35	0.51	0.87	-0.37	-0.57	-0.60	-0.66	-1.00	0.00
4 Salang	0.32	-0.28	-0.30	-0.31	0.09	0.16	3.43	-1.00	0.00
5 Shinwari	0.02	-0.02	-0.16	0.05	-0.06	0.28	-0.01	-1.00	0.00
6 Syahgirdi Ghorband	0.27	-0.56	0.15	-0.24	0.12	0.20	1.43	-1.00	0.00
7 Bagram	0.20	0.10	-0.05	0.11	-0.07	-0.20	-1.00	-1.00	0.00
8 Koh-I-Safi	0.12	-0.09	-0.33	0.18	0.04	-0.26	2.76	-1.00	0.00
9 Shaykh Ali	-0.07	-0.03	-0.08	0.12	0.19	0.07	-0.66	-1.00	0.00
10 Surkhi Parsa	0.59	-0.51	-0.53	0.05	0.48	-0.21	3.00	-1.00	0.00
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

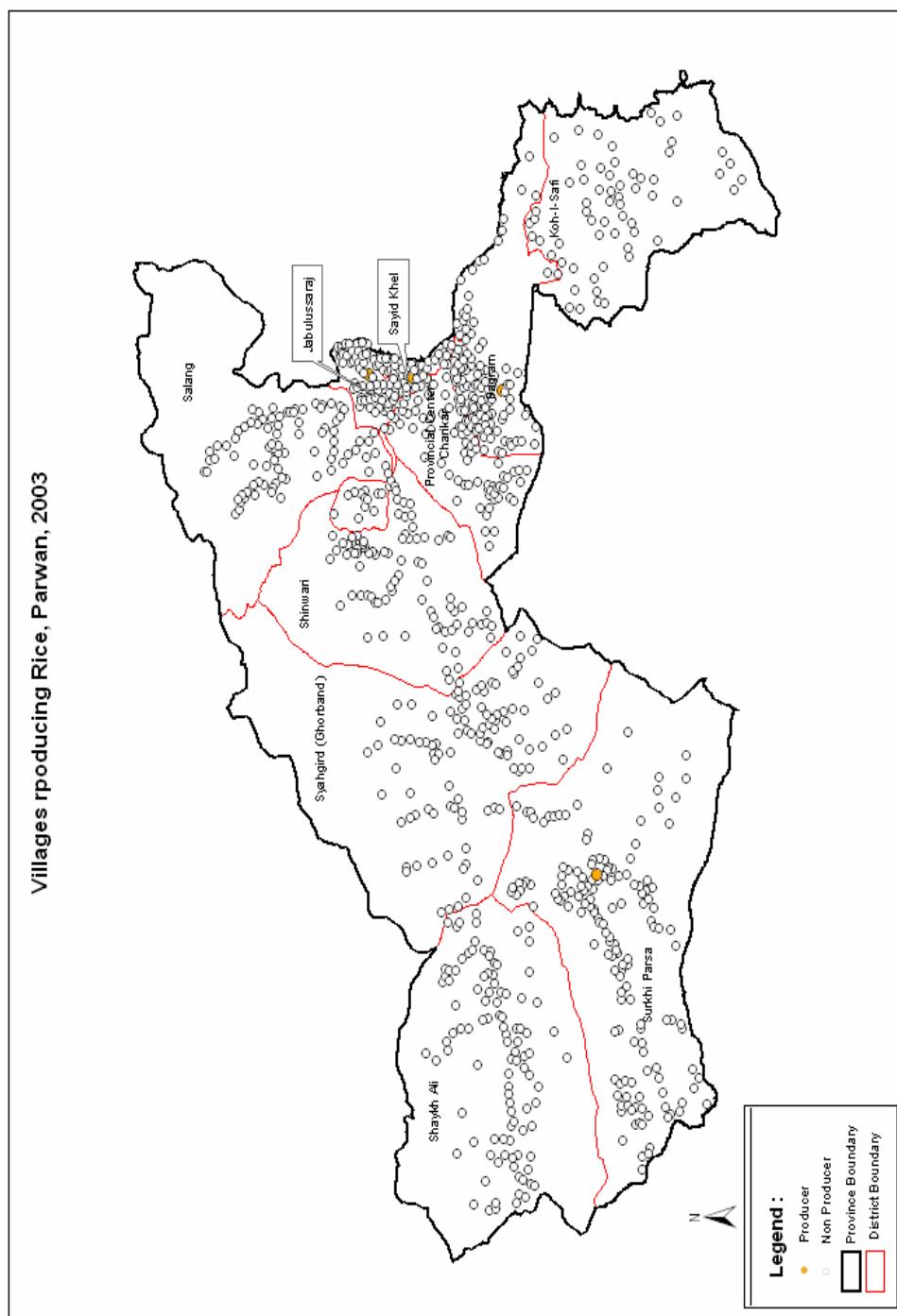
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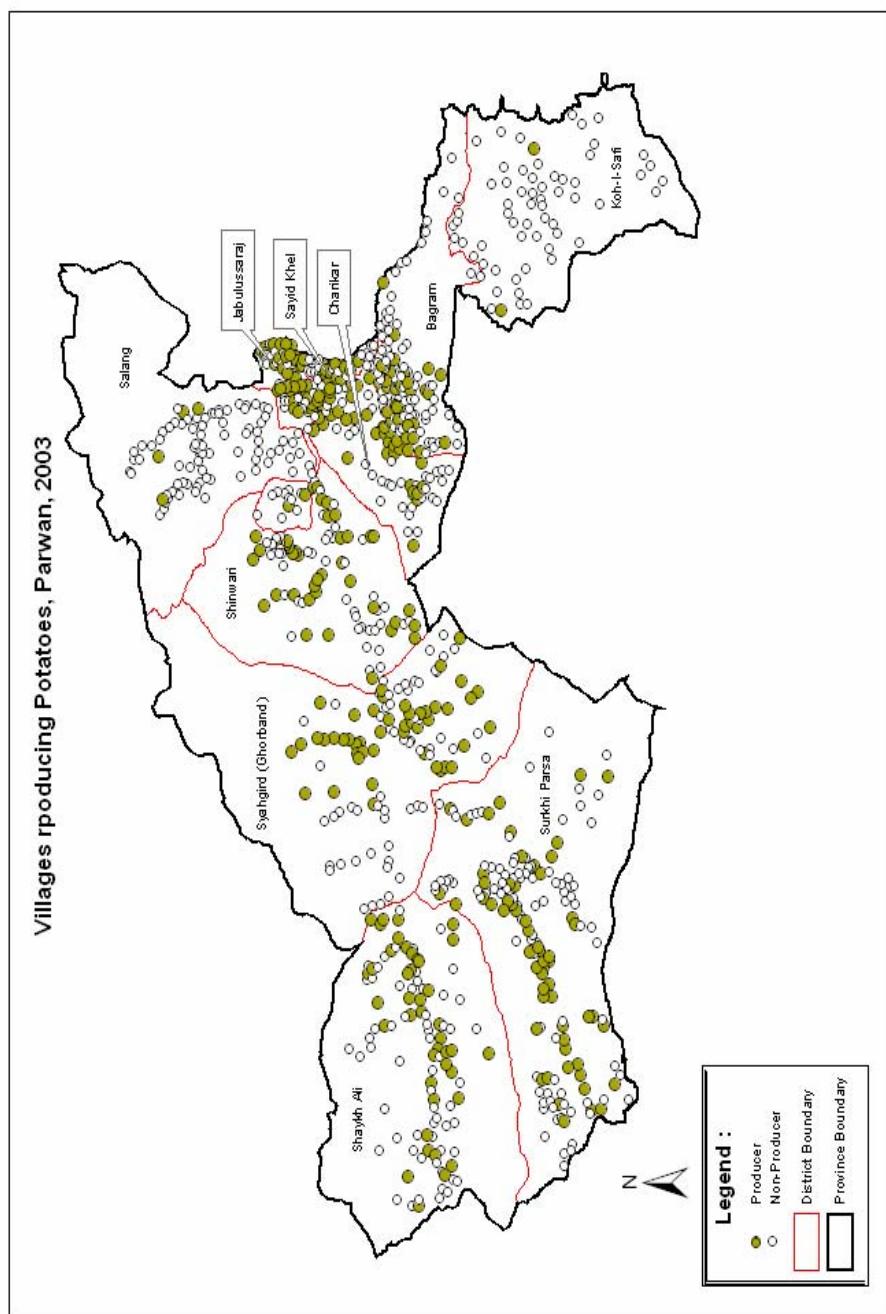
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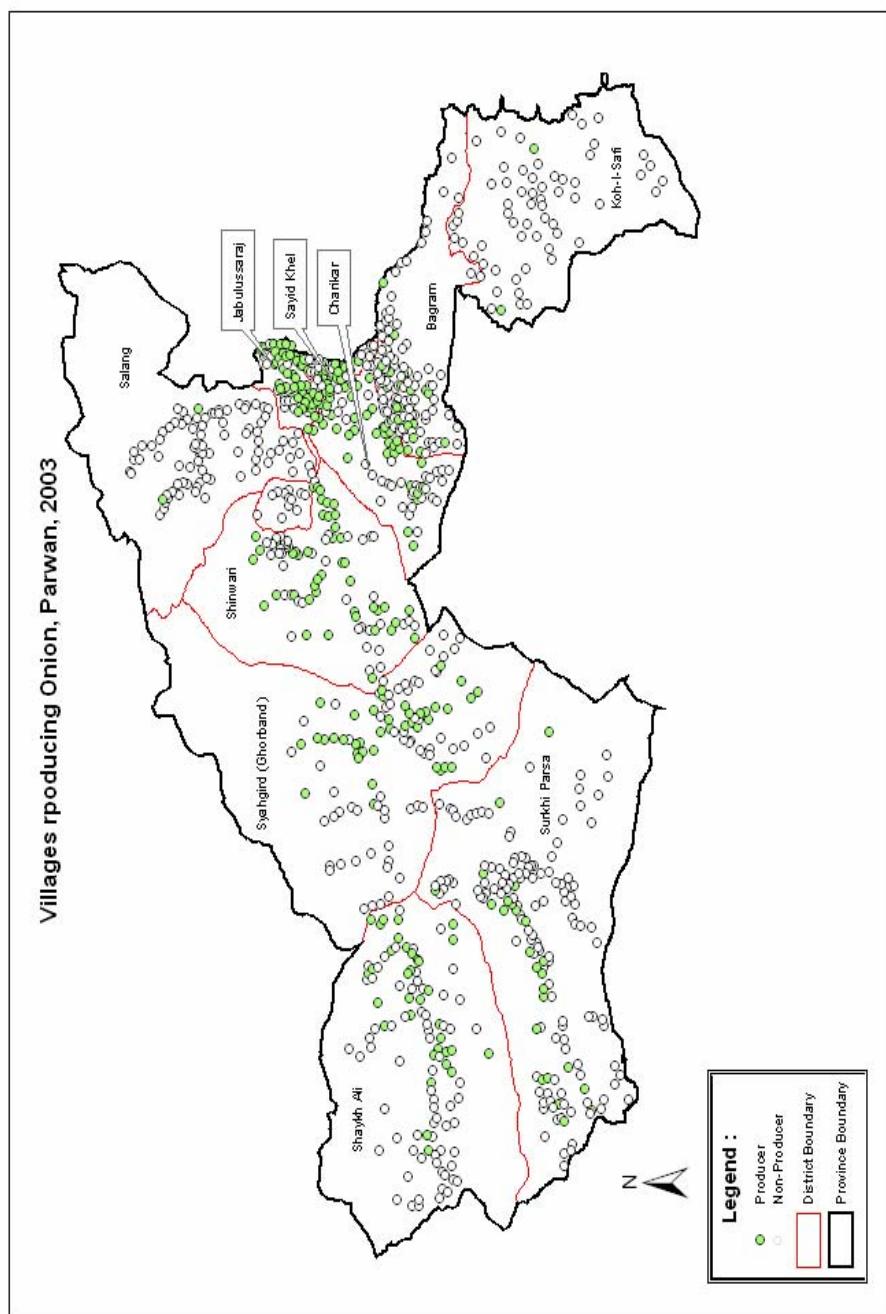
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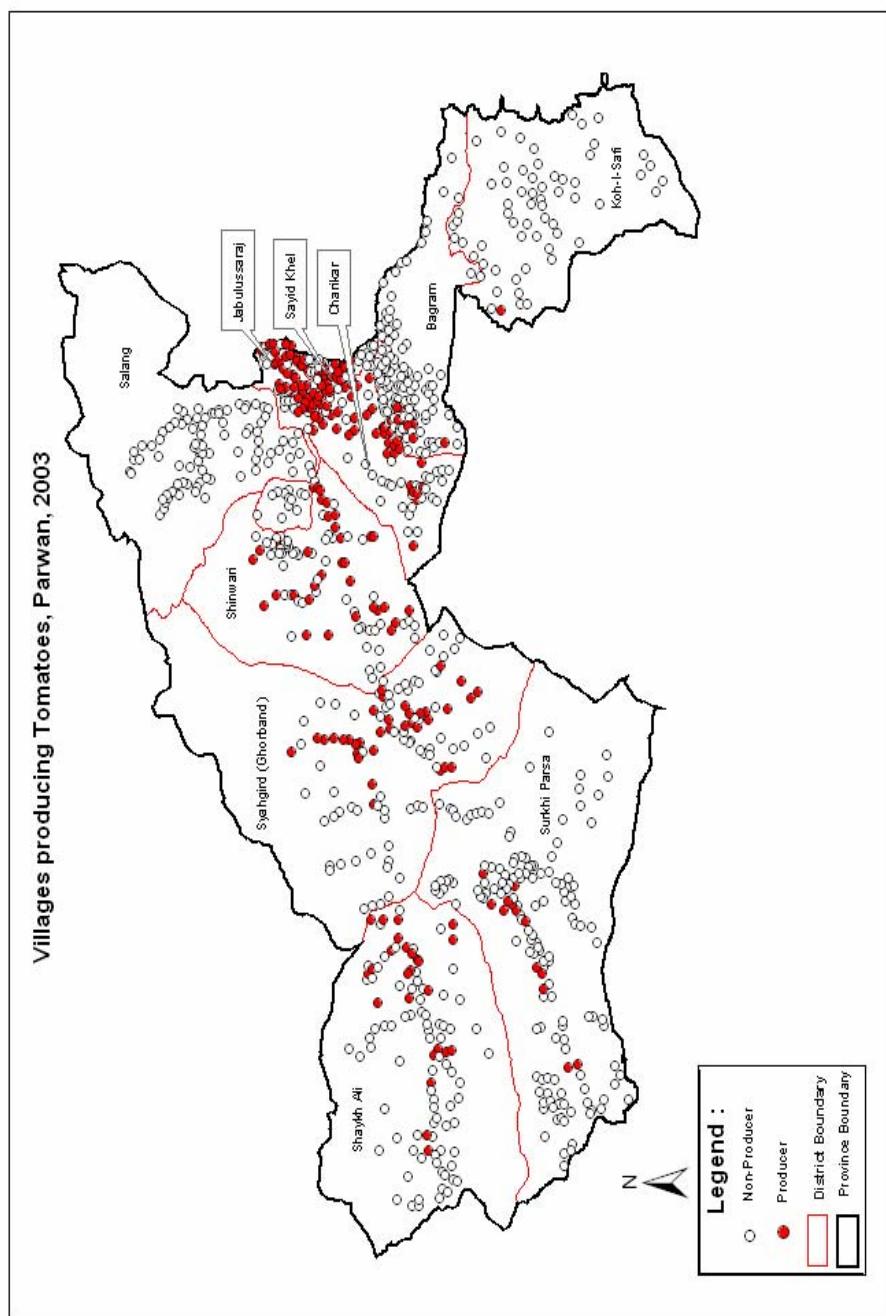
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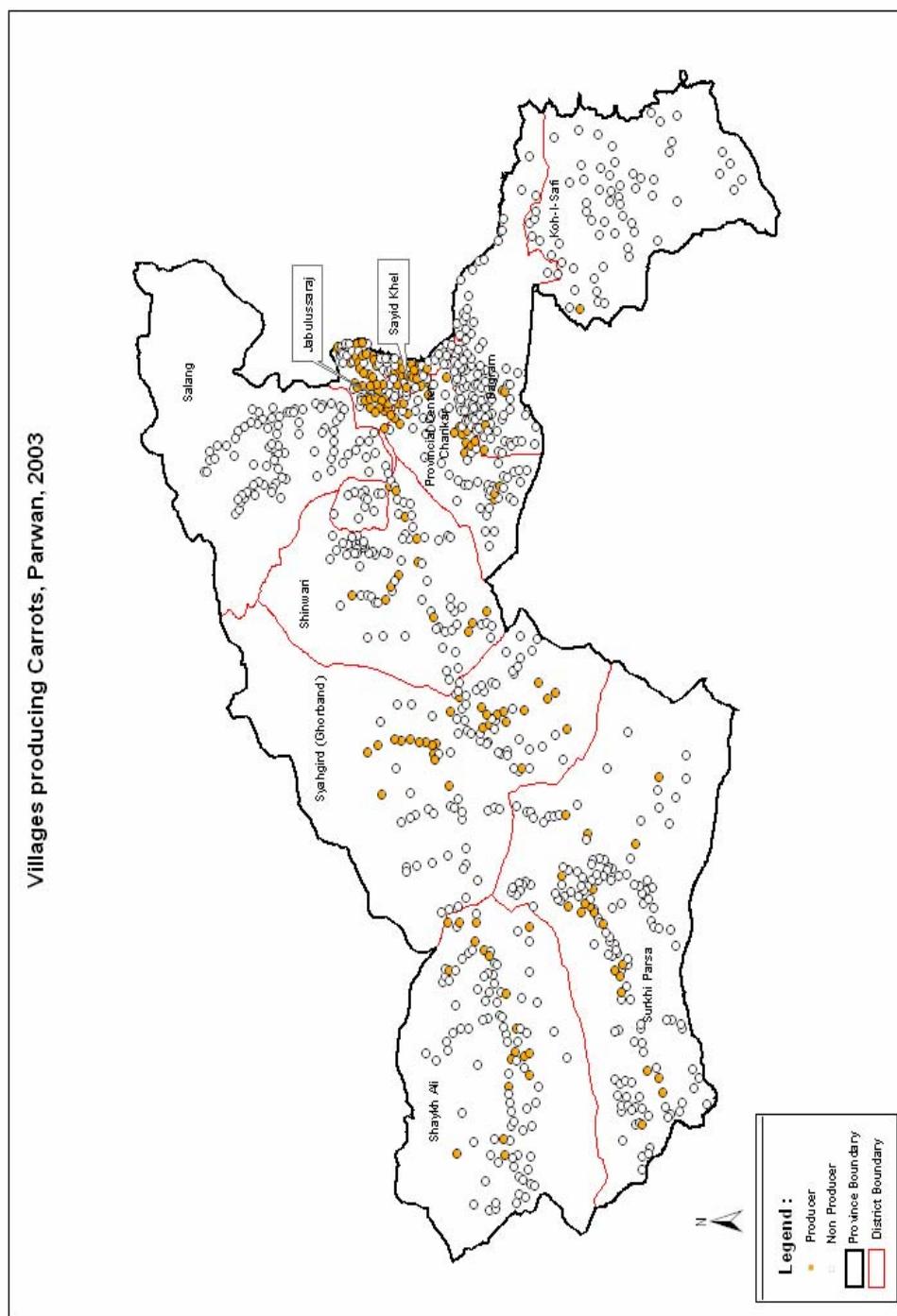
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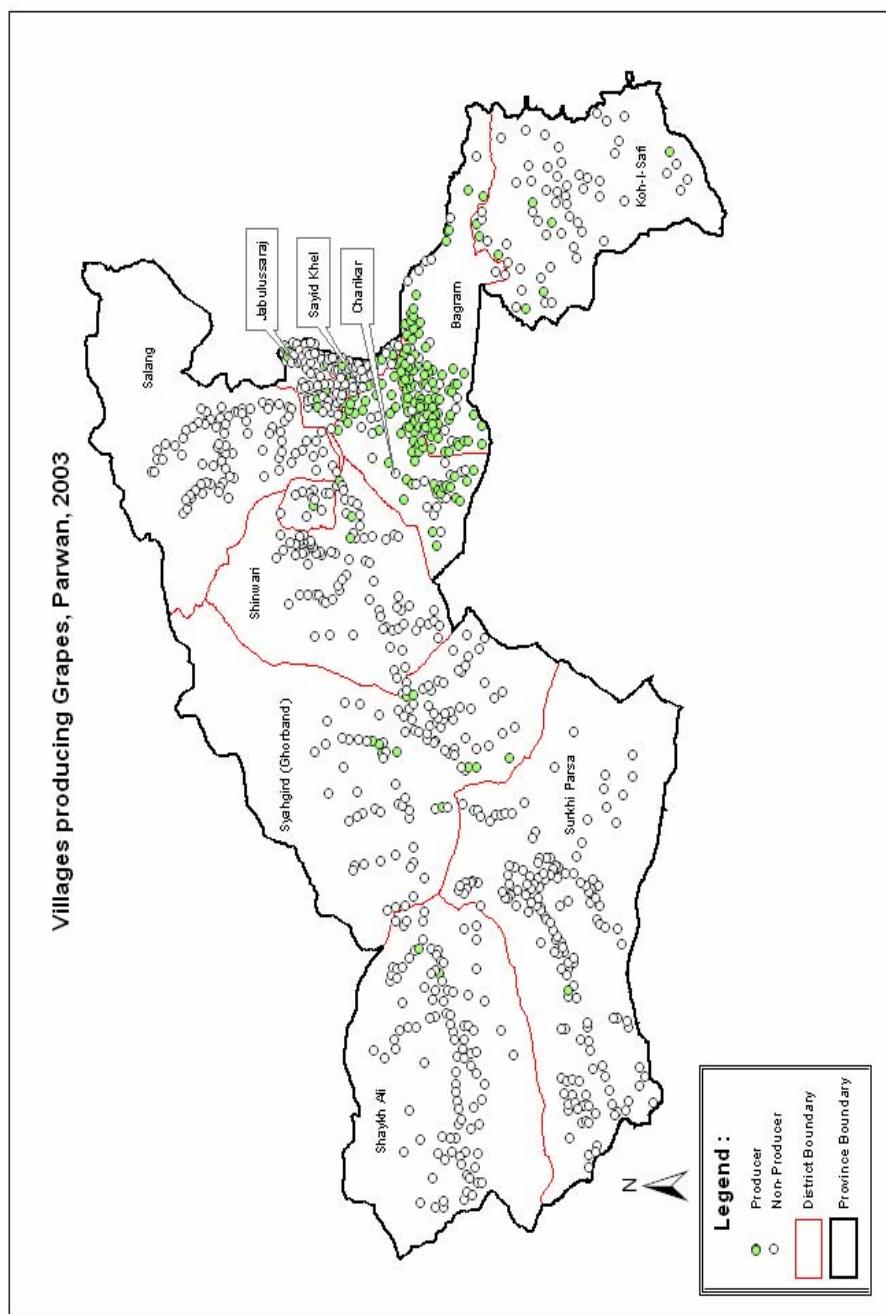
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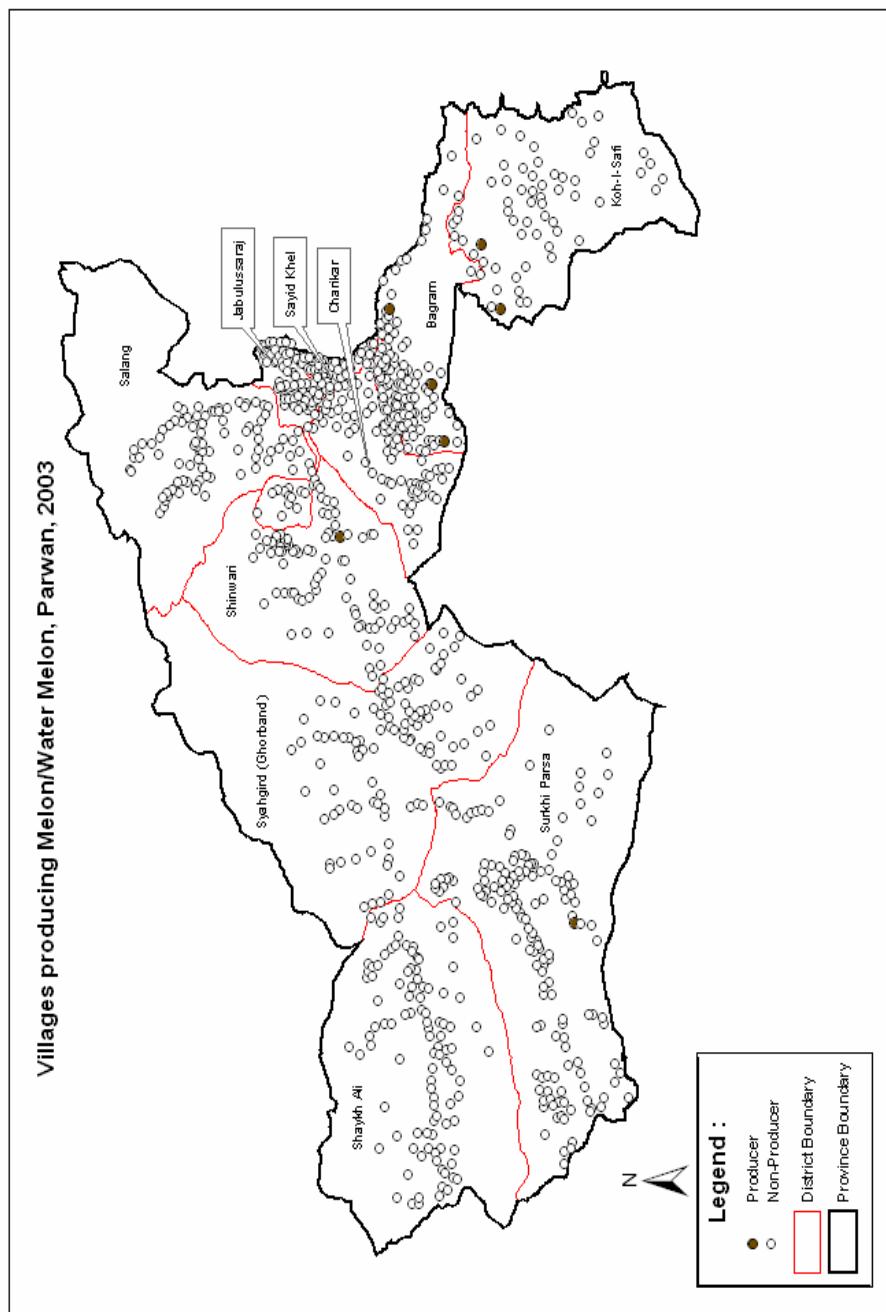
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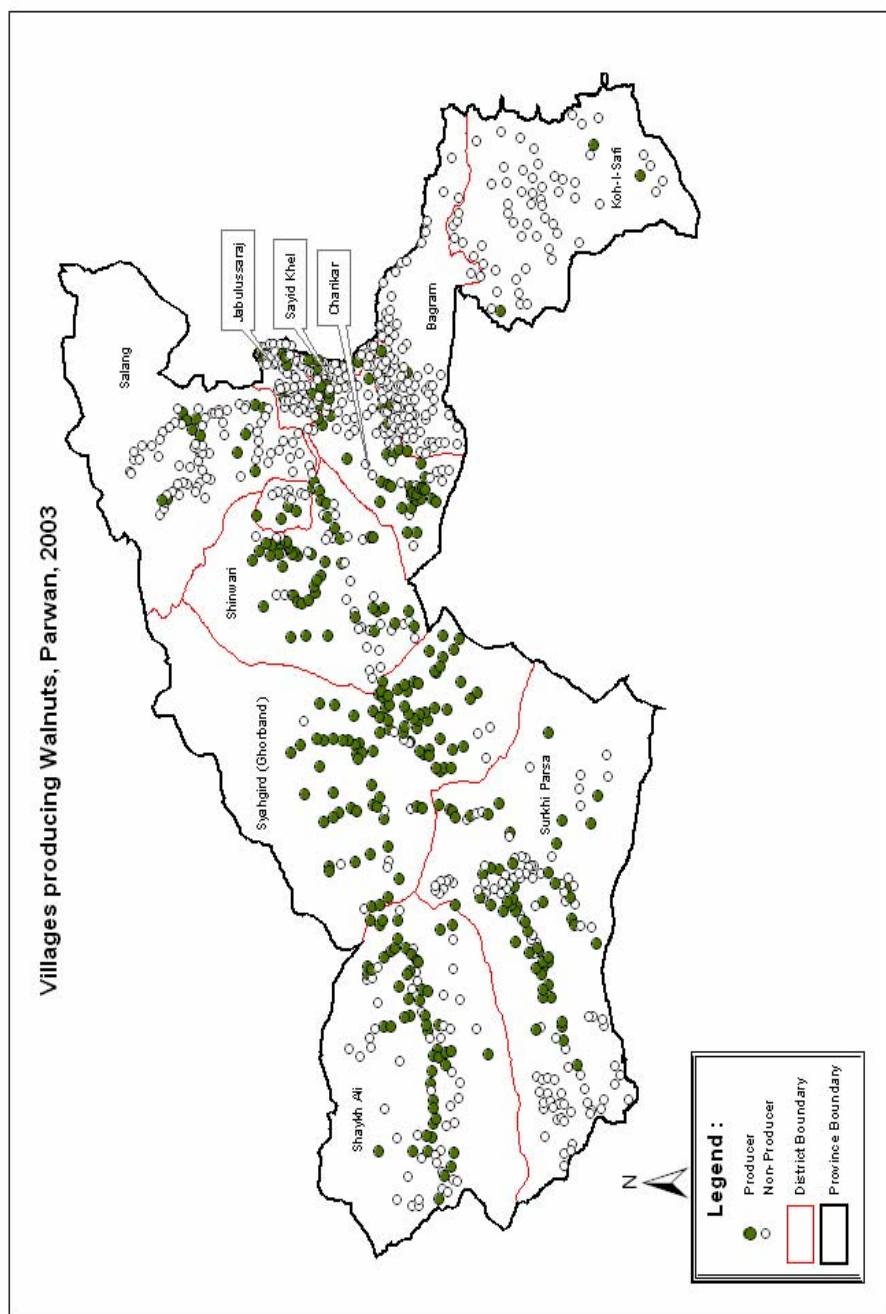
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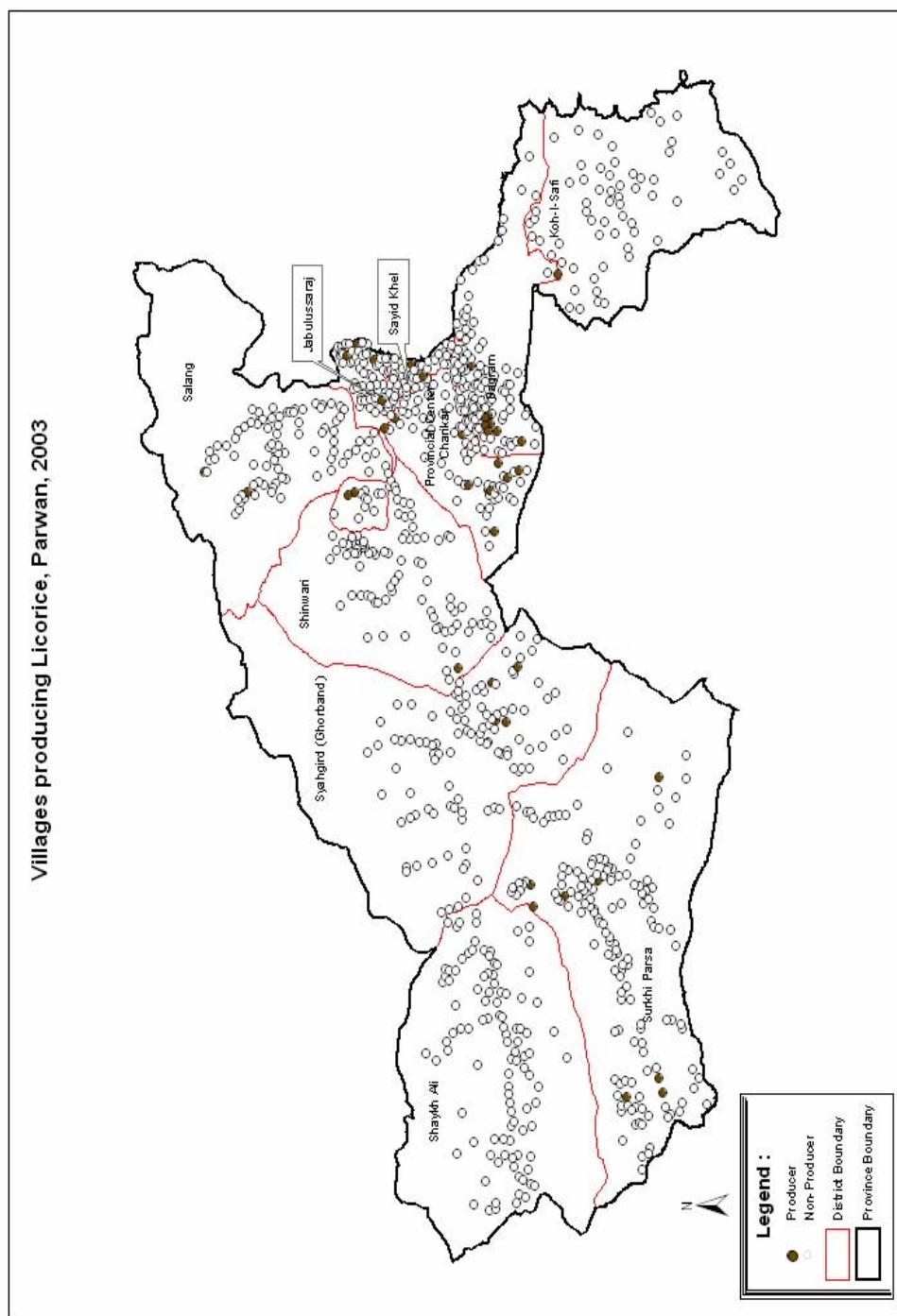
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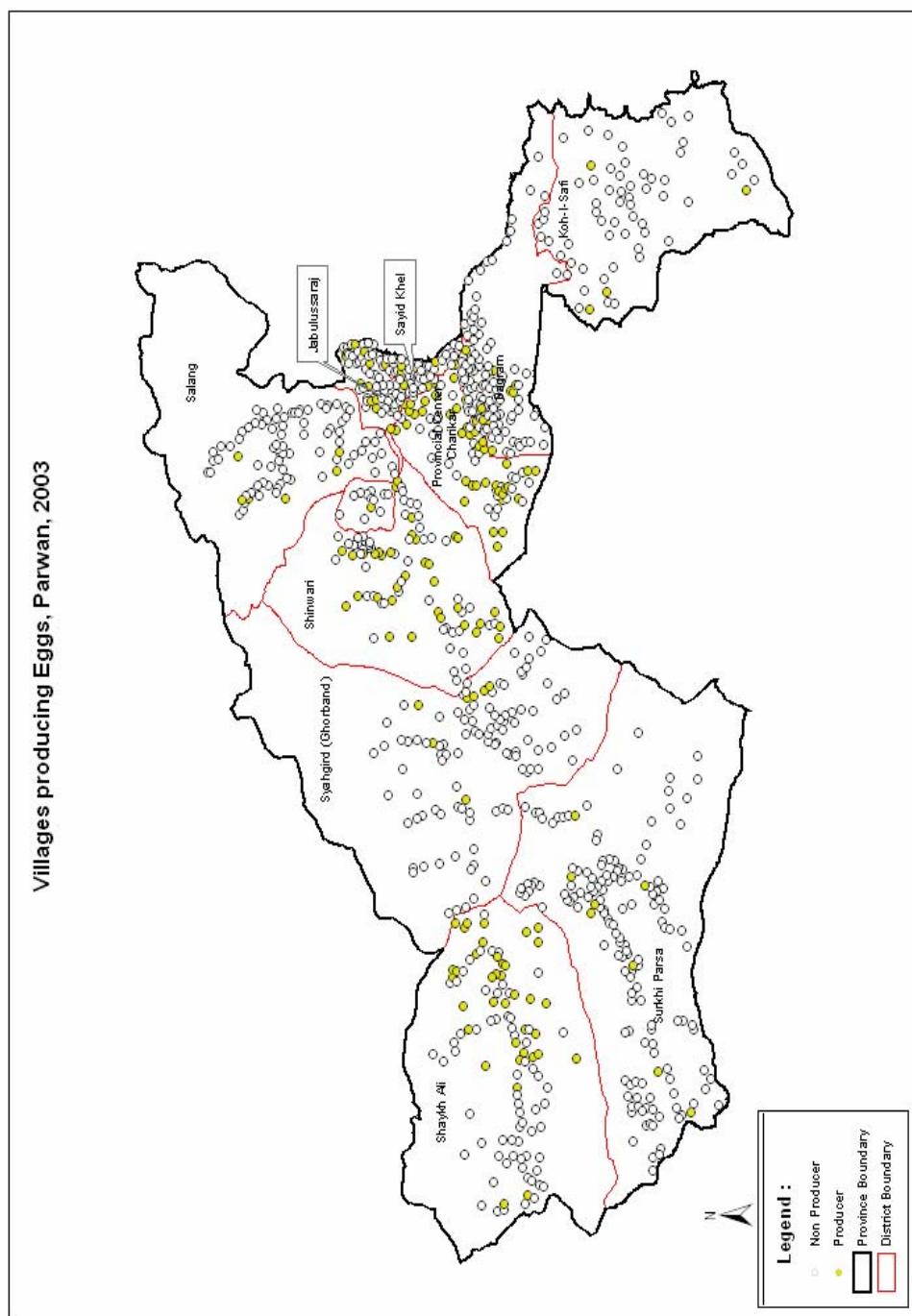
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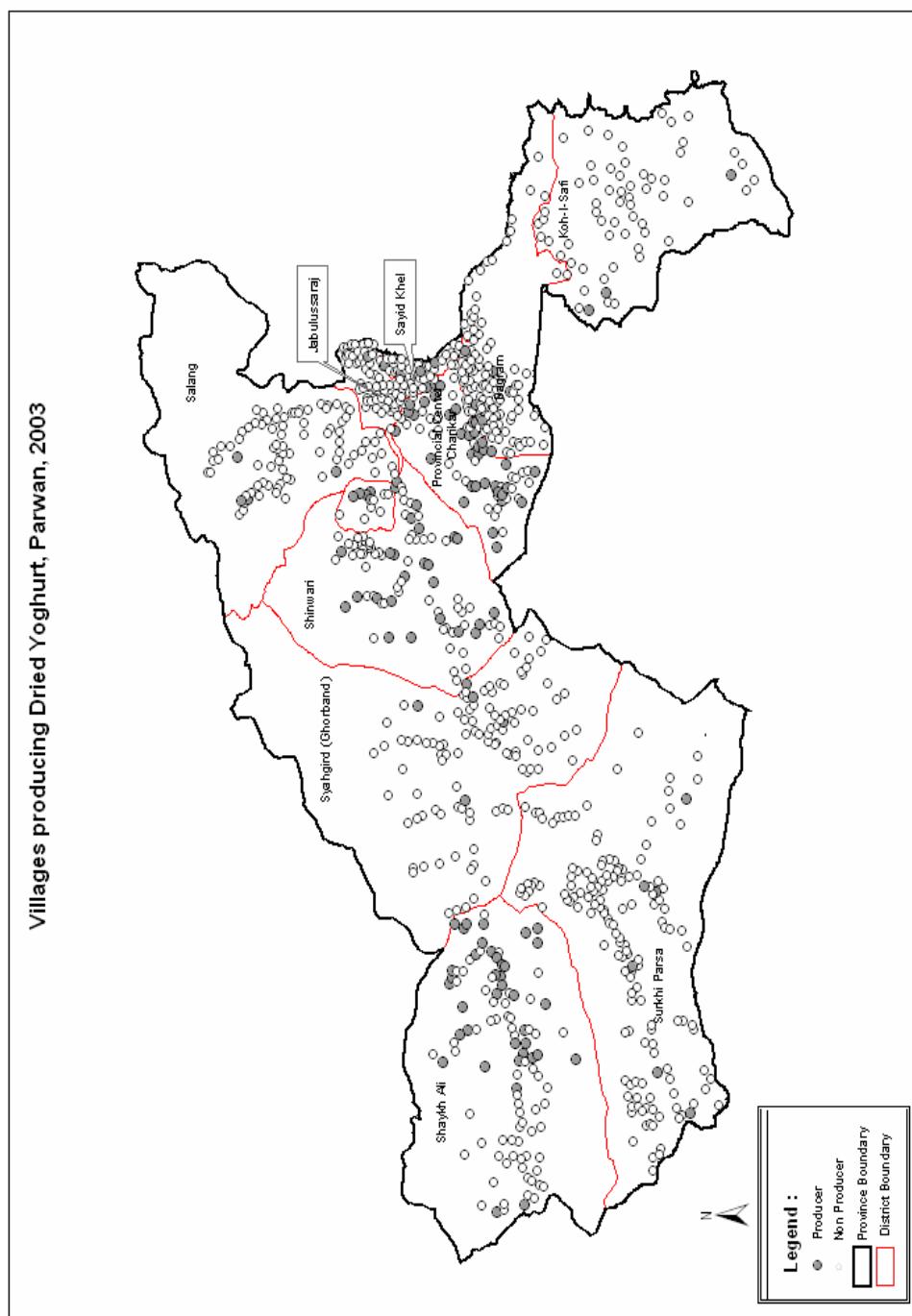
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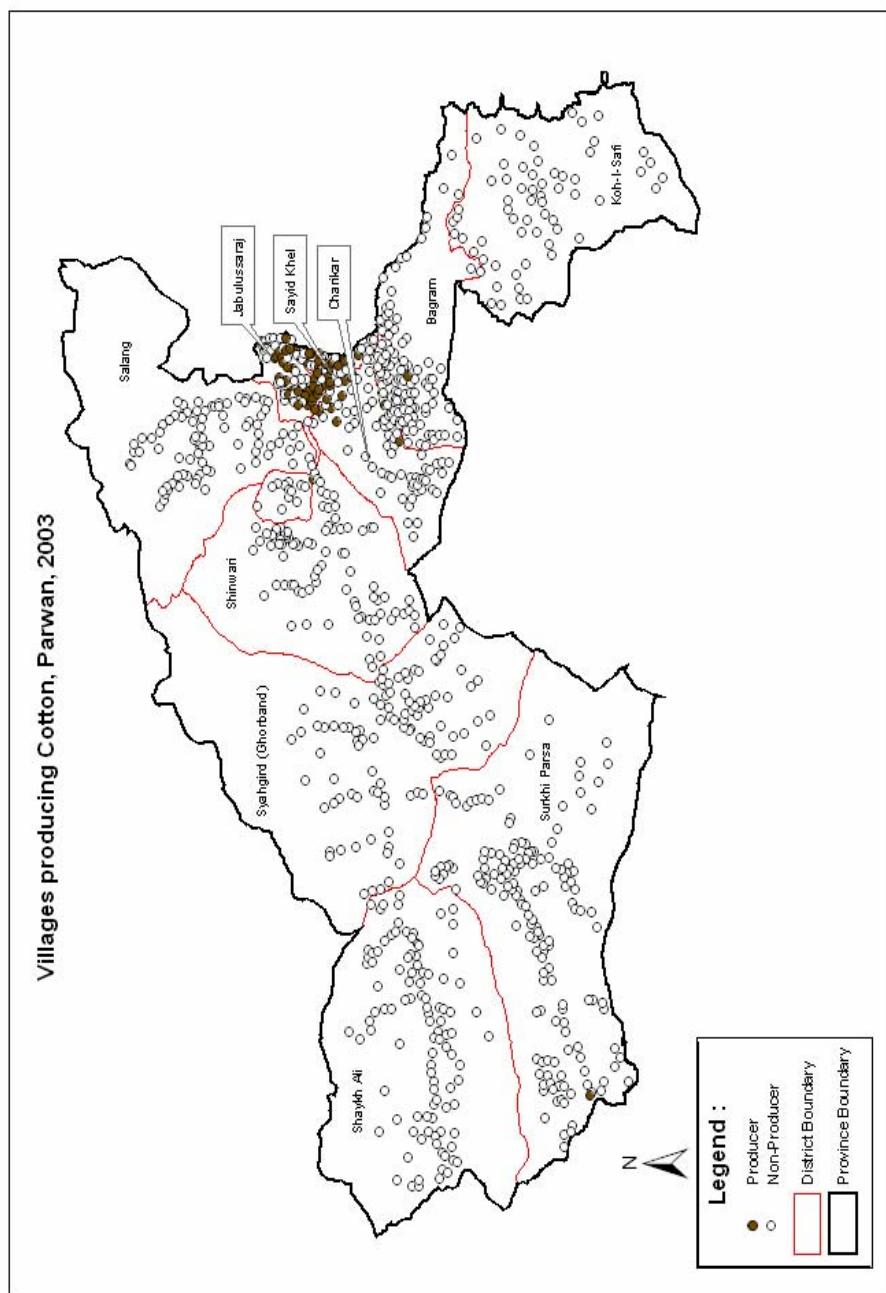
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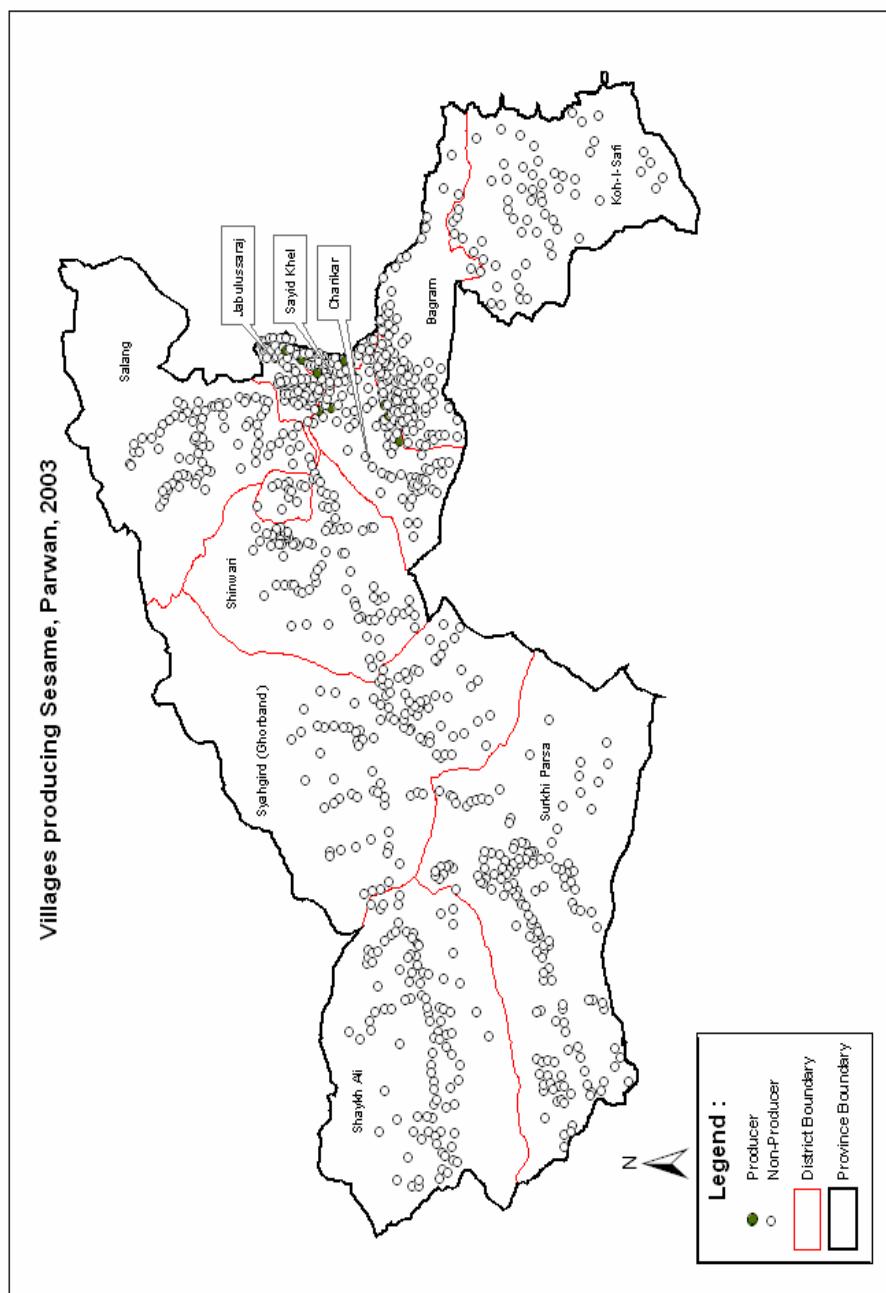
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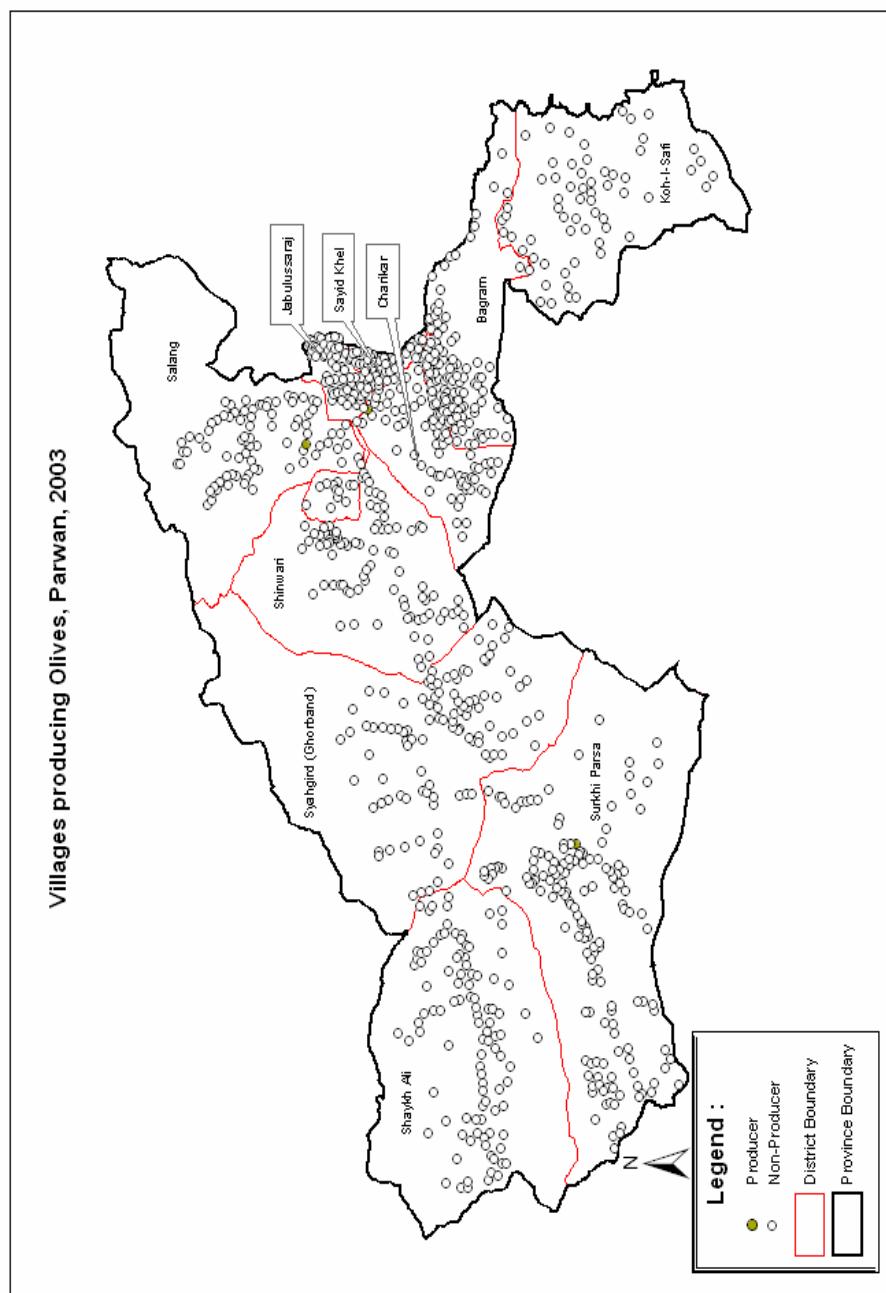
Annex 20



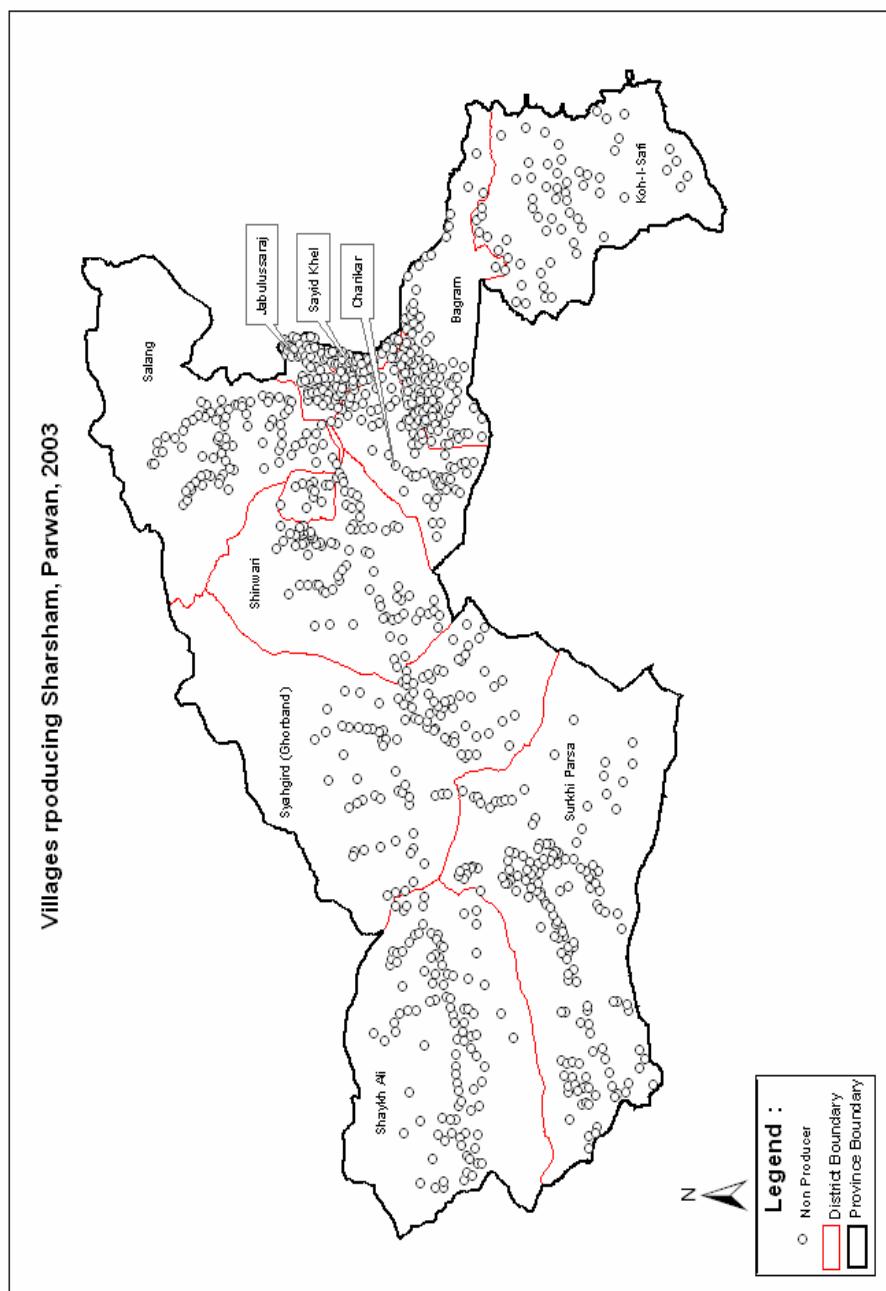
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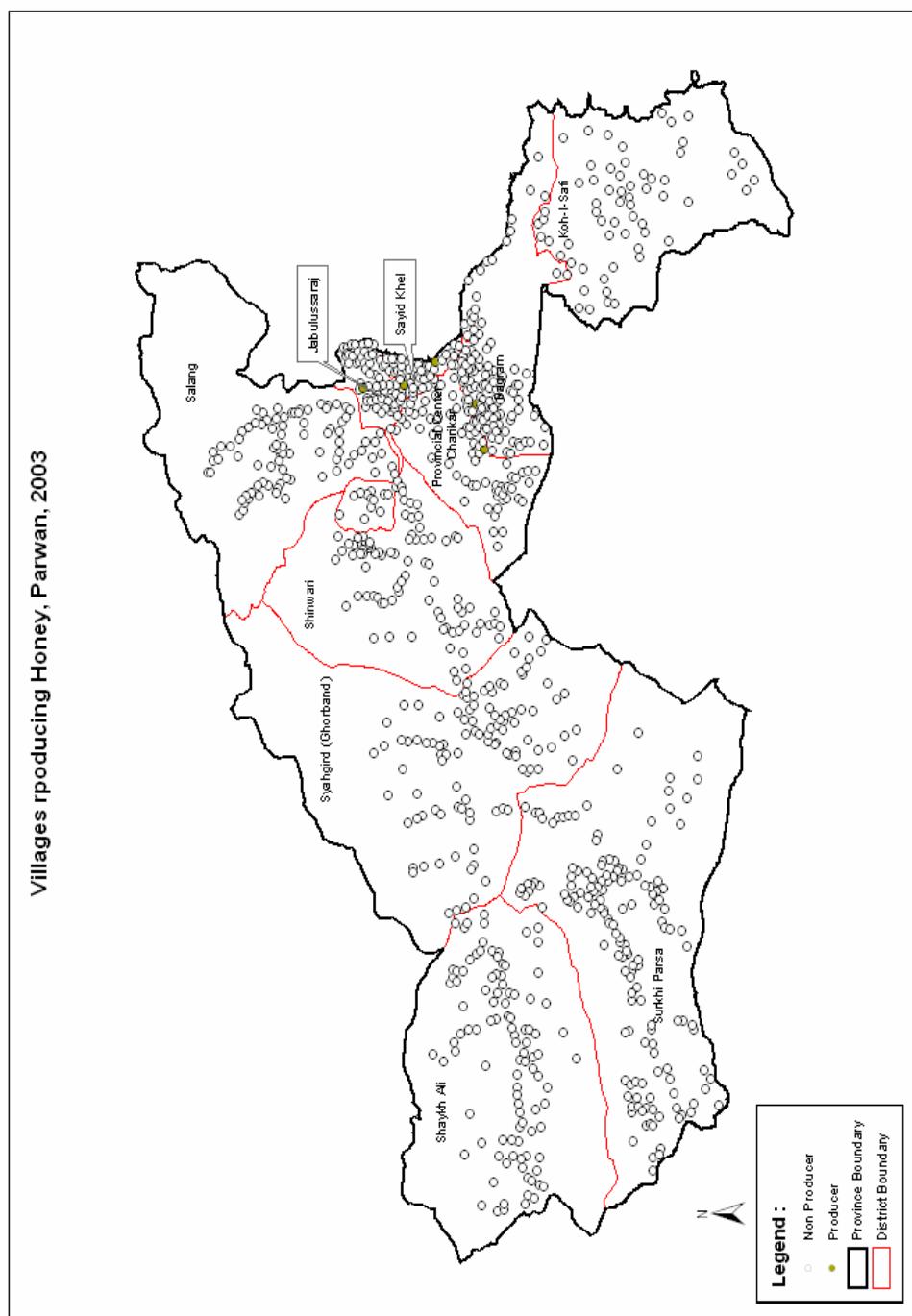
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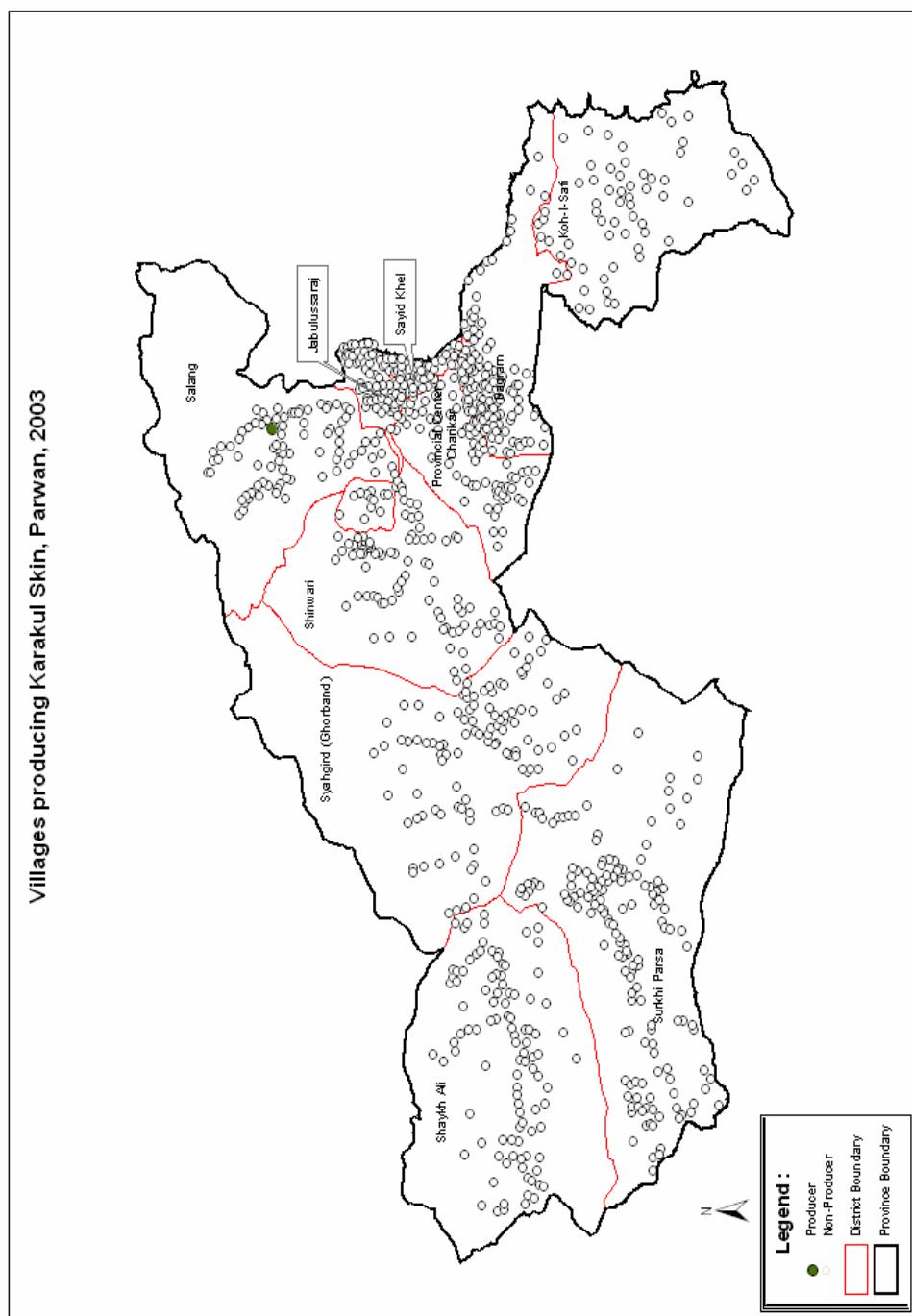
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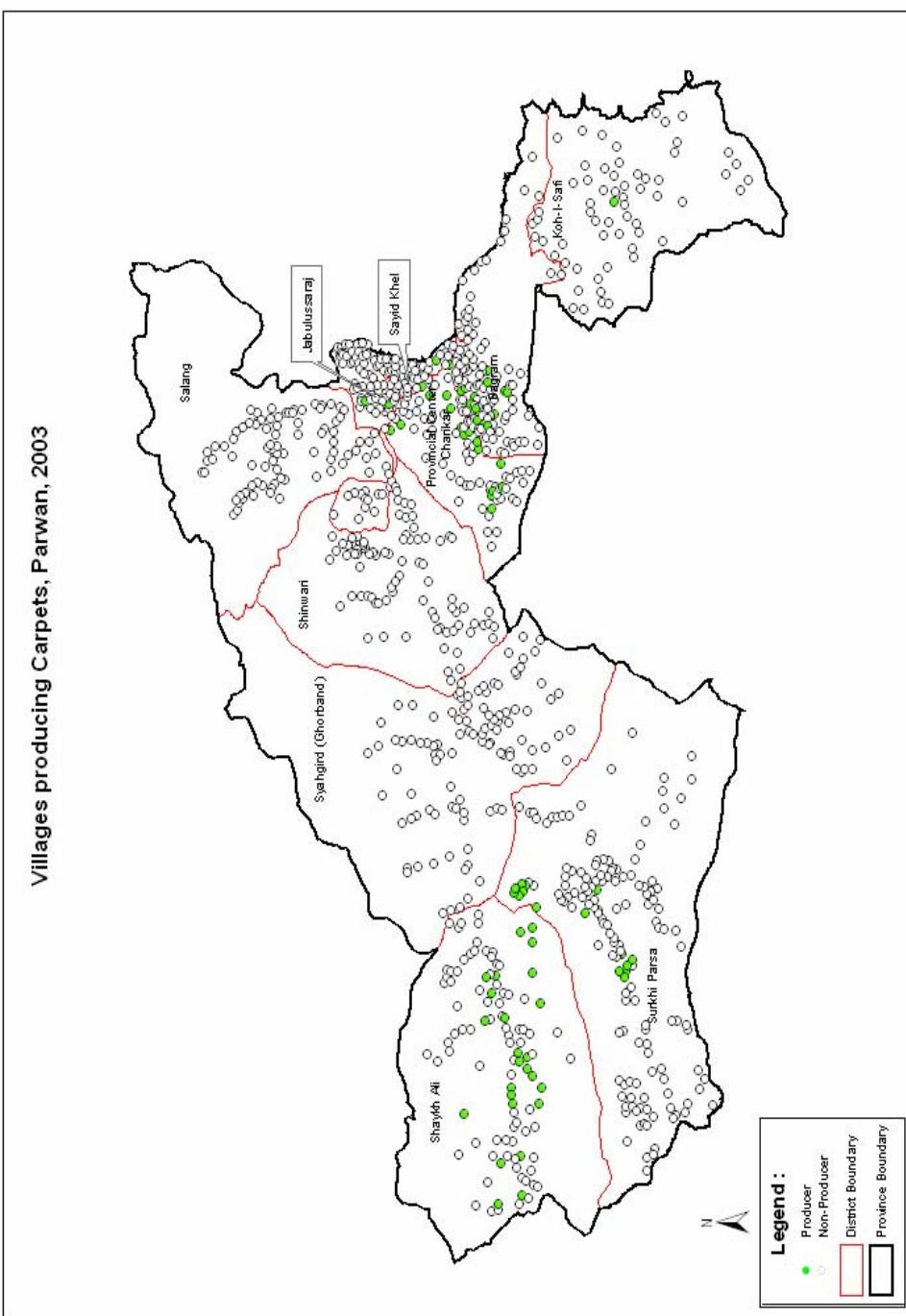
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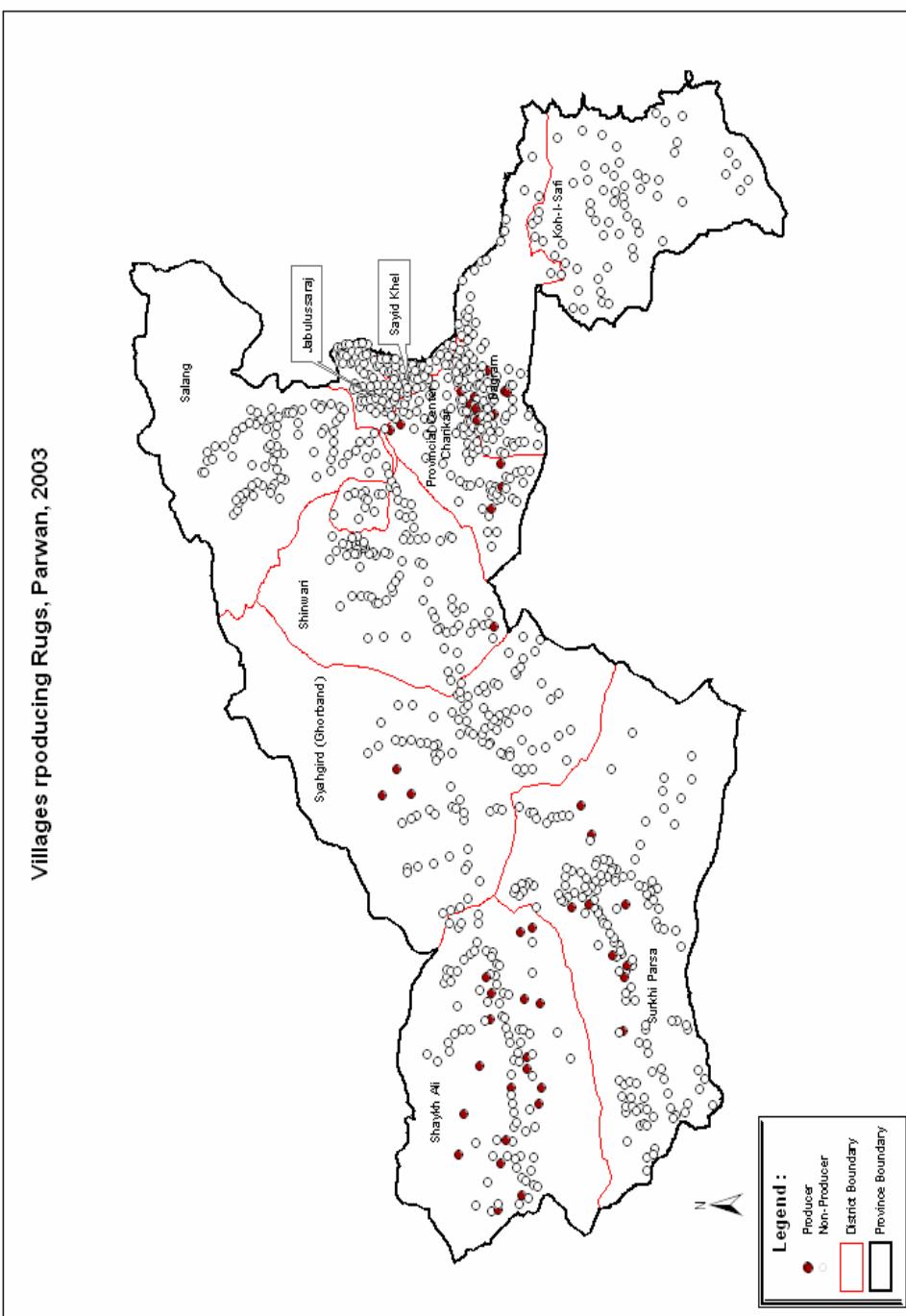
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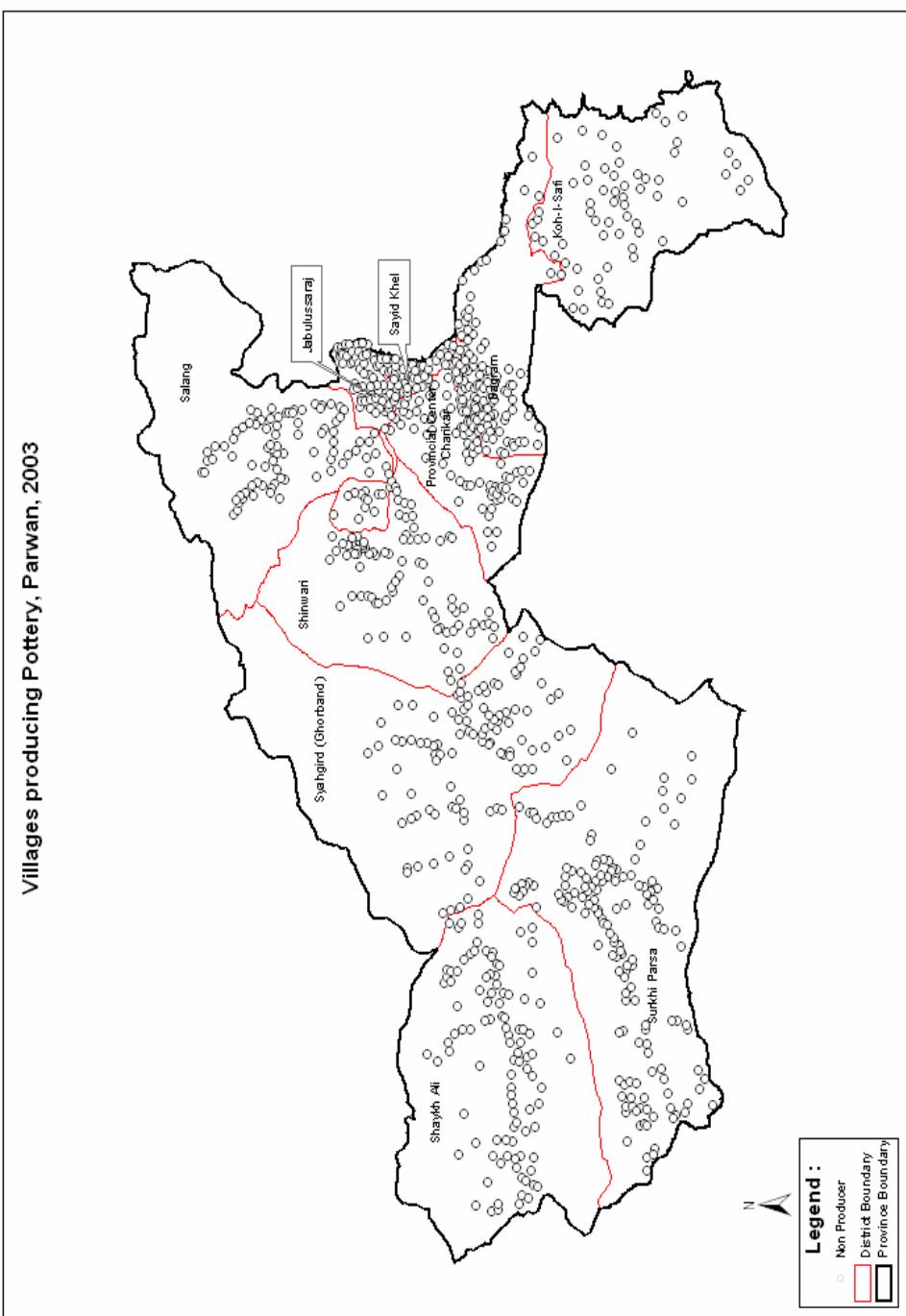
Annex 26



Annex 27



Annex 28



Annex 29

