HIGHLIGHTS

Socio-Demographic
and Economic Survey

Kapisa

Introduction

The Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) in Kapisa Province was carried out success-fully in September 2014 despite the security problem. This is the fourth batch of provinces, simul-taneous with Parwan Province, which undertook SDES after the successful completion of Kabul Province. This is a continuing project initiated in 2011 in Bamiyan by the Central Statistics Orga-nization (CSO) of Afghanistan and is being rolled out to other provinces with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) providing technical support.

This report presents data on the population characteristics, literacy, educational attainment, mi-gration, employment, functional difficulty, fertility, mortality, birth registration and living status of parents disaggregated by sex and district. Information on the household and housing charac-teristics is also included. The findings of the report will aid the local development planners and programme implementers to develop sound evidence-based policies and programs designed for the localities for the effective delivery of basic services to the people of Afghanistan.

Security remains a challenge in most areas in the country as in this province. Two districts namely, Tagab and Alasay were not covered for this reason. Their population characteristics are not avail-able in the report. Nevertheless, important indicators at the province level could be estimated.

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

1. Objectives

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

From 2002, Afghanistan began receiving significant multi-sector support for development proj-ects. Most of the projects were designed and implemented despite the lack of reliable socio-de-mographic and economic data, especially relating to villages and districts, which remained the case until the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey was developed. The lack of data has un-deniably hampered effective policy formulation and strategic development planning at the local level; the absence of precise baseline data also makes it difficult for measuring progress and for targeting priority populations to ensure the efficient allocation of resources. Thus, the develop-ment of SDES was geared and designed to address this concern. The social and economic dimen-sions of Afghan households collected through the SDES should lead to better targeted policies and service delivery.

1.2 Data for Businesses and Industries

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

1.3 Housing Policy and Programmes

The SDES provides relevant data on the current housing status of the residents, the building and the structural make-up of the houses. The population of the area and their ability to acquire such property can determine the housing demand in the area. This information can guide policy mak-ers in their design of basic housing programmes.

1.4 Data on Vulnerable Population

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

1.5 Humanitarian Assistance

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

1.6 Research

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

2. Methodology

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

2.1 Extensive Listing of Houses, Establishments and Institutions

The extensive listing and mapping that covered all houses, businesses and institutions in every village and urban area in Kapisa province included the preparation of sketch maps on which the physical location of each building structure was marked during the mapping. Additionally, the location of important public services, establishments and institutions such as schools, hospitals, banks, etc., were pinpointed through the use of global positioning system (GPS) devices. Likewise, information, such as means of transportation to and from each village, the presence of electricity, water sources, potential relocation sites, etc., was collected.

The surveyors used the mapping outputs to guide them in conducting the survey and ensure complete coverage of their assigned areas. In total, 5 districts and around 274 enumeration areas were mapped.

2.2 Survey Enumeration

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

The survey first involved a listing of every household in each village. Half of these listed households (i.e. every other household) were selected as samples for the survey and occupants of these households were asked detailed questions, using the standard detailed census questionnaire

3. Coverage

Districts of Tagab and Alasay were not covered during the listing and enumeration due to security problems.

4. Monitoring and Supervision

The listing and mapping activity was carried out by 79 CSO and hired cartographers and assistant cartographers with 10 District Statistics Officers (DSOs) and assistants. The field enumeration was conducted by 564 surveyors, 64 team editors, 64 controllers, 58 district editors and 46 district coders under the supervision of the DSOs and their assistants and CSO staff supervisors.

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

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

In addition, a third party monitoring company was contracted and 9 CSO monitors and 13 CSO hired staff checked the coverage of the survey and observed the enumeration. Likewise, they checked and monitored the work of surveyors and controllers. The findings of the monitoring groups were immediately relayed to CSO supervisors for necessary action.

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

5. Data Processing

Editing, coding and data encoding of entries from the questionnaires into the computer were done in Kapisa. A Data Processing Centre (DPC) in Mahmood Raqi was established and 104 data processors were recruited to handle the data processing after undergoing strict screening and extensive technical training. Computers, generator, furniture, heaters, internet connection and other materials and utilities were provided.

Data cleaning was done at CSO's Data Processing Center and 57 verifiers were hired and one CSO supervisor was detailed to oversee the whole data processing stage.

6. Major Findings in SDES

6.1 Population Distribution

Figure 1 below shows the population distribution by sex and age group in Kapisa Province. There were more males than females in the population of Kapisa, with the males comprising 50.5 percent or a sex ratio of 102 males for every 100 females. This sex ratio is lower from the one recorded for the whole country, which was 106 males for every 100 females as reported in the NRVA 2011-2012[1].

Half of the population of Kapisa was aged 17 years or younger at the time of the survey, implying a young population in the province. The 5–9 year age group constituted the largest segment of the provincial population at 15.3 percent, followed by 0-4 year age group at 15.1 percent. The 10-14 year age group comprised the third largest segment of the population which was 14.3 percent. The relatively small 0-4 age group in Figure 1 indicates three possible major reasons: 1) fertility decline over the decades (from 7.1 children in 1979[2] to 6.3 children in 2007[3]; 2) omission of small children during enumeration which is common in many countries; and 3) age misreporting and digit preference.

The youth's population (aged 15-24 years) comprised 23.2 percent of the province's population, of which 50.7 percent were males and 49.3 percent were females. This distribution leads to a dependency ratio of 91 persons younger than 15 and older than 64 years for every 100 persons aged 15–64 years. This ratio, however, is lower than the recorded national dependency ratio of 104.

Among 15 to 19 years old, around 5.9 percent were married; close to 40 percent among 20 to 24 years; 78.6 percent among 25 to 29 years old; and more than 90 percent among 30 years old and above. Early marriage among young girls (15-19 years old) was already common in the province in which 10.17 percent were married compared to men of the same age group (1.52 percent). The estimated mean age at first marriage in Kapisa was 24 years, higher for males (26 years) than for females (23 years).

Figure 1. Population Distribution by Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

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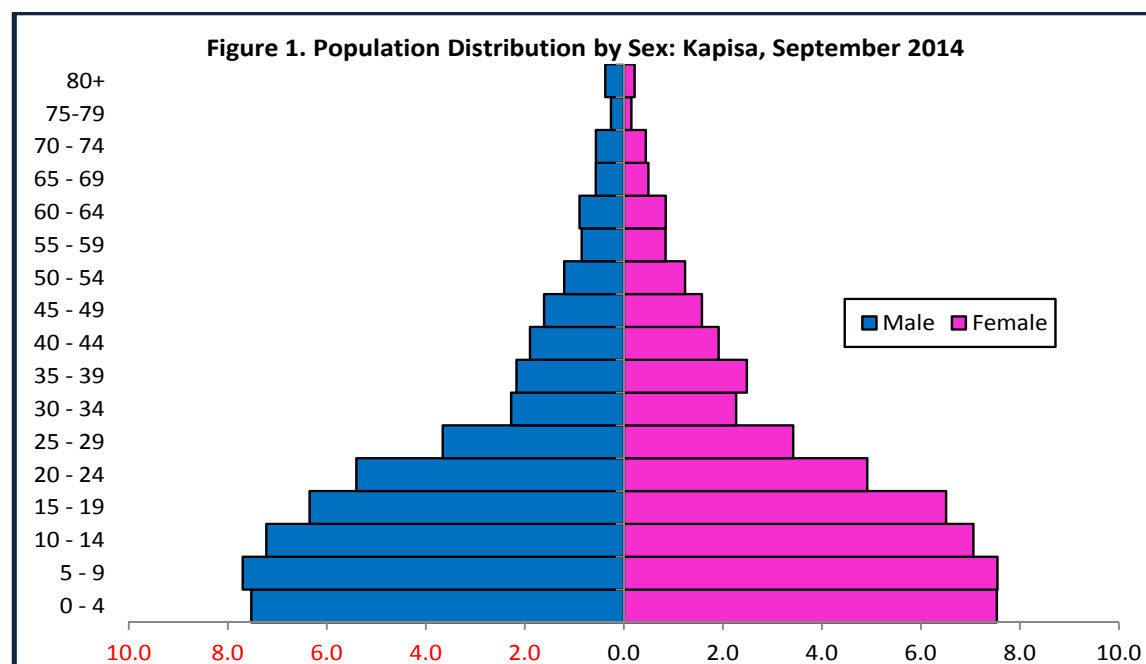
[1]   All national-level data used for comparison in this report were taken from the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Survey 2011-2012 (Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey).
[2]   1979 Afghanistan Census Preliminary Results
[3]   National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/8 (A Profile of Afghanistan)

By district, Nijrab had the largest population size making up 34.6 percent of the total population in the province, followed by Mahmood Raqi, the Provincial Center, comprising 24.3 percent, while Koh Band had the smallest at 6.7 percent.

Table 1. Population Distribution by Sex and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Male (%)	Female (%)	Percent of District Population to Total Kapisa Population
Kapisa	50.5	49.5	100.0
Mahmood Raqi	50.1	49.9	24.3
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	51.8	48.2	16.5
Koh Band	48.8	51.2	6.7
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	51.4	48.6	18.0
Nijrab	50.1	49.9	34.6

By population density, which is the ratio of the population to land area[4], Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan had the most number of people who occupy the same size of land (1,246 persons per sq km of land area), while Koh Band had the fewest (140 persons per sq km).

Figure 2. Population Density by District: Kapisa, September 2014
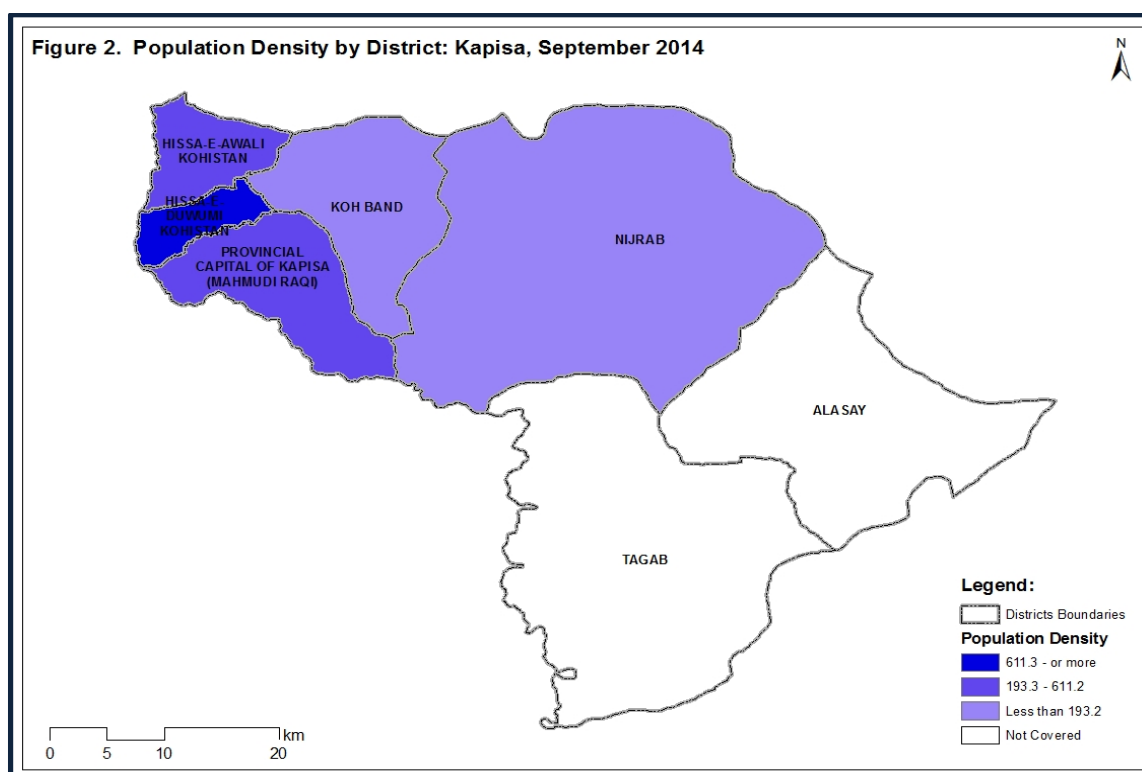
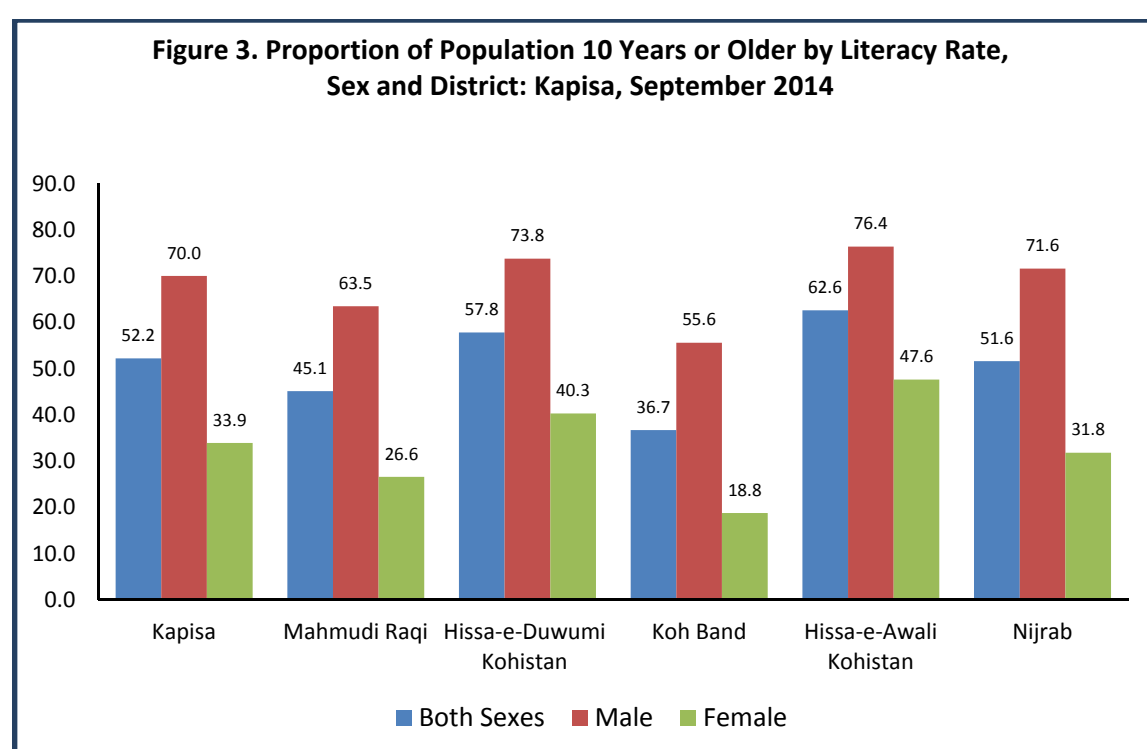## 6,2 Education

6.2.1 Literacy

According to the survey findings, the literacy rate of the total population aged 15 years or older in Kapisa Province was 46.5 percent (66.3 percent among males and 26.2 percent among females). The rate was higher than the national literacy rate of 31.4 percent (45.4 percent among males and 17 percent among females).

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[4] Land area used is from the Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office (AGCHO).

The literacy rate of the provincial population aged 10 years or older was 52.2 percent. The males' literacy rate was 70.0 percent, while that of females' was 33.9 percent. Consequently, the illiteracy rate among males was 30.0 percent while 66.1 percent among females. The youth's (population aged 15 to 24 years old) literacy rate was 67.6 percent (86.3 percent among males and 48.3 percent among females), much higher than the national youth's literacy rate at 47 percent (61.9 percent among males and 32.1 percent among females).
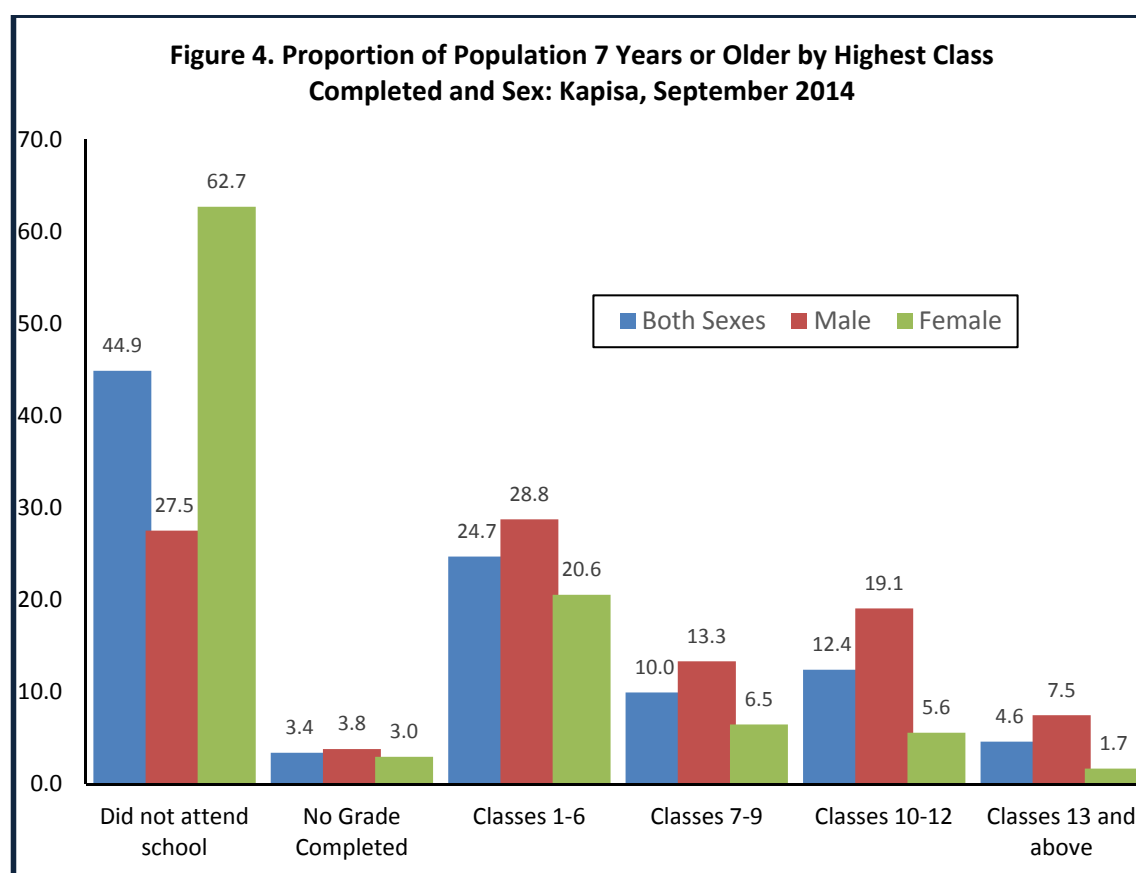
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan's literacy rate for the population aged 10 years or older was the highest when compared with the other districts (overall literacy for this district was 62.6 percent; among males it was 76.4 percent while 47.6 percent among females). Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan had the second highest literacy rate for both sexes at 57.8 percent (73.8 percent among males and 40.3 percent among females). Koh Band had the lowest overall, males' and females' literacy rates (36.7 percent, 55.6 percent and 18.8 percent, respectively).

Figure 3. Proportion of Population 10 Years or Older by Literacy Rate, Sex and District: Kapisa, September 2014

6.2.2 Highest Class Completed

About 45 percent of the population 7 years or older in Kapisa Province had not attended any formal education at the time of the survey. A larger proportion was reported among females (62.7 percent), compared with males (27.5 percent). The same pattern was observed in all districts, with more females who had not attended any formal school. Nijrab had the highest percentage point difference between males and females who had not attended any formal education at 38.1 percentage points, followed by Mahmood Raqi at 35.7 percentage points. Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan had the smallest percentage point difference of those who had not attended any formal education at 27.0 points.

Only 7.6 percent of the population 18 years old and older in the province had attended higher education (12.2 percent among males and 2.8 percent among females). Among districts, Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan had the highest proportion (11.8 percent) of those who attended higher education, a larger proportion was observed among males (16.7 percent) than females (6.4 percent). Koh Band had the lowest proportion (2.8 percent) of those who attended the higher education.

Figure 4. Proportion of Population 7 Years or Older by Highest Class Completed and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

6.2.3 Net School Attendance

Among the population in Kapisa aged 7–12 years, some 43,000 children were attending primary school (classes 1–6) at the time of the survey. This represents a net primary attendance rate of 72.9 percent, higher than the national rate of 56.8 percent. Among the males, the net primary attendance rate was 83.4 percent, while it was 62.0 percent for females. The same pattern was observed among those aged 13–15 years attending secondary school (classes 7–9), with the males' net attendance rate at 57.8 percent and the females' rate at 32.8 percent (the combined rate was 45.2 percent). Among the population aged 16–18 years, 35.0 percent were attending high school (classes 10–12) at the time of the survey; 49.6 percent among males and 21.3 percent among females. The net attendance rate for higher education (vocational/technical/bachelor degree or master degree) in the province was 13.2 percent, higher among males (19.3 percent) than among females (6.4 percent).

Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan had the highest net primary, secondary and high school attendance rates (82.9 percent, 58.1 percent and 44.7 percent, respectively) and second highest net attendance rate in higher education (12.4 percent). Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan had the second highest net primary attendance rate at 78.2 percent; net secondary attendance rate 49.3 percent; and net high school attendance rate at 38.9 percent, while it has the highest net attendance rate for higher education at 14.7 percent. On the other hand, Mahmood Raqi had the lowest net primary attendance rate (65.9 percent), while Koh Band had the lowest net secondary, high school, and higher education attendance rates (32.7 percent, 24.9 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively).

Figure 5. Net Primary Attendance Rate by Sex and District: Kapisa, September 2014
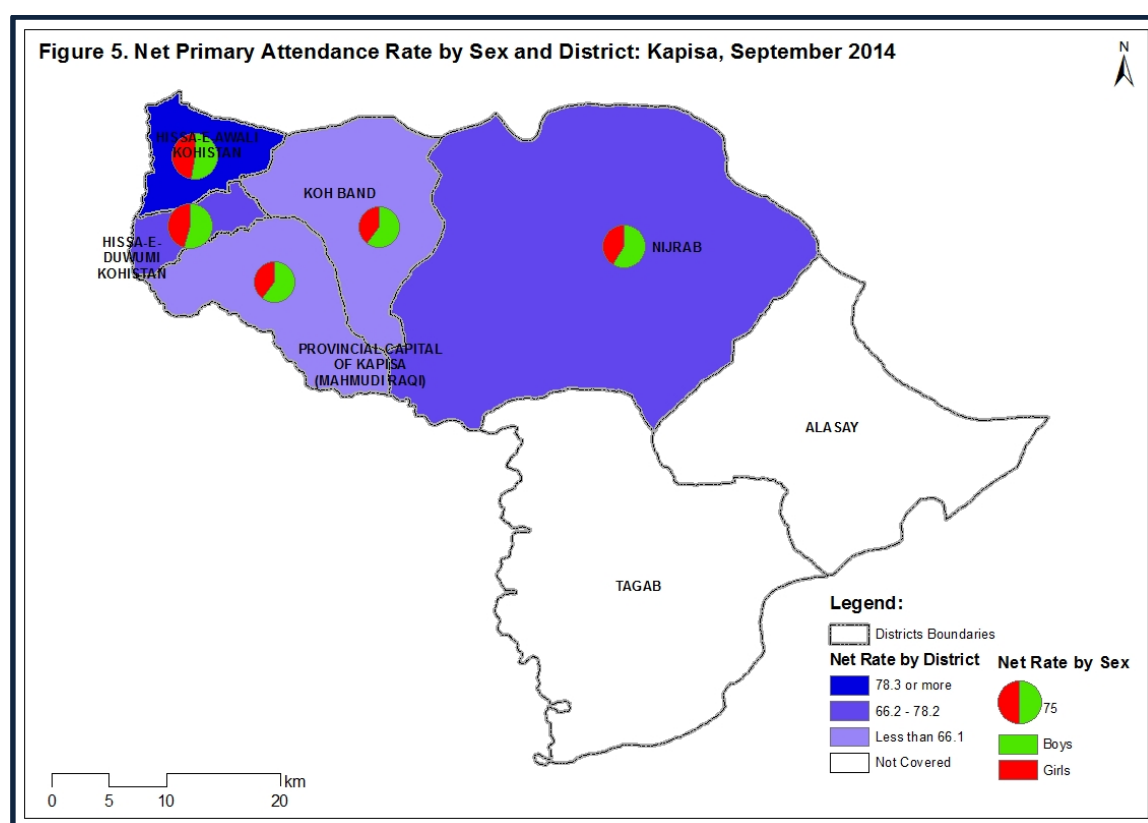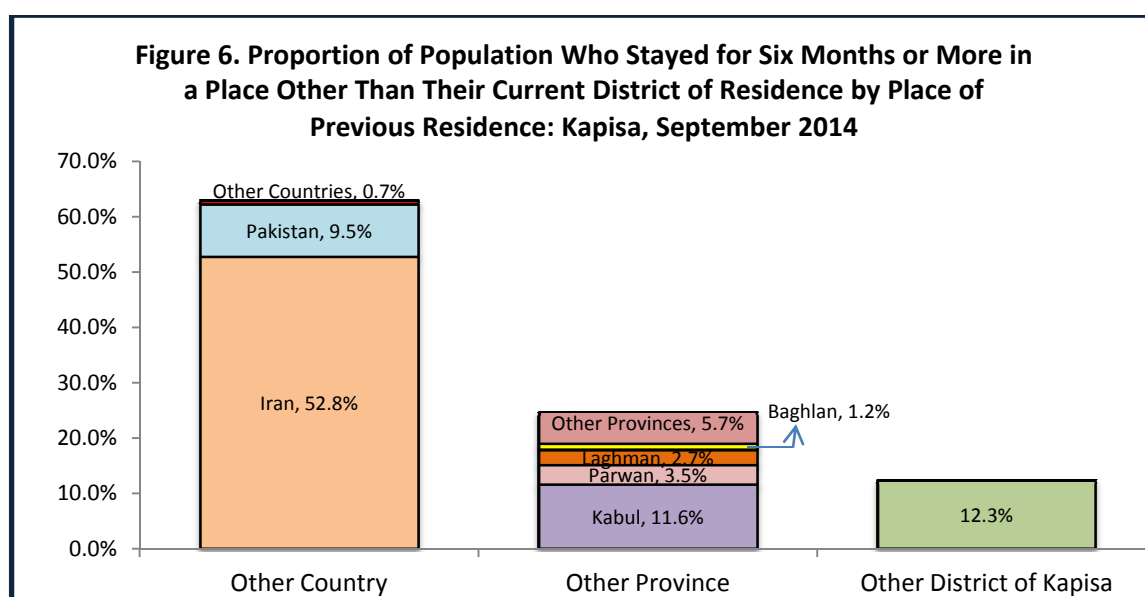
Table 2. Net Attendance Rates by District and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/ District	Attending Classes 1-6 (Age 7-12)			Attending Classes 7-9 (Age 13-15)			Attending Classes 10-12 (Age 16-18)			Attending Classes 13 and Above (Age 19-24)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kapisa	72.9	83.4	62.0	45.2	57.8	32.8	35.0	49.6	21.3	13.2	19.3	6.4
Mahmood Raqi	65.9	79.8	51.9	38.5	54.4	23.4	28.3	43.2	14.8	8.7	13.9	2.9
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	78.2	85.3	70.6	49.3	62.2	36.1	38.9	52.5	24.1	14.7	21.2	6.7
Koh Band	66.1	79.0	52.6	32.7	46.9	18.6	24.9	40.7	11.0	8.5	14.8	3.1
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	82.9	87.3	78.2	58.1	64.0	51.8	44.7	54.4	34.9	12.4	28.4	13.3
Nijrab	72.0	84.1	59.4	43.3	56.5	31.0	34.5	51.2	19.6	11.5	17.0	5.8

6.3. Migration

Of the total population of Kapisa Province, 12.8 percent resided for at least six months in a place other than their current district of residence at the time of the survey (other districts of Kapisa Province, other provinces, or abroad). About 63 percent of the in-migrants came from abroad while 24.7 percent from other provinces and 12.3 percent lived in different districts within Kapisa Province.

More than fifty percent (52.8 percent) of those who resided for at least six months outside of the current district of residence came from Iran and 9.5 percent came from Pakistan. On the other hand, the distribution of migrants from other provinces is as follows: Kabul, 11.6 percent; Parwan, 3.5 percent; Laghman, 2.7 percent; Baghlan, 1.2 percent; and other provinces, 5.7 percent. The other 12.3 percent came from other districts of Kapisa Province.

Figure 6. Proportion of Population Who Stayed for Six Months or More in a Place Other Than Their Current District of Residence by Place of Previous Residence: Kapisa, September 2014

6.4 Birth Registration

More than half (53.8 percent) of the births of the children below 5 years old was registered. This is much higher compared to the national estimate reported at one birth in three children (35.2 percent). The birth registration rates of boys and girls in Kapisa are almost the same (54.0 percent and 53.6 percent, respectively).

Among the districts, Koh Band had the highest registered births at 72.2 percent, while Nijrab had the lowest at 42.3 percent.

Figure 7. Proportion of Population Below 5 Years Old by Birth Registration Status: Kapisa, September 2014
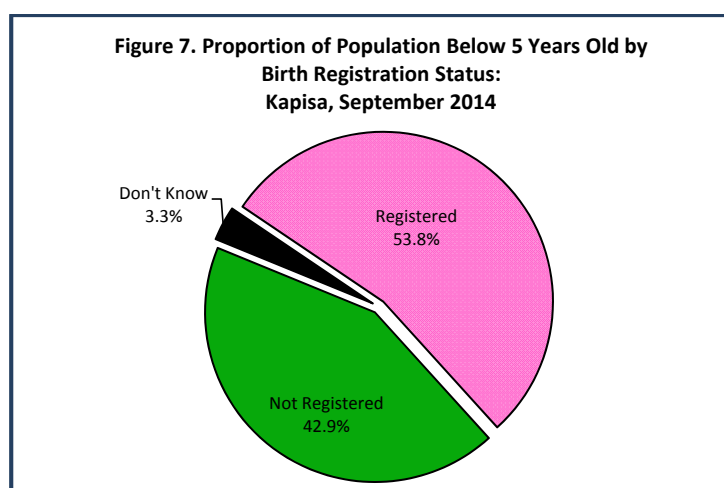
6.5 Functional Difficulty

Around 2.1 percent of the Kapisa population 5 years or older at the time of the survey had at least one functional difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating, or self-caring. Among population 5 years old and over, the most common was walking (0.9 percent), followed by seeing (0.8 percent) and then hearing (0.6 percent), while self-caring was the least common functional difficulty (0.3 percent).
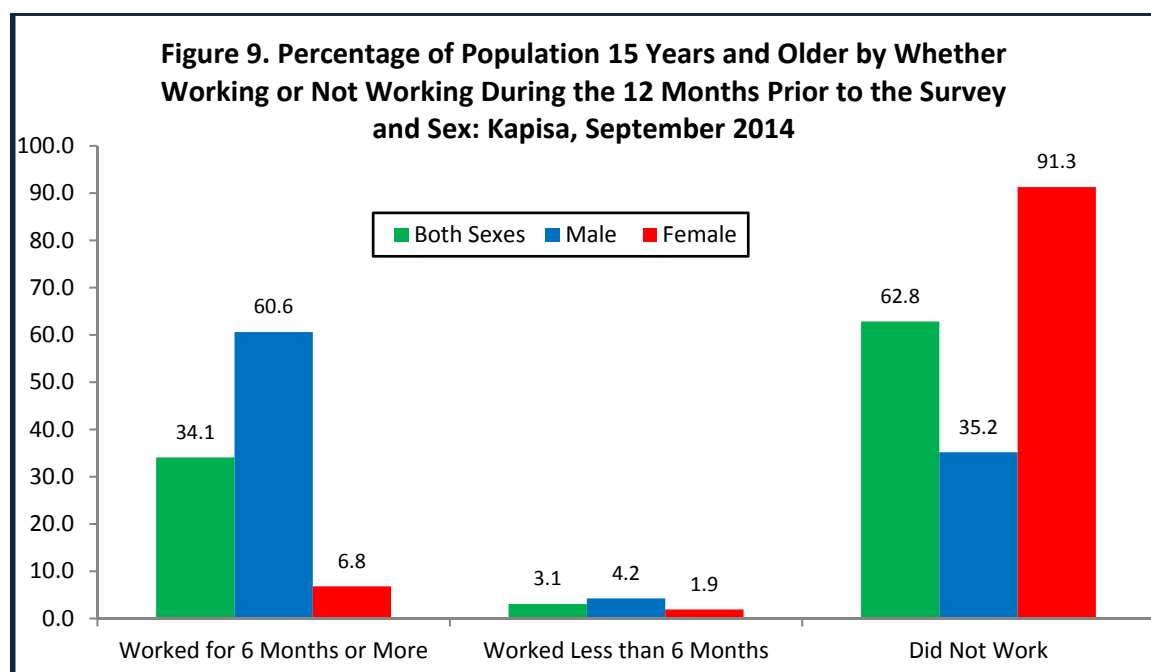
A slightly higher proportion of males (2.5 percent) than females (1.7 percent) had a functional difficulty. Both of them, however, cited walking (1.1 percent for males and 0.7 percent for females), seeing (1.0 percent for males and 0.7 percent for females), and hearing (0.7 percent for males and 0.5 percent for females) as the most common difficulties.

Figure 8. Proportion of Population 5 Years Old and Over by Type of Functional Difficulty and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014
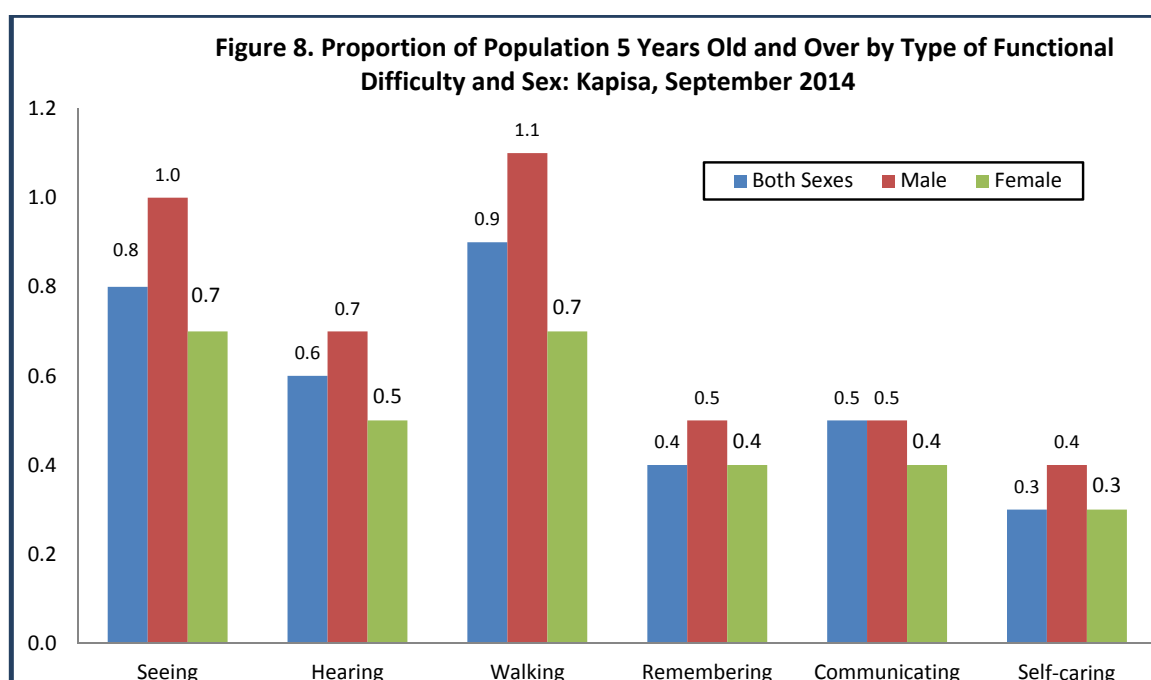
6.6 Economic Activity

The SDES collected data on the main activity carried out by household members 5 years or older during the 12 months prior to the survey.
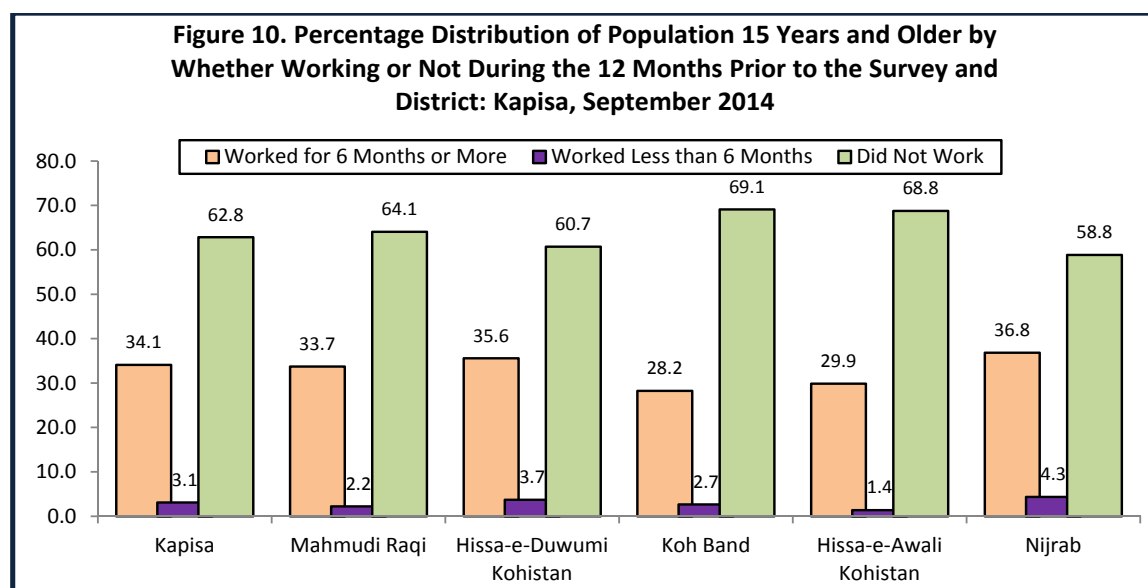
In Kapisa Province, among the population 15 years or older, 34.1 percent did some work for 6 months or more during the 12 months prior to the survey. A large proportion was recorded among males (60.6 percent) compared to females (6.8 percent). Persons who worked for less than 6 months constituted 3.1 percent (4.2 percent among males and 1.9 percent among females), while persons who did not work at all during the reference period comprised 62.8 percent. Among females 91.3 percent did not work while only 35.2 percent among males.
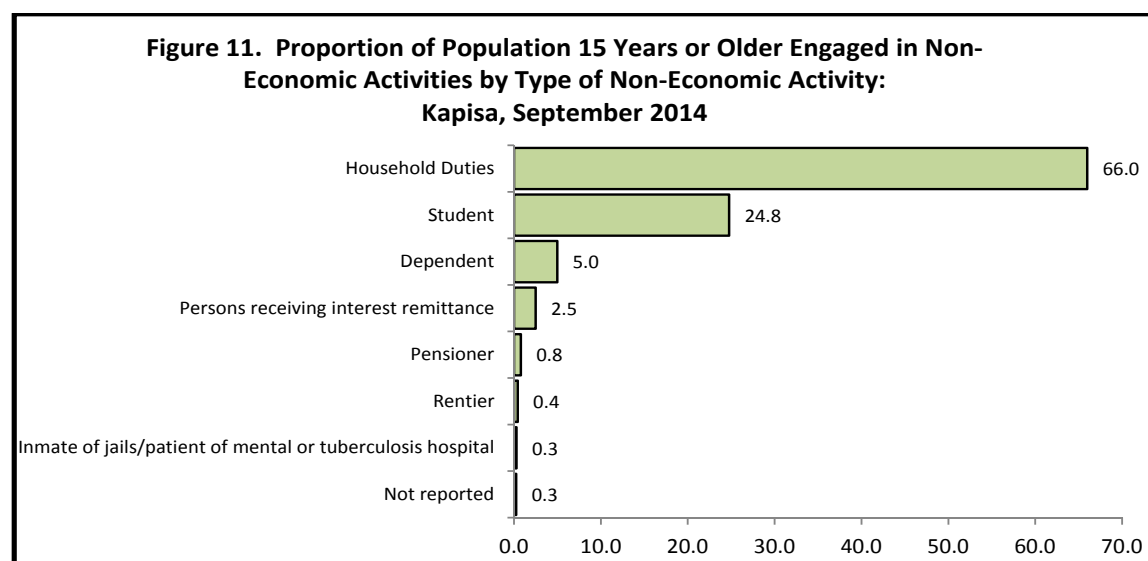
Figure 9. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Whether Working or Not Working During the 12 Months Prior to the Survey and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

Figure 10 shows that the proportion of persons who did not work during the reference period was the highest in all districts ranging from 58.8 percent in Nijrab to 69.1 percent in Koh Band as compared to those who worked (for more than or less than 6 months). Nijrab had the highest percentage of persons 15 years and older who reported to have worked for more than 6 months at 36.8 percent while Koh Band had the lowest at 28.2 percent.

Kapisa Province shows that around 3.0 percent of the children aged 5-17 years were working. Among those who were working, 75.7 percent had worked for more than six months during the previous 12 months.

Figure 10. Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Older by Whether Working or Not During the 12 Months Prior to the Survey and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Among those persons 15 years or older who were engaged in non-economic activities most of the time during the 12 months prior to the survey (did not work and worked less than six months), most reported that they were attending to household chores (66.0 percent) or studying (24.8 percent). Some 5.0 percent of them were reported as dependents, probably due to old or young age.

Figure 11. Proportion of Population 15 Years or Older Engaged in Non-Economic Activities by Type of Non-Economic Activity: Kapisa, September 2014
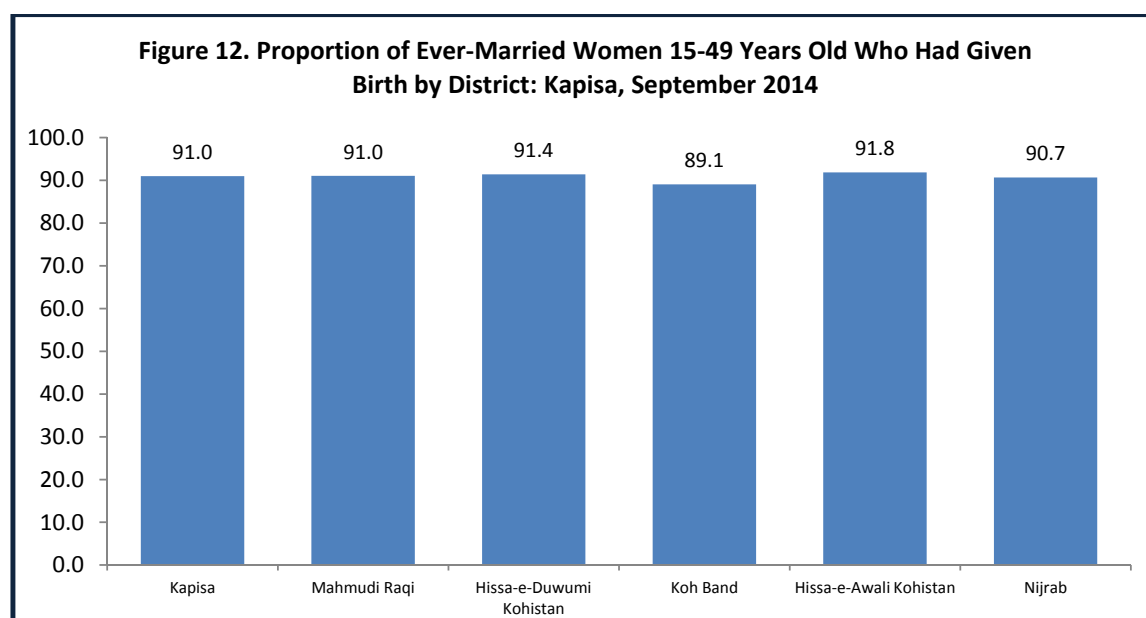
6.7 Fertility

Around 92.3 percent of the ever-married women (EMW) aged 15 years or older at the time of the survey reported having given birth to at least one child. While 49.8 percent of EMW in the 15 to 19 year age group had given birth to at least one child, 96.6 percent of EMW aged 25 to 49 years had given birth to at least one child. Moreover, among the 15 to 24 year old EMW (youth), 72.9 percent had given birth.

Among the districts, the largest proportion of EMW aged 15 to 49 years who gave birth was reported in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (91.8 percent) while the smallest proportion was in Koh Band (89.1 percent).

These estimates, as with any fertility estimates from other surveys, likely suffer from underreporting of newborn infants. Thus, it necessitates a fertility estimation using an indirect technique[5].

Figure 12. Proportion of Ever-Married Women 15-49 Years Old Who Had Given Birth by District: Kapisa, September 2014

6.8 Mortality

The survey found more than 3,800 deaths during the two years prior to the survey period. There were more males who died (59.9 percent) than females (40.1 percent). Among female deaths, 16.1 percent were in the age group 15 to 49 years at the time of their death.

Of the total deaths, 15.4 percent were infants, with more male infant deaths (52.9 percent) compared to female infant deaths (47.1 percent). About one in four (26.2 percent) persons who died was a child below 5 years; there were more boys than girls (53.8 percent and 46.2 percent, respectively).

Because of the two-year time parameter, respondents may not have recalled accurately the death of household members, especially if it was a newborn that lived only for a short period of time. This section, as with any survey on mortality, likely suffers from underreporting of deaths and thus necessitates a mortality estimation using an indirect technique.

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[5] A recalculation of fertility rates using the indirect technique will be included in the final report.

6.9 Household Characteristics

6. 9.1 Average household size

Of the estimated 47 thousand households in Kapisa Province, the average household size was 6.9 persons, lower than the average at the national level (7.4 persons). Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan, Koh Band and Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan had a lower average household sizes than the provincial average (6.5 persons in Hissa-e-Duwumi and 6.4 persons in Koh Band and Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan), while Nijrab and Mahmood Raqi were above the provincial average (7.3 persons and 7.2 persons, respectively).

Figure 13. Average Household Size by District: Kapisa, September 2014
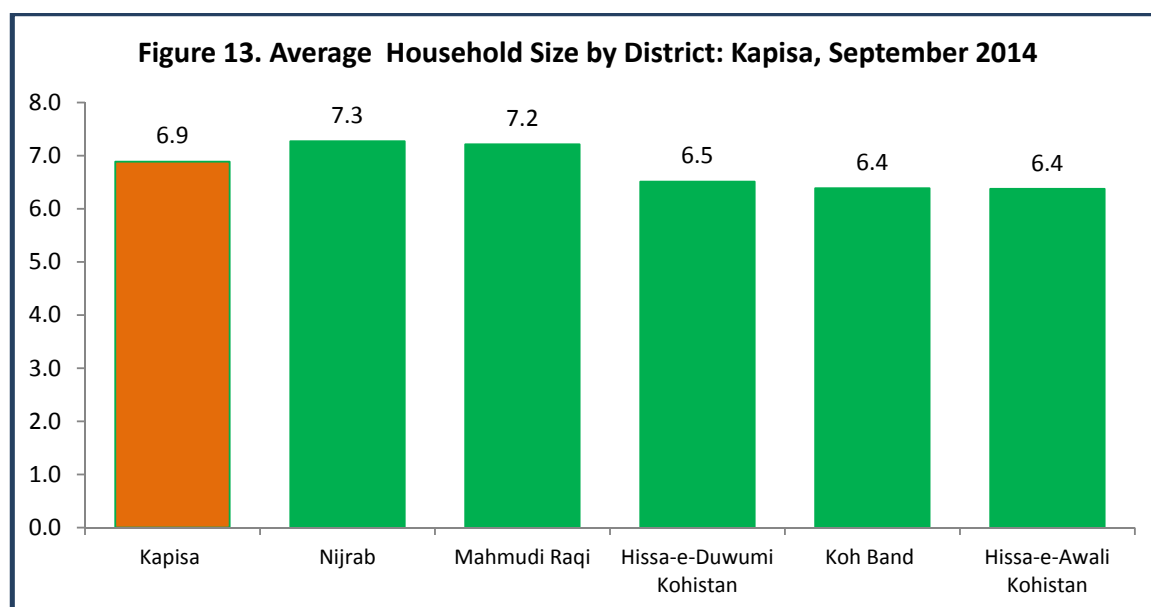
6.9.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Heating and Lighting

About 81.3 percent households in Kapisa Province used wood for cooking; some 10.3 percent used animal dung; 4.8 percent used Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG); and 3.6 percent used other fuels such as straw/grass, kerosene, charcoal, electricity, and agricultural crop residues for cooking.

About three-fourths (74.9 percent) of the households used wood for heating their houses. Animal dung was used by 11.5 percent of households, while charcoal by 11.6 percent and other sources by 1.5 percent.

Solar was the leading source of energy for lighting among households and was used by 56.2 percent of the total households, followed by electricity (32.4 percent), kerosene (6.2 percent), gas (3.8 percent). A small proportion of households reported with no light (0.1 percent) while 0.7 percent used other types of energy such as solar for lighting.
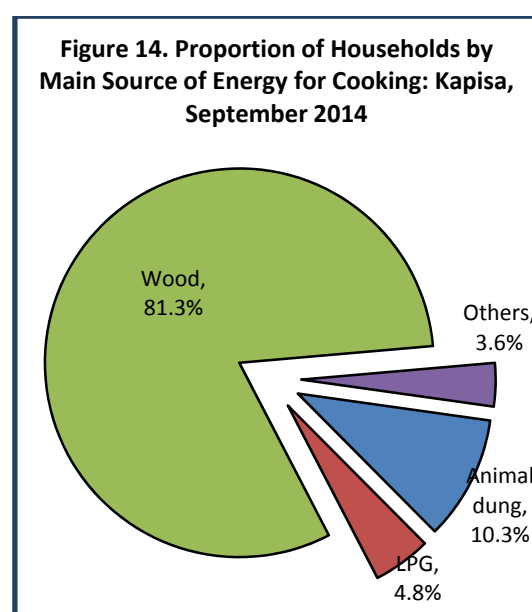
Figure 14. Proportion of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking: Kapisa, September 2014
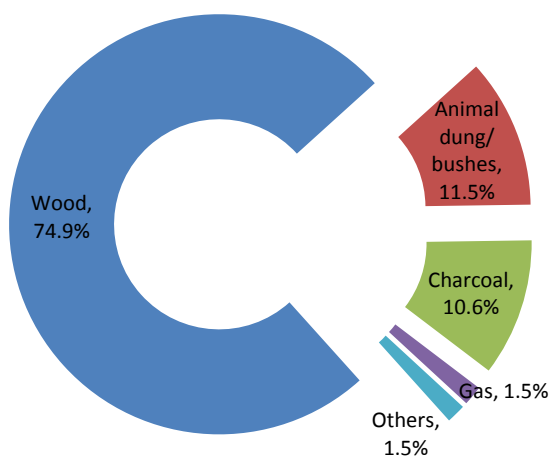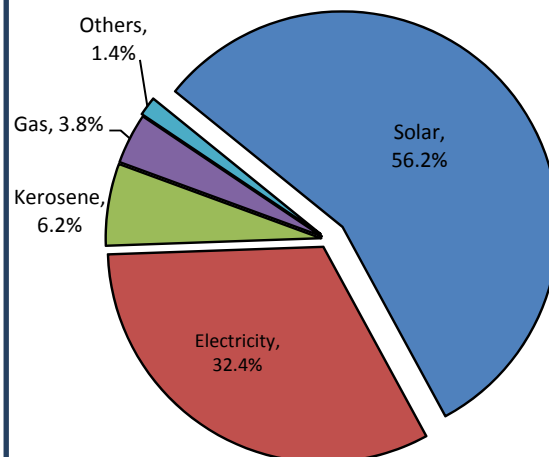
Figure 15. Proportion of Households by Main Source of Energy for Heating: Kapisa, September 2014

Wood, 74.9%

Animal dung/bushes, 11.5%

Charcoal, 10.6%

Gas, 1.5%

Others, 1.5%

Figure 16 . Proportion of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting: Kapisa, September 2014

Others, 1.4%

Gas, 3.8%

Kerosene, 6.2%
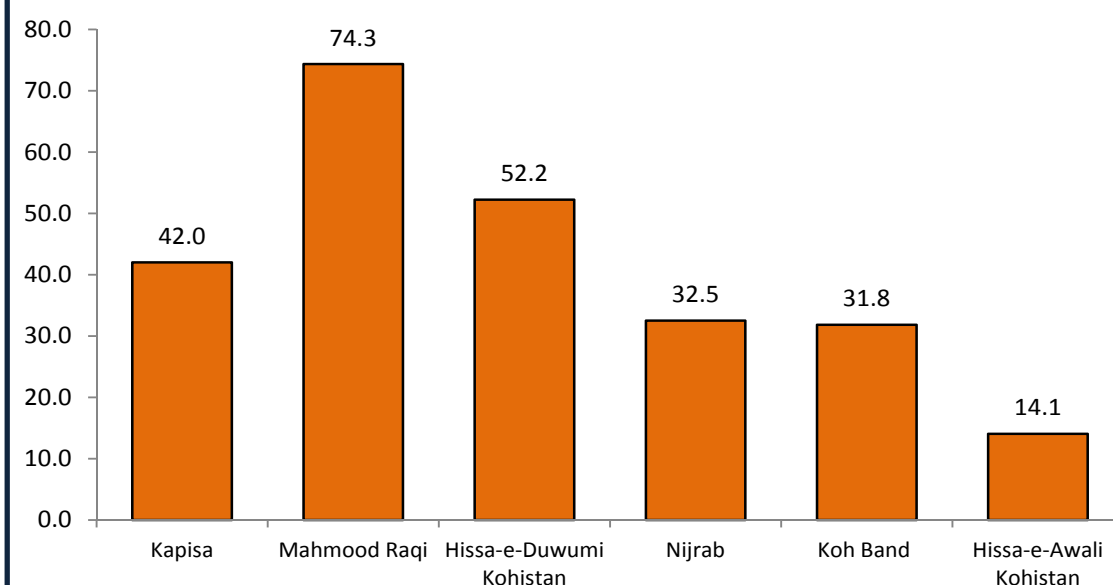
Solar, 56.2%

Electricity, 32.4%

6.9.3 Main Source of Water for Drinking, Washing, Cooking and Other Purposes

Around 42 percent of the total households in the province had access to improved drinking water sources (32.9 percent with protected well, 4.0 percent with protected spring, 3.5 percent with a tube well borehole, and 1.6 percent with piped water to dwelling/compound/neighbor). This rate is lower than the national estimate of 45.5 percent.

Mahmood Raqi had the largest proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources (74.3 percent), followed by Hissa-e-Duwumi (52.2 percent). In contrast, in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan almost all households (85.9 percent) had no access to the improved drinking water sources where a high proportion of households (71.3 percent) used surface water for drinking.

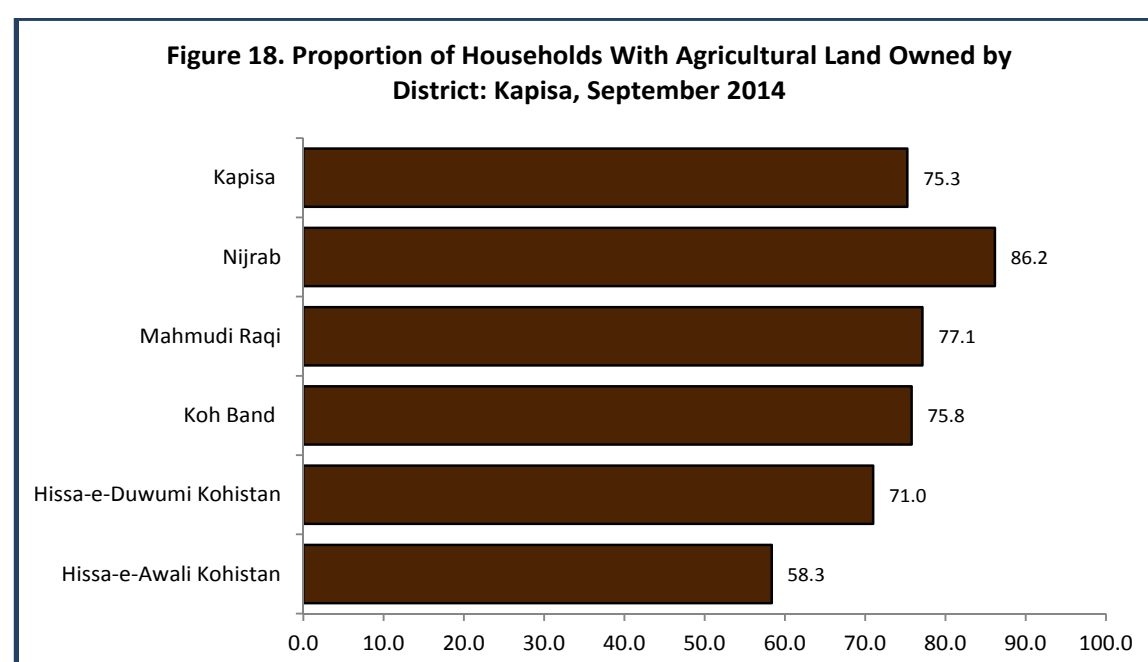**Figure 17. Proportion of Households With Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by District: Kapisa, September 2014**

District	Value
Kapisa	42.0
Mahmood Raqi	74.3
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	52.2
Nijrab	32.5
Koh Band	31.8
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	14.1

The main source of water for cooking, washing and other purposes in Kapisa Province was either surface water (50.1 percent) or protected well (23.9 percent). At the district level, surface water was the most common source of water for other household purposes in all districts except in Mahmood Raqi where one in two households drew water from protected well. In Koh Band, one in four households got water from unprotected spring.
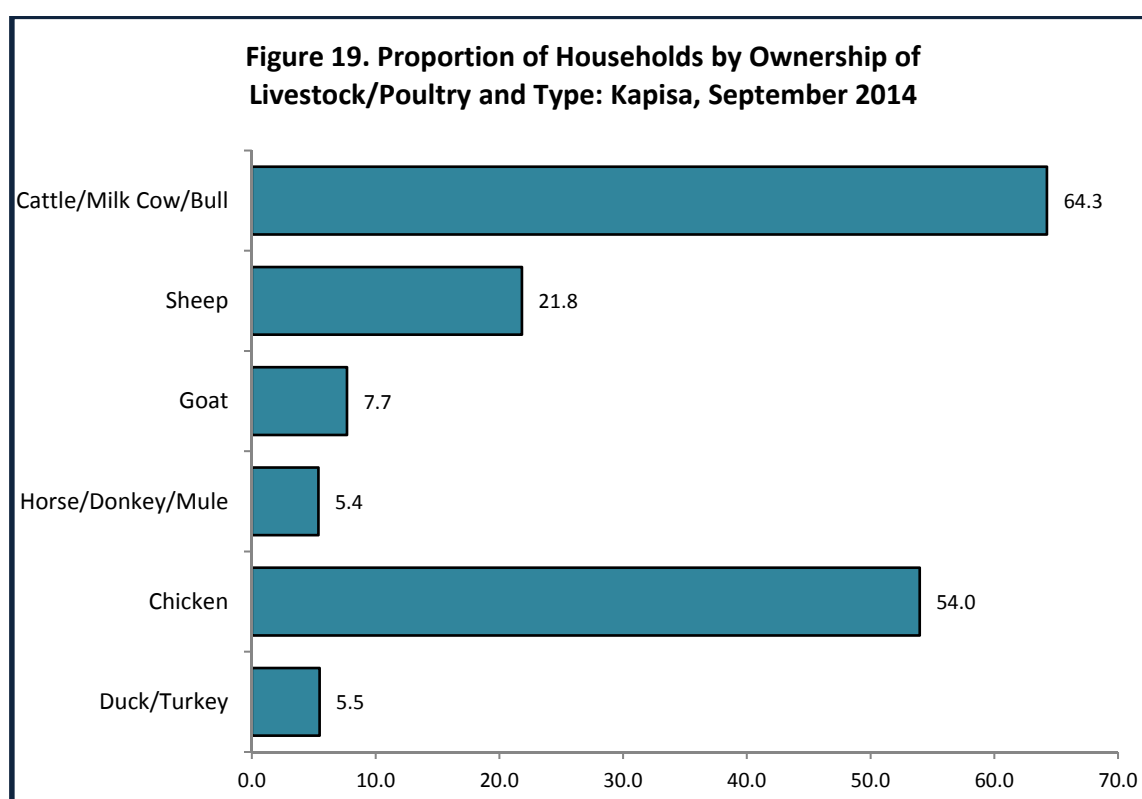
6.9.4 Land ownership

About 75.3 percent of the households in Kapisa owned an agricultural land at the time of the survey. Majority of the households in most of the districts in the province owned an agricultural land: Nijrab, 86.2 percent; Mahmood Raqi, 77.1 percent; Koh Band, 75.8 percent; and Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan, 71.0 percent. The size of land owned, however, was small where 92.6 percent of all households with land owned less than five gerib or 10,000 sq m (1 gerib = 2,000 sq m).

Figure 18. Proportion of Households With Agricultural Land Owned by District: Kapisa, September 2014

District	Value
Kapisa	75.3
Nijrab	86.2
Mahmudi Raqi	77.1
Koh Band	75.8
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	71.0
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	58.3

6.9.5 Ownership of livestock and poultry

Raising of cattle/milk cow/bull was the most common livestock raising in Kapisa Province where 64.3 percent of the households reported to own a cow/milk cow/bull at the time of the survey. Most of the households with cows (67.0 percent) owned only one or two cows. Around 22 percent of the households owned a sheep and 87.1 percent of the households reported to own one to six heads of sheep. On the other hand, a lower proportion (7.7 percent) of the households owned at least one goat and 75 percent of these households owned one to six heads of goat. Raising of horse/donkey/mule was the least popular livestock raising with only 5.4 percent of the households in the province owned a horse/donkey/mule.

In terms of poultry, raising of chicken was the most popular activity among the households (54.0 percent of the households raised at least one chicken). Most of the households raised chicken for food sustenance where 43.3 percent of households raised less than five chickens. A small proportion of households raised either duck or turkey (5.5 percent).

Figure 19. Proportion of Households by Ownership of Livestock/Poultry and Type: Kapisa, September 2014

Type	Percent
Cattle/Milk Cow/Bull	64.3
Sheep	21.8
Goat	7.7
Horse/Donkey/Mule	5.4
Chicken	54.0
Duck/Turkey	5.5

6.9.6 Household assets and facilities

The presence of electricity in several houses is a necessity in most districts where 90.2 percent of the households in the province had electricity in their houses (Mahmood Raqi, 96.3 percent; Koh Band, 91.9 percent; Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan, 91.9 percent; Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan, 91.7 percent; and Nijrab, 83.5 percent).

Mobile phone was the second common item (among the list of 16 items) found in most of the households in Kapisa Province (78.1 percent). The necessity of a communication facility is evident in all districts; from 73.0 percent of households in Koh Band to 83.3 percent in Hissa-e-Awali Ko-histan.

A comparison of media and communication equipment reveals that most of the households in Kapisa owned a radio (68.2 percent), followed by a television set (45.0 percent). A few households had an internet access (1.7 percent).

In terms of a vehicle present in the households, either for personal or business use, 7.7 percent of households had a car while 2.2 percent had a truck.

Table 3. Proportion of Households by Type of Asset/Facility Present in the Households and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/ District	Electricity	Radio	TV	Landline Phone	Refrigerator	Washing Machine	Internet	Watch	Mobile Phone	Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Cart	Car	Generator	Truck
Kapisa	90.2	68.2	45.0	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	66.0	78.1	7.6	27.0	23.8	0.6	7.7	6.2	2.2
Mahmood Raqi	96.3	61.3	42.9	0.9	3.5	3.1	1.5	64.2	80.3	7.0	32.0	31.2	1.0	9.1	6.1	3.1
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	91.7	66.8	41.3	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.7	53.3	76.5	8.2	47.2	32.0	1.1	8.0	6.3	2.9
Koh Band	91.9	56.3	36.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	55.9	73.0	1.7	5.5	21.5	0.4	4.0	3.5	0.8
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	91.9	77.3	64.0	0.7	1.6	2.4	2.9	67.2	83.3	14.5	51.1	32.2	0.6	11.9	10.6	3.0
Nijrab	83.5	70.9	38.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	75.5	75.3	4.9	3.1	9.8	0.3	4.8	4.1	1.2

6.10 Housing Characteristics

6.10.1 Construction Materials of the Roof, Walls and Floor

Most of the houses in Kapisa Province, at the time of the survey, had a roof made of soil/mud with wood/logs (95.7 percent of households had this type of roof in their houses), floors made of earth or sand (93.8.percent of households), and walls constructed with soil/mud/stone with mud (89.6 percent of households).

Table 4. Proportion of Households by Construction Materials of the Roof of the Housing Units and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Soil/Mud with Wood/Logs	Soil/Mud with Wood/Metal	Lime[1] with Bricks/Metal	Others
Kapisa	95.7	2.3	1.1	0.9
Mahmood Raqi	93.1	4.2	1.5	1.2
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	95.3	2.4	1.3	0.9
Koh Band	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	93.0	2.6	2.2	2.2
Nijrab	98.5	1.1	0.2	0.2

Table 5. Proportion of Households by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls of the Housing Units and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Soil/Mud/Stone with Mud	Adobe	Bricks/Wood with Bricks	Others
Kapisa	89.6	7.0	2.6	0.9
Mahmood Raqi	92.9	3.2	2.7	1.1
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	81.5	14.0	3.1	1.4
Koh Band	85.2	13.0	1.6	0.1
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	80.5	12.8	5.7	1.0
Nijrab	98.0	1.0	0.5	0.5

The district distribution by construction materials of the roof does not show much variation. For the outer walls, soil/mud/stone with mud were used by most of the households in Nijrab (98.0 percent), followed in Mahmood Raqi (92.9 percent), while some of the households in Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan, Koh Band and Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan have been living in the housing units with walls made of adobe (14.0 percent, 13.0 percent and 12.8 percent, respectively).

6.10.2 Type of Toilet Facility

Only 1.9 percent of the households in Kapisa province reported had an improved sanitation facility where 1.4 percent of households used flush or pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or to pit; 0.4 percent used ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab; and 0.1 percent used composting toilet.

At the district level, Mahmood Raqi had the highest number of households (3.1 percent) that used an improved sanitation facility and most (2.4 percent) of them were using the flush or pour flush to piped sewer system/septic tank/pit. Almost all of the households (90 percent) in all districts, except Koh Band, were using the elevated type of toilet facility in which dirt is deposited on the ground and collected every now and then.

Figure 20. Proportion of Households With an Improved Sanitation Facility by District: Kapisa, September 2014
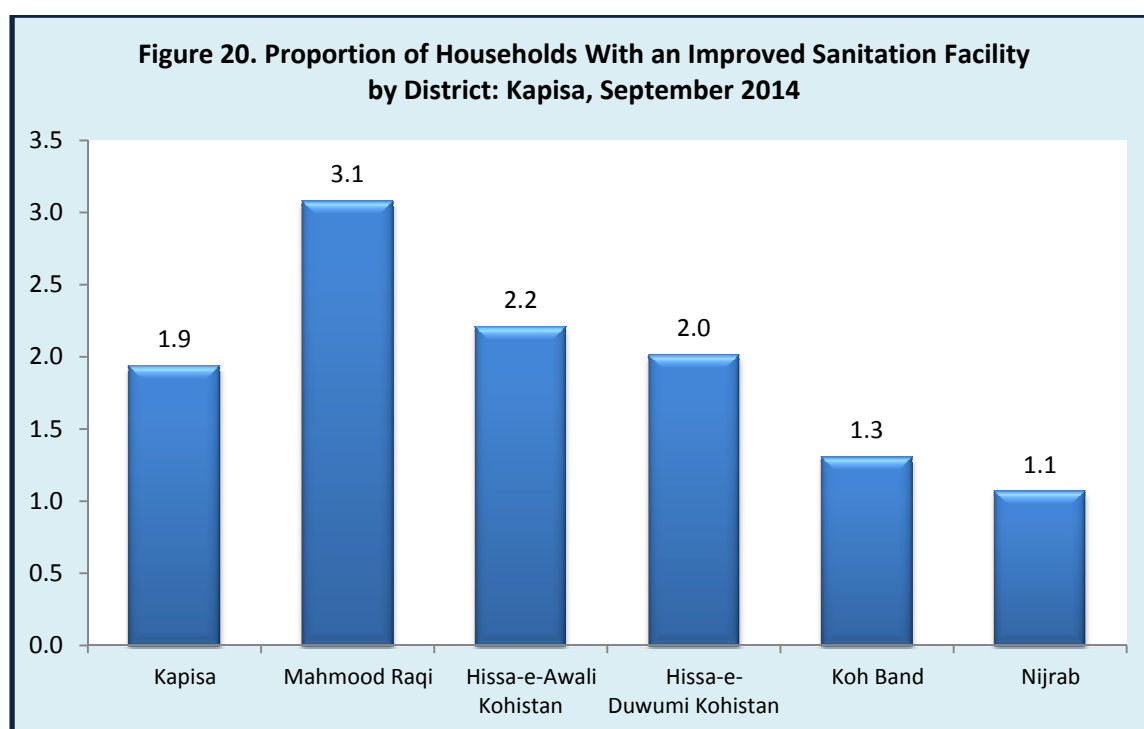
6.10.3 Ownership or Tenure of the Housing Unit

Tenure refers to the arrangements under which the household occupies all or part of the housing unit. In the province, nine out of ten households reported owning the housing unit they occupied, 3.3 percent were occupying the housing unit for free, 0.5 percent reported that they were renting while 0.1 percent said that the housing units they were living in were given as a pledge (gerawee).

Table 6. Proportion of Households by Tenure Status of the Housing Units and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/ District	Mode of Tenure of the Housing Unit			
	Owned	Rented	Pledged (Gerawee)	Free Lodging
Kapisa	96.1	0.5	0.1	3.3
Mahmood Raqi	96.9	0.6	0.1	2.4
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	96.1	0.3	0.2	3.4
Koh Band	97.4	0.2	0.0	2.4
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	95.4	0.9	0.1	3.7
Nijrab	95.8	0.3	0.1	3.8

Annex 1 - Definition of Terms

Adult Literacy Rate. Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write.

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

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

Improved Drinking-Water Source. Defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination from fecal matter. It includes piped water into the dwelling, compound and neighbor; tube well borehole, protected well; and protected spring.

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

Net School Attendance Rate. Ratio of children of the official school age who attended in the corresponding classes to the total population of the official school age (7-12 year age group in classes 1-6; 13-15 year age group in classes 7-9; 16-18 year age group in classes 10-12; and 19-24 year age group in class 13 and above).