



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Central Statistics Organization



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY



— KAPISA





For more details, please contact:

Central Statistics Organization

Name: Mr. Eidmarjan Samoon

P.O.Box: 1254, Ansari Watt Kabul, Afghanistan

Phone: +970202104338 • E-Mail: mail@cso.gov.af

Website: www.csogov.af

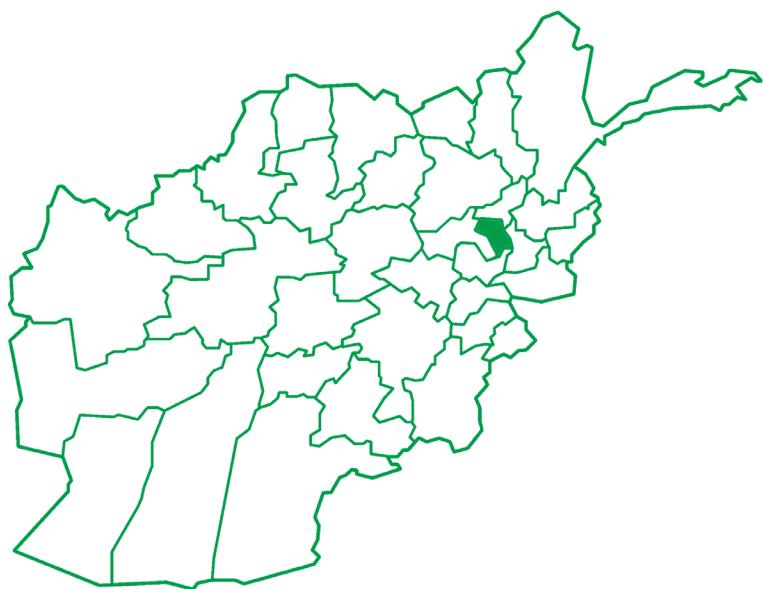
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SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

KAPISA



MESSAGE FROM CSO

A census has not been conducted in Afghanistan since 1979. Local development planners, programme managers, and project evaluators lack the concrete demographic data on which to base their plans, programmes, monitoring and evaluation at the provincial and district levels.

When the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan began the work on the first provincial Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) in September 2011, it recognized the enormity of the task ahead.

With technical support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and financial support from the Government of Japan, CSO, in lieu of the population census, conducted the sixth provincial SDES in Afghanistan, for the province of Kapisa.

Although Kapisa is the smallest province in Afghanistan, its challenges are significant. Due to insecurity, two of its seven districts could not be surveyed. In the rest, CSO teams coped with the challenging terrain and insecurity in order to map communities, reach all households, and collect the information required for the survey that would eventually benefit the people.

The brave and tireless efforts of surveyors, supervisors, and the staff of CSO are commended. Appreciation is also extended to the Provincial Governor, District Administrators and other local officials of the province and districts of Kapisa for their full support to the survey, as well as to the respondents who willingly provided information about their households.

As a result, Kapisa joins the small but growing group of provinces where high quality socio-demographic data is now available. As the SDES team moves on to other provinces of Afghanistan, we are proud to have worked with all our partners in the important task of mapping and collecting social, economic, and demographic information that can be used for planning and programming in Kapisa. We especially express our gratitude to the Government of Japan for the financial support that made this survey possible.

Sher Mohammad Jamizada
President General of Central Statistics Organization

MESSAGE FROM UNFPA



Only if there is reliable and up-to-date data can decisions be made which benefit populations in the context of limited resources. This is why the publication of the SDES for Kapisa is a significant occasion. For the first time since 1979, we have a sketch of the situation of the people of this province and the communities they inhabit.

The SDES is an innovative solution to Afghanistan's longstanding lack of granular data which can give a picture of its population, their needs and resources, and the community networks which sustain them. It is also a successful solution: the SDES has now been conducted successfully in six provinces, with a seventh now underway.

For UNFPA, it is an honour to have participated in this historic effort. The SDES is the first compilation of data disaggregated by sex, age group and district. By providing data to the district level, the SDES offers an unprecedented level of detail which can now be used to analyse and understand the true situation of the province and its people.

UNFPA provided technical support to the CSO throughout the planning, conduct and analysis phases, and worked with third party monitors to verify operations and ensure that all those involved followed the prescribed protocols and that coverage was complete.

On behalf of UNFPA, I congratulate the efforts of the CSO's tireless staff under the leadership of President General Sheer Mohammad Jamizada, and the financial contribution of the Government of Japan which are all vital to the success of the SDES. The publication of this report is a great joint achievement, and its benefits will extend throughout Kapisa for many years to come.

Dr. Annette Sachs Robertson
UNFPA Representative for Afghanistan



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ACRONYMS

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

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





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1. KAPISA PROFILE

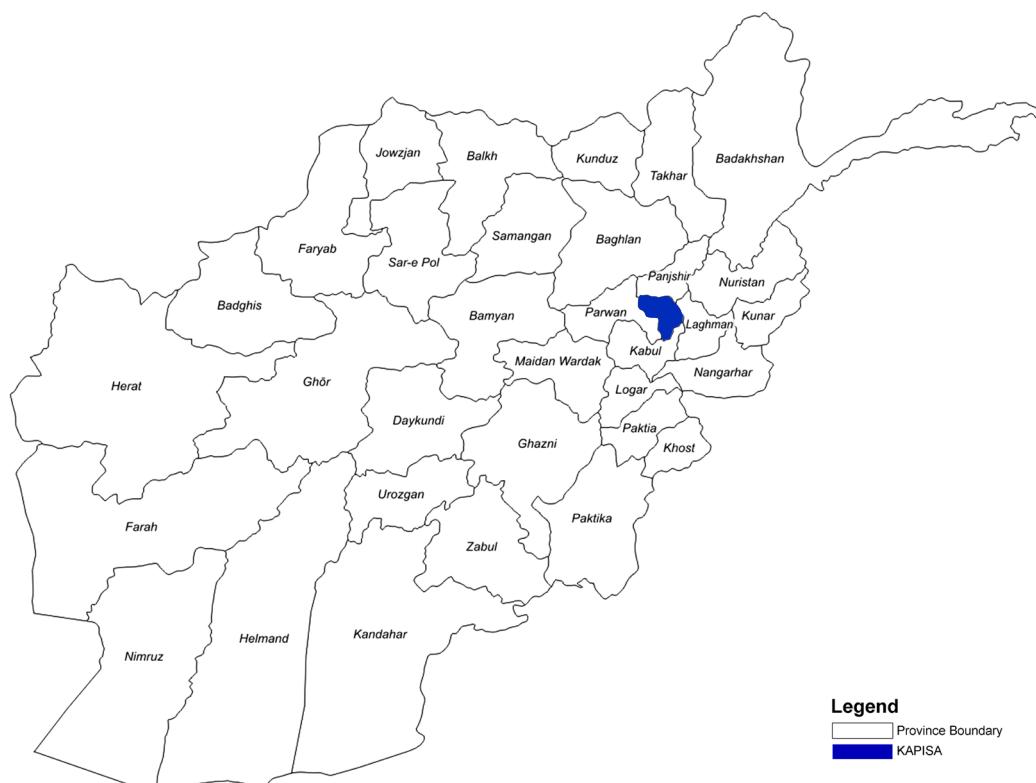
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Kapisa Province is located 800 km to the north east of Kabul. It is bordered by Panjsher to the north, Laghman to the east, Kabul to the south, and Parwan to the south-west (Figure 1). The province lies at the coordinates 35.0°N, 69.7°E.¹ Although the smallest province in the country, Kapisa is a strategic province in Afghanistan's insurgency, and has been called "the gateway to Kabul".

Kapisa is situated at an elevation of 1,500 meters above sea level and covers an area of 1,842 km². Its capital is Mahmudi Raqi; the remaining districts are Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan, Koh Band, Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan, Nijrab, Tagab and Alasay.

More than half of the province's land (54 percent) is mountainous or semi-mountainous while more than two-fifths (43 percent) is flat. Its major natural resources are talc mining, two rivers which bisect the province, and pine nut trees.²

Figure 1: Map of Afghanistan



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

2. <http://afghanag.ucdavis.edu/country-info/Province-agriculture-profiles/kapisa/Kapisa.pdf>

2. INTRODUCTION

The Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) was initiated in 2011 in Bamiyan Province by the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan, and is now being rolled out to other provinces with technical support from UNFPA. Kapisa, along with Parwan Province, is the fourth batch of provinces which undertook the SDES, and it was carried out successfully in the province during September 2014 despite security issues in some districts.

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

Security remains a challenge in Kapisa, as in much of the country. For this reason, Tagab and Alasay districts were not covered and their population characteristics are not available in this report. Nevertheless, important indicators at the province level may be estimated.

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

3. OBJECTIVES

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

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

3.2 Data for Businesses and Industries

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



3.3 Housing Policy and Programmes

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

3.4 Data on Vulnerable Population

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

3.5 Humanitarian Assistance

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

3.6 Research

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

4. METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

4.2 Survey Enumeration

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

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

5. COVERAGE

Tagab and Alasay districts were not covered during the listing and enumeration due to security problems in those areas.

6. MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

The listing and mapping activity was carried out by 79 CSO and hired cartographers and hired assistant cartographers, along 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 conducted by CSO and UNFPA technical staff who visited the district centres during the two-week training of the DSOs and assistants, controllers and surveyors. They provided clarifications on concepts and procedures to follow in executing the survey and responded to logistical, administrative, financial, and human resource problems as needed.

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

Nine CSO monitors and 13 staff hired by CSO checked survey coverage, observed the enumeration, and monitored the work of surveyors and controllers. A third party monitoring company was also contracted to check coverage. The findings of the monitoring group were immediately relayed to CSO supervisors for necessary action.

7. DATA PROCESSING

Editing, coding and data entry were done in Kapisa. A Data Processing Centre (DPC) was established in Mahmudi Raqi and 104 data processors were recruited and given strict screening and extensive technical training. Computers, generator, furniture, heaters, an internet connection and other materials and utilities were provided.

Further data cleaning was done in Kabul at the CSO DPC, with 57 verifiers and one CSO supervisor to oversee the data processing stage.

8. SURVEY RESULTS

8.1 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

8.1.1 Population Distribution by District

Nijrab District had the largest population in Kapisa, with 34.6 percent of the total population in the five districts surveyed. Mahmudi Raqi, the provincial center, was second at 24.3 percent, followed by Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan at 18.0 percent and Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan at 16.5 percent. Koh Band was the smallest district, with a population of only 6.7 percent of the districts surveyed.

By population density (Figure 2), which is the ratio of the population to land area³, Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan had the most number of people who occupy the same size of land (1,246 persons per km² of land area), while Koh Band had the fewest (140 persons per km²).

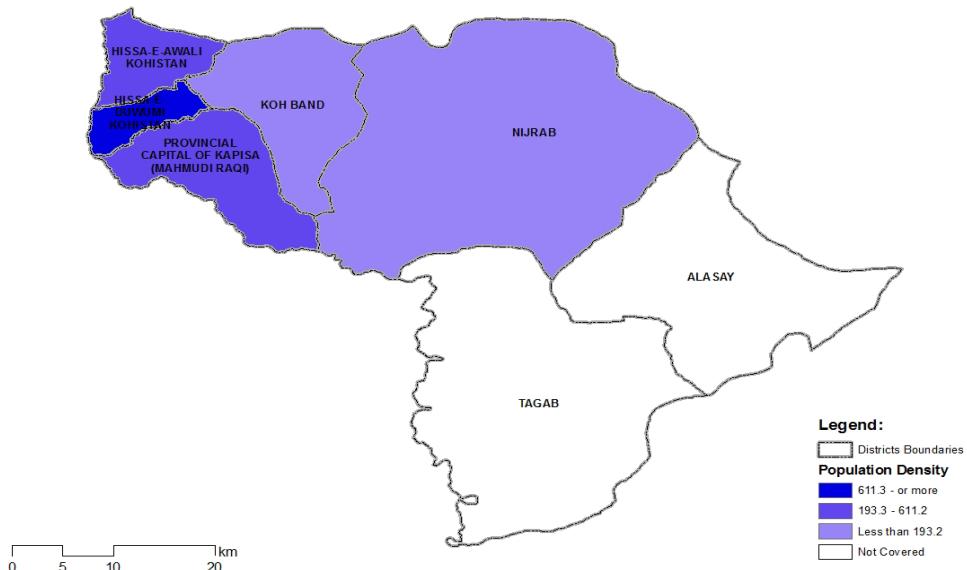
**Table 1. Percent Distribution of the Population by District:
Kapisa, September 2014**

Province/District	Percent
Kapisa	100.0
Mahmudi Raqi	24.3
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	16.5
Koh Band	6.7
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	18.0
Nijrab	34.6

Note: Excludes Tagab and Alasay Districts

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

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



8.1.2 Sex Composition

There was a slightly higher male population in the five districts (50.5 percent) compared to females (49.5 percent). The sex ratio was 102 males for every 100 females, which is lower than Afghanistan's overall sex ratio (106 males for every 100 females).⁴

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

Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan had the highest sex ratio at 108 males for every 100 females, followed by Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan at 106 males per 100 females. The sex ratio in the other three districts ranged from 95 in Koh Band to 100 in Nijrab.

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

4. All national level data used for comparison in this report were taken from the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment- Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (NRVA-ALCS) 2011-12.

**Table 2. Sex Ratio of the Population by Age Group and District:
Kapisa, September 2014**

Age Group	Kapisa	Mahmudi Raqi	Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	Koh Band	Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	Nijrab
Total	102	101	108	95	106	100
0-4	100	100	99	93	97	104
5-9	102	99	104	100	103	103
10-14	102	101	104	106	103	101
15 - 19	98	96	109	93	105	91
20 - 24	110	108	124	82	123	104
25 - 29	107	96	112	102	113	110
30 - 34	100	99	99	95	107	99
35 - 39	87	86	96	76	94	83
40 - 44	99	96	105	80	106	98
45 - 49	102	101	104	85	110	102
50 - 54	98	94	109	116	103	90
55 - 59	101	123	108	75	108	87
60 - 64	106	126	107	140	100	94
65 +	135	141	169	120	128	127

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

The omission of male babies or under-reporting of male children may explain the low sex ratio for the 0–4 year age group in four districts: Koh Band (93 male children for every 100 female children), Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (97), Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (99), and Mahmudi Raqi (100). In the five districts, the sex ratio for this age group was 100 boys per 100 girls.

High sex ratios were noticeable for the 65 and above age group in four districts: Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (169), Mahmudi Raqi (141), Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (128) and Nijrab (127).

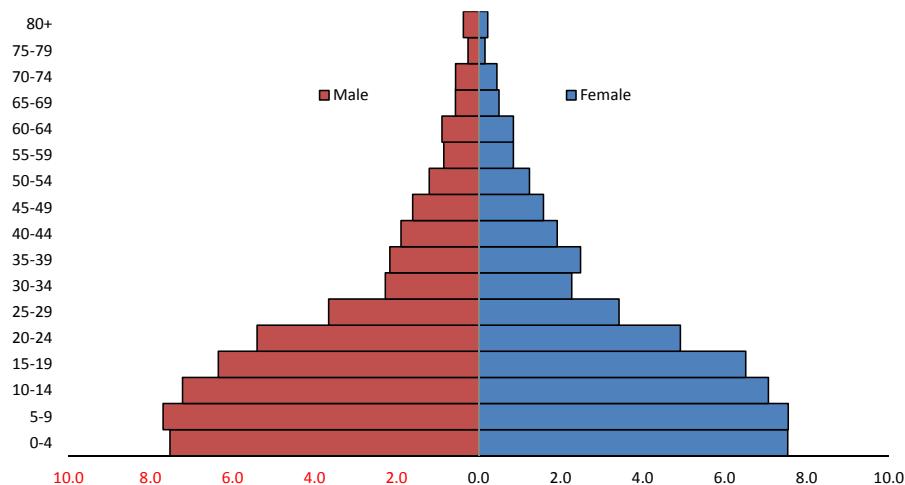
8.1.3 Age Structure

The five districts of Kapisa had a young population as shown by its population pyramid (Figure 3). The relatively small 0–4 age group may be due to: 1) fertility decline over the decades, from 7.1 children in 1979 to 6.3 children in 2007; 2) the omission of children at very young ages, most likely infants, which is common in many countries; and 3) age misreporting. These may also contribute to the dent for boys in this age group and some bulges at older age groups.

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

Half of the population of the five districts was young at the time of the survey. The 5–9 year age group made up the largest segment of the population at 15.2 percent, followed by those younger than 5 years at 15.1 percent and the 10–14 year age group at 14.3 percent.

Figure 3. Population Pyramid for Kapisa: September 2014



A population with a median age below 20 years is considered a young population. The five districts of Kapisa had a very young population with the median age ranging from 15.8 (Mahmudi Raqi) to 17.8 (Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan and Nijrab). Combined, the five districts recorded a median age of 17.1, which means that half of the total population of the five districts in the province in 2014 was younger than 17.1 years. This is almost the same as the estimated national median age of 17 years (Text Box 1).

The male population of the five districts in Kapisa Province had a median age of 17.2 years while the female population had a lower median age of 17.0 years. Males were generally older than females in Mahmudi Raqi, Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan and Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan, while in Koh Band and Nijrab the female median ages were higher than for males.

Text Box 1: Median Age

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

Sources: * SDES

**NRVA 2011-12

Table 3. Median Age in Years of the Population by District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kapisa	17.1	17.2	17.0
Mahmudi Raqi	15.8	15.9	15.7
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	17.0	17.4	16.6
Koh Band	15.9	15.5	16.3
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	17.8	18.2	17.4
Nijrab	17.8	17.8	17.9

The proportion of the population under age 15 also provides an indication as to whether a population is young or old. Populations with 35 percent or more below age 15 are regarded as young. As Table 4 shows, the total number of children under 15 years of age for the five districts comprised 44.6 percent of the total population. The proportion of children under 15 years ranged from 42.5 percent to 48.0 percent, with Nijrab having the lowest proportion and Mahmud Raqi having the highest.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Aged-Child Ratio, and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Total	Age Group			Aged-Child Ratio
		0-14	15-64	65 and above	
Kapisa	100.0	44.6	52.3	3.1	6.9
Mahmudi Raqi	100.0	48.0	49.4	2.7	5.6
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	100.0	44.8	52.4	2.8	6.3
Koh Band	100.0	47.9	49.7	2.4	4.9
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	100.0	42.7	54.4	3.0	6.9
Nijrab	100.0	42.5	53.8	3.7	8.7

Table 4 also shows the proportions of persons aged 15–64 years and of persons aged 65 years and over, by district. The 15–64 year age group is commonly considered as the working age group especially in more developed countries. For the five districts of Kapisa Province, the working age group accounted for 52.3 percent of the total population. At the district level, this proportion ranged from 49.4 percent in Mahmudi Raqi to 54.4 percent in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan.

Populations in which the elderly (aged 65 years old and over) comprise less than 10 percent of the total population are also young populations. The proportion of aged persons for the five districts of Kapisa Province was 3.1 percent, with proportions ranging from 2.4 percent (Koh Band) to 3.7 percent (Nijrab). The aged-child ratio or the ratio of persons aged 65 years old and over to the number of children under 15 years is also shown in Table 4. For the five districts combined the ratio was 6.9, meaning that in 2014, there were seven persons aged 65 years and over for every 100 children under 15 years of age. By district, the ratio ranged from 4.9 percent (Koh Band) to 8.7 percent (Nijrab).

The age dependency ratio can point to changes in population age structures which have implications for social and economic development. This ratio is commonly calculated by assuming that the population aged 15–64 years represents the working age group and is a ratio of the number of children and aged populations to the number of working age people. Young populations typically have a total dependency ratio exceeding 100.

Table 5. Age Dependency Ratios by District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Total Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Old-Age Dependency Ratio
Kapisa	91.1	85.2	5.9
Mahmud Raqi	102.6	97.2	5.4
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	90.8	85.4	5.4
Koh Band	101.1	96.3	4.7
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	84.0	78.5	5.4
Nijrab	85.8	78.9	6.9

Table 5 shows the age dependency ratios for five districts. The total dependency ratio was 91.1, broken down into a child dependency ratio of 85.2 and old-age dependency ratio of 5.9. This means that for every 100 persons of working age (15 to 64 years) there were 91 dependents, comprising 85 children and six elderly. The total dependency ratio of the districts in Kapisa primarily reflected the child dependency ratio rather than the old-age dependency ratio and was lower than the national estimate of 104 (Text Box 2).

Among the five districts, Mahmudi Raqi had the highest total dependency ratio at 102.6 and child dependency ratio at 97.2 while Nijrab had the highest old-age dependency ratio at 6.9. Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan had the lowest child dependency ratio at 78.5 as well as the lowest total dependency ratio at 84.0.

Text Box 2: Total Dependency Ratio

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

Sources: *SDES

**NRVA 2011-12

8.1.4 Marital Status Composition

In the absence of migration and polygamy, the total number of married men in a population equals the total number of married women. These numbers typically vary by age group as women customarily marry men older than they are. This custom of women marrying older men would result in the differences between the marital status distributions of men and women at young ages. This appeared to be the case in the five districts as shown in Figures 4 and 5. Among males aged 20–24 years, those who were married at the time of survey comprised 23.8 percent, while among females in this age group, the corresponding percentage was 55.4 percent. At age group 25–29 years, nine in ten women were married, compared to seven in ten men. The proportion of men and women married before reaching the age of 15 was the same at 0.02 percent.

Figures 4 and 5 also show that at age group 60 years and above, 49.3 percent of women were widowed and almost the same proportion (50.1 percent) married; for men the figures were 12.0 percent and 87.1 percent respectively. This may be due to older men remarrying.

Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Male Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Kapisa, September 2014

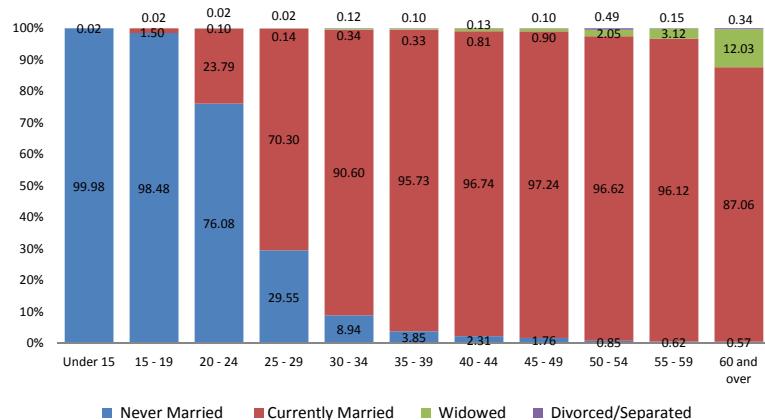


Figure 5: Percent Distribution of Female Population by Marital Status and Age Group: Kapisa, September 2014

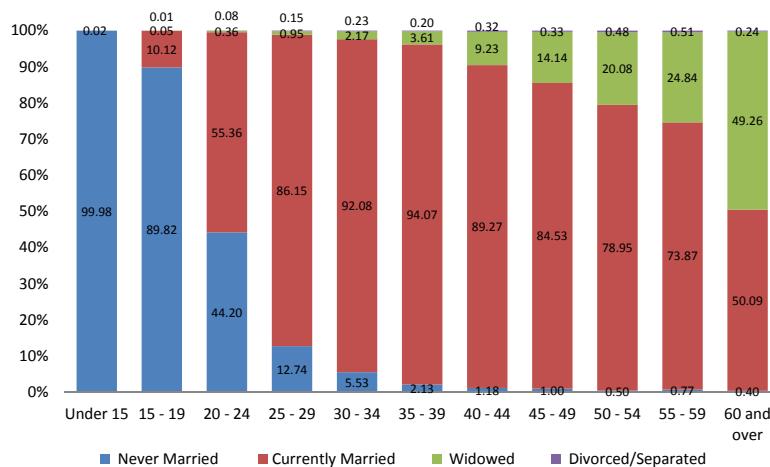


Figure 6 shows the marital distribution of the male and female populations for the 20–24 and 50–59 age groups. The 20–24 age group showed a tendency toward early marriage for women and a propensity to marry men from older age groups. Among men in the 20–24 age group, 23.8 percent were married, while among women it was 55.4 percent. The 50–59 age group illustrates the substantial difference in the marital distribution of men and women. Among men, those married accounted for 96.4 percent, while widowers comprised less than 3 percent. Among women, however, 76.9 percent in this age group were married while 22.0 percent were widowed.

Figure 6. Percent Distribution by Marital Status of Males and Females Aged 20-24 and 50-59 Years: Kapisa, September 2014

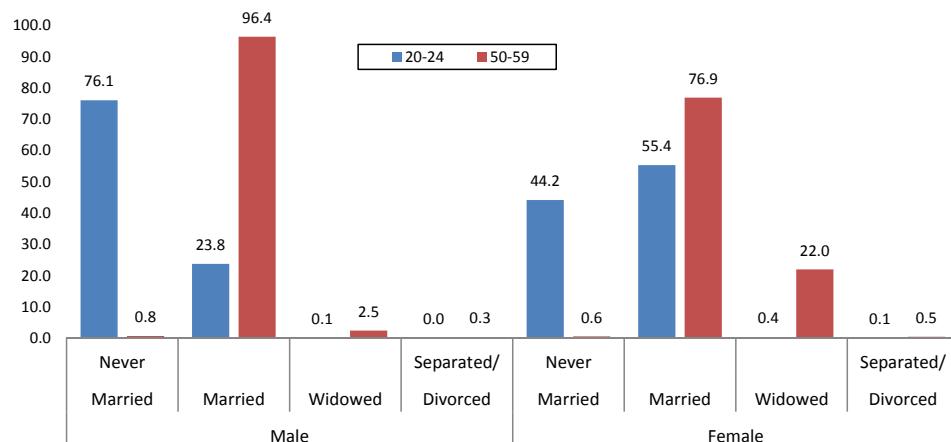


Table 6 presents the marital status distribution of the male and female populations for the 20–24 and 50–59 age groups for all districts. In Mahmudi Raqi, 34.0 percent of men aged 20–24 were married compared to 64.6 percent of women of the same age. Koh Band had the highest proportion of women aged 20–24 who were married (65.8 percent) while Nijrab had the lowest at 49.2 percent.

Table 6. Percentage Distribution by Marital Status of Males and Females Aged 20-24 and 50-59: Kapisa, September 2014

District/ Age Group	Male				Female			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated
Mahmudi Raqi								
20-24	65.8	34.0	0.1	0.1	34.8	64.6	0.5	0.1
50-59	0.6	96.8	2.3	0.3	0.5	76.7	22.7	0.1
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan								
20-24	77.6	22.3	0.1	0.0	41.3	58.5	0.2	0.1
50-59	0.7	97.5	1.6	0.2	0.6	76.8	22.4	0.2
Koh Band								
20-24	62.4	37.6	0.0	0.0	33.4	65.8	0.2	0.5
50-59	0.0	97.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	75.7	22.7	0.8
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan								
20-24	84.0	15.9	0.1	0.0	49.3	50.1	0.5	0.1
50-59	1.3	95.5	2.8	0.3	0.9	78.5	20.4	0.2
Nijrab								
20-24	79.0	20.8	0.2	0.0	50.4	49.2	0.3	0.0
50-59	0.8	95.7	3.1	0.4	0.5	76.6	22.0	0.9

Table 7 shows the median age at first marriage for the five districts of Kapisa. This has been estimated indirectly using SDES data on marital status for males and females disaggregated by 5-year age group. The method involves determining the upper limit of the proportion of the population who are ever-married by locating the age group at which the proportion of the population who are married is at its peak. The maximum proportion of married individuals is usually highest at the 45–54 age range since most people who will ever marry would have been married by the time they reach this age range. Half of the maximum proportion of ever-married is subtracted from 100 to derive the proportion who never married. This is used to calculate the median age at first marriage through linear interpolation. The median age at first marriage is the age below which half of the population has married for the first time. The data show that women married at a younger age (21.8 years) than their male counterparts (25.3 years). Nijrab had the highest median age at first marriage for both men and women at 25.8 years and 22.5 years, respectively.

Table 7. Median Age at First Marriage by Sex and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Median Age at First Marriage	
	Male	Female
Kapisa	25.3	21.8
Mahmudi Raqi	24.2	21.0
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	25.5	21.5
Koh Band	23.8	21.0
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	25.7	22.4
Nijrab	25.8	22.5

8.2 LITERACY

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

In the 2014 Kapisa SDES, the question on whether a member of the sample household can read and write, with understanding, a simple message in any language, was asked for all household members aged five years and above. Literacy rates for the population aged 10 years and above, 15 years and above, and the 15–24 age groups are given in Table 8. The data excludes the 5–9 age group.

Text Box 3: Literacy Rate for 10 Years and Older

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

Source: SDES

At 52.2 percent, the combined literacy rate for ten years old and over in the five districts of Kapisa Province was higher than all other provinces where the SDES has been carried out, except Kabul Province (Text Box 3). The literacy rate for males was 70.0 percent, more than twice that for females. At the district level, the male literacy rate ranged from 55.6 percent (Koh Band) to 76.4 percent (Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan). Likewise, the female literacy rate was lowest in Koh Band at 18.8 percent and highest in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan at 47.6 percent.

There were significant gaps between male and female literacy rates (Table 8). For the five districts combined, 48 females were literate for every 100 literate males. Koh Band, which had the lowest female literacy rate, also had the lowest female/male ratio with 34 literate females for every 100 literate males aged 10 years and over. Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan, which had the highest female literacy rate, also had the highest female/male literacy ratio at 62 women for every 100 men.

The literacy rates shown in Table 8 for the population aged 10 years and above were higher than those aged 15 years and over. This suggests an improvement in literacy, especially in the 10–14 age group. The data also illustrates a narrowing of the gap between male and female literacy rates: the female/male ratio for those aged 15 years and above was 39.5, lower for those aged 10 years and over (48.4).

The literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above was 46.5 percent for both sexes: 66.3 percent for males and 26.2 percent for females. The 2014 literacy rates for those aged 15 years and above were higher than Afghanistan's overall literacy rate of 31.4 percent (45.4 percent for males and 17 percent for females).

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

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

Sources: * SDES

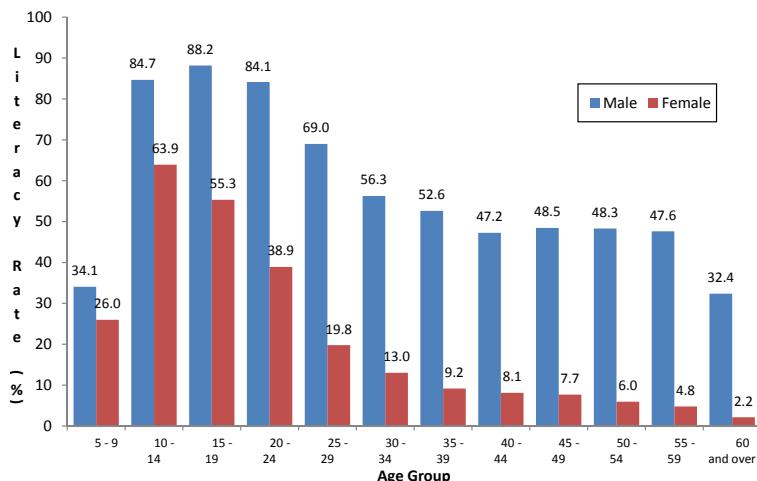
**NRVA 2011-2012

Table 8 shows the literacy rates for men and women in the 15–24 age group (defined as the youth population), and the ratio of women's and men's literacy rates in this age group by district. This is one of the indicators for Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 3, to promote gender equality and empower women. In this age group, the female/male youth literacy ratio was 55.9 percent and about seven in ten were considered literate. Close to nine in ten male youths and half of female youths were literate.

Table 8. Literacy Rates for Males and Females by Major Age Group and District: Kapisa, September 2014

District	10 Years and Above				15 Years Old and Above				15 -24 Years Old			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male Ratio	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male Ratio
Kapisa	52.2	70.0	33.9	48.4	46.5	66.3	26.2	39.5	67.6	86.3	48.3	55.9
Mahmudi Raqi	45.1	63.5	26.6	41.9	39.5	59.3	19.5	32.8	58.0	79.1	36.8	46.6
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	57.8	73.8	40.3	54.6	51.3	70.1	30.4	43.5	73.1	88.5	55.4	62.6
Koh Band	36.7	55.6	18.8	33.7	30.0	49.5	12.0	24.2	47.9	73.0	25.8	35.3
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	62.6	76.4	47.6	62.3	56.9	73.1	39.0	53.3	81.2	92.1	68.8	74.7
Nijrab	51.6	71.6	31.8	44.4	46.3	68.0	24.8	36.5	67.3	88.8	46.5	52.3

At the district level, the ratio ranged from 35 (Koh Band) to 75 (Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan) literate female youths for every 100 literate male youths. Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan has the highest male and female youth literacy rates at 92.1 percent and 68.8 percent respectively. Koh Band had the lowest male and female youth literacy rates at 73 percent and 25.8 percent respectively.

Figure 7. Literacy Rate by Age Group and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

Recent improvements in literacy in the five districts of Kapisa may be inferred from Figure 7. The literacy rates for the 10–14 and 15–19 age groups for both males and females were significantly higher than the other age groups. The literacy rates for males, and more evidently among females, in the 20–24 age group were lower than those for younger age groups but noticeably higher than those for older age groups. These older groups also had similar rates, suggesting that there was no improvement in literacy for about three decades. The relatively high rate of literacy among the school age population suggests recent improvements in the educational system and higher school participation.

8.3 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is defined as the highest class completed by an individual, and is assessed by examining data on the highest grade, class or level of education completed by those aged 25 years and above when they are likely to have completed schooling or participation in college. Tables 9–11 present the highest level of education completed by the population aged 25 years and above in five districts of Kapisa.

Table 9. Percent Distribution of Total Population (Both Sexes) 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Kapisa	69.3	8.3	5.5	10.6	6.4
Mahmudi Raqi	73.9	7.2	5.4	9.3	4.2
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	65.9	8.1	6.9	11.1	7.9
Koh Band	83.6	7.3	3.8	3.7	1.6
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	61.9	7.0	6.9	14.9	9.4
Nijrab	69.1	9.8	4.5	10.1	6.4

About 70 percent of the residents of the five districts of Kapisa aged 25 years and above had not attended school or had attended but had not completed class 1 at the time of the survey (Table 9). For males, the percentage was 48.4 percent (Table 10). Generally, men in Koh Band were less

educated compared to their counterparts in other districts, with seven in ten lacking schooling or had not completed any class.

Table 10. Percentage Distribution of Male Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Kapisa	48.4	12.8	9.0	18.5	11.2
Mahmudi Raqi	54.4	11.6	9.3	16.9	7.9
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	45.1	11.7	11.0	18.6	13.5
Koh Band	68.2	13.8	7.2	7.4	3.4
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	41.6	9.6	10.2	24.2	14.4
Nijrab	46.5	15.7	7.6	18.3	11.9

Those who attended classes 10–12 or received vocational or higher education comprised a very small proportion (17 percent). Among males aged 25 years or older in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan, 38.6 percent had attained or completed classes 10–12, vocational or higher education. This was followed by Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (32.1 percent) and Nijrab (30.2 percent), while the remaining two districts had less than 25 percent completing at least class 10. Women in the five districts were less likely to go to school than men: in four districts, nine in ten women had not completed any class at all (Table 11). Almost all women aged 25 years or older in Koh Band (98.2 percent) had not gone to school.

Table 11. Percentage Distribution of Female Population 25 Years and Above, by Highest Class Completed and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	No Schooling	Classes 1-6	Classes 7-9	Classes 10-12	Vocational and Higher Education
Kapisa	90.7	3.6	1.8	2.4	1.5
Mahmudi Raqi	93.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	0.6
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	88.6	4.3	2.3	3.0	1.8
Koh Band	98.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	83.7	4.2	3.3	4.9	4.0
Nijrab	91.8	4.0	1.4	1.9	1.0

Net attendance ratios for primary (classes 1–6), secondary (classes 7–9), and high school (classes 10–12) are presented in Table 12. These are the ratios of children in the age group officially corresponding to the class level (i.e., 7–12 year olds for primary school, 13–15 year olds for secondary school, and 16–18 year olds for high school) to the total number of children in these respective age groups. An estimated 43 thousand children aged 7–12 years in the five districts of Kapisa were attending primary school at the time of the survey, about 11 thousand children aged 13–15 years were attending secondary school; and some 10 thousand aged 16–18 years were in high school. These translate into net attendance ratios of 72.9 percent for primary school, 45.2 percent for secondary school, and 35.0 percent for high school. The net primary attendance rate for the five districts of Kapisa was higher than the national rate of 56.8 percent.

Text Box 5: Net Primary Attendance Rate

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

Sources: * SDES

**NRVA 2011-2012

Net attendance ratios for boys at all levels of education were higher than for girls. The ratio of girls to boys declined with increasing levels of education. In the five districts, for every 100 boys aged 7–12 years who were attending primary school, there were 74 girls of the same age group at that level of education. The ratio was lower at high school level, with only 43 girls aged 16–18 for every 100 boys.

Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan, which already had the highest female literacy rate and the highest female-to-male literacy ratio, also had the highest female-to-male net attendance ratios at all levels. Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan recorded a ratio of 64 female attendees for every 100 males attendees (16-18 years) in high school.

The net attendance ratio was much lower in higher education than at other levels, with only 34 females aged 19–24 years for every 100 males attending vocational, technical, bachelors, masters or doctoral courses. Mahmudi Raqi and Koh Band reported the lowest attendance ratio, with 21 females for every 100 males aged 19–24 years.

Table 12. Net Attendance Ratio by Sex, Level of Education and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/ District	Primary: Classes 1-6 (Ages 7-12)				Secondary: Classes 7-9 (Ages 13-15)				High: Classes 10-12 (Ages 16-18)				Higher and vocational: (Classes 13 and above) (Ages 19-24)			
	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Female/ Male
Kapisa	72.9	83.4	62.0	74.4	45.2	57.8	32.8	56.7	35.0	49.6	21.3	42.9	13.2	19.3	6.4	33.5
Mahmudi Raqi	65.9	79.8	51.9	65.0	38.5	54.4	23.4	43.0	28.3	43.2	14.8	34.2	8.7	13.9	2.9	20.9
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	78.2	85.3	70.6	82.8	49.3	62.2	36.1	58.0	38.9	52.5	24.1	45.9	14.7	21.2	6.7	31.4
Koh Band	66.1	79.0	52.6	66.6	32.7	46.9	18.6	39.7	24.9	40.7	11.0	27.0	8.5	14.8	3.1	21.0
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	82.9	87.3	78.2	89.5	58.1	64.0	51.8	80.9	44.7	54.4	34.9	64.2	21.6	28.4	13.3	46.7
Nijrab	72.0	84.1	59.4	70.5	43.3	56.5	31.0	55.0	34.5	51.2	19.6	38.3	11.5	17.0	5.8	33.8

Figures 8 and 9 show the male and female population aged 7–24 years who were not attending school at the time of the survey, by the highest class completed. Some 66 thousand young people aged 7–24 years (24 thousand males and 42 thousand females) were out of school at the time of the survey, and a large majority of the population who were not in school had not completed class 1. For the five districts combined, 42.7 percent of males aged 7–24 years who were not attending school at the time of the survey had never attended school or if they had attended, had not completed class 1. The corresponding proportion among their female counterparts was 77.2 percent. Koh Band had the highest percentage of the male (63.6 percent) and female (87.7 percent) population aged 7–24 who were not attending school and had never attended school or not completed class 1.

Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 7 to 24 Who Were Not Attending School at the Time of the Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Kapisa, September 2014

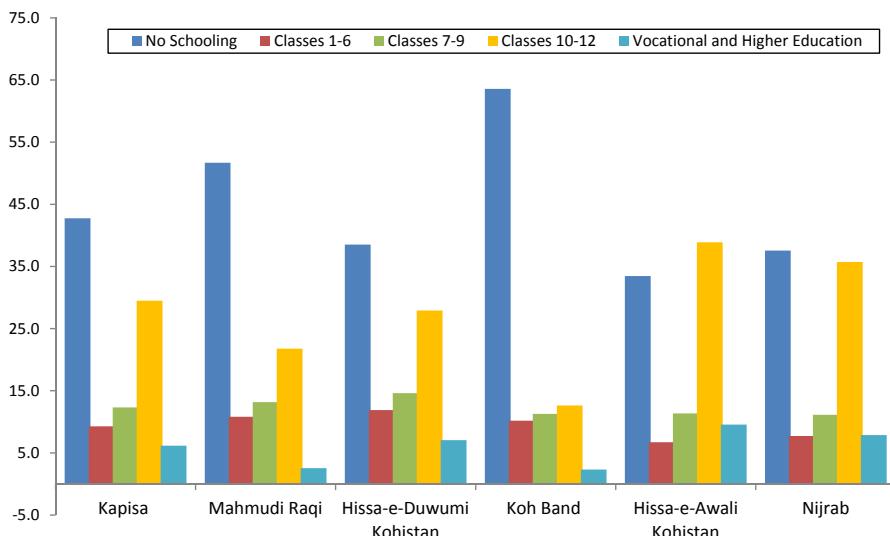
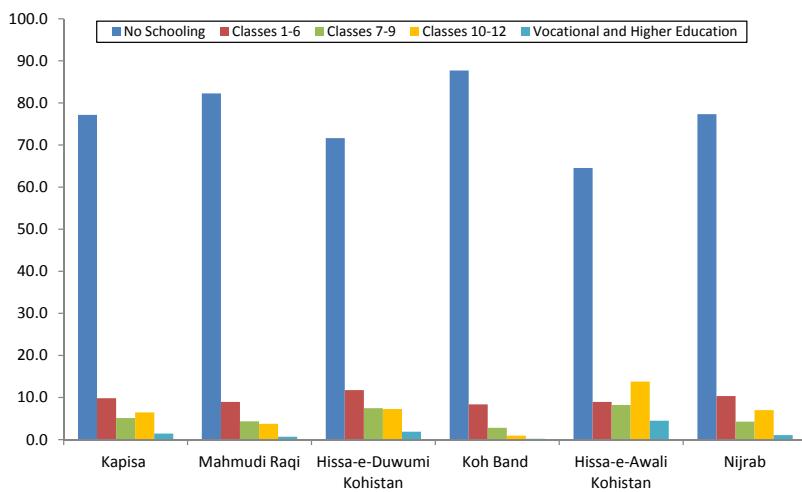


Figure 9. Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 7 to 24 Who Were Not Attending School at the Time of the Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Kapisa, September 2014



8.4 MIGRATION

Some four thousand residents of Kapisa, comprising 12.8 percent of the total population of the five districts of the province, had resided elsewhere for at least six months, that is, in another district within Kapisa, in another province of Afghanistan, or abroad. The corresponding proportion among the male population (17.4 percent) was much higher than among the female population (8.1 percent). Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan District had the largest proportion of these in-migrants (Figure 10) based on the total population per district.

Figure 10. Proportion of In-migrants by Sex and District: Kapisa, September 2014

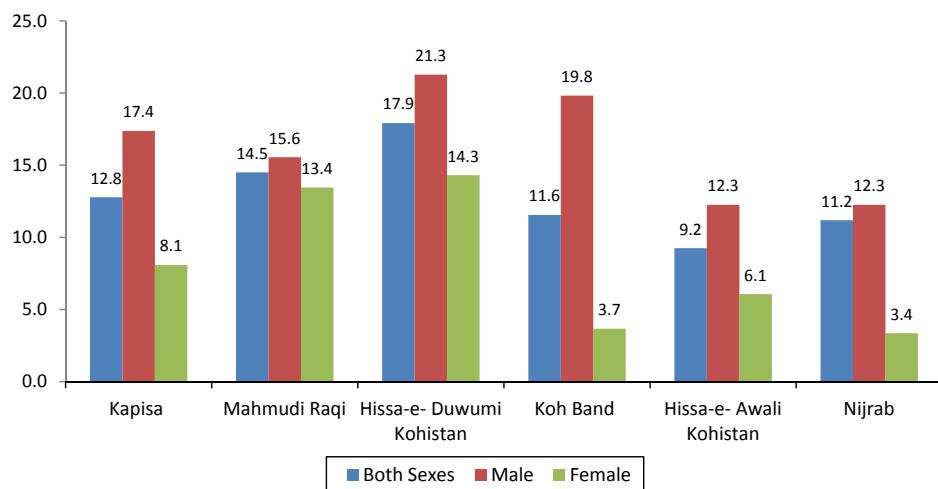


Table 13 shows the distribution of the population who have resided in a place other than their district or city of residence at the time of the survey by previous province/district of residence. In Mahmudi Raqi, the majority of in-migrants came from abroad (58.4 percent), followed by those from neighboring provinces (20.8 percent).

In all districts, the largest proportion of the in-migrant population came from abroad. The next leading area of origin was other districts in Kapisa for In Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (21.0 percent) and Koh Band (11.0 percent). The next leading area of origin was neighboring provinces for Mahmudi Raqi (20.8 percent), Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (17.9 percent), and Nijrab (8.7 percent).

Table 13. Proportion of In-migrants by Previous Residence and District: Kapisa, September 2014

District	Previous Residence			
	Other Districts in Kapisa	Neighboring Provinces ¹	Other Provinces	Abroad
Mahmudi Raqi	16.7	20.8	4.2	58.4
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	21.0	19.2	6.5	53.4
Koh Band	11.0	3.7	5.8	79.6
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	8.6	17.9	11.0	62.5
Nijrab	3.7	8.7	6.2	71.4

Figure 11 shows the distribution of in-migrants per district to the total migrants of the five districts. Nijrab is the favorite destination with a 30.3 percent share of migrants followed by Mahmudi Raqi (27.5 percent), while Koh Band had only 6.0 percent of the total in-migrants in the five districts.

Figure 11. Percentage Distribution of In-migrants to Total In-migrants in the Five Districts by District:

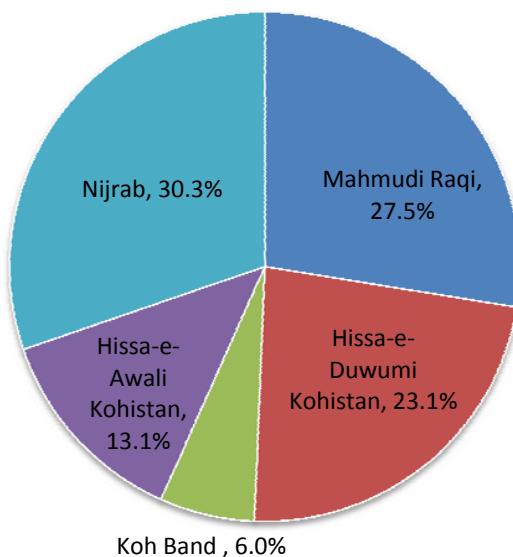


Table 14 shows that nine out of ten of the current residents of the five districts of Kapisa (94.6–98.9 percent) were born in this province. About 2.1 percent were born in other provinces while the remaining 0.8 percent were born in foreign countries. In Mahmudi Raqi and Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan, 1.9 percent and 1.1 percent of their respective total populations, were born overseas.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Birth and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Place of Birth		
	Kapisa	Other Provinces	Foreign Countries
Kapisa	97.1	2.1	0.8
Mahmudi Raqi	94.6	3.4	1.9
Hissa-E-Duwumi Kohisatan	96.4	2.6	1.1
Koh Band	98.9	0.8	0.3
Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan	97.4	2.1	0.6
Nijrab	98.7	1.2	0.1

Table 15 presents data on the length of stay in the district of residence at the time of survey for in-migrants. Of these, 3.3 percent had been residing in their current district of residence for less than one year while 11.5 percent had lived there for 1–3 years. Another 21.9 percent had resided in their current district of residence for 4–9 years, and 29.2 percent for 10–19 years, while the largest proportion (34.1 percent) had been living in their current district of residence for 20 years or more. In Koh Band where 11.6 percent were in-migrants, the proportion of recent movers (less than seven years) was the highest among the districts (31 percent). The proportion of in-migrants with lengthy stays (20 years or more)

in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan and Nijrab was much higher than in other districts, at 38.0 percent and 35.4 percent respectively.

Table 15. Percentage Distribution of In-migrants by Duration of Stay in the Current Residence and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/ District	Duration of Stay in the Current District of Residence					
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-6 years	7-9 years	10-19 years	20 years or more
Kapisa	3.3	11.5	11.7	10.2	29.2	34.1
Mahmudi Raqi	4.1	11.8	12.5	11.0	29.0	31.7
Hissa-E-Duwumi Kohistan	2.9	11.6	11.7	11.0	31.1	31.7
Koh Band	4.3	13.4	13.3	11.4	26.8	30.9
Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan	2.7	10.4	10.4	9.5	29.0	38.0
Nijrab	2.9	11.6	11.5	9.5	29.0	35.4

About nine in ten in-migrants were in their current district of residence during Nawroz 1390.⁵ Only 0.3 percent were residing in other districts of Kapisa, 0.9 percent in other provinces, and 1.3 percent in other countries while 8.7 percent were not yet born during Nawroz 1390 (Table 16).

Table 16. Percentage Distribution of In-Migrants by Residence in Nawroz 1390 and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Residence in Nawroz 1390				
	Same District/ Province	Other District, Same Province	Other Province	Other Country	Not Yet Born in Nawroz 1390
Kapisa	88.7	0.3	0.9	1.3	8.7
Mahmudi Raqi	88.7	0.4	1.2	1.1	8.6
Hissa-E-Duwumi Kohisatan	88.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	9.3
Koh Band	85.7	0.8	0.8	2.6	10.7
Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan	91.4	1.1	1.1	0.8	6.6
Nijrab	88.0	0.1	0.8	1.7	9.4

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

8.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

8.5.1 Economic Activity of 15 Years Old and Over

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

Among the population 15 years or older, 34.1 percent were reported to have some work for six months or more during the 12 months prior to the survey. A larger proportion was recorded among males (60.6 percent) compared to females (6.8 percent). Persons who worked for less than six months constituted 3.1 percent (4.2 percent for males, 1.9 percent for 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 compared to 35.2 percent among males.

Figure 12. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

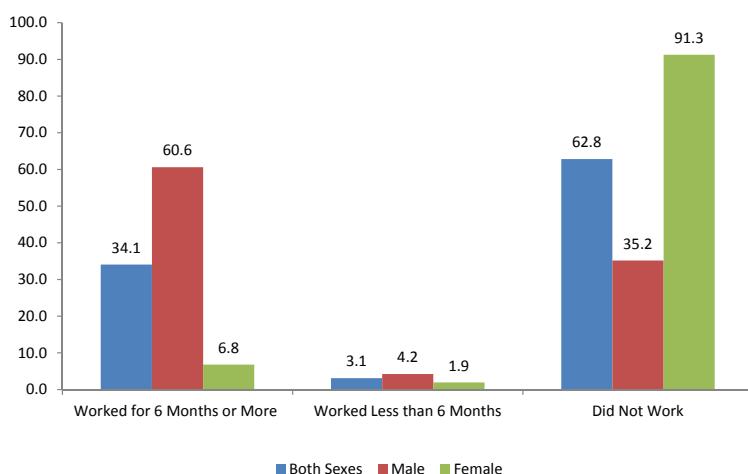


Figure 13 shows that the proportion of males aged 15 years and older who had some work (regardless of the number of months worked) during the reference year was much higher (64.8 percent) than among their female counterparts (8.7 percent). This pattern was observed in all districts. For males, the highest percentage was in Mahmudi Raqi at 68.7 percent, while Nijrab had the highest for females at 16.5 percent. The lowest percentage for males was reported in Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan (56.6 percent) and for females, Koh Band (0.8 percent).

Figure 14 reveals that more than half of the population aged 15 years and older in all districts did not work, with the lowest proportion in Nijrab (58.8 percent) and highest in Koh Band (69.1 percent). The district with the highest proportion who worked for six months or more was Nijrab with 36.8 percent, and 4.3 percent for less than six months. For the rest of the districts, the percentage of those who worked for six months or more varied from 28.2 percent (Koh Band) to 35.6 percent (Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan).

Figure 13. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Sex and District: Kapisa, September 2014

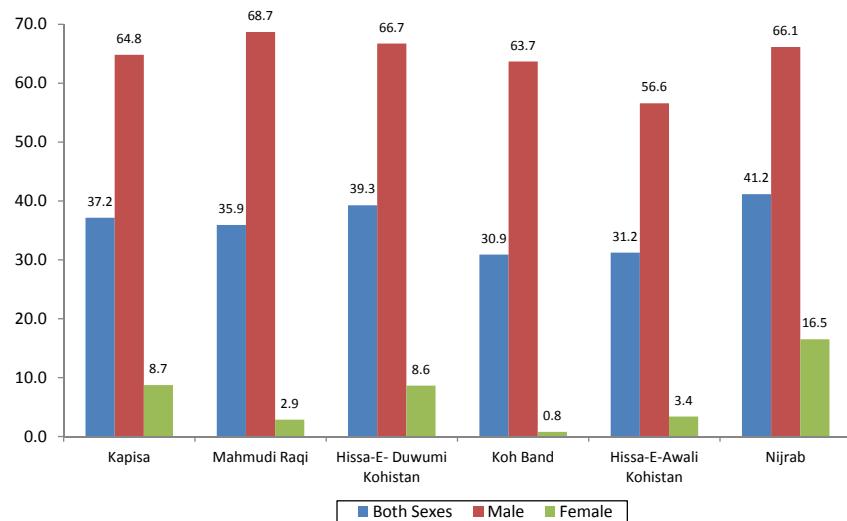


Figure 14. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status and District: Kapisa, September 2014

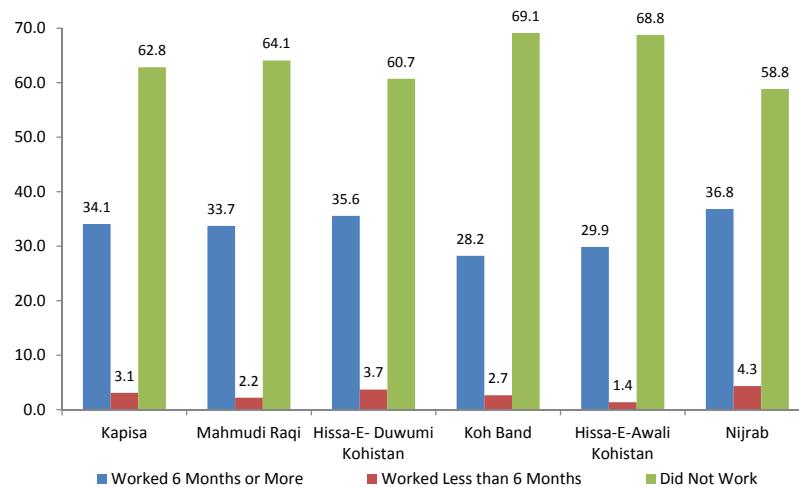
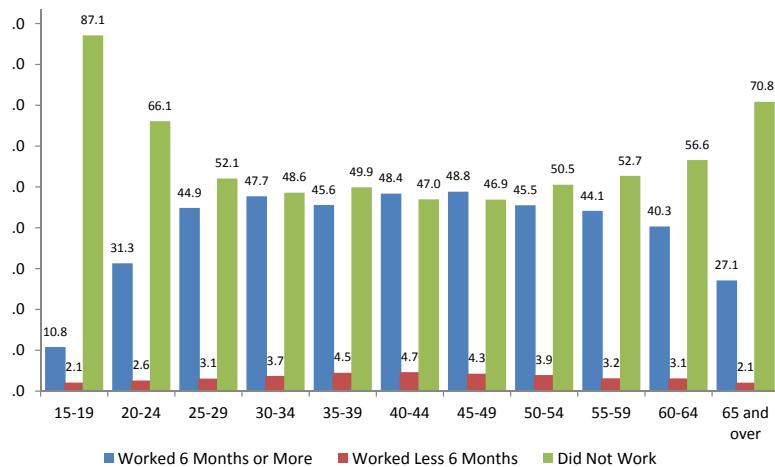


Figure 15 shows that the proportion of persons who did not work during the reference period was highest in the 15–19 age group (87.1 percent). The proportion of those who did not work was also higher in the 65 years and over age group (70.8 percent) and the 20–24 age group (66.1 percent) than in the 25–64 year age group. Conversely, the proportion of those who worked for six months or more was lower in these age groups than among the 25–64 age group (15–19 year age group: 10.8 percent; 65 years and over age group: 27.1 percent).

Figure 15. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status and Age Group: Kapisa, September 2014



Of the 179 thousand people aged 15 years and older who reported having no work at all in the 12 months prior to the survey, 18.6 percent were either available for work and had actively sought it, or were available for work but had not sought it for various reasons, such as awaiting the result of a job application, temporary illness, or believed that there was no work for them. About 80.4 percent were not available for work (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Did Not Work in the 12 Months Prior to Survey, by Whether Available for Work or Not and District: Kapisa, September 2014

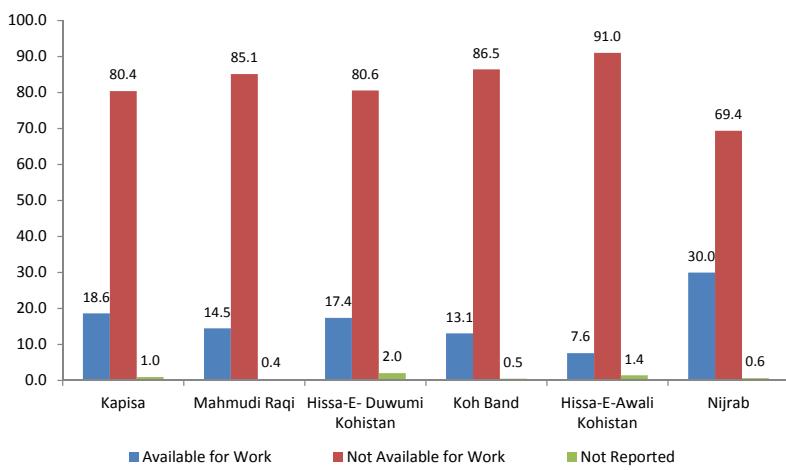


Figure 17 shows the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who did not do any work but seeking for work, and those available for work but not looking for work, to the total population 15 years old and over. The total of the five districts of Kapisa Province reveals that for every 100 persons aged 15 years and older, 12 were not working but seeking or available for work. The ratio was higher for females than for males: 14 percent of females were not working but were seeking or available for work, compared to 10 percent of males. At the district level, the percentage for females varied from 3.1 percent in Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan to 22.0 percent in Nijrab. For males, it varied from 7.1 percent in Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan to 13.3 percent in Nijrab.

Figure 17. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Were Not Working But Seeking or Available for Work to the Total Population 15 Years and Older by Sex and District: Kapisa, September 2014

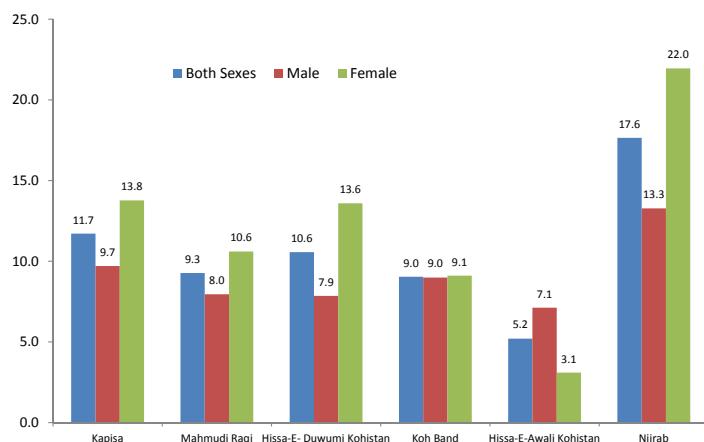


Table 17 shows an association between literacy and economic status, as measured by the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who had some work in the 12 months prior to the survey, regardless of the number of months they worked. Persons who are literate are more likely to engage in economic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

Table 17 shows that the association between literacy status and being out of work did not seem to hold true in most districts. The combined percentage point difference between literate and illiterate for the five districts was only 2.4 points. In the districts, the highest percentage point difference between literate and illiterate population not working but seeking or available for work was in Nijrab (4.4 percentage points).

Table 17. Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Older by Work and Literacy Status and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/ District	Worked in the 12 months prior to survey			Not working but seeking or available for work		
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate
Kapisa	37.2	44.6	30.7	11.7	13.0	10.6
Mahmudi Raqi	35.9	47.1	28.6	9.3	11.3	7.9
Hissa-E-Duwumi Kohistan	39.3	47.3	30.8	10.6	10.5	10.6
Koh Band	30.9	42.1	26.1	9.0	7.6	9.6
Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan	31.2	36.7	24.1	5.2	6.4	3.6
Nijrab	41.2	47.3	35.8	17.6	20.0	15.6

Figure 18 shows that for males and females combined, the percentage of those who were engaged in some economic activities at anytime during the 12 months prior to the survey was lowest among those who did not attend school or had not completed class 1 (30.5 percent) and highest among those who had reached vocational and higher education (62.0 percent). Among males, the proportion engaged

in economic activity at any time in the 12 months prior to the survey was highest for those with no schooling at 78.1 percent. For those who had reached primary level at most (i.e. classes 1–6), those who had some work accounted for 69.7 percent. For those with vocational or higher education, those with work made up 67.4 percent. Among females, the pattern was different, those who had reached vocational or higher education had the highest percentage (37.1 percent) with a job during the reference period.

The proportion of persons who were not working but seeking or available for work during the 12 months prior to the survey was highest for those who reached classes 7–12 (13.9 percent) and those who had reached vocational and higher education (12.2 percent). A similar pattern was observed among males who did not work but seeking or available for work: it was highest for those who had reached vocational and higher education (10.7 percent) and lowest among those with no schooling (5.9 percent). Likewise, among females, the percentage of those who were not working but seeking or available for work during the 12 months prior to the survey was highest among those who reached vocational and higher education (19.0 percent) and lowest for those who did not attend school or did not finish class 1 (12.7 percent).

At the district level, in Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (68.3 percent), Mahmudi Raqi (66.3 percent) and Nijrab (63.3 percent), three in five of those aged 15 years and older who had reached vocational or higher education did some work during the reference period. In Nijrab 51 percent of the population aged 15 years and older who reached classes 1–6 were reported as having an economic activity in the year prior to survey, the highest in five districts province. In Mahmudi Raqi, 44.5 percent of those aged 15 years old and over who had attended classes 7–12 were reported to have worked during the 12 months prior to survey.

Figure 18. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status, Highest Class Completed and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

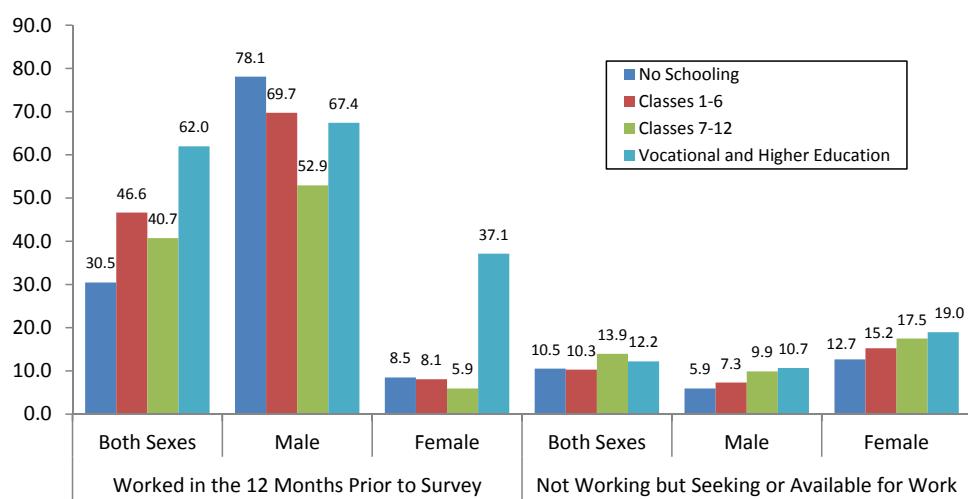


Figure 19. Percentage of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in 12 Months Prior to Survey by Highest Class Completed and District: Kapisa, September 2014

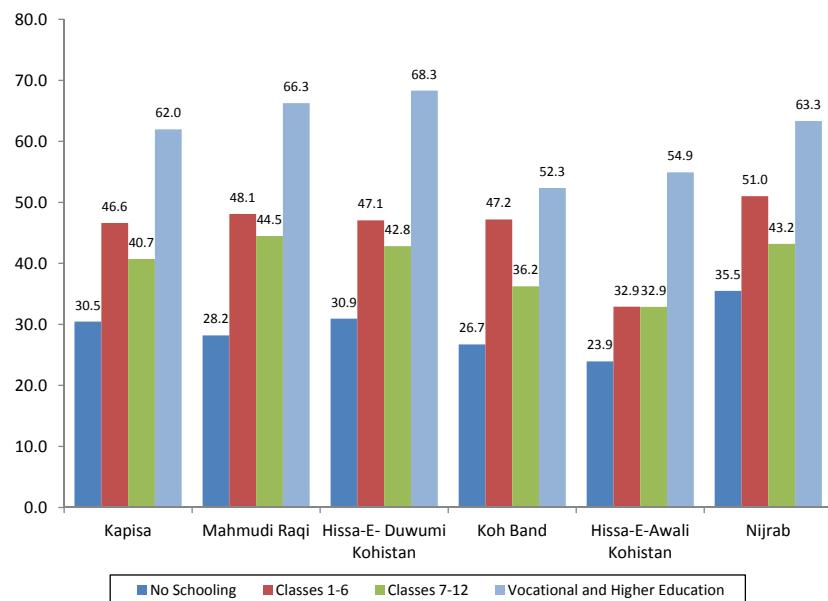


Figure 20 shows the distribution of population aged 15 years and older, by sex, who worked at any time during the 12 months prior to survey by their major occupation groups based on the International Standard Occupational Classification (ISOC).

Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers accounted for the highest proportion of workers in the five districts at 34.5 percent; 29.7 percent among males and 71.1 percent among females. Craft and related trade workers composed the second highest proportion of workers at 16.4 percent and were higher among males (17.3 percent compared to 10.0 percent). These include building and related workers (excluding electricians), food processing, wood working, garments, and other craft and other related trades workers; handicraft and printing workers; etc. Male and female managers/professionals/technicians and clerks comprised 11.6 percent each; most professionals were teaching professionals. Workers engaged in service and sales workers, protective workers, personal sales and care workers also constituted a higher percentage at 14.7 percent of workers (16.3 percent among males and 2.5 percent among females).

Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers were the largest group of workers in Nijrab (53.6 percent) and Mahmudi Raqi (30.3 percent). Elementary occupations such as construction laborers, manufacturing and transport laborers, street cleaners and helpers comprised the largest group in Koh Band at 34.9 percent, while service and sales workers dominated in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (23.3 percent).

Figure 21 shows the distribution of population aged 15 years and older who worked at anytime during the 12 months prior to the survey by sex and major industry groups based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 2.

About 35.7 percent of workers were involved in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. A significant proportion (75.1 percent) among female workers worked in these industries.

Among male workers, 34 percent worked in community, social and personal services, 30.6 percent in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, 16.5 percent in construction, and 8.9 percent in wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels.

In Nijrab, workers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry comprised 54.4 percent of those who worked at any time during the reference year. Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan, Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan, and Mahmudi Raqi had the highest proportions of workers in community, social and personal services at 46.6 percent, 34.4 percent and 31.3 percent, respectively, while in Koh Band, 37.2 percent of workers were in the construction industry.

Figure 20. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey by Major Occupation Group and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

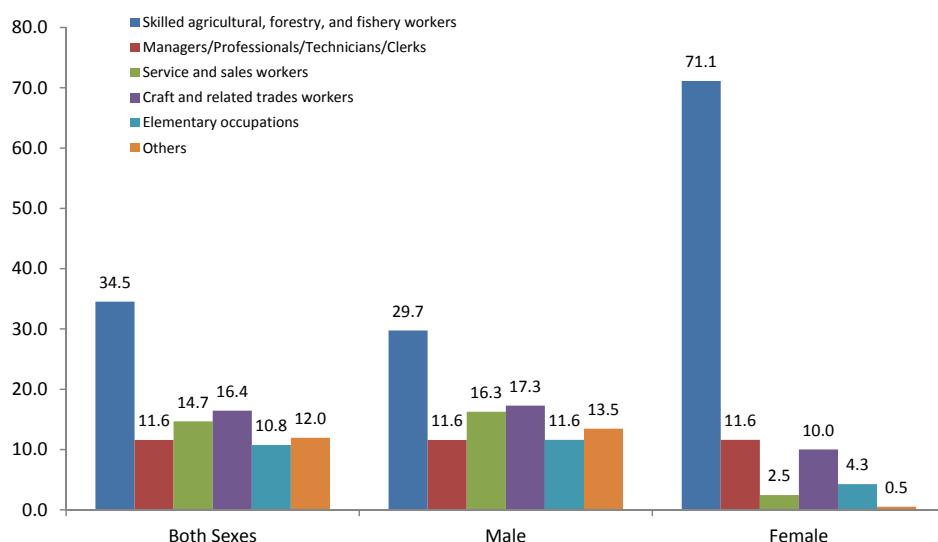


Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Major Occupation Group and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/ District	Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	Managers/ Professionals/ Technicians/ Clerks	Service and sales workers	Craft and related trades workers	Elementary occupations	Others
Kapisa	34.5	11.6	14.7	16.4	10.8	12.0
Mahmudi Raqi	30.3	8.7	14.6	22.4	6.7	17.5
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	22.8	13.6	18.4	23.2	12.2	9.8
Koh Band	26.6	5.9	12.6	12.2	34.9	7.8
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	7.6	21.5	23.3	12.2	22.0	13.4
Nijrab	53.6	9.2	10.0	12.5	4.8	9.8

Figure 21. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Major Industry Group and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

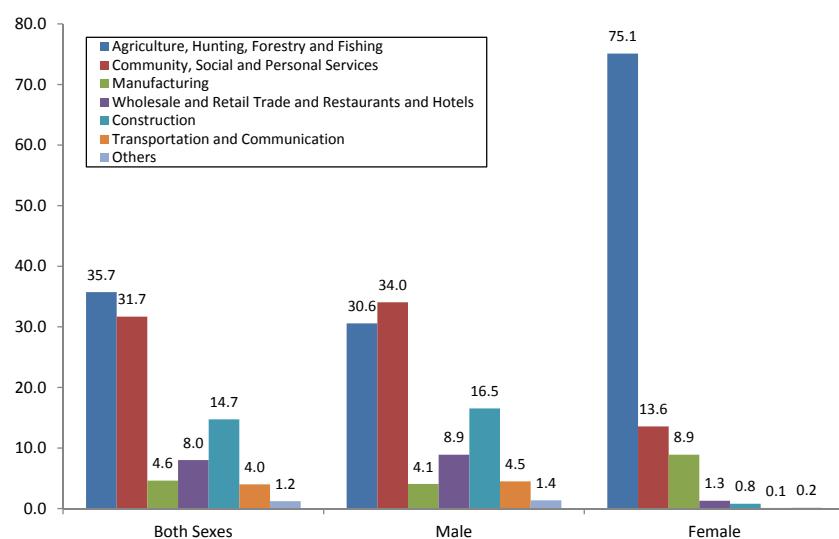


Table 19. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Major Industry Group and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	Community, Social and Personal Services	Manufacturing	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	Construction	Transportation and Communication	Others
Kapisa	35.7	31.7	4.6	8.0	14.7	4.0	1.2
Mahmudi Raqi	30.8	31.3	5.0	9.1	16.7	5.7	1.5
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	26.6	34.4	7.5	9.4	17.5	4.0	0.8
Koh Band	24.0	24.4	4.7	5.8	37.2	3.1	0.9
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	9.2	46.6	5.7	13.0	15.8	7.1	2.6
Nijrab	54.4	25.8	2.8	5.2	9.1	2.0	0.8

The distribution of the population aged 15 years and older who were engaged in economic activity in the 12 months prior to the survey, by employment status and sex, is shown in Figure 22. Only 0.9 percent of workers were employers during the reference year while 51.3 percent were employees. The self-employed comprised 39.3 percent and family workers, 8.5 percent.

Among male workers, 1.0 percent were employers during the reference year while 55.5 percent were employees. The self-employed comprised 39.7 percent and family workers, 3.8 percent. Two in five (44.3 percent) of female workers were family workers, 36.0 percent were self-employed, and 19.6 percent were employees.

Employees made up the largest proportion of workers in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (70.1 percent), Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (59.8 percent), Koh Band (56.8 percent), and Mahmudi Raqi (52.8 percent). In Nijrab, the self-employed comprised the largest share at 44.9 percent. The percentage of family workers was highest in Nijrab (16.3 percent), while employers were most prevalent in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan at 1.7 percent.

Figure 22. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Status of Employment and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

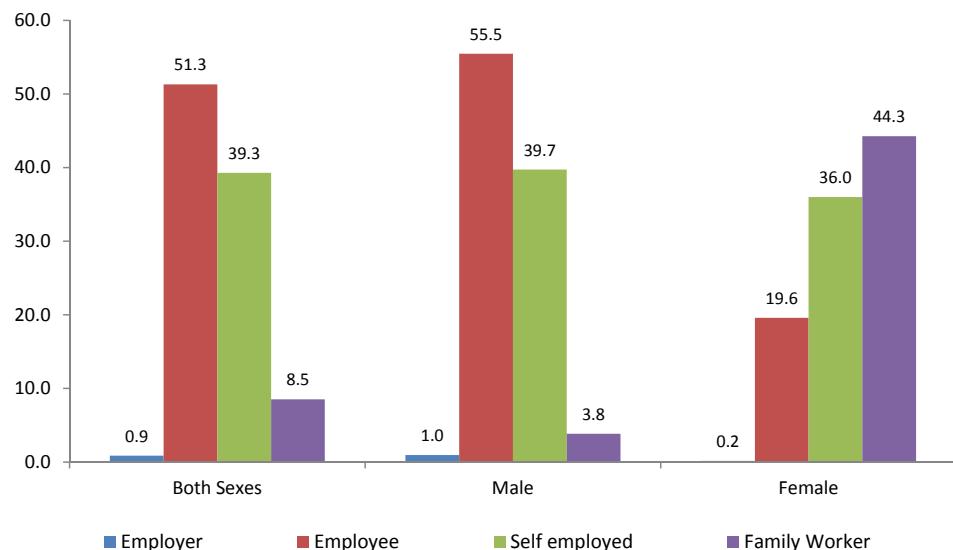
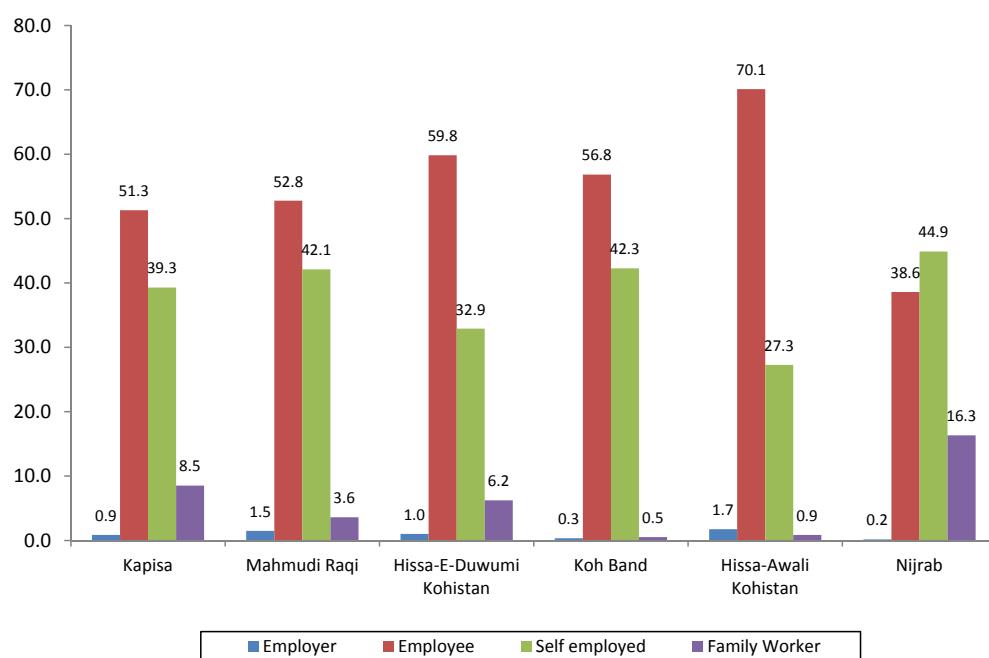


Figure 23. Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Older Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Status of Employment and District: Kapisa, September 2014



8.5.2 Working Children aged 5-17 Years

The 2014 Kapisa SDES found that 3.0 percent of children aged 5–17 years worked at any time during the 12 months before the survey, while the remaining 97.0 percent did not work (Table 20). Males (4.3 percent) were more likely to work than females (1.6 percent).

The proportion of working children in the 5–17 age group was highest in Nijrab (4.7 percent), followed by Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (3.4 percent) and Mahmudi Raqi (2.7 percent).

Table 20. Number and Percentage Distribution of Children 5-17 Years Old by Work Status, Sex, Age Group and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Sex/Age Group/District	Number of Children 5-17 Years Old (000)	Worked at any time in 12 months prior to survey	Did not work
Total	119	3.0	97.0
Sex			
Boys	60	4.3	95.7
Girls	59	1.6	98.4
Age Group			
5-9	49	0.5	99.5
Boys	25	0.5	99.5
Girls	24	0.4	99.6
10-12	29	1.8	98.2
Boys	15	2.3	97.7
Girls	14	1.1	98.9
3-17	41	6.9	93.1
Boys	20	10.5	89.5
Girls	21	3.5	96.5
District			
Mahmudi Raqi	31	2.7	97.3
Hissa-E-Duwumi Kohistan	20	3.4	96.6
Koh Band	8	0.7	99.2
Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan	21	0.6	99.4
Nijrab	39	4.7	95.3

Figure 24. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5-17 Years Old by District: Kapisa, September 2014

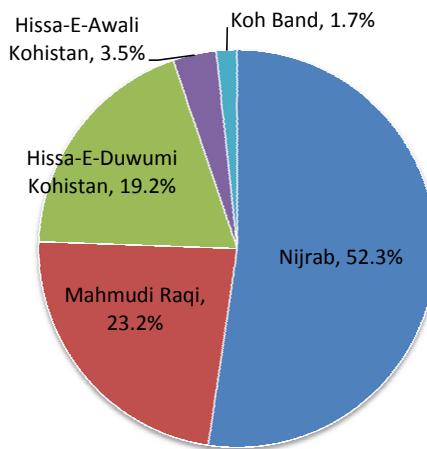
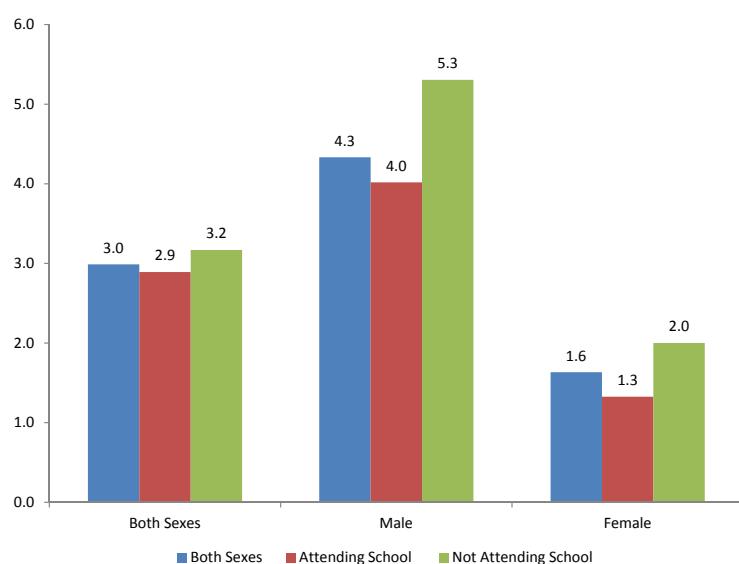


Figure 24 shows that Nijrab had the largest share of working children at 52.3 percent of the total of the five districts, followed by Mahmudi Raqi (23.2 percent) and Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (19.2 percent).

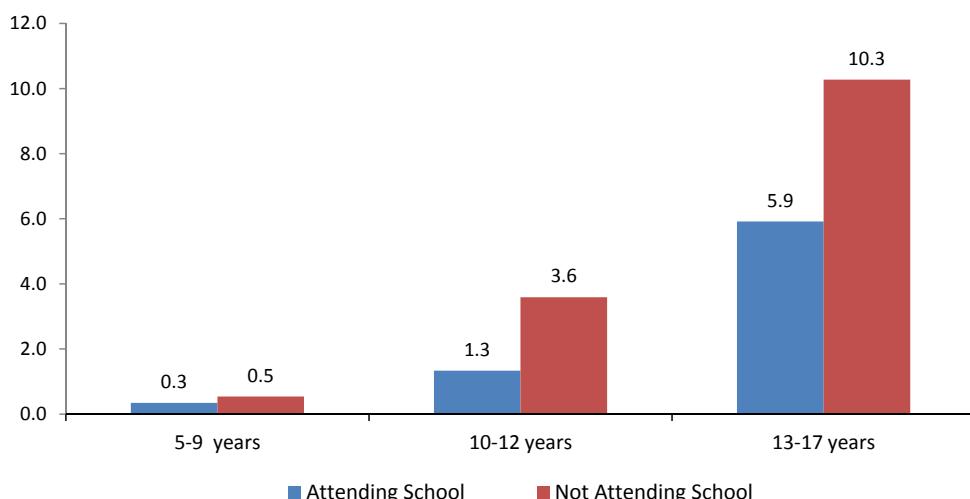
Children who were not attending school were more likely to work than those attending school. Among children aged 5–17 years who were not attending school at the time of survey, 3.2 percent worked at any time during the 12 months before the survey. Among those attending school, 2.9 percent worked during the reference period. Among boys aged 5–17 years who were not attending school, 5.3 percent worked during the reference year, compared to 4.0 percent of those who were in school. The corresponding percentages for girls were 2.0 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Percentage of Children 5-17 Years Old Who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Sex and School Attendance: Kapisa, September 2014



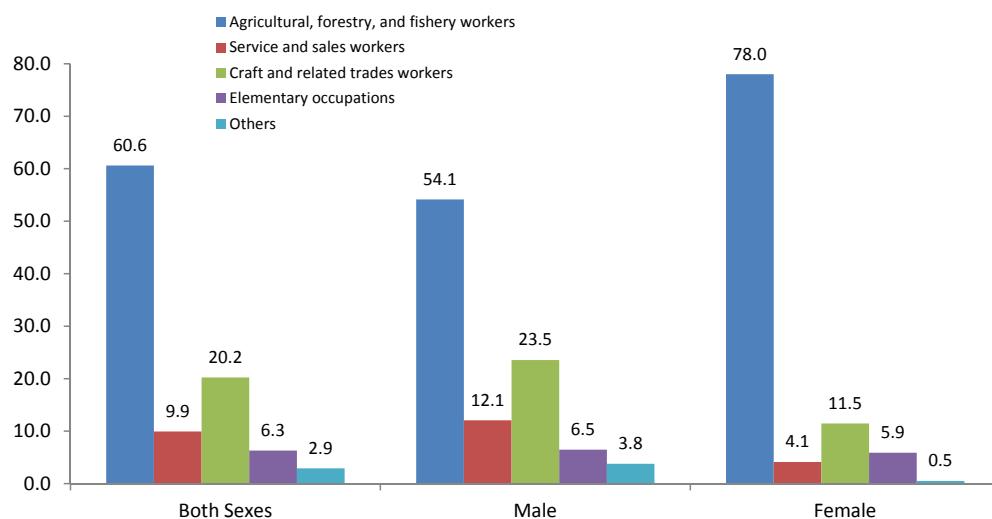
Among children aged 13–17 years who were not attending school, 10.3 percent worked during the reference year, while 5.9 percent of those who were attending school did so (Figure 26). Among children aged 10–12 years who were not attending school, 3.6 percent worked during the reference year, while 1.3 percent did so among those who were attending school. For young children aged 5–9 years, only 0.3 percent worked among those who were attending school and 0.5 percent among those who were not attending school.

Figure 26. Percentage of Children 5-17 Years Old who Worked in the 12 Months Prior to Survey by Age Group and School Attendance: Kapisa, September 2014



The majority of working children in the five surveyed districts of Kapisa Province were agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (Figure 27). This type of workers comprised 60.6 percent of all working children aged 5–17 years: 54.1 percent among working boys and 78.0 percent among working girls. Children engaged in craft and related trades were the next largest group at 20.2 percent (boys: 23.5 percent; girls: 11.5 percent). Children engaged in services and sales were the third largest group at 9.9 percent (boys: 12.1 percent; girls: 4.1 percent).

Figure 27. Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5-17 Years Old by Sex and Occupation: Kapisa, September 2014



8.6 FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY

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

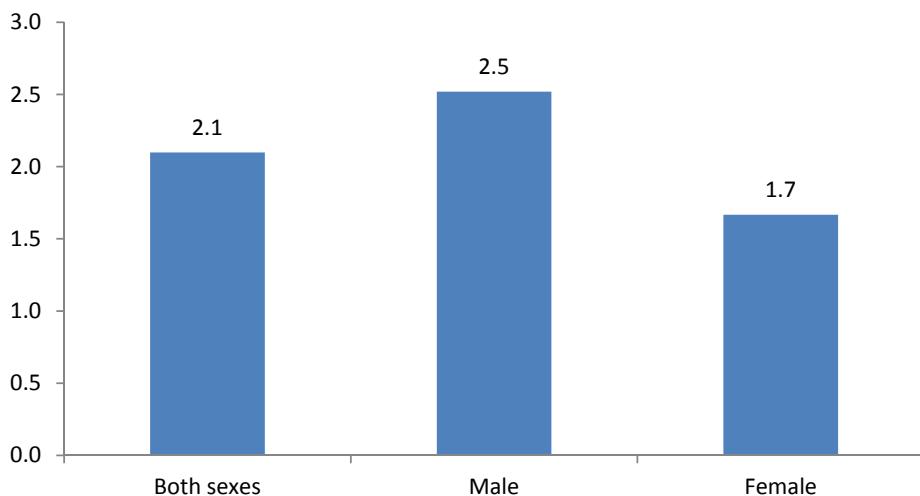
Some 275 thousand people, comprising 2.1 percent of the population in this age group, had a functional difficulty in at least one of the defined areas. Figure 28 shows that the proportion was higher among males (2.5 percent) than females (1.7 percent).

Text Box 6: Proportion of Population 5 Years Old and Over with Functional Difficulty

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

Source: SDES

Figure 28. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by Sex: Kapisa, September 2014



Koh Band had the highest proportion of people with functional difficulty (2.6 percent) followed by Nijrab (2.5 percent), while Mahmudi Raqi had the lowest at 1.6 percent (Figure 29).

Figure 29. Percentage of Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by District: Kapisa, September 2014

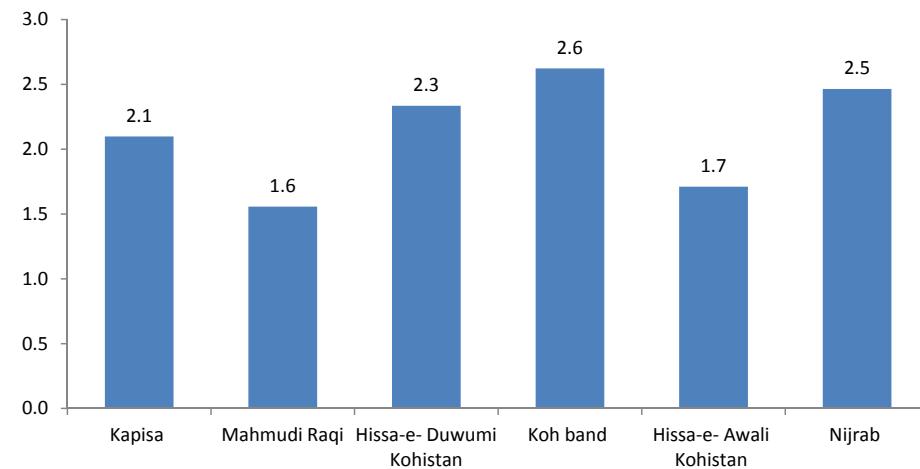
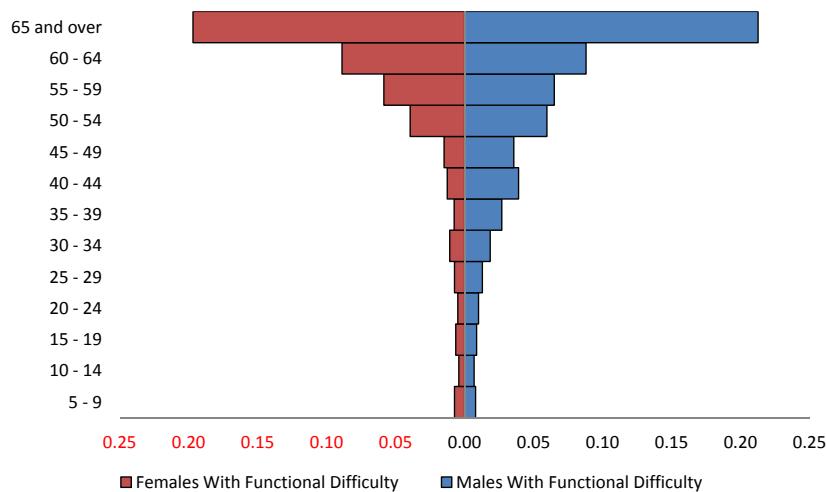


Figure 30 shows an apparent positive correlation between age and functional difficulty: as age increases the proportion with a functional difficulty also increases. Having at least one type of functional difficulty was more prevalent among those aged 65 years old and above, at 20.6 percent, with the proportion among men (21.3 percent) higher than among women (19.7 percent). In all age groups, except 60–64 years, males were more likely to have a functional difficulty than females.

About 0.8 percent of children in the 5–9 year age group had a functional difficulty (0.8 percent among boys and 0.7 percent among girls). Communicating was the most common difficulty in this age group

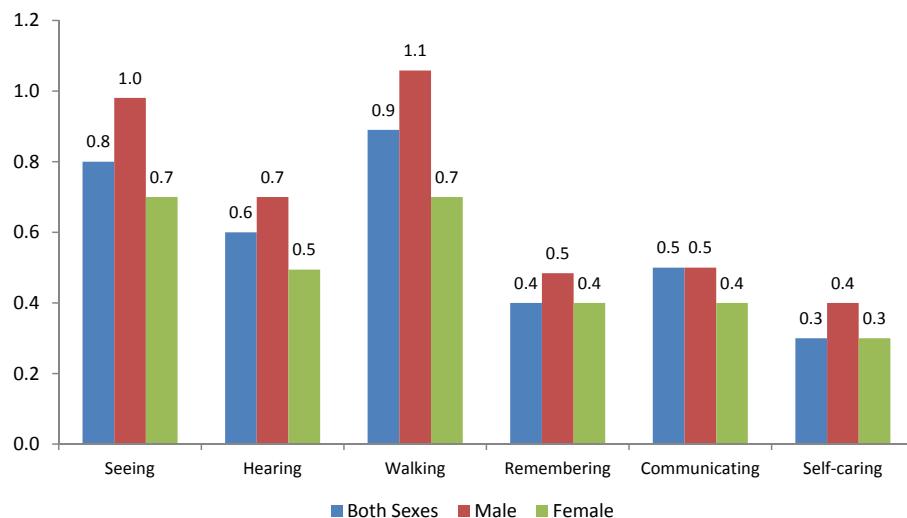
(0.4 percent), followed by self-caring 0.3 percent. Among those in the 65 years and over age group, seeing (12.0 percent), walking (9.8 percent) and hearing (8.2 percent) were the most common types of difficulty.

Figure 30. Percentage of the Population With Functional Difficulty by Sex and Age Group: Kapisa, September 2014



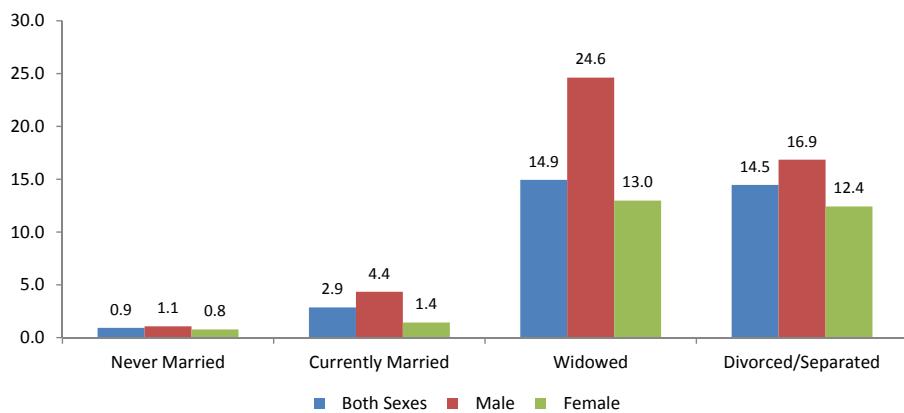
Difficulty in walking was the most commonly reported functional difficulty (0.9 percent), and was higher among males (1.1 percent) than females (0.7 percent). This was followed by difficulty in seeing at 0.8 percent (1.0 percent for males and 0.7 percent for females). The least common type of functional difficulty was self-caring (0.3 percent).

Figure 31. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by Type of Difficulty and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014



The proportion of those with functional difficulty was highest among widowed persons at 14.9 percent, followed by those divorced/separated from their spouses at 14.5 percent (Figure 32).

Figure 32. Percentage of the Population 5 Years and Older With Functional Difficulty by Marital Status and Sex: Kapisa, September 2014



8.7 FERTILITY

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

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

At the time of the survey, there were about 47 thousand ever-married women in the five districts of Kapisa. Of this number, 9.0 percent did not have any child. Unsurprisingly the proportion of ever-married women without children was highest in the 15–19 year age group: the childless comprised more than half (50.2 percent) of all ever-married women in this age group. Those with one child made up 10.4 percent while those with two children 11.6 percent.

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years by Number of CEB and Age of Women: Kapisa, September 2014

Age Group	Number of Children Ever Born Alive											Number of Women (00)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
Total	9.0	10.4	11.6	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.2	8.8	6.9	4.4	6.3	467
15-19	50.2	33.1	12.8	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21
20-24	21.5	28.1	26.0	13.5	6.8	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	89
25-29	6.7	10.3	17.5	19.6	20.1	13.5	7.0	3.1	1.6	0.5	0.2	97
30-34	3.1	3.3	7.3	11.4	15.5	19.0	17.5	11.1	6.6	3.0	2.2	69
35-39	2.3	2.0	3.6	5.2	9.3	14.6	16.7	15.6	12.9	7.9	9.8	79
40-44	1.6	1.9	3.0	3.6	7.2	10.3	13.8	17.0	14.2	11.2	16.2	61
45-49	1.9	2.5	3.0	5.3	6.8	9.5	12.1	14.9	14.2	10.0	19.8	51

The fertility of Kapisa women is high (Table 22) On average, Kapisa women in their early twenties have given birth to almost two children, which rises to six children for those in their late thirties and seven in their late forties.

The 45–49 year age group represents women with completed fertility and their mean children ever born (CEB) can be used to compare the fertility of two or more populations. Women in Mahmudi Raqi and Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan had the highest fertility. Ever-married women aged 45–49 years in these districts had given birth to seven children, on average. Koh Band and Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan had the lowest fertility, as suggested by a mean CEB of 6.5 children for the 45–49 year age group.

Table 22. Mean Number of CEB Among Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Years by Age of Women and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Age Group	Kapisa	Mahmudi Raqi	Hissa-E-Duwumi Kohistan	Koh Band	Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan	Nijrab
Total	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.6
15-19	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7
20-24	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7
25-29	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3
30-34	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.9
35-39	6.2	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.4
40-44	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.6	7.1
45-49	7.0	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.5	7.0

Due to the abridged nature of the questions asked on lifetime and recent fertility, the scope for internal validation and cross-checking was limited. Responses commonly suffered from two types of errors. First, data on lifetime fertility tends to be reported poorly with increasing age of the mother, as children who died or are elsewhere are often omitted. Second, recent fertility tends to be systematically underreported by all women, similar to widespread under-enumeration of the youngest children in the household head count.

For SDES, the Relational Gompertz Method was used for fertility estimation, which is a refinement of the Brass P/F ratio method. This method estimates the age-specific and total fertility by determining the shape of the fertility schedule from recent births while determining its level from the reported average parities of younger women. This method seeks to remedy the errors commonly found in the fertility data associated with too few or too many births being reported in the reference period, and the under-reporting of lifetime fertility and errors of age reporting among older women.

8.7.1 Fertility level

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for each district is presented in Table 23. This is a common measure of fertility level and is defined as the average number of children a woman would have if she went through her entire reproductive period (15–49 years) reproducing at the currently prevailing Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR). ASFRs are estimated by dividing the number of births to women in a specific age group. An additional measure of fertility is the General Fertility Rate (GFR), which represents the annual number of births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) which is expressed as the annual number of live births per 1,000 population.

Text Box 7: Total Fertility Rate

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

Source: SDES

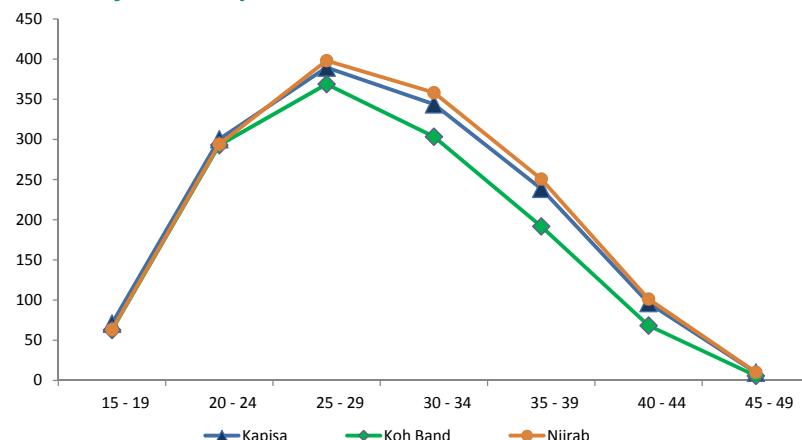
Table 23 shows a TFR of 7.2 children per woman in Kapisa Province. Among districts, total fertility rates ranged from 6.5 in Koh Band and Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan to 7.4 in Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan and Nijrab.

GFR was recorded at 223 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, with a CBR of 30 births per 1,000 people. Mahmudi Raqi's GFR was the highest (234), while the highest CBR was in Nijrab (34).

Table 23. TFR, GFR and CBR by District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	TFR	GFR	CBR
Kapisa	7.2	223	30
MahmudiRaqi	7.3	234	29
Hissa-E-Duwumi Kohistan	7.4	232	27
Koh Band	6.5	207	31
Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan	6.5	197	29
Nijrab	7.4	221	34

Figure 33 shows the ASFR (per 1,000 women) over age. Nijrab had the highest TFR and Koh Band with the lowest TFR. It also reveals that ASFR was considerably higher among the 25–29 year age group (495 per 1,000 women), remained high for women aged 30–34 years (343 per 1,000 women), and declined rapidly at older ages.

Figure 33. Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Kapisa Province, Koh Band and Nijrab: September 2014

8.8 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Birth registration is the official record of a child's birth by the government. It establishes the existence of the child under law and provides the foundation for safeguarding his or her civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child specifies that every child has the right to be registered at birth without any discrimination (UNICEF).

Apart from being the first legal acknowledgement of a child's existence, birth registration is central to ensuring that children are counted and have access to basic services such as health, social security and education. Knowing the age of a child is central to protecting them from child labour, being arrested and treated as adults in the justice system, forcible conscription in armed forces, child marriage, trafficking and sexual exploitation. A birth certificate as proof of birth can support the traceability of unaccompanied and separated children and promote safe migration. In effect, birth registration is their 'passport to protection' (UNICEF).

Kapisa SDES used the standard question “Does _____ have a birth certificate?” for all children under 5 years of age.

Figure 34 shows that 53.8 percent of the births of children under five were reported as registered (responded ‘yes’ to the question). The birth of boys was slightly more likely to be registered than that of girls (54.0 percent and 53.6 percent, respectively).

Figure 34. Percentage of Population Below 5 Years Old Whose Births Were Registered by Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

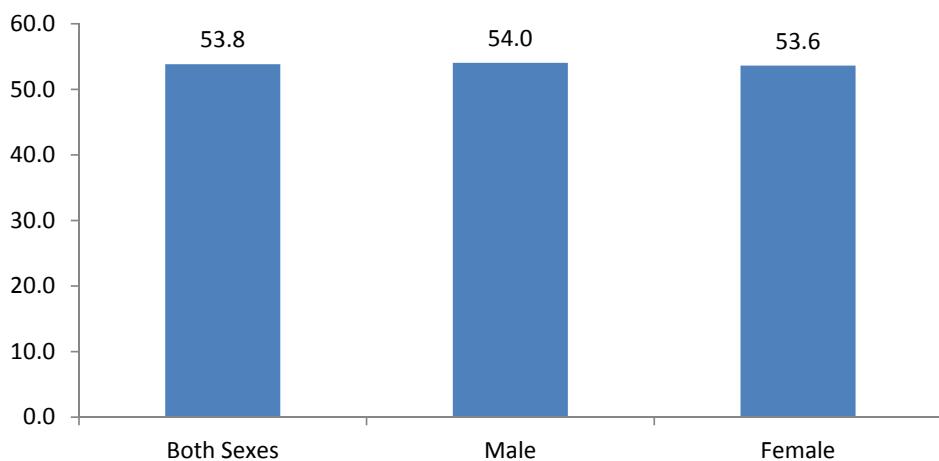
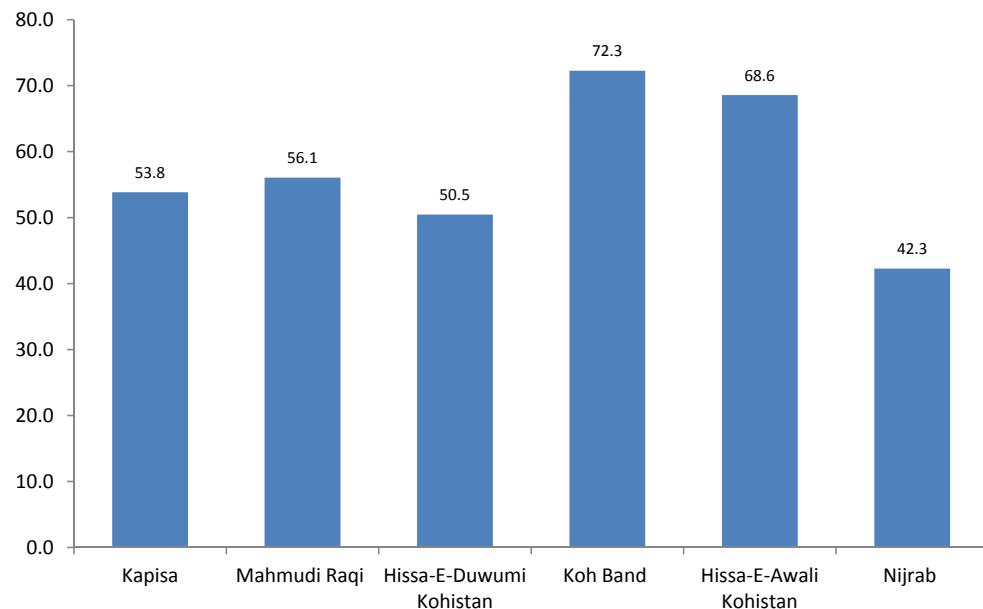


Figure 35 shows high disparity among districts, with birth registration ranging from 42.3 percent in Nijrab to 72.3 percent in Koh Band.

Figure 35. Percentage of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by District: Kapisa, September 2014



The same patterns were observed among the districts, except in Mahmudi Raqi where the birth registration of girls was higher by 0.7 percentage point.

Table 24. Proportion of Registered Births for Population Below 5 Years Old by Sex and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Male	Female
Kapisa	54.0	53.6
Mahmudi Raqi	55.7	56.4
Hissa-E-Duwumi Kohistan	50.7	50.3
Koh Band	74.1	70.5
Hissa-E-Awali Kohistan	68.6	68.6
Nijrab	43.2	41.4

The proportions of registered births in other provinces and in the country as a whole are presented in Text Box 8. The birth registration for the five districts combined (53.8 percent) was significantly higher than the national average (35 percent), or the rate in Ghor (9.0 percent) and Daykundi (16.3 percent).

8.9 MORTALITY

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

Childhood mortality in general and infant mortality in particular are often used as broad indicators of socio-economic development or specific indicators of health status. Childhood mortality rates are used for monitoring the country's progress toward MDG 4, which aims for a reduction of 50 percent, between 2003 and 2015, and to further reduce it to one third of the 2003 level by 2020 (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan MDG Report 2012).

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

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

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

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

Text Box 8: Registered Births

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

Sources: * SDES

**NRVA 2011-2012

Table 25 presents infant (IMR) and under-five mortality rates (U5MR) with a reference date of April 2009. It is estimated that the infant mortality rate in the five districts of Kapisa is 55 deaths per 1,000 live births and that the under-five mortality is 72 deaths per 1,000 live births. These figures for males are 63 and 83, respectively, and for females, 46 and 61 respectively.

Table 25. Estimates of Infant Mortality and Under-Five Mortality Rates by Sex: Kapisa, September 2014

Sex	IMR	U5MR
Both Sexes	55	72
Male	63	83
Female	46	61

Notes:

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

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

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

Text Box 9: Mortality Rates

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

Source: SDES

to above-average mortality.

Estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates in Kabul, Bamiyan, Ghor, Daykundi, Parwan, and Kapisa Provinces are shown in Text Box 9.

The infant and under-five mortality rates in the five districts of Kapisa are lower than in Bamiyan, Ghor, Daykundi and in Parwan, but higher than in Kabul. Kapisa's lower mortality rates may be due to its proximity to Kabul where several health facilities are located.

8.10 PARENTS' LIVING STATUS

Figure 36 shows the percentage of orphaned children below five years of age. The figure reveals that 1.07 percent of children in the five districts in Kapisa Province had lost at least one parent. The proportion of young children whose only mothers were alive was 0.81 percent while 0.22 percent had lost only their mothers. The proportion of children below five years of age who had lost both parents was 0.04 percent.

Figure 36. Percentage of Orphaned Children Below Five Years Old: Kapisa, September 2014

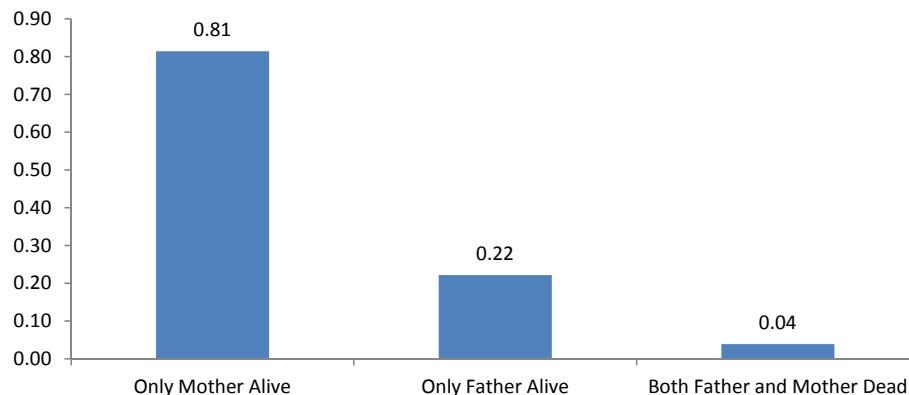
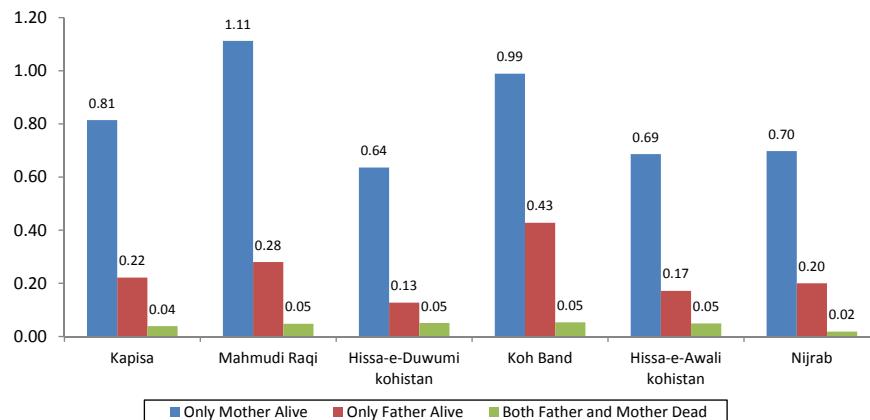


Figure 37 shows the percentages of orphaned children below five years of age by district. The proportion was highest in Mahmudi Raqi where 1.11 percent of children in that age had only their mothers alive. On the other hand, the proportion was highest in Koh Band where 0.43 percent of children in that age whose only fathers were alive. Except in Nijrab, all other districts had the same proportions of children below five years of age who had lost both parents, at 0.05 percent.

Figure 37. Percentage of Orphaned Children Below 5 Years Old by District: Kapisa, September 2014



The comparison of parents' living status in Kapisa with Parwan, Kabul, Ghor and Daykundi is shown in Text Box 10. Kapisa's proportion of children who had lost at least one parent was higher than in Parwan and Kabul but lower than in Ghor and Daykundi.

Text Box 10: Parents' Living Status

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

Source: SDES

8.11 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

8.11.1 Size of Households

The five districts in Kapisa had a total of 47 thousand households with an average household size of 6.8 persons, lower than the national average (7.4 persons). Those with 2–5 members accounted for 33.9 percent, while one-person households comprised only 1.4 percent. Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (6.4 persons), Koh Band (6.4 persons), and Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (6.5 persons) registered a lower average household size than the five districts combined. The average household sizes for Mahmudi Raqi and Nijrab were 7.1 and 7.2 persons, respectively.

Text Box 11: Average Household Size

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

Sources: *SDES

**NRVA 2011-2012

Table 26. Percentage Distribution of Households by Size, Average Household Size and District: Kapisa, September 2014

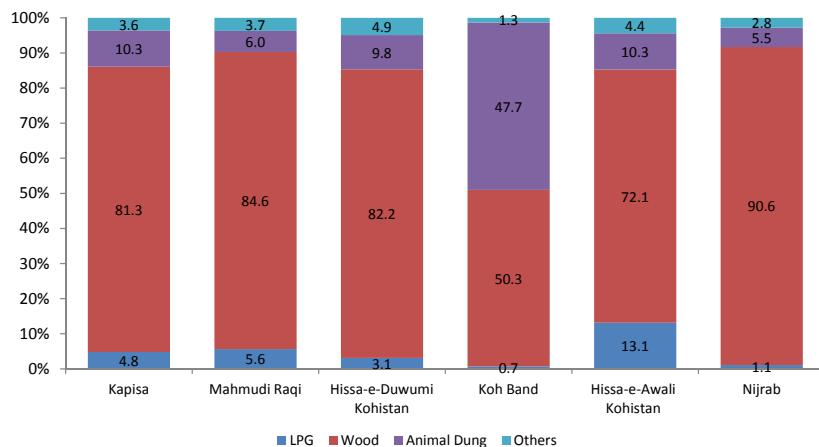
Province/ District	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons	9 Persons	10 Persons or More	Average Household Size
Kapisa	1.4	5.4	7.4	10.0	11.1	12.6	13.1	12.0	9.7	17.3	6.8
Mahmudi Raqi	1.2	4.5	6.9	9.0	10.4	12.8	12.9	12.2	10.3	19.9	7.1
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	1.5	6.0	7.4	11.0	12.5	13.1	13.3	12.5	9.3	13.5	6.5
Koh Band	1.6	8.1	9.8	11.2	13.1	12.6	10.3	10.7	7.4	15.2	6.4
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	1.3	6.2	9.1	12.1	11.7	13.3	14.2	11.8	8.7	11.7	6.4
Nijrab	1.5	4.8	6.3	8.8	10.1	11.7	13.0	11.9	10.7	21.2	7.2

8.11.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Wood was the most common source of energy for cooking, with 81.3 percent of households in the five surveyed districts using it (Figure 38). Animal dung was used by 10.3 percent of households, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) by 4.8 percent of households and the remaining 3.6 percent used other types of fuel such as straw/shrubs/grass, kerosene, charcoal, coal/lignite and agricultural crop residues.

Wood was a popular fuel for cooking in Nijrab (90.6 percent), Mahmudi Raqi (84.6 percent), Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (82.2 percent), and Hissa-e Awali Kohistan (72.1 percent). On the other hand, almost half of the households in Koh Band used animal dung as fuel for cooking (47.7 percent) while 13.1 percent of the households in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan used LPG.

Figure 38. Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Cooking and District: Kapisa, September 2014

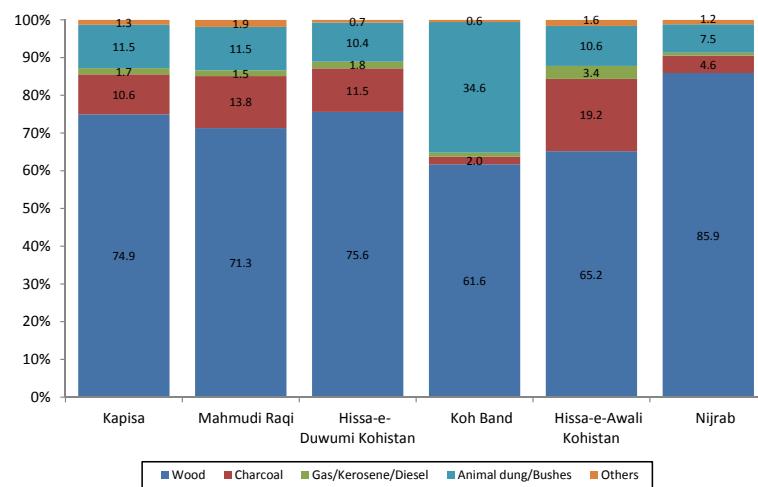


8.11.3 Main Source of Energy for Heating

Wood was an important source of energy for heating in the five districts in Kapisa Province and was used for this purpose by three in every four households (Figure 39). Animal dung was used by 11.5 percent, charcoal by 10.6 percent, and gas/kerosene/diesel by 1.7 percent. The remaining 1.3 percent of households used other fuels such as electricity, coal, etc. In each district, more than half of the households used wood as fuel for heating and the proportion ranged from 61.6 percent in Koh Band to 85.9 percent in Nijrab.

Animal dung was used by one in three households in Koh Band (34.6 percent) while charcoal was favored by two in five households in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (19.2 percent).

Figure 39. Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Heating and District: Kapisa, September 2014



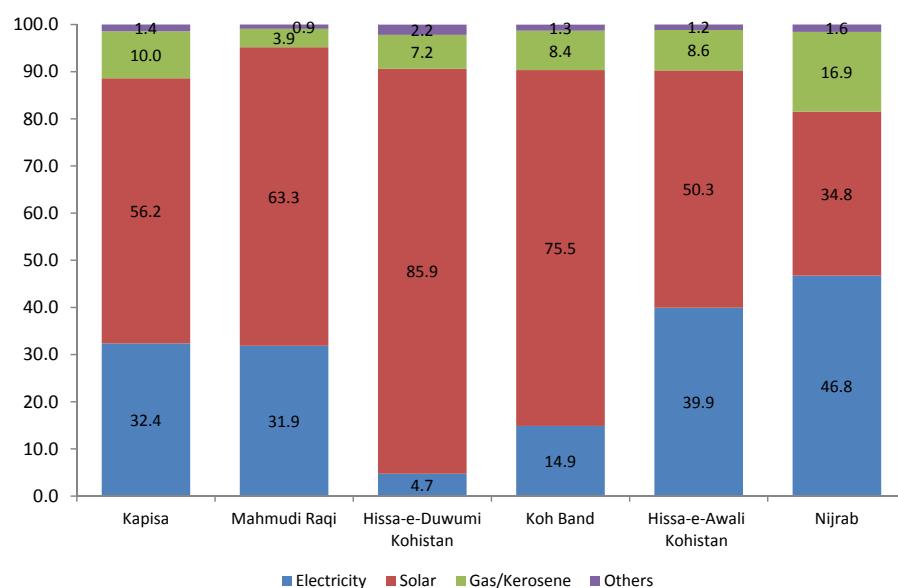
8.11.4 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Solar power was the leading source of energy for lighting among households in the five surveyed districts of Kapisa Province and was used by more than half of the total households (56.2 percent), followed by electricity (32.4 percent), as shown in Figure 40. The remaining 10 percent and 1.4 percent used gas/kerosene and other sources such as candles, respectively.

The majority of the households in Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (85.9 percent), Koh Band (75.5 percent), Mahmudi Raqi (63.3 percent) and Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (50.3 percent) used solar power for lighting.

Electricity (from generator, gridline or hydropower) was the main source of energy for lighting in Nijrab (46.8 percent). Four in ten households in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (39.9 percent) and three in ten in Mahmudi Raqi (31.9 percent) used electricity as the source of energy for lighting.

Figure 40. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting and District: Kapisa, September 2014



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

In the five districts combined, the main source of drinking water was dug wells (40.5 percent). About four in five households in Mahmudi Raqi and two in five in Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan drew water from this source.

In the five districts combined, a high percentage (44.1 percent) of the households had access to improved sources of drinking water:⁶ 35.0 percent drew water from protected wells, 4.3 percent from protected springs, 3.5 percent from tube well boreholes, and 1.3 percent from water piped to dwelling/compound/neighbors.

⁶ Improved drinking water sources include piped water into dwelling/yard or compound/neighbor, tube well borehole, protected dug well, and protected spring.

Mahmudi Raqi had the largest proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources (74.3 percent), followed by Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (52.3 percent). In Mahmudi Raqi, protected dug wells were the main source of improved drinking water covering 65.6 percent of households.

Most households in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (71.3 percent), Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (45.6 percent), and Nijrab (34.0 percent) obtained drinking water from surface water such as river, stream, lake, and pond while in Koh Band, 42.4 percent of households got drinking water from unprotected springs.

Text Box 12: Proportion of Households Using Improved Drinking Water Sources

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

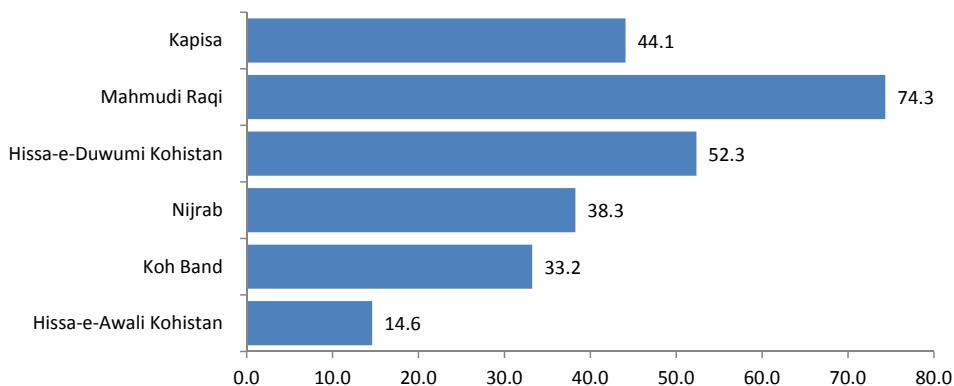
Sources: * SDES

**NRVA 2011-2012

Table 27. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Source of Drinking Water	Kapisa	Mahmudi Raqi	Kohistan	Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	Koh Band	Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	Nijrab
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Piped Water	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.5	0.0	0.0
Piped into dwelling	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Piped into compound	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0
Piped to neighbor	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Public tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tube well borehole	3.5	6.2	7.0	7.6	1.2	0.1	0.1
Dug Well	40.5	79.8	45.3	19.5	5.3	35.8	
Protected well	35.0	65.6	43.6	16.5	4.9	30.9	
Unprotected well	5.5	14.3	1.8	3.0	0.4	4.9	
Water from Spring	18.3	8.5	1.9	51.4	13.4	26.9	
Protected spring	4.3	2.4	1.6	9.0	2.0	7.3	
Unprotected spring	14.0	6.1	0.2	42.4	11.3	22.3	
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	35.4	4.8	45.6	18.4	71.3	34.0	
Others	1.0	0.5	0.1	2.9	2.4	0.5	

Figure 41. Proportion of Households With Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources by District: Kapisa, September 2014



Surface water was also the main source of water for washing, cooking and other uses for most households (50.1 percent). A majority of households in Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (77.5 percent) and Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (74.2 percent) used surface water for these purposes.

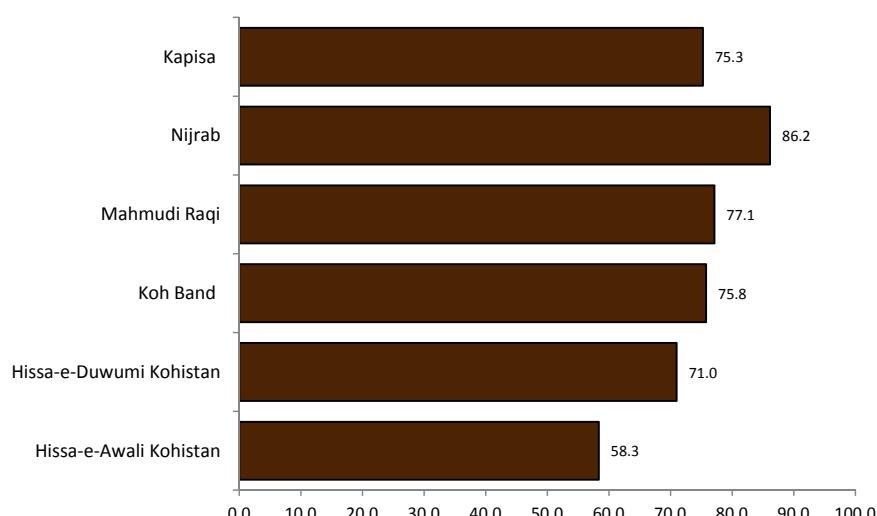
Table 28. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Washing, Cooking and Other Household Uses and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Source of Water for Other Purposes	Kapisa	Raqi	Mahmudi	Kohistan	Duwumi	Hissa-e-	Kohistan	Hissa-e-Awali	Kohistan	Nijrab
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Piped Water	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Piped into dwelling	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Piped into yard/compound	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Piped into neighbour	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public tap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tube well borehole	2.4	5.3	4.1	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dug well	30.4	72.7	17.5	17.2	2.7	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected well	25.4	58.4	16.9	14.7	2.3	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	5.0	14.3	0.5	2.5	0.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water from spring	14.5	8.3	0.4	34.8	13.2	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Protected spring	3.1	2.1	0.3	9.0	1.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected spring	11.4	6.2	0.1	25.8	12.2	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal)	50.1	12.8	77.5	41.3	74.2	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker truck	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	1.2	0.6	0.4	3.4	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

8.11.6 Land Ownership

The majority of households owned agricultural land: Nijrab, 86.2 percent; Mahmudi Raqi, 77.1 percent; Koh Band, 75.8 percent; Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan, 71.0 percent; and Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan, 58.3 percent. The size of land owned, however, was small; 92.6 percent of those with land owned less than five *gerib* or 10,000 m² (1 *gerib* = 2,000 m²).

Figure 42. Proportion of Households With Agricultural Land Owned by District: Kapisa, September 2014



8.11.7 Ownership of Livestock and Poultry

In the five districts combined, 64.3 percent of households owned at least a head of cattle/milk cow and/or a bull primarily for food (milk, yoghurt, meat, ghee or dried whey) or to provide fuel for cooking and heating (dung). Most of the households owning cows (67.0 percent) owned only one or two heads.

The proportion of households owning a sheep was 21.8 percent with 87.1 percent of them owning 1–6 head(s), and a lower proportion (7.7 percent) owned goats, of which 75.6 percent owned 1–6 head(s).

A small proportion of households owned a horse, donkey and/or mule (5.4 percent). Most of these households (92.9 percent) owned only one or two donkeys, horses, or mules.

Raising chickens was the second most popular among households with livestock or poultry, with 54.0 percent raising at least one chicken. Most raised chickens for food and 43.3 percent raised less than five chickens. A small proportion of households raised either duck or turkey (5.5 percent).

At least 70 percent of households in Nijrab owned a cow or a chicken (80.4 percent and 70.2 percent, respectively). About half of the households in Koh Band owned a sheep.

8.11.8 Household Assets and Facilities

At least 80 percent of households had electricity in their houses (Mahmudi 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 phones were the second most common item (among the list of 15 items) owned by members of households in the five districts in Kapisa (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 Kohistan.

A comparison of media and communication equipment reveals that most households owned a radio (68.2 percent), followed by a television set (45.0 percent). Radio ownership was highest in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (77.3 percent) and Nijrab (70.9 percent). Television set ownership was highest in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (64.0 percent). A few households had an internet access (1.7 percent) with the highest proportion in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (2.9 percent).

About 7.7 percent of households had a car for personal or business use, while 2.2 percent had a truck. At least one in ten households in Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan (11.9 percent), Mahmudi Raqi (9.1 percent), and Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan (8.0 percent), owned a car.

Table 29. Proportion of Households by Ownership of Livestock/Poultry, Type and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Cattle/ Cattle Milk/ Bull	Sheep	Goat	Horse/ Donkey/ Mule	Chicken	Duck/ Turkey
Kapisa	64.3	21.8	7.7	5.4	54.0	5.5
Mahmudi Raqi	61.3	17.4	6.8	4.6	47.3	3.9
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	57.9	13.7	2.2	1.5	50.0	3.4
Koh Band	68.1	47.6	21.5	11.4	60.7	4.3
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	44.9	14.1	7.2	4.9	35.8	5.1
Nijrab	80.4	28.2	8.5	6.9	70.2	8.2

Table 30. 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
Mahmudi 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

8.12 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

8.12.1 Construction Materials of Roofs

Most households (95.7 percent) in the five surveyed districts of Kapisa Province were living in houses with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/logs, while 2.3 percent lived in houses with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/metal, 1.1 percent in houses with roofs made of stucco with bricks/metal, and 0.9 percent in houses with roofs made of other materials such as cement, bricks with soil/mud and others.

Table 31. Percentage Distribution 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	Stucco with Bricks/Metal	Others
Kapisa	95.7	2.3	1.1	0.9
Mahmudi 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

8.12.2 Construction Materials of the Outer Walls

Soil/stone with mud was the most commonly used material for the outer walls of houses and was used by 89.6 percent of the households. Adobe was used for outer walls by 7.0 percent of households and

bricks and wood by 2.6 percent. Households living in houses with outer walls made of soil/stone with mud ranged from 80.5 percent (Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan) to 98.0 percent (Nijrab). The proportion of households living in houses with outer walls made of adobe varied from 1.0 percent in Nijrab to 14.0 percent in Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan.

Table 32. Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls of the Housing Units and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Soil/Stone with Mud	Adobe	Bricks and Wood	Others
Kapisa	89.6	7.0	2.6	0.9
Mahmudi 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

8.12.3 Construction Materials of the Floor

The majority of households lived in houses with floors made of earth or sand (93.8 percent), while 3.8 percent in houses with floors made of cement. Households living in houses with earth/sand floors comprised at least 85 percent in each district with Nijrab having the highest proportion at 97.9 percent, followed by Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan at 95.4 percent. In Koh Band, 6.8 percent of households used cement as flooring material.

Table 33. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Material of the Floor by District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Earth/ Sand	Cement	Others
Kapisa	93.8	3.8	2.3
Mahmudi Raqi	94.3	5.0	0.7
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	95.4	3.2	1.4
Koh Band	84.7	6.8	8.4
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	88.4	4.9	6.7
Nijrab	97.9	2.0	0.0

8.12.4 Ownership of the Dwelling Unit

About 96.1 percent of households surveyed lived in houses they owned; 3.3 percent in free lodging arrangement and 0.5 percent in rented houses. In each district, at least 95 percent lived in the houses they owned, the highest proportion was recorded in Koh Band at 97.4 percent. In Mahmudi Raqi, 2.4 percent lived in houses with free lodging arrangement while 0.6 percent of households were renting.

Table 34. Proportion of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling Unit and District: Kapisa, September 2014

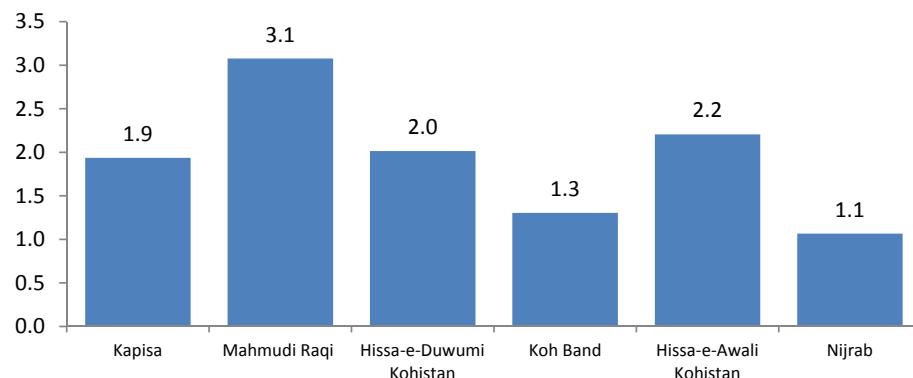
Province/District	Owned	Rented	Pledged	Free Lodging
Kapisa	96.1	0.5	0.1	3.3
Mahmudi Raqi	96.9	0.6	0.1	2.4
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	96.1	0.3	0.2	3.4
Koh Band	97.4	0.2	0.0	2.4
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	95.4	0.9	0.1	3.7
Nijrab	95.8	0.3	0.1	3.8

8.12.5 Type of Toilet Facility

Only 1.9 percent of households reported an improved sanitation facility as per the UNICEF definition.⁷ This includes flush or pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or to pit (1.4 percent), ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab (0.4 percent), and composting toilet (0.1 percent).

Nine in ten households in four districts in Kapisa Province used elevated toilet facilities in which the dirt is deposited on the ground and collected at intervals.

Figure 43. Proportion of Households With an Improved Sanitation Facility by District: Kapisa, September 2014



Text Box 13: Households Using Improved Sanitation Facility

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

Sources: * SDES

**NRVA 2011-2012

⁷ An improved toilet facility includes: Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Table 35. Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/ District	Total	Improved			Not improved			
		Flush/Pour to Piped Sewer/ Septic Tank/pit	Ventilated Improved/ Pit Latrine with Slab	Composting Pit	Total	Elevated Toilet	Pit Latrine Without Slab	Flush to Somewhere Else/ Unknown Place
Kapisa	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.1	98.1	95.2	0.1	0.3
Mahmudi Raqi	3.1	2.4	0.5	0.2	96.9	94.6	0.2	0.2
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	2.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	98.0	97.3	0.0	0.0
Koh Band	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	98.7	72.4	0.2	0.5
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.2	97.8	97.2	0.0	0.5
Nijrab	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	98.9	98.1	0.1	0.3
								0.5

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

Table 36 shows the distribution of households by the number of rooms in their dwelling units and by household size. The data indicate whether residents are living in crowded conditions which may have a negative impact on physical and mental health of persons living in it, and on the development of children.

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

About 28.6 percent of households with 10 or more members lived in housing units with three rooms, and 27.3 percent in dwelling units with four rooms. Only 15.8 percent of households with 10 or more members lived in dwelling units with six or more rooms.

Table 36. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms at their Disposal and Household Size: Kapisa, September 2014

Household Size	Number of Rooms at the Disposal of the Household					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or more
Total	11.6	32.7	27.2	16.5	5.8	6.2
1 Person	49.5	32.8	11.7	4.4	1.4	0.3
2 Persons	31.9	39.4	17.7	5.7	2.7	2.5
3 Persons	26.9	41.1	19.6	6.7	3.6	2.1
4 Persons	22.0	40.6	22.7	9.0	3.0	2.7
5 Persons	14.4	39.3	26.5	12.7	4.2	2.9
6 Persons	10.1	37.6	27.2	16.7	3.9	4.4
7 Persons	7.8	35.7	31.5	15.6	4.9	4.4
8 Persons	5.1	32.4	32.7	19.0	5.1	5.5
9 Persons	2.6	27.7	31.5	22.2	8.3	7.7
10 persons or more	1.2	15.4	28.6	27.3	11.7	15.8

About 12–16 percent of households lived in dwelling units with only one room and 31–42 percent in two rooms.

Nijrab and Mahmudi Raqi had the largest proportion of households in housing units with five or more rooms, at 14.9 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively (Table 37). In other districts, this percentage ranged from 7.6 percent in Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan to 10.6 percent in Koh Band. In Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan, 80.1 percent lived in 2–4 room housing units.

Table 37. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Dwelling Rooms at Their Disposal and District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Number of Rooms at the Disposal of the Households					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or more
Kapisa	11.6	32.7	27.2	16.5	5.8	6.2
Mahmudi Raqi	13.0	31.4	25.3	15.7	6.6	8.0
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	16.2	37.2	25.5	13.5	4.2	3.4
Koh Band	15.3	41.7	22.9	9.6	5.7	4.9
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	11.7	33.3	29.9	16.9	4.2	3.9
Nijrab	7.2	29.0	29.0	19.9	7.0	7.9

Table 38 shows the distribution of households in the five districts in Kapisa Province by number of rooms in their dwelling used for sleeping and by household size. This data provides a more refined indicator of the crowdedness of housing units, and also reflects the degree of privacy available. In the five districts, 31.2 percent of households, regardless of size, had one room available for sleeping while 43.2 percent had two rooms.

Table 38. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping and Household Size: Kapisa, September 2014

Household Size	Number of Rooms Used for Sleeping					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	6 or more
Total	31.2	43.2	17.7	5.5	1.4	0.9
1 person	92.4	6.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
2 persons	74.8	20.6	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.4
3 persons	63.1	30.1	4.3	1.8	0.5	0.1
4 persons	52.8	37.9	7.0	1.7	0.5	0.1
5 persons	39.6	47.2	10.9	2.1	0.2	0.0
6 persons	32.8	48.9	14.2	3.1	0.6	0.4
7 persons	24.7	53.8	16.7	3.6	0.8	0.3
8 persons	17.2	55.2	20.9	5.3	0.9	0.4
9 persons	11.9	51.3	27.2	7.5	1.3	0.8
10 persons or more	5.4	34.6	36.0	15.5	4.7	3.8

About 70.6 percent of households with ten or more members lived in dwelling units with 2–3 rooms used for sleeping. Another 51.3 percent of households with nine household members lived in dwelling units with two bedrooms, and 27.2 percent in dwelling units with three bedrooms. Only 8.5 percent of households with ten or more members lived in dwelling units with five or more rooms used for sleeping.

APPENDICES

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

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

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

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

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

Sex Ratio. The proportional distribution of the sexes in a population aggregate, expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

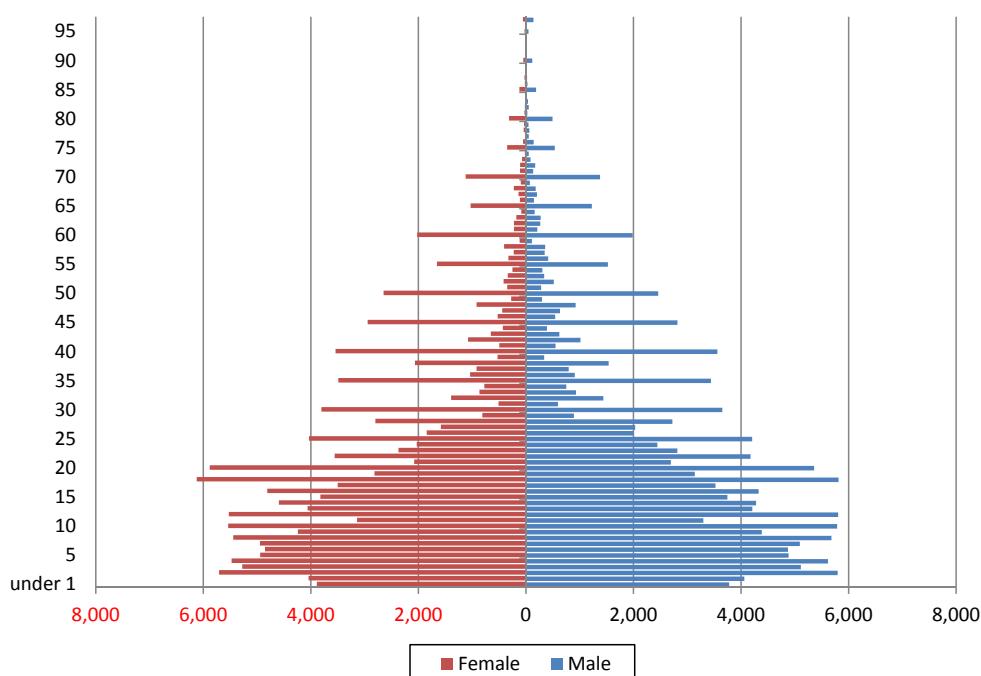
Quality of Age Data

The relatively small 0-4 age group shown in Figure A1 has three possible explanations: 1) fertility decline over the decades (from 7.1 children in 1979⁸ to 6.3 children in 2007⁹); 2) omission of children at very young ages, most likely infants as is common in many countries; and 3) age misreporting contributing both to the dent at 0-4, and bulges at older ages.

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

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

Figure A1. Population in Single Year of Age by Sex: Kapisa, September 2014



8 1979 Census Preliminary Results of Afghanistan

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

Table A1. Indexes of Age Preference by District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Myer's Blended Index	Whipple's Index
Kapisa	21.3	231.2
Mahmudi Raqi	20.7	234.7
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	23.4	258.3
Koh Band	46.9	250.1
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	22.1	231.6
Nijrab	20.1	212.6

Two indexes of age preference, the Myer's Blended Index and Whipple's Index, are presented in Table A1. Myer's Blended Index measures preference for any terminal digit and ranges theoretically from 0, representing no heaping or preference for any terminal digit, to 90, which would result if all ages that have been reported in a survey end in a single digit. Whipple's Index measures heaping on ages with terminal digits 0 and 5. It ranges from 100, indicating no preference for terminal digits 0 or

Text Box A1: Age Preference Indexes

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

Sources: * SDES

**NRVA 2011-2012

5, to 500, indicating that only ages ending in 0 and 5 were reported. For the five districts of Kapisa Province, the Myer's Blended Index is 21.3 while the Whipple's Index is 231.2. These are higher than the corresponding figures computed for Afghanistan which were 20.6 and 223, respectively (Text Box A1). At the district level, Myer's Index ranges from 20.1 to 46.9, while Whipple's Index ranges from 212.6 to 258.3.

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

Text Box A2: UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index

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

Source: * SDES

A popular measure of the quality of grouped age-sex data is the UN age-sex accuracy index. Census age-sex data are described as accurate if the index is under 20. The index should be interpreted with caution as it does not take into account real irregularities in age distribution due to migration and war mortality, for instance, which may have affected the value for the five districts of Kapisa. The UN age-sex accuracy index for the five districts of Kapisa is 39.3, which

is lower than the indexes for all provinces where SDES had been conducted. At the district level, the index varies from 44.2 for Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan to 90 for Koh Band. Thus, caution should be used when using the different indicators cross-tabulated with age.

Table A2. Age-Sex Accuracy Index by District: Kapisa, September 2014

Province/District	Index
Kapisa	39.3
Mahmudi Raqi	51.7
Hissa-e-Duwumi Kohistan	52.0
Koh Band	90.0
Hissa-e-Awali Kohistan	44.2
Nijrab	47.9

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